THE MILITARY BALANCE 2010
The annual assessment of global military capabilities and defence economics

THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES
The Military Balance 2010

Editor’s Foreword

Defence in a complex operating environment

The decision by US President Barack Obama to increase the deployment of US troops in Afghanistan by a further 30,000 marked the end of a period of uncertainty over the future of US strategy in that country. The move to bolster ISAF forces came on top of an earlier US ‘surge’ in 2009, as well as changes in senior military leadership designed to increase the tempo of counter-insurgency (COIN) operations. This strategy has ‘the protection of the Afghan population’ as its core objective with the accelerated training of Afghan national security forces as the key mission. It also aims to enable a phased drawdown of US forces from 2011.

The war remains contentious in the US, as well as in many other capitals of ISAF-contributing nations. The pace and volume of Afghan security-force training is increasing, enabled by the surge, though criticism remains over corruption and poor governance within Afghan institutions. Afghan and international casualties, meanwhile, continue to rise, with the issue of civilian casualties being of particular concern to US General Stanley McChrystal. Achievement of some success through the strategy will be crucial to maintain US congressional support, and thus funding for the overall effort. The definition of success is still subject to some debate, with generally accepted yardsticks focusing on increases in the training and retention of indigenous security forces. Continued US engagement is vital to maintain the wider international coalition, though some governments, pressed by domestic political constituencies and fear of ‘mission creep’, may adjust the form of their support. For others, the enhanced US engagement gave political and military backing that could allow them to renew and deepen their own contributions.

Ongoing military operations in Afghanistan, like those in Iraq, have forced a reassessment of the place held by COIN and stability operations in military planning; some doctrines are now drafted with these operations firmly in mind. But the ‘transformational’ military technologies so much discussed earlier in the decade within the context of the ‘revolution in military affairs’ (RMA) are not now necessarily secondary; rather, such technologies are now viewed by many as being a key component of, rather than comprising a ‘framework’ for, the application of military force. ‘Information dominance’ and advances in networking capacities remain important for militaries, but the lessons of recent combat operations have led to an appreciation of the limitations of such ideas in complex operating environments where combat is often undertaken at close quarters. Further, there is increasing appreciation of the need to better understand the operating environment – linguistically, historically, culturally and politically. Doing so could help establish the long-term relationships with host communities needed to generate trust and influence, foster the growth of local security and leadership capacity, and encourage effective civil-society organisations that can in turn assist in generating longer-term political maturity. The challenge is to take the RMA concept and mould it to the needs of COIN and other forms of twenty-first century warfare. In short, there is an acknowledgement that militaries should continually evolve rather than necessarily seek revolutionary capability enhancements; added to this is a need to accelerate and continually evaluate force-development processes.

Perceptions about organisational and doctrinal flexibility and leader education are changing. Militaries such as the US are beginning to give troops some flexibility in adjusting approaches to better suit uncertain conditions at the tactical, operational and strategic levels. Some responsibilities are being devolved onto troops at differing levels of command; the US Army uses the term ‘decentralisation’ in this context. While decentralisation may allow for greater flexibility of action within stabilisation and COIN operations, improved military education in the more traditional sense – in leadership training as well as more formal trade training – will remain essential for militaries requiring personnel to operate increasingly sophisticated equipment.

In the US, organisational depth, changes in the senior leadership and an increasingly influential and devolved ‘lessons-learned’ structure have aided a shift in thinking. Leaders are now saying that US forces should ready themselves for irregular warfare as well as ‘high-end asymmetric threats’ in an era characterised by uncertainty, complexity and persistent conflict. (How much the fundamental nature of conflict has actually changed has also been questioned.) For the US, these judgements are informed by a greater appreciation of the conflicts in which it is currently, or is likely to be, involved. Of course the potential for conflict with nations possessing considerable conventional-force capability as well as so-called ‘asymmetric capabilities’, remains a concern, as are the forces required for such eventualities. Some argue that maintaining conventional-force capabilities is not only critical for ensuring military effectiveness, but is also an essential component of conflict prevention. Others argue that a debate over developing either irregular or conventional-warfare capabilities is not useful because of a convergence of non-state and state-based capabilities, continuous shifts in the character of conflict such that wars resist clear categorisation, and the need for military forces to be able to employ a broad range of joint and combined-arms capabilities across the ‘spectrum of conflict’. Militaries also have to consider emerging issues such as cyber warfare and the potential consequences of climate change.
Appraisals of the likely nature of future conflict and future adversaries, and the planning implications of this, may for the US lead to choices concerning the balance of capabilities within its armed forces. The Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) process is expected to end in early 2010. Analysts believe that the defence department may in the QDR give emphasis to countering the challenge from hybrid threats or high-end asymmetric threats, and will increase moves to procure and rapidly field larger numbers of diverse, lower-specification platforms instead of the ‘ever more baroque’ platforms criticised by Secretary of Defense Robert Gates.

For other nations lacking the same organisational capacity, equipment or financial resources, similar assessments of future conflict may lead to choices over what type of militaries they want and are able to support, particularly given tight finances; in some cases this may lead to a reappraisal of the foreign- and security-policy aspirations that military forces are intended to support. In the United Kingdom, for instance, faced with a challenging fiscal environment, the upcoming defence review will likely be driven by consideration of these policy aspirations, but also by budget constraints: British ambitions and capabilities have reached a point of divergence and tough choices on both military plans and procurement need to be taken.

In other countries, even some that have participated in recent military operations, defence debates were animated by differing sets of issues. Australia’s 2009 defence White Paper, for instance, was written amidst a widespread perception in analytical and policy circles that the distribution of power in the Asia-Pacific and Indian Ocean was in flux, with the document outlining significant capability improvements for the period to 2030. In Latin America, some of the aspirations in Brazil’s 2008 national-defence strategy are related to that nation’s place among the ‘BRIC’ group of emerging market economies. Meanwhile, China’s most recent defence White Paper, issued in 2008, underlined the growing confidence of the People’s Liberation Army, pointing out that China had reached a ‘historic turning point’ and was playing a major role in the international security order.

Many national defence developments are informed by a perception of the limited effectiveness of regional security institutions. This is the case in Southeast Asia and Australasia, where states have persisted with efforts to enhance military capacities, even in the face of a depressed global economy. Latin America is host to a number of military and security arrangements of which the most recent, the South American Defence Council, could do more to create a long-term agenda resistant to hijacking by sub-regional and single-issue concerns. African institutions remain weak, as do the military capabilities of African states. But some structural progress has been made with moves to establish regional standby forces, while instances of improved neighbourhood cooperation, such as that between Rwanda and the DRC over the capture of the rebel leader Laurent Nkunda, have been a positive development. NATO, meanwhile, remains the most successful security institution of the last 60 years, but its involvement in current conflicts is raising questions about the Alliance’s institutional durability and future military direction. Such questions will be addressed in NATO’s new strategic concept, due to be agreed in 2010. But for many of the nations committed to military operations under NATO’s banner, economic realities may increasingly have a bearing on the shape of both their military contributions and their national military structures.

The transformation of the world’s economic fortunes from steady growth to rapid contraction happened with extraordinary speed. In the fourth quarter of 2008, the global economy contracted at an annual rate of 6.25%, unemployment rates rose and budget deficits ballooned. The worst-affected countries were in the industrialised world, particularly those heavily dependent on exports: in 2009 the Japanese economy is estimated to have contracted by 5.4%, Germany’s by 5.3% and the United States’ by 3.4%. On the other hand, emerging economies – particularly in Asia – have withstood the financial turmoil better than expected. Economic stimulus measures and progress in stabilising financial institutions and markets succeeded in halting the slide by the end of the year. Tentative signs of recovery emerged, though the IMF said that the global economy would still contract by 1.1% in 2009, the first annual decline since the Second World War.

In terms of defence and security spending, the impact of the financial crisis has varied across regions and countries. Russia was hit hard by the recession, its economy contracting by some 7.5% in 2009. The government recorded a budget deficit for the first time in many years. As a result, a comprehensive re-equipment plan due to run from 2007–15 has effectively been abandoned and will be replaced with a new ten-year plan starting in 2011. In the US, where defence spending had almost doubled under the G.W. Bush administration, a budget deficit of 12.5% of GDP in 2009 marked the end of this phase of rising defence spending. Both Obama and Gates have signalled that fiscal realities will necessitate a dramatic reprioritisation within defence spending. In contrast to developments in advanced economies, both India and China have maintained their recent trend of double-digit increases in defence spending, with India boosting defence spending by 21% in 2009 following the Mumbai attacks. Other Asian states, such as Australia, Indonesia and Singapore, have also posted increases. In Europe, the introduction of stimulus packages contributed to an increase in budget deficits. Across the euro area, deficits in 2009 are estimated to have reached 6.2% of GDP compared to the target of 3% of GDP, and the UK is expected to have recorded a deficit of 11.6% of GDP.

When the time comes to redress these fiscal imbalances, discretionary spending will come under considerable pressure and defence is likely to suffer, particularly in those countries facing a looming demographic shift requiring greater expenditure on pensions and healthcare. The UK faces a challenge in reconciling its fiscal position with its large and growing future equipment plan. Among European members of NATO only Norway and Denmark are likely to increase their defence budgets in 2010, and over the medium term most other countries will do well to increase defence spending in line with inflation or match existing budget levels. Therefore, there will be financial pressure to step up pooling and multinational management of assets, role specialisation for niche capabilities and collective procurement of critical assets.

James Hackett
Editor, The Military Balance
The Military Balance 2010

Preface

The Military Balance is updated each year to provide an accurate assessment of the military forces and defence economics of 170 countries. Each edition contributes to the provision of a unique compilation of data and information enabling the reader to discern trends through the examination of editions back to the first edition in 1959. The data in the current edition are according to IISS assessments as at November 2009. Inclusion of a territory, country or state in The Military Balance does not imply legal recognition or indicate support for any government.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT AND CONTENTS

The Editor’s Foreword contains a general comment on defence matters and a summary of the book.

Part I of The Military Balance comprises the regional trends, military capabilities and defence economics data for countries grouped by region. Thus North America includes the US and Canada. Regional groupings are preceded by a short introduction describing the military issues facing the region. There is an essay on the defence industry in India. There are tables depicting aspects of defence activity including selected major training exercises, non-UN and UN multinational deployments, total US aircraft holdings, international defence expenditure, and the international arms trade.

Part II comprises reference material.

There are maps showing selected deployments in Iraq, Afghanistan, China’s military regions and Mexico’s military regions.

The loose Chart of Conflict is updated for 2009 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 an assessment of the personnel strengths and equipment holdings of the world’s armed forces. Qualitative assessment is enabled by relating data, both quantitative and economic, to textual comment. 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. In estimating a country’s total capabilities, old equipment may be counted where it is considered that it may still be deployable.

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 changes in national forces, but it is sometimes because the IISS has reassessed the evidence supporting past entries. An attempt is made to analyse the factors prompting these changes 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 8.

The large quantity of data in The Military Balance has been compressed into a portable volume by the extensive employment of abbreviations. An essential tool is therefore the alphabetical index of abbreviations for data sections, which starts on page 487.

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 data 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 help compile and check material. The Director-General and Chief Executive and staff of the Institute assume full responsibility for the data and judgements in this book. Comments and suggestions on the data and textual material contained within the book are always welcomed and should be communicated to the Editor of The Military Balance at: IISS, 13–15 Arundel Street, London WC2R 3DX, UK. Suggestions on the style and method of presentation are also much appreciated.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS
Abbreviations are used throughout to save space and avoid repetition. The abbreviations may be both singular or plural; for example, ‘elm’ means ‘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 superscript 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 list of abbreviations for the data sections appears in the reference section (page 487).

COUNTRY ENTRIES
Information on each country is shown in a standard format, although the differing availability of information and differences in nomenclature result in some variations. Country entries include economic, demographic and military data. Population aggregates are based on the most recent official census data or, in their absence, demographic statistics taken from the US Census Bureau. Data on ethnic and religious minorities are also provided in some country entries. Military data include manpower, length of conscript service where relevant, 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 forces stationed within the given country are also detailed.

ARMS PROCUREMENTS AND DELIVERIES
Tables at the end of the regional texts show selected arms procurements (contracts and, in selected cases, contracts involved in major development programmes) and deliveries listed by country buyer, together with additional information including, if known, the country supplier, cost, prime contractor and the date on which the first delivery was due to be made. While every effort has been made to ensure accuracy, some transactions may not be fulfilled or may differ – for instance in quantity – from those reported. The information is arranged in the following order: land; sea and air.

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). When a gendarmerie or equivalent is under control of the MoD, they may be included in the active total. 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.
Explanatory Notes

Non-state groups
In keeping with the last edition, The Military Balance lists within the book selected non-state groups which pose a militarily significant challenge to state and international security. For more information see the IISS Armed Conflict Database.

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.

Deployments
The Military Balance mainly lists permanent bases and operational deployments including peacekeeping operations, which are often discussed in the text for each regional section. Information in the country data files detail deployments of troops and military observers and, where available, the role and equipment of deployed units; tables 36 and 37 in the country-comparisons section constitute fuller listings of UN and non-UN deployments, including of police and civilian personnel. In these tables, deployments are detailed by mission, by region, and with the largest troop contributing country at the head of the list.

GROUND FORCES
The national designation is normally used for army formations. The term ‘regiment’ can be misleading. It

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<th>Units and formation strength</th>
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<tr>
<td>Company</td>
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<td>Battalion</td>
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<td>Division</td>
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<td>Corps (Army)</td>
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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 turret-mounted 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.

Look-a-like. The term ‘look-a-like’ is used to describe a quantity of equipment, the precise role of which is unknown, but which has the basic appearance – and often employing the chassis – of a known equipment type.

Artillery. A weapon with a calibre greater than 100mm for artillery pieces, and 60mm and above for mortars, capable of engaging ground targets by delivering primarily indirect fire. The definition also applies to guns, howitzers, gun/howitzers, multiple-rocket launchers.
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 also 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 purposes 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 can be 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 such means 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.

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 and are shown only where it is meaningful.
Principal Aviation 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.

**Bomber.** 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 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.

Some 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.

**Attack Helicopters.** These have an integrated fire-control and aiming system, designed to deliver anti-armour, air-to-surface 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 helicopters designed to transport personnel or cargo in support of military operations.

can mean essentially a brigade of all arms; a grouping of battalions of a single arm; or 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 (HQ), 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 on unit and formation strengths, see p. 9.

Military formations

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.

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 Udaloy, 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 as is the country of origin. 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 60m 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.

**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.

**DEFENCE ECONOMICS**

Country entries in Part I include defence expenditures, selected economic performance indicators and demographic aggregates. There are also international comparisons 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 the allocation of economic resources to defence. All country entries are subject to revision each year, as new information, particularly 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 are 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 some cases a US-dollar purchasing power parity (PPP) rate is used in preference to official or market exchange rates and this is indicated.

**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 definitions (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 governments 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 other forces if these forces are trained, structured, and equipped to support defence forces and which are realistically deployable. 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. 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 fundamental. Not every UN member state reports defence budget data (even fewer real defence expenditures) to their electorates, the UN, the IMF or other multinational 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 are 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 national 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. 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. Dollar exchange rates are annual averages for the year indicated except 2009 where the latest market rate is used.

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 some countries, PPP rather than market exchange rates are sometimes used for dollar conversions of both GDP and defence expenditures. Where PPP is used, it is annotated accordingly.

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, 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.

Arms trade
The source for data on the global and regional arms trade is the US Congressional Research Service (CRS). It is accepted that these data may vary in some cases from national declarations of defence exports which is due in part to differences in the publication times of the various sets of data and national definitions of military-related equipment.
Chapter One
North America

THE UNITED STATES

Although incoming US President Barack Obama took office in January 2009, within weeks of his election victory in November 2008 he had indicated that Dr Robert Gates would continue to serve as defence secretary. Soon after the inauguration, Obama acceded to the recommendations of Gates, General David Petraeus and other key officials in revising the Iraq plan that had been central to his presidential campaign. Rather than remove all US combat forces within 16 months of the inauguration, Obama decided to take 19 months, to proceed slowly in drawing down troops throughout 2009, and to plan to retain the equivalent of five combat brigades in Iraq after the drawdown was complete. (Those brigades, called Advisory and Assistance Brigades, are modified versions of traditional combat formations with trainers and advisers, though retaining significant combat capability.)

Afghanistan has been a focus of some of the key defence debates in the new administration. On 27 March, the president unveiled a strategy that required roughly a doubling of US combat forces, agreeing with Pentagon recommendations to replace General David McKiernan (the original architect of the plan to bolster US forces as part of a transition to a more traditional counter-insurgency approach) with General Stanley McChrystal. McChrystal’s ‘Initial Assessment’ on assuming command of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), made public in September 2009, served to sharpen the debate, with its stress on the need for additional resources (see Afghanistan, p. 343). In April, and continuing the attention on procurements noted in The Military Balance 2009, Gates announced several major changes in Pentagon policy. These included cuts or cancellations of some major weapons platforms such as the Army’s Future Combat System (FCS), the F-22 aircraft, and several missile-defence systems, and at least modest increases in other programmes, notably the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter.

Doctrine and policy

The context for current decision-making has in some ways been set by Gates’s actions since assuming office in December 2006. As of November 2009 the National Defense Strategy of August 2008 remained the most recent major US document on defence doctrine. Even when the next Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) is completed and submitted (possibly in conjunction with the release of the 2011 budget request to Congress in February 2010), Gates’s 2008 strategy will continue to have a powerful legacy. The National Defense Strategy emphasised the centrality of the counter-terrorist campaign, saying that ‘for the foreseeable future, winning the Long War against violent extremist movements will be the central objective of the U.S.’. While some analysts reported that the document may have met resistance in some quarters of the military (with willingness to support large standing forces, and the purchase of systems such as mine-resistant ambush-protected vehicles (MRAPs) over longer, more-established programmes perhaps being less than wholehearted), Gates pushed back against such ideas. Nonetheless, when Gates delivered his statement on the defence budget in May 2009, after Obama’s five-year budget plan for the military suggested capping future Pentagon budget growth at roughly the rate of inflation, there was minimal criticism from the uniformed services. This was a reflection of Gates’s credibility, the fact that these proposals had already been aired in his April budget recommendation statement, the firm White House support that he clearly enjoyed and perhaps also his willingness to deal strongly with those deemed unsuccessful in post (see The Military Balance 2009, p. 13).

Gates’s initial plan, prior to the QDR, to cut back on a number of weapons systems included many specifics. He proposed to halt further production of airborne laser aircraft, a key element of American missile-defence architecture. He would end procurement of the C-17 transport plane. He would end procurement of the DDG-1000 destroyer with the third vessel. He would defer development of a new bomber, while cancelling the so-called Transformational Satellite Communications programme as well the VH-71 presidential helicopter. Gates had already cancelled the FCS ground-vehicle programme.

But under his proposals Gates is not aiming to slash the defence budget, curtail modernisation or under-
fund conventional capacities. According to Deputy Secretary of Defense William Lynn, the ‘budget is about 10 percent for irregular warfare, about 50 percent for traditional, strategic and conventional conflict, and about 40 percent for capabilities that span the spectrum’. Funding for war efforts would remain robust. In addition, even after the planned cuts, missile-defence funding would remain roughly 50% larger than under President Ronald Reagan in inflation-adjusted terms, and the scope of some ground-based elements of the programme would be increased. Furthermore, Gates plans to prolong the DDG-51 destroyer programme and accelerate the F-35 programme. He plans to slow down aircraft-carrier production, resulting in an eventual reduction of the fleet from 11 to 10 carriers, but not until 2040.

Total weapons-acquisition spending for the United States – that is, procurement plus research, development, testing and evaluation – will continue to be substantial, with annual price tags for these investment purposes remaining around US$200 billion. But while the administration may have hoped to limit budget growth over the next five years roughly to the rate of inflation, the measures proposed by Gates will not be sufficient to achieve this, so the QDR will have to find more savings or the defence-budget top line will have to increase. For 2010, at least, the effective real growth rate is closer to zero, since some of the apparent increase is due to bringing some functions that had been in supplemental appropriations during the Bush years back into the base budget (see Defence Economics, p. 21).

Developing strategy

While the higher priority for near-term operations in Iraq and Afghanistan than for hypothetical hegemonic competition undoubtedly plays a role in prompting these proposals, the QDR will further develop the conceptual framework behind the Obama administration’s defence vision. Undersecretary for Defense Michèle Flournoy said in August 2009, after a discussion of existing strategic challenges and key trends, that the US must ready its forces for irregular warfare as well as ‘high-end asymmetric threats’. Initial indications are that the Department of Defense (DoD) will give some emphasis in the QDR to countering the challenge from hybrid threats or high-end asymmetric threats, or enemies (both hostile states and non-state actors) that could employ a blend of irregular and asymmetric and futuristic techniques, perhaps in conjunction with more conventional military capabilities and operations (see p. 18). There are also moves towards examining capabilities based on a grounded projection of likely threats in the near future rather than focusing on ‘leap-ahead’ capabilities often associated with concepts of ‘defence transformation’ noted in previous defence plans. But these leap-ahead capabilities are still envisaged as an integral part of the overall force mix. As noted in The Military Balance 2009 (p. 14), ‘while the need for state-of-the art systems would not fade, [Gates has] wondered whether specialised, lower-cost, low-tech equipment suited to stability and counter-insurgency operations were also needed’. Another feature of Obama-administration thinking could perhaps be a move away from casting US defence strategy in terms of operational ambition, such as the ability to conduct two wars, one and a half wars, or other formulations. For the DoD, as Flournoy noted, ‘the greatest priority, for the next few years, should be given to dealing with the emerging asymmetric challenges clustered at the middle and high end of the spectrum’. The QDR may result in a less catchy slogan to capture its core strategic essence than previous efforts, though perhaps what it will sacrifice in pithiness it will make up for by more accurately diagnosing the wide array of security challenges faced by the US and its allies.

Gates has stated that the US administration has to consider ‘the right mix of weapons and platforms to deal with the span of threats we will likely face. The goal of our procurement should be to develop a portfolio – a mix of capabilities whose flexibility allows us to respond to a spectrum of contingencies’. The QDR ‘will give a more rigorous analytical framework for dealing with a number of these issues’; this is one reason why Gates has delayed decisions on the ‘follow-on manned bomber, the next generation cruiser, as well as overall maritime capabilities’. ‘But where the trend of future conflict is clear, I have made specific recommendations.’ These views inform his bid to reform the procurement process (see The Military Balance 2009, pp. 15–18), which has, according to some analysts, been shaped by his experience in having to procure many MRAP vehicles outside normal Pentagon procurement channels. In his April budget statement, Gates said that the challenges of contemporary battlefields and changing adversaries required ‘an acquisition system that can perform with greater flexibility and agility’ and ‘the ability to streamline our requirements and acquisi-
tion execution procedures’. There needed to be a shift away from ‘99 percent “exquisite” service-centric programs’ towards the ‘80 percent multi-service solution that can be produced on time, on budget and in significant numbers’ (see The Military Balance 2009, pp. 14–15).

Military readiness
The US military is still under severe strain, notwithstanding all the resources that have been devoted to it, and the attention that Gates has devoted to personnel issues. US forces are substantially larger than those of America’s allies, and the army, for instance, is expanding, but they are still suffering some personnel strains given the myriad burdens placed upon them, particularly continuing operations in Iraq and the war in Afghanistan. Despite contentions that US forces are near breaking point, data suggest that, though readiness is fragile and continues to exact a heavy toll on individuals (which may inform future decisions on force allocations and aggregate overseas deployments), it seems to be reasonably good across the force. The stress of continuous operations also, of course, takes its toll on equipment. Although the majority of equipment has not been deployed on operations, the amount that has, as well as the number of specialist platforms employed in particular theatres, means that equipment-reset tasks are of key and continuing importance (see Defence Economics, p. 21).

Personnel
Gates has argued that the US does not face an urgent readiness crisis. That is to say, US forces continue to perform impressively on the battlefield in Afghanistan, and Iraq, suggesting that they are tolerating current strain reasonably well, even at high levels of individual sacrifice. And America’s residual airpower and naval power constitute potent deterrents against possible aggression or conflict in Korea, the Persian Gulf or the Taiwan Strait. But the greatest concern is that soldiers and marines will start leaving the force because of excessive deployments; the impact would be amplified if those in question were experienced NCOs and junior officers. The substantial funding allocated to personnel and family issues in the 2009 budget proposals are undoubtedly designed to forestall such trends (Gates noted ‘$9.2bn in improvements in childcare, spousal support, lodging, and education, some of which was previously funded in the bridge and supplemental budgets’), as are moves by Army Chief of Staff General George Casey to address soldiers’ deployment schedules. Currently, soldiers spend a year deployed and then a year and a half at home before their next rotation. According to Secretary of the Army John McHugh, Casey’s plan is to reach a 1:2 ratio in the next few years and, ideally, a 1:3 ratio for the active force and 1:5 for the reserve force in the long term.

The Army’s high-school graduation figure for new recruits for 2005 dipped to 83.5% and, according to analysis by the National Priorities Project, the figure continued to decline to just over 70% by 2007. The situation improved in 2008, with figures exceeding 80%, as tougher economic conditions combined with improved battlefield trends helped recruiting, and this upward trajectory continues. That was also the third straight year that the active-duty army met its recruiting goals – admittedly in part because of a worsened general economy, coupled with more bonuses and recruitment waivers on matters such as age and misdemeanour criminal records. In October 2009 Gates was able to report that the army had eliminated most waivers, and was on track to exceed 90% for the proportion of recruits with high-school diplomas for the year. Yet there are also disturbing trends. Suicide is a significant problem for the military, and a tragedy for many troops and their families. The suicide rate rose from 9.1 per 100,000 soldiers in 2001 to 17.3 per 100,000 soldiers in the US Army in 2006, although that was close to the age- and gender-adjusted average for the US population as a whole (for males, for example, the rate was 17.6 per 100,000), and on 30 January 2009 the Washington Post reported that the rate reached 20.2 per 100,000 in 2008. In one group of soldiers surveyed in 2008, among those who had been to Iraq on three or four separate tours, 27% displayed signs of post-traumatic stress disorders (after one and two tours the figures were 12% and 18.5% respectively). In mid-2009 the Army launched a study group in conjunction with the National Institute of Mental Health and four academic institutions in a bid to better understand the underlying causes of suicide. An early recommendation was reported to be an increase in the time troops spend at home relative to that deployed. But General Peter Chiarelli, the Army’s vice chief of staff, noted that, ‘unfortunately, in a growing segment of the Army’s population, we’ve seen increased stress and anxiety manifest itself through high-risk behaviors’.

For US forces in general, the combat burden in the near term may lighten a little, though perhaps not dramatically. As of November 2009 it seemed likely...
that the combined Iraq–Afghanistan requirements for 2010 and 2011 would keep up to 15 brigade combat teams (BCTs, each 3,000–4,000 strong), plus many support units, engaged and deployed, in contrast to more than 20 at the height of the Iraq War surge, and 17 or 18 in 2003–06. These levels, coupled with an increase in military personnel and overall BCT numbers, mean US ground forces will likely settle into roughly a 1:2 ratio, matching General Casey’s preference.

Training
Most soldiers and marines still have little time to do anything other than deploy to Iraq or Afghanistan, return, rest and then prepare to go back (see The Military Balance 2009, p. 15), and training other than for the current conflicts is necessarily being neglected. Indeed, recent efforts have been aimed at improving preparation for these current missions through improved coordination across agencies and other refinements of training and operations (as reflected, for example, in the US government’s Counterinsurgency Guide released in January 2009). Over time, however, the ground forces will need to consider how to balance their development of different skills.

Other developments
The Counterinsurgency Guide is an attempt to devise a whole-of-government approach to an area of operations that had hitherto been addressed in scholarly literature or in single-service or departmental doctrines. The guide says it is the ‘first serious U.S. effort at creating a national counterinsurgency framework in over 40 years’ and is designed to prepare policymakers for the kinds of tasks they might have to carry out if the decision were taken to engage in a counter-insurgency. The guide is an example of the many doctrines being developed in the US military, some in reaction to the lessons that have been drawn from current operations and likely future contingencies. January 2009 also saw the release of a Capstone Concept for Joint Operations (CCJO), which discusses broad potential threats to US security through reference to the ‘Joint Operating Environment 2008’ and how US joint forces should operate in response to such threats. The CCJO ‘envisions a future characterized fundamentally by uncertainty, complexity, rapid change, and persistent conflict’, a theme which has also been echoed in the work that the US Army’s Training and Doctrine Command has been carrying out to produce a new Capstone Concept entitled ‘Operational Adaptability – Operating Under Conditions of Complexity and Uncertainty in an Era of Persistent Conflict’. This Capstone Concept is intended to provide guidance to senior leaders as they seek to balance the current army so that it can prevail in current conflicts, while also shaping the army of 2016–18 so that it can address a ‘combination of hybrid threats, adaptive enemies, and enemies in complex operating environments’. The document is intended to build on the 2005 Capstone Concept, which retained substantial focus on manoeuvre operations and network-enabled capacities, as well as the other documents noted above. In this document, assisting foreign security services is highlighted as a key requirement, while there is emphasis on the need to produce a force that can operate effectively under conditions of uncertainty, with the concept arguing that the way of improving this is to reinforce the importance of understanding situations in depth, decentralisation under the concept of mission command, and the ability to ‘develop the situation through action’. The concept also emphasises the importance of leader development and education.

The army is also fielding concepts derived from the lessons of recent campaigns. One example is the Advisory and Assistance Brigade (AAB). These brigades, according to Gates, have ‘three main functions: traditional strike capabilities, advisory roles, and the enablers and command and control to support both functions’. Some are already deployed in Iraq, after the Combined Arms Center dramatically reduced the doctrinal cycle, and developed and fielded the AAB doctrine in only a few months. (The intent is that they will comprise the entire US Army operation in Iraq by the end of 2010.) Much of the army’s doctrine is now in ‘wiki’ format so those with recent operational experience can access and update the relevant manuals.

The Military Balance 2009 noted the on-going debate over aspects of the FCS programme, with General Chiarelli saying that the army needed to ‘better explain the revolutionary potential’ of the FCS ground-vehicle segment. As noted, this component, including eight manned FCS vehicles and the non-line-of-sight cannon, was cut in Gates’s budget proposals. The army has adapted to this change by speeding the migration of FCS capacities to infantry soldiers, including tactical and urban unattended ground sensors, the non-line-of-sight-launch system, the Class I UAV, the small unmanned ground vehicle
The military balance 2009 (p. 16) also highlighted some of the debates under way over US Air Force modernisation programmes. The decision to end production of the F-22 and C-17 gained much attention, but the budget also proposed increasing procurement of the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter, with Gates saying in April that the US would purchase 513 F-35s over the five-year defence plan, with an eventual total of 2,443. The planned fielding of such a large number of advanced fighters led Gates to cast doubt on what some critics perceived as a looming fighter gap after the US retires some 230 aircraft as part of its modernisation programme. These aircraft, together with legacy platforms and growing numbers of UAVs, will, according to Gates, ‘preserve American tactical air supremacy far into the future’. But there remains attention within the DoD (as noted above) on the possibility, raised by Gates in 2008, of employing larger fleets of lower-cost, lower-tech aircraft in situations where the US has air dominance. The MC-12 Liberty, a multi-mission turboprop containing advanced capacities for intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) duties and deployed to Iraq in June 2009, is perhaps a case in point and, according to a mid-September speech by Gates, the air force is ‘considering bringing online a fleet of light fighters and cargo aircraft – inexpensive, rugged platforms that can also be used to build local capacity in lift, reconnaissance, and close air support missions, and are also usable and affordable by local partners’. In the same speech, he announced that source-selection authority was returning to the air force for the KC-X tanker (see The Military Balance 2009, p. 16), meaning that, while the procurement process for this aircraft has restarted, the air force will have to maintain its existing, and ageing, KC-135 fleet. Meanwhile, Global Strike Command, announced in October 2008, was activated in early August. Headquartered at Barksdale air base, the new command combines the air force’s bombers and intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) under a single commander. 20th Air Force, with the ICBMs, came under the new command in December 2009, with the 8th Air Force (and the bombers) due to follow in April 2010. The new command was due to reach initial operating capacity in early August 2010.

The budget proposals to restrict the US Navy’s DDG-1000 programme to three ships gained much attention, though the rising costs of the platform and dwindling projected buy were perhaps as responsible as questions over the future strategic value of the platform. The QDR will likely address some of the strategic assumptions underpinning naval programmes and employment strategies and will consist, in the words of Secretary of the Navy Ray Mabus, of ‘a major examination of our strategy, [and] how we design and deploy our forces’ – this coming two years after the navy released A Cooperative Strategy for 21st Century Seapower. Mabus also said that the navy will prepare for irregular warfare and hybrid campaigns as well as maintain conventional-warfare capacities. But Gates started the process, and indicated some of his preferences, with the DDG-1000 decision, the move to keep the DDG-51 programme (with its known costs and proven capabilities), accelerating LCS purchases, delaying the navy’s CG-X cruiser programme, and delaying amphibious-ship and sea-basing programmes. In the latter two cases the objective behind delaying the programmes was to revisit overall requirements. Future threats were also a major factor behind the establishment of Fleet Cyber Command in October 2009. To be operated by a reconstituted 10th Fleet, this command will be a subordinate unit of the new US Cyber Command, announced by Gates in June, and which will itself report to US Strategic Command. Cyber Command is intended to better coordinate defence of the DoD’s vast range of military networks (15,000 networks administered by 90,000 personnel; 7 million computers and IT devices used by about 3m employees).
Nuclear arms control, missile defence and global zero

The key military decisions of the Obama administration are not all being made by the Pentagon. On his first trip to Europe as president in April 2009, Obama gave a major speech in Prague committing himself to the vision of a nuclear-free world. Acknowledging that it might not happen in his lifetime, he nonetheless chose to demonstrate his resolve in pursuing the agenda. Precisely how this will happen remained to be seen, with the Pentagon’s nuclear posture review (like the QDR) still incomplete. But, for the time being, Obama has restored some momentum to traditional US-Russian arms control, making offensive arms cuts a priority of his administration, adjusting the structure and deployment of the European missile-defence system planned for Poland and the Czech Republic by the Bush administration, and preparing for a possible effort to pursue ratification of the comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty (CTBT) in the Senate in 2010. Meanwhile, the US and Russia announced an intention to work towards a legally binding agreement to replace the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I), which was due to expire on 5 December 2009. At the time of writing no agreement had been announced. US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton said in October that ‘the nuclear status quo is neither desirable nor sustainable. It gives other countries the motivation or the excuse to pursue their own nuclear options.’

While pursuing the 67 votes needed for ratification of the CTBT, the administration will also have to finesse the issue of whether to plan on building a lower-yield replacement warhead for ageing American nuclear weapons. This is a matter on which Gates and Obama are believed to disagree, at least in part. Gates’s view that some kind of replacement warhead will be necessary over the long term is on record, dating at least to an October 2008 speech just before the presidential election. He agrees with Obama that no such warhead should require testing, and seems to agree that it should not represent a meaningful upgrading or ‘modernisation’ of the arsenal with any new capabilities such as greater earth-penetration capacity.

Given that the existing warhead inventory is holding up better than many had expected, with plutonium pits or cores ageing less quickly than originally feared, no immediate production of new warheads would seem necessary, even if Gates’s general view carries the day. The long-standing stockpile-stewardship programme, with an annual cost exceeding US$5bn, has focused on tracking trends in the arsenal to detect any early signs of problems. To date none have emerged that could not be redressed through straightforward methods such as component replacement within the warheads and refreshing tritium stocks in warheads as that element decays radioactively. But the administration has still to resolve its doctrinal position and establish a long-term plan.

Afghanistan

Obama’s new Afghanistan strategy is the most important national-security concept of his first year in office. It emphasises classic counter-insurgency principles – protect the population, train and strengthen indigenous institutions – while following the ‘clear, hold, build’ concept of operations that was ultimately so successful in Iraq during the surge (see Afghanistan, pp. 343–8) In fact, Obama’s thinking on Afghanistan is not radical. Gates was promising more US troops for the war in summer 2008, and General McKiernan, before being replaced by General McChrystal, was developing a new counter-insurgency-oriented strategy for Afghanistan even before election day. Obama increased the US military presence in Afghanistan to 68,000 uniformed personnel for an indefinite period, with the possibility of further modest increases thereafter. (The number reached 41,000 shortly after the policy was announced, with 15,000 assigned to ISAF and the other 26,000 part of the Operation Enduring Freedom mission; the total reached about 58,000 in June and just under 68,000 by the end of the summer.)

The United States is leading a strong NATO effort to reinforce the south and east of Afghanistan; more specifically, the United States will have what amounts to a ‘3+2+2’ plan by late 2009: roughly three brigades in the east, two in the south, and two more dedicated to training Afghan security forces. The forces added during Obama’s first year include a combat aviation brigade and a Stryker brigade for Kandahar province, a Marine Expeditionary Brigade (with associated airpower of its own) for Helmand province, and the fourth brigade of the 82nd airborne division to join the existing 48th National Guard Brigade with the Combined Security Transition Command-Afghanistan (CSTC-A) to train Afghan security forces. At most points prior to 2008, in contrast, there were virtually no US forces in southern Afghanistan, and only around 1,000 before the Obama plan was announced; it is also significant that the combat avia-
tion brigade roughly quintuples the airpower available in the area of operations. In December, Obama announced a further 30,000 troops would deploy in 2010. The strategy has ‘the protection of the Afghan population’ as its core objective with the accelerated training of Afghan national security forces as its key mission. It also aims to enable a phased drawdown of US forces from 2011.

**CANADA**

Canada has continued to build capabilities and infrastructure consistent with the objectives of the Canada First defence strategy and the demands of current operations (see The Military Balance 2009, pp. 18–19, and Strategic Survey 2009, pp. 100–3). Internationally, meanwhile, Afghanistan remained the Canadian government’s primary focus, with nearly 3,000 troops deployed in Afghanistan on Operation Athena, the majority in the Kandahar area. But, as noted in Strategic Survey, slow progress, high costs and waning domestic support forced the government to maintain its pledge to end Canada’s combat mission in Afghanistan in 2011. Prime Minister Stephen Harper said that the government might propose maintaining some Canadian presence in Afghanistan after that date to focus primarily on reconstruction and development. This force might include helicopters, police and army trainers, a Provincial Reconstruction Team and CF-18 fighter aircraft.

Meanwhile, the defence department announced substantial procurement initiatives during 2009. In line with announcements in the Canada First strategy, Ottawa in August issued a contract for the purchase of 15 CH-47F Chinook helicopters with a value of approximately C$2.2bn including support and maintenance. The first is due for delivery in 2013. Earlier, in July, plans were announced for the procurement of the ‘next generation’ of Canadian land-combat vehicles. These projects, called the ‘Family of Land Vehicles (FLCV) projects’ were valued at around C$5bn. As part of the programme, the existing LAV III fleet would be upgraded and three new vehicle fleets procured (including ‘Close Combat Vehicles, Tactical Armoured Patrol Vehicles and Force Mobility Enhancement Vehicles’). It was expected that specific contracts would be awarded by 2011. Infrastructure projects were also announced that would lead to major construction at the Gagetown and Trenton bases (including new maintenance facilities for Canada’s C-17s at Trenton). Meanwhile, in July, a new Combined Air Operations Centre was opened at 1 Canadian Air Division/Canadian NORAD HQ in Winnipeg. This facility was to provide ‘operational level command and control of airspace’ for the organisation’s commander, and it was to be the ‘focal point for planning, directing and assessing air and space operations’. As noted in Strategic Survey 2009 (p. 101), ‘securing Canada’s arctic has become an increasingly important security objective of the Canadian government’, particularly as the possibility of an ice-free Arctic grows, which would make the region more accessible to shipping. Canada has actively tried to assert its sovereignty in its northern territory with various procurement and infrastructure-development plans. However, the emerging positions of other nations indicates that ‘Canada will likely face significant political obstacles in its efforts to assert its sovereignty in the region’.

**DEFENCE ECONOMICS – UNITED STATES**

Over the past year the US economy experienced the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression and plunged into a severe and protracted recession. In the second half of 2008, the collapse of investment bank Lehman Brothers and the forced rescue of US mortgage giants Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac signalled the start of a rapid deterioration in economic activity that saw GDP decline by 6.25% in the fourth quarter and a further 5.5% in the first quarter of 2009. In response to these shocks, US macroeconomic policy shifted to a war footing with the introduction of a broad range of emergency measures led by the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP) which provided an initial US$700bn of capital to stressed financial institutions. TARP was accompanied by a swift cut in interest rates to 0% and followed by a fiscal stimulus of more than 5% of GDP, support for the housing market, the introduction of quantitative easing and a host of other measures.

In February 2009, the authorities introduced a Financial Stability Plan that included further support to the housing market, up to US$1 trillion in consumer and business lending, a US$1tr Public–Private Investment Fund and a number of initiatives to improve financial stability, including stress tests to assess banks’ resilience and a requirement for increased balance-sheet transparency. The combination of massive macroeconomic stimulus and financial-market intervention succeeded in stabilising financial and economic conditions and in the
third quarter of 2009 growth had returned, officially bringing the recession to an end. However, inventory restocking is a significant factor in this pick-up in activity and the economy at large remains weak, with unemployment in October 2009 rising above 10% of the workforce. In the medium term, the IMF believes that economic activity will remain subdued in the US as continuing financial strains weigh on investment, unemployment continues to rise, and growth in partner nations is modest.

The fiscal legacy of this crisis will be a high and rising debt that, according to the IMF, could become ‘unsustainable without significant medium-term measures’. The government is projected to record a budget deficit of over 10% of GDP in both 2009 and 2010 and US national debt is forecast to jump to nearly 110% of GDP by 2014. The debt situation created by the crisis would be troublesome enough without the additional fiscal challenge posed by the looming retirement of the ‘baby boomer’ generation, who began collecting Social Security and Medicare benefits in increasing numbers from 2008. The need to make significant budget adjustments in these circumstances is clear; however, under the George W. Bush presidency government expenditure on non-defence discretionary spending had already fallen near historic lows, suggesting that if any future reductions in overall debt levels are to be achieved then attention will shift to the current high level of defence spending.

Even before the onset of the economic slowdown, the future trajectory of US government finances in

Table 1  **US National Defense Budget Authority FY2007–2013**

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<td>-</td>
<td>22,899</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17,671</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (defence-related)</td>
<td>5,696</td>
<td>4,917</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,973</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7,416</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total National Defense</strong></td>
<td>625,851</td>
<td>696,268</td>
<td>693,620</td>
<td>692,780</td>
<td>692,780</td>
<td>692,780</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2  **US Defence Expenditure (Budget Authority) as % of GDP**

![Chart Showing US Defence Expenditure as % of GDP from 1999 to 2008](chart.png)
light of the forthcoming demographic ‘shock’ had already contributed to a debate about the appropriate level of defence spending. Between 2000 and 2009, the US defence budget rose by around 75% in real terms, and jumped from 3.1% to 4.9% of GDP. However, the Congressional Budget Office has regularly warned that future demographic developments suggest spending on discretionary programmes over the long term will come under sustained pressure. While much of the increase in defence spending can be attributed to additional spending on the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, the Government Accountability Office has repeatedly criticised the DoD for its acquisition process, describing it as ‘broken’ and adding unnecessary billions to the cost of already-expensive military equipment. Senator Obama added to the debate during the 2008 presidential election campaign when he pledged to trim the defence budget of any excesses and promised a review of all existing programmes to root out waste. In January 2009, Gates gave a glimpse of his thinking when he told the Senate Armed Services Committee that painful choices between defence spending priorities were needed. He complained that, for too long, the Pentagon had emphasised long-term projects to develop near-perfect high-end weapons systems at the expense of being effective at the lower end of the spectrum, adding that he wanted to change this mindset and institutionalise a counter-insurgency focus in the acquisition process which would necessitate awkward decisions about existing programmes and processes. The problem of spiralling procurement costs has occurred at the same time as the decision by the Bush administration to substantially boost military end strength. Additional armed-forces personnel not only raise the immediate salary bill but lead to additional outlays on training, health care and housing and intensify the need for other maintenance and operational expenditure, putting pressure on investment accounts. In the past, a budget squeeze that pitted spending more on weapons programmes against additional outlays on personnel could be resolved by simply increasing defence spending, but in view of the government’s dire fiscal position quite how far it would be able to go in that direction was debatable.

In April 2009, Gates laid out a vision for the US military taking into account that in the future the Pentagon will not be able to rely on unlimited resources with which to fight every kind of war. In short, he proposed a measured shift away from a historic emphasis on equipment programmes necessary for the US to fight conventional wars against peer competitors in favour of investment in the sort of equipment and capabilities necessary to fight insurgencies of the type in Iraq and Afghanistan. He made a number of bold proposals that were later confirmed in Obama’s FY2010 defence budget request, including:

- Cancelling the VH-71 presidential helicopter.
- Postponing the plan to build a new long-range bomber until more is known about the ‘operational requirements’ for it.
- Cancelling the Transformational Satellite programme, and buying two additional extremely high frequency communications satellites instead.
- Capping the DDG 1000 programme at three ships, while restarting production of DDG 51 vessels and delaying the CG-X cruiser initiative.
- Cancelling the long-stalled CSAR-X search-and-rescue helicopter and cancelling a second airborne-laser aircraft.
- Cancelling the Future Combat System Manned Ground Vehicle programme.
- Cancelling the multiple-kill vehicle component of the missile-defence programme.
- Halting the procurement of any further F-22 or C-17s.
- Reducing the aircraft-carrier fleet to ten by 2040.
- Increasing purchases of the F-35 from 14 in FY2009 to 30 in FY2010.
- Increasing resources for intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance assets.

In another affirmation that the defence budget could not continue growing at the pace of recent years, Gates also refused to align himself with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who during the presidential election campaign had called for an additional US$450bn to be earmarked for defence during the next administration, noting instead that he expected the budget to grow by no more than the rate of inflation in coming years. Less noticeable among all the headline-programme adjustments was the action Gates took to deal with the informal ‘unfunded requirements’ process by which the services seek to increase their budgets outside of the formal budget-planning system. Every year, the Senate Armed Services Committee invites each service chief to submit a letter telling the committee what they wanted from the regular budget but did not receive. This opaque arrangement had grown
The air force request dropped to less than US$2bn. Despite these cost-saving initiatives, however, a deep imbalance remains in medium-term defence funding. In August 2009, the DoD confirmed Gates’s suggestion that future budget growth would be limited when it instructed military planners to prepare for zero budget growth between FY2011 and FY2015. David Ochmanek, deputy assistant secretary for defense for force transformation and resources, went further when he revealed that work on the 2010 Quadrennial Defense Review had uncovered a deficit of US$60bn between the likely level of funding over the next four years and current spending commitments, even before the massive cost of withdrawing troops from Iraq and possibly Afghanistan was factored into the equation. The non-partisan Congressional Budget Office calculated that to balance its books the Pentagon would need its non-war-related spending over the next 18 years to average 6% more than the amount sought in the FY2010 budget request. Consequently, service chiefs were told to make further cuts over and above the 50 major programme adjustments announced by Gates in April. Given that there appears to be little ‘low-hanging fruit’ left, though, their room for manoeuvre is limited.

Table 3: **Budget Authority for Iraq, Afghanistan, and Other Global War on Terror Operations FY2001–FY2010 (US$bn)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation and Source of Funding</th>
<th>FY01 &amp; FY02</th>
<th>FY03</th>
<th>FY04</th>
<th>FY05</th>
<th>FY06</th>
<th>FY07</th>
<th>FY08</th>
<th>FY09 Pending Request</th>
<th>Cumulative Total FY01–FY10 incl. Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Iraq</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dept of Defense</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>83.4</td>
<td>98.1</td>
<td>126.8</td>
<td>138.3</td>
<td>90.6</td>
<td>61.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Aid &amp; Diplomatic Operations</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VA Medical</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Iraq</strong></td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>53.0</td>
<td>75.9</td>
<td>85.5</td>
<td>101.7</td>
<td>130.8</td>
<td>141.1</td>
<td>94.8</td>
<td>65.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Afghanistan</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dept of Defense</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td>40.6</td>
<td>51.1</td>
<td>68.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Aid &amp; Diplomatic Operations</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VA Medical</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Afghanistan</strong></td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>55.2</td>
<td>72.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enhanced Security</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dept of Defense</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Enhanced Security</strong></td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>28.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>DOD Unallocated</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total All Missions</strong></td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>81.2</td>
<td>94.1</td>
<td>107.6</td>
<td>212.4</td>
<td>170.4</td>
<td>184.4</td>
<td>150.4</td>
<td>138.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: **DoD’s War-Enacted Budget Authority FY2008 (US$bn)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regular Titles</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Military Operations</td>
<td>19.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operations &amp; Maintenance</td>
<td>78.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defence Health</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Defence Programmes</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procurement</td>
<td>44.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R,D,T &amp; E</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Capital Funds</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Construction</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal: Regular Titles</strong></td>
<td>150.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Funds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraqi Freedom Fund</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghan Sy Forces Training Fund</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq Sy Forces Training Fund</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint IED Defeat Fund</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Reserve Readiness Fund</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>MRAP Account</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal: Special Funds</strong></td>
<td>30.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DoD Total</strong></td>
<td>181.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FY2010 National Defence Process

In May 2009, three months later than usual, the contents of Obama’s first budget request to Congress were made public. True to his pledge during the election campaign, the FY2010 national-defence request included both a baseline budget proposal of US$587bn together with a further US$130bn to cover overseas contingency operations (OCOs). Under the Bush administration, OCOs had been funded by a separate supplemental appropriation, provoking criticism that total Pentagon funding was becoming less transparent. Once war costs are stripped out, the FY2010 request represents an increase in the base budget in real terms of around 2% over the previous year, which, as Gates made clear, will be the trend in coming years. In line with Gates’s April statement, the request did not include funds for procurement of either F-22 or C-17 aircraft or the manned ground-vehicle portion of the FCS, but did include US$5.5bn for the procurement of 1,080 MRAP vehicles and US$2.2bn for an Aegis-class ship. Cancellation of the multiple-kill vehicle, airborne-laser and kinetic-energy interceptor resulted in a cut in the missile-defence budget request of US$1.4bn.

The shift in policy outlined by Gates and presented in Obama’s budget request was broadly endorsed by both the House and Senate in their respective FY2010 National Defense Authorization bills, in which they acquiesced to most of the programme cuts outlined earlier in the year. Originally, both committees had rejected the call to cease production of the F-22 fighter and to discontinue development of an alternative engine for the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter, despite a warning from the administration that a bill containing either proposal would be vetoed by the president. However, on 23 July the Senate passed its version of the bill after adopting several amendments, including one that would, in effect, end production of the F-22 as the administration had requested. On 7 October a House–Senate conference committee finalised the FY2010 Defense Authorisation Bill which was duly sent to the president, who signed it into law on 28 October.

In signing the FY2010 Defense Authorization Act, Obama claimed partial victory in his battle against wasteful Pentagon spending, declaring that the bill eliminated ‘tens of billions of dollars in waste’ by cancelling the procurement of several unnecessary weapons systems. He also warned that the bill, although important in tackling waste, was only ‘a first step’ and that further cuts would be required if the US was to ‘build the 21st-century military we need’. The final authorisation act was very close to the original budget request submitted by Obama, with the exception that it included funds for C-17 transport aircraft and money for the alternative engine for the Joint Strike Fighter, both programmes that Obama and Gates had wanted to terminate.

Just how much weapons-programme reform is achieved in 2009, however, remains to be seen. Under the rather complex US legislative process, the Defense Authorization Act only shapes defence policies and programmes; actual funding limits are detailed in a separate Defense Appropriations Bill. As of November 2009, the House and Senate had both passed their own versions of the FY2010 Defense Appropriations Bill; however, there were major differences that needed to be resolved in the conference process, including:

- C-17 transport aircraft. The House wanted to spend US$67.4bn to buy three; the Senate wanted to spend US$2.6bn to buy ten.
- The alternate Joint Strike Fighter engine. The House voted to spend US$660m on it whereas the Senate voted to spend nothing.
- Presidential helicopter. The House voted to spend US$485m to make five helicopters operational. The Senate called for starting a new programme altogether.
- DDG-51 destroyer. The Senate added US$1.7bn for an additional ship. The House wanted to buy just one.

### Table 5 US Agency for International Development: International Affairs Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget Authority in US$m</th>
<th>FY2008 Actual</th>
<th>FY2009 Estimate</th>
<th>FY2010 Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>892</td>
<td>762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Support Fund</td>
<td>5,362</td>
<td>7,017</td>
<td>6,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Military Education and Training</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Military Financing</td>
<td>4,718</td>
<td>5,035</td>
<td>5,274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Health and Child Survival</td>
<td>6,498</td>
<td>7,189</td>
<td>7,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-proliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining</td>
<td>496</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</td>
<td>724</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>1,202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Disaster and Famine Assistance</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>1,463</td>
<td>1,947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration and Refugee Assistance</td>
<td>1,338</td>
<td>1,577</td>
<td>1,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total International Affairs (excluding supplementals)</td>
<td>42,914</td>
<td>49,497</td>
<td>53,872</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The MiliTAry B AlANce

2010

Kinetic Energy Interceptor. The House wanted US$80m to preserve the programme. The Senate, like the White House, wanted to cancel it.

Notwithstanding these unresolved matters, the bulk of the Appropriations Act is likely to mirror very closely the already passed Authorization Act.

So far as the FY2011 budget request is concerned, there is little reason to expect that it will reverse the new direction signposted by the president and his secretary of defense. The 2010 QDR, of course, will flesh out the Pentagon’s broader programme for the next four years and is likely to contain further cuts to existing programmes and emphasise the allocation of additional funds to Gates’s priority areas: helicopters, civil affairs, persistent ISR and intra-theatre lift. One vulnerable programme is the Marine Corps’ Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle (EFV), which has been plagued by technical problems and has increased in cost from US$9bn in 2000 to US$13.7bn in 2009. In addition to cost overruns and delays, the vehicle’s utility has come under question following the Marines’ experience in Afghanistan – the EFV has a flat bottom, making it vulnerable to improvised explosive devices.

The cost of operations since 11 September 2001

With the enactment of the FY2009 Supplemental in June 2009, Congress has approved a total of about US$944bn for military operations, base security, reconstruction, foreign aid, embassy costs and veterans’ health care for the three operations initiated since the 11 September 2001 attacks: Operation Enduring Freedom (Afghanistan and other counter-terrorist operations), Operation Noble Eagle (enhanced security at military bases), and Operation Iraqi Freedom.

For the first time since military operations began in 2001, funding for OCOs (previously the ‘global war on terror’) was included in the president’s budget request. During his election campaign Obama had promised to end the practice of submitting separate supplemental requests to cover OCOs. In recent years there has been heated debate over the use of supplemental appropriations to fund OCOs, with criticism that such funds were increasingly being used to finance regular non-war activities. Historically, DoD financial regulations had defined the cost of OCO-type activities to include only incremental spending directly related to operations. But in October 2006 Deputy Secretary of Defense Gordon England appeared to have given

Table 6 Major US Research & Development FY2008–FY2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>FY2008</th>
<th>Estimate FY2009</th>
<th>Request FY2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joint</td>
<td>UAV</td>
<td>Global Hawk</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>743</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UAV</td>
<td>Warrior</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>62</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Tpt</td>
<td>C-130</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>206</td>
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<td></td>
<td>JTRS</td>
<td>Joint Tactical Radio System</td>
<td>831</td>
<td>843</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Missile Defense</td>
<td>9,605</td>
<td>9,372</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Joint Air to Ground Missile</td>
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<td>118</td>
<td>127</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Small Diameter Bomb</td>
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<td>145</td>
<td>197</td>
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<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>Warfighter Information Network</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>180</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Future Combat System</td>
<td>3,302</td>
<td>3,380</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hel AH-64 Apache</td>
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<td></td>
<td>APC Stryker</td>
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<td>90</td>
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<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>EW F/A-18G Growler</td>
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<td></td>
<td>FGA F-35 JSF</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hel V-22</td>
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<td></td>
<td>MPA P-8A Poseidon</td>
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<td></td>
<td>CVN Carrier Replacement</td>
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<td></td>
<td>DDG DDG 1000</td>
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<td>449</td>
<td>539</td>
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<td></td>
<td>LCS Littoral Combat Ship</td>
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<td>368</td>
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<td>SSN Virginia</td>
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<td></td>
<td>AEW E-2 Hawkeye</td>
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<td>SAM Standard</td>
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<td></td>
<td>EFV Amphibious vehicles</td>
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<td>Tkr KC-X</td>
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<td>Sat AEHF</td>
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<td>Sat NAVSTAR GPS</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sat NPOESS</td>
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<td>396</td>
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<td>583</td>
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the go-ahead for a broader interpretation of war costs when he issued new guidance to service chiefs that they could include requirements appropriate to the ‘longer war on terror’ in their supplemental requests, rather than limiting requests specifically to the annual costs incurred by operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. The effect of this change is illustrated by the subsequent jump in supplemental procurement requests, which rose from US$18bn in FY2005 to US$64bn in FY2008, and although some of this increase may reflect the cost of additional force protection and replacement of ‘stressed’ equipment, much may be in response to the new guidance. For example, requests for ‘resetting’ military equipment used in overseas operations became increasingly difficult to interpret. Resetting is usually limited to the replacement of war-worn equipment; however, the Pentagon’s definition of reset has expanded significantly and now includes not only replacing battle losses (typically 10% of the total) and equipment repair (about half), but also recapitalisation that typically upgrades current equipment, and the repair and replacement of pre-positioned equipment stored overseas that has been tapped to meet war needs. Given that the army, in particular, had been planning to recapitalise equipment and modernise pre-positioned equipment stocks to match its new modular configuration, it is questionable whether these costs were indeed wartime requirements.

In addition to US$130bn for DoD activities, the FY2010 war request includes US$6.4bn for the State Department’s foreign and diplomatic operations and US$2.1bn for Veterans Administration medical costs for Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom veterans. On the face of it this would suggest that overall war funding is decreasing from a peak of US$185bn in FY2008, a consequence of the surge strategy in Iraq that year, to US$150bn in FY2009 and US$130bn in FY2010. However, given that the president has authorised a further 30,000 troops for Afghanistan, it seems certain that he will have to return to Congress with an additional supplemental request. In a January 2009 update, the Congressional Budget Office projected that additional war costs for FY2010 to FY2019 could range from US$388bn (if deployed troops fall to 30,000 by 2011) to US$867bn (if troop levels only fall to 75,000 by 2013), meaning that funding for Iraq, Afghanistan, and other OCOs could total US$1.3–1.8tr for 2001–19, depending on the scenario.


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Notes
FY = Fiscal Year (1 October–September)
1 The National Defense Budget Function subsumes funding for the DoD, the Department of Energy 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 Homeland Security), 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. The government 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.
## Canada CAN

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<td>Def bdgt</td>
<td>US$19.83bn</td>
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US$1 = CS$1.06

### Capabilities

**ACTIVE 65,722** (Army 34,775 Navy 11,025 Air 19,922)

**CIVILIAN 4,554** (Coast Guard 4,554)

**RESERVE 33,967** (Army 23,153 (Rangers 4,303), Navy 4,167, Air 2,344)

Canadian Forces operations are organised with four joint operational commands. Canada Command (CANADACOM) is responsible for all domestic and continental operations through six regional sub-commands. Canadian Expeditionary Force Command (CEFCOM) is responsible for all international operations. Canadian Special Operations Forces Command (CANSOFCOM) is responsible for generating all Special Forces operations and has forces permanently assigned to it. Canadian Operational Support Command (CANOSCOM) has responsibility for generation and employment of the operational-level support to CANADACOM and CEFCOM (and if required CANSOFCOM) for logistics, movements, general engineering, health services, communications, human resource management and military police support either through its permanently assigned forces or through augmented force generation. CANADACOM and CEFCOM normally have no permanently assigned forces allocated for operations but receive them from force generation commands; Maritime Command (MARCOM), Land Force Command (LFC) and Air Command (AIRCOM). Each of these commands have forces normally assigned to them for force generation by the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) who has full command. Canadian Forces are expanding and the expected strength will be increasing to 70,000 Regular Force members and 30,000 Reserve Force members (less Rangers).

### ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

**Army (Land Forces) 34,775**

### FORCES BY ROLE

- **Comd** 1 TF HQ; 3 bde gp HQ and sig sqn to form national or cadre of a multi-national TF HQ or a Land Component Command (LCC) of a joint operation
- **Mech Inf** 1 (Canadian Mechanised) bde gp (1st CMBG) with 1 armd regt, (two Leopard 1C2 sqns and 1 armd recce sqn), 2 mech inf bn, 1 lt inf bn, 1 arty regt, 1 ctb engr regt; 2 bde gp (2nd CMBG and 5th CMBG) each with 1 armd recce regt, 2 mech inf bn, 1 lt inf bn, 1 arty regt, 1 ctb engr regt
- **AD** 1 indep regt
- **Spt/Engr** 1 indep regt
- **Cbt Spt** 3 MP pl, 3 MI coy
- **Logistic** 3 svc bn
- **Med** 3 fd amb bn

### EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

- **MBT 121:** 20 Leopard 2 A6M on lease; 61 Leopard 1C2; 40 Leopard 2 A4
- **RECECE 201:** LAV-25 Coyote
- **APC 1,142**
  - APC (T) 332: 64 Bv-206; 235 M-113; 33 M-577
  - APC (W) 810: 635 LAV-III Kodiak (incl 33 RWS); 175 MILLAV Bison (incl 10 EW, 32 amb, 32 repair, 64 recovery)
  - MRAP 78: 68 RG-31 Nyala; 5 Cougar; 5 Buffalo
- **ARTY 295**
  - TOWED 171 105mm:
    - 153: 27 C2 (M-101);
    - 98 C3 (M-101);
    - 28 LG1 MK II; 155mm 18 M-777
  - MOR 81mm 100
  - SP 81mm 24 Bison
- **AT**
  - MSL 493
  - SP 33 LAV-TOW
  - MANPATS 460: 425 Eryx; 35 TOW-2A/ITAS
  - RCL 84mm 1,075 Carl Gustav; M2/M3
  - RL 66mm M-72 LAW
  - UAV  •  TACTICAL Heron; Skylark
  - AD
- **SAM  •  SP 33 ADATS**
- **MANPAD Starburst**

### Land Reserve Organisations 23,153

**Canadian Rangers 4,303 Reservists**

The Canadian Rangers are a Reserve sub-component of the Canadian Forces, which provide a limited military presence in Canada’s northern, coastal and isolated areas. It is a volunteer, part-time force.

- **Ranger 5 (patrol) gp (165 patrols)**
  - Army 10 (bde gp) HQ
  - Armd Recce 18 regt
  - Inf 51 regt
  - Fd Arty 14 regt, 2 indep bty
  - Signals 6 regt, 16 indep sqn, 1 EW sqn
  - Engr 7 regt, 3 indep sqn
Cbt Engr 1 regt
MP 4 coy
Log 10 bn
Medical 14 coy, 4 det
MI 4 coy

Navy (Maritime Command) 11,025

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES SSK 4
4 Victoria (ex-UK Upholder) each with 6 single 533mm TT each with Mk48 Sea Arrow HWT (1 hull currently operational)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 15
DEstroyers • DDG 3 mod Iroquois each with 1 Mk 41 VLS with 29+ SM-2 MR SAM, 2 triple ASTT (6 eff.) each with Mk 46 LWT, 1 76mm gun, 2 CH-124 (SH-3) Sea King ASW hel
Frigates • FFG 12 Halifax with 2 quad (8 eff.) with 8 RGM-84 block II Harpoon tactical SSM, 2 octuple (16 eff.) Mk 48 Sea Sparrow with 16 RIM-7P Sea Sparrow SAM, 2 Mk 46 LWT, 2 twin 324mm ASTT (4 eff.) with 24 Mk 46 LWT, (capacity 1 CH-124 (SH-3) Sea King ASW hel)

FACILITIES

Bases Located at Esquimalt (Pacific), Halifax (Atlantic), Ottawa (National HQ), Quebec City (Naval Reserve HQ), Commanders for MARPAC and MARLANT directly or through their respective at-sea fleet commander, act as the MCC for the operational commands of CANADACOM and/or CEFCOM.

Reserves 4,167 reservists
HQ 1 HQ located at Quebec
Navy 24 div (tasks: crew 10 of the 12 MCDV; harbour defence; naval control of shipping)

Air Force (Air Command) 19,922 (plus 2,344 Primary Reservists integrated within total Air Force structure)

Flying hours 104,939 planned for the year

FORCES BY ROLE

1 CAN Air Division, HQ Winnipeg, is responsible for all CF air op readiness, combat air-spt, air tpt, SAR, MR and trg. This HQ is the ACC HQ for CANADACOM and CEFCOM. 1 CAN Air Div wgs directly support land forces (tac avn and UAV), maritime forces (maritime hel and long range MP), and Special Forces (hel) with OPCOM status. Other wgs undertake directly related air roles (AD, AT, SAR, trg) while remaining under direct 1 CAN Air Div control.

2 CAN Air Div is responsible for Air Force doctrine, initial training and education.

13 Wgs: 1 Wg (Kingston); 3 Wg (Bagotville); 4 Wg (Cold Lake); 5 Wg (Goose Bay); 8 Wg (Trenton); 9 Wg (Gander); 12 Wg (Shearwater); 14 Wg (Greenwood); 15 Wg (Moose Jaw); 16 Wg (Borden); 17 Wg (Winnipeg); 19 Wg (Comox). 22 Wg (North Bay). In addition, an Air Expeditionary Wg (AEW) at Bagotville (up to 550 personnel) will train and deploy together, and will comprise a cmd element, an ops support flt and a mission support flt.

FORCES BY ROLE

Strategic
1 (NORAD Regional) HQ located at Winnipeg; 1 Sector HQ at North Bay with 10 North Warning System Long Range; 36 North Warning System Short Range; 4 Coastal; 2 Transportable (total of 52 Radar srn)

Ftr/FGA
3 sqn with CF-18AM/CF-18BM Hornet (1 sqn at Bagotville and 2 sqns at Cold Lake )

MP
3 sqn (2 sqn at Greenwood, 1 sqn at Comox) with CP-140 Aurora*

Spec Ops
1 sqn with CH-146 Griffon (OPCON Canadian Special Operations Command)

ASW
3 sqn (2 sqn at Shearwater, 1 sqn at Victoria) with CH-124 Sea King

Tpt/SAR
1 tpt sqn with CC-177; 4 tpt/SAR sqns with CC-130E/H/CH-149; 1 tpt/SAR sqn with CC-115; 1 utl sqn with CC-138; 1 tpt sqn with CC-144 Challenger

Tkg
1 sqn with KC-130H; 1 sqn with CC-150 / CC-150T (A-310 MRTT)

Hel
5 sqns (Edmonton, Borden, Valcartier, St Hubert, Cagetown) with CH-146 Griffon; 3 cbt sqn sqns (Cold Lake, Bagotville, Goose Bay) with CH-146 Griffon

Trg
1 nav trg school in Winnipeg with CT-142 Dash-8; 1 SAR trg school in Comox (see also NATO FIt Trg Canada)

UAV
1 unit with CU-170 Heron UAV

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 97 combat capable
FGA 79: 61 CF-18AM Hornet; 18 CF-18BM Hornet
MP 18 CP-140 Aurora*

TPT/TKR 7: 2 CC-150T (A-310 MRTT); 5 KC-130H
TPT 47: 4 CC-177; 24 C-130E/H (16–E, 8–H, of which 3 grounded); 6 CC-115 Buffalo; 4 CC-138 (DH-6) Twin Otter; 6 CC-144B Challenger; 3 CC-150 Polaris

TRG 4 CT-142 Dash 8 Nav Trainer
AIR DEMO 26 CT-144 Tutor
HELICOPTERS 53
SPT 6 CH-147 (CH-47D) Chinook
SAR 14 CH-149 Cormorant
ASW 28 CH-124 (SH-3) Sea King
UTL 85: 7 CH-139 Jet Ranger; 78 CH-146 Griffon (incl 10 spec ops)

UAV 5 CL-170 Heron (leased for 3 yrs)

RADARS 53
AD RADAR • NORTH WARNING SYSTEM 47: 11
Long Range; 36 Short Range
STRATEGIC: 6: 4 Coastal; 2 Transportable

MSL
- AAM AIM-7M Sparrow; AIM-9L Sidewinder; AIM-120C AMRAAM
- ASM AGM-65 Maverick

BOMBS
- Conventional: Mk 82; Mk 83; Mk 84
- Laser-Guided: GBU-10/ GBU-12/ GBU-16 Paveway II; GBU-24 Paveway III

NATO Flight Training Canada

AIRCRAFT
- TRG 45: 26 Harvard II(T-6A Texan II); 19 CT-155 Hawk (advanced wps/tactics trg)

FACILITIES
- Trg: 1 pilot trg school in Moose Jaw with CT-155 Hawk, CT-156 Harvard II; 1 pilot trg school in Cold Lake with CT-155 Hawk

Contracted Flying Services – Southport

AIRCRAFT
- TRG 34: 11 Grob G120A; 7 King Air C90B; 7 CT-139 Jet Ranger; 9 CT-146 Outlaw

FACILITIES
- Trg: 1 pilot trg school in Southport with Grob 120A, Jet Ranger/Griifon and King Air

Canadian Special Operations Forces Command, 1,500

FORCES BY ROLE
- Comd: 1 HQ
- SF: 1 regt (Canadian Special Operations Regiment) located at CFB Petawawa
- Counter-Terrorist: 1 bn (JTF2) located at Dwyer Hill (CT, Surv, security advice and CP)
- Special: 1 sqn, with CH-146 Griffon located at CFB Petawawa
- Ops Avn: Petawawa

CBRN: Canadian Joint Incidence Response Unit (CJIRU) located at CFB Trenton

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
- RECC 4 LAV Bison (NBC)
- HEL: UTL CH-146 Griffon

Canadian Operational Support Command, 2,000

Comd: 1 HQ
Engr: 1 engr support coy
Sigs: CAN Forces Joint Sig Regt (strategic and op signals and info management)
MP: 1 (close protection ) coy
Log: 3 CAN support units; 4 Cdn movement units; 1 postal coy (1 supply, 1 postal, 1 movement unit); 1 CAN Material Support Gp (2x supply depots, 3 ammo depots)
Medical: 1 (1 CAN Forces Field Hospital) bn

Canadian Coast Guard, 4,554 (civilian)
Incl. Department of Fisheries and Oceans; all platforms are designated as non-combatant.

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS: 60
- PSO 4 Type-600
- PCD 6: 1 Tanu; 2 Louisbourg; 1 Quebecois; 1 Arrow Post; 1 Gordon Reid
- PCI 9: 4 Type-400; 3 Post Class; 1 Cumella Class; 1 Type-200
- PB 41: 10 Type 300-A; 31 Type-300B (SAR Lifeboats)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT: 54
- A CV 4 Penac
- AGB 6
- HEAVY ICEBREAKER: 2: 1 Gulf class Type 1300; 1 Terry Fox class Type 1200
- MEDIUM RIVER ICEBREAKER: 4: 1 Modified R class+ Type 1200; 3 R class Type 1200
- AGOR 10 (nearshore and offshore fishery vessels)
- AGOS 7
- Navails 24 (incl specialist vessels)
- Trg: 3

HELICOPTERS
- UTL: 22: 14 Bo-105; 3 Bell 206L Longranger; 4 Bell 212; 1 Sikorsky 61

DEPLOYMENT

AFGHANISTAN
- NATO • ISAF • Operation Athena, 2,830; Army: 1 Inf BG with (1 lt inf bn HQ; 3 lt inf coy; 1 armd sqn; 1 armd recce sqn; 1 arty bty; 1 UAV flt; 1 cbt engr sqn); 1 MP coy; 20 Leopard C2 MBT; some LAV III Kodiak; some LAV-25 Coyote; 6 M-777; 6 CH 147 Chinook; 8 CH-146 Griffon; CU-170 Heron
- Operation Enduring Freedom – Afghanistan (Op Archer) 12
- UN • UNAMA (Operation Accius) 2 obs

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
- NATO • Operation Bronze 8
- OSCE • Bosnia and Herzegovina 2

CYPRUS
- UN • UNFICYP (Operation Snowgoose) 1

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
- UN • MONUC (Operation Crocodile) 11 obs

EGYPT
- MFO (Operation Calumet) 28

GERMANY
- NATO (ACO) 287

HAITI
- UN • MINUSTAH (Operation Hamlet) 5 obs

ISRAEL
- USSC (Operation Proteus) 9

MIDDLE EAST
- UN • UNTSO (Operation Jade) 7 obs

SERBIA
- NATO • KFOR • Joint Enterprise (Operation Kobold) 6
- OSCE • Kosovo 2

SIERRA LEONE
- IMATT (Operation Sculpture) 7
SUDAN
UN • UNMIS (Operation Safari) 8; 21 obs
SYRIA/ISRAEL
UN • UNDOF (Operation Gladities) 2
UNITED STATES
US CENTCOM (Operation Foundation) 3
US NORTHCOM / NORAD / NATO (ACT) 303

FOREIGN FORCES
United States Army 7; Navy 30; USAF 83; USMC 10

United States US

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<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>23%</td>
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Capabilities

ACTIVE 1,580,255 (Army 662,232 Navy 335,822 Air 334,342 US Marine Corps 204,261 US Coast Guard 43,598)

CIVILIAN 11,035 (US Special Operations Command 3,376 US Coast Guard 7,659)

RESERVE 864,547 (Army 447,203 Navy 109,222 Air 191,038 Marine Corps Reserve 109,600 US Coast Guard 7,484)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

US Strategic Command
Combined Service 1 HQ located at Offutt AFB (NE)
Five missions US nuclear deterrent; missile defence; global strike; info ops; ISR

US Navy
SUBMARINES • STRATEGIC • SSBN 14 Ohio (mod)
SSBN 730 each with up to 24 UGM-133A Trident D-5 strategic SLBM

US Air Force • Air Combat Command
Bbr 6 sqn (incl 1 AFRC) at 2 AFB with 71 B-52H Stratoifortress each with up to 20 AGM-86B nuclear ALCM and/or AGM-129A nuclear ACM; 2 sqn at 1 AFB with 19 B-2A Spirit each with up to 16 free-fall bombs (or up to 80 when fitted with Small Diameter Bombs); 4 B-52 test hvy bbr; 1 B-2 test hvy bbr

Air Force Space Command
Msl 9 sqn at 3 AFB with 500 LGM-30G Minuteman III (capacity 1-3 MIRV Mk12/Mk12A per missile)

Strategic Rccce (Satellites)

SPACE BASED SYSTEMS
SATELLITES 63
IMAGERY 6: 4 Improved Crystal (visible and infra-red imagery, resolution 6 inches); 2 Lacrosse (Onyx radar imaging satellite)
ELINT/SIGINT 19: 3 Mentor (advanced Orion); 1 Advanced Mentor; 5 Trumpet; 2 Mercury; 8 SBWASS (Space Based Wide Area Surveillance System); Naval Ocean Surveillance System
ELECTRONIC OCEAN RCECE SATELLITE 6: 1 GFO (Global Follow-On); 5 DMSP-5
SATELLITE TIMING AND RANGING 32: 12 NAVSTAR Block I/IIA; 20 NAVSTAR Block IIR (components of Global Positioning System (GPS))
SENSORS • NUCLEAR DETONATION DETECTION 24: (detects and evaluates nuclear detonations. Sensors deployed in NAVSTAR satellites)

Strategic Defenses – Early Warning
SPACE BASED SYSTEMS • SATELLITES 4 Defense Support Programme DSP (Infra-red surveillance and warning system. Detects missile launches, nuclear detonations, ac in afterburn, spacecraft and terrestrial infra-red events. Approved constellation: 4 operational satellites; 1 operational on-orbit spare)
NORTH WARNING SYSTEM 15 North Warning System Long Range (range 200nm); 40 North Warning System Short Range (range 110–150km)
OVER-THE-HORIZON-BACKSCATTER RADAR (OTH-B) 2: 1 AN/FPS-118 OTH-B (500–3,000nm) located at Mountain Home AFB (ID); 1 non-operational located at Maine (ME)
STRATEGIC 2 Ballistic Missile Early Warning System BMEWS located at Thule, GL and Fylingdales Moor, UK; 1 (primary mission to track ICBM and SLBM; also used to track satellites) located at Clear (AK)
SPACETRACK SYSTEM 11: 8 Spacetrack Radar located at Incirlik (TUR), Eglin (FL), Cavalier AFS (ND), Clear (AK), Thule (GL), Fylingdales Moor (UK), Beale AFB (CA), Cape Cod (MA); 3 Spacetrack Optical Trackers located at Socorro (NM), Maui (HI), Diego Garcia (BIOT)
USN SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM NAV SPASUR 3 strategic transmitting stations; 6 strategic receiving sites in southeast US

Downloaded By: [Canadian Research Knowledge Network] At: 00:26 15 February 2010
PERIMETER ACQUISITION RADAR ATTACK CHARACTERISATION SYSTEM PARCS 1 at Cavalier AFS, (ND)
PAVE PAWS 3 at Beale AFB (CA), Cape Cod AFS (MA), Clear AFS (AK); 1 (phased array radar 5,500km range) located at Otis AFB (MA)
DETECTION AND TRACKING RADARS Kwajalein Atoll, Ascension Island, Antigua, Kaena Point (HI), MIT Lincoln Laboratory (MA)
GROUND BASED ELECTRO OPTICAL DEEP SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM GEODSS Socorro (NM), Maui (HI), Diego Garcia (BIOT)

STRATEGIC DEFENCES – MISSILE DEFENCES
SEA-BASED: Aegis engagement cruisers and destroyers in Pacific Fleet
LAND-BASED: 21 ground-based interceptors at Fort Greely, (AK); 3 ground-based interceptors at Vandenburg, (CA).

US Army 553,044; 77,833 active ARNG; 31,355 active AR (total 662,232)

FORCES BY ROLE
The US Army continues its transition programme. The aim at present is to have an Active Component of 17 Heavy Brigade Combat Teams (HBCT), 20 Infantry BCT (IBCT) and 8 Stryker BCT (SBCT). The Reserve is planned to comprise 7 HBCT, 20 IBCT and 1 SBCT. The SBCT has 3 manoeuvre bn instead of 2, as in the HBCT and IBCT. The HBCT has 2 combined arms bn, an armed recce sqn, an armoured fires bn, a Bde Support Bn (BSB) and a Bde Special Troops Bn (BSTB). The IBCT has 2 inf bn, a Reconnaissance, Surveillance and Target Acquisition (RSTA) squadron, a fires bn, a BSB and a BSTB. The SBCT has three Stryker infantry bn, an RSTA sqn, a fires bn, a BSB, and engr, sigs, MI and anti-armour coy. The army currently projects 18 division headquarters in the total force (10 Active and 8 ARNG). The army still plans to grow to include 73 BCTs (45 AC BCTs and 28 RC BCTs) and approximately 225 support brigades.

Comd 6 army HQ; 3 corps HQ 10 div HQ
Armd 15 HBCT (each: 2 (combined arms) armoured / armoured inf bn, 1 armoured recce sqn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 BSTB, 1 BSB)
Armd Cav 1 heavy regt (3rd ACR) with 3 cav sqn (each: 3 cav tps, 1 tk coy, 1 arty bty), 1 air cav sqn with (3 atk tps, 1 lift coy), 1 chemical coy, 1 engr coy, 1 MI coy; 1 regt (11th ACR – OPFOR
Armd Inf 2 bde (170th, 172nd) with (1 armoured bn, 2 armoured inf bn, 1 armoured recce tp, 1 SP arty bty, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 BSB)
Mech Inf 6 SBCT (each: 1 HQ coy, 3 Stryker bn, 1 fd arty bn, 1 recce sqn, 1 AT coy, 1 engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 MI coy, 1 BSTB
Inf 10 IBCT (each: 2 inf bn, 1 recce sqn, 1 fd arty bn, 1 BSTB, 1 BSB)
Air Aslt 4 BCT (each: 2 air aslt bn, 1 RSTA bn, 1 arty bn, 1 BSTB, 1 BSB, 1 BSTB (1 MI coy, 1 engr coy, 1 sigs coy))
AB 6 BCT (each: 2 para bn, 1 recce bn, 1 arty bn, 1 BSTB, 1 BSTB (1 MI coy, 1 engr coy, 1 sigs coy))
Arty 6 (Fires) bde (each: HQ coy, 1 MLRS bn, 1 UAV coy, 1 TA coy, 1 BSB bn)
Engr 5 bde
AD 5 bde with MIM-104 Patriot
Cbt Avn 11 CAB (5 heavy, 4 medium, 2 light) (each: 1 aslt hel bn, 2 atk hel bn, 1 avn sp bn, 1 gen spt avn bn); 1 (theatre avn) bde
Spt 1 (Sustainment) bde (each: 1 BSTB, 2 Cbt Spt bn, 1 Sigs coy)
Cbt Spt 2 (3rd bde late 2010) (Manoeuvre enhancement) bde (each: 1 sp bn, 1 sigs coy)
Surv 3 BfSB (each: 1 reconnaissance and surveillance sqn, 1 BSTB bn, 1 MI bn) forming
WMD / NBC / EOD 1 Chemical bde (2 chemical bn), 1 asymmetric warfare regt (initially under direct FORSCOM C2), 2 EOD gp (each: 2 EOD bn)
SF See US Special Operations Command

Reserve Organisations

Army National Guard 358,391 reservists 77,833
Currently capable of manning 8 divs after mobilisation. Under the army’s transformation process, the ARNG will assume an end-state structure consisting of 28 BCT (7 HBCT, 1 SBCT, 20 IBCT)

FORCES BY ROLE
Comd 8 div HQ
Armd 7 HBCT, 3 combined arms bn
Recce 3 RSTA sqn
Mech Inf 1 SBCT
Lt Inf 20 IBCT; 11 indep bn
SF 2 gp opcon USSOCOM (total: 3 SF bn)
Arty 7 Fires bde
Engr 4 bde
Avn 2 (heavy) cbt avn bde; 6 (air expeditionary) cbt avn bde (each: 1 aslt hel bn, 1 atk hel bn, 1 gen spt avn bn, 1 avn sp bn, 1 sp/sy hel bn (each: 3 sp/sy coy – to become 4)); 4 theatre avn bde
WMD 2 chemical bde; 1 EOD gp; 32 WMD-CST (Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams)
AD 2 bde with MIM-104 Patriot; FIM-92A Avenger
Spt 9 spt bde, 17 regional spt gps
Surv 5 BfSB (each: 1 reconnaissance and surveillance sqn, 1 BSTB, 1 MI bn)
Cbt Spt 10 (Manoeuvre enhancement) bde (transforming)
Sigs 2 bde

Army Reserve 198,000 reservists (31,355 active)

Inf 5 div (exercise); 7 div (trg)
Avn 1 theatre avn bde with (air aslt hel, atk hel and gen spt avn bns)
HELICOPTERS

• UAV Raven

AT 6,270+

AMPHIBIOUS 124+

96 Tpz-1 Fuchs

RECCE 19,637

15,694: 2,744 APC (W)

RECCE 60 (4 comd, 8 bde) HQ opcon USSOCOM

Army Standby Reserve 700 reservists

Trained individuals for mobilisation

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 5,850 M1-A1/M1-A2 Abrams

RECE 96 Tpz-1 Fuchs

AIFV 6,452 M-2 Bradley/M-3 Bradley

APC 19,637

APC (T) 3,943 M-113A2/M-113A3

APC (W) 15,694: 2,744 APC (W)

MRAP 12,000; 950 M-ACV

ARTY 6,270+

SP 155mm 1,594 M-109A1/M-109A2/M-109A6

TOWED 1,780c: 105mm 434 M-102; 416 M-119; 155mm 697 M-198; 233+ M-777 (replacing M-198)

MRL 227mm 830 MLRS (all ATACMS-capable)

MOR 2,066: 81mm 990 M-252; 120mm 1,076 M-120/M-121

TRACER 54 TH-67 Crocket

AD• SAM 1,281+

SP 798: 703 FIM-92A Avenger (veh-mounted Stinger); 95 M-6 Linebacker (4 Stinger plus 25mm gun)

TOWED 483 MIM-104 Patriot

MANPAD FIM-92A Stinger

RADAR • LAND 251: 98 AN/TPQ-36 Firefinder (arty); 56 AN/TPQ-37 Firefinder (arty); 60 AN/TRQ-32 Teammate (COMINT); 32 AN/TSQ-138 Trailblazer (COMINT); 5 AN/TSQ-138A Trailblazer

US Navy 329,390; 6,432 active reservists (total 335,822)

Comprises 2 Fleet Areas, Atlantic and Pacific. All combatants divided into 6 Fleets: 2nd – Atlantic; 3rd – Pacific; 4th – Caribbean, Central and South America, 5th – Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf, Red Sea, 6th – Mediterranean, 7th – W. Pacific; plus Military Sealift Command (MSC); Naval Reserve Force (NRF); for Naval Special Warfare Command, see US Special Operations Command element.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES 71

STRATEGIC • SSBN 14 Ohio (mod) SSBN 730 opcon US STRATCOM each with up to 24 UGM-133A Trident D-5 strategic SLBM

TACTICAL 57

SSGN 4 Ohio (mod), with total of 154 Tomahawk LAM

SSN 53:

22 Los Angeles each with 4 single 533mm TT each with Mk48 Sea Arrow HWT/UGM-84 Harpoon USGW

23 Los Angeles imp, each with up to 12 Tomahawk LAM, 4 single 533mm TT each with Mk48 Sea Arrow HWT/UGM-84 Harpoon USGW

3 Seawolf, each with 8 single 660mm TT each with up to 45 Tomahawk LAM/UGM-84C Harpoon USGW, Mk48 Sea Arrow HWT

5 Virginia with SLCM Tomahawk, 4 single 533mm TT each with Mk48 ADCAP mod 6 HWT, 1 12 cell vertical launch system (12 eff.) (6th vessel expected

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 110

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS 11

CVN 11:

1 Enterprise (typical capacity 55 F/A-18 Hornet FGA ac; 4 EA-6B Prowler ELINT EW ac; 4 E-2C Hawkeye AEW ac; 6 S-3B Viking ASW ac; 4 SH-60F Seahawk ASW hel; 2 HH-60H Seahawk SAR hel) with 3 Mk 29 Sea Sparrow octuple each with RIM-7M/RIM-7P, 2 Mk 49 RAM (may be fitted) with 21 RIM-116 RAM SAM

10 Nimitz (typical capacity 55 F/A-18 Hornet FGA ac; 4 EA-6B Prowler ELINT EW ac; 4 E-2C Hawkeye AEW ac; 4 SH-60F Seahawk ASW hel; 2 HH-60H Seahawk SAR hel) each with 2–3 Mk 29 Sea Sparrow octuple each with RIM-7M/RIM-7P, 2 Mk 49 RAM with 42 RIM-116 RAM SAM

CRUISERS • CG 22 Ticonderoga Aegis Baseline 2/3/4 (CG-52-CG-74) each with, comd and control, 2 quad (8 eff.) each with RGM-84 Harpoon SSN, 2 61 cell Mk 41 VLS (122 eff.) each with SM-2 ER SAM/Tomahawk LAM, 2 127mm gun 2 SH-60B Seahawk ASW hel (Extensive upgrade programme scheduled from 2006–2020, to
include sensors and fire control systems, major weapons upgrade to include Evolved Sea Sparrow (ESSM), SM-3/ SM-2 capability and 2 MK 45 Mod 2 127mm gun)

**DESTROYERS • DDG 56:**
28 Arleigh Burke Flight I/II each with Aegis comd and control, 1 32 cell Mk 41 VLS (32 eff.) with ASROC tactical/ASSM SSM/SM-2 ER SAM/Tomahawk TLAM, 1 64 cell Mk 41 VLS (64 eff.) with ASROC/ASSM SSM/ SM-2 ER SAM/Tomahawk TLAM, 2 quad (8 eff.) each with RGM-84 Harpoon SSM, 2 Mk 49 RAM with 42 RIM-116 RAM SAM, 2 triple ASTT (6 eff.) each with Mk 46 LWT, 1 127mm gun, 1 hel landing platform
28 Arleigh Burke Flight IIA each with Aegis comd and control, 1 32 cell Mk 41 VLS (32 eff.) with ASROC tactical/ASSM SSM/SM-2 ER SAM/Tomahawk TLAM, 1 64 cell Mk 41 VLS (64 eff.) with ASROC/ASSM SSM tactical/SM-2 ER SAM/Tomahawk TLAM, 2 quad (8 eff.) each with RGM-84 Harpoon SSM, 2 triple ASTT (6 eff.) each with Mk 46 LWT, 1 127mm gun, 2 SH-60B Seahawk ASW hel, (Ongoing build programme for 10 additional ships)

**FRIGATES 21**
FFG 21 Oliver Hazard Perry each with 2 triple 324mm ASTT (6 eff.) with 24 Mk 46 LWT, 1 76mm gun, (capacity 2 SH-60B Seahawk ASW hel)

**LCS 2:**
1 Freedom with RIM-116 RAM, MK-15 Phalanx CIWS, 1 57mm gun, (standard capacity either 2 MH-60R/S Seahawk hel or 1 MH-60 with 3 Firescout UAV) (1st of class undergoing trials)
1 Independence with RIM-116 RAM, MK-15 Phalanx CIWS, 1 57mm gun (standard capacity 1MH-60R/S Seahawk hel and 3 Firescout UAV) (1st of class undergoing trials)

**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 16**
PFC 8 Cyclone
PCI 8

**MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 9**
MCM 9 Avenger (MCM-1) each with 1 SLQ-48 MCM system, 1 SQQ-32(V)3 Sonar (mine hunting)
ML (none dedicated)

**COMMAND SHIPS • LCC 2:**
2 Blue Ridge (capacity 3 LCPL; 2 LCVP; 700 troops; 1 med utl hel)

**AMPHIBIOUS**

**PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS 31**

**LHD 8:**
8 Wasp (capacity 5 AV-8B Harrier II FGA; 42 CH-46E Sea Knight spt hel; 6 SH-60B Seahawk ASW hel; 3 LCAC(L) ACV; 60 tanks; 1,890 troops) each with 2 Mk 29 Sea Sparrow octuple with 32 RIM-7M/RIM- 7P, 2 Mk 49 RAM with 42 RIM-116 RAM SAM, (Additional platform in build)

**LHA 2:**
2 Tarawa (capacity 6 AV-8B Harrier II FGA ac; 12 CH- 46E Sea Knight spt hel; 9 CH-53 Sea Stallion spt hel; 4 LCU; 100 tanks; 1,900 troops) each with 2 Mk 49 RAM with 42 RIM-116 RAM SAM

**LPD 9:**
4 Austin (capacity 6 CH-46E Sea Knight spt hel; 2 LCAC(L) ACV/LCU; 40 tanks; 788 troops)
5 San Antonio (capacity 1 CH-53E Sea Stallion hel or 2 CH-46 Sea Knight or 1 MV-22 Osprey; 2 LCAC(L); 14 AAAV; 720 troops) (additional 4 hulls in build; current programme totals 9 units)

**LSD 12:**
4 Harpers Ferry (capacity 2 LCAC(L) ACV; 40 tanks; 500 troops) each with 1–2 Mk 49 RAM with 21–42 RIM-116 RAM SAM, 1 hel landing platform (for 2 CH-35)
8 Whidbey Island (capacity 4 LCAC(L) ACV; 40 tanks; 500 troops) each with 2 Mk 49 RAM with 42 RIM- 116 RAM SAM, 1 hel landing platform (for 2 CH-53)

**AMPHIBIOUS CRAFT 269+**
LCU 34 LCU-1600 (capacity either 2 M1-A1 Abrams MBT or 350 troops)
LCVP 8
LCPL 75
LCM 72
ACV 80 LCAC(L) (capacity either 1 MBT or 60 troops; (undergoing upgrade programme))

**SF EQUIPMENT 6 DDS opcon USSOCOM**

**FACILITIES**
Bases
1 opcon EUCOM located at Naples, ITA,
1 opcon EUCOM located at Soudha Bay,
1 opcon US Pacific Fleet located at Yokosuka, JPN, 1 opcon EUCOM located at Rota, ESP, 1 opcon US Pacific Fleet located at Sasebo, JPN

Naval airbases
1 opcon US Pacific Fleet (plus naval comms facility) located at Andersen AFB, 1 opcon US Pacific Fleet located at Diego Garcia (BIOT)

SEWS
1 opcon US Pacific Fleet located at Pine Gap, AUS

Comms facility
1 opcon US Pacific Fleet located at NW Cape, AUS

SIGINT stn
1 opcon US Pacific Fleet located at Pine Gap, AUS

Support
1 opcon EUCOM located at Ankara, TUR,
1 opcon EUCOM located at Izmir, TUR,
1 opcon US Pacific Fleet located at Diego Garcia, (BIOT), 1 opcon US Pacific Fleet located at Singapore, SGP

**Combat Logistics Force**

**LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT**

AOE 5: 4 Sacramento (capacity 2 CH-46E Sea Knight spt hel); 1 Supply (capacity 3 CH-46E Sea Knight spt hel)

**Navy Reserve Surface Forces**

**PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS**

**FFG 9 Oliver Hazard Perry** in reserve each with 2 triple 324mm ASTT (6 eff.) with 24 Mk 46 LWT, 36 SM-1 MR SAM, 1 76mm gun, (capacity 2 SH-60B Seahawk ASW hel)

**MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 15:**
MCM 5 Avenger in reserve each with 1 SLQ-48 MCM system, 1 SQQ-32(V)3 Sonar (mine hunting)
MHC 10 Osprey in reserve each with 1 SLQ-48 MCM system, 1 SQQ-32(V)2 Sonar (mine hunting)

**INSHORE UNDERSEA WARFARE 45 HDS/IBU/MIUW**
Naval Reserve Forces 109,222 (total)

Selected Reserve 66,455
Individual Ready Reserve 42,767

Naval Inactive Fleet
Under a minimum of 60–90 days notice for reactivation

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 22
- AIRCRAFT CARRIERS 6 CV
- BATTLESHIP 1 BB
- CRUISERS 3 CG
- DESTROYERS 12: 4 DD 8 DDG

AMPHIBIOUS
- LS 5 LKA
- CRAFT 5 LCT

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 7: 5 AG 2 AO

Military Sealift Command (MSC)

Naval Fleet Auxiliary Force
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 44
- AFH 4: 2 Mars; 2 Sirius
- AEH 5 Kilawa
- AS 1 Emory S Land (Additional vessel to transfer under MSC 2010)
- ARS 2 Safeguard
- AH 2 Mercy, with 1 hel landing platform
- ATF 4 Powhatan
- HSV 1
- T-6 AO 14 Henry J. Kaiser
- T-AOE 5 RAS 4 Supply class
- T-AKEH 7 Lewis and Clark (5 additional vessels in build)

Maritime Prepositioning Program
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 32
- T-AK 6
- T-AKR 24:
  - LMSR T-AKR 11: 3; 8 Watson
  - T-AKRH 13
- T-AVB 2

Strategic Sealift Force
(At a minimum of 4 days readiness)
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 17:
- T-AOT 4 Champion
- T-6 AK 2 (breakbulk)
  - T-AKR 11: 7 Bob Hope; 2 Gordon; 2 Shughart

Special Mission Ships
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 18:
- HSV 1
- T-AG 1 Hayes
- T-AGM 3 (additional vessel in build)
- T-ARC 1
- T-AGOS 5: 1 Imppeccable; 4 Victorious
- T-AGS 7: 1 John McDonnell; 6 Pathfinder

US Maritime Administration Support • National Defense Reserve Fleet
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 18:
- T-ACS 3 Keystone State

T-6 AK 14: 11 T-6 AK (breakbulk); 3 T-6 AK (heavy lift)
T-AO 1

Ready Reserve Force
Ships at readiness up to a maximum of 30 days
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 49:
- T-ACS 6 Keystone State
- T-AK 6: 2 T-AK (breakbulk); 4 T-AK (heavy lift)
- T-6 AKR 34: 26 Ro Ro; 8 Algol
- T-AV 2
- T-AOT 1

Augmentation Force • Active
Cargo handling 1 bn

Reserve
Cargo handling 12 bn

Naval Aviation 98,588
Operates from 11 carriers, 11 air wings (10 active 1 reserve).
Average air wing comprises 7 sqns: 4 each with F/A-18 (2 with F/A-18C, 1 with F/A-18E, 1 with F/A-18F),
1 with 6 SH-60, 1 with 4 EA-6B, 1 with 4 E-2C. (Numbers exclude Fleet Replacement Squadrons.)

FORCES BY ROLE
Air wing 10 wg
- COMD 2 sqn with E-6B Mercury
- FGA 10 sqn with F/A-18E Super Hornet; 10 sqn with F/A-18F Super Hornet; 14 sqn with F/A-18C Hornet; 1 sqn with F/A-18A+
- ASW 9 sqn with SH-60B Seahawk; 7 sqn with HH-60H Seahawk; 7 sqn with HH-60F Seahawk; 3 sqn with MH-60R Seahawk
- ELINT 2 sqn with EP-3E Aries II
- ELINT/ECM 12 sqn with EA-6B Prowler; 1 sqn with EA-18G Growler
- MP 12 (land-based) sqn with P-3C Orion*
- AEW 12 sqn with total of E-2C Hawkeye
- MCM 2 sqn with MH-53E Sea Dragon
- Spt 9 sqn with MH-60S Knight Hawk
- Tpt 2 sqn with C-2A Greyhound

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 900 combat capable
- ELINT 11 EP-3E Aries II
- ELINT/ECM 99: 92 EA-6B Prowler; 7 EA-18G Growler
- MP 147 P-3C Orion*
FORCES BY ROLE

NAVAL AVIATION RESERVE

FGA 1 sqn with F/A-18A+ Hornet

US Marine Corps 204,261 (incl 5,748 active reservists)

3 Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF), 3 Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB), 7 Marine Expeditionary Units (MEU) drawn from 3 div. An MEU usually consists of a battalion landing team (1 inf bn, 1 arty bty, 1 lt armd recce coy, 1 armd pl, 1 amph aslt pl, 1 cbt engr pl, 1 recce pl), an aviation combat element (1 medium lift sqn with attached atk hel, FGA ac and AD assets) and a composite log bn, with a combined total of about 2,200 men. Composition varies with mission requirements.

FORCES BY ROLE

Marine 1 div (1st) with (3 inf regt (each: 4 inf bn), 1 arty regt (4 arty bn), 1 armd bn, 2 (LAV-25) lt armd recce bn, 1 recce bn, 1 amph aslt bn, 1 cbt engr bn)

Log 3 gp

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ALCRAFT 70 combat capable

FGA 24: 12 F/A-18A+ Hornet; 12 F/A-18C Hornet

MP 12 P-3C Orion*

EW/ELINT 4 EA-6B Prowler

AEW 6 E-2C Hawkeye

HELICOPTERS

MCN 28 MH-53E Sea Dragon

OBS 3 OH-58A Kiowa

SAR 63: 23 HH-1N Iroquois; 4 HH-60G/HH-60H Seahawk; 36 HH-60H Seahawk

ASW 220: 148 SH-60B Seahawk; 72 SH-60F Seahawk

SPT/OP Spec Op 158: 35 MH-60R Strike Hawk; 123 MH-60S Knight Hawk (Multi Mission Support)

SPT 18: 9 CH-53D Sea Stallion; 9 CH-53E Sea Stallion

UTL 19: 1 HH-1N Iroquois; 4 HH-1Y Iroquois; 9 HH-46D Sea Knight; 3 HH-60L Black Hawk; 2 VH-3A Sea King (VIP)

TRG 132: 44 TH-57B Sea Ranger; 82 TH-57C Sea Ranger; 6 TH-60B in testing

TEST 3 NH-60B Seahawk

UAV 42+: RECC 2 RQ-4A Global Hawk (under evaluation and trials)

TAC 40+: 5 MQ-8B Fire Scout (under evaluation and trials); 35 RQ-2B Pioneer

MSL

ASM AGM-65A/F Maverick; AGM-84D Harpoon; AGM-84E SLAM/SLAM-ER; AGM-114B/K/M Hellfire; AGM-119A Penguin 3; AGM-88A HARM; AGM-154A JSOW

AAM AIM-7 Sparrow; AIM-9 Sidewinder; AIM-120 AMRAAM; AIM-132 RAM

BOMBS

Conventional: BLU-117/Mk 84 (2,000lb); BLU-110/Mk 83 (1,000lb); BLU-111/Mk 82 (500lb); Mk 46; Mk 50; Mk 54

Laser-Guided: Paveway II; Paveway III (fits on Mk 82, Mk 83 or Mk 84)

INS/GPS guided: JDAM (GBU-31/32/38); Enhanced Paveway II
AAV 1,311 AAV-7A1 (all roles)
ARTY 1,867+
TOWED 1,282+: 105mm: 331 M-101A1; 155mm 595 M-198; 356+ M-777 (to replace M-198)
MOR 81mm 585: 50 LAV-M; 535 M-252

AT
MSL 2,299
SP 95 LAV-TOW
MANPATS 2,204: 1,121 Predator; 1,083 TOW
RL 2,764: 83mm 1,650 SMAW; 84mm 1,114 AT-4

AD • SAM • MANPAD
FIM-92A Stinger

UAV 1072: 972 3D Max Dragon Eye; 100 BQM-147 Exdrone; some RQ-11 Raven
RADAR • LAND 23 AN/TPQ-36 Firefinder (arty)

Marine Corps Aviation 34,700
3 active Marine Aircraft Wings (MAW) and 1 MCR MAW
Flying hours 355 hrs/year on tpt ac; 248 hrs/year on ac; 277 hrs/year on hel

FORCES BY ROLE

Ftr 2 sqn with F/A-18A Hornet / F/A-18A+ Hornet; 5 sqn with F/A-18C Hornet; 5 sqn (All Weather) with F/A-18D Hornet
FGA 7 sqn with AV-8B Harrier II
ECM 4 sqn with total of EA-6B Prowler
Tpt/CSAR 1 sqn with C-20G Gulfstream IV, C-9B Nightingale, UC-12B Huron/UC-12F Huron, UC-35C Citation Ultra/UC-35D Citation Encore, HH-1N Iroquois, HH-46E Sea Knight
Tkr 3 sqn with KC-130J Hercules
Atk hel 7 sqn with AH-1W Cobra, UH-1N Iroquois
Spt hel 6 sqn with MV-22B Osprey; 8 sqn with CH-46E Sea Knight; 3 sqn with CH-53D Sea Stallion; 7 sqn with CH-53E Sea Stallion
Trg 1 sqn with F/A-18B Hornet, F/A-18C Hornet, F/A18D Hornet; 1 sqn with AV-8B Harrier II, TAV-8B Harrier; 1 sqn with AH-1W Cobra, UH-1N Iroquois, HH-1N Iroquois; UH-1Y Venom; 1 sqn with MV-22A Osprey; 1 sqn with CH-46E Sea Knight; 1 sqn with CH-53E Sea Stallion
Test 1 sqn with V-22 Osprey
VIP 1 sqn with CH-46E Sea Knight; CH-53E Sea Stallion; VH-60N Presidential Hawk; VH-3D Sea King
AD 2 bn with FIM-92A Avenger; FIM-92A Stinger (can provide additional heavy calibre support weapons)
UAV 3 sqn with RQ-7B Shadow

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AC 371 combat capable
FGA 354
F/A-18 223: 44 F/A-18A/F/A-18 A+ Hornet; 2 F/A-18B Hornet; 83 F/A-18C Hornet; 94 F/A-18D Hornet; 131 AV-8B Harrier II
EW 29 EA-6B Prowler
TKR 34 KC-130J Hercules

TPT 3
1 C-20G Gulfstream IV; 2 C-9B Nightingale
UTL 18
11 UC-12B/F Huron; 7 UC-35C Citation Ultra / UC-35D Citation Encore
TRG 20
3 T-34C Turbo Mentor; 17 TAV-8B Harrier*

HELICOPTERS 145+ attack helicopters
ATK 145+: 139 AH-1W Cobra; 6+ AH-1Z Viper
SAR 9: 5 HH-1N Iroquois; 4 HH-46E Sea Knight
SPT 323: CH-53 180; 35 CH-53D Sea Stallion; 145 CH-53E Sea Stallion; 135 CH-46E Sea Knight; 8 VH-60N Presidential Hawk (VIP tpt)
UTL 96
UH-1 85: 76 UH-1N Iroquois; 9 UH-1Y Iroquois; 11 VH-3D Sea King (VIP tpt)
V-22 82 Osprey: 62+ MV-22B Osprey (360 on order, deliveries continuing)

AD
SAM • SP some FIM-92A Avenger
MANPAD some FIM-92A Stinger

MSL
ASM AGM-65F IR Maverick / AGM-65E Maverick;
AGM-84 Harpoon; AGM-114 Hiflyer
AAM AIM-9M Sidewinder; AGM-88A HARM; AIM-7 Sparrow; AIM-120 AMRAAM

BOMBS
Conventional: CBU-59; CBU-99; MK-82 (500lb), MK-83 (1,000lb)
Laser-Guided: GBU 10/12/16 Paveway II (fits on Mk82, Mk 83 or Mk 84)
INS/GPS Guided: JDAM

Reserve Organisations
Marine Corps Reserve 109,600 (total)

FORCES BY ROLE

Marine 1 div (4th) with (3 inf regt (each: 3 Inf bn), 1 arty regt (4 arty bn), 1 (LAV-25) lt armd recce bn, 1 recce bn, 1 amph aslt bn, 1 cbt engr bn)
Spec Ops 2 MEF recce coy
Log 1 gp

Marine Corps Aviation Reserve 11,592 reservists

FORCES BY ROLE

Marine 1 sqn with F/A-18A / F/A-18A+ Hornet
Trk 2 sqn with KC-130T Hercules
Atk hel 1 sqn with AH-1W Cobra; 9 UH-1N Iroquois
Spt hel 2 sqn with CH-46E Sea Knight; 1 det with CH-53E Sea Stallion
Trg 1 sqn with F-5F Tiger II / F-5N Tiger II

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 27 combat capable
FTR 13:1 F-5F Tiger II; 12 F-5N Tiger II
FGA 14 F/A-18A/A+ Hornet
TKR 28 KC-130T Hercules
Global Strike Command (GSC)

GSC (HQ at Barksdale AFB, LA) is bringing together USAF strategic nuclear forces under a single commander, and will provide combatant commanders with the forces to conduct strategic nuclear deterrence and global strike operations through ICBM, B-2 Spirit and B-52 Stratofortress operations. Due to reach initial operating capacity August 2010.

Air Combat Command (ACC) 96,000 active-duty members and civilians. (When mobilised, over 57,000 ANG and AFR personnel, with about 859 ac, are assigned to ACC)

ACC (Langley AFB, VA.), is the primary US provider of air combat forces. ACC operates ftr, bbr, recce, battle-management, and electronic-combat aircraft and in total, ACC and ACC-gained units fly more than 2,000 aircraft. It also provides C3I systems, and conducts global information operations. ACC numbered air forces (four are active-duty) provide the air component to CENTCOM, SOUTHCOM and NORTHCOM, with HQ ACC serving as the air component to Joint Forces Commands. ACC also augments forces to EUCOM, PACOM and STRATCOM, and the recently established AFRICOM.

ACC Organisation

First Air Force (Tyndall AFB, FLA.) provides surveillance and C2 for AD forces for CONUS in support of NORAD. It provides forces necessary for US national defence. Assigned units include the CONUS Regional Air Operations Centre, NORAD System Support Facility and the Southeast, Northeast and the Western Air Defence Sectors. Ten ANG ftr wg are assigned.

Eighth Air Force (Barksdale AFB, LA.) provides C2ISR; long-range attack; and information operations forces. It provides conventional forces to US Joint Forces Command and provides nuclear capable bombers, specified Global Strike assets, and C2ISR capabilities to US Strategic Command. Eighth Air Force also supports STRATCOM’s Joint Force Headquarters - Information Operations and serves as the command element for air force-wide computer network operations.

Ninth Air Force (Shaw Air Force Base, SC) controls ACC fighter forces based on the US east coast, and serves as the air component for a 25-nation area within the CENTCOM AOR.

Tenth Air Force (NAS Joint Reserve Base, Fort Worth, TX.), directs more than 13,300 reservists and 900 civilians at 28 locations throughout the US. It currently commands Air Force Reserve Command units gained by five other major commands, including ACC.

Twelfth Air Force (Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ.) controls ACC’s conventional ftr and bbr forces based in the western US and has warfighting responsibility for SOUTHCOM as well as US Southern Air Forces.

Each numbered air force is composed of air wings; allocated to these air wings are role-specific squadrons.

US Air Force (USAF) 334,342

Flying hours ftr 189, bbr 260, tkr 308, airlift 343

Almost the entire USAF (plus active force ANG and AFR) is divided into 10 Aerospace Expeditionary Forces (AEF), each on call for 120 days every 20 months. At least 2 of the 10 AEFs are on call at any one time, each with 10,000–15,000 personnel, 90 multi-role ftr and bbr ac, 31 intra-theatre refuelling aircraft and 13 aircraft for ISR and EW missions.

US Coast Guard Aviation

AIRCRAFT

MP 61: 9 HU-25A Guardian (Additional 16 in reserve); 3 HU-25B (Additional 4 in store); 8 HU-25C (Additional 9 in store); 6 HU-25D; 6 HC-144A (CN-235-200; Additional ac on order)

SAR 26: 21 MC-130H Hercules (Additional 5 in store)

TPT 8: 6 C-130J Hercules; 1 C-37; 1 C-143A Challenger

HELIКОПТЕРЫ

SAR 144: 35 HH-60J Jayhawk (Additional 7 in store); 90 HH-65C (AS-366G1) Dauphin II (Additional 12 in store)

UTL 8 MH-68A (A-109E) Power

UAV 3 (trials)

US Coast Guard Aviаtion

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UTL 8 MH-68A (A-109E) Power

UAV 3 (trials)
FORCES BY ROLE

HQ (AF) 1 HQ located at Langley AFB (VA)

Bbr 4 sqn with B-1B Lancer; 5 sqn opcon US STRATCOM with B-52 Stratofortress; 2 sqn opcon US STRATCOM with B-2A Spirit

Ftr 5 sqn with F/A-22A Raptor; 15 sqn with F-16C/D F-16D Fighting Falcon; 8 sqn with F-15E Strike Eagle; 6 sqn with F-15C/D Eagle

Attack/FAC 5 sqn with A-10 Thunderbolt II/OA-10A

Rece 5 sqn with RC-135/OC-135; 2 sqn with U-25/ TU-25 Dragon Lady; 2 sqn with MC-12W

EW 2 sqn with EC-130H Compass Call Solo; 1 sqn with EA-6B Prowler (personnel only – USN aircraft)

AEW 7 sqn with E-3B Sentry/E-3C Sentry; 1 sqn with E-4B

SAR 4 sqn with HC-130N Hercules/HC-130P Hercules/HH-60G Pave Hawk

Special Ops 2 sqn opcon USSOCOM with AC-130H/U Spectre; 3 sqn opcon USSOCOM with MC-130E/H Combat Talon; 1 sqn opcon USSOCOM with MC-130P Combat Shadow; 1 sqn opcon USSOCOM with MC-130W Combat Spear; 2 sqn opcon USSOCOM with U-28A; 2 sqn opcon USSOCOM with CV-22 Osprey (+2 sqn opcon USSOCOM personnel only); 1 sqn opcon USSOCOM with C-130E Hercules; An-26; UH-1N Iroquois; Mi-8

Trg 3 (aggressor) sqn with F-16C/D Fighting Falcon; F-15C Eagle

UAV 4 sqn with MQ-1 Predator; 1 sqn opcon USSOCOM with MQ-1B Predator; 2 sqn with MQ-9 Predator; 1 sqn with RQ-4A Global Hawk

FORCES BY ROLE

Air 7 sqn (AFR personnel) trained to fly ac

Flying trg 24 sqns with T-1 Jayhawk; T-38 Talon; T-43; T-6 Texan II

Mission 27 sqn with F/A-22A Raptor; F-16 Fighting trg Falcon; F-15 Eagle; A-10 Thunderbolt II; OA-10 Thunderbolt II; TU-2S; MC-130 Hercules; HC-130 Hercules; KC-135 Stratotanker; C-130 Hercules; C-135 Stratolifter; C-17 Globemaster; C-21 Learjet; C-5 Galaxy; CV-22 Osprey; HH-60 Seahawk; UH-1N Huey; 1 sqn with MQ-1 Predator and 1 sqn with MQ-9 Reaper

Trials and testing Units with 2 B-1 Lancer; B-2 Spirit; B-52

Reserve Organisations

Air National Guard 106,680 reservists

FORCES BY ROLE

Bbr 1 sqn B-2A Spirit (personnel only)

Ftr 1 sqn with F-22A Raptor (personnel only); 6 sqn with F-15 Eagle A/B/C/D

Recce 3 sqn with E-8C J-STARS (mixed active force and ANG personnel)

Attack/FAC 5 sqn with A-10 Thunderbolt II/OA-10 Thunderbolt II; 17 sqn with F-16C/D Fighting Falcon

Special Ops 1 sqn opcon USSOCOM with EC-130J Commando Solo

EW RC-26 Metroliners distrib as single ac to 11 ANG wgs

SAR 6 sqn with HC-130 Hercules/MC-130P Combat Shadow; HH-60G Pavehawk

Strategic tpt 3 sqn with C-5A Galaxy; 1 sqn with C-17 Globemaster (+1 sqn personnel only)

Tac tpt 19 sqn (+ 1 personnel only) with C-130E/ HJ Hercules; 1 sqn with C-38/ C-40; 3 sqn with C-21 Learjet

Trg 20 sqn with KC-135R Stratotanker (+2 sqn personnel only)

Mission trg 7 sqn with F-16 Fighting Falcon; F-15 Eagle; C-130 Hercules

UAV 1 sqn with MQ-1 Predator (+ 1 sqn personnel only); 1 sqn with MQ-9 Reaper (personnel only)

Air Force Reserve Command 67,500 reservists

FORCES BY ROLE

Bbr 1 sqn opcon US STRATCOM with B-52H Stratofortress

Ftr 1 sqn with F-22A Raptor (personnel only); 2 sqn with F-16C/D Fighting Falcon (+3 sqn personnel only)
Attack/FAC 3 sqn with A-10 Thunderbolt II/OA-10 Thunderbolt II

Special Ops 2 sqn opcon USSOCOM with MC-130E Combat Talon; 1 sqn opcon USSOCOM with MC-130P Combat Shadow (personnel only)

SAR 3 sqn with HH-60G Pavehawk, HC-130/N Hercules

Strategic tpt 3 sqn with C-5A/B Galaxy (+2 sqn personnel only); 1 sqn C-17 Globemaster (+9 sqn personnel only)

Tac tpt 10 sqn with C-130E/H/J Hercules; 1 (Aerial Spray) sqn with C-130H Hercules

VIP/Op Spt Tpt 1 sqn with C-9C Nightingale/C-40B/C

Tkr 6 sqn with KC-135R Stratotanker (+2 sqn personnel only); 4 sqn KC-10A Extender (personnel only);

Weather rece 1 sqn with WC-130H Hercules/WC-130J Hercules

Mission trg 1 sqn with F-15 Eagle/F-16 Fighting Falcon; A-10 Thunderbolt II; C-130 Hercules; 1 sqn with B-52H Stratofortress; 1 sqn with C-5A Galaxy

UAV 1 sqn with RQ-4A (personnel only), 1 sqn with MQ-1 (personnel only)

Civil Reserve Air Fleet

AIRCRAFT 2708 (incl F-35A Lightning in test) combat capable

LRSA 154 (145 Active Force; 9 Reserve); 64 B-1B Lancer; 19 B-2A Spirit; 62 B-2H Stratofortress (plus 9 Reserve; 18 in store)

TAC 2650 (1,793 Active Force; 135 Reserve; 722 Air National Guard; 139 F/A-22A Raptor (199 on order); 396 F-15A/B/C/D Eagle (plus 126 Air National Guard); 217 F-15E Strike Eagle; 738 F-16C/D Fighting Falcon (plus 69 Reserve; 473 Air National Guard); 143 A-10A Thunderbolt II (plus 46 Reserve; 84 Air National Guard); 70 OA-10A Thunderbolt II* (plus 6 Reserve; 18 Air National Guard); 8 AC130H Spectre (SOC); 17 AC130U* Spectre (SOC); 14 EC130H Compass Call; 6 EC130J Commando Solo (SOC) (Air National Guard); 16 MC-130E/H Combat Talon I/II (SOC) (plus 14 Reserve); 23 MC-130P Combat Shadow (plus 4 Air National Guard); 12 MC-130W Combat Search; 11 RC-26B Metroliner (Air National Guard)

RECCE 106 (96 Active Force; 10 Reserve); 37 MC-12W (King Air 350ER); 5 TU-25; 28 U-2S; 10 WC-130J Hercules (Reserve); 3 OC-135B Open Skies; 17 RC-135V/W Rivet Joint; 2 RC-135U Combat Sent; 2 WC-135 Constant Phoenix; 2 E-9A

TRIALS & TEST 12 (all Active Force): 4 F-35A Lightning; 1 B-2 Spirit; 2 B-1B Lancer; 4 B-52 Stratotanker; 1 E-3 Sentry

COMD/AEW 54 (37 Active Force; 17 Air National Guard); 33 E-3B/C Sentry; 17 E-8C J-STARS (Air National Guard); 4 E-4B

TPT 844 (417 Active Force; 169 Reserve; 258 Air National Guard); 59 C-5A Galaxy (26 Reserve, 33 ANG); 47 C-5B Galaxy (incl 16 Reserve); 2 C-5C Galaxy; 3 C-5M Galaxy; 158 C-17A Globemaster III (plus 8 Reserve; 8 Air National Guard); 151 C-130E/H/J Hercules (plus 103 Reserve; 181 Air National Guard); 5 C-20B Gulfstream II; 3 C-20H Gulfstream III; 35 C-21 Learjet (plus 21 Air National Guard); 3 C-9C Nightingale (Reserve); 4 C-32A; 9 C-37A; 2 C-40 B/C (plus 3 Reserve, 2 Air National Guard); 2 VC-25A (Air Force One); 13 HC-130P/N Hercules (plus 10 Reserve, 13 Air National Guard)

TKR 512 (241 Active Force; 65 Reserve; 206 Air National Guard); 59 KC-10A Extender DC-10 (tkr/tpt); 182 KC-135 A/E/R/T Stratotanker (plus 65 Reserve, 206 Air National Guard)

TRG 1,141 (all Active Force): 179 T-1A Jayhawk; 405 T-6A Texan III; 546 T-38A Talon; 11 T-43A

TILT-ROTOR 11: 3 CV-22 Osprey (testing); 8 CV-22A Osprey (SOC)

HELICOPTERS 167 (126 Active Force; 23 Reserve; 18 Air National Guard); 64 HH-60G Pave Hawk (plus 23 Reserve; 18 Air National Guard); 62 UH-1N Huey (TPT);

UAV 158 Large: 13 RQ-4A Global Hawk; Medium: 27 MQ-9 Reaper; 118 MQ-1 Predator (incl 7 ANG)

Small/micro UAV: 1 Scan Eagle; some RQ-11; some Desert Hawk; some Battlefield Air Targeting Micro Air Vehicles (BATMAV).

MSL 41,422+:

ASM 26,422+: 1,142 AGM-86B ALCM; 460 AGM-129A Advanced Cruise Missile; 400+ AGM-130A; 150+ AGM-142 Popeye; 17,000+ AGM-65A Maverick/AGM-65B Maverick/AGM-65D Maverick/AGM-65G Maverick; 70+ AGM-84B Harpoon; 700+ AGM-86C CALCM; 6,500+ AGM-88A HARM/AGM-88B HARM

AAM 15,000+: 5,000+ AIM-120A AMRAAM/AIM-120B AMRAAM/AIM-120C AMRAAM; 3,000+ AIM-7M Sparrow; 7,000+ AIM-9M Sidewinder

BOMBS

Conventional: BLU-109/Mk 84 (2,000lb); BLU-110/Mk 83 (1,000lb); BLU-111/Mk 82 (500lb)

Laser-guided: Paveway II, Paveway III (fits on Mk82, Mk83 or Mk84)

INS/GPS guided: JDAM (GBU 31/32/38); GBU-15 (with BLU-109 penetrating warhead or Mk 84); GBU-39B Small Diameter Bomb (250lb); Enhanced Paveway III

US Special Operations Command 31,496; 3,376 (civilian); 11,247 reservists (SOF) (total 46,119)

Commands all active, reserve, and National Guard Special Operations Forces (SOF) of all services based in CONUS
FORCES BY ROLE
Combined Service  1 HQ located at MacDill AFB (FL)

US Army
SF 5 gp (each: 3 SF bn)
Ranger  1 regt (3-4 Ranger bn)
Sigs  1 bn
Spt  1 sustainment bde
Avn  1 regt (160 SOAR) (4 avn bn)
Psyps  1 gp (5 psyops bn)
Civil Affairs  1 bn (5 civil affairs coy)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
UAV 57: 15 Tern; 14 Mako; 28 Snowgoose

Reserve Organisations
Army National Guard
SF  2 gp (total: 3 SF bn)

Army Reserve
Psyps  2 gp
Civil Affairs  12 (4 comd, 8 bde) HQ; 36 (coys) bn

US Navy Special Operations Forces 5,400
Naval Special Warfare Command (NSWC) is organised around eight SEAL Teams and two SEAL Delivery Vehicle (SDV) Teams. These components deploy SEAL Teams, SEAL Delivery Vehicle Teams, and Special Boat Teams worldwide to meet the training, exercise, contingency and wartime requirements of theatre commanders. Operationally up to two of the eight SEAL Teams are deployed at any given time.

FORCES BY ROLE
NSWC 1 comd; 8 SEAL team (48 pl); 2 SDV team

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
SF 6 DDS

Naval Reserve Force
Delivery veh  1 det
Naval Special Warfare 6 (Gp) det; 3 det; 1 det
Special Boat  2 unit; 2 sqn
HQ  1 (CINCSOC) det
SEAL  8 det

FACILITIES
Navy Special Warfare Command (NSWC), Coronado CA

US Marine Special Operations Command (MARSOC)
Marine Special Operations Command (MARSOC) is a component of USSOCOM and consists of four subordinate units: the 1st and 2nd Marine Special Operations Battalions; the Marine Special Operations Advisory Group; and the Marine Special Operations Support Group. MARSOC Headquarters, the 2nd Marine Special Operations Battalion, the Marine Special Operations School, and the Marine Special Operations Support Group are stationed at Camp Lejeune, NC. The 1st Marine Special Operations Battalion is stationed at Camp Pendleton, CA.

US Air Force

FORCES BY ROLE
Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC) includes about 13,000 active and reserve personnel. AFSOC is headquartered at Hurlburt Field, FL, along with the 720th Special Tactics Group, the 1st Special Operations Wing (SOW) and the USAF Special Operations School and Training Center. 27th SOW is located at Cannon Air Force Base, NM. 352nd Special Operations Group is at RAF Mildenhall, UK, and 353rd Special Operations Group, is at Kadena Air Base, Japan. Reserve AFSOC components include the 193rd SOW, ANG, stationed at Harrisburg, PA and the 919th Special Operations Wing, AFR, stationed at Duke Field, FL. AFSOC’s three active-duty flying units have more than 100 fixed and rotary-wing aircraft. AFSOC plans to procure 50 CV-22s by 2017, and would like to increase its MC-130 fleet to 61 aircraft to accommodate the growth of army and marine corps special operations forces.

FORCES BY ROLE
Special Ops 2 sqn with AC-130H/U Spectre; 3 sqn with MC-130E/H Combat Talon; 1 sqn with MC-130P Combat Shadow; 1 sqn with MC-130P Combat Shadow/C-130 Hercules; 1 sqn with MC-130W Combat Spear; 2 sqn with U-28A; 2 sqn with CV-22 Osprey (+2 sqn personnel only); 1 sqn with C-130E Hercules; An-26; UH-1N Iroquois; Mi-8; 1 sqn with MQ-1B Predator

Reserve Organisations
Special Ops  1 sqn with EC-130J Commando Solo

Air Force Reserve
Special Ops 2 sqn with MC-130E Combat Talon; 1 sqn with MC-130P Combat Shadow (personnel only)

DEPLOYMENT

AFGHANISTAN
NATO  • ISAF 34,800; 1 div HQ; 1 mech inf SBCT; 2 lt inf IBCT; 1 AB IBCT; 2 cbt avn bde; 1 USMC MEB with (1 RCT)
US Central Command  • Operation Enduring Freedom – Afghanistan 31,129; 1 AB IBCT (trg); 1 ARNG Lt inf IBCT (trg)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE (ISAF and OEF-A)
AH-64 Apache, OH-58 Kiowa, CH-47 Chinook, UH-60 Black Hawk, M119, M198, Stryker, 3,200 MRAP, M-ATV, F-15E Strike Eagle, A-10 Thunderbolt II, EC-130H Compass Call, C-130 Hercules, HH-60 Pave Hawk, MV-22B Osprey, AV-8B Harrier, KC-130 Hercules, AH-1W Cobra, CH-53 Sea Stallion, UH-1N Iroquois, RQ-7B Shadow, MQ-1 Predator, MQ-9 Reaper
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA
US Strategic Command • 1 Detection and Tracking Radar located at Antigua Air Station

ARABIAN GULF AND INDIAN OCEAN
US Central Command • Navy • 5th Fleet • (5th Fleet’s operating forces are rotationally deployed to the region from either the Pacific Fleet or Atlantic Fleet.);

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
1 CVN; 1 CG; 2 DDG; 1 FFG; 1 LHD; 1 LPD; 1 LSD; 1 T-AOE
Maritime Security Operations • 1 CG; 3 DDG; 1 FFG; 4 MCM; 5 PFC; 6 PBC (Coast Guard); 1 T-AKEH; 2 T-AO; 1 ATF
NATO • Operation Ocean Shield 1 DDG

ASCENSION ISLAND
US Strategic Command • 1 detection and tracking radar located at Ascension Auxiliary Air Field

ATLANTIC OCEAN
US Northern Command • US Navy • 2nd Fleet

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
6 SSBN; 2 SSGN; 24 SSN; 9 CG; 22 DDG; 17 FFG; 3 PFC; 6 MCM; 2 LHD; 1 LHA; 4 LPD; 4 LSD

AUSTRALIA
US Pacific Command • US Army 29; US Navy 21; USAF 63; USMC 25 • 1 SEWS located at Pine Gap; 1 comms facility located at Pine Gap; 1 SIGINT stn located at Pine Gap

BAHRAIN
US Central Command • US Army 18; US Navy 1,261; USAF 93; USMC 142; 1 HQ (5th Fleet)

BELGIUM
US European Command • US Army 685; US Navy 106; USAF 457; USMC 26

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
OSCE • Bosnia and Herzegovina 10

BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY
US Strategic Command • US Navy 213; US Army 11; USMC 32 • 1 Spacetrack Optical Tracker located at Diego Garcia; 1 ground based electro optical deep space surveillance system (GEOSS) located at Diego Garcia

US Pacific Command
1 MPS sqn (MPS-2 with equipment for one MEB) located at Diego Garcia with 5 logistics and support ships
1 naval airbase located at Diego Garcia, 1 support facility located at Diego Garcia

CANADA
US Northern Command • US Army 7; US Navy 30; USAF 83; USMC 10

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC/CHAD
UN • MINURCAT 2

COLOMBIA
US Southern Command • US Army 52; US Navy 4; USAF 9; USMC 19

CUBA
US Army 293; US Navy 482 located at Guantánamo Bay; USMC 127 located at Guantánamo Bay

DJIBOUTI
US Africa Command • US Army 190; US Navy 717; USAF 125; USMC 133 • 1 naval air base located at Djibouti

EGYPT
MFO 688; 1 inf bn; 1 spt bn

EL SALVADOR
US Southern Command • US Army 6; US Navy 1; USAF 2; USMC 12 • 1 Forward Operating Location (Military, DEA, USCg and Customs personnel)

GERMANY
US Africa Command • US Army 6; US Navy 717; USAF 125; USMC 133

US European Command • 1 Combined Service HQ (EUCOM) located at Stuttgart–Vaihingen

US European Command • US Army 38,537 (reducing; some deployed to Iraq)

FORCES BY ROLE
1 HQ (US Army Europe (USAREUR)) located at Heidelberg; 1 mech inf SBCT, 1 (hvy) cbt avn bde; 1 armd inf bde (plus 1 armd inf bde currently deployed to Iraq)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
M-1 Abrams; M-2/M-3 Bradley; Stryker, M109; MLRS; AH-64 Apache; CH-47 Chinook; UH-60 Black Hawk

US European Command • US Army 14,856

Greece
US European Command • US Army 11; US Navy 291; USAF 57; USMC 12 • 1 naval base located at Makri; 1 naval base located at Soudha Bay; 1 air base located at Iraklion

GREENLAND (DNK)
US Strategic Command • 1 ballistic missile early warning system (BMEWS) located at Thule; 1 Spacetrack Radar located at Thule

GUAM
US Pacific Command • US Army 40; US Navy 938; USAF 1,928; USMC 10 • 1 air base; 1 naval base

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
3 SSN; 1 MPS sqn (MPS-3 with equipment for one MEB) with 4 Logistics and Support vessels

HAITI
UN • MINUSTAH 4

HONDURAS
US Southern Command • US Army 228; US Navy 2; USAF 183; USMC 8 • 1 avn bn with CH-47 Chinook; UH-60 Black Hawk
IRAQ
NATO • NTM-I 12
UN • UNAMI 2 obs
US Central Command • US Forces- Iraq 120,000

FORCES BY ROLE
1 corps HQ; 2 div HQ; 5 armd HBCT; 1 armd inf bde; 2 mech inf SBCT; 1 lt inf IBCT; 1 AB IBCT (AAB); 1 ARNG div HQ; 1 ARNG armd HBCT; 1 ARNG armd HBCT (LoC duties); 2 ARNG lt inf IBCT (LoC duties); 1 USMC MEF HQ

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
M1 Abrams; M2 Bradley; M3 Bradley; Stryker; M109, M198, 9,341 MRAP; AH-64 Apache; OH-58 Kiowa; UH-60 Black Hawk; CH-47 Chinook; F-16D Fighting Falcon; A-10 Thunderbolt II; C-130 Hercules; C-17 Globemaster III; HH-60G Pave Hawk; RQ-1B Predator

ISRAEL
US Army 4; US Navy 3; USMC 15; USMC 24 • 1 AN/TPY-2 X-band radar located at Nevatim

ITALY
US European Command • US Army 3,015 • 1 AB IBCT
US European Command • US Navy 2,328
1 HQ (US Navy Europe (USNAVEUR)) located at Naples; 1 HQ (6th Fleet) located at Gaeta

US European Command • USMC 133

US European Command • USMC 55

JAPAN
US Pacific Command • US Army 2,548 • 1 HQ (9th Theater Army Area Command) located at Zama
US Pacific Command • US Navy 7,308 • 1 HQ (7th Fleet) located at Yokosuka; 1 base located at Sasebo; 1 base located at Yokosuka

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
1 CVN; 2 CG; 8 DDG; 1 LCC; 2 MCM; 1 LHD; 2 LSD

US Pacific Command • USMC 14,378

FORCES BY ROLE
1 Marine div (3rd); 1 ftr sqn with 12 F/A-18D Hornet; 1 tkr sqn with 12 KC-130J Hercules; 2 spt hel sqn with 12 CH-46E Sea Knight; 1 spt hel sqn with 12 MV-22B Osprey; 3 spt hel sqn with 10 CH-53E Sea Stallion

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
US Pacific Command • US Army • 8th Army 17,130

FORCES BY ROLE
1 HQ (8th Army) located at Seoul; 1 div HQ (2nd Inf) located at Tongduchon, 1 armd HBCT; 1 (hvy) cbt avn bde, 1 arty (fires) bde; 1 AD bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
M-1 Abrams; M-2/M-3 Bradley; M-109; AH-64 Apache; CH-47 Chinook; UH-60 Black Hawk; MLRS; MIM-104 Patriot; FIM-92A Avenger; 1 (APS) HBCT set

US Pacific Command • US Army 23; US Navy 254; USMC 82

US Pacific Command • USAF • 7th Air Force 7,857

FORCES BY ROLE
1 (AF) HQ (7th Air Force) located at Osan AB; 1 ftr wg located at Osan AB with (1 ftr sqn with 20 F-16C Fighting Falcon/F-16D Fighting Falcon, 1 ftr sqn with 12 A-10 Thunderbolt II, 12 OA-10 Thunderbolt II); 1 ftr wg located at Kunsan AB with (1 ftr sqn with total of 20 F-16C Fighting Falcon/F-16D Fighting Falcon); 1 Special Ops sqn

US Central Command • USMC 133

KUWAIT
US Central Command • Troops deployed as part of Op Iraqi Freedom • 2 AD bty eqpt with total of 16 PAC-3 Patriot; elm 1 (APS) HBCT set (Empty – equipment in use)

LIBERIA
UN • UNMIL 5; 4 obs

MARSHALL ISLANDS
US Strategic Command • US Navy • 6th Fleet

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
1 DDG; 1 LCC

NATO • Operation Active Endeavour • 1 FFG

MIDDLE EAST
UN • UNTSO 2 obs

MOLDOVA
OSCE • Moldova 1

NETHERLANDS
US European Command • US Army 253; US Navy 23; USAF 234; USMC 15

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES
US Southern Command • 1 Forward Operating Location located at Aruba

NORWAY
US European Command • US Army 23; US Navy 4; USAF 39; USMC 10 • 1 (APS) SP 155mm arty bn set

PACIFIC OCEAN
US Pacific Command • US Navy • 3rd Fleet

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
8 SSBN; 2 SSGN; 26 SSN; 3 CVN; 9 CG; 18 DDG; 10 FFG; 2 MCM; 4 LHD; 1 LHA; 4 LPD; 4 LSD

PHILIPPINES
US Pacific Command • US Army 14; US Navy 5; USAF 10;USMC 82
PORTUGAL
US European Command • US Army 28; US Navy 29; USAF 663; USMC 7 • 1 Support facility located at Lajes

QATAR
US Central Command • US Army 212; US Navy 3; USAF 181; USMC 36 • elm 1 (APS) HBCT set (Empty – equipment in use)

SAUDI ARABIA
US Central Command • US Army 144; US Navy 25; USAF 81; USMC 27; OPM-SANG 500 (Combined Service)

SERBIA
NATO • KFOR • Joint Enterprise 1,475; 1 ARNG cbt spt bde
OSCE • Serbia 4
OSCE • Kosovo 11

SEYCHELLES
US Africa Command • some MQ-9 Reaper UAV

SIERRA LEONE
IMATT 3

SINGAPORE
US Pacific Command • US Army 8; US Navy 83; USAF 13; USMC 18 • 1 log spt sqn • 1 spt facility

SPAIN
US European Command • US Army 90; US Navy 689; USAF 350; USMC 145 • 1 air base located at Morón; 1 naval base located at Rota

TURKEY
US European Command • US Army 62; US Navy 8; USAF 1,514; USMC 16 • 1 air base located at Incirlik; 1 support facility located at Ankara; 1 support facility located at Izmir
US Strategic Command • 1 Spacetrack Radar located at Incirlik

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
US Central Command • US Army 2; US Navy 1; USAF 84; USMC 17

UNITED KINGDOM
US European Command • US Army 345; US Navy 333; USAF 8,596; USMC 93

FORCES BY ROLE
1 ftr wg located at RAF Lakenheath with (1 ftr sqn with 24 F-15C Eagle/F-15D Eagle, 2 ftr sqn with 24 F-15E Strike Eagle); 1 tkr wg located at RAF Mildenhall, with 15 KC-135 Stratotanker; 1 special ops gp located at RAF Mildenhall with 5 MC-130H Combat Talon II; 5 MC-130P Combat Shadow; 1 C-130E Hercules
US Strategic Command • 1 ballistic missile early warning system (BMEWS) and 1 Spacetrack Radar located at Fylingdales Moor

FOREIGN FORCES
Canada 3 USCENTCOM; 303 NORTHCOM (NORAD)
Germany Air Force: 23 Tornado IDS Strike/FGA ac located at Holloman AFB (NM); 35 T-37B Tweet located at Sheppard AFB (TX); 40 T-38A Talon located at Sheppard AFB (TX); Missile trg located at Fort Bliss (TX); School located at Fort Bliss (TX) (GAF Air Defence); some (primary) trg sqn located at Goodyear (AZ) with Beech F-33 Bonanza; some (joint jet pilot) trg sqn located at Sheppard AFB (TX); 812 (flying trg) located at Goodyear AFB (AZ); Sheppard AFB (TX); Holloman AFB (NM); FAS Pensacola (FL); Fort Rucker (AL); Army: 1 (battle) Army gp (trg) (army trg area) with 35 Leopard 2; 26 Marder 1; 12 M-109A3G
Italy Air Force: 38
United Kingdom Army, Navy, Air Force £700
### Table 8 US Air Capability 2010

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## Table 8 US Air Capability 2010

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## Table 8 US Air Capability 2010

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## Table 8 US Air Capability 2010

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**TOTAL AIRCRAFT**

5484 256 1886 140 544 62 77 36 8485

**TOTAL Combat Capable**

2708 0 900 66 371 27 0 18 4090

**TOTAL HELICOPTERS**

167 3877 644 32 573 60 133 19 5505

**TOTAL UAVs**

158 4034 42 0 587 0 3 0 4824
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### Table 10  
**Selected arms procurements and deliveries, Canada**

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<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Contract Value</th>
<th>Supplier Country</th>
<th>Prime Contractor</th>
<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tr>
<td>LAV III LAV Upgrade</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>CAN$1bn (US$859.7m)</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>General Dynamics (GDLS)</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Focus on weapons and mobility systems. Part of FLCV upgrade and procurement project worth CAN$5bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Halifax FFG SLEP</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>CAN$3.1bn (US$2.9bn)</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Halifax and Victoria Shipyards</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>SLEP: Halifax-class HCM/FELEX project. To be fitted with Sea Giraffe 150 HC surv radar. Final delivery due 2017</td>
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<td>M777 Howitzer</td>
<td>Arty</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>BAE</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td>Acquired from US through FMS Programme. Total contract with BAE worth US$118m</td>
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<td>CH-47F Chinook</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>US$1.15bn</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Boeing</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>For Army use</td>
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<td>CP-140 (P-3) Aurora</td>
<td>MPA SLEP</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>US$156m</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Lockheed Martin</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
<td>To extend service life by 15,000 flight hours over 20 to 25 years</td>
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<td>Heron</td>
<td>UAV</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>CAN$95m</td>
<td>ISR</td>
<td>MDA</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2 year lease. For use in AFG. Current contract will keep Heron in service until early 2011. Option for 3rd year</td>
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<td>CAD14m</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Boeing</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2009</td>
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Chapter Two
Latin America and the Caribbean

There is now both a need and an opportunity for the nations of Latin America collectively to cater more effectively for the region’s own security. The opportunity stems, in part, from a lack of appetite in the US for regional conflict management, while the need derives from the fact that there are increasingly numerous and complex threats to this security. Democratic decay, prospective state failure, transnational organised crime, terrorism and/or insurgency, the trafficking of illegal weapons, narcotics and people, resource competition, environmental degradation and the consequential disruption to social cohesion all pose serious threats to regional stability, and all these domestic and non-state problems impinge on regional relationships. As noted in recent editions of The Military Balance, nations in Latin America and the Caribbean have been trying to develop regional institutions to develop defence and security cooperation (see also ‘South America: Framing Regional Security’ by John Chipman and James Lockhart Smith, Survival, vol. 51, no. 6, December 2009–January 2010).

The Military Balance 2009 discussed how Central American states have organised more cooperation among their armed forces, as well as many other meetings, symposia and cooperation agreements (p. 53). Furthermore, the establishment of the Unión de Naciones Suramericanas (UNASUR) and the accompanying South American Defence Council (SADC) indicate that South America is now taking its own steps to address continental security. (UNASUR excludes Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean.) But gaps remain in the institutional architecture. In the Andean region, there is no systemic approach to the handling of transnational threats, despite past attempts to develop one within the Andean Community, while in the Southern Cone states, border and energy disputes regularly consume the détente achieved through careful diplomacy (Argentina and Chile’s accommodation over their border notwithstanding). Although Brazil and Argentina put to one side their prior interest in nuclear weapons, Brazil is now interested in developing nuclear technology for submarine propulsion.

The SADC was off to a good start with the Santiago Declaration of March 2009, containing a four-part plan of action in the fields of defence policy, military cooperation, defence industries and training. Chipman and Lockhart Smith argue that the Council needs to do more to create a long-term agenda resistant to hijacking by sub-regional and single-issue concerns, such as enhancing defence transparency (through the publication and updating of White Papers), legal norms of transnational cooperation, information sharing on non-state actors, and harmonisation of participation in extra-regional security arrangements (such as the Proliferation Security Initiative).

Though regional security cooperation remains weak, limited military and security ties do exist bilaterally, through numerous other institutions in Central and South America, and with external actors. Mexico and Colombia have strengthened their military relationships with the United States, mainly through the Mérida Initiative and Plan Colombia. Venezuela has developed ties with China and Iran as well as with Russia, with whom it has been active in procurement discussions. Other members of the Bolivarian Alternative for the Americas (ALBA) – Ecuador, Bolivia, Nicaragua and Cuba – have also established or renewed military links with Russia. Many of the region’s armed forces have transformed throughout the decade to address their national-security challenges with various degrees of success. However, with military expenditure increasing, the strategic purposes to which strengthened militaries might be put remain in many cases opaque.

Force transformation and modernisation
Mexico’s war on organised crime has made headlines in recent years, with violence spilling over into the United States and Guatemala. As much as 90% of the cocaine in US markets travels through Mexico and is controlled by Mexican cartels. Mexican President Felipe Calderón has deployed 45,000 troops throughout the country and has scored major victories against the cartels. But the Mexican public has been increasingly affected by an unprecedented surge in violence. Calderón acknowledged that deploying the
army was an imperfect solution, but cast the move as temporary and one that would end when local forces were purged of corruption and the threat of violence from traffickers reduced. In the face of operations for which they were not ideally suited, the Mexican armed forces have undergone several transformations in force structure. Indeed, on 22 September 2009, the Mexican Senate promulgated a more ambitious initiative that would, if it proceeds, lead to the creation of a single defence ministry, replacing the current two-ministry structure (Ministry of National Defence for the army and air force and the Ministry of Marine for the navy).

The Mexican Army has adopted a new brigade structure, creating three light infantry brigades and consolidating the special forces into a single corps composed of 12 battalions. However, plans to create a 10,000-man anti-crime force dubbed the Federal Support Corps (see *The Military Balance* 2008, p. 55) have met with resistance from the Mexican Congress. Command and control functions have been redesigned and decentralised, allowing greater independence to each of the 12 Military Region commanders and establishing C4 units in every region, increasing the operational flexibility of regional commanders. These operations, moreover, have had a direct impact on equipment availability and procurement. During 2009, maintenance schedules were boosted and the army opted to acquire 2,200 4x4 pick-up trucks instead of 1,000 HMMWVs (humvees), since the former were seen as better suited to urban areas. Meanwhile, the Mexican Navy has created a maritime police-oriented marine infantry corps that has expanded to 32 battalions, as well as two amphibious-reaction brigades (each with six battalions), and special-forces groups.

This reorganisation, dubbed the Plan Sectorial 2007–2012, began in 2007, and as of September 2009 the 32 infantry battalions were at 50% strength. They are due to be at full strength by 2012 at the latest. The navy is also restructuring. This will include a reorganisation and, it is reported, legal mandates regulating the use of force on public-security tasks, as well as enhanced cooperation with the army and air force. A new coastguard-type service will also function as part of the navy.

Meanwhile, two new locally built Oaxaca-class ocean-patrol vessels (OPVs), two Polaris II interceptor craft, eight CN-235MP Persuader surveillance aircraft, S4 unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) and AS565 Panther helicopters point to the navy’s increasing role in interdiction activities. The navy has outlined plans to acquire five new exclusive economic zone patrol vessels, an amphibious logistics ship and two further locally built OPVs and a number of interceptor craft. The ‘coastguard’ is building 17 stations to increase search-and-rescue coverage and provide a clear maritime law-enforcement role; this will expand Mexico’s naval presence into several areas where it was previously absent. The service will have two types of stations: six ‘A’ type stations, each with a self-righting motor-lifeboat, two Defender patrol boats and a helicopter, and ‘B’ types each with two Defenders and a helicopter. Six MD-902 helicopters have been put back into service and assigned to the coastguard role.

Moves to restructure Mexico’s air force are driven by support to army activities. Reorganisation of the air force began in 2005 with the establishment of two northern air regions (replacing a single entity); this has led to a redeployment of operational units to balance coverage across the nation. New additions are due to include EC725, Bell 412 and UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters; intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance assets; and C-295M transport aircraft. US assistance to the Mexican military through the Mérida Initiative (see *The Military Balance* 2009, p. 55) has so far been reported to include eight Bell 412 helicopters, non-intrusive detection equipment, four HH-60 medium helicopters and four CN-235MP Persuader surveillance aircraft, as well as a logistics, spare parts and training package. However, the bulk of the US assistance is increasingly earmarked for civilian law enforcement.

Much attention within Central America has focused on the removal from office by the military, and subsequent expulsion by court order, of the elected president of Honduras, Manuel Zelaya. Zelaya subsequently re-entered Honduras (residing in Brazil’s embassy in Tegucigalpa) and at the time of writing, discussions between Zelaya and interim leader Roberto Micheletti to resolve the political crisis had broken down. On the sub-regional level, the armed forces of Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua form the Armed Forces Conference of Central America (CFAC), through which they have stood up a military humanitarian emergency-reaction unit (UHR) and plan to establish a peacekeeping battalion, the Unidad de Operaciones de Mantenimiento de Paz (UMOP) announced in June 2008. In general, CFAC forces demobilised considerably during the 1990s and national police forces were created to take over their internal security roles, though these police forces at times lack the equip-
ment and training to fully address concerns ranging from drug cartels to gangs and arms smugglers. While attempts to considerably increase manpower levels and acquire modern hardware have failed due to lack of funding, the US has provided continued assistance through programmes such as US Southern Command’s Enduring Friendship, which has provided a number of fast patrol boats and communication and radar equipment to local navies. To date, four boats each have been provided to Panama, the Dominican Republic, the Bahamas, Jamaica, Honduras and Nicaragua, while the programme for 2009 was due to include two boats to Belize, two more for the Bahamas, and scoping requirements for other nations. A larger US$300 million programme is aimed at upgrading air-interdiction and operational capability. Under this Regional Aircraft Modernization Program (RAMP), the US would share with partner nations the procurement costs of helicopter and airlift assets and establish long-term maintenance and training contracts. Although four air chiefs signed a non-binding agreement to move forward with RAMP, progress has so far been mixed. Meanwhile, SOUTHCOM, which re-established the Fourth Fleet during 2008, with an HQ in Florida, retains inter-agency task forces at the Comalapa and Curacao Forward Operating Locations (FOLs). In September 2009 it returned the Manta FOL to Ecuador after its ten-year lease expired. Colombia continues to be a major recipient of US assistance under Plan Colombia, which had provided US$6 billion in counter-narcotics funding since 2000. However, US$27m in funds have been frozen since 2007 on human-rights grounds and overall funding has recently fallen as the US Congress reduced the proportion of military spending. On 14 August 2009, the US and Colombia reached a provisional agreement ad referendum on a Defence Cooperation Agreement (DCA) covering issues (such as those concerning the presence of US military personnel) that have proved contentious with neighbouring governments. The agreement was signed on 30 October. Although the DCA does not permit the establishment of US bases in Colombia, it ‘ensures continued US access to specific agreed Colombian facilities in order to under-
take mutually agreed upon activities’ in the country. Specifically, the agreement facilitates access to the Palanquero, Apiay and Malambo air bases, as well as two naval bases and two army sites. The personnel ceilings authorised by Congress in October 2004 (up to 800 military personnel and up to 600 civilian contractors) will be respected.

Under the government of President Alvaro Uribe, measures to combat the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) have borne fruit and the guerrillas have suffered a series of setbacks. As noted in the IISS Strategic Survey 2009 (p. 114), plagued by deaths, captures and an unprecedented 3,000 desertions in 2008, the number of FARC personnel dropped from a reported high of 20,000 to 8,000. Although government operations, prosecuted under Uribe’s ‘Democratic Security Policy’ (DSP), have hit FARC hard – which was perhaps reflected in the group’s reconfigured ‘Plan Rebirth’ strategy – FARC stepped up urban bombing and extortion rackets, demonstrating that it retained an ability to inflict damage.

With doctrinal changes and the creation of specialised units under the DSP, Colombia’s forces have transformed into a highly mobile and effective counter-insurgency force. The army has expanded by two full divisions, eight territorial brigades and 16 mobile (counter-guerrilla) brigades, and several other undermanned brigades have been strengthened. This translates into more than 60 counter-guerrilla battalions, six high-mountain battalions, four infantry battalions, two Meteoro battalions, 41 sniper platoons and four anti-explosives companies. Central rapid-reaction forces have been implemented in all of the divisions and army aviation has also been considerably expanded with Blackhawk and Mi-17 medium-lift helicopters.

Meanwhile, Colombia’s navy has transformed into an efficient brown-water force, with an increased counter-insurgency focus. Ten new river support stations have been established. Meanwhile, a third river brigade has been created with two new battalions and the transfer of two existing marine infantry battalions from the first brigade. This river brigade thus contains three marine infantry battalions and a marine assault battalion. A new coastguard service with a network of 25 stations and 23 patrol vessels has also been stood up as part of the navy. Training is being conducted with some assistance from the US Coast Guard.

The Colombian air force has focused on a two-squadron multirole-fighter force backed up by a modified Boeing 767 tanker, plus significant close-air-support assets. It has signalled an intention to acquire other force multipliers such as airborne-early-warning aircraft, though this has yet to be funded. Helicopters and intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance assets, such as Cessna 208B Grand Caravan, Beech Super King Air 350 and Scan Eagle UAVs, remain the acquisition focus.

Venezuela has sought to ‘revolutionise’ its armed forces through the implementation of a new doctrine giving the armed forces an active political role. Following President Hugo Chávez’s victory in the February 2009 referendum on lifting term limits for elected officials, he used Venezuela’s National Assembly to implement what he called his ‘new geometry of power’. In March 2009, the legislature transferred control of ports, airports and highways to the federal government, depriving local government of tariff revenues. Chávez then sent the military to seize control of these facilities in the three states that had opposition governors.

Chávez had earlier removed the Ministry of Defence from the chain of command and created a new Strategic Operational Command controlling all services. Plans to replace the National Guard with a People’s Militia were frustrated by internal opposition, and the militia was created as a separate service in September. Venezuela has also, as reported in The Military Balance 2009 (p. 58), invested considerably in an ambitious modernisation programme, with much equipment purchased from Russia. A second programme, reported at US$2.2bn, was announced in September 2009, though its status is as yet uncertain. Announcements indicated that over 90 main battle tanks would form part of future deals, while an unspecified amount of Smerch multiple-launch rocket systems, Mi-28 combat helicopters, an array of air-defence systems possibly including S-300, Kilo-class submarines and five Mirach fast patrol craft were also reportedly discussed. Caracas has also reportedly expressed interest in Su-35 Super Flanker fighters, Il-76MD-90 strategic transports, Il-78MK Midas tankers, An-74 transports, BMP-3 and BMD-3 infantry fighting vehicles. Venezuela and Russia’s public defence relationship saw bilateral exercises conducted in Caribbean waters and airspace in late 2008. These contacts had more symbolic than military importance, with Russian actions largely directed at the US, whose political engagement in Russia’s near abroad, particularly Georgia, had angered Moscow. Transparency of the Venezuela–Russia
relationship will be affected following the passing of the Ley de Protección Mutua de Información Clasificada (Classified Information Protection Law) by the Venezuelan Congress during late September, which announced that technical-military cooperation contracts with Russia will be secret.

Further south, there has been a complete overhaul of the command appointments and the general defence structure of the militaries of Ecuador and Bolivia. Ecuador’s defence minister and army and air-force commanders were replaced a month after the 1 March 2008 incursion by Colombian forces pursuing FARC guerrillas. The old territorial defence commands have been replaced by a new Central Command that deploys task forces with specific missions, such as ‘border sovereignty’ on the Colombian border or ‘energy sovereignty’ to combat the illegal abstraction and smuggling of oil. The Ecuadorian transformation moves stem in large part from the March 2008 Colombian incursion. It is reported that funding has been secured for a procurement programme that would include close-air-support aircraft, radar systems, helicopters and UAVs. It has also sought to obtain second-hand fighters from South Africa and Venezuela to boost its air-defence capability.

In Bolivia, meanwhile, moves towards transformation resulted from the August–September 2008 secessionist crisis in the country’s east. Bolivia has set up new regional joint commands that in some cases also involve the country’s law-enforcement and customs agencies in an effort to leverage multi-agency assets. These comprise the Santa Cruz Joint Command made up of army, navy and air-force units in the cities of Camirí and Villamontes, the Amazonia Joint Command in the city of Puerto Rico, and the Joint Command South comprised of army, navy, air-force and national police units. This has been followed by a procurement programme including a mix of new and second-hand transport aircraft (such as two MA-60s, two C-212s and two DC-10s), two AS350B2 helicopters and a recent order for six new K-8 armed trainers from China. A US$100m programme to acquire weapons from Russia was announced in August.

Brazil has launched an ambitious military-modernisation programme as part of its new ‘National Strategy of Defense’ unveiled on 18 December 2008. This new policy has among its objectives the development of greater ability to monitor airspace, land and territorial waters; improvement of strategic mobility; and strengthening ‘three strategically important sectors: cybernetics, space and nuclear’. But, principally, Brazil is linking procurement to national development, actively promoting technology transfer and foreign direct investment in its defence industries. The document also reinforces the importance of mandatory military service, with the government apparently viewing this as of benefit to national and social cohesiveness. Those exempt from military service ‘will be encouraged to render civilian services’. Meanwhile, the army is to redeploy from its current concentration in the south and southeast of the country towards the centre, from which it will be able to deploy to western and northern areas faster. Forces will be highly mobile and flexible, while a central force will act as a strategic reserve. The army is procuring Leopard 1 main battle tanks from Germany and subjecting them to a comprehensive upgrade, but its most important programme is the development of a next-generation family of vehicles, the VBTP-MR, to replace its large EE-9 and EE-11 urutu fleet.

The navy has been tasked with increasing its presence in the mouth of the Amazon River and the Amazonia and Paraguay–Parana river basins, also with a view to the country’s recently discovered offshore energy resources. The defence strategy continues by saying that ‘to ensure the sea denial objective, Brazil will count on a powerful underwater naval force consisting of conventional and nuclear-propelled submarines’, while the navy will furthermore ‘dedicate special attention to the design and manufacturing of multi-purpose vessels that can also be used as aircraft carriers’. Its plans have so far included the local production of four submarines based on the Scorpene-class, development of an indigenous nuclear submarine, modernisation of its embarked air element through the upgrade of its A-4 Skyhawk fleet, acquisition of airborne-early-warning assets and S-70 Seahawk anti-submarine/anti-surface warfare helicopters (see Defence Economics, p. 59). The navy has been tasked with establishing, as near as possible to the mouth of the Amazon, ‘a multi-purpose naval base that is comparable to the base at Rio de Janeiro’.

The air force is receiving ten P-3AM Orion anti-submarine warfare/maritime-patrol aircraft, upgraded by EADS CASA, and has launched a requirement for a smaller maritime-surveillance platform. Brazil is also in the process of selecting a new-generation fighter (FX2) which will see the acquisition of Rafales, Gripen NGs or F/A-18E/F Super Hornets plus tech-
nology transfers that will enable the local construction of fighters for a stated requirement of 120 aircraft to replace its AMX/F-5BR/Mirage 2000 fleet. A new tanker–transport is being procured from the locally developed KC-390, while it is reported that 12 Mi-35M attack helicopters have been ordered from Russia. One of the most important administrative changes noted in Brazil’s defence structure was the establishment of a centralised procurement office (the ‘Secretariat of Defense Products’) that will manage defence acquisitions. The first such contract is for 50 EC 725 medium-lift helicopters to be built at the local Helibras subsidiary of Eurocopter and delivered to all three branches of the armed forces.

The military forces of Chile have been transforming to a mobile and flexible all-professional force geared towards joint operations. The army is nearing the end of a modernisation process that began in 2002 and includes new equipment and a reorganisation of its force structure around seven brigades, comprising four armoured, one special-forces and two mountain-warfare units, while the navy has just finished a five-year re-equipment programme. A further significant change to Chile’s defence structure will come if the much-discussed abolition of the Copper Law comes to pass. (See Defence Economics, below.)

Further east, Argentina’s PEA 2025 modernisation programme was based on a re-organisation scheme that sought to transform the army into a more compact and mobile force, with better equipment, logistics support and training (see The Military Balance 2008, p. 56). The plan created a new Land Operations Command and made the brigade the main operational unit, subordinated in three (reduced from five) division-size corps. A new logistics agency has centralised procurement, but limited funding has led to progress only in a few projects. Meanwhile, upgrades to the Patagon light tank, Gaucho light vehicle, and TAM main battle tank have been either cancelled or postponed. Funding cuts during 2009 have restricted military fuel supplies, while training has reportedly been similarly affected. Meanwhile, two of Argentina’s major defence industries were effectively re-nationalised during 2009. These included the AMC aircraft factory, which had been run since 1994 by Lockheed Martin, and the Tanador shipyards, which was privatised in the early 1990s. Both have been taken over by the Defence Ministry as part of a government strategy to revitalise national defence production.

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**DEFENCE ECONOMICS**

The global financial crisis spread quickly to Latin America and the Caribbean, with equity markets and domestic currencies falling sharply. The region was hit by three converging factors: an increase in borrowing costs and consequent reduction in capital inflows; a sharp decline in commodity prices (particularly affecting such exporters of primary products as Chile, Brazil and Venezuela); and a reduction in exports and tourism. However, given that public and private balance sheets in the region were relatively strong when the crisis struck, together with the fact that most countries were less financially linked to advanced economies’ banking systems, it is probable that the decline in growth may be less severe than in other regions of the world.

Although regional GDP is set to contract by 1.5% in 2009 (compared with growth of 4.2% the previous year) and fiscal balances will also deteriorate, the lasting impact of the financial crisis on defence spending is difficult to judge and is likely to vary markedly between countries. Chile, for example, which was approaching the end of a major procurement cycle, has already purchased the most expensive equipment it needed, whereas in Brazil repeated delays in recent years to several major procurement programmes means the government is faced with the task of acquiring big-ticket items at a time of economic difficulty. Given the fragile economic background several countries have opted to refurbish existing inventories rather than purchase new equipment; Colombia, for example, began upgrade to its fleet of Israeli Kfir fighters rather than procure new aircraft.

One trend that looks set to continue is the growth of Russian exports to the region. Past US arms restrictions have forced several nations to diversify their weapons suppliers and Russian exporters in particular have established a strong presence on the continent. Although countries such as Colombia and Mexico remain committed to US arms manufacturers, not least because the US provides a large portion of their defence funding in the role of counter-insurgency support, others, such as Venezuela and Peru, have taken advantage of generous Russian financing arrangements for the purchase of new equipment. In the last three years, Venezuela has spent over US$4bn on Russian equipment, and in December 2008 Peru signed a memorandum of understanding with Moscow covering the supply of defence equipment and training cooperation.
In March 2009, the 12 defence ministers of the South American Defence Council (SADC) – created to promote dialogue and coordination on regional security and defence issues – met for the first time. At an inaugural two-day meeting in Santiago, participants discussed proposals on how to increase transparency in military spending and equipment acquisitions. For many years, the lack of transparency in military expenditure has fostered mistrust in the region. Different countries include differing factors in their budgets and several derive additional military funding from a wide variety of opaque sources, including wealth taxes and the profits from commodity exports. It is thought that most countries, with the exception of Venezuela and Peru, indicated some willingness to increase transparency, although whether this will stretch as far as an Argentine proposal that all members adopt a standard defence-budget methodology remains to be seen.

As the region’s biggest economy, Brazil has not been immune to the global economic downturn: growth of 5.1% in 2008 was followed by a 1.3% contraction in economic output in 2009. However, in their 2009 Article IV Consultation, the IMF praised the Brazilian government for its ‘robust policy framework’, suggested that the country was in a ‘favourable position’ to successfully weather the downturn, and forecast a return to positive growth of 2.5% in 2010. As in recent years, Venezuela’s ongoing military-modernisation programme provided the background for another increase in Brazil’s military budget. Between 2000 and 2004 military spending in Brazil was static and had fallen to 1.4% of GDP; since 2005, however, the budget has increased by around 10% a year, and in 2009 it jumped to R51.3bn (US$29.7bn) or 1.7% of GDP. The government has rejected claims that its rising military budget is a reaction to developments elsewhere on the continent, saying instead – and not without reason – that the extra money is due to the urgent need to upgrade and replace parts of its ageing military inventory after years of underinvestment. Replacing the armed forces’ old equipment, however, will continue to be a challenge, given that in 2009 only around US$2.3bn of the total budget was allocated to procurement, whereas US$22.4bn (75% of the budget) was spent on personnel-related issues.

Of the three services, the army is saddled with a particularly old, indeed in many cases obsolete, inventory. Acknowledging the dire state of much of the army’s military equipment, the new national defence strategy, approved in December 2008, earmarked a sum of around US$70bn to upgrade the army’s capabilities. The plan focused on two main areas: improving security in the Amazon region and the acquisition of new hardware. The army will be reorganised and modernised into units including a light infantry brigade based in Rio de Janeiro, a jungle infantry brigade based in Manaus and an airborne brigade based in Anapolis, while end strength will be increased by 59,000, with 22,000 troops based in the Amazon region. The re-equipment programme will focus on improving deterrence, flexibility, modularity and interoperability.

A second equipment programme, known as Cobra, will focus on procurement of the IVECO VBTP MR family of armoured vehicles (comprising 17 vari-

Table 11 Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Defence Expenditure as % of GDP

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GDP %</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>2007</td>
<td>1.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1.35</td>
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ants) as well as anti-tank weapons and unmanned aerial vehicles. In the short term, acquisitions will include 269 ex-German Leopard 1 main battle tanks and a dozen Russian Mi-35 Hind attack helicopters earmarked for use in counter-narcotics operations in the Amazon region. In the longer term, the army will receive up to 50 new EC-725 Cougar medium-lift helicopters, an acquisition that formed part of a major defence-cooperation agreement signed between Brazil and France.

The terms of that deal, signed in September 2009, were wide-ranging, covering not just procurement but defence technology transfer, offsets and other commercial benefits with a total value of over €10bn. In addition to the Cougar purchase, Brazil will buy four French conventional submarines (based on the Scorpene model), and French companies will provide technical assistance for the design and construction of the non-nuclear element of Brazil’s first nuclear-powered submarine, as well as support the construction of a naval base and build a shipyard in Brazil where the submarines will be assembled. Similarly, the Cougar helicopters will also be assembled in Brazil by EADS subsidiary Helibras. The main outstanding requirement remains the choice of a platform to fulfil the long-running air-force FX2 fighter programme. Despite reports at the time that the French Rafale aircraft had been chosen for the role, by November 2009 there had been no confirmation that this was the case and SAAB remained particularly hopeful that its Gripen would in fact win the competition.

Development of the Brazilian Navy’s submarine force was highlighted in the national defence strategy as the key component of sea denial (its strategic objective). In addition to outlining the navy’s long-term aim of acquiring a large fleet of conventional and nuclear-powered submarines, the national defence strategy also included plans to rebalance the remaining fleet with the introduction of multi-purpose vessels able to address the objectives of sea control and force protection. It is envisaged that a mixture of offshore-patrol vessels, coastal- and river-patrol ships, multi-mission surface combatants and multi-purpose auxiliaries will be required. The first procurements under the programme were announced in June 2009, when the navy issued a request for information for the purchase of an initial three 1,800-tonne offshore-patrol vessels. The ships, which will need to be capable of hosting an 11-tonne helicopter and have a range of 6,000nm, will form the first element of a new second fleet operating from a base in or close to the Amazon River basin. As well as new offshore-patrol vessels, the navy announced that it would be acquiring an initial batch of 12 NAPA 500 patrol ships out of a total future requirement of 27.

Despite no final decision regarding the outcome of the FX2 programme, the air force moved ahead with its other priorities – airlift and tanker capabilities. In April 2009, Embraer signed a contract with the air force for the development of its new KC-390 medium-heavy tanker-transport aircraft. The company will invest around US$1.3bn in its development, and has a long term goal of capturing a third of the world market for military transport aircraft. The plane will have a similar cargo capability to the C-130 Hercules and the air force has indicated a requirement for 22 aircraft. To supplement the KC-390 fleet the air force also plans to acquire between six and 12 heavy-lift transport aircraft and is considering the relative merits of the Boeing C-17, Ilyushin II-476 and Antonov An-70. In the more immediate term, it seems likely that the air force will procure an additional eight C-295 tactical transport aircraft (including four in search-and-rescue configuration) to supplement 12 acquired in 2005.

Although Venezuela has benefited from high oil prices in recent years, its economy was one of the worst hit in the region, and the IMF suggested that it would be the only country in South America where GDP would continue to decline into 2010. An equally pressing problem for the authorities is rampant inflation, which was projected to reach 36% in 2009. In light of the high rate of inflation, the nominal increase of 25% in the 2009 defence budget to US$4.2bn was less noteworthy than widely reported at the time. In addition to its allocation from the central budget, the Venezuelan military has historically also benefited from an arcane financial arrangement known as the Ley Paraguas or ‘Umbrella Law’, which has sometimes added up to US$500m to the annual military budget, although the status of this mechanism is currently unclear. Analysts also suggest that as much as US$3bn from the country’s National Development Fund (Fonden), supposedly reserved for productive investment, education and health projects, has been diverted to the military in recent years. The true figure for defence spending is, therefore, likely to be higher than the official budget would indicate.

An additional factor that obscures the true level of military spending is the level of financial support offered by Russia. Between 2005 and 2007 Venezuela bought around US$4bn worth of Russian weapons
systems, including 100,000 Kalashnikov rifles, more than 50 Mi-17B and Mi-35M combat helicopters, 12 Tor M1 air-defence missile systems, Mi-26 heavy transport helicopters, 24 Su-30MKV multirole fighter aircraft and an extensive armaments package comprising beyond-visual-range air-to-air missiles, precision-guided air-to-surface weapons, spare parts and crew training programmes. In late 2008, following a visit by President Chávez to Moscow, it was revealed that Russia would extend a US$1bn credit line to enable the Venezuelan military to continue with its modernisation drive. It is thought that this loan was particularly aimed towards the supply of three Kilo-class submarines, a number of Ilyushin tanker and transport aircraft and an undisclosed number of T-72 main battle tanks and BMP-3 infantry fighting vehicles. New tanks and infantry fighting vehicles are urgently required as the army is about to be significantly enlarged with the number of armoured battalions doubled. In September 2009, Chávez announced that the terms of the Russian loan had been increased to US$2.2bn to cover the purchase of additional weapons systems, including a number of T-90 tanks, the S-300, Buk M2 and Pechora anti-aircraft missile systems and other military equipment.

Venezuela has also placed significant equipment orders with China and Spain in recent years. In 2005, China supplied the country with ten JYL-1 air-surveillance radars and in late 2008 announced a deal for the acquisition of 24 K-8 jet trainers. The K-8s will replace the air force’s ageing VF-5D aircraft and the package consists of 24 airframes, a simulator and options on a further 12 units. This deal was quickly followed by the news in October 2008 that China had launched Venezuela’s first communications satellite: the VENESAT-1 Simón Bolívar. Government officials revealed that the satellite programme was triggered following an unsuccessful coup against Chávez in 2002 to provide ‘communications sovereignty’ for the government.

Military-industrial relations with Spain centre around the delivery of eight new ships for the Venezuelan Navy. Construction of the ships, in two classes of four, was announced in 2005 in a deal reportedly worth €1.7bn (US$2.5bn), in which Spanish company Navantia would build the vessels and Thales Netherlands would supply the combat systems. Four 2,300-tonne POVZEE offshore-patrol vessels and four 1,500-tonne BVL coastal-patrol ships should all be delivered by 2011. In addition to procuring these new ships, the navy has also begun a significant refit and upgrade programme for its Capana-class LSTs and is thought to be investigating the acquisition of a number of LPDs, each capable of carrying around 750 troops.

Following continuing tensions between Venezuela and Colombia, which deteriorated further after the announcement of the US-Colombian Defence Cooperation Agreement, Bogotá announced an 8.7% increase in defence spending for 2009 and revealed plans to further modernise its armed forces. Once spending on the National Police is taken into account, total military-related funding in 2009 amounts to pC19.2tr (US$6.5bn), or around 4% of GDP, making it the highest in the region by that measure. As elsewhere in Latin America, the Colombian armed forces are also known to benefit from additional funds derived, in their case, from both municipal government and revenues from their own security-related business activities. On top of this, the armed forces and national police also benefit from regular ‘wealth taxes’, the latest of which was intended to raise an extra pC8.6tr (US$1.5bn) between 2007 and 2010. The George W. Bush administration, moreover, in FY2009 requested US$68m in military equipment and training under the Andean Counterdrug Program to be allocated to the Colombian government. In 2009 total military-related expenditure in Colombia thus probably exceeded US$10bn.

In light of the advanced age of much of its equipment – the navy’s frigates are more than 20 years old and some of the army’s artillery systems have been in service for nearly 50 years – the government has outlined a major equipment-modernisation programme valued at around US$4bn. Under the proposal all three services will be upgraded. The air force will receive 12 combat helicopters, nine transport aircraft, seven intelligence platforms, 25 Legacy FG primary trainers (to be built in Colombia from kits), and in a demonstration of the growing relationship between Israel and Colombia, Israel Aerospace Industries will upgrade Colombia’s existing 11 Kfir fighter aircraft and provide a further 13 from Israeli stocks. Further trade between the two countries could see Colombia buying Israeli-made UAVs, Spike missiles and Galil assault rifles. The navy is scheduled to receive four Nodriza-class river-patrol boats, 131 patrol boats, three patrol aircraft and one CN-235 Persuader maritime-patrol aircraft. It will also upgrade its four Almirante Padilla-class frigates and two Type 209 submarines. Having already taken delivery of 40 Blackhawk helicopters, the army’s Aviation Brigade...
will receive another 10 similar aircraft during 2009. Other confirmed orders include five Mi-17 helicopters, 20 105mm howitzers from France and 39 Cadillac Cage M1117 Guardian 4×4 armoured security vehicles.

The ambitious Núcleo Básico Efizc (NBE) programme announced in 2007 to modernise Peru’s armed forces is making slow progress. In December 2007, President Alan García announced that a new 10-year ‘defence fund’ amounting to US$1.3bn would be made available to the military on top of the regular allocation from the state budget to fulfil the plan. The additional funds were to be generated from higher hydrocarbon taxes, the sale of military property and austerity measures in other areas of government spending. During the first three years of the programme an initial US$650m would be made available, with the balance spread out over the following seven years. The air force is in a particularly parlous state, with only around 30% of its aircraft thought to be in a serviceable condition.

There has, however, been significant controversy over the funding of the NBE and the government has been unsuccessful in enacting proposed legislation which stipulates that 5% of the revenue from new mining and other national-resource projects be allocated to the military. Leaders of political organisations in the south of the country have threatened to ‘take up arms’ if the bill, which could provide an estimated US$300m per year to the armed forces, is approved. In the absence of such approval funding for the NBE has been piecemeal, with just US$126m allocated in 2009. Acquisitions confirmed thus far include two former US Navy Newport-class LSTs together with six Sea King helicopters and the purchase of Israeli and Russian anti-tank missiles. The army is also exploring the option of overhauling its fleet of T-55 tanks, while Russia and Peru have signed a memorandum of understanding that will allow the establishment of a joint helicopter-repair plant in Peru enabling the repair and modification of the armed forces’ Mi-17 and Mi-26 helicopters.

Over the past year Ecuador continued to implement the emergency plan adopted after the Colombian air force bombed a FARC camp inside Ecuador in March 2008. In the immediate aftermath of the incident an initial US$500m general modernisation plan was proposed to cover the purchase of helicopters, UAVs, tanks, Super Tucano aircraft and patrol boats. A few months later the government provided further details, publishing a 10-year plan with a particular emphasis on boosting the army’s military presence on the border with Colombia. During the first phase of this plan, the army will create a new rapid-reaction armoured battalion supported by 15 medium-lift and 18 attack and reconnaissance helicopters. The second phase will see the acquisition of air-defence radars, airfield modernisation and new military infrastructure along the northern border.

Several acquisitions listed in the original programme have now moved ahead. In August 2008, Ecuador placed an order with Israel Aerospace Industries for the purchase of two Heron medium-altitude long-endurance UAVs, four Searcher tactical UAVs and a maritime-surveillance radar package. This was followed in October by the signing of a new defence-cooperation pact between Ecuador and China under which the Latin American nation will provide China with oil in return for Chinese-made military hardware. The first evidence of the new arrangement was revealed in early 2009 when the Ecuadorian Ministry of Defence announced that it had signed a US$60m contract for four air-defence radars from the China Electronics Technology Group Corporation that will fill a large air-defence vacuum over the northern border with Colombia. A second contract was forthcoming later in the year with the announcement that the Ecuadorian air force would replace its ageing BAE 748 transport aircraft with four XAC-MA60 aircraft from the China National Aero-Technology Import-Export Corporation (CATIC). The air force will also benefit from the delivery of 38 fighter aircraft and seven helicopters: 24 Embraer Super Tucano light attack aircraft; 14 ex-Chilean Mirage M50 combat aircraft; and seven Dhruv multirole advanced light helicopters. In purchasing the Dhruv, the Ecuadorian air force became the first overseas customer for India’s indigenously developed helicopter. Deliveries of the 5.5-tonne aircraft will be completed in kit form by mid 2010 and will include medium-lift, tactical transport and search-and-rescue variants.

Chile saw GDP growth fall from 3.2% in 2008 to just 0.1% in 2009. The fall in metal prices that began in 2008 hit the world’s largest copper exporter, but due to the government’s prudent macroeconomic policy of recent years Chile’s fiscal position remained positive.

Supported by this relatively healthy position, defence spending has increased at a steady rate in recent years. In 2009, the official budget of the Ministry of Defence was increased by a further 10% to PCH1.58tr (US$2.85bn). However, as noted in
previous editions of *The Military Balance*, the Chilean armed forces also receive funds derived from other sources, including the military’s own business interests and 10% of the value of the state mining company CODELCO’s copper exports under the Copper Law, as well as funds from the social-security budget to cover the pensions of retired military personnel. Taking these additional sources of funding into account, the total national defence-related expenditure in 2009 could have been as high as US$5.9bn, of which the Copper Law may have provided at least US$500m. The law has come under increasing scrutiny in recent years as the high price of copper on international markets has boosted revenues dramatically. For many years the copper law had resulted in only a modest contribution of between US$100-200m going to the armed forces; however, as copper prices rose, payments to the military increased and several MPs expressed concern that a substantial part of defence funding was, as a result, undebated in the legislature. CODELCO’s management, furthermore, made it clear that it would like to eliminate the mandatory payment and use the money for other projects and investments within the copper industry itself. Finally, in October 2009 (a year later than scheduled), the Chilean government sent a new draft law on Military Procurement Funding to parliament. Under the new system, the Copper Law will be abolished and in its place the armed forces will receive additional funds for procurement as part of the state budget. Equipment needs will be planned in periods of 12 years, subject to revision every four years, but projected spending levels will not be legally binding and the military is known to be concerned that no fixed ‘floor’ will be included. A separate Contingency Fund, comprising around US$2.8bn in unspent Copper Law surpluses, is also being created to provide for the replacement or refurbishment of military equipment specifically worn out or lost as the result of war, responses to international crises or disaster-relief operations.
Antigua and Barbuda ATG

East Caribbean Dollar EC$ 2008 2009 2010

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<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>GDP</strong></td>
<td>EC$ 3.2bn</td>
<td>US$ 1.2bn</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>per capita</strong></td>
<td>US$ 14,022</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Growth</strong></td>
<td>% 2.8 % -6.5</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Inflation</strong></td>
<td>% 5.3 % -0.8</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Def bdgt</strong></td>
<td>EC$ 18m</td>
<td>US$ 6.7m</td>
<td>21m</td>
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US$1=EC$ 2.7 2.7

Population 85,632

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus

<table>
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<th>Male</th>
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<td>23%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
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</table>

Capabilities

ACTIVE 170 (Army 125 Navy 45)
(all services form combined Antigua and Barbuda Defence Force)

RESERVE 75 (Joint 75)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 125

Navy 45

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PCI 3:
1 Dauntless; 1 Point; 1 Swift; (All vessels less than 100 tonnes)

FACILITIES

Base 1 located at St Johns

FOREIGN FORCES

United States US Strategic Command: 1 detection and tracking radar located at Antigua

Argentina ARG

Argentine Peso P 2008 2009 2010

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>GDP</strong></td>
<td>P 1.03tr</td>
<td>US$ 331bn</td>
<td>277bn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>per capita</strong></td>
<td>US$ 8,166</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Growth</strong></td>
<td>% 6.8  % -2.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Inflation</strong></td>
<td>% 8.6  % 5.6</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Def bdgt</strong></td>
<td>P 6.37bn</td>
<td>US$ 2.03bn</td>
<td>8.52bn</td>
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</table>

US$1=P 3.14 3.83

Population 40,913584

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
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</table>

Capabilities

ACTIVE 73,100 (Army 38,500 Navy 20,000 Air 14,600) Paramilitary 31,240

RESERVE none formally established or trained

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 38,500 (plus 7,000 civilians; 45,500 in total)
A strategic reserve is made up of armd, AB and mech bdes normally subordinate to corps level.

FORCES BY ROLE

Comd 3 corps HQ (mob def)
Mobile 1 Northeast force (1 jungle bde, 1 armd bde, 1 trg bde); 1 Northern force (1 AB bde (1 cdo coy), 1 mech inf bde, 1 mtn inf bde); 1 Patagonia and Southern Atlantic force (1 mtn inf bde, 1 armd bde, 3 mech inf bde)
Rapid 1 (rapid deployment) force (includes AB bde from corps level) (1 cdo coy)
Mot Cav 1 regt (presidential escort)
Mot Inf 1 bn (army HQ escort regt)
Arty 1 gp (bn)
ADA 2 gp
Engr 1 bn
Avn 1 gp

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 213: 207 TAM, 6 TAM S21
LT TK 123: 112 SK-105A1 Kuerassier; 6 SK105A2 Kuerassier; 5 Patagón
RECECE 81: 47 AML-90; 34 M1025A2 HMMWV
AIFV 263 VCTP (incl variants); 114 M-113A2 (20mm cannon)
APC (T) 294: 70 M-113 A1-ACAV; 224 M-113A2
ARTY 1,103
SP 155mm 37; 20 Mk F3; 17 VCA 155 Palmaria
TOWED 179; 105mm 70 M-56 (Oto Melara); 155mm 109: 25 M-77 CITEFA/M-81 CITEFA; 84 SOFMA L-33
MOR 883: 81mm 492; 120mm 353 Brandt
SP 38; 25 M-106A2; 13 TAM-VCTM

AIRCRAFT

MSL • SP 3 HMMWV with total of 18 TOW-2A MANPATS msl
RCL 150 M-1968
RL 385+ 66mm 385 M-72 LAW; 78mm MARA

AIRCRAFT

PTL/SURV 10: 10 OV-1D Mohawk (6 with SLAR)
TPT 16: 1 Beech 80 Queen Air; 1 CASA 212-200 Aviocar;
2 DHC-6 Twin Otter; 3 G-222; 1 Gavião 75A (Rockwell Sabreliner 75A); 3 SA-226 Merlin IIIA; 5 SA-226 AT Merlin IV/IVA

HELICOPTERS

ARmed 6 UH-1H
SAR 5 SA-315B
SPT 3 AS-332B Super Puma

UTL 30: 5 A-109; 1 Bell 212; 18 UH-1H Iroquois; 6 UH-1H II Huey II
TRG 8 UH-12E

AD

SAM 6 RBS -70
GUNS • Towed 411: 20mm GAI B01; 30mm 21 HS L81; 12mm 15 Oerlikon (Skyguard fire control);
40mm 148: 24 L/60 training, 40 in store; 76 L/60; 8 L/70
Radar • AD Radar 11: 5 Cardion AN/TPS-44; 6 Skyguard

LAND 18+: M-113 A1GE Green Archer (mor); 18 RATRAS (veh, arty)

NAVY 20,000 (plus 7,200 civilians; 27,200 in total)

FORCES BY ROLE

Navy Located at Mar del Plata (SS and HQ Atlantic), Ushuaia (HQ South), Puerto Belgrano (HQ Centre)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • TACTICAL • SSK 3:
1 Salta (GER T-209/1200) with 8 single 533mm TT with 14 Mк 37/SST-4
2 Santa Cruz (GER TR-1700) each with 6 single 533mm TT with 22 SST-4 HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 14

DESTROYERS • DDG 5:
4 Almirante Brown (GER MEKO 360) each with 2 quad (8 eff.) with MM-40 Exocet tactical SSM, 2 B515 ILAS-3 triple 324mm with 24 A244 LWT, 1 122mm gun, (capacity 1 AS-555 Fennec or Alouette III utl hel)
1 Hercules (UK Type 42 - utilised as a fast troop transport ship), eq with 2 B515 ILAS-3 triple 324mm each with A244 LWT, 1 114mm gun, (capacity 1 SH-3H Sea King utl hel)

FRIGATES • FFG 9:
3 Drummond (FRA A-69) each with 2 twin (4 eff.) with MM-38 Exocet tactical SSM, 2 Mk32 triple 324mm with A244 LWT, 1 100mm gun

6 Espora (GER MEKO 140) 2 twin (4 eff.) with MM-38 Exocet tactical SSM, 2 B515 ILAS-3 triple 324mm with A244 LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity either 1 SA-319 Alouette III utl hel or 1 AS-555 Fennec utl hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 15

PTT 2:
1 Interpida (GER Lurssen 45m) with 2 single 533mm TT each with SST-4 HWT
1 Interpida (GER Lurssen 45m) with 2 single each with 1 MM-38 Exocet tactical SSM, 2 single 533mm TT with SST-4 HWT

PCO 7:
3 Irigoyen (US Cherokee AT)
2 Murature (US King) (trg/river patrol) with 3 105mm gun
1 Sobral (US Sotoyomo AT)
1 Teniente Olivieri (ex-US oilfield tug)

PCI 6: 4 Baradero less than 100 tonnes (Dabur); 2 Point less than 100 tonnes

AMPHIBIOUS 20: 4 LCM; 16 LCVP

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 12

AOR 1 Patagonia (FRA Durance) with 1 SA-316 Alouette III utl hel
AOR 1 Ingeniero Julio Krause
AK 3 Costa Sur
AGOR 1 Comodoro Rivadavia
AGHS 1 Puerto Deseado (ice breaking capability, used for polar research)
AGB 1 Almirante Irizar

ABU 3 Red
TRG 1 Libertad

FACILITIES

Bases Located at Ushuaia (HQ Centre), Mar del Plata (SS and HQ Atlantic), Buenos Aires, Puerto Belgrano (HQ Centre), Zarate (river craft)
Navy airbases Located at Trelew, Punta Indio
Construction and Repair Yard Located at Rio Santiago

Naval Aviation 2,000

AIRCRAFT 23 combat capable

STRIKE/FGA 2 Super Etendard (9 in store)
ASW 5 S-2 Tracker*
MP 6 P-3B Orion*
TPT 4: 2 Beech 200F Super King Air; 2 F-28 Fellowship
UTL 6: 5 BE-200F/BE-200M; 1 AU-23 Turbo-Porter
TRG 10 T-34C Turbo Mentor*

HELIcoPTERS

ASW/ASWUW 4 ASH-3H Sea King
UTL 13: 3 AS-555 Fennec; 6 SA-316B Alouette III; 4 UH-3H Sea King

MSL

ASM 21 AM-39 Exocet; AS-12 Kegler; AS-11 Killer; AS-25K CITEFA Martin Pescador
AAM R-550 Magic

Marines 2,500

FORCES BY ROLE

Spt/Amph 1 force (1 marine inf bn)
Marine 1 (fleet) force (1 arty bn, 1 AAV bn, 1 cdo gp, 1 ADA bn, 1 marine inf bn); 1 (fleet) force (2 marine inf bn, 2 navy det)

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**RECCE**
- 52: 12 ERC-90F Sagaie; 40 M1097 HMMWV
- AAV 17: 10 LARC-5; 7 LVTP-7

**ARTY**
- Towed 105mm: 18: 6 M-101; 12 Model 56 pack howitzer
- MOR 82: 70 81mm; 12 120mm

**AT**
- MSL • MANPATS 50 Cobra/RB-53 Bantam
- RCL 105mm 30 M-1974 FMK-1
- RL 89mm 60 M-20

**AD**
- SAM 6 RBS-70
- GUNS 30mm 10 HS-816; 35mm GDF-001

**Air Force**
- 14,600 (plus 6,900 civilians, 21,500 in total)
- 4 Major Comds – Air Operations, Personnel, Air Regions, Logistics, 8 air bde

**Air Operations Command**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

**Airspace Defence**
- 1 sqn with Mirage EA/DA (Mirage III/E)

**FGA/Ftr**
- 5 (strategic air) sqn; 2 sqn with A-4AR/OA-4AR Skyhawk; 2 sqn with 14 IAI Daggeer Nesher A/B;
- 1 sqn with Mirage 5 Mara; 2 (tac air) sqn with IA-58 Pucara

**Tac Air**
- 2 sqn with IA-58 Pucara, 6 Tucano (on loan for border surv/interdiction)

**RECC/Survey**
- 1 sqn with Learjet 35A

**SAR/Utl**
- 3 sqn with Bell 212; Hughes 369*; MD-500*; SA-315B Lama; UH-1H Iroquois; UH-1N

**Tpt/Tkr**
- 1 sqn with B-707; 1 sqn with F-27 Friendship; 1 sqn with DHC-6 Twin Otter; 2 sqn with KC-130H Hercules; C-130B Hercules; C-130H Hercules; L-100-30; 1 (Pres) flt with B-757-23ER; S-70 Black Hawk; 1 sqn with F-28 Fellowship

**Trg**
- Aviation school with B-45 Mentor (basic); EMB-312 Tucano (primary); Su-29AR; 3 MD-500

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**AIRCRAFT**
- 121 combat capable
  - FTR 8 Mirage EA/DA (Mirage IIIE)
  - FGA 89: 34 A-4AR/OA-4AR Skyhawk; 7 Mirage 5PA (Mara); 11 IAI Dagger A, 3 Dagger B; 34 IA-58 Pucara
  - LEAD-IN FTR TRG 24: 18 AT-63*; 6 EMB-312* Tucano (on loan from Brazil)
  - TKR 2 KC-130H Hercules

  - TPT 38: 1 B-757-23ER; 3 C-130B Hercules; 5 C-130H Hercules; 8 DHC-6 Twin Otter; 4 F-27 Friendship; 6 F-28 Fellowship; 1 L-100-30; 5 Learjet 35A; 1 Learjet LJ60; 4 Saab 340
  - TRG 43: 24 B-45 Mentor; 19 EMB-312 Tucano

**HELICOPTERS**
- VIP 1 S-76
- UTL 28: 6 Bell 212; 15 Hughes 369*; 4 MD-500D*; 3 SA-315B Lama
- TRG 3 MD-500

**GUNS**
- AAM 88: 60 R-550 Magic; 150+ Shafrir IV

**RADAR**
- 6: 5 AN/TPS-43; 1 BPS-1000

**Paramilitary**
- 31,240
  - Gendarmerie 18,000
    - Ministry of Interior
  - Paramilitary 16 bn

**FORCES BY ROLE**

**Region** 5 comd

**Prefectura Naval (Coast Guard)**
- 13,240
  - PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 32+:
    - POCO 7: 1 Mandubi; 5 Mantilla (F30 Halcón); 1 Delfín
    - PCI 20: 2 Lynch (US Cape); 18 Mar del Plata (Z-28)
    - PCR 150+ (various all less than 100 tonnes)

**AIRCRAFT**
- TPT 5 CASA 212 Aviocar

**HELICOPTERS**
- SAR 1 AS-565MA
- SPT 1 AS-330L (SA-330L) Puma
- UTL 2 AS-365 Dauphin 2
- TRG 2 Schweizer 300C

**DEPLOYMENT**

**CYPRUS**
- UN • UNFICYP 294; 2 inf coy; 1 avn unit; 2 Bell 212

**HAITI**
- UN • MINUSTAH 560; 1 inf bn; 1 avn unit; 1 fd hospital

**MIDDLE EAST**
- UN • UNTSO 6 obs
WESTERN SAHARA
UN • MINURSO 3 obs

Bahamas BHS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bahamian Dollar B$</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>B$</td>
<td>7.5bn</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>7.5bn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>24,612</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>-1.7</td>
<td>-3.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Def bdgt</td>
<td>B$</td>
<td>49m</td>
<td>46m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>49m</td>
<td>46m</td>
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US$1=B$ 1.0

Population 307,552

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>0–14</th>
<th>15–19</th>
<th>20–24</th>
<th>25–29</th>
<th>30–64</th>
<th>65 plus</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Capabilities

ACTIVE 860 (Royal Bahamian Defence Force 860)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Royal Bahamian Defence Force 860
Marine 1 coy (Marines with internal and base sy duties)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 13
PCO 2 Bahamas
PFC 1 Protector
PCI 2: 1 Challenger; 1 Keith Nelson (all vessels less than 100 tonnes)
PBF 4 Boston Whaler less than 100 tonnes
PBI 4: 2 Dauntless; 2 Sea-Ark type (all vessels less than 100 tonnes)

AIRCRAFT
TPT 4: 1 Cessna 404 Titan; 2 PA-31; 1 Beech A-350 Super King Air
UTL 2: 1 Cessna 208 Caravan; 1 P-68 Observer

FACILITIES
Bases Located at Coral Harbour, New Providence Island

FOREIGN FORCES
Guyana Navy: Base located at New Providence Island

Barbados BRB

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Barbados Dollar B$</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>B$</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>3.8bn</td>
<td>3.8bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>13,404</td>
<td>13,353</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>8.1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>60m</td>
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<td>US$</td>
<td>30.0m</td>
<td>32.5m</td>
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US$1=B$ 2.0

Population 284,589

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<th>0–14</th>
<th>15–19</th>
<th>20–24</th>
<th>25–29</th>
<th>30–64</th>
<th>65 plus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>5%</td>
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</table>

Capabilities

ACTIVE 610 (Army 500 Navy 110)
RESERVE 430 (Joint 430)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 500
Inf 1 bn (cadre)

Navy 110

FORCES BY ROLE
Navy 1 HQ located at HMBS Pelican, Spring Garden

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 9
PC 3 Damen Stan Patrol 4207
PCC 1 Kebir
PCI 5: 2 Dauntless less than 100 tonnes; 3 Guardian less than 100 tonnes

FACILITIES
Base located at HMBS Pelican, Spring Garden, secondary facilities St Ann’s Fort, Bridgetown

Belize BLZ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Belize Dollar BZ$</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>BZ$</td>
<td>2.0bn</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>1.0bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>3,319</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>3.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>2.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>US$1=BZ$</td>
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<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.92</td>
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Population 307,899

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<th>20–24</th>
<th>25–29</th>
<th>30–64</th>
<th>65 plus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Capabilities

ACTIVE £1,050 (Army £1,050)
RESERVE 700 (Joint 700)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army £1,050

FORCES BY ROLE
Inf 3 bn (each: 3 inf coy)
Spt 1 gp

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MOR 81mm 6
RCL 84mm 8 Carl Gustav

Maritime Wing
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • MISC
BOATS/CRAFT £14 less than 100 tonnes

Air Wing

FORCES BY ROLE
MR/Tpt sqn with BN-2A Defender; BN-2B Defender
Trg unit with 1 Cessna 182 Skylane; 1 T67-200 Firefly

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT
TPT 2: 1 BN-2A Defender; 1 BN-2B Defender
TRG 2: 1 Cessna 182 Skylane; 1 T67-200 Firefly

Reserve
Inf 3 coy

FOREIGN FORCES

United Kingdom Army 30

Bolivia BOL

Bolivian Boliviano B 2008 2009 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>B 120bn</td>
<td>130bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>US$ 16.6bn</td>
<td>18.6bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Def bdgt</td>
<td>B 1.80bn</td>
<td>1.70bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>US$1=B</td>
<td>249m</td>
<td>243m</td>
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Population 9,775,246

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 18% 6% 5% 4% 14% 2%
Female 18% 6% 5% 4% 16% 3%
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT

AH 2
TPT 11 (river transports)
SPT 6

FACILITIES

Bases: Located at Riberalta, Tiquina, Puerto Busch, Puerto Guayaramerín, Puerto Villarroel, Trinidad, Puerto Suárez, Coral Harbour, Santa Cruz, Bermejo, Cochabamba, Puerto Villoroel

Marines 1,700 (incl 1,000 Naval Military Police)

Marine inf 1 bn (1 in each Naval District)
Mech inf 1 bn
MP 4 (naval MP) bn

Air Force 6,500 (incl conscripts)

FORCES BY ROLE

FGA 2 sqn with AT-33AN Shooting Star
Trg/COIN 1 sqn with PC-7 Turbo Trainer
SAR/COMMS Cougar
Tpt 1 sqn with Beech 90 King Air; 2 sqn with MA-60; 10-12: RC-130A/C-130B/C-130H Hercules; 1 sqn with F-27-400 Friendship; IAI-201 Arava; CV-440; CV-580; Aeroscomander 690; Beech-1900; BAe-146-100
Liaison 3 sqn with Cessna 152; PA-32 Saratoga; PA-34 Seneca; Cessna 206; Cessna 210; Beech F-33 Bonanza
Survey 1 sqn with Cessna 402; Learjet 25B/25D (secondary VIP role); Cessna 206
Trg 3 sqn with Cessna 152; Cessna 172; T-25; T-34B Beech Turbo Mentor; A-122
Hel 1 (anti-drug) sqn with UH-1H Huey

AD 1 regt with Oerlikon; Type-65

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 33 combat capable

FGA 15 AT-33AN Shooting Star
Trg/COIN 18 PC-7 Turbo Trainer
TPT 36: 2 MA-60; 1 DC-10; 3 Beech 90 King Air; 7 RC-130A/C-130B/C-130H Hercules; 1 Cessna 152; 1 Cessna 210; 1 CV-440; 1 CV-580; 3 F-27-400 Friendship; 1 Aero-Commander 690; 4 IAI-201 Arava; 2 Learjet 25B/25D (secondary VIP role); 1 PA-32 Saratoga; 3 PA-34 Seneca; 1 Beech-1900; 1 BAe-146-100; 3 C-212-100. (1 An-148 on order)

UTL 21: 19 Cessna 206; 1 Cessna 212; 1 Cessna 402
TRG 56: 1 Beech F-33 Bonanza; 9 Cessna 152; 2 Cessna 172; 28 A-122; 6 T-25; 10 T-34B Beech Turbo Mentor

HELICOPTERS

ARMED HEL 15 UH-1H Huey

UTL 4: 1 AS-532AC Cougar; 1 HB-315B Lama; 2 AS 350 B3. (5-Mi-17 on order)

AD•GUNS 18+: 20mm Oerlikon; 37mm 18 Type-65

Paramilitary 37,100+

National Police 31,100+

Frontier 27 unit
Paramilitary 9 bde; 2 (rapid action) regt

Narcotics Police 6,000+

FOE (700) - Special Operations Forces

DEPLOYMENT

CÔTE D’IVOIRE

UN • UNOCI 3 obs

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

UN • MONUC 200; 7 obs; 2 inf coy

HAITI

UN • MINUSTAH 208; 1 mech inf coy

LIBERIA

UN • UNMIL 1; 2 obs

SUDAN

UN • UNAMID 1
UN • UNMIS 11 obs

Brazil BRZ

Brazilian Real R 2008 2009 2010
GDP R 2.88tr 2.98tr
US$ 1.57tr 1.72tr
per capita US$ 8,040 8,670
Growth % 5.2 -0.7
Inflation % 5.7 4.8
Def exp R 48.0bn
US$ 26.2bn
Def bdgt R 42.7bn 51.4bn 58.2bn
US$ 23.3bn 29.7bn

US$1=R 1.83 1.73

Population 198,739,269

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 13% 5% 5% 5% 20% 2%
Female 13% 5% 5% 5% 20% 4%

Capabilities

ACTIVE 327,710 (Army 190,000 Navy 67,000 Air 70,710) Paramilitary 395,000
RESERVE 1,340,000
Terms of service 12 months (can be extended to 18)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 120,000; 70,000 conscript (total 190,000)

FORCES BY ROLE

HQ: 7 Mil Comd, 12 Mil Regions; 7 div (2 with Regional HQ)
Armd 2 bde (2 armd cav bn, 2 armd inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 engr bn)
Mech 4 bde (each: 1 armd cav bn, 1 arty bn, 2 mech)
Cav 1 bde (1 SF bn, 1 cdo bn) with training centre (SF)
SF 1 bde (1 SF bn, 1 cdo bn)
Mot Inf 8 bde (total: 29 mot inf bn)
Lt Inf 2 bde (total: 6 lt inf bn)
Jungle Inf 5 bde (total 15 bn)
Security 1 bde (total: 6 lt inf bn)
AB 1 bde (1 arty bn, 3 AB bn)
Arty 6 (med) gp
SP Arty 4 gp
ADA 1 bde
Engr 2 gp (total: 11 engr bn)
Hel 1 bde (4 hel bn (each: 2 hel sqn))

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MBT 219+: 128 Leopard 1 A1BE; 91 M-60A3/TTS; 220 Leopard 1 A5BR (to be delivered in 2010–11)
LT TK 132 M-41B/M-41C
RECC 408: 408 EE-9 Cascavel
APC 807
APC (T) 584 M-113
APC (W) 223 EE-11 Urutu
ARTY 1,805
SP 109: 105mm 72 M-108/M-7; 155mm 37 M-109A3
TOWED 431
105mm 336: 233 M-101/M-102; 40 L-118 Light Gun; 63 Model 56 pack howitzer
155mm 95 M-114
MRL 20+: 70mm SBAT-70; 20 ASTROS II
MOR 1,245: 81mm 1,168; 453 Royal Ordnance L-16, 715 120mm AGR; 120mm 77 M2

AT
MSL • MANPATS 30: 18 Ergx; 12 Milan
RCL 343: 106mm 194 M-40A1; 84mm 149 Carl Gustav
RL 84mm 540 AT-4

HELICOPTERS
SPT 63: 19 AS-550 U2 Fenec (armed); 8 AS-532 Cougar; 4 S-70A-36 Black Hawk; 32 AS-365 Dauphin
TRG 16 AS-350 Li Ecureuil
AD
MANPAD 53 SA-18 Grouse (Iгла)
GUNS 66: 35mm 39 GDF-001 towed (some with Super Federmäus radar); 40mm 27 L/70 (some with BOFI)
RADAR 5 SABER M60

Navy 67,000 (incl 3,200+ conscript)

FORCES BY ROLE
Organised into 9 districts with HQ I Rio de Janeiro, HQ II Salvador, HQ III Natal, HQ IV Belém, HQ V Rio Grande, HQ VI Ladario, HQ VII Brasilia, HQ VIII Sao Paulo, HQ IX Manaus

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
SUBMARINES • TACTICAL • SSK 5:
4 Type (GER T-209/1400) each with 8 single 533mm TT with MK 24 Tigerfish HWT
1 Tikuna with 8 single 533mm TT with MK 24 Tigerfish HWT (undergoing sea trials)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 16
AIRCRAFT CARRIERS • CV 1:
1 Sao Paulo (FRA Clemenceau) (capacity 15–18 A-4 Skyhawk FGA ac; 4–6 SH-3D/SH-3A Sea King ASW hel; 3 AS-355F/AS-350BA Ecureuil spt hel; 2 AS-532 Cougar utl hel)

FRIGATES 10
FFG 9:
3 Greenhough (UK Broadsword, 1 low readiness) 4 single with MM-38 Exocet tactical SSM, 2+ sextuple (12 eff.) with 32 Sea Wolf SAM, 6 single 324mm ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Lynx MK21A (Super Lynx) utl hel
6 Niteroi each with 4 MM-40 Exocet tactical SSM, 1 Albatros Octuple with 24 Aspide SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT (6 eff.) with Mk 46 LWT, 1 127mm gun, 1 Lynx MK21A (Super Lynx) utl hel
1 Barroso with 2 single with 4 MM-40 Exocet tactical SSM, 2 triple ASTT (6 eff.) each with Mk 46 LWT, 1 114mm gun, 1 Lynx MK21A (Super Lynx) utl hel

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 35:
PCO 16: 12 Grajau; 2 Imperial Marinheiro with 1 76mm gun; 2 Vigilante (NAPA 500 additional vessels in build))
PCC 10: 4 Bracui (UK River); 6 Piratini (US PGM)
PCI 4 Tracker (Marine Police)
PCR 5: 2 Pedro Teixeira; 3 Roraima

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES •MSC 6 Aratu (GER Schutz)

AMPHIBIOUS
PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS • LSD 2:
2 Ceara (US Thomaston) (capacity either 21 LCM or 6 LCU; 345 troops)

LS • LST 1 Matutina Maia (US Newport) (capacity 3 LCVP; 1 LCPL; 400 troops)
LSLH 2: 1 Garca D’Avila (UK Sir Galahad) (capacity 1 hel; 16 MBT; 340 troops); 1 Almirante Saldanha (UK Sir Bedivere) (capacity 1 med hel; 18 MBT; 340 troops)

CRAFT 46: 3 LCU; 35 LCVP; 8 LCM

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 39:
AOR 2: 1 Gastao Motta; 1 Marajo
ASR 1 Felinto Perry (NOR Wildrake)
AG 2: 1 (troop carrier); 1 (river spt)
AH 4: 2 Oswaldo Cruz; 1 Dr Montenegro; 1Tenente Maximiano
AK 5
AGOR 3: 1 Ary Rongel (Ice-strengthened hull, used for polar research); 1 Cruzeiro do Sul (research); 1 Almirante Maximiano
AGHS 1 Sirius
AGS 4: 1 Anates; 3 Amorim Do Valle (UK Rover)
ABU 6: 1 Almirante Graca Aranah (lighthouse tender); 5 Comandante Varella
ATF 5: 3 Tritão; 2 Almirante Guichon
TPT 2: 1 Paraguassu; 1 Piraim (river transports)
TRG 4
   AXL 3 Nascimento
   AXS 1

Naval Aviation 1,387

FORCES BY ROLE
FGA 1 sqn with 20 A-4 Skyhawk/A-4MB Skyhawk
   TA-4 Skyhawk; 3 TA-4MB Skyhawk
ASW 1 sqn with 4 SH-3G Sea King/SH-3H Sea King
Utl 1 sqn with 7 AS-332 Super Puma; 4 sqn with 18 AS-350 Ecureuil (armed); 8 AS-355 Ecureuil (armed)
Atk Hel 1 sqn with 12 Mk21A Lynx
Trg 1 sqn with 18 TH-57 Sea Ranger

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT
   FGA 20 A-4 Skyhawk FGA/A-4MB Skyhawk FGA/TA-4 Skyhawk
   TRG 3 TA-4MB Skyhawk
HELICOPTERS
   ASW 16: 12 Mk21A Lynx; 4 SH-3G/SH-3H Sea King; (4 S-70B Seahawk on order)
   SPT 33: 7 AS-332 Super Puma; 18 AS-350 Ecureuil (armed); 8 AS-355 Ecureuil (armed); (16 EC-725 on order)
   TRG 18 TH-57 Sea Ranger

MSL • ASM: AM-39 Exocet; Sea Skua

Marines 15,520

FORCES BY ROLE
   Amph 1 (Fleet Force) div (1 comd bn, 1 arty gp, 3 inf bn)
   SF 1 bn
   Marine 8+ (Regional) gp; 3 bn
   Engr 1 bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
   LT TK 18 SK-105 Kuerassier
   RECCE 6 EE-9 Cascavel
   APC 35
   APC (T) 30 M-113
   APC (W) 12 Piranha IIIC (additional 18 on order)
   AAV 25: 13 AAV-7A1; 12 LVTP-7
   ARTY 49+
   TOWED 41: 105mm 33: 18 L-118 Light Gun; 15 M-101; 155mm 8 M-114
   MOR 18 81mm
   AT
   MSL • MANPATS RB-56 Bill
   RCL 106mm 8 M-40A1
   RL 89mm M-20
   AD • GUNS 40mm 6 L/70 (with BOFI)

Air Force 70,710

COMDABRA (aerospace defence), plus three general cmds – COMGAR (operations), COMGAP (logistics), COMGEP (personnel).

Brazilian air space is divided into 7 air regions, each of which is responsible for its designated air bases.

Air assets are divided among five designated air forces for operations (one temporarily deactivated).

I Air Force (HQ Natal) operates 3 avn gps (19/5th, 20/5th and 11/11th GAV) and a Tactical Training Group (GITE) providing Air Combat Training for A-29A/B Super Tucano and A-27 Tucano aircraft. I Air Force also operates AT-26 Xavante, C-95 Bandeirante and UH-50 Esquilo helicopters.

II Air Force (HQ Rio de Janeiro) has some 240 aircraft organised into 3 Aviation Groups (7th, 8th and 10th GAVs). 7th GAV, responsible for Coastal Patrol, operates F-95A/B Bandeirilhas armed for ASV and ASW from 4 air bases. 8th and 10th GAVs, with H-60L Blackhawk, H-1H, Super Puma and Esquilo helicopters, are dedicated to SAR/utility, tpt ops and spec ops.

III Air Force (HQ Brasilia) 1st Air Defence Group is equipped with F-5EM/F-5BR Tiger II, AT-27 Tucano armed trainers and Mirage 2000B/C. The main light attack/armed recce force, with anti-narcotic and anti-terrorist roles, comprises 5 air groups with A-29 Super Tucano, AT-26 Xavante and A-1A/B; 6th GAV, with 5 EMB-145AEW, 3 EMB-145RS and 5 R-95 electronic recce aircraft, is responsible for electronic surveillance, AEW and reconnaissance.


FORCES BY ROLE
   AD Ftr 1 gp with F-2000B/C, F-5EM, RC-95, R-99 and R-99A; 3 sqn with F-5EM/AT-27
   FGA 2 sqn with A-1A/B; 4 sqn with A-29A/B; 1 sqn with AT-26; 3 sqn with A-27
   Recce 1 sqn with A-1A/B; 1 sqn with RT-26
   AWACS 1 sqn with R-99A/B
   MP 4 sqn with P-95A/P-95B
   Tkr 1 sqn with KC-130, 1 sqn with KC-137
   Tpt 1 sqn with VC-96, VC-1A, VC-99A/B, VU-35; 1 sqn with VC-97, VU-9; 2 sqn with C-97; CH/VH-55, 9 sqn with C-95A/B/C and R-95; 1 sqn with R-35A; 1 sqn with C-99, 3 sqn with C-130H/E, 2 sqn with C-98; 1 sqn with C-105A
   Hel 4 sqn with H-1H; 1 sqn with H-34 (VIP) and EC-135; 2 sqn with H-50/H-55; 1 sqn with H-60L
   Trg 1 sqn with T-25; 3 sqn with T-27 (incl. 1 air show sqn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
   AIRCRAFT 334 combat aircraft
   FTR 67: 12 F-2000 (Mirage 2000B/C); 49 F-5EM/FM; 6 F-5E
FGA 229: 40 A-1 (AMX); 50 A-29 A Super Tucano; 75 A-29 B Super Tucano; 10 AT-26 A (Impala Mk.2); 2 AT-26 B (Impala Mk.1); 28 AT-26 Xavante; 24 AT-27 Tucano
RECE: 12: 4 RA-1 (AMX)*; 4 RT-26 Xavante*; 4 RC-99 MP: 19: 10 P-95 A Bandeirinha (EMB-111)*; 9 P-95 B (EMB-111)*; 10 P-3AM Orion (delivery in progress)
ELINT: 22: 4 EU-93 A (Hawker 800XP); 3 R-99 B (EMB-145S); 3 R-35 A (Learjet 36); 2 EU-93 (HS-125), 1 EC-93 (HS-125), 9 EC-95 (EMB-110 B Bandeirante)
AEW: 5 R-99 A (EMB-145RSA)
SAR: 5: 4 SC-95 B, 1 SC-130 E
TPT: 124: 1 VC-1 A (Airbus ACJ); 2 VC-96 (B-737-200); 12 C-105 Amazonas (C-295M); 13 C-130 H; 7 C-130 E; 10 C-99 A (ERJ-110 B Bandeirante)
TKR: 5: 2 KC-130 H, 3 KC-137 (1 stored)
HELICOPTERS
UTL: 93: 32 H-50 (AS-350 B); 8 H-55 (AS-355); 9 H-34 (AS-332 M Super Puma); 32 H-11 H; 10 H-60 L Blackhawk (6 more on order); 2 EC-135 Eurocopter; (18 EC-725 Super Cougar on order)
UAV: 3 Heron deployed by Federal Police for Amazon and border patrols

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC/CHAD
UN • MINURCAT 3 obs
CÔTE D’IVOIRE
UN • UNOCI 3; 4 obs
TIMOR LESTE
UN • UNMIT 4 obs
HAITI
UN • MINUSTAH 1,282; 1 inf bn; 1 engr coy
LIBERIA
UN • UNMIL 2
NEPAL
UN • UNMIN 6 obs
SUDAN
UN • UNMIS 2; 20 obs
WESTERN SAHARA
UN • MINUSO 10 obs

Chile CHL

Chilean Peso pCh 2008 2009 2010
GDP pCh 88.5 tr 88.5 tr
US$ 170bn 160bn
per capita
US$ 10,308 9,621
US$ 8.9 2.0
Growth % 3.2 -1.7
Inflation % 8.9 2.0
Def exp* pCh 2.73tr 2.90tr
US$ 5.56bn 5.23bn
Def bdgt pCh 1.42tr 1.58tr
US$ 2.73bn 2.85bn
US$ 1 = pCh 522 554

† Including estimates for military pensions, paramilitary and Copper Fund

Population 16,601,707
Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 13% 4% 4% 4% 21% 3%
Female 12% 4% 4% 4% 21% 5%

Capabilities
ACTIVE 60,560 (Army 35,000 Navy 17,800 Air 7,760)
Paramilitary 41,500
Terms of service Army 1 year Navy and Air Force 22 months. Voluntary since 2005
RESERVE 40,000 (Army 40,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 22,000; 13,000 conscript (total 35,000)

FORCES BY ROLE
6 military administrative regions. Currently being reorganised into 4 armoured, 2 motorised, 2 mountain and 1 special forces brigade.
Army 6 div (org, composition varies)
Composite 12 (reinforced) regt
Armd 2 bde (2 more being created)
Armd Cav 2 regt
Inf 10 regt
Spec Ops 1 bde (4 SF bn)
Arty 3 regt
Sigs 2 regt
Engr 2 regt
Avn 1 bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MBT 309: 140 Leopard 2 A4; 169 Leopard 1 (24 in store)
AIFV 309: 139 YPR-765; 170 Marder
APC 526
APC (T) 342 M-113 A1/A2
APC (W) 184 Cardoen Piranha
ARTY 1,191
SP 58: 105mm 21 M108; 155mm 37: 24 M-109 A3; 13 (AMX) Mk F3

Paramilitary 395,000 opcon Army

Public Security Forces 395,000
State police organisation technically under army control. However the military control is lessening with authority reverting to the individual states.

UAV 3 Heron deployed by Federal Police for Amazon and border patrols

Downloaded By: [Canadian Research Knowledge Network] At: 00:28 15 February 2010
Towed 138: 105mm 90 M-101 155mm 48 M-68  
MRL 160mm 12 LAR-160  
MOR 950:  
81mm 650: 300 M-29; 150 Soltam; 200 FAMAE; 120mm 170: 110 FAMAE; 60 Soltam M-65  
SP 130: 120mm 130: 50 FAMAE (on Piranha 6x6); 80 M-5L1A  

AT  
MSL • MANPATS 99+ Milan; 99 Spike  
RCL 106mm M-40A1; 84mm Carl Gustav  

AIRCRAFT  
TPT 10: 1 Beech 90 King Air; 1 Beech 58 Baron; 5 CASA 212 Aniq; 2 CN-235; 1 CE-550 Citation II  
UTL 3 Cessna 208 Caravan  
TRG 6 Cessna R172K Hawk XP  

HELICOPTERS  
SPT 17: 2 AS-332 Super Puma; 2 AS350B2; 6 AS-350B3 Ecureuil; 1 AS-355F Ecureuil II; 6 SA-330 Puma  
UTL 18 MD-530F Lifter (armed)  

AD  
SAM 24:  
MANPAD 24: 12 Mistral; 12 Javelin  
GUNS 68:  
SP 18: 20mm 18 Piranha/TCM-20; 35mm 30 Gepard being delivered.  
Towed 50: 20mm 50 M-167 Vulcan  

Navy 16,500; 1,300 conscript (total 17,800)  

FORCES BY ROLE  
Main Command: Fleet includes FF and SS flotilla; Naval Aviation, Marines, Seals and Transport Units.  
Navy 4 Naval Zones; 1st Naval Zone and main HQ located at Valparaiso (26S-36S); 2nd Naval Zone: at Talcahuano (36S-46S); 3rd Naval Zone at Punta Arenas (465 to Antarctica); 4th Naval Zone at Iquique (18S-26S)  

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE  
SUBMARINES • TACTICAL • SSK 4:  
2 O’Higgins (Scorpene) each with 6 single 533mm TT with 18 A-184 Black Shark HWT & SUT  
2 Thompson (GER T-209/1300) each with 8 single 533mm TT with 14 SUT HWT  

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 8  
FRIGATES • FFG 8:  
1 Williams (UK Type 22) with 2x12 (24eff.) each with Sea Wolf naval SAM  
2 Lattore (NLD Jacob Van Heemskerck class) each with 2 twin 324mm ASIT (4 eff.) each with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 13 GMLS with 40 SM-1 MR SAM, 2 Mk 141 Harpoon quad (8 eff.) with RGM-88C Harpoon tactical SSM  
2 Almirante Riveros (NLD Karl Doorman class) each with 2 quad (8 eff.) Harpoon SSM, 1 Mk 48 Sea Sparrow with 16 RIM-7P Sea Sparrow SAM, 4 single 324mm MK 32 MOD 9 ASST with MK 46 MOD 5 HWT, 1 76mm gun, (capacity 1 med hel)  
3 Almirante Cochrane (UK Duke Class Type 23) each with 2 twin 324mm ASIT (4 eff.) with Sting Ray LWT, 2 Mk 141 Harpoon quad (8 eff.) with RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSM, 1 32 canister Sea Wolf VLS with Sea Wolf SAM, 1 114mm gun, (capacity 1 NAS-332C Cougar)  

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 13  
PFM 7:  
3 Casma (ISR Sa’ar 4) each with 8 GI Gabriel I tactical SSM, 2 76mm gun  
4 Tiger (GER Type 148) each with 4 single with MM-40 Exocet tactical SSM, 1 76mm gun  
PCO 6 Ortiz (Taitao class)  

AMPHIBIOUS • LS 5  
LSM 2 Elicura  
LST 3: 2 Maipo (capacity 7 tanks; 140 troops) (FRA Batral); 1 Valdivia (capacity 400 troops) (US Newport)  

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 10:  
AOR 1 Araucano  
AS 1 (also used as general spt ship)  
AKS 1  
AGS 1 Vidal Gomez  
AGS 1 Type 1200 (ice strengthened hull, ex-CAN)  
ATF 3: 2 Veritas; 1 Smit Lloyd  
TPT 1  
TRG • AXS 1  

MSL  
SSM MM-38 Exocet tactical SSM  

FACILITIES  
Bases Located at Valparaiso, Talcahuano, Puerto Montt, Puerto Williams, Iquique, Punta Arenas  

Naval Aviation 600  
AIRCRAFT 1/7 combat capable  
MP 6: 3 P-3A Orion; 3 CN-295MPA Persuader (5 additional ac on order)  
TPT 13: 3 CASA 212A Aviocar; 8 Cessna O-2A Skymaster*; 2 EMB-111 Bandeirante*  
TRG 7 PC-7 Turbo Trainer*  

HELICOPTERS  
ASW 3 Bell 206 AS; 5 NAS-332C Cougar*  
SAR 12: 7 HH-65 Dauphin, 5 Bo-105S  
UTL 6: 4 Bell 206 JetRanger; 2 Bell 412  

MSL • ASM AM-39 Exocet  

Marines 3,000  
FORCES BY ROLE  
Amph 1 bn  
Marine 4 gp (total: 1 SSM bty (Excalibur Central Defence System), 2 trg bn, 4 inf bn, 4 ADA bty, 4 fd arty bty), 7 security det (one per naval zone)  

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE  
LT TK 16: 15 Scorpion; 1 Sultan  
APC (W) 25 MOWAG Roland  
ARTY 82  
Towed 32: 105mm 8 KH-178; 155mm 24 G-5  
MOR 50 81mm  
RCL 106mm 130 M-40A1  
AD • SAM  
SP 40 M1097 HMMWV Avenger  
MANPAD Blazepipe  

Coast Guard  
Integral part of the Navy  

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 61  
OPV 1 Piloto Pardo (OPV-80) (additional vessel in build)
The Military Balance 2010

PCC 18 Alacalufe (Protector WPB class)
PCI 37: 8 Granete Diaz (Dabor class); 18 Rodman; 11 (LMP, LSR class)
MISC Boats/Craft 5 Defender class (upto 10 vessels on order); 1 Archangel class (upto 18 vessels on order)

Air Force 7,300; 460 conscript (total 7,760)
Flying hours 100 hrs/year

Forces by Role

Ftr /FGA 1 sqn with F-5E Tigre III; F-5F Tigre III; 1 sqn with Block 50 F-16C/F-16D Puma; 1 sqn with F-16AM/F-16BM;
Recce 1 (photo) unit with Beech A-100 King Air; DHC-6-300 Twin Otter; Learjet 35A; PA-28-140 Cherokee;
AEW B-707 Phalcon with tpt gp. Beech 99 Petrel
ELINT Alfa/Beta
CCT 2 gps with A-37B Dragonfly; A-36CC Halcon; T-36BB; B-707 Tanguero

Tpt Liaison 3 gps with B-737-500 (VIP); B-737-300; B-767ER; C-130B Hercules; C-130H Hercules; CASA 212 Aviocar; DHC-6-100 Twin Otter; DHC-6-300; Gulfstream IV; Learjet 35A; PA-28-140 Cherokee; Beech 99A7; Cessna O-2A

Trg 1 gp with T-35A/B Pillan; CJ-1 Citation; Mirage IIB; T-36 Halcon, Bell 206A

Hel 3 gps with UH-1H; Bo-105CBS-4; Bell 412; S-70A-39 Black Hawk; Bell 206B (trg)

AD 1 regt (5 AD gp) with Mygale; Mistral; M-163 Vulcan/M-167 Vulcan; GDF-005; Oerlikon; Crotale

Equipment by Type

Aircraft 77 combat capable
FTR 16: 13 F-5E Tigre III; 3 F-5F Tigre III+
FGA 59: 28 F-16 (6 Block 50 F-16C; 4 F-16D; 11 F-16AM; 7 F-16BM) (18 F-16AM on order); 13 A-37B Dragonfly; 9 A-36CC Halcon; 8 T-36BB
Recce 6: 1 Beech King Air; 2 Learjet 35A; 3 DHC-6-300 Twin Otter
AEW 1 B-707 (IAI Phalcon)
ELINT 3 Beech 99 Petrel Alfa; 2 Beech 99 Petrel Beta

Tpt 10: 4 Cessna 182 Skylane; 1 Cessna 550 Citation V; 5 PA-31T Navajo/Chynne II
UTL 5: 2 Cessna 208; 1 Cessna 208; 2 Cessna 210 Centurion

Helicopters

UTL 18: 2 BK-117; 8 Bo-105; 2 Bell 206 Jet Ranger; 2 EC-135; 4 Agusta-Westland AW-109E

Deployment

Bosnia-Herzegovina
EU • EUFOR • Operation Althea 21

Haiti
UN • MINUSTAH 500; 1 inf bn; 1 avn unit; elm 1 engr coy

Indonesia/Pakistan
UN • UNMOGIP 2 obs

Middle East
UN • UNTSO 4 obs

Colombia COL

GDP

Colombian Peso pC 2008 2009 2010
GDP pC 479tr 495tr
US$ 244bn 267bn

Per capita

US$ 5,652 6,115

Growth

% 2.5 -0.3

Inflation

% 7.0 4.6

Def exp *

pC 14.1tr 18.7tr
US$ 9.54bn 10.07bn

Def bdgt

US$ 6.41bn 6.51bn

FMA

US$ 55.0m 53m 66.3m

US$/pC 1,967 1,856

* including paramilitaries

Population 43,677,372

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 16% 5% 4% 4% 19% 2%
Female 15% 5% 4% 4% 20% 3%

MSL • AAM AIM-9B Sidewinder/AIM-9J Sidewinder; Python III; Shafrir; BVR Derby

Paramilitary 41,500

Carabineros 41,500

Ministry of Defence

Forces by Role

13 Zones

Paramilitary 39 district; 174 comisaria

Equipment by Type

AIRCRAFT

APC (W) 20 MOWAG Roland
MOR 60mm; 81mm

AIRCRAFT

TPT 10: 4 Cessna 182 Skylane; 1 Cessna 550 Citation V; 5 PA-31T Navajo/Chynne II
UTL 5: 2 Cessna 208; 1 Cessna 208; 2 Cessna 210 Centurion

HELICOPTERS • UTL 18: 2 BK-117; 8 Bo-105; 2 Bell 206 Jet Ranger; 2 EC-135; 4 Agusta-Westland AW-109E

Deployment

Bosnia-Herzegovina
EU • EUFOR • Operation Althea 21

Haiti
UN • MINUSTAH 500; 1 inf bn; 1 avn unit; elm 1 engr coy

Indonesia/Pakistan
UN • UNMOGIP 2 obs

Middle East
UN • UNTSO 4 obs
Capabilities

ACTIVE 285,220 (Army 237,466, Navy 34,620 Air 13,134) Paramilitary 144,097

RESERVE 61,900 (Army 54,700 Navy 4,800 Air 1,200 Joint 1,200)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 237,466

FORCES BY ROLE

Mech 1 (1st) div with (1 bde (2nd) (2 mech inf bn, 1 COIN bn, 1 mtn inf bn, 1 engr bn, 1 MP bn, 1 cbt spt bn, 2 Gaula anti-kidnap gp)); 1 bde (10th) (1 mech inf bn, 1 (med) tk bn, 1 mech cav bn, 1 mtn inf bn, 2 fd arty bn, 2 engr bn, 1 cbt spt bn, 2 Gaula anti-kidnap gp); 1 EOD gp

COIN 1 div (2nd) with (1 bde (5th) (3 lt inf bn, 1 mtn inf bn, 1 COIN bn, 1 mtn inf bn, 1 engr bn, 1 cbt spt bn, 1 Gaula anti-kidnap gp)); 1 bde (16th) (1 mech cav recce bn, 1 lt inf bn, 3 COIN bn, 1 cbt spt bn, 1 Gaula anti-kidnap gp); 1 (28th Jungle) bde (2 inf, 3 COIN, 2 marine (riverine) bn, 1 cbt spt bn); 1 bde (21st) with (3 lt inf bn)

Lt Inf 1 div (3rd) with (1 bde (3rd) (1 cav recce bn, 3 lt inf bn, 1 mtn inf bn, 1 COIN bn, 1 fd arty bn, 1 engr bn, 1 cbt spt bn, 1 Gaula anti-kidnap gp)); 1 bde (6th) (2 lt inf bn, 1 mtn inf bn, 1 COIN bn, 1 cbt spt bn, 1 Gaula anti-kidnap gp); 1 bde (8th) (2 lt inf bn, 1 COIN bn, 1 fd arty bn, 1 engr bn, 1 Gaula anti-kidnap gp coy); 1 bde (29th) (1 mtn inf bn); 1 div (5th) with 1 bde (1st) (1 cav recce bn, 2 lt inf bn, 1 COIN bn, 1 fd arty bn, 2 engr bn, 1 cbt spt bn, 1 Gaula anti-kidnap gp); 1 bde (6th) (2 lt inf bn, 1 mtn inf bn, 1 COIN bn, 1 cbt spt bn, 1 Gaula anti-kidnap gp); 1 bde (13th) (2 cav recce bn, 1 airmob inf bn, 2 lt inf bn, 1 mtn inf bn, 1 COIN bn, 1 fd arty bn, 1 engr bn, 1 cbt spt bn, 2 MP bn); 1 div (6th) with 1 bde (12th) (2 lt inf bn, 1 mtn inf bn, 1 COIN bn, 1 engr bn, 1 cbt spt bn, 1 Gaula anti-kidnap gp); 1 (26th) jungle bde (1 lt jungle inf bn, 1 COIN bn, 1 cbt spt bn, 1 coast guard det); 1 (27th) bde (2 lt inf bn, 1 COIN bn, 2 engr bn, 1 cbt spt bn)

RECC 176: 123 EE-9 Cascavel; 6 M-8 (anti-riot vehicle); 8 M-8 with 1 TOW; 39 M1117 Guardian

APC 194

APC (T) 54 TPM-113 (M-113A1)

APC (W) 140+: 80 BTR-80; 56 EE-11 Ulurutu; 4 RG-31

ARTY 584

TOWED 101: 105mm 86 M-101; 155mm 15 155/52 APU SBT-1

MOR 521: 81mm 125 M-1; 107mm 18 180-2; 120mm 210

Brandt, 38 HY12, AM50

AT

MSL • SP 8+: 8 TOW; Nimrod

MANPATS 10+: 10 TOW; SPIKE-ER, APILAS

RCL 106mm 63 M-40A1

RL 15+: 66mm M-72 LAW; 73mm RPG-22, 89mm 15 M-20; 90mm C-90C; 106mm SR-106

AIRCRAFT

EW + ELINT 2 B-200 Super King Air

TPT 11: 2 CASA 212 Aviocar (Medevac); 1 CV-580; 2 PA-34 Seneca; 2 Rockwell Turbo Commander 695A; 1 Beechcraft C-90; 2 Beech 200 Super King Air; 1 An-32

UTL 2 Cessna 208B Grand Caravan

TRG 5 Uluva-75

HELMICOPTERS

SPT 22: 8 Mi-17-1V Hip; 9 Mi-17-MD; 5 Mi-17-V5 Hip

UTL 90: 30 UH-1H Huey II; 20 UH-1N Twin Huey; 35 UH-60L Black Hawk; 5 K-Max

AD

SAM 15

SP 5 M48 Chaparral

TOWED 10: 3 Skyguard/Sparrow, 7 Eagle Eye

GUNS 39+

SP 12.7mm 18 M-8/M-55

TOWED 21+: 35mm GDF Oerlikon; 40mm 21 M-1A1 (with 7 Eagle Eye radar)

Navy 34,620; (incl 7,200 conscript)

FORCES BY ROLE

Navy 1 HQ (Tri-Service Unified Eastern Command HQ) located at Puerto Carreño
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES  4
SSK 2 Pijao (GER T-209/1200) each with 8 single 533mm
TT with 14 SUT HWT
SSI 2 Intrepid (ITA SX-506, SF delivery)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS  4
FSG 4 Almirante Padilla (undergoing modernisation
programme) each with 2 quad (8 eff.) with MM-40
Exocet tactical SSM, 2 B151 ILAS-3 triple 324mm each with A244
LWT, 1 76mm gun, 1 Bo-105 / AS-555SN Fennec utl hel

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS  86
PSOH 1 Reliance
PFO 1 Espartana (ESP Cormoran)
PCO 3:
  2 Lazaga
  1 Pedro de Heredia (US tugs) with 1 76mm gun
PFC 1 Quita sueno (US Asheville) with 1 76mm gun
PCC 2 Toledo
PCI 10: 2 Jaime Gomez; 2 Jose Maria Palas (Swiftships 105);
  2 Castillo y Rada (Swiftships 110); 4 Point
PCR 68: 2 Norodiza (PAF-VII/VIII); 6 Norodiza (PAF-II)
  with B212 or B412 hel; 3 Arauca; 20 Delfin; 4 Diligente;
  11 Rio Magdalena; 2 Rotor; 11 Andromeda (ex-Pirahna); 9
  LPR-40 Tenerife (Further vessels on order)

AMPHIBIOUS  8:
LCM 1 LCM-8
LCU 7 Morroquillo (LCU – 1466)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT  6:
AG 2 Lundeburg (ex-GER, depot ship for patrol vessels)
AGOR 2 Providencia
AGS 1
ABU 1

FACILITIES

Bases  Located at Puerto Leguízamo, Buenaventura,
(Pacific) Málaga, (Main HQ) Catagena,
Barrancabermeja, Puerto Carreño, Leticia, Puerto
Orocue, Puerto Inirida

Naval Aviation 146

AIRCRAFT
MP 3: 2 CN-235MPA Persuader (Additional 2 ordered);
  1 PA-31 Navajo (upgraded for ISR)
TPT 3: 1 C-212 (Medevac); 2 Cessna 208 Caravan,
  1 Uly 5: Cessna 206; 1 PA-31 Navajo

HELIКОТЕРС
ASW 2 AS-555SN Fennec
UTL 8: 2 Bo-105; 4 Bell 412; 1 Bell 212; 1 BK-117

Marines 14,000

FORCES BY ROLE
SF  1 bn; 2 (River) gp
Marine  1 bde (3 Marine bn, 2 COIN bn & 1 cmd & spt
  bn); 3 (River) bde (one with 3 marine inf bn;
  second with 3 marine inf bn, 3 assault inf bn
  & 1 cmd & spt bn; third with 4 marine inf bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

no by equipment

APC (W) 8 BTR-80A (12 on order)

ARTY
MOR 97: 20 81mm; 77 Commando 60mm

Air Force 13,134

6 Combat Air Commands (CACOM) plus. CACOM 7
(former Oriental Air Group) responsible for air ops in
specific geographic area. Flts can be deployed or ‘loaned’
to a different CACOM

CACOM 1. (Capitán Germán Olano Air Base) operates 6
sqn (1 with Kfir C-7; 1 with Mirage-5COAM (maybe only
6 op), Mirage-5SCDOM (command post); 1 with AC-47T,
Hughes 369; 1 with PA-31, 1 PA-42, UH-1H; 1 with T-37C)
and is dedicated to air defence and combat training.

CACOM 2. (CT. Luis F. Gómez Niño Air Base) operates 4
sqn (1 with OV-10; 1 with EMB-312 Tucano®; 1 with EMB-
314 Super Tucano®; 1 with MD500, UH-1H) and is dedicated
to counter-insurgency and offensive operations.

CACOM 3. (Mayor General Alberto Pauwels Rodríguez
Air Base) operates 2 sqn (1 with Super Tucano; 1 with Bell
212, C-95, Queen Air, T-41D®) and is dedicated to SAR and
MP operations along the Caribbean Coast.

CACOM 4. (Teniente Coronel Luis Francisco Pinto Parra Air
Base) operates 5 hel sqn (1 with Hughes 369; 1 with UH-1H,
Hughes 369; 1 with Bell 206, Hughes 369; 2 trg sqn with
Bell 206, Enstrom F-28F, UH-1F) and is dedicated to tactical
support operations and training.

CACOM 5. (Brigadier General Arturo Lema Posada Air Base)
operates 1 gp with AH-60L Arpia III, UH-60 (CSAR); and is
dedicated to SAR, tpt, and heavy hel support operations.

CACOM 6. (Capitán Ernesto Esguerra Cubides Air Base)
operates 2 sqn with Schweizer SA-2-337, Cessna IV,
Fairchild C-26B, C-208 and B-300 Super King Air; and is
dedicated to counter-insurgency operations.

FORCES BY ROLE

Ftr/FGA  1 sqn with Kfir C-10/12; 1 sqn with Mirage-
Recc
5COAM, Mirage-5SCDOM (used as command
post); 1 sqn with AC-47T, Hughes 369; 1 sqn
with A-37B/OA-37B; 1 sqn with OV-10; 1
sqn with EMB-312 Tucano®; 1 sqn with EMB-
314/A-29 Super Tucano

Elint/EW 2 sqn with Schweizer SA-2-337, Cessna IV,
Fairchild C-26B, C-208, B-300 Super King Air

SAR/MP 1 sqn with Bell 212, C-95, Queen Air, T-41D®

Tpt 1 sqn with C-130B, C-130H; 1 sqn with CN-
235M, Araya, C-212, King Air C90, Do-328; 1
(Presidential) sqn with B-727, B-707 (tkr/tpt),
B-737-700 (BBJ), B-767ER, C-295-M, F-28, Bell
412, Bell 212

Hel  1 gp with AH-60L Arpia III®, UH-60 (CSAR); 1
sqn with MD500, UH-1H; 1 sqn with Hughes
369; 1 sqn with UH-1H, Hughes 369; 1 sqn
with Bell 206, Hughes 369; 2 trg sqn with Bell
206, Enstrom F-28F, UH-1F

Trg  (primary trg) sqn with PA-31, PA-42, UH-
1H; 1 sqn with T-37C; 1 (primary trg) sqn with
T-41D®, 1 sqn basic trg with T-34

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 90 combat capable

FGA 31: 24 Kfir (10 C-2 (being upgraded to C-10), 10
C-12, 4 TC-7); 5 Mirage-5SCOM; 2 Mirage-5SCDOM

CCT/TRG 59: 8 AC-47T; 10 A-37B/OA-37B Dragonfly; 25
A-29 Super Tucano; 4 T-37C; 12 EMB-312 Tucano

Downloaded By: [Canadian Research Knowledge Network] At: 00:28 15 February 2010
Latin America and the Caribbean  

**RECC** 11: 6 Schweizer SA-2-37; 2 B-300 Super King Air; 3 Aero Commander

**SURVEILLANCE** 9: 5 Ce-650 Citation IV, 4 C-26B, ELINT 2 Ce-208 Grand Caravan

**MEDEVAC** 9: 5 Ce-650 Citation IV, 4 C-26B, ELINT 2 Ce-208 Grand Caravan

**TPT** 28: 1 B-737-700 (BBJ); 1 B-707 tkr/tpt; 1 B767ER; 4 C-130B Hercules (plus 3 in store); 3 C-130H Hercules; 1 King Air C90; 4 C-212; 3 CN-235M; 4 C-295M; 1 Ce-208; 1 Ce-550; 2 C-95 (EMB-110P1); 1 F-28T; 1 Arava

**LIAISON** 22: 2 B-300 Super King Air (Medevac); 1 Ce-185 Floatplane; 2 Ce-210; 2 Ce-337G/H; 1 Ce-401; 3 Ce-404; 2 PA-31 Navajo; 1 PA-31T Navajo; 1 PA-42 Cheyenne; 4 PA-34 Seneca; 1 PA-44 Seminole; 2 Turbo Commander 1000

**HELICOPTERS**

**ATK** 26: 1 MD-500MD Defender; 4 MD530MG Escorpion; 7 H369HM; 14 Sikorksy/Elbit AH-60L Arpa III

**UTL** 34: 16 UH-1H Iroquois; 8 H500C; 2 H500M; 2 UH-60Q; 6 UH-1H

**TPT** 37: 7 UH-1P Huey II; 12 Bell 212 Twin Huey; 2 Bell 412HP/SP; 8 UH-60A Blackhawk; 8 UH-60L ordered

**TRG** 15: 11 Bell 206B3; 2 H500C; 1 H500ME; 1 Bell 212

**UAV** 7 Scan Eagle

**MSL•AAM**

**Python III; R530**

**Paramilitary** 144,097

**National Police Force** 136,097

**AIRCRAFT**

**ELINT** 3: 1 Ce-208B, 2 C-26B

**TPT** 26: 1 King 300; 2 King 200; 5 Caravan 208; 2 DHC 6 Twin Otter; 1 King Air C-99; 4 C-26; 1 Turbo Truck; 3 Ayres 52R; 6 Air Tractor AT-802

**TRG** 3 Cessna C-152; 5 Cessna 206

**HELICOPTERS**

**UTL** 67: 7 Bell 206L LongRanger; 12 Bell 212; 3 Bell 206B; 1 Bell 412; 2 MD 500D; 1 MD-530F; 25 UH-1H-II Huey II; 7 UH-60L

**Rural Militia** 8,000

**SELECTED NON-STATE GROUPS**

Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC) Est. strength: 8,000 Major equipments include: improvised mortars; improvised explosive devices; rocket propelled grenades; mines; reports of some riverine capability, reports of possible AT and MANPAD acquisition Ejercito de Liberacion Nacional (ELN) Est. strength: 3,000 Major equipments include: mines and IEDs; SALW Bandas Criminales Emergentes (BACRIM) Est. strength: 3,500 Major equipments include: SALW

**DEPLOYMENT**

**EGYPT**

MFO 354; 1 inf bn

**FOREIGN FORCES**

United States US Southern Command: Army 52; Navy 4; USAF 9; USMC 19

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**Costa Rica**

**Costa Rican Colon C**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GDP</th>
<th>per capita</th>
<th>Growth</th>
<th>Inflation</th>
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* No armed forces. Paramilitary budget

**Population** 4,253,877

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<td>19%</td>
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<tr>
<td>65 plus</td>
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**Capabilities**

**Paramilitary 9,800**

**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**

**Paramilitary 9,800**

**Civil Guard 4,500**

Police 1 (tac) comisaria

Provincial 6 comisaria

Spec Ops 1 unit

**Border Police 2,500**

Sy 2 (Border) comd (8 comisaria)

**Coast Guard Unit 400**

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 20+**

PFC 1 Isla del Coco (US Swift 32m)

PCC 1 Astronauta (US Cape)

PCI 8: 5 less than 100 tonnes; 3 Point less than 100 tonnes

**MISC BOATS/CRAFT 10 (various)**

**FACILITIES**

**Bases** Located at Golfito, Punta Arenas, Cuajiniquil, Quepos, Limbe, Moin

**Air Surveillance Unit 400**

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**TPT** 10: 1 DHC-7 Caribou; 2 PA-31 Navajo; 2 Cessna T210 Centurion; 1 PA-34 Seneca; 4 Cessna U-206G Stationair

**HELICOPTERS**

**UTL** 2 MD-500E

**Rural Guard 2,000**

Ministry of Government and Police. Small arms only

**Paramilitary 8 comd**
Cuba CUB

Cuban Convertible Peso P 2008 2009 2010

GDP

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<th>2008</th>
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Growth

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Inflation

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Def exp

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Population 11,451,652

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Capabilities

ACTIVE 49,000 (Army 38,000 Navy 3,000 Air 8,000)

Paramilitary 26,500

Terms of service 2 years

RESERVE 39,000 (Army 39,000) Paramilitary 1,120,000

Ready Reserves (serve 45 days per year) to fill out Active and Reserve units; see also Paramilitary.

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army £38,000

FORCES BY ROLE

3 Regional cmd HQ, 3 army cmd HQ

Army

1 (frontier) bde; 14 (reserve) bde

Armd

up to 5 bde

Mech Inf

9 bde (each: 1 armd regt, 1 arty regt, 1 ADA regt, 3 mech inf regt)

AB

1 bde

ADA

1 regt

SAM

1 bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 3 T-34/85

LT TK

PT-76

RECCE

BRDM-1/2

AIFV

9 BMP-1

APC 400

BTR-152/BTR-40/BTR-50/BTR-60

ARTY 1,730+

152mm M-39

MRL SP

175 140mm BM-14/122mm BM-21

MOR

1,000 120mm M-38/82mm M-41/120mm M-43/82mm M-43

STATIC

15 122mm 15 JS-2M (hy tk)

AT

MSL MANPATS AT-1 Snapper; AT-3 9K11 Sagger

GUNS 700+: 100mm 100 SU-100 SP; 85mm D-44; 57mm 600 M-1943

AD

SAM 200 SA-13 Gopher SP/SA-14 Gremlin; SA-16 Gimlet

MANPAD/SA-6 Gainful SP/SA-7 Grail

MANPAD/SA-8 Gecko SP/SA-9 Gaskin SP (300–1,800 eff.)

GUNS 400

SP 57mm ZSU-57-2 23mm ZSU-23-4 SP/30mm BTR-60 SP

TOWED 100mm KS-19/M-1939/85mm KS-12/M-57 M-60/37mm M-1939/30mm M-53/23mm ZU-23

Navy £3,000

FORCES BY ROLE

Navy 1 (HQ Western Comd) located at Cabanas; 1 (HQ Eastern Comd) located at Holquin

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 7

PFM 6 Osa I (FSU) each with 4 single each with SS-N-2B Stacy tactical SSM (missiles removed to coastal defence units)

PFC 1 Pauk I (FSU) with 1 x4 manual with SA-N-5 Grail SAM, 4 single ASTT, 2 RBU 1200 (10 eff.), 1 76mm gun

MINE WARFARE AND MINE COUNTERMEASURES 5

MSC 2 Sonnet (FSU)

MHC 3 Yezy (FSU)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 1 ABU; 1 TRG

FACILITIES

Naval Infantry 550+

Bases Located at Cabanas, Havana, Cienfuegos, Holquin, Nicaro, Punta Moviida, Mariel

Coastal Defence

ARTY • TOWED 122mm M-1931/37; 130mm M-46; 152mm M-1937

MSL • SSM 2+: Bandera IV (reported); 2 SS-C-3 Styx

Naval Infantry 550+

Anti-aircraft Defence and Revolutionary Air Force £8,000 (incl conscripts)

Air assets divided between Western Air Zone and Eastern Air Zone

Flying hours 50 hrs/year

FORCES BY ROLE

Ftr/FGA 3 sqn with 2 MiG-29A Fulcrum, 1 MiG-29UB, 16 MiG-23ML Flogger/4 MiG-23MF/4 MiG-23UM, 4 MiG-21ML

Tpt 1 exec tpt sqn with 3 Yak-40 (VIP), 3 An-24, 2 Mi-8P

Hel 2 cbt hel sqn with 8 Mi-17, 4 Mi-35

Trg 2 tac trg sqns with 5 Zlin Z-142 (primary), 7 L-39C (basic), 7+ MiG-21UM

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 45 combat capable (179 stored)

FTR/FGA 31: 2 MiG-29 Fulcrum; 1 MiG-29UB; 16 MiG-23ML Flogger; 4 MiG-23MF; 4 MiG-23UM; 4 MiG-21ML;

(in store: 2 MiG-29; 20 MiG-23BN; 4 MiG-23MF; 6 MiG-23ML; 2 MiG-23UM; 70 MiG-21bis; 28 MiG-21PFM; 30 MiG-21F; 7 MiG-21UM; 4+ MiG-17; 6 MiG-15UTI)
TPT 12: 3 Yak-40; 3 An-24; 2 Ii-76; 2 An-32; 1 An-30; 1 An-2; (in store: 18 An-26 Curi; 8 An-2 Colt)
TRG 59: 25 L-39 Albatros; 8 MiG-21U Mongol A*; 4 MiG-23U Flogger*; 2 MiG-29UB Fulcrum*; 20 Z-326 Trener Master
HELIPOPERS
ATK 4 Mi-35 Hind
SPT 10: 2 Mi-8 P Hip; 8 Mi-17; (in store: 8 Mi-35; 12 Mi-17; 5 Mi-14)
AD • SAM SA-3 Goa; SA-2 Guideline towed
MSL
ASM AS-7 Kerry
AAM AA-10 Alamo; AA-11 Archer; AA-2 Atoll; AA-7 Apex; AA-8 Aphid
FACILITIES
Surface To Air 13 with SA-3 Goa SAM; SA-2 Guideline
Missile Site Towed SAM (active)

**Paramilitary 26,500 active**

State Security 20,000
Ministry of Interior

Border Guards 6,500
Ministry of Interior

**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 20**

PFI 20: 2 Stenka less than 100 tonnes (FSU); 18 Zhuk

Youth Labour Army 70,000 reservists

Civil Defence Force 50,000 reservists

Territorial Militia 1,000,000 reservists

**FOREIGN FORCES**

United States Army: 293; Navy 482 (located at Guantánamo Bay); USMC 127 (located at Guantánamo Bay)

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**Dominican Republic**

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<td>US$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>%</td>
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<td>Def bdgt</td>
<td>pRD</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US$</td>
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<td>US$1=pRD</td>
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Population 9,650,054

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>0–14</th>
<th>15–19</th>
<th>20–24</th>
<th>25–29</th>
<th>30–64</th>
<th>65 plus</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Capabilities**

**ACTIVE 49,910** (Army 40,410 Navy 4,000 Air 5,500)

**Paramilitary 15,000**

**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**

**Army 15,000**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

5 Defence Zones
Armd 1 bn
Air Cav 1 bde (1 cdo bn, 1 (6th) mtn regt, 1 sqn with 8 OH-58 Kiowa; 12UH-1H (op by Air Force), 4 R-22; 2 R-44 Raven II)
Inf 6 bde: 1st and 3rd (each: 3 inf bn); 2nd (4 inf bn, 1 mtn inf bn); 4th and 5th (each: 2 bn); 6th (1 inf bn) (total: 16 inf bn)
SF 3 bn
Arty 2 bn
Engr 1 bn
Presidential Guard 1 regt
Security 1 (MoD) bn

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**LT TK**

**12 M-41B** (76mm)

**APC (W)**

8 LAV-150 Commando

**ARTY**

104

**TOWED**

105mm 16; 4 M-101; 12 Reinosa 105/26

**MOR**

88: 81mm 60 M-1; 107mm 4 M-30; 120mm 24 Expal Model L

**GUNS**

37mm 20 M3

**HEL**

12

**OBS**

8: 4 OH-58A Kiowa; 4 OH-58C Kiowa

**UTL**

6: 4 R-22; 2 R-44

**Navy 4,000**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

Marine Sy 1 unit

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 16**

**PCO**

4

**2 Balsam**

**2 Tortuguero (US ABU)**

**PCI**

8: 2 Canopus; 2 Swift (35mm); 4 Bellatrix (US Seawart Seacraft) All less than 100 tonnes

**PBR**

4 Damen Stan 1505

**AMPHIBIOUS**

1 Neyba (US LCU 1675)

**LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT**

**5: AG**

2 Draga Contencion

**AT 3**

**FACILITIES**

Bases Located at Santo Domingo, Las Calderas
Naval Aviation Unit
HELICOPTERS
SAR / UTL 2 Bell 206A-1 (CH 136)

Air Force 5,500
Flying hours  60 hrs/year
FORCES BY ROLE
CBT 1 sqn with Super Tucano
SAR/Medivac/Hel/ Liaison 1 sqn with Bell 430 (VIP); Huey II; UH-Liaison 1H; Schweizer 333; CH-136 Kiowa
Tpt 1 sqn with CASA 212-400 Aviocar; Ce-206; PA-31 Navajo
Trg 1 sqn with T-35B Pillan
AD 1 bn with 20mm

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 8 combat capable
CBT 8 EMB-314 Super Tucano (border patrol/ interdiction)
TPT/MP 5: 3 CASA 212-400 Aviocar; 1 PA-31 Navajo; 1 Ce-206
TRG 6 T-35B Pillan
HELICOPTERS
SAR / UTL 34: 2 Bell 430 (VIP); 9 CH-136 Kiowa; 3 Schweizer 333; 8 Huey II; 12 UH-1H
AD • GUNS 20mm 4

Paramilitary 15,000
National Police 15,000

Ecuador

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Ecuadorian Sucres (ES)</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<td>ES</td>
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<tr>
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<td>%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>%</td>
<td>8.5</td>
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<td>Def bdgt</td>
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Population 14,573,101
Age
- 0–14 %
- 15–19 %
- 20–24 %
- 25–29 %
- 30–64 %
- 65 plus %
Male 17% 5% 5% 4% 16% 2%
Female 16% 5% 5% 4% 17% 3%

Capabilities
ACTIVE 57,983 (Army 46,500 Navy 7,283 Air 4,200)
Paramilitary 400
Terms of Service conscription 1 year, selective
RESERVE 118,000 (Joint 118,000)
Ages 18–55

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE
Army 46,500
FORCES BY ROLE
4 div (org, composition varies) (total: 1 armd bde, 1 SF bde, 1 arty bde, 1 engr bde, 1 avn bde, 3 jungle bde, 5 inf bde); 3 (hy mor) coy.
Armd cav 1 bde
Armd Recce 3 sqn
Mech Inf 2 bn
Inf 13 bn; 10 (jungle) bn
AB/SF 6 bn
Arty 1 bde
SP Arty 1 gp
MRL 1 gp
ADA 1 gp
Engr 3 bn
Avn 5 bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MBT 30 Leopard 1V from Chile being delivered
LT TK 24 AMX-13
RECECE 67: 25 AML-90; 10 EE-3 Jararaca; 32 EE-9 Cascavel;
APC 123
APC (T) 95: 80 AMX-VCI; 15 M-113
APC (W) 28: 18 EE-11 Urutu; 10 UR-416
ARTY 541+
SP 155mm 5 (AMX) Mk F3
TOWED 196: 14.5mm 128 ZPU-1/-2; 20mm 28
MRL 24: 18 122mm BM-21, 6 RM-70
MOR 412+: 81mm 400 M-29; 107mm M-30 (4.2in); 160mm 12 M-66 Soltam
AT
RCL 404: 106mm 24 M-40A1; 90mm 380 M-67
AIRCRAFT
TPT 12: 1 Beech 100 King Air; 2 CASA 212; 2 CN-235; 1 Cessna 500 Citation I; 1 DHC-5D Buffalo; 4 IAI-201 Arava; 1 PC-6 Turbo-Porter
TRG 7: 2 MX-7-235 Star Rocket; 3 T-41D Mescalero; 2 CJ-6
HELICOPTERS
ATK 18 SA-342 Gazelle (13 w/ HOT)
SPT 21: 6 AS-332B Super Puma; 3 AS-350 Ecureuil; 9 Mi-17-1V Hip; 3 SA-330 Puma (in store)
UTL 2 SA-315B Lama
AD
SAM • MANPAD 185+: 75 Blowpipe; 20+ SA-7 Grail; 90 SA-18 Grouse (Igla)
GUNS 240
SP 44 M-163 Vulcan
TOWED 196: 14.5mm 128 ZPU-1/-2; 20mm 28
M-1935, 10 M-167 Vulcan; 40mm 12 M-70/M1A1
Navy 7,283 (incl Naval Aviation, Marines and Coast Guard)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
SUBMARINES • TACTICAL • SSK 2:
2 Shyfr† (GER T-209/1300, undergoing refit in Chile) each with 8 single 533mm TT with 14 SUT HWT
PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 8
FRIGATES • H A A
1 Presidente Eloy Alfaro† (ex-UK Leader batch II) each with 4 single each with MM-40 Exocet tactical SSM, 3 twin (6 eff.) each with Mistral SAM, (capacity 1 Bell 206B JetRanger II ulti hel)
1 Condell (mod UK Leader; under transfer from Chile) with 4 single with MM-40 Exocet tactical SSM, 2 triple ASTT (6 eff.) each with Mk 46 LWT, 2 x 114mm gun, (capacity 1 Bell 206B JetRanger II ulti hel)

CORVETTES • F S G 6:
6 Esmeraldas (4H) each with 2 triple (6 eff.) each with MM-40 Exocet tactical SSM, 1 quad (4 eff.) with Aspide SAM, 2 BS15 ILAS-3 triple 324mm each with A244 LWT, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform (upgrade programme ongoing)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 3
FFG 3 Quito (GER Lurssen TNC-45 45m) each with 4 single with MM-38 Exocet tactical SSM, 1 76mm gun (upgrade programme ongoing)

AMPHIBIOUS • L S • L S T 1:
1 Hualcopo (capacity 150 troops) (US LST-512-1152)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 5:
AG 1
AWT 2
AGOS 1 Orion
ATF 1

FACILITIES
Bases Located at Guayaquil (main base), Galápagos Islands
Naval airbase Jaramijo

Naval Aviation 375

AIRCRAFT
MP 5: 1 CN-235-100; 1 CN-235-300M; MP 2 Beech 200T MP; 1 Beech 300 (CATPAS)
TPT 2: 1 Beech 200 Super King Air; 1 Beech 300 Super King Air;
TRG 6: 4 T-35B Pillan; 2 T-34C Turbo Mentor

HELICOPTERS
UTL 8: 2 Bell 230; 3 Bell 206B; 3 Bell 206A
UAV 6: 4 IAI Searcher Mk.2; 2 IAI Heron

Marines 2,160
Cdo 1 unit (no hy wpn/veh)
Marine 5 bn (on garrison duties)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARTY
MOR 32+ 60mm/81mm/120mm
AD
SAM • MANPAD 64 Mistral/SA-18 Grouse (Igla)

Air Force 4,200

Operational Command

FORCES BY ROLE
Air 2 wg
Ftr 1 sqn with Mirage F-1JE (F-1E); Mirage F-1JB (F-1B)

FGA 3 sqn (1 with A-37B Dragonfly; 1 sqn with Kfir CE; Kfir C-2; Kfir TC-2; 1 sqn with BAC-167 Strikemaster); 2 sqn with Super Tucano (being delivered)

CCT 1 sqn with A-37B; BAC-167 Strikemaster

Military Air Transport Group

FORCES BY ROLE
SAR/Liaison 1 sqn with Bell 206B JetRanger II; SA-316B/SA-319 Alouette III; ALH

Tpt 4 sqn with B-727; C-130B Hercules, C-130H Hercules; DH-6 Twin Otter; F-28 Fellowship; Sabreliner 40/60

Liaison Beech 90 King Air; Gavião 60; HS-748

TAME 1 mil controlled airline with Airbus A-320; EMB-170; EMB-190

Trg units with Cessna 150; T-34C Turbo Mentor; T-41 Mescalero; MXP-650

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT
60+ combat capable
FTR 15: 12 Mirage F-1JE; 1 F-1B; 3 Mirage 50 (2 50DV, 1 50EV) (3 more to come from Venezuela)

FGA 44+: 25+ A-37B Dragonfly; 7 Kfir CE, 4 C.2; 2 TC.2; 5 BAC-167 Strikemaster; 24 EMB-314 Super Tucano (being delivered)

TPT 27: 2 A320; 6 HS-748; 3 B-727; 1 Beech E-90 King Air; 4 C-130B; 1 C-130H; 2 EMB-170; 1 EMB-190; 3 DHC-6 Twin Otter; 1 F-28 Fellowship; 2 Sabreliner 40/60; 1 Legacy 600. (4 MA-60 on order)

TRG 37: 16 Ce-150; 15 T-34C; 1 MXP-650; 5 T-41

HEL 20: 4 SA-316B Alouette III / SA-319 Alouette II Utl Hel; 8 Bell 206B Jet Ranger II; 1 HB-315B Gavião; 6 ALH Dhruv

MSL • AAM 60 Python III; 50 Python IV; R-550 Magic; Super 530; Shafrir

AD
SAM 7 M-48 Chaparral
SP 6 SA-8 Gecko
MANPAD 185+: 75 Blowpipe; SA-7; 20 Iгла-1 (SA-16) Gimlet; 90 SA-18 Grouse
RADARS: 2 CFTC gap fillers; 2 CETC 2D

GUNS
SP 28 M-35 with 20mm
TOWED 82; 23mm 34; 34 ZU-23; 35mm 30; 30 GDF-002 (twin); 37mm 18; 18 Ch

Paramilitary
All police forces; 39,500

Police Air Service
2 B206B Jet Ranger, 1 R-22; 1 AS-350B Ecureuil

Coast Guard 500

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 41+
PCC 11: 2 Manta (GER Lurssen 36m), 3 Vigilante (Protector), 4 10 de Agosto, 2 Espada
PCI 8: 1 PGM-71; 1 Point; 6 Rio Puyango
PBR 14: 2 Rio Esmeraldas; 4 Piraña; 8 Interceptor
PBI 8 Albatros
DEPLOYMENT

CÔTE D’IVOIRE
UN • UNOCI 2 obs

HAITI
UN • MINUSTAH 67; elm 1 engr coy

LIBERIA
UN • UNMIL 1; 2 obs

SUDAN
UN • UNMIS 17 obs

El Salvador SLV

El Salvador Colon C 2008 2009 2010

GDP
C 192bn 194bn
US$ 21.9bn 22.2bn

per capita
US$ 3,105 3,086

Growth % 2.5 -2.5

Inflation % 7.3 1.0

Def bdgt C 1.0bn 1.15bn
US$ 115m 132m

FMA US$ 5.6m 3.5m 4.8m

US$1=C 8.75 8.75

Population 7,185,218

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus

Male 19% 5% 5% 4% 14% 2%
Female 18% 5% 5% 4% 16% 3%

Capabilities

ACTIVE 15,500 (Army 13,850 Navy 700 Air 950)
Paramilitary 17,000

Terms of Service conscription 18 months voluntary

RESERVE 9,900 (Joint 9,900)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 9,850; 4,000 conscript (total 13,850)

FORCES BY ROLE
6 Military Zones
Armd cav 1 regt (2 armd cav bn)
Inf 5 bde (each: 3 inf bn)
Spec Ops 1 gp (1 SF coy, 1 para bn, 1 (naval inf) coy
Arty 1 bde (1 AD bn, 2 fd arty bn)
Engr 1 cmd (2 engr bn)
Sy 1 (special sy) bde (2 border gd bn, 2 MP bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
RECCE 5 AML-90; 4 (in store)
APC (W) 38: 30M-37B1 Cashwan (mod); 8 UR-416
ARTY 217+
TOWED 105mm 54: 36 M-102; 18 M-56 (Yug)
MOR 163+: 81mm 151 M-29; 120mm 12+: M-74 in store;
12 UBM 52
AT
RCL 399: 106mm 20 M-40A1 (incl 16 SP); 90mm 379 M-67
RL 94mm 791 LAW
AD
GUNS 35: 20mm 31 M-55; 4 TCM-20

Navy 700 (incl some 90 Naval Inf and SF)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 39
PCC 3 Camcraft (30m)
PCI 3 less than 100 tonnes
MISC BOATS/CRAFT 33 River Boats

AMPHIBIOUS
LCM 3

FACILITIES

Bases Located at La Unión
Minor Bases Located at La Libertad, Acajutla, El Triunfo,
Meanguera Is, Guija Lake

Naval Inf (SF Commandos) 90

SF 1 coy

Air Force 950 (incl 200 Air Defence)

Flying hours 90 hrs/year on A-37 Dragonfly FGA ac

FORCES BY ROLE
FGA/ sqn with A-37B Dragonfly; O-2A Skymaster; CM-
Recce 170 Magister
Tpt 1 sqn with Bell 407; Bell 412 Twin Huey; MD-500;
UH-1H Iroquois (incl 4 SAR); 1 sqn with Basler
Turbo-67; IAI-201 Arava; SA-226T Merlin IIIB;
Cessna 210 Centurion; C-47; Cessna 337G
Trg sqn with Rallye 235GT; T-35 Pilion; T-41D
Mescalero; TH-300

Hel armed sqn with UH-1M Iroquois

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 19 combat capable
FGA 5 A-37B Dragonfly
RECE 14: 10 O-2A O-2A/B Skymaster*; 4 OA-37B
Dragonfly*
TPT 10: 3 Basler Turbo-67; 2 C-47R Skytrain; 1 Cessna
337G Skymaster; 1 SA-226T Merlin IIIB; 3 IAI-201 Arava
UTL 2 Cessna 210 Centurion
TRG 11: 5 Rallye 235GT; 5 T-35 Pilion; 1 T-41D
Mescalero; TH-300

HELIICOPTERS
UTL 39: 4 Bell 412 Twin Huey; 7 MD-500; 22 UH-1H
Iroquois (incl 4 SAR); 5 UH-1M Iroquois*; 1 Bell 407 (VIP
tpt, gov owned)
TRG 6 TH-300

MSL • AAM Shafrir

Paramilitary 17,000

National Civilian Police 17,000

Ministry of Public Security

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PBR 10
River Boats
Guatemala GUA

Guatemalan Quetzal q  

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<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>%</td>
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<td>7.56</td>
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Population 13,276,517

Age  

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<th>20–24</th>
<th>25–29</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>2%</td>
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Capabilities

ACTIVE 15,212 (Army 13,444 Navy 897 Air 871)
Paramilitary 18,536

RESERVE 63,863 (Navy 650 Air 900 Armed Forces 62,313)
(National Armed Forces are combined; the army provides log sp for navy and air force)

FORCES BY ROLE

Army 13,444
The cavalry regts have a strength of 118 personnel, 7 AFV. The arty gp is 3 bty of 4 guns.

Air Force 871
2 Air Commands, 3 air bases – Guatemala City, Santa Elena Petén, Retalhuleu

FORCES BY ROLE

Serviceability of ac is less than 50%

FGA/Trg 1 sqn with A-37B Dragonfly; 1 sqn with PC-7 Turbo Trainer

Tpt 1 sqn with Basler Turbo-67; Beech 100 King Air; Beech 90 King Air; F-27 Friendship; IAI-201 Arava; PA-31 Navajo

Liaison 1 sqn with Cessna 310; Cessna 206
Trg some sqn with Cessna R172K Hawk XP; T-35B
Hel 1 sqn with Bell 206 Jet Ranger; Bell 212 (armed); Bell 412 Twin Huey (armed); UH-1H Iroquois

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 9 combat capable
FGA 2 A-37B Dragonfly; 2 PC-7 Turbo Trainer (6 EMB-314 Super Tucano on order)
TPT 14: 4 Basler Turbo-67; 1 Beech 100 King Air; 1 Beech 90 King Air; 1 Cessna 310; 2 F-27 Friendship; 4 IAI-201 Arava; 1 PA-31 Navajo; 1 CE-208B

Hel 1 sqn with Hel 206 Jet Ranger; Bell 212 (armed); Bell 412 Twin Huey (armed); UH-1H Iroquois

Helicopters

EL T 2 Cessna 206
TRG 15: 5 Cessna R172K Hawk XP; 5 PC-7 Turbo Trainer; 4 T-35B Pillan

Tactical Security Group

Air Military Police
Armd 1 sqn
CCT 3 coy
AD 1 bty (army units for air-base sy)

Paramilitary 19,000 active (incl. Treasury Police)

National Police 16,500
Army 1 (integrated task force) unit (incl mil and treasury police)
SF 1 bn
Paramilitary 21 (departments) region

Helicopters

EL T 20: 9 Bell 206 Jet Ranger; 7 Bell 212 (armed); 1 Bell 412 Twin Huey (armed); 3 UH-1H Iroquois

Treasury Police 2,500

Deployment

CÔTE D’IVOIRE
UN • UNOCI 5 obs

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
UN • MONUC 150; 4 obs

HAITI
UN • MINUSTAH 118; 1 MP coy

LEBANON
UN • UNIFIL 2

NEPAL
UN • UNMIN 1 obs

SUDAN
UN • UNAMID 2
UN • UNMIS 1; 2 obs

Guyana GUY

Guyanese Dollar G$ 2008 2009 2010

GDP G$ 236bn
US$ 1.2bn

per capita

GDP US$ 1.534
Growth % 3.0 2.0
Inflation % 8.1 2.9
Def bdgt G$ 13.7bn
US$ 67m

US$1=G$ 203 200

Population 752,940

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus

Male 13% 5% 5% 5% 19% 2%
Female 13% 5% 5% 5% 20% 3%

Capabilities

ACTIVE 1,100 (Army 900 Navy 100 Air 100)

Paramilitary 1,500

Active numbers combined Guyana Defence Force

RESERVE 670 (Army 500 Navy 170)

Organisations by service

Army 900

Forces by role

Inf 1 bn
SF 1 coy
Engr 1 coy
Spt 1 (spt wpn) coy

Presidential Guard 1 bn

Equipment by type

RECE 9: 6 EE-9 Cascavel (reported); 3 S552 Shorland

ARTY 54

TOWED 130mm 6 M-46†
MOR 48: 81mm 12 L16A1; 82mm 18 M-43; 120mm 18 M-43

Navy 100

Equipment by type

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 5

PCC 1 Orwell (ex-UK)
MISC BOATS/CRAFT 4

Facilities

Bases Located at Georgetown (HQ), Benab, Morawhanna

Air Force 100

Forces by role

Tpt unit with; 1 Y-12 1 Bell 412 Twin Huey; 1 Rotorway 162F
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT
TPT 1 Y-12

HELICOPTERS
UTL 2: 1 Bell 412 Twin Huey; 1 Rotorway 162F

Paramilitary 1,500+

Guyana People's Militia 1,500+

Haiti HTI

Haitian Gourde G 2008 2009 2010
GDP US$ 272bn 7.0bn 1,861
per capita US$ 784 1,864
Growth % 1.2 2.0
Inflation % 14.5 3.5

Population 9,035,536
Age 0–14 21% 6% 5% 4% 13% 2%
15–19 20% 6% 5% 4% 14% 2%
20–24 21% 6% 5% 4% 12% 2%
25–29 21% 6% 5% 4% 13% 2%
30–64 21% 6% 5% 4% 13% 2%
65 plus 21% 6% 5% 4% 13% 2%

Capabilities
No active armed forces. On 1 June 2004, following a period of armed conflict, the United Nations established a multinational stabilisation mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). The mission has an authorised strength of up to 6,700 military personnel and 2,066 civilian police. A National Police Force of some 2,000 pers remains operational.

FOREIGN FORCES
Argentina 560; 1 inf bn; 1 avn unit; 1 fd hospital
Bolivia 208; 1 mech inf coy
Brazil 1,282; 1 inf bn; 1 engr coy
Canada 5
Chile 500; 1 inf bn; 1 avn unit; elm 1 engr coy
Croatia 2
Ecuador 67; elm 1 engr coy
France 2
Guatemala 118; 1 MP coy
Jordan 727; 2 inf bn
Nepal 1,076; 2 inf bn
Paraguay 31
Peru 207; 1 inf coy
Philippines 157; 1 HQ coy
Sri Lanka 959; 1 inf bn
United States 4
Uruguay 1,146; 2 inf bn; 1 avn unit

Honduras HND

Honduran Lempira L 2008 2009 2010
GDP L 270bn 276bn
US$ 14.3bn 14.6bn
per capita US$ 1,861 1,864
Growth % 4.0 -2.0
Inflation % 11.4 5.9

Population 7,833,696
Age 0–14 21% 6% 5% 4% 13% 2%
15–19 20% 6% 5% 4% 14% 2%
20–24 21% 6% 5% 4% 13% 2%
25–29 21% 6% 5% 4% 13% 2%
30–64 21% 6% 5% 4% 13% 2%
65 plus 21% 6% 5% 4% 13% 2%

Capabilities
ACTIVE 12,000 (Army 8,300 Navy 1,400 Air 2,300)
Paramilitary 8,000
RESERVE 60,000 (Joint 60,000; Ex-servicemen registered)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 8,300

FORCES BY ROLE
6 Military Zones
Armd cav 1 regt (1 lt tk sqn, 1 ADA bty, 1 arty bty, 1 recce sqn, 2 mech bn)
Inf 1 bde (3 inf bn); 3 bde (each: 1 arty bn, 3 inf bn)
Spec Ops 1 (special tac) gp (1 SF bn, 1 inf/AB bn)
Engr 1 bn
Presidential Guard 1 coy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
LT TK 12 Scorpion
RECCE 57: 13 RBY-1 RAMTA; 40 Saladin; 3 Scimitar; 1 Sultan
ARTY 118+
TOWED 28: 105mm: 24 M-102; 155mm: 4 M-198
MOR 90+: 60mm; 81mm; 120mm 60 FMK-2; 160mm 30 M-66 Soltam
AT • RCL 170: 106mm 50 M-40A1; 84mm 120 Carl Gustav
AD • GUNS 48: 20mm 24 M-55A2; 24 TCM-20

Reserves
Inf 1 bde

Navy 1,400

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 35
PFC 3 Guaymuras (Swift 31m)
**THE MILITARY BALANCE 2010**

**Jamaica JAM**

<table>
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<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<td>GDP</td>
<td>J$</td>
<td>US$</td>
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<td>per capita</td>
<td>J$</td>
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<td>96m</td>
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<td>90m</td>
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| Population | 2,825,928 |
| Age 0–14 | 17% 5% 5% 4% 15% 3% |
| Age 15–19 | 17% 5% 5% 4% 15% 4% |

**Capabilities**

**ACTIVE 2,830** (Army 2,500 Coast Guard 190 Air 140)
(combined Jamaican Defence Force)

**RESERVE 953** (Army 877 Navy 60 Air 16)

**Organisations by Service**

**Army 2,500**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

Inf 2 bn
Engr 1 regt (4 engr sqn)
Spt 1 bn

**Equipment by Type**

**AIRCRAFT** 16 combat capable
FTR 8 F-5E Tiger II
FGA 8 A-37B Dragonfly
TPT 12: 1 C-130A Hercules; 2 C-47 Skytrain; 2 Cessna 182 Skylane; 5 T-41B/D; 9 EMB-312
TRG 14: 5 T-41B/D; 9 EMB-312

**HELICOPTERS**

UTL 9: 5 Bell 412SP Twin Huey; 2 Hughes 500; 2 UH-1H Iroquois

**MSL • AAM** Shafrir

**Public Security Forces 8,000**

Department of Public Security and Defence

**DEPLOYMENT**

**Western Sahara**

UN • MINURSO 12 obs

**Foreign Forces**

**United States**
US Southern Command: Army: 228; Navy 2; USAF: 183; USMC 8; 1 avn bn with CH-47 Chinook; UH-60 Black Hawk

**Paramilitary 8,000**

Ministry of Public Security and Defence

Region 11 cmd

**DEPLOYMENT**

**Western Sahara**

UN • MINURSO 12 obs

**FORCES BY ROLE**

Tpt/MP 1 flt with 1 BN-2A Defender; 1 Cessna 210M Centurio; 2 DA-40-180FP Diamond Star (trg)
SAR/Tpt 2 flt with 4 AS-355N Ecureuil; 3 Bell 407; 3 Bell 412EP

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT
TPT 1 BN-2A Defender
UTL 1 Cessna 210M Centurion
TRG 2 DA-40-180FP Diamond Star

HELICOPTERS
SPT 4 AS-355N Ecureuil
UTL 6: 3 Bell 407; 3 Bell 412EP

DEPLOYMENT

SIERRA LEONE
IMATT 1

Mexico MEX

Mexican Peso NP 2008 2009 2010
GDP NP 12.11tr 11.72tr
US$ 1.09tr 888bn

per capita
US$ 9,922 7,985

Growth % 1.3 -7.3

Inflation % 5.1 5.4

Def bdgt* NP 48.2bn 58.2bn 58.4bn
US$ 4.34bn 4.41bn

FMA (US) US$ 116m 39m 10m

US$1=NP
11.1 13.2

* Excluding paramilitaries

Population 111,211,789

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 16% 5% 4% 4% 17% 2%
Female 15% 5% 5% 4% 19% 3%

Capabilities

ACTIVE 267,506 (Army 200,000 Navy 55,961 Air 11,545) Paramilitary 36,500

Reserve 39,899 (Armed Forces 39,899)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 200,000
12 regions (total: 46 army zones). The Mexican Armed Forces have reorganised into a brigade structure. The Army consists of one manoeuvre corps (1st), with three inf bde and one armd bde, one SF corps one AB corps and one MP corps. Command and control functions have been redesigned and decentralised, allowing greater independence to each of the 12 Military Region commanders and establishing C4 units in every region.

FORCES BY ROLE

Armd 1 (1st) corps (1 cbt engr bde (3 engr bn), 1 armd bde (2 armd recce bn, 2 lt armd recce bn, 1 (Canon) AT gp), 3 inf / rapid reaction bde (each: 3 inf bn, 1 arty regt, 1 (Canon) AT gp))

Lt Armd 2 regt

Recce 3 regt

Mot Recce 24 regt

Inf 89 indep inf bn; 24 indep inf coy

Lt Inf 3 indep lt inf bde each (2 lt inf bn, 1 AT (Canon) gp)

Arty 6 indep regt

Para 1 bde (3 bn, 1 GANF SF gp,1 AT (Canon gp)

SF 3 bde (12 SF bn); 1 amph bde (5 SF bn)

Presidental 1 SF gp, 1 mech inf bde (2 inf bn, 1 aslt bn)

Guard 1 cbt engr bn, 1 MP bde (3 bn, 1 special ops anti-riot coy) 1 mne bn (Navy)

MP 2 bde (3 MP bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

RECE 237: 124 ERC-90F1 Lynx (4 trg); 40 M-8; 41 MAC-1; 32 VBL

ARTY
1,390 TOWED
123: 105mm 40 M-101; 40 M-56; 16 M-2A1, 14 M-3; 13 NORINCO M-90

120mm 167: 75 Brandt; 60 M-65; 32 RT61

127mm 123: 20mm 3 26 LAV-150 ST; 25 MOWAG Roland; 44 VCR (3 amb; 5 cmd post

73mm 106mm M40A1

37mm 30 M3

AD
30mm 80 GUN

40mm 106mm M40A1

GUN

M40A1

GUN

M40A1

64mm RIF-18 Fly 82mm B-300 73mm RPG-16; 106mm

1187+ TOWED 12.7mm 40 M-55; 20mm 40 GAI-B01

NAVY

55,961

Two Fleet Commands: Gulf (6 zones), Pacific (11 zones)

FORCES BY ROLE

Navy 1 HQ located at Acapulco; 1 HQ (exercise) located at Vera Cruz

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 6

FRIGATES • FF 6:
2 Bravo (US Bronstein) each with 1 Mk 112 octuple (8 eff.) with tactical ASROC, 2 triple ASTT (6 eff.) with Mk 46 LWT, 1 hel landing platform

4 Allende (US Knox) each with 1 Mk 112 octuple with ASROC/RGM-84C Harpoon SSM, 1 Mk 29 CMLS with Sea Sparrow SAM, 2 twin TT (4 eff.) with Mk 46 LWT, 1 127mm gun, capacity 1 MD-902 utl hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 189

PSOH 21:
3 Sierra (capacity 1 MD-902 Explorer)
4 Oaxaca each with 1 AS-565 MB Panther utl hel (2 additional hulls in build)
4 Durango with 1 57mm gun, each with 1 Bo-105 utl hel
4 Holzinger (capacity 1 MD-902 Explorer)
6 Uribe (ESP Falcon) each with 1 Bo-105 utl hel

PFM 2 Huracan (Il Aliya) with Phalanx CIWS and 4 Gabriel SSM

PCO 10 Leandro Valle (US Aak MSF) (being withdrawn from service from 2009 to be replaced with 4 additional Oaxaca class)

PCC 25: 20 Azteca; 3 Cabo (US Cape Higgon); 1 Democrata; 1 Caribe

PCI 6: 4 Isla less than 100 tonnes (US Halter); 2 Punta less than 100 tonnes (US Point)

PCR 48 (Modified Stridsbat 90) less than 100 tonnes

PBF 77+: all less than 100 tonnes; 48 Polaris (SWE CB90); 4 Polaris II (SWE IC 16M; 16 additional vessels under construction); 6 Acuaria; 2 Acuario B; 17 Defender

AMPHIBIOUS • LS • LST

3: 2 Papaloapan (US Newport); 1 Panuco (ex US LST-1152)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT

AG 1 Manzanillo (troop transport ship, also deployed as SAR and disaster relief ship)

AK 3

AGOR 3: 2 Robert D. Conrad; 1 Humboldt

AGS 4

AT 4

TRG 4: 1 Manuel Azuela; 2 Huasteco (also serve as troop transport, supply and hospital ships); AXS 1

FACILITIES

Located at Vera Cruz, Tampico, Chetumal, Ciudad del Carmen, Yukaleten, Lerna, Frontera, Coatzacoalcos, Isla Mujeres, Acapulco, Ensenada, La Paz, Guaymas, Mayport (FL), US, Salina Cruz, Puerto Madero, Lazaro Cadenas, Puerto Vallarta,

Naval Aviation 1,250

FORCES BY ROLE

AEW 1 sqn with 3 E-2C; 2 Rockwell Sabreliner 60

MR 1 sqn with 8 CASA 212PM Aivicar; 1 sqn with 7 L-90 Rodigo; 5 sqn with 4 Beech F-33C Bonanza; 1 Cessna 404 Titan; 12 MX-7 Star Rocket; 6 Lancair IV-P; 4 Beech 55 Baron; (8 CN-235MPA Persuader on order)

Tpt 4 sqn with An-32B Clínea; 1 VIP sqn with 1 DHC-8 Dash 8; 2 Beech 90 King Air; 5 Rockwell Turbo Commander 1000; 3 Learjet 24; 1 (G-IV on order)

Hel 5 sqn with 20 Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H/Mi-8 Hip (8 armed); 2 sqn with 2 PZL Mi-2 Hoplite; 2 AS-555 Fenne; 4 AS-565MB; 6 MD 902 Explorer (stored); 2 sqn with 11 Bo-105 CBS-5

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 7 combat capable*

RECCCE 14: 7 CASA 212PM Aivicar; 7 L-90TP Rodigo

MR 8 CN-235 (all ac on order)

AEW 5 E-2C Hawkeye;

TPT 30: 6 AN-32B Clínea; 1 DHC-8 Dash 8; 2 Rockwell Sabreliner 60; 3 Learjet 24; 5 Rockwell Turbo Commander 1000; 2 Beech 90 King Air; 1 Cessna 404 Titan; 4 Beech 55 Baron; 6 Lancair IV-P

TRG 28: 4 Beech F-33C Bonanza; 8 Z-242L; 7 L-90 Rodigo; 9 MX-7 Star Rocket

HELICOPTERS

RECCCE 10: 6 MD-902 Explorer (SAR role); 4 AS-565MB Panther

SPT 23: 2 PZL Mi-2 Hoplite; 21 Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H/ Mi-8 Hip sqt hel

UTL 20: 2 AS-555 Fenne; 11 Bo-105 CBS-5; 4 MD-500E; 2 R-22 Mariner; 1 R-44

FACILITIES

Trg School 1 with 8 Z-242L; 1 R-44; 4 MD-500E; 4 Schweitzer 300C

Marines 19,328

FORCES BY ROLE

Inf 3 bn

Amphibious Reaction Force 2 bde

AB 1 bn

SF 2 coy

Presidential Guard 1 bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

APC (W) 29: 3 BTR-60 (APC-60); 26 BTR-70 (APC-70)

ARTY

Towed 105mm 16 M-56

MRL 122mm 6 Firov-25

MOR 60mm/81mm 100

RCL 106mm M-40A1

AD • SAM • MANPAD 5+ SA-18 Grouse (Igl)

Air Force 11,545

FORCES BY ROLE

Ftr/CCT 1 sqn with F-5E/F-5F Tiger II; 4 sqn with PC-7, PC-9M

Surv/Recce 1 sqn with EMB-145 Erieye (AEW), EMB-145RS (Remote Sensing), SA-2-37B, C-26B

Anti-narc sqn with Cessna T206H; Bell 206

Spraying Tpt 1 sqn with C-130E; C-130K; L-100-20; B-727; 1 sqn with An-32B, PC-6B, IAI-201/202 Arava; 1 Presidential gp with B-757, B-737; Gulfstream III; Learjet 35; Turbo Commander; As-332 Super Puma; EC225; 1 VIP tpt gp with S-70; Cessna 500 Citation; Beech-200

Liaison 6 sqn with C-130E; C-130K; L-100-20; B-727; 1 sqn with An-32B, PC-6B, IAI-201/202 Arava; 1 Presidential gp with B-757, B-737; Gulfstream III; Learjet 35; Turbo Commander; As-332 Super Puma; EC225; 1 VIP tpt gp with S-70; Cessna 500 Citation; Beech-200

Hel 6 sqn with C-130E; C-130K; L-100-20; B-727; 1 sqn with An-32B, PC-6B, IAI-201/202 Arava; 1 Presidential gp with B-757, B-737; Gulfstream III; Learjet 35; Turbo Commander; As-332 Super Puma; EC225; 1 VIP tpt gp with S-70; Cessna 500 Citation; Beech-200

Trg 5 sqn with PT-17; SF-260EU; Beech F-33C Bonanza; PC-7

UAV unit with Hermes 450 (delivery 2009); Skylark Mk.I

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 78 combat capable
Latin America and the Caribbean

FTR 10: 8 F-5E Tiger II; 2 F-5F Tiger II
COIN/TRG 66: 64 PC-7; 2 PC-9M*
RECE 8: 2 EMB-145S; 2 SA-2-37A; 4 C-26B
AEW 1 EMB-145AEW Erieye
TPT 38: 3 B-727; 2 B-737; 1 B-757; 1 Beech 200; 2 C-130 E; 4 C-130K; 1 L-100-20; 1 Cessna 500 Citation; 11 IAI-201/202 Arawa; 3 An-32B; 4 PC-6B; 1 Rockwell Turbo Commander 680; 2 Gulfstream III; 2 Learjet 35
ULT 73: 3 Cessna 206; 62 Cessna 182; 8 Cessna T206H
TRG 61: 32 Beech F-33C Bonanza; 26 SF-260; 3 PT-17;

HELICOPTERS
CBT 20 MD-530MF
SPT 142: 21 Mi-17; 8 Mi-8T; 1 Mi-26T; 4 S-65C Yas’ur 2000; 6 S-70A-24 Black Hawk; 2 SA-330L; 4 AS332L; 14 Bell 206B Jet Ranger II; 7 Bell 206L; 16 Bell 212; 9 Bell 412EP (8 more on order); 4 AS332L (VIP), 2 EC225 (VIP); 44 Bell 206. (6 EC725 on order for delivery 2011)

MSL • AAM AIM-9 Sidewinder
UAV TUAV 2 Hermes 450
Mini-UAV 2 Skylark Mk.I

Paramilitary 36,500

Federal Preventive Police 14,000

Public Security Secretariat

AIRCRAFT
TPT 17: 2 An-32B Clin; 1 CN-235M; 5 Cessna 182 Skylane; 1 Cessna 404 Titan; 1 Gulfstream II; 1 Learjet 24; 1 Rockwell Sabreliner 60; 5 Rockwell Turbo Commander 5

ULT 1 Cessna 210 Centurion

HELICOPTERS
SPT 15: 2 AS-350B Ecureuil; 4 Mi-17 Hip; 1 SA-330C Puma; 1 SA-330F Puma; 7 UH-60L Blackhawk (4 more on order)

ULT 23: 1 AS-555 Fennecc; 14 Bell 206 Jet Ranger; 1 Bell 212; 5 EC-120; 2 MD-530F Lifter

TRG 7 Bell 206B

UAV 8
TUAV 2 S4 Evénat
Mini-UAV 6: 2 E1 Gaviún, 4 Orbier

Federal Ministerial Police 4,500

HELICOPTERS
Anti-narcotics 44: 7 Bell 212; 26 Bell UH-1H; 11 Schweizer 333

Rural Defense Militia 18,000

Inf 13 units
Horsed Cav 13 units

NON-STATE GROUPS

Mexican military and security forces are engaged in operations against a number of drug trafficking organisations; all use SALW, while the capture of MANPATS has been reported: Sinaloa Cartel; Gulf Cartel; Beltran Leyva Organisation; Tijuana Cartel; Juarez Cartel; Los Zetas – Est strength: 500 Major equipments include: n.k.
La Familia Michoacana Cartel Est strength: 4,000 Major equipments include: n.k.

Nicaragua NIC

Nicaraguan Gold Cordoba Co 2008 2009 2010
GDP Co 123bn 129bn
US$ 4.6bn 6.3bn
per capita US$ 1,101 1,063
Growth % 3.2 -1.0
Inflation % 19.9 4.3
Def bdgt Co 809m 837m
US$ 41m 40m

Population 5,891,199

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 19% 6% 5% 4% 14% 1%
Female 18% 6% 5% 4% 15% 2%

Capabilities

ACTIVE 12,000 (Army 10,000 Navy 800 Air 1,200)

Terms of service voluntary, 18–36 months

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army £10,000

FORCES BY ROLE

Region 1 (Comandos Regionales Militares (CRM))
Comd (3 inf bn); 5 (CRM) comd (each: 2 inf bn)

Comd 1 HQ (1 sy bn, 1 inf bn, 1 sigs bn, 1 int unit, 1 SF bde (3 SF bn))

Inf 2 det (total: 2 inf bn)

Mech 1 (ht) bde (1 tk bn, 1 mech inf bn, 1 recce bn, 1 AT gp, 1 fd arty gp (2 fdarty bn))

SF 1 bde (3 SF bn)

Engr 1 bn

Tpt 1 regt (1 APC) army bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 127: 62 T-55; 65 in store

LT TK 10 PT-76 in store

RECE 20 BRDM-2

APC (W) 166: 102 BTR-152 in store; 64 BTR-60

ARTY 800

TOWED 42: 122mm 12 D-30; 152mm 30 D-20 in store

MRL 151: 107mm 33 Type-63; 122mm 118: 18 BM-21; 100 GRAD 1P (BM-21P) (single-tube rocket launcher, man portable)

MOR 607: 82mm 579; 120mm 24 M-43: 160mm 4 M-160 in store

AT

MSL

SP 12 BRDM-2 Sagger

MANPATS AT-3 9K11 Sagger

RCL 82mm B-10

RL 73mm RPG-16/RPG-7 Knout

GUNS 461: 100mm 24 M-1944; 57mm 264 ZIS-2 M-1943; 90 in store; 76mm 83 ZIS-3
AD • SAM • MANPAD 200+ SA-14 Gremlin/SA-16 Gimlet/SA-7 Grail

Navy £800

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 24
PFI 5: 3 Dabur less than 100 tonnes; 2 Zhuk+ less than 100 tonnes (FSU)
PBR 19 Assault Craft

FACILITIES
Bases Located at Corinto, Puerto Cabezas, El Bluff

Air Force 1,200

FORCES BY ROLE
Tpt sqn with An-2 Colt; An-26 Curl; Cessna 404 Titan (VIP)
Trg/Utl some sqn with T-41D Mescalero
ADA 1 gp with ZU-23; C-3-Morigla M1
Hel some sqn with Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H (VIP/tpt/armed)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT
TPT 6: 1 An-2 Colt; 4 An-26 Curl; 1 Cessna 404 Titan (VIP)
TRG 1 T-41D Mescalero

HELICOPTERS
SPT 16: 1 Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H (VIP); 3 (tpt/armed); 2 Mi-17 on order
AD • GUNS 36: 18 ZU-23; 18 C3-Morigla M1

Panama PAN

Panamanian Balboa B 2008 2009 2010
GDP B 23.2bn 23.5bn
US$ 23.2bn 23.5bn
per capita US$ 7,010 6,993
Growth % 9.2 1.8
Inflation % 8.8 2.3
Def bdgt B 226m 269m
US$ 226m 269m
US$1=1B 1.0 1.0

Population 3,360,474

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 16% 5% 4% 4% 19% 3%
Female 15% 5% 4% 4% 18% 3%

Capabilities

Paramilitary 12,000

National Police Force 11,000
No by mil eqpt, small arms only
Police 18 coy
SF 1 unit (reported)
Paramilitary 8 coy
Presidential Guard 1 bn under strength
MP 1 bn

National Maritime Service £600

FORCES BY ROLE
Air Wing 1 HQ located at Amador

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 45
PCO 1 Independencia (US Balsam class)
PCC 5: 2 Panquiaco (UK Vosper 31.5m); 3 (various)
PCI 10: 3 Chiriqui less than 100 tonnes (US); 1 Negrita less than 100 tonnes; 5 Tres De Noviembre less than 100 tonnes (US Point); 1 US MSB Class (MSB 5)
PBR 29: 4( Nor-Tech 43); 25 various

FACILITIES
Bases Located at Amador, Balboa, Colón

Paraguay PRY

Paraguayan Guaraní Pg 2008 2009 2010
GDP Pg 69.7tr 69.2tr
US$ 16.0bn 14.1bn
per capita US$ 2,339 2,020
Growth % 5.5 -4.5
Inflation % 10.2 2.8
Def bdgt Pg 576bn 625bn
US$ 132m 127m
US$1=1Pg 4,363 4,900

Population 6,995,655

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 19% 5% 4% 4% 16% 2%
Female 19% 5% 4% 4% 15% 3%
### Capabilities

**ACTIVE 10,650 (Army 7,600 Navy 1,950 Air 1,100)**

**Paramilitary 14,800**

Terms of service: 12 months (Navy 2 years)

**RESERVE 164,500 (Joint 164,500)**

### Organisations by Service

#### Army 6,100; 1,500 conscript (total 7,600)

The infantry regiments, each of which forms the major peace-time element of the six infantry ‘divisions’ have a strength of little more than 500. The three cavalry ‘divisions’ each have two regiments with a strength of approximately 750.

##### FORCES BY ROLE

3 corps HQ:
- **Army**: 3 corps (each: 2 inf div, 1 cav div, 1 arty gp); 6 inf div in total; 20 (frontier) det
- **Armd Cav**: 3 regt
- **Cav**: 3 div (each: 2 (horse) regt)
- **Arty**: 2 gp (bn); 1 gp divided between 2 of the corps
- **ADA**: 1 gp
- **Engr**: 6 bn
- **Presidential Guard**: 1 unit (1 inf bn, 1 SF bn, 1 arty bty, 1 MI bn, 1 (li) armd sqn)

##### Equipment by Type

- **MBT**: 5 M4A3 Sherman
- **LT TK**: 12 M-3A1 Stuart
- **RECCE**: 30 EE-9 Casavel
- **APC (T)**: 20 M-9 half-track
- **APC (W)**: 10 EE-11 Urutu
- **ARTY**: 115
  - TOWED 105mm: 35; 15 M-101; 75mm: 20; 1935
  - MOR 80 mm: 80
  - AT: 1 RCL 75mm M-20
  - RL 66mm M-72 LAW
  - AD • GUNS: 19
  - SP 20mm: 3 M-9
  - TOWED 16: **40mm**: 10 M-1A1, 6 L/60

- **Reserves**
  - Cav: 4 regt
  - Inf: 14 regt

#### Navy 1,100; 850 conscript (total 1,950)

##### Equipment by Type

- **PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS**: 28
  - PCR: 8; 2 (ROC); 1 Capitan Cabral; 2 Capitan Ortiz less than 100 tonnes (ROC Hai Ou); 1 Itapu; 2 Nanawat
  - MISC BOATS/CRAFT: 20
  - AMPHIBIOUS: 2 LCT

- **LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT**: 3: 2 AKSL (also serve as river transport); 1 TRG

### Facilities

**BASES**

Located at Asunción (Puerto Sajonia), Bahía Negra, Cuidad Del Este

### Naval Aviation 100

#### FORCES BY ROLE

- **Utl**: 1 sqn with 2 HB-350 Esquito; 1 OH-13 Sioux
- **Liaison**: 1 sqn with 2 Cessna 310; 1 Cessna 210 Centurion; 2 Cessna 150; 1 Cessna 410

#### Equipment by Type

- **AIRCRAFT**
  - **UTL**: 4: 2 Cessna 310; 1 Cessna 210 Centurion; 1 Cessna 410
  - **TRG**: 2 Cessna 150

- **HELICOPTERS**
  - **SPT**: 2 HB-350 Esquito
  - **UTL**: 1 OH-13 Sioux

### Marines 700; 200 conscript (total 900)

Marine 3 bn under strength

### Air Force 900; 200 conscript (total 1,100)

#### FORCES BY ROLE

- **Tac**: some sqn with EMB-312 Tucano
- **SAR/Liaison**: some sqn with 2 Cessna 402B; 1 PA-32R Saratoga; 3 Cessna U-206 Stationair; 2 PZL-104 Wilga 80; 1 Beech 33 Debonair; 2 Beech A36 Bonanza; 1 Cessna 210 Centurion; 1 EMB-720D Minuano; 1 EMB-721C Sertanejo; 1 EMB-810C Seneca
- **Trg**: some sqn with 1 C-47 Skytrain; 5 CASA 212 Aviocar; 1 DHC-6 Twin Otter
- **Utl**: some sqn with 3 T-35A Pillan; 4 T-35B Pillan; 6 Neiva T-25 Universal
- **Hel**: some sqn with 3 HB-350 Esquito; 7 UH-1H Iroquois

#### Equipment by Type

- **AIRCRAFT**
  - **3 combat capable**: COIN: 3 EMB-312 Tucano
  - **TPT**: 20: 1 B-707; 1 Beech 55 Baron (army co-op); 1 C-47 Skytrain; 5 CASA 212 Aviocar; 1 Cessna 310 (army co-op); 2 Cessna 402B; 1 DH-6 Twin Otter; 1 PA-32R Saratoga; 1 Beech 33 Debonair; 2 Beech A36 Bonanza; 1 Cessna 210 Centurion; 1 EMB-720D Minuano; 1 EMB-721C Sertanejo; 1 EMB-810C Seneca
  - **UTL**: 6: 1 Cessna 206 (army co-op); 3 Cessna U-206 Stationair; 2 PZL-104 Wilga 80
  - **TRG**: 13: 3 T-35A Pillan; 4 T-35B Pillan; 6 Neiva T-25 Universal

#### HELICOPTERS

- **SPT**: 2 HB-350 Esquito
- **UTL**: 7 UH-1H Iroquois

### Paramilitary 14,800

**Special Police Service 10,800; 4,000 conscript (total 14,800)**
DEPLOYMENT

AFGHANISTAN
UN • UNAMA 1 obs

CÔTE D’IVOIRE
UN • UNOCI 2; 8 obs

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
UN • MONUC 17 obs

HAITI
UN • MINUSTAH 31

LIBERIA
UN • UNMIL 1; 2 obs

NEPAL
UN • UNMIN 6 obs

SUDAN
UN • UNMIS 9 obs

WESTERN SAHARA
UN • MINURSO 5 obs

Peru

<table>
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<th>Peruvian Nuevo Sol NS</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
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<td>GDP</td>
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<td>395bn</td>
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<td>per capita</td>
<td>US$ 4,378</td>
<td>4,674</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>% 9.8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>% 5.8</td>
<td>3.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Def bdgt</td>
<td>NS 4,15bn</td>
<td>4,51bn</td>
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<td></td>
<td>US$ 1.42bn</td>
<td>1.57bn</td>
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US$1 = NIS

Population 29,546,963

Age

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<th></th>
<th>0–14</th>
<th>15–19</th>
<th>20–24</th>
<th>25–29</th>
<th>30–64</th>
<th>65 plus</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Capabilities

ACTIVE 114,000 (Army 74,000 Navy 23,000 Air 17,000) Paramilitary 77,000

RESERVE 188,000 (Army 188,000) Paramilitary 7,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 74,000

FORCES BY ROLE
4 Military Regions

North Region
Cav 1 bde (1st) (4 mech bn, 1 arty gp)
Inf 1 bde (1st reinforced) (1 tk bn, 3 inf bn, 1 arty gp); 2 bde (7th & 32nd) (each: 3 inf bn, 1 arty gp)

Jungle 1 bde (6th) (4 jungle bn, 1 arty gp, 1 engr bn)

Inf

Central Region
Inf 1 bde (1st) (4 mech bn, 1 arty gp); 2 bde (2nd & 31st) (each: 3 mot inf bn, 1 arty gp); 1 bde (8th) (3 mot inf bn, 1 arty gp, 1 AD bn)
SF 1 bde (1st) (4 SF bn, 1 airmob arty gp); 1 bde (3rd) (3 cdo bn, 1 airmob arty gp, 1 AD gp)
Arty 1 gp (regional troops)
Avn 1 bde (1 atk hel / recce hel bn, 1 avn bn, 2 aslt hel / tpt hel bn)
Trg 1 armd bde (18th) (1 armd bn, 2 tk bn, 1 armd inf bn, 1 engr bn, 1 SP fd arty gp)

South Region
Armd 1 bde (3rd) (3 mech inf bn, 1 mot inf bn, 1 arty gp, 1 AD gp, 1 engr bn); 1 bde (3rd) (2 tk bn, 1 armd inf bn, 1 arty gp, 1 AD gp, 1 engr bn)
SF 1 gp (regional troops)
Mtn Inf 1 bde (4th) (1 armd regt, 3 mot inf bn, 1 arty gp); 1 bde (5th) (1 armd regt, 2 mot inf bn, 3 jungle coy, 1 arty gp)
Arty 1 gp (regional troops)
AD 1 gp (regional troops)
Engr 1 bn (regional troops)

Eastern Region
Jungle 1 bde (5th) (1 SF gp, 3 jungle bn, 3 jungle coy, 1 Inf jungle arty gp, 1 AD gp, 1 jungle engr bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 240: 165 T-55; 75†
LT TK 96 AMX-13
RECE 95: 30 BRDM-2; 15 Fiat 6616; 50 M-9A1
APC 299
WP 155mm 12 M-109A2
TOWED 290
105mm 152: 44 M-101; 24 M-2A1; 60 M-56; 24 Model 56 pack howitzer; 122mm; 36 D-30; 130mm 36 M-46; 155mm 66: 36 M-114, 30 Model 50
MRL • 122mm 22 BM-21 Grad
MOR 674+: 81mm/107mm 350; 120mm 300+ Brandt/Expal Model L
SP 107mm 24 M-106A1
AT • MSL • MANPATS 838: 350 AT-3 9K11 Sagger / HJ-73C, 244 Kornet, 244 SPIKE-ER
ARTY 998
SP • 155mm 12 M-109A2
TOWED 290
105mm 152: 44 M-101; 24 M-2A1; 60 M-56; 24 Model 56 pack howitzer; 122mm; 36 D-30; 130mm 36 M-46; 155mm 66: 36 M-114, 30 Model 50
MRL • 122mm 22 BM-21 Grad
MOR 674+: 81mm/107mm 350; 120mm 300+ Brandt/Expal Model L
SP 107mm 24 M-106A1
AT • MSL • MANPATS 838: 350 AT-3 9K11 Sagger / HJ-73C, 244 Kornet, 244 SPIKE-ER
RCL 106mm M-40A1

AIRCRAFT

TPT 9: 2 An-28 Cash; 3 AN-32B Cline; 1 Beech 350 Super King Air; 2 PA-31T Navajo/Cheyenne II; 1 PA-34 Seneca
UTL 8: 3 Cessna U-206 Stationair; 1 Cessna 208 Caravan II; 1 IL-103

HELICOPTERS

SPT 34: 14 Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H; 8 in store; PZL Mi-2 Hoptile 9; Mi-26T 1; 2 in store
UTL 2 A-109K2
TRG 5 Enstrom F-28F
AD
SAM • MANPAD 298+: 70 SA-14 Gremlin; 128 SA-16 Gimlet; 100+ SA-7 Grail
GUNS 165
SP 23mm 35 ZSU-23-4
TOWED 23mm 130: 80 ZU-23-2; 50 ZU-23;

Navy 23,000 (incl 1,000 Coast Guard)
Commands: Pacific, Lake Titicaca, Amazon River

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS

SUBMARINES

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

Commands: Pacific, Lake Titicaca, Amazon River

23,000 (incl 1,000 Coast Guard)
Navy

AD
Trg 1 sqn with 5 T-34C
Liaison
Tpt
MR 2 sqn with 5 Beech 200T Maritime Patrol

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS

AMPHIBIOUS

• 11:

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT

TERREBONNE PARISH (US NAVY BASES)

AOR 1 Mollendo

AOT 2

ARS 1 Guardian Rios

AH 1

AGS 4: 1 Carrasco; 2 (coastal survey vessels); 1 (river survey vessel for the upper Amazon)

TRG • AXS 1

TRV 1

FACILITIES

Located at Callao (Ocean), Puerto Maldonado (River), Iquitos (River), Talara (Ocean), Puno (Lake), Paipa (Ocean), San Lorenzo Island (Ocean)

MISC BOATS/CRAFT

3 craft (for lake patrol)

AMPHIBIOUS • LS • LST 4 Paiva (capacity 395 troops)

(LUS Terribonne Parish)

FORCES BY ROLE

Inf 1 (jungle) bn; 2 (indep) bn; 1 gp
Cdo 1 gp
Marine 1 bde (1 arty gp, 1 spec ops gp, 1 recce bn, 1 (amph veh) amph bn, 2 inf bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

AIRCRAFT

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MP 5 Beech 200T Maritime Patrol
TPT 2 An-32B Cline
ELINT 1 F-27 Friendship
TRG 5 Enstrom F28F

HELICOPTERS

ASW 3 SH-3D Sea King
SPT 4 Mi-8 Hip
UTL 8: 3 AB-212 (Bell 212); 5 Bell 206B Jet Ranger II
TRG 5 Enstrom F28F

MSL • ASM AM-39 Exocet

FORCES BY ROLE

Inf 1 (jungle) bn; 2 (indep) bn; 1 gp
Cdo 1 gp
Marine 1 bde (1 arty gp, 1 spec ops gp, 1 recce bn, 1 (amph veh) amph bn, 2 inf bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

APC (W) 35+: 20 BMR-600; V-100 Commando; 15 V-200 Chaimite

ARTY 18+

Towed 122mm D-30
MOR 18+: 81mm; 120mm c18
RCL 84mm Carl Gustav; 106mm M-40A1

AD • GUNS 20mm SP (twin)

FORCES BY ROLE

Air Force divided into five regions – North, Lima, South, Central and Amazon.

Ftr 1 sqn with MiG-29C Fulcrum; MiG-29SE Fulcrum; MiG-29UB Fulcrum


RECECE 1 (photo-survey) unit with Learjet 36A; C-26B

Tpt 3 gp; 7 sqn with An-32 Cline; B-737; DC-8-62F; DHC-6 Twin Otter; FH-227; L-100-20; PC-6 Turbo-Porter; Y-12(II); 1 (Presidential) fit with F-28 Fellowship, Falcon 20F

Tkr KC-707-323C

Liaison 1 sqn with PA-31T Nacojo/Chayenne II; UH-1D Iroquois

Atk Hel/Aslt Hel

Hip II;

Spt Hel

3 sqn with Mi-17 Hip H; BO-105C; Bell 206 Jet Ranger; AB-212 (Bell 212); Bell 412 Twin Huey; Schweizer 300C

Trg

drug interdiction sqn with Embraer Tucano;

MB-339A; T-41A/T-41D Mescalero; Z-242

AD

6 bn with SA-3 Goa

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

70 combat capable

FTR 18: 15 MiG-29C Fulcrum; 3 MiG-29SE Fulcrum

FORCES BY ROLE

Naval Aviation e800

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

HELI.CO.PETERS
ATK 16 Mi-24 Hind/Mi-25 Hind D
SPT 23: 10 Mi-17TM Hip H; 5 MI-8; 13 Mi-17 (MI-8MT) Hip H
UTL 33: 14 AB-212 (Bell 212); 10 Bo-105C; 8 Bell 206 JetRanger; 1 Bell 412 Twin Huey TRG 6 Schweizer 300C
AD
SAM 100+: SA-3 Goa; 100+ Javelin
MSL
ASM AS-30
AAM AA-2 Atoll; AA-8 Aphid; AA-10 Alamo; AA-12 Adder; R-550 Magic

Paramilitary • National Police 77,000 (100,000 reported)
APC (W) 100 MOWAG Roland

General Police 43,000

Security Police 21,000

Technical Police 13,000

Coast Guard 1,000
Personnel included as part of Navy

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 21
PCC 5 Rio Nepena
PCI 16: 3 Dauntless less than 100 tonnes; 13 various

AIRCRAFT
TPT 2 F-27 Friendship

Rondas Campesinas £7,000 gp
Peasant self-defence force. Perhaps 7,000 rondas ‘gp’, up to pl strength, some with small arms. Deployed mainly in emergency zone.

SELECTED NON-STATE GROUPS
Sendero Luminoso Est strength: 500 Major equipments include: mines and IEDs, SALW

DEPLOYMENT
CÔTE D’IVOIRE
UN • UNOCI 3 obs

CYPRUS
UN • UNFICYP 2

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
UN • MONUC 7 obs

HAITI
UN • MINUSTAH 207; 1 inf coy

LIBERIA
UN • UNMIL 2; 2 obs

SUDAN
UN • UNMIS 13 obs

Suriname SUR

Suriname Dollar gld 2008 2009 2010
GDP gld 6.39tr
US$ 2.3bn
per capita US$ 4,906
Growth % 6.0 1.5
Inflation % 14.6 7.5
Def bdgt gld 85bn 107bn 134bn
US$ 31m 39m
US$1=gld 2,740 2,740

Population 481,267

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 15% 5% 5% 4% 19% 3%
Female 14% 5% 4% 4% 19% 3%

Capabilities

ACTIVE 1,840 (Army 1,400 Navy 240 Air 200)
(All services form part of the army)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 1,400

FORCES BY ROLE
Mech Cav 1 sqn
Inf 1 bn (4 inf coy)
MP 1 bn ( coy)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
RE.7CE 6 EE-9 Cascavel
APC (W) 15 EE-11 Urutu
MOR 81mm 6
RCL 106mm: M-40A1

Navy £240

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 8
PCI 3 Rodman† less than 100 tonnes
PBR 5

FACILITIES
Base Located at Paramaribo

Air Force £200

FORCES BY ROLE
MP 2 CASA 212-400 Arviocar*
Trg/Tpt 1 sqn with 1 BN-2 Defender*; 1 PC-7 Turbo Trainer*
Liaison 1 Cessna U-206 Stationair; 1 Cessna 182
Latin America and the Caribbean

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**AIRCRAFT**
- 4 combat capable
  - MP 2 CASA 212-400 Aviocar*
- TPT 1 BN-2 Defender*
- UTL 1 Cessna U-206 Stationair; 1 Cessna 182
- TRG 1 PC-7 Turbo Trainer*

**Trinidad and Tobago TTO**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trinidad and Tobago Dollar TTS</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>TT$ 152bn</td>
<td>174bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>US$ 24.2bn</td>
<td>27.6bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>% 2.3</td>
<td>-0.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>% 12.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Def bdgt</td>
<td>TT$ £900m</td>
<td>£1.0bn</td>
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<td>US$ £143m</td>
<td>£158m</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>1,229,953</td>
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</table>

**Capabilities**

**ACTIVE 4,063 (Army 3,000 Coast Guard 1,063)**
(All services form the Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force)

**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**

**Army** £3,000

**FORCES BY ROLE**
- Inf 4 bn
- SF 1 unit
- Spt 1 bn

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**
- MOR 6: 81mm L16A1
- AT
  - RCL 84mm: 24 Carl Gustav
  - RL 82mm: 13 B-300

**Coast Guard** 1063

**FORCES BY ROLE**
- Marine 1 HQ located at Staubles Bay

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**
- PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 25
  - PCO 1 Nelson (UK Island)
  - PFC 2 Barracuda (SWE Karlskrona 40m) non-operational
  - PCI 11: 4 Plymouth less than 100 tonnes; 4 Point less than 100 tonnes; 2 Wasp less than 100 tonnes; 1 (Austal-30M) (additional 5 vessels on order)
- MISC BOATS/CRAFT 11: 1 Aux Vessels; 10 boats

**FACILITIES**

Bases Located at Staubles Bay, Hart’s Cut, Point Fortin, Tobago, Galeota

**Air Wing 50**

**AIRCRAFT**
- TPT 5: 2 C-26 Metro; 1 Cessna 310; 2 PA-31 Navajo
- ANTI-CRIME UNIT 4: 1 Sikorsky S-76 Spirit; 1 AS-355F Eureculi 2; 1 Aeros-40B SkyDrone; 1 Westinghouse Skyship 600

**National Helicopter Services Ltd 7:** 4 Bo-105 (1 dedicated to support police); 3 S-76

**Uruguay URY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uruguayan Peso pU</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>pU 674bn</td>
<td>722bn</td>
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<td>per capita</td>
<td>US$ 32.2bn</td>
<td>34.9bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>% 8.9</td>
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<td>Inflation</td>
<td>% 7.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Def bdgt</td>
<td>pU 5.44bn</td>
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<td>US$ 260m</td>
<td>373m</td>
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<td>US$1=pU</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>20.7</td>
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</table>

**Population** 3,494,382

**Capabilities**

**ACTIVE 24,621 (Army 16,234 Navy 5,403 Air 2,984)**

**Paramilitary 920**

**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**

**Army** 16,234

Uruguayan units are sub-standard size, mostly around 30%. Div are at most bde size, while bn are of reinforced coy strength. Regts are also coy size, some bn size, with the largest formation being the Armd Cav Regt ‘2 Regimento Tte. Gral Pablo Galarza de Caballeria Blindado No2’ with 21 M-41A1UR and 16 M-113 A1. Each tank regt (sqn size) has only 7 TI-67, while 5 of the 6 Mech Cav Regts have only 6 M-64/-93 on strength.

**FORCES BY ROLE**
- 4 Military Regions/div HQ
  - Armd 2 (Nos 5, 8) cav bdo regt
  - Armd Inf 1 (No2) armd cav regt
  - Mech Inf 5 (Nos 4,6,7,10) cav mech regt; 8 mech inf
  - Mot Inf 1 bn
  - Inf 5 Inf bn
  - Para 1 bn
The Military Balance 2010

96

SF 1 trg centre
Arty 1 Strategic Reserve regt; 5 Field Arty gp
Engr 1 (1st) bde (2 engr bn)
Cbt engr 4 bn
AD 1 gp

Equipment by Type
MBT 15 TI-67
LT TK 38: 16 M-24 Chaffee; 22 M-41A1UR
RECE 110: 15 EE-9 Cascavel; 48 GAZ-39371 Vodnik; 47 OT-93;
AIFV 18 BMP-1
APC 133:
   APC (T) 29: 24 M-113A1UR; 3 M-93 (MT-LB); 2 PTS
   APC (W) 94: 54 Condor; 40 MOWAG Piranha
ARTY 185
   SP 122mm 6 2S1 Carnation
   TOWED 44:
      105mm 36: 28 M-101A1; 8 M-102; 155mm 8 M-114A1
   MOR 135:
      81mm 91: 35 M1, 56 LN; 120mm 44 SL
AT
   MSL • MANPATS 15 Milan
   RCL 69: 106mm 69 M-40A1
UAV • TACTICAL 1 Charrua
AD • GUNS • TOWED 14: 20mm 14: 6 M-167 Vulcan;
   8TCM-20 (w/ Elta M-2016 radar)

Navy

Navy 5,403 (incl 1,800 Prefectura Naval Coast Guard)

Equipment by Type
FRIGATES 2:
   2 Uruguay (PRT Joao Belo) with 2 triple 550mm ASTT (6 eff.) each with L3 HWT, 2 single, 2 100mm gun
PCC 2 (FRA Vigilante 42m)
   PCI 3: 2 Colonia less than 100 tonnes (US Cape); 1 Paysandu less than 100 tonnes
   PBR 20: 4 UPF-Class; 16 Vigilante 27’

Mine Warfare • Mine Countermeasures
MSC 3 Temerario (Kondor II)
AMPHIBIOUS 4: 2 LCV; 2 LCM
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 7:
   ARS 1 Vanguardia
   AR 1 Artigas (GER, Freiburg, general spt ship) with HB-355 med hel
   AG 1 Maldonado
   AGHS 2: 1 Heligoland; 1 Triestre
   ABU 1 Sirius
   TRG • AXS 1

Facilities
Bases Located at Montevideo (main base), Fray Bentos, Rio Negro (river)
Naval airbases Located at La Paloma, Laguna del Sauce

Naval Aviation 211

Forces by Role
ASW flt with 1 Beech 200T Maritime Patrol*; 2 BAe Jetstream MK2
Utl / SAR 1 sqn with 1 Wessex MK60/HC2; 6 Bo-105 M; 1 Esquilo AS 350 B2
Trg/Liaison flt with 2 T-34C Turbo Mentor

Equipment by Type
AIRCRAFT 5 combat capable
   ASW / MP 3: 2 BAe Jetstream MK2; 1 Beech 200T Maritime Patrol*
   TRG 2 T-34C Turbo Mentor

Helicopters
   UTL 8: 1 Wessex HC2/MK60; 6 Bo-105 M; 1 Esquilo AS 350 B2

Naval Infantry 450
Marine 1 bn (under strength)

Coast Guard 1,800

Prefectura Naval (PNN) is part of the Navy

Patrol and Coastal Combatants 14 PCC 2
MISC BOATS/CRAFT 12: 9 Type-44; 3 Type-PS

Air Force 2,984
Flying hours 120 hrs/year

Forces by Role
FGA 1 sqn with A-37B Dragonfly, 1 sqn with IA-58B Pucará
Tpt 1 sqn with C-130B Hércules; EMB–110C Bandeirante; EMB–120 Brasilia; CASA C-212 Acriocar
Liaison sqn Cessna 206H; T- 41D; L-21 Piper
Survey 1 flt with EMB–110 Bandeirante
Trg some sqn with PC- 7U Turbo Trainer; SF–260 EU; UB 58 Baron
Hel 1 sqn with AS–365 Dauphin; Bell 212; UH–1H Iroquois

Equipment by Type
FGA 16: 11 A–37B Dragonfly; 5 IA–58 B Pucará
TPT 8: 2 C–130B Hércules; 3 CASA C–212 Acriocar; 2 EMB–110C Bandeirante; 1 EMB-120 Brasilia
SURVEY 1 EMB–110 Bandeirante
LIAISON 16: 4 T–41D; 11 Cessna 206H; 1 L-21 Piper
TRG 19: 5 PC-7U Turbo Trainer; 12 SF–260 EU; 2 UB-58 Baron
HELICOPTERS • UTL 11: 1 AS–365 Dauphin; 4 Bell 212; 6 UH–1H Iroquois

Paramilitary 920

Guardia de Coraceros 368 (under Interior Ministry)

Guardia de Granaderos 450
DEPLOYMENT

AFGHANISTAN
UN • UNAMA 1 obs

CÔTE D’IVOIRE
UN • UNOCI 2 obs

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
UN • MONUC 1,324; 47 obs; 1 inf bn; 1 engr coy; 3 mne coy; 1 air spt unit

EGYPT
MFO 58; 1 engr/tpt unit

HAITI
UN • MINUSTAH 1,146; 2 inf bn; 1 avn unit

INDIA/PAKISTAN
UN • UNMOGIP 2 obs

NEPAL
UN • UNMIN 3 obs

WESTERN SAHARA
UN • MINURSO 3 obs

Venezuelan Bolivar

<table>
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<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>GDP</td>
<td>Bs</td>
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<td>759bn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>US$</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Bs</td>
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<tr>
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Population 26,814,843

Age

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<th>Age</th>
<th>0–14</th>
<th>15–19</th>
<th>20–24</th>
<th>25–29</th>
<th>30–64</th>
<th>65 plus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Capabilities

ACTIVE 115,000 (Army 63,000 Navy 17,500 Air 11,500 National Guard 23,000)

Terms of service 30 months selective, varies by region for all services

RESERVE 8,000 (Army 8,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 63,000

FORCES BY ROLE

Armd 1 div (4th) (1 armd bde, 1 Lt armd bde, 1 mot cav bde, 1 AD bty)

Inf 1 div (1st) (1 armd unit, 1 SF unit, 2 inf bde, 1 arty unit, 1 AAA bty, 1 spt unit); 1 div (2nd) (2 inf bde, 2 ranger bde (each: 2 ranger bn), 1 AD Bty, 1 special dev and security bde); 1 div (3rd) (1 inf bde, 1 ranger bde (2 ranger bn), 1 comms regt, 1 MP bde)

Lt Inf 1 div (5th) (2 jungle inf bde each (3 jungle inf bn, 1 hy mor bty), 1 engr bn, 1 cav sqn)

AD 1 bty with 8 Tor M1 (18 more to be delivered)

AB 1 para bde

Cbt Engr 1 corps (3 regt)

Avn 1 comd (1 ac bn, 1 armd hel bn, 1 recce bn)

Logistics 1 Log Comd (2 regt)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 81 AMX-30V

LT TK 109: 31 AMX-13; 78 Scorpion 90

RECCCE 431: 42 Dragoon 300 LFV2; 79 V-100/-150; 310 UR-53ARSO Tiana

APC 91

APC (T) 45: 25 AMX-VCI; 12 VCI-TB; 8 VACI-TB

APC (W) 46: 36 Dragoon 300; 10 TPz-1 Fuchs

ARTY 370

SP 155mm 12 (AMX) Mk F3

TOWED 92: 105mm 80: 40 M-101; 40 Model 56 pack howitzer; 155mm 12 M-114

MRL 160mm 20 LAR SP (LAR-160)

MOR 246+: 160mm 21 Dragoon 300; 40 Model 56 pack howitzer; 81mm 34; 120mm 9 300mm 12 212mm 60 Brimstone

AT

MSL • MANPATS 24 IMI MAPATS

RCL 106mm 175 M-40A1

RL 84mm AT-4

GUNS 76mm 75 M-18 Hellcat

AD

SAM 8 10 Tor M1

MANPAD RBS-70; Mistral

GUNS

SP 40mm 6+ AMX-13 Rafaga

TOWED 40mm M-1; L70

AIRCRAFT

TPT 17: 4 IAI-102/201/202 Arava; 1 Beech C90 King Air; 12 M28 Skytruck

UTL 8: 2 Cessna 206; 2 Cessna 207 Stationair; 1 Cessna 172; 3 Cessna 182 Skylane

TRG 1 C-90 King Air

HELICOPTERS

ATK 10 Mi-35M2

SPT 37: 18 Mi-17-1V; 2 AS-61D; 10 Bell 412EP; 2 Bell 412SP; 4 UH-1H in store; 1 Bell 205A-1 in store

TPT 3 Mi-26T2

UTL 4: 3 Bell 206B Jet Ranger, 1 Bell 206L-3 Longranger II

RADAR • LAND RASIT (veh, arty)

MSL • AS-11 Kiler
Reserve Organisations

Reserves 8,000 reservists
- Armd 1 bn
- Inf 4 bn
- Ranger 1 bn
- Arty 1 bn
- Engr 2 regt

Navy €14,300; €3,200 conscript (total 17,500)
Naval Commands: Fleet, Marines, Naval Aviation, Coast Guard, Fluvial (River Forces)

FORCES BY ROLE
Navy: 1 HQ (HQ Arauca River) located at El Amparo; 1 HQ (HQ Fluvial Forces) located at Ciudad Bolivar; 1 HQ located at Caracas

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
- SUBMARINES • TACTICAL • SSK 2:
  2 Sabalo (GER T-209/1300) each with 8 single 533mm TT with 14 SST-4 HWT

- PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES
  FFG 6 Mariscal Sucre (ITA mod Lupo) each with 8 single with Mk 2 Otomat SSM, 1 Albatros Octuple with 8 Aspide SAM, 2 triple ASTT (6 eff.) with A244 LWT, 1 127mm gun, 1 AB-212 (Bell 212) utl hels,

- PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 8:
  PSOH 2 Guacamacuti each with 1 76 mm gun, 1 AB-212 hel (2 additional vessels in build); 1 Guaiacipirao each with 1 76mm gun , 1 AB-212 hel (expected ISD 2010 additional 3 vessels in build)
  PFM 3 Federación (UK Vosper 57m) each with 2 single each with Mk 2 Otomat SSM
  PCO 3 Constitucion (UK Vosper 37m) each with 1 76mm gun

- AMPHIBIOUS 8
  LST 4 Capana (capacity 12 tanks; 200 troops) (FSU Alligator)
  CRAFT 4: 1 LCM-8; 2 Margarita LCU (river comd); 1 LCVP

- LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 6
  AORH 1
  AGOR 1 Punta Brava
  AGHS 2
  ATF 1
  TRG • AXS 1

- FACILITIES
  Bases Located at Puerto Caballo (SS, FF, amph and service sqn), Caracas, Punto Fijo (patrol sqn)
  Minor Bases Located at Maracaibo (Coast Guard), Ciudad Bolivar, El Amparo, La Guaira (Coast Guard)
  Naval airbases Located at Turiamo, Puerto Hierro, La Orchila

Naval Aviation 500

FORCES BY ROLE
- ASW 1 sqn with 7 AB-212 (Bell 212)
- MP flt with 3 CASA 212-200 MPA

Spt Sqn with 4 Bell 412EP Twin Huey; 6 Mi-17V-5 Hip
Tpt 1 sqn with 1 Beech 200 Super King Air; 4 CASA 212 Aviocar; 1 Rockwell Turbo Commander 980C
Trg 1 sqn with 2 Cessna 310Q; 2 Cessna 402;
  1 Cessna 210 Centurion, 1 Bell 206B Jet Ranger II; 1 Bell TH-57A Sea Ranger

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
- AIRCRAFT 10 combat capable
  MP 3 CASA 212-200 MPA*
  TPT 11: 1 Beech 200 Super King Air; 1 Beech C90 King Air; 4 CASA 212 Aviocar; 2 Cessna 310Q; 2 Cessna 402;
  1 Rockwell Turbo Commander 980C
  UTL 1 Cessna 210 Centurion

- HELICOPTERS
  ASW 7 AB-212 ASW (Bell 212)*
  UTL 11: 1 Bell 206B Jet Ranger II (trg); 4 Bell 412EP Twin Huey; Bell TH-57A Sea Ranger; 6 Mi-17V-5 Hip

Marines €7,000

FORCES BY ROLE
HQ 1 div HQ
Amph 1 (amph veh) bn
Inf 2 (river) bn; 6 bn
Arty 1 bn (1 AD bn, 3 fd arty bty)
Marine 1 (river) bde; 2 (landing) bde
Engr 1 BCT; 4 bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
- APC (W) 32 EE-11 Lirutu
- AAV 11 LVTP-7 (to be mod to -7A1)
- ARTY • TOWED 105mm 18 M-56
  MOR 120mm 12 Brandt
- AD • GUNS • SP 40mm 6 M-42
- AD • SAM RBS-70
- AT•AT-4 Skip
  RCL 84mm M3 Carl Gustav; 106mm M-40A1

Coast Guard 1,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
- PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS •
- CORVETTES • FS 2:
  2 Almirante Clemente each with 2 triple ASTT (6 eff.), 2 76mm gun

- PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 43
  PCI 20: 12 Gavion less than 100 tonnes; 4 Petrel (USCG Point class); 2 Manaura; 2 Guaicacuro
  PCR 23: 3 Terepaima (Cougar); 7 Polaris I; 2 Protector; 6 Courage; 5 Interceptor

- LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 2 Los Tanques (salvage ship)

- FACILITIES
  Minor Base 1 (operates under Naval Comd and Control, but organisationally separate) located at La Guaira

Air Force 11,500

Flying hours 155 hrs/year
FORCES BY ROLE

Ftr/FGA 2 gp with Su-30MKV; 1 gp with CF-5; 2 gp with F-16A/B Fighting Falcon

COIN 1 gp with OV-10A/E Bronco*; AT-27*

ECM 1 sqn with Falcon 20DC; C-26B

Tpt 3 gp and Presidential flt with A-319CJ, B-737; Gulfstream III/Gulfstream IV; Learjet 24D; B-707; C-130H Hercules; G-222; HS-748

Liaison Beech 200 Super King Air; Beech 65 Queen Air; Beech 80 Queen Air; Ce-182/206/208; Shorts 360; Cessna 500 Citation I; CE-550 Citation II; Cessna 182 Skylane

Hel sqns with AS-332B Super Puma; AS-532 Cougar, UH-1B/H/N; Bell 212/412

Trg 1 gp with 15 EMB-312 Tucano*; 12 SF-260EV;

AD 1 bty Tor-M1 (3 bty planned); Barak

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 81 combat capable

FTR/FGA 55: 24 Su-30MKV; 7 VF-5, 3 NF-5B; 17 F-16A Fighting Falcon; 4 F-16B Fighting Falcon

LIFT: 18 K-8 being delivered 2010

COIN 8 OV-10A/E Bronco*

EW 4: 2 Falcon 20DC; 2 C-26B,

TPT 53: 1 A-319CJ; 2 B-707; 1 B-737; 5 Beech 200 Super King Air; 2 Beech 65 Queen Air; 5 Beech 80 Queen Air; 6 C-130H Hercules; 10 Ce-182N Skylane; 6 Ce-206 Stationair; 4 Ce-208B Caravan; 1 Ce-500 Citation I; 3 CE-550 Citation II; 1 Cessna 551; 1 G-222; 1 Learjet 24D; 2 Shorts 360 Sherpa; 1 SD-330; 1 Falcon 50 (VIP)

TRG 30: 18 EMB-312 Tucano*; 12 SF-260E

HELICOPTERS

CSAR 2 AS-532 Cougar

TPT 26: 8 Mi-17VS; 2 Mi-172 (VIP); 6 AS-332B Super Puma; 10 AS-532 Cougar (incl 2 VIP)

UTL 14 3 UH-1B, 9 UH-1H, 2 Bell 412SP

AD

SAM 14+: 4 Tor-M1 (further 8 on order); 10+ Barak

MANPAD 200 Igla-S; ADAMS; Mistral

GUNS

TOWED 228+: 20mm: 114 TCM-20; 35mm: 40mm 114 L/70

RADARS • LAND Flycatcher

MSL ASM AM-39 Exocet; KH-29T (AS-14 Karen); Kh-31 A/P (AS-17 Krypton); KH-59M (AS-18 Kent)

AAM AIM-9L Sidewinder; AIM-9P Sidewinder; R73E (AA-11 Archer); R-77 (AA-12 Adder); Python 4; R530

National Guard (Fuerzas Armadas de Cooperacion) 23,000

(Internal sy, customs) 8 regional comd

APC (W) 44: 24 Fiat 6614; 20 UR-416

MOR 50 81mm

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • MISC

BOATS/CRAFT 52 boats/craft

AIRCRAFT

TPT 13: 1 Beech 200C Super King Air; 1 Beech 55 Baron; 2 Beech 80 Queen Air; 1 Beech 90 King Air; 2 Cessna 185; 4 IAI-201 Arava; 2 Cessna 402C

UTL/TRG 22: 5 Cessna U-206 Stationair; 11 M-28 Skytruck; 3 Cessna 152 Aerobat; 1 PZL 106 Kruk; 2 PLZ M-26 Isquierka

HELICOPTERS • UTL 48+: 4 A-109; 1 AB-212 (Bell 212); 12 Bell 206B/L Jet Ranger; 6 Mi-17; 10 Bell 412; AS-350B; 9 AS-355F Ecureuil; 1 Enstrom F-28C; 5 F-280C
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Contract Value</th>
<th>Supplier Country</th>
<th>Prime Contractor</th>
<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Date</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Argentina (ARG)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPV 80</td>
<td>OPV</td>
<td>Up to 5</td>
<td>US$125m</td>
<td>Dom / GER</td>
<td>Astillero Rio Santiago</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Based on Fassmer OPV 80 design. Patrulleros de Alta Mar (PAM) programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brazil (BRZ)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leopard 1A5</td>
<td>MBT</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>€8m</td>
<td>GER</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Ex-GER. 220 tk, plus 20 for spares and 30 in trg or engr role. First delivered October 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piranha III-C</td>
<td>APC</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>CHE</td>
<td>Mowag</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>For marines. Ambulance, APC and CP versions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_</td>
<td>SSK</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>DCNS</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>To be built by Itaguaí Construções Navais (JV between DCNS and Odebrecht)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_</td>
<td>SSN</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>DCNS</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td>Contract covers work on the non-nuclear segments of the submarine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAPA 500 (Vigilante 400 CL 54)</td>
<td>PCO</td>
<td>up to 27</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>FRA/ Dom</td>
<td>INACE/ CMN/ 2nd batch: EISA</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Delivery in progress. Call for tender for 3rd batch due in early 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-3A Orion</td>
<td>MPA</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>US$401m</td>
<td>ESP</td>
<td>EADS CASA</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>Upgrade to P-3AM. Option on a 9th ac. First ac upgraded by Apr 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC725 Super Cougar</td>
<td>Tpt Hel</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>US$2bn</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>EADS Brazil</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>To be manufactured in BRZ by Helibras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KC-390</td>
<td>Tkr/tpt</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>US$3bn</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Embraer</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>To replace C-130. Each ac due to have capacity to carry up to 80-tps, total load of 90 tonnes. ISD due 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chile (CHL)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satellite</td>
<td>Sat</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>US$72m</td>
<td>FRA/GER</td>
<td>EADS</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Role incl border surv and military uses. Financed by military</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piloto Pardo</td>
<td>OPV</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>Dom/GER</td>
<td>ASMAR</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>First in service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-16</td>
<td>FGA</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>US$270m</td>
<td>NLD</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Ex-NLD stock. To replace Northrop F-5E Tiger II (Tigre III)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-295</td>
<td>MPA</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>US$120m</td>
<td>ESP</td>
<td>EADS CASA</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>For navy. Cost incl ASM and torp. Option for a further 5 MPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMB-314 Super Tucano</td>
<td>Trg ac</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>US$120m</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Embraer</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>First due to be delivered end-2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell 412</td>
<td>Hel</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Bell</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>4 rotor blade version. Delivery status unclear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Colombia (COL)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPV 80</td>
<td>OPV</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Cotecmar shipyard</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>Based on Fassmer design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAF-P</td>
<td>PCR</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Cotecmar shipyard</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>Alexander Pérez (ARC 614) and Cristian Reyes Holguin (ARC 615)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAF-L</td>
<td>PCR</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Cotecmar shipyard</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>In development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kfir C10</td>
<td>FGA</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>ISR</td>
<td>IAI</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Ex ISR stock, upgraded from C7 to C10 by IAI. First delivery mid-2009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 12 *Selected arms procurements and deliveries, Latin America and the Caribbean*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Contract Value</th>
<th>Supplier Country</th>
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<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EMB-314 Super Tucano</td>
<td>Trg/light atk ac</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>US$110m-130m</td>
<td>BRZ</td>
<td>Embraer</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
<td>Delivery status unclear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>767-200ER</td>
<td>MRTT</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>US$50-65m</td>
<td>ISR</td>
<td>IAI</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>To be converted by IAI for VIP and tkr purposes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UH-1N</td>
<td>Hel</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>US</td>
<td></td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Refurbished ex-US stock</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dominican Republic (DOM)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Contract Value</th>
<th>Supplier Country</th>
<th>Prime Contractor</th>
<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EMB-314 Super Tucano</td>
<td>Light atk ac</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>US$94m</td>
<td>BRZ</td>
<td>Embraer</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Incl trg, spares and log spt for five years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ecuador (ECU)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Contract Value</th>
<th>Supplier Country</th>
<th>Prime Contractor</th>
<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leopard 1V</td>
<td>MBT</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>CHL</td>
<td></td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Ex-CHL stock. To replace 90 AMX-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shyri (Type 209/1300)</td>
<td>SSK SLEP</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>US$120m</td>
<td>CHL</td>
<td>ASMAR/DCNS</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>SLEP. To extend service life by 20 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Super Tucano</td>
<td>FGA</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td>BRZ</td>
<td>Embraer</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td>For air force. Deliveries ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XAC MA-60</td>
<td>Tpt ac</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>US$60m</td>
<td>PRC</td>
<td>CATIC</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td>For air force. To replace BAE 748-SRS-2A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhruv multirole advanced light helicopter</td>
<td>Hel</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>US$50.7m</td>
<td>IND</td>
<td>HAL</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>For air force. Final delivery June 2009. One in VIP config</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heron, Searcher</td>
<td>UAV</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>US$23m</td>
<td>ISR</td>
<td>IAI</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2 Heron, 4 Searcher, plus radar, control stations, spares and trg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mexico (MEX)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Contract Value</th>
<th>Supplier Country</th>
<th>Prime Contractor</th>
<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CN-235 Persuader</td>
<td>MPA</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>US</td>
<td></td>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
<td>In connection with the Mérida Initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CN-235 Persuader</td>
<td>MPA</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>EADS CASA</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Option for 2 more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CN-235 Persuader</td>
<td>MPA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>US$60m</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>EADS North America</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S4 Ehecat (S4E)</td>
<td>UAV</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>US$3m</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Hydra Technologies</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td>For navy. Primary anti-narcotics role &amp; secondary SAR role.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC725 Super Cougar</td>
<td>Spt hel</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eurocopter</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td>For tpt and civil sy missions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Peru (PER)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Contract Value</th>
<th>Supplier Country</th>
<th>Prime Contractor</th>
<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Newport-class</td>
<td>LST</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>US</td>
<td></td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ex-US stock. USS Fresno (LST 1182) and USS Racine (LST 1191)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clavero-Class</td>
<td>PCI</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Sima</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
<td>First of class (CF-16) launched Jun 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UH-3H Sea King</td>
<td>Hel</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>US$6m</td>
<td>US</td>
<td></td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ex-US stock. Likely to be for SAR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Trinidad and Tobago (TTO)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Contract Value</th>
<th>Supplier Country</th>
<th>Prime Contractor</th>
<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PSOH</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>GBP150m (US$296m)</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>VT Group</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Two 90m vessels (under construction). Second to be delivered in 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFC</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>TTD390.8m (US$62.4m)</td>
<td>AUS/NZL</td>
<td>Austal</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AW-139</td>
<td>Utl hel</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>US$348m</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Augusta Westland</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td>For Air Guard. Contract incl trg &amp; log spt for five years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Uruguay (URY)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Contract Value</th>
<th>Supplier Country</th>
<th>Prime Contractor</th>
<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Downloaded By: [Canadian Research Knowledge Network] At: 03:28 15 February 2010
### Table 12 Selected arms procurements and deliveries, Latin America and the Caribbean

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Contract Value</th>
<th>Supplier Country</th>
<th>Prime Contractor</th>
<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-D Lanza</td>
<td>Radar</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>US$25m</td>
<td>ESP</td>
<td>Indra</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>3-year contract. One fixed, one portable. Final delivery due end-2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IA 58 Pucará</td>
<td>FGA</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>COL</td>
<td></td>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ex-COL stock. For spares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tor-M1</td>
<td>AD</td>
<td>3 bty</td>
<td>Undisclosed</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Rosoboron-export</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>First bty delivered Dec 2007. Delivery status of others unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project 636 (Imp Kilo)</td>
<td>SSK</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td></td>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vorshavyanka (Original procurement plan of 3 SSK reduced for financial reasons)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JL-8 Nanchang (K-8 Karokorum)</td>
<td>Ftr/trg</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>est US$380</td>
<td>PRC</td>
<td>Hongdu</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>To be used primarily for counter-narcotics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-17V5</td>
<td>Hel</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>See Notes</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Rosoboron-export</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Part of US$484m order with 2 Mi-35M and 2 Mi-26T (delivered). Reports suggest possible order of 20 further Mi-17-V5. Civil or military use is unclear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-72 and T-90</td>
<td>MBT</td>
<td>up to 100</td>
<td>US$500m</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td></td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td>Delivery status unclear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NATO

Towards a new strategic concept

NATO’s 60th anniversary summit in Strasbourg, France, and Kehl, Germany, launched the process to develop the Alliance’s new strategic concept, which is to be approved at a summit in 2010. At the 2009 summit, held on 3–4 April, NATO leaders adopted a ‘Declaration on Alliance Security’ drafted by outgoing Secretary-General Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, which served as the official tasking document. Mindful of member governments’ insistence that the declaration should not pre-empt the new strategic concept itself, the document reassured members that Article V collective-defence commitments were not in competition with non-Article V missions and reaffirmed the need for unity of purpose and a willingness to share operational risks and responsibilities.

To assist the concept-development process, NATO appointed a group of 12 experts chaired by former US Secretary of State Madeleine Albright. Jeroen van der Veer, a former CEO of Royal Dutch Shell, was appointed vice-chair. While the group brings together experienced and qualified individuals, none of its members has direct military experience. The group began work on 4 September 2009 and is expected to consult widely on all aspects of the strategic concept, even though it is not clear what kind of product it will produce nor how any report could affect the deliberations of the allied heads of state and government.

The strategic concept has to codify decisions and practices established through a string of ministerial and summit communiqués since the last concept in 1999, while also fulfilling a public-diplomacy function in explaining the Alliance to electorates in NATO member states and audiences further afield. Most importantly, the strategic concept needs to provide direction for NATO by identifying threats to allied security and specifying how the Alliance should deal with them. As the concept-development process unfolds, it is clear that several fault-lines exist among allies. Some governments insist that a core purpose of the new strategy should be to forge a renewed consensus about NATO’s fundamental role and mission, particularly in light of the Alliance’s enlargement, with the new strategic concept building on the 1999 version. Others take the view that the international environment has changed tremendously since 1999, and suggest that a more revolutionary approach is required.

The August 2008 war between Russia and Georgia sharpened debate about whether NATO was striking the right balance between collective defence and crisis-response operations, such as the mission in Afghanistan. How expeditionary should NATO be? The 2009 Summit Declaration asserted that NATO’s Article V commitment remained its most important task and that the transformation agenda, which was largely designed to increase the usability of forces, would strengthen the ability of allies to conduct both territorial-defence and crisis-response operations outside allied territory. The debate underlined the need for greater clarity about NATO’s core meaning and purpose in the contemporary security context. Admiral Giampaolo Di Paola, chairman of NATO’s Military Committee, recently insisted that the strategic concept, while primarily a political document, had to give clear guidance on the meaning of NATO’s collective-defence obligations in today’s context, including on such issues as what would constitute ‘armed aggression’ against a member state. This is particularly important when one considers that piracy, terrorism, insurgency and cyber attacks play an increasing role in many threat assessments. In part, it will be the responsibility of the group of experts, working with new NATO Secretary-General Anders Fogh Rasmussen, who took over on 1 August 2009, to strike a balance acceptable to all NATO members.

The Strasbourg–Kehl Summit Declaration confirmed that further enlargement of NATO was seen as less urgent than before. Albania and Croatia were welcomed as new members but Macedonia could not be admitted due to an ongoing dispute with Greece about the country’s name. Following the war in Georgia, leaders deferred the issue of membership for Georgia and Ukraine by confirming their readiness in principle to admit the two countries but stipulating that both would have to tackle a significant reform agenda first, and that doing so...
successfully would require political stability. Hence, NATO validated the view that any enlargement should be in the Alliance’s interest and was not an end in itself. Bosnia-Herzegovina’s application to join NATO’s Membership Action Plan on 2 October 2009 highlighted the greater feasibility of further NATO enlargement in the western Balkans.

The 2008 war between Russia and Georgia was also a severe setback for NATO–Russia relations. In response to the conflict, NATO suspended normal cooperation through the NATO–Russia Council (NRC), and Moscow responded by freezing military exchanges. (In 2007, relations had suffered as a result of Russia’s suspension of its participation in the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty. One lesson from the conflict was that cooperation between NATO and Russia – the NRC had, for instance, created a network of meetings and exchanges – had little influence on mutual perceptions and interests. East European allies depicted this as a strategic failure. Nonetheless, in light of the offer of the US administration of President Barack Obama to ‘reset’ US–Russian relations, NATO foreign ministers decided on 5 March 2009 to resume formal NRC meetings. A first meeting at ambassadorial level was held on 27 May, and the atmosphere was reported as constructive. Success in this effort will be determined by progress toward defining a pragmatic agenda for cooperation on such issues as Afghanistan, arms control, terrorism and narcotics trafficking. In this context, Rasmussen suggested that NATO and Russia conduct a joint review of contemporary security challenges so that a conception of common threats could be developed and deepened.

France formally reintegrated into NATO’s military structure at the anniversary summit, reversing President Charles de Gaulle’s 1966 withdrawal. President Nicolas Sarkozy’s decision was based on the realisation that France could only wield influence commensurate with its budgetary, operational and political importance if it had a full seat at the table. Even before the decision was made, a slow process of de facto involvement of French officers in the integrated structures had begun during the 1990s, leading to some 250 French officers serving in various NATO commands by early 2009. Now France needs to fill some 1,250 posts. The two most visible appointments have been those of General Stéphane Abrial to head Allied Command Transformation and General Philippe Stoltz to head NATO’s Joint Forces Command in Lisbon.

Practically speaking, the impact of France’s decision will be moderate. It will have little effect, for example, on France’s force structure or general defence posture, since all important decisions in this regard were set out in the 2008 White Paper (see The Military Balance 2009, p. 104). And France had long been a major contributor to NATO operations before it decided to fully reintegrate into the Alliance’s command structure. But the move was welcomed, not least for its symbolic importance. France’s awkward position in NATO had fostered suspicion that it would seek to weaken the Alliance; Sarkozy’s decision removes a major political irritant.

EUROPEAN UNION

Sweden took over the EU presidency from the Czech Republic on 1 July 2009 and quickly defined an ambitious agenda for the security and defence portfolio. Harmonisation and transparency issues in the European defence market, more flexibility in the use of EU battlegroups, an interoperable civil–military maritime-surveillance capability for the EU maritime domain, and general civil–military capability development for the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) were all singled out as priorities.

EU battlegroups in particular have received much attention. Since 2005, the European Union has had rapid-response battlegroups on standby for operations under the EU flag and, from January 2007 onwards, two have been on call at all times. So far, however, no battlegroup has actually been deployed in an operation, even though EU member states have invested significantly to build their capabilities and in spite of calls for deployments in several instances, such as the 2008 Darfur crisis, which caused security problems in neighbouring Chad and Central African Republic. Stockholm has launched an initiative aimed at fostering conditions that would enable the EU to make use of the tool it has created by seeking greater flexibility in its application. The Swedish proposals have generated much interest among EU members, as well as concerns. Several members do not want to dilute the idea of rapid response as the raison d’être for battlegroups, even though they understand that too dogmatic an interpretation will inevitably block deployment. One possible solution is that states contributing to a specific battlegroup should be allowed to state their willingness to undertake certain types of operations beyond the core concept. This would delegate power to the governments involved.
and would enable them to surpass the lowest common denominator of involvement if desired.

Spain, due to take over the EU presidency for six months on 1 January 2010, indicated that it would attempt to make ESDP a priority as well, though with a different emphasis. Given that in 2010 the time-frames for both the EU’s civilian and military headline goals come to an end, it was expected that Spain might seek to lead discussion on follow-on planning. Furthermore, it was reported that Spain would try to establish a defence ministers’ formation of the EU Council of Ministers. Hitherto, defence ministers have only met in informal meetings, with defence matters being addressed in the General Affairs and External Relations Council run by foreign ministers.

**Domestic debates and operational demands**

Afghanistan remained a thorny operational challenge for NATO in 2009, with security and stability in the country still lacking. Operations continued to be hampered by an inability to hold territory and by the absence of a truly common and comprehensive approach among allies and the international community at large (see Afghanistan, p. 343). Elusive success means that a number of problems are resurfacing which threaten to undermine NATO’s political and

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**Table 13 EU Battlegroups**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Semester*</th>
<th>Lead nation</th>
<th>Contributing nations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>France, Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Finland, Germany, Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Estonia, Finland, Ireland, Norway, Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>Austria, Finland, Germany, Lithuania, Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Vacant</td>
<td>Vacant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>France, Germany, Poland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*1 = January–June; 2 = July–December
military cohesion. Questions about burden-sharing are increasing once more as the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) becomes visibly Americanised. The increase in US troops during 2009 has found no European equivalent. As of 1 October 2009, ISAF had a total strength of over 67,000, including around 32,000 American troops, a number that was set to rise even higher. Persistent caveats, interoperability problems and capability shortfalls suggested that not all allies were willing or able to make the same kind of contribution in qualitative terms. Rasmussen repeated an oft-heard mantra when he said in October that ‘the Alliance is about sharing security, but that doesn’t just mean sharing the benefits. It also means sharing the costs and the risks.’

A general problem for NATO is that the absence of clearly identifiable progress in Afghanistan, and rising casualty figures among allied forces, have begun to undermine the domestic sustainability of the deployment. For example, the Dutch parliament voted in early October 2009 that the country’s military commitment should end in 2010. While this decision is not binding for the Dutch government, it is difficult to see how it could be ignored.

Even countries like the United Kingdom, where overseas deployments have traditionally been relatively uncontroversial, were not spared an intensifying, and some might say ‘overdue’, defence debate. By early 2010, the UK may have increased its deployment to Helmand province to some 9,500 troops. An increase of 700, first announced as temporary because of the Afghan elections in August 2009, was later made permanent, and plans for a further boost of 500 were mooted in autumn 2009, though certain conditions were laid down for this deployment. Furthermore, a battlegroup previously based in Kabul was due to be committed to Helmand. The issues of troop deployments and equipment remained high on the political agenda throughout the year. As the UK moved into an election year, debate over the country’s overall defence priorities grew, especially as the strain on government finances grew more apparent. Some questioned whether the UK would have to downscale its global ambitions in light of the available resources for defence. While there was cross-party consensus that security challenges and risks to the UK would not diminish in the foreseeable future, no major political party foresaw a budget increase for defence, and all hinted at necessary, though unspecified, cuts. British ambitions and capabilities have reached a point of divergence, and whichever party wins the election, the government is likely to commission a defence review in which the overall level of ambition is reassessed and substantive decisions taken regarding procurement programmes and processes. As of late 2009, the process was under way for the generation of a Green Paper that will inform a later defence review. Given that the last paper was produced in 1998, some have also argued that this review process should be placed on a more regular footing, with Bernard Gray’s report arguing that reviews should take place ‘in the first session of a new parliament’ (see Defence Economics, p. 109).

General elections on 27 September 2009 in Germany saw the formation of a centre-right governing coalition led by incumbent Chancellor Angela Merkel. With the Social Democrats (SPD) losing support to a degree unprecedented in post-war Germany, Merkel was able to end the grand-coalition arrangement and join forces with her preferred partner, the Free Democrats (FDP), under the leadership of Guido Westerwelle. The change of government is unlikely to have a major impact on Germany’s operational commitments, and the extension of the country’s Afghanistan mandate in December 2009 was expected to be approved with a significant majority in parliament. However, the structural underfunding of the German defence budget and the lack of financial room for manoeuvre made it likely that the new government would conduct a review of the armed forces’ structure in 2010 to align it with resources and procurement priorities.

A significant increase in piracy off the Horn of Africa prompted increasing involvement of European navies in an effort to combat this phenomenon through both the EU and NATO. In March 2009 NATO launched Operation Allied Protector, a maritime mission to counter piracy and armed robbery off the Horn of Africa, involving vessels from NATO’s Standing Maritime Group 1, which in turn was replaced by Operation Ocean Shield in August 2009.

The EU began its anti-piracy activities on 19 September 2008 when it set up a military coordination cell, EUNAVCO, in the secretariat of the EU Council to organise a response to incidents of piracy and to protect maritime trade. EUNAVCO was to mobilise EU member states and organise escort slots. Its duties were taken over by Operation Atalanta, the first EU naval operation, which was launched in December 2008. In June 2009 the EU Council extended Atalanta’s mandate by another year to December 2010. Personnel
in *Atalanta* can arrest, detain and transfer individuals who are suspected of involvement in acts of piracy or armed robbery at sea. They can further seize the vessels and goods involved. Since March 2009, the EU has been cooperating with Kenya, which prosecutes detained individuals on the basis of a bilateral agreement. While EU member states can also prosecute suspected pirates, the precise legal situation varies between member states. This has an impact on national approaches. The Spanish defence minister, for instance, has actively encouraged Spanish vessels to use private security contractors given the limited operational and legal capacity of the Spanish armed forces to address piracy beyond their contribution to multinational efforts. Overall, the EU’s naval mission was relatively successful in tackling legal questions of arrest and prosecution of suspects, and demonstrated the widening range of the Union’s – albeit still modest – capacity to mobilise capabilities for challenging missions.

Meanwhile, the EU completed its mission in Chad and the Central African Republic (EUFOR TCHAD/RCA) and handed over responsibility to MINURCAT, the UN mission, in March 2009. EUFOR had carried out some 3,000 short-range and 440 long-range patrols. EU leaders estimated that an improved security situation had enabled some 10,000 displaced persons to return to their villages. Furthermore, cooperation with the UN appeared to have matured compared with earlier such attempts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. EUFOR helped strengthen MINURCAT by providing escorts for convoys and securing sites. In contrast to previous practice, under which contingents from EU member states left the theatre after EU operational duties were completed, a significant number of troops transitioned into the UN force to provide continuity and improve capability.

The EU’s civilian monitoring mission to Georgia, EUMM Georgia, launched in October 2008, was extended by the EU Council in July 2009 by one year to September 2010. Its task was to monitor implementation of the ceasefire agreement between Georgia and Russia, particularly the withdrawal of Russian forces to the positions held prior to the outbreak of hostilities. EUMM Georgia also monitored the deployment of Georgian police and observed whether all parties were complying with human-rights obligations. At the time of writing, EUMM Georgia had still not gained access to Abkhazia and South Ossetia, limiting its impact. In Kosovo, the delayed civilian EU rule-of-law mission, EULEX, finally reached full operational capability on 6 April 2009. By July 2009, EULEX consisted of some 1,710 international staff plus 925 local staff. Mandated until 14 June 2010, its main objectives were to assist and support the authorities in Kosovo, which declared independence from Serbia in February 2008, in the areas of police, judiciary and customs. Meanwhile, NATO continued its KFOR military mission in Kosovo. The EU also began preparatory work for a possible transition of the 2,000-strong *Operation Althea* in Bosnia into a capacity-building and training mission. However, EU leaders said such a move would depend on political circumstances on the ground. While initial planning steps for such a transition have been taken, several member states, including the United Kingdom, have cautioned that the situation in Bosnia remains fragile.

**Capability gaps**

On 11 December 2008, the EU Council adopted a ‘Declaration on Strengthening Capabilities’ which reflected the desire of the then-French EU presidency to reinvigorate this topic. Despite ESDP reaching its tenth anniversary in 2009, the core capability shortfalls identified in 1999–2000 in strategic and tactical lift, intelligence and reconnaissance, and force protection in large part remained. The declaration was noteworthy in that it set out in relatively clear terms the EU’s level of ambition for civilian and military crisis-management missions: the EU, in implementing the military and civilian Headline Goal 2010 obligations, should be able to simultaneously conduct two major stabilisation and reconstruction operations involving up to 10,000 troops plus a civilian contingent for at least two years; two rapid-response operations using EU battlegroups; an evacuation operation lasting fewer than ten days; a maritime- or air-surveillance/interdiction operation; a civil–military humanitarian-assistance operation lasting up to 90 days; and around one dozen civilian missions, including one major operation involving up to 3,000 personnel for several years. Notably absent from this list of scenarios is an operation dealing with the separation of parties by force. Even though such an operation falls within the EU’s ambitions, persistent capability shortfalls seem to have precluded its inclusion.

The declaration prioritised improvements in civilian capabilities, given expectations for increasing demand in this field. On the military side, the declaration asked member states to embrace innovative methods for capabilities development, including the pooling and multinational management of assets;
role specialisation for rare and costly niche capabilities; and the collective procurement of critical capabilities. Pursuing such a course is increasingly understood to be one of the few remaining options for significantly improving available capabilities. The need for such innovative collaboration will have to be balanced with governments’ desire to maintain national security and defense priorities, since such methods invariably increase mutual interdependence among participating countries.

It is notable that 2008 saw a flurry of capability-related initiatives driven by groups of EU member states rather than the Union as a whole. On 10 November 2008, a declaration of intent to establish a European Air Transport Fleet (EATF) was signed by 12 EU member states (Belgium, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia and Spain). The goal was the pooling of services and aircraft such as the C-130 Hercules and the planned A-400M airlifter. From 2014 to 2017, member states were to make aircraft available; purchase, provide and exchange flying hours; and pool support functions, all with the aim of increasing availability, generating economies of scale, and making more effective use of assets. Belgium, France, Germany and Luxembourg later signed a separate declaration of intent to set up a multinational unit for the A-400M, though the Airbus-managed project to build the aircraft encountered further delays. On the same day, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the UK signed a declaration of intent to enable the generation of a combined European maritime-strike capability. Called the European Carrier Group Interoperability Initiative, the declaration aimed to increase interoperability among European navies and associated air groups so that participating countries would find it easier to contribute assets into a composite carrier strike group in support of EU and NATO commitments.

A separate airlift effort was also under way within NATO. Ten members (Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovenia and the United States), as well as Finland and Sweden, signed a Strategic Airlift Capability (SAC) agreement on 1 October 2008. This activated the NATO Airlift Management Organisation, which has acquired three C-17s that are flown and maintained by international crews. The aircraft were delivered between July and October 2009, are based in Hungary and can be employed on NATO, EU and UN operations. The SAC Heavy Airlift Wing began flying operational missions in late summer 2009, delivering materiel to troops in both Kosovo and Afghanistan (see Table 19 NATO/EU Transport and Air Refuelling Capability, p. 210).

Tactical-helicopter transport capability has consistently ranked as one of the most pressing force-generation problems for NATO and the EU. According to European Defence Agency (EDA) figures, only 6–7% of helicopters in the inventories of European armed forces were deployed on crisis-management operations. Thus, the problem was one of availability. Both aircraft and crews were often unable to fly in demanding operational environments such as deserts and mountainous areas. The EDA was to focus on the problem with a three-pronged initiative. For crews, the short-term ambition was to establish a Helicopter Tactics Training Programme to be launched in 2010. In the medium term, the agency aimed to focus on upgrade programmes for helicopters, particularly the Mi-range of Soviet-era models in the inventories of most Central and East European forces. For the long term, the EDA sought to lead the development of a Future Transport Helicopter able to lift up to 13 tonnes with a range of 1,000km.

### Table 14 Innovative Methods for Capability Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Possible Definition</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sharing of capabilities</td>
<td>Joint use of national capabilities without a specific mechanism for use</td>
<td>European Carrier Group Initiative (ECGI; declaration of intent signed 10 November 2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pooling of capabilities</td>
<td>Delegation of nationally owned resources to a multinational structure for use</td>
<td>Movement Coordination Centre Europe (MCC-E), Eindhoven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Role and task sharing</td>
<td>States rely on other states or a multinational structure for certain capabilities. Options include the sharing of niche capabilities, such as CBRN or medical aircraft, or the sharing of rare and costly capabilities, such as satellite-based reconnaissance</td>
<td>European Air Transport Fleet (EATF; declaration of intent signed 10 November 2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pooling through acquisition of enabling capabilities</td>
<td>Capabilities funded by national governments but held and operated by multinational structures</td>
<td>Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS); Strategic Airlift Capability (SAC)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Economic activity in much of developed Europe had already begun to contract before the catastrophic September 2008 financial blowout, and despite initial perceptions that relatively healthy household balance sheets would enable European economies to escape a full-blown recession it was not long before the consequences of the shock to the world’s financial systems led to a severe downturn. Regional GDP, which grew by an anaemic 0.5% in 2008, contracted by a massive 4.8% in 2009 as consumer and business confidence plunged. Countries particularly badly hit included Iceland (which had to seek IMF support following the total collapse of its overextended financial sector), Spain and the United Kingdom, which suffered the combined effects of the end of twin bubbles in real estate and financial-services.

Initially it had seemed that problems in Europe would be limited to a few banks, and therefore the macroeconomic implications were not considered great. As such, immediate fiscal- and monetary-policy responses were limited. Once it became clear, however, that the close links between Europe’s major financial institutions, together with their high leverage, were having a severe impact on regional economic activity, remedial policies were introduced. The European Economic Recovery Plan called for discretionary fiscal measures to be taken mostly at the national level to provide a stimulus of 1.5% of EU GDP. A number of countries, including Germany, Spain and the UK, introduced even larger discretionary rescue packages. As a result of these initiatives, public finances have deteriorated sharply, with the OECD calculating that combined EU budget deficits in 2009 would reach 5.6% of GDP, rising to 7% of GDP in 2010, compared with a deficit limit of 3% of GDP that is a cornerstone of the Stability and Growth Pact governing membership of the single European currency.

In its October 2009 World Economic Outlook report, the IMF suggested that during the second half of the year the pace of decline in economic activity in Europe was moderating due to rising exports, a turn in the inventory cycle and continued support from stimulus programmes, and that the region had emerged from recession. While noting that upside potential had appeared in several economies, it warned that the recovery could be more sluggish than expected if conditions in the financial and corporate sectors were to worsen or unemployment were to rise faster than anticipated. The report also stressed the importance of a suitable fiscal exit strategy: withdrawal of support too early could fore- stall a fledging recovery, whereas leaving policy loose for too long could usher in a rise in inflation as output gaps diminished.

The parlous condition of government spending across Europe quickly had a negative impact on defence spending, and that trend looks set to continue, at least over the medium term. Of the 24 European members of NATO for which 2010 budgets were available, only Norway and Denmark proposed higher real terms budgets compared to the previous year. The biggest cuts were in the Czech Republic (down 12%) and Romania (down 17.4%). The fact that most countries held spending at broadly the same nominal level in 2010 is probably misleading as many will likely be forced to trim discretionary spending over the coming years in order to deal with deficits.

As the worst-hit of the advanced European economies the United Kingdom will have a particularly difficult task reconciling its defence ambitions with available financial resources. The recession in the UK has been particularly severe because of the country’s large financial sector, high household indebtedness and strong cross-border links. Economic growth has turned sharply negative; house prices have fallen by more than 20% from their peak; and unemployment has increased as banks have concentrated on reducing leverage, causing credit availability to fall dramatically. The government reacted to the crisis with a wide range of measures to both stabilise the financial system and support demand, but as a consequence will run up fiscal deficits of around 13% of GDP in 2009 and 2010. National debt is set to double over the next five years to nearly 100% of GDP.

Even before the implications of the financial crisis on the UK’s public finances became clear, tensions between military activity and the defence budget were apparent. The cost of running two overseas operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, coupled with a comprehensive equipment plan that suffers from repeated delays and cost overruns, was putting increasing strain on a budget that was rising by only a point or two above inflation each year. In March 2008, the House of Commons Defence Committee acknowledged the situation, warning that the Ministry of Defence (MoD) would need to take ‘difficult decisions’ in order to compile a real-
istic and affordable equipment programme, and that this would mean ‘cutting whole equipment programmes, rather than just delaying orders or making cuts in the number of platforms ordered’. That summer, it was announced that the ministry had abandoned plans to increase the fleet of Type-45 air-defence ships from six to eight, despite the navy’s insistence that a fleet of eight ships would be essential for undertaking simultaneous carrier-task-group and amphibious-task-group operations. According to Defence Secretary Bob Ainsworth, the cancellation was the result of a lack of financing; he admitted that the ministry did ‘not have unlimited resources’. Soon after, it was also announced that the navy’s flagship aircraft-carrier programme and Military Afloat Reach and Sustainability replacement programme would be delayed; the Future Lynx helicopter programme would be cut from 70 to 62 aircraft; the Nimrod maritime-surveillance aircraft programme would be cut to nine from 12 (compared with 21 originally); the Soothsayer programme would be axed; and the army would terminate the utility variant of the Future Rapid Effects System (FRES) programme. In commenting on the decision to cancel this element of FRES, the Defence Committee labelled the programme a fiasco that had wasted ministry and industry ‘time and money’, noting that around £130m (US$210m) had so far been invested in the vehicle.

The MoD’s equipment-management problems were further exposed by the National Audit Office (NAO) in their Major Projects Report published in December 2008. The report suggested that a lack of realism in project planning had helped cause cost overruns of £205m (US$331m) and delays of 96 months in 20 of the armed forces’ largest programmes during 2008. It went on to calculate that the total forecasted cost of the 20 projects had risen to £28bn (US$45bn), an increase of £3bn (US$4.8bn) over the budgeted costs when the main investment decisions were taken. In commenting on these findings, the NAO reiterated previous criticisms that acquisition planning was often driven by the available budget, encouraging defence companies to submit bids that would never actually be realised, and accused the MoD of failing to recognise the complexities and key inter-dependencies in several of its major programmes.

Criticism of the ministry’s way of procuring military equipment came to a head in October 2009 with the publication of Bernard Gray’s independent review of the acquisition process. In a sharply worded analysis, the review attacked civil servants, senior members of the armed forces, politicians and industry executives for failing to manage a range of procurement projects or recognise the spending constraints faced by the UK. The study supported comments made by the NAO, revealing that on average defence programmes are five years late into service and cost an extra £300m (US$484m), effectively cutting £900m–2.2bn (US$1.5bn–3.5bn) from the annual MoD budget. Gray concluded that the current equipment programme ‘is unaffordable on any likely projection of future budgets’. In particular, he highlighted a ‘toxic set of incentives’ in the procurement process that had led to the habitual
underestimation of programme costs and a preference for delaying rather than cancelling individual projects, resulting in vast cost overruns. According to Gray, this approach had caused a massive procurement ‘bow wave’ that was permanently situated beyond the ten-year financial-planning horizon used by the department, creating an illusion about the size and scope of Britain’s armed forces but ignoring the ‘cold fact’ that the appropriate budget to fulfil these ambitions did not exist. To remedy the situation, the report made the case that a fresh Strategic Defence Review should automatically occur in the first session of any new parliament, and suggested that UK Defence Equipment and Support (DE&S, the procurement arm of the defence ministry) should, at the very least, begin to operate as either a commercial trading fund or, more ambitiously, be slimmed down into a government-owned, contractor-operated (Go–Co) entity that would be able to take full advantage of private-sector management expertise together with enterprise-wide management information and financial-control tools. Commenting on the report, Lord Drayson, minister for strategic defence acquisition reform, commended Gray for coming up with a ‘strong package of measures’ and said that his department would accept most of the recommendations. The notion that DE&S would become ‘Go–Co’, however, was quickly scotched by Defence Secretary Ainsworth, who said that ‘having the DE&S as fully part of defence ensures a close working relationship with the military’.

In addition to the financial difficulties associated with the UK’s defence-equipment programmes, the impact of overseas operations on the core defence budget has become a growing problem. When combat operations in Iraq and Afghanistan began, government ministers stressed that all war costs would be fully funded by Treasury reserves. With the missions now entering their ninth year, however, and costs to date exceeding £15bn (US$24bn), the Treasury has changed its attitude towards the purchase of Urgent Operational Requirements (UORs), the process by which the vast majority of equipment used in Iraq and Afghanistan is acquired, with the result that the core budget is now part-funding UOR procurement. In 2007, it was decided that the MoD would bear half the cost of any spending on UORs that exceeded pre-agreed limits, though this was later changed to cover all additional spending. In November 2008, another measure was introduced that further complicated the acquisition process: under the new initiative, the Treasury will decide whether an acquisition should be classified as a ‘true UOR’ – that is, specific to unique threats in Iraq and Afghanistan – or whether the equipment would enhance the armed services’ core capabilities over the long term, in which case the ministry will be required to pay for it entirely from its own budget. Of the £700m (US$1.1bn) package of new armoured vehicles destined for Afghanistan announced in late 2008, for example, the Treasury has determined that £120m (US$194m) represents a boost to core capabilities and is thus payable from the central defence budget.

In July 2009, the government conceded that with so many new factors now influencing the defence debate, the 1998 Strategic Defence Review (SDR) was largely out of date and would be replaced by a new SDR to be published in 2010, after the next general election. Senior defence figures have since argued that the new review should be driven by policy, not finances, but the reality is that the financial background against which it will be conducted will be crucial. It has been calculated, for example, that if defence spending falls in line with the government’s general reduction in outlays the defence budget could fall by 11% in real terms by 2016; however, if health and education, hitherto the Labour government’s favoured areas of expenditure, receive a reprieve from this fate and see their budgets frozen at current levels, other government departments could face cuts of up to 14%. Either way, the likelihood of anything other than a cut in defence funding seems highly improbable, and the SDR will have to reflect this. What this will mean for future pay, procurement and operational spending is not clear, other than that SDR planners will be paying attention to where savings could be made. In terms of procurement, the scope for savings on major procurement projects may be relatively limited, given an overhang of outstanding contractual commitments amounting to some £18bn (US$29bn), the cancellation of which would incur steep financial penalties. Moreover, with the British commitment to Afghanistan remaining a government priority, it is difficult to see where particularly significant savings in operational outlays could be realised. The possibility of saving significant sums in personnel costs is complicated by the fact that the remuneration of the armed forces is based on recommendations from the Armed Forces Pay Review Body and therefore out of the government’s direct control. As noted by Defence Secretary Ainsworth in commenting on the
forthcoming SDR, ‘we cannot exclude major shifts in the way we use our defence spending to refocus our priorities … There will be tough choices ahead.’

Following the publication of its 2008 defence White Paper, in 2009 the French government laid out a more detailed funding schedule in its new six-year military budget plan covering the period 2009–14. The White Paper, which was published before the full impact of the global recession had become clear, included a commitment to provide a total of €377bn (US$563bn) for the military between 2009 and 2020, stipulating that the defence budget would be frozen at current levels in real terms until 2012, after which it would increase by 1% above inflation each year until 2020. The document laid out plans to cut 54,000 military personnel and channel these savings into procurement accounts, particularly in such areas as space and intelligence, at the expense of more traditional platforms such as warships and aircraft. Because of these new spending priorities, the Ministry of Defence is having to negotiate stretch-outs and cuts in the delivery of big-ticket items, including new FREMM multi-mission frigates, Rafale fighter aircraft and Tiger combat helicopters. The White Paper included a reduction in the number of FREMM frigates from 17 to 11, and the delivery schedule was stretched from one vessel every eight months to one every 12–14 months. At the time the White Paper was published Defence Minister Hervé Morin had warned that the 2009–14 six-year plan would include a range of equipment cuts and delays, saying that total investment would need to increase by over 40% in order to pay for all the planned programmes. He warned that such an outcome is ‘impossible … priorities will need to be defined and choices made’.

Before announcing the new 2009–14 budget plan, the government was forced to address the growing recession and implemented a €26bn (US$39bn) economic stimulus package, including a €1.4bn (US$2.1bn) allocation to defence, which included funds for research programmes. The government also withdrew over 2,000 troops from Côte d’Ivoire and Chad in an effort to reduce the military’s annual overseas deployment outlays of around €1bn (US$1.5bn). When it was finally published in July 2009, the six-year Loi de Programmation Militaire (LPM) included a number of changes, both quantitative and qualitative, to the plans originally laid out in the 2008 White Paper. In particular, the White Paper had called for an annual target of €18bn (US$27bn) to be spent on equipment for a six-year total of €108bn (US$161bn); however, the LPM included only €102bn (US$152bn) for equipment, a reduction of €1bn (US$1.5bn) a year during the course of the programme. This suggests that if the government is to keep its long-term ambitions on target the money lost in this cycle will need to be added to the next LPM covering 2015–20. In recognition of the increased wear and tear on equipment deployed in Afghanistan, there is provision for an additional €1.5bn (US$2.2bn), making a total of €3bn (US$4.5bn), to be spent specifically on maintenance of operational equipment, though whether this amount, when spread out over six years, will be sufficient is questionable. It is intended that the air force should consist of 300 fighter aircraft, though the LPM only projects a total of 195 by 2020 (118 Rafales and 77 Mirage 2000Ds).

In October 2009, the government revealed the growing pressure on its finances when it published the defence budget for 2010. Having indicated in both the White Paper and LPM that the budget would increase by the rate of inflation each year until 2012, 2010 funding was essentially unchanged at €32.1bn (US$47.9bn). In defending the budget, Defence Minister Morin pointed out that equipment spending would amount to €17bn (US$25bn) in 2010, in line with LPM forecasts, and that he was expecting a second tranche of €700m (US$1.04bn) from the government’s stimulus programme to be added to the budget during the year. Among equipment set for delivery in 2010 was France’s fourth Le Triomphant-class nuclear-powered, ballistic-missile submarine, equipped with the country’s new 9,000km-range M-51 nuclear missile, 11 Rafale combat aircraft and seven Tiger attack helicopters.

Germany also responded to the global recession with a significant stimulus package that, like France’s, allocated funds to the defence sector. Out of the country’s €360bn (US$74bn) economic package, the Ministry of Defence was provided with €500m (US$746m) to accelerate a number of procurement plans that would specifically benefit lower- and mid-level companies in the supply chain. Half the money was directed towards new and additional capabilities for current and future operations (Dingo 2 vehicles, mortar combat systems, mine-hunting drones and night-vision equipment for the Tornado fleet), while the other half was earmarked for improving the armed forces’ barracks and infrastructure.

It is not yet clear what priority the new government will give to defence funding. The previous four-year
The 2010 defence budget of €31.14bn (US$46.5bn) was virtually unchanged from the previous year, although with personnel costs increasing by around €1bn (US$1.5bn) a year and funds for overseas operations also on the increase it would seem that a static budget over the medium term would have a negative impact on some procurement programmes. The Bundeswehrplan 2009 (the Ministry of Defence’s medium-term investment plan) indicated that the next phase of equipment priorities for the German armed forces would be strategic transport, theatre and global reconnaissance, command and control systems and strategic air defence. However, even at the time of publication it was acknowledged that there would be insufficient funds to fulfil all the proposed programmes and that legacy systems currently in service would have to undergo life-extension upgrades that, in the long run, would increase outlays on essential maintenance, further straining the investment budget.

Despite the fact that procurement spending in 2009 reached €5.27bn (US$7.87bn), higher than originally budgeted, there were varying degrees of progress made on the Defence Ministry’s major equipment programmes. Following months of negotiations, the four-nation Eurofighter partnership finally signed a contract to begin production of the Tranche 3 model. With talks having stalled over financing the contract, the German government had written to its Spanish, Italian and UK counterparts suggesting that the Tranche 3 procurement be split into A and B phases to aid funding. This proposal was accepted by the manufacturing partnership and in June 2009 Germany signed up for the purchase of 31 Tranche 3A models, bringing its total fleet of Typhoon aircraft to 143. However, with the defence budget likely to shrink in real terms over the next few years, the fate of Germany’s remaining 37 Tranche 3B units appears uncertain, as does the procurement of the A400M and MALE unmanned aerial vehicles, two other major air-force programmes that will come under scrutiny in a structural review of the Bundeswehr likely to be completed next year following the appointment of a new chief of defence staff and three new chiefs of staff of the major services. Important programmes that did get the go-ahead in 2009 include a €3.1bn (US$4.6bn) order for 405 Puma armoured infantry fighting vehicles (to be delivered between 2010 and 2020 to replace the ageing Marder 1 vehicles), the new Mortar Combat System (replacing the 40-year-old 120mm towed mortar system) and a replacement for the Pinguin unmanned underwater vehicle.

Following a series of setbacks, the tri-nation Medium Air Defence System (MEADS) alliance between Germany, Italy and the US appeared to receive a boost in 2009 with the successful completion of its subsystem-design reviews, paving the way for potential production of the system’s major components, although the eventual fielding of a completed system is still far from certain. In 2005, the Bundestag approved the acquisition of 17 MEADS systems to replace Germany’s HAWK air-defence systems, and allocated €800m (US$1.2bn) to the project. However, in 2008 it appeared as if funding problems might derail the project when the German defence secretary warned parliament that the defence industry had underestimated the technological complexity and financial expenditure necessary to successfully complete the system. As a result, the NATO MEADS Management Agency and US Department of Defense implemented a review of cost estimates for the project and warned of an 18-month delay. A year later it was reported that the US was considering sweeping changes to the programme that its two partners said were incompatible with the original common trilateral goals. Specifically, the US Army, which funds 58% of the project, indicated it wanted to push ahead with its own Integrated Battlefield Control System rather than the commonly designed MEADS BM4CI control system, causing the German Ministry of Defence to warn that such a fundamental change would threaten the existence of the entire programme. An independent study group was appointed to examine this possibility and concluded that MEADS should keep its own battle-management system but also incorporate functionalities required by the US Army.
With the successful completion of the design-review process, the decision on moving forward with the system now depends on final approval from the US Office of the Secretary of Defense.

With the **Italian** government facing a budget deficit of over 5% of GDP (and an outstanding national debt of 110% of GDP), defence spending fell by 4.5% in 2009, and preliminary indications suggest that the budget will be unchanged in 2010. However, the opaque nature of data on Italy’s military spending obscures the true picture of defence expenditure. For example, a law passed in 2008 stipulates that all international missions be funded by money provided by the government outside of the official defence budget. Total spending on such operations in the first six months of 2009 was more than €700m (US$1.04bn), with the largest outlays going to operations in Afghanistan (€242m/US$361m), Lebanon (€192m/US$287m) and the Balkans (€114m/US$170m). Italian forces are also deployed in other operations including **Active Endeavour**, the NATO training mission in Iraq, and EU-led operations in Georgia and off the Somali coast.

In addition to the arrangements for funding overseas missions, the Italian armed forces also receive extra budgetary funds for procurement and research and development. In 2009, spending on defence procurement and R&D broke down as follows: ministry of defence procurement was officially €2.66bn (US$3.97bn), including €324m (US$484m) for infrastructure and €179m (US$267m) on radio frequencies for Wi-Max Internet services, plus €224m (US$334m) for R&D; added to that were €880m (US$1.3bn) for procurement and another €400m (US$597m) for R&D provided by the Ministry of Economic Development (MED). Critics of the system argue that because money provided by the MED is only ever made available for the purchase of domestic equipment, around 40% of the armed forces’ investment budget is not subject to open tenders. Furthermore, getting funds from the MED can be a terribly inefficient process: the CEO of Finmeccanica has noted that his company had to complete a 37-step process before it could proceed with the air force’s procurement of M-346 jet trainers.

Not only are there inefficiencies in the budgeting process, but the internal breakdown of the defence budget has remained unbalanced following the withdrawal of conscription, which saw a dramatic increase in personnel costs. The Ministry of Defence has a target that 50% of its budget be allocated to personnel costs, with 25% allocated to procurement and another 25% to running and operational outlays. However, in 2009 personnel expenditure accounted for 67% of the budget, procurement 20% and running costs just 13%. In light of this imbalance, the government has called for proposals from an inter-ministerial commission on the future make-up of the Italian armed forces. In particular it is thought that the commission will examine the possibility of further force reductions (announced manpower cuts will already bring down the total number of personnel in the armed forces to 141,000 in 2012) to address the current spending imbalance. Given that the planned cuts will come from the lower ranks and mostly from personnel on short-term contracts, leaving the armed forces with less than one-third of its personnel as regular soldiers and more than two-thirds as officers and NCOs, any further cuts would be particularly hard on the army.

In terms of equipment, the most significant procurement announced during 2009 was the army’s €900m (US$1.3bn) contract to acquire 16 new **Chinook** helicopters. The aircraft will be operated by the Army Aviation 1st Antares Regiment and will replace an ageing fleet of 40 CH-47Cs that have been in service since 1973. Deliveries will run from 2013 to 2017 and the aircraft will be jointly built by AgustaWestland and Boeing. (The production agreement also includes a licensing agreement that will enable AgustaWestland to produce, market and sell the CH-47F **Chinook** to other European countries.) In the longer term both the air force and navy are likely to suffer under a constrained funding environment. The reduction in the operational budget is bringing further rationalisation to the Italian air force as more air bases are disbanded and the number of aircraft is cut – since 1999 nine air bases and three combat bases have been scrapped, and there are plans to reduce the number of aircraft from 390 to 310. Meanwhile, ambitions to acquire a Maritime Multirole Aircraft and Airborne Early Warning aircraft look likely to be thwarted.

The navy is also likely to have to compromise on a challenging future procurement programme. After the navy had taken delivery of two new-generation, air-independent propulsion equipped submarines, Fincantieri announced a follow-on order for a further two boats due to be delivered in 2015 and 2016. At the same time, the navy is set to receive up to ten 6,000-tonne **FREMM ASW** and general-purpose frigates. To date, however, only six of the vessels have been
ordered, and there is currently no contract for the four land-attack variants. (It may be that Italy will follow in the footsteps of France, which, due to budgetary restrictions, has already had to entirely eliminate the land-attack model from its programme.) Other major surface-combatant requirements looming in the future include a successor to Italy’s fleet of 12 mine-countermeasures vessels, a double-hulled replacement for the ageing Stromboli class of replenishment tankers and a new LHD-type vessel to replace the San Giorgio class of amphibious-assault ships. Without a rebalancing of the defence budget to reduce personnel costs and increase investment funds there are likely to be casualties in the procurement plans of all three services.

In June 2009, Denmark released a new five-year defence plan covering the period 2010–14. During the previous five years, the armed forces had received an average of DKR21.5bn (US$4.3bn) a year, and this will rise to an average of just over DKR22bn (US$4.4bn) a year, around half the amount requested by the Ministry of Defence. Each year the budget will include DKR140m (US$27.8m) to create a secure computer network-operations capacity, a maximum of DKR1bn (US$198m) for participation in international missions, and around DKR400m (US$79m) for ‘one-off expenditures’. Over the next five years, the armed forces will become smaller but stronger with the goal of being able to deploy 2,000 personnel on operations outside the country, though with pressure on the budget there will be a number of cutbacks. Among the reductions will be a cut in the number of operational Leopard 2 main battle tanks to 34, and in the number of F-16 aircraft from 48 to 30. The army will decommission its long-range fire-support system of M109 howitzers and cut its long-range anti-tank missile units. The navy will cut its number of maritime-response ships for permanent surveillance of Danish waters from four to three and reduce the air force’s Fennec helicopter personnel and equipment, ending the international capability of that fleet. In terms of new equipment, the biggest project will be the future fighter to replace the current fleet of F-16s, while the Danish army will receive new armoured vehicles, communications equipment and personnel-protection suites for infantry troops. The navy is scheduled to take delivery of new maritime helicopters, weapons systems, small vessels and auxiliary ships.

Several countries in Eastern Europe that had boosted military spending in the run-up to joining NATO have already indicated that their economic problems will reverse this trend, opening up the likelihood of greater defence cooperation between them in order to eke out any available economies of scale. Lithuania cut its 2009 budget by 9% and then by a further 36% in 2010. As a result of such dramatic cuts the Ministry of Defence has been forced to cancel its plan to reintroduce national military conscription (resurrected in reaction to the 2008 Russia–Georgia war); withdraw forces from overseas missions such as Kosovo; impose salary reductions for officers; cut training schedules; and defer payments, though some procurement programmes have been unaffected. Programmes that will still proceed include the delivery of a final C-27J transporter, a third StanFlex 300 patrol ship, two ex-Royal Navy minehunters, off-road trucks and rifles. However, as funding for these items will wipe out the chance of any further purchases in the medium term, Lithuania has stepped up its consultations with its Baltic neighbours and Poland in an effort to pool resources for joint procurements to drive down operating costs.

In Latvia, the government was forced to approach the IMF for emergency financing in return for implementing an austerity budget. The reduction in state spending resulted in a 21% cut in the 2009 defence budget and a temporary pause in the 12-year, long-term defence plan implemented in 2001, designed to produce a professional, highly competent force providing niche capabilities in the areas of medical response, military police and engineering support. In order to continue with its commitment in Afghanistan, Latvia will end its participation in NATO- and EU-led military missions in Kosovo and Bosnia-Herzegovina. Likewise, despite events in Georgia and a series of Russian cyber attacks on the government’s computer network, Estonia has also been forced to cut its defence budget with resulting cuts in both salaries and procurement.

Having only just approved a new four-year armed-forces development for 2009–12 and a longer-term z60bn (US$20.8bn) investment plan to run to 2018, the economic crisis resulted in the Polish government cutting the 2009 budget from z24.5bn (US$8.5bn) to z22.6bn (US$88bn). This meant that even though there is a statutory commitment to hold spending at 1.95% of GDP, it fell to 1.85% of GDP in 2009. As a result of the move, the Ministry of Defence scrapped the planned acquisition of two multirole tanker transports, reduced its purchase...
of Rosomak 8×8s to 48, cancelled its participation in NATO’s Alliance Ground Surveillance programme, and withdrew from international operations in Lebanon, Syria and Chad. By late 2009, however, following public criticism of the Defence Ministry by Polish Land Forces Commander General Waldemar Skrzypczak over the delayed delivery of equipment to Polish forces in Afghanistan, the prime minister released around z1bn (US$350m) for urgent equipment needs. Among the items being procured are five new helicopters (probably Mi-17 transports), 60 mine-resistant, ambush-protected vehicles and two mid-range unmanned aerial vehicles.

**NON-NATO EUROPE – DEFENCE ECONOMICS**

With few exceptions, most countries in non-NATO Europe have experienced the full force of the global recession. Among the advanced economies, Ireland was the most high-profile victim, but other countries, including Austria, Finland, Sweden and Switzerland, all experienced significant economic contraction as the consequences of the banking crisis proved to be more serious than first expected. However, it was among the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries that some of the most dramatic reversals of economic fortune occurred. Countries such as Ukraine, Belarus, Armenia and Moldova were badly hit as three major shocks appeared simultaneously: the financial crisis itself, which greatly curtailed access to external funding; slumping demand from advanced economies; and the related fall in commodity prices, notably for energy. Commenting on developments, the IMF suggested that although many CIS economies were better positioned to weather the crisis than they were in the aftermath of Russia’s 1998 debt default, the economic fallout would nonetheless be severe and that CIS growth in 2009 would be the lowest among all emerging regions. Indeed, such were the problems experienced by Belarus, Armenia and Ukraine in accessing external financing that they were eventually forced to turn to the IMF for financial assistance.

Although the government’s fiscal position deteriorated during 2009, **Sweden** pushed on with its long-standing military-reorganisation programme, driven by events elsewhere in the region that appear to have halted the decline in military spending. The armed forces ‘New Defence’ plan was first revealed in 1999 and outlined the most extensive reform programme in the history of the country’s military. Central to the plan was a switch by Sweden’s armed forces from a traditional structure geared toward territorial defence to a force comprising smaller, more flexible units capable of undertaking overseas peacekeeping missions with allied nations, primarily under a UN mandate. This has resulted in significantly reduced personnel levels and cuts in defence expenditure. In 2000, defence spending amounted to 2.0% of GDP, but by 2008, in line with the New Defence programme, Sweden had reduced its defence budget to just 1.4% of national output. This dramatic cut in the defence outlay has led to clashes between the government and Ministry of Defence, which has regularly claimed that it is increasingly

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underfunded. In 2008, defence chief General Hakan Syren suggested that the shortfall in the budget was so severe that recruitment efforts needed to be curtailed, air-force flight times reduced and land-forces exercises cancelled. In response, Defence Minister Sten Tolgfors complained that such measures had the appearance of emergency cuts and urged the armed forces to achieve ever-greater efficiency savings to make up for shortfalls.

In January 2009, General Syren presented the armed forces’ proposals for the next phase of the transformation project, covering the period 2010–14. Anticipating further demands for force reductions and budget cuts from the government, ‘Vision 2014’ included plans to reduce the army by a third, cut land forces to eight battalions and halve the number of tanks while freezing the budget at no less than SEK39bn (US$5.6bn) annually through 2014. At first it appeared that the government was receptive to the document and that, despite claims to the contrary made during the Georgia crisis in 2008, another round of military downsizing was in the offing. However, in an abrupt reversal of its previous declarations, in March 2009 the government presented its own proposal to parliament which called for, among other surprises, a halt in its plans to further shrink the army and a new focus on strengthening the country’s rapid-response components. Citing the Georgia crisis as a driver, the government explained that its plan was to develop a ‘totally new approach to defence policy’ that would ‘remove the division between a national operational organisation and an international force’. The proposal also revoked plans calling for the closure of bases and a reduction in the tank inventory, and outlined initiatives to strengthen capacities in areas that had been ignored over recent years, such as the Baltic Sea and the island of Gotland, which will receive additional air, sea and land assets including a unit of Leopard 2 tanks. A Rapid Mobilisation and Deployment Reserve Force, consisting of four battalions, will be created, boosting the number of deployable mobile battalions at the military’s disposal from three to eight, while the Home Guard will be fixed at 22,000 personnel, of which 17,000 will receive improved training and equipment and be under a service obligation even in peacetime. Greater emphasis was placed on deployability, and in future the entire 50,000-strong force will be available within one week ‘to serve where and when necessary’, compared to a year at present. Contrary to previous suggestions, most of the armed forces’ major weapons systems will be retained: the number of Gripen C/D aircraft will be fixed at 100; the number of all MBT, artillery and air-defence units will be unchanged; new helicopters and protected vehicles will be procured; and the navy will retain its submarines and fleet of seven corvettes (including five Visby-class ships).

Not surprisingly, the 2008 Georgia crisis also had an impact on military thinking in Finland. Before the crisis erupted, it seemed likely that financial limitations would force Finland to develop smaller but better-equipped and -trained armed forces. However, in a direct response to events in Georgia, the Finnish government boosted the 2009 defence budget by 16% and indicated that it would be willing to carry on raising the budget in future years. Details of the proposed funding plans were laid out in the 2009 Finnish Defence and Security Policy document, which suggested that spending should be increased by 2% a year in real terms from 2011. In addition, the policy included the provision that future defence budgets could be increased further if currency fluctuations and other ‘unanticipated changes’ negatively impacted on the armed forces’ spending power. Personnel strength was fixed at 15,000 for the foreseeable future and annual crisis-management appropriations were increased to €150m (US$224m) a year. Opposition parties, however, were unhappy with these provisions and argued that the armed forces should implement a new wave of cost-cutting measures rather than rely on increased state funding. The government eventually won the day and in a June vote the new policy was adopted, thus providing the Ministry of Defence with approximately US$600m in new funds during the period 2011–14.

With the extra funds now secure the ministry will be able to pursue the wide range of weapons-systems and materiel-procurement objectives outlined in the White Paper. These include developing up to three so-called readiness brigades; creating two mechanised battlegroups, a helicopter battalion and a special-forces battalion; and establishing five regional battlegroups, six main air-force bases and three fighter squadrons. Listed among the White Paper’s other defence-development programmes is the creation of two missile fast-attack craft squadrons, two mine-countermeasure squadrons and two coastal infantry battalions.

In contrast to developments in Scandinavia, the Austrian armed forces seem likely to be adversely affected by the country’s fiscal difficulties. In April
2009, the military leadership signed a letter to the defence minister complaining about the national defence budget, which at only 0.7% of GDP is the lowest in Europe by this measure. The letter pointed out that regular promises to increase the budget to at least 1% of GDP have been ignored, leaving the military with a shortfall of around €300m (US$448m) a year. The letter also criticised the country’s acquisition of Eurofighter Typhoon, claiming that promises made in 2002 when the procurement was agreed that the core defence budget would not be affected had been broken. At the time of the deal the Ministry of Defence was told that if Typhoon operating costs exceeded €50m (US$75m) a year it would be compensated. In 2008 total spending on the Typhoons reached €276m (US$412m), but despite his protestations the defence minister was unable to secure extra funds for the military and was forced to announce the postponement of a number of key procurement programmes. The most immediate casualty was the €200m (US$298.5m) programme to acquire 145 Dingo armoured patrol vehicles; also ‘postponed to later budgets’ were the replacement of Austria’s 40-year-old Saab jet trainers and the upgrading of 23 Agusta-Bell 212 helicopters. In announcing the delays, the minister said they would release around €70m (US$104.5m) for the renovation and construction of new barracks.
Albania

**Albanian Lek**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GDP (lek)</th>
<th>GDP (US$)</th>
<th>Per capita (US$)</th>
<th>Growth (%)</th>
<th>Inflation (%)</th>
<th>Defense Budget (lek)</th>
<th>Defense Budget (US$)</th>
<th>FMA (US) (lek)</th>
<th>FMA (US) (US$)</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1.12tr</td>
<td>13.4bn</td>
<td>3,694</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>21.3bn</td>
<td>254m</td>
<td>2.1m</td>
<td>2.1m</td>
<td>3,639,453</td>
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<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>23.6bn</td>
<td>254m</td>
<td>2.1m</td>
<td>2.1m</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.0m</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GDP**

**GDP per capita**

**Growth**

**Inflation**

**Def bdgt**

**FMA (US)**

**US$1=lek**

**Population**

**Age Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male %</th>
<th>Female %</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 – 14</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 – 19</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 – 24</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 – 29</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 – 64</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 plus</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Capabilities**

**ACTIVE 14,295 (Joint Force Comd 8,150, Support Command 4,300, TRADOC 1,000, MoD and General Staff 795) Paramilitary 500**

**Terms of service**

Conscription 12 months

The Albanian Armed Forces (AAF) is a joint, primarily land-oriented force centred on light infantry capabilities supported by naval and air units.

**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**

**Joint Forces Command (JFC)**

**Land Element**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

Joint Forces Command (JFC) consists of the Rapid Reaction Brigade, Commando Regiment, Area Support Brigade, Air Brigade, Naval Brigade, Logistics Battalion and Communications Battalion. JFC units maintain the readiness to conduct and support international peace support and humanitarian operations, and multipurpose tasks in support of Albanian crisis management. The armed forces are being re-constituted. Restructuring is now planned to be completed by 2010.

**FORCES BY ROLE**

- Rapid Reaction: 1 lt inf bde
- Cdo: 1 regt
- Arty: 1 bn
- Spt: 1 bde
- Sigs: 1 bn
- Logistics: 1 bn

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

- MBT: 3
- APC (T) 6 Type 5310
- ARTY
- TOWED 18 152 mm

**Navy Element**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

The Albanian Navy Brigade, under the command of JFC, is organised into two naval flotillas with additional hydrographic, logistics, auxiliary and training support services. The first Flotilla is located in Durrës with the other located in Vlorë.

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

- PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 27
  - PFC 1 Shanghai II† (PRC)
  - PFI 2 Po-2† (FSU)
  - PB 12: 1 Patrol Type 4207 (Damen Stan – 3 additional vessels in build) 3 Mk3 Sea Spectre; 8 V-4000; (Coast Guard use)
  - PBR 12: 7 Type 2010; 1 Type 303; 4 Type 227; (for Coast Guard use)

- MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 1
  - MSO 1 T-43

- LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 5: 1 LCT 4 AG

- FACILITIES
  - Base 1 located at Durrës (HQ), 1 located at Vlorë

**Air Element**

The Air Brigade, under JFC command, is organised in one Helicopter Base (Farka) and two Reserve Air Bases (Gjadër & Kucova), an Active Air Base (Rinas), Air Defense Battalion (Marikaj), Air Surveillance Operation Centre (ASOC - Rinas), Aircraft Maintenance Centre (Kucove) and Meteorological Service Centre (Laprak). Pilots and other aircraft crew aim to fly at least 10–15 hrs/year.

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

- HELICOPTERS 16
  - RECCE 7 AB-206C
  - UTL 3 AB-205; 5 Bo-105; 1 A-109

**Support Command (SC)**

SC consists of the Logistics Brigade, GS Support Regiment, Infrastructure Regiment, Personnel and Recruiting Centre, Military Hospital, Systems Development Centre and Military Police Battalion.

**FORCES BY ROLE**

- Med: 1 hosp
- Security: 1 MP bn
- Logistics: 1 bde (1 GS Spt Regt (tpt, EOD, maint)

**Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC)**

TRADOC consists of the Defense Academy, Military University, NCO Academy, Basic Training Brigade, the consolidated Troops School, Centre for Defense Analysis and Training Support Centre.

**Paramilitary £500**
DEPLOYMENT

Legal provisions for foreign deployment:
Constitution: Codified constitution (1998)
Decision on deployment of troops abroad: By the parliament upon proposal by the president (Art.171 II)

AFGHANISTAN
NATO • ISAF 250; 1 inf coy

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
EU • EUFOR • Operation Althea 13

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC/CHAD
EU • EUFOR Tchad/RCA 63; 1 HQ coy

FOREIGN FORCES

Italy 1 (HQ Tirana); 29 DIA

Belgium BEL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Euro €</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>€ 344bn</td>
<td>321bn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US$ 506bn</td>
<td>479bn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>US$ 48,624</td>
<td>46,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>% 1.0</td>
<td>-3.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>% 4.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Def exp*</td>
<td>€ 3.77bn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US$ 5.55bn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Def bdgt</td>
<td>€ 2.85bn</td>
<td>2.84bn</td>
<td>2.87bn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US$ 4.20bn</td>
<td>4.23bn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*including military pensions

Population 10,414,336

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>0–14</th>
<th>15–19</th>
<th>20–24</th>
<th>25–29</th>
<th>30–64</th>
<th>65 plus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Capabilities

ACTIVE 38,452 (Army 14,013 Navy 1,605 Air 7,203 Medical Service 1,912 Joint Service 13,719)
RESERVE 2,040

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Land Component 14,013

FORCES BY ROLE
1 Comd HQ (COMOPSLAND)

Comd 1 Comd HQ (COMOPSLAND); 2 bde HQ
Rapid Reaction 1 regt (1 cdo bn, 2 para bn
Mech 2 bde (1st, 7th) (2 mech inf regt, 1 tk bn, 1 fd arty regt, 1 recce regt);
Recc/PSYOPS 1 unit (CIMIC)

SF 1 gp
AD 1 regt (2 SAM bty with Mistral)
Engr 2 bn
MP 1 Coy (1 pl dedicated to EUROCORPS)
Logistic 6 bn
EOD 1 unit
Info Ops 1 gp
CIS 5 gp

FACILITIES
Trg Centre 1 (para); 1 (cdo)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS

FRIGATES
FFG 2 Karel Doorman each with 2 quad (8 eff.) Harpoon
SSM, 1 16 cell Mk 48 VLS with 16 RIM-7P Sea Sparrow
SAM, 4 single 324mm MK 9 ASTT with 4 MK 46 MOD 5 HWT, 1 76mm gun, (capacity 1 med hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS
PCR 10
MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 6
MHC 6 Aster (Tripartite – Flower class)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 8: 1 Stern AG; 1 Belgica AGOR; 4 AT; 1 Goeltia Spt (log spt/comd, with hel platform); TRG 1 YDT

FACILITIES
Base Located at Zeebrugge

Navy Component 1,605

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 2

FRIGATES
FFG 2 Karel Doorman each with 2 quad (8 eff.) Harpoon
SSM, 1 16 cell Mk 48 VLS with 16 RIM-7P Sea Sparrow
SAM, 4 single 324mm MK 9 ASTT with 4 MK 46 MOD 5 HWT, 1 76mm gun, (capacity 1 med hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS
PCR 10
MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 6
MHC 6 Aster (Tripartite – Flower class)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 8: 1 Stern AG; 1 Belgica AGOR; 4 AT; 1 Goeltia Spt (log spt/comd, with hel platform); TRG 1 YDT

FACILITIES
Base Located at Zeebrugge

Naval Aviation

HELICOPTERS
ULT 3 SA-316B Alouette III (part of the Air Component); (NH-90 on order)

Air Component 7,203

Flying hours 165 hrs/yr on cbt ac. 500 hrs/yr on tpt ac. 200 hrs/yr for trg purposes

FACILITIES
Air bases Located at Coxijde, Kleine-Brogel, Florennes, Bierset, Beauvechain, Melsbroek
FORCES BY ROLE
AD/FGA/ 2 (Tac) wg with F-16 MLU Fighting Falcon (4 Recce ADX/FBX sqn, 1 AD/FGA/trg unit)
SAR 1 unit Sea King MK48
Tpt 1 wg with A-310-222; C-130H Hercules; ERJ-135 LR; ERJ-145 LR; Falcon 20 (VIP); Falcon 900B
Trg 1 wg (1 trg sqn with SF-260D/SF-260M, 1 FRA/BE/EL trg unit with Alpha Jet)
Hel 1 wg with A-109 (obs); SA-318 Alouette II
UAV 1 sqn with B-Hunter

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT
FGA 60 F-16 MLU Fighting Falcon (Mid-Life Update)
TPT 20: 2 A-310-222; 11 C-130H Hercules; 2 ERJ-135 LR; 2 ERJ-145 LR; 2 Falcon 20 (VIP); 1 Falcon 900B
TRG 60: 28 Alpha Jet; 32 SF-260D
HELICOPTERS
SAR 4
UTL 29: 26 A-109 (obs); 3 SA-318 Alouette II
UAV 18 B-Hunter systems
SAM 24

DEPLOYMENT
Legal provisions for foreign deployment:
Constitution: Codified constitution (1831)
Specific legislation: ‘Loi relatif à la mise en oeuvre des forces armées, à la mise en condition, ainsi qu’aux périodes et positions dans lesquelles le militaire peut se trouver’ (1994)
Decision on deployment of troops abroad: By the monarch, the government and the minister of defence (1994 law, Art. 3, § 1)

AFGHANISTAN
NATO • ISAF 530; Air Component: 6 F-16 Fighting Falcon

ARABIAN GULF AND INDIAN OCEAN
EU • Operation Atalanta 1 FFG

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
OSCE • Bosnia and Herzegovina 1

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
EU • EUSEC RD Congo 6
UN • MONUC 22; 6 obs; 1 C-130

FRANCE
NATO • Air Component • TRG: 29 Alpha Jet located at Cazeaux/Tours

LEBANON
UN • UNIFIL 229; Land Component: 1 engr coy

MIDDLE EAST
UN • UNTSO 2 obs

SERBIA
NATO • KFOR • Joint Enterprise 219; 1 mech inf coy

SUDAN
UN • UNMIS 4 obs

FOREIGN FORCES
NATO HQ, Brussels; HQ SHAPE, Mons
United States Army 685; Navy 106; USAF 457; USMC 26
MRL 1 bde
Engr 1 regt
NBC 1 regt

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**MBT** 362: 362 T-72
**AIFV** 185: 90 BMP-1; 95 BMP-2 / BMP-3
**APC** 1,393
  - APC (T) 1,297: 508 MT-LB; 789 look-a-likes
  - APC (W) 96 BTR-60
**ARTY**
  - SP • 122mm 329 2S1 Carnation
  - TOWED 152: 122mm 20 (M-30) M-1938; 152mm 132 D-20
**MRL** 122mm 124 BM-21
**MOR** 120mm 212 2S11 SP Tundzha

**RADARs**
**AT**
**SAM** • SP 24 SA-8 Gecko
**MANPAD** SA-7 Grail
**GUNS** 400 100mm KS-19 towed/57mm S-60 towed/23mm ZSU-23-4 SP/ZU-23 towed
**RADARs** • LAND GS-13 Long Eye (veh); SNAR-1 Long Trough (arty); SNAR-10 Big Fred (veh, arty); SNAR-2/6 Pork Trough (arty); Small Fred / Small Yawn (veh, arty)

**Army Reserve** 250,500 reservists

**Navy 3,471**

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**SUBMARINES** • TACTICAL
**SSK** 1 Slava (FSU Romeo) with 8 single 533mm TT with 14 SAET-60 HWT

**PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 4**

**Frigates 4**
  - FFG 1 Drazki (BEL Weilingen) with 2 twin (4 eff.) with MM-38 Exocet SSN, 1 MK29 Sea Sparrow octuple with RIM-7P Sea Sparrow SAM, 2 ASTT with total of 2 L5 HWT, 1 MLE 54 Creusot-Loire 375mm (6 eff.), 1 100mm gun
  - FF 1 Smeli (FSU Koni) with 1 twin (2 eff.) with 2 SA-N-4 Gecko SAM, 2 RBU 6000 Smerch 2 (24 eff.), 2 twin 76mm gun (4 eff.)
  - FS 2 Pauk each with 1 SA-N-5 Grail SAM, 4 single 40mm TT, 2 RBU 1200 (10 eff.)

**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 19**

**PFM 7:**
  - 1 Tarantul II with 2 twin (4 eff.) with 4 SS-N-2C Styx tactical SSN, 2 quad (8 eff.) with 8 SA-N-5 Grail SAM, 1 76mm gun
  - 6 Osa I/II each with 4 SS-N-2A Styx/SS-N-2B Styx
**PFJ 9** Zhuk less than 100 tonnes
**PBI 3** Nesebar (BEL Neustadt)
**MINE COUNTERMEASURES 17**
**MHC** 1 (Tripartite - BEL Flower class)
**MSC** 8: 4 Sonja; 4 Vanya
**MSI** 8: 6 Olya, less than 100 tonnes; 2 Yevgenya, less than 100 tonnes

**AMPHIBIOUS 8**

**LSM** 2 Polnocny A (FSU) (capacity 6 MBT; 180 troops)
**CRAFT** • LCU 6 Vydra

**LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 14:**
**FORCES BY TYPE**
**AORL** 1
**AOL** 1
**ARS** 3
**AGS** 1
**YDG** 2
**YDT** 1

**FACILITIES**
**Naval Aviation**
**HELIICOPTERS**
**FORCES BY ROLE**
**ARty** 2 regt; 20 bty

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**
**MSL** • TACTICAL • SSM: SS-C-1B Sepal; SS-C-3 Styx
**GUN** • 130mm 4 SM-4-1

**Naval Guard**
**Gd** 3 coy

**Air Force 6,706**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

**1 AD Cmd,1 Tactical Aviation Cmd**
**FTr/Recce 3rd Fighter Air Base (Graf Ignatievo). 1 sqn with MiG-29A/UB Fulcrum; 1 sqn with MiG-21bis/ UM Fishbed
**FGA** 22nd Attack Air Base (Bezmer). 2 sqn with Su-25UBK Frogfoot (5 upgraded to NATO compatibility)
**Tpt** 16th Tpt Air Base (Sofia) with CJ-27; An-2 Colt; An-26 Cub; L-410 UVP; TU-134B Crusty; PC-12M
**Trg** Air Trg Base (Dolna Milropolia) with L-39ZA Albatros (advanced); PC-9M (basic)
**Hel** 24th Hel Air Base (Krumovo) with Mi-24D/V Frogfoot; 3 AN-30 Curl; 1 AN-30 Colt; 18 MiG-21bis/ UM Fishbed; 6 Mi-14 Haze (3 operational) to be replaced by 6 AS-565MB Panther 2010–2011

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**
**AIRCRAFT** 62 combat capable
**FTr** 38: 20 MiG-29 Fulcrum A/UB; 18 MiG-21bis/UM Fishbed
**FGA** 24 Su-25UBK Frogfoot
**TPT** 17: 1 An-2 Colt; 3 An-26 Cub; 3 C-27J; 1 AN-30 Clank; 7 L-410UVP/L-410UVP-E; 1 TU-134B Crusty; 1 PC-12M
**TRG** 12: 6 L-39ZA Albatros; 6 PC-9M (basic)

**HELIICOPTERS**
**ATK** 18 Mi-24D/V Hind D* (12 being upgraded to NATO standard)
**SPT** 23: 11 AS 532AL Cougar; 12 Mi-17 Hip (6 to be upgraded to NATO standard)
UTL: 6 Bell 206 JetRanger
UAV Yastreb-2S
AD
SAM SA-10 Grumble (quad) SP/SA-2 Guideline towed/SA-3 Gao/SA-5 Gammon static (20 sites, 110 launchers)
MSL
AAM AA-11 Archer; AA-2 Atoll; AA-7 Apex; AA-10 Alamo
ASM AS-14 Kedge; AS-7 Kerry; AS-10 Karen
FACILITIES
Air base 1 (ftr/recce), 1 (FGA)
Hel base 1 (hel)
School 2 with L-39ZA Albatros trg ac (advanced); PC-9M (basic trg)

Paramilitary 34,000
Border Guards 12,000
Ministry of Interior
FORCES BY ROLE
Paramilitary 12 regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS ≤50
PCI ≤12 PB 2 (FSU, under 100 tonnes)
MISC BOATS/CRAFT: ≤38 various craft all under 100 tonnes

Railway and Construction Troops 18,000

Security Police 4,000

DEPLOYMENT
Legal provisions for foreign deployment:
Constitution: Codified constitution (1991)
Decision on deployment of troops abroad: By the president upon request from the Council of Ministers and upon approval by the National Assembly (Art. 84 XI)

AFGHANISTAN
NATO • ISAF 460; 1 mech inf coy

ARMENIA/azerbaijan
OSCE • Minsk Conference 1

Bosnia-herzegovina
EU • EUFOR • Operation Althea 119; 1 inf coy
OSCE • Bosnia and Herzegovina 1

iraq
NATO • NTM-I 2

liberia
UN • UNMIL 2 obs

Moldova
OSCE • Moldova 1

serbia
NATO • KFOR • Joint Enterprise 47; 1 engr pl
OSCE • Kosovo 3

Croatia CRO

Croatian Kuna k 2008 2009 2010
GDP k 342bn 331bn
US$ 69.4bn 67.4bn
per capita US$ 15,445 15,016
Growth % 2.4 -5.2
Inflation % 6.1 2.8
Def bdgt k 5.37bn 5.04bn
US$ 1.09bn 1.02bn
US$1=k 4.93 4.91
Population 4,489,409
Age 0 – 14 15 – 19 20 – 24 25 – 29 30 – 64 65 plus
Male 9% 3% 4% 3% 23% 6%
Female 8% 3% 3% 3% 24% 10%

Capabilities
ACTIVE 18,600 (Army 11,390 Navy 1,850 Air 3,500)
Joint 1,860) Paramilitary 3,000

The armed forces of Croatia are subject to arms limitations established under the Dayton Peace Accord. An agreement signed by BIH, its two entities, CRO and FRY on 14 June 1996, established ceilings for holdings of the armed forces of the parties. Terms of service 6 months.

RESERVE 21,000 (Army 18,500 Navy 250 Air 2,250)

Organisations by Service

Army 11,390

FORCES BY ROLE
Armd 1 bde
Inf 1 bde
SF 1 bn
MRL 1 regt
AT 1 regt
ADA 1 regt
Engr 1 regt
Gd 3 regt (org varies)
MP 1 regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MBT 261: 72 M-84; 3 T-72M; 186 T55; 30 decommissioning
AIFV 103: 103 M80; 1 decommissioning
APC 38
APC (T) 16 BTR-50
APC (W) 22: 9 BOV-VP; 13 LOV OP
ARTY 1,436
SP 122mm 8 2S1 Carnation
TOWED 416: 105mm 165: 89 M-2A1; 29 decommissioning; 47 M-56H1 decommissioning; 122mm 95: 53 D-30; 42 M-1938 decommissioning;
130mm 78: 44 M-46; 34 M-46H1 152mm 41: 20 D-20; 18
M-84; 3 M 84H; 155mm 18 M-1H1; 203mm 19 M-2
MRL 222
SP 42: 122mm 39: 1 SVLR M 96 Typhoon, 7 M91Vulkan
31 BM-21 Grad; 128mm 2 LOV RAK M91 R24; 262mm
1 M-87 Orkan
MOR 790: 82mm 475: 339 LMB M96; 136
decommissioning; 120mm 315: 310M-75; 5 UBM 52
AT • MSL 567
SP 43 POLO BOV 83
MANPATS 560+: 418 AT-3 9K11 Malajutka (Sagger);
81 AT-4 9K111 Fagot (Spigot); 23 AT-7 9K115 Metis
(Saxhorn); 38 9K113 Konkurs M1; Milan (reported)
RL 73mm RPG-22 Net/RPG-7 Knout; 90mm M-79
GUNS 100mm 133 T-12
AD • GUNS 463
SP 62: 20mm 45: 44 BOV-3 SP; 1 decommissioning;
30mm 17 BOV-3
MANPADS 619: 539 9K32M Strella 2M (SA-7
Grail); 80 9K38 Igla (SA-18 Grouse)
TOWED 401: 20mm 390: 177 M55; 213
decommissioning; 40mm 11
Navy 1,600; 250 conscript (total 1,850)
Navy Central Command located at Split, with two naval
districts; NAVSOUTH and NAVNORTH
FORCES BY ROLE
Navy 1 HQ located at Split
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
SUBMARINES • TACTICAL • SDV 2 Mala
PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • CORVETTES
• FSG 2 Kralj each with 2–4 twin (8 eff.) with RBS-15B
tactical SSM
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 7
PFM 3:
2 Helsinki Class each with 4 twin (8 eff.) with RBS-15M
SSM, 2 Sadral sextuple with Mistral SAM and 1 57mm
gun
1 Koncar with 2 twin (4 eff.) with RBS-15B tactical SSM
PCC 4 Mirna
MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 1
MHI 1 Korcula
AMPHIBIOUS
LCT 2
LCVP 4
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 3:
AGS 1 Moma (FSU, trg); ASR 1; AKL 1;
FACILITIES
Bases Located at Split, Pula, Sibenik, Dubrovnik,
Ploce
Minor Bases Located at Lastovo, Vis
Coastal Defence
FORCES BY ROLE
SSM 3 bty with RBS-15K
Arty 21+ bty
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MSL • TACTICAL • SSM RBS-15K

Marines
Inf 2 indep coy

Air Force and Air Defence 3,500
Flying hours 50 hrs/year

FORCES BY ROLE
Two air bases
Ftr/FGA 2 mixed sqns with MiG-21bis/MiG-21 UMD
Fishbed
Tpt 1 tpt ac sqn, 2 tpt hel sqn
Firefighting 1 sqn
Trg 1 trg ac sqn, 1 trg hel sqn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 12 combat capable
FTR 12: 8 MiG-21bis; 4 MiG-21UMD Fishbed
TPT 2 An-32 Cline
Firefighting 5: 1 AT-802F; 4 Canadair CL-415
ULT/TRG 24: 20 PC-9M; 4 UTVA-75 being replaced by 5
Zlin Z242L (basic trg)

HELICOPTERS
SPT 24: 10 Mi-171Sh; 11 Mi-8MTV; 3 Mi-8T
ULT 8 Bell 206B JetRanger II
AD • RADAR 8: 5 FPS-117; 3 S-600
AD • SAM
SP SA-10 Grouble (quad); SA-9 Gaskin
MANPAD SA-14 Gremlins; SA-16 Gimlet
MSL • AAM AA-2 Atoll; AA-8 Aphid

Paramilitary 3,000
Police 3,000 armed

DEPLOYMENT
Legal provisions for foreign deployment:
Decision on deployment of troops abroad: By the parlia-
ment (Art. 7 II); simplified procedure for humanitarian aid
and military exercises

AFGHANISTAN
NATO • ISAF 290
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
OSCE • Bosnia and Herzegovina 1
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC/CHAD
UN • MINURCAT 17
CYPRUS
UN • UNFICYP 4
HAITI
UN • MINUSTAH 2
INDIA/PAKISTAN
UN • UNMOGIP 8 obs
LEBANON
UN • UNIFIL 1
LIBERIA
UN • UNMIL 3

SERBIA
NATO • KFOR • Joint Enterprise 20
OSCE • Serbia 1
OSCE • Kosovo 7

SUDAN
UN • UNMIS 5

SYRIA/ISRAEL
UN • UNDOF 94; 1 inf coy

WESTERN SAHARA
UN • MINURSO 7 obs

Czech Republic

CZE

Czech Koruna Kc 2008 2009 2010
GDP Kc 3.69tr 3.59tr
per capita US$ 216bn 205bn
Growth % 2.7 -4.3
Inflation % 6.3 1.6
Def exp Kc 54.1bn
US$ 3.16bn
Def bdgt Kc 54.2bn 55.9bn 49.3bn
US$ 3.16bn 3.19bn
FMA (US) US$ 2.8m 3.0m 7.0m
US$1=Kc 17.1 17.5

Population 10,211,904
Ethnic groups: Slovak 3%; Polish 0.6%; German 0.5%

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 8% 3% 3% 4% 25% 6%
Female 7% 3% 3% 4% 25% 8%

Capabilities
ACTIVE 17,932 (Army 12,656, Air 5,276)
Paramilitary 3,100

CIVILIAN 7,888 (Army 1,013, Air 815 MOD Staff 6,060)
The armed forces are being reorganised with full operational capability planned for 2010–12. The military forces are Joint Forces, composed of Army, Air Force and Joint Forces Support Units.

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 12,656 military, 1,013 civilian (total 13,669)

FORCES BY ROLE
Rapid Reaction 1 bde (4th) (1 armd bn, 2 mech inf bn, 1 mot inf bn)
SF 1 gp
Arty 1 bde (13th) (2 arty bn)
Recce 1 bn
Presidential Guard 1 bde (Subordinate to Ministry of Interior) (2 Gd bn (each: 3 Gd coy), 1 Presidential Sy coy)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MBT 175: 175 T-72CZ
AIFV 525: 257 BMP-1; 175 BMP-2; 76 BPzV; 17 Pandur
ARTY 257
SP 152mm 105: 48 M-77 Dana; 7 trg; 50 in store
MRL 122mm 59: 16 RM-70; 3 trg; 40 in store
MOR 120mm 93: 85 M-1982; 8 SPM-85
AT • MSL 671
SP 496: 3 9P133 BRDM-2 Sagger; 21 9P148 BRDM-2 Spandrel; 472 9S428 MANPATS 175 9P135 (AT-4 9K111) Spigot
RADARS • LAND 3 ARTHUR

Active Reserve

FORCES BY ROLE
Territorial Def 14 comd
Inf 14 coy (1 per territorial comd) (each: 1 logistic pl, 3 inf pl, 1 cbt spt pl)
Armd 1 armd coy

Air Force 5,276 military, 815 civilian (total 6,091)
The principal task is to secure the integrity of the Czech Republic’s airspace. This mission is fulfilled within NATO Integrated Extended Air Defence System (NATINEADS) and, if necessary, by means of the Czech national reinforced air defence system. In addition, the Air Force provides close air support for the Army, and performs tasks associated with the transportation of troops and material.

Flying hours 100hrs/yr combat ac 150 for tpt ac
5 Air bases

FORCES BY ROLE
Integrated with Jt Forces
Ftr/FGA 1 sqn JAS 39C/ JAS 39D Gripen
FGA 1 sqn with L-159 ALCA (Lead-in ftr trg); 1 sqn L-39ZA
Tpt 2 sqn with Airbus A-319C; Tu-154M Careless; An-26 Curl; CL-601 Challenger; L-410 Turbolet; Yak-40 Codling
Trg 1 Aviation Trg Centre with L-39C; Z-142C; L-410 Turbolet; EW-97 Eurostar
Hel 1 sqn with Mi-24/Mi-35 Hind*; 1 sqn with Mi-17/171 Sh; 1 sqn with Mi-8/17, PZL W-3A SOKOL
AD 1 (msl) bde
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 48 combat capable
   FTR/FGA 14: 12 JAS 39C; 2 JAS 39D Gripen
   FGA 24: 20 L-159 ALCA; 4 L-159T (trg)
   TPT 18: 2 Airbus A-319CJ; 5 An-26 Curl; 1 CL-601 Challenger; 8 L-410 Turbolet; 2 Yak-40 Colding
   TRG 29: 10 L-39ZA*, 8 L-39C Albatros; 8 Z-142C; 2 L-410 Turbolet; 1 EW-97 Eurostar

HELICOPTERS
   ATK 24: 18 Mi-35; 6 Mi-24 Hind* 
   SPT 41: 27 Mi-17/171 Sh; 4 MI-8; 10 PZL W3A (SOKOL)
   UAV 2 Sojka 3

AD • SAM SA-13 Gopher; SA-6 Gainful; RBS-70; (SA-7 Graal available for trg RBS-70 gunners)

MSL • AAM AIM-9M Sidewinder; AIM-120 AMRAAM

BOMBS
   Conventional: GBU Mk 82; Mk 84
   Laser-guided: GBU Paveway

Joint Forces Support Units
   CBRN 1 CBRN bde (2 CBRN bn, 1 CBRN warning centre)
   Engr rescue 1 bde (3 engr bn, 2 engr rescue coy)
   CIMIC/Psyops 1 (103th) Centre with (1 coy (1 CIMIC pl, 1 PSYOPS pl)
   Logistics 1 bde (1 spt bn; 1 supply bn)
   EW 1 Centre

Paramilitary 3,100
   Border Guards 3,000
   Internal Security Forces 100

DEPLOYMENT

Legal provisions for foreign deployment:
   Constitution: Codified constitution (1992)
   Decision on deployment of troops abroad: By the parliament (Art. 39, 43) or by the government (Art. 43)

AFGHANISTAN
   NATO • ISAF 480; Army: 19 IVECO DV LMV Panther Operation Enduring Freedom – Afghanistan up to 100
   UN • UNAMA 1 obs

ARMENIA/azerbaijan
   OSCE • Minsk Conference 1

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
   OSCE • Bosnia and Herzegovina 1

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
   UN • MONUC 2 obs

SERBIA • KFOR • Joint Enterprise 393; Army: 1 inf coy

Denmark DNK

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<th>Danish Krone kr</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<tr>
<td>US$</td>
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<td>5.09</td>
<td>5.04</td>
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Population 5,500,510

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
   Male 10% 3% 3% 3% 25% 6%
   Female 9% 3% 3% 3% 24% 8%

Capabilities

ACTIVE 26,585 (Army 10,570 Navy 3,498 Air 3,446 Joint 9,071 (incl civilians))
   Terms of service 4–12 months

Home Guard 53,507 (Army) 40,800 (Navy) 4,500 (Air Force) 5,307 (Service Corps) 2,900

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 8,236; 2,130 conscript 204 civilian (total 10,570)

FORCES BY ROLE

   Army 1 (op) comd
   Mech Inf 1 div (1 mech inf bde with (1 tk bn, 2 mech inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 engr coy, 1 MP coy; (1 bde (lower readiness, exclusively a trg bde and consists of 9 different trg units. The bde can, if necessary, be transformed to a composition equivalent to the 1st bde)
   Recce 1 bn
   SF 1 unit
   Engr 1 bn
   AD 1 bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

   MBT 167: 65 Leopard 2 A4/2A5; 102 Leopard 1A5 (in store awaiting disposal)
   RECC 117: 32 Eagle 1 (MOWAG); 85 Eagle IV
   APC 487
      APC (T) 401: 372 M-113 (incl variants and incl 80 in store awaiting disposal; 29 CV9030 Mk II (another 16 due)
      APC (W) 86 Piranha III (incl variants)
   ARTY 69
      SP 155mm 24 M-109
MRL 227mm 12 MLRS (in store awaiting disposal)
MOR • SP 81mm 33 M-125A2
AT
MSL • SP 21 TOW on M113 (in store awaiting disposal)
MANPATS 20 TOW
RCL 84mm 349 Carl Gustav
RL 84mm 4,200 AT-4
AD • SAM • MANPAD
FIM-92A Stinger
Radar
ARTHUR
Navy 2,992; 306 civilian; 200 conscript (total 3,498)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATSANS 49
PSON 4 Thetis each with 2 twin (4 eff.) with Stinger, 1 76mm gun, 1 Super Lynx MK 90B
PFM 4 Flyvefisken (capacity 60 mines) each with 2 Mk 141 Harpoon quad (8 eff.) with RGM-84C Harpoon/RGM-84L Harpoon tactical SSM, 16 cell Mk 48 VLS with 6 Sea Sparrow SAM, 2 single 533mm TT, 1 76mm gun
PFT 2 Flyvefisken (Patrol fit) each with 1 Mk 48 Sea Sparrow VLS with Sea Sparrow SAM, 2 single 533mm TT, 1 76mm gun
PCC 9: 1 Agdle; 2 Knud Rasmussen; 6 Diana
PCI 30 in reserve (Home Guard)

MINE WARFARE 14
MINE COUNTERMEASURES • MHC 4 Flyvefisken each with 1 76mm gun
MCMV 4 MSF MK-I
MHD 6 Sav

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 21:
MRV 6 Holm-class (Multi Role – MCM, Survey and general training)
AE 1 Sleipner
AG 2 Absalon (flexible-support-ships) each with 2 octuple VLS with 16 RGM-84 Block 2 Harpoon 2 SSM tactical, 4 twin (4 eff.) with Stinger SAM, 3.12 cell Mk 56 VLS with 36 RIM-162B Sea Sparrow naval SAM, 1 127mm gun (capacity 2 LCP, 7 MBT or 40 vehicles; 130 troops)
AGB 3; ABU 2 (primarily used for MARPOL duties); AK 4 40/50; Tpt 2; RY 1

FACILITIES
Bases Located at Korsør and Frederikshavn
Naval airbases Located at Karup, Jutland

Naval Aviation
HELICOPTERS • ASW 8 Super Lynx MK90B

Air Force 3,189 plus,145 conscript 112 civilian
(total 3,446)
Three air bases
Flying hours 165 hrs/yr

Tactical Air Comd
FORCES BY ROLE
Ftr/FGA 2 sqn with F-16AM/F-16BM Fighting Falcon
SAR/Spt 1 sqn with S-61A Sea King; EH-101 Merlin; 1 sqn with AS-550 Fennec (obs)

Tpt 1 sqn with C-130J-30 Hercules; CL-604 Challenger (MR/VIP)
Trg 1 flying school with SAAB T-17

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 48 combat capable
FTR: 48 F-16AM/F-16BM Fighting Falcon
TPT: 7: 4 C-130J-30 Hercules; 3 CL-604 Challenger
TRG 28 SAAB T-17

HELICOPTERS
ASW 21: 7 S-61A Sea King (being phased out); 14 EH-101 Merlin
UTL 12 AS-550 Fennec

MSL
ASM AGM-65 Maverick
AAM AIM-120A AMRAAM; AIM-9L/X Sidewinder
BOMBS
INS/GPS-guided: GBU-31 JDAM; EGBU-12/GBU-24 Paveway LGB

Control and Air Defence Group
1 Control and Reporting Centre, 1 Mobile Control and Reporting Centre. 4 Radar sites. No SAM.

Reserves
Home Guard (Army) 40,800 reservists (to age 50)
Army 5 (local def) region (each: up to 2 mot inf bn); 2 regt cbt gp (each: 1 arty bn, 3 mot inf bn)
Home Guard (Navy) 4,500 reservists (to age 50)
organised into 30 Home Guard units

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATSANS 32
PC 32: 18 MHV800; 6 MHV900; 6 MHV90; 2 MHV70

Home Guard (Air Force) 5,307 reservists (to age 50)

Home Guard (Service Corps) 2,900 reservists

DEPLOYMENT
Legal provisions for foreign deployment:
Constitution: Codified constitution (1849)

Decision on deployment of troops abroad: On approval by the parliament (Art. 19 II)

AFGHANISTAN
NATO • ISAF 690; 1 mech BG with (2 mech inf coy; 1 tk pl; 1 hel det); 1 fd hospital; 4 Leopard 2A5
UN • UNAMA 1 obs

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
UN • MONUC 2 obs

INDIA/PAKISTAN
UN • UNMOGIP 1 obs

IRAQ
Army 27 (sy forces)
NATO • NTM-I 10
UN • UNAMI 2 obs
**Estonia EST**

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<td>10.7</td>
<td>10.6</td>
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</table>

- **Population:** 1,299,371
- **Ethnic groups:** Russian 26%; Ukrainian 2%; Belarussian 1%

**Capabilities**

**ACTIVE 4750 (Army 4,200 Navy 300 Air 250)**

**Defence League 10,766**

15 Districts

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

- **APC (W):** 88: 7 Mamba; 58 XA-180 Sisu; 20 BTR-80; 2 BTR-70; 1 BTR-60
- **ARTY:** 335
  - **TOWED:** 104: 105mm 38 M 61-37; 122mm 42 H63; 155mm 24 FH-70
  - **MOR:** 230: 81mm 51: 41 B455; 10 NM95; 120mm 179: 14 2B11; 165 41D
  - **AT:** MANPAT Milan
  - **RCL:** 160
    - 106mm: 30 M-40A1; 90mm 130 PV-1110
- **AD:** MANPAD SAM Mistral

**FACILITIES**

- **Centre 1 (peace ops)**

**Navy 300 (inclusive of a platoon size conscript unit)**

LVA, EST and LTU have set up a joint Naval unit BALTRON with bases at Liepaja, Riga, Ventspils (LVA), Tallinn (EST), Klaipeda (LTU).

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

- **PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS:**
  - **CORVETTES:** FS 1 Admiral Pitka with 1 76mm gun
- **MINE WARFARE:**
  - **MINE COUNTERMEASURES:**
    - 4 MHC 3 Admiral Cowan (UK Sandown)
    - ML 1 Tasuja (DNK Lindormen)

**Air Force 250**

- **Flying hours 120 hrs/year**
- **1 air base**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

- **Recce 1 surv wg**

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

- **AIRCRAFT:**
  - TPT 2 An-2 Colt
- **HELICOPTERS:**
  - UTL 4 R-44

**DEPLOYMENT**

**Legal provisions for foreign deployment:**

- **Constitution:** Codified constitution (1992)
- **Decision on deployment of troops abroad:** By parliament (Art. 128). Also, International Military Cooperation Act stipulates conditions for deployment abroad; parliament decides deployment, unless otherwise provided for by international agreement.

**AFGHANISTAN**

- **NATO:** ISAF (RC S UKTF Helmand) 150; 1 mech inf coy with 14 XA-180 Sisu; 1 mor det with 3 81mm
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
EU • EUFOR • Operation Althea 2

IRAQ
NATO • NTM-I 3

MIDDLE EAST
UN • UNTSO 1 obs

MOLDOVA
OSCE • Moldova 2

NATO AOR
NATO • NRF 1 EOD team; 1 MCM

SERBIA
NATO • KFOR • 31; 1 inf pl
OSCE • Serbia 2

**France FRA**

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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>44.6bn</td>
<td>47.8bn</td>
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US$1=€ 0.68 0.67

* including military pensions

Population 64,420,073

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<th>20–24</th>
<th>25–29</th>
<th>30–64</th>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>9%</td>
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**Capabilities**

**ACTIVE 352,771** (Army 134,000 Navy 43,995 Air 57,600 Central Staff 5,200 Service de Santé 8,600 Gendarmerie 103,376)

**CIVILIAN 46,390** (Army 25,000 Navy 10,265 Air 8,400 Gendarmerie 1,925)

**RESERVE 70,300** (Army 18,000 Navy 6,000 Air 5,800 Gendarmerie 40,000)

**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**

**Strategic Nuclear Forces**

**Navy 2,200**

**SUBMARINES • STRATEGIC • SSBN 3**

3 Le Triomphant S 616 each with 16 M-45 SLBM each with 6 TN-75 nuclear warheads, 4 single 533mm TT each with up to 18 F17 Mod 2 HWT/SM-39 Exocet tactical USGW (additional vessel expected ISD 2010)

**AIRCRAFT • STRIKE/FGA 24 Super Etendard**

**Air Force 1,800**

**Air Strategic Forces Command**

**Strike** 3 sqn with M-2000N Mirage each with 1 ASMP/ASMP-A missile, 2 Magic 2 missiles; (for conv missions – MK82 and GBU)

**Tkr** 1 sqn with C-135FR; KC-135 Stratotanker

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**AIRCRAFT**

**FGA** 60 combat capable

**TKR** 14: 11 C-135FR; 3 KC-135 Stratotanker

**Gendarmerie 41**

**Army 134,000; 25,000 (civilian)**

regt normally bn size

**Army** 4 (task force) HQ; 1 (land) comd HQ; 5 region HQ

**Armd** 1 bde (FRA/GER bde 2,500 personnel) (1 mech inf regt, 1 armd cav regt); 2 bde each (2 armd regt, 2 armd inf regt, 1 SP arty regt, 1 engr regt)

**Lt Armd** 2 bde with (1 armd cav regt, 2 mech (APC) inf regt, 1 SP arty regt, 1 engr regt)

**Mech Inf** 2 bde (each: 1 armd cav regt, 1 armd inf regt, 1 mech inf regt, 1 SP arty regt, 1 engr regt)

**Mtn Inf** 1 bde (1 armd cav regt, 3 mech inf regt, 1 arty regt, 1 engr regt)

**Avn** 1 bde (4") (3 cht, 1 cht and tpt regt)

**Arty/AD** 1 bde (3 SAM regt (1 with I-HAWK MIM-23B), 2 MLRS regt)

**Engr** 1 bde (5 engr regt, 1 CBRN regt)

**Sigs** 1 bde (7 sigs regt, 1 spt regt)

**EW/Int** 1 bde (1 recce cav regt, 2 UAV regt, 1 EW regt, 1 int bn)

**Foreign Legion 7,700**

**Armd Cav** 1 regt (incl in lt armd bde above)

**Mech Inf** 1 regt (incl in lt armd bde above)

**Lt inf** 1 regt (Guyana)

**Para** 1 regt (incl in AB bde above)

**Spt** 1 regt

**Trg** 1 Inf regt

**Marines 18,100**

Marine 14 regt (France); 4 regt (Africa); 15 regt (French overseas possessions)
### Special Operation Forces 2,300

**FORCES BY ROLE**
- HQ 1 cmd
- Para 2 regt
- Avn 3 cbt hel; 3 tpt sqn

**EQUIPMENT**
- Training Centre 3

### Reserves 18,500

Reservists form:
- 99 UIR (Reserve Intervention Units) of about 105 to 115 troops, for 'Proterre' (combined land projection forces) battalions.
- 18 USR (Reserve Specialised Units), of about 85 troops, in specialised regiments.

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**
- MBT 637: 400 Leclerc; 237 AMX-30
- RECCE 1,802: 335 AMX-10RC; 187 ERC-90F4 Sagaie; 1,280 VBL M-ll
- AIFV 709+: 100+ VBCI; 609 AMX-10P/PC
- APC (W) 3,804: 61 VAB BOA; 27 VAB NBC
- SP 155mm 90: 74 AU-F-1; 16 CAESAR
- TOWED 155mm 98 TR-F-1
- MRL 227mm 61 MLRS
- MOR 120mm 349 RT-F1
- SP 399: 99 VAB HOT; 112 VAB Milan; 188 VAB Eryx;
- MANPATS 553 Milan
- RL 84mm AT-4

**AIRCRAFT**
- TPT 17: 5 PC-6 Turbo-Porter; 12 TBM-700

**HELICOPTERS**
- 298 attack helicopters
- ATK 298: 25 AS-665 Tiger; 272 SA-342M Gazelle (all variants)
- RECCCE 25: 4 AS-532UL Cougar Horizon; 21 AS-532UL Cougar
- Spt 8 EC 725AP
- SPT 106: 106 SA-330 Puma
- UAV 50: 35 CL-289 (AN/USD-502); 15 SDTI/Sperwer
- AD • SAM 455+
- TOWED 26+ MIM-23B; I-HAWK MIM-23B
- MANPAD 882 Mistral
- RADAR • LAND 74: 10 Cobra; 64 RASIT/RATAC

**Gendarmerie 103,376, 1,925 civilians. 40,000 reservist**
- 3,193 (Headquarters); 4,092 (Administration); 2,051 (Maritime Air (personnel drawn from other departments)); 16,754 (Mobile); 4,999 (Republican Guard, Air Tpt, arsenals); 5,444 (Schools); 63,162 (Territorial); 1,925 (civilians); 3,640 (Overseas); 41 opcon Strategic Nuclear Forces

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**
- LT TK 28 VBC-90
- APC (W) 153 VBRG-170
- ARTY MOR 157+ 60mm; 81mm
- PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 41
  - PCO 1 Fulmar
  - PCC 1 Patra

### PCR 1 Stellis

**HELI Tankers**
- UTL 35: 20 EC 135; 15 EC 145

**NAVY 43,995; 10,265 (civilian); 2,200 opcon Strategic Nuclear Forces (total 46,195 plus 10,265 civilians)**

**FORCES BY ROLE**
- Navy 1 HQ opcon HRF (N) located at Toulon; 1 HQ opcon ALFOST located at Brest

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**SUBMARINES 9**

**STRATEGIC • SSBN 3:**
- 3 Le Triomphant S 616 opcon Strategic Nuclear Forces each with 16 M-45 SLBM with 6 TN-75 nuclear warheads, 4 single 533mm TT with up to 18 F17 Mod 2 HWT/SM-39 Exocet tactical USGW (additional vessel expected ISD 2010)

**TACTICAL • SSN 6:**
- 6 Rubis each with 4 single 533mm TT with F-17 HWT/SM-39 Exocet tactical USGW

**PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 33**

**AIRCRAFT CARRIERS 2:**
- CVN 1 Charles de Gaulle with 4 octuple VLS each with Aster 15 SAM, 2 Sadral sextuple with Mistral SAM (capacity 20 Super Etendard ftr/FGA ac; 12 Rafale M ftr; 3 E-2C Hawkeye AEW ac; 2 SA-360 Dauphin SAR hel; 3 SA-321 Super Frelon SAR hel)
- CVH 1 Jeanne d’Arc with 2 triple (6 eff.) each with MM-38 Exocet tactical SSM, (capacity 8 SA-319B Alouette III ASW hel), 2 100mm gun

**DESTROYERS • DDG 11:**
- 2 Cassard each, with 2 quad (8 eff.) with 8 MM-40 Exocet tactical SSM, 1 Mk 13 GMLS with 40 SM-1 MR SAM, 2 single ASTT with L5 HWT, 1 100mm gun, each with 1 ASW hel
- 7 Georges Leygues each with 1 Mk 46 LWT, 8 MM-40 Exocet tactical SSM, 1 octuple (8 eff.) with 26 Crotale SAM, 2 single ASTT each with L5 HWT, 1100mm gun, each with 2 Lynx utl hel
- 2 Forbin each with 1 48-cell VLS with Aster 15 SAM / Aster 30 SAM, 2 Sadral sextuple each with Mistral SAM, 2 twin TT (4 eff.) with MU-90, 2 76mm, each with 1 NH90 TTH utl hel, (vessels undergoing acceptance trials expected ISD 2010)
- 2 Tourville each with 6 single with MM-38 Exocet tactical SSM, 1 octuple (8 eff.) with 26 Crotale SAM, 2 single ASTT with Mk 46 LWT/MU-90, 2 100mm gun, each with 2 Lynx utl hel

**FRIGATES 20**

**FFH 11:**
- 6 Floreal each with, 2 single with 2 MM-38 Exocet tactical SSM, 1 100mm gun, each with 1 AS-565SA Panther ASW hel
- 5 La Fayette (space for fitting 2 x 8 cell VLS launchers for Aster 15/30), 2 quad (8 eff.) with 8 MM-40 Exocet tactical SSM, 1 octuple (8 eff.) with Crotale SAM, 1 100mm gun, (capacity either 1 AS-565SA Panther ASW hel or 1 SA-321 Super Frelon SAR hel)
FF 9 D’Estienne d’Orves each with 4 MM-40 Exocet tactical SSM, 4 single ASTT, 1 100mm gun

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 25
PCO 25: 1 Arago; 1 Grebe; 1 Sterne; 1 Albatros; 10 L’Audacieuse; 3 Flamant; 8 Leopard (TRG)

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 21
MCCS 1 Loire
MCM SPT 7: 3 Antares; 4 Vulcain
MHC 13 Eridan

AMPHIBIOUS
PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS 8
LHD 2 Mistral (capacity mixed air group of up to 16 NH-90 or SA-330 Puma utl hel or AS-532 Cougar utl hel or AS-665 Tiger atk hel; 2 LCAC or 4 LCM; 60 AVs; 450 troops)
LPD 2 Foudre (capacity 4-532 Cougar; either 2 Edic LCT or 10 LCM; 22 tanks; 470 troops)
LS • LST 4 Batral (capacity 12 trucks; 140 troops)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 42:
AORH 4 Durance (capacity either 1 SA-319 Alouette III utl hel or 1 AS-365 Dauphin; 2 utl hel or 1 Lynx utl hel)
AF 3
AG 1
AGOR 2
AGI 1 Dupuy de Lome
AGM 1
AGS 3
YDT 2
YTM 25

FACILITIES
Bases 1 (HQ) located at Toulon, 1 (HQ) located at Brest, 1 located at Cherbourg, 1 located at Lorient, 1 (HQ) located at Papeete (Tahiti), 1 located at Dzaoudzi (Mayotte), 1 located at Port-des-Galets (La Réunion), 1 located at Fort de France (Martinique), 1 located at Nouméa (New Caladonia), 1 located at Cayenne, Gf
Naval Located at Nîmes-Garons, Landivisiau, air bases Lann-Bihoue, Hyères

Naval Aviation 6,400
Flying hours 180 to 220 hrs/yr on Super Etendard strike/FGA ac

FORCES BY ROLE
Nuclear 43 Super Etendard (incl Strategic Nuclear Forces)
Ftr 1 sqn with 13 Rafale M F3; 2 Rafale M F2
ASW 1 sqn with 31 Lynx Mk4 (Lynx Mk3); 1 sqn with 16 AS-565SA Panther
MR 1 sqn with 10 N-262 Fregate
MP 2 sqn with 27 Atlantique 2*
AEW 1 sqn with 3 E-2C Hawkeye
SAR 1 sqn with 9 AS-365F Dauphin 2; 1 sqn with 8 SA-321 Super Frelon

MILITARY FORCES

Trg 1 sqn with 13 SA-319B Alouette III; 12 SA-316B Alouette; 1 unit with N-262 Fregate; 1 unit with 8 CAP 10; 9 Rallye MS-880*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 87 combat capable
FTR 9 Rafale M F1 (in store); 13 Rafale M F3; 2 Rafale M F2
STRIKE/FGA 43 Super Etendard (incl Strategic Nuclear Forces)
MP 36: 27 Atlantique 2*; 4 Falcon 50M; 5 Falcon 200 Gardian
AEW 3 E-2C Hawkeye
TPT 21: 11 EMB-121 Xingu; 10 N-262 Fregate
TRG 23: 8 CAP 10; 6 Falcon 10 MER; 9 Rallye MS-880*

HELICOPTERS
SAR 8 SA-321 Super Frelon
ASW 70: 16 AS-565SA Panther; 27 Lynx Mk4 (Lynx MK3); 27 SA-319B Alouette III
UTL 9 AS-365 Dauphin 2

MSL
ASM AM-39 Exocet; ASMP
AAM AS 30 Laser; MICA; R-550 Magic 2

Marines 2,500

Commando Units
Recce 1 gp
Aslt 3 gp
Atk Swimmer 1 gp
Raiding 1 gp
Spt 1 gp

Fusiliers-Marin 1,600
Force 9 units - 14 (Naval Base) gp
Protection

Public Service Force
Naval personnel performing general coast guard, fishery protection, SAR, anti-pollution and traffic surveillance duties. Command exercised through Maritime Prefectures (Premar): Manche (Cherbourg), Atlantique (Brest), Méditerranée (Toulon)
Ships incl in naval patrol and coastal totals

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 5
PSO 1 Albatros
PCC 4: 3 Flamant; 1 Sterne

AIRCRAFT • TPT 4 N-262 Fregate
HELICOPTERS • UTL 4 AS-365 Dauphin 2

Reserves 6,000 reservists

Territorial Command • Atlantic
CECLANT
Navy 1 HQ located at Brest

Indian Ocean
ALINDIEN
Navy 1 (afloat) HQ located at Toulon

Mediterranean
CECMED
Navy 1 HQ located at Toulon
North Sea/Channel
COMAR CHERBOURG
Navy 1 HQ located at Cherbourg

Pacific Ocean
ALPACI
Navy 1 HQ located at Papeete, PF

Air Force 57,600; 8,400 (civilian); 5,800 reservists;
Flying hours 180 hrs/year
Air Forces Command 17,000

Combat Brigade
FORCES BY ROLE
Multi-role 2 AD sqn (St Dizier) plus test and evaluation at Mont-de-Marsan with Rafale F2-B/F2-C/F3)
Ftr 2 sqn with M-2000C Mirage and M-2000B Mirage (Cambrai and Orange), 1 sqn with M-2000-5 Mirage (Dijon)
FGA 3 sqn with M-2000D Mirage (Nancy), 1 composite sqn with Mirage 2000-C/Mirage 2000-D (Djibouti)
Recce 2 sqn with F-1CR Mirage (Reims)
EW 1 flt with C-160G Gabriel (ESM) (Metz)
OCU 1 sqn equipped with Mirage 2000B; 1 sqn with Mirage FL-1B (Colmar)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT
MULTI-ROLE 51: 24 Rafale F2-B; 7 Rafale F2-C; 12 Rafale F3-B; 8 Rafale F3-C
FTR 74: 22 M-2000-5 Mirage; 52 M-2000C Mirage
FGA 88: 66 M-2000D Mirage; 22 F-1CT Mirage
RECE 39 F-1CR Mirage*
EW • ELINT 2 C-160G Gabriel (ESM) (Metz)
TRG 25: 8 F-1B Mirage*; 17 M-2000B Mirage*
MSL
AAM MICA; R-550 Magic 2; Super 530D;
ASM AS-30L; SCALP; Apache

BOMBS
Laser-guided: GBU-12 Paveway II

Air Mobility Brigade
FORCES BY ROLE
Tpt heavy sqn with A-310-300; A-319; A-340-200 (on lease)
Tkr/tac tpt 6 sqn with C-130H Hercules; C-130H-30; C-160 Transall; Transall C-160NG
SAR/tgp/tpt 7 light sqn with CN-235M; DHC-6 Twin Otter; Mystère 20 (Falcon 20); Falcon 50 (VIP); Falcon 900 (VIP); TBM-700; EC 725 Caracal; AS-555 Fennec
OCC 1 sqn with SA-330 Puma; AS-555 Fennec; 1 unit with C-160 Transall
Hel 5 sqn with AS-332 Super Puma; SA-330 Puma; AS-532 Cougar (tpt/VIP); AS-555 Fennec

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT
TPT 106: 3 A-310-300; 2 A-319 (VIP); 2 A-340-200 (on lease); 5 C-130H; 9 C-130H-30; 42 C-160 Transall; 20 CN-235M; 5 DHC-6 Twin Otter; 4 Falcon 50 (VIP); 2 Falcon 900 (VIP); 12 TBM-700; Mystère 20
TPT/TKR 15 Transall C-160NG

HELICOPTERS
CSAR 6 EC 725 Caracal
SPT 36: 7 AS-332 Super Puma; 29 SA-330 Puma
UTI 45: 3 AS-332 Cougar (tpt/VIP); 42 AS-555 Fennec

Air Space Control Brigade
FORCES BY ROLE
Air Space 1 Surveillance & Control sqn with E-3F Sentry; 1 Helio-2a satellite obs sqn (Creil)
AD 8 sqn with Crotale 3000, Crotale upgraded & Crotale NG; 20mm 76T2; Mistral
Radar 5 (Control)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
SPACE BASED SYSTEMS • SATELLITES
2 IMAGERY 1 Helio-2a (Creil)
AIRCRAFT
AEW 4 E-3F Sentry
AD SYSTEMS STRIDA (Control)
SAM Crotale 3000; Crotale upgraded and Crotale NG;
SATCP
GUNS 20mm 76T2
LAUNCHER Mistral

Security and Intervention Brigade
34 protection units
33 fire fighting and rescue sections
3 intervention paratroop commandos

Air Training Command
Over 6,000 personnel

FORCES BY ROLE
Trg some sqn with EMB-121 Xingu; Alpha Jet; CAP 10;
EMB-312 Tucano; TB-30 Epsilon; Grob G120A-F

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT
TPT 23 EMB-121 Xingu
TRG 164: 91 Alpha Jet; 25 EMB-312 Tucano; 25 TB-30
Epsilon (incl many in storage); 18 Grob G120A-F; 5 CAP 10

Reserves 5,800 reservists

DEPLOYMENT
Legal provisions for foreign deployment:
Constitution: Codified constitution (1958)
Specific legislation: ‘Order of 7 January 1959’
Decision on deployment of troops abroad: De jure: by the minister of defence, under authority of the PM and on agreement in council of ministers (‘Order of 7 January 1959’, Art. 16, Art. 20-1 of constitution)

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AFGHANISTAN
NATO • ISAF 3,095 (Operation Panjir); 1 bde HQ; 1 (Marine) inf BG; 1 (Foreign Legion) inf BG (GTIA Kapise); 1 3 AMX 10 RC; 113 VAB APC; 57 VBL; 6 Mirage 2000D/SEM; 1 dbt hel bn (3 AS-665 TigerAH, 2 AS-532 Cougar, 3 EC-725 CSAR hel; 3 Gazelle AH1)
Operation Enduring Freedom - Afghanistan (Operation Epideote) 35

ARABIAN GULF AND INDIAN OCEAN
EU • Operation Atalanta 3 FFH; 1 SSN; 1 Atlantique
Maritime Security Operations 1 FFG; 1 AORH

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
EU • EUFOR • Operation Althea (Operation Astrée) 4 OSCE • Bosnia and Herzegovina 7

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
Operation Bodoi 240; 1 inf coy; 1 spt det

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC/CHAD
UN • MINURCAT 308; elm 1 inf coy; 1 engr coy; 1 log bn; 1 tpt coy
CHAD
Operation Epervier 1,200; Army: 1 mech inf BG with (elm 1 mech inf regt; elm 1 armd cav regt) Air Force: 1 avn gp with 6 F-1CR/F-1CT Mirage, 1 C-135, 3 C-160 Transall; 1 hel det with 3 SA-330 Puma

CÔTE D’IVOIRE
Operation Licorne 900; Army: 1 (Marine) mech inf BG with (elm 1 mech inf regt; elm 1 armd cav regt); 1 hel unit; 1 Gendarmerie sqn Air Force 1 C-160 Transall, 1 CN-235 UN • UNOCI 8; 2 obs

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
UN • MONUC 5 obs

DJIBOUTI
Army 1,690; 1 (Foreign Legion) BG with (1 engr coy, 1 arty bty, 2 recce sqn, 2 inf coy); 1 (Marine) combined arms regt with (1 engr coy, 1 arty bty, 2 recce sqn, 2 inf coy) Navy: 1 LCT
Air Force: 1 Air unit with 10 M-2000C/D Mirage; 1 C-160 Transall; 3 SA-342 Gazelle; 7 SA-330 Puma; 1 AS-555 Fennec; 1 SA-319 Alouette III

EGYPT
MFO 18; Air Force: 1 CN-235M

FRENCH GUIANA
Army 1,435 1 (Foreign Legion) inf regt; 1 (Marine) inf regt; 1 SMA regt
Navy 150; 2 PCO
Air Force 1 tpt unit; 4 SA-330 Puma; 3 AS-555 Fennec
Gendarmerie 3 coy; 1 AS-350 Ecureuil

FRENCH POLYNESIA
Army 640 (incl Centre d’Expérimentation du Pacifique); 1 (Marine) inf regt; 3 SMA coy
Navy 710; 1 HQ located at Papeete; 1 FFH with 1 AS-565SA Panther ASW hel; 4 PCO; 2 LST; 1 AOT; 3 Gardian
Air Force 1 tpt unit; 2 CN-235M; 1 AS-332 Super Puma; 1 AS-555 Fennec

FRENCH WEST INDIES
Army 775; 2 (Marine) inf regt; 2 SMA regt
Navy 450; 1 FFH; 1 PCO; 1 LST; 1 naval base located at Fort de France (Martinique)
Air Force 1 tpt unit; 3 CN-235M; 2 SA-330 Puma; 1 AS-555SN Fennec
Gendarmerie 4 coy; 2 AS-350 Ecureuil

GABON
Army 775; 1 recce pl with ERC-90F1 Lynx; 1 (Marine) inf bn; 3 SA-330 Puma Air Force 2 C-160 Transall; 1 AS-555 Fennec

GERMANY
Army 2,800 (incl elm Eurocorps and FRA/GER bde (2,500)); 1 (FRA/GER) army bde (1 army HQ, 1 armd cav regt, 1 mech inf regt)

HAITI
UN • MINUSTAH 2

INDIAN OCEAN
Army 1,000 (incl La Réunion and TAAF); 1 (Marine) para regt; 1 (Foreign Legion) inf det; 1 SMA regt
Navy 1 base located at Dzaoudzi (Mayotte), 1 HQ located at Port-des-Galets (La Réunion); 1 FFH with 2 AS-555 Fennec utl hel; 1 PSO; 2 PCO; 1 LST
Air Force 1 tpt unit; 2 C-160 Transall; 1 spt hel; 2 AS-555 Fennec
Gendarmerie 5 coy; 1 SA-319 Alouette III

KYRGYZSTAN
NATO • ISAF 1 C-135 tkr

LEBANON
UN • UNIFIL 1,585; Army 1 armd inf bn; 1 armd sqn; 1 arty tp; 1 engr coy; 13 Leclerc; 35 AMX-1; 4 155mm Grande Cadence de Tir; 6 Mistral; 2 Cobra radar

LIBERIA
UN • UNMIL 1

MIDDLE EAST
UN • UNTSO 2 obs

MOLDOVA
OSCE • Moldova 1

NEW CALEDONIA
Army 935; 1 (Marine) mech inf regt; 2 SMA coy; 6 ERC-90F1 Lynx
Navy 510; 1 base with 2 Gardian located at Nouméa
Air Force some air det; 1 tpt unit; 3 CASA 235 MPA; 5 SA-330 Puma; 2 AS-555 Fennec
Gendarmerie 4 coy; 2 AS-350 Ecureuil

SENEGAL
Army 575; 1 (Marine) mech inf bn; 1 recce sqn with ERC-90F1 Lynx
Navy 230; 1 LCT; 1 Atlantique
Air Force 1 C-160 Transall; 1 AS-555 Fennec

SERBIA
NATO • KFOR • Joint Enterprise 1,294; Army: 1 armd inf BG with (elm 1 armd regt, elm 1 armd inf regt); 1 Gendarmerie regt; some spt units (incl atk hel)
OSCE • Serbia 1
OSCE • Kosovo 14

TAJIKISTAN
NATO • ISAF 160; 1 C-130 Hercules; 2 C-160 Transall

UAE
3 Mirage 2000-5, 1 KC-135F at al-Dhafra (To operate alongside UAE Mirage-9s); naval and army contingent

WESTERN SAHARA
UN • MINURSO 13 obs

FOREIGN FORCES

Belgium Air Force: 29 Alpha Jet trg ac located at Cazaux/Tours

Germany Army: 209 (GER elm Eurocorps)

Singapore Air Force: 200; 1 trg sqn with 4 A-4SU Super Skyhawk; 10 TA-4SU Super Skyhawk

Germany GER

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<th>Euro €</th>
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<td>US$1=€ 0.68</td>
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*including military pensions

Population 82,329,758

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus

Male 7% 3% 3% 3% 25% 8%
Female 7% 3% 3% 3% 24% 10%

Capabilities

ACTIVE 250,613 (Army 163,962 Navy 24,407 Air 62,244)

Terms of service 9 months; 10–23 months voluntary. Reserves: junior ranks to age 45; NCOs and officers to 60.

RESERVE 161,812 (Army 144,548 Navy 3,304 Air 13,960)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 116,739; 47,223 conscript (total 163,962)

German transformation is due to be complete in 2010 and is proceeding on schedule. Three force categories constitute the core of transformation: Response Forces (RF), Stabilisation Forces (StF) and support forces. These force categories will be specifically trained and equipped for their respective missions. Their overall capability will be enhanced as required from the Army, Air Force, Navy, Joint Support Service and Central Medical Service. The Army forces consists of five divisional headquarters, three of them are deployable, and a total of twelve brigades. Forces are tailored to form Response Forces (1st Armd Div/GER/FRA Bde), 1 bde Special Forces, 1 air mobile div and four stabilisation brigades. The Response Forces brigades are structured to fight in a divisional context supported by the capabilities of the divisional troops. The stabilisation brigades would normally deploy under the command of the Air Mobile Div HQ and receive any additional capability from its Army Support Arms bde. The Special Operations Division Headquarters is designed to provide a multinational special forces headquarters at command level. Its airborne brigades are generally capable of concurrently conducting operations against irregular forces and military evacuation operations. The Joint Support Service assists the individual services in terms of logistics, command support and protection. Its assets include psyops capabilities, logistic follow on support, communication systems and EW-capabilities. Medical support is provided by the Joint Medical Service.

FORCES BY ROLE

Armd 1 div (1st) (RF) with (2 armd bde each (1–2 armd bn, 1–2 armd inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 armd recce coy); spt (armd recce, UAV, MRL, engr, AD regt, NBC units))

Mech 1 (13) div (StF) with 2 bde each (1 armd, 2 armd inf, 1 recce, 1 engr, 1 sig, 1 log bn); 1 div (10) (StF) with 1 bde (1 armd, 2 armd inf, 1 recce, 1 engr, 1 sig, 1 log bn), 1 bde (3 mtn inf bn, 1 recce, 1 engr, 1 sig, 1 log bn)

Spec Ops 1 div (RF) SF comd, 2 (31, 26) airborne bde each (2 para bn, 1 recce coy, 1 UAV unit, 1 engr coy), 1 SF bde)

Air Mob 1 div (RF) 1 air manoeuvre bde (1 atk hel bn, 1 spt hel bn, 1 air mob inf regt) 1 air tpt bde (2 med tpt (CH-53) hel regt, 1 lt tpt (NH-90) regt (in future)), 1 spt bde (arty, AD, NBC)

Inf 1 lt inf bn (GER/FRA Bde)

Arty 1 bn (GER/FRA Bde)

Engr 1 cbt engr coy (GER/FRA Bde)

Trg 1 BG with (35 Leopard 2; 26 Marder 1; 12 M-109A3G)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 1,385: 1,001 Leopard 2 (350 to be upgraded to A6) 384 Leopard 1 / A3 / A5 / 1A 4 in store

RECCE 288: 212 Fennek (incl 24 engr recce, 10 fires sps); 76 Tpz-1 Fuchs (NBC)

AIFV 2,044: 1,911 Marder 1 A2 / 1 A3; 5 Puma (test); 133 Wiesel (with 20mm gun)
PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS

SUBMARINES

EQUIPMENT By Type

comprises 2 FF and Aux squadrons.

Flotilla I combines SS, MCM, PBF and SF whilst Flotilla II

Navy

20,449; 3,958 conscript (total 24,407)

ARTY

1201

SP • 155mm 693: 512 M-109A3G; 181 PzH 2000

TOWED 77

105mm 10: 10 M-101

155mm 67: 67 FH-70

MRL • 227mm 130: 130 MLRS

MOR • 120mm 301: 301 Tampella

AT • MSL 1,165

SP 82 Wiesel (TOW)

MANPATS 1,083 Milan

AMPHIBIOUS 13 LCM (river engr)

HELICOPTERS 159

ATK 159 Bo-105 M, Bo-105 (PAH-1) (with HOT)

RECE 2 Bo-105M

SPT 93 CH-53 Stallion

UTL 107: 14 EC 135; 93 UH-1D Iroquois

UAV 11: 6 KZO; 5 Luna X-2000

UAV MICRO 154: 115 Aladin; 39 MIKADO

AD

SAM 289+

SP SAM 170: 50 ASRAD Ozelot; 120 Roland

TOWED 28 PAC-3 Patriot

MANPAD: some FIM-92A Stinger

SPAAGM 91 Gepard

GUNS

TOWED 20mm • 1,155: 1,155 Rh 202

RADARS 106+: 12 Cobra; 65 RASIT (veh, arty); 41 RATAC (veh, arty)

Navy 20,449; 3,958 conscript (total 24,407)

Previous Type Comds have been merged into two Flotillas. Flotilla I combines SS, MCM, PBF and SF whilst Flotilla II comprises 2 FF and Aux squadrons.

EQUIPMENT By Type

SUBMARINES • TACTICAL • SSK 12:

8 Type 206A each with 8x1 533mm ASTT each with DM2 HWT

4 Type 212A (2 further vessels on order) each with 6 single 533mm TT with 12 A4 Seehelcht DM2 HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 18

FRIGATES 15

FFGHM 3:

3 Sachsen each with 2 Mk 141 Harpoon quad (8 eff.)

Each with RGM-84F tactical SSM, 1 32 cell Mk 41 VLS (32 eff.) with 24 SM-2 MR SAM, 32 RIM-162B Sea Sparrow SAM, 2 Mk 49 RAM with 21 RIM-116 RAM SAM; (capacity either 2 NH-90 utl hel or 2 Lynx utl hel)

FFG 12:

4 Brandenburg each with 2 twin (4 eff.) with MM-38 Exocet tactical SSM, 2 Mk 49 RAM with 21 RIM-116 RAM SAM, 1 Mk 41 VLS with 16 RIM-7M/RIM-7P, 4 x1 324mm ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 76mm gun, (capacity either 2 MK88 Sea Lynx ASW hel or 2 Sea Lynx MK88A ASW)

8 Bremen each with 2 Mk 141 Harpoon quad (8 eff.) with RGM-84A Harpoon/RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSM, 1 Mk 29 Sea Sparrow octuple with 16 RIM-7M/RIM-7P, 2 Mk 49 RAM with 21 RIM-116 RAM SAM, 2 twin 324mm ASTT (4 eff.) with Mk 46 LWT, 1 76mm gun, (capacity either 2 MK88 Sea Lynx ASW hel or 2 Sea Lynx MK88A ASW)

CORVETTES 3

FS 3 Braunschweig (K130) (further two of class expected 2009-2010)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PFM 10

10 Gepard each with 2 twin (4 eff.) with MM-38 Exocet tactical SSM, 1 Mk 49 RAM with 21 RIM-116 RAM SAM, 1 76mm gun

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 37:

MHC 14: 9 Frankenthal; 5 Kulmbach

MSC 5 Emdorf

MSD 18 Seehund

AMPHIBIOUS • LC 3

LCM 1

LCU 2 Type 521

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 31

AO 2 Walchensee Type 703

AOT 2 Spessart Type 704

AFH 2 Berlin Type 702 (capacity either 2 NH-90 utl hel or 2 Sea King MK41 SAR hel; 2 RAMs)

AE (AMMO) 1 Westerwald Type 760

AG 6: 3 Schwedeneck Type 748; 3 Stollergrund Type 745

AGR 1 Planet Type 751

AGI 3 Oste Type 423

AT 5

Trg 1

SPT 6 Elbe Type 404 (2 specified for PFM support; 1 specified for SSK support; 3 specified for MHC/MSC support)

Trial Ship 2

FACILITIES

Bases Located at Olpenitz, Wilhelmshaven, Glücksburg (Maritime HQ), Warnemünde, Eckernförde, Kiel

Naval Aviation 2,227

AIRCRAFT

MP 9: 1 Atlantic; 8 AP-3C Orion

TF 2 Do-228 (2 pollution control)

HELICOPTERS

SAR 21 Sea King MK41 (SAR)

ASW 22 Sea Lynx MK88A (ASW/AsuW)

MSL • TACTICAL • ASM Sea Skua

Air Force 50,270; 11,974 conscript (total 62,244)

Flying hours 150 hrs/year

Air Force Command

FORCES BY ROLE

Air 1st, 2nd and 4th Air Divs

Ftr 1 wg (2 sqn with F-4F Phantom II); 2 wg with EF-2000 Eurofighter

FGA 2 wg (4 FGA sqn with Tornado IDS); 1 wg (2 FGA sqn with Tornado ECR* plus IDS)
Rece 1 wg (2 rece sqn with Tornado IDS (rece))
Radar 3 (tac air control) gp
SAM 3 wg (each 2 SAM gp) with MIM-104 Patriot
Trg sqns with 35 T-37B Tweet; 40 T-38A Talon

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**AIRCRAFT**
- 303 combat capable
- FTR: 38 EF-2000 Eurofighter; 76 F-4F Phantom II
- STRIKE/FGA: 156 Tornado IDS (incl 42 recece); another 64 in store
- SEAD: 33 Tornado ECR*
- TRG: 75: 35 T-37B Tweet; 40 T-38A Talon

**MSL**
- ASM KEPD 350
- ASSM Kormoran 2
- ARM AGM-88B HARM
- AAM AIM-9L/Li Sidewinder; LFK AIM-2000 Iris-T (being introduced); AIM 120A/B AMRAAM

**BOMBS**
- LGB: GBU-24 Paveway III

**Transport Command**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

- Tkr/tpt 1 (special air mission) wg with 7 A-310 (4 MRKT, 3 MRT); 6 CL-601 Challenger; 3 AS-532U2 Cougar II (VIP)
- Tpt 3 wg (total: 4 tpt sqn with 80 UH-1D (76 SAR, tpt, liaison, 4 VIP)(1 OCU); 3 tpt sqn with 83 C-160 Transall (1 OCU))

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**AIRCRAFT**
- TPT: 96: 7 A-310 (incl tpt/tkr); 83 C-160 Transall; 6 CL-601 Challenger (VIP)
- UTL: 83: 3 AS-532U2 Cougar II (VIP); 80 UH-1D Iroquois (76 SAR, tpt, liaison, 4 VIP)

**Training**

- OCU 1 with 23 Tornado IDS
- Missile trg Located at Fort Bliss (TX), US
- NATO joint Sheppard AFB (TX) with T-6 Texan TII, 40 pilot trg T-38A

**DEPLOYMENT**

Legal provisions for foreign deployment:

**Constitution:** Codified constitution (‘Basic Law’, 1949)

**Specific legislation:** ‘Parlamentsbeteiligungsgesetz’ (2005)

Decision on deployment of troops abroad:

- a) By parliament: in general and in the case of military intervention;
- b) by government: in urgent cases of threat or emergency (parliamentary consent a posteriori), or for preparatory measures or humanitarian interventions; c) simplified procedure for ‘missions of low intensity’ or if the government seeks an extension of parliamentary approval (§§ 1–5 of the 2005 law)

**AFGHANISTAN**

NATO • ISAF 4,365 (PRTs in Kunduz and Fayzabad; QRF in RC-N.) Army: 1 bde HQ; 1 air mob inf regt; Marder AIFV; TPz-1 Fuchs; Fennek; 100 Dingo II; LUNA UAV Air Force: 6 Tornado ECR (SEAD); CH-53 sqt hel; C-160 tpt ac UN • UNAMA 1 obs

**ARABIAN GULF AND INDIAN OCEAN**

EU • Operation Atalanta 2 FFG
Maritime Security Operations 1 FFG

**BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA**

EU • EUFOR • Operation Althea 129; 28 SPz-2 Luchs; TPz-1 Fuchs; 3 CH-53 Sea Stallion; 2 UH-1D
OSCE • Bosnia and Herzegovina 3

**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO**

EU • EUSEC RD Congo 3

**FRANCE**

Army 209 (GER elm Eurocorps)

**ITALY**

Navy: 3 MP ac (in ELMAS/Sardinia)

**LEBANON**

UN • UNIFIL 459; Navy: 2 PC; 1 SPT

**LITHUANIA**

NATO • Baltic Air Policing 100; 6 F-4F Phantom II

**MEDITERRANEAN SEA**

EU • Operation Active Endeavour 1 AOT

**MOLDOVA**

OSCE • Moldova 1

**POLAND**

Army 67 (GER elm Corps HQ (multinational))

**SERBIA**

NATO • KFOR • Joint Enterprise 2,486; Army: 1 inf bn HQ; 3 inf coy; 1 hel bn; 1 rece coy; 1 engr coy; 1 sigs bn; 1 CIMIC coy; 1 log unit; 1 MP coy; 1 med unit; 26 Leopard C2; 17 SPz-2 Luchs; 25 Marder 1; 54 TPz-1 Fuchs; 10 M-109A3G; 6 Wiesel (TOW); 3 CH-53 Sea Stallion; Air Force 3 UH-1D Iroquois
OSCE • Serbia 3
OSCE • Kosovo 16

**SUDAN**

UN • UNMIS 5; 26 obs
UN • UNAMID 7

**UNITED STATES**

Army: 1 (battle) army gp (trg) (army trg area) with 35 Leopard 2; 26 Marder 1; 12 M-109A3G Air Force: 812 (flying trg) located at Goodyear AFB (AZ); Sheppard AFB (TX) with 35 T-37 Tweet trg ac and 40 T-38 Talon trg ac; Holloman AFB (NM) with 23 Tornado IDS; NAS Pensacola (FL); Fort Rucker (AL)

NATO • Air Force • Missile trg located at Fort Bliss (TX)
Primary trg sqn located at Goodyear AFB (AZ), Joint jet pilot trg sqn located at Sheppard AFB (TX); some Beech F-33 Bonanza

**UGBEKISTAN**

NATO • ISAF 104: C-160 Transall tpt ac
FOREIGN FORCES

Canada NATO 287
France Army: 1 (FRA/GER) army bde (1 army HQ, 1 armd cav rgt, 1 mech inf rgt); 2,800 (incl elm Eurocorps and FRA/GER bde (2,500))
Netherlands Air Force: 300
United Kingdom Army 22,000; 1 army corps HQ (multinational); 1 armd div Royal Navy 30; Air Force 320
United States US Africa Command: Army; 1 HQ located at Stuttgart USAF; 1 HQ (17th Air Force) located at Ramstein AB. US European Command: 1 combined service HQ (EUCOM) located at Stuttgart-Vaihingen
Army 38,537; 1 HQ (US Army Europe (USAREUR) located at Heidelberg; 1 mech inf SBCT; 1 armd inf bde; 1 (hvy) cbt avn bde (1 armd inf bde deployed to Iraq); 1 (APS) armd HBCT eqpt. set (transforming); some M-1 Abrams; some M-2/M-3 Bradley; some Stryker; some M-109; some MLRS; some AH-64 Apache; some CH-47 Chinook; some UH-60 Black Hawk; some 249 USAF 14,856; 1 HQ (US Airforce Europe (USAFE)) located at Ramstein AB; 1 HQ (3rd Air Force) located at Ramstein AB; 1 ftr wg located at Spangdahlem AB with (1 atk/FAC sqn with 12 A-10 Thunderbolt II; 6 OA-10 Thunderbolt II, 2 ftr sqn each with 21 F-16 Fighting Falcon); 1 airlift wg located at Ramstein AB with 16 C-130 Hercules; 2 C-20 Gulfstream; 9 C-21 Learjet; 1 CT-43 Boeing 737; USMC 318

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 93,500; €35,530 conscript

FORCES BY ROLE
Field army to re-org. 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 (requiring reserve mobilisation). There are 3 military regions
Comd 1 HQ; 4 corps HQ (incl NDC-GR)
Armd 1 div HQ; 4 bde (each: 1 mech inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 2 armd bn)
Rece 5 bn
Mech Inf 2 div; 7 bde (each: 1 armd bn, 1 SP arty bn, 2 mech bn)
Inf 1 div HQ; 5 bde (each: 1 armd bn, 1 arty regt, 2 mech bn)
SF 1 comd (1 (cdo) amph bde; 1 cdo para bde)
Marine 1 bde
Fd Arty 1 bde (8 regt (incl 2 bn MLRS))
Air Mob 1 bde
AD 3 bn (2 I-HAWK, 1 TOR M1)
Avn 1 bde (1 avn regt (2 atk hel bn), 1 spt hel bn, 3 avn bn)
Log 2 div (4 bde)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MBT 1,688: 170 Leopard 2A6HEL; 180 Leopard 2 A4; 511 Leopard 1; 324 M-60A1 / M-60A3; 503 M-48A5
RECCCE 242 VBL
AIFV 377 BMP-1
APC (T) 2,105: 432 Leonidas Mk1/Leonidas Mk2; 1,673 M-113A1/M-113A2
ARTY 3,163
SP 155mm 221: 197 M-109A1B/M-109A2/M-109A3GEA1/M-109A5; 24 PzH 2000; 203mm 127 M-110A2
TOWED 412: 105mm 283: 265 M-101; 18 M-56 155mm 129 M-114
MRL 151: 122mm 115 RM-70 Dana; 227mm 36 MLRS (incl ATACMS)
MOR 2,252: 81mm 1,632; 107mm 620 M-30 (incl 231 SP)
AT 1
MSL 1,108
SP 362: 320 M-901; 42 Milan HMMWV
MANPATS 746: 196 9P163 Kornet-E; 262 9K111 AT-4 Spigot; 248 Milan; 40 TOW
RCL 4,090:
SP 106mm 746 M-40A1
MANPAT 3,344: 84mm 2,000 Carl Gustav; 90mm 1,344 EM-67
AIRCRAFT
TPT 3: 1 C-12C Huron; 2 C-12R/AP Huron
UTL 38 U-17A
HELICOPTERS
ATK 32: 20 AH-64A Apache; 12 AH-64D Apache
SPT 15 CH-47D Chinook
UTL 114: 14 AB-206 (Bell 206) JetRanger; 100 UH-1H Iroquois
UAV 12-18 Sperwer

Greece GRC

Euro €

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*including military pensions and procurement

Population 10,737,428

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 7% 3% 3% 4% 24% 8%
Female 7% 3% 3% 4% 24% 10%

Capabilities

ACTIVE 156,600 (Army 93,500 Navy 20,000 Air 31,500) Joint 11,600) Paramilitary 4,000
Terms of service: Conscripts in all services up to 12 months

RESERVE 237,500 (Army 198,000 Navy 8,000 Air 31,500)
RADAR (arty, mor); 8 AN/TPQ-37(V)3; 40 BOR-A; 20 MARGOT

SUBMARINES EQUIPMENT By Type

Navy 16,000; 4,000 conscript; (total 20,000)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • TACTICAL • SSK: 8

GUNS

1,722

SAM

2

FRIGATES • FFG: 14:

4 Standard Class Batch I (Elli class) (NLD Kortenaer Batch 2) each with 2 Mk 141 Harpoon quad (8 eff.) each with RGM-84A Harpoon/RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSM, 1 Mk 29 Sea Sparrow octuple with 16 RIM-7M/RIM-7P Sea Sparrow SAM, 2 twin ASTT (4 eff.) each with Mk 46 LWT, 1 76mm gun, (capacity 2 AB-212 (Bell 212) utl hel)

2 Standard Class Batch II (Elli class) (NLD Kortenaer Batch 2) each with 2 Mk 141 Harpoon quad (8 eff.) each with RGM-84A Harpoon/RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSM, 1 Mk 29 Sea Sparrow octuple with 16 RIM-7M/RIM-7P Sea Sparrow SAM, 2 twin ASTT (4 eff.) each with Mk 46 LWT, 2 76mm gun, (capacity 2 AB-212 (Bell 212) utl hel)

4 Standard Class Batch III (Elli class) (NLD Kortenaer Batch 2) each with 2 Mk 141 Harpoon quad (8 eff.) each with RGM-84A Harpoon/RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSM, 1 Mk 29 Sea Sparrow octuple with 16 RIM-7M/RIM-7P Sea Sparrow SAM, 2 twin ASTT (4 eff.) each with Mk 46 LWT, 1 76mm gun, (capacity 2 AB-212 (Bell 212) utl hel)

4 Hydra (GER MEKO 200) each with 2 quad (8 eff.) each with RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSM, 1 16 cell Mk 48 MOD5 VLS with 16 RIM-7M Sea Sparrow SAM, 2 triple ASTT (6 eff.) each with Mk 46 LWT, 1 127mm gun, (capacity 1 S-70B Seahawk ASW hel)

CORVETTES • FS: 3:

3 Doxa (GER Tletis) each with 2 triple 324mm ASTT (6 eff.) each with Mk 46 LWT, 2 twin 40mm gun (4 eff.)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 40

PFM: 20:

5 Karavelidis (FRA La Combattante II, III, IIB) each with 6 RB 12 Penguin tactical SSM, 2 single 533mm TT each with SST-4 HWT, 2 76mm gun

4 Laskos (FRA La Combattante II, III, IIB) each with 4 MM-38 Exocet tactical SSM, 2 single 533mm TT each with SST-4 HWT, 2 76mm gun

2 Votsis (FRA La Combattante) each with 2 Mk-141 Harpoon twin each with RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSM, 1 76mm gun

4 Votsis (FRA La Combattante IIA) each with 4 MM-38 Exocet tactical SSM, 1 76mm gun

5 Roussen (Super Vita) with 8 MM-40 Exocet tactical ASSM, (2 additional vessels in build)

PFT 4 Andromeda (NOR Nasty) each with 4 single 533mm TT each with SST-4 HWT

PC 2 Stamou with 4 single SS 12M tactical SSM

PCO 8: 2 Armatolos (DNK Osprey); 2 Pirpolitis; 4 Machitis

PCC 2 Tolmi

PCI 4

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 11

MHC: 4: 2 Evropi (UK Hunt); 2 Evniki (US Osprey)

MSC 7Alykoon (US MSC-294)

AMPHIBIOUS

LS • LST 5:

5 Chios (capacity 4 LCVP; 300 troops) each with 1 hel landing platform (for med hel)

CRAFT 52: 2 LCT; 4 LCU; 31 LCVP; 4 LCM; 7 LCA

ACV 4 Kefallinia (Zubr) (capacity either 3 MBT or 10 APC (T); 230 troops)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 23:

AORH 1 AE Etna

AOT 6: 2; 4 (small)

AE 2 (ex-GER Luneburg)

AWT 6

AGHS 3

TPT 2

TRG 1

YTL 2

FACILITIES

Bases Located at Salamis, Patras, Soudha Bay

Naval Aviation

FORCES BY ROLE

ASW 1 Division with 11 S-70B Seahawk; 8 AB-212 (Bell 212) ASW; 2 SA-319 Alouette III

MP 2 sqn with 6 P-3B Orion; 2 CL-415GR (CL-415)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

MARITIME PATROL 6 P-3B Orion

SPT 2 CL-415GR (CL-415)

HELICOPTERS 11 attack helicopters

ASW 11 S-70B Seahawk

UTL 10: 8 AB-212 (Bell 212); 2 SA-319 Alouette III

MSL

ASM AGM-119 Penguin

ASSM MM-40 Exocet
Air Force 31,500 (incl 11,000 conscripts)

Tactical Air Force

FORCES BY ROLE
AD/FGA 4 sqn with F-16CG/DG Block 30, Fighting Falcon; 3 sqn with F-16CG/DG Block 52+ Fighting Falcon; 1 sqn with M-2000-5 Mk 2 Mirage; 2 sqn with M-2000E/BGM Mirage; 2 sqn with F-4E Phantom II; 2 sqn with A/TA-7E/H Corsair II
Recce 1 sqn with RF-4E Phantom II
AEW 1 sqn with EMB-145H Erieye

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT
242 combat capable
FTR 25 M-2000-5 Mk 2 Mirage (20 -5EG, 5 -5BG)
FGA 198: 20 M-2000EG/BG Mirage; 70 F-16CG/DG Block 30 Fighting Falcon; 30 F-16 C/D Block 52+ Fighting Falcon (20 F-16C/10 F-16D); 35 F-4E Phantom II; 43 A/TA-7E/H Corsair II
RECCE 19 RF-4E Phantom II*
AEW 4 EMB-145H Erieye

MSL
AAM AIM 120B/C AMRAAM; AIM-7E/F Sparrow; AIM-9L/9P Sidewinder; MICAs; R-550 Magic 2; Super 530; IRIS-T
ASM AGM-65A/B/G Maverick; SCALP EG
ASMS AM 39 Exocet
ARM AGM-88 HARM

BOMBS
Conventional: GBU-8B HOBOS
Laser-guided: GBU-12/ GBU-16 Paveway II; GBU-24 Paveway III

Air Defence

FORCES BY ROLE
SAM 6 sqn/bty PAC-3 Patriot with 36 launchers [MIM-104 (A/B SOIC/D GEM)]; 2 sqn/bty with S-300 PMU-1 with 12 launchers; 12 bty Skylguard with Sparrow RIM-7/GUNS; 9 Crotale NG/GR; 4 SA-15 Gauntlet (TOR-M1)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AD
SAM TOWED 61+: 36 PAC-3 Patriot; 12 S-300 PMU-1; 9 Crotale NG/GR; 4 SA-15 Gauntlet (TOR-M1); some Skylguard/Sparrow
GUNS 35+ 35mm

Air Support Command

FORCES BY ROLE
CSAR 1 sqn with S-332 Super Puma
Tpt 3 sqn with C-130B Hercules; C-130H Hercules; YS-11-200; C-47 Skytrain; Do-28; 1 sqn with C-27J Spartan (8 AT and 4 AAR); 1 sqn with EMB-135; Gulfstream V
Hel 1 sqn with AS-332 Super Puma (SAR); AB-205A (Bell 205A) (SAR); AB-212 (Bell 212) (VIP, tpt); Bell 47G (liaison)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT • TPT 39: 5 C-130B Hercules; 10 C-130H Hercules; 12 C-27J Spartan (8 AT and 4 AAR) – being delivered; 2 C-47 Skytrain; 6 Do-28; 2 EMB-135; 1 Gulfstream V; 1 YS-11-200

HELICOPTERS
SPT 10 AS-332 Super Puma
UTL 17: 4 AB-212 (Bell 212) (VIP, tpt); 13 AB-205A (Bell 205A) (SAR), TRG 7 Bell 47G (liaison)

Air Training Command

FORCES BY ROLE
Trg 5 sqn with T-2C/E Buckeye; T-41 D; T-6A/B Texan II

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT • TRG 104: 40 T-2C/E Buckeye; 19 T-41D; 20 T-6A Texan II; 25 T-6B Texan II

Paramilitary • Coast Guard and Customs

4,000
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 90: 4 POC;
1 PFC; 7 PCC; 39 PBC; 39 PBI
AIRCRAFT • UTL 4
2 Cessna 172RG Cutlass
2 TB-20 Trinidad

DEPLOYMENT

Legal provisions for foreign deployment:
Specific legislation: ‘Law 2295/95’ (1995))
Decision on deployment of troops abroad: By the Government Council on Foreign Affairs and Defence

AFGHANISTAN
NATO • ISAF 145; Army: 1 engr coy Air Force: 1 C-130

ARABIAN GULF AND INDIAN OCEAN
EU • Operation Atalanta 1 FFG; 1 AP-3C Orion
NATO • Operation Ocean Shield 1 FFG

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
EU • EUFOR • Operation Althea 44
OSCE • Bosnia and Herzegovina 4

CYPRUS
Army 950 (ELDYK army); ε200 (officers/NCO seconded to Greek-Cypriot National Guard) (total 1,150)
1 mech bde (1 armd bn, 2 mech inf bn, 1 arty bn); 61 M-48A5 MOLF MBT; 80 Leonidas APC; 12 M-114 arty; 6 M-107 arty; 6 M-110A2 arty

LEBANON
UN • UNIFIL 45; 1 PB

SERBIA
OSCE • Serbia 1
NATO • KFOR • Joint Enterprise 588; 1 mech inf bn
OSCE • Kosovo 5

SUDAN
UN • UNMIS 1; 2 obs

WESTERN SAHARA
UN • MINURSO 1 obs
FOREIGN FORCES

United States

US European Command: Army 11; Navy: 291; USAF: 57; USMC: 12; 1 naval base located at Makri; 1 naval base located at Soudha Bay; 1 air base located at Iraklion

Hungary

Hungarian Forint

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Population: 9,905,596
Ethnic groups: Romany 4%; German 3%; Serb 2%; Romanian 1%; Slovak 1%

Capabilities

ACTIVE 29,450 (Army 10,936, Air 5,664 Joint 12,850) Paramilitary 12,000

RESERVE 44,000 (Army 35,200 Air 8,800)

Terms of service HDF has a voluntarily (contracted soldier) system.

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Hungary’s armed forces have reorganised into a joint force.

Joint Component 12,850

FORCES BY ROLE

Comd 1 (HDF) HQ (Sig regt)
CS 1 Bde
EOD 1 Riverine ptrn bn

Land Component 10,936 (incl riverine element)

FORCES BY ROLE

Armd 1 bn
Lt inf 2 bde (total: 4 mech inf, 1 Lt inf, 1 mixed bn)
SOF 1 bn; 1 AB/air asslt bn
Engr 1 bde (1 engr, 1 CBRN bn)
Log 1 regt
Sigs 1 regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 30 T-72
AIFV 164 BTR-80A
APC (W) 164 BTR-80
ARTY 219+
SP 122mm 153+ 2S1 Carnation in store awaiting disposal
TOWED 152mm 16 D-20
MOR 81mm 50
AT • MSL • MANPATS 130: 30 AT-4 9K111 Spigot; 100 AT-5 9K113 Spandrel

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PBR 2

Facilities

Training Centre 2

Air Component 5,664

Flying hours 50 hrs/yr1 hel base (Szolnok), 2 air bases (Kecskemet, Papa)

FORCES BY ROLE

Comd 1 Comd and Air Surv rgt
Multirole 1 tac frt sqn with JAS-39 Gripen: 1 tac frt sqn with MiG-29B/MiG-29UB Fulcrum
Tpt 1 tpt hel bn with Mi-17 Hip; 1 tac airlift sqn with An-26 Carl.
Trg 1 trg sqn with L-39ZO; Yak-52
Atk hel 1 (ebt) bn with Mi-24 Hind
AD 1 AD rgt with 9 Mistral bty; 3 SA-6 Gainful bty
NATO AT NATO Hy Airlift Wg with 3 C-17A Globemaster based at Papa

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 27 combat capable
MULTIROLE 14 JAS-39 Gripen (12 -C, 2 -D)
FTR 11 MiG-29B Fulcrum
TPT 5 An-26 Carl
TRG 18: 7 L-39ZO Albatros; 2 MiG-29UB Fulcrum*; 9 Yak-52

HELICOPTERS

ATK Mi-24 Hind
SPT 17: 10 Mi-8 Hip; 7 Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip
AD • SAM 61
SP 16 SA-6 Gainful
MANPAD 45 Mistral
RADAR: 3 RAT-31DL, 6 P-18: 6 SZT-68U; 14 P-37

MSL

AAM AIM 120C AMRAAM on order; 84 AA-10 Alamo;
210 AA-11 Archer; 60 AIM-9 Sidewinder
ASM 20 AGM-65 Maverick; 150 AT-2 Swatter; 80 AT-6

Paramilitary 12,000

Border Guards 12,000 (to reduce)

Ministry of Interior

FORCES BY ROLE

Paramilitary 1 (Budapest) district (7 Rapid Reaction coy); 11 (regt/district) regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

APC (W) 68 BTR-80
DEPLOYMENT

Legal provisions for foreign deployment:
Constitution: Codified constitution (1949)
Decision on deployment of troops abroad: By gov in case of NATO/EU operations (Art. 40/C para 1). Otherwise, by parliament (Art. 19, para 3 point j)

AFGHANISTAN
NATO • ISAF 360; Land Component: 1 lt inf coy

ARMENIA/azerbaijan
OSCE • Minsk Conference 1

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
EU • EUFOR • Operation Althea 160; Land Component: 1 inf coy
OSCE • Bosnia and Herzegovina 2

CYPRUS
UN • UNFICYP 84; Land Component: elm 1 inf coy

EGYPT
MFO 38 1 MP unit

IRAQ
NATO • NTM-I 4

LEBANON
UN • UNIFIL 4

SERBIA
NATO • KFOR • Joint Enterprise 243: Land Component: 1 mot inf coy
OSCE • Serbia 1
OSCE • Kosovo 4

WESTERN SAHARA
UN • MINURSO 7 obs

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Paramilitary

Iceland Coast Guard 130

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PCOH: 3: 2 Aegir; 1 Odinn
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • RESEARCH CRAFT 1 Baldur
AIRCRAFT • TPT 1 Dash 8-300
HELICOPTERS
SPT 1 AS-322L1 Super Puma
UTL 1 AS-365N Dauphin 2

FACILITIES
Base Located at Reykjavik

FOREIGN FORCES

NATO • Iceland Air Policing: Aircraft and personnel from various NATO members on a rotating basis.

Iceland

Icelandic Krona K

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<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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US$1=€ 87 124

*including military pensions

Population 306,694

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<th>0–14</th>
<th>15–19</th>
<th>20–24</th>
<th>25–29</th>
<th>30–64</th>
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<tr>
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<td>11%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>5%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>11%</td>
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<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>22%</td>
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Capabilities

ACTIVE NIL Paramilitary 130

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 108,300

FORCES BY ROLE

Comd 1 comd HQ (COMFOTER)

Italy

ITA

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<tr>
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<td>Def bdgt</td>
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US$1=€ 0.68 0.67

*including military pensions

Population 58,126,212

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<th>30–64</th>
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<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>10%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Capabilities

ACTIVE 293,202 (Army 108,300, Navy 34,000, Air 42,935 Carabinieri 107,967) Paramilitary 142,933

Terms of service all professional

RESERVES 41,867 (Army 38,284 Navy 3,234)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 108,300

FORCES BY ROLE

Comd 1 comd HQ (COMFOTER)
Rapid

1 NATO HQ (NRDC-IT) with:

1 Sigs bde, 1 spt regt

Recon

1 (IT-HRF(L), rotational; currently comprises

1 (Sassari) light mech bde;

1 (Aosta) mech bde;

1 (Friuli) air mob bde;

1 (Julia) mnt bde)

Mech

1 (Mantova) div (1st FOD) with:

1 (Ariete) armoured bde with (3 tk, 2 mech inf, 1 arty, 1 engr regt, 1 log bn);

1 (Pozzuolo del Friuli) cav bde with (3 cav, 1 amph, 1 arty regt);

1 (Folgore) AB bde with (1 SF, SF RSTA, 3 para, 1 cbt engr regt);

1 (Friuli) air mob bde with (1 cav, 1 airmob, 2 aviation regt);

1 (Acqui) div (2nd FOD) with:

1 (Pinzolo) mech bde with (1 tk, 3 mech inf, 1 SP arty, 1 cbt engr regt);

1 (Granatieri) mech bde with (1 cav, 2 mech inf, 1 SP arty regt);

1 (Garibaldi) Bersaglieri bde with (1 tk, 1 cav, 2 heavy mech inf, 1 SP arty, 1 cbt engr regt);

1 (Aosta) mech bde with (1 cav, 3 mech inf, 1 SP arty, 1 cbt engr regt);

1 (Sassari) light mech bde with (2 mech inf, 1 cbt engr regt).

Mtn Inf

1 Mtn HQ

1 (Tridentina) mtn div with:

1 (Taurinense) mtn bde with 3 mtn inf (2nd, 3rd, 4th), 1 cav (3rd Nizza Cavalleria), 1 arty, 1 mtn cbt engr regt, 1 spt bn;

1 (Julia) mtn bde with (3 mtn inf (5th, 6th, 8th), 1 arty, 1 mtn cbt engr regt, 1 spt bn)

1 (6th) mtn inf trg regt

SF

1 (4th Alpini)

EW

1 CIS/EW comd HQ (1 EW/RISTA bde with (1 RISTA, 1 EW, 1 HUMINT bn, 2 Sigs bde)

Spt

1 LAND FORCES Spt Comd

Arty

1 arty bde (1 hy arty regt, 1 NBC regt, 2 arty regt, 1 psyps regt)

AD

1 AD bde (2 (HAWK) SAM regt, 2 SHORAD regt, 1 training and simulation center

Engr

1 engr bde (3 engr, 1 CIMIC regt)

Avn

1 Army Aviation HQ; 1 avn bde (1 avn bn, 3 avn regt)

Log

1 log div (4 manœuvre log regt, 4 tpt regt)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 320: 200 C1 Ariete; 120 Leopard 1A5

RECCE 300 B-1 Centauro

AIFV 254: 200 VCC-80 Davide; 54 VBM 8x8 Freccia

APC

APC (T) 1,752: 241 Bv-206; 384 M-113 (incl variants); 1,127 VCC-1 Camillino/VCC-2

APC (W) 617: 57 Fiat 6614; 560 Puma

AAV 16: 14 LVTP-7; 1 AAVC-7; 1 AAVR-7

ARTY 931

SP 155mm 164: 124 M-109L; 40 PzH 2000

TOWED 155mm 164 FH-70

MRL 227mm 22 MLRS

MOR 581: 81mm 253; 120mm 183 BRANDT; 145 RT-FI;

AT

MSL • MANPATS 1,327: 32 SPIKE; 1,000 Milan; 295 I-TOW

RCL 80mm 482 Folgore

RL 110mm 2,000 PzT 3 Panzerfaust 3

AIRCRAFT

TPT 6: 3 ACTL-1 (Do-228); 3 P-180

HELICOPTERS

ATK 60 A-129 Mangusta

SPT 21 CH-47C Chinook

ULT 148: 60 AB-205; 43 AB-206 jetRanger; 18 AB-212; 22 AB-412 (Bell 412) Twin Huey; 5 TTH NH-90

AD

SAM 132

TOWED 68: 36 MIM-23 HAWK; 32 Skyguard/Aspide

MANPAD 64 FIM-92A Stinger

GUNS • SP 25mm 64 SIDAM

Navy 34,000

FORCES BY ROLE

Fleet 1 Fleet Commander CINCNNAV with 6 subordinate operational commands

Navy

COMFORAL (Front – Line Forces located at Taranto), COMFORPAT (Patrol Forces located at Augusta), COMFORDRAG (MCM Forces located at La Spezia), COMFORSUB (Submarine Forces located at Taranto), COMFORAER (Naval Aviation Forces located at Rome), COMFORBARC (Amphibious/Landing Forces located at Brindisi).

Maritime 1 High Readiness Forces HQ

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • TACTICAL • SSK 6:

4 Pelosi (imp Sauro, 3rd and 4th series) each with 6 single 533mm TT each with 12 Type A-184 HWT / DM2A4 HWT

2 Salvatore Todaro (Type U212A) with 6 single 533mm TT each with 12 Type A-184 HWT / DM2A4 HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 26

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS • CVS 2:

1 G. Garibaldi with 2 single 533mm ASST with Mk 46 LWT, 2 Albatros octuple with (16 eff.) Aspide SAM, 4 twin (8 eff.) with up to 4 Mk 2 Otomat SSM, (capacity mixed air group of either 15 AV-8B Harrier II; 17 SH-3D Sea King or EH101 Merlin),(LHA role under development) 1 Cavour with 1 32-cell VLS with Aster 15 Naval SAM 2 76mm gun, (capacity 8 AV-8B Harrier II; 12 EH101 Merlin)

DESTROYERS • DDG 4:

2 Andrea Doria each with 1 48-cell VLS with Aster 15 SAM /Aster 30 SAM, 2 twin TT (4 eff.) with MU-90, 3 76mm, (capacity either 1 EH101 spt hel or 1 NH90 TTH utl hel) (Undergoing trials, 2nd vessel ISD expected 2010)
2 Luigi Durand de la Penne (ex-Animoso) each with 2 quad (8 eff.) with 8 Milas AS/Mk 2 Otomat SSM, 1 Mk 13 GMLS with 40 SM-1 MR SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT (6 eff.) each with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Albatros octuple with 16 Aspide SAM, 1 127mm gun, (capacity 1 AB-212 (Bell 212) 4 hel)

FRIGATES • FFG 12:
4 Artigliere each with 8 single each with 1 Mk 2 Otomat SSM, 1 Albatros octuple with 8 Aspide SAM, 1 127mm gun, (capacity 1 AB-212 (Bell 212) 4 hel)
8 Maestrale each with 4 single with 4 Mk 2 Otomat SSM, 1 Albatros octuple with 16 Aspide SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT (6 eff.) each with Mk 46 LWT, 2 single 533mm ASTT each with A-184 Black Shark HWT, 1 127mm gun, (capacity 2 AB-212 (Bell 212) 4 hel)

CORVETTES • FS 8 Minerva (4 fitted) with 1 Albatros octuple (8 eff.) with Aspide SAM, 1 76mm gun

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 14
PSOH 10:
4 Cassiopea each with 1 76mm gun, with 1 AB-212 (Bell 212) 4 hel
6 Comandante Cigala Fuligosi 4 with 1 76mm gun, (capacity 1 AB-212 (Bell 212) or 1 NH-90 4 hel)

PCO 4 Esploratore

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 12
MHC 12: 8 Gaeta; 4 Lerici

AMPHIBIOUS
PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS • LPD 3
2 San Giorgio each with 1 76mm gun (capacity 3-5 hel)
EH101 ASW hel; NH-90; SH-3D; AB-212; 1 CH-47 Chinook spt hel; 3 LCM 2 LCVP; 30 trucks; 36 APC (T); 350 troops)
1 San Giusto with 1 76mm gun, (capacity 4 EH101 Merlin ASW hel; 1 CH-47 Chinook spt hel; 3 LCM 2 LCVP; 30 trucks; 36 APC (T); 350 troops)

CRAFT 26: 17 LCVP; 9 (+4 in build) LC

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 87
AORH 3: 1 Etina (capacity 1 EH-101 or 1 NH-90); 2 Stromboli (capacity 1 EH-101 or 1 NH-90)
AOT 4
ARS 1
AKSL 6
AWT 3
AG 2
AGI 1
AGS 3: 1; 2 (coastal)
ABU 5
ATS 7
AT 9 (coastal)
TRG 9; 7 AXS; 2
YDT 2
YTL 32

NAVY

Frigates 57

Corvettes 8

Patrol boats 14

Minesweepers 12

Logistics 87

Amphibious ships 3

Craft 26

Air force 42,935

Logistics 4

Naval air 2,200

Forces by role

FGA

Fixed wing strike unit with AV-8B Harrier II

ASW

5 sqn with AB-212AS (Bell 212 ASW/ASUW); EH-101; SH-3D Sea King; EH-101

Aslt hel

some sqn with SH-3D Sea King; AB-212 (Bell 212)

Trg

Flight with TAV-8B Harrier
The Carabinieri are organisationally under the MoD. They are a separate service in the Italian Armed Forces as well as a police force with judicial competence. As a military force they carry out military police and security tasks in support of the armed forces in Italy and abroad. As a national police force they report to the Minister of the Interior and are tasked with the maintenance of public order and law enforcement, as well as criminal investigations, counter terrorism and counter organised crime. The Carabinieri Territorial Command Structure is based on 5 Inter-Regional Commands; 5 Regional Commands; 102 Provincial Commands; and one Group Command. In addition there are 17 Territorial Depts; 18 Group Comd; 538 Company Comd; 4,624 Station Comd.

**Paramilitary 142,933**

**Customs**
(Servizio Navale Guardia Di Finanza)

**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 101:**
- PSO 6 Saettia
- PFC 4
- PCC 9

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • TRG 2

**Coast Guard 11,266**
(Guardia Costiera – Capitanerie Di Porto)

**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 96:**
- PSO 6 Saettia
- PFC 4
- PCC 9

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • TRG 1 (ex-US Bannock)

**DEPLOYMENT**

Legal provisions for foreign deployment:
Constitution: Codified constitution (1949)

Decision on deployment of troops abroad: By the government upon approval by the parliament

**AFGHANISTAN**
- NATO • ISAF 2,795; Army: 1 AB bde HQ; 3 para regt; some AIFV Dardo; 6 A-129 Mangusta; 4 CH-47; Air Force: some C-130
ALBANIA
NATO (HQ Tirana)
Delegazione Italiana Esperti (DIA) 29

ARABIAN GULF AND INDIAN OCEAN
NATO • Operation Ocean Shield 1 FFG

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
EU • EUFOR • Operation Althea 300
NATO • NATO HQ Sarajevo 7

CANADA
Air Force 12 (flying trg)

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
EU • EUSEC RD Congo 4

EGYPT
MFO 78; 1 coastal patrol unit

INDIA/PAKISTAN
UN • UNMOGIP 7 obs

IRAQ
NATO • NTM-I Training Mission 91

LEBANON
UN • UNIFIL 2,576; 3 inf bn; 1 avn unit; 1 MP coy; 1 FF

MALTA
Air Force 37; 2 AB-212 (Bell 212)
Armed Forces
12 MIATM cbt spt (Missione Italiana d’Assistenza Tecnico Militare)

MIDDLE EAST
UN • UNTSO 8 obs

MOLDOVA
OSCE • Moldova 1

SERBIA
OSCE • Serbia 3
NATO • KFOR • Joint Enterprise 1,892; 1 mech inf BG; 1 engr unit; 1 hel unit; 1 sigs unit; 1 CSS unit OSCE • Kosovo 14

SUDAN
UN • UNAMID 1

UNITED STATES
Air Force 38 (flying trg)

WESTERN SAHARA
UN • MINURSO 4 obs

FOREIGN FORCES
Germany 3 MP ac (in ELMAS/Sardinia)
United States US European Command: Army 3,015; 1 AB IBCT; some M-119; some M-198; Navy 2,328; 1 HQ (US Navy Europe (USNAVEUR)) located at Naples; 1 HQ (6th Fleet) located at Gaeta USAF 4,076; 1 ftr wg with (2 ftr sqn with 21 F-16C Fighting Falcon/F-16D Fighting Falcon located at Aviano); 1 MR Sqn eq. with 9 P-3C Orion located at Sigonella USMC 55

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**Latvia**

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<td>FMA (US)</td>
<td>US$ 1.5m</td>
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| Population | 2,231,503 |
| Age 0–14   | 4% 4% 4% 3% 22% 6% |
| Male       | 7% |
| Female     | 4% 4% 4% 3% 25% 11% |

**Capabilities**

**ACTIVE 5,745** (Army 1,058 Navy 587 Air 319 Joint Staff 3,202 National Guard 579)

**RESERVE 10,866** (Army Volunteer Reservist 10,866)

**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**

**Joint 3,202**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

Comd 1 Joint HQ (1 Staff bn)
1 log HQ (1 Tpt bn, 1 log bn)
1 Trg and Doctrine Comd

SF 1 Ranger bn, 1 cbt diver unit, 1 anti-terrorist unit

Security 1 MP unit

**Army 1,058**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

Inf 1 bde (2 inf bn)

**National Guard 579; 10,866 part-time (11,445 in total)**

Inf 14 bn

Fd Arty 1 bn

AD 1 bn

Engr 1 bn

NBC 1 bn

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

MBT 3 T-55 (trg)

RECC 2 BRDM-2

ARTY 121

TOWED 100mm 26 K-53

MOR 95: 71mm 40; 82mm 5; 120mm 50
AT
RL 73mm RPG-7 Knout; 84mm AT-4; 90mm GUNS 143; 76mm 3; 90mm 140
AD
SAM • MANPAD 5 Strela 2M (SA-7) Grail
GUNS • TOWED 52: 14.5mm 2 ZPU-4; 20mm 10 FK-20;
23mm 16 GSH-23; 30mm 2; 1 AK-230; 40mm 22 L/70

Navy 587 (incl Coast Guard)
1 Naval HQ commands a Naval Forces Flotilla separated into two squadrons: an MCM squadron and a Patrol Boat squadron. LVA, EST and LTU have set up a joint Naval unit* BALTRON with bases at Liepaja, Riga, Ventspils (LVA), Tallinn (EST), Klaipeda (LTU)* Each nation contributes 1–2 MCMVs

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 12
PCO 1 Valpas (Coast Guard)
PFB 4 Storm with 1 L-70 40mm gun, 1 TAK-76 76mm gun
PB 7: 5 KBV 236; 1 Lokki Class; 1 Astra (All for Coast Guard duties)
MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 5
MHC 5: 1 Lindau; 4 Imanta (NLD Alkmaar)
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 3
AG 1 Vidar
SPT 1 Varonis (C3 and support ship, ex-Buyskes)
YDT 1

FACILITIES
Bases Located at Liepaja, Daugavgriva (Riga – Coast Guard)

Air Force 319
Main tasks are air space control and defence, maritime and land SAR and air transportation.

FORCES BY ROLE
Comd 1 AF HQ
Surv 1 sqn
Spt 1 sqn
AD 1 bn
AIRCRAFT
TPT 3: 2 An-2 Colt; 1 L-410 Turbolet
HELICOPTERS • SPT 6: 4 Mi-17; 2 PZL Mi-2

Paramilitary 11,034

National Guard 551 (full time); 10,483 (part-time) (total 11,034)

DEPLOYMENT
Legal provisions for foreign deployment:
Constitution: Codified constitution (1922)
Decision on deployment of troops abroad: a) By parliament (Section 5 I of the 1995 ‘Law on Participation’, in combination with Art. 73 of constitution); b) by cabinet, if deployment is for rescue or humanitarian operations (Section 5 II of the 1995 law) or for military exercises (Section 9 of the 1995 law)

AFGHANISTAN
NATO • ISAF 175
MOLDOVA
OSCE • Moldova 1

Lithuania LTU

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<td>L 111bn</td>
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<td>US$ 47.2bn</td>
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Population 3,555,179
Ethnic groups: Lithuanian 84.6%; Polish 6.3%; Russian 5.1%; Belarussian 1.1%

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 8% 4% 4% 4% 22% 5%
Female 8% 4% 4% 3% 24% 9%

Capabilities
ACTIVE 8,850 (Army 7,190 Navy 470 Air 950)
Paramilitary 14,600
Terms of service 12 months.
RESERVE 6,700 (Army 6,700)

Organisations by Service

Army 2,590; 4,600 active reserves (total 7,190)

FORCES BY ROLE
1 mil region
Reaction 1 bde (Iron Wolf) (2 mech inf bn, 2 mot inf bn, 1 Force arty bn)
Engr 1 bn
Security 1 MP bn
Trg 1 regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
RECCE 10 BRDM-2
APC (T) 187 M-113A1, Bv 206
ARTY 133
TOWED 105mm 72 M-101
MOR 120mm 61 M-43
AT • MSL 28
SP 10 M1025A2 HMMWV with Javelin
MANPATS 18 Javelin
RCL 84mm 273 Carl Gustav
AD SAM  Stinger

Reserves
National Defence Voluntary Forces 4,600 active reservists
Territorial Def 5 regt; 36 bn (total: 150 def coy)
Trg 1 bn
Avn 1 sqn

Special Operation Force
SF 1 gp (1 CT unit; 1 Jaeger bn, 1 ctf diver unit)

Navy 350; 120 conscript (total 470)
LVA, EST and LTU established a joint naval unit BALTRON
with bases at Liepaja, Riga, Ventpils (LVA), Tallinn (EST),
Klaipeda (LTU), HQ at Tallinn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES
• FFL 1 Grisha III (†) with 2 twin 533mm ASTT (4 eff.), 1
  twin (2 eff.), 2 RBU 6000 Smersh 2 (24 eff.)
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 7
  • PB 2 Standard Flex 300 (DNK Flyvefisken) (Patrol fit)
    with 1 76mm gun, (1 additional vessel due on transfer from
    DNK)
  • PFB 2 Storm
  • PBR 3 (Harbour Security Provision)
MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES
  • MHC 2 Sudvis (Lindau)
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 2
  • AG 1 Vidar
  • SPT 1 (Used for SAR)

FACILITIES
Base Located at Klaipeda

Air Force 950
Flying hours 120 hrs/year

FORCES BY ROLE
Air base, Airspace Surveillance and Control Command
  (ASSCC), AD bfn, armament and equipment repair
  depot
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT
  • TPT 5: 3 C-27J Spartan; 2 L-410 Turbolet
  • TRG 2 L-39ZA Albatros
HELICOPTERS • SPT: 9 Mi-8 Hip (tpt/SAR)
  • AD • RBS-70 AD system

Joint Logistics Support Command 850
FORCES BY ROLE
Log 1 spt bn (forward); 1 spt bn (main)

Joint Training and Doctrine Command
  (TRADOC) 670 Conscripts 480 (Total 1,350)
Facilities 3 (Each service has a training school)

Rece 1 trg centre
Engr 1 trg centre
Trg 1 regt

Paramilitary 14,600

Riflemen Union 9,600
State Border Guard Service 5,000

Coast Guard 540
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PCC 3
AMPHIBIOUS • LC • ACV 1 UCAC

DEPLOYMENT
Legal provisions for foreign deployment:
Constitution: Codified constitution (1992)
Decision on deployment of troops abroad: By parliament
(Art. 67, 138, 142)

AFGHANISTAN
NATO • ISAF 250

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
EU • EUFOR • Operation Althea 1

IRAQ
NATO • NTM-I 4

SERBIA
NATO • KFOR • Joint Guardian 36

OSCE • Kosovo 1

FOREIGN FORCES
Germany NATO Baltic Air Policing 100; 6 F-4F Phantom II

Luxembourg LUX

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Population 491,775
Foreign citizens: 124,000

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<tr>
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<td>10%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>8%</td>
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Capabilities

ACTIVE 900 (Army 900) Paramilitary 612

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 900

FORCES BY ROLE
Recce 2 coy (1 to Eurocorps/BEL div, 1 to NATO pool of deployable forces)
Lt inf 1 bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARTY
MOR 81mm 6
AT • MSL • MANPADS 6 TOW
RL 66mm M-72 LAW

Air Force

FORCES BY ROLE
None, but for legal purposes NATO’s E-3A AEW ac have LUX registration
Air 1 sqn with 17 E-3A Sentry (NATO standard); 3 B-707 (trg)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT
AEW 17 E-3A Sentry (NATO standard)
TPT 3 B-707 (trg)

Paramilitary 612

Gendarmerie 612

DEPLOYMENT
Legal provisions for foreign deployment:
Constitution: Codified constitution (1868)
Specific legislation: ‘Loi du 27 juillet 1992 relatif à la participation du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg à des opérations pour le maintien de la paix (OMP) dans le cadre d’organisations internationales’
Decision on deployment of troops abroad: By government after formal consultation of relevant parliamentary committees and the Council of State (Art. 1–2 of the 1992 law)

AFGHANISTAN
NATO • ISAF 8

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
EU • EUFOR • Operation Althea 1

LEBANON
UN • UNIFIL 3

SERBIA
NATO • KFOR • Joint Enterprise 23

Netherlands NLD

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<th>2010</th>
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<tr>
<td>Def bdgt</td>
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|     |  |     |     |
|-----|---|--|
| US$1=€ | 0.68 | 0.67 |

Population 16,715,999

Age

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<th>0–14</th>
<th>15–19</th>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>25%</td>
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</table>

Capabilities

ACTIVE 46,882 (Army 21,825; Navy 9,420; Air 9,559; Military Constabulary 6,078)
RESERVE 3,339 (Army 2,778 Air 397, Military Constabulary 63)
Soldiers/sailors to age 35, NCOs to 40, officers to 45

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 21,825

FORCES BY ROLE
1 (GER/NLD) Corps HQ; 1 Land Operations Support Command (LOSC), (EOD, Engr, CS and Logistic Sp elements)
Mech 2 bde (13, 43) (each: 2 armd inf bn, 1 tk bn, 1 armd recce sqn, 1 SF arty bn (2 bty), 1 engr bn, 1 maint coy, 1 medical coy)
Air Asslt 1 bde (11) (3 air asslt inf bn, 1 mor, 1 AD, 1 engr, 1 med, 1 supply, 1 maint coy)
SF 5 coy (1 counter-terrorist, 1 mtn, 1 amph, 1 para unit)
EOD 46 EOD teams
Engr 1 gp (3 engr bn) (2 in mech bde above 1 in spt comd)
CS 1 Bde (101) with (1 AD comd (3 bty); 1 ISTAR bn (2 armd recce sqn, 1 EW coy, 1 UAV bty, 1 arty bty); 1 CIS bn; 1 engr bn
Logistic Sp 1 bde (3 maint coy, 2 tpt / supply bn, 1 med bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT60: 44 Leopard 2A6 (16 in store)
RECCE (W) 148 Fennek
AIFV 224 YPR-765; CV9035 (deliveries (184) from 2009)
APC • APC (W) 70: 70 XA-188 Sisu
LFV 67 Bushmaster IMV
ARTY 357:
SP 155mm 169: 43 PzH 2000; 126 M109A2/90 in store
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS

AD

SAM

SP 18 Fennec with FIM-92A Stinger 18 MB with FIM-92A Stinger

MANPAD 18 FIM-92A Stinger

GUNS

SP35mm 60 Gepard (in store for sale)

Radar

LAND 6 AN/TPQ-36 Firefinder (arty, mor); WALS; SQUIRE

Reserves 2,778 reservists

National Command

Cadre bde and corps tps completed by call-up of reservists (incl Territorial Comd)

Inf 5 bn (Could be mob for territorial defence).

NAVY 9,420 (incl 2,654 Marines)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • TACTICAL • SSK 4:

4 Walrus each with 4 single 533mm TT with Mk48 Sea Arrow HWT/UGM-84C Harpoon tactical USGW (equipped for Harpoon but not embarked)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 6

DESTROYERS • DDG 4:

4 Zeven Provincien each with 2 Mk 141 Harpoon quad (8 eff.) with RGM-84F Harpoon tactical SSM, 1 40 cell Mk 41 VLS (40 eff.) with 32 SM-2 MR SAM, 32 enhanced Sea Sparrow SAM (quad pack), 2 twin ASTT (4 eff.) each with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Obobreda 127mm gun, (capacity 1 Lynx MK86 ASW hel)

FRIGATES • FFG 2:

2 Karel Doorman each with 2 Mk 141 Harpoon quad (8 eff.) with RGM-84A Harpoon/RGM-84C Harpoon, 1 Mk 48 VLS with 16 RIM-7P Sea Sparrow SAM, 2 twin 324mm ASTT (4 eff.) with Mk 46 LWT 1 76mm gun, (capacity 1 Lynx ASW hel)

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES •

MHC 10 Alkouan (tripartite)

AMPHIBIOUS

PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS • LPD 2:

1 Rotterdam (capacity either 6 Lynx utl hel or 4 NH-90 ulla hel; either 6 LCVP or 4 LCU or 4 LCM; either 170 APC (T) or 33 MBT; 600 troops)

1 Johan de Witt (capacity 6 NH-90 ulla hel or 4 EH101 Merlin; either 4 LCVP or 2 LCU or 2 LCM; either 170 APC (T) or 33 MBT; 610 troops)

CRAFT 17; 5 LCU; 12 LCVP

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 15

AORH 1 Amsterdam with capacity for 4 Lynx or 2 NH-90

AOL 1 Zuiderkruis with capacity for 2 Lynx or NH-90

AORL 1 Patria

TRG 2

SPT 1 Pelikaan

TRV 1 Mercuur

YDT 4

YFS 4

FACILITIES

Bases Located at Den Helder, Willemstad (Dutch Antilles)

Naval airbase Located at De Kooy (hel)

Naval Aviation (part of NLD Air Force Defence Helicopter Command)

HELICOPTERS 21: 14 in use; 7 (extended maintenance)

ASW/SAR 14 SH-14D Lynx* (ASW/SAR); SH-14D Lynx* to be replaced by 12 NH-90 NFH and 8 NH-90 TNFH (first hel expected 2009)

Marines 3,100

FORCES BY ROLE

Marines 2 infantry bn (1 cadre); 1 bn (integrated with UK 3 Cdo Bde to form UK/NLD Amphibious Landing Force)

CS 1 amphibious support bn (1 recce coy, 2 mor coy, 1 AD plt, SF, 2 amphibious beach units, 1 Maritime Joint Effect Battery, 1 AD plt)

CSS 1 bn (2 CSS units, 1 Sea Based Support Group, 2 medical facility)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ATV 74 BVS-10 Viking

ATV/S 153 BV-206D

APC (W) 20 VA-188 Sisu (Patria)

ARTY • MOR 32: 81mm; 120mm 14 Brandt

AT • MSL • MANPATS • MRAT Gill

RL 84mm SRAT Pantserfaust III Dynaran 2000

AD • SAM • MANPAD FIM-92A Stinger

Air Force 9,559

Flying hours 180 hrs/year

FORCES BY ROLE

Comd 1 logistics HQ; 1 Tac Air HQ; 1 Education HQ

Ftr/FGA/Recce 5 (multi role) sqn with F-16 MLU AM/15 F-16 MLU BM Fighting Falcon

SAR 1 sqn with AB-412SP Griffin; 3 SH-14D Lynx at readiness for SAR

Tpt 1 sqn with KDC-10/ DC-10; C-130H/C-130H-30 Hercules; Fokker 50; Gulfstream IV

Trg 1 sqn with PC-7 Turbo Trainer

Hel 1 sqn with CH-47D Chinook; 1 sqn with AS-532U2 Cougar II; SA-316 Alouette III; 1 sqn with AH-64D Apache;

AD 4 sqn (total: 7 AD Team. 4 AD bty with MIM-104 Patriot (TMD capable))

Multi-national

NLD participation in Euro Air Tpt Coord centre in Eindhoven, NLD. Participation in Strategic Airlift Interim Solution (SALIS) with An-124 hy flt transport in full-time lease, based in Leipzig, Germany. Participation in Heavy Airlift Wg (HAW) with 3 C-17 ac based PAPA, Hungary

130H-30
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT
FGA 87 F-16 MLU BM Fighting Falcon
TKR 2 KDC-10
TPT 8: 1 DC-10; 2 C-130H; 4 C-130H-30 Hercules; 1 Gulfstream IV
TRG 13 PC-7 Turbo Trainer

HELICOPTERS
ATK 29 AH-64D Apache
ASW/SAR 21: SH-14D Lynx (to be replaced by 12 NH-90 NFH and 8 NH-90 TNFH, starting 2010)
SPT 11 CH-47D Chinook
UTL 24: 3 AB-412SP Griffin; 17 AS-532U2 Cougar II; 4 SA-316 Alouette III

AD • SAM
Towed 32 MIM-104 Patriot (TMD capable with 136 PAC-3 msl, of which 32 delivered)
MANPAD 284 FIM-92A Stinger

MSL
AAM AIM-120B AMRAAM; AIM-9L/M/N Sidewinder
ASM AGM-114K Hellfire; AGM-65D/G Maverick

BOMBS
Conventional Mk 82; Mk 84
Laser-guided GBU-10/12 Paveway II; GBU-24 Paveway III (all supported by LANTIRN)

FACILITIES
Air Bases 5: 2 F-16, 1 land hel, 1 maritime hel, 1 trg

Royal Military Constabulary 6,078
Subordinate to the Ministry of Defence, but performs most of its work under the authority of other ministries.

FORCES BY ROLE
Paramilitary 6 district (total: 60 Paramilitary ‘bde’)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIFV 24 YPR-765

DEPLOYMENT
Legal provisions for foreign deployment:
Constitution: Codified constitution (1815)
Decision on deployment of troops abroad: By the government (Art. 98)

AFGHANISTAN
NATO • ISAF 2,160; Army: 1 air aslt bde HQ; 1 armd inf BG; some YPR-765; 12 Fennek; 3 Pzh SP; some Spesneer UAVs; some BVS-10 Viking
Air Force: 4-8 F-16 Fighting Falcon; 5 AH-64D Apache; 5 AS-332U2 Cougar; 1 C-130; 1 KDC-10

ARABIAN GULF AND INDIAN OCEAN
EU • Operation Atalanta 1 FFG

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
EU • EUFOR • Operation Althea 73
OSCE • Bosnia and Herzegovina 1

BURUNDI
UN • BINUB 1 obs

CURAÇAO
Navy Base located at Willemstad

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
EU • EUSEC RD Congo 3

GERMANY
Air Force 300

IRAQ
NATO • NTM-I 7

MIDDLE EAST
UN • UNTSO 12 obs

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES
(NLD, Aruba and the Netherlands Antilles operate a Coast Guard Force to combat org crime and drug smuggling. Comd by Netherlands Commander Caribbean, HQ Curacao, bases Aruba and St. Maarten.)
Navy 20; 1 FFG

SERBIA
NATO • KFOR • Joint Enterprise 8
OSCE • Serbia 3
OSCE • Kosovo 3

SUDAN
UN • UNMIS 2; 12 obs
UN • UNAMID 1

FOREIGN FORCES
United Kingdom Air Force 120
United States US European Command: Army 253; Navy 23; USAF 237; USMC 15

Norway NOR

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Population 4,660,539

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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>7%</td>
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Capabilities

ACTIVE 24,025 (Army 7,900 Navy 3,550 Air 2,500, Home Guard 475, Central Support 9,600)

Terms of service: conscription with maximum 18 months of duty. Conscripts initially serve 12 months at the age
of 19 to 21, and then up to 4-5 refresher training periods until the age of 35, 44, 55 or 60 depending on rank and function. Numbers above includes conscripts during initial service.

RESERVE 45,250 (Army 270 Navy 320 Home Guard 44,250 Central Support, Adm. and Com. 350)

Reserves: readiness varies from a few hours to several days; obligation to age of 44, (conscripts remain with fd army units to age of 35, officers to 55, regulars to 60)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 3,500; 4,400 conscript (total 7,900)
The Norwegian Army consists of one mechanised brigade – Brigade North – one border guard battalion, one guard infantry battalion (His Majesty the King’s Guard), one special operations regiment and one joint logistic/support centre. Brigade North trains new personnel of all categories, provides units for international operations, and is a low readiness brigade. At any time around 1/3 of the brigade will be trained and ready to conduct operations across the whole spectrum of operations. The Brigade has also one high readiness mechanised battalion (Telemark Battalion) with combat support and combat service support units on high readiness. Other organisational elements are the Training and Doctrine Command, the Army Special Operations Command and the Army Military Academy. Joint Command is exercised from The Norwegian National Joint Headquarters.

FORCES BY ROLE

Army 1 HQ
Mech Inf 1 bde (2 mech inf, 1 lt inf, 1 arty, 1 engr 1 CIS, 1 ISTAR (EW, MI, LR recce, UAV), 1 CSS, 1 medical bn and MP coy)
SF 1 SOF Comd (1 regt )
Inf 1 bn (His Majesty the King’s Guards)
Border Guard 1 lt recce bn (HQ and garrison coy, border control coy, training coy)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 72; 52 Leopard 2A4; 20 Leopard 1A5NO (for trg only)
AIFV 104 CV9030N
APC 390
  APC (T) 315 M-113 (incl variants)
  APC (W) 75 XA-186 Sisu/XA-200 Sisu
ARTY 316
  SP 155mm 54 M-109A3GN
  MOR 262:
  SP 36: 81mm 24 M-106A1; 12 M-125A2
  81mm 226 L-16
AT
  MANPATS 514: 424 Eryx; 90 Javelin
  RCL 84mm 2,517 Carl Gustav
  RL 66mm M-72 LAW
  Radar wpn loc: 12 ARTHUR

FACILITIES

Bases: Finnmark, Tromso, Østerdalen and Oslo.

Navy 2,100; 1,450 conscripts (total 3,550 reserves)

Joint Command – Norwegian National Joint Headquarters. The Royal Norwegian Navy is organised into three elements under the command of the Chief of Staff of the Navy; the naval units ‘Kysteskadren’, the schools ‘Sjøforsvarets Skoler’ and the coast guard ‘Kystvakten’.

FORCES BY ROLE

Navy 1 HQ (CNORTG)
Naval Units Surface, Underwater, Mine Warfare and Coast Guard
SF 1 Sqn
ISTAR 1 coy (Coastal Rangers)
EOD 1 plt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • TACTICAL • SSK 6 Ula each with 8 single 533mm TT each with A3 Seal DM2 HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 3

FFGHM 3 Fridtjof Nansen with 2 quad (8 eff.) with total of 8 NSM ASSM (under acquisition), 1 MK41 VLS with 32 enhanced Sea Sparrow SAM, 2 twin (4 eff.) with total of 4 Sting Ray LWT, 1 76mm; (additional 2 vessels under construction); (capacity NH-90 TTH hel – operated by the RoNAF – to be delivered from 2012)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PFM 6

6 Skjold each with 8 NSM ASSM; 1 twin (2 eff.) with Mistral Naval SAM; 1 76mm gun (3 units full op by 2009, 2 units expected ISD 2010, 1 unit expected ISD 2011)

MINE WARFARE 6

MINE COUNTERMEASURES • MSC 3 Alta MHC 3 Oksyg

AMPHIBIOUS • CRAFT 20

LCP 20 S90N

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 17

ATS 1 Valkyrien
AGI 1 Marjata
AGS 5
RY 1 Norge
TRG 2 Hessa
YDT 7

FACILITIES

Bases Located at Bergen, Ramsund and Trondenes and Sortland (Coast Guard)

Coast Guard

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 13

PSOH 10: 1 Svalbard; 3 Nordkapp each with 6 single (fitted for but not embarked) with RB 12 Penguin tactical SSM, with 1 Lynx utl hel (SAR/recco); 5 Normen Class; 1 Harstad; 1 Barentshav Class (expected ISD 2009; 2 additional vessels in build)

PCO 3 (leased from commercial contractors)

HELICOPTERS • ASW/ SAR 6 Lynx MK86; 8 NH-90 TTH (to be delivered from 2010); (Air Force-manned)

Air Force 1,650; 850 conscript (total 2,500)

Joint Command – Norwegian National HQ

Flying hours 180 hrs/year
FORCES BY ROLE

FGA  3 sqn with F-16AM/F-16BM Fighting Falcon
MR  1 sqn with P-3C Orion*; P-3N Orion (pilot trg)
SAR  1 sqn with Sea King MK43B
EW/CAL  1 sqn with DA-20 Jet Falcon 20C (EW, Flight Inspection Service)
Tpt  1 sqn with C-130 Hercules
Trg  1 sqn with MFI-15 SAAB Safari
Hel  2 sqn with Bell 412SP; 1 sqn with Lynx MK86
SAM  1 reinforced bty with NASAMS II

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT  52 combat capable
  FTR  57 F-16AM/F-16BM Fighting Falcon
  MP  6: 4 P-3C Orion*; 2 P-3N Orion (pilot trg)
  TPT  2 C-130J (second pair in 2010)
  EW  3 DA-20 Jet Falcon
  TRG  15 MFI-15 SAAB Safari

HELICOPTERS
  SAR  12 Sea King MK43B (SAR)
  UTL  18 Bell 412SP (12 tpt, 6 mainly support to SF)
  ASW/SAR  6 Lynx Mk86 (to be replaced by 8 NH-90TTH from 2012 onwards)

AD
  SAM  TOWED NASAMS
  MSL  AAM AIM-120B AMRAAM; AIM-9L Sidewinder; AIM-2000 IRIS T

BOMBS
  Laser-guided: EGBU-12 Paveway II
  INS/GPS guided: JDAM

FACILITIES
  Bases: Rygge, Bodo, Ørland, Bardufoss, Gardemoen, Andøya

Central Support, Administration and Command 8,600; 1,000 conscripts (total 9,600)

Central Support, Administration and Command includes military personnel in all joint elements including, among others, the Ministry of Defence, the NJHQ, the Norwegian Defence Logistics Organisation (NDLO), the Norwegian Armed Forces Medical Services, the Defence Command and Staff College, the CIS and intelligence communities. Several of these elements do not provide forces as such, but others do, and they are responsible for logistics and CIS in support of all forces in Norway and abroad

Home Guard 475 (total 475 – with 46,000 reserves)

Home Guard is a separate organisation, but closely cooperates with all services. The Home Guard can be mobilised on very short notice for local security operations. The main body of the Home Guard are land forces, but it also includes smaller elements for naval and air operations support. The Home Guard relies on recruitment and basic training conducted in the services, while basic officer training is partly done within the Home Guard organisation. The Home Guard has its own tactics and weapons centre.

Land Home Guard 42,650 with reserves

11 Home Guard Districts with mobile Rapid Reaction Forces (5,000 troops in total) as well as reinforcements and follow-on forces (37,150 troops in total). The reinforcements and follow-on forces are organised in company size ‘Home Guard Areas’, mainly intended for local security operations

Naval Home Guard 1,900 with reserves

Consisting of Rapid Reaction Forces with a total of 500 troops, and 17 ‘Naval Home Guard Areas’ with a total of 1,250 troops. From 2010, the Naval Home Guard will be equipped with 2 vessels of the Reine class and 12 smaller vessels, deployed along the Norwegian coastline. In addition, a number of civilian vessels can be requisitioned as required.

Air Home Guard 1,450 with reserves

Provides force protection and security detachments for air bases.

DEPLOYMENT

Legal provisions for foreign deployment:

Constitution: Codified constitution (1814)

Decision on deployment of troops abroad: By royal prerogative exercised by the government (Art. 25, 26)

AFGHANISTAN
  NATO • ISAF 480; Army: 1 mech inf coy; 1 spt coy
  UN • UNAMA 2 obs

ARABIAN GULF AND INDIAN OCEAN
  EU • Operation Atalanta 1 FFG

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
  NATO • NATO HQ Sarajevo 2

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC/CHAD
  UN • MINURCAT 177; 1 med coy

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
  UN • MONUC 1 obs

EGYPT
  MFO 6

MIDDLE EAST
  UN • UNTSO 11 obs

SERBIA
  NATO • KFOR • Joint Enterprise 6
  OSCE • Serbia 3
  UN • UNMIK 1

SUDAN
  UN • UNMIS 7; 14 obs

FOREIGN FORCES

United States US European Command: Army 23; Navy 4; USAF 39; USMC 10; 1 (APS) 155mm SP Arty eqpt. set;
NATO Joint Warfare Centre (JWC)/ACT situated
Stavanger; E-3A Fwd Op Location at Ørland airbase
Poland

Polish Zloty z 2008 2009 2010

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Population 38,482,919

Ethnic groups: German 1.3%; Ukrainian 0.6%; Belarussian 0.5%

AGE 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus

Male
8% 4% 4% 4% 23% 5%

Female
8% 4% 4% 4% 23% 8%

Capabilities

ACTIVE 100,000 (Army 46,400, Navy 8,000, Air 17,500, Joint 28,100)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Land Forces Command 46,400

Land Forces Command directly controls airmobile bdes and their avn. Transition to lighter forces is continuing but is hampered by lack of funds. The military police are directly under the Minister of National Defence and are transforming with 15% (1,540 personnel) forming special units of bn size to enable support to counter-terrorism, VIP protection and NATO operations.

FORCES BY ROLE

Comd
1 (2<sup>nd</sup>) mech corps HQ; MNC NE Corps HQ (Polish contribution)

Armd
1 armd cav div (11<sup>th</sup>) (2 armd cav, 1 mech bde, 1 recce bn, 1 arty, 2 AD regt 1 engr bn)

Mech
1 div (1st) (1 armd, 1 mech, 1 mtn bde, 1 recce bn, 1 arty, 1 AD regt, 1 engr bn); 1 div (12<sup>th</sup>) (2 mech, 1 coastal bde, 1 arty, 2 AD regt, 1 engr bn); 1 div (16<sup>th</sup>) (1 armd, 2 mech bde, 1 recce bn, 1 arty, 1 AD regt, 1 AT regt, 1 engr bn)

Airmob
1 aslt bde (6<sup>th</sup>) (2 aslt, 1 para bn), 1 air cav bde (25<sup>th</sup>) (2 spt hel bn, 2 air cav bn, 1 casevac unit)

Recce
2 regt

Arty
2 bde

Engr
2 bde, 1 regt

Chem
1 regt, 1 bn

Avn
1 cbrt regt (49<sup>th</sup>) with (3 atk sqn with Mi-24, 1 recce sqn with Mi-2)
1 cbrt regt (56<sup>th</sup>) (1 atk sqn with Mi-24V, 2 recce sqn with Mi-2, 1 spt sqn with Mi-2)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 946: 128 Leopard 2 2A4; 232 PT-91 Twardy; 586 T-72

RECCE 376 BRDM-2

AIFV 1508: AIFV (T)

APC (W) 239 Rosomak (Patria)

MRAP 40 Cougar

ARTY 1,081

AT • MSL • MANPATS 327: 129 AT-3 9K11 Sagger; 77 AT-4 9K111 Spigot; 18 AT-5 9K113 Spandrel; 7 AT-7 9K115 Saxhorn; 96 Spike LR

HELICOPTERS

ATK 53: 31 Mi-24D Hind D; 22 PZL Mi-2URP Hoplite

SPT 91: 37 PZL W-3A Sokol/PZL W-3W Sokol; 17 Mi-8T Hip spt/Mi-8U Hip trg; 24 PZL Mi-2 Hoplite; 13 Mi-17T Hip spt/Mi-17U Hip H trg

UAV Micro 15

AD

SAM 971

SP 144: 80 GROM Poprad; 64 OSA-AK

MANPAD 582: 246 SA-7, 336 GROM

GUNS 441

SP 23mm 37: 36 ZSU-23-4; 1 SPAAG

TOWED 23mm 404 ZU-23-2

RADAR • LAND SNAR-10 Big Fred (veh, arty)

Navy 8,000

Comd
1 Surface Combatant Flotilla
1 Coastal Defence Flotilla
1 Naval Aviation bde (3 Naval Sqn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • TACTICAL 5

SSK 5:
4 Sokol (Type-207) each with 8 single 533mm TT
1 Orzel (ex-Kilo) with 6 single 533mm TT with 12 T-53/T-65 HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 8

FRIGATES 3

FFG 2 Palski (US Oliver Hazard Perry class) each with 1 Mk 13 GMLS with 36 SM-1 MR SAM, 4 RGM-84D/F Harpoon tactical SSM, 2 triple 3x 324mm ASST (6 eff.) each with 24 A244 LWT, 1 76mm gun, (capacity 2 SH-2G Super Seasprite ASW hel)

FF 1 Kaszub with 2 twin 533mm ASST (4 eff.) with SET-53 HWT, 1 quad (4 eff.) with SA-N-5 Grail SAM, 2 RBU 6000 Smerch 2 (24 eff.), 1 76mm gun

CORVETTES • FSG 5:

2 Tarantul each with 2 twin (4 eff.) with 4 SS-N-2C Styx tactical SSM, 1x4 manual with SA-N-5 Grail SAM, 1 76mm gun
3 Orkan (GDR Sassnitz, Refit programme in progress) each with 2 quad (8 eff.) with RBS-15M tactical SSM, 1 x 4 manual with SA-N-5 Grail SAM, 1 76mm gun

**MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES**

- MSC: 13 Goplo
- MHC: 7: 3 Krogulec; 4 Mamry

**AMPHIBIOUS**

- LS: 5 Lublin (capacity 9 tanks; 135 troops)
- LSM: 8: 3 Deba (capacity 50 troops)

**LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT**

- AORL: 1
- AOL: 1
- MRV: 1 Project 890
- ARS: 4
- AGI: 2 Moma
- AGS: 8: 2; 6 (coastal)
- ATF: 3
- TRG: 6: 1 AXS
- YDG: 2
- YTM: 5

**FACILITIES**

- Bases: Located at Kolobrzeg, Gdynia (HQ), Swinoujscie, Hel Peninsula (Spt), Gdynia-Babie Doly

**Naval Aviation 1,300**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

- ASW / UT: 1 sqn with MI-14PL Haze A; MI-14PS Haze C
- SAR: 1 sqn with PZL W-3RM Anakonda; PZL MI-2; SH-2G Super Seasprite
- Tpt / Utl: 1 sqn with An-28B1R; An-28E 1 sqn with An-28TD; PZL W-3T; PZL W-3RM; Mi-17; PZL MI-2

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**AIRCRAFT**

- TPT: 2 An-28TD
- UTL: 10: 8 An-28B1R; 2 An-28E

**HELICOPTERS**

- SPT: 2 PZL W-3T Sokol; 2 Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H; 2 PZL MI-2

**Air Force 17,500**

- Flying hours: 160 to 200 hrs/year
- 2 tac air wgs: 1st (5 sqn, 4 air bases); 2nd (3 sqn, 2 air bases)
- 1 tpt air wg: 3rd (4 sqn, 4 air bases)
- 1 spec air tpt: 36th
- 2 rocket AD bdes (1st and 3rd), 2 rocket AD regt (61st, 78th)
- 4 Control and Reporting Centres

**FORCES BY ROLE**

- Multi-role: 3 sqn with F-16C/D Block 52+
- Ftr: 2 sqn with MiG-29 Fulcrum A/UB
- FGA/Recc: 3 sqn with Su-22M-4 Fitter
- Tpt: 4 sqn with C-130E; C-295M; PZL M-28 Bryza. 1 regt with Tu-154M; Yak-40
- Trg: 2 sqn with PZL W-3 Sokol; Mi-2; Mi-8MT; Bell 412 Twin Huey; PZL SW-4 (trg)

**SAM**

- 2 bde with SA-3 Goa; 1 indep regt with SA-3/SA-5; 1 indep regt with SA-4

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**AIRCRAFT**

- 128 combat capable
- Multi Role: 48: 36 F-16C, 12 F-16D Fighting Falcon
- FTR: 26 MiG-29A Fulcrum
- FGA: 48 Su-22M-4 Fitter
- TPT: 39: 5 C-130E Hercules; 2 An-28 Cash; 11 CASA C-295M; 15 M-28 Bryza TD; 2 Tu-154 Careless; 4 Yak-40 Colling
- TRG: 94: 54 PZL TS-11; 34 PZL-130; 6 MiG-29UB Fulcrum

**HELICOPTERS**

- SPT: 66: 17 PZL W-3 Sokol; 11 Mi-8MT Hip; 38 PZL Mi-2
- UTL: 1 Bell 412 Twin Huey
- TRG: 11 PZL SW-4

**AD**

- SAM: 90 SA-3 Goa
- SP: 78; 60 SA-3, 14 SA-4
- STATIC: 12 SA-5

**MSL**

- AAM: AA-8 Aphid; AA-11 Archer, AIM-9 Sidewinder, AIM 120C AMRAAM
- ASM: AS-7 Kerry; AGM-65J/G Maverick

**Paramilitary 21,400**

**Border Guards 14,100**

- Ministry of Interior and Administration

**Maritime Border Guard**

**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 19:**

- 1 PSO; 2 PCO; 1 PCC; 2 PCI; 7 PBF; 6 PB

**Prevention Units of Police 6,300; 1,000 conscript (total 7,300)**

- OPT: Ministry of Interior

**DEPLOYMENT**

- Legal provisions for foreign deployment:
  - Constitution: Codified constitution (1997)
  - Decision on deployment of troops abroad: a) By president on request of prime minister in cases of direct threat (Art. 136);
    b) in general, specified by ratified international agreement or statute (both must be passed by parliament, Art. 117)

**AFGHANISTAN**

- NATO: ISAF 1,910; Army: 1 mtn inf bde HQ with (1 mtn inf BG); 1 air cav bde HQ with (elm 2 hel bn); 35 Rosomak; 68 other IFV; 6 Mi-24 Hind; 4 Mi-17 Hip

**ARMENIA / AZERBAIJAN**

- OSCE: Minsk Conference 1

**BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA**

- EU: EUFOR • Operation Althea 188; Army: 1 inf coy

**CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC/CHAD**

- UN: MINURCAT 311; elm 1 inf bn

**CÔTE D’IVOIRE**

- UN: UNOCI 4 obs
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
UN • MONUC 2 obs

IRAQ
NATO • NTM-I 3

LEBANON
UN • UNIFIL 461; Army: 1 inf coy; 1 log bn

LIBERIA
UN • UNMIL 2 obs

MOLDOVA
OSCE • Moldova 2

SERBIA
NATO • KFOR • Joint Enterprise 226; Army: elm 1 inf bn
OSCE • Kosovo 2
UN • UNMIK 1 obs

SUDAN
UN • UNMIS 2 obs

SYRIA/ISRAEL
UN • UNDOF 333; 1 inf bn

WESTERN SAHARA
UN • MINURSO 1 obs

FOREIGN FORCES
Germany Army: 67 (GER elm Corps HQ (multinational))

Portugal PRT

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* including military pensions

Population 10,707,924

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 9% 3% 4% 4% 22% 7%
Female 8% 3% 3% 4% 24% 10%

Capabilities
ACTIVE 43,330 (Army 26,700 Navy 10,540 Air 7,100)
Paramilitary 47,700

RESERVE 210,900 (Army 210,000 Navy 900)
Reserve obligation to age 35

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 26,700
3 Territorial Cmd (2 mil region, 1 mil district, 2 mil zone)

FORCES BY ROLE
Rapid Reaction 1 bde (RI I3) Inf bn, 1 AT coy, 1 recce sqn, 1 AD bty, 1 engr coy, 1 fd arty bn, 2 (RI 10 and 15) para bn
Mech inf 1 bde (1 RC4) tk regt, 2 (1st and 2nd) mech inf bn
Lt inf 1 (intervention) bde (1 RC6) cav regt, 1 (RA 3) engr bn, 1 (RAAA 1) AD bn, 1 (RA 4) fd arty bn, 3 (RI 13,14 and 19) inf bn
Spec Ops 1 unit
Cdo 1 bn
MP 1 regt
Garrison 2 (Madeira and Azores) gp (Madeira 2 inf bn (RG 1 and RG 2), Azores 1 Inf bn (RG 3) 1 AD unit)

Reserves 210,000 reservists
Territorial Def 3 bde (on mob)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 225: 38 Leopard 2A6; 86 M-60A3; 8 M-60A4, 7 M-60; 86 M-48A5
RECCE 40: 15 V-150 Chaimite; 25 ULTRAV M-11
APC 353
APC (T) 280: 240 M-113; 40 M-577 A2
APC (W) 161: 73 V-200 Chaimite; 88 Pandur II (32 due in 2010)
ARTY 350+
SP 155mm 20: 6 M-109A2; 14 M-109A5
TOWED 135: 97: 21 L-119; 52 M-101; 24 M-56; 155mm 38 M-114A1
COASTAL 21: 150mm 9; 152mm 6; 234mm 6 (inactive)
MOR 174+: 81mm (incl 21 SP); 107mm 76 M-30 (incl 14 SP); 120mm 98 Tampella
AT
MSL • MANPATS 118: 68 Milan (incl 6 ULTRAV-11); 50 TOW (incl 18 M-113, 4 M-901)
RCL 402: 106mm 128 M-40; 84mm 162 Carl Gustav; 90mm 112
AD
SAM • MANPAD 52: 37 Chaparral; 15 FIM-92A Stinger
GUNS • TOWED 93: 20mm 31 Rh 202; 40mm 62 L/60

Navy 9,110; (total 10,540) incl Marines

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
SUBMARINES • TACTICAL • SSK 1 Albacora with 12 single 550mm TT (8 bow, 4 stern) each with 12 E14/E15 HWT
PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 12
FFG 5
3 Vasco Da Gama each with 2 Mk 141 Harpoon quad (8 eff.) with RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSM, 2 Mk 36 triple 324mm ASTT each with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 29 Sea Sparrow octuple with RIM-7M Sea Sparrow SAM,
1 100mm gun, (capacity 2 Lynx MK95 (Super Lynx) utl hel)
2 Karel Dorman class (ex-NL) each with 2 Mk 141 Harpoon quad (8 eff.) with RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSM, 2 Mk 32 twin ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 48 VLS (8 eff.) with RIM-7M Sea Sparrow SAM, 1 76mm gun, (capacity for 1 SH-14D hel)

CORVETTES • FSH 7
3 Baptista de Andrade each with 1 100mm gun, 1 hel landing platform
4 Joao Coutinho each with 2 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 18
PSOH 2 Viana do Castelo (expected ISD 2010)
PCO 4 Cacine
PCI 9: 5 Argos; 4 Centauro
PCR 3: 2 Albatroz; 1 Rio Minho

AMPHIBIOUS • CRAFT
1 LCU

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 10:
AORLH 1 Berrio (ex UK Rover) with 1 hel landing platform (for medium hel)
AGS 4
ABU 2
TRG 3 AXS

FACILITIES
Base Located at Lisbon
Naval base Located at Montijo
Support bases Leca da Palmeira (North), Portimao (South), Funchal (Madera), Ponta Delgada (Azores)

Marines 1,430

FORCES BY ROLE
Police 1 det
Lt inf 2 bn
Spec Ops 1 det
Fire spt 1 coy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
APC 20 Pandur II (due 2010)

HELICOPTERS
SPT 12 EH-101 Merlin (6 SAR, 4 CSAR, 2 fishery protection); 4 SA-330S Puma (SAR)
UTL 18 SA-316 Alouette III (trg, utl)
UAV 34 Armor X7

BOMBS
Laser-guided: Paveway II

Paramilitary 47,700

National Republican Guard 26,100
APC (W): some Commando Mk III (Bravia)
HELICOPTERS • UTL 7 SA-315 Lama

Public Security Police 21,600

DEPLOYMENT
Legal provisions for foreign deployment:
Constitution: Codified constitution (1976)
Decision on deployment of troops abroad: By government

AFGHANISTAN
NATO • ISAF 145
UN • UNAMA 1

ANGOLA
Navy 11 (Technical military cooperation)

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
EU • EUFOR • Operation Althea 51
OSCE • Bosnia and Herzegovina 1

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC / CHAD
UN • MINURCAT 1 obs

IRAQ
NATO • NTM-I 8

LEBANON
UN • UNIFIL 146; 1 engr coy

MEDITERRANEAN SEA
NATO • Active Endeavour 1 FFG

MOZAMBIQUE
Navy 7
SÃO TOME AND PRINCIPÉ
Navy 1
Air Force 5; 1 CASA 212 Aviocar

SERBIA
NATO • KFOR • Joint Enterprise 295; Army: 1 inf bn (KTM)
OSCE • Kosovo 5

TIMOR LESTE
UN • UNMIT 3 obs

FOREIGN FORCES
United States US European Command: Army 28; Navy 29;
USAF 663; USMC 7; 1 Support facility located at Lajes

Romania ROM

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Population 22,215,421
Ethnic groups: Hungarian 9%

Capabilities

ACTIVE 73,350 (Army 43,000 Navy 7,150 Air 9,700 Joint 13,500) Paramilitary 79,900
RESERVE 45,000 (Joint 45,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 43,000

FORCES BY ROLE
Readiness is reported as 70–90% for NATO designated forces and 40–70% for the 7 bde for generation and regeneration
HQ 2 Div
Mech Inf 5 bde (1 NATO designated (2 regt))
Inf 1 bde (NATO designated (1 regt))
Mtn Inf 1 bde (NATO designated (1 regt))

Navy 7,150
Navy HQ with 1 Naval Operational Component, 1 Fleet Command, 1 Frigate Flotilla, 1 Riverine Flotilla (Danube based)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 7
FRIGATES • FFG 3:
2 Regele Ferdinand (ex UK Type-22), each with 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 IAR-330 (SA-330) Puma), (platforms undergoing upgrades)
1 Marasesti with 4 twin (8 eff.) with SS-N-2C Styx tactical SSM, each with SA-N-5 Grail SAM, 2 triple 533mm ASTT (6 eff.) with Russian 53–65 ASW, 2 RBU 6000 Smerch 2 (24 eff.), 2 x2 76mm gun (4 eff.), (capacity 2 IAR-316 (SA-316) Alouette III utl hel)

CORVETTES • FS 4:
2 Tetal I each with 2 twin 533mm ASTT (4 eff.) with Russian 53–65 ASW, 2 RBU 2500 Smerch 1 (32 eff.), 2 twin 76mm gun (4 eff.)
2 Tetal II each with 2 twin 533mm ASTT (4 eff.), 2 RBU 6000 Smerch 2 (24 eff.), 1 76mm gun, (capacity 1 IAR-316 (SA-316) Alouette III utl hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 17
PSO 3 Zborul each with 2 twin (4 eff.) with SS-N-2C Styx tactical SSM, 1 76mm gun
PCR 14:
5 Brutar each with 1 BM-21 MRL RL, 1 100mm gun
3 Kogalniceanu each with 2 100mm gun
6 VD 141 (ex MSL now used for river patrol)

MINING AND UNDERWATER COMBATANTS 11

MINING AND UNDERWATER COMBATANTS 11

MINING AND UNDERWATER COMBATANTS 11

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 10

MSO 4 Musca
MSI 6 VD 141 (used for River MCM)
MINELAYERS • ML 1 Cosar with up to 100 mines
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 10: 3 AOL; 2 AE; 1 AGOR; 1 AGS; 2 AGF; 1 AXS

FACILITIES
Base: Located at Tulcea, Braila (Danube), Mangalia, Constanta (coast)

Naval Infantry

FORCES BY ROLE
Naval inf 1 bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
APC (W) 16: 13 ABC-79M; 3 TABC-79M

Air Force 9,700
Flying hours 120 hrs/year

FACILITIES
Air bases 3 combat air bases with Lancer and Puma. 1 Tpt air base 1 Trg air base

FORCES BY ROLE
HQ (AF) 1 AF HQ: 1 (op) air ops centre, 1 AD bde, 1 engr regt
Ftr 2 sqn with MiG-21 Lancer C
FGA 4 sqn with MiG-21 Lancer A/Lancer B
Tpt/survey/spt hel 1 tpt ac sqn with An-24 Coke, An-26 Curl, 1 An-30 Clank; C-130 B/H Hercules, C-27J Spartan; 2 multi-role hel sqns with IAR-330 Puma SOCAT; 1 tpt hel with IAR-330 (SA-330) Puma
Trg 1 sqn with IAR-99 Soim; 1 sqn with IAK-52; 1 sqn with IAR-316B (Alouette III)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 49 combat capable
FTR 20 MiG-21 Lancer C
FGA 29 MiG-21 Lancer A/B
TPT 12: 1 C-130H; 4 C-130B Hercules; 2 C-27J Spartan (5 more on order); 4 An-26 Curl; 1 An-30 Clank
TRG 43: 10 IAR-99; 11 IAR-99 Soim; 12 IAK-52; 10 An-2

HELICOPTERS
SPT 58: 23 IAR-330 Puma SOCAT; 35 IAR-330 (SA-330) Puma
UTL 6 IAR-316B (SA-316B) Alouette III
AD • SAM 6 SA-2 Guideline; 8 HAWK PIP III

MSL
AAM R-550 Magic 2; Python 3; AA-8 Aphid; AA-11 Archer; AA-2 Atoll
ASM SPIKE-ER

Paramilitary 79,900
Border Guards 22,900 (incl conscripts)
Ministry of Interior
Gendarmerie 57,000
Ministry of Interior

DEPLOYMENT

Legal provisions for foreign deployment:
Constitution: Codified constitution (1991)
Decision on deployment of troops abroad: By parliament (Art. 62); or b) by president upon parliamentary approval (Art. 92)

AFGHANISTAN
NATO • ISAF 990; Army: 1 mtn inf bde HQ; 1 inf bn; some TAB-77; some TABC-79; some Piranha IIIC
Operation Enduring Freedom 37
UN • UNAMA 1 obs

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
EU • EUFOR • Operation Althea 56
OSCE • Bosnia and Herzegovina 1

CÔTE D’IVOIRE
UN • UNOCI 7 obs

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
UN • MONUC 22 obs

IRAQ
NATO • NTM-I 3

LIBERIA
UN • UNMIL 2 obs

NEPAL
UN • UNMIN 7 obs

SERBIA
NATO • KFOR • Joint Enterprise 145; 1 AB coy
OSCE • Kosovo 4
UN • UNMIK 2 obs

SUDAN
UN • UNMIS 1; 10 obs

Slovakia SVK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slovak Koruna Ks</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>Ks 2.02tr</td>
<td>61.0bn</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>US$ 95bn</td>
<td>91bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>% 6.4</td>
<td>-4.7</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>% 4.6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Def exp</td>
<td>Ks 31.4bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Def bdgt</td>
<td>US$ 1.47bn</td>
<td>986m</td>
<td>986m</td>
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<tr>
<td>FMA (US)</td>
<td>US$ 1.46bn</td>
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<td>1.46bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>US$1=Ks /€ from 2009</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

Population 5,463,046
Ethnic groups: Hungarian 11%; Romany ε5%; Czech 1%

Age
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0–14</th>
<th>15–19</th>
<th>20–24</th>
<th>25–29</th>
<th>30–64</th>
<th>65 plus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Capabilities**

**ACTIVE 16,531 (Army 7,322 Air 4,190 Central Staff 1,462 Support and Training 3,557)**

Terms of service 6 months

**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**

**Army 7,322**

1 Land Forces Comd HQ

**FORCES BY ROLE**

Mech inf 1 bde (1st) (3 mech inf bn (11th, 12th, 13th), 1 log spt bn); 1 bde (2nd) (2 mech inf bn (21st, 22nd), 1 tk bn, 1 mixed SP arty bn, 1 log spt bn)

Recce 1 (5th) Special regt

Arty 1 MBL bn

Engr 1 bn

NBC 1 bn

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**MBT** 245 T-72M

**AIFV** 383: 292 BMP-1; 91 BMP-2

**APC** 132:

- APC (T) 108 OT-90
- APC (W) 24: 17 OT-90; 7 Tatra 6x6

**ARTY**

- Towed 122mm 152mm: 122mm 122mm 155mm

- MRL 84: 122mm RM-70 122mm 25 RM-70/85

- MODULAR 120mm 120mm

**AT**

- MANPATS 425: AT-3 9K11 Sagger/AT-5 9K113 Spandrel

- SP 95428 with Malyutka Sagger on BMP-1; 9P135 Fagot on BMP-2; 9P148 with Spandrel on BRDM

**AD**

- SAM • TOWED SA-13 Gopher
- SP 48 SA-13 Gopher

- MANPADS SA-16 Gimlet; SA-7 Grail

**RADAR • LAND SNAR-10 Big Fred**

**Air Force 4,190**

Flying hours 90 hrs/yr for MiG-29 pilots (NATO Integrated AD System); 140 hrs/yr for Mi-8/17 crews (reserved for EU & NATO), min 20hrs/yr for remainder

**FORCES BY ROLE**

Ftr 1 wg with MiG-29/UB SD/AS Fulcrum

Trg L-39 Albatros

Hel 1 wg with Mi-24D Hind D/Mi-24V Hind E, Mi-8 Hip; Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H; PZL Mi-2 Hoplite

AD 1 bde with SA-10B Grumble; SA-6 Gainful; SA-7 Grail

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**AIRCRAFT** 22 combat capable

FTR 22 MiG-29 /MiG-29 UB Fulcrum (12 MiG-29SD/AS modernised to NATO standard)

TRG 15 L-39 Albatross

**HELICOPTERS**

- ATK 16 Mi-24D Hind D/Mi-24V Hind E
- SPT 21: 14 Mi-17 Hip H; 1 Mi-8 Hip; 6 PZL Mi-2 Hoplite

**AD • SAM**

- SP SA-10B Grumble; SA-6 Gainful

**MSL**

- AAM AA-8 Aphid; AA-11 Archer; AA-10 Alano

- ASM S5K/S5KO (57mm rockets); S8KP/S8KOM (80mm rockets)

**DEPLOYMENT**

Legal provisions for foreign deployment:

- Constitution: Codified constitution (1992)

- Decision on deployment of troops abroad: By the parliament (Art. 86)

**AFGHANISTAN**

- NATO • ISAF 245

**BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA**

- EU • EUFOR • Operation Althea 32

- OSCE • Bosnia and Herzegovina 2

**CYPRUS**

- UN • UNFICYP 196; elm 1 inf coy; 1 engr pl

**MIDDLE EAST**

- UN • UNTSO 2 obs

**SERBIA**

- NATO • KFOR • Joint Enterprise 145; Army: 1 inf coy

- OSCE • Serbia 1

- OSCE • Kosovo 1

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**Slovenia SVN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slovenian Tolar t</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>t/€</td>
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<td>35.4bn</td>
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<td>USA</td>
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<td>Def bdgt</td>
<td>t</td>
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<td>589m</td>
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<tr>
<td>USD1=€</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.67</td>
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Population 2,005,692

Ethnic groups: Croat 2.8%; Serb 2.4%

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>0–14</th>
<th>15–19</th>
<th>20–24</th>
<th>25–29</th>
<th>30–64</th>
<th>65 plus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Capabilities

ACTIVE 7,200 (Army 7,200) Paramilitary 4,500
RESERVE 3,800 (Army 3,800)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 7,200

1 Force Comd

FORCES BY ROLE

Inf 1 bde (3 mot inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 recce coy, 1 log bn)
SF 1 unit
ISTAR 1 bn
Sigs 1 bn
Engr 1 bn
CBRN 1 bn
MP 1 bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 70: 40 M-84; 30 T-55S1
APC (W) 124: 85 Valuk (Pandur); 39 Patria
ARTY 140

TOWED • 155mm 18 TN-90
MOR 116: 82mm 60; 120mm 56: 8 M-52; 16 M-74; 32 MN-9
AT • MSL • SP 24: 12 BOV-3 AT-3 9K11 Sagger; 12 BOV-3 AT-4 9K111 Spigot
MANPATS AT-3 9K11 Sagger; AT-4 9K111 Spigot

Reserves

Mtn Inf 1 bn (6 Coy)
Tk 1 bn

Army Maritime Element 47

FORCES BY ROLE

Maritime 1 bn (part of Sp Comd)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PB 1 Super Doona MKII

FACILITIES

Base Located at Koper

Air Element 530

FORCES BY ROLE

1 fixed wg sqn; 1 rotary wg sqn; 1 AD bn; 1 airspace control bn; 1 avn school; 1 air maintenance coy; 1 mil ATC coy. All at Cerkle air base except airspace control bn at Brnik air base.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 9 combat capable

TPT 3: 1 L-410 Turbolet; 2 PC-6 Turbo-Porter
TRG 11: 2 PC-9; 9 PC-9M*

HELICOPTERS

UTL 12: 4 AS 532AL Cougar; 8 Bell 412 Twin Huey

(some armed)

TRG 4 AB-206 (Bell 206) Jet Ranger

AD

SAM 138

SP 6 Roland II

MANPAD 132: 36 SA-16 Gimlet; 96 SA-18 Grouse (Iгла)

Paramilitary 4,500

Police 4,500 (armed); 5,000 reservists (total 9,500)

HELICOPTERS • UTL 5: 1 A-109; 2 AB-206 (Bell 206) Jet Ranger; 1 AB-212 (Bell 212); 1 Bell 412 Twin Huey

DEPLOYMENT

Legal provisions for foreign deployment:
Constitution: Codified constitution (1991)
Decision on deployment of troops abroad: By government (Art. 84 of Defence Act)

AFGHANISTAN
NATO • ISAF 130

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
EU • EUFOR • Operation Althea 26
OSCE • Bosnia and Herzegovina 1

LEBANON
UN • UNIFIL 14

MIDDLE EAST
UN • UNTSO 2 obs

SERBIA
NATO • KFOR • Joint Enterprise 389; Army: 1 inf bn HQ; 2 mot inf coy; 1 engr gp
OSCE • Serbia 1
OSCE • Kosovo 1

Spain

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<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>€1.09tr</td>
<td>€1.03tr</td>
<td>€1.03tr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>US$39,769</td>
<td>US$38,082</td>
<td>US$38,082</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>%0.9</td>
<td>%3.8</td>
<td>%3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>%4.1</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Def exp*</td>
<td>€13.1bn</td>
<td>€13.1bn</td>
<td>€13.1bn</td>
</tr>
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* including military pensions plus extra budgetary expenditure

Population 40,525,000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>0–14</th>
<th>15–19</th>
<th>20–24</th>
<th>25–29</th>
<th>30–64</th>
<th>65 plus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Capabilities

ACTIVE 128,013 (Army 79,736 Navy 17,943 Air 21,606 Joint 8,728) Paramilitary 80,210

RESERVE 319,000 (Army 265,000 Navy 9,000 Air 45,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 79,736

The Army Force is organised in Land Forces High Readiness HQ, Land Force, Operational Logistic Force and the Canary Islands Command. The principal deployable elements are the Heavy Forces (FUP) consisting of 2 mech bde and 1 Armoured bde, and the Light Forces (FUL) consisting of 1 Cavalry, 1 Legion, 1 AB and 2 light bde. The Land Forces High Readiness HQ Spain provides one NATO Rapid Deployment Corps HQ (NRDC-SP).

FORCES BY ROLE

Infantry regiments usually comprise 2 bn. Spain deploys its main battle tanks within its armd/mech inf formations, and its armcd cav regt

Comd 1 corps HQ (CGTAD) (1 HQ bn, 1 shell bn); 2 div HQ (coordinative role)

Armd 1 bde (12%) (1 HQ bn, 1 armcd inf regt, 1 mech inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 recce bn, 1 engr bn, 1 logistic bn, 1 sig coy)

Armd Cav 1 bde (2nd) (1 engr bn, 1 HQ bn, 1 armcd cav regt, 1 fd arty regt, 1 logistic bn, 3 light armcd cav regt, 1 lt cav regt, 1 sig coy)

Mech Inf 2 bde (10th and 11th) (each: 1 HQ bn, 1 mech inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 recce bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 engr bn, 1 logistic bn, 1 sig coy)

Air Mob 1 bde (7th) (1 HQ bn, 1 inf regt, 1 inf bn, 1 fd arty bn, 1 engr un, 1 logistic bn, 1 sig coy)

Mtn Inf 1 comd (1st) (1 engr unit, 1 HQ bn, 1 logistic bn, 1 fd arty bn, 2 mtn inf regt, 1 mtn inf bn)

Lt inf 1 bde (La Legion) (1 HQ bn, 1 inf regt, 1 inf bn, 1 recce bn, 1 fd arty bn, 1 engr unit, 1 logistic bn, 1 sig coy); 1 bde (5th) (1 HQ bn, 2 lt inf regt, 1 armcd inf bn, 1 fd arty bn, 1 engr unit, 1 logistic bn, 1 sig coy)

SF 1 comd (1 HQ bn, 3 Spec Ops bn, 1 sig coy)

AB 1 bde (6th) (1 HQ bn, 1 para bn, 1 air aslt bn, 1 air mob bn, 1 fd arty bn, 1 engr bn, 1 logistic bn, 1 sig coy)

Fd Arty 1 comd (3 fd arty regt)

Coastal Arty 1 comd (1 sig unit, 1 coastal arty regt)

ADA 1 comd (5 ADA regt, 1 sig unit)

Engr 1 comd (1 NBC regt, 1 engr bridging regt, 1 engr regt, 1 railway regt)

Sig / EW 1 bde (2 EW regt, 2 sig regt)

Avn 1 comd (FAMET) (1 avn bde HQ, 1 atk hel bn, 2 spt hel bn, 1 tpt hel bn, 1 logistic unit (1 spt coy, 1 supply coy), 1 sig bn)

Logistic 2 div (each: 3 logistic regt)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 498: 108 Leopard 2A4; 206 Leopard 2A5E; 184 M-60A3TTTS

RECCE 312: 84 B-1 Centauro; 228 VEC-3562 BMR-VEC

AIFV 144 Pizarro (incl 22 comd)

APC 1,465

APC (T) 966 M-113 (incl variants)

APC (W) 499: BMR-600 / BMR-600M1

ARTY 1,959

SP 130: 105mm 34 M-108; 155mm 96 M-109A5

TOWED 296

105mm 226: 56 L-118 light gun; 170 Model 56 pack howitzer; 155mm 70: 52 M-114; 18 SBT-1

COASTAL 50:

155mm 8 SBT 52; 305mm 3; 381mm 3; 6in 36

MRL 140mm 14 Tersiel

MOR 1,469:

SP 556: 81mm 446; 120mm 110 SP

81mm 594; 120mm 319

AT

MSL SP 174: 106 Milan; 68 TOW

MANPATS 482: 52 Spike LR; Spike (of 260 being delivered); 298 Milan; 132 TOW

RCL 106mm 507

HEL

ATK 6 AS-665 Tiger

OBS 9 OH-58 Kiowa

SPT 17 HT-17D (CH-47D) Chinook

HU-21 (AS-332 Super Puma)

UTL 103: 26 BO-105; 6 HU.18 (Bell 212); 15 AS-532UC Cougar; 16 AS-532UL Cougar; 20 HU-10B (UH-1H) Iroquois

UAV 4 Pasi

AD

SAM 256

SP 18: 16 Roland; 2 Spada

TOWED 58: 36 HAWK Phase III MIM-23B; 6 Skyguard/Aspide; 8 NASAMS; 8 Pac Patriot 2

MANPAD 180 Mistral

GUNS • TOWED 267: 20mm 175 GAI-B01; 35mm 92 GDF-002

RADAR

AIRBORNE Sentinel RMK1

LAND ARTHUR; 2 AN/TPQ-36 Firefinder

Reserves 265,000 reservists

Medical 1 bde (1 logistic unit, 1 field hospital unit, 3 medical regt)

Territorial 1 (Canary Islands) comd (1 lt inf bde (1 HQ bn, 3 lt inf bn, 1 fd arty regt, 1 AD regt, 1 engr bn, 1 logistic bn, 1 spt hel bn, 1 sig coy)); 1 (Balearic Islands) comd (1 HQ bn, 1 inf regt, 1 engr bn, 1 logistic bn, 1 lt inf div HQ); 2 (Ceuta and Melilla) comd (each: 1 HQ bn, 1 Inf bn, 1 cav regt, 1 arty regt, 1 engr bn, 1 logistic bn, 1 sig coy, 1 lt inf div HQ)

Medical

1 bde (1 logistic unit, 1 field hospital unit, 3 medical regt)

Territorial

1 (Canary Islands) comd (1 lt inf bde (1 HQ bn, 3 lt inf bn, 1 fd arty regt, 1 AD regt, 1 engr bn, 1 logistic bn, 1 spt hel bn, 1 sig coy)); 1 (Balearic Islands) comd (1 HQ bn, 1 inf regt, 1 engr bn, 1 logistic bn, 1 lt inf div HQ); 2 (Ceuta and Melilla) comd (each: 1 HQ bn, 1 Inf bn, 1 cav regt, 1 arty regt, 1 engr bn, 1 logistic bn, 1 sig coy, 1 lt inf div HQ)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 498: 108 Leopard 2A4; 206 Leopard 2A5E; 184 M-60A3TTTS

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SP 130: 105mm 34 M-108; 155mm 96 M-109A5

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155mm 8 SBT 52; 305mm 3; 381mm 3; 6in 36

MRL 140mm 14 Tersiel

MOR 1,469:

SP 556: 81mm 446; 120mm 110 SP

81mm 594; 120mm 319

AT

MSL SP 174: 106 Milan; 68 TOW

MANPATS 482: 52 Spike LR; Spike (of 260 being delivered); 298 Milan; 132 TOW

RCL 106mm 507

HEL

ATK 6 AS-665 Tiger

OBS 9 OH-58 Kiowa

SPT 17 HT-17D (CH-47D) Chinook

HU-21 (AS-332 Super Puma)

UTL 103: 26 BO-105; 6 HU.18 (Bell 212); 15 AS-532UC Cougar; 16 AS-532UL Cougar; 20 HU-10B (UH-1H) Iroquois

UAV 4 Pasi

AD

SAM 256

SP 18: 16 Roland; 2 Spada

TOWED 58: 36 HAWK Phase III MIM-23B; 6 Skyguard/Aspide; 8 NASAMS; 8 Pac Patriot 2

MANPAD 180 Mistral

GUNS • TOWED 267: 20mm 175 GAI-B01; 35mm 92 GDF-002

RADAR

AIRBORNE Sentinel RMK1

LAND ARTHUR; 2 AN/TPQ-36 Firefinder

Reserves 265,000 reservists
Navy 17,943 (incl Naval Aviation and Marines)

FORCES BY ROLE
Navy
1 comd HQ located at Madrid
1 Strike Group
2 Frigate Squadrons
1 Submarine Flotilla
1 MCM Flotilla
1 Naval Aviation Flotilla

FORCES BY TYPE
SUBMARINES • TACTICAL • SSK 4:
4 Galerna each with 4 single 533mm TT each with 20 F17 Mod 2/L5

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT
11: 4 Descubierta; 4 Serviola; 3 Alboran
PSO 11: 1 Chilreus; 9 Anaga, 1 Buquesde Accion Maritime (BAM - 1st of 4 vessels on order)
PFC 2 Barcelo
PCC 6: 4 Conejera 2 Toralla
PBR 2

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 12
AIRCRAFT CARRIERS • CVS 1 Principe de Asturias (capacity 10 AV-8B Harrier II FGA/ac; AV-8B Harrier II Plus FGA/ac; 8 SH-3 Sea King ASW hel; 2 HU-18 (Bell 212) utl hel
FRIGATES • FFG 11:
4 Alvaro de Bazan each with 2 twin 324mm ASTT (4 eff.) with 24 Mk 46 LWT; 2 Mk 141 Harpoon quad (8 eff.) each with RGM-84F tactical ASM, 1 48 cell Mk 41 VLS (LAM capable) with 32 SM-2 MR SAM, 64 RIM-162B Sea Sparrow SAM (quad packs), 1 127mm gun; Baseline 5 Aegis C2, (capacity 1 SH-60B Seahawk ASW hel)
1 Baleares (limited operational role only; planned for decommissioning) with 2 Mk 141 Harpoon quad (8 eff.) each with RGM-84C Harpoon tactical ASM, 1 Mk 112 octuple (8 eff.) with 16 tactical ASROC, 1 Mk 22 GMLS with 16 SM-1 MR SAM, 2 twin ASTT (4 eff.) each with Mk 46 LWT, 1 127mm gun
6 Santa Maria each with 2 Mk32 triple 324mm each with 6 Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 13 GMLS with 32 SM-1 MR SAM, 8 RGM-84C Harpoon tactical ASM, 1 76mm gun (capacity 2 SH-60B Seahawk ASW hel)

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 7
MCCS 1 Diana
MHO 6 Segura

AMPHIBIOUS
PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS 4
LHD 1 Juan Carlos I (capacity 4 LCM; 42 APC; 46 MTB; 700 troops; able to operate as alternate platform for CVS aviation group) (expected ISD 2011)
LPD 2 Galicia (capacity 6 AB-212 or 4 SH-3D Sea King; 4 LCM or 6 LCVP; 130 APC or 33 MBT; 450 troops)
LS • LST 1 Pizarro (2nd of class in reserve)

CRAFT 20 LCM

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 3
AORH 2: 1 Patino; 1 Cantabria (expected ISD ‘09)
AO 1Marques de la Ensenada

MINE WARFARE

FACILITIES
Bases Located at El Ferrol, Rota (Fleet HQ), Cartagena (ALMART HQ, Maritime Action), Las Palmas (Canary Islands), Mahon (Menorca), Porto Pi (Mallorca)
Naval Air Located at Mahón (Menorca), Porto Pi (Mallorca)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

Navy – Maritime Action Force

FORCES BY ROLE
Navy
Canary Islands Maritime Command (Cadiz)
Maritime Action Units Command (Ferrol) Maritime Action Command, Balear Islands Maritime Area

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 32
PSOH 11: 4 Descubierta; 4 Serviola; 3 Alboran
PSO 11: 1 Chilreus; 9 Anaga, 1 Buquesde Accion Maritime (BAM - 1st of 4 vessels on order)
PFC 2 Barcelo
PCC 6: 4 Conejera 2 Toralla
PBR 2

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 27:
AWT 2
AGS 2
ATF 2
AT 2
AK 3
YDT 1
TRG 11: 1 AX; 5 AXL; 5 AXS

Naval Aviation 814
Flying hours 150 hrs/year on AV-8B Harrier II FGA/ac; 200 hrs/year on hel

FORCES BY ROLE
COMD/tpt 1 sqn with HU-18 (Bell 212)
FGA 1 sqn with AV-8B Harrier II Plus; AV-8B Harrier II
ASW 1 sqn with SH-3D Sea King; 1 sqn with SH-60B Seahawk
EW 1 sqn with SH-3D Sea King (AEW)
Liaison 1 sqn with CE-550 Citation II
Trg 1 flt with 1 TAV-8B Harrier on lease (USMC); 1 sqn with Hughes 500MD

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 16 combat capable
FGA 16: 12 AV-8B Harrier II Plus; 4 AV-8B Harrier II
TPT 3 CE-550 Citation II
TRG 1 TAV-8B Harrier on lease (USMC)
MP 7 P-3 Orion

HELICOPTERS
ASW 24: 3 SH-3D Sea King (AEW); 9 SH-3; 12 SH-60B Seahawk
UTL 18: 8 HU-18 (Bell 212); 10 Hughes 500MD

MSL
ASM AGM-119 Penguin, AGM-65G Maverick
AAM AIM-120 AMRAAM, AIM-9L Sidewinder

Marines 5,300

FORCES BY ROLE
Marine
1 bde (2,500) (1 mech inf bn, 2 inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 log bn, 1 spec ops unit)
Marine Garrison 5 gp

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MBT 16 M-60A3TTS
Air Force 21,606 (plus 6,006 civilian; 27,612 in total)
The Spanish Air Force is organised in 3 commands –
General Air Command, Combat Air Command and Canary Islands Air Command
Flying hours 120 hrs/year on hel/tpt ac; 180 hrs/year on
HOTEL Europe 163

FORCES BY ROLE

TRG 1 sqn with CASA C-101 Aviojet; 22 Beech F-33C Bonanza
(trg); 37 E-26 (T-35) Pillan

HELICOPTERS

UTIL 25: 15 EC-120 Colibri; 2 AS-532 (VIP); 8 S-76C

AD

SAM Mistral; R-530
TOWED Skyguard/Aspide

ML

AAM AIM-120B/C AMRAAM; AIM-9L/AIM-9M/AIM-9N/AIM-9P Sidewinder; AIM-7F/M Sparrow; R-530
ARM AGM-88A HARM;
ASM AGM-65A/G Maverick; AGM-84C/D Harpoon; Taurus KEPD 350

BOMBS

Conventional: Mk 82; Mk 83; Mk 84; BLU-109; BPG-2000; BR-250; BR-500;
BME-330B/AP; CBU-100 (anti-tank)

Laser-guided: GBU-10/16 Paveway II; GBU-24 Paveway III

General Air Command (Torrejon)

3 Wg

Spt 1 sqn with CASA 212 Aviocar; Cessna 550 Citation V (recce); Canadair CL-215

Tpt 1 sqn with C-130H Hercules; 1 sqn with Boeing 707

OCS 1 sqn with EF-18 (F/A-18)/EF-18B (F/A-18B) Hornet

Lead-in trg 2 sqn with F-5B Freedom Fighter

Trg 2 sqn with CASA C-101 Aviojet; 1 sqn with CASA 212 Aviocar; 1 sqn with Beech F-33C Bonanza (trg); 2 sqn with EC-120 Colibri;
S-76C; 1 sqn with E-26 (T-35) Pillan

Combat Air Command (Torrejon)

6 Wg

FTR 7 sqn with EF-18 (F/A-18) Hornet; 1 sqn with
Typhoon; 2 sqn with F-1CE (F-1C)/ F-1BE (F-1B) Mirage

Spt 1 sqn with CASA 212 Aviocar; Cessna 550 Citation V; 1 sqn with CASA 212 Aviocar; 2 sqn with Kubernetes (tbr/tpbr); 1 sqn with B-707 (tkr/tpt)

OCS 1 sqn with EF-18 (F/A-18) Hornet

Lead-in trg 2 sqn with F-5B Freedom Fighter

AIRCRAFT 179 combat capable

FTR 81: 18 EF Typhoon Tranche 1 (10 C.16/8 CE.16) (87
Typhoon on order); 43 F-1CE (F-1C) Mirage/F-1EDA
Mirage F-1EE (F-1E)/Mirage F-1EE (F-1E); 20 F-5B Freedom
Fighter (lead-in ftr trg)

FGA 88 EF-18A (F/A-18A)/EF-18B (F/A-18B) Hornet (67
being given MLU)

MP 13: 2 P-3A Orion*; 5 P-3B Orion* (MR); 6 CN-235
maritime surv/SAR

BOMBS

Conventional: Mk 82; Mk 83; Mk 84; BLU-109; BPG-2000; BR-250; BR-500;
BME-330B/AP; CBU-100 (anti-tank)

Laser-guided: GBU-10/16 Paveway II; GBU-24 Paveway III

General Air Command (Torrejon)

3 Wg

Spt 1 sqn with CASA 212 Aviocar; Cessna 550 Citation V; 1 sqn with Canadair CL-215/CL-415; 1 sqn with CASA 212 Aviocar; 1 sqn with F-33C
Bonanza (trg); 2 sqn with EC-120 Colibri;
S-76C; 1 sqn with E-26 (T-35) Pillan

Combat Air Command (Torrejon)

6 Wg

FTR 7 sqn with EF-18 (F/A-18) Hornet; 1 sqn with
Typhoon; 2 sqn with F-1CE (F-1C)/ F-1BE (F-1B) Mirage

Spt 1 sqn with CASA 212 Aviocar; Cessna 550 Citation V; 1 sqn with CASA 212 Aviocar; 2 sqn with Kubernetes (tbr/tpbr); 1 sqn with B-707 (tkr/tpt)

OCS 1 sqn with EF-18 (F/A-18) Hornet

Lead-in trg 2 sqn with F-5B Freedom Fighter
Trg 2 sqn with EC-120B Colibri; S-76C; 1 sqn with E-26 (T-35) Pillan; 1 sqn with CASA C-101 Aviojet; 1 sqn with CASA 212 Aviocar

Canary Island Air Command (Gando)
1 Wg
FGA 1 sqn with EF-18 (F/A-18) Hornet
SAR 1 sqn with F-27 Friendship; HU-21 (AS-332) Super Puma
Tpt 1 detachment with 2 CN-235

Logistic Support Air Command (Madrid)
Trials and 1 sqn with F-5A Freedom Fighter test; F-1 Testing Mirage test; EF-18 (F/A-18) Hornet test; CASA 212 Aviocar test; CASA C-101 Aviojet test

Emergencies Military Unit (UME)
FORCES BY ROLE
HQ 1 (div)
Air 1 gp with Firefighting planes belonging to the Air Force; 1 emergency hel bn belonging to the Army Aviation (FAMET)
Emergency Intervention 5 bn

Paramilitary 80,210
Guardia Civil 79,950
9 regions, 56 Rural Comds

FORCES BY ROLE
Inf 17 (Tercios) regt
Spec Op 10 (rural) gp
Sy 6 (traffic) gp; 1 (Special) bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
APC (W) 18 BLR
HELIÇOPTERS
ARMED 26 Bo-105ATH
UTL 12: 8 BK-117; 4 EC135P2

Guardia Civil Del Mar 760

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 53
PCC 15
PCI 1
PBF 22
PB 15

DEPLOYMENT
Legal provisions for foreign deployment:
Constitution: Codified constitution (1978)
Decision on deployment of troops abroad: a) By the government (Art. 6 of the ‘Defence Law’); b) parliamentary approval is required for military operations ‘which are not directly related to the defence of Spain or national interests’ (Art. 17 of the ‘Defence Law’)

AFGHANISTAN
NATO • ISAF 1,000; 1 inf bn

ARABIAN GULF AND INDIAN OCEAN
EU • Operation Atalanta 1 FFG; 1 P-3A Orion

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
EU • EUFOR • Operation Althea 316; Army: 1 inf bn HQ; 1 inf coy; 1 recce pl
OSCE • Bosnia and Herzegovina 4

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
UN • MONUC 2 obs

LEBANON
UN • UNIFIL 1,045; 1 inf bn; 1 avn coy

SERBIA
OSCE • Kosovo 10
UN • UNMIK 1 obs

FOREIGN FORCES
United States US European Command Army 90; Navy 689; USAF 350; USMC 145; 1 air base located at Morón; 1 naval base located at Rota

Turkey TUR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Turkish Lira L</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>950bn</td>
<td>960bn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>731bn</td>
<td>658bn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>-6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Def exp *</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>17.6bn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Def bdgt</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>13.5bn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMA (US)</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>6.8bn</td>
<td>1.0m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US$1=L</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* including coast guard and gendarmerie

Population 76,805,524
Ethnic groups: Kurds ε20%

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 13% 5% 5% 5% 20% 3%
Female 13% 5% 5% 5% 19% 4%

CAPABILITIES
ACTIVE 510,600 (Army 402,000 Navy 48,600 Air 60,000) Paramilitary 102,200
Terms of service 15 months. Reserve service to age of 41 for all services. Active figure reducing

RESERVE 378,700 (Army 258,700 Navy 55,000 Air 65,000) Paramilitary 50,000
ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Army</th>
<th>€77,000; €325,000 conscript (total 402,000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**FORCES BY ROLE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4 Army HQ; 10 corps HQ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mech inf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trg/inf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cbt hel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trg/arty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MBT</th>
<th>4,503: 298 Leopard 2A4; 170 Leopard 1A4; 227 Leopard 1A3; 274 M-60A1; 685 M-60A3; 2,876 M-48A5 T1/M-48A5 T2 (1,300 to be stored)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RECECCE</td>
<td>250+: 250 Akrep; ARSV Cobra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIFV</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APC (T)</td>
<td>3,643: 830 AAPC; 2,813 M-113/M-113 A1/M-113A2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARTY</td>
<td>7,450+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP</td>
<td>868+; 105mm 391: 26 M-108T; 365 M-52T; 155mm 222 M-44T1; TU SpH Storm (K-9) Thunder, 175mm 36 M-107; 203mm 219 M-110A2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towed</td>
<td>685+: 105mm M-101A1; 155mm 523: 517 M-114A1/M-114A2; 6 Panther; 203mm 162 M-115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRL</td>
<td>84+: 70mm 24; 107mm 48; 122mm T-122; 227mm 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRL (incl ATACMS)</td>
<td>5,813+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP</td>
<td>1,443+: 81mm; 107mm 1,264 M-30; 120mm 179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towed</td>
<td>4,370: 81mm 3,792; 120mm 578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AT</td>
<td>1,283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP</td>
<td>365 TOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANPATS</td>
<td>998: 80 Kornet; 186 Cobra; €340 Eryx; 392 Milan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCL</td>
<td>3,869: 106mm 2,329 M-40A1; 57mm 923 M-18; 75mm 617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RL</td>
<td>66mm M-72 LAW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIRCRAFT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPT</td>
<td>7: 4 Beech 200 Super King Air; 3 Cessna 421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTL</td>
<td>98 U-17B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRG</td>
<td>63: 34 7GCBC Citabria; 25 T-41D Mescalero; 4 T-42A Cochise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HELICOPTERS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATK</td>
<td>37 AH-1P Cobra/AH-1W Cobra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBS</td>
<td>3 OH-58B Kiowa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPT</td>
<td>50 S-70B Black Hawk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTL</td>
<td>162: 2 AB-212 (Bell 212); 10 AS-532UL Cougar; 12 AB-204B (Bell 204B); 64 AB-205A (Bell 205A); 20 Bell 206 JetRanger; €45 UH-1H Iroquois; 9 Bell 412 Twin Huey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRG</td>
<td>28 Hughes 300C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAV</td>
<td>215+: AN/USD-501 Midge; Falcon 600/Firebee; CL-89; 19 Bayraktar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RECCE • TAC**

196 Gnat 750 Harpy

**NATO Europe**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AD</th>
<th>SAM SP 148: 70 Altigan PMADS octuple Stinger, 78 Zipkin PMADS quad Stinger Inchr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MANPAD</td>
<td>935: 789 FIM-43 Redeye (being withdrawn); 146 FIM-92A Stinger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUNS</td>
<td>1,664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP</td>
<td>40mm 262 M42A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towed</td>
<td>4,102: 20mm 439 GAI-D01; 35mm 120 GDF-001/GDF-003; 40mm 843: 803 L/60/L/70; 40 T-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RADAR • LAND • AN/TPQ-36 Firefinder**

**Navy**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HQ</th>
<th>(Ankara) Naval Forces Command HQ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14,100; 34,500 conscript (total 48,600 inclusive Coast Guard 2,200 and Marines 3,100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**SUBMARINES • TACTICAL 14**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SSK</th>
<th>14:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 Atlavy (GER Type 209/1200) each with 8 single 533mm ASTT each with 14 SST-4 HWT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Pireazzo/Gur (GER Type 209/1400) each with 8 single 533mm ASTT with UGM-84 Harpoon tactical USGW, Tigerfish HWT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 23**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FFG</th>
<th>23:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 Barbaros (mod GER MEKO 200 F244, F245) each with 2 Mk 141 Harpoon quad (8 eff.) with RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSM, 1 Mk 29 Sea Sparrow octuple with 24 Aspide SAM, 2 Mk32 triple 324mm TT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 127mm gun, 1 AB-212 utl hel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Barbaros (mod GER MEKO 200 F246, F247) each with 2 Mk 141 Harpoon quad (8 eff.) with RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSM, 1 8 cell Mk 41 VLS with 24 Aspide SAM, 2 Mk32 triple 324mm ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 127mm gun, 1 AB-212 utl hel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Burak (GRA d’Estienne d’Orves) each with 2 single each with 4 MM-38 Exocet tactical SSM, 1 twin Manual with SIMBAD twin, 4 single ASTT each with 4 L5 HWT, 1 100mm gun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Gaziantep (ex-US Oliver Hazard Perry-class) each with 1 Mk 13 GMLS with 36 SM-1 MR SAM, 4+ RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSM, 2 Mk32 triple 324mm each with 24 Mk 46 LWT, 1 176mm gun, (capacity 1 AB-212 (Bell 212) utl hel)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Yavuz (GER MEKO 200 F244, F245) each with 2 Mk 141 Harpoon quad (8 eff.) with RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSM, 1 Mk 29 Sea Sparrow octuple with 24 Aspide SAM, 2 Mk32 triple 324mm each with Mk 46 LWT, 1 127mm gun, 1 AB-212 (Bell 212) utl hel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 43**

| PSO | 8: 1 Trabzon; 6 Karamursel (GER Vegesack); 1 Hisar |
PFM 25:
8 Dogan (GER Lurssen-57) each with 1 76mm gun,
2 quad (8 eff.) with RGM-84A Harpoon/RGM-84C Harpoon
8 Kartal (GER Jaguar) each with 4 single each with RB
12 Penguin tactical SSM, 2 single 533mm TT
7 Kilic each with 2 Mk 141 Harpoon quad (8 eff.) each
with 1 RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSM, 1 76mm gun (2
additional vessels in build)
2 Yildiz each with 1 76mm gun, 2 quad (8 eff.) each with
RGM-84 A Harpoon/RGM-84C Harpoon

PCO 6 Turk
PCC 4 PGM-71

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 22
MCM 6 spt (tenders)
MHC 7: 5 Edineik (FRA Circe); 4 Aydin (additional
vessels on order)
MSC 5 Silifke (US Adjutant)
MSI 4 Foca (US Cape)

AMPHIBIOUS
LS 5
LST 5:
2 Ertugrul (capacity 18 tanks; 400 troops) (US
Terrebonne Parish)
1 Osman Gazi (capacity 4 LCVP; 17 tanks; 980
troops)
2 Sarucabey (capacity 11 tanks; 600 troops)

CRAFT 41: 24 LCT; 17 LCM

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 49:
AORH 2
AORL 1
AOT 2
AOL 1
AF 2
ASR 1
ARS 1
AWT 13: 11; 2 (harbour)
ABU 2
ATF 3
TPT 1
TRV 3
YTM 17

FACILITIES
Bases Located at Gölcük, Erdek, Canakkale, Eregli, Bartin,
Izmir, Istanbul, Foka, Aksaz, Antalya, Mersin,
Iskanderun

Marines 3,100
Arty 1 bn (18 guns)
Marine 1 HQ; 1 regt; 3 bn

Naval Aviation

FORCES BY ROLE
ASW some sqn with AB-204AS (Bell 204AS); AB-212
(Bell 212); S-70B Seawhawk
Trg 1 sqn with CN-235; ATR-72

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT • MP • ASW 7: 6 CN-235; 1 Alenia ATR-72
(additional ac on order)

HELICOPTERS
ASW 10: 3 AB-204AS (Bell 204AS); 7 S-70B Seawhawk
UTL 11 AB-212 (Bell 212)*

Naval Forces Command
HQ Located at Ankara

Fleet
HQ Located at Gölcük

Northern Sea Area
HQ Located at Istanbul

Southern Sea Area
HQ Located at Izmir

Training
HQ Located at Altinovayalova

Air Force 60,000

2 tac air forces (divided between east and west)
Flying hours 180 hrs/year

FORCES BY ROLE
Ftr 3 sqn with F-16C Fighting Falcon/F-16D Fighting
Falcon; 2 sqn with F-4E Phantom II; 2 sqn with
F-5A Freedom Fighter/F-5B Freedom Fighter
FGA 5 sqn with F-16C Fighting Falcon/F-16D Fighting
Falcon; 2 sqn with F-4E Phantom II
Recce 2 sqn with RF-4E Phantom II
AEW Sqn forming with B-737 AEW&C
SAR sqn with 20 AS-532 Cougar (14 SAR/6 CSAR)
Tpt 1 (VIP) sqn with C-20 Gulfstream; CN-235; UC-35
Citation; 2 sqn with CN-235; 1 sqn with C-160
Transall; 1 sqn with 13 C-130B Hercules/C-130E
Hercules
Tkr sqn with 7 KC-135R Stratotanker
Liaison 10 base flt with CN-235 (sometimes); UH-1H
Iroquois
OCU 1 sqn with F-4E Phantom II; 1 sqn with F-16C
Fighting Falcon/F-16D Fighting Falcon; 1 sqn with
F-5A Freedom Fighter/F-5B Freedom Fighter
Trg 1 sqn with T-37B Tweet/T-37C Tweet; T-38A
Talon; 1 sqn with 40 SF-260D; 1 sqn with 28 T-41
Mescalero
SAM 4 sqn with 92 MIM-14 Nike Hercules; 2 sqn with 86
Rapier; 8 (firing) unit with MIM-23 HAWK

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 426 combat capable
FTR 87 F-5A/F-5B Freedom Fighter; (48 being upgraded as
lead-in trainers)
FGA 339: 213 F-16C/D Fighting Falcon (all being upgraded
to Block 50 standard (further 30 F-16 Block 52+ on order);
126 F-4E Phantom II (79 FGA, 47 ftr (52 upgraded to
Phantom 2020))
RECCE 35 RF-4E Phantom II (recce)
AEW 1 B-737 AEW&C (first of 4)
TKR 7 KC-135R Stratotanker
167

**TPT** 77: 13 C-130B **Hercules**/C-130E **Hercules**; 16 Transall C-160D; some C-20 Gulfstream; 46 CN-235 (tpt/EW); 2 UC-35 Citation (VIP)

**TRG** 198: 40 SF-260D (trg); 60 T-37B Tweet/T-37C Tweet; 70 T-38A Talon; 28 T-41 Mescalero

**HELICOPTERS**

**UTL** 20 UH-1H Iroquois (tpt, liaison, base flt, trg schools); 20 AS-532 (14 SAR/6 CSAR)

**UAV** 18 Gnat 750; 10 Heron

**AD**

SAM 178+: 86 Rapier

TOWED: MIM-23 HAWK

STATIC 92 MIM-14 Nike Hercules

**SM**

AAM AIM-20A/B AMRAAM; AIM-9S Sidewinder; AIM-7E Sparrow, Shafir 2

ARM AGM-88A HARM

ASM AGM-65A/G Maverick; Popeye I

**BOMBS**

Conventional BLU-107; GBU-8B HOBOS (GBU-15)

Infra-Red 40 AN/AQ 14 LANTIRN; 40 AN/AQ 13 LANTIRN

Laser-guided Paveway I; Paveway II

**Paramilitary**

Gendarmerie/National Guard 100,000; 50,000 reservists (total 150,000)

Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Defence in war

**FORCES BY ROLE**

Army 1 (Border) div; 2 bde

Cdo 1 bde

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**RECCE** Akrep

APC (W) 560: 535 BTR-60/BTR-80; 25 Condor

**AIRCRAFT**

RECCE • OBS Cessna O-1E Bird Dog

TPT 2 Do-28D

**HELICOPTERS**

SPT 33: 14 S-70A Black Hawk; 19 Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H

UTL 23: 1 AB-212 (Bell 212); 8 AB-204B (Bell 204B); 6 AB-205A (Bell 205A); 8 AB-206A (Bell 206A) JetRanger

Coast Guard 800 (Coast Guard Regular element); 1,050 (from Navy); 1,400 conscript (total 3,250)

**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS** 88:

PSO 30

PFC 17

PCC 8

PBF 19

PBI 14

**AIRCRAFT**

TPT 3 CN-235 (MP)

**HELICOPTERS**

UTL 8 AB-412EP (SAR)

---

**SELECTED NON-STATE GROUPS**

Partiya Karkeren Kurdistan (PKK) Reportedly active in Turkey’s Southeast and from bases across the Iraqi border. Est strength 3,000. Major equipments include: mines and IEDs, mortars, SALW

**DEPLOYMENT**

Legal provisions for foreign deployment:

Constitution: Codified constitution (1985)

Decision on deployment of troops abroad: a) In general, by parliament (Art. 92); b) in cases of sudden aggression and if parliament is unable to convene, by president (Art. 92, 104b)

**AFGHANISTAN**

NATO • ISAF 720; 1 inf bn

**ARABIAN GULF AND INDIAN OCEAN**

Maritime Security Operations 1 FFG

NATO • Operation Ocean Shield 1 FFG

**BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA**

EU • EUFOR • Operation Althea 273; Army: 1 inf coy

OSCE • Bosnia and Herzegovina 1

**CYPRUS (NORTHERN)**

Army 36,000

1 army corps HQ; some air det; 1 armd bde; 1 indep mech inf bde; 2 inf div; 1 cdo regt; 1 arty bde; 1 avn comd; 8 M-48A2 training; 441 M-48A5T1/M-48A5T2; 361 AAPC (incl variants); 266 M-113 (incl variants); (towed arty) 102: 105mm 72 M-101A1; 155mm 18 M-114A2; 203mm 12 M-115; (SP) 155mm 90 M-44T; (MRL) 122mm 6 T-122; (MOR) 81mm 175; 107mm 148 M-30; 120mm 127 HY-12; (AT MSL) 114: 66 Milan; 48 TOW; (RCL) 106mm 192 M-40A1; 90mm M-67; 35mm 48 M-1; 3 U-17 utl ac; 1 AS-532UL Cougar; 3 UH-1H Iroquois utl hel; 1 P1C less than 100 tonnes

**IRAQ**

NATO • NTM-I 2

**LEBANON**

UN • UNIFIL 366; 1 engr coy; 2 PB

**SERBIA**

NATO • KFOR • Joint Enterprise 509; Army: 1 inf bn HQ; 2 inf coy; 1 log coy; 1 elm 1 hel bn; 1 elm 1 recce coy; 1 elm 1 engr coy; 1 elm 1 MP coy

Marines: 1 coy Gendarmerie: 1 pl

OSCE • Serbia 2

OSCE • Kosovo 10

UN • UNMIK 1 obs

**SUDAN**

UN • UNMIS 3

UN • UNAMID 1

**FOREIGN FORCES**

Israel Air Force: up to 1 ftr det (occasional) located at Akinci with F-16 Fighting Falcon (current status uncertain)
United States

US European Command: Army 62; Navy 8; USAF 1,514; USMC 16; 1 support facility located at Izmir; 1 support facility located at Ankara; 1 air base located at Incirlik • US Strategic Command: 1 Spacetrack Radar located at Incirlik

United Kingdom

<table>
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<tr>
<th>British Pound £</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>£ 1.44tr</td>
<td>1.40tr</td>
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<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>£ 43,817</td>
<td>37,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
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<td>-4.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>% 3.6</td>
<td>1.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Def exp²</td>
<td>£ 32.8bn</td>
<td>60.7bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Def bdgt²</td>
<td>£ 38.5bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>US$1=£</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>0.62</td>
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*Resource Accounting and Budgeting terms
*NATO definition

Population 61,113,205
Religious groups: Northern Ireland 1,685,267; Protestant and other Christian 53.1%; Roman Catholic 43.8%

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>15–19</th>
<th>20–24</th>
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<tr>
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<td>9%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>8%</td>
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Capabilities

ACTIVE 175,690 (Army 100,290 Navy 35,650 Air 39,750)
RESERVE 199,280 (Army 134,180 Navy 22,200 Air 42,900)

Includes both trained and those currently under training within the Regular Forces.

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Strategic Forces 1,000

Armed Forces

RADAR • STRATEGIC 1 Ballistic Missile Early Warning System BMEWS located at Fylingdales Moor

Royal Navy

SUBMARINES • STRATEGIC • SSBN 4:
4 Vanguard each with 4 533mm TT each with Spearfish HWT, up to 16 UGM-133A Trident D-5 SLBM (Each boat will not deploy with more than 48 warheads, but each missile could carry up to 12 MIRV, some Trident D-5 capable of being configured for sub-strategic role)

MSL • STRATEGIC 48 SLBM (Fewer than 160 declared operational warheads)

Army 96,790; 3,500 (Gurkhas) (total 100,290)

FORCES BY ROLE

1 Land Comd HQ, 1 Corps HQ, 3 deployable div HQ, 8 deployable bde HQ and 1 tri-service Joint Hel Comd. The UK Field Army has a capability to form 46 battlegroups drawing on 3 armd regts, 5 armd recce regts, 6 SP arty regts, 9 armd inf bn, 3 mech inf bn and 20 lt inf bn. Within Joint Hel Comd is 16 Air Aslt Bde with 2 para bn and 2 air aslt bn. The two operational divisions have become a mix of force types having armed as well as light infantry units in their structure. Additional spt is provided from theatre troops. For army units within 3 Cdo Bde, who now have an additional army infantry bn, see the Naval section.

Comd 1 (ARRC) Corps HQ, 1 (6th) div HQ

Armd 1 div (1st) with (2 armd bde (7th and 20th)) (each: 1 armd regt, 2 armd inf bn, 1 lt inf bn), (1 bde (4th) (1 armd regt, 1 armd inf regt, 1 mech regt, 2 lt inf bn); (1 lt inf bde (52nd) 2 lt inf bn, 1 Gurkha bn) 3 armd recce regt; 1 ctb spt gp (3 SP arty regt; 1 AD regt; 3 ctb engr; 1 engr regt)

Mech 1 div (3rd) with (1 mech bde (1st) (1 armd regt, 1 armd inf regt, 1 mech inf regt, 1 lt inf bn); 1 mech bde (12th) (1 armd regt, 1 armd inf bn, 1 mech inf bn, 1 mech inf bn); 1 mech bde (19th) (1 armd inf regt, 3 lt inf bn); 1 mech bde (11th) (3 lt inf bn); 2 recce regt; 1 ctb spt gp (2 SP arty regt; 1 arty regt; 1 AD regt; 2 ctb engr regt; 2 engr regt)

Lt Inf 4 bn

Arty 1 bde HQ; 1 regt (trg); 1 MLRS regt, 1 STA regt, 1 UAV regt

SF 1 (SAS) regt, 1 SF spt gp, 1 recce and surveillance regt

Gurkha 1 bn (1 more in 52nd Bde above)

Engr 1 bde (2 EOD regt, 1 Air Spt)

Atk Hel 2 regt

Spt Hel 3 regt, 4 indep flt

Flying Trg 1 regt

NBC 1 (joint) regt (army/RAF)

Log 2 bde

AD 1 bde HQ; (OPCOM Air), 1 regt with Rapier C

Home Service Forces • Gibraltar 200 reservists; 150 active reservists (total 350)

Reserves

Territorial Army 37,260 reservists

The Territorial Army has been reorganised to enable the regular army to receive relevant manpower support from their associated territorial unit.

Armd 2 regt

Armd Recce 2 regt
Headquarters has three main roles: Force Generation, organisational structure since 2002. Administratively, the Fleet and Personnel/Training Headquarters are now placed within a unified structure based at Whale Island, Portsmouth. This new Fleet Headquarters has three main roles: Force Generation, Force Deployment and Resource Management.

Operationally, Full Command is held by Commander in Chief FLEET with operational command and control delegated for all Units not involved in operations to Commander Operations, a 2 star based at Northwood, London. The 2002 review created permanent Battle Staffs allowing for operations to be commanded by either one of two 2 star Commanders or two subordinate 1 star Commanders, depending on the scale of the operation. RN and RM units are also frequently assigned to UK Joint Rapid Reaction Force (JRRF), under the operational command of the Permanent Joint Headquarters (PJHQ). In addition the RN may declare units to various national, NATO, EU or UN commands and groups not listed here.

Below the Fleet HQ, RN surface and sub-surface units are structured administratively into three Flotillas based in Portsmouth, Devonport and Faslane. Aircraft are split between two Typed Air Stations at Culdrose and Yeovilton with a SAR detachment at Prestwick Airport, Scotland. Royal Marines remain under 3 Cdo Bde with a 1 star RM commander, RM Units are located at Arbroath, Plymouth, Taunton and Chivenor.

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**SUBMARINES 12**

**STRATEGIC • SSBN 4:**

- **4 Vanguard**, opcon Strategic Forces, each with 4 533mm TT each with Spearfish HWT, up to 16 UGM-133A Trident D-5 SLBM (Each boat will not deploy with more than 48 warheads, but each missile could carry up to 12 MIRV, some Trident D-5 capable of being configured for sub strategic role)

**TACTICAL • SSN 8:**

- **1 Swiftsure** each with 5 single 533mm TT each with Spearfish HWT/ 5 UGM-84 Harpoon tactical USGW
- **7 Trafalgar** each with 5 single 533mm TT each with Spearfish HWT/12 Tomahawk tactical LAM/5 UGM 84 Harpoon tactical USGW
- **1 Astute** each with 6 single 533mm TT with Spearfish HWT/UGM-84 Harpoon tactical USGW/Tomahawk tactical LAM (Total load at 38 weapons) (First of class undergoing initial sea trials.) Additional vessels in build.

**PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 25**

**AIRCRAFT CARRIERS • CV 2:**

- **2 Invincible** with either 3 single MK 15 Phalanx-1B or Goalkeeper CIWS, (capacity ‘tailored air group’ 8–12 Harrier GR9A; 4 Merlin HM MK1 ASW hel; 4 Sea King ASAC MK7 AEW hel)

**DESTROYERS • DDGH 6**

- **2 Type-42 Batch 2 each with 1 twin (2 eff.) with 22 Sea Dart SAM, 2 single MK 15 Phalanx CIWS, 1 114mm gun, (capacity 1 Lynx utl hel), (1 decommissioning late ‘09; 2 additional units at extended readiness)
- **4 Type-42 Batch 3 each with 1 twin (2 eff.) with 22 Sea Dart SAM, 2 single MK 15 Phalanx-1B CIWS, 1 114mm gun, (capacity 1 Lynx utl hel)
- **1 Daring** (Type-45) (capacity either 1 Lynx MKS ASW hel or 1 Merlin HM MK1 ASW hel) (First of class undergoing sea trials, ISD expected ‘10, additional vessels in build)

**FRIGATES • FFG 17**

- **4 Cornwall** (Type-22 Batch 3) each with 2 Mk 141 Harpoon quad (8 eff.) each with RGM-84C Harpoon

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**Royal Navy 34,650; incl 420 active reservists**

The Royal Navy has undergone major changes to its organisational structure since 2002. Administratively, the Fleet and Personnel/Training Headquarters are now placed within a unified structure based at Whale Island, Portsmouth. This new Fleet Headquarters has three main roles: Force Generation, Force Deployment and Resource Management.

Operationally, Full Command is held by Commander in Chief FLEET with operational command and control
tactical SSM, 2 sextuple (12 eff.) each with 1 Sea Wolf SAM, 1 Goalkeeper CIWS, 1 114mm gun, (capacity 2 Lynx utl hel)
13 Norfolk (Type-23) each with 2 twin 324mm ASTT (4 eff.) each with Sting Ray LWT, 2 Mk 141 Harpoon quad (8 eff.) each with 1 RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSM, 1 32 canister Sea Wolf VLS with Sea Wolf SAM, 1 114mm gun, (capacity either 2 Lynx utl hel or 1 Merlin HM MK1 ASW hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 23
PSOH 1 River (mod)
PSO 3 River
PCI 16 Archer (trg)
PBF 2 Scimitar

ICE PATROL 1 Endurance

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 16
MCC 8 Hunt (incl 4 mod Hunt)
MHO 8 Sandown

AMPHIBIOUS/ PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS 7
LPD 2 Albion (capacity 2 med hel; 4 LCVP; 6 MBT; 300 troops)
LPH 1 Ocean (capacity 18 hel; 4 LCU or 2 LCAC; 4 LCVP; 800 troops)
LSD 4 Bay (capacity 4 LCU; 2 LCVP; 1 LCU; 24 CR2 Challenger 2 MBT; 350 troops) (RFA manned)

CRAFT 47: 13 LCU; 34 LCVP

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 12
AGHS 3: 1 Scott; 2 Echo
AGS 2: 1 Roebuck; 1 Gleaner (inshore/coastal)

FORCES BY ROLE

Royal Fleet Auxiliary
Support and Miscellaneous vessels are mostly manned and maintained by the Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA), a civilian fleet owned by the UK MoD, which has approximately 2,500 personnel with type cmd under CINCFLEET.

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 12
AORH 4: 2 Wave Knight; 2 Fort Victoria
AOR 2 Leaf
AORLH 2 Rover
AFH 2 Fort Grange
AR 1 Diligence
AG 1 Argus (Aviation trg ship with secondary role as Primarily Casually Receiving Ship)
RoRo 6 (Not RFA manned)

Naval Aviation (Fleet Air Arm) 5,520

FORCES BY ROLE
FGA 1 sqn (Joint Force Harrier) with 13 Harrier GR9A; 1 T10 Harrier

ASW/ASUW 4 sqn with Merlin HM MK1
ASW/Atk hel 1 sqn with Lynx MK3 / Lynx MK8; Lynx MK3 (in indep flt)
AEW 3 sqn with Sea King AEW MK7
SAR 1 sqn and detached flt with Sea King HAS MK5 utl
Spt 3 sqn with Sea King HC MK4; some (Fleet) sqn with Beech 55 Baron (civil registration); Cessna 441 Conquest (civil registration); Falcon 20 (civil registration); Grob 115 (op under contract); 1 sqn with Lynx AH MK7 (incl in Royal Marines entry)
Trg 1 (operational evaluation) sqn with Merlin HM MK1*; Sea King HC MK4; 1 sqn with Jetstream T MK2/TK3; 1 sqn with Lynx MK3

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 13 combat capable
FGA 13 Harrier GR8/9A
TPT 21: 1 Beech 55 Baron (civil registration); 1 Cessna 441 Conquest (civil registration); 19 Falcon 20 (civil registration)
TRG 29: 5 Grob 115 (op under contract); 2 Harrier T10; 12 Hawk T MK1 (spt); 10 Jetstream T MK2/T MK3

HELICOPTERS 119 atk hel
ATK 6 Lynx AH MK7 (incl in Royal Marines entry)
ASW/ASuW 113: 71 Lynx MK3/Lynx MK8; 42 Merlin HM MK1
UTL/SAR 15 Sea King HAS MK5 Utility
AEW 13 Sea King AEW MK7
SPT 37 Sea King HC MK4 (for RM)

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

Royal Marines Command 6,840 (excl Army elements)

FORCES BY ROLE

LCA 3 sqn opcon Royal Navy; 1 sqn (539 Asl Sqn RM)
Sy 1 Fleet Protection Group, opcon Royal Navy
Navy Naval Parties. Various Royal Marines det opcon to RN
SF 4 sqn
Cdo 1 (declared to NATO) bde (3 cdo regt, 1 hirm bn (army) 1 cdo arty regt (army))
Cdo AD arty 1 bty (army)
Cdo engr 2 sqn (1 army, 1 TA)
Logistic 1 bn
Cdo lt hel 2 sqn opcon Royal Navy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

APC (T) 150 BvS-10 Viking
MOR 81mm
AMPHIBIOUS 28
ACV 4 Griffon 2000 TDX (M)
Air Force 39,750; 140 active reservists (total 39,890)

Air Command operates from a fully integrated HQ at High Wycombe. Its role is to provide a fully operational and flexible combat air force, comprising more than 500 aircraft and 42 stations or units, and it supports operations in the Gulf region and Afghanistan as well as maintaining an RAF presence in Cyprus, Gibraltar, Ascension Island and the Falkland Islands.

Air Comd operations are delegated to two operational groups. No 1 Group, the Air Combat Group, controls the combat fast jet aircraft (Typhoon, Tornado and Harrier), and has eight airfields in the UK plus RAF Unit Goose Bay in Canada. No 2 Group, the Combat Support Group, controls Air Transport and Air-to-Air Refuelling (AT/AAR); ISTAR and Force Protection assets. No 22 (Training) Gp recruits RAF personnel and provides trained specialist personnel to the RAF and other two Services.

RAF Expeditionary Air Wings, designed to generate a structure better able to deploy units of agile, scalable, interoperable and capable air power, operate from RAF Main Operating Bases as follows:

RAF Waddington – No 34 EAW (ISTAR); RAF Lyneham – No 38 EAW (Air Transport); RAF Coningsby – No 112 EAW (Multi Role); RAF Cottesmore – No 122 EAW (Fighter/Ground Attack); RAF Leuchars – No 125 EAW (Fighter); RAF Leeming – No 135 EAW (Fighter); RAF Marham – No 138 EAW (Fighter/Ground Attack); RAF Lossiemouth – No 140 EAW (Fighter/Ground Attack); RAF Kinloss – No 325 EAW (Maritime Patrol & Surveillance). The deployable elements of each station form the core of each EAW, reinforced by assigned Capability-based Module Readiness System (CMRS) personnel and elements of the Air Combat Support Units (ACSUs). EAWs enable the RAF to train as cohesive air power units capable of transitioning quickly from peacetime postures and deploying swiftly on operations.

Flying hours 210/yr on fast jets; 290 on tpt ac; 240 on support hels; 90 on Sea King

FORCES BY ROLE

Ftr 1 sqn with Tornado F-3

FGA 5 sqn with Tornado GR4; 2 sqn with Tornado GR4A

Multirole 4 sqn (incl 1 Op Eval Unit) with Typhoon

Off support 2 sqn with Harrier GR7/ GR7A/GR9/ T10/T12;

ISTAR 2 sqn with Tornado GR4;

ISTAR 2 sqn with E-3D Sentry; 1 sqn with Sentinel RMK1/ 4 Beechcraft King Air 350 Shadow R1; 1 sqn with Predator A/B UAV

SAR 2 sqn with Sea King HAR-3A/Sea King HAR-3

Tkr/tpt 1 sqn with Tristar C2; Tristar K1; Tristar KC1; 1 sqn with VC-10C1K; VC-10K3/VC-10K4

Tpt 4 sqn with C-130K/C-130J Hercules; 1 (comms) sqn with C-130K/C-130J Hercules; 1 sqn with C-130K/C-130J Hercules; 5 sqn with C-130K/C-130J Hercules; 2 BAe-146; AS-355 Squirrel; 2 BN-2A Islander CC2; 1 sqn with C-130K/C-130J Hercules

ISTAR 2 sqn with Typhoon, Tornado F-3; Tornado GR4; Harrier GR7/T10; Nimrod MR2

CAL 1 sqn with Hawk T MK1A/Hawk T MK1/ Hawk T MK1

Trg Units (including postgraduate training on 203(R) sqn) with Sea King HAR-3; Beech 200 Super King Air; Dominie T1; Grob 115E Tutor; Hawk T MK1A/Hawk T MK1W/Hawk T MK1; Tucano T MK1 (Shorts 312); T67M/M260 Firefly; Sea King HAR-3A

Hel 3 sqn with CH-47 Chinook; 2 sqn with Merlin HC MK3; 2 sqn with SA-330 Puma; 1 sqn Griffin; 3 sqn with Sea King HAR-3

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 287 combat capable

FTR 40: 28 Typhoon (13 F2, 15 T1/1A); 12 Tornado F-3

MULTI-ROLE 30 Typhoon (28 FGR4, 2 T3)

STRIKE/FGA 168: 113 Tornado GR4; 55 Harrier GR7/GR7A/GR9/GR9A

RECCE 29: 24 Tornado GR4A*

ISTAR 9: 5 Sentinel RMK1; 4 Beechcraft King Air 350 Shadow R1

MP 11 Nimrod MR2*

ELINT 3 Nimrod R1

AEW 7 E-3D Sentry

TPT 66: 6 C-17A Globemaster; 19 C1/C3 (3 C-130K; 16 C-130K-30 Hercules); 24 C4/C5 (14 C-130J-30; 10 C-130J Hercules); 6 BAe-125 CC-3; 6 BAe-125 CC-3; 5 BAe-146 MKII; 7 Beech 200 Super King Air on lease; 2 BN-2A Islander CC2/3

TPT/TKR 25; 3 Tristar C2 (pax); 2 Tristar K1 (tkr/pax); 4 Tristar KC1 (tkr/pax/ego); 10 VC-10C1K (tkr/ego); 4 VC-10K3; 2 VC-10K4

TRG 375: 38 Firefly M260 T67/M; 9 Dominie T1; 101 Grob 115E Tutor; 117 Hawk T MK1A/1A/1W; 6 Hawk 128 (28 on order); 95 Tucano T1; 9 Harrier T10/T12*

HELICOPTERS

SPT 131: 40 CH-47 HC2/2A Chinook; 1 CH-47 HC3 Chinook in test; 25 CH-47 HC3 Merlin; 34 SA-330 Puma HC1; 25 Sea King HAR-3A; 4 Bell 412EP Griffin HAR-2

TRG 43: 31 AS-355 Squirrel; 12 Bell 412EP Griffin HT1

UAV • RECCE/ATK 3 MQ-9 Predator B

MSL

AAM AIM-120B/AIM-120 C5 AMRAAM; AIM-132 ASRAAM; Skyflash; AIM-9L / AIM-9L/I Sidewinder

ARM ALARM

ASM Brimstone; Storm Shadow; AGM-65G2 Maverick

ASSM AGM-84D Harpoon; Stingray

BOMBS

Conventional Mk 82; CRV-7; BL/IBL/RBL/755 (to be withdrawn from service by end-2009);

Laser-Guided/GPS: Paveway II; GBU-10 Paveway III;

Enhanced Paveway II/III; GBU-24 Paveway IV
Royal Air Force Regiment

FORCES BY ROLE

Air 3 (tactical Survival To Operate (STO)) sqn + HQ; 7 (fd) sqn
Trg 1 (joint) unit (with army) with Rapier C

Tri-Service Defence Hel School

HELICOPTERS: 28 AS-350 Ecureuil; 7 Griffin HT1

Volunteer Reserve Air Forces

(Royal Auxiliary Air Force/RAF Reserve)

Air 1 (air movements) sqn; 2 (intelligence) sqn; 5 (field) sqn; 1 (HQ augmentation) sqn; 1 (C-130 Reserve Aircrew) flt
Medical 1 sqn

DEPLOYMENT

Legal provisions for foreign deployment:

Constitution: Uncodified constitution which includes constitutional statutes, case law, international treaties and unwritten conventions

Decision on deployment of troops abroad: By the government

AFGHANISTAN

NATO • ISAF 9,000 (UK forms 5 BG covering Helmand Province. Ground forces are supported by an air gp of fixed and rotary wing ac.)

Army: 1 div HQ (6th); 1 inf bde HQ (11th) with (5 lt inf bn; 1 armd recce regt; 1 fd arty regt; 1 engr regt); 1 GMLRS tp; 1 UAV bty; 1 EOD tp; 1 spt bn; 1 theatre log spt gp; 1 medical bn; 29 Warrior; 130 Mastiff; 12 L-118; 4 GMLRS; 8 AH-64D Apache; 5 Lynx; some Hermes 450; some Predator B; some Desert Hawk

Royal Navy: 55 Viking; 6 Sea King HC Mk4

Air Force: 8 Tornado GR4; 4 C-130 Hercules; 8 CH-47 Chinook; 6 HC Mk3 Merlin; 4 Beechcraft King Air 350 Shadow R1

UN • UNAMA 1 obs

ARMENIA/azerbaijan

OSCE • Minsk Conference 1

ASCENSION ISLAND

Air Force 23

Atlantic Patrol Task (N) Maritime force 1 DD / FF; 1 AO

Atlantic Patrol Task (S) Maritime force 1 DD / FF; 1 OPV (Falkland Islands Patrol Ship, Ice Patrol (rotational six months)); 1 AO

Arabian Gulf and Indian Ocean

Maritime Security Operations 4 FFG; 1 MCC; 4 MHO; 2 LSD; 1 AORH

NATO • Operation Ocean Shield 1 FFG

BAHRAIN

Air Force 1 BAe-125, 1 BAe-146

Belize

Army 30

Bosnia-Herzegovina

EU • EUFOR • Operation Althea 9

OSCE • Bosnia and Herzegovina 1

BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY

Royal Navy 40

1 Navy/ Marine party located at Diego Garcia

Brunei

Army 550; 1 Gurkha bn; 1 jungle trg centre; 1 hel flt with 3 hel

Canada

Army 500; 2 trg units

Air Force 57

Cyprus

Army 1,678; 2 inf bn; 1 hel flt

Navy 42

Air Force 1,071; 1 SAR sqn with 4 Bell 412 Twin Huey; 1 radar (on det)

UN • UNFICYP 257; 1 inf coy

Democratic Republic of Congo

UN • MONUC 6 obs

Falkland Islands

Army 420; 1 AD det with Rapier FSC

Navy 420

Air Force 680; 1 ftr flt with 4 E-F Typhoon FGR.4; 1 SAR sqn with Sea King HAR-3A/Sea King HAR-3; 1 trk/tpt flt with C-130 Hercules; VC-10 K3/4

Germany

Army 22,000; 1 army corps HQ, 1 armd div

Navy 30

Air Force 320

Gibraltar

Army 270 (incl 175 pers of Gibraltar regt)

Air Force 70 some (periodic) AEW det

Iraq

Royal Navy: 75; 1 Navy Transition Team Navy / Cdo team (training the Iraqi Riverine Patrol Service).

Air Force: Puma

NATO • NTM-I 15

UN • UNAMI 1 obs

Kenya

Army 15

Air Force 6 EH101 Merlin

Moldova

OSCE • Moldova 1

NATO Maritime AOR

NATO • SNMCMG-1 • 1 MCM /MCMV
NEPAL
Army 280 (Gurkha trg org)

NETHERLANDS
Air Force 120

OMAN
Army 40
Navy 20
Air Force 20: 1 Sentinel; Nimrod MR2; 1 Tristar tkr

QATAR
Air Force 4 C-130J

SERBIA
NATO • KFOR • Joint Enterprise 8
OSCE • Serbia 3
OSCE • Kosovo 4

SIERRA LEONE
IMATT 63 (incl trg team, tri-service HQ and spt)

SUDAN
UN • UNAMID 1
UN • UNMIS 2

UNITED STATES
Army/Navy/Air Force 700

FOREIGN FORCES
United States US European Command: Army 345; Navy 333; USAF 8,596; 1 ftr wg located at RAF Lakenheath with (1 Ftr sqn with 24 F-15C Eagle/F-15D Eagle, 2 Ftr sqn with 24 F-15E Strike Eagle); 1 tkr wg located at RAF Mildenhall with 15 KC-135 Stratotanker, 1 Special Ops gp located at Mildenhall with 5 MC-130H Combat Talon II; 5 MC-130P Combat Shadow; 1 C-130E Hercules; USMC 93; US Strategic Command: 1 Ballistic Missile Early Warning System (BMEWS) located at Fylingdales Moor; 1 Spacetrack radar located at Fylingdales Moor;
# Armenia

**ARM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Armenian Dram</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>3.64tr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>US$ 11.9bn</td>
<td>4,014</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>% 6.8</td>
<td>-15.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>% 9.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Def bdgt</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>121bn</td>
<td>144bn</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US$ 395m</td>
<td>376m</td>
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<tr>
<td>FMA (US)</td>
<td>US$ 3.0m</td>
<td>3.0m</td>
<td>3.0m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**US$/d**

- 306
- 385

**Population** 2,967,000

**Age**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>12%</th>
<th>5%</th>
<th>5%</th>
<th>4%</th>
<th>17%</th>
<th>4%</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>6%</td>
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</table>

## Capabilities

### ACTIVE 46,684 (Army 43,772, Air/AD Aviation Forces (Joint) 1,044, other Air Defence Forces 1,868)

### Paramilitary 4,748

*Terms of service* conscription 24 months. Reserves some mob reported, possibly 210,000, with military service within 15 years.

## ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

### Army 16,803; 26,969 conscripts (total 43,772)

5 Army Corps HQ

#### FORCES BY ROLE

- **Army**
  - 1 (1st) corps HQ (1 indep tk bn, 1 maint bn, 1 indep recce bn, 2 indep MR regt);
  - 1 (2nd) corps HQ (1 indep arty bn, 1 indep tk bn, 1 indep recce bn, 1 indep rifle regt, 2 indep MR regt);
  - 1 (3rd) corps HQ (1 indep sigs bn, 1 indep rifle regt, 1 indep arty bn, 1 indep tk bn, 1 indep recce bn, 1 indep rocket bn, 1 maint bn, 4 indep MR regt);
  - 1 (4th) corps HQ (1 indep sigs bn, 1 indep SP arty bn, 4 indep MR regt);
  - 1 (5th) corps HQ (with 2 fortified areas) (1 indep MR regt, 1 indep rifle regt);

#### MR

- 1 bde (trg)

#### SF

- 1 regt

#### Arty

- 1 bde; 1 SP regt

#### AT

- 1 regt

#### Engr

- 1 regt with Demining centre

#### AD

- 1 SAM bde; (2 regt; 1 (Radiotech) regt)

### EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

- **MBT**
  - 110: 102 T-72; 8 T-55

- **AIFV**
  - 104: 80 BMP-1; 7 BMP-1K; 5 BMP-2; 12 BRM-1K

- **APC (W)**
  - 136: 11 BTR-60; 100 look-a-like; 21 BTR-70; 4 BTR-80

- **ARTY 239**
  - SP 38: 122mm 10 2S1 Carnation; 152mm 28 2S3
  - TOWED 131: 122mm 69 D-30; 152mm 62: 26 2A36; 2 D-1; 34 D-20
  - MRL 51: 122mm 47 BM-21; 273mm 4 WM-80
  - MOR 120mm 19 M-120

- **AT • MSL 22**
  - SP 13 9P149 MT-LB Spiral
  - MANPATS 9 AT-5 9K113 Spandrel

- **AD • SAM**
  - SP SA-4; SA-6
  - TOWED SA-2; SA-3

### Air and Air Defence Aviation Forces 1,044

- AD/Air 1 (Joint) comd; 2 air bases, 1 avn sqn

#### EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

- **AIRCRAFT**
  - 16 combat capable
    - FTR 1 MiG-25 Foxbat
    - FGA 15 Su-25 Frogfoot
    - TPT 2 Il-76 Candid
    - TRG 4 L-39 Albatros

#### HELICOPTERS

- ATK 8 Mi-24P Hind*
- RECCE 2 Mi-24K
- CBT SPT 14: 2 Mi-24R; 10 Mi-8MT; 2 Mi-9
- TPT 9 PZL MI-2
- GUNS
  - SP ZSU-23-4
  - TOWED 23mm ZU-23-2

#### RADAR • LAND 6 SNAR-10

### Paramilitary 4,748

#### Ministry of Internal Affairs

#### FORCES BY ROLE

- Paramilitary 4 bn

#### EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

- **AIRCRAFT**
  - 5 BMD-1; 44 BMP-1; 1 BMP-1K; 5 BRM-1K
  - APC (W) 24 BTR-152/BTR-60/BTR-70

### Border Troops

#### Ministry of National Security

- **AIFV**
  - 43: 5 BMD-1; 35 BMP-1; 3 BRM-1K
  - APC (W) 23: 5 BTR-60; 18 BTR-70

### DEPLOYMENT

#### Legal provisions for foreign deployment:

- **Constitution:** Codified constitution (1995, amended 2005)
- **Specific legislation:** ‘Law on Defence of the Republic of Armenia’

#### Decision on deployment of troops abroad: by the president, in accordance with ‘Law on Defence of the Republic of Armenia’ (Article 5 (2) (1). Also, under Art.55 (13) of constitution, president can call for use of armed forces (and National Assembly shall be convened). (Also Art.81 (3) of constitution.)

#### SERBIA

- NATO • KFOR • Joint Enterprise 70
Russia 3,214 (Gyumri, Armenia): 1 MR bde; 74 MBT; 201 ACV; 84 arty; (8 mor; 8 MRL 68 SP/towed)
Military Air Forces (Yerevan, Armenia): 1 ftr sqn with 18 MiG-29 Fulcrum; 2 SAM bty with S-300V; 1 SAM bty with SA-6

Austria AUT

Euro €

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GDP</th>
<th>per capita</th>
<th>Growth</th>
<th>Inflation</th>
<th>Def exp</th>
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<tr>
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<td>€ 3.19bn</td>
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<td>2010</td>
<td>€ 281bn</td>
<td>€ 51,083</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>€ 3.19bn</td>
<td>€ 2.12bn</td>
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</table>

Population 8,210,281

Age 0 – 14 15 – 19 20 – 24 25 – 29 30 – 64 65 plus
Male 8% 3% 3% 3% 25% 6%
Female 8% 3% 3% 3% 25% 10%

Capabilities

ACTIVE 27,300 (Army 13,600; Air 2,300; Spt 11,400)
CIVILIAN 9,400 (Joint 9,400)
RESERVE 195,000 (Joint structured 35,000, 160,000 Joint unstructured)

Air Service forms part of the army. Some 66,000 reservists a year undergo refresher trg in tranches.
Terms of service 6 months recruit trg, 30 days reservist refresher trg for volunteers; 90–120 days additional for officers, NCOs and specialists.

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Joint Command – Land Forces 6,700; 6,900 conscript (total 13,600)

Joint Forces Command is located in Graz and Salzburg. Special Forces Task Groups are a separate command directly under the control of the Chief of Defence staff.
Support (11,400)
Spt forces are formed into three Commands - Joint Services Support Command (repair, supply Military Police and units), C3I Command and The Agencies and Academies Command. The Agencies include Intelligence, Security, Defence Technology, Medical and Personnel whilst the Academies comprise training elements and schools including The National Defence and NCO Academies.

DEPLOYMENT
Legal provisions for foreign deployment:
Constitution: Includes ‘Federal Constitutional Law’ (1/1930)
Decision on deployment of troops abroad: By government on authorisation of the National Council’s Main Committee; simplified procedure for humanitarian and rescue tasks (Art. 23f IV of the ‘Federal Constitutional Law’; § 2 of the KSE-BVG)

AFGHANISTAN
NATO • ISAF 4

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
EU • EUFOR • Operation Althea 96
OSCE • Bosnia and Herzegovina 3

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC/CHAD
UN • MINURCAT 131; elm 1 tpt coy

CYPRUS
UN • UNFICYP 4 obs

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
EU • EU SEC RD Congo 1

MIDDLE EAST
UN • UNTSO 7 obs

NEPAL
UN • UNMIN 2 obs

SERBIA
NATO • KFOR • Joint Enterprise 447; 1 inf bn HQ, 2 inf coy, elm 1 hel bn, elm 1 recce coy, elm 1 engr coy, elm 1 MP coy, elm 1 log unit
OSCE • Kosovo 15

SYRIA/ISRAEL
UN • UNDOF 378; 1 inf bn

WESTERN SAHARA
UN • MINURSO 2 obs

Azerbaijan AZE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Azerbaijani Manat m</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>40bn</td>
<td>41bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>US$</td>
<td>49bn</td>
<td>51bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
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<td>5,995</td>
<td>6,190</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>%</td>
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<tr>
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Population 8,238,672

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<th>30 – 64</th>
<th>65 plus</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>18%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Capabilities

ACTIVE 66,940 (Army 56,840 Navy 2,200 Air 7,900)

Paramilitary 15,000
Terms of service 17 months, but can be extended for ground forces.

RESERVE 300,000
Reserves some mobilisation reported, 300,000 with military service within 15 years

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 56,840
5 Army Corps HQ

FORCES BY ROLE
MR 23 bde
Arty 1 bde
MRL 1 bde
AT 1 regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MBT 320: 220 T-72; 100 T-55
AIFV 127: 20 BMD-1; 44 BMP-1; 41 BMP-2; 1 BMP-3; 21 BRM-1
APC 469
APC (T) 404: 11 BTR-D; 393 MT-LB
APC (W) 65: 25 BTR-60; 28 BTR-70; 12 BTR-80A
ARTY 282
SP 122mm 12 2S1 Carnation
TOWED 132: 203mm 3 257; 152mm 3-6 253 122mm 80 D-30; 152mm 52: 22 2A36; 30 D-20
GUN/MOR 120mm 26 259 NONA
MRL 65: 300mm 12 9A52 Smerch; 122mm 53 BM-21
MOR 120mm 47 PM-38
AT • MSL • MANPATS c250 AT-3 9K11 Sagger/AT-4 9K111 Spigot/AT-5 9K113 Spandrel/AT-7 9K115 Saxhorn
AD • SAM • SP • 40 SA-13 Gopher/SA-4 Ganef/SA-8 Gecko (80–240 eff.)
Non-NATO Europe

MSL • SSM 4 SS-21 Scarab (Tochka)
RADAR • LAND SNAR-1 Long Trough/SNAR-2/6 Pork Trough (arty); Small Fred/Small Yawn/SNAR-10 Big Fred (veh, arty); GS-13 Long Eye (veh)
UAV 6: 3 Orbiter; 3 Aerostar

Navy 2,200

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS
FS 1 Petya II with 2 RBU 6000 Smerch 2 (24 eff.), 4 76mm gun
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 5
PSO 1 Luga (Woodnik 2 Class) (additional trg role)
PCC 1 Turk; 1 Point
PCI 1 Zhuk
MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 2
MSL 2 Yegeyma

AMPHIBIOUS 4
LSM 3: 2 Polnochny A (capacity 6 MBT; 180 troops); 1 Polnochny B (capacity 6 MBT; 180 troops)
LCU 1 Vydro+ (capacity either 3 AMX-30 MBT or 200 troops)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • ARS 1

FACILITIES
Base Located at Baku

Air Force and Air Defence 7,900

FORCES BY ROLE
Ftr 1 sqn with MiG-25 PD Foxbat; MiG-25PU Foxbat
FGA 1 regt with MiG-21 Fishbed; Su-25 Frogfoot; Su-24 Fencer; Su-17 Fitter; Su-25UB Frogfoot B
Tpt 1 sqn with An-12 Cub; Yak-40 Codling
Trg L-29 Delfin; L-39 Albatros; Su-17U Fitter
Hel 1 regt with Mi-24 Hind*; Mi-8 Hip; PZL Mi-2 Hoplite

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 57 combat capable
FTR 37: 23 MiG-25PD Foxbat (+9 in store); 4 MiG-21 Fishbed (+1 in store)
FGA 15: 6 Su-25 Frogfoot; 5 Su-24 Fencer; 4 Su-17 Fitter
TPT 4: 1 An-12 Cub; 3 Yak-40 Codling
TRG 46: 28 L-29 Delfin; 12 L-39 Albatros; 3 MiG-25PU Foxbat*; 1 Su-17U Fitter; 2 Su-25UB Frogfoot B*

HELICOPTERS
ATK 15 Mi-24 Hind*
SPT 20: 13 Mi-8 Hip; 7 PZL Mi-2 Hoplite
UAV 4 Aerostar
AD • SAM 100 SA-2 Guideline towed/S-125 Neva (SA-3 Goa)/S-200 Vega (SA-5 Gammon) static

Paramilitary 15,000

Border Guard 5,000
Ministry of Internal Affairs
AIFV 168 BMP-1/BMP-2
APC (W) 19 BTR-60/BTR-70/BTR-80

PFI 2 Stenka
PCI 2 (ex-US)

Militia 10,000+
Ministry of Internal Affairs
APC (W) 7 BTR-60/BTR-70/BTR-80

DEPLOYMENT
Legal provisions for foreign deployment:
Decision on deployment of troops abroad: By parliament upon proposal by president (Art. 109, No. 28)

AFGHANISTAN
NATO • ISAF 90

SERBIA
OSCE • Kosovo 3

FOREIGN FORCES
OSCE numbers represents total deployment in Armenia and Azerbaijan unless stated
Bulgaria OSCE 1
Czech Republic OSCE 1
Hungary OSCE 1
Kazakhstan OSCE 1
Poland OSCE 1
United Kingdom OSCE 1

Belarus

Belarusian Ruble r 2008 2009 2010
GDP r 128tr
US$ 60bn
per capita US$ 6,227
Growth % 10.0 -1.2
Inflation % 14.8 13.0
Def bdgt r 1.44tr 1.67tr
US$ 674m 611m
US$1=r 2,136 2,743

Population 9,648,533

Age 0 – 14 15 – 19 20 – 24 25 – 29 30 – 64 65 plus
Male 8% 4% 4% 4% 22% 5%
Female 8% 4% 4% 4% 24% 10%

Capabilities
ACTIVE 72,940 (Army 29,600 Air 18,170 Joint 25,170) Paramilitary 110,000
Terms of service 9–12 months
RESERVE 289,500 (Joint 289,500 with mil service within last 5 years)
ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Joint 25,170 (Centrally controlled units and MoD staff)

Army 29,600

FORCES BY ROLE

MoD Comd Tps

SF 1 bde
SSM 2 bde
Sigs 2 bde

Ground Forces

Arty 1 gp (5 bde)
Cbt Engr 1 bde
Engr Bridging 1 bde
NBC 1 regt
Mob 1 bde

North Western Op Comd

Mech 1 indep bde
Mob 2 bde
Arty 2 regt
MRL 1 regt
SAM 1 bde

Western Op Comd

Mech 1 indep bde
Mob 2 bde
Arty 2 regt
MRL 1 regt
SAM 1 bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 1,586: 92 T-80; 1,465 T-72; 29 T-55
AIFV 1,588: 154 BMD-1; 109 BMP-1; 1,164 BMP-2; 161 BRM
APC 916
APC (T) 88: 22 BTR-D; 66 MT-LB
APC (W) 828: 188 BTR-60; 446 BTR-70; 194 BTR-80
ARTY 1,499
SP 578: 122mm 246 251 Carnation; 152mm 296: 13 2S19 Carni;
Farm; 163 253; 120 255; 203mm 36 2S7
TOWED 452: 122mm 202 D-30; 152mm 250: 50 2A36; 136
2A65; 58 D-20; 6 M-1943
GUN/MOR 120mm 54 259 NONA
MRL 338: 122mm 213: 5 9P138; 208 BM-21; 132mm 1 BM-
13; 220mm 84 9P140 Uragan; 300mm 40 9A52 Smerch
MOR 120mm 77 2S12

AT  •  MSL  •  MANPATS  480 AT-4 9K11 Spigot/AT-5
9K111 Spandrel/AT-6 9K114 Spiral/AT-7 9K115 Saxhorn
(some SP)
AD  •  SAM  •  SP  350 SA-11 Gadfly/SA-12A Gladiator/
SA-12B Giant (Twin)/SA-13 Gopher/SA-8 Gecko (700–2,100
eff.)

RADAR  •  LAND GS-13 Long Eye/SSM-1 Long Trough/
SNAR-2/6 Pork Trough (arty); some Small Fred/Small Yawn/
SNAR-10 Big Fred (veh, arty)

MSL  •  TACTICAL  •  SSM  96: 36 FROG/SS-21 Scud
(Tochka); 60 Scud

Air Force and Air Defence Forces 18,170

Flying hours 15 hrs/year

FORCES BY ROLE

Ftr 2 bases with Su-27P Flanker-B/Su-27UB Flanker
C; MiG-29S Fulcrum C/MiG-29UB Fulcrum
FGA/rece 4 sqn with Su-24MK Fencer D/Su-24MR
Fencer-E; Su-25 Frogfoot/Su-25UB Frogfoot B
Tpt 1 base with An-12 Cub; An-24 Coke; 6 An-26
Curt; IL-76 Candid; Tu-134 Crusty
Trg sqns with L-39 Albatros
Atk hel sqns with Mi-24 Hind
Spt hel some (combat) sqn with Mi-24K Hind G2;
Mi-6 Hook; Mi-24R Hind G1; Mi-8 Hip; Mi-26
Halo

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 175 combat capable

FTR/FGA 175: 23 Su-27P Flanker-B FTR/Su-27UB Flanker
C; 35 Su-24MK Fencer D FGA/Su-24MR Fencer-E rece;
41 MiG-29S Fulcrum C FTR/MiG-29UB Fulcrum MiG-
29U; 76 Su-25 Frogfoot FGA/Su-25UB Frogfoot B
TPT 27: 3 An-12 Cub; 1 An-24 Coke; 6 An-26 Curt; 4 IL-76
Candid; (12 II-76 civil available for mil use); 1 Tu-134
Crusty
TRG L-39 Albatros

HELICOPTERS

ATK 50 Mi-24 Hind
RECEE 8 Mi-24K Hind G2
SPT 180: 14 Mi-26 Halo; 29 Mi-6 Hook; 8 Mi-24R Hind G1;
125 Mi-8 Hip; 4 Mi-24R Hind G1

MSL

AS-10 Karen; AS-11 Kiter; AS-14 Kedge
ARM AS-11 Kiter
AAM AA-10 Alamo; AA-11 Archer; AA-7 Apex; AA-8
Aphid

Air Defence

AD data from Uzal Baranovichi EW radar
1 AD bde (2 bn) with SAM/AA units, ECM/ECCM
units
AD  •  SAM 175 SA-10 Grumble (quad) SP/SA-3 Goa/SA-5
Gammon static (175–700 eff.). First S-300PS delivered to
replace SA-3

Paramilitary 110,000

Border Guards 12,000
Ministry of Interior

Militia 87,000
Ministry of Interior

Ministry of Interior Troops 11,000
DEPLOYMENT

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
OSCE • Bosnia and Herzegovina 1

SERBIA
OSCE • Kosovo 2

FOREIGN FORCES

Russia: Military Air Forces: 4 SAM units with SA-10 Grumble (quad)

Bosnia–Herzegovina BIH

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<tr>
<th>Convertible Mark</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>mark</td>
<td>25bn</td>
<td>24bn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>18.6bn</td>
<td>18.3bn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>-3.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>%</td>
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<td>0.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Def bdgt</td>
<td>mark</td>
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<td>371m</td>
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<tr>
<td>FMA (US)</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>244m</td>
<td>281m</td>
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<td>US$</td>
<td>3.3m</td>
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<td>US$1=mark</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>1.32</td>
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Population 4,613,414

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<th>Age</th>
<th>0 – 14</th>
<th>15 – 19</th>
<th>20 – 24</th>
<th>25 – 29</th>
<th>30 – 64</th>
<th>65 plus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Capabilities

ACTIVE 11,099 (Joint Operational Command 144
State Joint Staff 243 AFBiH 9,910, AF/AD 802)

Bosnia-Herzegovina established a single State level army in a major reform process from 2003 – 2006. The State Forces now consist of three mixed infantry brigades, one tactical support brigade, and an air force/air defence brigade and a minor reserve component (about 50% of the standing forces) consisting of former professional soldiers.

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

State Joint Staff 243; State Joint Operational Command 144; AF/AD 802

AFBiH 9,910

FORCES BY ROLE

Op    1 comd
Inf   3 bde
Cbt Spt 1 comd, 1 bde
Trg   1 comd
Log   1 comd, 4 bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

Due to ongoing restructuring, inconsistencies may exist.

MTB 325: 71 M-84; 50 AMX-30; 45 M-60A3; 142 T-55; 12 T-54, 5 T-34
Lt tk 2 PT-76
AIFV 134: 25 AMX-10P; 109 M-80
APC 142

APC (T) 80 M-113A2
APC (W) 62: 21 BOV; 3 BTR-70; 30 OT-60, 1 BTR-50; 1 BDRM; 60 T-60 PB

ARTY 1,757

SP 122mm 24 2S1 Carnation
TOWED 730: 105mm 161: 36 L-118 Light Gun; 24 M-2A1; 101 M-56 122mm 268 D-30 130mm 74: 61 M-46; 13 M-82; 152mm 30: 13 D-20; 17 M-84 155mm 224: 119 M-114A2; 78 M-1
MRL 154: 107mm 28 VLR Type-63; 122mm 43: 1 BM-21; 5 GRAD; 36 GRAD/APRA 40; 1 KACUSA; 128mm 78: 22 M-63; 21 M-77; 3 M-91; 262mm 5 SVLR
MOR 849: 82mm 81 MB M-69; 220 MB M60; 1 MB M1937 120mm 547: 22 M-74; 450 M-75; 25 UB M-52; 11 HADID; 16 KROM; 23 MB-120

AT • MSL

SP 45: 2 M-92 Gopher Tenkova; 3 POLO 9P122; 9 POLO 9P133; 31 POLO M-83
MANPADS 691: 508 AT-3 9K11 Sagger; 5 Polk Milan; 76 9K111 Fagot/AT-4 Spigot; 51 HJ-8; 51 Red Arrow

GUNS 760

SP 136: 20mm 9 BOV-3 SPAAG; 30mm 121 M-53/M59; 57mm 6 ZSU 57/2
TOWED 624: 20mm 505: 32 M-55A2, 4 M38, 1 M55 A2B1, 293 M55 A3/A4, 175 M75 23mm 30: 29 ZU-23, 1 GSh -23 30mm 33 M5 37mm 7 Type 55 40mm 49: 31 L 60, 16 L 70, 2 M 12

Air Wing

FORCES BY ROLE

Avn 1 avn regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AC 19 combat capable
FGA 13: 6 J-21 (J-1) Jastreb; 7 J-22 Orao 1
RECECE 2 IJ-21 (RJ-1) Jastreb
TRG 4: 1 N-62 Super Galeb G-4*; 3 NJ-21 Jastreb TJ-1*
HEL 45

ATK 13: 7 HN-45 GAMA SA-341/SA-342 Gazelle; 5 H-45; 1 HN-42
SPT 16: 11 Mi-8; 4 Mi-8 MTV; 1 Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H
UTL 16: 1 Mi-34 Hermit; 15 UH-1H Iroquois

DEPLOYMENT

Legal provisions for foreign deployment:
Decision on deployment of troops abroad: By the members of the Presidency (2003 ‘Defence Law’ Art. 9, 13)

AFGHANISTAN
NATO • ISAF 10

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
UN • MONUC 5 obs

SERBIA
OSCE • Serbia 2
OSCE • Kosovo 7

FOREIGN FORCES
Part of EUFOR – Operation Althea unless otherwise stated.
Albania 13
Austria 96; 2 S-70A Blackhawk hel; (3 Allouette III 2010) • OSCE 3
Belarus OSCE 1
Belgium OSCE 1
Bulgaria 119 • OSCE 1
Canada NATO HQ Sarajevo (Op Bronze) 6 • OSCE 2
Chile 21
Croatia OSCE 1
Czech Republic OSCE 1
Estonia 2
Finland 4 • OSCE 1
France 4 • OSCE 7
Germany 129 • OSCE 3
Greece 44 • OSCE 4
Hungary 160; 1 inf coy • OSCE 2
Ireland 43 • OSCE 5
Italy 300 • NATO HQ Sarajevo 7 • OSCE 7
Kyrgyzstan OSCE 1
Latvia 2
Lithuania 1
Luxembourg 1
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of 12
Netherlands 73 • OSCE 1
Norway NATO HQ Sarajevo 2
Poland 188; 1 inf coy
Portugal 51 • OSCE 1
Romania 56 • OSCE 1
Russia OSCE 3
Slovakia 32 • OSCE 2
Slovenia 25 • OSCE 1
Spain 304; (1 inf bn HQ; 1 inf coy; 1 recce pl) • OSCE 4
Sweden OSCE 3
Switzerland 25
Tajikistan OSCE 1
Turkey 246; 1 inf coy • OSCE 1
United Kingdom 9 • OSCE 1
United States • OSCE 11

Cyprus

Cypriot Pound £

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<tr>
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Population 1,084,748

Age
0 – 14  | 15 – 19 | 20 – 24 | 25 – 29 | 30 – 64 | 65 plus
| Male | 11% | 4% | 4% | 3% | 22% | 5% |
| Female | 10% | 4% | 4% | 3% | 22% | 6% |

Capabilities

ACTIVE 10,050 (National Guard 10,050)
Paramilitary 750
Terms of service conscription, 24 months, then reserve to age 50 (officers 60)
RESERVE 50,000 (National Guard 50,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

National Guard 950 regular; 9,100 conscript (total 10,050)

FORCES BY ROLE
Home Guard 1 comd HQ
Armd 1 bde (3 armd bn)
Mech Inf 2 div each (3 inf bn); 1 bde (4th) (2 inf regt)
SF 1 comd (regt) (1 SF bn)
Lt Inf 1 (3rd) bde (2 inf regt)
Arty 1 comd (8 arty bn)
Spt 1 (svc) bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MBT 147: 41 T-80U; 54 AMX-30G; 52 AMX-30 B2
RECE 139: 15 EE-3 Jararaca; 124 EE-9 Cascavel
AIFV 43 BMP-3
APC 294
APC (T) 168: 168 Leonidas
APC (W) 126 VAB (incl variants)
ARTY 526+
SP 155mm 24; 12 Mk F3; 12 Zuzana
TOWED 104: 100mm 20 M-1944; 105mm 72 M-56; 155mm 12 TR-F-1
MRL 22: 122mm 4 BM-21; 128mm 18 M-63 Plamen
MOR 376+: 81mm 240+: 70+ M-1/M-29 in store; 170 E-44; 107mm 20 M-2/M-30; 120mm 116 RT61
AT • MSL • MANPATS 115: 70 HOT; 45 Milan
RCL 153: 106mm 144 M-40A1; 90mm 9 EM-67
RL 1,850+: 66mm M-72 LAW; 73mm 850 RPG-7 Knout; 112mm 1,000 APILAS
AD • SAM 48
SP 6 SA-15 Gauntlet; Mistral
STATIC 12 Aspide
MANPAD 30 Mistral
GUNS • TOWED 60: 20mm 36 M-55; 35mm 24 GDF-003
(with Skyguard)

Maritime Wing
FORCES BY ROLE
SSM 1 (coastal defence) bty with 24 MM-40 Exocet

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 6
PCC 6: 1 Kyrenia (GRC Dilos); 2 Rodman 55; 1 Salamis;
2 Cantieri Vittoria
MSL • TACTICAL • SSM 24 MM-40 Exocet

Air Wing
AIRCRAFT
TPT 1 BN-2 Islander
TRG 1 PC-9
HELIICOPTERS
ATK 15: 11 Mi-35P Hind; 4 SA-342 Gazelle (with HOT)
UTL 2 Bell 206C L-3 Long Ranger

Paramilitary 750+

Armed Police 500+
FORCES BY ROLE
Mech 1 (rapid-reaction) unit

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
APC (W) 2 VAB VTT
AIRCRAFT • TPT 1 BN-2A Defender
HELIICOPTERS • UTL 2 Bell 412 SP

Maritime Police 250
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 10
PCC 7: 5 SAB-12; 2 Cantieri Vittoria
PFI 3: 2 Evagoras; 1 Shaldag

Deployment
Legal provisions for foreign deployment:
Constitution: Codified constitution (1960)
Decision on deployment of troops abroad: By parliament, but president has the right of final veto (Art. 50)

Lebanon
UN • UNIFIL 2

Foreign Forces
Argentina UNFICYP 294; 2 inf coy; 1 avn unit
Austria UNFICYP 4
Canada UNFICYP 1
Croatia UNFICYP 4
Greece Army: 950; €200 (officers/NCO seconded to Greek-Cypriot National Guard)
Hungary UNFICYP 84; elm 1 inf coy
Peru UNFICYP 2
Slovakia UNFICYP 196; elm 1 inf coy; 1 engr pl

United Kingdom Army 1,678; 2 inf bn; 1 hel flt; Navy 42;
Air Force 1,071; 1 hel sqn with 4 Bell 412 Twin Huey •
UNFICYP 257: 1 inf coy

TERRITORY WHERE THE GOVERNMENT DOES NOT EXERCISE EFFECTIVE CONTROL

Data presented here represent the de facto situation on the island. This does not imply international recognition as a sovereign state.

Capable
ACTIVE 5,000 (Army 5,000) Paramilitary 150
Terms of service conscription, 24 months, then reserve to age 50.
RESERVE 26,000 (first line 11,000 second line 10,000 third line 5,000)

Organisations by Service

Army €5,000
FORCES BY ROLE
Inf 7 bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MBT 8 M-48A2 MBT
TRG 441 M-48A5T1/M-48A5T2
APC (T) 627: 361 AAPC (T) (incl variants); 266 M-113
(T) (incl variants)
ARTY
SP 155mm 90 M-44T
TOWED 102; 105mm 72 M-101A1; 155mm 18
M-114A2; 203mm 12 M-115
MRL 122mm 6 T-122
MOR 450: 81mm 175; 107mm 148 M-30; 120mm 127 HY-12
AT
MSL • MANPATS 114: 66 Milan; 48 TOW
RCL 106mm 192 M-40A1; 90mm M-67
RL 66mm M-72 LAW
AD • GUNS
TOWED 20mm Rh 202; 35mm 16 GDF-003; 40mm 48 M-1
AC 3 U-17 Utl
HEL 4: 1 AS-532UL Cougar utl; 3 UH-1H Iroquois utl
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 1 PCI less than 100 tonnes

Finland FIN

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<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<td>GDP</td>
<td>€ 186bn</td>
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<td>per capita</td>
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<td>US$1=€ 0.68</td>
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</table>

Population 5,250,275

Age 0 – 14 15 – 19 20 – 24 25 – 29 30 – 64 65 plus
Male 9% 3% 3% 3% 24% 6% 10%
Female 9% 3% 3% 3% 24% 10%

Capabilities

ACTIVE 22,600 (Army 16,000 Navy 3,800 Air 2,750)
Paramilitary 2,950

General Conscription terms of Service 6-9-12 months (12 months for officers NCOs and soldiers with special duties. 25,000 reservists a year do refresher training: total obligation 40 days (75 for NCOs, 100 for officers) between conscript service and age 50 (NCOs and officers to age 60).

Reserve total reducing to 340,000.

CIVILIAN 4,600 (Army 3,000 Navy 500 Air 1,100)
RESERVE 350,000 (Army 280,000 Navy 32,000 Air 38,000) Paramilitary 11,500

Organisations by Service

Army 5,000; 11,000 conscript (total 16,000); civilian 3,000

Forces by Role
Has no peacetime structure. Recent re-organisation has involved the replacement of the previous commands with seven military provinces. Finland’s army maintains a mobilisation strength of about 300,000. In support of this requirement two cycles, each for about 15,000 conscripts and 17,000 reservists, take place each year. After conscript training, reservist commitment is to the age of 60. Reservists are usually assigned to units within their local geographical area. All service appointments or deployments outside Finnish borders are voluntary for all members of the armed services. All brigades are reserve based. Any ‘Reaction Forces’ are regular elements and volunteers under contract.

Comd 1 Army HQ; 4 Military Commands
Rapid 1 regt (Utti) (SF gp, Ab gp, hel Sqn)

Armd 1 bde with (3 composite armd bn, 1 armd recce coy, 1 AT coy, 1 fd arty regt, 1 sigs bn, 1 AD bn, 1 log bn, 1 engr bn.)
Jaeger 3 bde with (3 Jaeger bn, 1 AT coy, 1 HQ coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 AD bn, 1 engr bn, 1 fd arty regt, 1 log coy, 1 Recce coy); 2 regts

Arty 1 bde
Engr 1 Bde
AD 2 regt
Sig 1 regt

Equipment by Type

MBT 100 Leopard 2 A4
AIFV 212: 110 BMP-2; 102 CV90
APC 990
APC (T) 300: 16 MT-LBU; 98 MT-LBV; 186 BMP 1TJ/BTR YV1
APC (W) 690 XA-180 Sisu/XA-185 Sisu; XA-203 Sisu
ARTY 1,136
SP 90: 122mm 72 PsH 74 (2S1) Carnation 152mm 18 Telak 91 (2S5)
TOWED 354: 122mm 84 H 63 (D-30); 130mm 36 K 54; 152mm 180 H 88-38/H 88-40; 155mm 54 K 83/K 98
MRL 82: 22mm: 24 Rahli; 36 RM7U 227mm 22 M270
MOR 120mm 610 KRH 92

AT
MSL 100 Spike; TOW 2
HEL
SPT 17: 2 Mi-8 Hip; 8 NH-90; 7 Hughes 500 D/E
UH 7 Hughes 500 D/E
UAV • TACTICAL 6 Ranger
AD • SAM
SP 36+: 16 ITO 05 (ASRAD); 20 ITO 90 (Crotale NG); ITO 96 (SA-11) Gadfly
MANPAD: 86 (SA-16) Gimlet; ITO 86M (SA-18) Grouse (Igla); ITO 05; 128 RBS 70
GUNS 23mm; 30mm; 35mm; 57mm

Reserve Organisations

60,000 in manoeuvre forces and 220,000 in territorial forces
Jaeger 2 bde
Inf 6 bde; 29 bn/ BG; 170 coy
CS/CSS engr, AD, sigs, log
**Navy** 2,000; 1,850 conscript (total 3,850); civilian 500

**FORCES BY ROLE**
- Naval Command HQ located at Turku; with two subordinate Naval Commands; 1 Naval bde; 3 Spt elms (Naval Materiel Cmd, Naval Academy, Naval Research Institute)

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS**
- 8 FFGs
  - 4 Hamina each with 2 twin (4 eff.) with 4 ILSF (RBS-15M) RBS-15 SSM; 1 Sadral sextuple with Mistral SAM
  - 4 Rauma each with 2 single with 2 ILSF (RBS-15M) RBS-15 SSM; 2 twin (4 eff.) with 4 ILSF (RBS-15M) RBS-15 SSM; 1 Sadral sextuple with Mistral SAM

**MINE WARFARE**
- 19 minesweepers
  - 2 Hamennmaa each with 1 Sadral octuple with Umkhonto SAM; 2 RBU 1200 (10 eff.), up to 150–200 mine (undergoing upgrade programme)
  - 3 Pansio each with 50 mine
  - 1 Pokijamnaa with up to 100–150 mine

**LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT**
- 8 OPVs
  - 3 AS-332 Super Puma
  - 3 AB-206L (Bell 206L) Twin Huey
  - 1 AB-412EP (Bell 412EP) Twin Huey

**Air Force** 2,000; 750 conscript (total 2,750); civilian 1,100

**FORCES BY ROLE**
- 3 Air Comds: Satakunta (West), Karelia (East), Lapland (North). Each Air Cmd assigned to one of the 3 AD areas into which FIN is divided. 3 frt wings, one in each AD area.
- Flying hours 90-140 hrs/year

**Survey**
- 1 sqn with 3 Learjet 35A (survey, ECM trg, target-towing)

**FORCES BY ROLE**
- 3 Air Comds: Satakunta (West), Karelia (East), Lapland (North). Each Air Cmd assigned to one of the 3 AD areas into which FIN is divided. 3 frt wings, one in each AD area.
- Flying hours 90-140 hrs/year

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**AIRCRAFT**
- 63 combat capable
  - FGA 35 F/A-18C Hornet; 8 F/A-18D Hornet
  - ASW 1 F-27 Maritime Enforcer (ESM/Elint)
  - TPT 3 C-295 (15 Hawk MK50/Hawk MK51A; 18 MK66 Hawk; 28 L-70 Vinka; 8 L-90 Redigo)
  - TRG 101: 47 Hawk MK50/Hawk MK51A; 18 MK66 Hawk; 28 L-70 Vinka; 8 L-90 Redigo

**HELICOPTERS**
- MSL • AAM AIM-120 AMRAAM; AIM-9 Sidewinder

**Paramilitary**

**Border Guard** 2,950
- Ministry of Interior. 4 Border Guard Districts and 2 Coast Guard Districts

**FORCES BY ROLE**
- Land 4 Border Guard Districts
- Coast 6 (offshore patrol) sqn with 7 OPV; 7 ACV; 60
- Guard 1 Air (patrol) sqn with 2 Do-228 (maritime surv); 3 AS-332 Super Puma; 3 AB-206L (Bell 206L) LongRanger
- 4 AB-412 (Bell 412) Twin Huey; 1 AB-412EP (Bell 412EP) Twin Huey

**FORCES BY ROLE**
- Land 4 Border Guard Districts
- Coast 6 (offshore patrol) sqn with 7 OPV; 7 ACV; 60
- Guard 1 Air (patrol) sqn with 2 Do-228 (maritime surv); 3 AS-332 Super Puma; 3 AB-206L (Bell 206L) LongRanger
- 4 AB-412 (Bell 412) Twin Huey; 1 AB-412EP (Bell 412EP) Twin Huey

**DEPLOYMENT**

**Legal provisions for foreign deployment:**

**Decision on deployment of troops abroad:** By president upon proposal by government (Art. 129 of constitution) and after formal consultation of parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee (‘Act on Peace Support Operations’, Ch. 1, Section 2)

**AFGHANISTAN**
- NATO • ISAF 165

**BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA**
- EU • EUFOR • Operation Althea 4
- OSCE • Bosnia and Herzegovina 1

**CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC/CHAD**
- UN • MINURCAT 74; elm 1 inf bn
Considerable amounts of equipment have been destroyed and or removed.

**MBT**
- 41 T-72
- 2 T-55 (23 in store)

**AIFV**
- 19 BMP-1 (9 in store)
- 32 BMP-2 (5 in store)
- 1 BRM-1K

**APC**
- 46 APC (T)
- 8 MT-LB
- 38: 17 BTR-70 (1 in store)
- 15 BTR-80 (5 in store)

**ARTY**
- 35:
  - 12 2S3 (1 in store)
  - 20 DANA
  - 1 2S19 (in store)
- 203mm
  - 1 2S7

**TOWED**
- 69:
  - 122mm
    - 56: 53 D-30
    - 3 M-30 (in store)
  - 152mm
    - 13: 3 2A36
      - 10 2A65

**MRL**
- 18:
  - 122mm
    - 12 BM-21
    - 6 RM70

**MOR**
- 63:
  - 120mm
    - 1 M-120 (17 in store)
    - 7 2B11 (7 in store)
    - 21 M75 (10 in store)

**AT**
- 65

**MSL**
- 610

**GUNS**
- 640

**AD**
- SAM
- 3P SA-13 Gopher

**Navy**
- 495
  - Significant damage sustained to Navy and Coast Guard units during the August 2008 war. It is probable that all surviving units will be merged under one force structure.

**FORCES BY ROLE**
- Navy: 1 HQ located at Tbilisi

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**
- MBT 66: 41 T-72; 2 T-55 (23 in store)
- AIFV 66: 19 BMP-1 (9 in store); 32 BMP-2 (5 in store); 1 BRM-1K
- APC 46
  - (T) 8 MT-LB
  - (W) 38: 17 BTR-70 (1 in store); 15 BTR-80 (5 in store)
- ARTY 185
  - 122mm
    - 12 2S3 (1 in store)
    - 20 DANA
    - 1 2S19 (in store)
  - 203mm
    - 1 2S7
- TOWED 69:
  - 122mm
    - 56: 53 D-30
      - 3 M-30 (in store)
    - 10 2A65
  - 152mm
    - 13: 3 2A36
- MRL 18
  - 122mm
    - 12 BM-21
    - 6 RM70
- MOR 63
  - 120mm
    - 1 M-120 (17 in store)
    - 7 2B11 (7 in store)
    - 21 M75 (10 in store)
- AT 65
- MSL 610
- GUNS 640
- AD
  - SAM
  - 3P SA-13 Gopher

**Georgia GEO**

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| Population | 4,615,807 |

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<td>Male</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>21%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>9%</td>
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**Capabilities**

**ACTIVE 21,150** (Army 17,767 Navy 495 Air 1,310)

**National Guard 1,578** (Paramilitary 11,700)

**Terms of service**
- conscription, 18 months

**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**

**Army**
- 14,000; 3,767 conscript (total 17,767)

**FORCES BY ROLE**
- Although forces and manpower remain largely intact much equipment as well as important bases were destroyed in the August 2008 war.
- 1 Land Forces HQ
- Inf 5 bde
- SF 1 bde
- Marine Inf 2 bn (1 cadre)
- Arty 2 bde

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**
- Considerable amounts of equipment have been destroyed and or removed.
- MBT 66: 41 T-72; 2 T-55 (23 in store)
- AIFV 66: 19 BMP-1 (9 in store); 32 BMP-2 (5 in store); 1 BRM-1K
- APC 46
  - (T) 8 MT-LB
  - (W) 38: 17 BTR-70 (1 in store); 15 BTR-80 (5 in store)
- ARTY 185
  - SP 35:
    - 152mm
      - 12 2S3 (1 in store)
      - 20 DANA
      - 1 2S19 (in store)
    - 203mm
      - 1 2S7
- TOWED 69:
  - 122mm
    - 56: 53 D-30
      - 3 M-30 (in store)
    - 10 2A65
- MRL 18
  - 122mm
    - 12 BM-21
    - 6 RM70
- MOR 63
  - 120mm
    - 1 M-120 (17 in store)
    - 7 2B11 (7 in store)
    - 21 M75 (10 in store)
- AT 65
- MSL 610
- GUNS 640
- AD
  - SAM
  - 3P SA-13 Gopher

**Navy**
- 495
  - Significant damage sustained to Navy and Coast Guard units during the August 2008 war. It is probable that all surviving units will be merged under one force structure.

**FORCES BY ROLE**
- Navy: 1 HQ located at Tbilisi

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**
- PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 4
  - PCC: 2 Dilos; 1 Turk; 1 Akhmeta
- AMPHIBIOUS 1 LCU

**Facilities**

**Air Force**
- 1,310 (incl 290 conscript)
  - 1 avn base, 1 hel air base

**AIRCRAFT**
- 11 combat capable
  - FGA 10: 3 Su-25 Frogfoot; 7 Su-25K Frogfoot A
  - TPT 9: 6 An-2 Colt; 1 Tu-134A Crusty (VIP); 2 Yak-40 Codling
  - TRG 10: 9 L-29 Delfin; 1 Su-25UB Frogfoot B*

**HELICOPTERS**
- SPT 16 Mi-8T Hip
- UTL 7 UH-1H Iroquois
- AD
  - SAM
  - 1-2 bn Buk-MI (SA-11)
  - 8 Osa-AK (SA-8B) (two bty), 6-10 Osa-AKM updated SAM systems

**National Guard**
- 1,578 active reservists opcon

**Army**
- MRR 1 bde (plus trg centre)

**Paramilitary**
- 11,700

**Border Guard**
- 5,400
Coast Guard
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 11
PCI 11: 7 Zhuk; 2 Point; 2 Dauntless (all less than 100 tonnes)

Ministry of Interior Troops 6,300

DEPLOYMENT
Legal provisions for foreign deployment of armed forces:
Decision on deployment of troops abroad: By the presidency upon parliamentary approval (Art. 100)

AFGHANISTAN
NATO • ISAF 1

SERBIA
OSCE • Serbia 1
OSCE • Kosovo 4

TERRITORY WHERE THE GOVERNMENT DOES NOT EXERCISE EFFECTIVE CONTROL
Following the August 2008 war between Russia and Georgia, the areas of Abkhazia and South Ossetia declared themselves independent. Data presented here represent the de facto situation and does not imply international recognition as sovereign states.

FOREIGN FORCES
Russia Army £3,400; 2 MR bde; at locations incl Gudauta (Abkhazia), Djava and Tskhinvali (S. Ossetia)

Ireland

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>€181bn</td>
<td>€266bn</td>
<td>€64,044</td>
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<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>% -3.0</td>
<td>-7.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>% 3.1</td>
<td>-1.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Def bdgt</td>
<td>€1,000m</td>
<td>€1,031m</td>
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<td>US$1=€</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.67</td>
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Population 4,203,200

Age

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0 – 14</th>
<th>15 – 19</th>
<th>20 – 24</th>
<th>25 – 29</th>
<th>30 – 64</th>
<th>65 plus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Capabilities

ACTIVE 10,460 (Army 8,500 Navy 1,110 Air 850)
RESERVE 14,875 (Army 14,500 Navy 300 Air 75)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army £8,500

FORCES BY ROLE
Armd Recce 1 sqn
Inf 3 bde (each: 3 inf bn, 1 cav recce sqn, 1 fd arty regt (2 fd arty bty), 1 fd engr coy, 1 log bn)
Ranger 1 coy
AD 1 regt (1 AD bty)
Constr Engr 1 coy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

LT TK 14 Scorpion
RECCE 52: 15 Piranha IIIH; 18 AML-20; 19 AML-90
APC (W) 67: 65 Piranha III; 2 XA-180 Sisu
ARTY 495
TOWED 24: 105mm 24 L-118 Light Gun
MOR 471: 81mm 400; 120mm 71
AT
MSL • MANPATS 57: 36 Javelin; 21 Milan
RCL 84mm 444 Carl Gustav
RL 84mm AT-4
AD
SAM • MANPAD 7 RBS-70
GUNS • TOWED 40mm 32 L/70 each with 8 Flycatcher

Reserves 14,500 reservists

The Reserve consists of two levels. Of these the ‘Integrated’ Reserve would provide nine rifle companies (one per regular infantry battalion, three cavalry troops (one per regular squadron) and three field batteries (one per regular field artillery regiment) on mobilisation. The three reserve brigades form the ‘Non-Integrated’ Reserve and unlike the regular infantry battalions their component battalions have a variable number of rifle companies, five having four companies each, three having three and one having only two.

Cav 3 tps (integrated)
Inf 3 bde (non integrated) (each: 1 fd arty regt (2 fd arty bty), 1 fd engr coy, 1 cav recce sqn, 1 log bn)
Inf 9 coy (integrated); 9 inf bn (non integrated 31 coy)
SF 1 coy (2 asslt pl, 1spt pl
Arty 3 bty (integrated)
Log 1 bn
AD 3 bty

Navy 1,110

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 8
PSOH 1 Eithne with 1 hel landing platform
PSO 7: 3 Emer; 2 Orla (UK Peacock) each with 1 76mm gun; 2 Roisin each with 1 76mm gun

FACILITIES

Bases Located at Cork, Haulbowline
Air Corps 850

FORCES BY ROLE
Air 2 ops wg; 2 spt wg; 1 comms and info sqn; 1 air corps college

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT
MP 2 CASA 235 MPA
Police Support 1 BN Defender 4000
TPT 3: 1 Beech 200 Super King Air; 1 Gulfstream GIV; 1 Learjet 45 (VIP)
UTL 5 Cessna FR-172H
TRG 8 PC-9M

HELICOPTERS:
UTL 10: 2 EC135 P2 (incl trg/medevac); 6 AW139; 1 EC135 T2; 1 AS 355N (police support)

DEPLOYMENT

Legal provisions for foreign deployment:
Constitution: Codified constitution (1937)
Decision on deployment of troops abroad: a) By parliament; b) by government if scenario for deployment corresponds with conditions laid out in Art.3 of 2006 ‘Defence (Amendment) Act’ which exempts from parliamentary approval deployments for purposes of participation in exercises abroad; monitoring, observation, advisory or reconnaissance missions; and ‘humanitarian operations ’ in response to actual or potential disasters or emergencies.

AFGHANISTAN
NATO • ISAF 7

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
EU • EUFOR • Operation Althea 43
OSCE • Bosnia and Herzegovina 5

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC/CHAD
UN • MINURCAT 427; elm 1 inf bn

CÔTE D’IVOIRE
UN • UNOCI 2 obs

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
UN • MONUC 3 obs

LEBANON
UN • UNIFIL 8

MIDDLE EAST
UN • UNTSO 12 obs

SERBIA
NATO • KFOR • Joint Enterprise 233; 1 mech inf coy; 1 log coy
OSCE • Serbia 2
OSCE • Kosovo 7

WESTERN SAHARA
UN • MINURSO 3 obs

Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic FYROM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Macedonian Denar d</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>390bn</td>
<td>379bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>9.3bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>income</td>
<td>US$</td>
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<td>growth</td>
<td>%</td>
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<td>-2.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>inflation</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>-0.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>defense budget</td>
<td>d</td>
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<td>7.0bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>per capital</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>191m</td>
<td>167m</td>
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<tr>
<td>FMA (US) US$</td>
<td>2.8m</td>
<td>2.8m</td>
<td>6.0m</td>
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<tr>
<td>US1=1d</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population 2,066,718

Age 0 – 1 4 15 – 19 20 – 24 25 – 29 30 – 64 65 plus
Male 11% 4% 4% 4% 4% 22% 5%
Female 10% 4% 4% 4% 4% 22% 6%

Capabilities

ACTIVE 8,000
RESERVE 4,850

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Joint Operational Command 8,000

Army

FORCES BY ROLE
2 Corps HQ (cadre)
Tk 1 bn
Inf 2 bde
SF 1 (Special Purpose unit 1 SF bn, 1 Ranger bn)
Arty 1 (mixed) regt
Security 1 MP bn
AD 1 coy
Sig 1 bn
NBC 1 coy

Logistic Support Command
Log 3 bn
Engr 1 bn (1 active coy0

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MBT 31: 31 T-72A
RECCE 51: 10 BRDM-2; 41 M-1114 HMMWV
AIFV 11: 10 BMP-2; 1 BMP-2K
APC 201
APC (T) 47: 9 Leonidas; 28 M-113A; 10 MT-LB
APC (W) 154: 58 BTR-70; 12 BTR-80; 84 TM-170
Hermelin
ARTY 879
TOWED 70: 105mm 14 M-56; 122mm 56 M-30 M-1938
MRL 17: 122mm 6 BM-21; 128mm 11
MOR 39: 120mm 39
AT • MSL • MANPATS 12 Milan
RCL 57mm; 82mm M60A
AD
SAM 13: 8 SA-13 Gopher
MANPAD 5 SA-16 Gimlet
Guns 40mm 36 L20

Reserves
Inf 1 bde

Marine Wing
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS
PCR 4

Air Wing
Air Wg is directly under Joint Operational Cmd

FORCES BY ROLE
VIP 1 VIP sqn with An-2
Atk hel 1 sqn with Mi-24V Hind E; Mi-24K Hind G2
Trg 1 trg sqn with Z-242; 1 trg sqn with UH-1H Iroquois
Atk Hel 1 AH sqn with Mi-24
Tpt hel 1 sqn with Mi-8/Mi-17

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT
TPT: 1 An-2
TRG 3 Zlin-242
HELICOPTERS
ATK 12 Mi-24V Hind E; 2 Mi-24K Hind G2 (being modernised by Elbit)
SPT 6: 2 Mi-17; 4 Mi-8MTV (being modernised by Elbit)
TRG 2 UH-1H Iroquois

Paramilitary
Police 7,600 (some 5,000 armed)
incl 2 SF units
APC BTR APC (W)/M-113A APC (T)
HELICOPTERS • UTL 3: 1 AB-212 (Bell 212); 1 AB-206B (Bell 206B) JetRanger II; 1 Bell 412EP Twin Huey

Capabilities
ACTIVE 1,954 (Armed Forces of Malta 1,954)
RESERVE 167 (Emergency Volunteer Reserve Force 120 Individual Reserve 47)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Armed Forces of Malta 1,954

FORCES BY ROLE
Inf 1 regt (No1) with (1 HQ coy, 3 inf coy, 1 spt coy)
Logistic 1 regt (No 3) with (1 HQ coy, 1 elec & mech sqn, 1 ammo & explosives coy, 1 engr sqn) 1 regt (No 4) with (1 HQ coy, 1 CI coy, 1 catering coy, 1 security coy (Revenue Security Corps), 1 band)

Maritime Squadron
The AFM maritime element is organised into 5 Divisions: Offshore Patrol; Inshore Patrol; Rapid Deployment and Training; Marine Engineering and Logistics.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 9
OPV 1 Diciotti
PCI 4: 2 Bremse; 2 Swift
PBC 2 Marine Protector
PB 2 Cantieri Vittoria

Air Wing
1 Base Party. 1 Flt Ops Div; 1 Maint Div; 1 Integrated Logs Div; 1 Rescue Section

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT
TPT/MP 2 BN-2B Islander
TRG 5 Bulldog T MK1
HELIКОTеРS
SAR/UTL 7: 5 Alouette III SA-316B (2 utl, 3 SAR/utl); 2 Nardi-Hughes 500M
TRG 1 Bell 47G2

DEPLOYMENT
Legal provisions for foreign deployment:
Constitution: Codified constitution (1964)
Decision on deployment of troops abroad: The constitution does not regulate any responsibilities and mechanisms with regard to the use of armed forces abroad.

SЕRBIA
OSCE • Kosovo 1

FOREIGN FORCES
Italy 12 cbt spt MIATM (Missione Italiana d’Assistenza Tecnico Militare); Air Force: 37; 2 Bell 212 utl hel

Moldova MDA
Moldovan Leu L

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
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<tr>
<td>US$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population 4,320,748

Age 0 – 14 15 – 19 20 – 24 25 – 29 30 – 64 65 plus
Male 10% 5% 4% 4% 20% 4%
Female 10% 5% 4% 4% 23% 6%

Capabilities
ACTIVE 5,998 (Army 5,148 Air 850) Paramilitary 2,379
Terms of service 12 months
RESERVE 66,000 (Joint 66,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE
Army 3,167; 1,981 conscript (total 5,148)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIFV 44 BMD-1
APC 164
APC (T) 64: 9 BTR-D; 55 MT-LB
APC (W) 100: 11 BTR-80; 89 TAB-71
ARTY 148
TOWED 69: 122mm 17 (M-30) M-1938; 152mm 52: 21 2A36; 31 D-20
GUN/MOR • SP 120mm 9 259 Anona
MRL 220mm 11 9P140 Uragan
MOR 59: 82mm 52; 120mm 7 M-120
AT
MSL • MANPATS 117: 71 AT-4 9K111 Spigot; 19 AT-5 9K113 Spandrel; 27 AT-6 9K114 Spiral
RCL 73mm 138+ SPG-9
GUNS 100mm 36 MT-12
AD • GUNS • TOWED 37: 23mm 26 ZU-23; 57mm 11 560
Radar • LAND 1+: 1 L219/200 PARK-1 (arty); GS-13 Long Eye/SNAR-1 Long Trough (arty); Small Fred/Small Yawn/SNAR-10 Big Fred/SNAR-2/6 Pork Trough (veh, arty)

Air Force 850 (incl 360 conscripts)
1 Air Force base, 1 AD regt

FORCES BY ROLE
Trg/Tpt 2 sqn with An-2; Yak-18; An-26; An-72; Mi-8 PS Hip
SAM 1 regt with SA-3 Goa

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT • TPT 6: 2 An-2; 1 Yak-18; An-26; An-72; Mi-8 PS Hip
AD • SAM 12 SA-3 Goa

Paramilitary 2,379
Ministry of Interior

OPON 900 (riot police)
Ministry of Interior

DEPLOYMENT
Legal provisions for foreign deployment:
Constitution: Codified constitution (1994)
Decision on deployment of troops abroad: By the parliament (Art. 66)

CÔTE D’IVOIRE
UN • UNOCI 3 obs
LIBERIA
UN • UNMIL 2 obs
SERBIA
OSCE • Serbia 2
OSCE • Kosovo 2

SUDAN
UN • UNMIS 2 obs

FOREIGN FORCES
Bulgaria OSCE 1
Estonia OSCE 2
Finland OSCE 1
France OSCE 1
Germany OSCE 1
Italy OSCE 1
Latvia OSCE 1
Poland OSCE 2
Tajikistan OSCE 1
Russia €1,500 (including €500 peacekeepers) Military Air Forces 7 Mi-24 Hind / Mi-8 Hip spt hel
Ukraine 10 mil obs (Joint Peacekeeping Force)
United Kingdom OSCE 1
United States OSCE 1

Montenegro MNE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Euro €</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>€ 2.1bn</td>
<td>US$ 3.1bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>US$ 4,554</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>% 7.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>% 9.2</td>
<td>3.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Def bdgt</td>
<td>€ 48.6m</td>
<td>40.8m</td>
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<td>US$ 71m</td>
<td>61m</td>
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<tr>
<td>US$1=€</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.67</td>
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</table>

Population 672,180

Capabilities

ACTIVE 3,127 (Army 2,500 Navy 401 Air Force 226)
Paramilitary 10,100

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

**Army** €2,500

**FORCES BY ROLE**

- Comd 1 op cmd
- Mot inf 2 bde (2 inf regt (2 inf bn))
- Lt inf 1 Bde
- SF 1 unit (forming)
- Log 1 centre
- Arty 1 coastal bn
- Security 1 MP bn

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

- APC 8
  - APC (W) 8 BOV-VP M-86
- ARTY 138
  - SP: 18: 130mm 18 M46
  - TOWED: 12: 122mm 12 D-30
  - MRL: 122mm 18 M63 Plamen/M 94 Plamen (SP)
  - MOR: 90: 82mm 47; 120mm 43
- AT
  - SP: 10 M83
  - MSL: • MANPATS 117: 71 AT-4 9K111 Spigot; 19 AT-5 9K113 Spandrel; 27 AT-6 9K114 Spiral
  - GUNS: 100mm 36 MT-12

**Navy** 401

A new armed forces organisational structure is under development (1 Naval Cmd HQ with 4 Operational Naval Units (Patrol Boat; Coastal Surveillance; Maritime Detachment and SAR) with additional Sig, Log and Trg units with a separate Coast Guard Element). Many listed units are in the process of decommissioning or sale.

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

- **SUBMARINES** • TACTICAL • SDV
- **PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS** • FRIGATES
  - FFG 1 Kotor with 4 single each with 1 SS-N-2C Styx tactical SSM, 1 twin (2 eff.) with SA-N-4 Gecko SAM, 2 RBU 6000 Smerch 2 (24 eff.); (weapons systems removed; 2nd vessel planned for reactivation)
- **PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS** 4
  - PFM: 2 Rad Koncar
  - PB: 2 Mirna (Type140) (Police units)
- **MINE WARFARE** • **MINE COUNTERMEASURES** 2
  - MHC: 2 Sirius
- **AMPHIBIOUS** 11
  - LCT: 1 Silba (capacity either 6 medium tk or 7 APCs or 4 towed 130mm or 300 troops) with 1 quad (4 eff.) with SA-N-5 Grail SAM, up to 94 mine
  - LCU: 10: 3 (Type 21); 7 (Type 22)
- **LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT** 3
  - AOTL: 1; TPT: 1 Lubin (PO-91); AXS: 1

**FACILITIES**

Bases Located at Kumbor, Novi Sad (river comd), Bar, Tivat

**Air Force** 226

Golubovci (Podgorica) air base under army command.

AC 18: 1 mixed sqn with 15 G-4 Super Galeb (of which 7-8 serviceable); 3 UTVA-75 (basic trg).

HEL 16: 1 sqn with separate army support, tpt and utility flts. 15 SA 341/SA 342L Gazelle (7-8 serviceable) and 1 Mi-8T (stored awaiting overhaul)

**Paramilitary** €10,100

- Montenegrin Ministry of Interior Personnel €6,000
- Special Police Units €4,100

**DEPLOYMENT**

- **LIBERIA**
  - UN 1 UNMIL 2 obs
- **SERBIA**
  - OSCE • Kosovo 1
### Serbia

#### Serbian Dinar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GDP</th>
<th>GDP per capita</th>
<th>Growth</th>
<th>Inflation</th>
<th>Defense Budget</th>
<th>US$1=d</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2.73tr</td>
<td>6,633</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
<td>57.5bn</td>
<td>55.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
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<td>6,426</td>
<td>-4.0%</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
<td>67.1bn</td>
<td>63.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>70.7bn</td>
<td>70.7bn</td>
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#### Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 – 14</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>15 – 19</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 – 24</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 – 29</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 – 64</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 plus</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8%</td>
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### Capabilities

#### ACTIVE 29,125

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Service</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>10,460 conscripts, 1,800 (12,260 in total)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force and Air Defence</td>
<td>4,262, Training Command 6,212, MoD 6,391</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### RESERVE 50,171

Terms of Service: 6 months

### Organisations by Service

#### Army

10,460 conscripts, 1,800 (12,260 in total)

Reconstruction continues

#### FORCES BY ROLE

- **Comd**: 1 Land Forces HQ
- **Mech**: 4 bde (3 (2nd 4th and 5th): mech bde (each: 1 MRL bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 AD bn, 1 inf bn, 2 mech inf bn, 1 tk bn)); 1 (1st): mech bde (1 AD bn, 2 Mech inf bn, 1 inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 MRL bn, 1 engr bn)
- **Gd**: 1 bde (ceremonial, 2 MP bn, 1 anti terrorist bn)
- **SF**: 1 bde with (1 anti terrorist, 1 cdo, 1 para bn)
- **Engr**: 4 bn
- **Sig**: 1 bn
- **Arty**: 7 bn, 1 (mixed): bde (3 arty bn, 1 MRL bn)
- **Riverine**: 2 det (under review), 2 pontoon br bn
- **NBC**: 1 bn

#### Equipment by Type

- **MBT**: 212: 199 M-84; 13 T-72
- **RECCE**: 46: 46 BRDM-2
- **AIFV**: 323 M-80
- **APC**: 39: BOV VP M-86
- **ARTY**: 515
  - **SP122mm**: 67: 251 Carnation
  - **Towed**: 204: 122mm 78 D-30; 130mm 18 M-46; 152mm 36 M-84; 155mm 72; 66 M-1; 6 M-65
  - **MRL**: 81: 128mm 78; 18 M-63 Plamen; 60 M-77 Organj;
  - **262mm**: 3 Orkan
  - **MOR**: 163: 82mm 106 M-69; 120mm 57: M-74/ M-75

#### Air Force and Air Defence

3,785 (plus 477 conscripts) Total 4,262

Comprises a Cmd HQ, 2 air bases (Batajnica near Belgrade and Ladevci, central Serbia), 1 SAM bde; 1 centre for early warning and reporting, 1 comms bn and 1 eng bn.

Flying hours: Ftr – 40 per yr

#### FORCES BY ROLE

- **Ftr**: 1 sqn with MiG-29 Fulcrum and /MiG-21bis
- **FGA**: 1 sqn with J-22 Orao 1 and N-62 G-4 Super Galeb
- **Recce**: 2 flts with IJ-22 Orao 1; MiG-21R Fishbed H*
- **Tpt**: 2 sqns (1 tpt and 1 hel) with An-26, Jak-40, Do-28, An-2, Mi-8, Mi-17, Mi-24
- **Trg**: 1 sqn with UTVA 75 (basic trg), H-62 G-4 Super Galeb (adv trg/light atk), Ho-42-45 SA-341/342 Gazelle
- **Cbt hel**: 1 sqn with Hn-42/45 and Mi-24
- **SAM**: 1 bde (4 bn) with SA-3 (Neva); SA-6 Kub; SA-7/16 MANPAD
- **EW**: 2 bns for early warning and reporting

#### Equipment by Type

**AIRCRAFT**: 83 combat capable

- **FTR**: 29: 3 MiG-29B Fulcrum; 1 MiG-29UB Fulcrum; 20 MiG-21bis Fishbed L & N; 5 MiG-21UM Mongol B
- **FGA**: 42: 22 J-22 Orao 1; 20 N-62 G-4 Super Galeb
- **RECCE**: 10: 1 J-22R Orao 1*; 2 MiG-21R Fishbed H*
- **TPT**: 8: 4 An-26 Curl; 1 An-2; 1 Do-28 Skyservant; 2 JAK-40
- **TRG**: 8 UTVA-75

#### Helicopters

- **SPT**: 65: 9 HT-40, 16 Ho-42-45, 2 Hi-42, 34 HN-42/45, 2 Mi-24, 2 Mi-17
- **SAM**: 6 SA-3; 9 SA-6
- **MANPADS**: 156 SA-7/16
- **GUNS**: 24 40mm L-70 Bofors

**MSL**

- **AAM**: 20 AA-8 (R-60R, R-60MK); AA-10 (R-27R1) and AA-11 (R-73) are time expired
- **ASM**: AGM-65 Maverick, A-77 Thunder

### Deployment

Legal provisions for foreign deployment:

 Constitution: Codified constitution (2006)
Decision on deployment of troops abroad: By parliament (Art. 140)

CÔTE D’IVOIRE
UN • UNOCI 3 obs

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
UN • MONUC 6 (Air Medical Evacuation Team)

LIBERIA
UN • UNMIL 4 obs

FOREIGN FORCES
All OSCE.
Bosnia-Herzegovina 2
Croatia 1
Estonia 2
France 1
Georgia 1
Germany 3
Greece 1
Hungary 1
Ireland 2
Italy 3
Moldova 2
Netherlands 3
Norway 3
Sweden 4
Turkey 2
Ukraine 1
United Kingdom 3
United States 4

TERRITORY WHERE THE GOVERNMENT DOES NOT EXERCISE EFFECTIVE CONTROL
Data presented here represent the de facto situation in Kosovo. This does not imply international recognition as a sovereign state. In February 2008 Kosovo declared itself independent. Serbia remains opposed to this, and while Kosovo has not been admitted to the United Nations, a number of states have recognised Kosovo’s self-declared status.

FOREIGN FORCES
All under Kosovo Force (KFOR) cmd. unless otherwise specified. KFOR has been deployed in Kosovo since 1999.

Armenia 70 • OSCE (Kosovo) 1
Austria 447; 1 inf bn HQ; 2 inf coy; elm 1 hel bn; elm 1 recce coy; elm 1 engr coy; elm 1 MP coy; elm 1 log unit • OSCE (Kosovo) 15
Azerbaijan OSCE (Kosovo) 3
Belarus OSCE (Kosovo) 2
Belgium 219; 1 mech inf coy
Bosnia-Herzegovina OSCE (Kosovo) 7

Bulgaria 47; elm 1 engr coy • OSCE (Kosovo) 3
Canada 6 • OSCE (Kosovo) 2
Chile UNMIK 1 obs
Croatia 20 • OSCE (Kosovo) 7
Czech Republic 393; 1 inf coy
Denmark 242; 1 inf gp (1 scout sqn, 1 inf coy) • UNMIK 1 obs
Estonia 31; 1 inf pl
Finland 405; 1 inf coy; 1 int/surv/recce coy; 1 log coy • OSCE (Kosovo) 2
France 1,294; 1 armd inf BG; 1 Gendarmerie regt; some spt unit (incl atk hel) • OSCE (Kosovo) 14
Georgia OSCE (Kosovo) 4
Germany 2,486; 1 inf bn HQ; 3 inf coy; elm 1 hel bn; elm 1 recce coy; elm 1 engr coy; 1 sigs bn; 1 C2 gp; 1 C2 Luchs; 25 Marder 1 AIFV; 21 APC (T); 54 TPz-1 Fuchs APC (W); 10 M-109A3G 155mm SP; 6 Wiesel (TOW) msl; 3 CH-53G Stallion spt hel; 9 UH-1D Iroquois utl hel • OSCE (Kosovo) 16
Greece 588; 2 mech inf bn • OSCE (Kosovo) 5
Hungary 243; 1 mot inf coy • OSCE (Kosovo) 4
Ireland 233; 1 mech inf coy; 1 log coy • UNMIK 4 obs • OSCE (Kosovo) 7
Italy 1,819; 1 mech inf BG; 1 engr unit; 1 hel unit; 1 sigs unit; 1 CSS unit • OSCE (Kosovo) 14
Lithuania 36 • OSCE (Kosovo) 1
Luxembourg 23
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of OSCE (Kosovo) 3
Malta OSCE (Kosovo) 1
Moldova OSCE (Kosovo) 2
Montenegro OSCE (Kosovo) 1
Morocco 222; 1 inf det
Netherlands 8 • OSCE (Kosovo) 3
Norway 6 • UNMIK 1 obs
Pakistan UNMIK 1 obs
Poland 226; elm 1 inf bn • UNMIK 1 obs • OSCE (Kosovo) 2
Portugal 295; 1 inf bn (KTM) • UNMIK 2 obs • OSCE (Kosovo) 5
Romania 145 • UNMIK 2 obs • OSCE (Kosovo) 4
Russia UNMIK 1 obs • OSCE (Kosovo) 2
Slovakia 145; 1 inf coy • OSCE (Kosovo) 1
Slovenia 389; 1 inf bn HQ; 2 mot inf coy; 1 engr gp
Spain UNMIK 1 obs • OSCE (Kosovo) 10
Sweden 245; 1 inf coy • OSCE (Kosovo) 2
Switzerland 207; 1 inf coy; 1 spt coy; elm 1 hel bn; elm 1 MP coy; elm 1 log unit
Turkey 509; 1 inf bn HQ; 2 inf coy; 1 marine coy; 1 log coy; 1 Gendarmerie pl; elm 1 hel bn; elm 1 recce coy;elm 1 engr coy; elm 1 MP coy • UNMIK 1 obs • OSCE (Kosovo) 10
Ukraine 180 • UNMIK 1 obs • OSCE (Kosovo) 2
United Kingdom 8 • OSCE (Kosovo) 4
United States 2,175; 1 ARNG cbt spt bde • OSCE (Kosovo) 13
Uzbekistan OSCE (Kosovo) 2
Sweden SWE

Swedish Krona Skr 2008 2009 2010

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<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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US$1=Skr 6.59 6.97

*Excluding Civil Defence

Population 9,059,651

Age 0 – 14 15 – 19 20 – 24 25 – 29 30 – 64 65 plus

Male 9% 3% 3% 3% 24% 7%
Female 8% 3% 3% 3% 23% 10%

Capabilities

ACTIVE 13,050 (Army 5,900 Navy 2,850 Air 4,300)
Paramilitary 800 Voluntary Auxiliary Organisations
42,000

Terms of service: Army, Navy, Air Force 10–11 months

RESERVE 200,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 4,400; 1,500 conscript (total 5,900)

FORCES BY ROLE

1 Joint Forces Comd, 22 Training Detachments whose main task is to provide support to the Home Guard and other voluntary defence organisations; the Military Districts were disbanded in 2005. The army has been transformed to provide brigade sized task forces depending on the operational requirement. Sweden provided the majority of forces to the EU Nordic Battlegroup.

Army 1 Div HQ (on mobilisation); 2 Bde Hq
Armd 3 regt
Cav 1 regt
Mech 8 bn
Arty 2 bn
AD 3 bn
Engr 3 bn
Log 2 bn
Home Guard 60 bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 280: 120 Strv-122 (Leopard 2); 160 Strv-121 (Leopard 2A4)
AIFV 336 Strv 9040 (CV 9040)
APC 687
APC (T) 519: 137 Pbv 401A (56 Ambulance version 4020); 332 Pbv 302; 50 Bv S 10 Viking
APC (W) 168 XA-180 Sisu/XA-203 Sisu
ARTY 280
SP 24 Archer (being delivered)

Towed 155mm 49 FH-77B
MOR 120mm 207
AT • MSL • MANPATS RB-55; RB-56 Bill
RCL 84mm Carl Gustav
RL 84mm AT-4
AIRCRAFT
UAV • TACTICAL 3 Sperwer
AD • SAM
SP 16 RBS-70
TOWED RBS-90
MANPAD RBS-70
GUNS • SP 40mm 30 Strv 90LV
RADAR • LAND ARTHUR (arty); M-113 A1GE Green Archer (mor)

Navy 1,800; 400 (Coastal Defence); 650 conscript; (total 2,850)

FORCES BY ROLE

Maritime forces restructured
Navy 2 Surface flotillas
Maritime 1 Surveillance and info bn
Amph 1 Amph bde (1 Amph bn)
SS 1 Submarine flotilla
Log 1 bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • TACTICAL • SSK:
2 Gotland (AIP fitted) each with 2 x1 400mm TT with 6 Tp 432/Tp 451, 4 single 533mm TT with 12 Tp 613/Tp 62
2 Sodermanland (AIP fitted) each with 6 single 533mm TT with 12 Tp 613/Tp 62, 6 Tp 432/Tp 451
SSI 1 Spiggen II midget submarine

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • CORVETTES
FSG 5 Visby with 8 RBS-15 SSM, 4 single ASTT each with Tp 45 LWT, Saab 601 mortar, 1 Bofors 57mm, 1 hel landing platform (for med hel); (1st of class assuming interim operational role 2008; additional vessels ISDs expected by 2010)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 14
PFC 2:
2 Stockholm each with 4 single ASTT (may not be fitted) each with Tp 431 LWT, 4 twin (8 eff.) each with RBS-15M tactical SSM, 4 Saab 601 mortars
PCR 12 Tapper

MINE WARFARE 22
MINE COUNTERMEASURES 17
MCMV 4: 3 Styrsor; 1 Uto
MHC 7: 2 Landsort; 5 Koster
MSD 6: 5 Saa; 1 Sokaren

MINELAYERS 5
ML(I) 2
MLC 3

AMPHIBIOUS
LCM 17 Trassibat
LCU 23
LCPL 145 Combatboat

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 30:
ARS 1 Furusund (former ML)
AG 6: 2; 1 Carlkrona with 1 hel landing platform (former ML); 1 Tresco (Spt ship for corvettes and patrol vessels
but can also be used as HQ ship); 2 Arkosund (former ML); 2 (various)
AK 1 Visborg
AKSL 1
AGI 1
AGS 2
Trg 3: 2 AXS; 1 Gassten
TPT 1
TRV 2
YDT 1
YTM 2
YTL 9

FACILITIES
Bases Located Karlskrona, naval det at Muskö
Support base Located at Göteborg

Coastal Defence 600
FORCES BY ROLE
Amph 1 bde; 1 bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
APC (W) 3+ Piranha
ARTY • MOR 81mm; 120mm 70
AD • SAM RBS-70
MSL • SSM 96: 6 RBS-15KA; 90 RBS-17 Hellfire
GUNS 24+: 40mm L-70; 75mm; 105mm; 120mm 24 CD-80 Karin (mobile)

Air Force 3,800; 500 conscript (total 4,300)

Flying hours 110 to 140 hrs/year

Units: F 7, Skaraborg Wing in Sätenäs; F 17, Blekinge Wing in Ronneby; F 21, Norrbotten Wing in Luleä; Helicopter Wing in Linköping (also operates in Luleä, Sätenäs and Ronneby; Air Combat School (LSS) in Uppsala

FORCES BY ROLE
COMD 1 HQ (2 air base bn)
Ftr/FGA/Recce 4 sqn with JAS 39 A/B (C/D) Gripen:
SIGINT 1 sqn with S-102B (Gulfstream IV SRA-4)
AEW 1 sqn with S-100B Argus
Tpt 1 sqn with C-130E Hercules/Tp-84 (C-130H Hercules)
Trg 1 trg school with SK-60
AD 1 (fighter control and air surv) bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT • HP/SAR 3 DASH 8Q-300

DEPLOYMENT
Legal provisions for foreign deployment:
Constitution: Constitution consists of four fundamental laws; the most important is The Instrument of Government’ (1974)
Decision on deployment of troops abroad: By the government upon parliamentary approval (Ch. 10, Art. 9)

AFGHANISTAN
NATO • ISAF 430
UN • UNAMA 1

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
OSCE • Bosnia and Herzegovina 3

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
UN • MONUC 4 obs

INDIA/PAKISTAN
UN • UNMOGIP 5 obs

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
NNSC • 5 obs

MIDDLE EAST
UN • UNTSO 7 obs

NEPAL
UN • UNMIN 2 obs

SERBIA
NATO • KFOR 245; 1 inf coy
OSCE • Serbia 4
OSCE • Kosovo2

SUDAN
UN • UNMIS 2; 1 obs
Switzerland CHE

<table>
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<th>Swiss Franc fr</th>
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<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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Population 7,604,467

Age 0 – 14 15 – 19 20 – 24 25 – 29 30 – 64 65 plus

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<th>Male</th>
<th>9%</th>
<th>3%</th>
<th>3%</th>
<th>3%</th>
<th>25%</th>
<th>6%</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>9%</td>
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</table>

Capabilities

ACTIVE 22,059 (Joint 4,059, 18,000 conscript)
RESERVE 174,071 (Army 123,720, Air 27,151, Armed Forces Logistic Organisation 10,800 Command Support Organisation 12,400)

Civil Defence 80,000

Terms of service 18 weeks compulsory recruit trg at age 19–20 (19,000 (2006)), followed by 7 refresher trg courses (3 weeks each) over a 10-year period between ages 20–30. (189,000 continuation trg (2006))

Organisations by Service

Joint 4,059 active; 18,000 conscript; 197,272 on mobilisation; (total 22,059 – 197,272)

Armed Forces Logistic Organisation 10,800 on mobilisation

Log 1 bde

Command Support Organisation 12,400 on mobilisation

Spt 1 (comd) bde

Land Forces (Army) 123,720

With the exception of military security all units are non-active. Re-organisation is due to be completed by end 2010 and is reflected below.

FORCES BY ROLE

4 Territorial Regions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comd</th>
<th>4 regional ((1st and 4th, with (1 sig bn, 2 (disaster relief) engr bn); 2nd and 3rd, with (1 sigs bn, 1 (disaster relief) engr bn, 1 engr bn))</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armd</td>
<td>1 bde (1st) (3 tk bn, 1 recce bn, 1 mech inf bn, 1 sigs bn, 1 sp arty bn, 1 engr bn); 1 bde (11th) (2 tk bn, 1 mech inf bn, 1 armd recce bn, 1 ISTAR bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 armd engr bn, 1 sigs bn)</td>
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Armd/Arty 1 trg unit

Inf 1 trg unit;
2 bde (2nd and 5th) (4 inf bn, 1 recce bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 sigs bn);
1 bde (4th) to be dissolved 2010 (4 inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 armd recce bn, 1 armd engr bn, 1 sigs bn)

Mtn Inf 1 bde (9th) (5 mtn inf bn , 1 SP Arty bn, 1 sigs bn);
1 bde (12th) (3 mtn inf bn, 2 inf bn 1 fortress arty bn, 1 sigs bn); 1 bde (10th) (2 armd bn, 2 mtn inf bn, 2 (mt) rifle bn, 1 armd recce bn, 1 SP arty bn, 2 sigs bn)

Engr Rescue 1 bde (trg)

Sigs 1 bde (trg)

Supply 1 bde (trg)

Sy 1 bde

Equipment by Type

MBT 353 Pz-87 Leo (Leopard 2)
RECCE 329: 154 Eagle I; 175 Eagle II
AIFV 154 CV9030

APC (W) 407 Piranha
AIFV/APC look-a-likes 538: M-113/Piranha II (8x8)/Piranha

ARTY 884

SP 155mm 348 M-109/U
MOR 434: SP 120mm 132 M-64
81mm 302 M-113 with M-72/91

AT

MSL

SP 110 TOW-2 SP Mowag Piranha
MANPATS 3,393 M47 Dragon

RL 67mm 10,958 PZF 44 Panzerfaust
AD • SAM • MANPAD FIM-92A Stinger

UAV • TACTICAL Ranger

Patrol and Coastal Combatants

PBR 11 Aquarius

Air Force 27,151 (incl air defence units and military airfield guard units)

Flying hours 200–250 hrs/year

Forces by Role

Ftr 3 sqn with 26 F/A-18C/7 F/A-18D Hornet; 3 sqn with 42 Tiger II/F-5E, 12 F-5F Tiger II/F-5F

Tpt 1 sqn with 15 PC-6 Turbo-Porter; 1 Falcon-50; 1 Cessna XL Citation; 1 DHC-6 Twin Otter; 1 Beech 350 Super King Air; 1 Beechcraft 1900D; 1 PC-12 and 1 PC-6 owned by amarsuisse

Trg 1 sqn with 33 PC-7 Turbo Trainer; 6 PC-21; 1 sqn with 11 PC-9 (tgt towing)

Hel 6 sqn with 15 AS-332 Super Puma; 12 AS-332 Cougar; 18 SA-316 Alouette III; 16 EC-635

UAV 1 bn with 4 Systems ADS 95 Ranger

Equipment by Type

AIRCRAFT 87 combat capable

FTR 54: 42 F-5E Tiger II; 12 F-5F Tiger II

FGA 33: 26 F/A-18C Hornet; 7 F/A-18D Hornet
TPT 20: 15 PC-6 Turbo-Porter; 1 Falcon-50; 1 Cessna XL Citation; 1 DHC-6 Twin Otter; 1 Beech 350 Super King Air; 1 Beechcraft 1900D; 1 PC-12 and 1 PC-6 (owned by armasuisse, civil registration)

TRG 50: 33 PC-7 Turbo Trainer; 6 PC-21; 11 PC-9 (tgt towing)

HELICOPTERS
SPT 15 AS-332 Super Puma
ULT 44: 12 AS-532 Cougar; 16 SA-316 Alouette III; 16 EC635
UAV • RECCE 4 Systems ADS 95 Ranger
MSL • AAM AIM-120B AMRAAM; AIM-9P/X Sidewinder

Ground Based Air Defence (GBAD)

FORCES BY ROLE
ADA GBAD assets can be used to form AD clusters to be deployed independently as task forces within Swiss territory. Equipment includes a number of Rapier guided missile systems, Stinger MANPADS and 35mm AA guns 63/90 backed up by the Skyguard fire control system

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AD • SAM • TOWED Rapier
MANPAD FIM-92A Stinger
GUNS 35mm
RADARS • AD RADARS Skyguard

Civil Defence 80,000
(not part of armed forces)

DEPLOYMENT
Legal provisions for foreign deployment:
Constitution: Codified constitution (1999)
Decision on deployment of troops abroad:
Peace promotion (66, 66a, 66b Swiss Mil Law): UN, OSCE mandate. Decision by govt; if over 100 tps deployed or op over 3 weeks Fed Assembly must agree first, except in emergency.
Support service abroad (69, 60 Swiss Mil Law): Decision by govt; if over 2,000 tps or op over 3 weeks Fed Assembly must agree in next official session

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
EU • EUFOR • Operation Althea 25

BURUNDI
UN • BINUB 1 mil advisor

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
UN • MONUC 3 obs

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
NNSC • 5 officers

MIDDLE EAST
UN • UNTSO 10 obs

NEPAL
UN • UNMIN 3 monitors

SERBIA
NATO • KFOR • Joint Enterprise 207 (military volunteers); 1 inf coy; 1 spt coy; elm 1 hel bn; elm 1 MP coy; elm 1 log unit; 2 hel

Ukraine UKR

Ukrainian Hryvnia h 2008 2009 2010
GDP h 949bn 892bn
US$ 180bn 108bn
per capita US$ 3,923 2,369
Growth % 2.1 -14.0
Inflation % 25.3 16.3
Def bdgt h* 9.49bn 11.65bn
US$ 1.80bn 1.41bn
FMA (US) US$ 6.0m 7.0m 16.0m
US$1=h 5.26 8.24
* = excluding military pensions

Population 45,700,395
Ethnic groups: Ukrainian 77.8%; Russian 17.3%; Belarussian 0.6%; Moldovan 0.5%; Crimean Tatar 0.5%

Age 0 – 14 15 – 19 20 – 24 25 – 29 30 – 64 65 plus
Male 8% 4% 4% 4% 21% 5%
Female 8% 4% 4% 4% 25% 10%

Capabilities
ACTIVE 129,925 (Army 70,753 Navy 13,932 Air 45,240) Paramilitary 84,900

Terms of Service Army, Air Force 18 months, Navy 2 years

RESERVE 1,000,000 (Joint 1,000,000)
mil service within 5 years

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Ground Forces (Army) 70,753

FORCES BY ROLE
The three army mechanised corps are now under command of Army HQ and the territorial commands will be disbanded. Transformation of the army is due to be completed by 2015. The proposed structure is: a Joint Rapid Reaction Force; a Main Defence Force; and Strategic Reserve. Some units will become subordinate to Army HQ namely a msl bde, SF and a NBC protection group. The resulting 3 corps (div) formation organisation is:

Comd 1 (ground forces) comd (1 AM bde, 1 SSM bde, 2 SF regts, 1 Presidential Guard regt, 1 engr regt); 1 (MoD) gp (1 engr bde, 1 sy bde)
6 Corps 1 tk bde, 3 mech bde, 1 AB bde, 1 arty bde, 1 MRL regt, 1 AD regt
8 Corps 1 tk bde, 2 mech bde, 1 AM bde, 1 arty bde, 1 AD regt
13 Corps 3 mech bde, 1 mech regt, 1 AM regt, 1 arty bde, 1 MRL regt, 1 AD regt

FORCES BY ROLE:
Tk 2 bde
Mech 8 bde, 1 regt
AB 1 bde
Air Mob 2 bde, 1 regt
Arty 3 bde, 2 MRL regt
AD 3 regt
SP 2 regt
SSM 1 bde

**Northern Op Comd**
To be disbanded

**Southern Op Comd Administrative**
From Western Comd the 6th and 13th Corps will form.
The likely composition for the 6th is 2 mech bde (3), 1
tank bde (1), 1 air mob bde (1) and arty bde. The 13th
bde in scheduled to be composed of 1 light inf bde (0),
2 mech inf bde (3) and 1 arty bde (1). Present number of
bde shown in ()

**Western Op Comd Administrative**

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**MBT**
MBT 2,988: 10 T-84-120 MBT
ARTY
3,351
1,432 BMP-2; 4 BMP-3; 458 BRM-1K

**RECCE**
600+ BRDM-2
AIFV
3,028: 138: 60 BMD-1, 78 BMD-2; 994 BMP-1;
1,434 BMP-2; 4 BMP-3; 458 BRM-1K

**AIRCRAFT**

**AMPHIBIOUS**
LS 2:    LST 1 Repuchca with 4 quad (16 eff.) each with SA-N-5
         Grass SAM, (capacity 230 troops; either
         3 MBT or 10 APC (T))

**LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT**

**AMPHIBIOUS**
LS 2:    LST 1 Repuchca with 4 quad (16 eff.) each with SA-N-5
         Grass SAM, (capacity 230 troops; either
         3 MBT or 10 APC (T))

**Navy**
11,932; 2,000 conscript (total 13,932 incl. Naval Aviation and Naval Infantry)

After intergovernmental agreement in 1997, the Russian
Federation Fleet currently leases bases in Sevastopol and
Karantinnaya Bays and also shares facilities jointly with
Ukr warships at Streletska Bay. The overall serviceability
of the fleet is assessed as low.
Naval Infantry 3,000
Naval inf 1 bde

Air Forces 45,240
Air 3 air cmd – West, South, Centre plus Task Force ‘Crimea’. Flying hours 40-50hrs/yr

FORCES BY ROLE
Ftr 5 bde with MiG-29 Fulcrum; Su-27 Flanker
FGA/Bbr 2 bde with Su-24M Fencer; Su-25 Frogfoot
Recce 2 sqn with Su-24MR Fencer†
Tpt 3 bde with An-24; An-26; An-30; Tu-134 Crusty; Il-76 Candid
Spt hel sqns with Mi-8; Mi-9; PZL Mi-2 Hoplite
Trg sqns with L-39 Albatros

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT
211 combat capable
FTR 116: 80 MiG-29 Fulcrum; 36 Su-27 Flanker
FGA 72: 36 Su-25 Frogfoot; 36 Su-24 Fencer
Recce 23 Su-24MR†
TPT 49: 3 An-24 Coke; 21 An-26 Curl; 3 An-30; 2 Tu-134 Crusty; 20 Il-76 Candid
TRG 39 L-39 Albatros

HELICOPTERS
4 Mi-9; 31 Mi-8 Hip; 3 PZL Mi-2 Hoplite
AD • SAM
SA-10 Grumble (quad)/SA-11 Gadfly/SA-12A Gladiator SA-2 Guideline (towed)/SA-3 Goa (towed)/SA-5 Gammon (static)/SA-6 Gainful
MSL
ASM: AS-10 Karen; AS-11 Killer; AS-12 Kegler; AS-13 Kingbolt; AS-14 Kedge; AS-15 Kent; AS-9 Kyle
ARM: AS-11 Killer; AS-12 Kegler
AAM: AA-10 Alamo; AA-7 Apex; AA-8 Aphid; AA-9 Kyle

Paramilitary
MVS €39,900 active
(Ministry of Internal Affairs)

FORCES BY ROLE
Mil Region 4 tps
MP 1 (Internal Security) tps

Border Guard 45,000 active

Maritime Border Guard
The Maritime Border Guard is an independent subdivision of the State Commission for Border Guards and is not part of the navy.

FORCES BY ROLE
Air Wing 1 (gunship) sqn
Air 3 sqn
MCM 1 sqn
Paramilitary 2 (river) bde; 1 (aux ship) gp; 4 (cutter) bde
Trg 1 div

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 45
PFT 3 Pauk I each with 4 SA-N-5 Grail SAM, 4 single 406mm TT, 1 76mm gun
PHT 3 Muravey each with 2 single 406mm TT, 1 76mm gun
PFC 10 Stenka each with 4 single 406mm TT, 4 30mm gun
PCC 1
PCI 16 Zhuk
PBR 12

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT
AGF 1

AIRCRAFT • TPT: An-24 Coke; An-26 Curl; An-72 Coaler; An-8 Camp
HELICOPTERS • ASW: Ka-27 Helix A

Civil Defence Troops 9,500+ (civilian)
(Ministry of Emergency Situations) Army 4 indep bde; 4 indep regt

DEPLOYMENT

Legal provisions for foreign deployment:
Constitution: Codified constitution (1996)
Decision on deployment of troops abroad: Parliament authorised to approve decision to provide military assistance, deploy troops abroad and allow foreign military presence in Ukraine (Art. 85, para 23); Also, in accordance with Art. 7 of the specific legislation (above), president is authorised to take a decision to deploy troops abroad and at the same time to submit a draft law to the Parliament of Ukraine for approval

AFGHANISTAN
NATO • ISAF 10

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF KONGA
UN • MONUC 13 obs

IRAQ
NATO • NTM-I 9

LIBERIA
UN • UNMIL 302; 1 obs; 2 avn unit

MOLDOVA
10 mil obs

SERBIA
NATO • KFOR • Joint Enterprise 180; elm 1 inf bn
OSCE • Serbia 1
OSCE • Kosovo 2
UN • UNMIK 1 obs

SUDAN
UN • UNMIS 11 obs

FOREIGN FORCES
Russia €13,000 Navy 1 Fleet HQ located at Sevastopol; 1 indep naval inf regt; 102 AIFV/APC (T)/APC (W); 24 arty; Strategic Deterrent Forces Dnepr Radar Stn located at Sevastopol and Mukachevo
Table 17 Selected arms procurements and deliveries, NATO Europe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Contract Value</th>
<th>Supplier Country</th>
<th>Prime Contractor</th>
<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Belgium (BEL)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piranha III C</td>
<td>APC</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>€700m (US$844m)</td>
<td>CHE Mowag</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>First batch (138 veh) due by 2010. Second (81) and third batches (23) due 2010-2015. Option on further 104</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dingo II</td>
<td>APC</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>€170m</td>
<td>GER KMW</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Option on further 132. Deliveries ongoing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-400M</td>
<td>Tpt ac</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>Int’l Airbus</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>In development. Official unit cost US$80m. First delivery delayed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH-90</td>
<td>Hel</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>Int’l EADS</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>4 TTH, 4 NFH. Option on further 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bulgaria (BLG)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flower-class</td>
<td>MHC</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>See notes</td>
<td>BEL</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Ex BEL stock. €54m (US$85m) incl 2 Wielingen-class FF. Delivery complete</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gowind</td>
<td>FS</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>€800m (US$1.25bn)</td>
<td>FRA DCNS</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Option on a further 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-27J Spartan</td>
<td>Tpt ac</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>US$133m</td>
<td>ITA Alenia</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>To replace An-26. First ac delivered Nov 2007. Remaining deliveries at one per year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS-532 Cougar</td>
<td>Hel</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>See notes</td>
<td>Int’l Eurocopter</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>For air force. EUR360m (US$460m) incl 6 AS-565. Deliveries ongoing. Option on 7 more</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS-565 Panther</td>
<td>Hel</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>See notes</td>
<td>Int’l Eurocopter</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>For navy. EUR360m (US$460m) incl 12 AS-532</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Czech Republic (CZE)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pandur II 8x8</td>
<td>APC</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>US$828m</td>
<td>AUT General Dynamics</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>To replace OT-64 SKOT. 72 in IFV and APC; 16 recce, 11 CP, 4 ARV and 4 armoured ambulance variants. Final delivery due 2013</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dingo II</td>
<td>APC</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>CZK 499m (€20.1)</td>
<td>GER KMW</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>For use in AFG. Final delivery was due by Nov 2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Denmark (DNK)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CV9035 MkIII</td>
<td>AIFV</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>DKK1.68bn (US$273m)</td>
<td>SWE BAE</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Offset deal concluded 2009. 16 to be delivered</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrol Frigates</td>
<td>FFG</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>DKK4.3bn (US$471m)</td>
<td>NLD</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Projekt Patruljeskib</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EH101 Merlin</td>
<td>Hel</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Int’l Agusta Westland</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>To replace 6 EH101 sold to UK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Estonia (EST)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground Master 403</td>
<td>Radar</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Thales-Raytheon</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Acquisition part of agreement with FIN. Air surv for W. and SE. EST</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-410 Turbolet</td>
<td>Tpt / MPA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>CZE/ SWE LET</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Equipped with MSS 6000 maritime surv system</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>France (FRA)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Contract Value</td>
<td>Supplier Country</td>
<td>Prime Contractor</td>
<td>Order Date</td>
<td>First Delivery Due</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
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<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirale</td>
<td>Sat</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>Dom Thales</td>
<td>Alenia Space</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>Demonstrator for future space-based early warning system. Launched early 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VBCI 8x8</td>
<td>IFV</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>Dom Nexter</td>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>To replace AMX10P. Total requirement of 630 (520 VCl, 110 VPC), further 332 ordered in 2009. Final delivery due 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petits Véhicules LAV Protégé (PVP)</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>€28m (US$36m)</td>
<td>Dom Panhard</td>
<td></td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2009 plan suggests additional contracts to provide total of 1,544 PVP by 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAESAR 155mm</td>
<td>Arty</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>€300m (US$362m)</td>
<td>Dom Nextar</td>
<td></td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Final delivery due 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mistral - class</td>
<td>LHD</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>€420m (US$554m)</td>
<td>Dom STX France Cruise</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>Multi mission FFG. First-of-class FNS Aquitaine scheduled for commissioning 2012. Further 3 ordered in Oct 2009 (2 anti-air warfare, 1 ASW). Final delivery due 2022</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FREMM (Aquitaine-class)</td>
<td>FFG</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>US$23.6bn</td>
<td>Dom / ITA DCNS</td>
<td></td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>One SSN to be delivered every two years until 2027. First to enter service 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barracuda</td>
<td>SSN</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>€8bn (US$10.5bn)</td>
<td>Dom DCNS</td>
<td></td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>4th of class. 3 already in service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Triomphant (Le Terrible)</td>
<td>SSBN</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>Dom DCNS</td>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Autonomous Underwater Vehicles (AUVs) for naval mine clearance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESPADON</td>
<td>MCM Demonstrator</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>Dom DCNS, ECA, Thales</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>To be deployed on new SSN and FFG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCALP</td>
<td>NLACM</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>€910m (US$1.2bn)</td>
<td>Int’l MDBA</td>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-400M</td>
<td>Tpt ac</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>See notes</td>
<td>Int’l Airbus</td>
<td></td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>In development. Official unit cost US$80m. First deliveries delayed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagle 1 / SIDM</td>
<td>UAV</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>See notes</td>
<td>Int’l EADS</td>
<td></td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>In development. Total programme cost: US$1.4 bn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS-665 Tiger</td>
<td>Hel</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>Dom/GER Eurocopter</td>
<td></td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>40 HAD, 40 HAP variant. 18 HAP delivered by Jan 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH-90 TTH</td>
<td>Hel</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>See notes</td>
<td>Int’l NH Industries</td>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>For army avn, 12 ordered 2007 with option for a further 56. 22 more ordered Jan 2009. €1.8bn if all options taken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH-90 NFH</td>
<td>Hel</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>Int’l NH Industries</td>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>For navy. Final delivery due 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC725 Cougar</td>
<td>Hel</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>Int’l Eurocopter</td>
<td></td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Final delivery due 2012 (6 air force; 8 army - delivered)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGBU-12 Enhanced Paveway II</td>
<td>LGB</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>US$ 22m</td>
<td>US Raytheon</td>
<td></td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>For Mirage 2000D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table 17: Selected arms procurements and deliveries, NATO Europe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
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<th>Contract Value</th>
<th>Supplier Country</th>
<th>Prime Contractor</th>
<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phase 2 of SATCOMBw programme</td>
<td>Sat</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>€938.7m (US$1.1bn)</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Astrium</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2 comms sat, tac and strat ground stations plus network control sys. System expected to be in operation by the end of 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRIS-T SLS</td>
<td>SAM</td>
<td></td>
<td>€123m (US$166m)</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Diehl BGT</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Surface-launched variant of infra-red guided IRIS-T AAM. ISD from 2012. Secondary msl for army MEADS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puma</td>
<td>AIFV</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>€3.1 bn (US$4.3 bn)</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>PSM</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>To replace Marder 1A3/4/A5 AIFVs. Some to be fitted with Spike twin LR ATGW launcher. Final delivery 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bv-206S</td>
<td>AFV</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>€67m</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Rhein-metall</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Delivered 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dingo 2</td>
<td>APC</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>€73.6m</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>KMW</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>50 in standard ptrl veh config and 48 in battle damage repair veh config</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mungo NC Recce</td>
<td>AFV</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>KMW</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxer (8x8)</td>
<td>APC</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>€1.5bn (US$2.1bn)</td>
<td>Dom/NLD</td>
<td>ARTEC GmbH</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>135 APC, 65 CP variants, 72 ambulances. First delivery Sept 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fennek</td>
<td>ARSV</td>
<td>202</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dom/NLD</td>
<td>ARGE Fennek</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>178 in recce role and 24 in cbt engr role. Deliveries ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fennek</td>
<td>ARSV</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>US$94m</td>
<td>Dom/NLD</td>
<td>ARGE Fennek</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Joint fire support role. Second batch ordered in 08/09 (US$48m), to be delivered late 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiesel 2</td>
<td>LAV</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>€61.5m</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Rhein-metall</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td>For use in Afg, 120mm mortar. Option on further 2 C2 veh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spike LR</td>
<td>GMLS</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>€35m (US$49m)</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Eurospike</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td>For Puma AIFV. Option for further 1,160 for est €120m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skyshield 35 / NBS</td>
<td>C-RAM</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>€136m</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Rhein-metall</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>In devt, original contract from 2007. Each consists of six Skyshield 35 mm wpn, two sensor units and C2 centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K130 (Braunschweig-class)</td>
<td>FS</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>TMS</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Erfurt, Oldenburg, and Ludwigsachsen in trials in mid-2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berlin-class (Type 72)</td>
<td>CSS</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>€245m (US$330m)</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>ARGE shipbuilding</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type 212A</td>
<td>SSK</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>HDW</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td></td>
<td>Due to enter service from 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eurofighter (Typhoon)</td>
<td>FGA</td>
<td>79</td>
<td></td>
<td>Int'l</td>
<td>Eurofighter GmbH</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Tranche 2. Tranche 3 order (68 ac) due to be signed 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-400M</td>
<td>Tpt ac</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>See notes</td>
<td>Int'l</td>
<td>Airbus</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>In development. Official unit cost US$80m. First deliveries delayed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A319 / Bombardier Global 5000</td>
<td>VIP tpt ac</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>£US$270m</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Airbus</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2 A319 due 2010, 4 Global 5000 to be delivered 2011. To replace Bombardier Challenger 601 fleet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH-90 TTH</td>
<td>Hel</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td>NLD</td>
<td>NH Industries</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>50 for army, 30 for air force. Deliveries in progress to trials and test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH-90 TTH</td>
<td>Hel</td>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
<td>NLD</td>
<td>NH Industries</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td></td>
<td>30 for army air corps and 12 for air force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eurohawk</td>
<td>UAV</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>€430m (US$599m)</td>
<td>Int'l</td>
<td>EADS/ Northrop Grumman</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Final delivery due 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Contract Value</td>
<td>Supplier Country</td>
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<td>Order Date</td>
<td>First Delivery Due</td>
<td>Notes</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Greece (GRC)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Katsonis-class Type 214</td>
<td>SSK</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>GER</td>
<td>TMS/ HDW</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Reportedly subject to contractual dispute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elli-class (S Type)</td>
<td>FFG MLU</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Hellenic Shipyards</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>MLU to extend service life to 2020. 4 vessels delivered by Jan 2009. Final vessel due 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roussen/Super Vita</td>
<td>PFM</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>€630m (US$800m)</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Elefsis/VT</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>First three delivered by October 2008. Deliveries ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roussen/Super Vita</td>
<td>PFM</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>€299m (US$405m)</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Elefsis/VT</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Further order to bring total to 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AH-64A Apache Atk hel Upgrade</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>US</td>
<td></td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Upgrade to D standard to commence 2010; 4 to have Longbow radar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH-90 TTH Hel</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>€657m</td>
<td>NLD</td>
<td>EADS</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>16 tac tpt variants and 4 Special Op variants. Option on further 14. Delivery status unclear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hungary (HUN)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cougar</td>
<td>MRAP</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>US$1.3m</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Force Protection</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td>Contract value incl spares and trg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Iceland (ISL)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thor</td>
<td>PCO</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>€30m (US$39.6m)</td>
<td>CHL</td>
<td>ASMAR</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>For coast guard. To replace Odinn PCO</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Italy (ITA)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PzH 2000 How</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GER</td>
<td>OTO Melara/ KMW</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>40 delivered. Final delivery 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Todaro-class (Type 212A) SS</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>€915m (US$1.4bn)</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Fincantieri</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Second batch - option exercised from 1996 contract. With AIP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATR-42MP MPA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Alenia</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>For MSO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATR-72MP MPA</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>€360-400m</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Alenia Aeronautica</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>To be fitted with long-range surv suite. Final delivery due 2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M-346 Master Trg ac</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>€220m</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Alenia Aeronautica</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Part of agreement for 15. First due due for delivery end-2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH-90 TTH Hel</td>
<td>116</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NLD</td>
<td>Agusta-Westland</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>60 for army; 56 for navy. 5 delivered to army. Remaining delivery status unclear</td>
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### Table 17: Selected arms procurements and deliveries, NATO Europe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Contract Value</th>
<th>Supplier Country</th>
<th>Prime Contractor</th>
<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AW139</td>
<td>SAR Hel</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Likely to replace current fleet of Agusta-Bell 412HP hel. Delivery due late 2009.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lithuania (LTU)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Ex-DNK stock. 2 delivered by end-2009.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flyvskjen-class (Standard Flex 300)</td>
<td>PB</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>DNK</td>
<td></td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunt-class MCMV</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>€55m</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Thales</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Ex-UK stock. Former HMS Cottesmore and HMS Dulverton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-27J Spartan Tpt ac</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>€75m (US$98.9 m)</td>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>Alenia Aeronautica</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Final ac delivered Oct 2009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Luxembourg (LUX)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dingo 2 ASRV</td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
<td>GER</td>
<td>Thales/ KMW</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>To meet Protected Recce Vehicle requirement and be deployed in AFG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-400M Tpt ac</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>See notes</td>
<td>Int’l</td>
<td>Airbus</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>In development. Official unit cost US$80m. First deliveries delayed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Netherlands (NLD)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushmaster LACV</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Appox US$9m</td>
<td>AUS</td>
<td>Thales Australia</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Fitted with IED detection aids. First delivery due Apr 2009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushmaster LACV</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>AUS</td>
<td>Thales Australia</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td>Extra 14 ordered</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CV90 AIFV</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>€749m (US$981m)</td>
<td>SWE</td>
<td>Hagglunds</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>CV9035NL version. 150 in IFV role and 34 in CP role. Final delivery due 2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PzH 2000 How</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>€365m</td>
<td>GER</td>
<td>KMW</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Deliveries ongoing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Norway (NOR)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fridtjof Nansen FFG</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>ESP</td>
<td>Navantia</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Final vessel launched Feb 2009 and due for commissioning 2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sting Ray Mod 1 AS Torp</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>GBP99m (US$144m)</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>BAE</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>For Fridtjof Nansen-class, NH90 ASW hel and P-3 Orion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval Strike Missile (NSM)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>NOK2.2746bn (US$466m)</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>KDA</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td></td>
<td>Final delivery due 2014. For 5 Fridtjof Nansen-class FF and 6 Skjold-class fast strike craft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oksoy class/ Alta class MCMV</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>Thales</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sonar upgrade involving the delivery of 6 TSM2022 MK3 N hull mounted sonars</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>
### Table 17: Selected arms procurements and deliveries, NATO Europe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Contract Value</th>
<th>Supplier Country</th>
<th>Prime Contractor</th>
<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C-130J-30</td>
<td>Tpt ac</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>NOK3.7bn</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Lockheed Martin</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Final delivery due 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hercules</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>US$608m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-3 Orion</td>
<td>MPA SLEP</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>US$95m</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Lockheed Martin</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>SLEP. Final delivery due Mar 2010</td>
</tr>
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#### Poland (POL)

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<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
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<th>Quantity</th>
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<th>Supplier Country</th>
<th>Prime Contractor</th>
<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AMV XC-360P</td>
<td>APC</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>US$ 1.7bn</td>
<td>FIN</td>
<td>Patria</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Final delivery due 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spike-LR</td>
<td>ATGW</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>PLN1.487bn</td>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>Rafael/ ZM</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>264 launchers and 2,675 msl. Manuf under licence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BM-21</td>
<td>MRL</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>PLN97m</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Centrum Produkcji Wojskowej</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Upgrade to WR-40 Langusta MRL standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project 621-Gawron</td>
<td>FSG</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Zl 77m</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>SMW</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Based on Ge MEKO A100. Project suspended Sept 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBS 15 Mk 3</td>
<td>ASSM</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>PLN560m</td>
<td>SWE</td>
<td>ZM Mesko</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>For Orkan-class and Gawron-class. Incl, spares, spt, trg and simulator. Final delivery due 2012</td>
</tr>
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</table>

#### Naval Strike Missile (NSM)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Contract Value</th>
<th>Supplier Country</th>
<th>Prime Contractor</th>
<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hercules</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(US$115m)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>M28B-1R/bis (Bryza-1R/bis)</td>
<td>ASW/MPA</td>
<td>3/4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>PZL</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>First delivered 2008. Remainder expected by 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PZL SW-4</td>
<td>Hel</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>PLN112m</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>PZL-Świdnik</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Incl trg simulator. Final deliveries due late 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(US$37.8)</td>
<td></td>
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#### Portugal (PRT)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Contract Value</th>
<th>Supplier Country</th>
<th>Prime Contractor</th>
<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pandur II 8x8</td>
<td>APC</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>€344.3m</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>Steyr Daimler Puch Spezialfahrzeug GmbH</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>240 for army in 11 config. 20 for marines in 4 config. Final delivery due 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(US$415m)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type 209PN</td>
<td>SS</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>€800m</td>
<td>GER</td>
<td>TKMS</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>To replace 3 Albacora-class SS. Tridente launched Jul 2008, delivery due end 2009; Arpao launched June 2009 at Kiel, delivery due 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(US$958m)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>C-295M</td>
<td>Tpt ac</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>€270m</td>
<td>Int'l</td>
<td>EADS CASA</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>To replace C212. 7 ac in troop/cargo tpt role, 2 in maritime surv role and 3 in Persuader config. Final delivery due 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(US$326m)</td>
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#### Romania (ROM)

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<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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<th>Supplier Country</th>
<th>Prime Contractor</th>
<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MICA (VL MICA)</td>
<td>SAM</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>MBDA</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Launch customer for land-based version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-27J</td>
<td>Tpt ac</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>€220m</td>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>Alenia</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>To replace An-26. Incl log and trg spt. 1st aircraft received July 2009. Remaining 6 due from 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(US$293m)</td>
<td></td>
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### Table 17 Selected arms procurements and deliveries, NATO Europe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Contract Value</th>
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<th>Prime Contractor</th>
<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>201</td>
<td>C-27J Spartan</td>
<td>Tpt ac</td>
<td>2 to 3 €120m (US$167m)</td>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>Alenia Aeronautica</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Procurement suspended until 2011 due to budget cuts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202</td>
<td>Mi-17</td>
<td>Hel</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>LOTN</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Upgrade to SAR role. Final hel delivered 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>203</td>
<td>Patr 8x8</td>
<td>APC</td>
<td>135 SIT66.61bn (US$365.9m)</td>
<td>FIN</td>
<td>Patria</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>First veh accepted June 2009. Final delivery due 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>205</td>
<td>Pizarro</td>
<td>AIFV</td>
<td>212 €707m (US$853m)</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>General Dynamics</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>In five variants. Final deliveries due 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>206</td>
<td>RG-31 Mk 5E</td>
<td>APC</td>
<td>100 €75m (US$118m)</td>
<td>RSA</td>
<td>GDSBS</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>85 in APC role, 10 ambulance and 5 CP versions. Delivery ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>207</td>
<td>ARTHUR</td>
<td>Radar</td>
<td>- €69m</td>
<td>SWE</td>
<td>SAAB Microwave</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Contract incl 4 remote control units, trg sys and log svcs. Delivery ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>208</td>
<td>SBT (V07)</td>
<td>How</td>
<td>70 €181m (US$216m)</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>General Dynamics</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4 SSS/2 APU SBT (V07) how, plus design and production of 66 how (SIAC). Also retrofit of 12 APU SBT how from V06 to V07 version and 82 towing vehicles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>209</td>
<td>Spike-LR</td>
<td>ATGW</td>
<td>See notes US$424.5m</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>General Dynamics</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>260 launchers, 2,600 msl and spt svcs. Delivery ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210</td>
<td>Alvaro de Bazan F-100</td>
<td>FFG</td>
<td>1 €71.5m (US$105.4m)</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Navantia</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Roger de Lauria. Option for one more FFG. Weapons to incl MK 41 Baseline VII. F105 keel laid 20 Feb 2009, delivery due summer 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>211</td>
<td>Aegis</td>
<td>BMS</td>
<td>1 US$117m</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Lockheed Martin</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>For Roger de Lauria F-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>213</td>
<td>Strategic Projection Ship</td>
<td>LHD</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Navantia</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Juan Carlos I. Capacity 6 NH90 or 4 CH-47. Delivery scheduled for early 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>214</td>
<td>S-80A</td>
<td>SSK with AIP</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Navantia</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>First vessel, S-81, due for delivery Dec 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Contract Value</td>
<td>Supplier Country</td>
<td>Prime Contractor</td>
<td>Order Date</td>
<td>First Delivery Due</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
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<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eurofighter (Typhoon)</td>
<td>FGA</td>
<td>87</td>
<td></td>
<td>Int'l</td>
<td>Eurofighter GmbH</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Tranche 2 ordered 2004 (33 ac). Tranche 3 order (34 ac) due to be signed 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AV-8B Harrier II</td>
<td>FGA</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>€11.5m (US$17.8m)</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>EADS</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Upgrade: To AV-8B Harrier II Plus standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-400M</td>
<td>Tpt ac</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>See notes</td>
<td>Int'l</td>
<td>Airbus</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>In development. Official unit cost US$80m. First deliveries delayed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CN-235 S300</td>
<td>MPA ac</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Int'l</td>
<td>EADS CASA</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>For Guardia Civil maritime patrol duties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 532AL Cougar</td>
<td>Hel</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>€116m (US$171m)</td>
<td>Int'l</td>
<td>Eurocopter</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 for army air wing. 2 for Emergencies Military Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH-90 TTH</td>
<td>Hel</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td>Int'l</td>
<td>NH Industries</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Turkey (TUR)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Contract Value</th>
<th>Supplier Country</th>
<th>Prime Contractor</th>
<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gokturk (recce &amp; surv sat)</td>
<td>Sat</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>€270m (US$380m)</td>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>Telespazio</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td>Thales Alenia Space responsible for Sat. Dom companies involved in design and development stage &amp; supply of subsystems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M60 A1/ Sabra Mk III Upgrade</td>
<td>MBT</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>US$688m</td>
<td>ISR</td>
<td>IMI</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Final deliveries due 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altay</td>
<td>MBT</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>See notes</td>
<td>Dom/ROK</td>
<td>Otokar</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 initial prototypes by 2014 for approx US$500m. To be followed by an order for 250 units following testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firtina 155mm/52-cal</td>
<td>How</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ROK/ Dom</td>
<td>Samsung</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>ROK Techwin K9 Thunder. Total requirement of 300. Deliveries ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-214</td>
<td>SSK</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>US$3.5bn</td>
<td>GER</td>
<td>HDW, TKMS and MFI</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>To be built at Gokcuk shipyard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ada-class</td>
<td>FSG</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Istanbul Naval Shipyard</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>First of class, TCG Heybeliada launched 2008, ISD 2011. Part of Milgem project which incl requirement for 4 F-100 class FFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast Guard SAR project</td>
<td>PC/SAR</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>€352.5m (US$545m)</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>RMK Marine</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Based on Sirio-class PCO design. For Coast Guard. Final delivery due 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56m PB</td>
<td>PB</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>€402m (US$545m)</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Dearsan</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Final delivery due 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-16C/D Upgrade</td>
<td>FGA</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>US$635m</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Lockheed Martin/TAI</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td></td>
<td>Upgrade. 216 modernisation kits, flight testing, training, technical spt and sustainment activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-400M</td>
<td>Tpt ac</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>See notes</td>
<td>Int'l</td>
<td>Airbus</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>In development. Official unit cost US$80m. First deliveries delayed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KT-1 Woong-Bee</td>
<td>Trg ac</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>US$500m</td>
<td>Dom / ROK</td>
<td>KAI / TAI</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>To replace T-37 trg ac. Option for 15 further ac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-70B Seahawk Hel</td>
<td>Hel</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Sikorsky</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Delivery status unclear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 17 Selected arms procurements and deliveries, NATO Europe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Contract Value</th>
<th>Supplier Country</th>
<th>Prime Contractor</th>
<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mangusta</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hel</strong></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>US$2.7bn</td>
<td>INT’L Turkish Aerospace Industries</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>In development. Option for further 20 hel. Quoted contract value is for 50 hel. To be armed with Cirit long-range ATGW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Heron</strong></td>
<td><strong>UAV</strong></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>US$183m</td>
<td>ISR 'Israel UAV Partnership'</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Navy to receive 2, army 4 and navy 4. 2 delivered undergoing further upgrades</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AGM-84H SLAM-ER</strong></td>
<td><strong>ASM</strong></td>
<td>48</td>
<td>US$79.1m</td>
<td>McDonnell Douglas</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Incl 3 SLAM-ER instrumented recoverable air test vehicles and 59 msl containers. Final delivery due 2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T129</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hel</strong></td>
<td>51</td>
<td>US$3bn</td>
<td>Dom TAI/ Aselsan/ Agusta Westland</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Option on further 41. Serial production planned for 2013</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**United Kingdom (UK)**

<p>| SURV | UK£150m (US$246m) | Dom UK Thales | 2009 | 2010 | Part of Future Integrated Soldier Technology programme |
| <strong>Cougar</strong> | <strong>MRAP</strong> | 157 | US$94m | US Force Protection | 2008 | – | To be converted to Ridgback by NP Aerospace |
| <strong>BvS10 Viking Mk II</strong> | <strong>APC</strong> | 24 | US$38m | Dom BAE Systems | 2009 | 2010 | Upgrade to replace vehicles damaged on ops. 22 troop carriers, 2 comd vehicles. Delivery due early 2010 |
| <strong>Warthog (formerly Bronco)</strong> | <strong>APC</strong> | 115 | US$233m | Dom ST Kinetics / Thales | 2008 | 2009 | To replace BvS 10 Vikings. Final deliveries due late 2010 |
| <strong>Jackal 2</strong> | <strong>Rece</strong> | 110 | GBP74m | Dom Supacat | 2009 | 2009 | Babcock Marine to manufacture. Contract value incl 70 Coyote. Deliveries ongoing |
| <strong>Coyote</strong> | <strong>Rece</strong> | 70 | GBP74m | Dom Supacat | 2009 | 2009 | 6x6 derivative of Jackal. Babcock Marine to undertake manufacture. Contract value incl 110 Jackal 2 |
| <strong>Shadow R1 (King Air 350ER)</strong> | <strong>ISTAR</strong> | 4 | – | US Raytheon | 2007 | – | Purchased and operated by AAC but with RAF personnel |
| <strong>2400TD</strong> | <strong>LC ACV</strong> | 4 | UK£3.26m (US$6.5m) | Dom Griffon Hovercraft | 2008 | – | To replace 2000TD. Trials scheduled for late 2009 |
| <strong>Future Carrier (Queen Elizabeth Class)</strong> | <strong>CV</strong> | 2 | UK£3.9bn (US$5.9bn) | Dom BAE Systems | 2007 | 2014 | In devt. Several spt contracts signed 2008. HMS Queen Elizabeth (2014) and HMS Prince of Wales (2016). Delivery delayed by at least one year due to cost savings. Construction began July 2009 |
| <strong>Type-45 Daring</strong> | <strong>DDG</strong> | 6 | See notes | Dom VT Group / BAE Systems | 2001 | 2008 | Initial budget projection: UK£5.47bn. Overall cost now expected to be UK£6.46bn (US$12.7bn). First of class ISD due 2010 |
| <strong>Astute</strong> | <strong>SSN</strong> | 4 | See notes | Dom BAE | 1994 | 2008 | First vessel launched Jun 2007, but commissioning delayed. 4th UK£200m (US$303.8m) vessel, Audacious, ordered 2008. To be fitted with Tomahawk Block IV SLCM |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Contract Value</th>
<th>Supplier Country</th>
<th>Prime Contractor</th>
<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>F-35B Joint Strike Fighter (STOVL)</strong></td>
<td>FGA</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>US$600m</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Lockheed Martin</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>In development. Contractual commitment to purchase 3 STOVL ac. Requirement for 138 F35A and F35B variants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eurofighter (Typhoon)</td>
<td>FGA</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>Int’l</td>
<td>Eurofighter GmbH</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Tranche 3 order (88 ac) signed 2009. Orders likely to be reduced around 160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A-400M</strong></td>
<td>Tpt ac</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>See notes</td>
<td>Int’l</td>
<td>Airbus</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>In development. Official unit cost US$80m. First deliveries delayed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawk Mk 128/ T.2</td>
<td>Trg ac</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>UK£450m</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>BAE</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>First delivery July 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nimrod MRA4</strong></td>
<td>MPA</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>UK£2.8bn</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>BAE</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Cost now forecast to be UK£3.5bn, though production contract worth UK£1.1bn for 12 ac. Delayed by 80 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Future Lynx/ AW159 Lynx Wildcat</strong></td>
<td>Hel</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>UK£1bn (US$1.8bn)</td>
<td>ITA / UK</td>
<td>Agusta Westland</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>34 for Army, 28 for Navy. Option for a further 10 hel, 5 for Army and 5 for Navy. Final delivery due 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinook HC.3</td>
<td>Spt hel</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>GBP62m (US$124m)</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Boeing</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Conversion to HC.2/2A standard. First to be delivered in late 2009, remainder early 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hermes 450</strong></td>
<td>UAV</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>US$110m</td>
<td>Int’l</td>
<td>Thales</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Contract incl trg, log spt and management services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chinook HC.2/2A</strong></td>
<td>Hel Upgrade</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>US$656m</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Honeywell/ Thales</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>Upgrade with T55-L-714 engines and Thales TopDeck cockpits for op requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SA 330E Puma HC.1</strong></td>
<td>Tpt Hel Upgrade</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>US$479m</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Eurocopter</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Life-extension programme. First 14 acs due to be in service by late 2012, final delivery due 12/04. Option on two more acs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 18 Selected arms procurements and deliveries, Non-NATO Europe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Contract Value</th>
<th>Supplier Country</th>
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<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan (AZE)</td>
<td>BTR-80 APC</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>US$20m (est)</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Rosoboron-export</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Delivery status unclear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belarus (BLR)</td>
<td>S-400 Triumf (Growler)</td>
<td>AD/SAM</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Rosoboron-export</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Delivery status unclear</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia (CRO)</td>
<td>Patria 8x8 APC</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>€112m</td>
<td>Dom / FIN</td>
<td>Patria</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Original order for 126 reduced to 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus (CYP)</td>
<td>Mi-35P Hind-F Atk hel Upgrade</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>US$26m</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Mil</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Upgrade: airframe and engine refurb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland (FIN)</td>
<td>Norwegian Advanced Surface-to-Air Missile System (NASAMS)</td>
<td>AD</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>Dom/US Kongsberg/ Raytheon</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>To replace Buk-M1 (SA-11 Gadfly). Delivery status unclear</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2010 Project MCM</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>€244.8m (US$315m)</td>
<td>ITA/GER</td>
<td>Intermarine</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Final delivery due 2012. First vessel, Katanpaa, launched at La Spezia June 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F/A-18C Hornet FGA Upgrade</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>US$30m</td>
<td>US Boeing</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>AN/AAQ-28 Litening ATP upgrade. Block 2 pods for MLU 2 programme</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PC-12 NG Liaison ac</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>€22.5m (US$29.6m)</td>
<td>CHE Pilatus</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>To replace Piper PA-31-350 Chieftain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hawk Mk 51 / 51A Trg ac</td>
<td>30/45</td>
<td>€20m (US$26.3m)</td>
<td>US Patria</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Avionics upgrade. 30 ac receive level 1 upgrade, a further 15 ac to receive level 2 upgrade. First delivered June 2009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NH-90 TTH Hel</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>€370m</td>
<td>NLD NH Industries</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Due to delays, 6 due by end 2008, 6 in 2009 and final 8 in 2010. First delivered Mar 2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RBS 70 MANPAD</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>SEK600m (US$85.5m)</td>
<td>SWE Saab Bofors Dynamics</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Final delivery due 2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland (IRL)</td>
<td>RG32M MRAP</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>UK / RSA BAE</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Incl option for further 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AW-139 Hel</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>€49m (US$59m)</td>
<td>ITA / UK Augusta-Westland</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Incl option for further 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta (MLT)</td>
<td>21.2m PCI PCI</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>US$12m</td>
<td>AUS</td>
<td>Austal</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>First two ships launched. Final delivery due Nov 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden (SWE)</td>
<td>RG32M MRAP</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>€18m (US$24m)</td>
<td>UK / RSA BAE</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 18: Selected arms procurements and deliveries, Non-NATO Europe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
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<th>Contract Value</th>
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<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armoured Modular Vehicle (AMV)</td>
<td>APC</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>€240m (US$338m)</td>
<td>FIN</td>
<td>Patria</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Further 113 req. Was subject to contractual dispute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMOS 120mm Mor</td>
<td>APC</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>SKR30m (approx US$4m)</td>
<td>Int’l</td>
<td></td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Two prototypes to be mounted on Vv90 tracked chassis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koster</td>
<td>MCV</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>US$133m</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Kockums</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visby</td>
<td>FSGH</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Kockums</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>First vessel ltd op role 2008; add’l vessels ISD expected by 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CB 90H</td>
<td>LCA</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td></td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>Upgrade from 90H to 90HS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAS 39A/B Gripen</td>
<td>FGA</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>SEK3.9bn (US$611m)</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>SAAB</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Upgrade: 18 to become JAS 39Cs and 13 to become JAS 39D two-seaters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH-90</td>
<td>Hel</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>Int’l</td>
<td>Eurocopter</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>13 TTT/SAR hel and 5 ASW variants. Option for 7 further hel. Deliveries ongoing</td>
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**Switzerland (CHE)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Contract Value</th>
<th>Supplier Country</th>
<th>Prime Contractor</th>
<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piranha I</td>
<td>APC</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Mowag</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Re-role of Piranha I tank hunter APC to protected comd vehicles. Final delivery due 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piranha IIIC</td>
<td>NBC</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>See notes</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Mowag</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>CHF260m (€167m) incl 232 DURO IIIP. Final delivery due 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DURO IIIP</td>
<td>APC/NBC</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>See notes</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Mowag</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>CHF260m (€167m) incl 12 Piranha IIIC. 220 personnel veh and 12 NBC labs. Final delivery due 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC135</td>
<td>Hel</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>Int’l</td>
<td>EADS</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Final delivery due 2010</td>
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**Ukraine (UKR)**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
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<th>Supplier Country</th>
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<tr>
<td>An-70</td>
<td>Tpt ac</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>RF</td>
<td>Antonov</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Limited serial production started. First delivery due 2010</td>
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Table 19 NATO/EU Transport and Air Refuelling Capability

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<th>Aircraft Type</th>
<th>Country</th>
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<th>Holding Type Total</th>
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<td>Canada</td>
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<td>France</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spain</td>
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<td>A-319</td>
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<td>Italy</td>
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<td></td>
<td>France</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>An-2</td>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
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<td>Greece</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Estonia</td>
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<td>Italy</td>
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<td>Latvia</td>
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<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>An-28</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>United States</td>
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<td>B-707 300(KC)*</td>
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<td>B-767 MRTT**</td>
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<td>C-130</td>
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<td>Canada</td>
<td>21 481</td>
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<td>United States</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Denmark</td>
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<td>Greece</td>
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<td>Norway</td>
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<td>Portugal</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sweden</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>C-160</td>
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<td>United States</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>C-160NG**</td>
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<th>Holding Type Total</th>
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<td>UK</td>
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<td>United States</td>
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<td>C-27J</td>
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<td>CASA 212</td>
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<td>453 453</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>United States</td>
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<td>Tristar C2</td>
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<td>Tu-154</td>
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<td>VC-10**</td>
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<td>Grand Totals</td>
<td></td>
<td>684</td>
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<td>1360</td>
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* Tkr
** Tkr tpt
New defence reforms underway

In September 2008, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev launched an ambitious attempt to reform and modernise the Russian armed forces. The concept document was publicly presented on 14 October at the meeting of the Collegium of the Ministry of Defence (MoD), and was entitled ‘The Future Outlook of the Russian Federation Armed Forces and Priorities for its Creation for the period of 2009–2020’ (Perspektivny oblik Vooruzhennykh Sil RF i pervoocherednye mery po ego formirovaniu na 2009–2020 gody).

Over the past 15 years, there have been a series of attempts to implement ‘defence reform’ in the Russian armed forces, so the change in terminology to ‘Future Outlook’ is itself of note. With these attempts at reform having been neither comprehensively implemented nor properly resourced, the term has become associated with reorganisations driven by particular service interests – such as the Strategic Rocket Forces (SRF) or the army – that have had little qualitative impact on the overall readiness of the armed forces or personnel welfare. The last such reform, initiated by former Defence Minister Sergei Ivanov, and officially ‘completed’ in 2004, led to some improvements, such as the creation of a limited number of permanent-readiness units and the recruitment of an equally small number of professional (contract) soldiers. Though it did not fundamentally change the structure of the Russian armed forces, it arguably paved the way for more systemic reform by subordinating the General Staff to the MoD.

Army General Nikolai Makarov, appointed on 3 June 2008 as Russian chief of the General Staff, has said the current moves are the most radical changes within the Russian armed forces in the past 200 years. Some analysts have said that, if successful, Defence Minister Anatoly Serdyukov’s plans could create in the next decade fundamentally different armed forces for Russia: no longer would Russia have a mass-mobilisation army but a much smaller force suited for local or regional conflicts, and better able to support Russian foreign-policy objectives. But this strategy has also provoked resistance within the military and political class, and its success might be challenged by a shortage of resources and lack of political consensus on the armed forces’ key missions.

Motivating factors

It is widely held that these changes were a response to the lessons learned in the brief August 2008 war with Georgia, though the aftermath of this campaign also provided an opportunity for Serdyukov to enact previously held plans. Russia’s victory was mainly due to its numerical superiority, the basic military skills of its ground troops and the assistance received from highly motivated South Ossetian paramilitaries familiar with the difficult mountainous terrain. Analysis of Russia’s performance during the campaign (see The Military Balance 2009, pp. 210–12) highlighted fundamental shortcomings in force composition, training, command and control, equipment and doctrine. This poor performance increased doubt that the military could be seen as a reliable instrument to support Russian foreign- and security-policy objectives, and also reinforced the perception that the armed forces could not in the future guarantee reliable conventional defence capabilities. But the plan also resulted from consideration of a number of other factors.

Negative demographic trends mean that the number of conscript-age males is declining. According to Makarov, in 2012 this number will be only half of the 2001 figure. Secondly, the Russian armed forces’ inventory remains stocked with ageing Soviet equipment, and there is currently limited capacity to finance and produce substantial numbers of modernised or replacement systems, particularly if the mobilisation-centric doctrine remains. The so-called ‘reserve units’, little more than storage sites for equipment to be used by reservists in case of mobilisation, have even more outdated capabilities, with little operational value. Thirdly, a confluence of personnel issues was seen as hindering force effectiveness. Corruption, crime and peacetime casualties within the Russian army had by 2008 grown substantially, with the total number of crimes committed by the military reported at 20,425. Over 500 officers were prosecuted for corruption, including 117 senior commanding officers and 20 generals. A further 604 servicemen died as a result
of non-combat losses, with 231 committing suicide, often as a result of bullying. While the number of non-combat deaths and suicides had fallen in other paramilitary services, such as Interior Forces and Border Guards, it had increased by over 35% in the armed forces.

Fourthly, a number of reforms since the mid 1990s – conceived and implemented by the military and often influenced by personal or service interests – were conducted with no clear methodology for measuring success and with little transparency for the wider political and civilian constituencies that were formally tasked with oversight of the military. This resulted in increased political competition across the services, a lack of ‘joint’ military thought and a delegitimisation of the role of civilian oversight of, and participation in, defence-reform plans. Soviet-era thinking persisted in the military, sustained by an unreformed military-education system, a lack of meaningful interaction with other modern militaries and an inability to assess Russia’s real military capabilities beyond broad judgements primarily relying on inventory numbers. With the ‘victory’ in Chechnya and military support for then President Vladimir Putin, there was also a lack of political will within Russia’s leadership to push the military towards real modernisation, but the aftermath of the Georgia campaign galvanised public support, and political will, for reform.

Some changes were in fact announced earlier in 2008, such as the intention to replace warrant officers and midshipmen with professional NCOs. Conscript service was also reduced to one year in early 2008, and some MoD positions also transitioned to civilian staffs. But the August war provided a political window of opportunity for Serdyukov’s reform plans. Indeed, it has become apparent that the Russian MoD has been actively studying Western experience and ideas, though they are implementing the conclusions drawn from it in a distinctly Russian manner.

The reform programme detailed a set of aspirations for the development of Russia’s armed forces:

All ground forces to become fully manned, permanent-readiness units

Ground-force units would be outfitted with modern equipment, undergo regular training and be ready for deployment at short notice within their region of responsibility. Serdyukov’s plan noted the adoption of a number of measures necessary to implement this goal. Firstly, overall personnel strength was to drop to 1 million by 2012. The number of officers, meanwhile, was to fall from 355,000 to 150,000. Generals were to be reduced from 1,107 to 886; colonels from 25,665 to 9,114; majors from 99,550 to 25,000; and captains from 90,000 to 40,000. (It was also planned that from 2008–11, 120,000 warrant officers and midshipmen would be made redundant, with 20,000 retained in the navy.) The number of lieutenants was to increase from 50,000 to 60,000, and new professional NCOs were to be recruited and trained at special training establishments. Indeed, all NCOs were to be professional, while the number of contract soldiers was to be increased. Three-year contracts are now being offered to private soldiers and NCOs. All brigades in the North Caucasus Military District were to be manned with professionals, and in other parts of Russia on a mixed professional–conscript basis. All ‘cadre units’ (units only to be fully manned – with reservists – during wartime) were to be closed down or transformed into ‘logistical bases’ for equipment storage, while logistics itself was to be reorganised and mostly ‘civilianised’ on the basis of public–private partnerships with private, commercial companies involved in providing services for the military.

Improving command effectiveness

The ‘new look’ programme also envisaged a change in the levels of command, from a four-tier structure (military district (MD), army, division, regiment) to a three-tier structure (MD, operational command, brigade). Military districts were to have command responsibility over all forces within their geographic territory, in a bid to reinforce ‘joint’ command. According to Makarov, each MD should have sufficient capacity to manage local conflict within its zone of responsibility without requiring the involvement of forces from another. Meanwhile, the operational commands should be able to carry out missions in different regions; Makarov said that from 2009 many exercises for permanent-readiness units would be conducted in other parts of the country.

The number of ground-force units was also slated to be reduced from 1,890 to 172, while the air force was to drop from 240 units to 120 and the navy from 240 to 123. If these totals were reached, ground forces would comprise 36% of the total force, up from the current 30%. One of the changes that prompted much analysis concerned the move from divisional formations to brigades. The plan was that, by 1 December 2009, ground-force divisions were to transform into brigades capable of independent operations, causing...
23 motor-rifle and tank divisions, missile and artillery regiments, engineering units, air-defence, communication and support units to transform into 39 ground-force brigades, 21 missile and artillery brigades, seven army air-defence brigades, 12 communications brigades and two electronic-warfare brigades. In most cases each permanent-readiness division was due to be transformed into two brigades. One division would remain in the Far East; 17 independent regiments would also remain. (During an assessment of units published in November 2009, 60% of brigades received a ‘satisfactory’ rating, with 30% ‘good’; four brigades were deemed ‘unsatisfactory’; and only four were rated ‘excellent’, all of them naval units.)

Other forces were also to undergo change. While the SRF would retain its divisional structure, the number of missile divisions would be reduced from 12 to eight. (Space forces would be reduced from seven to six divisions.) The SRF was due to see 35 units eliminated in 2009, including two missile regiments, with ten units restructured. The percentage of contract NCOs was planned to increase to 100% in 2016 from the current 25%.

Airborne divisions were initially to be transformed into eight airborne brigades acting as essentially rapid-response forces in each military district, but this plan was abandoned in June 2009 after the appointment of Lieutenant-General Vladimir Shamanov as the commander of the VdV (Russian Airborne Troops). A new Airborne Brigade is due to be established in the Moscow MD and a separate parachute regiment in the Leningrad MD. The airborne forces average 37% contract or professional servicemen: in the Tula Division the proportion is 9% (the division is mostly manned by conscripts, many of whom later join as contract soldiers and move to other divisions); 60% in the Ulyanovsk Brigade; 37% in the Novorossyisk Division; 40% in the Pskov Division; and 49% in the Ivanov Division. Contract airborne troops receive a salary of R22–32,000 (US$746–1,085) per month.

By 2012 all air divisions and regiments in the air force are expected to be disbanded, with the formation of 55 air bases distributed throughout four strategic commands. These will each be assigned a category, depending on the number of squadrons and the quantity of tasks assigned. First-category bases will handle large-scale operations; second-category bases will fulfil tasks currently handled by aviation regiments; and third-category bases will include separate squadrons. The former Command of Special Air Defence Forces around Moscow will be incorporated into the air force and will become the basis of a new Air-Space Command within the force.

**Introducing modern weapons and equipment**

In March 2009, Serdyukov said that only 10% of all weapons and equipment in the contemporary Russian armed forces were ‘modern’. If enacted, the ‘new look’ programme would increase the share of modern weapons in inventories to 30% by 2015 and 70% by 2020. Large-scale modernisation is due to start in 2011, but remains an ambitious target given the slow pace of domestic procurement coupled with the impact of the financial crisis (see Defence Economics, p. 216). It has been asserted that modernisation will focus on the comprehensive rearmament of entire units rather than the procurement of specific items of weapons and equipment. Meanwhile, authorities are for the first time considering the procurement of foreign-produced equipment: Russia signed a contract with an Israeli company to supply UAVs, and entered into talks with Paris to procure a Mistral-class amphibious-assault ship (Landing Helicopter Dock – LHD), and jointly build three more under licence in Russian shipyards.

**Improving military education and career management**

It is envisaged that by 2013 the current 65 military-education establishments will be reduced to ten ‘educational centres’ incorporating existing military schools and universities. Problems in attracting sufficient recruits led to the opening of a new NCO training centre on 1 December 2009 at the Ryazan Higher Airborne (VdV) School. The centre is meant to prepare junior command personnel and features a more ambitious training programme conducted over two years and ten months. (Under the plans, these NCOs will be paid the same monthly salary as active generals: R35,000.) Meanwhile, more selective admissions criteria are being applied at the General Staff Academy. As a result, in 2009 only 16 officers were admitted to the Senior General Staff Academy course, a significant reduction compared with previous years; most entrants were from the Interior Ministry or other security structures.

**Dealing with redundancies and conditions for serving personnel**

Although around 205,000 officer positions will be officially abolished in the proposed reorganisation, the actual number of redundancies will be much less. Taking into account existing vacancies, planned retire-
ments and the elimination of two-year officer service, the actual number of officers made redundant in the next three years is more likely to be around 117,500. As part of the manpower-reduction process, each officer and contract serviceman is being assessed as to his competencies and likely place in the future forces. In some cases, these evaluations may recommend the dismissal of an officer on the basis of non-fulfilment of contract; that individual would thus leave without the benefits and compensation which are legally guaranteed to any retiring officer (whether on the basis of reaching the retirement age or as a result of premature retirement from the armed forces). But a key obstacle to these plans is the requirement that officers leaving the forces should be provided with housing. According to MoD statistics, almost half of the officers to be made redundant have no housing; significant financial resources will be required within the next three years to provide the amount of housing needed to meet the planned reduction targets.

If one aim of the reform process is to attract more and better junior offices and professional servicemen, adjustments will have to be made in the forces’ salary levels. Currently, a platoon commander receives R23,500 (US$797) per month, while a contract soldier receives R11-13,000 (US$373–441). Serdyukov has promised that from 1 January 2012 remuneration for all servicemen will increase by a factor of three, though it remains to be seen how this increase will be funded.

**Challenges in implementation**

Critics of the proposed reforms were vocal and more visible within the public debate, including in parliament and the press. While there were some efforts to explain the process to interested groups in Russia, as well as the general population (and also perhaps the international community), these public-outreach measures remained limited. Serdyukov established a Public Council tasked with providing public input and also public oversight over the activities of the MoD and its reform strategies, though it is unclear to what extent this council is able to provide advice and expert support in order to modify the reform plans.

The main criticism is that these plans were drawn up without a clear decision on the underlying strategic basis for them. In Russia, this strategic rationale is usually provided by the military doctrine, but no new doctrine was adopted before the current changes started. There is thus a lack of clarity and consensus within Russian society and the political elite about what kind of armed forces Russia needs and why it needs them. In other words, there is no general agreement about what the key threats to Russia are likely to be in the short, medium and long terms, and what the key tasks of the armed forces will be in light of these threats. The chief of the Russian General Staff responded to this criticism by stating that there was no time to shape this consensus and to develop such documents. In his view, the lack of comprehensive reforms since the end of the Soviet Union had resulted in such deterioration of the armed forces that urgent measures were needed to prevent an even deeper crisis. Still, the drafting process for a new defence doctrine began in 2009, and this document was due to be presented to the president before January 2010. In October 2009, Nikolai Patrushev, secretary of the National Security Council, said that several points in the new doctrine would be the same as in the 2003 document, such as an emphasis on regional wars and armed conflicts instead of large-scale conflict. But he also said that the document would provide for the use of nuclear weapons to deter attacks on Russia and in local conflicts in which Russia is attacked, and also in cases of pre-emption against a potential aggressor. These discussions have caused some disquiet abroad, as did the 9 November decree giving the president the right to operationally deploy Russian armed forces abroad without parliamentary permission. (In August 2008 no such permission was even sought before the deployment.) The amendment specified scenarios in which such a ‘simplified’ decision-making procedure is applicable: an attack against Russian forces stationed abroad; defence against or prevention of an attack on another state that has requested Russian support; protection of Russian citizens abroad from attack; and anti-piracy operations and the provision of maritime security.

The financial crisis may have an impact on the progress of modernisation. Russia has experienced a large budget deficit for the first time in almost a decade (see Defence Economics, p. 216). While the budgets of other ‘force ministries’ – the Interior Ministry, Federal Security Service and Ministry of Emergencies – have been reduced by 15%, President Medvedev said he would reduce the MoD’s budget by only 6% and keep unchanged the amounts originally allocated for social programmes for servicemen and for the implementation of the State Defence Order. It is difficult to predict whether the Russian
government will be able to keep meeting the increasing need for funds to support both the professionalisation of the armed forces and the ambitious social programmes. Added to this, the scale of the proposed modernisation programme will require significant funds in the next decade, and defence will be competing with other sectors for modernisation and diversification.

The success of the plans largely depends on the ability of the Russian defence industry to deliver on its promises of rapid modernisation and re-equipment. So far, domestic procurement plans have been relatively unsuccessful, particularly those related to the development and serial production of key new platforms. Future challenges for modernisation concern the poor state of Russian defence-industry and defence-science R&D; continuing high inflation in machine-building and the defence industry (which limits the purchasing power of allocated resources); and an acute shortage of specialist workers who will be required to enable mass production of major new platforms for the armed forces. In his annual speech to parliament, in an apparent attempt to put pressure on the defence industry, President Medvedev discussed the contents of the 2010 State Defence Order, saying ‘In the next year we need to provide the Armed Forces with more than 30 ballistic land- and sea-based missiles, 5 Iskander missile systems, about 300 modern armoured vehicles, 30 helicopters, 28 combat aircraft, 3 nuclear-powered submarines, 1 corvette-class battleship and 11 spacecraft. All this simply has to be done’. (He also set a deadline to replace analogue with digital communications systems by 2012, with priority to the North Caucasus MD.) But analysts have raised questions over the viability of Moscow’s shopping list. It remains unclear whether industry can deliver 30 ballistic missiles of the types desired: Topol missiles will continue to be supplied, but the Bulava programme is still experiencing problems, with a number of unsuccessful tests this year. This has implications for the Borey-class submarines due to receive Bulava missiles.

Elements of the current reforms have been poorly explained to, and are poorly understood by, many within their key constituency: the armed forces. There is abundant confusion about impending redundancies, relocation and changes in the requirements for serving officers, and protests have taken place in units that were directed to change location quickly without guarantees that social infrastructure would be ready on arrival. Many officers resigned or were pushed out when they expressed disagreement with the proposals. The perception also exists that many mid-level officers are being made redundant because they lack necessary qualifications and have been deemed unsuitable for retraining. As a consequence, morale within the armed forces has suffered, although in the long run the current changes should benefit young officers, who may enjoy new equipment and better living conditions. But the risk is still that many able officers will leave, at a time when difficulties in recruiting and retaining younger officers and qualified NCOs continue.

If the proposed reductions in professional officers, elimination of all two-year ‘conscripted’ officers and removal of all warrant officers are implemented, there is concern over whether the armed forces’ numbers might actually drop below 1 million; some experts believe that in 2010–12 manning could fall to around 800,000. If sufficient funding is not provided to attract more officers, NCOs and contract soldiers there is a possibility that the numbers could fall even further. Moreover, the quality of conscripts remains low: according to MoD data, only 68% are deemed suitable for service; others require basic physical and educational training before they can fulfil their duties, while the dwindling recruitment pool has led to the drafting of not only those with criminal convictions but also some with prison records. The recruitment of contract soldiers and NCOs also remains problematic. In 2009, the first months of recruitment for NCO training courses showed that many candidates did not meet educational requirements, while some analysts say it will be increasingly difficult to fill professional NCO positions given falling interest in the forces. It is not known whether the armed forces in the long run the current changes should benefit young officers, who may enjoy new equipment and better living conditions. But the risk is still that many able officers will leave, at a time when difficulties in recruiting and retaining younger officers and qualified NCOs continue.

Although the proposed reforms are directed at improving the armed forces’ overall readiness levels, it remains unclear how quickly these can be improved, and it is likely that several years will pass before the ‘new look’ programme will deliver a new level of readiness. In mid-to-late 2009 the Kazkaz 2009 and West 2009 exercises were designed to test the impact of the reforms on readiness levels, with emphasis on interoperability and force mobility. On 17 November, Makarov told an expanded session of the MoD board that the response time involved after issuing the order to deploy had been reduced from 24 hours to one hour.
Implications
These proposals mark a significant point of discontinuity from Soviet traditions in terms of the structure of the armed forces, command and control, and recruitment and training. If successful, the Russian armed forces will likely be better suited to operate on the modern battlefield and to be more effective in fighting local and regional conflicts. At the same time, the transformation will signify the end of the mass-mobilisation army. However, the success of this transformation will ultimately depend not on organisational restructuring but on the ability of the state and of military leaders to attract and retain sufficient talent into the army, to provide them with necessary training, to delegate authority to NCOs and to implement the ambitious re-armament and modernisation programme.

RUSSIA – DEFENCE ECONOMICS
After a decade of uninterrupted economic growth, Russia has been severely affected by the world financial crisis and the decline in global energy prices. Although GDP growth measured a respectable 5.6% in 2008, the first half of 2009 saw an extraordinary double-digit contraction in the Russian economy and the return of a large budget deficit. During the eight years of Vladimir Putin’s presidency from 2000 to 2008, Russia enjoyed robust growth, accumulated very large foreign-currency reserves and ran large budget surpluses. As the decline in the economy deepened, however, it exposed Putin’s reluctance to embrace economic reforms and emphasised the government’s still-high dependence on revenues from oil and gas. As the global recession worsened and oil prices fell, the Russian economy contracted by 10.2% in the first five months of 2009, the rouble fell by 35% and at one stage the Russian stock market plummeted by 75%.

For the first time in many years, Russia is set to record a budget deficit in 2009, expected to be around 5% of GDP. In the short term, the government will be able to cover the deficit from its healthy reserves and the return on its investments. But the dire state of Russia’s finances revealed the economy’s overwhelming dependence on the export of hydrocarbons and other commodities. At first the government was slow to react to the global financial crisis, arguing that it was a US phenomenon and that Russia would remain largely unaffected. By early 2009, however, President Medvedev was forced to concede that his country’s emerging economic problems had Russia-specific characteristics. By mid 2009 therefore the government had introduced a range of policy responses including the distribution of funds to support the banking system and high-tech companies; cuts in oil-export duties and corporate and personnel taxes; greater provision of social support; and increased investment in infrastructure projects. Even so, the World Bank estimated that in 2009 unemployment would reach 13% (the highest rate since Putin became president) and that 17% of the population would be living below the poverty level.

During the 1990s, Russia endured a series of crippling budget deficits, but beginning in 2000 a convergence of positive factors helped turn the government’s fiscal position around. In 1997 the consolidated budget deficit measured 6.5% of GDP, but in 2006 a surplus of 8.3% was achieved, thanks not only to hydrocarbon revenues but government initiatives that included eliminating tax loopholes, more rigorous enforcement of tax laws and tight management of government expenditure. In 2006, with the 2007 Duma elections looming, spending restraints were weakened as the government increased spending on civil servants’ salaries, education, health, housing and defence. Fearing that the government’s hard-won budget discipline would further deteriorate in the run-up to the elections (and partly, it was suggested, to tie the hands of his successor), Putin introduced a shift in fiscal policy in July 2007 when for the first time he submitted a three-year budget, which included substantial future increases in national defence expenditure, indicative of the growing priority afforded to Russian’s armed forces.

Since the economic crisis of 1998, Russian defence spending has been on an upward path, more than doubling in real terms by 2007. And budgets presented before the current economic downturn had called for spending to increase further from R820 billion in 2007 to R1,400bn in 2010. Although current economic circumstances have resulted in a revision to this target it seems that the long-term upward trajectory in defence spending will continue, albeit at a slower rate than originally envisaged. For example, in 2005 the government passed legislation outlining the ‘State Programme of Armament 2007–2015’ (Gosuardstvennyi Programm Vooruzheniya, GPV) which earmarked R5 trillion (US$169bn) for military procurement during the nine-year period. In 2007, only 10% of Russia’s military inventory was classified as ‘modern’, and the goal of the GPV was to raise this figure to 30% by 2015 and ultimately to 70% by 2020.
While the programme contained a laundry list of new weapons systems, its primary focus was the improvement of Russia’s strategic nuclear forces, which were slated to receive 34 new silo-launched and 66 mobile-launched Topol-M missile systems, while the navy would acquire SSBN submarines among 31 new vessels. The plan also provided for the modernisation of 159 long-range aviation platforms including Tu-160, Tu-95 and Tu-22 aircraft, many of which are thought to be in storage. However, the GPV was built on the premise that the economy would grow at an average rate of almost 6.5% to 2020, and it now seems highly unlikely that it will be implemented in full. Indeed, to date all of post-communist Russia’s long-term GPVs have had to be abandoned when it was found that they had been based on unrealistic expectations regarding economic growth and the cost of new weapons systems. In March 2009, Medvedev indicated that the existing GPV was effectively dead and announced that work was under way on a draft of a new GPV to cover the period 2011–20 and based on a new economic forecast provided by the Ministry of Economic Development (Minekon). Given the depth of the economic crisis it seems unlikely that the economy will return to strong growth for some time, meaning the new version of the GPV is bound to be more modest than its predecessor. In terms of total national defence spending, the government appears to have decided that a level of about 2.5% of GDP is sustainable, and although the defence budget will jump to nearly 3% of GDP in 2009, this should be seen as a reflection of the contracting economy rather than a deliberate change in policy.

The 2009 and 2010 defence budgets
In August 2008, before the economic crisis was fully apparent, Minekon produced a background report on which the 2009 budget was based. The report itself was based on the rather optimistic assumption that oil prices would average US$95 a barrel during 2009 and that this would create growth of around 7%. Given these assumption, the 2009 national defence budget was set at R1,336bn (US$45.3bn). However, shortly after the budget became law, Minekon revised its forecast, and in the end the defence budget was reduced by 9% to R1,211bn (US$41bn). In spite of the cut, however, both Medvedev and now Prime Minister Putin signalled that spending on equipment programmes and social benefits would be maintained as originally planned and that savings would have to be found from elsewhere within the budget. Unfortunately, in recent years a number of changes to the way state budgets are presented have made the collection and analysis of precise military-spending data more difficult. In 2005, chapters in the federal budget were revised and the chapter on ‘National Defence’ was broadened to include certain military-related expenditures that had hitherto been part of separate ministries. Then, in 2006, details of the state defence order and other aspects of national defence spending were classified. In 2007, the government adopted its three-year budget framework, only to confuse matters further when, in response to the uncertainty generated by the economic crisis, it reverted to an annual budget for 2009.

At the height of the crisis in March 2009, Medvedev said that plans to modernise the country’s armed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Estimated Russian Defence Expenditure as % of GDP</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>2.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1.96</td>
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<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2.45</td>
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<td>2002</td>
<td>2.43</td>
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<td>2.48</td>
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<td>2007</td>
<td>2.48</td>
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<td>2008</td>
<td>2.41</td>
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forces would remain on track, claiming that ‘despite the current financial difficulties, Russia has never had more favourable conditions to create modern and highly efficient armed forces’. He reinforced this view later in the year when he confirmed that procurement and housing benefits would be ring-fenced. Whether the Ministry of Defence is able to honour these pledges remains to be seen, but the statements are consistent with the prioritisation of spending on the Russian armed forces, also reflected in the support given to the country’s defence industries since the start of the crisis. The economic crisis came at an awkward time for the Russian defence industry, which was two years into a major modernisation programme intended to help it to meet the twin challenges of domestic rearmament and a hefty export order book. Before the crisis struck, Boris Alyoshin, president of the Russian League of Assistance to Defence Enterprises, had already suggested that the ‘entire work pattern of the Russian defence industry is obsolete’ and forecast that retooling and modernising the industry would cost around US$5bn a year. In November 2008, former Defence Minister Sergei Ivanov revealed that the country’s defence firms had been ‘crippled’ by the global financial crisis and were facing a ‘dire cash shortage’. With the commercial sector unwilling to lend money to Russia’s already heavily subsidised and largely loss-making defence companies the government was forced to step in with a rescue package. Totalling US$1.8bn, the measures included US$1.8bn to subsidise interest payments on loans, US$3.6bn of state guarantees for loans, the exchange of equity for support and the prevention of bankruptcies. Many observers, long critical of the inefficient and corrupt nature of Russia’s defence-industrial base, suggested that the problems of dated management practices and a lack of entrepreneurship were unlikely to be helped by even greater state intervention. In light of the new, harsher financial climate, former Deputy Defence Minister for Financial and Economic Matters Lyubov Kudelina revealed that the defence ministry had drastically cut research and development spending on any projects that would not result in new arms for 2009–10, and later reports indicated that 300 projects had been halted.

The scale of the problems facing many defence companies was illustrated in August 2009 when Putin announced that plans by the United Aircraft Corporation (UAC) to pay off its debts had failed due to the economic downturn. UAC and its subsidiaries owe around US$3.7bn to creditors and had planned to settle the debt through the sale of ‘unprofitable assets, refinancing or floating shares’. Putin criticised the company for, among other things, selling aircraft at a loss, and went on to warn the aviation sector in general that the state would not ‘cover losses indefinitely, pull you out of debt and correct management mistakes’. He instructed the government to draft a financial rehabilitation programme for the aircraft-manufacturing industry.

By a stroke of good fortune, the Defence Ministry had finalised a 2009–11 state defence order (Gosudarstvennyi Oboronnyi Zakaz (GOZ)) in late August 2008, before the full effects of the financial crisis were apparent, and both the president and prime minister promised to uphold that part of the budget, if not for the entire period then certainly for 2009. Although the precise content of GOZ is never revealed, details do appear from time to time, usually in interviews or speeches by leading defence figures. The 2009 GOZ is thought to include 14 new ICBMs, seven new space launchers, six satellites, 24 MiG-29SMT aircraft originally exported to Algeria but later returned as defective, two Su-34 aircraft, 63 T-90 tanks, 31 new and modernised helicopters and over 300 armoured vehicles. Details for 2010 and 2011 are sparse, but it seems likely that the army will receive new Buk-M3 and Tor-M2 air-defence systems and Iskander-M theatre ballistic missiles, and the navy is expecting to take delivery of Bulava submarine-launched ballistic missiles. This programme, however, is years behind schedule and previous delivery dates have come and gone without orders being filled.

Delays in the delivery of the Bulava missiles have come against a backdrop of broader problems within Russia’s shipbuilding industry. In March 2007, then President Putin created the United Shipbuilding Company (USC) with the intention of consolidating the entire Russian shipbuilding sector, including design bureaus, maintenance docks and major shipyards, into a single state-owned enterprise within three years. However, in July 2009 a report by the Independent Military Review alleged that the Russian navy was facing an ‘irreversible collapse’ due to the poor state of the shipbuilding industry, which it characterised as ‘incapable of producing warships in either the quantity or at the level of quality’ required by the navy. The situation was later acknowledged by the commander in chief of the Russian navy, Admiral Vladimir Vysotsky, who declared that he didn’t want to waste billions of roubles repairing ageing ships that only had ten years of service life remaining, and that
he was therefore open-minded about the prospect of acquiring new ships from overseas manufacturers. In that respect Russian industry officials have held talks with both DCNS of France and Thales of the UK that might lay the groundwork for a set of cooperative arrangements. The first project could result in Russia taking delivery of up to four Mistral-class amphibious-assault ships.

As part of the new GPV, the air force has revealed its preferred future structure and equipment needs. According to the commander of the Russian air force, Alexander Zelin, the backbone of the service will consist of a strategic aviation force comprising Tu-95C and Tu-160 bombers, as well as Tu-22M3 long-range bombers and IL-78 aerial tankers. The aircraft will be equipped with new systems that will also allow them to use conventional unguided bombs, and optimised to improve operational ranges. In addition to the fifth-generation fighter being jointly developed with India, the air force will also receive modernised Su-27SM and MiG-29SMT aircraft, Su-35S and MiG-35C fighters, and will replace its ageing Su-24 bombers with the more advanced Su-34. Of the 300 transport planes currently in service, the An-12s, An-22s and An-26s will be decommissioned and replaced by lighter IL-112B aircraft and a new medium-lift, 20-tonne-capacity fleet also being jointly developed with India. Existing An-124 and IL-76 platforms will be retained and upgraded. As for helicopters, the existing fleet of Mi-24 attack aircraft will be completely replaced with new-generation Mi-28 Night Hunter and Ka-52 Alligator attack helicopters. The first orders for a number of these aircraft were placed during the 2009 Moscow Aviation and Space Salon air show with the signing of a major contract between Sukhoi and the Russian government. Under the deal, Russia’s Vnesheconombank will lend Sukhoi $110 million to start production of the Su-35, an aircraft originally conceived for export sales only but which, due to delays in the development of Russia’s fifth-generation fighter, is now needed by the Russian air force itself. The total deal includes 48 Su-35s, 12 Su-27SMs and four Su-30MK2 aircraft that were originally intended for China.

Details about the 2010 defence budget remain sparse and, as in 2009, figures for only one year rather than three are available. According to the 2010 federal budget, spending on national defence will increase modestly compared with 2009, rising by 3.5% to R1,253bn (US$42.5bn), but with inflation hovering around 10% this represents an actual cut and is significantly less than the figure of R1,391 (US$47.2bn) proposed in the three-year budget of 2008. To date only 54% of national defence spending is declassified; the limited details available about the 2010 State Defence Order are noted on p. 215.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 21 Draft Russian National Defence Expenditure (Rm)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A: Chapter 2 ‘National Defence’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Armed Forces of the Russian Federation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mobilisation of external forces</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mobilisation of the economy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collective peacekeeping</td>
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<td>Military nuclear programmes</td>
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<td>International treaty obligations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Applied R&amp;D</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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<tr>
<td>**Sub-total: Chapter 2 ‘National Defence’</td>
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<th>B: Additional military-related expenditure</th>
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<tr>
<td>2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>Internal troops</td>
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<tr>
<td>Security organs of the State</td>
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<tr>
<td>Border troops</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subsidies to closed towns</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ministry of emergencies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Military pensions</td>
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<tr>
<td>**Sub-total: Additional military-related expenditure</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Total Defence-related Expenditure (A+B)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>as % of GDP</td>
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<tr>
<td>as % of total outlays</td>
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Arms exports

In the immediate aftermath of the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russian arms manufacturers saw both exports and domestic orders plummet. In the last decade, however, Russian manufacturers have successfully forged new relationships and exports have boomed, often bringing in higher revenue than weapons delivered to the Russian armed forces themselves. Among the largest customers for Russian arms are China and India, which together have accounted for around 70% of arms exports in recent years. In 1993 Russia and India signed a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation which included a defence-cooperation accord aimed at ensuring a continued supply of Russian arms and spare parts for India’s military and the promotion of joint production of...
defence equipment. Since then, India has bought a wide range of equipment from Russia including T-90 tanks, multiple-launch rocket systems, howitzers, diesel-submarine upgrades, BrahMos anti-ship missiles and Su-30MKI fighter aircraft specifically designed for the Indian air force and built under licence by Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. In 2009, the two countries were expected to finalise details of a new India–Russia Long-Term Inter-Governmental Agreement for Military Technical Cooperation, and work is continuing on a range of joint ventures including a fifth-generation fighter aircraft and a new multi-role transport aircraft. Meanwhile, China, Russia’s other main trade partner, has imported over US$16bn of Russian equipment since 2001, averaging US$8bn a year in weapons imports since 1992, including Su-27 and Su-30 fighter aircraft, Sovremenny-class destroyers and Kilo-class diesel-electric submarines.

In recent years, however, as China and India have attempted to produce more of their own military equipment, the economic value of these two relationships to Russia has begun to wane. In 2005, China decided not to import additional Su-30s, leading Russian officials to express concern that Indian and Chinese demand for weapons systems would decline in the next five to ten years. The signing of a historic nuclear-cooperation agreement between India and the US will open the Indian market to US firms. China’s position is less clear: the Western embargo on selling military equipment to Beijing makes Russia the only major advanced military power willing to sell equipment to the People’s Liberation Army, but it seems unlikely that trade will increase from current levels. Indeed, in 2008 China accounted for only 18% of total Russian defence exports compared with some 50% earlier in the decade.

The most notable new market for Russian exports is Latin America. Contracts with Venezuela, Mexico, Peru, Colombia and Brazil have been signed, and future deals are currently being negotiated with Bolivia, Uruguay and Ecuador. In 2007, Venezuela emerged as Russia’s second-largest export market when it agreed to purchase a substantial package of weapons including 24 Su-30MKV fighter aircraft, nine Mi-17 transport helicopters, five Mi-35 attack helicopters, two Mi-26 heavy-lift helicopters and 100,000 assault rifles. Since then the relationship has deepened, and in 2008 Moscow agreed to provide a US$8bn credit facility to the Venezuelan government for the purchase of Russian defence equipment. In 2009 this facility was increased to a total of US$2.2bn. In the short term the facility will cover the delivery of around 100 T-72 main battle tanks and Smerch multiple-launch rocket systems from Russia, though in the longer term it is thought the credit arrangement is linked to an eventual acquisition by Venezuela of a multilayered air-defence system that would include Tor-M1 short- to medium-range air-defence batteries as well as S-300, Buk-M2 and Pechora units. Russia’s strategy of using loans to facilitate weapons sales has been extended to a number of other countries, most notably Indonesia, where a US$1bn facility is in place. Moscow has also adopted other financial arrangements in an effort to boost weapons sales. Part of its deal with Venezuela, for example, includes access to Venezuelan oil fields by Russian companies, and as part of its multi-year weapons deal signed with Algeria in 2006, Russia agreed to write off around US$5bn in Algerian debt in return for access to Algerian oil and gas fields by LUKOIL and Gazprom.

In the Middle East, Russian firms are hoping that the imminent delivery of Pantsir air-defence systems to the UAE will revive regional interest in Russian military technology first sparked in 2000 when then President Putin cancelled an agreement with the US to restrict Russia’s arms and nuclear sales to Iran, and later boosted by the Algerian deal. The most likely catalyst for an increase in trade would come if Russian firms could make inroads into the Saudi Arabian defence market, the largest in the region. In February 2009, Russia’s state arms-export agency, Rosoboronexport, announced that it had secured a deal with an unnamed Middle Eastern country, widely believed to be Saudi Arabia. It is thought that a prospective US$2bn deal is currently being discussed that would see Saudi Arabia buy a variety of equipment including 30 Mi-35 attack helicopters, 120 Mi-17 transport helicopters, 150 T-90 tanks and 250 BMP-3 infantry fighting vehicles. Reports also suggest that Russia is hoping to sell its advanced S-400 air-defence systems to Riyadh, though whether this is an attempt by Saudi Arabia to convince Moscow not to sell the same weapons to Iran is unclear. Given that there are no overwhelming practical reasons for Saudi Arabia to embark on such an extensive procurement drive, any agreed contracts between the two countries could be interpreted as an attempt by Riyadh to achieve some leverage over Russia regarding its relationship with Tehran. Elsewhere in the region, Libya is emerging as a likely purchaser of significant quanti-
ties of Russian military equipment. At the 2009 Libyan Aviation Exhibition the two countries announced the completion of five contracts that follow on from a US$2.5bn agreement for military equipment and support services first outlined in mid 2008. According to Rosoboronexport, contracts so far agreed cover the modernisation of T-72 tanks and the supply of spare parts and maintenance equipment for a range of naval and ground-force systems. Future contracts are expected to include Su-35 and Su-30 fighter aircraft, Yak-130 combat-training planes, Mi-17 and Mi-35 helicopters and air-defence systems such as the S-300PMU2 and Tor-M1.

**Estimating Russian military expenditure**

As ever, estimating the real scale of Russian military spending is fraught with difficulty, not least because of recent changes in the presentation of budget data. Taken at face value, the official national-defence allocation for 2008, R1,041bn, corresponded to 2.49% of GDP; however, as indicated in Table 21, this figure excludes funds made available for other military-related expenditures such as pensions and paramilitary forces, not to mention the rising level of subsidies provided to the defence-industrial sector for which figures are unavailable. Including these additional budget allocations brings overall defence-related expenditure for 2008 to around R1,570bn, or 3.76% of that year’s GDP.

Using the prevailing market exchange rate for 2008, Russia’s stated defence expenditure was worth US$41.9bn, or US$63.3bn with the additional expenditures factored in. However, when assessing macroeconomic data from countries in transition, the market exchange rate does not usually reflect the actual purchasing power of the domestic currency, and economists therefore use an alternative methodology to make currency conversions, known as Purchasing Power Parity (PPP). For example, in 2008 Russia’s GDP measured US$1,680bn when converted at market exchange rates; however, the World Bank has also calculated that, in PPP terms, Russia’s 2008 GDP was equivalent to US$2,288bn. If this crude methodology is applied to military spending, then total defence-related expenditure in 2008 would jump to the equivalent of US$86bn.

*Note: Although PPP rates can be a useful tool for comparing macroeconomic data, such as GDP, of countries at different stages of development, because there is no specific PPP rate to apply to the military sector, its use in this context should be treated with caution. In addition, there is no definitive guide as to which elements of military spending should be calculated using available PPP rates.*
Russia RUS

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Russian Rouble r</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>41.66tr</td>
<td>40.51tr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US$</td>
<td>1.68tr</td>
<td>1.37tr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>US$</td>
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<td>9.806</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth%</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>-7.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation%</td>
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<td>12.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Def exp</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>86bn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Def bdgt r</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.00tr</td>
<td>1.21tr</td>
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<tr>
<td>US$1=r</td>
<td>40.48bn</td>
<td>41.05bn</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Population 140,041,247
Ethnic groups: Tatar 4%; Ukrainian 3%; Chuvash 1%; Bashkir 1%; Belarussian 1%; Moldovan 1%; Other 8%

Active 1,027,000 (Army 360,000 Airborne 35,000 Navy 142,000 Air 160,000 Strategic Deterrent Forces 80,000 Command and Support 250,000) Paramilitary 449,000
Terms of service: 12 months conscription.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>0–14</th>
<th>15–19</th>
<th>20–24</th>
<th>25–29</th>
<th>30–64</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Organisations by Service

Strategic Deterrent Forces £80,000 (includes personnel assigned from the Navy and Air Force)

Navy

Submarines • Strategic • SSBN 14
5 Delta III (14) (3 based in Pacific Fleet, 2 based in Northern Fleet) (80 msl) each with 16 RSM-50 (SS-N-18) Stingray strategic SLBM;
4 Delta IV (3 based in Northern Fleet and 1 based in Pacific Fleet), (64 msl) each with 16 RSM-54 (SS-N-23) Skiff strategic SLBM;
2 Delta IV in refit in Northern Fleet (32 msl) each with 16 RSM-52 (SS-N-23) Skiff strategic SLBM;
2 Typhoon based in Northern Fleet (40 msl) each with 40 RSM-52 (SS-N-20) Sturgeon strategic SLBM; 1 Typhoon in reserve based in Northern Fleet with capacity for 20 RSM-52 (SS-N-20) Sturgeon strategic SLBM and 1+ Bulava (SS-N-30) strategic SLBM (trials / testing);
1 Yury Dolgoruky (limited OC undergoing sea trials; 2 additional units in build)

Strategic Rocket Force Troops
3 Rocket Armies operating silo and mobile launchers with 430 missiles and 1,605 nuclear warheads organised in 12 divs (reducing to 8). Launcher gps normally with 10 silos (6 for SS-18) and one control centre.

MSL • Strategic 430
ICBM 385: 68 RS-20 (SS-18) Satan (mostly mod 4/5, 10 MIRV per msl); 180 RS12M (SS-25) Sickle (mobile single warhead); 72 RS18 (SS-19) Stiletto (mostly mod 3, 6 MIRV per msl.); 50 Topol-M (SS-27) silo-based/15 Topol M (SS-27) road mobile single warhead (5 regts); 1 regt RS-24 (MIRV)

Long-Range Aviation Command • 37th Air Army

Forces by Role

Bbr 2 heavy div with 4 regt at 3 air bases operating 79 bbr carrying up to 856 LRCM

Equipment by Type

Aircraft • LRSA 79: 16 Tu-160 Blackjack each with up to 12 Kh-55SM/RKV-500B (AS-15B Kent) nuclear ALCM; 32 Tu-95MS6 (Bear H-6) each with up to 6 Kh-55/RKV-500A (AS-15A Kent) nuclear ALCM; 31 Tu-95MS16 (Bear H-16) each with up to 16 Kh-55/RKV-500A (AS-15A Kent) nuclear ALCM

Test ac 10: 5 Tu-95, 5 Tu-160

Warning Forces 3rd Space and Missile Defence Army

ICBM/SLBM launch-detection capability. 5 operationalsatellites

Radar (9 stations) 1 ABM engagement system located at Sforino (Moscow). Russia leases ground-based radar stations in Baranovichi (Belarus); Balkhash (Kazakhstan); Gaballa (Azerbaijan). It also has radars on its own territory at Lekhtusi, (St. Petersburg); Armavir, (southern Russia); Olenegorsk (northwest Arctic); Pechora (northwest Urals); Mishelevka (east Siberia).

Missile Defence 2,064: 32 SH-11 Gorgon; 68 SH-08 Gazelle; 1,900 S-300PMU/SA-10 Grumble; 64 S-400 Growler/SA-21 Triumph

Space Forces 40,000

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 £205,000 (incl 35,000 AB); £190,000 conscript (total 395,000)

6 Mil Districts. Transformation continues with large manpower reductions in senior and middle officer ranks, replacing and transferring the warrant officer class’ responsibilities to NCOs. There has been a rationalisation of structures and equipment to reflect existing organisations and equipment. The first priority was, from January to June, to reorganise 39 bdes. The second to reorganise by December, combat support organisations.

Forces by Role

Comd 7 Army HQ

Notes

Population 140,041,247
Ethnic groups: Tatar 4%; Ukrainian 3%; Chuvash 1%; Bashkir 1%; Belarussian 1%; Moldovan 1%; Other 8%
Tk  4 bde (each: 3 tk bn, 1 MR (BMP-2) bn, 1 armd recce bn, 1 arty regt, 1 SAM regt, 1 EW, 1 NBC, 1 engr coy)

MR  34 bde each (3 MR, 1 tk bn, 1 recce bn, 1 arty regt, 1 AT bn, 1 SAM regt, 1 EW, 1 NBC, 1 engr coy); 1 (coastal) bde; 1 trg regt

SF  9 (Spetsnaz) bde; 1 SF Recce regt;

Air Aslt 2 bde (Ground Forces)

AB  4 (VdV) div (each: 2 para/air aslt regt, 1 arty regt); 1 (VdV) indep bde

Arty 1 div; 10 arty bde

SSM 10 bde each with 18 SS-21 Scud (Tochka) (replacement by Iskander-M began during 2005 with 12 per bde)

MGA 1 div

AD  12 bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 23,000; 250–300 T-90; 4,500 T-80/T-80UD/T-80UM/T-80U; 9,500 T-72/L/T-72M; 3,000 T-72; 4,000 T-64A/T-64B; 150 T-62, 350 in store; 1,200 T-55

LT TK 150 PT-76

RECECE 2,000+ BRDM-2

AIFV 15,180+; 1,500+ BMD-1/BMD-2/BMD-3; 8,100 BMP-1; 4,600 BMP-2; 280 BMP-3; 700 BRM-1K; BTR-80A

APC 9,900+

APC (T) 5,000; 700 BTR-D; 3,300 MT-LB; 1,000 BTR 50

APC (W) 4,900+; 4,900+ BTR-60/BTR-70/BTR-80/BTR-90

ARTY 26,121+

SP 6,010; 122mm 2,780 2S1; 152mm 3,100; 550 2S19 Farm; 1,600 2S3; 950 2S5; 203mm 130 2S7

TOWED 12,765; 122mm 8,350; 4,600 2S19; 3,750 M-30; M-1938; 130mm 650; 152mm 3,725; 1,100 2A36; 750 2A65; 1,075 D-20; 700 M-1943; 100 ML-20 M-1937; 203mm 40 B-4M

GUN/MOR 820+

SP 120mm 820; 30 2S23 NONA-SVK; 790 2S29 NONA-S

TOWED 120mm 2816 NONA-K

MRL 3,976+; 122mm 2,970; 2,500 BM-21; 50 BM-16; 420 9P138; 132mm BM-13; 140mm BM-14; 220mm 900 9P140 Uragan; 300mm 106 9A52 Smerch

MOR 2,550

SP 240mm 430 2S4

TOWED 2,120; 120mm 1,820; 920 2S12; 900 PM-38; 160mm 300 M-160

AT

MSL • MANPATS AT-2 3K11 Swatter; AT-3 9K11 Sagger; AT-4 9K111 Spigot; AT-5 9K113 Spandrel; AT-6 9K114 Spiral; AT-7 9K115 Saxhorn; AT-9 9M114M1 Ataka; AT-10 9K116 Stabber

RCL 73mm SPG-9; 82mm B-10

RL 64mm RPG-18 Fly; 73mm RPG-16/RPG-22 Net/RPG-26/RPG-7 Knout; 105mm RPG-27/RPG-29

GUNS 526+

SP 57mm ASU-57; 85mm ASU-85; D-44/SD44

TOWED 526 100mm T-12A/M-55; T-12

AD

SAM 2,465+

SP 2,465+: 220 SA-4 A/B Ganef (twin) (Army/Front wpn – most in store); 225 SA-6 Gainful (div wpn); 550 SA-8 Gecko (div wpn); 350 SA-11 Gadfly (replacing SA-4/-6); 800 SA-9 Gaskin/SA-13 Gopher (regt wpn); 200 SA-12A (S-300V) Gladiator/SA-12B Giant (twin); 120 SA-15 Gauntlet (replacing SA-6/SA-8); SA-19 Grison (8 SAM, plus twin 30mm gun); SA-20 (S-400) Triumph

MANPAD SA-7 Grail (being replaced by -16/-18); SA-14 Grenmlin; 9K310 (SA-16) Gimlet; SA-18 Grouse (Iгла)

GUNS

SP 23mm ZSU-23-4; 30mm 256; 57mm ZSU-57-2

TOWED 23mm ZU-23; 57mm S-60; 85mm M-1939 KS-12; 100mm KS-19; 130mm KS-30

UAV BLA-06; BLA-07; Tu-134 Reys; Tu-243 Reys/Tu-243 Reys-D; Tu-300 Korshun; Pchela-1; Pchela-2

MSL • SSM c200+: 200 SS-21 Scud (Tochka); SS-26 Iskander (Stone); FROG in store; Scud in store

FACILITIES

Bases

2 (each 1 MR bde; subord. to North Caucasus MD) located in Abkhazia/South Ossetia, 1 located in Tajikistan, 1 located in Armenia

Training centres 6 (District (each = bde; 1 per MD)), 1 (AB (bde))

Reserves

Cadre formations, on mobilisation form

Navy 142,000

FORCES BY ROLE

1 Navy HQ located at Severomorsk

FACILITIES

Bases Located at Severomorsk and Kola Peninsula

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES 42

STRATEGIC 12; 8 SSBN; 4 in reserve

TACTICAL 22; 12 SSN; 3 SSGN; 7 SSK

SUPPORT 8; 4 SSAN (other roles); 4 in reserve (other roles)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 10; 1 CV; 2 CGN (1 in reserve); 1 CG; 7 DDG (1 in reserve)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 12; FF 8; FS 4

MINE WARFARE 10 MCMV

AMPHIBIOUS 5

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 20+

Naval Aviation

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

BBR 39 Tu-22M Backfire C

FTR 20 Su-27 Flanker

FGA 10 Su-25 Frogfoot

ASW 32; 14 Il-38 May; 18 Tu-142 Bear/F
**Pacific Fleet**

**FORCES BY ROLE**
- Fleet HQ located at Vladivostok

**FACILITIES**
- Bases located at Fokino, Magadan, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, Sovietskaya Gavan, Viliuchinsk and Vladivostok

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

- **SUBMARINES** (23)
  - **STRATEGIC** (4): 3 and 1 in reserve
  - **TACTICAL** (20): 4 SSN/SSGN and 7 in reserve; SSK 6 and 3 in reserve

- **PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS** (15): 1 CG; 5 DDG 3 in reserve; 9 FFG/FS

- **PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS** (16): PFM

- **MINE WARFARE** (9): MCMV

- **AMPHIBIOUS** (4)

- **LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT** (15+)

**Naval Aviation**

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

- **AIRCRAFT**
  - FGA 18 Su-24 Fencer
  - ASW 14 Be-12 Mail
  - TPT 4 An-12 Cub (MR/EW); An-26

- **HELICOPTERS**
  - ASW 33 Ka-28 (Ka-27) Helix
  - SPT 9: 1 Mi-8 Hip (TPT); 8 (MR/EW)

**Naval Infantry**

- Naval inf 1 regt with 59 ACV; 14 arty

**Baltic Fleet**

**FORCES BY ROLE**
- 1 Navy HQ located at Kaliningrad

**FACILITIES**
- Bases located at Kronstadt and Baltiysk

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

- **SUBMARINES** (21)
  - **TACTICAL SSK** (21): 1 Tango in reserve

- **PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS** (5): 2 DDG; 3 FFG

- **PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS** (2): 12 PFM; 10 FF

- **MINE WARFARE** (10): MCMV

- **AMPHIBIOUS** (4): Ropucha

- **LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT** (8+)

**Naval Aviation**

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

- **AIRCRAFT**
  - FTR 24 Su-27 Flanker
  - FGA 29 Su-24 Fencer
  - TPT 14: 12 An-12 Cub/An-24 Coke/An-26 Curl; 2 An-12 Cub (MR/EW)

- **HELICOPTERS**
  - ATK 11 Mi-24 Hind
  - ASW 12 Ka-28 (Ka-27) Helix
  - ASLT 8 Ka-29 Helix
  - SPT 17 Mi-8 Hip (TPT)

**Naval Infantry**

- Naval inf 1 bde with 26 MBT; 220 ACV; 52 MRL

**Coastal Defence**

**FORCES BY ROLE**
- Arty 2 regt with 133 arty
SSM 1 regt with 8 SS-C-1B Sepal
AD 1 regt with 28 Su-27 Flanker (Baltic Fleet)

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**
AD 50 SAM

**Caspian Sea Flotilla**
The Caspian Sea Flotilla has been divided between AZE (about 25%), RUS, KAZ, and TKM.

**FACILITIES**
Base located at Astrakhan, Kaspysk and Makhachkala

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES**

**FFG 1**

**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 6: 3 PFM; 3 PHM**

**M I N E W A R F A R E • M I N E C O U N T E R M E A S U R E S 9: 5 MSC; 4 MSI**

**AMPHIBIOUS 6**

**LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 5+**

**Naval Infantry**
Naval inf 1 bde

**NAVY EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**SUBMARINES**

**SSBN 14:**
5 Delta III (14) (3 based in Pacific Fleet, 2 based in Northern Fleet (80 msl)) each with 16 RSM-50 (SS-N-18) Stingray strategic SLBM
4 Delta IV (3 based in Northern Fleet and 1 based in Pacific Fleet), (64 msl) each with 16 RSM-54 (SS-N-23) Skiff strategic SLBM
2 Delta IV in refit in Northern Fleet (32 msl) each with 40 RSM-52 (SS-N-20) Sturgeon strategic SLBM
1 Typhoon based in Northern Fleet (40 msl) each with 40 RSM-52 (SS-N-20) Sturgeon strategic SLBM and 1+ Bulava (SS-N-30) strategic SLBM (trials / testing)
1 Yury Dolgorukiy (limited OC undergoing sea trials; 2 additional units in build)

**TACTICAL 52**

**SSGN 7:**
5 Oscar II each with 2 single 650mm TT each with T-65 HWT, 4 single 533mm TT with 24 SS-N-19 Shipwreck tactical USGW
2 Oscar II (1 in reserve, 1 in refit), with 2 single 650mm TT each with T-65 HWT, 1 VLS with 24 SS-N-19 Shipwreck tactical USGW

**SSN 17:**
2 Akula II each with 4 single 533mm TT each with SS-N-21 Sampson tactical SLCM, 4 single 650mm TT each with single 650mm TT
5 Akula I each with 4 single 533mm TT each with SS-N-21 Sampson tactical SLCM, 4 single 650mm TT each with T-65 HWT; 3 Akula I in reserve (+RUS Nerpa undergoing trials for lease agreement with IND)
2 Sierra II with 4 single 533mm TT each with, SS-N-21 Sampson tactical SLCM, 4 single 650mm TT each with T-65 HWT/T-53 HWT
1 Sierra I in reserve†
4 Victor III (1 in reserve) each with 4 single 533mm TT each with SS-N-21 Sampson tactical SLCM, T-65 HWT

**SSK 20:**
15 Kilo each with 6 single 533mm TT each with T-53 HWT; 4 Kilo in reserve
1 Lada (Undergoing sea trials, expected ISD 2010) with 6 single 533mm TT, (2 additional vessels in build, planned for export)

**SUPPORT • SSAN 8: 1 Delta Stretch; 1 Losharik; 2 Paltus; 3 Uniform; 1 X-Ray**

**PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 57**

**AIRCRAFT CARRIERS • CV 1 Kuznetsov (capacity 18 Su-33 Flanker D FGA ac; 4 Su-25 Frogfoot ac, 15 Ka-27 Helix ASW hel, 2 Ka-31 Helix AEW hel) with 11 12 cell VLS (12 eff.) with SS-N-19 Shipwreck tactical SSM, 4 sextuple VLS (24 eff.) each with 8 SA-N-9 Gauntlet SAM**

**CRUISERS 5**

**CGN 1 Kirov with 10 twin VLS (20 eff.) each with SS-N-19 Shipwreck tactical SSM, 2 twin (4 eff.) each with 20 SA-N-4 Gecko SAM, 12 single VLS each with SA-N-6 Grumble SAM, 10 single 533mm ASTT, 1 single ASTT with 1 SS-N-15 Starfish ASW, 1 twin 130mm gun (2 eff.), (capacity 3 Ka-27 Helix ASW hel) (2nd Kirov undergoing extensive refit currently non operational)**

**CG 4:**
1 Kara, with 2 quad (8 eff.) each with SS-N-14 Silex tactical SSM, 2 twin (4 eff.) each with 36 SA-N-3 Goblet SAM, 2 (4 eff.) each with 20 SA-N-4 Gecko SAM, 2 quad (4 eff.) ASTT (10 eff.), (capacity 1 Ka-27 Helix ASW hel)
3 Slava each with 8 twin (16 eff.) each with SS-N-12 Sandbox tactical SSM, 8 octuple VLS each with 8 SA-N-6 Grumble SAM, 8 single 533mm ASTT, 1 twin 130mm gun (2 eff.), (capacity 1 Ka-27 Helix ASW hel)

**DESTROYERS • DDG 14:**
1 Kashin (mod) with 2 quad (8 eff.) each with SS-N-25 Switchblade tactical SSM, 2 twin (4 eff.) each with SA-N-1 Goe SAM, 5 single 533mm ASTT, 2 76mm gun
5 Sovremenny (additional 2 in reserve) each with 2 quad (8 eff.) each with SS-N-22 Sunburn tactical SSM, 2 twin (4 eff.) each with 22 SA-N-7 SAM, 2 twin 533mm TT (4 eff.), 2 twin 130mm gun (4 eff.), (capacity 1 Ka-27 Helix ASW hel)
7 Udaloy each with 2 quad (8 eff.) each with SS-N-14 Silex tactical SSM, 8 octuple VLS each with SA-N-9 Gauntlet SAM, 2 quad 533mm ASTT (8 eff.), 20 100mm gun, (capacity 2 Ka-27 Helix ASW hel)
1 Udaloy II with 2 quad (8 eff.) each with SS-N-22 Sunburn tactical SSM, 8 octuple VLS each with SA-N-9 Gauntlet SAM, 8 SA-N-11 Grisson SAM, 10 single 533mm ASTT, 2 CADS-N-1 CIWS (4 eff.), 2 100mm gun, (capacity 2 Ka-27 Helix ASW hel)

**FRIGATES 14**

**FFG 7:**
1 Gepard with 2 quad (8 eff.) each with SS-N-25 Switchblade tactical SSM, 1 twin (2 eff.) with SA-N-4
PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS • LPD
1 Ivan Rogov (capacity 4–5 Ka-28 (Ka-27) Helix ASW hel; 6 ACV or 6 LCM; 20 tanks; 520 troops)

LS 22
LSM 3:
3 Pobnochny† B (capacity 6 MBT; 180 troops); (3 in reserve)

LST 19:
1 Ivan Green (Mod – Alligator) (capacity 1 Ka-29 Helix B; 13 MBT; 300 troops), (expected ISD 2010)
4 Alligator (capacity 20 tanks; 300 troops)
14 Ropucha II and I (capacity either 10 MBT and 190 troops or 24 APC (T) and 170 troops)

CRAFT 19+
LCM 6 Ondatra
LCU 3 Serna (capacity 100 troops)
ACV 10:
3 Aist (capacity 4 lt tank)
3 Lebed
2 Orlan
2 Pomornik (Zubr) (capacity 230 troops; either 3 MBT or 10 APC (T))

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 105+
A significant element of the RUS Auxiliary and Support Fleet (Estimated at 370+ vessels) is either no longer active, at extended readiness or awaiting disposal - the following is a considered and revised assessment of significant RUS operationally active logistics and support elements:
AOR 5 Chilikin
AOL 9: 2 Dubna; 2 Uda; 5 Altay mod
AORL 2 Olenka
AS 1 Malina (Project 2020)
ARS 9 Goryn
AR 4 Amur
ARC 7: 4 Emba; 3 Klasma
AG 2 Anga (msl spt ship)
ATS 10: 5 Katun; 2 Nefregaz; 3 Ingul
AH 3 Ob +
AGOR 4: 2 Akademik Krylov; 2 Vinograd
AGI 11: 1 Balzam; 3 Moma; 7 Vishnya
AGM 1 Marshal Nedelin
AGS(I) 24: 3 Biya; 19 Finik; 2 Moma
AGB 4 Dobrynja Mikitch
ABU 6: 2 Kashan; 4 Sura
ATF 1 Sorum
TRG • AXL 2 Smolnya

Naval Aviation £35,000
4 Fleet Air Forces, each organised in air div; each with 2–3 regt with an HQ elm and 2 sqn of 9–10 ac each; configured recce, ASW, tpt/utl org in indep regt or sqn
Flying hours £40 hrs/year

FORCES BY ROLE
Bbr sqns with Tu-22M Backfire C
Ftr/FGA sqn with Su-27 Flanker; 10 Su-25 Frogfoot; 58 Su-24 Fencer; 30 MiG-31 Foxhound
ASW sqns with Ka-27 Helix; Mi-14 Haze-A; sqn with Be-12 Mail; Il-38 May; Tu-142 Bear
MR/EW sqns with An-12 Cub; Il-20 RT Coot-A; Mi-8 Hip J
Coastal Defence Troops 2,000

FORCES BY ROLE

Coastal Def 2 bde
Arty 2 regt
AD 1 regt with 28 Su-27 Flanker
SAM 2 regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 259 combat capable
BRR 56 Tu-22M Backfire C
FTR 79: 49 Su-27 Flanker; 30 MiG-31 Foxhound
FGA 52: 5 Su-25 Frogfoot; 47 Su-24 Fencer
ASW 27 Tu-142 Bear FJ1
MP 44: 15 Be-12 Mail*; 29 Il-38 May*
EW • ELINT 2 Il-20 RT Coot-A; 5 An-12 Cub
TPT 37: 37 An-12 Cub/An-24 Coke/An-26 Curl

HELICOPTERS

ATK hel sqns with Ka-25 PS Hormone C; Ka-27 PS Hormone-D; Mi-6 Hook; Mi-14 PS Haze C

Coastal Defence • Naval Infantry (Marines) 9,500

FORCES BY ROLE

Naval inf 3 indep bde (total: 1 AT bn, 1 arty bn, 1 MRL bn, 1 tk bn, 4 naval inf bn); 1 indep bn; 3 regt; 1 indep regt;
Inf 1 div HQ (Pacific Fleet) (3 inf bn, 1 tk bn, 1 arty bn)
SF 3 (fleet) bde (1 op, 2 cadre) (each: 1 para bn, 1 spt elm, 2–3 underwater bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MRT 160 T-55M/T-72/T-80
RECE 60 BRDM-2 each with AT-3 9K11 Sagger
AIFV 150+: c150 BMP-2; BMP-3; BRM-1K
APC 750+
APC (T) 250 MT-LB
APC (W) 500+ BTR-60/BTR-70/BTR-80
ARTY 367
SP 113: 122mm 95 2S1 Carnation; 152mm 18 2S3 Towed 122mm 45 D-30
GUN/MOR 113
SP 120mm 95: 20 2S23 NONA-SVK; 75 2S9 SP NONA-S
TOWED 120mm 18 2B16 NONA-K
MRL 122mm 96 9P138
AT • MSL • MANPATS 72 AT-3 9K11 Sagger/AT-5 9K113 Spandrel
GUNS 100mm T-12
AD • SAM 320
SP 70: 20 SA-8 Gecko; 50 SA-9 Gaskin/SA-13 Gapher (200 eff.)
MANPAD 250 SA-7 Grail
GUNS 23mm 60 ZSU-23-4

Military Air Forces 160,000 reducing to 148,000 (incl conscripts)

4,000+ ac, 833 in reserve
HQ at Balashikha, near Moscow. The Military Air Forces comprise Long Range Aviation (LRA), Military Transport Aviation Comd (VTA), 5 Tactical/Air Defence Armies comprising 49 air regts. Tactical/Air Defence roles include air defence, interdiction, recce and tactical air spt. LRA (2 div) and VTA (9 regt) are subordinated to central Air Force comd. A joint CIS Unified Air Defence System covers RUS, ARM, BLR, GEO, KAZ, KGZ, TJK, TKM, UKR and UZB.

The Russian Air Force is embarking on a period that will see significant restructuring, both in terms of general organization as well as air base and unit structure.

Long-Range Aviation Command • 37th Air Army

Flying hours: 80-100 hrs/yr

FORCES BY ROLE

Bbr 2 heavy bbr div; 4 heavy regt (non-strategic); 4 heavy regt (START accountable) with 116 Tu-22M-3/MR Backfire C
Tkr 1 base with 20 Il-78 Midas/Il-78M Midas
Trg 1 hvy bbr trg centre with 4 Tu-22M-3, 4 Tu-95MS, 30 Tu-134 Crusty

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 116 combat capable
BRR 116 Tu-22M-3/Tu-22MR Backfire C
TKR 20 IL-78 Midas/Il-78M Midas
TPT 30 Tu-134 Crusty

Tactical Aviation

Flying hours: 25 to 40 hrs/year

FORCES BY ROLE

Bbr/FGA 7 regt with Su-25A/SM Frogfoot; 1 regt with Su-34P Fullback; 1 bbr div plus 13 FGA regt with Su-24/Su-24M2 Fencer; Su-25
MiliT aRy Balance

AIRCRAFT

ECM some sqn with Mi-8 (ECM)

AIRCRAFT

AEW 1 base with A-50

ARM

ASM

AS-11

ARM

Kegler

Krypton

S-400 (SA-20)

TRG 2 op conversion centres

SAM 35 regt with 1,900+ S-300 (SA-10)

FTR 9 regt with MiG-31 Foxhound; 9 regt with MiG-29 Fulcrum (24 being upgraded); 6 regt with Su-27 Flanker (incl Su-27SM); trg units with MiG-25 Foxbat

Recce 4 regt with MiG-25R Foxbat; 5 regt with Su-24MR Fencer

AEW 1 base with A-50 Mainstay/A-50U Mainstay

ECM some sqn with Mi-8 (ECM) Hip J

Trg 2 op conversion centres

SAM 35 regt with 1,900+ S-300 (SA-10) Grumble (quad) (7,600 eff.). First SA-20/S-400 (Triumph) bn op Elektrostal in Moscow region.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 1,743 combat capable

BBR/FGA 807: 241 Su-25A/SM Havoc; 550 Su-24 Fencer (up to 7 upgraded to Su-24M2); 16 Su-34P Fullback (Su-27B)

FTR 725: 188 MiG-31 Foxhound; 226 MiG-29 Fulcrum (24 being upgraded); 281 Su-27 (18 upgraded to 27SM) incl 40 Su-27SMK Flanker; 30 MiG-25 Foxbat;

RECECE 119: 40 MiG-25R Foxbat; 79 Su-24MR Fencer

AEW 20 A-50 Mainstay AEW/A-50U Mainstay

TRG 92: 40 MiG-29 Fulcrum; 21 Su-27 Flanker; 15 Su-25 Frogfoot; 16 Su-24 Fencer (instructor trg)

HELIICOPTERS 60 Mi-8 (ECM) Hip J

UAV Pchela-1T; Albatross; Expert+

AD • SAM • SP 1,900+ S-300 (SA-10) Grumble (quad) / S-400 (SA-20) Triumph

MSL • ARM AS-11 Killer; AS-12 Kegler; AS-17 Krypton

ASM AS-14 Kedge; AS-15 Kent; AS-16 Kickback; AS-4 Kitchen; AS-7 Kerry

AAM R-27T (AA-10) Alamo; R-60T (AA-8) Aphid; R-73M1 (AA-11) Archer

BOMBS

Laser-guided KAB-500; KAB-1500L

TV-guided KH-59 (AS-13 Kingbolt); KAB-500KR; KAB-1500KR; KAB-5000D

INS/GPS/GLONASS guided KH-101; KH-555

Military Transport Aviation Command

61st Air Army

Flying hours 60 hrs/year

FORCES BY ROLE

Air 9 regt incl. 5 indep regt; 1 div with 12 An-124 Condor; 21 An-22 Cock (Under MoD control); 210 Il-76 Candid

Civilian Fleet Some sqn (medium and long-range passenger)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • TPT 293+: 50 An-12 Cub; 12 An-124 Condor; 21 An-22 Cock (Under MoD control); 210 Il-76M/MD/MF Candid

Army Aviation Helicopters

Under VVS control. Units organic to army formations. Flying hours 55 hrs/year

FORCES BY ROLE

Atk hel 20 regt/sqn with 8 Ka-50 Hokum; 620 Mi-24 Hind; 7 Mi-28N Havoc (300 by 2010)

Tpt/ECM mixed regts with 35 Mi-26 Halo (hy); 8 Mi-6 Hook; 600 Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H/MI-8 Hip

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

HELICOPTERS

ATK 635: 8 Ka-50 Hokum; 620 Mi-24 Hind D/V/P; 7 Mi-28N Havoc (300 by 2015)

TPT/ECM 643: 35 Mi-26 Halo (hy); 8 Mi-6 Hook; 600 Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H/MI-8 Hip Spt

Air Force Aviation Training Schools

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 980+

FTR MiG-29 Fulcrum; Su-27 Flanker; MiG-23 Flogger

FGA Su-25 Frogfoot

TPT Tu-134 Crusty

TRG 336 L-39 Albatros

FACILITIES

Aviation 5 sqn regt with MiG-29 Fulcrum; Su-27

Institute Flanker; MiG-23 Flogger; Su-25 Frogfoot; Tu-134 Crusty tpt; L-39 Albatros trg ac

Kaliningrad Special Region

10,500 (Ground and Airborne); 1,100 (Naval Infantry) (total 11,600)

These forces operated under the Ground and Coastal Defence Forces of the Baltic Fleet. Probably no MR (trg) regt end 2009.

Army

FORCES BY ROLE

MR 1 bde; 1 indep regt (trg) (disbanded by end 2009/early 2010)

SSM 1 bde with 12-18 SS-21 Tochka (Scarab)

Arty 1 bde

Hel 1 indep regt

AD 1 bde

FACILITIES

Based Located at Baltiysk and Kronstadt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 811

ACV 1,239: 865; 374 look-a-like

ARTY 345 ARMY/MOR/MRL

Navy

Baltic Fleet – see main Navy section

Russian Military Districts

Leningrad MD 28,700 (Ground and Airborne); 1,300 (Naval Infantry – subordinate to Northern Fleet) (total 30,000)

Combined Service 1 HQ located at St Petersburg

Army

FORCES BY ROLE

MR 2 indep bde, 1 coastal bde

SF 1 (Spetsnaz) bde

AB 1 (VdV) div (2-3 air aslt regt, 1 arty regt)
Arty  1 bde,
SSM  1 bde with 12-18 SS-21 Tochka (Scarab)
AD   1 bde

Reserve
MR    1 bde

FACILITIES
Training Centre   1 located at Sertolovo (District)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MBT 300
ACV 2,350: 100; 2,250 look-a-like
ARTY 690 MOR/MRL

Navy • Northern Fleet – see main Navy section

Military Air Force
6th Air Force and AD Army

FORCES BY ROLE
PVO     2 corps
Bbr     1 div with 56 Su-24M Fencer
Ftr     1 div with 30 MiG-31 Foxhound; 55
        Su-27 Flanker
Rece    1 regt with 20 Su-24MR Fencer; 28
        MiG-25R/U Foxbat; some MiG-31
AEW/AWACS A-50 Mainstay
Tpt     Sqns with An-12, An-24, An-26, Tu-
        134
Cbt Spt 57 Mi-8 Hip (incl ECM), some Mi-
        8PPA, 38 Mi-24, 4 Mi-6
AD • SAM 525 incl S-300V

Moscow MD 86,200 (Ground and Airborne)
Combined Service   1 HQ located at Moscow

FORCES BY ROLE
Comd 1 (20th) Army HQ
Tk    2 Bde
MR   3 bde
SF   1 (Spetsnaz) bde; 1 AB rece regt
AB   2 div (each: 2 para regt, 1 arty regt)
Arty 1 div HQ (3 arty bde)
SSM  2 bde each with 12-18 SS-21 Tochka (Scarab)
       (may reduce to 1 bde)
AD    2 bde

Reserve
MR    1 bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MBT 2,500
ACV 3,100; 2,100; 1,000 look-a-like
ARTY 1,300 ARTY/MOR/MRL

FORCES BY ROLE
PVO Air 1 (32 PVO) corps 1 16th Air Army
Ftr regts with 41 MiG-31 Foxhound, 45 MiG-29
        Fulcrum; 30 Su-27
FGA regts with 52 Su-25 Frogfoot, 80 Su-24 Fencer
Rece regt with 55 Su-24MR
Tpt regt with An-12, An-24, An-26, An-30, Tu-134
Cbt Spt sqns with 98 Mi-8; Mi-8PPA/sMV (incl 46
        Mi-8(ECM)
Utl sqns with Mi-8
Trg 30 MiG-29, 18 Su-27, 1 Su-25
UAV Pchela-1T at Combat Training Centre,
       Egor’evsk, Moscow

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AD • SAM 600

Volga-Ural MD 55,000 (Ground and Airborne)
Combined Service   1 HQ located at Yekaterinburg

Army
1 Army HQ

FORCES BY ROLE
Comd 1 (2nd) Army HQ
Tk    1 bde
MR   4 bde; 3 bde (Tajikistan)
SF   2 (Spetsnaz) bde (may reduce to 1 bde)
AB   1 (VdV) bde
Arty 1 bde
SSM  1 bde each with 12-18 SS-21 Tochka (Scarab)
AD    1 bde

FACILITIES
Training Centre   1 located at Kamshlov (district)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MBT 3,000
ACV 2,300
ARTY 2,700 ARTY/MOR/MRL

Navy • Caspian Sea Flotilla see main Navy section

Military Air Force
5th AF and AD Army has no ac subordinated, incl
       storage bases

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT •
FTR 34 MiG-31
FGA Su-25 Frogfoot
TPT An-12; An-26
COMMS Mi-14
HELICOPTERS • SPT: Mi-6, 25 Mi-8 Hip (comms);
       Mi-24, 24 Mi-26
TRG MiG-25U, MiG-29, Su-25, Su-27; 300 L-39 Albatros,
       Mi-2 Hoplite

North Caucasus MD 88,600 (Ground And
       Airborne); €1,400 (Naval infantry) (total
       90,000)
including Trans-Caucasus Group of Forces (GRVZ)
Combined Service   1 HQ located at Rostov-on-Don

Military Air Force
Moscow Air Defence and Air Army has 1 corps. Due
       to have additional AD regt (2 bn) equipped with S-400
       SAM system.
**Army**

### FORCES BY ROLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>1 (58th) Army HQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MR</td>
<td>8 bdes; 1 bde (Armenia); 1 bde (South Ossetia (manning may reduce to 1,700 FSB)); 1 bde (Abkhazia); 2 Mtn bde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF</td>
<td>2 (Spetsnaz) bde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Aslt</td>
<td>1 bde (ground forces)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB</td>
<td>1 (VdV) div (2 air asslt regt, 1 arty regt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arty</td>
<td>2 bde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSM</td>
<td>1 bde each with 12-18 SS-21 Tochka (Scarab)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AD</td>
<td>2 bde</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MBT</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACV</td>
<td>6,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARTY</td>
<td>2,600 MOR/MRL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Military Air Force**

14th AF and AD Army (HQ Novosibirsk)

200 cbt ac

- FGA/bbr: some sqn with 30 Su-25 Frogfoot; 56 Su-24M Fencer
- Ftr: some sqn with 39 MiG-31 Foxhound; 46 MiG-29 Fulcrum
- Recce: some sqn with 29 Su-24MR Fencer-E; MiG-25R/MiG-25U
- Tpt: sqns with An-12, An-26
- Cbt Spt: sqns with Mi-8PPA/sMV; Mi-24
- Utl/Comms: sqns with Mi-8

**AD • SAM** S-300

**Navy • Black Sea Fleet – see main Navy section**

**Military Air Force**

6th AF and AD Army

390 cbt ac

- Bbr: 1 div with 62 Su-24 Fencer (some 32 likely to be retired)
- Ftr: 1 corps (4 regt with 105 MiG-29 Fulcrum; 59 Su-27 Flanker)
- FGA: 1 div with 98 Su-25 Frogfoot; 36 L-39
- Recce: 1 regt with 30 Su-24MR Fencer
- ECM: 1 sqn with 52 Mi-8(ECM) Hip J
- Tpt: Sqns with An-12, An-24, An-26, Tu-134
- Cbt Spt: regts with 58 Mi-8PPA/sMV, 75 Mi-24, 40 Mi-28N Night Hunter
- Utl: 4 Mi-6, 10 Mi-26
- Trg: tach aviation regt

**Siberian MD 52,000 (Ground and Airborne)**

Combined Service: 1 HQ located at Chita

**Army**

### FORCES BY ROLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>2 (36th and 41st) Army HQ (may reduce to 1 HQ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tk</td>
<td>1 bde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MR</td>
<td>6 bde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF</td>
<td>1 (Spetsnaz) bde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Aslt</td>
<td>1 bde (ground forces)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arty</td>
<td>2 arty bde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSM</td>
<td>2 bde each with 12-18 SS-21 Tochka (Scarab)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AD</td>
<td>2 bde</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reserve**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MR</td>
<td>6 Bde</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FACILITIES

Training Centre: 1 located at Khabarovsk (district)

**Navy • Pacific Fleet – see main Navy section**

**Military Air Force**

11th AF and AD Army (HQ Khabarovsk)

200 cbt ac

- FGA/bbr: 1 regt with 23 Su-27SM; 97 Su-24M Fencer
- Ftr: sqn with 26 MiG-31 Foxhound; ≤100 Su-25 Flanker
- Recce: sqns with 51 Su-24MR Fencer
- Tpt: regts with An-12, An-26
- Cbt Spt: regts with Mi-8PPA/sMV
- Comms: sqns with Mi-8; Mi-24, Ka-50
- UAV: 1 sqn with Pchela-1 (Arseniev, Primorsky)

**AD • SAM** S-300
Paramilitary 449,000

Federal Border Guard Service €160,000 active
Directly subordinate to the President; now reportedly all contract-based personnel

FORCES BY ROLE
10 regional directorates
Frontier 7 gp

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIFV/APC (W) 1,650 BMP-1/BMP-2/BTR-80
ARTY 35
TOWED 122mm 20 D-30
MOR 120mm 15 PM-38
HELICOPTERS • ATK 4 Mi-24 Hind

Federal Security Service €4,000 active (armed)
Cdo unit (incl Alfa and Vympel units)

Federal Protection Service €10,000–30,000 active
Org include elm of ground forces (mech inf bde and AB regt)
Mech inf 1 bde
AB 1 regt
Presidential Guard 1 regt

Federal Communications and Information Agency €55,000 active

MOD • Railway Troops €50,000
Paramilitary 4 (rly) corps; 28 (rly) bde

Special Construction Troops 50,000

SELECTED NON-STATE GROUPS
Security forces are active in the North Caucasus against a number of rebel groups operating in Chechnya, Daghestan, Kabardino-Balkaria, North Ossetia and Ingushetia. The strength of these groups varies (Chechen rebels are believed to number between 2-3,000), and equipments include mines and IEDs, mortars, SALW

DEPLOYMENT

ARABIAN GULF AND INDIAN OCEAN Maritime Security Operations 1 DDG; 1 AOE; 1 ATF

ARMENIA
Army 3,214; 1 MR bde; 74 MBT; 330 AIFV; 14 APC (T)/APC (W); 68 SP/towed arty; 8 mor; 8 MRL; 1 base
Military Air Forces • Tactical Aviation
1 AD sqn with 18 MiG-29 Fulcrum; 2 SAM bty with S-300V (SA-12A) Gladiator; 1 SAM bty with SA-6 Gainful

Air Base located at Yerevan

BELARUS
Strategic Deterrent Forces • Warning Forces
1 radar station located at Baranovichi (Volga system; leased)
1 Naval Communications site

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
OSCE • Bosnia and Herzegovina 3

CÔTE D'IVOIRE
UN • UNOCI 7 obs
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC/CHAD
UN • MINURCAT 117; 1 hel det with 4 Mi-8MT

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
UN • MONUC 28 obs

GEORGIA
Army €3,400; Abkhazia 1 MR bde; South Ossetia 1 MR bde; Military Air Forces • Tactical Aviation; atk hel

KAZAKHSTAN
Strategic Deterrent Forces • Warning Forces
1 radar station located at Balkhash, (Dnepr system; leased)

KYRGYZSTAN
Military Air Forces €500; some Su-27 Flanker; 5+: 5 Su-25 Frogfoot; some Su-24 Fencer FGA; Army Aviation Helicopters; some Mi-8 Hip spt hel

LIBERIA
UN • UNMIL 4 obs

MIDDLE EAST
UN • UNTSO 5 obs

MOLDOVA/TRANSNISTRIA
Army €1,500 (including €500 peacekeepers)

FORCES BY ROLE
2 MR bn (subord to Moscow MD)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ACV 100

Military Air Forces 7 Mi-24 Hind atk hel; MI-8 Hip Spt Hel

SERBIA
OSCE • Kosovo 2
UN • UNMIK 1 obs

SUDAN
UN • UNMIS 122; 12 obs; 1 avn unit
Military Air Forces 1 hel det

SYRIA
Army and Navy 150
1 naval facility under renovation at Tartus

TAJIKISTAN
Army 5,500; 1 mil base (201“ - subord Volga-Ural MD) with (3 MR bde); 54 MBT; 350 ACV; 190 Mor/MRL; 4 Mi-8 Hip
Military Air Forces 5 Su-25 Frogfoot FGA

UKRAINE
Navy • Coastal Defence • 13,000 including Naval Infantry (Marines) 1,100; Arty: 24; AIFV /APC (T) / APC (W): 102
Navy Black Sea Fleet; 1 Fleet HQ located at Sevastopol: Strategic Deterrent Forces. Warning Forces; 2 radar stations located at Sevastopol (Dnepr System, leased) and Mukachevo (Dnepr system, leased).

WESTERN SAHARA
UN • MINURSO 15 obs
Table 22 Selected arms procurements and deliveries, Russia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Contract Value</th>
<th>Supplier Country</th>
<th>Prime Contractor</th>
<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bulava 30 (SS-NX-30)</td>
<td>SLBM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td></td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td>In development, production due to commence 2009. First test 2005. For Borey-class SSBN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-72 and T-80</td>
<td>MBT</td>
<td>180</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td></td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Some to be modernised. Number may be subject to change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BTR-80 and BTR-90</td>
<td>APC</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td></td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Delivery status unclear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buk-M2 (SA-17 'Grizzly')</td>
<td>SAM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>To replace Buk-M1-2 systems in service with army AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tor-M2E (SA-15 'Gauntlet')</td>
<td>SAM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Almaz-Antey</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bty formations. First AD regts due to be re-equipped by 2010–11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-400 Triumph</td>
<td>AD</td>
<td>18 bn</td>
<td>US$400m</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td></td>
<td>Two bn deployed by Mar 2009. Delivery status unclear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project 22350 / Admiral Gorshkov</td>
<td>FFG</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Severnaya Verf Shipyard</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Navy estimates need for up to 20 vessels by 2015. Delayed. First launch due 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project 20380 / Steregushchyi-class</td>
<td>FS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Severnaya Verf Shipyard</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td>Second vessel (Stoiky) due 2010. Up to 20 planned. First vessel delivered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agat-class (Natyia III) / Project 266M</td>
<td>MSC</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Vitse-Admiral Zakharin. Launched Jan 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyugon</td>
<td>LCU</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>R200m (US$69m)</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Volga Shipyard</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Laid down 2006. Delivery status unclear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project 88S Ysen</td>
<td>SSN</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Sevmash Shipyard</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Construction of second vessel began July 2009. First of class, Severodvinsk, expected to be launched Dec 2009 and delivered late 2010. Delayed for financial reasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typhoon (Akula)-class</td>
<td>SSBN</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td></td>
<td>1994</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dmitriy Donskoy modernised for testing of new Bulava 30 (SS-NX-30) SLBM and will remain in service until Borey-class SSBN are operational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seiger</td>
<td>Research Ship</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Yantar Shipyard</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Laid down July 2009. Second vessel due to be laid down 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Su-35S Flanker</td>
<td>Multi-role ac</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>US$2.5bn</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Sukhoi</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Upgrade with new avionics, longer range radar and more powerful engines (air force)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium Transport Aircraft (MTA)</td>
<td>Tpt ac</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dom/IND</td>
<td>Irktu/HAL</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>In development. RUS obliged to order at least 50 under deal signed with India in 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu-160 Blackjack</td>
<td>Bbr</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>UAC</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Upgrade of 15 current Tu-160s, plus 15 new bbr</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 22 **Selected arms procurements and deliveries, Russia**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Contract Value</th>
<th>Supplier Country</th>
<th>Prime Contractor</th>
<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
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<td>Trg ac</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Yakolev</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>To replace current L-39. Purchase to begin 2009 following flight testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-28N Night Hunter</td>
<td>Hel</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Rostvertol</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Plans for 45 to 67 Mi-28N. Delivery status unclear</td>
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<tr>
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<td>_</td>
<td>ISR</td>
<td>IAI</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>Contract incl I-view 150 and Bird-Eye 400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In mid November 2008, after a year of intense negotiations, the United States and the Iraqi government signed a Status of Forces Agreement and a Strategic Framework Agreement, in a bid to formalise relations between the two sovereign states for the first time since the 2003 invasion and subsequent regime change. These agreements set out an unambiguous timetable for Iraq’s security forces to take sole responsibility for law and order across the whole country. At the end of June 2009, US forces withdrew from all of Iraq’s cities, towns and villages, and by December 2009, the US military’s role in Iraq will have evolved into an assistance, training and advisory mission. By August 2010, the US troop presence is due to fall from the current 120,000 to 50,000. Under Article 24 of the new US–Iraq treaty, ‘all US forces are to be withdrawn from all Iraqi territory, water and airspace’ by the end of December 2011.

Iraqi security forces

With such a rigid timetable for the complete removal of all US combat troops, Iraq’s future stability lies in the hands of its own army and police force. This is a daunting responsibility for a military force less than seven years old. In May 2003, the US occupation authority disbanded the old Iraqi army, thereby hastening Iraq’s descent into an insurgency and civil war that lasted until at least 2007. Realising its error, the US quickly attempted to build a new and effective Iraqi military force.

As of April 2009, Iraq’s security forces employed around 600,000 personnel, spread between the interior and defence ministries, as well as the Iraqi National Counter-Terrorism Force. Officially, their command and control is centred on the Iraqi Joint Forces Command, which reports to the National Operations Centre in Baghdad. However, since his appointment in 2006 Prime Minister Nuri al-Maliki has subverted the formal chain of command, tying senior army commanders and paramilitary units to him personally. This has been achieved, firstly, through the creation of the Office of the Commander in Chief (see The Military Balance 2008, pp. 228–9). Maliki has used this platform to appoint and promote senior officers loyal to him. Secondly, Maliki has used a number of operational commands to bring both the army and the police force together under one regional organisation and appointed a favoured general to run each centre. To date, command centres have been created in Baghdad, Basra, Diyala, Karbala and Samarra, allowing the prime minister to control the security forces in five of Iraq’s most important provinces. In addition, in April 2007, as control of Iraq’s special forces was handed from the US to the Iraqi government, a Counter-terrorism Bureau was set up to manage special forces at ministerial level, effectively placing them under the direct control of the prime minister.

Lack of autonomous capacity

The main focus of American attempts to reconstitute an indigenous security force has been the Iraqi army. Iraq currently has 13 infantry divisions and one mechanised division. Its ground force includes 185 fully trained battalions and over 55 brigades. Although all military operations are now conducted in conjunction with the Iraqi army, the US Department of Defense has indicated that the Iraqi military only takes the lead in areas of the country where the security threat is low. In terms of operational readiness, the US military estimates that the vast majority of Iraq’s security forces are at ‘level two’, which means they are capable of conducting counter-insurgency operations only with US assistance, or ‘level three’, which means they can operate only in conjunction with US forces. There are several reasons for this continued lack of autonomous capacity: the relatively short time since this army was created; poor levels of education among rank-and-file soldiers (25% of soldiers do not meet the army’s own educational standards and 15% are illiterate); and a shortage of junior and non-commissioned officers capable of leading troops into battle.

The Iraqi army is still dependent upon the US military for close air support and communications, intelligence, surveillance and logistical infrastructure. These technical shortcomings could be overcome through extended investment and training, but US military trainers and advisers are concerned that the invest-
ment already made in hardware and training may not be sustainable. Over the last few years the Iraqi army and national police have taken delivery of more than 5,000 ‘humvees’, the all-purpose vehicle that has become the workhorse of the security services. An investigation by the special inspector general for Iraq reconstruction into how these vehicles were used concluded that in spite of a US$682 million investment in maintenance infrastructure, ‘the Iraqi Army’s ability to conduct maintenance operations and operate a supply system is questionable’. Reports suggest that the Iraqi army has failed to develop the logistics needed to re-equip and repair its humvees, leading army commanders in the field to cannibalise other vehicles instead of sending them in for repair, for fear that they might not be returned.

Obstacles to security-force development

Beyond the problems of personnel, training and logistics, there are three further major impediments to the development of Iraq’s security forces. The first is the ongoing influence of Ba’athist ideology and operating procedures. The speed with which the Iraqi army was reconstituted after 2003 meant that up to 70% of the new officer corps had served in the former Iraqi army. This led US Colonel Timothy Reese, who was in July 2009 chief of the Baghdad Operations Command Advisory Team, to claim that a Ba’athist–Soviet military culture remained entrenched and ‘will not change’. This culture, he argued, led to the neglect and mistreatment of enlisted men, a lack of initiative, and the extreme centralisation of command and control.

The second obstacle is corruption. In the aftermath of the devastating truck bombings in Baghdad on 19 August 2009 which left 95 dead and 500 injured, reports pointed to corrupt military officers taking bribes to let truck bombs through the security cordon which surrounds the centre of Baghdad. According to Reese, ‘corruption among officers is widespread’ with ‘cronyism and nepotism rampant in the assignment and promotion system’. In 2008, Iraq’s own government anti-corruption watchdog, the Commission on Public Integrity, opened 736 cases into corruption involving the Ministry of Interior which controls both the national and local police. US and Iraqi authorities have attempted to limit corruption in the security forces by conducting personnel audits of both the army and police to purge them of ‘ghost employees’, fictitious policemen and soldiers whose wages are stolen by senior officers. Reports suggest that up to 25% of the Ministry of Defence’s payroll is stolen in this way.

Sectarian and religious divisions among rank-and-file and mid-level officers represent the final weakness constraining Iraqi security forces’ ability to operate effectively. Given that Iraq was mired in civil conflict until at least the end of 2007, it is hardly surprising that sectarian tensions still exist. The worst excesses, which in 2005–06 saw the national police and some units of the army repeatedly accused of ethnic cleansing and sectarian murder, have now stopped. However, Major General (retd) Najim Abed al-Jabouri, an officer in the former Iraqi Air Defense forces, who has also held the posts of police chief and mayor of Tal Afar in Ninevah Province, argued in August 2009 that the politicisation of the Iraqi security services by ethno-sectarian parties posed the largest obstacle to their becoming a genuinely professional and truly national force. Al-Jabouri argued that Iraqi army divisions in five of Iraq’s provinces – Kut, Diwanya, Salahadeen, Anbar and Diyala – have been weakened by the malign influence of various political parties. Reese agreed, pointing to the Iraqi army’s inability to stand up to the Shia political parties as a major source of its weakness.

But in spite of the many factors impeding the ability of the security services to operate effectively, progress has undoubtedly been made. As noted above, both the army and national police are no longer active players in sectarian violence. And the Iraqi army, alongside its US counterpart, has played a major role in reducing the violence that dominated the country in 2006–07. In order for the security forces to progress further, sustained investment by Baghdad will be needed over the next decade, in spite of fluctuating oil prices. Over the same period, the US and NATO will need to conduct training missions to increase the skills and infrastructure of the armed forces, and also to limit the politicisation of the army and especially the national police.

International troop presence

At the end of 2009, NATO’s training mission in Iraq currently consisted of up to 200 personnel from 14 nations, with teams within Iraqi Training and Doctrine Command, the Iraqi Military Academy at Ar-Rustamiyah and Iraqi Ground Forces Command, among other locations. The UK Royal Navy’s contribution to the international naval training team represents the last substantial British military presence in Iraq, following its withdrawal of personnel and equip-
Map 2 Iraq

**Estimated strengths as at November 2009**

*Total Iraqi Military Forces: 191,957*

**Iraqi Army:** 186,957

**Iraqi Air Force:** 2000

**Iraqi Navy:** 3,000

**Country** | **Operation** | **Troop total**
---|---|---
Australia | Bilateral | 80
Bulgaria | NTM-I | 2
Denmark | Bilateral | 27
* | NTM-I | 10
Estonia | NTM-I | 3
Hungary | NTM-I | 4
Italy | NTM-I | 91
Lithuania | NTM-I | 4
Netherlands | NTM-I | 7
Poland | NTM-I | 3
Romania | NTM-I | 3
Turkey | NTM-I | 2
UK | ITAM-N* | 75
* | NTM-I | 15
Ukraine | NTM-I | 9
United States | MNF-I/USF-I 120,000 | *
* | NTM-I | 12

**Total** 120,347
*Tots vary and are subject to force rotation.

MNF-I = Multi-National Force-Iraq
NTM-I = NATO Training Mission-Iraq
*Iraqi Training and Advisory Mission–Navy

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The map shows the force boundary and the disposition of major US forces in Iraq as of October 2009. The map includes the location of major Iraqi Army divisions and the estimated strengths of various countries contributing forces to Iraq.


**Country** | **Operation** | **Troop total**
---|---|---
Australia | Bilateral | 80
Bulgaria | NTM-I | 2
Denmark | Bilateral | 27
* | NTM-I | 10
Estonia | NTM-I | 3
Hungary | NTM-I | 4
Italy | NTM-I | 91
Lithuania | NTM-I | 4
Netherlands | NTM-I | 7
Poland | NTM-I | 3
Romania | NTM-I | 3
Turkey | NTM-I | 2
UK | ITAM-N* | 75
* | NTM-I | 15
Ukraine | NTM-I | 9
United States | MNF-I/USF-I 120,000 | *
* | NTM-I | 12

**Total** 120,347
*Tots vary and are subject to force rotation.

MNF-I = Multi-National Force-Iraq
NTM-I = NATO Training Mission-Iraq
*Iraqi Training and Advisory Mission–Navy

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This Iraqi Training and Advisory Mission (Navy) (Umm Qasr) is reported to consist of around 100 UK and US personnel. Following the Iraqi parliament’s delayed sanctioning of an agreement between London and Baghdad regulating the presence of the UK contingent, British personnel had to relocate to Kuwait and Bahrain, only returning to Iraq in mid October. Their mission is to train, mentor and equip the personnel of the Iraqi navy and marines. On 30 April, coinciding with the flag-lowering ceremony for British forces in Basra, Iraqi naval forces took over responsibility for the protection of the Khawr al-Amaya and Basra oil terminals, as well as the ports of Umm Qasr and al-Zubair, though they remain dependent on the presence of foreign military’s frigates and destroyers. The Iraqi navy, meaning-
while, which has a number of officers in training in the UK in addition to their Iraq-based training, has seen its inventory increase in line with these heightened responsibilities. It took delivery of a series of small boats for riverine and inshore duties, while a patrol boat procured from Italy (the first of four on order) was due to come into service at the end of 2009.

ISRAEL, GAZA AND IRAN

The June 2008 ceasefire between Israel and Hamas held for a number of months despite rocket attacks by mainly non-Hamas militants, but by November the rate of fire had increased. The first armed clash between an Israel Defense Forces (IDF) raiding party and Hamas forces occurred on 4 November. Dozens of rockets and mortars were fired in retaliation and additional IDF incursions to close border tunnels effectively annulled the ceasefire, which had been due to expire on 19 December. Around 330 rockets and mortar rounds had been fired during the six-month ceasefire; in the week after the deadline passed, almost half that number were launched into southern Israel.

As detailed in *Strategic Survey* 2009 (pp. 236–9), Israel initiated an aerial assault on Gaza on 27 December 2008 with the aim of reducing rocket attacks and ‘restoring Israeli deterrence’. *Operation Cast Lead* was a broad bombing campaign and ground invasion aimed to knock out as much of Hamas’s command-and-control facilities as possible. A ground invasion began on 3 January 2009, proceeded from the northern part of Gaza and surrounded Gaza City within a few days. During the campaign, rocket and mortar fire persisted, but decreased in intensity as Israel’s forces tightened their grip. After firing some 600 rockets into Israel and losing 1,200 to IDF attacks, Hamas was only left with about 1,200 by the time of a renewed ceasefire on 17 January (though rocket fire and Israeli military strikes carried on until the spring). The two-week offensive caused substantial damage to Gaza’s infrastructure – extending to 14,000 homes, 68 government buildings and 31 NGO offices. At least 1,300 Palestinians and 13 Israelis were reported killed. The large difference in fatalities stemmed from the IDF’s use of heavy firepower, which kept Israeli casualties low, but led to many casualties on the Palestinian side. There was a strong international reaction to the campaign and the post-conflict humanitarian situation in Gaza. Perhaps partly in response to the international reaction, but more directly to a domestic debate arising out of the critical testimony of some soldiers who had fought in *Cast Lead*, the IDF carried out internal investigations relating to its conduct during the campaign. A number of commanders gave interviews focusing on rules of engagement and IDF actions on the ground in Gaza, while IDF Chief of the General Staff Lieutenant-General Gabi Ashkenazi repudiated soldiers’ critical testimonies. (In October 2009, a report by Judge Richard Goldstone alleging possible war crimes by both sides during the conflict was endorsed by the UN Human Rights Council. Given its contents, the report was subject to much critical attention.)

As noted in previous editions of *The Military Balance*, Israel’s air force is engaged in a project to move some of its bases and units to the south of the country. A number of squadrons moved to the Nevatim air base in the Negev in August 2008, and elements of the last squadron to leave Lod air base in central Israel flew south in January 2009. Lod was subsequently closed. The move to the Negev locations gives more flexibility in terms of infrastructure, but the Israeli government is also promoting the moves in terms of developing and settling the south. Meanwhile, the IDF has stated that it has learnt lessons both from the 2006 conflict in Lebanon (*The Military Balance* 2006 (p. 233) noted the establishment of the Winograd Commission to investigate the conflict) as well as *Cast Lead*. Reports during 2009 point to efforts to develop inter-service cooperation, while in the wake of the successful missile attack on the INS *Hanit* during the conflict in Lebanon, the navy conducted a review of its missile-boat operations, aiming to improve operational procedures as well as issues concerning crew training and morale.

Iran’s nuclear activities continue to be of great concern to the international community. Israel, in particular, considers a nuclear-armed Iran an existential threat and refuses to rule out the possibility of a pre-emptive or preventive strike against Iran’s nuclear infrastructure. But while Iran in early 2009 had already produced enough low-enriched uranium for one nuclear weapon if further enriched, it had not yet crossed the line of weaponisation that would present an imminent threat. Many other problems make a military option difficult for Israel. Even if Iran’s major nuclear sites at Isfahan, Natanz and Arak could be successfully destroyed through air attacks or missile launches, this might not be enough if Iran has redundant secret facilities. Indeed, the unmasking of Iran’s hitherto secret enrichment facility outside Qom, in September, (although known to Western...
governments before Iran was effectively forced into admitting its existence) increased the sense of uncertainty over whether unknown sites would remain after any attack. While Israel has GBU-28 ‘bunker-buster’ bombs, in 2008 it was denied a shipment of the smaller and more accurate GBU-39. Other problems with any potential strike include the route, which would involve flying over Israel’s Arab neighbours, as well as surmounting Iran’s air defences (that is, if an air strike is the preferred option; the deployment of Israeli naval assets to the Red Sea in mid-2009 was perhaps designed to create uncertainty over the means of any possible action). Were such an operation to be mounted, one of the key questions would concern the definition of mission success. ‘There is no military option that does anything more than buy time’, US Defense Secretary Robert Gates said in September. ‘The estimates are one to three years or so.’ Such questions would have to be considered in conjunction with the potential risks of Iranian retaliation, as well as the doubtless deleterious regional and international impact of such a strike.

Iran’s expanding missile capabilities also provoked concern. As noted in Strategic Survey 2009 (p. 221), Iran has already fielded a Shahab-3 missile with the one-tonne payload capacity and 1.2m airframe diameter necessary to carry a nuclear warhead. Its 1,300km range encompasses Israel, Turkey and Saudi Arabia. The Shahab-3 also formed the first stage of the two-stage rocket Iran used to launch its first satellite into low-earth orbit in February 2009. Perhaps more worrying was the November 2008 test firing of a new medium-range ballistic missile, the solid-fuelled Sajjil. Though its range and payload are similar to the Shahab, the faster launch time of a solid-fuelled rocket of this type reduces vulnerability to pre-emptive strikes. Iran also reported successful firings of Shahab and Sajjil missiles at the end of the Great Prophet IV exercise conducted by the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) in September 2009.

But Tehran must also contend with home-grown security threats: six commanders of the IRGC (including the deputy commander of the IRGC ground forces) were killed in an 18 October attack in Sistan-Baluchistan Province, which killed 43 in total. The Jundullah terrorist group, which has promoted a brand of Sunni radicalism in the tribal region through abductions and executions of police and military officers, claimed responsibility. Earlier in the year, the Basij paramilitary force, which is effectively under IRGC control, was heavily employed against demonstrators during protests over the announced victory, in the presidential election, of Mahmoud Ahmadinejad.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Concerns about Iran’s missile-development programme also prompted moves to develop ballistic-missile defence within the Gulf region. Speaking at the IISS Manama Dialogue in December 2008, US defence secretary Gates observed that since 2007 there had been ‘significant changes in air and missile defence throughout the Middle East. Several GCC nations are in the process of acquiring, or have expressed interest in, shared early warning, near real-time information on air and missile attacks that would allow maximum time for a nation to defend itself. Additionally, all GCC countries have expressed a desire to obtain, or are already obtaining, active defence systems.’ In September 2009 Gates elaborated on this, saying that the US was working, on a bilateral and multilateral basis, to establish regional missile defence; he then noted existing Patriot systems in the region, as well as Aegis ships. The US did, he continued, have ‘strong bilateral relationships in developing missile defense with several of the countries in the Gulf’. As an illustration of moves in this direction, in late 2008 Raytheon and Lockheed Martin were awarded contracts to deliver Patriot GEM-T and PAC-3 missiles and associated systems to the United Arab Emirates (Saudi Arabia and Kuwait already field Patriot variants among their air-defence systems, while in 2008 the UAE also requested to purchase Terminal High Altitude Air Defense systems from the US.) President Barack Obama’s 17 September 2009 decision to substitute a mobile, adaptable ship- and land-based missile shield for President George W. Bush’s plan to deploy silo-housed missile interceptors in Poland and an advanced tracking radar in the Czech Republic will provide additional protection to US forces and friends in the Middle East against an Iranian missile threat.

In October, Saudi Arabia’s Royal Saudi Air Force was reported to have commenced flying operations with the first of its Eurofighter Typhoon Tranche 2 purchases. The final purchase number is 72 (see Defence economics, p. 240 and The Military Balance 2009, p. 235) and in order to provide support services for this Project Salam deal, the Salam Support Solution was agreed, which will include training for both pilots and support technicians. BAE Systems will operate this through a ‘full availability service
contract'. In mid 2009, Saudi Arabia also signed a contract for three more A330 multi-role tanker transport (MRTT) aircraft with EADS. A contract for an initial three aircraft was signed in 2008, with the first aircraft due for delivery in 2011. (In 2008, the MRTT was also selected by the UAE.) In late May 2009, France opened a military base in the UAE, comprising port and support facilities in Abu Dhabi, an aviation detachment at al-Dhafra and a ground component. In opening the base, reference was made to an earlier bilateral agreement between France and the UAE, as well as the 2008 French defence White Paper’s emphasis of the strategic importance to France of the Gulf. There will also be hopes that this presence could lead to further ties through the sale of defence-related equipment. In late 2009, military forces from Yemen were engaged in further fighting in the north of the country against Houthi rebels. A conflict that has been going on for a number of years (in an area of the country that has long been insecure) intensified with government forces pushing into areas of Sa’ada and Amran governorates. It was reported that rebel forces had suffered substantial losses, though they also inflicted losses on the Yemeni armed forces’ ground and air arms (Sana’a claimed that aircraft crashes were a result of technical failure). It was further reported that incursions by rebels into Saudi Arabia prompted military actions by Saudi forces (including air strikes).

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA – DEFENCE ECONOMICS

The global financial crisis, together with the dramatic halving of oil prices during 2008 and 2009, hit the Middle East hard. Across the region, growth is projected to decline from 6% in 2008 to 2.5% in 2009, affecting both oil-producing and non-oil-producing countries alike. The biggest casualty is likely to be the UAE where the flight of external funds (which had entered the country on speculation of a currency revaluation) has contributed to a large contraction in liquidity, a sizeable fall in overheated property and equity prices, and substantial pressure on the banking system. Unsurprisingly, dwindling surpluses in oil-producing countries will result in worsening fiscal balances as revenues decline and governments use recent windfall gains to sustain domestic demand by maintaining ongoing investment projects.

However, despite the precipitous fall in oil prices, the continued threat from Iran and the re-integration of a fragile Iraq into the regional equation is unlikely to lead to anything but a temporary pause in the region’s widespread military-modernisation programmes. Indeed, available figures show that in most countries defence budgets in 2009 actually increased, even if only modestly. Ongoing trends include a focus on air assets, missiles and anti-missile defensive technologies, the upgrade and modernisation of significant offshore assets and the growing presence of Russia as a weapons supplier.

Following something of a spending spree over the past two years, the collapse in oil prices put a brake on Saudi Arabia’s activity in the international defence market in 2009. Over the past two decades there has been a noticeable correlation between increasing defence spending and rising oil revenues, although the reverse is not the case, suggesting that the authorities have established a floor below which spending will not fall. During the 1990s, therefore, when oil prices were low but defence spending remained high, the Kingdom built up debt and, although it has enjoyed a significant boom from the recent spike in oil prices, previous budget deficits together with anticipated future expenditure have to some extent reduced the government’s cushion against the current downturn. Economic growth measured 4.6% in 2008 but the economy is expected to contract by around 1% in 2009.

As is common across the Middle East, Saudi Arabia’s economy is ill prepared for a looming demographic shock whereby demand for jobs from an increasingly young population is now far outstripping supply. In the recent past, increased public-sector employment has helped to cushion the impact, however, it is calculated that Saudi Arabia will need to generate in the order of 3.5m new jobs over the coming decade in order to meet the challenge. With this in mind, the authorities have embarked on a so-called ‘Saudiisation’ policy in an effort to diversify the economy and create new jobs. The policy has been applied in all sectors including defence: the procurement of new weapons systems and the associated offset requirements are now viewed not only in practical terms, particularly in relation to advances being made by Iran, but as an important means of developing the indigenous defence industry. However, progress in this regard has been hampered by the lack of defence-research institutions, as well as the small pool of technicians and engineers in the country. Saudi Military Industries, which is owned by King Abdullah, has revealed that it is often forced to recruit
key staff from Russia and the UK owing to a shortage of suitable local candidates.

The policy of Saudisation has figured prominently in the Kingdom’s most recent procurement decisions, of which the largest is the purchase of 72 Eurofighter Typhoon fighter aircraft. The massive deal, known as Project Salam, signalled the start of an enhanced strategic alliance between the UK and Saudi Arabia and was a significant boost to UK–Saudi defence-industrial cooperation. European Eurofighter partner nations will supply the major components of the aircraft, which will be built by a new joint venture company between BAE Systems and Alsalam Aircraft Company at a new plant being constructed within Saudi Arabia. In addition to building the new aircraft, Saudi Arabia will take responsibility for the long-term maintenance and support of the Typhoon and estimates that in total the programme will create around 15,000 new jobs. BAE Systems has acknowledged that its role in Saudi Arabia is changing as it turns its focus to in-country manufacturing and through-life support that will include the development of the appropriate infrastructure and the ongoing training of Saudi nationals.

For many years, US and European defence companies have enjoyed a virtual monopoly on lucrative defence contracts with the Saudi Arabian armed forces, but over the past two years Riyadh has sought to diversify its arms suppliers. In particular, the Saudi government is thought to be less willing to enter into contracts with US companies via the traditional foreign-military-sales (FMS) process, preferring instead to focus on direct government-to-manufacturer arrangements. While most new contracts are still likely to be awarded to the country’s traditional trading partners, Russia has emerged as a potential alternative weapons supplier. In 2008, the two countries signed a military cooperation agreement and in 2009 a top delegation from the Kremlin and Rosboronexport (Russia’s state-owned arms-export monopoly) visited Saudi Arabia and met with King Abdullah. Current discussions cover an initial deal that could amount to US$2bn and is thought to include up to 150 helicopters (30 Mi-35 aircraft and 120 Mi-17s of various modifications), over 150 T-90S main battle tanks (MBTs), 250 BMP-3 infantry-combat vehicles and air-defence missile systems. Future deals may feature S-400 air-defence systems and Mi-28 combat helicopters.

This new-found relationship between Riyadh and Moscow is something of a blow to France, which had been hoping to clinch several deals of its own. Having failed to persuade the Saudi armed forces to buy its Rafale fighter aircraft, the emerging deal with Russia may well put a stop to France’s broader ambitions to sell its own mix of domestically produced helicopters to the Kingdom. French attention is now likely to shift towards laying the groundwork for a potential sale of some of its recently ordered FREMM frigates. Originally, the French navy had intended to procure 17 of the multi-mission vessels, but the 2008 White Paper indicated that there were likely to be insufficient funds to achieve this, raising the prospect that any surplus vessels would be offered for sale overseas. Meanwhile, there was success in the Kingdom for European defence company EADS, which achieved some notable new sales in 2009: three additional A330 multi-role tanker transports.

Table 23 Middle East and North Africa Regional Defence Expenditure as % of GDP

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<th>Year</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
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<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
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<tr>
<td>% GDP</td>
<td>6.64</td>
<td>6.27</td>
<td>6.48</td>
<td>5.67</td>
<td>6.21</td>
<td>5.86</td>
<td>5.49</td>
<td>5.29</td>
<td>5.06</td>
<td>4.71</td>
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for the Saudi Air Force, bringing to the total order to six; and a US$1.5bn contract to provide phase one of the massive border-surveillance programme, which includes the supply of 225 ground and surveillance radar systems, a comprehensive ‘C4I system’, buried radio-detection sensors and the construction of a double-lined concertina-shaped wired fence along the entire length of the Saudi desert border. Phase two will feature the acquisition of ground-based naval and airborne equipment.

In addition to orders for the three primary services and the border surveillance programme, there has been a noticeable increase in resources allocated to the Saudi Arabian National Guard. In 2006, a massive US$10bn FMS package was agreed with the US, which covered the delivery of 724 light-armoured vehicles, 58 new M1A1 MBTs and the upgrading of 315 M1A2 MBTs.

Despite efforts over the years to diversify its economy, the United Arab Emirates still relies on the energy sector for around 40% of its GDP. In 2001 oil revenues amounted to US$21bn, but as the price of crude oil rose, revenues hit US$100bn in 2009, helping to fund the significant growth in defence spending. Although transparency is a major problem in the UAE, figures published by the IMF suggest that combined spending on defence from both the federal budget and Abu Dhabi amounted to around US$15bn in 2009. In common with Saudi Arabia, the UAE has embarked on a major drive towards greater self-sufficiency, as illustrated by several procurement contracts awarded during the 2009 International Defence Exhibition and Conference (IDEX) held in Abu Dhabi. The UAE placed a series of major new equipment orders that included provisions for joint ventures specifically drafted with the intention of transferring knowledge and technology to an increasingly well-educated and sophisticated domestic employment pool upon which an indigenous industrial capability is being built. At the forefront of this drive has been Emirates Advanced Investments, which was incorporated in 2005, and signed multiple agreements with Thales, EADS and ITT Defense during IDEX 2009. The Baynunah Group announced a new joint venture with MBDA Missile Systems and the partly government-owned Injazat Data Systems signed a memorandum of agreement with Northrop Grumman.

France’s close military cooperation with the UAE and its growing commitment to security in the region was made significantly more visible in May 2009 when President Nicolas Sarkozy followed up on a 2008 bilateral agreement and officially opened a major new permanent military base in Abu Dhabi, capable of housing up to 500 French military personnel. The base is indicative of a broader intention among GCC member states to diversify both their equipment suppliers and training expertise beyond a traditional reliance on the US. As well as providing support for anti-piracy missions off the coast of Somalia, the new base will provide a multi-service support facility for French operations in the region and includes an air base, a naval facility at Mina Zayed port and an army camp. A further illustration of the bilateral defence relationship will come when the UAE air force confirms its selection of the Dassault Rafale to replace its Mirage fleet. At the 2009 Paris air show, UAE state media announced that the country had delivered specific technical requirements for the aircraft to the French government, which are thought to include: Thales Reco-NG reconnaissance pods; Damocles XF targeting pods (providing an independent laser-guided weapon capability); and MBDA Exocet AM 39 anti-ship missiles. The UAE is also considering funding the development of a more powerful engine for its aircraft that would allow its Rafale fleet to carry up to three SCALP EG/Storm Shadow cruise missiles, two under-wing fuel tanks and four MICA anti-aircraft missiles.

As well as cementing new industrial relationships, IDEX 2009 was also notable for the number of equipment contracts announced by the UAE government. The air force will receive a major enhancement to its airlift capabilities with the procurement of strategic and tactical transport aircraft. The finance house Al Waha Capital will manage the purchase of four C-17s (US$1.2bn) and 12 C-130J aircraft (US$1.6bn) that, according to IDEX, Chairman Major-General Obaid al Ketbi, will allow the UAE to ‘actively participate in rescue and humanitarian missions worldwide’. Deliveries of the aircraft are expected to begin within four years and once complete will make the UAE the largest regional customer for both platforms. Another major announcement was the US$1bn selection of 48 Alenia Aermacchi M-346 planes as an advanced trainer and close air-support aircraft for the air force.

However, the most expensive defence contracts announced by the UAE in the last two years came just before IDEX when the government confirmed it would install a comprehensive new air-defence
system specifically targeted to counter Iran’s growing military reach. The most substantial part of the US$10bn package will see the UAE become the first foreign country to take delivery of the US-designed Terminal High Altitude Air Defense ballistic-missile defence system, capable of destroying incoming ballistic missiles at a range of 200m. The programme also provides funds for the deployment of 10 Patriot PAC-3 fire units, plus 200 missiles and a wide array of technical assistance, logistics support, and through-life support and training.

In common with other Gulf states possessing significant offshore assets, the UAE is in the process of upgrading its maritime capabilities and announced further procurement plans during 2009. In future, the UAE’s naval forces will be centred around six 72m Baynunah-class multi-mission corvettes supplemented by a number of smaller craft. During IDEX 2009, the navy announced that it would be procuring 12 new missile-armed fast craft that will be built to a modified Ghannatha design. The new vessels, to be built by Abu Dhabi Ship Building (ADSB) at a cost of US$200m, will be a stretched version of the existing Ghannatha and will be fitted with box launchers for four MBDA Marte Mk 2/N surface-to-surface guided missiles. A second contract will see the navy’s 12 existing Ghannatha fast troop carriers split into two separate sub-classes: six will be modified as mortar platforms; the remainder will continue as troop carriers but with additional armament. In a separate development, ADSB will work with the Turkish shipbuilder Yonca Onuk to build a total of 34 16m fast-interceptor vessels based on the latter’s MRTP16 design. Surveillance capabilities will be boosted by the conversion of four Bombardier Dash 8 airlines into maritime-patrol configuration and a single 88m Italian-built corvette that, as well as patrolling, will include facilities for an embarked helicopter and an organic anti-submarine warfare capability.

In Israel, tensions between the government and armed forces over the appropriate level of military spending persist. Following the 2006 conflict in Lebanon, the Israeli defence establishment had complained that the poor performance of the Israeli Defence Forces (IDF) during that conflict was a direct result of years of under-funding, which had resulted in a serious lack of manpower, training and equipment, and requested an immediate increase in the defence budget of NIS7bn. In response to this accusation, the Finance Ministry set up the Brodet Committee, to conduct a comprehensive review of Israeli defence-funding mechanisms and to propose a new framework for the future. In its final report, the Brodet Committee suggested that funding levels were not the primary reason for the IDF’s poor performance during the Lebanese war, concluding that current funds were adequate and that future defence budgets only needed to be increased by around 2% annually. Much to the irritation and disappointment of the IDF, the government accepted these findings. The following year, the IDF received better news when it emerged that the Israeli government had been successful in negotiating an increase in the amount of military aid it receives each year from the US. Under the revised initiative, the US agreed to a ten-year US$30bn Foreign Military Financing (FMF) package, representing a 25% increase over the previous ten years. Annual payments will increase by US$150m a year, rising from US$2.4bn in 2007 to US$3.1bn in 2011 and each year thereafter.

In 2009, with defence financing still generating conflict between the government and IDF, and the Israeli economy suffering from the global slowdown, the Likud-led government settled on a two-year budget deal that included cuts of just NIS1.5bn during FY09 and FY10. The government had originally outlined a two-year defence budget that included cuts of some NIS6bn; however, this was rejected by the coalition Labor Party and, in view of the government’s shaky position, a compromise was agreed. However, with most government departments seeing cuts of around 6% in 2009 the final agreement that defence spending would only be cut by 2% is something of a coup for Labor leader Ehud Barak, who had threatened to resign if more drastic cuts were implemented. It was also agreed that external consultants would be brought into the Ministry of Defense to help design an ambitious ten-year NIS30bn efficiency programme.

The combination of the Brodet review, together with the completion of FMF negotiations and several enquiries into the conflict with Hizbullah, finally resulted in a new five-year plan to cover the period 2008–12. Known as ‘Tefen 2012’, the plan highlighted four main threat scenarios: conventional war with Syria, missile attack by Iran, instability in neighbouring moderate countries and asymmetric terror and rocket attacks. Under the plan, nine core capabilities must be either maintained or upgraded:

- Modern MBTs
- Precision-strike capability (including the Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) aircraft
• Upgraded F-15s and HALE unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) for air superiority
• Long-reach capabilities, including aerial refuelling tankers
• Intelligence superiority
• The Tsayad digital command-and-control programme
• Naval supremacy
• Anti-missile defence systems
• Expanded emergency-munition stocks

Prior to the publication of Tefen 2012, the IDF had intended to downsize its ground forces. However, the 2006 conflict with Hizbullah prompted a re-think and new priorities were placed on manpower, readiness and training instead. In terms of new equipment, the army will receive hundreds of new Namer infantry fighting vehicles (based on the domestic Merkava main-battle-tank platform), hundreds of Stryker 8×8 medium-armoured vehicles, additional Merkava-4 tanks and dozens of tactical UAVs. With a renewed focus on ground forces, the air force, traditionally the highest priority in terms of procurement funding, has been forced to limit its requirements over the next five years. The most high-profile adjustment to air-force procurement plans is a reduction in the number of JSF aircraft, down from an original expectation of 100 units to just 25 in the current five-year plan. And in a further bid to keep costs in check, the air force has had to defer its requirement to integrate indigenous munitions and an additional fuel tank to its first batch of the multi-role aircraft. The air force’s request for an additional squadron of AH-64D Apache attack helicopters has also been limited to just six, while there are no funds for new tanker aircraft, only the upgrade of existing KC-707s.

Under Tefen 2012, the Israeli Navy was allocated US$250m for the acquisition of the first of two 2–3,000-tonne multi-purpose missile vessels, with the most likely option out of an original field of five contenders being the US Littoral Combat Ship (LCS). However, in light of the spiralling cost of the LCS programme, the Israeli Navy has abandoned its plans and is looking at other alternatives. A proposal by Northrop Grumman to build an expanded version of the navy’s Sa’ar-5 corvette has also been rejected and the most probable solution now appears to be the acquisition of a stretched version of Germany’s MEKO A-100 corvette equipped with phased array radars and a vertical-launch system capable of extending the IDF’s air-defence capabilities. The plan may well meet strong resistance from Israel’s other services as the construction of LCS vessels would have been funded by US FMF, whereas building the ships outside of the US will require scarce resources from the domestic local currency budget.
Algeria ALG

Algerian Dinar D 2008 2009 2010
GDP D 11.0tr 11.6tr
US$ 171bn 161bn
per capita US$ 5,067 4,714
Growth % 3.0 2.2
Inflation % 4.3 4.6
Def bdgt D 334bn 383bn
US$ 5.17bn 5.30bn

US$1=D

Population 34,178,188

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 15% 6% 6% 5% 17% 2%
Female 14% 6% 6% 5% 17% 2%

Capabilities

ACTIVE 147,000 (Army 127,000 Navy 6,000 Air 14,000) Paramilitary 187,200
Terms of service Conscription in army only; 18 months (6 months basic, 12 months with regular army often involving civil projects)

RESERVE 150,000 (Army 150,000) to age 50

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 47,000; ε80,000 conscript (total 127,000)

FORCES BY ROLE

6 Mil Regions; re-org into div structure on hold
Armd 2 div (each: 3 tk regt, 1 mech regt); 1 indep bde
Mech 3 div (each: 1 tk regt, 3 mech regt)
Mech Inf/Mot Inf 5 indep bde
AB/SF 1 (Rapid Reaction) div with (5 (18th Mech 3 div (Armd 2 div (AT 80m 105mm 142: 200 + 200+ Milan; Kornet-E being delivered; Metis-M1 being delivered; AT-3 9K11 Sagger; AT-4 9K111 Spigot; AT-5 9K113 Spandrel
RCL 180: 107mm 60 B-11; 82mm 120 B-10
GUNS 300: 57mm 160 ZIS-2 M-1943; 85mm 80 D-44; 100mm 50 SU-100 SP (in store); 10 T-12
AD 3 SAM 288+
SP 68: ε48 SA-8 Gecko; ε20 SA-9 Gaskin
MANPAD 220+: ε220 SA-7A Graill/S-7B Graill; SA-14 Gremlin/SA-16 Gimlet;
GUNS ε875
SP ε225 ZSU-23-4
TOWED ε650: 14.5mm 100: 60 ZPU-2; 40 ZPU-4; 20mm 100; 37mm 100: M-1939; 57mm 70 S-60; 85mm 20 M-1939 KR-12; 100mm 150 KS-19; 130mm 10 KS-30

Navy ε6,000 (incl 500 officers)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES 2 Kilo (FSU) each with 6 single 533mm TT with 18 Test-71ME HWT (1 in refit); (two additional vessels in build)
PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 9
FRIGATES • FF 3 Mourad Rais (FSU) each with 1 twin (2 eff.) with 20 SA-N-4 Gecko SAM, 2 RBU 6000 Smerch (24 eff.), 476mm gun (undergoing modernisation programme)
CORVETTES 6
FSG 3:
2 Rais Hamidou (FSU Nanuchka II) each with 4 single each with 1 SS-N-2B Styx tactical SSM, 1 twin (2 eff.) with 20 SA-N-4 Gecko SAM
1 Rais Hamidou (FSU Nanuchka II) each with 2 quad (4 eff.) with 16 SS-N-25 Switchblade tactical SSM, 1 twin (2 eff.) with 20 SA-N-4 Gecko SAM
FS 3 Dpbel Chenoa each with 2 twin (4 eff.) CSS-N-8 Saccade tactical SSM, 1 76mm gun
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 20
PFM 9 Osa II each with 4 single each with 1 SS-N-2B Styx tactical SSM (3+)
PCC 11 Kerib
AMPHIBIOUS • 2 LST
LSM 1 Polnochny (capacity 7 tanks; 240 troops)
LST 2 Kalaat beni Hammad (capacity 5 tanks; 240 troops)
each with 1 med hel landing platform
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 10
TRG 8: 1 Daxin; AXL 7 EL Mouderrir
SPT 1
TRV 1 Poluchat (Used for SAR)
FACILITIES

Bases Located at Mers el Kerib, Algiers, Annaba, Jijel

Coast Guard ε500

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 16
PCC 11: 4 Baglietto; 7 EL Mouderrir (PRC Chui-E)
PCI 4 El Moukrid less than 100 tonnes
PB 1 (Ocea FPB-98); (additional vessels on order)
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 1 SPT
Air Force 14,000
Flying hours 150 hrs/year

FORCES BY ROLE

Ftr 2 sqn with MiG-25 Foxbat; 4 sqn with MiG-29C Fulcrum/MiG-29UB Fulcrum; 2 sqn with MiG-23MF/MS/U Flogger

FGA 1 sqn with Su-30MK; 2 sqn each with Su-24M Fencer/Su-24MK Fencer D; 2 sqn with MiG-23BN Flogger; 1 sqn with MiG-29UBT

Recce 1 sqn with Su-24E Fencer; 1 sqn with MiG-25R Foxbat

MR 2 sqn with Beech 200T Maritime Patrol

Tpt 2 sqn with C-130H Hercules; C-130H-30 Hercules; Gulfstream IV-SP; Gulfstream V; Il-76MD Candid B; Il-76TD Candid; L-100-30; 2 (VIP) sqn with F-27 Friendship; Falcon 900

Trg 1 sqn with Il-78 Midas

Atk hel 4 sqn with Mi-24 Hind

Tpt hel 7 sqn with AS-355 Ecureuil; Mi-17/Mi-8 Hip; Mi-171

Trg 2 sqn with Z-142; 1 sqn with Yak-130; 2 sqn 36 L-39ZA; L-39C Albatros; hel sqn with 28 PZL Mi-2 Hoplite

AD 3 bde with 725 100mm/130mm/85mm

SAM 3 regt with SA-2 Guideline/SA-3 Goa/SA-6 Gainful/SA-8 Gecko (140–840 eff.)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 197 combat capable

FTR 55: 12 MiG-25 Foxbat; 25 MiG-29C Fulcrum/MiG-29UB Fulcrum; 18 MiG-23MF/MS/U Flogger

FGA 134: 28 Su-30MK; 34 MiG-29SMT/UBT; 34 Su-24M/Su-24MK Fencer D; 38 MiG-23BN Flogger

RECECE 14: 6 Beech 1900D (electronic surveillance); 4 MiG-25R Foxbat*; 4 Su-24E Fencer*

MP 6 Beech 200T Maritime Patrol (additional units on order)

TRK 6 Il-78 Midas

TPT 39: 9 C-130H Hercules; 8 C-130H-30 Hercules; 3 F-27 Friendship; 3 Falcon 900; 4 Gulfstream IV-SP; 1 Gulfstream V; 3 Il-76MD Candid B; 6 Il-76TD Candid; 2 L-100-30

TRG 99: 16 Yak-130; 36 L-39ZA Albatros; 7 L-39C; 40 Z-142

HELICOPTERS

ATK 33 Mi-24 Hind

SPT 114: 8 AS-355 Ecureuil; 42 Mi-171; 64 Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H/Mi-8 Hip

TRG 28 PZL Mi-2 Hoplite

AD

SAM e140 SA-2 Guideline Towed/SA-3 Goa/SA-6 Gainful SP/SA-8 Gecko SP (140–840 eff.)

GUNS 725 100mm/130mm/85mm

MSL

AS-10 Karen; AS-12 Kegler; AS-14 Kedge; AS-17 Krypton; AS-7 Kerry

AAM AA-10 Alamo; A-11 Archer; AA-2 Atoli; AA-6 Acrid; AA-7 Apex; AA-8 Aphid

Paramilitary £187,200

Gendarmerie 20,000

Ministry of Defence

FORCES BY ROLE

Army 6 region

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

RECECE AML-60/110 M-3 Panhard APC (W)

APC (W) 100 TH 390 Fahld

HELICOPTERS • SPT PZL Mi-2 Hoplite

National Security Forces 16,000

Directorate of National Security. Small arms

Republican Guard 1,200

RECECE AML-60

APC (T) M-3

Legitimate Defence Groups £150,000

Self-defence militia, communal guards (60,000)

SELECTED NON-STATE GROUPS

Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb/Groupe Salafiste pour la Predication et le Combat (GSPC) Est strength: 500 (GSPC) Major equipments include: mines and IEDs; mortars; SALW

DEPLOYMENT

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

UN • MONUC 5 obs

Bahrain BHR

Bahraini Dinari D 2008 2009 2010

GDP D 7.6bn 7.7bn

US$ 20bn 20bn

per capita US$ 27,810 27,446

Growth % 6.1 3.0

Inflation % 3.5 3.0

Def bdg D 210m 265m 279m

US$ 552m 697m

FMA (US) US$ 3.9m 8m 19.5m

US$1=D 0.38 0.38

Population 728,709

Ethnic groups: Nationals 64%; Asian 13%; other Arab 10%; Iranian 8%; European 1%

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus

Male 14% 4% 4% 4% 28% 2%

Female 14% 4% 4% 3% 17% 2%

Capabilities

ACTIVE 8,200 (Army 6,000 Navy 700 Air 1,500)

Paramilitary 11,260
## ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

### Army 6,000

**FORCES BY ROLE**

- **Armd** 1 bde under strength (2 armd bn, 1 recce bn)
- **Inf** 1 bde (2 mech inf bn, 1 mot inf bn)
- **SF** 1 bde (1 lt arty bty, 1 hy arty bty, 1 MRL bty, 2 med arty bty)
- **Gd** 1 (Amiri) bn
- **AD** 1 bn (1 ADA bty, 2 SAM bty)

### EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

- **MBT** 180 M-60A3
- **RECCE** 46: 22 AML-90; Ferret 8 (in store); 8 Shorland; 8 Saladin (in store)
- **AIFV** 25 YPR-765 (with 25mm)
- **APC** 325+: 105+ M-113A2
- **APC (W)** 120+: 10+ AT105 Saxon; 110 M-3 Panhard
- **ARTY** 227mm 9 MLRS (with 30 ATACMS)
- **MOR** 24: 120mm 12; 81mm 12
- **AT** • MSL • MANPATS 60 Javelin
- **RCL** 31: 106mm 25 M-40A1; 120mm 6 MOBAT
- **AD** • SAM 93
- **SP** 7 Crotale
- **TOWED** 8 HAWK MIM-23B
- **MANPAD** 78: 18 FIM-92A Stinger; 60 RBS-70
- **GUNS** 27: 35mm 15 Oerlikon; 40mm 12 L/70

### Navy 700

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

- **PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS** 3
  - **FFG** 1 Sabah (US Oliver Hazard Perry) with SM-1 MR SAM, 4+ RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSAM, 2 triple ASTT (6 eff.), 1 76mm gun, (capacity either 1 Bo-105 utl hel or 2 SH-2G Super Seasprite ASW hel)
  - **CORVETTES** • FSG 2 Al Manama (GER Lurssen 62m with hel deck) each with 2 twin (4 eff.) each with MM-40 Exocet tactical SSAM, 1 76mm gun, (capacity 1 Bo-105 utl hel)
- **PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS** 24:
  - **PCC** 7
  - **PBI** 17
- **LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT** 1 SPT 1 Ajeeba

### Facilities

- Base Mina Salman

### Naval Aviation

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

- **HELICOPTERS** • SPT 2 Bo-105 utl hel

### Air Force 1,500

**FORCES BY ROLE**

- **Ftr** 2 sqn with F-16C/F-16D Fighting Falcon
- **FGA** 1 sqn with F-5E/F-5F Tiger II
- **Tpt** some sqn with B-727; Gulfstream II; Gulfstream III (VIP); RJ-85
- **VIP** 1 unit with S-70A Black Hawk; Bo-105; UH-60L Black Hawk
- **Trg** some sqn with T67M Firefly, Hawk Mk-129

**HELIÇOPTERS**

- **ATK** 22 AH-1E Cobra
- **SPT** 3 S-70A Black Hawk
- **UTL** 16: 12 AB-212 (Bell 212); 3 Bo-105; 1 UH-60L Black Hawk
- **TRG** 6 TAH-1P Cobra*

**MSL**

- **ASM** AGM-65D/G Maverick
- **ARM** AS-12 Kegler
- **AAM** AIM-7 Sparrow, AIM-9 Sidewinder
- **MSL** some TOW

### Paramilitary £11,260

- **Police** 9,000
  - Ministry of Interior
- **Helicopters** • UTL 5: 1 Bo-105; 2 Bell 412 Twin Huey; 2 Hughes 500

- **National Guard** £2,000
  - Paramilitary 3 bn

### Coast Guard £260

- Ministry of Interior
- **Patrol AND COASTAL COMBATANTS** 24:
  - **PCC** 17
  - **PBI** (less than 100 tonnes)

### FOREIGN FORCES

- **United Kingdom** Air Force 1 BAe-125 CC-3; 1 BAe-146 MKII
- **United States** US Central Command: Army 18; Navy 1,261; USAF 26; USMC 142; 1 HQ (5th Fleet)
Egypt

### Egyptian Pound

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<th>Year</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>US$</th>
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<tr>
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<td>1,208bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1,208bn</td>
<td>1,393bn</td>
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### GDP per capita

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<tr>
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<td>2,370</td>
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<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2,370</td>
<td>2,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2,780</td>
<td>3,300</td>
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### Growth

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<th>%</th>
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<td>2009</td>
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### Inflation

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<td>2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>16.2</td>
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### Defence expenditure

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<th>Year</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>US$</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>25.1bn</td>
<td>4.56bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>25.1bn</td>
<td>4.56bn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>25.1bn</td>
<td>4.56bn</td>
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### FMA (US)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1.30bn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1.30bn</td>
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### Population

78,866,635

### Age

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0–14</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>16%</td>
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<tr>
<td>15–19</td>
<td>5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>25–29</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–64</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 plus</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Capabilities

**ACTIVE 468,500** (Army 340,000 Navy 18,500 Air 30,000 Air Defence Command 80,000) Paramilitary 397,000

**RESERVE 479,000** (Army 375,000 Navy 14,000 Air 20,000 Air Defence 70,000)

### Organisations by Service

**Army** 90,000–120,000; 190,000–220,000 conscript (total 280,000–340,000)

### Forces by Role

- **Armd**: 4 div (each: 2 armd bde, 1 mech bde, 1 arty bde); 1 (Republican Guard) bde; 4 indep bde
- **Mech Inf**: 7 div (each: 1 arty bde, 1 armd bde, 2 mech inf bde); 4 indep bde
- **Air Mob**: 2 bde
- **Inf**: 1 div, 2 indep bde
- **Cdo**: 1 HQ (5 cdo gp, 1 Counter-Terrorist unit (Unit 777 (Thunderbolt Force (El Saiqa)), str 300.)
- **Para**: 1 bde
- **Arty**: 15 indep bde
- **SSM**: 1 bde with 9 FROG-7; 1 bde with 9 Scud-B

### Equipment by Type

- **MBT**: 3,723 971 M1A1 Abrams; 300 M-60A1; 850 M-60A3; 500 T-62 in store; 260 Ramses II (mod T-54/55); 840 T-54/T-55 in store
- **RECCE**: 412 300 BRDM-2; 112 Commando Scout
- **AIFV**: 610 220 BMP-1 (in store); 390 YPR-765 (with 25mm)
- **APC (T)**: 2,600 M-113A2 (incl variants); 500 BTR-50/OT-62 (most in store)
- **APC (W)**: 1,560 250 BMP-600P; 250 BTR-60; 410 Fahd-30/TH 390 Fahd; 650 Walid
- **ARTY**: 4,480
  - 122mm SP 492 122; 155mm SP 492 155; 120mm SP 492 120; 105mm SP 492 105
  - Towed 962 122mm 526 122; 155mm 204 155
  - MRL 498 122mm 356 122; 140mm 36 140
  - MOR 2,528
    - 107mm SP 100 107; 82mm 500 82; 120mm 1,848 120; 140mm 1,800 140
  - 107mm SP 100 107; 82mm 500 82; 120mm 1,848 120; 140mm 1,800 140
  - 122mm SP 492 122; 155mm SP 492 155
- **AT-MSL**: 2,362
  - SP 262 52 M-901; 210 YPR 765 PRAT
  - MANPADS 2,100 1,200 AT-3 Sagger (incl BRDM-2); 200 Milan; 700 TOW-2
- **RCL**: 520 B-11
  - SP 262 52 M-901; 210 YPR 765 PRAT
  - MANPADS 2,100 1,200 AT-3 Sagger (incl BRDM-2); 200 Milan; 700 TOW-2
- **GUNS**: 705+
  - 14.5mm 300 ZPU-4; 23mm 200 ZU-23-2; 57mm S-60
  - 20mm 100; 14.5mm 200; 12.7mm 1,600
- **RADAR**: 2,096+
- **AD-SAM**: 2,096+
- **MSL-TACTICAL**: 42+: 9 FROG-7; 24 Sakr-80; some (trials); 9 Scud-B
- **UAV**: R4E-50 Skyege
- **AD-SAM**: 2,096+
- **GUNS**: 705+
- **RADAR**: 2,096+
- **AD-SAM**: 2,096+
- **MSL-TACTICAL**: 42+: 9 FROG-7; 24 Sakr-80; some (trials); 9 Scud-B

### Central Zone

- Mil Region 1 zone HQ located at Cairo

### Eastern Zone

- Mil Region 1 zone HQ located at Ismailiya
- Armd 1 div
- Mech Inf 2 div

### Northern Zone

- Mil Region 1 zone HQ located at Alexandria
- Armd 1 div
- Mech Inf 2 div

### Southern Zone

- Mil Region 1 zone HQ located at Aswan
- Armd Cav 1 div
- Mech Inf 2 div

### Western Zone

- Mil Region 1 zone HQ located at Mersa Matruh
- Armd 1 div
- Mech Inf 2 div
**Naval Forces**

**Navy** £8,500 (incl 2,000 Coast Guard); 10,000 conscript (total 18,500)

- Two Fleets: Mediterranean and Red Sea. Naval Organisation: 1 Submarine Bde, 1 Destroyer Bde, 1 Patrol Bde, 1 Fast Attack Bde and 1 Special Ops Bde.

**Forces by Role**

Navy 1 HQ located at Alexandria; 1 HQ located at Safaqa

**Equipment by Type**

**Submarines**

- Equipment by type
  - Navy 1 HQ located at Alexandria; 1 HQ located at Safaqa

**Principal Surface Combatants**

- **FRIGATES** 10:
  - 2 Abu Qir (ESP Descubierto) each with 2 Mk 141 Harpoon quad (8 eff.) each with RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SAM, 2 triple ASTT (6 eff.) each with Sting Ray LWT, 1 twin tube Bofors mortar 375mm (2 eff.), 1 76mm gun
  - 2 Damyat (US Knox) each with 1 Mk16 Mk 112 octuple with 8 RGM-84C Harpoon tactical ASROC, 2 twin 324mm TT (4 eff.), 1 127mm gun, (capacity 1 SH-2G Super Seasprite ASW hel)
  - 4 Mubarak (US Oliver Hazard Perry) each with 1 Mk 13 GMLS with 4 RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SAM, 36 SM-1 MP SAM, 1 76mm gun, (capacity 2 SH-2G Super Seasprite ASW hel)
  - 2 Najim Al Zaffer (PRC Jianghu I) each with 2 twin (4 eff.) each with HY-2 (CSS-N-2) Silkworm tactical SAM, 2 RBU 1200 (10 eff.)

**Patrol and Coastal Combatants**

- **PFC 23:**
  - 5 Tiger class each with 2 single each with Otomat tactical SAM
  - 4 Hegu (Komar type) (PRC) each with 2 single each with 1 SY-1 tactical SAM
  - 5 October (FSU Komar) each with 2 single each with 1 SY-1 tactical SAM
  - 3 Oa7 I (FSU) each with 4 single each with 1 SS-N-2A Styx tactical SAM
  - 6 Ramadan each with 4 single each with 1 Otomat tactical SAM

**Mine Warfare • Mine Countermeasures**

- **MSO 3 Assiout (FSU T-43 class)**
- **MSC 4 Assuan (FSU Yarka)**
- **MHC 5; 2 Osprey; 3 Dat Assawari**
- **MHI 2 Safaga (US Swiftships)**

**AMPHIBIOUS**

- **LS • LSM 3 Polnocny A (capacity 6 MBT; 180 troops) (FSU)**
- **CRAFT • LCU 9 Vydra (capacity either 3 AMX-30 MBT or 100 troops)**

**Logistics and Support**

- **AEW 1 sqn with E-2C Hawkeye**
- **TRG 3: 1 El Fateh† training (UK ‘Z’ class); 1 Tariq† (UK FF); 1 El Horriya (also used as the Presidential yacht)**
- **TRV 2 Poluchat**
- **YDT 2**

**Facilities**

Bases Alexandria, Port Said, Mersa Matruh, Port Tewfig, Safaqa, Hurghada, Suez, Al Ghardaqah

### Coastal Defence

**Army**

**Military**

- 3 twin each with 1 Mk 2 Otomat SAM

**Naval Aviation**

All aircraft armed and operated by Air Force

**Aircraft**

- **Air Force** 30,000 (incl 10,000 conscript)

**Air Force by Role**

- **Ftr** 2 sqn with Mirage 5D/E; 2 sqn with F-16A Fighting Falcon; 1 sqn with M-2000C Mirage; 7 sqn with F-16C Fighting Falcon; 6 sqn with MiG-21 Fishbed

- **FGA** 2 sqn with F-4E Phantom II; 2 sqn with J-6 (MiG-19S) Farmer B; 1 sqn with Alpha Jet†; 1 sqn with Mirage 5E2

- **ASW/Hel 2 sqn with SH-2G Super Seasprite†; Sea King Mk47†; SA-342L Gazelle (Navy use)**

- **Tae/Hel/Recce** sqns with CH-47 Chinook; CH-47D Chinook (medium); Commando (of which 3 VIP); Mi-6 Hook; S-70 Black Hawk (VIP, light); Mi-8 Hip; AS-61; UH-60A Black Hawk; UH-60L Black Hawk (VIP); UH-1D

- **Recce**
  - 2 sqn with MiG-21R Fishbed H†; Mirage 5SDR (Mirage 5R)†
  - MP 1 sqn with Beech 1900C

- **EW** 1 sqn with Beech 1900 (ELINT); C-130H Hercules (ELINT); Commando 2E (ECM)

- **AEW** 1 sqn with E-2C Hawkeye
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 461 combat capable

FTR 165: 26 F-16A Fighting Falcon; 12 F-16B Fighting Falcon; 74 J-7 (MiG-21F) Fishbed C; 53 Mirage 5D/E

FGA 238: 18 M-2000C Mirage; 113 F-16C; 6 F-16D Fighting Falcon; 16 Mirage 5E2; 29 F-4E Phantom II; 44 J-6 (MiG-19S) Farmer B; 12 Alpha Jet

RECE: 20: 14 MiG-21R Fishbed H; 6 Mirage 5DDR (Mirage 5R)*

AEW 6 E-2C Hawkeye

TPT 59: 3 An-74TK-200A (first of 6); 3 B-707-366C; 1 B-737-100; 1 Beech 1900 (ELINT); 4 Beech 1900C; 1 Beech 200 Super King Air; 2 C-130H Hercules (ELINT); 22 C-130H (tpt); 4 DH-5; 5 DHC-5 Buffalo; 3 Falcon 20; 3 Gulfstream III; 3 Gulfstream IV; 4 Gulfstream G-45P

TRG 322: 24 Alpha Jet; 34 EMB-312 Tucano; 36 Gomhouria; 74 Grob 115EG; 80 K-8; 26 L-29 Delfin; 10 L-39 Albatros; 35 L-59E Albatros; 3 M-2000B Mirage*

HELICOPTERS

ELINT 4 Commando 2E (ECM)

ATK 105: 35 AH-64A Apache; 65 SA-342K Gazelle (44 with HOT, 30 with 20mm); 5 SA-342L Gazelle* (Navy use)

ASW 15: 10 SH-2G Super Seasprite*; 5 Sea King MK47*

SPT 100: 3 CH-47C Chinook; 16 CH-47D Chinook (Medium); 25 Commando (of which 3 VIP); 12 Mi-6 Hook; 4 S-70 Black Hawk (VIP, light); 40 Mi-8 Hip

UTL 9: 2 AS-61; 2 UH-60A Black Hawk; 5 UH-60L Black Hawk (VIP)

TRG 17 UH-12E

UAV 49: 20 R4E-50 Skyeye; 29 Teledyne-Ryan 324 Scarab

MSL

ASM 245+: 80 AGM-65A Maverick; 123 AGM-65D Maverick; 12 AGM-65F Maverick; 30 AGM-65G Maverick; AGM-119 Helfire; AGM-84 Harpoon; AM-39 Exocet; AS-30L HOT

ARM Armatt; AS-12 Kegler

AAM AA-2 Atoll; AIM-7E Sparrow/AIM-7F Sparrow/ AIM-7M Sparrow; AIM-9F Sidewinder/AIM-9L Sidewinder/AIM-9P Sidewinder; R-550 Magic; R530

Air Defence Command 30,000; 50,000 conscript; 70,000 reservists (total 150,000)

Forces By Role

AD 5 div (geographically based) (total: 12 SAM bty with M-48 Chaparral, 12 radar bn, 12 ADA bde (total: 100 ADA bn), 12 SAM bty with I-HAWK MIM-23B, 14 SAM bty by Crotale, 18 SAM bn with Skyguard, 110 SAM bn with Pechora (SA-3A) Goa/SA-3 Goa; SA-6 Gainful; SA-2 Guideline)

Equipment By Type

AD

SYSTEMS 72+: Amour each with RIM-7F Sea Sparrow SAM, 36+ quad SAM (144 eff.), Skyguard towed SAM, 36+ twin 35mm guns (72 eff.)

SAM 702+

SP 130+: 24+ Crotale; 50+ M-48 Chaparral; 56+ SA-6 Gainful

Towed 572+: 78+ I-HAWK MIM-23B; SA-2 Guideline

SAM bn with

SP 23mm 266+: 36+ Sinai-23 (SPAAG) each with Ayn al-Saqr MANPAD, Dassault 6SD-205 land; 230 ZSU-23-4

Towed 57mm 600 S-60; 85mm 400 M-1939 KS-12; 100mm 300 KS-19

Paramilitary £397,000 active

Central Security Forces 325,000

Ministry of Interior; includes conscripts

APC (W) 100+: 100 Hussar; Walid

National Guard 60,000

Lt wprns only

Forces By Role

Paramilitary 8 (cadre status) bde (each: 3 paramilitary bn)

Equipment By Type

APC (W) 250 Walid

Border Guard Forces 12,000

Ministry of Interior; lt wprns only

18 (Border Guard) regt

Deployment

Central African Republic/Chad

UN • MINURCAT 1; 2 obs

Côte d’Ivoire

UN • UNOCI 1

Democratic Republic of Congo

UN • MONUC 26 obs

Liberia

UN • UNMIL 5 obs

Nepal

UN • UNMIN 5 obs

Sudan

UN • UNMIS 1235 troops; 20 obs; 1 inf coy; 1 engr coy; 1 med coy; 1 demining coy

UN • UNAMID 2420; 12 obs; 1 inf bn; 1 engr coy; 1 sigs coy; 1 tpt coy
WESTERN SAHARA
UN • MINURSO 21 obs

FOREIGN FORCES
Australia MFO (Operation Mazurka) 25
Canada MFO 28
Colombia MFO 354; 1 inf bn
Fiji MFO 338; 1 inf bn
France MFO 18; 1 CN-235M
Hungary MFO 38 1 MP unit
Italy MFO 78; 1 coastal ptl unit
New Zealand MFO 26 1 trg unit; 1 tpt unit
Norway MFO 6 (staff)
United States MFO 688; 1 inf bn; 1 spt bn (1 EOD coy, 1 medical coy, 1 spt hel coy)
Uruguay MFO 58 1 engr/tpt unit

Iran IRN

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* Excluding any defence industry funding

Population 66,429,284
Ethnic groups: Persian 51%; Azeri 24%; Gilaki/Mazandarani 8%; Kurdish 7%; Arab 3%; Lur 2%; Baloch 2%; Turkman 2%

ACTIVE 523,000 (Army 350,000 Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps 125,000 Navy 18,000 Air 30,000) Paramilitary 40,000

Armed Forces General Staff coordinates two parallel organisations: Regular Armed Forces and Revolutionary Guard Corps

RESERVE 350,000 (Army 350,000, ex-service volunteers)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 130,000; 220,000 conscript (total 350,000)

FORCES BY ROLE
5 Corps–Level Regional HQ

Equipment by Type

MBT 1,613+: ε100 Zulfiqar; 480 T-72; 150 M-60A1; 75+ T-62; 100 Chieftain Mk3/MK5; 540 T-54/T-55/Type-59; 168 M-67/M-48
LT TK 80+: 80 Scorpion; 10 BMP-1; 400 BMP-2
RECE 55 EE-9 Cascavel
AIFV 610: 210 BMP-1; 400 BMP-2
APC 640
APC (T) 340: 140 Boragh; 200 M-113
APC (W) 300 BTR-50/BTR-60
ARTY 8,196+
SP 310+: 122mm 60+: 60 2S1 Carnation; Thunder 1; 155mm 180+: 180 M-109; Thunder 2; 170mm 10 M-1978; 175mm 30 M-107; 203mm 30 M-110
TOWED 2,010+; 105mm 130 M-101A1; 122mm 640: 540 D-30; 100 Type-54 (M-30) M-1938; 130mm 985 M-46; 152mm 30 D-20; 155mm 205: 120 GHN-45; 70 M-114; 15 Type 88 WAC-21; 203mm 20 M-115
MRL 876+: 107mm 700+: 700 Type-63; Fadjr 1; HASEB; 122mm 157: 7 BM-11; 100 BM-21; 50 Arash/Hadid/Noor; 240mm 19: ε10 Fadjr 3; 9 M-1985; 333mm Fadjr 5
MOR 5,000: 60mm; 81mm; 82mm; 107mm M-30;120mm M-65

AT
MSL • MANPATS 75 AT-3 9K11 Sagger/AT-4 9K111 Spigot/AT-5 9K113 Spandrel/Saeqeh 1/Saeqeh 2 Toopan/Tow (some AT-3 SP), Toopan (TOW)
RCL 200+: 75mm M-20; 82mm B-10; 106mm ε200 M-40; 107mm B-11
RL 73mm RPG-7 Knout

AIRCRAFT TPT 17: 10 Cessna 185; 2 F-27 Friendship; 1 Falcon 20; 4 Rockwell Turbo Commander 690

HELICOPTERS
ATK 50 AH-1J Cobra
SPT 45: 20 CH-47C Chinook; 25 Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H/Mi-8 Hip
ULT 128: 68 AB-205A (Bell 205A); 10 AB-206 (Bell 206) JetRanger; 50 Bell 214

UAV • TACTICAL Mohajer II / Mohajer III / Mohajer IV

AD • SAM
SP HQ-7 (reported); 10 Pantsyr S-1E (SA-22 Greyhound)
MANPAD SA-14 Gremlin/SA-16 Gimlet/SA-7 Grail; Misat (QW-1)
GUNS 1,700
SP 23mm ZSU-23-4; 57mm ZSU-57-2
Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps

Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Ground Forces 100,000+

Controls Basij paramilitary forces
Lightly manned in peacetime. Primary role: internal security; secondary role: external defence, in conjunction with regular armed forces.

Inf Up to 15 div (Some divs are designated as armd or mech but all are predominantly infantry); some indep bde

AB 1 indep bde

Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Naval Forces 20,000+ (incl 5,000 Marines)

FORCES BY ROLE

Navy some (coast-defence) elm (total: some SSM bty with HY-2 (CSS-C-3) Seersucker, some arty bty)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 50+

PMF 10 Thunder (PRC Houdong) each with C-802 (CSS-N-8) Saccade tactical SSM
PB 40+ Boghammar Marin (SWE) each with AT (ATGW), RCL, gun (machine guns)

MSL • TACTICAL • SSM HY-2 (CSS-C-3) Seersucker

FACILITIES

Bases Located at Bandar-e Abbas, Khorramshahr, with 40+ Boghammar Marin PB (SWE) each with AT (ATGW), RCL, gun (machine guns) bases located at Larak, Abu Musa, Al Farstyah, Halul (oil platform), Sirri

Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Marines

5,000+

Marine 1 bde

Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Air Force

Controls Iran’s strategic missile force.

FORCES BY ROLE

Msl 1 bde Shahab-1/2 with 12–18 launchers; 1 b n b with up to 12 launchers with Shahab-3 strategic IRBM; some Ghadr-1; Sajjil (in devt)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

LAUNCHER 24: 12–18 for Shahab-1/2; up to 12 launchers with Shahab-3 strategic IRBM; some for Ghadr-1; Sajjil (in devt)

Navy 18,000

FORCES BY ROLE

Navy 1 HQ located at Bandar-e Abbas

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • TACTICAL • SSK 3 Kilo (RUS Type 877) each with 6 single 533mm TT

SSC 4 Ghadir (fitted with facility to operate SDV) (additional vessels in build)

SDV 3+ Al Sabehat (SF insertion and mine laying capacity)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 6

FRIGATES • FFG 4:

4 Alvand (UK Vosper Mk 5) each with 3 twin (6 eff.) each with CSS-N-4 Sardine tactical SSM, 1 single RL, 1 114mm gun

CORVETTES • FS 2 Bayandor (US PF-103) each with 2 76mm gun

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 146+

PFM 13 Kaman (FRA Combattante II) each with 2–4 CSS-N-4 Sardine tactical SSM

PCC 5: 3 Parvin; 2 Kavian

PCI 9 China Cat each with 2 twin (4 eff.) FL-10 SSM / C-701 Kowsar tactical SSM (less than 10 tonnes)

PFI 42: 11 Peykaap II (IPS-16 mod) each with 2 twin (4 eff.) FL-10 SSM / C-701 Kowsar tactical SSM; 15 Peykaap I (IPS 16); 6 (semi-submersible craft); 10 (various); (All vessels less than 100 tonnes)

PBI 40

PB 39

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 5

MSC 3: 2 Type-292; 1 Shahrokh (in Caspian Sea as trg ship)

MSI 2 Riazi (US Cape)

AMPHIBIOUS

LS 13

LSM 3 Iran Hormuz 24 (capacity 9 tanks; 140 troops) (ROK)

LST 7:

3 Hejaz (mine laying capacity)

4 Hengam each with up to 1 hel (capacity 9 tanks; 225 troops)

LSL 3 Fouque

CRAFT 8

UCAC 8: 7 Wellington; 1 Iran

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 26

AORH 3: 2 Bandar Abbas; 1 Kharg

AWT 4 Kangan

SPT 19: 6 Delvar; 12 Hendijan; 1 Hamzah

FACILITIES

Bases Located at Bandar-e Abbas, Bushehr, Kharg Island, Bandar-e Anzelli, Bandar-e Khomeini, Bandar-e Mahshahr, Chah Bahar, Jask

Marines 2,600

Marine 2 bde

Naval Aviation 2,600

AIRCRAFT

MP 3 P-3F Orion

EW • ELINT 3 Da-20 Falcon

TPT 13: 5 Do-228; 4 F-27 Friendship; 4 Rockwell Turbo Commander 680

HELICOPTERS

ASW 10 SH-3D Sea King

MCM 3 RH-53D Sea Stallion

UTL 17: 5 AB-205A (Bell 205A); 2 AB-206 (Bell 206) JetRanger; 10 AB-212 (Bell 212)
**Air Force 30,000 (incl 12,000 Air Defence)**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

Serviceability probably about 60% for US ac types and about 80% for PRC/Russian ac. Includes Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Air Force equipment.

- **Ftr** 2 sqn with F-14 Tomcat; 1 sqn with F-7M Airguard; 2 sqn with MiG-29A Fulcrum A/MiG-29UB Fulcrum
- **FGA** 1 sqn with F-1E Mirage; Su-25K Frogfoot A; Su-24MK Fencer D; 4 sqn with F-4D/F-4E Phantom II; 4 sqn with F-5E/F-5F Tiger II
- **Recce** 1 (det) sqn with RF-4E Phantom II*
- **MP** 1 sqn with P-3MP Orion*
- **Tkr/tpt** 1 sqn with B-707; B-747
- **Tpt** 5 sqn with Y-7 (An-24) Coke; B-727; B-747F; C-130E Hercules/C-130H Hercules; F-27 Friendship; Falcon 20; Il-76 Candid; Jetstar; PC-6B Turbo Porter; Rockwell Turbo Commander 680; Y-12; Iran-140
- **Trg** trg units with F-5B Freedom Fighter*; TB-200 Togboy; TB-21 Trinidad; Beech F-33A Bonanza/ Beech F-33C Bonanza; EMB-312 Tucano; JJ-7 Mongol A*; MFI-17 Mushshak; PC-7 Turbo Trainer
- **Hel** sqn with CH-47 Chinook; Shabaviz 2-75; Shabaviz 2061; AB-206A (Bell 206A) JetRanger; AB-214C
- **SAM** 16 bn each with ε150 I-HAWK MIM-23B; 5 sqn with FM-80 (Crotale); total of 30 Rapier; 15 Tigerca; 45 SA-2 Guideline; 10 SA-5 Gammon; FIM-92A Stinger; SA-7 Graul; 29 Tor-M1 systems (reported delivered early 2007)

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**AIRCRAFT**

**FTR**

- 33: 4 F-14 Tomcat; 35 MiG-29A/UB/U Fulcrum; 10 F-1E Mirage; 20 F-5B Freedom Fighter; 24 F-7M Airguard (6 Azaraksh reported)
- **FGA** 168+: 13 Su-25K Frogfoot A/T/UBK; 30 Su-24MK Fencer D; 65 F-4D Phantom II/F-4E Phantom II; 60+ F-5E Tiger II/F-5F Tiger II. (3 Saegheh reported)
- **RECCE** 6+ RF-4E Phantom II*
- **MP** 5 P-3MP Orion*
- **TPT** 104: 3 B-707; 1 B-727; 4 B-747F; 19 C-130E Hercules/C-130H Hercules; 10 F-27 Friendship; 1 Falcon 20; 12 Il-76 Candid; 5 Iran-140 Faraz (45 projected); 1 Jetstar; 10 PC-6B Turbo Porter; 3 Rockwell Turbo Commander 680; 9 Y-12; 14 Y-7 (An-24) Coke; 1 B-747; 11 An-72
- **UTL** 12: 4 TB-200 Tobogo; 8 TB-21 Trinidad
- **TRG** 169: 25 Beech F-33A Bonanza/Beech F-33C Bonanza; 23 EMB-312 Tucano; 15 JJ-7 Mongol A; 25 MFI-17 Mushshak; 45 PC-7 Turbo Trainer; 9 T-33; 12 Parsuta; 15 PC-6

**HELICOPTERS**

- SPT 2+ CH-47 Chinook; Shabaviz 2-75 (indigenous versions in production); Shabaviz 2061
- **UTL** 32: 2 AB-206A (Bell 206A) JetRanger; 30 AB-214C
- **AD** • **SAM** 279+: FM-80 (Crotale); 30 Rapier; 15 Tigerca; ε150+ I-HAWK MIM-23B; 45 SA-2 Guideline; 10 SA-5 Gammon; 29 SA-15m Gauntlet (Tor-M1) (reported)
- **MANPAD** FIM-92A Stinger; SA-7 Graul
- **GUNS** • **TOWED** 23mm ZU-23; 37mm Oerlikon
- **MSL** ASM up to 3,000 AGM-65A Maverick/AS-10 Karen/AS-11 Killer/AS-14 Kedge/C-801K (CSS-N-4) Sardine ALCM

**AMM 10 Alamo; AA-11 Archer; AA-8 Aphid; AIM-54 Phoenix; AIM-7 Sparrow; AIM-9 Sidewinder; PL-2A; PL-7**

**Paramilitary 40,000-60,000**

**Law-Enforcement Forces 40,000 – 60,000** (border and security troops); 450,000 on mobilisation (incl conscripts)

Part of armed forces in wartime

**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 130**

**MISC BOATS/CRAFT 40 harbour craft**

**PCI ε 90**

**AIRCRAFT** • **TPT** 2: Iran-140; some Cessna 185/Cessna 310

**HELICOPTERS** • **UTL** ε24 AB-205 (Bell 205)/AB-206 (Bell 206) JetRanger

**Basij Resistance Force up to ε1,000,000 on mobilisation**

Paramilitary militia, with claimed membership of 12.6 million, including women and children; perhaps 1 million combat capable; in the process of closer integration with Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Ground Forces. Militia 2,500 bn (claimed); some (full time)

**DEPLOYMENT**

**ARABIAN GULF AND INDIAN OCEAN**

Navy: 1 FFG; 1 AORH

**SUDAN**

UN • UNMIS 2 obs

**Iraq IRQ**

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Population 28,945,569

Ethnic and religious groups: Arab 75–80% (of which Shi’a Muslim 55%, Sunni Muslim 45%); Kurd 20–25%

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<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
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**Capabilities**

**ACTIVE 578,269** (Army 186,957 Navy 2,000 Air 3,000 Ministry of Interior 386,312)

**Organisations by Service**

**Military Forces ε191,957**

Figures for Iraqi security forces reflect ongoing changes in organisation and manpower.
### Army £186,957

**FORCES BY ROLE**

- **Ardm**: 1 div with (3 armd bde, 1 lt mech bde)
- **Mot Inf**: 8 div (each: 4 mot inf bde); 2 div (each: 3 mot inf bde); (2 Presidential) bde; 1 (Baghdad) indep bde
- **Inf**: 1 div with (1 mech inf bde, 2 inf bde, 1 air mob inf bde); 1 div with (3 inf bde)
- **Lt Inf**: 1 div with (4 lt inf bde)

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

- **MBT**: 149+: 77+ T-72; 72 T-55
- **RECCE**: 53 EE-9 Cascavel; 18 BRDM 2
- **AIFV**: 434 BMP-1
- **APC (T)**: 1,479
- **APC (W)**: 1,123; 98 BTR-80; 600 DZIK-3; 425 LAV Cougar
- **ARTY**: Mor 4 M-252

### Navy £2,000

**Iraqi Coastal Defence Force (ICDF)**

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

- **PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 38+:**
  - PCC 1 Saettia (ITA Diciotti – additional 3 vessels in build)
  - PC 7: 5 27m (PRC-built Predator); 2 Type-200
  - PBR 30: 4 Type-2010; 16 (US Defender class); 10+ (RIB various)

**FACILITIES**

- Base Located at Umm Qasr

### Iraqi Air Force £3,000

**FORCES BY ROLE**

- **Rece**: 1 sqn at Basra with SB7 L-360 Seeker; 1 sqn at Kirkuk with SB7L-360 Seeker (infrastructure patrols); Cessna 208B Grand Caravan (day-night surveillance, Hellfire msl, live downlink capability)
- **Tpt**: 1 sqn at New al-Muthanna with C-130E Hercules; Beech King Air 350 (VIP tpt/trainer)
- **Tpt/utl**: 4 sqn at Taji with Bell 206-B3 JetRanger; UH-1H Huey II; Mi-17 2 PZL W-3W
- **Trg**: 1 flying trg school Kirkuk with Cessna 172

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

- **AIRCRAFT**
  - ATK/RECE: 6 Cessna AC-208B Combat Caravan
  - RECE: 10: 2 SB7L-360 Seeker; 8 SAMA CH2000
  - TPT: 14: 3 C-130E Hercules; 6 Beech King Air 350; 5 Comp Air 75L
  - TRG: 8 Cessna 172

- **HELICOPTERS**
  - SPT: 20: 18 Mi-17; 2 PZL W-3WA
  - UTL: 38: 10 Bell 206-B3 JetRanger; 16 UH-1H Huey II; 10 OH-58; 2 Sokol

### Ministry of Interior Forces £386,312 (Includes Civil Intervention Force, Emergency Response Unit, Border Enforcement (39,294) and Dignitary Protection)

#### Iraqi Police Service £305,713 (including Highway Patrol)

#### National Police £41,305

### SELECTED NON-STATE GROUPS

**Al-Qaeda in Iraq (AQI)** Est strength: n.k. Major equipments include: mines and IEDs, mortars, SALW

**Islamic Army in Iraq** Est strength: 4,000 Major equipments include: mines and IEDs, mortars, SALW

**Islamic State of Iraq** Est strength: n.k. Major equipments include: mines and IEDs, mortars, SALW

**Partiya Karkeren Kurdistan (PKK)** Reportedly active in Turkey’s Southeast and from bases across the Iraqi border. Est strength 3,000. Major equipments include: mines and IEDs, mortars, SALW

### FOREIGN FORCES

**Australia** 80; 1 sy det with ASLAV • UNAMI 2 obs

**Bulgaria** NTM-I 2

**Denmark** 27 (sy forces) • NTM-I 10 • UNAMI 2 obs

**Estonia** NTM-I 3

**Fiji** UNAMI 221; 3 sy unit

**Hungary** NTM-I 4

**Italy** NTM-I 91

**Jordan** UNAMI 2 obs

**Lithuania** NTM-I 4

**Nepal** UNAMI 2 obs

**Netherlands** NTM-I 7

**New Zealand** UNAMI 1 obs

**Poland** NTM-I 3

**Romania** NTM-I 3

**Turkey** NTM-I 2

**Ukraine** NTM-I 9

**United Kingdom** 75; **Navy**: 1 Navy Transition Team (Navy / Cdo team training the Iraqi Riverine Patrol Service (IRPS)) **Air Force**: **Puma** SH

**United States** 120,000 Army: 1 corps HQ; 2 div HQ; 5 armd HBCT; 1 armd inf bde; 2 mech inf Stryker BCT; 1 lt inf IBCT; 1 AB IBCT (AAB); 1 ARNG div HQ; 1 ARNG armd HBCT; 1 ARNG HBCT (LoC duties); 2 ARNG lt inf IBCT (LoC duties); some M1 Abrams; some M2/M3 Bradley; some Stryker; some M109; some M198; 9,341 MRAP; some AH-64 Apache; some OH-58 Kiowa; some UH-60 Black Hawk; some CH-47 Chinook USMC: 1 MEF HQ; 1 FSSG regt. Air Force: some F-16D Fighting Falcon; some A-10 Thunderbolt II; some C-130 Hercules; some C-17 Globemaster; Some HH-60G Pave Hawk; some RQ-1B Predator • NTM-I 12 • UNAMI 2 obs

**MSL**

**ASM AGM-114 Hellfire**
### Israel [ISR]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Israeli Shekel NS</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
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<td>714bn</td>
<td>741bn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US$</td>
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<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>US$</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>%</td>
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<td>-0.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>3.6</td>
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<tr>
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<td>NS</td>
<td>52.8bn</td>
<td>48.5bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>FMA (US)</td>
<td>US$</td>
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<td>2.55bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>US$1=NS</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.58</td>
<td>3.74</td>
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</table>

Population 7,233,701

Ethnic and religious groups: Jewish 76%; Arab 20%; others 4%. (Muslim 17%; Christian 2%; Druze 2%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>0–14</th>
<th>15–19</th>
<th>20–24</th>
<th>25–29</th>
<th>30–64</th>
<th>65 plus</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Capabilities

#### ACTIVE 176,500 (Army 133,000 Navy 9,500 Air 34,000) Paramilitary 8,050

#### RESERVE 565,000 (Army 500,000 Navy 10,000 Air 55,000)

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

### ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

#### Strategic Forces

Israel is widely believed to have a nuclear capability – delivery means include ac, Jericho 1 and Jericho 2 (IRBM and SRBM)

MSL • STRATEGIC

IRBM: Jericho 2
SRBM: Jericho 1

WARHEADS up to 200 nuclear warheads

#### Strategic Defences

17 batteries MIM-23B Improved HAWK
6 batteries MIM-104 Patriot
3 batteries (24 launchers) Arrow/Arrow 2 ATBM with Green Pine radar and Citrus Tree command post. Launchers sited Hadera and Palmachim (N and C Israel)
1 US EUCOM AN/TPY-2 X-band radar at Nevatim, SE of Beersheba

Army 26,000; 107,000 conscript; 500,000+ on mobilisation; (total 133,000–633,000)

Organisation and structure of formations may vary according to op situations. Equipment includes that required for reserve forces on mobilisation.

#### FORCES BY ROLE

3 regional commands each with 2 regular div; 1-2 regional/territorial div; 2 regular bde

Armd 2 div; 15 bde
Inf 4 div; 12 bde
Para 8 bde
Arty 4 regt
SP arty 8 regt

#### EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

**MBT**
3,501: 455 Merkava MkII; 175 Merkava MkIV; 711 M-60/M-60A1/M-60A3; 206 Centurion; 126 T-54/T-55/T-62S; 561 M-48A5

**RECE**
408: c400 RBY-1 RAMTA; c8 Tpz-1 Fuchs

**APC**
10,418+:

**AT**
1,270

**RADAR**

**SAM**
52mm

**ATGM**

**SM**
7

**FAC**

**NAVY**
7,000; 2,500 conscript; 10,000 on mobilisation (total 9,500–19,500)

#### EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

**SUBMARINES**

**TACTICAL**

**SSK**

**CORVETTES**

FSG 3 Elat (S’ar’ 5) each with 2 Mk 140 Harpoon quad (8 eff.) each with RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSM, 2 32 cell VLS (64 eff.) each with up to 64 Barak SAM, 2 triple (6 eff.)
TT each with Mk 46 LWT, 1 76mm gun, (capacity either 1 AS-565SA Panther ASW hel or 1 AS-366G Dauphin II SAR hel).

**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>61</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PFM 10:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Hetz (Sa’ar 4.5) each with 6 single each with 1 GII Gabriel II tactical SSM, 2 Mk 140 twin each with RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSM, 1 32 Cell/Mk 56 (1-32 eff.) with Barak SAM, 1 76mm gun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Reshef (Sa’ar 4) each with 4–6 single each with 1 GII Gabriel II tactical SSM, 1 Mk 140 twin with RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSM, 1 76mm gun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFI 40:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Dabur less than 100 tonnes each with 2 single 324mm TT each with Mk 46 LWT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Super Dvora MKI and II less than 100 tonnes (SSM, and TT may be fitted) each with 2 single 324mm TT each with Mk 46 LWT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Super Dvora MK III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Shaldag (Additional vessel in build)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MISC BOATS/RAFT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 Tzir’a; 3 Stingray</td>
</tr>
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**LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AG 2 (ex German Type T45)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TRIAL 1**

**FACILITIES**

Bases: Located at Haifa, Atlit (Naval Commandos), Eilat, Ashdod.

**Naval Aviation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AC • TPT 2 C-130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HELICOPTERS • ASW**

| 7 |
| AS-565SA Panther; 2 SA-366 G Dauphin |

| 17 Bell 212 |

**Naval Commandos £300**

**Air Force**

| 34,000 |

Responsible for Air and Space Coordination.

**FORCES BY ROLE**

**FTR/FGA**

- 2 sqn with F-15A/F-15B Eagle; F-15C/F-15D Eagle; 1 sqn with F-15I Ra’am; 8 sqn with F-16A/F-16B Fighting Falcon; F-16C/F-16D Fighting Falcon; 4 sqn with F-16I Sufa; 3 sqn with A-4N Skyhawk/F-4 Phantom II/Kfir C-7 in reserve

**ASW**

- sqn with AS-565SA Panther (missions flown by IAF but with non-rated aircrew)

**MP**

- 1 sqn with IAI-1124 Seascan

**EW**

- sqns with RC-12D Guardrail; Beech 200CT Super King Air; EC-130H Hercules (ELINT); Do-28; EC/RC-707 (ELINT/ECM) being replaced by Gulfstream G-550 Shavit; IAI-202 Arava

**AEW**

- 1 sqn with Phalcon B-707 (being replaced with Gulfstream G550 Eitam)

**Tpt**

- 1 sqn with C-47 Skytrain

**Tpt/tkr**

- 1 sqn with C-47 Skytrain

**AEW**

- 1 sqn with KC-130 Hercules

**Liaison**

- 1 sqn with BN-2 Islander; Beech 80 Queen Air; Cessna U-206 Stationair

**Atk hel**

- 4 sqn with AH-1E Cobra; AH-1F Cobra; AH-64A Apache; AH-64D Apache

**Tpt hel**

- 6 sqn with CH-53D Sea Stallion; S-70A Black Hawk; Bell 206 JetRanger; Bell 212; UH-60A Black Hawk; UH-60L Black Hawk

**Trg**

- Trg units with Beech 80 Queen Air; T-6A (replacing CM-170 Magister); Grob 120; TA-4H Skyhawk*; TA-4J Skyhawk*

**UAV**

- 1 sqn with 22+ Searcher II (being replaced by MALE (Medium Altitude Long Endurance) Shoval; Delilah; Firebee; Harpy; RQ-5A Hunter; Samson; Scout; Silver Arrow Hermes 450)

**SAM**

- 2 bty each with 9 Arrow I; 3 bty each with 16 PAC-2; 17 bty with MIM-23 HAWK; 5 bty with MIM-104 Patriot; 35 M-163 Vulcan

**GUNS**

- 175 40mm 150 L/70 Vulcan towed 20mm/M-1939 towed 37mm/TCM-20 towed 20mm; 40mm 150 L/70

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**AIRCRAFT**

- 461 combat capable

- 16 F-16A Fighting Falcon; 16 F-16B Fighting Falcon; 27 F-15A Eagle; 7 F-15B Eagle; 17 F-15C Eagle; 11 F-15D Eagle

- 267: 25 F-15I Ra’am; 39 A-4N Skyhawk; 52 F-16C Fighting Falcon; 49 F-16D Fighting Falcon; 102 F-16I Sufa; [200+ A-4N Skyhawk/F-4 Phantom II/Kfir C-7 (in reserve)]

- AEW 4: 3 Phalcon B-707; 1 Gulfstream G550 Eitam (2 more on order)

- RECC 6 RC-12D Guardrail

- ELINT 11: 3 B-707 (ELINT/ECM); 3 Gulfstream G-500 Shavit; 2 EC-130H HerculesAEW; 3 B-707 Phalcon

- MP 3 IAI-1124 Seascan

- TPT/TKR 9: 4 B-707; 5 KC-130H Hercules

- TPT 42: 5 C-130 Hercules; 2 BN-2 Islander; 4 Beech 200CT Super King Air; 12 Beech 80 Queen Air; 1 C-47 Skytrain; 9 IAI-202 Arava

- TRG 107: 20 T-6A; 17 Grob 120; 10 TA-4H Skyhawk*; 16 TA-4J Skyhawk*; 22 A-26 Bonanza (Hofit); 22 TB-21 (Posehosh)

**HELICOPTERS**

- ATK 81: 33 AH-1E/AH-1F Cobra; 30 AH-64A Apache; 18 Sarat (AH-64D) Apache

- ASW 7 AS-565SA Panther (missions flown by IAF but with non-rated aircrew)

- SPT 87: 38 CH-53D Sea Stallion; 49 S-70A Black Hawk

- UTL 113: 34 Bell 206 JetRanger; 55 Bell 212; 10 UH-60A Black Hawk; 14 UH-60L Black Hawk

- UAV 48+: 4 Heron II (Shoval); Harpy; RQ-5A Hunter; Samson; Scout; 22 Searcher MK II (22+ in store); Siver Arrow Hermes 450

**AD**

- SAM • TOWED 48+: 48 PAC-2; MIM-104 Patriot; MIM-23 HAWK

**GUNS**

- SP 165 20mm 105 M-163 Machbet Vulcan; 23mm 60 ZSU-23-4

- TOWED 755 23mm 150 ZU-23; 20mm/37mm 455 M-167 Vulcan towed 20mm/M-1939 towed 37mm/TCM-20 towed 20mm; 40mm 150 L/70
Middle East and North Africa

MSL
ASM AGM-114 Hellfire; AGM-45 Shrike; AGM-62B Walleye; AGM-65 Maverick; AGM-78D Standard; Popeye I tactical ASM/Popeye II
AAM AIM-120 AMRAAM; AIM-7 Sparrow; AIM-9 Sidewinder; Python III; Python IV; Shafrir
BOMB • PGM • JDAM GBU-31

Airfield Defence 3,000 active; 15,000 reservists (total 18,000)

Regional/Territorial Forces
Can be mobilised in 72hrs
Inf 11 (territorial/regional) bde

Reserve Organisations
Reserves £380,000 reservists
Arm 8 div (total: 15 armd bde, 6 arty regt, 4 inf bde, 6 mech inf bde)
Air Mob 1 div (3 air mob bde, 1 para bde)

Paramilitary £8,050
Border Police £8,000
Coast Guard £50

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 4 PC 3; PCR 1 (US)

DEPLOYMENT

TURKEY
Air Force up to 1 ftr det (occasional) located at Akinci, TUR, with F-16 Fighting Falcon (current status uncertain)

FOREIGN FORCES
UNTSO unless specified. Figures represent total numbers for mission in Israel, Syria, Lebanon

Argentina 6 obs
Australia 11 obs
Austria 7 obs
Belgium 2 obs
Canada 7 obs • 9 (Operation Proteus) USSC
Chile 4 obs
China 4 obs
Denmark 11 obs
Estonia 1 obs
Finland 15 obs
France 2 obs
Ireland 12 obs
Italy 8 obs
Nepal 3 obs
Netherlands 12 obs
New Zealand 7 obs
Norway 11 obs
Russia 5 obs
Slovakia 2 obs
Slovenia 2 obs

Sweden 7 obs
Switzerland 10 obs
United States 2 obs • Army 4; Navy 3; USAF 15; USMC 24; 1 AN/TPY-2 X-band radar located at Nevatim with 120 pers

Jordan

Jordan JOR

2008 2009 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>GDP</th>
<th>GDP</th>
<th>GDP</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordanian Dinar</td>
<td>14.2bn</td>
<td>20.0bn</td>
<td>14.9bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>US$</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>%</td>
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<td>14.9</td>
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<td>1.51bn</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>348m</td>
<td>335m</td>
<td>300m</td>
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US$1=D 0.71 0.71

Population 6,269,285
Ethnic groups: Palestinian 50-60%

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
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<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Capabilities

ACTIVE 100,500 (Army 88,000 Navy 500 Air 12,000)
Paramilitary 10,000
RESERVE 65,000 (Army 60,000 Joint 5,000)

Organisations by Service

Army 88,000
Jordan has re-organised from a divisional structure to 4 commands, a strategic reserve and a special operations command. The strategic reserve still has a divisional structure and special operations command is responsible for counter terrorism and unconventional operations. The Royal Guard also comes under this command.

Forces by Role

Arm 1 comd (Southern) (1 armd bde, 1 inf bde); 1 div (strategic reserve) (3 armd, 1 arty, 1 AD bde)
Mech 1 comd (Northern) (2 mech bde, 1 inf bde, 1 arty bde, 1 AD bde); 1 comd (Eastern) (2 mech bde, 1 AD bde, 1 arty bde); 1 comd (Central) (1 mech bde, 1 lt inf bde, 1 AD bde, 1 arty bde)
Spec Ops 1 bde (2 ab bn, 1 ab arty bn, 1 psyops unit; 2 SF bn)

Equipment by Type

MBT 1,182: 390 CR1 Challenger 1 (Al Hussein); 274 FV4030/2 Khalid; 88 M-60 Phoenix; 115 M-60A1/M-60A3 (in store); 292 Tariq (Centurion – in store); 23 M-47/M-48A5 (in store)
LT TK 39 Scorpion (used as recce; in store)
RECCE 103 Scimitar
AIFV 303: 31 BMP-2; 259 Ratel-20; 13 YPR-765
APC • APC (T) 1,391; 1,072 M-113A1; 276 M-113A2 MK-1J; 3 YPR-765; 40 Spartan
ARTY 1,232
SP 359: 105mm 4 M-52; 155mm 273: 253 M-109A1/M-109A2; 20 M-44; 203mm 82 M-110A2
TOWED 94: 105mm 54: 36 M-102; 18 MOBAT; 155mm 36: 18 M-1/M-59; 18 M-114; 203mm 4 M-115
MOR 779:
SP 81mm 130
TOWED 649: 81mm 359; 107mm 60 M-30; 120mm 230 Braddock
AT • MSL 765
SP 115: 70 M-901; 45 YPR-765 with Milan
MANPADS 650: 30 Javelin (110 msl); 310 M47 Dragon; 310 TOW/TOW-2A
RL 4,800+: 73mm RPG-26; 94mm 2,500 LAW-80; 112mm 2,300 APILAS
AD • SAM 992+
SP 152: 92 SA-13 Gopher; 60 SA-8 Gecko
MANPAD 840+: 250 FIM-43 Redeye; 300 SA-14 Grenmlin; 240 SA-16 Gimlet; 50 SA-7B Grail; SA-18 Grousse (Iгла)
GUNS • SP 395; 20mm 139 M-163 Vulcan; 23mm 40 ZSU-23-4; 40mm 216 M-42 (not all op)
RADAR • LAND 7 AN/TPQ-36 Firefinder/AN/TPQ-37 Firefinder (arty, mor)

Navy £500

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 13
PFI 3 Al Hussein less than 100 tonnes (UK Vosper 30m)
PB 10: 2 Al Hashim (Rotork); 4 Faysal; 4 Abdiibilla (US Dauntless)

FACILITIES

Bases Located at Aqaba

Air Force 12,000
Flying hours 180 hrs/year

FORCES BY ROLE

Ftr 1 sqn with F-1CJ (F-1C) Mirage/Mirage F-1BJ (F-1B); 1 sqn with F-16A Fighting Falcon; F-16B Fighting Falcon;
FGA/Rece 1 sqn with Mirage F-1EJ (F-1E); 1 sqn with F-16AM/BM Fighting Falcon; 3 sqn with F-5E Tiger II/F-5F Tiger II
Surv sqn with RU-38A Twin Condor
Tpt 1 sqn with C-130H Hercules; CASA 212A Aviocar; CL-604 Challenger; CN-235; TB-20 Trinidad
VIP 1 (Royal) ft with A-340-211; Gulfstream IV; L-1011 Tristar; S-70A Black Hawk
Atk hel 2 sqn with AH-1F Cobra with TOW tactical
Tpt hel 2 sqn with AS-332M Super Puma; Bo-105 (operated on behalf of the police); EC-635 (ult/SAR); UH-1H Iroquois; 1 hel sqn dedicated to SF

Trg 3 sqn with Bulldog 103 (being replaced by T-67M); CASA C-101 Aviocar; Hughes 500D

UAV 2 bde (total: 14 AD bty with 80 I-HAWK MIM-1 unit with Seeker SB7L
AD 1 cmd (5-6 bty with PAC-2 Patriot; 5 bty with I-HAWK MIM-2BB Phase III; 6 bty with Skyguard/Aspide)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 102 combat capable
FTR 50: 20 F-16A/F-16B Fighting Falcon; 11 F-16C/D Fighting Falcon; 15 F-1CJ (F-1C) Mirage FTR/Mirage F-1BJ (F-1B)
FGA 52: 8 F-16AM/F-16BM Fighting Falcon; 15 Mirage F-1EJ (F-1E); 25 F-5E Tiger II/F-5F Tiger II
MP 2 RU-38A Twin Condor
TPT 18: 1 A-340-211; 4 C-130H Hercules; 2 CASA 212A Aviocar; 2 CL-604 Challenger; 2 CN-235; 2 Gulfstream IV; 1 L-1011 Tristar; 2 II-76; 2 CN-295
UTL: 2 TB-20 Trinidad
TRG 27: 15 Bulldog 103 (being replaced by 16 T-67M Firefly); 10 CASA C-101 Aviocar; 2 TB-20 Socata

HELICOPTERS

ATK 25 AH-1F Cobra each with TOW tactical ASM
SPT 26: 12 AS-332M Super Puma; 14 S-70A Black Hawk
UTL 60: 3 Bo-105 (operated on behalf of the police); 13 EC-635 (ult/SAR); 8 Hughes 500D; 36 UH-1H Iroquois; 5 BK-117

UAV 6 Seeker SB7L
AD • SAM 80+: 40 PAC-2 Patriot; 24 I-HAWK MIM-23B Phase III

MSL
ASM AGM-65D Maverick
AAM AIM-7 Sparrow; AIM-9 Sidewinder; R-550 Magic; R530; AIM-120C AMRAAM

Paramilitary 10,000 active

Public Security Directorate £10,000 active
Ministry of Interior

FORCES BY ROLE
Sy 1 (Police Public) bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
LT TK: Scorpion
APC (W) 55+: 25+ EE-11 Urutu; 30 FV605 Saracen

Reserve Organisations 60,000 reservists
Armd 1 (Royal) div (1 arty bde, 1 AD bde, 3 armd bde)

Civil Militia ‘People’s Army’ £35,000 reservists
Men 16–65, women 16–45

DEPLOYMENT

AFGHANISTAN
NATO • ISAF 7

CÔTE D’IVOIRE
UN • UNOCI 1,057; 7 obs ; 1 inf bn ; 1 SF coy
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
UN • MONUC 65; 24 obs; 1 fd hospital

HAITI
UN • MINUSTAH 727; 2 inf bn

IRAQ
UN • UNAMI 2 obs

LIBERIA
UN • UNMIL 119; 4 obs; 1 fd hospital

NEPAL
UN • UNMIN 4 obs

SUDAN
UN • UNAMID 12; 4 obs
UN • UNMIS 5; 10 obs

WESTERN SAHARA
UN • MINURSO 2 obs

Kuwait

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<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<td>D</td>
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<td>US$ 155bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>%</td>
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<td>Def bdgt</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>1.77bn</td>
<td>1.86bn</td>
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<td></td>
<td>US$ 6.81bn</td>
<td>6.65bn</td>
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US$1= D 0.26 0.28

Population 2,692,285
Ethnic groups: Nationals 35%; other Arab 35%; South Asian 9%; Iranian 4%; other 17%

ACTIVE 15,500 (Army 11,000 Navy 2,000 Air 2,500)
Paramilitary 7,100
Terms of service voluntary

RESERVE 23,700 (Joint 23,700)
Terms of service obligation to age 40; 1 month annual trg

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 11,000

FORCES BY ROLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forces</th>
<th>Role</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>1 (reserve) bde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arm</td>
<td>3 bde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mech/Rece</td>
<td>1 bde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mech Inf</td>
<td>2 bde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF</td>
<td>1 unit (forming)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cdo 1 bn
Arty 1 bde
Engr 1 bde
Gd 1 (Amiri) bde
AD 1 comd (AD bty, 4 (HAWK Phase III), AD bty, 5 (Patriot PAC-2) AD bty, 6 (Amoun (Skyguard/Aspide)) AD bty)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 368: 218 M1-A2 Abrams; 75 M-84; 75 in store
AIFV up to 450: up to 76 BMP-2; up to 120 BMP-3; 254 Desert Warrior (incl variants)

APC 321

APC (T) 270: 230 M-113A2; 40 M-577
APC (W) 51: 40 TH 390 Fadl in store; 11 TPz-1 Fuchs

ARTY 218

SP 155mm 113: 18 AU-F-1 in store; 23 M-109A3; 18 (AMX) Mk F3; 54 PLZ45
MRL 300mm 27 9A52 Smerch
MOR 78: 81mm 60; 107mm 6 M-30; 120mm €12 RT-F1

AT • MSL 118+

SP 74: 66 HMHWV TOW; 8 M-901
MANPATS 44+: 44 TOW-2; M47 Dragon
RCL 84mm €200 Carl Gustae

AD • SAM 60+

STATIC/SHELTER 12 Aspide
MANPAD 48 Starburst; Stinger
GUNS • TOWED 35mm 12+ Oerlikon

Navy €2,000 (incl 500 Coast Guard)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 10

PFM 10:
1 Al Sanbouk (GER Lurssen TNC-45) with 2 twin (4 eff.) each with MM-40 Exocet tactical SSM
1 Istiqal (GER Lurssen FPB-57) with 2 twin (4 eff.) each with MM-40 Exocet tactical SSM
8 Um Almaradim (FRA P-37 BRL) each with 2 twin (4 eff.) each with Sea Skua tactical SSM, 1 sextuple (6 eff.) launcher only

AMPHIBIOUS 2 LCM

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • SPT 1 Sawahil

FACILITIES

Base Located at Ras al Qalaya

Air Force 2,500

Flying hours 210 hrs/year

FORCES BY ROLE

Ftr/FGA 2 sqn with F/A-18C/18D Hornet
CCT 1 sqn with Hawk MK64; Tucano T MK52 (Shorts 312);
Tpt 2 sqn with B-737; DC-9; L-100-30; AS-332 Super Puma (tpt/SAR/atk); SA-330 Puma
Trg/atk hel 1 sqn with SA-342 Gazelle each with HOT tactical ASM
Atk hel 1 sqn with AH-64D Apache
Trg trg unit with Hawk MK64*; Tucano T MK52 (Shorts 312)
AD 1 comd (5-6 SAM bty with 40 PAC-2 Patriot; 5 SAM bty with 24 MIM-23B HAWK Phase III; 6 SAM bty with 12 Skyguard/Aspide

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 50 combat capable
FGA 39: 31 F/A-18C Hornet; 8 F/A-18D Hornet
TPT 5: 1 B-737-200; 1 DC-9; 3 L-100-30
TRG 19: 11 Hawk MK64*; 8 Tucano T MK52

HELICOPTERS
ATK 12 AH-64D Apache
ASLT 13 SA-342 Gazelle each with HOT tactical ASM
SPT 103: 5 AS-332 Super Puma (tpt/SAR/attack); 5 SA-330 Puma

MSL
ASM AGM-65G Maverick; AGM-84A Harpoon; AGM-114K Hellfire
AAM AIM-7F Sparrow, AIM-9L Sidewinder, Magic 1

SAM 40 PAC-2 Patriot; 24 MIM-23B HAWK Phase III; 12 Skyguard/Aspide

Paramilitary £7,100 active
National Guard £6,600 active

FORCES BY ROLE
Armd 1 (armd car) bn
SF 1 bn
Paramilitary 3 (national guard) bn
MP 1 bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
RECCE 20 VBL
APC (W) 92: 70 Pandur; 22 S600 (incl variants)

Coast Guard 500
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 58+
PCC 10: 3 Al Shabedd; 4 Inittsiar (Aust 31.5m); 3 Kassir (Aust 22m)
PB 10 Subahi
PBR 38+

AMPHIBIOUS • CRAFT 3 LCU

FOREIGN FORCES
United Kingdom Army 35 Air Force 6 Merlin SH
United States United States Central Command: 2 AD bty with total of 16 PAC-3 Patriot; elm 1 (APS) HBCT eqpt. set (equipment in use)

Lebanon LBN

Lebanese Pound LP 2008 2009 2010
GDP LP 41.8tr 46.3tr
US$ 27.7bn 30.7bn
per capita US$ 6,983 7,642
Growth % 8.5 7.0
Inflation % 11.0 2.5
Def bdgt LP 1.13tr 1.37tr
US$ 751m 911m
FMA (US) US$ 7m 90m 100m
US$1=LP 1,510 1,510

Population 4,017,095
Ethnic and religious groups: Christian 30%; Druze 6%; Armenian 4%, excl £300,000 Syrians and £350,000 Palestinian refugees

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 14% 4% 5% 6% 17% 3%
Female 13% 4% 5% 5% 20% 4%

Capabilities
ACTIVE 59,100 (Army 57,000 Navy 1,100 Air 1,000)
Paramilitary 20,000
The usual number of Lebanese troops in peacetime is around 59,100. It can increase to 291,735 if there is a recall of conscripts.

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 57,000
FORCES BY ROLE
Region 5 comd (Beirut, Bekaa Valley, Mount Lebanon, North, South)
Armd 2 regt
Mech inf 5 bde
Mot Inf 6 bde
Mne cdo 1 regt
SF 5 regt
Cdo 1 regt
AB 1 regt
Arty 2 regt
Security 5 intervention, 2 border sy regt
Presidential Guard 1 bde
MP 1 indep bde
Engr 1 indep regt
Logistics 1 indep bde
Medical 1 indep regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
RECCE 54 AML
APC 1,240
APC (T) 1,240: 1,164 M-113A1/M-113A2; 1 M-3VTT; 75 VAB VCT
LT VEH 379 M998 HMMVV
ARTY 516
TOWED 160: 105mm 21: 13 M-101A1; 8 M-101; 122mm 56: 24 D-30; 32 M-30 M-1938; 130mm 16 M-46; 155mm 67: 18 M-114A1; 35 M-198; 14 Model-50
MRL 122mm 22 BM-21
MOR 334: 81mm 134; 82mm 112; 122mm 88 Brandt
MRL • MANPATS 38: 26 Milan; 12 TOW
RCL 106mm 113 M-40A1
RL 73mm 3,263: 13 M-50; 3,250 RPG-7 Knout;
90mm 8 M-69
AD
SAM • MANPAD 84 SA-7A Grail/SA-7B Grail
GUNS 81
TOWED 20mm 23; 23mm 58 ZU-23
UAV • TACTICAL 8 Mohajer IV

Navy 1,100

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 25+

PCI 7: 5 Attacker; 2 Tracker (UK all units under 100 tonnes)

PB 3: 1 Tabarja (GER Bergen); 1 Naquora (GER Bremen); 1 (GER Aamchat)

PBR 15

AMPHIBIOUS • LS • LST 2 Sour (capacity 8 APC; 96 troops) (FRA Edic)

FACILITIES
Bases Located at Jounieh, Beirut

Air Force 1,000

3 air bases

FORCES BY ROLE
FGA 1 sqn with Hawker Hunter Mk9, Mk 6, T66 at Rayak; 1 Cessna Caravan at Beirut

Atk hel 1 sqn with SA-342L Gazelle at Rayak

Utl hel 2 sqn with UH-1H at Beirut; 1 sqn with UH-1H at Rayak; 1 sqn with UH-1H at Koleyate; 1 AW139 VIP hel at Beirut; 3 S-61N (fire fighting) hel at Beirut

Trg hel 1 trg sqn with R-44 Raven II at Rayak

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT
FGA 7: 6 Hawker Hunter MK 9, MK 6, T66 (3 serviceable); 1 Cessna Caravan

TRG 3 Bulldog (could be refurbished)

HELICOPTERS
ATK 8 SA-342L Gazelle (plus 5 grounded – could be refurbished)

VIP 1 AW-139

UTL 19: 12 UH-1H Huey (+ 11 unserviceable); 4 R-44 Raven II (basic trg); 7 Bell 212 unserviceable (6 could be refurbished); 5 Puma SA-330 all grounded (3 could be refurbished) (10 expected from UAE); 5 SA-316 Alouette III unserviceable (3 could be refurbished); 1 SA-318 Alouette II unserviceable (could be refurbished); 3 S-61N (fire fighting)

Paramilitary £20,000 active

Internal Security Force £20,000

Ministry of Interior

FORCES BY ROLE

Police 1 (Judicial) unit

Regional 1 coy

Paramilitary 1 (Beirut Gendarmerie) coy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

APC (W) 60 V-200 Chaimite

Customs

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 7

PCI 7: 5 Aztec; 2 Tracker (All vessels less than 100 tonnes)

NON-STATE GROUPS

Hizbullah In the wake of the Doha agreement, Lebanon’s cabinet includes representatives from all major parties, including supporters of Hizbullah. The organisation maintains its military force outside state structures. Est strength: 2,000 Major equipments incl: Katyusha 122mm rockets; Fadjr 3/5 rockets; Zelzal 2 rockets; mortars; ATGW; C-802 ASM; SALW

FOREIGN FORCES

Unless specified, figures refer to UNTSO and represent total numbers for the mission in Israel, Syria, Lebanon.

Argentina 6 obs

Australia 11 obs

Austria 7 obs

Belgium 2 obs • UNIFIL 229 Army: 1 engr coy

Brunei UNIFIL 7

Canada (Op Jade) 7 obs

Chile 4 obs

China, People’s Republic of 4 obs • UNIFIL 344; 1 engr coy; 1 fd hospital

Croatia UNIFIL 1

Cyprus UNIFIL 2

Denmark 11 obs

El Salvador UNIFIL 52; 1 inf pl

Estonia 1 obs

Finland 15 obs

France 2 obs • UNIFIL 1,585: Army: 1 armd inf bn; 1 armd sqn; 1 arty tp; 1 engr coy; 13 Leclerc MBT; 35 AMX-10P AIFV; 4 AUFI 155mm SP; 6 Mistral MANPAD SAM; 2 Cobra

Germany UNIFIL 459: Navy: 2 PC; 1 SPT

Ghana UNIFIL 874; 1 inf bn

Greece UNIFIL 45: Navy: 1 PB

Guatemala UNIFIL 2

Hungary UNIFIL 4

India UNIFIL 898; 1 inf bn; 1 fd hospital

Indonesia UNIFIL 1,248; 1 inf bn; 1 FS

Ireland 12 obs • UNIFIL 8;

Italy 8 obs • UNIFIL 2,576: Army: 3 inf bn; 1 avn unit; 1
MP coy Navy: 1 FF
Korea, Republic of UNIFIL 367; 1 inf bn
Luxembourg UNIFIL 3
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of UNIFIL 1
Malaysia Army: UNIFIL 742; 1 inf bn
Netherlands 12 obs
New Zealand 7 obs • UNIFIL 1
Norway 11 obs • UNIFIL 5
Poland UNIFIL 461; 1 inf coy; 1 log bn
Portugal UNIFIL 146; 1 engr coy
Qatar UNIFIL 3
Russia 5 obs
Sierra Leone UNIFIL 2
Sweden 7 obs
Switzerland 10 obs
Tanzania UNIFIL 72; 1 MP coy
Turkey UNIFIL 366: Army: 1 engr coy; Navy: 2 PB
United States 2 obs

Libya LBY

<table>
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<th>Libyan Dinar D</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<td>GDP</td>
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<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>%</td>
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<td>Def exp</td>
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<tr>
<td>US$</td>
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Population 6,324,357

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<th>0–14</th>
<th>15–19</th>
<th>20–24</th>
<th>25–29</th>
<th>30–64</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>2%</td>
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</table>

Capabilities

ACTIVE 76,000 (Army 50,000 Navy 8,000 Air 18,000)
Terms of service selective conscription, 1–2 years

RESERVE €40,000 (People’s Militia)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 25,000; €25,000 conscript (total 50,000)

FORCES BY ROLE
11 Border Def and 4 Sy Zones
Army 1 (elite) bde (regime sy force)
Tk 10 bn
Mech inf 10 bn

Inf 18 bn
Cdo/para 6 bn
Arty 22 bn
SSM 4 bde
ADA 7 bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MBT 2,205: 180 T-90S; 200 T-72; 115 in store; 100 T-62; 70 in store; 500 T-55; 1,040 T-54/T-55 in store
RECCE 120: 50 BRDM-2; 70 EE-9 Cascavel
AIFV 1,000+: 1,000 BMP-1; BMD
APC 945

ARTY
MBT 2,205: 180 T-90S; 200 T-72; 115 in store; 100 T-62; 70 in store; 500 T-55; 1,040 T-54/T-55 in store
RECCE 120: 50 BRDM-2; 70 EE-9 Cascavel
AIFV 1,000+: 1,000 BMP-1; BMD
APC 945

developed by Andrew Wiseman
The Military Balance 2010
Veritas Publishing
www.veritaspublishing.com

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 3
FRIGATES • FFG 2 Al Hanit (FSU Koni) with 2 twin (4 eff.) each with SS-N-2C Styx tactical SSM, 2 twin 40mm ASTT (4 eff.) each with USET-95 Type 40 LWT, 1 RBU 6000 Smerch 2 (12 eff.)
CORVETTES • FSG 1 Tarik Ibn Ziyad (FSU Nanuchka II) with 4 single each with 1 SS-N-2C Styx tactical SSM
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 14
PFM 10:
4 Al Zura (FSU Ost II) each with 4 single each with 1 SS-N-2C Styx tactical SSM
6 Sharaba (FRA Combattante II) each with 4 single each with 1 Mk 2 Otomat SSM, 1 76mm gun
PBC 4 PV-30LS (constabulary duties, additional units to follow)

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES •
MSO 4 Ras al Gelais (FSU Natya)

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Coastal Defence

FORCES BY ROLE
Msl 1 bty with SS-C-3 Styx

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MSL: TACTICAL: SSM: some SS-C-3 Styx

Naval Aviation

HELICOPTERS: SAR 7 SA-321 Super Frelon (air force assets)

Air Force 18,000

Flying hours 85 hrs/year

FORCES BY ROLE
Bbr 1 sqn with Tu-22 Blinder
Ftr 9+ sqn with Mirage F-1ED (F-1E); MiG-25 Foxbat; MiG-23 Flogger; MiG-21 Fishbed; Mirage F-1BD (F-1B); MiG-25U Foxbat
FGA 7 sqn with Su-24MK Fencer D; Mirage F-1AD (F-1A); MiG-23BN Flogger H; Su-17M-2 Fitter D/Su-20 (Su-17M) Fitter C; MiG-23U Flogger
Recce 2 sqn with MiG-25R Foxbat; Mirage 5DP30
Tpt 7 sqn with An-124 Condor; An-26 Curl; C-130H Hercules; G-222; Il-76 Candid; L-100-20; L-100-30; L-410 Turbolet

ATk hel sqns with Mi-25 Hind D; Mi-35 Hind

Tpt hel sqns with CH-47C Chinook (hy); Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H/Mi-8 Hip (med); AB-206 (Bell 206) Jet Ranger (lt); SA-316 Alouette III

Trg sqns with Tu-22 Blinder; G-2 Galeb; L-39ZO Albatros; SF-260WL Warrior; PZL Mi-2 Hoplite

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 374 combat capable

BBR 7 Tu-22 Blinder

FTR 229: 15 Mirage F-1ED (F-1E); 94 MiG-25 Foxbat; 75 MiG-23 Flogger; 45 MiG-21 Fishbed

FGA 113: 6 Su-24MK Fencer D; 14 Mirage F-1AD (F-1A); 40 MiG-23BN Flogger H; 53 Su-17M-2 Fitter D/Su-20 (Su-17M) Fitter C

RECCE 7 MiG-25R Foxbat

TPT 85+: 2 An-124 Condor; 23 An-26 Curl; 15 C-130H Hercules; G-222; 25 Il-76 Candid; 2 L-100-20; 3 L-100-30; 15 L-410 Turbolet

TRG 250: 90 G-2 Galeb; 115 L-39ZO Albatros; 15 MiG-23U Flogger*; 3 MiG-25U Foxbat*; 4 Mirage 5DP30*; 3 Mirage F-1BD (F-1B)*; 20 SF-260WL Warrior

HELICOPTERS

ATK 35: 23 Mi-25 Hind D; 12 Mi-35 Hind

SPT 85: 4 CH-47C Chinook (hy); 35 Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H/Mi-8 Hip (med); 46 PZL Mi-2 Hoplite

UTL 16: 5 AB-206 (Bell 206) Jet Ranger (lt); 11 SA-316 Alouette III (lt)

MSL

AS-11 Kiler; AS-7 Kerry; AS-9 Kyle; AT-2 Swatter

ARM AS-11 Kiler

AAM AA-2 Atoll; AA-6 Acid; AA-7 Apex; AA-8 Aphid; R-550 Magic; R530

Air Defence Command

Senech AD comd and control system

FORCES BY ROLE

AD 5 region (with 3 AD bde each with 20–24 SA-6 Gainful/SA-8 Gecko 2–3 AD bde each with 12 SA-3 Goa, 5–6 AD bde each with 18 SA-2 Guideline); 4 bde with SA-5A Gammon (each: 1 radar coy, 2 AD bn with 6 launcher, 4+ ADA bn with guns)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AD

SAM 216+:

SP 72 SA-6 Gainful/SA-8 Gecko (216–432 eff.)

TOWED

144: 108 SA-2 Guideline

STATIC SA-5A Gammon; 36 SA-3 Goa

GUNS some

DEPLOYMENT

PHILIPPINES

Army 6 obs (Awaiting potential IMT reactivation)

Mauritania MRT

Mauritanian Ouguiya OM 2008 2009 2010

GDP OM 724bn

US$ 3.0bn

per capita US$ 967

OM ε5.0bn

Growth % 2.2 2.3

Inflation % 7.3 4.9

Def bdgt OM €5.0bn

US$ €20m

US$1=OM

245 260

Population 3,129,486

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus

Male 23% 5% 4% 4% 12% 1%

Female 23% 5% 4% 4% 13% 1%

Capabilities

ACTIVE 15,870 (Army 15,000 Navy 620 Air 250)

Paramilitary 5,000

Terms of service conscription 24 months authorised
ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 15,000

FORCES BY ROLE
6 Mil Regions
Army 2 (camel corps) bn
Armd 1 bn (T-54/55 MBT)
Armd recce 1 sqn
Inf 8 (garrison) bn
Mot inf 7 bn
Cdo/para 1 bn
Arty 3 bn
ADA 4 bty
Engr 1 coy
Gd 1 bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 35 T-54/T-55
RECCE 70: 20 AML-60; 40 AML-90; 10 Saladin
APC (W) 25: 5 FV603 Saracen; 20 M-3 Pinhard
ARTY 194
TOWED 80: 105mm 36 HM-2/M-101A1; 122mm 44: 20 D-30; 24 D-74
MOR 114: 60mm 24; 81mm 60; 120mm 30 Brandt
AT • MSL • MANPATS 24 Milan
RCL 114: 75mm ε24 M-20; 106mm ε90 M-40A1
RL 73mm ε48 RPG-7 Knout
AD • SAM 104
SP ε4 SA-9 Gaskin (reported)
MANPAD ε100 SA-7 Grail
GUNS • TOWED 82: 14.5mm 28: 16 ZPU-2; 12 ZPU-4; 23mm 20 ZU-23-2; 37mm 10 M-1939; 57mm 12 S-60; 100mm 12 KS-19

Navy €620

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 12
PSO 1 Vounou-Leletia
PCO 3: 1 Abourbeker Ben Amer (FRA OPV 54); 1 N’Madi (UK Jura, fishery protection); 1 Arguin
PCC 1 El Naser (FRA Patra)
PCI 4 Mandovi less than 100 tonnes
PCR 1 Huangpu
PBC 2 Conjera

FACILITIES
Bases Located at Nouadhibou, Nouakchott

Air Force 250

FORCES BY ROLE
MP sqn with Cessna 337 Skymaster
Tpt sqn with PA-31T Navajo/Cheyenne II; Y-12(II)
COIN sqn with FTB-337 Milirole; BN-2 Defender; Basler Turbo-67

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

RECE 2 FTB-337 Milirole
TPT 12: 5 BN-2 Defender; 1 Basler Turbo-67; 2 Cessna 337 Skymaster; 2 PA-31T Navajo/Cheyenne II; 2 Y-12(II)
TRG 4 SF-260E

Paramilitary €5,000 active

Gendarmerie €3,000

Ministry of Interior
Regional 6 coy

National Guard 2,000

Ministry of Interior
Aux 1,000

Capabilties

ACTIVE 195,800 (Army 175,000 Navy 7,800 Air 13,000) Paramilitary 50,000
Terms of service conscription 18 months authorised; most enlisted personnel are volunteers

RESERVE 150,000 (Army 150,000)
Terms of service obligation to age 50

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army €75,000; 100,000 conscript (total 175,000)

FORCES BY ROLE
2 Comd (Northern Zone, Southern Zone)
Sy 1 light bde
Armd 12 indep bn
Mech/Mot Inf 8 regt (each: 2-3 mech inf bn)
Mech Inf 3 bde
Inf 35 indep bn
Mot Inf 3 (camel corps) indep bn
Mtn Inf 1 indep bn
Cdo 4 indep unit
Para 2 bde
AB 2 indep bn
Arty 11 indep bn
Engr 7 indep bn
AD 1 indep bn

Royal Guard 1,500
Army 1 bn
Cav 1 sqn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MBT 580: 40 T-72, 220 M-60A1; 120 M-60A3; e200 M-48A5 in store
LT TK 116: 5 AMX-13; 111 SK-105 Kuerassier
RECCE 384: 38 AML-60-7; 190 AML-90; 80 AMX-10RC; 40 EBR-75; 16 Eland; 20 M1114 HMMVV
AIFV 70: 10 AMX-10P; 30 MK III-20 Ratel-20; 30 MK III-90 Ratel-90
APC 765
APC (T) 400 M-113A1/A2
APC (W) 365: 45 VAB VCI; 320 VAB VTT
ARTY 2,141
SP 282: 105mm 5 Mk 61; 155mm 217: 84 M-109A1/M-109A1B; 43 M-109A2; 90 (AMX) Mk F3; 203mm 60 M-110
TOWED 118: 105mm 50: 30 L-118 Light Gun; 20 M-101; 130mm 18 M-46; 155mm 50: 30 FH-70; 20 M-114
MRL 35 BM-21
MOR 1,706
SP 56: 106mm 32-36 M-106A2; 120mm 20 (VAB APC)
TOWED 1,650: 81mm 1,100 Expal model LN; 120mm 500 Brandt
AT • MSL 790
SP 80 M-901
MANPATS 710: 40 AT-3 9K11 Sagger; 440 M47 Dragon; 80 Milan; 150 TOW
RCL 106mm 350 M-40A1
RL 700: 66mm 500 M-72 LAW; 89mm 200 M-20
GUNS 36
SP 100mm 8 SU-100
TOWED 90mm 28 M-56
UAV R4E-50 Skyeye
AD • SAM 119
SP 49: 12 2K22M Tunguska SPAAGM; 37 M-48 Chaparral
MANPAD 70 SA-7 Grail
GUNS 407
SP 60 M-163 Vulcan
TOWED 347: 14.5mm 200: 150-180 ZPU-2; 20 ZPU-4; 20mm 40 M-167 Vulcan; 23mm 75-90 ZU-23-2; 100mm 17 KS-19
RADAR • LAND: RASIT (veh, arty)

Navy 7,800 (incl 1,500 Marines)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES •
FIG 3:
1 Lt Col Errhamani (ESP Descubierto) with 2 twin (4 eff.) each with MM-38 Exocet tactical SSM, 1 Albatros octuple with 24 Aspide SAM, 2 triple ASTT (6 eff.) each with Mk 46 LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 AS-565SA Panther), 2 Mohammed V (FRA Floreal) each with 2 single each with MM-38 Exocet SSM, 1 76mm gun, (capacity 1 AS-565SA Panther)
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 27
PFM 4 Cdţ El Khattabi (ESP Lazaqt 58m) each with 4 single each with MM-40 Exocet tactical SSM, 1 76mm gun
PCC 17:
4 El Hahiq (DNK Osprey 55, incl 2 with customs)
6 LV Rabhi (ESP 58m B-200D)
2 Oksa (FRA PR-72) each with 1 76mm gun
5 Rais Bargach (under control of fisheries dept)
PFI 6 El Wacil (FRA P-32, under 100 tonnes, incl 4 with customs)

AMPHIBIOUS
LS 4:
1 LSM 3 Ben Aicha (FRA Champlain BATRAL) (capacity 7 tanks; 140 troops)
1 LST 1 Sidi Mohammed Ben Abdallah (US Newport) (capacity 3 LCVP; 400 troops)
CRAFT • LCT 1 Edic (capacity 8 APCs; 96 troops)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 4:
AK 2; AGOR 1 (US lease); 1 YDT

FACILITIES
Bases Located at Casablanca, Agadir, Al Hoceima, Dakhla, Tangier

Marines 1,500
Naval inf 2 bn

Naval Aviation
HELICOPTERS • ASW/ASUW 3 AS-565SA Panther

Air Force 13,000
Flying hours 100 hrs/year on F-1 Mirage/F-5A Freedom Fighter Tiger

FORCES BY ROLE
Ftr 1 sqn with F-1CH (F-1C) Mirage
FGA 1 sqn with F-5A/F-5B Freedom Fighter; 2 sqn with F-5E/F-5F Tiger II; 2 sqn with Mirage F-1EH (F-1E)
Recce sqn with OV-10 Bronco*; C-130H Hercules (with side-looking radar)
EW sqn with C-130 Hercules (ELINT); Falcon 20 (ELINT)
Tpt sqn with Beech 100 King Air; Beech 200 Super King Air; C-130H Hercules; CN-235; Do-28; Falcon 20; Falcon 50 (VIP); Gulfstream II (VIP)
Tkr sqn with KC-130H Hercules (tpt/tkr); B-707
Liaison sqn with Beech 200 Super King Air
Atk hel sqn with SA-342 Gazelle (with HOT, 12 with cannon)
Tpt hel sqn with CH-47D Chinook (hy); SA-330 Puma (med); AB-205A (Bell 205A); AB-206 (Bell 206) Jet Ranger (lt); AB-212 (Bell 212) (lt); UH-60 Black Hawk

Trg sqn with AS-202 Bravo; Alpha Jet*; CAP 10; T-34C Turbo Mentor; T-37B Tweet (being replaced by K-8); CAP-231

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 89 combat capable
FTR 66: 8 F-5A Freedom Fighter; 2 F-5B Freedom Fighter; 20 F-5E Tiger II; 3 F-5F Tiger II; 19 F-1CH (F-1C) Mirage; 14 Mirage F-1EH (F-1E); 24 F-16 Block 52 on order (18 F-16C, 6 F-16D)
FAC 4 OV-10 Bronco*
TPT 44: 1 B-707; 4 Beech 100 King Air; 5 Beech 200 Super King Air; 2 C-130 (ELINT); 15 C-130H Hercules; 2 C-130H (with side-looking radar); 6 CN-235; 2 Do-28; 2 Falcon 20; 2 (ELINT); 1 Falcon 50 (VIP); 2 Gulfstream II (VIP)
TRG 51: 7 AS-202 Bravo; 19 Alpha Jet*; 2 CAP 10; 9 T-34C Turbo Mentor; 14 T-37B Tweet
TRIALS AND TEST 4 CAP-231

HELIÇOPTERS
ASLT 19 SA-342 Gazelle (7 with HOT, 12 with cannon)
SPT 32: 8 CH-47D Chinook (hy); 24 SA-330 Puma (med)
UTL 41: 11 AB-206 (Bell 206) Jet Ranger (lt); 3 AB-212 (Bell 212) (lt); 25 AB-205A (Bell 205A); 2 UH-60 Black Hawk
MSL
ASM AGM-62B Walleye (For F-5E); HOT
AAM AIM-9B/D/J Sidewinder; R-550 Magic, R530

Paramilitary 50,000 active

Gendarmerie Royale 20,000

FORCES BY ROLE
Coast Guard 1 unit
Para 1 sqn
Paramilitary 1 bde; 4 (mobile) gp
Avn 1 (air) sqn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • MISC BOATS/CRAFT 18 boats
AIRCRAFT • TRG 2 Rallye 235 Guerrier
HELIÇOPTERS
SAR 2 SA-360 Dauphin
ASLT 6 SA-342K Gazelle
SPT 6 SA-330 Puma
UTL 8: 3 SA-315B Lama; 2 SA-316 Alouette III; 3 SA-318 Alouette II

Force Auxiliaire 30,000 (incl 5,000 Mobile Intervention Corps)

Customs/Coast Guard
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 44
PCI 4 Erraid
PBF 15
PB 18
MISC BOATS/CRAFT 7 SAR craft

DEPLOYMENT

CÔTE D’IVOIRE
UN • UNOCI 726; 1inf bn

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
UN • MONUC 831; 5 obs; 1 mech inf bn; 1 fd hospital

SERBIA
NATO • KFOR • Joint Enterprise 222; Army: 1 inf det

Oman OMN

Omani Rial R 2008 2009 2010
GDP R 20.8bn 20.6bn
US$ 54.7bn 54.2bn
per capita US$ 16,529 15,860
Growth % 7.8 4.1
Inflation % 12.6 3.3
Def bdgt R 1.77bn 1.54bn
US$ 4.67bn 4.06bn
FMA (US) US$ 4.7m 7.0m 16.6m

Population 3,418,085
Expatriates: 27%

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 22% 5% 4% 4% 20% 1%
Female 21% 4% 4% 3% 10% 1%

Capabilities

ACTIVE 42,600 (Army 25,000 Navy 4,200 Air 5,000 Foreign Forces 2,000 Royal Household 6,400) Paramilitary 4,400

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 25,000

FORCES BY ROLE
(Regt are bn size)
Armd 1 bde HQ; 2 regt (each: 3 tk sqn)
Armd Recce 1 regt (3 armd recce sqn)
Inf 2 bde HQ; 8 regt
Rifle 1 indep coy (Musandam Security Force)
AB 1 regt
Inf Recce 1 regt (3 recce coy)
Med Arty 1 regt (2 med arty bty)
Fd Arty 2 regt
ADA 1 regt (2 ADA bty)
Fd Engr 1 regt (3 fd engr sqn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MBT 117: 38 CR2 Challenger 2; 6 M-60A1; 73 M-60A3
LT TK 37 Scorpion
RECCE 137: 13 Sultan; 124 VBL
Middle East and North Africa

Air Force 5,000

Forces by Role

FGA 1 sqn with Block 50 F-16C Fighting Falcon/F-16D Fighting Falcon; 2 sqn with Jaguar OS/Jaguar OB

Ftr/FGA 1 sqn with Hawk Mk103; Hawk Mk203

Tpt 1 sqn with C-130H Hercules; 1 sqn with SC.7 3M Skyvan (7 radar-equipped, for MP); 1 sqn with BAC-111

Tpt Hel 2 (med) sqn with AB-205 (Bell 205) Jet Ranger; AB-212 (Bell 212); Lynx Mk 300 Super Lynx (maritime/SAR)

Trg 1 sqn with AS-202-18 Bravo; MFI-17B Mushshak; PC-9*; SF-25 Falke; AB-206 hel

AD 2 sqn with 40 Rapier; 6 Blindfire; S713 Martello

Equipment by Type

AIRCRAFT 64 combat capable

FTR/FGA 52: 12 F-16C/D (8 ~C, 4 ~D) Block 50 Fighting Falcon; 24 Jaguar (20 OS (single seat), 4 OB (dual seat)); 4 Hawk Mk103; 12 Hawk Mk203

TPT 16: 3 BAC-111; 3 C-130H Hercules (1 C-130J-30 on order for delivery 2012); 10 SC.7 3M Skyvan (7 radar-equipped, for MP)

TRG 26: 4 AS-202-18 Bravo; 8 MFI-17B Mushshak; 12 PC-9*; 2 SF-25

HELIКОТЕРЫ • UTL 41: 19 AB-205 (Bell 205) to be replaced by 20 NH-90; 3 AB-206 (Bell 206) Jet Ranger (basic rig); 3 AB-212 (Bell 212); 16 Lynx Mk 300 Super Lynx (maritime/SAR)

AD • SAM 40 Rapier

RADAR • LAND 6*: 6 Blindfire; S713 Martello

MLST

AAM AIM-9LM Sidewinder; AIM-120C AMRAAM

ASM 20 AGM-84D Harpoon; AGM-65 Maverick

Royal Household 6,400

(incl HQ staff)

SF 2 regt (1,000 men)

Royal Guard bde 5,000

LT TK 9 VBC-90

APC (W) 73: ε50 Type-92; 14 VAB VCI; 9 VAB VDAA

ARTY • MRL 122mm 6 Type-90A

AT • MSL • MANPATS Milan

AD • SAM • MANPAD 14 Javelin

GUNS • 20mm • SP 9: 9 VAB VDAA

Royal Yacht Squadron 150

Patrol and Coastal Combatants • MISC

Boats/Craft • DHOW 1 Zinat Al Bihaa

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 2

RY 1 (with hel deck)

TPT 1 Fulk Al Salamah (also veh tpt) with up to 2 AS-332C Super Puma spt hel

Royal Flight 250

AIRCRAFT • TPT 5: 2 B-747/SP; 1 DC-8-73CF; 2 Gulfstream IV

HELIКОТЕРЫ • SPT 6: 3 AS-330 (SA-330) Puma; 2 AS-332F Super Puma; 1 AS-332L Super Puma

Paramilitary 4,400

Tribal Home Guard 4,000

Org in teams of est 100
Police Coast Guard 400

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 52
PCI 5: 3 CG 29 less than 100 tonnes; 1 CG 27 less than 100 tonnes; 1 P-1903 Type
PB 22
PBF 20
PBI 5

Police Air Wing
AIRCRAFT • TPT 4: 1 BN-2T Turbine Islander; 2 CN-235M; 1 Do-228
HELICOPTERS • UTL 5: 2 Bell 205A; 3 AB-214ST

FOREIGN FORCES
United Kingdom Army 40; Navy 20; Air Force 20; 1 Tristar tkr; 1 Nimrod MR2; 1 Sentinel

Qatar QTR

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Population 883,285
Ethnic groups: Nationals 25%; Expatriates 75% of which Indian 18%; Iranian 10%; Pakistani 18%

ACTIVE 11,800 (Army 8,500 Navy 1,800 Air 1,500)

Organisations by Service

Army 8,500

Forces by Role
Tk 1 bde (1 tk bn, 1 mech inf bn, 1 mor sqn, 1 AT bn)
Mech inf 3 bn
SF 1 coy
Fd arty 1 bn
Royal Guard 1 bde (3 inf regt)

Equipment by Type
MBT 30 AMX-30
RECCE 68: 12 AMX-10RC; 20 EE-9 Cascavel; 12 Ferret; 8 V-150 Chimite; 16 VBL
AIFV 40 AMX-10P
APC 226
APC (T) 30 AMX-VCI
APC (W) 196: 36 Piranha II; 160 VAB
ARTY 89
SP 155mm 28 (AMX) Mk F3
TOWED 155mm 12 G-5
MRL 4 ASTROS II
MOR 45
SP • 81mm 4: 4 VAB VPM 81
12mm 16: 16 L16
120mm 15: 15 Brandt
AT • MSL 148
SP 24 VAB VCAC HOT
MANPATS 124: 24 HOT; 100 Milan
RCL 84mm 40 Carl Gustav

NAVY 1,800 (incl Marine Police)

FORCES BY ROLE
Navy 1 HQ located at Doha

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 21
PMF 7:
4 Barzan (UK Vita) each with 2 quad (8 eff.) each with MM-40 Exocet tactical SSM, 1 sextuple (6 eff.) with Mistral SAM, 1 76mm gun
3 Damsah (FRA Combattante III) each with 2 quad (8 eff.) each with MM-40 Exocet tactical SSM, 1 76mm gun
PB 14+ (11 operated by Marine Police)

AMPHIBIOUS
CRAFT • LCT 1 Rabha (capacity 3 MBT; 110 troops)

FACILITIES
Bases Located at Doha, Halul Island

Coastal Defence

FORCES BY ROLE
Navy 1 bty with 3 quad (12 eff.) each with MM-40 Exocet tactical SSM

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
LAUNCHER 3 quad each with MM-40 Exocet SSM

AIR FORCE 1,500

FORCES BY ROLE
Ftr/FGA 1 sqn with Alpha Jet; 1 sqn with M-2000ED Mirage; 1 M-2000D Mirage
Tpt 1 sqn with A-340; B-707; B-727; Falcon 900
Atk hel 1 sqn with Commando MK 3 (Exocet); SA-342L Gazelle (with HOT)
Tpt hel sqn with Commando MK 2A; Commando MK 2C; SA-341 Gazelle

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 18 combat capable
TPT 8: 2 C-17A Globemaster; 1 A-340; 2 B-707; 1 B-727; 2 Falcon 900
TRG 6 Alpha Jet*

HELICOPTERS
ASUW 8 Commando MK 3
ATK 11 SA-342L Gazelle*
SPT 24: 18 AW-139 being delivered; 3 Commando MK 2A; 1 Commando MK 2C; 2 SA-341 Gazelle

AD • SAM 75: 24 Mistral
SP 9 Roland II
MANPAD 42: 10 Blowpipe; 12 FIM-92A Stinger; 20 SA-7 Grail

MSL
ASM AM-39 Exocet; Apache; HOT
AAM MICA; R-550 Magic

DEPLOYMENT

LEBANON
UN • UNIFIL 3

FOREIGN FORCES

United Kingdom Air Force: 4 C-130J
United States US Central Command: Army 212; Navy 3; USAF 181; USMC 36; elm 1 (APS) HBCT set (equipment in use)

SAUDI ARABIA

FORCES BY ROLE

SAUDI ARABIA

ECONOMIC DATA

Egypt

Forces by Role

Armed Forces

Army

FORCES BY ROLE

Air Force

FORCES BY ROLE

Forces by role

Marine

Forces by role

Paramilitary

Organisations by Service

Army

FORCES BY ROLE

Armed Forces

FORCES BY ROLE
Arty • 1 bde (5 fd arty bn, 2 (SP) MRL bn, 1 (SP) msl bn)
Avn • 1 comd (1 atk hel bde, 1 hel bde)
Royal Guard • 1 regt (3 lt inf bn)

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**MBT** 115 M1-A2 Abrams; 200 in store; 145 AMX-30 in store; 450 M-60A3

**RECECE** 300 AML-60/AML-90

**AIFV** 780: 380 AMX-10P; 400 M-2 Bradley each with 2 TOW msl, 130mm gun

**APC** 2,240

- **APC (T)** 1,650 M-113A1/M-113A2/M-113A3 (incl variants)
- **APC (W)** 190: 40 AF-40-8-1 Al-Fahd (in store); 150 M-3 Panhard

**ARTY** 855

- **SP** 155mm 170: 60 AU-F-1; 110 M-109A1BM/M-109A2
- **Towed** 225: 105mm 50 M-101/M-102 in store; 155mm 117: 40 FH-70 in store; 50 M-114; 27 M-198 in store; 203mm 8 M-115 in store
- **MRL** 60 ASTROS II
- **MOR** 400:
  - **SP** 220: 81mm 70; 107mm 150 M-30
  - **Towed** 180: 81mm/107mm M-30 70; 120mm 110 Brandt

**AT** • **MSL** 2,240+

- **SP** 290+: 90+ AMX-10P (HOT); 200 VCC-1 ITOW
- **MANPATS** 1950: 1,000 M47 Dragon; 950 TOW-2A
- **RCL** 450: 84mm 300 Carl Gustav; 106mm 50 M-40A1; 90mm 100 M-67
- **RL** 112mm x200 APILAS

**HELICOPTERS**

- **ATK** 12 AH-64 Apache
- **SPT** 27: 12 S-70A-1 Desert Hawk; 15 Bell 406 CS Combat Scout
- **UTL** 28: 6 AS-365N Dauphin 2 (medevac); 22 UH-60A Black Hawk (4 medevac)

**AD** • **SAM** 1,000+

- **SP** Crotale
- **MANPAD** 1,000: 500 FIM-43 Redeye; 500 FIM-92A Stinger

**RADAR** • **LAND** AN/TPQ-36 Firefinder/AN/TPQ-37 Firefinder (arty, mor)

**MSL** • **TACTICAL** • **SSM** 10+ CSS-2 (40 msl)

**Navy** 13,500

**FORCES BY ROLE**

Navy • 1 HQ (Eastern Fleet) located at Jubail; 1 HQ (Western Fleet) located at Jeddah; 1 HQ (Naval Forces) located at Riyadh

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS**

**Frigates** • **FGF** 7:

- 3 Al Riyadh with 1 octuple (8 eff.) with MM-40 Exocet block II SSM, 2 x 8 cell VLS each with Aster 15 SAM, 1 x 76mm gun, 4 x 533mm TT each with F17P HWT each with 1 hel landing platform (plus hangar for med-sized hel).
- 4 Madina (FRA F-2000) each with 2 quad (8 eff.) each with Mk 2 Otohmat SSM, 1 octuple (8 eff.) with 26 Crotale SAM, 4 x 1 533mm ASTT each with F17P HWT, 1 100mm gun, (capacity 1 AS-365F Dauphin 2 utl hel)

**Corvettes** • **FSG** 4 Badr (US Tacoma) each with 2 Mk 140 Harpoon quad (8 eff.) each with RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSM, 2 triple ASTT (6 eff.) each with Mk 46 LWT, 1 76mm gun

**Patrol and Coastal Combatants** 65

**PFM** 9 Al Siddiq (US 88m) each with 2 Mk 140 twin each with RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSM, 1 76mm gun

**PCI** 17 (US Halter Marine, under 100 tonnes)

**PBI** 39 (FRA Simmonneau)

**Mine Warfare • Mine Countermeasures** 7

**MCC** 4 Addriyah (US MSC-322)

**MHO** 3 Al Jawf (UK Sandown)

**Amphibious** 8

- **LCU** 4 (capacity 120 troops)
- **LCM** 4 (capacity 80 troops)

**Logistics and Support** 5

**AORH** 2 Boraida (mod FRA Durance) (capacity either 2 AS-365F Dauphin 2 utl hel or 1 AS-332C Super Puma spf hel)

**RY** 3

**Facilities**

Bases • HQ (Eastern Fleet) located at Jubail; (HQ Western Fleet) Jeddah; (HQ Naval Forces) Riyadh; Dammam; Al Wajh; Ras al Mishab; Ras al Ghar

**Naval Aviation**

**Helicopters**

- **ASLT** 15 AS-565* each with AS-15TT tactical ASM
- **SPT** 25: 12 AS-532B Super Puma/AS-332F Super Puma each with AM-39 Exocet tactical ASM; 13 Bell 406 CS Combat Scout
- **UTL** 6 AS-365N Dauphin 2

**Marines** 3,000

**Forces by Role**

Inf • 1 regt (2 Inf bn)

**Equipment by Type**

**APC** (W) 140 BMP-600P

**Air Force** 20,000

**Forces by Role**

**Ftr** • 1 sqn with Tornado ADV; 1 sqn with F-15S Eagle; 4 sqn with F-15C; F-15D Eagle

**FGA** • 1 sqn with Typhoon Tranche 2; 3 sqn with Tornado IDS (incl IDS recce); 1 sqn with F-5B Freedom Fighter/ F-5F Tiger II/RF-5E Tigereye; 2 sqn with F-15S Eagle

**AEW** • 1 sqn with E-3A Sentry

**Tpt** • 3 sqn with C-130E Hercules; C-130H Hercules; C-130H-30 Hercules; CN-235; L-100-30HS (hospital ac)

**Trk** • sqn with KC-130H Hercules (tkr/tpt); KE-3A

**Ocu** • 2 sqn with F-5B Freedom Fighter*

**Trg** • 3 sqn with Hawk MK65 (incl aerobatic team); Hawk MK65A; 1 sqn with Jetstream MK31; sqn with MFI-17 Mushkesh; 1 sqn with Cessna 172; 2 sqn with PC-9
Hel 2 sqn with AS-532 Cougar (CSAR); AB-205 (Bell 205); AB-206A (Bell 206A) JetRanger; AB-212 (Bell 212); AB-412 (Bell 412) Twin Huey (SAR)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 280 combat capable
FTR 121: 66 F-15C Eagle; 18 F-15D Eagle; 15 Tornado ADV; 22 F-5B/F-5F Tiger II/KF-5E Tigereye
STRIKE/FGA 159: 4 Typhoon Tranche 2 (72 on order); 70 F-15S Eagle; 85 Tornado IDS (incl 10 IDS recce)
AEW 5 E-3A Sentry
TRK 15: 8 KC-130H Hercules (tkr/tpt); 7 KE-3A
TPT 45: 7 C-130E Hercules; 29 C-130H; 2 C-130H-30 Hercules; 4 CN-235; 3 L-100-30HS (hospital ac)
ULT 13 Cessna 172
TRG 123: 25 Hawk MK65 (incl aerobatic team); 18 Hawk MK65A; 14 F-5B; 1 Jetstream MK31; 20 MFI-17 Mushshak; 45 PC-9

HELICOPTERS
ULT 78: 22 AB-205 (Bell 205); 17 AB-212 (Bell 212); 16 AB-412 (Bell 412) Twin Huey (SAR); 10 AS-532 Cougar (CSAR); 13 AB-206A (Bell 206A) JetRanger

MSL
ASM AGM-65 Maverick; Sea Eagle
ARM ALARM
AAM AIM-7 Sparrow; AIM-7M Sparrow/AIM-9J Sidewinder/AIM-9L Sidewinder; Sky Flash; AIM-120 AMRAAM

Royal Flt
AIRCRAFT • TPT 16: 1 B-737-200; 2 B-747SP; 4 BAe-125-800; 1 Cessna 310; 2 Gulfstream III, 2 Learjet 35; 4 VC-130H
HELICOPTERS
SPT 1 S-70 Black Hawk
ULT 3+: AB-212 (Bell 212); 3 AS-61

Air Defence Forces 16,000

FORCES BY ROLE
SAM 16 bty with total of 96 PAC-2; 17 bty with total of 73 Shahine; with 50 AMX-30SA; 16 bty with total of 128 MIM-23B I-HAWK; 73 units (static defence) with total of 68 Crotale/Shahine

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AD • SAM 1,805
SP 581: 40 Crotale; 400 FIM-92A Avenger; 73 Shahine; 68 Crotale/Shahine
TOWED 224: 128 I-HAWK MIM-23B; 96 PAC-2
MANPAD 500 FIM-43 Redeye
NAVAL 500 Mistral
GUNS 1,220
SP 942: 20mm 92 M-163 Vulcan; 30mm 850 AMX-30SA; TOWED 278: 35mm 128 GDF Oerlikon; 40mm 150 L/70 in store
RADARS • AD RADAR 80: 17 AN/FPS-117; 28 AN/TPS-43; AN/TPS-59; 35 AN/TPS-63; AN/TPS-70

Industrial Security Force 9,000+
The force is part of a new security system that will incorporate surveillance and crisis management.

National Guard 75,000 active; 25,000 (tribal levies) (total 100,000)

FORCES BY ROLE
Cav 1 (ceremonial) sqn
Mech Inf 3 bde (each: 4 army bn (all arms))
Inf 5 bde (each: 1 Arty bn, 1 Supply bn, 3 (combined arms) bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
RECC 450 LAV-25 Coyote
AIFV 1,117 IFV-25

Paramilitary 15,500+ active

Border Guard 10,500

FORCES BY ROLE
Subordinate to Ministry of Interior. HQ in Riyadh. 9 subordinate regional commands
Mobile Defence some (long-range patrol/spt) units
MP some units
Border Def 2 (patrol) units
Def 12 (infrastructure) units; 18 (harbour) units
Coastal Def some units

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
HEL 6 attack helicopters
ASW/ASUW 6 AS-332 Super Puma with total of 12 AM-39 Exocet ASM tactical
SPT 6 AS-332B Super Puma

Coast Guard 4,500

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS e 262 (except Al-Jouf, all units less than 100 tonnes)
PFI 4 Al Jouf
PBF 2 Seaguard
PB 6 StanPatrol2606
PBI e250: 39 Simonneau 51 Type; 211 other

AMPHIBIOUS • CRAFT 13: 8 UCAC; 5 LCAC

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 4: 1 Trg: 3 AO (small)

FACILITIES
Base Located at Azizam

General Civil Defence Administration Units

HELICOPTERS • SPT 10 Boeing Vertol 107

Special Security Force 500

APC (W): UR-416
DEPLOYMENT

ARABIAN GULF AND INDIAN OCEAN
Maritime Security Operations 2 FFG

FOREIGN FORCES

United States  US Central Command: Army 144; Navy 25; USAF 81; USMC 27; OPM-SANG 500

Syria SYR

Syrian Pound £  2008  2009  2010
GDP  £  2.36tr  2.45tr
  US$  51.4bn  53.3bn
per capita  US$  2,411  2,448
GDP  £  2.36tr  2.45tr
  US$  51.4bn  53.3bn
GDP  £  2.36tr  2.45tr
  US$  51.4bn  53.3bn

Capabilities

ACTIVE 325,000 (Army 220,000 Navy 5,000 Air 40,000 Air Defence 60,000) Paramilitary 108,000
RESERVE 314,000 (Army 280,000 Navy 4,000 Air 10,000 Air Defence 20,000)
Terms of service conscription, 30 months

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 220,000 (incl conscripts)
FORCES BY ROLE
3 Corps HQ
Armd  7 div (each: 3 armd; 1 mech; 1 arty bde)
Tk  1 indep regt
Mech  3 div (under strength) (each: 1 armd, 2 mech, 1 arty bde)
Inf  4 indep bde
SF  1 div (10 SF gp)
Arty  2 indep bde
AT  2 indep bde
SSM  1 (Coastal Def) bde with SS-C-1B Sepal and SS-C-3 Styx; 1 bde (3 SSM bn with FROG-7); 1 bde (3 SSM bn with SS-21); 1 bde (3 SSM bn with Scud-B/-C)
Border Guard  1 indep bde
Security  1 div (Republican Guard) (3 armd, 1 mech, 1arty bde)

Reserves
Armd  1 div HQ; 4 bde; 2 regt
Inf  31 regt
Arty  3 regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MBT 4,950: 1,500–1,700 T-72 T-72M; 1,000 T-62K/T-62M; 2,250 T-55/T-55MV (some in store)
RECCE 590 BRDM-2
AIFV up to 2,450 BMP-1/BMP-2/BMP-3
APC (W) 1,500: 500 BTR-152; 1,000 BTR-50/BTR-60/BTR-70
ARTY up to 3,440+
SP 500+: 122mm 450+: 400 2S1 Carnation (Gvosdik); 50+ D-30 (mounted on T34/85 chassis); 152mm 50 2S3 (Akatsiya)
TOWED 2,030: 122mm 1,150: 500 2S1 Carnation (Gvosdik); 50+ D-30 (mounted on T34/85 chassis); 152mm 700-800 M-46; 152mm 70 D-20/ML-20 M1937; 180mm 10 S23
MRL up to 500: 107mm up to 200 Type-63; 122mm up to 300 BM-21 (Grad)
MOR 410+: 82mm; 120mm circa 400 M-1943; 160mm M-160 (hundreds); 240mm up to 10 M-240
AT  MSL 2,600
SP 410 9P133 BRDM-2 Sagger
MANPADs 2190+: 150 AT-4; 40 AT-5 9K113 Spandrel; 20 SA-9 Gadfly; 30 SA-13 Gopher
MANPADs 4,100+: 4,000+ SA-7 Grail/SA-18 Grouse (Igla); 100 SA-14 Gremlin
GUNS 1,225+
SP  ZSU-23-4
TOWED 600 ZU-23; 37mm M-1939; 57mm 600 S-60; 100mm 25 KS-19
MSL  TACTICAL  SSM 94+: 18 Scud-B/Scud-C/Scud-D; 30 look-a-like; 18 FROG-7; 18+ SS-21 Tochka (Scarab); 4 SS-C-1B Sepal; 6 SS-C-3 Styx (ε850 SSM msl total)
Navy 5,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS  FRIGATES
FF 2 Petya III each with 1 triple 533mm ASTT (3 eff.) with SAET-60 HWT, 4 RBU 2500 Smerch 1 (64 eff.), 2 76mm twin gun
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 21:
PFM 10 Osa I/II each with 4 single each with 1 SS-N-2C Styx tactical SSM
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 21:
PFM 10 Osa I/II each with 4 single each with 1 SS-N-2C Styx tactical SSM
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 21:
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PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 21:
PFM 10 Osa I/II each with 4 single each with 1 SS-N-2C Styx tactical SSM
MINE WARFARE  MINE COUNTERMEASURES 5:
MSC 1 Natya
MSI 3 Yeşilgenç
MSO 1 T-43 (FSU)
AMPHIBIOUS • LS • LSM 3 Polnochny (capacity 6 MBT; 180 troops)
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 3: 2 AGOR; 1 TRG
FACILITIES
Bases Located at Latakia, Tartus, Minet el-Baida

Naval Aviation
HELICOPTER 13 atk hel
ASW 13: 2 Ka-28 (Ka-27PL) Helix A (air force manpower);
11 Mi-14 Haze

Air Force 40,000 (incl 10,000 reserves); 60,000
Air Defence (incl 20,000 reserves) (total 100,000)
Flying hours 15 to 25 hrs/year on FGA/ftr; 70 hrs/year;
50 hrs/year on MBB-223 Flamingo trg ac

FORCES BY ROLE
Ftr 4 sqn with MiG-25 Foxbat; 4 sqn with MiG-23
MLD Flogger; 3 sqn with MiG-29A Fulcrum A
FGA 2 sqn with MiG-23BN Flogger H; 1 sqn with Su-24
Fencer; 5 sqn with Su-22 (Su-17M-2) Fitter D; 7
sqn with MiG-21 Fishbed;
Recce 4 sqn with MiG-21H Fishbed/MiG-21J Fishbed*;
MiG-25R Foxbat*
Tpt sqn with An-24 Coke; An-26 Curl;
Falcon 20; Falcon 900; Il-76 Candid; Yak-40 Codling;
Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H/Mi-8 Hip;
PZL Mi-2 Hoplite
Atk hel 3 sqns with Mi-25 Hind D; SA-342L Gazelle
Trg PA-31 Navajo; L-39 Albatros; MBB-223 Flamingo
(basic); MFI-17 Mushshak; MiG-21U Mongol A*;
MiG-23UM*; MiG-25U Foxbat*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 555 combat capable
FTR 150+: 40+ MiG-29A Fulcrum; 30 MiG-25 Foxbat; 80
MiG-23MLD Flogger
FGA 289: 20 Su-24 Fencer; 60 MiG-23BN Flogger H; 159
MiG-21H; 50 Su-22 (Su-17M-2) Fitter D
RECECE 48: 8 MiG-25R Foxbat*; 40 MiG-21 H/J*
TPT 22: 1 An-24 Coke; 6 An-26 Curl; 2 Falcon 20;
1 Falcon 900; 4 Il-76 Candid; 2 PA-31 Navajo; 6 Yak-40 Codling
TRG 139: 70 L-39 Albatros (40 armed*); 35 MBB-223
Flamingo (basic); 6 MFI-17 Mushshak; 20 MiG-21U Mongol
A*; 6 MiG-23UM*; 2 MiG-25U Foxbat*
HELIICOPTERS
ATK 71: 36 Mi-25 Hind D; 35 SA-342L Gazelle
SPT 120: 100 Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H/Mi-8 Hip; 20 PZL
Mi-2 Hoplite
MSL
ASM AS-7 Kerry; HOT
AAM AA-10 Alamo; AA-2 Atoll; AA-6 Acrid; AA-7 Apex;
AA-8 Aphid

Air Defence Command 60,000

FORCES BY ROLE
AD 2 div (total: 25 AD bde (total: 150 SAM bty with
total of 148 SA-3 Goa; 195 SA-6 Gainful; 320 SA-2
Guideline, some ADA bty with total of 4,000 SA-7A
Grail/SA-7B Grail))
SAM 2 regt (each: 2 SAM bn (each: 2 SAM bty with total of
44 SA-5 Gammon))

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AD • SAM 4,707
SP 195 SA-6 Gainful
TOWED 468: 320 SA-2 Guideline; 148 SA-3 Goa
STATIC/SHELTER 44 SA-5 Gammon
MANPAD 4,000 SA-7A Grail/SA-7B Grail

Paramilitary £108,000
Gendarmerie 8,000
Ministry of Interior
Workers’ Militia £100,000
People’s Army (Ba’ath Party)

FOREIGN FORCES
UNTSO unless specified. Figures represent total numbers
for mission in Israel, Syria and Lebanon.
Argentina 6 obs
Australia 11 obs
Austria 7 obs • UNDOF 378; 1 inf bn
Belgium 2 obs
Canada 7 obs • UNDOF 2
Chile 4 obs
China, People’s Republic of 4 obs
Croatia UNDOF 94; 1 inf coy
Denmark 11 obs
Estonia 1 obs
Finland 15 obs
France 2 obs
Ireland 12 obs
Italy 8 obs
India UNDOF 195; elm 1 log bn
Japan UNDOF 31; elm 1 log bn
Nepal 3 obs
Netherlands 12 obs
New Zealand 7 obs
Norway 11 obs
Philippines UNDOF 12
Poland UNDOF 333; 1 inf bn
Russia 5 obs • Army/Navy 150, naval facility reportedly
under renovation at Tartus
Slovakia 2 obs
Sweden 7 obs
Switzerland 10 obs
United States 2 obs
**Tunisia TUN**

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Population 10,486,339

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<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
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<td>19%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>3%</td>
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**Capabilities**

**ACTIVE 35,800 (Army 27,000 Navy 4,800 Air 4,000)**

**Paramilitary 12,000**

Terms of service 12 months selective

**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**

**Army 5,000; 22,000 conscript (total 27,000)**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

Mech 3 bde (each: 1 armd regt, 2 mech inf regt, 1 arty regt, 1 AD regt)

SF 1 (Sahara) bde; 1 bde

Engr 1 regt

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**MBT** 84: 30 M-60A1; 54 M-60A3

**LT TK** 48 SK-105 Kuerasirr

**RECCE** 60: 40 AML-90; 20 Saladin

**APC** 268

**APC (T)** 140 M-113A1/M-113A2

**APC (W)** 128: 18 EE-11 Urutu; 110 Fiat 6614

**ARTY 276**

**TOWED** 115: 105mm 48 M-101A1/M-101A2; 155mm 67: 12 M-114A1; 55 M-198

**MOR** 161: 81mm 95; 107mm 48 (some SP); 120mm 18 Brandt

**AT • MSL 590**

**SP 35 M-901 ITV TOW**

**MANPATS 555: 500 Milan; 55 TOW**

**RL 89mm 600: 300 LRAC; 300 M-20**

**AD • SAM 86**

**SP 26 M-48 Chaparral**

**MANPAD 60 RBS-70**

**GUNS 127**

**SP 40mm 12 M-42**

**TOWED 115: 20mm 100 M-55; 37mm 15 Type-55 (M-1939)/Type-65**

**RADAR • LAND RASIT (veh, arty)**

**Navy £4,800**

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 25**

**PFM 12:**

3 Bizerte (FRA P-48) each with 8 SS 12M tactical SSM

3 La Galite (FRA Combattante III) each with 2 Mk 140 Harpoon quad (8 eff.) each with MM-40 Exocet tactical SSM, 1 76mm gun

6 Albatros (GER Type 143B) with 2 x 76mm gun, 2 twin launcher (4 eff.) for MM-38 Exocet SSM, 2 single 533mm TT

PCC 3 Utiqe (mod PRC Haizhui II)

PCI 10 (less than 100 tonnes)

**LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 6:**

AWT 1

AGS 1

ABU 3

TRG 1 Salambo (US Conrad, survey)

**FACILITIES**

Bases Located at Bizerte, Sfax, Kelibia

**Air Force 4,000**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

**FGA 1 sqn with F-5E/F-5F Tiger II**

**CCT 1 sqn with MB-326K; MB-326L**

**Tpt 1 sqn with C-130B Hercules; C-130E Hercules; C-130H Hercules; Falcon 20; G-222; L-410 Turbolet**

**Liaison 1 sqn with S-208A**

**Tpt/utl 2 sqn with AS-350B Ecureuil; AS-365 Dauphin 2; Bell 205; SA-313; SA-316 Alouette III; UH-1H Iroquois; UH-1N Iroquois; 1 sqn with HH-3E**

**Trg 2 sqn with L-59 Albatros*; MB-326B; SF-260**

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**AIRCRAFT 27 combat capable**

**FTR 12 F-5E Tiger II/F-5F Tiger II**

**FGA 3 MB-326K**

**TPT 20: 8 C-130B Hercules; 1 C-130E Hercules; 2 C-130H Hercules; 1 Falcon 20; 5G-222; 3 L-410 Turbolet**

**UTL 2 S-208A**

**TRG 33: 12 L-59 Albatros*; 4 MB-326B; 3 MB-326L; 14 SF-260**

**HELICOPTERS**

**SPT 6 AS-350B Ecureuil**

**UTL 37: 15 AB-205 (Bell 205); 11 HH-3; 1 AS-365 Dauphin 2; 6 SA-313; 3 SA-316 Alouette III; 10 UH-1H Iroquois; 2 UH-1N Iroquois**

**MSL • AAM AIM-9J Sidewinder**

**Paramilitary 12,000**

**National Guard 12,000**

Ministry of Interior

**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 30**

**PCC 6 Kondor I (GDR)**

**PCI 24: 5 Bremse (GDR); 4 Gaby; 4 Rodman; 2 Socomena; All units less than 100 tonnes**

**HELICOPTERS • UTL 8 SA-318 Alouette II/SA-319 Alouette III**
DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC/CHAD
UN • MINURCAT 3; 1 obs

CÔTE D’IVOIRE
UN • UNOCI 4; 7 obs

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
UN • MONUC 461; 26 obs; 1 mech inf bn

United Arab Emirates UAE

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Emirati Dirham D</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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* Excludes possible extra-budgetary procurement funding

Population 4,798,491
Ethnic groups: Nationals 24%; Expatriates 76% of which Indian 30%; Pakistani 20%; other Arab 12%; other Asian 10%; UK 2%; other European 1%

Capabilities

ACTIVE 51,000 (Army 44,000 Navy 2,500 Air 4,500)
The Union Defence Force and the armed forces of the UAE (Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Ras al-Khaimah, Fujairah, Ajman, Umm al-Qaiwain and Sharjah) were formally merged in 1976 and headquartered in Abu Dhabi. Dubai still maintains independent forces, as do other Emirates to a lesser degree.

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 44,000 (incl Dubai 15,000)

FORCES BY ROLE
GHQ Abu Dhabi
Armd 2 bde
Mech Inf 3 bde
Inf 2 bde
Arty 1 bde (3 arty regt)
Royal Guard 1 bde

Dubai Independent Forces
Mech inf 2 bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MBT 471: 390 Leclerc; 36 OF-40 Mk2 (Lion); 45 AMX-30
LT TK 76 Scorpion
RECCE 129: 49 AML-90; 20 Ferret in store; 20 Saladin in store; 24 VBL; 16 TPz-1 Fuchs (NBC)
AIFV 430: 15 AMX-10P; 415 BMP-3
APC 892
APC (T) 136 APC (incl 53 engr plus other variants)
APC (W) 756: 90 BTR-3U Guardian; 120 EE-11 Urtud; 370 M-3 Panhard; 80 VCR (incl variants); 20 VAB; 76 RG-31 Nyala
ARV 46
ARTY 541+
SP 155mm 221: 78 G-6; 125 M-109A3; 18 Mk F3
TOWED 93: 105mm 73 ROF lt; 130mm 20 Type-59-I
MRL 72+: 70mm 18 LAU-97; 245mm 48+: 48 Firos-25 (est 24 op); Type-90 (reported); 300mm 6 9A52 Smerch
MOR 155: 81mm 134: 20 Brandt; 114 L16; 120mm 21 Brandt
AT • MSL 305+
SP 20 HOT
MANPATS 285+: 30 HOT; 230 Milan; 25 TOW; Vigilant in store
RCL 262: 84mm 250 Carl Gustav; 106mm 12 9A52 Smerch
MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES
MHC 2
AMPHIBIOUS • CRAFT 28
LCP 16: 12 (capacity 40 troops); 4 (Fast Supply Vessel multi-purpose)
LCT 7
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 3: 1 YDT; 2 YTM
FACILITIES

Bases Located at Mina Sakr (Sharjah), Mina Rashid, Khor Fakkan, Mina Zayed (Dubai), Dalma, Abu Dhabi (Main base), Mina Khalid, Mina Jabal (Ras al-Khaimah)

Naval Aviation

AIRCRAFT • TPT 2 Learjet 35A

HELICOPTERS

ASW/ASUW 14: 7 AS-332F Super Puma (5 in ASUW role); 7 AS-565 Panther

UTL 4 SA-316 Alouette III

Air Force 4,500

Incl Police Air Wing

Flying hours 110 hrs/year

FORCES BY ROLE

FGA 3 sqn with F-16E/F-16F Falcon Block 60; 3 sqn with Mirage 2000-9DAD/2000-9RAD; 1 sqn with Mirage M-2000DAD; 1 sqn with Hawk MK63A/Hawk MK63C/Hawk MK63; 1 sqn with Hawk MK102

Recce 1 sqn with M-2000 RAD Mirage*

SAR 1 sqn with A-109K2; AB-139

Tpt 3 sqn with An-124 Condor; Beech 350 Super King Air; C-130H Hercules; C-130H-30 Hercules; CASA 235M-100; DHC-6-300 Twin Otter; IL-76 Candid on lease; L-100-30

OCU Hawk MK61*

Trg sqn with Grob 115TA; PC-7 Turbo Trainer

Atk hel 2 sqn with AH-64A/D Apache; AS-550C3 Fennec; SA-342K Gazelle (eq. with HOT) ASM

Tpt hel 1 sqn with IAR-330 SOCAT Puma/SA-330 Puma; CH-47C Chinook (SF); AB-139 (VIP); AS-365F Dauphin 2 (VIP); Bell 206 JetRanger trg; Bell 214; Bell 407; Bell 412 Twin Huey

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 184 combat capable

FGA 155: 55 F-16E Block 60 Desert Eagle; 25 F-16F Block 60 (13 to remain in US for trg); 18 Mirage 2000-9DAD; 44 Mirage 2000-9RAD; 13 Hawk MK102

RECEC 7 Mirage 2000 RAD*

TPT 23: 1 An-124 Condor; 2 Beech 350 Super King Air; C-130H; 2 C-130H-30 Hercules; 7 CASA 235M-100; 1 DHC-6-300 Twin Otter; 4 II-76 Candid on lease; 2 L-100-30; 4 C-17 and 12 C-130J reportedly on order

TRG 64: 5 Hawk MK61*; 17 Hawk MK63 A/Hawk MK63C*; 12 Grob 115TA; 30 PC-7 Turbo Trainer

HELICOPTERS

ATK 40: 30 AH-64A Apache (being upgraded to AH-64D standard); AS-550C3 Fennec; 10 SA-342K Gazelle

SPT 27: 12 CH-47C Chinook (SF); 15 IAR-330 SOCAT Puma aslt/SA-330 Puma spt

UTL 40: 3 A-109K2; 8 AB-139 (incl 2 VIP); 4 AS-365F Dauphin 2 (VIP); 9 Bell 206 JetRanger trg; 3 Bell 214; 1 Bell 407; 9 Bell 412 Twin Huey

MSL

ASM AGM-65G Maverick; AGM-114 Hellfire; AS-15 Kent; Black Shaheen; Hydra-70; PGM-1 Hakeem 1; PGM-2 Hakeem 2; HOT

AAM AIM-9L Sidewinder; MICA; R-550 Magic; AIM-120 AMRAAM

Air Defence

FORCES BY ROLE

AD 2 bde (each: 3 bn with I-HAWK MIM-23B)

SAM 3 short-range bn with Crotale, Mistral, Rapier; RB-70; Javelin; SA-18 Grouse (Iгла)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AD • SAM

SP Crotale; RB-70

TOWED I-HAWK MIM-23B; Rapier

MANPAD Javelin; SA-18 Grouse (Iгла)

NAVAL Mistral

Paramilitary • Coast Guard

Ministry of Interior

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 95+

PCC 7: 2 Protector; 5 (US Camcraft ’77)

PBF 9

PB 25: 16 (US Camcraft ’65); 9 (ITA Baglietto)

PBI 54 (Seaspray Assault)

DEPLOYMENT

AFGHANISTAN

NATO • ISAF 25

FOREIGN FORCES

France 3 Mirage 2000-5, 1 KC-135F at al Dhafra (To operate alongside UAE Mirage 2000-9s); naval and army contingent

United States US Central Command: Army 2; Navy 1; USAF 84; USMC 17

Yemen, Republic of YEM

Yemeni Rial R 2008 2009 2010

GDP R 4.67tr 4.70tr

US$ 23.5bn 22.9bn

per capita US$ 1,058 1,000

Growth % 3.5 4.2

Inflation % 19.0 8.4

Def bdgt R 297bn 318bn 448bn

US$ 1.49bn 1.55bn

FMA (US) US$ 3.9m 2.8m 10m

US$1=R 199 205

Population 22,858,238

Ethnic groups: Majority Arab, some African and South Asian

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus

Male 24% 6% 5% 4% 11% 1%

Female 23% 6% 5% 4% 11% 1%
Capabilities

ACTIVE 66,700 (Army 60,000 Navy 1,700 Air Force 3,000, Air Defence 2,000) Paramilitary 71,200

Terms of service: conscription, 2 years

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

**Army** 60,000 (incl conscripts)

**FORCES BY ROLE**

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<th>Arm</th>
<th>Mech</th>
<th>Inf</th>
<th>SF</th>
<th>Cdo/AB</th>
<th>Arty</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 bde</td>
<td>6 bde</td>
<td>16 bde</td>
<td>1 bde</td>
<td>2 bde</td>
<td>3 bde</td>
<td>1 bde</td>
<td>1 force</td>
<td>2 bn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**MBT** 790: 50 M-60A1; 60 T-72; 200 T-62; 450 T-55/T-55; 30 T-34

**RECCE** 145: 80 AML-90; 15 LAV; 50 BRDM-2

**AIFV** 200: 100 BMP-1; 100 BMP-2

**APC** 728

- APC (T) 60 M-113A
- APC (W) 668: 60 BTR-40; 100 BTR-60; 20 BTR-152; 470 BTR-40/BTR-60/BTR-152 in store; 18 YLAV Cougar

**ARTY** 1,167

- SP 122mm 25 2S1 Carnation
- TOWED 310: 105mm 25 M-101A1; 122mm 200: 130 D-30; 30 M-1931/37; 40 M-30 M-1938; 130mm 60 M-46; 152mm 10 D-20; 155mm 15 M-114
- COASTAL 130mm 36 SM-4-1

**MRL** 294: 122mm 280 BM-21 (150 op); 140mm 14 BM-14

**MOR** 502: 81mm 200; 82mm 90 M-43; 107mm 12; 120mm 10b; 160mm e100

**AT** • **MSL** • **MANPATS** 71: 35 AT-3 9K11 Sagger; 24 M47 Dragon; 12 TOW

**RCL** 75mm M-20; 82mm B-10; 107mm B-11

**RL** 66mm M-72 LAW; 73mm RPG-7 Knot

**GUNS** 50+

- SP 100mm 30 SU-100
- TOWED 20+: 85mm D-44; 100mm 20 M-1944

**AD** • **SAM** e800

- SP SA-9 Gaskin; SA-13 Gopher
- MANPAD SA-7 Graal; SA-14 Gremlin

**GUNS** 530

- SP 70: 20mm 20 M-163 Vulcan; 23mm 50 ZSU-23-4
- TOWED 460: 20mm 50 M-167 Vulcan; 23mm 100 ZU-23-2
- 37mm 150 M-1939; 57mm 120 S-60; 85mm 40 M-1939
- KS-12

**MSL** • **TACTICAL** • **SSM** 28: 12 FROG-7; 10 SS-21 Scarab (Tochka); 6 Scud-B (c33 msl)

**Navy** 1,700

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS** 20

**PFM** 4:

- 3 Huangfeng† each with 4 single fitted, for YJ-1 (CSS-N-4) Sardine tactical SSM
- 1 Tarantul† with 2 twin (4 eff.) fitted, for SS-N-2C Styx tactical SSM

**PB** 10 Austal

**PBF** 6 Baklan

**MINE WARFARE** • **MINE COUNTERMEASURES** 6

**MHC** 5 Yeogeny † (FSU)

**MSO** 1 Natya (FSU)

**AMPHIBIOUS**

**LS** • **LSM** 1 NS-722 (capacity 5 MBT; 110 troops)

**CRAFT** 5:

- **LCU** 3 Deba
- **LCM** 2 Ondatra (FSU)

**FACILITIES**

**Bases** Located at Aden, Hodeida

**Minor** These have naval spt eqpt. located at Socotra,

**Bases** Al-Mukalla, Perim Island

**Air Force** 3,000

**FORCES BY ROLE**

**Ftr** 3 sqn with F-5E Tiger II; MiG-29SMT/MiG-29UBT Fulcrum; MiG-21 Fishbed

**FGA** 1 sqn with Su-20 (Su-17M) Fitter C/Su-22 (Su-17M-2) Fitter D

**Tpt** 1 sqn with An-12 Cub; An-26 Curl; C-130H Hercules; Il-14 Crate; Il-76 Candid

**Trg** 1 trg school with F-5B Freedom Fighter*; L-39C; MiG-21U Mongol A*; Yak-11; Z-242

**Hel** 1 sqn with Mi-35 Hind (attack); AB-47 (Bell 47); Mi-8 Hip; Bell 212

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**AIRCRAFT** 79 combat capable

- **FTR** 43: 16 MiG-29SMT Fulcrum; 2 MiG-29UBT; 10 F-5E Tiger II; 15 MiG-21 Fishbed
- **FGA** 30 Su-20 (Su-17M) Fitter C Su-17 FGA/Su-22 (Su-17M-2) Fitter D
- **TPT** 18: 2 An-12 Cub; 6 An-26 Curl; 3 C-130H Hercules; 4 Il-14 Crate; 3 Il-76 Candid
- **TRG** 44: 12 L-39C; 4 MiG-21U Mongol A*; 2 F-5B Freedom Fighter*; 14 Yak-11 Moose; 12 Z-242

**HELICOPTERS**

**ATK** 8 Mi-35 Hind

**SPT** 10: 1 AB-47 (Bell 47); 9 Mi-8 Hip

**UTL** 2 Bell 212

**Air Defence** 2,000

**AD** • **SAM**:

- SP SA-6 Gainful; SA-9 Gaskin; SA-13 Gopher
- **TOWED** SA-2 Guideline; SA-3 Goa
- **MANPAD** SA-7 Graal; SA-14 Gremlin

**MSL** • **AAM** AA-2 Atoll; AIM-9 Sidewinder
Paramilitary 71,200+

Ministry of the Interior Forces 50,000

Tribal Levies 20,000+

Yemeni Coast Guard Authority £1,200

Patrol and Coastal Combatants 29
  PCI 5 Interceptor (French)
  PB 8: 4 Defender (US); 4 Archangel (US)
  PBI 16

Selected Non-State Groups

Government forces were active in 2009 in military operations against al-Houthi rebels in the mountainous areas north of Sa’ada. The rebel groups are believed to use a mixture of equipments, including SALW, mines and IEDs. Their strength is unknown.

Deployment

Central African Republic/Chad
UN • MINURCAT 2

Cote d’Ivoire
UN • UNOCI 1; 8 obs

Democratic Republic of Congo
UN • MONUC 5 obs

Liberia
UN • UNMIL 1

Sudan
UN • UNAMID 14; 12 obs
UN • UNMIS 2; 21 obs

Western Sahara
UN • MINURSO 10 obs
### Table 24  Selected arms procurements and deliveries, Middle East and North Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Contract Value</th>
<th>Supplier Country</th>
<th>Prime Contractor</th>
<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Algeria (AlG)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>T-90S</td>
<td>MBT</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>US$1bn</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Rosoboron-export</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Delivery may be delayed due to order suspension in 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-72</td>
<td>MBT</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>US$200m</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Rosoboron-export</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Upgrade. Delivery may be delayed due to order suspension in 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMP-2</td>
<td>IFV</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>US$200m</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Rosoboron-export</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Upgrade. Delivery may be delayed due to order suspension in 2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>S-300PMU-2</td>
<td>AD</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>US$1bn</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Rosoboron-export</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>8 bty. Delivery may be delayed due to order suspension in 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunguska-M1 (SA-19 ADGMS)</td>
<td>AD</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>US$500m</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Rosoboron-export</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Option for 30 further systems. Delivery may be delayed due to order suspension in 2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kornet-E (AT-14)</td>
<td>ATGW</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>US$50m</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Rosoboron-export</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Delivery may be delayed due to order suspension in 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metis-M1 (AT-13)</td>
<td>ATGW</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>US$50m</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Rosoboron-export</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Delivery may be delayed due to order suspension in 2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>FPB 98</td>
<td>PCF</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>€135m (US$198m)</td>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>OCEA</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Final delivery due 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SU-30 MKA</td>
<td>FGA</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>US$1.5bn</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>NPK Irkut</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Deliveries ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yak-130</td>
<td>Trg</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>US$200m</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Rosoboron-export</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Incl simulator. First delivery due 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AW101 Merlin/ Hel AW139</td>
<td>PCF</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>est US$5bn</td>
<td>UK/Dom Agusta Westland</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Follow-on deal from 2007 supply of 6 AW101 Merlin and 4 Super Lynx Mk 130</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bahrain (BHR)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M113A2</td>
<td>APC</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
<td>TUR</td>
<td>FNSS</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Refit with MKEK 81-mm mortars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landing Craft</td>
<td>LC</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>UAE</td>
<td>ADSB</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Two 42m landing craft and two 16m Fast Landing Craft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mk5 Special Ops Craft</td>
<td>PCF</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>US</td>
<td>USMI</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Two 25m, 57-ton tactical SOC. Delivery due late 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Egypt (EGY)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>M1-A1 Abrams MBT</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>US$349m</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>General Dynamics</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Co-production with Cairo plant. Final delivery due July 2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambassador Mk III</td>
<td>PFM</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>US$393m</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>VT Halter Marine</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Phase II of the Fast Missile Craft (FMC) project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAM Mk49 GMLS</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>US$24.75m</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Raytheon</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Upgrade for Fast Missile Craft. Mk49 RAM launchers and RAM Block 1A msl. Delivery status unclear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-125 Pechora (SA-3 Goo)</td>
<td>SAM</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Oboronitelniye Sistemy</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Upgrade to Pechora-2M. 30 bty to be upgraded in 3 stages. 1st stage completed 2006. 2nd stage ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Iran (IRN)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-72</td>
<td>MBT</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>See notes</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Rosoboron-export</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Upgrade. Part of US$1.5bn procurement deal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-300 (SA-10 Grumble/SA-20 Gargoyle)</td>
<td>SAM/AD</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>US$800m</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>RUS claims contract signed but no systems delivered by Mar 2009. Numbers, cost and exact type subject to confirmation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Su-24 FGA Upgrade</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>See notes</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Rosoboron-export</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Upgrade. Part of US$1.5bn procurement deal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MiG-29</td>
<td>Ftr</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>See notes</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Rosoboron-export</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Upgrade. Part of US$1.5bn procurement deal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Iraq (IRQ)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>M1 Abrams MBT</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>US$1.4bn</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>General Dynamics</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>M1A1 SA config. 140 further M1 may be ordered</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 24 Selected arms procurements and deliveries, Middle East and North Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Contract Value</th>
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<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M88A2 ARV</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>US$31.5m</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>SAFE Boats</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Part of 26-15-4-2 acquisition programme. Deliveries ongoing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saettia-class PB</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>US$110m</td>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>Fincantieri</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>35 m PC for Navy. Up to 15 may be procured</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-130J Super Hercules Tpt ac</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>US$292.8m</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Lockheed Martin</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>For air force. FMS contract; ISD 2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-130J-30 Tpt ac</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>US$140.3m</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Lockheed Martin</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>For air force. ISD 2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King Air 350 ER Tpt ac/ISTAR</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>US$10.5m</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Hawker Beechcraft</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>5 Extended Range (ER) ISR ac; 1 lt tpt ac; plus spares and spt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawker Beechcraft T-6A Texan II Trg ac</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>US$86.6m</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Hawker Beechcraft</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>For air force. Signed 17 Aug, lower value as no spt etc needed for follow-on procurement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC 635 Hel</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>€360m (US$490m)</td>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>Eurocopter</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Cost incl trg and maintenance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-17CT Hel</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>US$80.6m</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Aeronautical Radio Incorporated</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Prime contractor Aeronautical Radio Incorporated; Mi-17ts to be supplied by Mil/Kazan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell 407 Hel</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>US$60.3m</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Bell</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>For air force. FMS contract</td>
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</table>

**Israel (ISR)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Merkava Mk IV MBT</td>
<td>up to 400</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Estimated 50-60 tk per year over four year. Delivery status unclear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolphin (Type 800) class SSK</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>€1bn (US$1.21bn)</td>
<td>GER</td>
<td>HDW</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>With Air-Independent Propulsion (AIP) system</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Super Dvora MKIII PFI</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>IAI/Ramta</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Phase II of navy patrol fleet modernisation programme</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaldag MkII PFI</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>IAI/Ramta</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Phase II of navy patrol fleet modernisation programme</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-16I Sufa FGA</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Lockheed Martin</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Deliveries ongoing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skylark I-LE UAV</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Elbit Systems</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Part of Sky Rider programme</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>AIM-120C-7 AAM</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>US$171m</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Raytheon</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint Direct Attack Munitions (JDAM) ASM</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Boeing</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Deliveries ongoing</td>
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**Jordan (JOR)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
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<th>Contract Value</th>
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<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IL-76MF (Candid) Tpt ac</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Rosoboron-export</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2 delivered. Option for further 2 ac</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-16A/B Block 15 Ftr Upgrade</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>US$87m</td>
<td>TUR</td>
<td>Lockheed Martin</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>MLU. Deliveries ongoing</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

**Kuwait (KWT)**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Contract Value</th>
<th>Supplier Country</th>
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<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aspide AD Upgrade</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>€65m (US$87.3m)</td>
<td>Int’l</td>
<td>MBDA</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Upgrade to Spada 2000 config. To be completed over 3 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 24: Selected arms procurements and deliveries, Middle East and North Africa

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lebanon (LBN)</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MiG-29 <em>Fulcrum</em></td>
<td>FGA</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Free transfer</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>To be modernised ‘to export standards.’ Delivery status unclear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Libya (LBY)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-72</td>
<td>MBT Upgrade</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>Reportedly part of a cancellation of a US$4.5 billion debt to RF. More than 145. Upgrade of previously supplied MBTs. Upgrade may also include T-62, T-55, and T-54 fleet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-90S</td>
<td>MBT</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>Part of a cancellation of a US$4.5 billion debt to RUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Morocco (MOR)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FREMM</td>
<td>FF</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>€470m (US$676m)</td>
<td>FRA/ITA</td>
<td>DCNS</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGMA</td>
<td>FFH</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>€600m (US$875m)</td>
<td>NLD</td>
<td>Schelde</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>(Ship Integrated Geometrical Modularity Approach) Final delivery due 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-16C/D Block 52</td>
<td>FGA</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>US$233.6m</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Lockheed Martin</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>Incl mission equipment and spt package</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-27J</td>
<td>Tpt ac</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>€130m (US$166m)</td>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>Alenia Aeronautica</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Deliveries due 2010-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oman (OMN)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-130J-30 Hercules</td>
<td>Tpt ac</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Lockheed Martin</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH-90 TTH</td>
<td>Hel</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>NLD</td>
<td>EADS</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>First flight May 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Qatar (QTR)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tpt hel</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>€260m (US$413m)</td>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>Agusta-Westland</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>For air force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Saudi Arabia (SAU)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M113</td>
<td>APC Upgrade</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>US$200m</td>
<td>TUR</td>
<td>FNSS</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Upgrade. Follow-on contract could lead to upgrade of entire fleet of 2,000 M113. Delivery status unclear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eurofighter (Typhoon)</td>
<td>FGA</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>GBP4.43bn (US$6.9bn)</td>
<td>Int’l</td>
<td>Eurofighter</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Project Salam. Forty-eight ac to be assembled in SAU. First delivered June 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A330 MRTT</td>
<td>Tkr</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>US$600m</td>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>EADS</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>3 more purchased July 2009 for undisclosed fee. First delivery expected 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-3A Sentry</td>
<td>AWACS Upgrade</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>US$16m</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Data Link Solutions</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Comms upgrade. Link 16 MIDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UH-60L Black Hawk</td>
<td>Hel</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>US$286 m</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Sikorsky</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Number undisclosed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIM-9X Sidewinder</td>
<td>AAM</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>US$164m</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Raytheon</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>For F-15. Number and value undisclosed. FMS request was for 250 AIM-9X Sidewinder short-range AAM, 84 AIM-9X captive air trg msl 12 AIM-9X dummy air trg msl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AN/AAG-33 Sniper</td>
<td>ATP</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Lockheed Martin</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>FMS contract. Part of US$100m contract to replace LANTIRN pods used by RSAF F-15S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Syria (SYR)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buk-M2</td>
<td>SAM</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>US$200m</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Rosoboron-export</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Delivery status unclear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9K66 Pantsyr-S1E (SA-22 Greyhound)</td>
<td>AD</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>US$730m</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Rosoboron-export</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>Delivery status unclear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 24: Selected arms procurements and deliveries, Middle East and North Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Contract Value</th>
<th>Supplier Country</th>
<th>Prime Contractor</th>
<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9M133 Kornet/ 9M131Metros 2</td>
<td>Msl</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>US$73m</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Rosoboron-export</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Several thousand msl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Arab Emirates (UAE)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuchs 2 NBC</td>
<td>APC</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>€160m (US$205m)</td>
<td>GER</td>
<td>Rheinmetall</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>16 NBC recce vehicles, 8 BW detection vehicles, 8 mobile CP vehicles. Deliveries ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patria 8x8</td>
<td>APC</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>FIN</td>
<td>Patria</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Contract value and number of units not declared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nimr 4x4</td>
<td>HMTV</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>US$41m</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Advanced Industries of Arabia</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>High mobility tactical vehicles. Delivery status unclear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96K6 Pantsir-S1E</td>
<td>AD</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>US$734m</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Rosoboron-export</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>To be mounted on MAN SX 45 8x8 trucks. First 4 delivered March 2009. Final delivery due 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agrab (Scorpion) 120mm MMS</td>
<td>Mor</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>AED390m (US$106m)</td>
<td>UK/SGP RSA/Dom</td>
<td>IGG</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Delivery status unclear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Javelin MANPAT</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>US$135m</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Raytheon/ Lockheed Martin</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1,000 msl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayunah FSG</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>AED3bn (US$820m)</td>
<td>Dom/FRA ADSB</td>
<td>ADSB</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>First of class built in FRA, others to be built in UAE. First in-service date due 2009. First launched June 2009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commandante Class</td>
<td>ASW FS</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>AED430m (US$117m)</td>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>Fincantieri</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abu Dhabi Class</td>
<td>FS</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>Fincantieri</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Al Saber</td>
<td>PB</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>AED127m (US$34.6m)</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>ADSB</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>For Coast Guard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A330 MRTT</td>
<td>Tkr ac</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Int’l</td>
<td>EADS</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Order for 3 more possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB-139</td>
<td>Hel</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>UK£683m (US$143m)</td>
<td>US/ITA Agusta-Westland</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>6 SAR, 2 VIP. Delivery status unclear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AH-64D Apache Longbow</td>
<td>Hel Upgrade</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Boeing</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Upgrade from AH-64A to D standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen, Republic of (YEM)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-72 and T-80 MBT</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Rosoboron-export</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MiG-29 SMT Fulcrum</td>
<td>FGA</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>US$11.3bn</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Rosoboron-export</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter Six
Sub-Saharan Africa

The strategic importance of sub-Saharan Africa is rising gradually. Its oil and gas reserves, though insufficient to dislodge broad dependence on Middle East supplies, are substantial enough to warrant global concern about potential sources of their insecurity or inaccessibility, which include the activities of militia groups like the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND) in Nigeria, internal political instability in key oil-producing countries and competing major-power customers. These include, in particular, the United States and China; the latter’s geostrategic priorities are exemplified by its increasingly close bilateral security and economic relationship with Angola (sub-Saharan Africa’s second-largest oil producer after Nigeria, which sells 44% of its exported oil to the United States). China is now sub-Saharan Africa’s third largest trading partner after the United States and the EU, and gaining. Beijing also has a growing foreign-assistance programme on the continent (see Defence Economics, p. 289 and the IISS Adelphi book China’s African Challenges). Meanwhile, Somalia is becoming an increasingly popular destination for aspiring jihadists in search of training, with similar fears expressed for Yemen and the Maghreb.

Despite the ambitious agenda of the African Union (AU) and its active efforts to enhance its diplomatic and military capabilities, African nations still lack the capacity to deal with many of the difficult and substantial political and security challenges their continent faces, although there are encouraging signs on the structural level, such as the establishment of the African Standby Force (ASF). The continent is host to half of the United Nations’ global peacekeeping operations. One promising development, however, has been heightened cross-border military cooperation. The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) restored full diplomatic ties with Rwanda and Uganda in the summer of 2009; their rapprochement had already facilitated Rwanda’s capture of renegade militia leader Laurent Nkunda in January 2009. Also, with help from the Central African Republic (CAR), Ugandan forces pursued Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) rebels into Congolese and CAR territory leading to their effective expulsion from northern Uganda. Then, from December 2008 to March 2009, Congolese, south Sudanese and Ugandan forces pressed an offensive against the LRA. While the LRA is a diminished force, starting in May 2009 it set about raiding villages in northeast Congo, southern Sudan and the CAR, burning property, taking hostages, and stealing crops and livestock.

SUDAN

The January 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) has become increasingly fragile. As detailed in The Military Balance 2009, pp. 277–8, the Sudan People’s Liberation Army/Movement (SPLA/M) withdrew from the agreement in October 2007, though the gravest threat to the CPA arose a month later when clashes began in the disputed oil-rich Abyei region. 50,000 people were displaced by May 2008, and hundreds were killed, with UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) forces unable to protect civilians against a 16,000-strong force of Khartoum-backed militias.

In July 2009, after a judgement by the Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague, the North was awarded the Bamboo and Heglig oilfields, the railway town of Meiram and a strip of grazing land, while the South was allowed to retain the high-production Diffra oilfield and more grazing area than the North preferred. The ruling brings greater legal certainty and an ostensibly equitable compromise, but tension could still arise over: the SPLA/M’s loss of the Heglig, Bamboo and other oilfields (especially given that the Diffra field’s output is falling); the government’s loss of grazing areas; the northern Misseriya nomads’ protests over a possible restriction of grazing rights; and the theoretical bar on those living near Meiram from voting in the referendum on independence in 2011. The only mandated security forces in Abyei are Joint Integrated Units (JIUs) composed of government and SPLA/M military forces, and Joint Integrated Police Units. But in July 2009 the UN Secretary-General’s Special Representative for Sudan, Ashraf
Qazi, indicated that ongoing insecurity as well as tensions among JIUs themselves meant that UNMIS must have full freedom of movement in the Abyei region. The greatest source of uncertainty in North–South relations in Sudan remains whether the South will vote for independence in 2011 and, if so, whether Khartoum will acquiesce. If not, it remains to be seen how the outside powers – in particular, the US, which as the principal broker of the CPA has a substantial stake in it – will respond.

The other major area of crisis in Sudan is Darfur, where conflict continued among armed opposition factions, the Sudanese armed forces, government-backed militias and ethnic groups, displacing some 2.7 million people. Between January and mid May 2009, violence uprooted another 137,000. Although the security situation marginally improved in 2009, it remained poor overall. In August, the UN–AU Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) received 124 additional police officers from Tanzania, the Philippines and Cameroon. This increase, to at that time over 2,000 police officers, enabled UNAMID to increase police patrols throughout Darfur. Meanwhile, the military component also increased modestly during the year, including new contributions from Tanzania and Burkina Faso, as well as additions from Senegal and South Africa. However, at time of writing, UNAMID’s total military and police forces stood at around 75% of their mandated strength of 26,000.

Insecurity in Sudan has continued to affect the security of neighbouring Chad, where about 250,000 of 500,000 refugees and internally displaced persons are from Darfur and the CAR. The European Union peacekeeping force (EUFOR), which deployed around 3,300 troops in eastern Chad and northern CAR to protect displaced civilians and assist in operations in support of UNAMID, ended its mission in March 2009 and transferred operational responsibility to a strengthened UN Mission in the CAR and Chad (MINURCAT). But MINURCAT is underfunded, and attacks by rebels seeking to overthrow Chad’s government have challenged the force’s mandated political neutrality.

The African Standby Force

As noted in recent editions of The Military Balance, the ASF is the AU’s prescribed instrument for eventually meeting the military demands of the continent, with five regional brigades planned of roughly 6,500 soldiers in each. The ‘Policy Framework for the Establishment of the ASF’ sets out six scenarios as contingency-planning guidelines for the five regional brigades:

- **Scenario one**: AU/regional military advice to a political mission.
- **Scenario two**: AU/regional observer mission co-deployed with UN mission.
- **Scenario three**: Stand-alone AU/regional observer mission.
- **Scenario four**: AU/regional peacekeeping force for preventive deployment missions and those mandated under Chapter VI of the UN Charter.
- **Scenario five**: AU peacekeeping force for complex multidimensional peacekeeping mission, including low-level spoilers (a feature of many current conflicts).
- **Scenario six**: AU intervention – e.g. genocide situations where the international community does not act promptly.

For the ASF, 2010 is an important year. According to the AU’s African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) roadmap of 2005, by then the ASF must be ready to implement all of the conflict and missions scenarios, but especially scenario six. The roadmap set out a phased implementation plan for the ASF to build capacity as follows:

- **Phase 1 (completed by 30 June 2006):**
  - AU: Expanded planning elements for management of a political mission and co-deployed AU observer mission, deployable within 30 days (scenarios one and two). Establish military observers and civilian police standby rosters.
  - Regions: Planning elements, brigade headquarters, regional standby arrangements; Chapter VI operation and preventive deployment, deployable within 30 days (scenario four). (Implementation of these arrangements did not always go according to plan and the regional forces selectively implemented according to practicality. Nonetheless, these elements do exist in all the brigades in one form or another).

- **Phase 2 (to be completed by 30 June 2010):**
Regions: Deployment of mission HQ for Chapter VI and preventive deployment within 30 days.

The focus of the regional brigades in the first half of 2010 will be in ensuring that they are operationally ready for deployment if needed to execute any of the six scenarios above.

The five regional brigades planned and held various exercises during 2009 in anticipation of the AU’s Exercise Amani Africa, planned for 2010, and which will test their readiness to implement the conflict and missions scenarios. The West Africa ASF has already completed two exercises, while the East Africa ASF is planning one for late 2009 or early 2010. The East and West Africa ASF exercises are supported by European and US funding, equipment and advisers.

The South African Development Community Standby Brigade (SADCBRIG) recently held Exercise Golfinho in South Africa. The September 2009 field-training exercise, involving 7,000 troops from 12 countries, was preceded by a map exercise in Angola in January 2009 and a command post exercise in Mozambique in April 2009. In an effort to prove its own operational competence, the SADC made a deliberate decision not to draw on external support for the planning and execution of Exercise Golfinho, which was instead a locally driven exercise from the scenario-generation stage onwards.

Tackling the two most difficult situations – a scenario-six intervention mandated by Chapter VII of the UN Charter and a scenario-five multidimensional peacekeeping operation – Golfinho involved the joint deployment of military police and civilian components. It also tested force interoperability; meanwhile the issue of strategic lift was overcome by using multiple modes of transport (air, road, rail and sea) to assemble the force. Portuguese-, French- and English-speaking troops were dispersed throughout the formations, with each of the battalions composed of as many countries as possible (other regional standby forces have tried this tactic with mixed success). SADCBRIG deemed the exercise a success saying that all objectives were met, lessons were learned and shortcomings were identified. After the exercise, SADCBRIG declared that it could deploy to anywhere in Africa or even beyond, provided that the strategic lift is available and logistical support can be sustained. Indeed, the biggest challenge for the APSA is not how to intervene in complex emergencies, but how to equip, fund and sustain such interventions.

The situation faced by the AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) is an example of the type of contingency that the ASF brigades should be able to address, and exposes the amount of work that remains to be done by the regional brigades before their 2010 readiness deadline. Since its establishment in June 2002, AMISOM has consisted of a lead nation assisted by other contributing nations, in contrast to the ASF concept. The AU has learned lessons from these deployments and hopes to address them through a serious of regional-level exercises culminating in Exercise Amani. But unlike the SADCBRIG Exercise Golfinho, the AU is already using international support to plan and execute Amani Africa.

Terrorism in Sub-Saharan Africa

Following counter-terrorism operations by US and Pakistani forces in Afghanistan and Pakistan, as well as similar efforts by Saudi Arabia, there has been some movement of al-Qaeda operatives into Yemen, where al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula appears to have relocated. Yemen’s security forces are facing substantial difficulties in combating the threats posed by insurgents, as well as al-Qaeda, but if they can respond effectively, jihadist migration could shift towards Somalia.

Though some Somali Islamists seem to harbour relatively little rancour for the internationally recognised and essentially secular Transitional Federal Government (TFG) – particularly after the TFG’s change of leadership – the administration remains beleaguered (see IISS Strategic Survey 2009, p. 279). The TFG was reformed through greater Islamist representation but, nonetheless, militant Islamism has intensified with the rise of the rejectionist terrorist groups al-Shabaab (the youth), which is tied to al-Qaeda, and Hizbul Islam. In addition to staging terrorist operations against the TFG throughout Somalia, al-Shabaab retaliated against a September 2009 US military operation in Somalia that killed Saleh Ali Saleh Nabhan – one of the most-wanted al-Qaeda members in Africa, linked to the 1998 embassy bombings in Tanzania and Kenya, and the 2002 hotel attack in Kenya – by attacking AU peacekeepers in Mogadishu, and has recruited operatives from the Somali diaspora in North America. Meanwhile, the activity of al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) continued in 2009. The group has focused mainly on Algerian security forces, with one attack in summer 2009 killing about 30; in May they also killed a British hostage.
SOMALIA

Ethiopia’s expeditious US-backed suppression in 2006–07 of the grassroots Islamic Courts Union and support of the TFG tamped down the terrorist threat in the short term, but after the withdrawal of most of Ethiopia’s forces in early 2009, the Islamists, with broad but clandestine support from Eritrea, have re-emerged. In May and September 2009, the AU and the Inter-governmental Authority for Development called for UN sanctions against Eritrea. Meanwhile, Ethiopia dispatched perhaps hundreds of troops, reportedly with tacit US approval, to thwart Islamist takeovers of Somali towns near the Ethiopian border – in particular, Beledweyne, which in August 2009 had been overrun by Hizbul Islam militiamen – but denied any intent to re-occupy the country. In any case, an Ethiopian re-occupation would risk repeating the counter-productive dynamic that fuelled the rejuvenation of the Somali Islamist movement. At the same time, even at its full strength of 8,000 troops, the AMISOM peacekeeping force appears to have little chance of controlling a factionalised, heavily armed Somali population. The deployment as of September 2009 of about 5,000 Ugandan and Burundian soldiers has improved AMISOM’s efforts to protect the TFG and in September 2009 it was given a more muscular mandate for peace enforcement, but it remains too small and underequipped to be truly effective.

Meanwhile, burgeoning and increasingly bold attacks over the last two years by Somali pirates in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden on commercial vessels carrying vital cargo such as oil, food and weapons – enabled by the absence of the rule of law on the ground – have transformed Somali piracy from a mere nuisance into something approaching a strategic challenge. In October 2008 NATO launched Operation Ocean Shield, assigning warships from a standing naval group for close protection and deterrence patrols, and in December 2008 the EU launched Operation Atalanta, the EU’s first naval mission, designed to combat piracy and escort ships for the World Food Programme. Then, in January 2009, US Navy maritime surface and air assets assigned to US Central Command (CENTCOM) assumed the main elements of the new Combined Task Force 151, patrolling the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, and tasked with an anti-piracy brief (the existing CTF-150 was created primarily for counter-terrorism purposes). Other national navies (including those of India, Japan, Malaysia and Russia) commercially affected by Somali piracy have also engaged in patrols.

Despite the often dramatic and successful interdictions that have taken place, even modern blue-water navies cannot identify and target all of the small pirate vessels operating in vast expanses of water. Thus, the deterrent effect of this surge has been ambiguous at best. By September 2009, the number of Somali pirate attacks had outstripped the total for 2008. As well as maritime assets, the contributing nations have also deployed surveillance assets in the form of helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft while in autumn 2009, in a bid to boost surveillance coverage, the US added the high-altitude, high-speed Reaper unmanned aerial vehicle (with over 14 hours’ loiter time and a range of 3,000 nautical miles) to its anti-piracy arsenal. Meanwhile, ties have been forged with the nascent coastguard forces in the area: NATO has started to develop relations with the coastguard operating out of Puntland; and the EU has expressed interest in training coastguards in Somalia itself. A greater appreciation has also been made of Somaliland’s coastguard forces.

Piracy is unlikely to abate appreciably until young Somali men are provided with viable economic alternatives, and until Somalia has state security forces willing and able to counter those who choose piracy anyway. Persistent political instability in Somalia also poses significant threats to Western interests: it is a source of and inspiration for transnational jihadi terrorism, and the potential site for a proxy war between Ethiopia and Eritrea. A narrow set of counter-terrorism measures, consisting of military containment in addition to covert support for pro-Western factions, has not substantially mitigated these threats. Given the political liabilities that intervention in a Muslim country would entail, and the disenchanting US experience of 1992–94, any overt major-power military involvement would be very unlikely even if the resources were available. By default, outside diplomatic engagement is needed.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Established in the wake of ‘Africa’s great war’, which drew in the Democratic Republic of the Congo’s eight neighbouring countries, the UN Organisation Mission in the DRC (MONUC) is still the largest peacekeeping force in the world, with almost 19,000 uniformed personnel – nearly its full authorised strength – and an annual budget of US$1.35 billion. Notwithstanding the adoption of a new constitution (in
December 2005 and the democratic election of Joseph Kabila as president (in October 2006), rebel activity – particularly in the eastern part of the country – has prevented sustainable peace and stability from taking hold. But heightened cooperation between the DRC and Rwanda led to a joint operation in January 2009, which included MONUC and was aimed at disarming Rwandan Hutu fighters in the DRC. The operation left the fighters’ command weakened and culminated in the arrest of Laurent Nkunda, the maverick general who claimed to be protecting the Tutsi minority from the Hutu rebels. However, the heightened military activity increased insecurity, with further reports of internal displacement and rape, with some abuses allegedly committed by Congolese national forces. Accordingly, MONUC’s near-term focus is likely to be on improving its population-protection capabilities as part of an overall emphasis on peacekeeping and security-sector reform in the east, while concentrating on development in the less problematic western part of the country. The DRC government’s intention, announced in September 2009, that MONUC should withdraw by 2011 appears unrealistic.

Nigeria’s autumn 2008 offensive against MEND – the largest of several linked militant groups angered by the government’s perceived unfair distribution of oil wealth in the Niger Delta – resulted in reduced rebel activity against oil-producing entities in summer 2009, despite threatening rhetoric from the rebels. On 15 July, Nigerian President Umaru Yar’Adua declared a 60-day amnesty, also promising to improve the lives of poor Nigerians living in the region. By late September 2009, of the estimated 12–15,000 rebels only a few hundred had handed in their weapons – far short of the 8–10,000 that the government had hoped would relent – with MEND leaders declaring that the government could not be trusted. In early October, while the government declared the amnesty a ‘monumental success’, stating that some 8,299 militants had relinquished their weapons and citing MEND leader Government Ekpemupolo’s agreement to give up his militia’s weapons, other MEND leaders vowed to resume attacks as a 90-day ceasefire of their own expired on 15 October.

Analysts have pointed to possible acquisitions, by Nigeria, of several military systems that could assist in prosecuting operations against militia groups, with reported purchases including two Shaldag MK-2 armed patrol boats, as well as air and sea unmanned vehicles and an accompanying surveillance system. Further deals reportedly include 20 troop-carrying catamarans designed for the kind of riverine operations that counter-insurgency efforts in the Niger Delta could require, two 38-metre Manta-class patrol boats, another four 17m Mantas and 35 armed fast-patrol boats. The Nigerian air force also bought from Russia at least 15 Mi-24, Mi-34, and Mi-35 helicopter gunships and support transport helicopters. Insofar as these purchases signify a broadly coercive government approach to security problems, they could be a portent of rising tensions throughout the country. The government’s repression of Boko Haram, an Islamist extremist group in the north, and especially the death of its leader, Sheikh Muhammad Yusuf, in May 2009 while in police custody, served to alienate many moderate Muslims who had previously supported the government.

In August 2009, the Eritrea–Ethiopia Claims Commission, housed at the Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague, awarded Ethiopia US$174m and Eritrea a little more than US$161m for damages occurring during the 1998–2000 war, meaning that Eritrea owes Ethiopia about US$12.5m. Eritrea said it would ‘abide’ by the decision, while Ethiopia said its damages award was insufficient. The border between the two countries, however, is still in dispute and tens of thousands of troops remain deployed along its length, though each side appears to favour diplomacy over war as a means of resolving the issue. The AU is keenly aware of the importance of the dispute, which its chairman Muammar Gadhafi characterised as a ‘time bomb’ at the AU special summit in August 2009.

Tensions over the border conflict between Eritrea and Djibouti – in which about 35 soldiers were killed and dozens more wounded in June 2008 – have continued. In January 2009, the UN Security Council passed Resolution 1862, demanding that Eritrea withdraw its troops from the border, but Asmara has been reluctant to do so. Djibouti, which is 60% ethnic Somali, hosts US and French military bases and supports their efforts to combat terrorism and extremism in the region, but the Djiboutian government perceives a slowly rising threat from al-Shabaab, the Somali militant Islamist group that has demonstrated some transnational ambitions. In addition, the Front pour la Restauration de l’Unité et de la Démocratie, an ethnic Afar insurgency that was believed to have been subdued by virtue of a 2001 peace treaty, appears dissatisfied with the treaty’s implementation and engaged government troops in September 2009.
Notable security developments took place in three West African countries. In Côte d’Ivoire, after many postponements, elections were scheduled for 29 November 2009. It is hoped that they will consolidate the process of political reconciliation and mark the end of the civil war. During the run-up to the election, the government was seeking to disarm 18,500 combatants and integrate 5,000 rebels into the national army. In July 2009, the UN Security Council extended the mandate of UN Operations in Côte d’Ivoire until 31 January 2010. As improvements continued in Liberia’s stability and governance, in September 2009 the UN Security Council, while extending the mandate of the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) to 30 September 2010, endorsed the continuation of a phased withdrawal involving 2,029 troops, which would bring the UNMIL deployment down to 8,202 soldiers. In Guinea-Bissau, President João Bernardo Vieira and army chief Batista Tagme Na Waie were assassinated in March 2009 and replaced by interim head of state Raimundo Pereira. Following a general election in June, on 26 July Malam Bacai Sanha won a presidential run-off with 63% of the vote, vowing at his inauguration to continue to combat government corruption and the country’s burgeoning narcotics trafficking industry. While many European observers regarded the assassinations as evidence of the failure of the EU’s security-sector reform mission aimed at downsizing and restructuring the country’s security forces, others were encouraged by the relatively smooth electoral process and saw new opportunities for reform. In May, the EU mission was extended six months beyond its initial expiry date of 31 May 2009 ‘to further explore the capacity and the commitment of the new government to carry forward the reform process and to assess the willingness of the international community to support it’.

**UNITED STATES’ STRATEGIC POSTURE**

The US has two main priorities in its treatment of Africa’s strategic importance: counter-terrorism and energy security. Regional stability, democratic development, fighting HIV/AIDS, economic reform, good governance and humanitarian assistance are considered as subsidiary objectives that can also serve these two core interests. Fortunately, these priorities complement those of individual African nations, which are: conflict resolution/peacekeeping; sustainable development; debt relief; improved terms of trade; increased foreign direct investment; health and education; and good governance.

US agencies are also aware of the need to adopt a non-traditional security paradigm that embraces the following elements: the integration of Africa into a global security community; a developmental approach to security; cooperative security arrangements; diplomatic efforts towards resolving long-standing conflicts; and maximum use of American ‘soft power’.

Africa Command (AFRICOM), the new US combatant command, was officially inaugurated in October 2008. With its headquarters in Stuttgart, Germany, its physical presence on the African continent will be relatively small. But its budget, about US$310m in FY2009, is rising incrementally. The Obama administration’s proposed FY2010 budget requests some US$300m for AFRICOM’s operation and maintenance, another US$263m to provide additional personnel, airlift and communications support, and a total of US$451m to replace or upgrade facilities at long-term CENTCOM and AFRICOM locations. While African governments and populations remain worried about American hegemony and the ‘militarisation’ of US Africa policy, AFRICOM’s stated priorities are couched in interagency terms, stressing war prevention over war fighting, long-term capacity building, and African ownership and responsibility, with an emphasis on creating stability on the continent.

One of AFRICOM’s principal instruments remains the US Navy’s Africa Partnership Station (APS), consisting mainly of several US Navy ships, which completed its first six-month tour of Gulf of Guinea ports in April 2008 (see The Military Balance 2009, p. 280). Eventually, as bilateral security cooperation in other regions of Africa grows and the APS concept and its implementation are refined in the Gulf of Guinea, wider continental deployment may be considered. In 2008-09, the APS did make port visits and conduct limited operations in southern Africa and East Africa. At present, AFRICOM has one principal military ground asset in the form of the 2,300-strong Combined Joint Task Force–Horn of Africa (CJTF–HOA), also under US Navy command, based at Camp Lemonier in Djibouti. US Air Forces Africa (based in Germany) have meanwhile developed programmes to bolster air safety on the continent, with a team at one stage evaluating Nigeria’s mainly non-airworthy C-130s for possible repair. The US and its partners also provide considerable
training, technical and financial support to cooperative governments in East Africa and the Horn (under the East Africa Counterterrorism Initiative) and predominantly Muslim Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger in north-central Africa (under the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Initiative), as well as helping to coordinate the AU’s nascent ASF training and exercises – as exemplified by AFRICOM’s 29-nation Africa Endeavor inter-operability programme and its bi-annual Natural Fire humanitarian relief joint exercise in East Africa.

Although it has operational capabilities, AFRICOM’s primary function so far has been diplomatic, from the APS to CJTF-HOA’s civil-affairs programmes in East Africa and the Horn, and to efforts to build the command and training infrastructure required to support the ASF and mount multilateral military efforts. Indications of a stronger Bureau of African Affairs under new US Assistant Secretary of State Johnnie Carson also suggest marginally greater prospective US engagement in Africa. But President Obama’s July 2009 speech in Ghana did hedge against an extensive American commitment with its message that ‘Africa’s future is up to Africans’.

**SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA – DEFENCE ECONOMICS**

Following an eight-year period during which sub-Saharan Africa had enjoyed its best phase of economic growth since the early 1970s, three negative factors converged during 2009 that resulted in GDP growth falling to just 2% compared to 5.2% in 2008 and 6.2% in 2007. The main shock to buffet the continent was the significant deterioration in external demand resulting from the global slowdown. Secondly, the sharp fall in commodity prices (of around 50%) had a particularly negative impact on resource-rich countries in the region (Angola and Equatorial Guinea). And lastly, poor global credit conditions led to a significant decline in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and portfolio flows to emerging and frontier markets (Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria and South Africa). Not surprisingly, in the face of dramatically reduced commodity-based revenues the overall fiscal position of many countries, notably Angola, Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Nigeria, deteriorated significantly and in its 2009 Finance and Development Report the IMF warned that the emergence of budget deficits poses an immediate threat to the macroeconomic stability that years of economic reform have helped to establish.

The history of growth in Africa over the last 30 years has been characterised by episodic growth phases followed by prolonged decline, usually as a result of commodity booms and busts, but for the first time in many years the region’s current economic difficulties are largely the result of external factors. Highlighting the sudden deterioration in sub-Saharan economies, the African Development Bank has calculated that to return to pre-crisis growth rates the region would need US$50bn to finance the gap between investments and savings. Furthermore, to meet the Millennium Development Goals that financing gap widens to US$17bn.

Though the IMF suggested that regional growth may pick up during 2010, it also notes that the risks to this forecast are firmly tilted to the downside, identifying the main danger as a deeper and more protracted global slump which would lead to lower export demand for African goods, falling revenues from tourism and a continued deterioration in FDI and portfolio flows.

China’s enormous political and economic influence in the region continues to grow and it has quickly become one of Africa’s most important trading partners, foreign investors and providers of foreign aid. Trade between the two has grown by more than 30% a year during the last decade and in 2008 reached over US$100bn, a level that had not been expected to occur until 2010. This means that China is now the region’s third-largest trading partner behind the EU and US. However, the trading relationship continues to be unequally distributed throughout the continent – in 2008, for example, Angola accounted for 25% of Sino-African trade, while in the same year 16 countries (including Uganda, Tanzania and Ethiopia) actually experienced a drop in exports. To date, the bulk of Sino-African trade has centred on energy products, with crude oil being by far the most important commodity. The involvement of China’s national oil companies continues to grow with new exploration projects such as the investment in Sudan’s Unity oilfields. The importance of other commodities such as wood, cotton and iron is also growing steadily. For instance, in 2008 China and the DRC closed a large deal covering copper and cobalt extraction.

Most of the arrangements between the two blocs are structured as basic resources-for-infrastructure
agreements: in return for African commodities, China makes significant investments in large infrastructure projects such as the repair of transport links and the construction of schools, hospitals, hydroelectric dams and prestigious government buildings. However, while such deals remain central to bilateral business relationships, activities in other sectors are rapidly emerging; most notably in agriculture, telecommunications, IT and satellite broadcasting, as well as financial services. The Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, for example, holds a 20% stake in South Africa’s Standard Bank, which operates in 18 sub-Saharan countries.

While the global recession will undoubtedly dent Sino-African economic growth, its longer-term impact is likely to be muted. Even under normal circumstances, the growth in bilateral trade was unlikely to have been sustainable and a slower pace of growth would surely have emerged. That said, economic relations between the two are now robust and in the medium term Chinese demand for African resources will receive a boost from Beijing’s strong fiscal stimulus package, while China’s relative liquidity is likely to increase the importance of Chinese institutions as providers of loans to African governments.

The South African economy, for several years an engine of growth in the region, has been particularly badly hit by the global recession. Despite buoyant investment associated with the 2010 World Cup, the economy contracted by 0.9% in 2009 as significant capital outflows led to a sharp adjustment in asset prices and economic activity in general, while the loss of tax revenue resulted in a deteriorating government budget position. That said, having reduced total debt from 36% of GDP in 2004 to just 28% of GDP in 2008 the government retains some fiscal flexibility.

Despite the challenging economic environment, the government announced an increase in the headline defence budget for 2009 of 15.4%, up from R27.7bn in 2008 to R32bn in 2009 (later trimmed to R31.3bn). However, with inflation running at over 10%, the real-terms increase in defence spending is much more modest. In recent years inflation has taken a heavy toll on successively higher defence outlays, which has prompted calls for the defence budget to be fixed at a certain level of national income, particularly in light of the increasing domestic and international responsibilities being assumed by the South African National Defence Force (SANDF). In recent years SANDF personnel have been deployed on peacekeeping and reconstruction tasks in Burundi, Côte d’Ivoire, the DRC, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Nepal and Sudan, while other contingents have undertaken election-support duties in Comoros, the DRC, Madagascar and Lesotho.

In consideration of the increasing roles undertaken by the SANDF and the negative impact of inflation on the budget, in March 2009 the parliamentary Joint Standing Committee (JSC) on defence warned that on present budget trends the country’s armed forces were in a ‘downward spiral’ and could become ‘inadequate to fulfil their constitutional mandate’. In a scathing report the committee said that the SANDF had arrived at a ‘cross-roads’ at

Table 25 Sub-Saharan Africa Regional Defence Expenditure as % of GDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% GDP</td>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>1.81</td>
<td>1.82</td>
<td>1.92</td>
<td>1.62</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>1.24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
which it must be decided whether the force would remain ‘finance-driven’ or ‘mandate-driven’ and called for an increase in the budget from the current level of 1.2% of GDP to 1.7% over the next four years. The committee’s report had been preceded by the Department of Defence’s Annual Report 2008 which said that for the SANDF to ‘largely attain’ its Credible Force Design (CFD) by 2025 and fully realise it by 2031, a 30% increase in the defence budget would need to be achieved by 2011.

Both reports pointed to severe strain within the South African Army (SAA) in particular, with the JSC noting that the service must have increased funding as a ‘matter of urgency’. In the past decade the army has lost out in budget terms to the air force and navy, which have enjoyed the bulk of procurement funds under the Strategic Defence Procurement Programme (SDPP). The result is that the army is now considered too small to sustain its current deployments and lacks the funding to train its personnel properly, or maintain and procure vital equipment.

As illustrated in Table 27, now that annual payments towards the SDPP – four MEKO-class A-200 frigates, three diesel-electric submarines, 30 utility helicopters, 24 Hawk trainers and 26 Gripen fighter aircraft – have fallen dramatically from their peak in 2002 there is greater potential to increase the funding of the SAA. Under plans outlined in Defence Update 2007, the country’s landward forces budget is set to grow to enable the SAA to become more flexible and mobile, creating ‘the backbone of South Africa’s peace and stability initiative on the continent’.

The first priority will be light and motorised forces, intelligence and engineering elements used mainly in support of international commitments, and concomitant air and maritime inter- or intra-theatre lift. This was to be provided by eight Airbus A400M transport aircraft and two strategic support ships capable of carrying about 12 helicopters and 800 soldiers, plus their equipment and vehicles. Second-tier priorities include mechanised infantry, artillery, armour and other conventional elements of the SANDF’s landward capability. However, in November 2009, the government announced that it was terminating its contract with Airbus Military for the A400M, saying the decision was ‘due to extensive cost escalation and a failure on the part of the supplier to deliver the aircraft within the stipulated timeframe’. This leaves the armed forces with a fleet of aging C-130 and C-160 transport platforms which the chief of joint operations has indicated is inadequate, owing to the long lines of communication experienced by the deployment of forces across the continent. It has been suggested that the air force may now turn its attention to the acquisition of C-295, as a short-term stop-gap.

Without significant additional resources, the DoD has indicated that it will probably have to scale back its ambitions and will only be able to partially fulfil its CFD targets. As such, the emphasis would shift to those programmes that are deemed critical to the fulfilment of South Africa’s international UN and AU peace missions, humanitarian and disaster assistance, and contributions to the ASF. Under this scenario important force elements would be motorised infantry battalions, airborne and other rapid-entry forces, engineering, tactical intelligence, logistics support and military health capabilities. There would be little or no money for mechanised elements and these platforms would, therefore, have

### Table 26 South African Defence Budget by Programme, 2005–2011

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>1,869</td>
<td>2,012</td>
<td>2,153</td>
<td>2,459</td>
<td>2,860</td>
<td>2,880</td>
<td>3,142</td>
<td>3,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landward Defence</td>
<td>5,603</td>
<td>6,422</td>
<td>7,128</td>
<td>7,062</td>
<td>8,749</td>
<td>8,909</td>
<td>9,502</td>
<td>9,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Defence</td>
<td>7,924</td>
<td>7,261</td>
<td>7,314</td>
<td>8,021</td>
<td>10,272</td>
<td>9,056</td>
<td>8,885</td>
<td>9,402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maritime Defence</td>
<td>3,019</td>
<td>2,643</td>
<td>2,396</td>
<td>1,874</td>
<td>1,968</td>
<td>2,011</td>
<td>2,102</td>
<td>2,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Health Support</td>
<td>1,557</td>
<td>1,705</td>
<td>1,877</td>
<td>2,148</td>
<td>2,440</td>
<td>2,482</td>
<td>2,605</td>
<td>2,791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defence Intelligence</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>599</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint Support</td>
<td>1,710</td>
<td>1,911</td>
<td>2,266</td>
<td>4,036</td>
<td>3,341</td>
<td>3,460</td>
<td>3,676</td>
<td>3,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Force Employment</td>
<td>1,605</td>
<td>1,508</td>
<td>1,581</td>
<td>1,783</td>
<td>1,801</td>
<td>1,924</td>
<td>1,862</td>
<td>1,978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>23,510</td>
<td>23,817</td>
<td>25,180</td>
<td>27,899</td>
<td>32,024</td>
<td>31,325</td>
<td>32,389</td>
<td>34,418</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
to be retained in ‘survival mode with life extension programmes’.

In July 2009, new Defence Minister Lindiwe Sisulu used her first budget speech to acknowledge the impact that the recession was having on the government’s finances and the pressure that this may place on defence spending, but argued that the economic environment should not be used as an excuse to erode the defence budget, as was the case in the 1990s. In light of possible budget restraints she singled out efficiency gains as a major goal, noting that the strained relationship between the DoD and SANDF was detrimental in this regard. Her speech also included a commitment to review South Africa’s ‘outdated defence policy’, which she said would take account of the new challenges facing the country and continent. She noted that previous defence policies had been deliberately designed in a way that did not intimidate South Africa’s neighbours, but now left a force that was lacking the strength and capabilities required for the regional security role that had emerged.

It remains to be seen whether Sisulu and other interested parties can garner sufficient support in the Cabinet to obtain the necessary funding to recover from this ‘downward spiral’. However, regardless of the trajectory of future defence spending, the composition of the spending itself will need to be addressed. Despite efforts by the DoD and individual service branches, personnel costs will have risen from 30% of the budget in 2004 to 38% of spending by 2011. But in spite of higher salaries and improved benefits, the SANDF is still failing to attract enough people into the force. The air force, for example, has experienced a steady drain of experienced staff, meaning that there is a shortage of individuals to train and mentor newer members. In 2008, the SAAF had only 38% of its target strength in fighter pilots and 60% in technicians; the helicopter force had 72% of its necessary pilots and 68% technicians; and the transport force had 68% of its target pilot quota and 59% of technicians. Equally troublesome are the rising costs of operational and training activities due to improvements in air- and naval-base infrastructure to accommodate the platforms procured by the SDPP, as well as the costs of deploying around 4,000 personnel abroad.

With the budget being squeezed by rising personnel, training, maintenance and operational costs, the fate of a number of procurement programmes is uncertain. One immediate concern is Project Vistula, a R3.2bn programme to acquire more than 1,200 tactical logistical vehicles that was meant to have been completed between 2008 and 2011. Another army programme that has yet to get the go-ahead is Project Sapula, a new family of armoured personnel carriers to replace the 30-year old Casspir and Mamba vehicles, while funding for the ground-based air-defence system (GBADS) also appears to have dried up. The first phase of the new GBADS involves the deployment of multiple batteries of Starstreak surface-to-air missiles (SAMs), which will be followed by the development of mobile anti-

### Table 27 South Africa’s Strategic Armaments Package – Quantities and Costs (Rm)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cost of 4 MEKO frigates</th>
<th>Cost of 3 Type-209 submarines</th>
<th>Cost of 30 A109 utility helicopters</th>
<th>Cost of 28 Gripen aircraft</th>
<th>Cost of 24 Hawk trainer aircraft</th>
<th>Total cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1,643</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>2,901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1,846</td>
<td>755</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>861</td>
<td>4,223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>1,895</td>
<td>1,528</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>1,104</td>
<td>1,381</td>
<td>6,342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>1,461</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>713</td>
<td>1,376</td>
<td>5,864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>1,188</td>
<td>1,303</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>1,460</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>4,502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>599</td>
<td>1,254</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>3,199</td>
<td>1,045</td>
<td>6,331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>2,599</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>4,537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>753</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>2,794</td>
<td>767</td>
<td>4,515</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>3,457</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>3,882</td>
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<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>1,447</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>1,843</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1,323</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1,323</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1,136</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1,136</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>9,690</td>
<td>8,152</td>
<td>2,451</td>
<td>19,908</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td>47,401</td>
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a aircraft and SAM batteries to protect restructured army formations.

Given the constrained budget environment, the navy has decided against exercising its option to acquire a fifth Valour-class (MEKO A-200) frigate, opting instead to focus on the acquisition of six new 85m offshore patrol vessels (OPVs) to contribute to a more balanced surface fleet. Options are thought to include procuring three fully equipped OPVs with some out-of-area capability, together with three vessels equipped mainly for inshore operations, or alternatively three smaller 55m inshore patrol vessels that would enable junior officers to assume command earlier than normal. Whatever the final configuration, the vessels are intended primarily for littoral patrol, surveillance, counter-smuggling and fisheries protection, with the potential to undertake mine countermeasures, surveys and general support functions. As for construction, it is likely that the vessels will be built locally, although a wider concept being explored is the development of a core OPV design which could be built in a number of African countries, with each nation equipping and arming the ships to meet its own particular requirements.
New Angolan
Kwanza AOA

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<th>2010</th>
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<td>per capita</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>79.4b</td>
<td>77.7b</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>132.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Def bdgt</td>
<td>AOA</td>
<td>181b</td>
<td>237b</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>2.43b</td>
<td>2.77b</td>
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<tr>
<td>USD1=AOA</td>
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<td>75.0</td>
<td>85.6</td>
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Population 12,799,293
Ethnic groups: Ovimbundu 37%; Kimbundu 25%; Bakongo 13%

Organisations by Service

Army 100,000

Forces by Role
Armd/Inf 42 regt (dets/gps – strength varies)
Inf 16 indep bde

Equipment by Type
MBT 300+: c200 T-54/T-55; 50 T-62; 50 T-72; T-80/T-84 (reported)
RECE 600 BRDM-2
AIFV 250+: 250 BMP-1/BMP-2; BMD-3
APC (W) 170 BTR-152/BTR-60/BTR-80
ARTY 1,408+
SP 16+: 122mm 251 Carnation; 152mm 4 253; 203mm 12 257
TOWED 552: 122mm 500 D-30; 130mm 48 M-46; 152mm 4 D-20
MRI 90+: 122mm 90; 50 BM-21; 40 RM-70 Dana; 240mm BM-24
MOR 750: 82mm 250; 120mm 500
AT • MSL • MANPATS AT-3 9K11 Sagger
RCL 500: 400 82mm B-10/107mm B-11†; 106mm 100†
RL 73mm RPG-7 Knout†
GUNS • SP 100mm SU-100†
AD • SAM • MANPAD 500 SA-7 Grail/SA-14 Gremlin/SA-16 Gimlet
GUNS • TOWED 450+: 14.5mm ZPU-4; 23mm ZU-23-2; 37mm M-1939; 57mm S-60

Navy £1,000

Forces by Role
Navy 1 HQ located at Luanda

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

Air Force/Air Defence 6,000

Forces by Role

FTR sqn with MiG-21bis/MiG-21MF Fishbed; Su-27 Flanker; 2 sqn with MiG-23ML Flogger
FGA sqn with MiG-23 Flogger; Su-25 Frogfoot; Su-24 Fencer; SU-22 (Su-17M-2) Fitter D
MP sqn with F-27 MK 200MPA; CASA 212 Aviocar
Tpt sqn with EMB-135BJ Legacy 600 (VIP); An-12 Cub; An-24 Coke; An-26 Curl; An-32 Cline; An-72 Coater; C-130 Hercules; CASA 212 Aviocar; IL-62 Classic; IL-76TD Candid; PC-6B Turbo Porter; PC-7 Turbo Trainer/PC-9†
Atk hel sqn with Mi-24 Hind/Mi-35 Hind; SA-342M Gazelle (HOT)
Trg sqn with EMB-312 Tucano; L-29 Delfin
Hel units with Bell 212; AS-565; Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H/Mi-8 Hip; IAR-316 (SA-316) Alouette III (incl trg)
SAM 5 bn; 10 bty each with 12 SA-3 Goa;
10 SA-13 Gopher†; 25 SA-6 Gainful; 15 SA-8 Gecko; 20 SA-9 Gaskin; 40 SA-2 Guideline

Helicopters

ATK 16: 14 Mi-24 Hind/Mi-35 Hind; 2 SA-342M Gazelle (HOT)
SPT 26: 8 Bell 212; 10 IAR-316 (SA-316) Alouette III (incl trg); 8 AS-565
AD • SAM 122
SP 70: 10 SA-13 Gopher†; 25 SA-6 Gainful; 15 SA-8 Gecko; 20 SA-9 Gaskin
TOWED 52: 40 SA-2 Guideline; 12 SA-3 Goa

MSL

ASM AS-9 Kyle; AT-2 Swatter; HOT
AAM AA-2 Atoll; AA-6 Acrid; AA-7 Apex; AA-8 Aphid
**Paramilitary** 10,000

**Rapid-Reaction Police** 10,000

**FOREIGN FORCES**

Portugal Navy: 11 (Technical Military Cooperation)

---

**Benin BEN**

<table>
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<th>CFA Franc BCEAO fr</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>fr</td>
<td>3.06tr</td>
<td>3.20tr</td>
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<tr>
<td>US$ (per capita)</td>
<td>6.9bn</td>
<td>7.2bn</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Def bdgt</td>
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<tr>
<td>US$</td>
<td>€67m</td>
<td>€79m</td>
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**Population** 8,791,832

**Age**

- **0–14**: 24%, 23%
- **15–19**: 6%, 5%
- **20–24**: 5%, 5%
- **25–29**: 4%, 4%
- **30–64**: 11%, 12%
- **65 plus**: 1%, 1%

**Capabilities**

**ACTIVE 4,750** (Army 4,300 Navy 200 Air 250)

**Paramilitary 2,500**

Terms of service conscription (selective), 18 months

---

**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**

**Army** 4,300

**FORCES BY ROLE**

- **Armd**: 1 sqn
- **Inf**: 3 bn
- **Cdo/AB**: 1 bn
- **Arty**: 1 bty
- **Engr**: 1 bn

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

- **LT TK**: 18 PT-76 (op status uncertain)
- **RECCE**: 31: 14 BRDM-2; 7 M-8; 10 VBL
- **APC (W)**: 22 M-113
- **ARTY**: 16+
  - **TOWED**: 105mm 16: 12 L-118 Light Gun; 4 M-101
  - **MOR**: 81mm
- **AT** • **RL**: 73mm RPG-7 Knout; 89mm LRAC

**Navy** €200

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

- **PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS** • PB 2 Matelot
  - Brice Kpomasse (ex-PRC)

**FACILITIES**

- Naval airbase • Located at Cotonou

---

**Air Force 250**

no cbt ac

**AIRCRAFT**

- **TPT**: 11: 2 An-26 Carift; 1 B-707-320† (VIP); 2 C-47 Skytrain†; 1 DHC-6 Twin Otter†; 2 Do-128 Skyserpent†; 1 F-28 Fellowship† (VIP); 1 HS-748†; 1 Rockwell Commander 500B†

**HELICOPTERS**

- **SPT**: 1 AS-350B Ecureuil†
- **UTL**: 5: 4 A-109BA; 1 SE 3130 Alouette II†

**Paramilitary 2,500**

**Gendarmerie 2,500**

4 (mobile) coy

---

**DEPLOYMENT**

**CÔTE D’IVOIRE**

- **UN**: UNOCI 428; 8 obs; 1 inf bn

**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO**

- **UN**: MONUC 749; 10 obs; 1 inf bn

**LIBERIA**

- **UN**: UNMIL 1; 2 obs

**SUDAN**

- **UN**: UNMIS 4 obs

---

**Botswana BWA**

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<tr>
<th>Botswana Pula P</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>91bn</td>
<td>79bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>US$ (per capita)</td>
<td>13.4bn</td>
<td>12.1bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>-10.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>8.4</td>
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<td>US$1=P</td>
<td>6.82</td>
<td>6.58</td>
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**Population** 1,990,876

**Age**

- **0–14**: 20%, 19%
- **15–19**: 7%, 7%
- **20–24**: 6%, 6%
- **25–29**: 4%, 5%
- **30–64**: 11%, 12%
- **65 plus**: 1%, 2%

**Capabilities**

**ACTIVE 9,000** (Army 8,500 Air 500) Paramilitary 1,500

---

**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**

**Army** 8,500

**FORCES BY ROLE**

- **Armd**: 1 bde (under strength)
Inf 2 bde (total: 1 cdo unit, 1 armd recce regt, 1 engr regt, 2 ADA regt, 4 inf bn)
Arty 1 bde
AD 1 bde (under strength)

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**LT TK**
55: ε30 Sk-105 Kuerassier; 25 Scorpion

**RECCE**
72+: RAM-V-1; ε8 RAM-V-2; 64 VBL

**APC**
156
- APC (T) 6 FV 103 Spartan
- APC (W) 150: 50 BTR-60; 50 LAV-150 Commando (some with 90mm gun); 50 MOWAG Piranha III

**ARTY**
46
- TOWED 30: 105mm 18: 12 L-118 Light Gun; 6 Model 56 pack howitzer; 155mm 12 Soltam
- MOR 16: 81mm 10; 120mm 6 M-43

**AT**
- SP V-150 TOW
- MANPATS 6 TOW
- RCL 84mm 30 Carl Gustav
- RL 73mm RPG-7 Knout

**AD**
- SAM 27: 5 Javelin; 10 SA-16 Gimlet; 12 SA-7 Grail
- MSL 6+
- SP V-150 TOW
- MANPATS 6 TOW
- RCL 84mm 30 Carl Gustav
- RL 73mm RPG-7 Knout

**GUNS**
- TOWED 20mm 7 M-167 Vulcan

**Air Wing** 500

**FORCES BY ROLE**

- Ftr/FGA 1 sqn with F-5A Freedom Fighter; F-5D Tiger II
- Tpt 2 sqn with BN-2 Defender*; Beech 200 Super King Air (VIP); C-130B Hercules; CASA 212 Aviocar; CN-235; Gulfstream IV
- Recce 1 sqn with O-2 Skymaster
- Trg 1 sqn with PC-7 Turbo Trainer*
- Hel 1 sqn with AS-350B Ecureuil; Bell 412 Twin Huey; Bell 412EP Twin Huey (VIP); Bell 412SP Twin Huey

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**AIRCRAFT**
- FTR 15: 10 F-5A Freedom Fighter; 5 F-5D Tiger II
- RECCE 5 O-2 Skymaster
- TPT 19: 10 BN-2 Defender*; 1 Beech 200 Super King Air (VIP); 3 C-130B Hercules; 2 CASA 212 Aviocar; 2 CN-235; 1 Gulfstream IV
- TRG 6 PC-7 Turbo Trainer*

**HELICOPTERS**
- SPT 8 AS-350B Ecureuil
- UTL 7: 1 Bell 412 Twin Huey; 1 Bell 412EP Twin Huey (VIP); 5 Bell 412SP Twin Huey

**Paramilitary** 1,500

**Police Mobile Unit** 1,500 (org in territorial coy)

---

**Burkina Faso BFA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CFA Franc BCEAO fr</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<td>US$ 606</td>
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<td>% 5.0</td>
<td>10.7</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>% 11%</td>
<td>1%</td>
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<td>Def bdgt</td>
<td>fr ε50bn</td>
<td>ε55bn</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US$ ε111m</td>
<td>ε123m</td>
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</table>

**US$1 = fr 447**

**Population** 15,746,232

**Age**
- 0–14 24%
- 15–19 6%
- 20–24 5%
- 25–29 4%
- 30–64 11%
- 65 plus 1%

**Capabilities**

**ACTIVE 11,200** (Army 6,400 Air 600 Gendarmerie 4,200) Paramilitary 250

**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**

### Army 6,400

**FORCES BY ROLE**

- 3 Mil Regions
- Tpt 1 bn (2 tk pl)
- Inf 5 regt HQ (each: 3 inf bn (each: 1 inf coy (5 inf pl))
- AB 1 regt (1 AB bn, 2 AB coy)
- Arty 1 bn (2 arty tps)
- Engr 1 bn

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

- RECCE 83: 19 AML-60/AML-90; 24 EE-9 Cascavel; 30 Ferret; 2 M-20; 8 M-8
- APC (W) 13 M-3 Panhard
- ARTY 18+
- TOWED 14: 105mm 8 M-101; 122mm 6
- MRL 107mm ε4 Type-63
- MOR 81mm Brandt
- AT 1 RCL 75mm Type-52 (M-20); 84mm Carl Gustav
- RL 89mm LRAC; M-20
- AD 1 MANPAD SA-7 Grail
- GUNS 1 TOWED 42: 14.5mm 30 ZPU; 20mm 12 TCM-20

### Air Force 600

**FORCES BY ROLE**

- Tpt sqn with B-727 (VIP); Beech 200 Super King Air; CN-235; HS-748; N-262 Fregate; Rockwell Commander 500B
- Liaison sqn with Cessna 172; AS-350 Ecureuil; Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H/Mi-8 Hip; SA-316B Alouette III
- Trg sqn with SF-260W Warrior/SF-260WL Warrior*
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT
- TPT 8: 1 B-727 (VIP); 1 Beech 200 Super King Air; 1 HS-748; 1 N-262 Fregate; 1 Rockwell Commander 500B; 1 Cessna 172 Skylark; 1 Cessna 337; 1 CN-235
- TRG SF-260WL Warrior*

HELICOPTERS
- ATK 2 Mi-35
- SPT 4: 1 AS-350 Ecureuil; 3 Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H/Mi-8 Hip spt hel
- UTL 1 SA-316B Alouette III

Gendarmerie 4,200

Paramilitary 250
- People’s Militia (R) 45,000 reservists (trained)
- Security Company 250

DEPLOYMENT

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
- UN • MONUC 2 obs

SUDAN
- UN • UNAMID 279; 6 obs: elm 1 inf bn

Burundi Franc BDI

<table>
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<th>2009</th>
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<td>per capita</td>
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<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>83m</td>
<td>82m</td>
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US$1=fr 1,185 1,230

Population 9,511,330

Ethnic groups: Hutu 85%; Tutsi 14%

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 23% 6% 5% 4% 10% 1%
Female 23% 6% 5% 3% 11% 2%

Capabilities

ACTIVE 20,000 (Army 20,000) Paramilitary 31,050

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 with significant troop reductions expected.

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 20,000

FORCES BY ROLE
- Lt armd 2 bn (sqn)
- Inf 7 bn; some indep coy
- Arty 1 bn
- Engr 1 bn
- AD 1 bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

RECCE
- 55: 6 AML-60; 12 AML-90; 18 BRDM-2; 7 S52 Shorland

APC (W)
- 70: 12 BTR 80; 20 BTR-40; 9 M-3 Panhard; 12 RG-31 Nyala; 6 Walid

ARTY
- 120 TOWED 122mm 18 D-30
- MRL 122mm 20 BM-21
- MOR 90: 82mm 15 M-43; 120mm 75

AT
- MSL • MANPATS Milan (reported)
- RCL 75mm 60 Type-52 (M-20)
- RL 83mm RL-83 Blindicide

AD • SAM • MANPAD e30 SA-7 Grail

GUNS • TOWED 150+: 14.5mm 15 ZPU-4; 135+ 23mm ZU-23/37mm Type-55 (M-1939)

Reserves

Army 10 (reported) bn

Air Wing 200

AIRCRAFT 2 combat capable
- TPT 4: 2 DC-3; 2 Cessna 150L†
- TRG 2 SF-260TP/SF-260W Warrior*

HELICOPTERS
- ATK 2 Mi-24 Hind*
- SPT 4 Mi-8 Hip (non-op); 2 SA342L Gazelle
- UTL 3 SA-316B Alouette III

Paramilitary 31,050

Marine Police 50

16 territorial districts

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 7
- PHT 3 Huchuan†
- Misc Boats/Craft 4

AMPHIBIOUS 1 LCT

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 1 SPT

General Administration of State Security £1,000

Local Defence Militia £30,000

DEPLOYMENT

SOMALIA
- AU • AMISOM 2,550; 3 inf bn

SUDAN
- UN • UNAMID 4; 7 obs
FOREIGN FORCES
All forces part of BINUB unless otherwise stated.
Bangladesh 1 obs
Niger 1 obs
Pakistan 1 obs
Senegal 1 obs
South Africa Operation Curriculum (AUSTF) 417
Switzerland 1 obs

Cameroon CMR

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<th>2010</th>
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<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>US$</td>
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<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>US$</td>
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<td>1,279</td>
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Population 18,879,301

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<th>25–29</th>
<th>30–64</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Capabilities

ACTIVE 14,100 (Army 12,500 Navy 1,300 Air 300) Paramilitary 9,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 12,500

FORCES BY ROLE
3 Mil Regions
Armd Recce 1 bn
Inf 3 bn (under comd of Mil Regions); 5 bn; 1 bn (trg)
Cdo/AB 1 bn
Arty 1 bn (5 arty bty)
Engr 1 bn
Presidential Guard 1 bn
AD 1 bn (6 AD bty)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
RECECE 65: 31 AML-90; 6 AMX-10RC; 15 Ferret; 8 M-8; 5 VBL
AIFV 22: 8 LAV-150 Commando with 20mm gun; 14 LAV-150 Commando with 90mm gun
APC 33
APC (T) 12 M-3 half-track
APC (W) 21 LAV-150 Commando
ARTY 112+
SP 18 ATMOS 2000

TOWED 58: 75mm 6 M-116 pack; 105mm 20 M-101; 130mm 24: 12 Model 1982 gun 82 (reported); 12 Type-59 (M-46); 155mm 8 11
MRL 122mm 20 BM-21
MOR 16+: 81mm (some SP); 120mm 16 Brandt
AT • MSL 49
SP 24 TOW (on jeeps)
MANPATS 25 Milan
RCL 53: 106mm 40 M-40A2; 75mm 13 Type-52 (M-20)
RL 89mm LRAC
AD • GUNS • TOWED 54: 14.5mm 18 Type-58 (ZPU-2); 35mm 18 GDF-002; 37mm 18 Type-63

Navy £1,300

FORCES BY ROLE
Navy 1 HQ located at Douala

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 11
POC 2: 1 Bakassi (FRA P-48); 1 L’Audacieux (FRA P-48)
PCI 1 Quartier
PCR 2 Swift-38
PB 6: 2 Rodman 101; 4 Rodman 46

AMPHIBIOUS • LCU 2 (93 ft)

FACILITIES

Bases Located at Douala, Limbe, Kribi

Air Force 300-400

FORCES BY ROLE
Air 1 composite sqn; 1 Presidential Fleet
FGA sqn with MB-326K; Alpha Jet†; CM-170 Magister
MP sqn with Do-128D-6 Turbo SkyServant
Tpt sqn with B-707; C-130H-30 Hercules; DHC-4 Caribou; DHC-5D Buffalo; Gulfstream III; IAI-201 Arava; PA-23 Aztec
Atk hel sqn with Mi-24 Hind; SA-342 Gazelle (with HOT)
Spt hel sqn with AS-332 Super Puma; AS-365 Dauphin 2; Bell 206 Jet Ranger; SA-318 Alouette II; SA-319 Alouette III; SE 3130 Alouette II; Bell 206 L-3

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 15 combat capable
FGA 15: 6 MB-326K Impala II/Impala II; 4 Alpha Jet†; 5 CM-170 Magister
TPT 13: 1 B-707; 3 C-130H-30 Hercules; 1 DHC-4 Caribou; 4 DHC-5D Buffalo; 2 Do-128D-6 Turbo SkyServant; 1 Gulfstream III; 1 IAI-201 Arava
ULT 2: 2 PA-23 Aztec

HELICOPTERS

ATK 7: 3 Mi-24 Hind; 4 SA-342 Gazelle (with HOT)
SPT 1 AS-332 Super Puma
ULT 12: 1 AS-365 Dauphin 2; 3 Bell 206 Jet Ranger; 2 Bell 206L-3 Long Ranger; 1 SA-318 Alouette II; 2 SA-319 Alouette III; 3 SE 3130 Alouette II

Paramilitary 9,000

Gendarmerie 9,000
Regional Spt 3 gp
**DEPLOYMENT**

**CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**
ECCAS • MICOPAX 120

**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO**
UN • MONUC 5 obs

---

**Cape Verde**

**Central African Republic (CAR)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GDP</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CFA Franc</td>
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**Populations**

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<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>0–14</th>
<th>15–19</th>
<th>20–24</th>
<th>25–29</th>
<th>30–64</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>12%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Capabilities**

**ACTIVE 3,150** (Army 2,000 Air 150 Gendarmerie 1,000)

*Terms of service* conscription (selective), 2 years; reserve obligation thereafter, term n.k.

**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**

**Army 1,000**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

Inf 2 bn (gp)

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

RECECE 10 BRDM-2
ARTY 42
TOWED: 75mm 12; 76mm 12
MOR 18: 82mm 12; 120mm 6 M-1943
AT • RL 73mm RPG-7 Knout; 89mm (3.5in)
AD • SAM • MANPAD 50 SA-7 Grail
GUNS • TOWED: 14.5mm 23 ZPU-1; 23mm 12 ZU-23

**Coast Guard €100**

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 3
PCC 1 Kondor 1
PCI 2: 1 Espadarte; 1 Tainha (PRC-27m) all less than 100 tonnes

**Air Force up to 100**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

MR 1 sqn with Do-228; EMB-110

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AIRCRAFT • TPT 4: 1 Do-228; 1 EMB-110; 2 An-26 Car²
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • TPT 9: 1 C-130; 6 AL-60; 1 Cessna 337 Skymaster; 1 Mystère 20 (Falcon 20)

HELICOPTERS
SPT 1 AS-350 Ecureuil; 2 Mi-8 Hip
UTL 1 SE 3130 Alouette II

Paramilitary

Gendarmerie €1,000
3 Regional legions, 8 bde

FOREIGN FORCES

All forces part of MINURCAT unless otherwise stated. MINURCAT numbers represent total forces deployed in the Central African Republic and Chad unless stated.

Albania 63; 1 HQ coy
Austria 131; elm 1 tpt coy
Bangladesh 5; 2 obs
Brazil 3 obs
Cameroon MICOPAX 120
Chad MICOPAX 121
Congo MICOPAX 60
Croatia 17
Democratic Republic of Congo 1
Egypt 1; 2 obs
Ethiopia 13
Equatorial Guinea MICOPAX 60
Finland 74; elm 1 inf bn
France 308; elm 1 inf coy; 1 engr coy; 1 log bn; elm 1 tpt coy • Operation Boali 240; 1 inf coy; 1 spt det
Gabon 1 obs • MICOPAX 139
Ghana 219; 1 obs; 1 mech inf bn
Ireland 427; elm 1 inf bn
Kenya 4
Malawi 5
Mongolia 1
Namibia 4
Nepal 302; 1 obs; 1 inf bn; 1 MP pl
Nigeria 15; 2 obs
Norway 177; 1 med coy
Pakistan 5
Poland 311; elm 1 inf bn
Russia 117; 1 avn bn
Rwanda 1 obs
Senegal 13; 1 obs
South Africa Operation Vimbezela 54
Togo 457; 1 HQ coy; elm 1 inf coy
United States 2
Yemen, Republic of 2

Chad CHA

CFA Franc BEAC fr 2008 2009 2010
GDP fr 3.64tr
US$ 8.1bn
per capita US$ 806
Growth % -0.2 1.6
Inflation % 8.3 6.5
Def bdgt fr 64.8bn 67.1bn 63.7bn
US$ 145m 151m

Population 10,329,208
Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 24% 5% 4% 4% 10% 1%
Female 24% 5% 4% 4% 12% 2%

Capabilities

ACTIVE 25,350 (Army 17,000–20,000 Air 350
Republican Guard 5,000 Paramilitary 9,500
Terms of service conscription authorised

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army €17,000–20,000 (being re-organised)

FORCES BY ROLE
7 Mil Regions
Armd 1 bn
Inf 7 bn
Arty 1 bn
Engr 1 bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 60 T-55
RECCE 256: 132 AML-60/AML-90; €100 BRDM-2; 20 EE-9 Cascavel; 4 ERC-90F Sagaie
AIFV 89: 80 BMP-1; 9 LAV-150 Commando (with 90mm gun)
APC (W) 52: 24 BTR-8; 8 BTR-3E; €20 BTR-60
ARTY 7+
SP 122mm 2 2S1 Carnation
TOWED 105mm 5 M-2
MOR 81mm some; 120mm AM-50
AT • MSL • MANPATS Ergx; Milan
RCI 106mm M-40A1
RL 112mm APILAS; 73mm RPG-7 Knout; 89mm LRAC
AD • GUNS • TOWED 14.5mm ZPU-1/ZPU-2/ZPU-4; 23mm ZU-23

Air Force 350

FORCES BY ROLE

COIN Unit with Su-25 Frogfoot; PC-7; PC-9; SF-260M Warrior
Tpt sqn with An-26 Curl; C-130 Hercules; Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H; Presidential Flt with Beech 1900, 1 DC-9-87
Hel sqn with Mi-24V Hind; SA-316 Alouette III*
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

**AIRCRAFT**
- **FGA:** 3 Su-25 Frogfoot
- **TRG:** 4: 1 SF-260M Warrior*; 2 PC-7 (only 1*); 1 PC-9 Turbo Trainer*
- **TPT:** 5: 1 Beech 1900, 1 DC-9-87; 2 An-26 Curl; 1 C-130H Hercules

**HELICOPTERS**
- **ATK:** 7 Mi-24V Hind
- **SPT:** 8: 2 Mi-171 Hip-H; 6 Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip-H
- **UTL:** 2 SA-316 Alouette III*

**Paramilitary** 9,500 active
- Republic Guard 5,000
- Gendarmerie 4,500

DEPLOYMENT

**CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**
- ECCAS • MICOPAX 121

**CÔTE D’IVOIRE**
- UN • UNOCI 1; 1 obs

FOREIGN FORCES

All forces part of MINURCAT unless otherwise stated. MINURCAT numbers represent total forces deployed in the Central African Republic and Chad unless stated.

- **Albania:** 63; 1 HQ coy
- **Austria:** 131; elm 1 tpt coy
- **Bangladesh:** 5; 2 obs
- **Brazil:** 3 obs
- **Croatia:** 17
- **Democratic Republic of Congo:** 1
- **Egypt:** 1; 2 obs
- **Ethiopia:** 13
- **Finland:** 74; elm 1 inf bn
- **France:** 308; elm 1 inf coy; 1 engr coy; 1 log bn; elm 1 tpt coy • *Operation Euphrates* 1,200; 1 mech inf BG with (elm 1 mech inf regt, elm 1 armd cav regt); 1 avn gp with 6 F-1CR Mirage/F-1CT Mirage; 1 C-135 Stratolifter; 3 C-160 Transall; 1 hel det with 3 SA 330 Puma
- **Gabon:** 1 obs
- **Ghana:** 219; 1 obs; 1 mech inf bn
- **Ireland:** 427; elm 1 inf bn
- **Kenya:** 4
- **Malawi:** 5
- **Mongolia:** 1
- **Namibia:** 4
- **Nepal:** 302; 1 obs; 1 inf bn; 1 MP pl
- **Nigeria:** 15; 2 obs
- **Norway:** 177; 1 med coy
- **Pakistan:** 5
- **Poland:** 311; elm 1 inf bn
- **Russia:** 117; 1 avn bn
- **Rwanda:** 1 obs
- **Senegal:** 13; 1 obs

Togo 457; 1 HQ coy; elm 1 inf coy
United States 2
Yemen, Republic of 2

Congo COG

<table>
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<tr>
<th>GDP</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<td>Def bdgt</td>
<td>fr</td>
<td>ε50bn</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>ε112m</td>
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</table>

US$1=fr 447 444

Population 4,012,809

Capabilities

ACTIVE 10,000 (Army 8,000 Navy 800 Air 1,200)
Paramilitary 2,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

**Army 8,000**

**FORCES BY ROLE**
- Armd 2 bn
- Inf 1 bn; 2 bn (gp) (each: 1 lt tk tp, 1 (76mm gun) arty bty)
- Cdo/AB 1 bn
- Arty 1 gp (how, MRL)
- Engr 1 bn

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

- MBT 40+: 25 T-54/T-55; 15 Type-59; T-34 in store
- LT TK 13: 3 PT-76; 10 Type-62
- RECC 25 BRDM-1/BRDM-2
- APC (W) 68+: 20 BTR-152; 30 BTR-60; 18 Mamiba; M-3 Panhard

**Naval Forces**

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 3+
PFI 3 Zhuk†
MISC BOATS/CRAFT: various river boats

FACILITIES
Base  Located at Pointe Noire

Air Force 1,200†

FORCES BY ROLE
FGA  sqn with MiG-21 Fishbed (non-op)
Tpt  sqn with An-24 Coke; An-26 Curl;
     B-727; N-2501 Noratlas
Trg  sqn with L-39 Albatros
Hel  sqn with Mi-8 Hip; AS-365 Dauphin 2;
     SA-316 Alouette III; SA-318 Alouette II; Mi-24 Hind

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†
AIRCRAFT no combat-capable ac
FTR 12 MiG-21 Fishbed (non-op)
TPT 9: 1 An-12BK; 5 An-24 Coke; 1 An-26 Curl; 1 B-727; 1
     N-2501 Noratlas
TRG 4 L-39 Albatros

HELICOPTERS†
ATK 2 Mi-24 Hind (in store)
SPT 3 Mi-8 Hip (in store)
UTL 3: 1 AS-365 Dauphin 2; 1 SA-316 Alouette III; 1 SA-
     318 Alouette II

MSL  AAM AA-2 Atoll

Capabilities

ACTIVE 17,050 (Army 6,500 Navy 900 Air 700)
   Presidential Guard 1,350 Gendarmerie 7,600)
   Paramilitary 1,500

RESERVE 10,000 (Joint 10,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 6,500

FORCES BY ROLE
4 Mil Regions
Armd 1 bn
Inf  3 bn
AB  1 gp
Arty 1 bn
ADA 1 coy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MBT 10 T-55
LT TK 5 AMX-13
RECE 34: 15 AML-60/AML-90; 13 BRDM-2; 6 ERC-90F4
Sagiaq
AIFV 10 BMP-1/BMP-2
APC (W) 41: 12 M-3 Panhard; 10 Mamba; 13 VAB; 6 BTR-
     80

ARTY 36+
   TOWED 4+: 105mm 4 M-1950; 122mm (reported)
   MRL 122mm 6 BM-21
   MOR 26+: 81mm; 82mm 10 M-37; 120mm 16 AM-50
AT  •  MSL  •  MANPATS AT-14 9M133 Kornet (reported);
     AT-5 9K113 Spandrel (reported)
   RCL 106mm 12 M-40A1
   RL 73mm RPG-7 Knout; 89mm LRAC
AD  •  SAM  •  MANPAD SA-7 Grail (reported)
   GUNS 21+
      SP 20mm 6 M3 VDAA
      TOWED 15+: 20mm 10; 23mm ZU-23-2; 40mm 5 L/60

AIRCRAFT  •  TPT 1 An-12†

Navy £900

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 3
   PCC 1 Intrepide (FRA Patria)
   PBR 2 Rodman (fishery protection duties)

AMPHIBIOUS • 2 LCM

FACILITIES
Base  Located at Locodjo (Abidjan)

Air Force 700

Largely non combat capable

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
HELICOPTERS
ATK 1 Mi-24 (possible)
SPT 2 IAR-330L (SA-330L) Puma†
Sub-Saharan Africa

Paramilitary 10,450

Presidential Guard 1,350

Gendarmerie 7,600
APC (W): some VAB

Patrol And Coastal Combatants 4 PB

Militia 1,500

Armed Forces 10,000 reservists

Foreign Forces
All forces part of UNOCI unless otherwise stated.
Bangladesh 2,082; 15 obs; 2 inf bn; 1 engr coy; 1 sigs coy; 1 fd hospital
Benin 428; 8 obs; 1 inf bn
Bolivia 3 obs
Brazil 3; 4 obs
Chad 1; 1 obs
China, People’s Republic of 7 obs
Ecuador 2 obs
Egyt 1
El Salvador 3 obs
Ethiopia 2 obs
France 8; 2 obs • Operation Licorne 900; Army: 1 (Marine) mech inf BG with (elm 1 mech inf regt, elm 1 armd cav regt); 1 hel unit; 1 Gendarmerie sqn Air Force: 1 C-160 Transall; 1 CN-235
Gambia 3 obs
Ghana 542; 6 obs; 1 inf bn; 1 avn unit; 1 fd hospital
Guatemala 5 obs
Guinea 3 obs
India 8 obs
Ireland 2 obs
Jordan 1,057; 7 obs; 1 inf bn; 1 SF coy
Korea, Republic of 2 obs
Moldova 3 obs
Morocco 726; 1 inf bn
Namibia 2 obs
Nepal 1; 3 obs
Niger 386; 6 obs; 1 inf bn
Nigeria 7 obs
Pakistan 1,137; 12 obs; 1 inf bn; 1 engr coy; 1 tpt coy
Paraguay 2; 8 obs
Peru 3 obs
Philippines 3; 4 obs
Poland 4 obs
Romania 7 obs
Russia 7 obs
Senegal 327; 9 obs; 1 inf bn
Serbia 3 obs
Tanzania 2; 1 obs
Togo 313; 7 obs; 1 inf bn
Tunisia 4; 7 obs
Uganda 2; 3 obs

Uruguay 2 obs
Yemen, Republic of 1; 8 obs
Zambia 2 obs
Zimbabwe 1 obs

Democratic Republic of Congo
DRC

Congoles Franc fr 2008 2009 2010
GDP fr 6.31tr
US$ 11.3bn
per capita US$ 170
Growth % 6.2 2.7
Inflation % 18.0 39.2
Def bdgt fr 94.1bn
US$ 168m
US$1=fr 559 866

Population 68,692,542

Capabilities

ACTIVE 139,251–151,251 (Central Staffs: €14,000, Army 110–120,000 Republican Guard 6–8,000 Navy, 6,703 Air 2,548)

Organisations By Service

Army (Forces du Terre) €110–120,000

Forces By Role
Mech Inf 1 bde
Inf 17 bde (integrated)
Cdo 2 regt

Equipment By Type
MBT 49: 12–17 Type-59; 32 T-55
LT TK 40: 10 PT-76; 30 Type-62† (reportedly being refurbished)
RECCE up to 52: up to 17 AML-60; 14 AML-90; 19 EE-9 Cascavel; 2 RAM-V-2
AIFV 20 BMP-1
APC 138:
APC (T) 3 BTR-50
APC (W) 135: 30-70 BTR-60PB; 58 M-3 Panhard; 7 TH 390 Fahd
ARTY 540+
SP 122mm 6 251 Carnation
TOWED 149: 75mm 30 M-116 pack; 122mm 77 (M-30)
M-1938/D-30/Type-60; 130mm 42 Type-59 (M-46)/Type-59 I
MRL 57: 107mm 12 Type-63; 122mm 24 BM-21; 128mm 6 M-51; 130mm 3 Type-82; 132mm 12
MOR 328+: 81mm 100; 82mm 200; 107mm M-30; 120mm 28: 18; 10 Brandt
AT • RCL 36+: 57mm M-18; 73mm 10; 75mm 10 M-20; 106mm 16 M-40A1
GUNS 85mm 10 Type-56 (D-44)
AD • SAM • MANPAD 20 SA-7 Graal
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Forces</th>
<th>Observations</th>
<th>Key Details</th>
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<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>22 obs</td>
<td>EU SEC RD Congo 6</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>749; 10 obs</td>
<td>1 inf bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>200; 7 obs</td>
<td>2 inf coy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>5 obs</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>2 obs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>5 obs</td>
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<td>Canada (Operation Crocodile)</td>
<td>11 obs</td>
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<tr>
<td>China, People's Republic</td>
<td>218; 15 obs</td>
<td>1 engr coy; 1 fd hospital</td>
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<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>EU SEC RD Congo 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>2 obs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>26 obs</td>
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<td>France</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
<td>EU SEC RD Congo 3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>462; 23 obs</td>
<td>1 mech inf bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>150; 4 obs</td>
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<td>India</td>
<td>4,249; 52 obs</td>
<td>3 mech inf bn; 1 inf bn; 2 avn unit; 1 atk hel unit; 1 fd hospital</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>174; 16 obs</td>
<td>1 engr coy</td>
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<td>Ireland</td>
<td>3 obs</td>
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<td>Italy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>65; 24 obs</td>
<td>1 fd hospital</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>23 obs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>111; 19 obs</td>
<td>1CSS coy</td>
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<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>17 obs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>2 obs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>831; 5obs</td>
<td>1 mech inf bn; 1 fd hospital</td>
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<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>2 obs</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Nepal</td>
<td>1,030; 24 obs</td>
<td>1 mech inf bn; 1 engr coy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
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<td>4 mech inf bn; 1 inf bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>17 obs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>2 obs</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>22 obs</td>
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<td>Russia</td>
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<td>1 inf bn</td>
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<td>Serbia</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Africa (Operation Mistral)</td>
<td>1,205; 17 obs</td>
<td>1 inf bn; 1 engr coy; 1 avn unit (air med evacuation team, air base control det) • Operation Teutonic 17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>2 obs</td>
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<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>2 obs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>4 obs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>3 obs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>461; 26 obs</td>
<td>1 mech inf bn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>13 obs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>6 obs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>1,324; 47 obs</td>
<td>1 inf bn; 1 engr coy; 3 mne coy; 1 air spt unit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen, Republic of</td>
<td>5 obs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>23 obs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GUNS** • TOWED 114: 14.5mm 12 ZPU-4; 37mm 52 M-1939; 40mm ε50 L/60† (probably out of service)

**Republican Guard circa 6–8,000**

**FORCES BY ROLE**
- Armd 1 regt
- Republican Guard 3 bde

**Navy 6,703 (incl. infantry and marines)**

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**
- PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 3
  - PFC 1 Shanghai II Type-062 (2 additional vessels †)
  - PCI 2 Swiftships†; 20 various (all under 50ft)

**FACILITIES**
- Bases Located at Kinshasa (River), Boma (River), Lake Tanganyika, Matadi (Coastal)

**Air Force 2,548**

**AIRCRAFT** 5 combat capable
- FTR 2 MiG-23 Flogger
- FGA 3 Su-25 Frogfoot
- TPT 1 An-26 Curl

**HELICOPTERS**
- ATK 4 Mi-24/35 Hind
- SPT 36: 1 Mi-26 Halo (non op); 35 Mi-8 Hip (very few serviceable)

**Paramilitary • National Police Force**

**People’s Defence Force**

**SELECTED NON-STATE GROUPS**

Coalition of Congolese Patriots (PARECO) Est strength n.k. Major equipments include: SALW • Democratic Liberation Forces of Rwanda (FDLR) Est strength 3,000 Major equipments include: SALW • Mai-Mai Est strength n.k. Major equipments include: SALW • Mouvement de Liberation Congolais (MLC) Est strength 18,000 Major equipments include: SALW • National Congress for the Defence of the People (CNDP/ANC) Est strength n.k. Major equipments include: SALW • Patriotic Resistance Front in Ituri (FRPI) Est strength n.k. Major equipments include: SALW • Rassemblement Congolais pour la Democratie (RCD) Est strength 20,000 Major equipments include: SALW • Lord’s Resistance Army Est strength: 1,500 Major equipments include: mines and IEDs, SALW

**DEPLOYMENT**

**CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC/CHAD**

UN • MINURCAT 1

**FOREIGN FORCES**

All part of MONUC unless otherwise specified.

- Algeria 5 obs
- Austria EU SEC RD Congo 1
- Bangladesh 1,520; 26 obs; 1 mech inf bn; 2 avn unit
- Belgium 22; 6 obs
- Benin 749; 10 obs
- Bolivia 200; 7 obs
- Bosnia and Herzegovina 5 obs
- Burkina Faso 2 obs
- Cameroon 5 obs
- Canada (Operation Crocodile) 11 obs
- China, People’s Republic of 218; 15 obs
- Czech Republic 2 obs
- Denmark 2 obs
- Egypt 26 obs
- France 5 obs
- Germany EU SEC RD Congo 3
- Ghana 462; 23 obs
- Guatemala 150; 4 obs
- India 4,249; 52 obs
- Indonesia 174; 16 obs
- Ireland 3 obs
- Italy EU SEC RD Congo 4
- Jordan 65; 24 obs
- Kenya 23 obs
- Malawi 111; 19 obs
- Malaysia 17 obs
- Mali 19 obs
- Mongolia 2 obs
- Morocco 831; 5obs
- Mozambique 2 obs
- Nepal 1,030; 24 obs
- Netherlands EU SEC RD Congo 3
- Niger 11 obs
- Nigeria 22 obs
- Norway 1 obs
- Pakistan 3,589; 51 obs
- Paraguay 17 obs
- Peru 7 obs
- Poland 2 obs
- Romania 22 obs
- Russia 28 obs
- Senegal 460; 23 obs
- Serbia 6
- South Africa (Operation Mistral) 1,205; 17 obs
- Spain 2 obs
- Sri Lanka 2 obs
- Sweden 4 obs
- Switzerland 3 obs
- Tunisia 461; 26 obs
- Ukraine 13 obs
- United Kingdom 6 obs
- Uruguay 1,324; 47 obs
- Yemen, Republic of 5 obs
- Zambia 23 obs
Sub-Saharan Africa

**Djibouti**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Djiboutian Franc (fr)</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>fr</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>1.04bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>US$</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>5.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Def bdgt</td>
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<td>2.34bn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td>13m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMA (US)</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>1.9m</td>
<td>2.0m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US$1=fr</td>
<td></td>
<td>178</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population** 724,622

**Ethnic groups:** Somali 60%; Afar 35%

**Capabilities**

**ACTIVE 10,450 (Army 8,000 Navy 200 Air 250)**

Gendarmerie 2,000) National Security Force 2,500

**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**

**Army** £8,000

**FORCES BY ROLE**

MOD and Army HQs, 4 military districts (Tadjourah, Dikhil, Ali-Sabieh and Obock)

**Rep**
- 1 regt (1 sy sqn, 1 spt sqn (arty, armd and motorcycle pls), 1 close prot sqn, 1 ceremonial sqn, 1 comd and spt sqn; incl CT and cdo role)

**Guard**
- 1 regt (3 armd sqns, 1 Ratel sqn, 1 anti-smuggling coy)

**Armd**
- 1 regt (3 armd sqns, 1 Ratel sqn, 1 anti-smuggling coy)

**Inf**
- 4 joint regts (3–4 coys, comd and spt coy, training camp(s), 1 rapid reaction regt (4 coys, comd and spt coy, 1 hvy spt sect; incl CT and cdo / abn role)

**Arty** 1 regt

**Engr**
- 1 demining coy, 1 plant coy

**Comd**
- 1 HQ regt, 1 comms comd, 1 CIS sect

**Spt**
- 1 log sp regt

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

- **RECCE**
  - 39: 4 AML-60†; 15 VBL; 16–20 Ratel
  - APC (W) 20: 8 BTR -80; 12 BTR-60†
  - **ARTY** 96
    - TOWED 122mm 6 D-30
    - MOR 45: 81mm 25; 120mm 20 Brandt
  - AT
    - RCL 106mm 16 M-40A1
    - RL 73mm RPG-7 Knout; 89mm LRAC
  - AD • GUNS 15+:
    - SP 20mm 5 M-693 (SP
    - TOWED 10: 23mm 5 ZU-23; 40mm 5 L/70

**Navy** £200

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 8**

- PCI 2: 1 Sawari less than 100 tonnes; 1 Plascoa
- PB 6: 4 (USCG); 2 Battalion-17

**FACILITIES**

- Base: Located at Djibouti

**Air Force 250**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

- **Tpt**
  - some sqn with An-28 Cash; L-410UVP Turbolet; Cessna U-206G Stationair; Cessna 208 Caravan I

- **Hel**
  - some sqn with AS-355F Ecureuil II; Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H; Mi-24 (atk)

- **Trg**
  - unit with EMB-314 Super Tucano

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**AIRCRAFT**

- **TPT** 4: 1 An-28 Cash; 1 Cessna 402 (in store); 2 L-410UVP Turbolet
- **UTL** 2: 1 Cessna U-206G Stationair; 1 Cessna 208 Caravan I

- **TRG**
  - Some EMB-314 Super Tucano

**HELICOPTERS • ATK 2 Mi-24 Hind**

- **SPT** 3: 1 AS-355F Ecureuil II; 1 Mi-8 in store; 1 Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H;

**Gendarmerie 2,000 +**

Ministry of Defence

**FORCES BY ROLE**

Paramilitary 1 bn

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 1 PB**

**Paramilitary £2,500**

National Security Force £2,500

Ministry of Interior

**DEPLOYMENT**

**WESTERN SAHARA**

- UN • MINURSO 2 obs

**FOREIGN FORCES**

- **France** 1,690 Army; 1 (Foreign Legion) BG with (1 engr coy, 1 arty bty, 2 recce sqn, 2 inf coy); (1 Marine) combined arms regt with (1 engr coy, 1 arty bty, 2 recce sqn, 2 inf coy) Navy; 1 LCT Air Force; 1 air sqn with 10 M-2000C/D Mirage; 1 C-160 Transall; 3 SA-342 Gazelle; 7 SA-330 Puma; 1 AS-555 Fennec; 1 SA-319 Alouette III

- **United States** US Africa Command: Army 190; Navy 717; USAF 125; USMC: 133; 1 naval air base
Equatorial Guinea  

**CAPABILITIES**

**ACTIVE 1,320** (Army 1,100 Navy 120 Air 100)

**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**

**Army 1,100**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

Inf 3 bn

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

RECCE 6 BRDM-2
AIFV 20 BMP-1
APC (W) 10 BTR-152

**Navy €120**

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 5
   - PC 1 Daphne
   - PCI 2 Zhuk
   - PBR 2

**Facilities**

Bases Located at Bata, Malabo (Santa Isabel)

**Air Force 100**

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AIRCRAFT 4 Combat Capable
   - FGA 2 Su-25 Frogfoot
   - TPT 1 Dassault 908 Falcon (VIP); 1 Cessna 337 Skymaster
   - TRG 4: 2 Su-25UB Frogfoot*; 2 L-39C

HELICOPTERS
   - ATK 3 Mi-24 Hind
   - SPT 1 Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip-H
   - UTL 2 SA-316 Alouette III

**Paramilitary**

Guardia Civil some
   - 2 coy

---

Coast Guard

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS PCI 1†

**DEPLOYMENT**

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

ECCAS • MICOPAX 60

**Eritrea**

**Eritrean Nakfa ERN 2008 2009 2010**

GDP ERN 24bn
   - US$ 1.57bn

**per capita**
   - US$ 285

**Growth**
   - % 0.3

**inflation**
   - % 14.0

**Def bdgt**
   - ERN n.a.
   - US$ n.a.

**USD1=ERN**
   - 1.5

**Population**

5,647,168

**Ethnic groups**
   - Tigrinya 50%; Tigre and Kunama 40%; Afar; Saho 3%

**Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus**

**Male**
   - 22% 5% 5% 4% 12% 2%

**Female**
   - 22% 5% 5% 4% 14% 2%

**Capabilities**

ACTIVE 201,750 (Army 200,000 Navy 1,400 Air 350)

Terms of service 16 months (4 month mil trg)

RESERVE 120,000 (Army €120,000)

**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**

**Army €200,000**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

Army 4 corps
   - Mech 1 bde
   - Inf 19 div
   - Cdo 1 div

**Reserve Organisations**

- Reserve €120,000 reported reservists
   - Inf 1 div

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

MBT 270 T-54/T-55
   - RECC E 40 BRDM-1/BRDM-2
   - AIFV 15 BMP-1
   - APC • APC (W) 25 BTR-152 APC (W) / BTR-60 APC (W)
   - ARTY 204+
   - SP 25: 122mm 32 2S1 Carnation; 152mm 13 2S5
   - TOWED 19+ 122mm D-30; 130mm 19 M-46
   - MRL 44: 122mm 35 BM-21; 220mm 9 BM-27/9P140 Uragan
Ethiopia ETH

**Capabilities**

ACTIVE 138,000 (Army 135,000 Air 3,000)

**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**

**Army 135,000**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

4 Mil Regional Commands (Northern, Western, Central, and Eastern) each acting as corps HQ and one functional (Support) Command; strategic reserve of 4 divs and 6 specialist bdes centred on Addis Ababa.

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**MBT** 246+ T-54/T-55/T-62

**RECCE/AIFV/APC (W)**: 450 BRDM/BMP/BTR-60/BTR-152/Type 89

**ARTY**

- 122mm 600+: 2S1 Carnation; 152mm 10 2S19 Farm
- 122mm 400 D-30/(M-30) M-1938; 130mm M-46
- 122mm 50 BM-21
- 81mm 1,000+: 2S19 Farm; 82mm 1,200 M-1937; 120mm M-1944

**AT**

- 85mm 70+: 57mm S-60

**HELICOPTERS**

- Mi-24 1 Hind

**SPT**

- 85mm D-44

**AD**

- 370 TOWED SA-2 Guideline

**GUNS**

- 81mm ZSU-23-4
- 107mm B-11

**Air Force 3,000**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

FGA sqns with Su-27 Flanker; MiG-21MF Fishbed J

**MANPAD** SA-7 Grail

**GUNS**

- 85mm D-44
Tpt sqns with AN-12 Cub; C-130B Hercules; DHC-6 Twin Otter; Y-12; YAK-40 Codling (VIP); Mi-6 Hook
Atk hel sqn with Mi-24/Mi-35 Hind; Mi-14 Haze
Spt hel sqn with Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H/Mi-8 Hip
Trg sqn with L-39 Albatros; SF-260

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**AIRCRAFT** 42 combat capable

- **FTR** 26: 11 Su-27 Flanker; 15 MiG-21MF Fishbed J
- **FGA** 14: 2 Su-25T Frogfoot; 12 MiG-23BN Flogger H
- **TPT** 17: 9 An-12 Cub; 3 C-130B Hercules; 2 DHC-6 Twin Otter; 2 Y-12; 1 YAK-40 Codling (VIP)
- **TRG** 18: 12 L-39 Albatros; 4 SF-260; 2 Su-25UB Frogfoot B*

**HELICOPTERS**

- **ATK** 20: 15 Mi-24 Hind; 3 Mi-35 Hind; 2 Mi-14 Haze
- **SPT** 12 Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H/Mi-8 Hip
- **UTL** 18: 10 Mi-6 Hook; 8 SA316 Alouette III

**DEPLOYMENT**

**CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC/CHAD**

- UN • MINURCAT 13

**COTE D’IVOIRE**

- UN • UNOCI 2 obs

**LIBERIA**

- UN • UNMIL 872; 12 obs; 1 inf bn

**SUDAN**

- UN • UNAMID 1,763; 9 obs; 1 recce coy; 1 tpt coy

---

**Gabon**

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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>GAB</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<tr>
<td>CFA Franc BEAC fr</td>
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<td>6.72tr</td>
<td>5.39tr</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td></td>
<td>15.0bn</td>
<td>12.2bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
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<td>10,121</td>
<td>8,026</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>-1.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
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<td>5.1%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Def bdgt</td>
<td></td>
<td>60bn</td>
<td>134m</td>
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**Population** 1,514,993

<table>
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<th>Age</th>
<th>0–14</th>
<th>15–19</th>
<th>20–24</th>
<th>25–29</th>
<th>30–64</th>
<th>65 plus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Capabilities**

**ACTIVE 4,700 (Army 3,200 Navy 500 Air 1,000)**

**Paramilitary 2,000**

**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**

**Army 3,200**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

- **Inf** 8 coy
- **Cdo/AB** 1 coy
- **Engr** 1 coy
- **Presidential** 1 (bn) gp (under direct presidential control)
- **Guard** (1 ADA bty, 1 arty bty, 1 armd/recce coy, 3 inf coy)

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**RECE 70**: 24 AML-60/AML-90; 12 EE-3 Jararaca; 14 EE-9 Cascavel; 6 ERC-90F4 Sagaie; 14 VBL

**AIFV** 12 EE-11 Urutu (with 20mm gun)

**APC (W)** 9 LAV-150 Commando; 12 VXB-170; M-3 Panhard; 1 Pandur (Testing)

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**Navy**

**£500**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

- **Navy** 1 HQ located at Port Gentil

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 9**

- **PFM** 1 Patra
- **PCO** 2 General Ba’Oumar (FRA P-400)
- **PB** 6 Rodman (all less than 100 tonnes)

**AMPHIBIOUS**

- **LS** 1 President Omar Bongo (FRA Batral) (capacity 1 LCVP; 7 MBT; 140 troops) with 1 hel landing platform for a medium sized hel

**CRAFT**

- **LCM** 1

**FACILITIES**

- **Base** Located at Port Gentil

**Air Force 1,000**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

- **FGA** 1 sqn with Mirage 5G/5GD; Mirage 5E2; Mirage F1-AZ
- **MP** 1 sqn with EMB-111*
- **CCT** 1 (Presidential Guard) sqn with CM-170 Magister; T-34 Turbo Mentor
- **Tpt** 1 (Presidential Guard) sqn with ATR-42F; EMB-110 Bandeirante; Falcon 900; AS-332 Super Puma; sqn with C-130H Hercules; CN-235; EMB-110 Bandeirante; YS-11A
- **Hel** 1 sqn with SA-342 Gazelle*; SA-330C Puma/SA-330H Puma; SA-316 Alouette III/SA-319 Alouette III; AB-412 (Bell 412) Twin Huey
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 14 combat capable
FGA 13: 3 Mirage 5G/DG (Mirage 5); 4 Mirage 5E2; 6 Mirage F1-AZ
RECCE 1 EMB-111*
TPT 8 1 ATR-42F; 3 C-130H Hercules; 1 CN-235; 2 EMB-110 Bandeirante; 1 Falcon 900
UTL 2 YS-11A
TRG 7: 4 CM-170 Magister; 3 T-34 Turbo Mentor

HELICOPTERS
ATK 5 SA-342 Gazelle*
SPT 4: 1 AS-332 Super Puma; 3 SA-330C Puma/SA-330H Puma
UTL 5: 3 SA-316 Alouette III/SA-319 Alouette III; 2 AB-412 (Bell 412) Twin Huey

Paramilitary 2,000

gendarmerie 2,000
FORCES BY ROLE
Armd 2 sqn
Paramilitary 3 bde; 11 coy
Avn 1 unit with 2 AS-350 Ecureuil; 1 AS-355 Ecureuil

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

HELICOPTERS • SPT 3: 2 AS-350 Ecureuil; 1 AS-355 Ecureuil

DEPLOYMENT

central african republic/chad
UN • MINURCAT 1 obs
ECCAS • MICOPAX 139

FOREIGN FORCES
France Army 775; 1 recce pl with ERC-90F1 Lynx; 1 (Marine) inf bn; 3 SA-330 Puma Air Force: 2 C-160 Transall; 1 AS-555 Fennec

Gambia GAM

Gambian dalasi D 2008 2009 2010
GDP D 17.5bn
per capita US$ 735m
US$ 425
Growth % 6.1 3.6
Inflation % 4.5 6.5
Def bdgt D 380m 189m
US$ 16m 7m
US$1=D 23.8 26.7
Population 1,778,081
Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 22% 5% 4% 4% 13% 1%
Female 22% 5% 4% 4% 13% 1%

Ghana GHA

Ghanaian cedi C 2008 2009 2010
GDP C 17.6bn 21.6bn
US$ 15.2bn 15.0bn
per capita US$ 647 628
Growth % 7.3 4.5
Inflation % 16.8 18.5
Def bdgt C 122m 381m
US$ 105m 264m
US$1=C 1.16 1.44
Population 23,887,812
Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 20% 6% 5% 4% 14% 2%
Female 19% 6% 5% 4% 14% 2%
Capabilities

ACTIVE 15,500 (Army 11,500  Navy 2000  Air 2000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 11,500

FORCES BY ROLE
2 Comd HQ
Army 6 inf bn
Recce 1 regt (3 recce sqn)
AB/SF 2 coy
Arty 1 regt (1 arty bty, 2 mor bty)
Fd engr 1 regt (bn)
Trg 1 bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
RECCE 3 EE-9 Cascavel
AIFV 39: 24 Ratel FSC-90; 15 Ratel-20
APC (W) 50 Piranha
ARTY 84
TOWED 122mm 6 D-30
MOR 78: 81mm 50; 120mm 28 Tampella
AT • RCL 84mm 50 Carl Gustav
AD • SAM • MANPAD SA-7 Grai
GUNS • TOWED 8+: 14.5mm 4+; 4 ZPU-2; ZPU-4; 23mm 4 ZU-23-2

Navy 2,000

FORCES BY ROLE
Navy Naval HQ located at Accra; 1 (Western) HQ located at Sekondi; 1 (Eastern) HQ located at Tema

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 7
PFC 2 Achimota (GER Lurssen 57m)
PCO 4: 2 Anzole (US); 2 Dzata (GER Lurssen 45m)
PBI 1 (US)

FACILITIES
Bases Located at Sekondi, Tema

Air Force 2,000

Main base Accra. Tpt element at Takoradi

FORCES BY ROLE
Light 1 sqn with KA-8 Karakorum; MB-326K/L-39ZO/attack MB-339A
Tpt 1 sqn with Defender; F-27 Friendship; Cessna 172; F-28 Fellowship (VIP)
Trg Flying school with Cessna 172
Hel 1 sqn with Mi-171V; A-109A; AB-212 (Bell 212); SA-319 Alouette III

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 11 combat capable
FGA 5: 3 MB-326K; 2 MB-339A
TPT 6: 1 Defender; 4 F-27 Friendship; 1 F-28 Fellowship (VIP)
TRG 9: 2 L-39ZO*; 3 Cessna 172; 4 KA-8 Karakorum

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC/CHAD
UN • MINURCAT 219; 1 obs; 1 mech inf bn
CÔTE D’IVOIRE
UN • UNOCI 542; 6 obs; 1 inf bn; 1 avn unit; 1 fd hospital
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
UN • MONUC 462; 23 obs; 1 mech inf bn
LEBANON
UN • UNIFIL 874; 1 inf bn
LIBERIA
UN • UNMIL 707; 8 obs; 1 inf bn
SUDAN
UN • UNAMID 10; 3 obs
WESTERN SAHARA
UN • MINURSO 17 obs

Guinea GUI

Guinean Franc fr 2008 2009 2010
GDP fr 24.0tr
US$ 4.9bn
per capita US$ 495
Growth % 4.9 0.0
Inflation % 18.4 4.9
Def bdgt fr €250bn €275bn
US$ €50m €55m

Population 10,057,975

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 22% 5% 4% 4% 13% 1%
Female 22% 5% 4% 4% 13% 2%

Capabilities

ACTIVE 12,300 (Army 8,500 Navy 400 Air 800
Gendarmerie 1,000 Republican Guard 1,600)

Paramilitary 7,000
Terms of service conscription, 2 years

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 8,500

FORCES BY ROLE
Armd 1 bn
Inf 5 bn
SF 1 bn
Ranger 1 bn
Cdo 1 bn
Arty 1 bn
Engr 1 bn
AD 1 bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 38: 8 T-54; 30 T-34
LT TK 15 PT-76
RECE (W) 40: 16 BTR-40; 10 BTR-50; 8 BTR-60; 6 BTR-152
ARTY 1 bn

AT • MSL • MANPAD
AT-3 9K11 Sagger; AT-5 9M113 Spandrel

Navy €400

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PCI 2 Swiftships † less than 100 tonnes

FACILITIES

Bases Located at Conakry, Kakanda

Air Force 800

FORCES BY ROLE

FGA sqn with MiG-21 Fishbed; MiG-17F Fresco C
Tpt sqn with An-24 Coke; AN-14
Trg sqn with MiG-15UTI Midget
Hel sqn with Mi-24 Hind; SA-342K Gazelle; SA-330 Puma; Mi-8 Hip

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

AIRCRAFT 7 combat capable (none currently operational)
FTR 7: 3 MiG-21 Fishbed; 4 MiG-17F Fresco C
TPT 1 An-24 Coke
UTL 4 An-14
TRG 2 MiG-15UTI Midget

HELICOPTERS

ATK 5: 4 Mi-24 Hind; 1 SA-342K Gazelle;
SPT 3: 1 SA-330 Puma; 2 Mi-8 Hip

MSL

AAM: AA-2 Atoll

Paramilitary 2,600 active

Gendarmerie 1,000
Republican Guard 1,600
People’s Militia 7,000

DEPLOYMENT

CÔTE D’IVOIRE

UN • UNOCI 3 obs

SUDAN

UN • UNMIS 6 obs

WESTERN SAHARA

UN • MINURSO 3 obs

Guinea Bissau GNB

CFA Franc BCEAO fr 2008 2009 2010

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per capita US$ 1=fr 447 444

Population 1,533,964

ACTIVE €6,458 (Army €4,000 (numbers reducing)
Navy 350 Air 100 Gendarmerie 2,000)

Terms of service conscription (selective).

Manpower and eqpt totals should be treated with caution.
Recent governments have envisaged reducing the armed forces. In April 2008, a census of the armed forces ended with ID cards issued to 4,458 active personnel (senior and mid-level officers totalled 2,473). The EU has been leading SSR moves. A number of draft laws to restructure the armed services and police have been produced.

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army €4,000 (numbers reducing)

FORCES BY ROLE

Armd 1 bn (sqn)
Recce 1 coy
Inf 5 bn
Arty 1 bn
Engr 1 coy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 10 T-34
LT TK 15 PT-76
RECE 10 BRDM-2
APC (W) 55: 35 BTR-40/BTR-60; 20 Type-56 (BTR-152)
ARTY 26+
Towed 122mm 18 D-30/M-1938
MOR 8+: 82mm M-43; 120mm 8 M-1943
AT
RCL 75mm Type-52 (M-20); 82mm B-10
RL 89mm M-20
GUNS 85mm 8 D-44
AD • SAM • MANPAD SA-7 Grail
GUNS • Towed 34: 23mm 18 ZU-23; 37mm 6 M-1939; 89mm 10 S-60

Navy €350
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 2
  • PCI 2 Alfeite

FACILITIES
Base Located at Bissau

Air Force 100

FORCES BY ROLE
Ftr/FGA sqn with MiG-17 Fresco
Hel sqn with SA-318 Gazelle; SA-319 Alouette III

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 2 cbt capable
  FTR 2 MiG-17 Fresco
HELICOPTERS • UTL 3: 1 Gazelle; 2 SA-319 Alouette III

Paramilitary 2,000 active

Gendarmerie 2,000

Kenya KEN

Kenyan Shilling sh 2008 2009 2010
GDP  sh 2.36tr 2.90tr
  US$ 34.3bn 38.6bn
per capita  sh 903 990
  US$ 34.3bn 38.6bn
Growth % 1.7 2.5
Inflation % 13.1 12.0
Def bdgt  sh 50.8bn 52.3bn
  US$ 735m 696m

US$1=sh 69.1 75.1

Population 39,002,772
Ethnic groups: Kikuyu 22–32%

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 21% 6% 6% 5% 12% 1%
Female 21% 6% 5% 4% 12% 1%

Capabilities
ACTIVE 24,120 (Army 20,000 Navy 1,620 Air 2,500)
Paramilitary 5,000
(incl HQ staff)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE
Army 20,000

FORCES BY ROLE
Armd 1 bde (3 armd bn)
Air Cav 1 indep bn
Inf 1 bde (2 inf bn); 1 bde (3 inf bn); 1 indep bn
AB 1 bn
Arty 1 bde (2 arty bn)
ADA 1 bn
Engr 1 bde (2 engr bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MBT 188: 110 T-72 (reported); 78 Vickers Mk 3
RECCE 92: 72 AML-60/AML-90; 12 Ferret; 8 S52 Shorland
APC (W) 94: 10 M-3 Panhard in store; 52 UR-416; 32 Type-92 (reported)

ARTY
Towed 105mm 48: 8 Model 56 pack howitzer; 40 lt Gun
MRL 122mm 11 BM-21 (reported)
MOR 62: 81mm 50; 120mm 12 Brandt
AT • MSL • MANPATS 54: 40 Milan; 14 Swingfire
RCL 84mm 8 Carl Gustav

AD • GUNS • Towed 94: 20mm 81: 11 Oerlikon; 70 TCM-20; 40mm 13 L/70

Navy 1,620 (incl 120 marines)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 11
  • PFM 2 Nysuo each with 2 twin (4 eff.) each with 1 Otomat tactical SSM, 1 76mm gun
  • POC 2 Shujaa each with 1 76mm gun
  • PCI 1 Mamba
  • PBF 6: 1 Archangel; 5 Defender
AMPHIBIOUS LCM 2 Galana
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 1 AT Tug

FACILITIES
Base Located at Mombasa

Air Force 2,500

FORCES BY ROLE
FGA sqns with F-5E Tiger II/F-5F Tiger II
Tpt sqn with DHC-5D Buffalo; DHC-8 Dash 8; Fokker 70+ (VIP); PA-31 Navajo;
Y-12(II)+
Atk hel sqn with Hughes 500MD Scout Defender+ (with TOW); Hughes 500Mi+; Hughes 500Mt+
Spt hel sqn with SA-330 Puma+;
Trg sqn with up to Bulldog 103/Bulldog 127+; EMB-312 Tucano+; Hawk MK52+; Hughes 500D+

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE+
AIRCRAFT 42 combat capable
  FTR 22 F-5E Tiger II/F-5F Tiger II
  TPT 30: 4 DHC-5D Buffalo; 3 DHC-8 Dash 8; 6 Do-28D-2+ in store; 1 Fokker 70+ (VIP); 1 PA-31 Navajo+; 10 Y-12(II)+

Downloaded By: [Canadian Research Knowledge Network] At: 00:30 15 February 2010
**Sub-Saharan Africa**

**Helicopters**

- **TRG** up to 25: up to 5 *Bulldog* 103/Bulldog 127†; 12 EMB-312 *Tucano*†; 8 Hawk MK52†
- **ATK** 11 Hughes 500MD Scout Defender† (with TOW)
- **ASLT** 8 Hughes 500ME†
- **SPT** 11 SA-330 *Puma*;
  - UTL: 2 Hughes 500D†; 15 Hughes 500M†
- **MSL**
  - **ASM** AGM-65 *Maverick* (TOW)
  - **AAM** AIM-9 *Sidewinder*

**Paramilitary** 5,000

**Police General Service Unit** 5,000

- **Patrol and Coastal Combatants** 17
  - PCI: 5 less than 100 tonnes (2 Lake Victoria)
  - **MISC** boats/craft: 12 boats
  - **Air Wing**
    - **AIRCRAFT** • **TPT** 7 *Cessna*
    - **HELICOPTERS**
      - UTL: 1 Bell 206L *Long Ranger*
      - TRG: 2 Bell 47G

**Deployment**

**Central African Republic/Chad**

- **UN** • MINURCAT 4

**Democratic Republic of Congo**

- **UN** • MONUC 23 obs

**Sudan**

- **UN** • UNMIS 726, 4 obs; 1 inf bn; 1 de-mining coy
- **UN** • UNAMID 84; 2 obs; 1 MP coy

**Foreign Forces**

- **United Kingdom** Army 52

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**Lesotho**

**Lesotho Loti**

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**Population** 2,130,819

**Capabilities**

**ACTIVE,2000 (Army 2,000)**

**Organisations by Service**

**Army** €2,000

**Forces by Role**

- **Recc** 1 coy
- **Inf** 7 coy
- **Arty** 1 bty under strength (with 2 x 105 guns)
- **Avn** 1 sqn
- **Spt** 1 coy (with 81mm mor)

**Equipment by Type**

**Recc**

- 22: 4 AML-90; 10 RBY-1 *RAMTA*; 8 S52 *Shorland*

**Arty**

- 12 TOWED 105mm 2
- 105mm 10

**AT**

- RCL 106mm 6 M-40

**Air Wing**

- **110**
  - **AIRCRAFT**
    - **MP** 1 CASA 212-400 *Aviocar* (tpt, VIP tpt, casevac)
    - **TPT** 3: 2 CASA 212-300 *Aviocar*; 1 GA-8 *Airvan* 1
  - **HELICOPTERS**
    - UTL: 6: 3 Bo-105LSA-3 (tpt, trg); 2 Bell 412 (SP); 1 Bell 412EP *Twin Huey* (tpt, VIP tpt, SAR)

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**Liberia**

**Liberian Dollar** LBR

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<td>1.5m</td>
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**Population** 3,441,790

**Ethnic Groups**

- **Americo-Liberians** 5%

**Capabilities**

**ACTIVE,2400 (Armed Forces 2,400)**

**Organisations by Service**

**Armed Forces** 2,400

Armed Forces expected to be formed by 2010 and will include General Staff at MOD HQ an Army force, comprising 1 (23rd) Inf Bde
FORCES BY ROLE

Inf  1 inf bde (2 inf bn, 1 engr coy, 1 MP coy) (All non operational)
Trg  1 unit (forming, non operational)

FACILITIES

Bases  3 (Barclay Training Camp, Sandee S. Ware and Edward B. Kessely military barracks)

FOREIGN FORCES

All under UNMIL cmd unless otherwise specified

Bangladesh  2,340; 11 obs; 2 inf bn; 2 engr coy; 1 sigs pl; 2 log coy; 1 MP unit

Benin  1; 2 obs

Brazil  2

Bulgaria  2 obs

China, People's Republic of  564; 2 obs; 1 engr coy; 1 tpt coy; 1 fd hospital

Croatia  3

Denmark  2 obs

Ecuador  1; 2 obs

Egypt  5 obs

El Salvador  2 obs

Ethiopia  872; 12 obs; 1 inf bn

Finland  2

France  1

Gambia  2 obs

Ghana  707; 8 obs; 1 inf bn

Indonesia  2 obs

Jordan  119; 4 obs; 1 fd hospital

Korea, Republic of  1; 1 obs

Kyrgyzstan  2 obs

Malaysia  6 obs

Mali  2 obs

Moldova  2 obs

Mongolia  250; 1 inf coy

Montenegro  2 obs

Namibia  3; 1 obs

Nepal  18; 2 obs

Niger  2 obs

Nigeria  1,626; 13 obs; 1 inf bn; 3 sigs pl

Pakistan  3,072; 9 obs; 1 mech inf bn; 2 inf bn; 3 engr coy; 1 fd hospital

Paraguay  1; 2 obs

Peru  2; 2 obs

Philippines  136; 2 obs; 1 inf coy

Poland  2 obs

Romania  2 obs

Russia  4 obs

Senegal  2; 1 obs

Serbia  4 obs

Togo  1; 2 obs

Ukraine  302; 1 obs; 2 avn unit

United States  5; 4 obs;

Yemen, Republic of  1

Zambia  3 obs

Zimbabwe  2 obs

---

Madagascar MDG

Malagasy Ariary fr 2008 2009 2010

GDP  fr 16.13tr

US$ 9.4bn

per capita  US$ 471

Growth  % 7.1 -0.4

Inflation  % 9.4 9.9

Def bdgt  fr 176bn

US$ 103m

US$1=fr 1,708 2,013

Population  20,653,556

Age  0–14  15–19  20–24  25–29  30–64  65 plus

Male  22%  5%  4%  4%  12%  1%

Female  22%  5%  4%  4%  13%  2%

Capabilities

ACTIVE 13,500 (Army 12,500 Navy 500 Air 500)

Paramilitary 8,100

Terms of service conscription (incl for civil purposes) 18 months

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army  12,500+

FORCES BY ROLE

Army  2 (gp) bn

Engr  1 regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

LT TK  12 PT-76

RECCE  73: ε35 BRDM-2; 10 Ferret; ε 20 M-3A1; 8 M-8

APC (T) ε30 M-3A1 half-track

ARTY  25+  

Towed  17: 105mm 5 M-101; 122mm 12 D-30

MOR  8+: 82mm M-37; 120mm 8 M-43

AT  •  RCL  106mm M-40A1

RL  89mm LRAC

AD  •  GUNS  •  Towed  70: 14.5mm 50 ZPU-4; 37mm 20

Type-55 (M-1939)

Navy  500 (incl some 100 Marines)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS  6

PB  6 (USCG)

AMPHIBIOUS  •  LCT  1 (FRA Edic)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT  1 tpt/trg†

FACILITIES

Bases  Located at Diego Suarez, Tamatave, Fort Dauphin, Tuléar, Majunga

Air Force  500

FORCES BY ROLE

Tpt  sqn with An-26 Curl; BN-2 Islander; CASA 212 Aviocar; Yak-40 Codling (VIP)
Liaison sqn with Cessna 310; Cessna 337 Skymaster; PA-23 Aztec
Trg sqn with Cessna 172
Hel sqn with Mi-8 Hip

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT
TPT 11: 1 An-26 Curl; 1 BN-2 Islander; 2 CASA 212 Aviocar; 1 Cessna 310; 2 Cessna 337 Skymaster; 4 Yak-40 Codling (VIP)
UTL 5: 4 Cessna 172; 1 PA-23 Aztec
HELICOPTERS • SPT 5 Mi-8 Hip

Maritime Wing 220
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 15
PCI 3: 1 Kasungu† less than 100 tonnes; 2 Namacurra less than 100 tonnes
PBR 12 (various)
AMPHIBIOUS 1 LCU

Air Wing 200
FORCES BY ROLE
Tpt 1 sqn with Basler Turbo-67; Do-228; Hawker 800
Tpt hel sqn with AS-332 Super Puma (VIP); AS-350L Ecureuil; SA-330F Puma

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT • TPT 7: 2 Basler Turbo-67; 4 Do-228; 1 Hawker 800
HELICOPTERS • SPT 3: 1 AS-332 Super Puma (VIP); 1 AS-350L Ecureuil; 1 SA-330F Puma

Paramilitary 8,100

Gendarmerie 8,100

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 5 PCI less than 100 tonnes

Paramilitary 1,500

Mobile Police Force 1,500

RECCÉ 8 S52 Shorland

AIRCRAFT 4
MP 3 BN-2T Defender (border patrol)
TPT 1 SC.7 3M Skyvan
HELICOPTERS • UTL 2 AS-365 Dauphin 2

DEPLOYMENT
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC/CHAD
UN • MINURCAT 5

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
UN • MONUC 111; 19 obs; 1 CSS coy

SUDAN
UN • UNAMID 5; 6 obs

Malawi MWI

Malawian Kwacha K 2008 2009 2010
GDP 401bn 463bn
per capita US$ 2.9bn 3.3bn
US$ 196 220
Growth % 9.7 5.9
Inflation % 8.7 8.6
Def bdgt K 66bn
US$ 43m

Population 15,028,757
Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 23% 6% 5% 4% 11% 1%
Female 23% 6% 5% 4% 11% 2%

Capabilities
ACTIVE 5,300 (Army 5,300) Paramilitary 1,500

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 5,300

FORCES BY ROLE
Inf 3 bn
Para 1 indep bn
Spt 1 (general) bn (1+ marine coy 1 armd recce sqn 1 engr unit 2 lt arty bty)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
Less than 20% serviceability
RECCÉ 41: 13 Eland; 20 FV721 Fox; 8 Ferret
ARTY 17
TOWED 105mm 9 lt
MOR 81mm 8 L16
AD • SAM • MANPAD 15 Blowpipe
GUNS • TOWED 14.5mm 40 ZPU-4

Mali MLI

CFA Franc BCEAO fr 2008 2009 2010
GDP fr 3.27tr
per capita US$ 7.3bn
US$ 559
Growth % 5.1 4.1
Inflation % 9.1 2.5
Def bdgt fr 70bn
US$ 1.15bn
US$ 1.80bn

Population 13,443,225
Ethnic groups: Tuareg 6-10%
Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 24% 6% 5% 4% 9% 1%
Female 24% 5% 4% 4% 12% 2%
Capabilities

ACTIVE 7,350 (Army 7,350) Paramilitary 4,800
Militia 3,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army ε7,350

FORCES BY ROLE
Tk 2 bn
Inf 4 bn
SF 1 bn
AB 1 bn
Arty 2 bn
AD 2 bty
Engr 1 bn
SAM 1 bty

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MBT 33: 12 T-54/T-55; 21 T-34
LT TK 18 Type-62
RECCE 55 BRDM-2
APC (W) 64: 24 BTR-60; 30 BTR-40; 10 BTR-152
ARTY 46+
Towed 14+: 100mm 6 M-1944; 122mm 8 D-30; 130mm M-46 (reported)
MRL 122mm 2 BM-21
MOR 30+: 82mm 107M; 120mm 30 M-43

AT 9K11 Sagger
RL 73mm RPG-7 Knout
GUNS 85mm 6 D-44
AD • SAM 12+
Towed 12+ SA-3 Goa
MANPAD SA-7 Graal
GUNS • Towed 12: 37mm 6 M-1939; 57mm 6 S-60

Navy 50

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 3 PCR
less than 100 tonnes

FACILITIES
Bases: Located at Bamako, Mopti, Segou, Timbuktu

Air Force 400

FORCES BY ROLE
Ftr 1 sqn with MiG-21 Fishbed
Tpt regt with An-24 Cok; An-26 Curl; An-2 Curl
Trg sqn with L-29 Delfin; Yak-11 Moose; Yak-18 Max; MiG-21UM Mongol
Hel sqn with AS-350 Ecureuil; Mi-8 Hip; Z-9 (AS-365N) Dauphin 2

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 13 combat capable
FTR 13 MiG-21 Fishbed
TPT 5: 2 An-24 Cok; 1 An-26 Curl; 2 An-2 Curl
TRG 13: 6 L-29 Delfin; 1 Yak-11 Moose; 2 Yak-18 Max: 1 MiG-21UM Mongol

HELICOPTERS
ATK 2 Mi-24/24D Hind
SPT 2: 1 AS-350 Ecureuil; 1 Mi-8 Hip
UTL 2 Z-9 (AS-365N) Dauphin 2

Paramilitary 4,800 active

Gendarmerie 1,800
Paramilitary 8 coy

Republican Guard 2,000

National Police 1,000

Militia 3,000

DEPLOYMENT

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
UN • MONUC 19 obs

LIBERIA
UN • UNMIL 2; 2 obs

SUDAN
UN • UNMIS 3 obs
UN • UNAMID 7; 9 obs

Mauritius MUS

Mauritian Rupee R 2008 2009 2010
GDP
US$ 9.3bn 9.0bn
per capita
US$ 7,323 6,970
Growth % 6.6 2.1
Inflation % 8.8 6.4
Def bdgt
US$ 36m 41m
US$1=R 28.4 30.5

Population 1,284,264

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 12% 4% 4% 4% 22% 3%
Female 12% 4% 4% 4% 22% 4%

Capabilities

ACTIVE NIL Paramilitary 2,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Paramilitary 2,000

Special Mobile Force 1,500

FORCES BY ROLE
Rifle 6 coy
Paramilitary 2 (mob) coy
Engr 1 coy
Spt 1 pl
Sub-Saharan Africa

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
RECE BMDM-2; Ferret
AIFV 2 VAB with 20mm gun
APC (W) 16: 7 Tactica; 9 VAB
ARTY • MOR 81mm 2
AT • RL 89mm 4 LRAC

Coast Guard £500
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 27
PSCO 1 Vigilant (capacity 1 hel) (CAN Guardian design)
PCC 1 SDB-MK3
PCI 3: 2 Zhuk; less than 100 tonnes (FSU); 1 P-2000
PBI 22; 16 Tornado Viking

Police Air Wing
HELICOPTERS • UTL 4 SA-316 Alouette III; 1AS-355

Air Force 1,000
FORCES BY ROLE
(INCL AD UNITS)
FGA MiG-21bis Fishbed L & N (non-operational)
Tpt 1 sqn with An-26 Curl; CASA 212 Aviocar;
PA-32 Cherokee (non-operational)
Trg sqn with Cessna 182 Skylane; Z-326 Trener Master

Hel sqn with Mi-24 Hind†; Mi-8 Hip (non-operational)
SAM bty with SA-3 Goa (non-operational);
SA-2 Guideline†

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT none combat capable
TPT 5: 2 An-26 Curl; 2 CASA 212 Aviocar; 1 Cessna 182 Skylane
TRG 11: 4 PA-32 Cherokee (non-operational); 7 Z-326 Trener Master

HELICOPTERS
ATK 2 Mi-24 Hind†
SPT 2 Mi-8 Hip (non-operational)
AD • SAM 10+ SA-3 Goa (non-operational)
TOWED: SA-2 Guideline†

DEPLOYMENT
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
UN • MONUC 2 obs

SUADAN
UN • UNAMID 7 obs

FOREIGN FORCES
Portugal Navy: 7

Mozambique MOZ

Mozambique Metical

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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.83bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>US$1=M</td>
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<td>70m</td>
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Population 21,669,278

Age

<table>
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<tr>
<th>0–14</th>
<th>15–19</th>
<th>20–24</th>
<th>25–29</th>
<th>30–64</th>
<th>65 plus</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Capabilities

ACTIVE 11,200 (Army 10,000 Navy 200 Air 1,000)
Terms of service conscription, 2 years

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army £9,000–10,000

FORCES BY ROLE

Inf 7 bn
SF 3 bn
Arty 2–3 bty
Engr 2 bn
Log 1 bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

Equipment at estimated 10% or less serviceability

MBT 60+ T-54
RECE 30 BRDM-1/BRDM-2
AIFV 40 BMP-1
APC (W) 271: 160 BTR-60; 100 BTR-152; 11 Casspir

ARTY 126
TOWED 62: 100mm M-1944; 105mm M-101;
122mm 12 D-30; 130mm 6 M-46; 152mm 12 D-1
MRL 122mm 12 BM-21
MOR 52: 82mm M-43; 120mm M-43
AT • MSL • MANPATS 290: 20 AT-3 9K11 Sagger; 120 in store;
12 AT-4 9K111 Spigot; 138 in store
RCI 75mm; 82mm B-10; 107mm 24 B-12
GUNS 85mm 18: 6 D-48; 12 Type-56 (D-44)
AD • SAM • MANPAD 250: 20 SA-7 Graal; 230 in store
GUNS 330+
SP TOWED 310+: 20mm M-55; 23mm 120 ZU-23-2;
37mm 100: 90 M-1939; 10 in store; 57mm 90: 60 S-60; 30 in store

Navy £200

Bases Located at Pemba - Metangula (Lake Malawi),
Nacala, Beira, Maputo

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 5
PBI 2 Namacurra
PBR 3

Air Force 1,000

FORCES BY ROLE

(INCL AD UNITS)

FGA MiG-21bis Fishbed L & N (non-operational)
Tpt 1 sqn with An-26 Curl; 2 212 Aviocar;
PA-32 Cherokee (non-operational)
Trg sqn with Cessna 182 Skylane; Z-326 Trener Master

Hel sqn with Mi-24 Hind†; Mi-8 Hip (non-operational)
SAM bty with SA-3 Goa (non-operational);
SA-2 Guideline†

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT none combat capable

TPT 5: 2 An-26 Curl; 2 CASA 212 Aviocar; 1 Cessna 182 Skylane

TRG 11: 4 PA-32 Cherokee (non-operational); 7 Z-326 Trener Master

HELICOPTERS

ATK 2 Mi-24 Hind†
SPT 2 Mi-8 Hip (non-operational)
AD • SAM 10+ SA-3 Goa (non-operational)
TOWED: SA-2 Guideline†

DEPLOYMENT

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

UN • MONUC 2 obs

SUADAN

UN • UNAMID 7 obs

FOREIGN FORCES

Portugal Navy: 7

Downloaded By: [Canadian Research Knowledge Network] At: 00:30 15 February 2010

Sub-Saharan Africa 317
Namibia NAM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Namibian Dollar N$</th>
<th>2008</th>
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<th>2010</th>
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<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>US$ 8.8bn</td>
<td>11.8bn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>% 2.9</td>
<td>-0.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>% 7.1</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Def bdgt</td>
<td>N$ 2.37bn</td>
<td>2.24bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>US$</td>
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US$1=N$ 8.26 7.36

Population 2,108,665

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<th>Age</th>
<th>0–14</th>
<th>15–19</th>
<th>20–24</th>
<th>25–29</th>
<th>30–64</th>
<th>65 plus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>2%</td>
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Capabilities

ACTIVE 9,200 (Army 9,000 Navy 200) Paramilitary 6,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 9,000
The MOD plans to build new military bases including at Luiperdsvallei outside Windheek, Osana near Okahandja, Keetmanshoop and Karibib

FORCES BY ROLE
Inf 6 bn
AT 1 regt
Cbt Spt 1 bde (1 arty regt)

Presidental Guard 1 bn
AD 1 regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MBT T-54/T-55†; T-34†
RECC 12 BRDM-2
APC (W) 60:10 BTR-60; 20 Casspir; 30 Wolf Turbo 2
ARTY 69
TOWED 40mm 24 G2
MRL 122mm 5 BM-21
MOR 40: 81mm; 82mm
AT • RCL 82mm B-10
GUNS 12+: 57mm; 76mm 12 ZIS-3
AD • SAM • MANPAD 74 SA-7 Grail
GUNS 65
SP 23mm 15 Zulac
TOWED 14.5mm 50 ZPU-4

Navy e200
Fishery protection, part of the Ministry of Fisheries

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 9
PCO 3
PCC 2: 1 Oryx; 1 Brendan Simbwaye with 1 40mm gun

PBI 4: 2 Ex Namacurra; 2 Tracker II (additional vessels on order)

AIRCRAFT • UTL 1 F406 Caravan II
hel 1

FACILITIES
Base Located at Walvis Bay

Paramilitary 6,000

Police Force • Special Field Force 6,000 (incl Border Guard and Special Reserve Force)

Air Force

FORCES BY ROLE
FGA sqn with MiG-23 Flogger (reported); F-7NM (J-7); FT-7NG (J-7)
Surv sqn with Cessna 337 Skymaster/O-2A Skymaster
Tpt sqn with An-26 Curl; Falcon 900; Learjet 36; 2 Y-12
Trg sqn with K-8
Hel sqn with Mi-25 Hind D; Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H; SA-319 Alouette III

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 24 combat capable
FTR 10: 2 MiG-23 Flogger (reported); 8 F-7NM (J-7)
TPT 11: 2 An-26 Curl; 1 Falcon 900; 1 Learjet 36; 2 Y-12, 5 Cessna 337 Skymaster tpt/O-2A Skymaster
TRG 14: 12 K-8 Karakorum†; 2 FT-7NG (J-7)†

HELICOPTERS
ATK 2 Mi-25 Hind D
SPT 2 Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H
UTL 2 SA-319 Alouette III

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC/CHAD
UN • MINURCAT 4

CÔTE D’IVOIRE
UN • UNOCI 2 obs

LIBERIA
UN • UNMIL 3; 1 obs

SUDAN
UN • UNMIS 7 obs
UN • UNAMID 12; 5 obs
### Sub-Saharan Africa

**Niger**

<table>
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<th>2010</th>
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<td>CFA Franc BCEAO fr</td>
<td>2.39tr</td>
<td>5.4bn</td>
<td>3.64</td>
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<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>US$</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>9.5</td>
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<tr>
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<td>%</td>
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<td>US$</td>
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<td>US$67m</td>
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**Population** 15,306,252

**Ethnic groups:** Tuareg 8-10%

**Capabilities**

**ACTIVE 5,300** (Army 5,200 Air 100) Paramilitary 5,400

*Terms of service* selective conscription (2 year)

**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**

**Army 5,200**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

- 3 Mil Districts
- Armd recce 4 sqn
- Inf 7 coy
- AB 2 coy
- Engr 1 coy
- AD 1 coy

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

- RECCCE 132: 35 AML-20/AML-60; 90 AML-90; 7 VBL
- APC (W) 22 M-3 Panhard
- ARTY • MOR 40: 81mm 19 Brandt; 82mm 17; 120mm 4 Brandt
- AT • RCL 14: 75mm 6 M-20; 106mm 8 M-40
  - RL 89mm 36 LRCAC
- AD • GUNS 39
  - SP 10 M3 VDAA
  - TOWED 20mm 29

**Air Force 100**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

- Tpt sqn with An-26 Curl; B-737-200 (VIP); C-130H Hercules; 2 Cessna 337D Skymaster; 1 Do-28

**HELI Cobulers**

- ATK 2 Mi-24 Hind
- SPT 2 Mi-17 Hip H

**Paramilitary 5,400**

- Gendarmerie 1,400
- Republican Guard 2,500
- National Police 1,500

**DEPLOYMENT**

**BURUNDI**

- UN • BINUB 1 obs

**CÔTE D’IVOIRE**

- UN • UNOCI 386; 6 obs; 1 inf bn

**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO**

- UN • MONUC 11 obs

**LIBERIA**

- UN • UNMIL 2 obs

**Nigeria**

<table>
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<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<td>GDP</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>23.8tr</td>
<td>20.2tr</td>
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<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>202bn</td>
<td>135bn</td>
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<td>Growth</td>
<td>%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>12.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Def bdgt</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>158bn</td>
<td>223bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>FMA (US)</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>1.3m</td>
<td>1.3m</td>
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**Population** 149,220,000

**Ethnic groups:** North (Hausa and Fulani) South-west (Yoruba) South-east (Ibo); these tribes make up 68% of population

**Capabilities**

**ACTIVE 80,000** (Army 62,000 Navy 8,000 Air 10,000)

**Paramilitary 82,000**

Reserves planned, none org

**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**

**Army 62,000**
FORCES BY ROLE

Army
1 (comp) div (2 mot inf bde, 1 AB bn, 1 amph bde, 1 engr bde, 1 arty bde, 1 recce bde)

Armd
1 div (1 recce bn, 1 engr bde, 1 arty bde, 2 armd bde)

Mech
2 div (each: 1 engr bn, 1 mot inf bde, 1 mech bde, 1 recce bn, 1 arty bde)

Presidential Guard
1 bde (2 Gd bn)

AD
1 regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

Navy

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS
17 42m 276: 176 Vickers Mk 3; 100 T-55†

FRIGATES
14 105mm 50 M-56; 72 VBL (reported); 110 Cobra

TPT
2 sqn with C-130H Hercules; Do-128D-6 Turbo SkyServant; Do-228-200 (incl 2 VIP); G-222; Presidential flt with Gulfstream IV (capacity 5 tanks; 220 troops) (GER)

SAR
1 sqn with 78 Super Puma; SA-330 Puma; Mi-34 Hermit (trg)

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES •

MCC 2 Ohue (mod ITA Lerici)

AMPHIBIOUS • LS • LST
1 Ambe (capacity 5 tanks; 220 troops) (GER)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT

Naval Aviation

HELICOPTERS

SAR 4: 2 AB-139 (AW-139); 2 Lynx MK 89† non-operational

UTL 3 A-109E Power†

Air Force 10,000

FORCES BY ROLE

Very limited op capability

FTR/FGA
1 sqn with Jaguar S(N)† (non-operational); Jaguar B(N)†; 1 sqn with Alpha Jet; 1 sqn with MiG-21bis/MiG-21FR†; MiG-21MF†; MiG-21U†; F-7NI (J-7); FT-NI (JJ-7)

Tpt
2 sqn with C-130H Hercules; Do-128D-6 Turbo SkyServant; Do-228-200 (incl 2 VIP); G-222; Presidential flt with Gulfstream II/Gulfstream IV; B-727; BAe-125-1000; Falcon 900

Trg
sqns with MB-339A* (all being upgraded); L-39MS Albatross†; Air Beetle; Hughes 300

Hel
sqns with Mi-24/Mi-35 Hind†; Bo-105D; AS-332 Super Puma; SA-330 Puma; Mi-34 Hermit (trg)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

87 combat capable

FTR 26: 5 MiG-21MF Fishbed †; 12 MiG-21bis Fishbed L/N/MiG-21 FTR/MiG-21FR Fishbed (Recce); 9 F-7NI (J-7) being delivered

FGA 36: 24 L-39MS Albatros†; 12 Jaguar B(N)† non-operational

TPT 53: 2 Gulfstream II/Gulfstream IV; 1 B-727; 1 BAe-125-1000; 5 C-130H Hercules; 3 C-130H-30 Hercules; 17 Do-128D-6 Turbo SkyServant; 16 Do-228-200 (incl 2 VIP); 2 Falcon 900; 6 G-222†

TRG 83: 58 Air Beetle (up to 20 awaiting repair); 6 Alpha Jet (FGA/trg)*; 3 Jaguar B(N)†*; 12 MB-339AN* (all being upgraded); 1 MiG-21U Mongol A†; 3 FT-NI (JJ-7)† being delivered

HELICOPTERS

ATK 9: 5 Mi-35 Hind; 4 Mi-24 Hind (2 -24P, 2 -24V)

SPT 13: 7 AS-332 Super Puma; 2 SA-330 Puma; 4 Mi-171 Hip

UTL 5 Bo-105D†

TRG 18: 13 Hughes 300; 5 Mi-34 Hermit†
Paramilitary £82,000

Coast Guard

Port Security Police £2,000

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • MISC BOATS/CRAFT 60+ boats
AMPHIBIOUS 5+ ACV

Security and Civil Defence Corps • Police 80,000

APC (W) 70+: 70+ AT105 Saxon; UR-416
AIRCRAFT • TPT 4: 1 Cessna 500 Citation I; 2 PA-31 Navajo; 1 PA-31-350 Navajo Chieftain
HELICOPTERS • UTL 4: 2 AB-212 (Bell 212); 2 AB-222 (Bell 222)

SELECTED NON-STATE GROUPS

Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND) According to some assessments an umbrella group Est strength: n.k. Major equipments include: mines and IEDs, SALW, small surface vessels • Egbesu Boys of Africa – Ijaw Est strength: 1,000 Major equipments include: SALW • Federated Niger Delta Ijaw Communities Est strength: 3,000 Major equipments include: SALW • Niger Delta People’s Volunteer Force Est strength: n.k. Major equipments include: SALW • Niger Delta Vigilantes Est strength: n.k. Major equipments include: SALW • Niger Delta Volunteer Force Est strength: 3,000 Major equipments include: SALW

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC/CHAD
UN • MINURCAT 15; 2 obs

CÔTE D’IVOIRE
UN • UNOCI 7 obs

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
UN • MONUC 22 obs

LIBERIA
UN • UNMIL 1,626; 13 obs; 1 inf bn; 3 sigs pl

NEPAL
UN • UNMIN 5 obs

SIERRA LEONE
IMATT 1

SUDAN
UN • UNMIS 2; 9 obs
UN • UNAMID 3,331; 8 obs; 4 inf bn

WESTERN SAHARA
UN • MINURSO 9 obs

Rwanda RWA

<table>
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<th>Rwandan Franc fr</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<td>fr</td>
<td>2.11r</td>
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<tr>
<td>US$</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.9bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>US$</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>%</td>
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<td>11.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Def bdgt</td>
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<tr>
<td>US$</td>
<td></td>
<td>71m</td>
<td>76m</td>
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US$1=fr

Population 10,746,311
Ethnic groups: Hutu 80%; Tutsi 19%

Capabilities

ACTIVE 33,000 (Army 32,000 Air 1,000) Paramilitary 2,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 32,000

FORCES BY ROLE
Army 4 div (each: 3 Army bde)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 24 T-54/T-55
RECCE 106: ε90 AML-60/AML-90/AML-245; 16 VBL
AIFV 35+: BMP; 15 Ratel-90; 20 Ratel-60
APC (W) 56+: 36 RG-31 Nyala; BTR; Buffalo (M-3 Panhard); 20 Type-92 (reported)
ARTY 155+

TOWED 35+: 105mm 29 Type-54 (D-1); 122mm 6 D-30; 152mm†
MRL 122mm 5 RM-70 Dana
MOR 115: 81mm; 82mm; 120mm
AD • SAM • MANPAD SA-7 Grail
GUNS ε150: 14.5mm; 23mm; 37mm

Air Force £1,000

FORCES BY ROLE

Tpt sqn with An-2 Colt; An-8 Camp; B-707; BN-2A Islander

Trg sqn with L-39 Albatros

Hel sqn with Mi-24V Hind E; Mi-17MD (Mi-8MTV5) Hip H

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

TPT 5+: An-2 Colt; 2–3 An-8 Camp; 1 B-707; 1 BN-2A Islander

TRG L-39 Albatros
HELICOPTERS
ATK 5–7 Mi-24V Hind E
SPT 8–12 Mi-17MD (Mi-8MTV5) Hip H

Paramilitary
Local Defence Forces £2,000

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC/CHAD
UN • MINURCAT 1 obs

SUDAN
UN • UNMIS 256; 10 obs; 1 inf bn
UN • UNAMID 3,228; 7 obs; 4 inf bn

Senegal SEN

CFA Franc BCEAO fr 2008 2009 2010
GDP fr 5.82tr 5.99tr
per capita US$ 13.0bn 13.5bn
Growth % 2.5 1.5
Inflation % 5.8 -0.9
Def bdgt fr 97.2bn
US$ 217m
US$1=fr 447 444

Population 13,711,597
Ethnic groups: Wolof 36%; Fulani 17%; Serer 17%; Toucouleur 9%; Man-dingo 9%; Diola 9% (of which 30-60% in Casamance)

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 21% 6% 5% 4% 13% 1%
Female 20% 6% 5% 4% 14% 2%

Capabilities

ACTIVE 13,620 (Army 11,900 Navy 950 Air 770)
Paramilitary 5,000
Terms of service conscription, 2 years selective

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 11,900 (incl conscripts)

FORCES BY ROLE
4 Mil Zone HQ
Armd 3 bn
Inf 6 bn
Cdo/AB 1 bn
Arty 1 bn
Engr 1 bn
Presidential Guard 1 bn (horsed)
Construction 3 coy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
RECCE 118: 30 AML-60; 74 AML-90; 10 M-8; 4 M-20
APC 36+
APC (T) 12 M-3 half-track
APC (W) 24: 16 M-3 Panhard; 8 Casspir
ARTY 28
TOWED 12: 105mm 6 HM-2/M-101; 155mm ε6
Model-50
MOR 16: 81mm 8 Brandt; 120mm 8 Brandt
AT • MSL • MANPATS 4 Milan
RL 89mm 31 LRAC
AD • GUNS • TOWED 33: 20mm 21 M-693; 40mm 12 L/60

Navy 950

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 9
PCO 6: 1 Fouta (DNK Osprey); 1 Njambour (FRA SFCN 59m); 2 Saint Louis (PR-48); 2 VCSM Class
PFI 1 Senegal II
PCI 2 Alioune Samb
AMPHIBIOUS • LCT 2 Edic 700

FACILITIES
Bases Located at Dakar and Casamance

Air Force 770

FORCES BY ROLE
MP/SAR sqn with C-212; UH-1H
Surv 1 unit with BN-2T Islander (anti-smuggling patrols)
Tpt 1 sqn with B-727-200 (VIP); F-27-400M Troopship
Trg sqn with Rallye 235 Guerrier*; TB30 Epsilon
Hel sqn with Mi-35P Hind; SA-318C Alouette II; S355F Ecureuil; Bell 206

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 1 combat capable
SURV 2 BN-2T Islander (govt owned, mil op)
TPT 8: 1 B-727-200 (VIP); 6 F-27-400M Troopship; 1 C-212
TRG 3: 1 Rallye 235 Guerrier*; 2 TB30 Epsilon

HELICOPTERS
ATK 2 Mi-35P Hind
SPT 2 Mi-171 Hip;
UTL 6: 2 Mi-2; 2 SA-318C Alouette II; 1 AS355F Ecureuil; 12 Bell 206; 1 UH-1H

Paramilitary 5,000

Gendarmerie 5,000

APC (W) 12 VXB-170

Customs

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 2 PCI less than 100 tonnes

DEPLOYMENT

BURUNDI
UN • BINUB 1 obs
Sub-Saharan Africa

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC/CHAD
UN • MINURCAT 13; 1 obs

CÔTE D’IVOIRE
UN • UNOCI 327; 9 obs; 1 inf bn

COMOROS
AU • MAES 120

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
UN • MONUC 460; 23 obs; 1 inf bn

LIBERIA
UN • UNMIL 2; 1 obs

SUDAN
UN • UNAMID 811; 13 obs; 1 inf bn

FOREIGN FORCES
France Army 575; 1 (Marine) mech inf bn; 1 recce sqn with ERC-90F Lynx; Navy 230: 1 LCT; 1 Atlantique; Air Force: 1 C-160 Transall; 1 AS-555 Fennec

Seychelles SYC

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Seychelles Rupee</th>
<th>SR</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<td>Def bdgt</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>ε8.5m</td>
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Population 87,476

<table>
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<th>Age</th>
<th>0–14</th>
<th>15–19</th>
<th>20–24</th>
<th>25–29</th>
<th>30–64</th>
<th>65 plus</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Capabilities

ACTIVE 200 (Army 200) Paramilitary 450

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 200

FORCES BY ROLE
Sy 1 unit
Inf 1 coy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†
RECE 6 BRDM-2
ARYT • MOR 82mm 6 M-43†
AT • RL 73mm RPG-7 Knout†
AD • SAM • MANPAD 10 SA-7 Grailet
GUNS • TOWED 14.5mm ZPU-2†; ZPU-4†; 37mm M-1939†

Paramilitary

Coast Guard 200 (incl 80 Marines)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 9
PCC 2: 1 Andromache (ITA Pichiotti 42m); 1 Topaz
PCI 7: 1 Zhuk less than 100 tonnes; 6 less than 100 tonnes

AMPHIBIOUS • LCT 1 Cinq Juin (govt owned but civilian op)

FACILITIES
Base Located at Port Victoria

National Guard 250

Air Wing 20

AIRCRAFT
TPT 2: 1 BN-2 Islander; 1 Cessna 152
UTL 1 F406 Caravan II

FOREIGN FORCES
United States US Africa Command: some MQ-9 Reaper UAV

Sierra Leone SLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sierra Leonean</th>
<th>Leone L</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<tr>
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<td>%</td>
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<td>10.6</td>
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<td>2,985</td>
<td>3,645</td>
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Population 5,132,138

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<th>25–29</th>
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<th>65 plus</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Capabilities

ACTIVE 10,500 (Joint 10,500)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Total Armed Forces 10,500

UK-trained national army has formed, which has an initial target strength of 13–14,000. This initial strength is set to reduce to some 10,000 over a ten-year period.

ARTY • MOR 31: 81mm t/27; 82mm 2; 120mm 2
AT • RCL 84mm Carl Gustav
HELICOPTERS • SPT 2 Mi-12 (Mi-8MT) Hip H/Mi-8 Hip†
AD • GUNS 7: 12.7mm 4; 14.5mm 3
Navy £200

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 4
PCI 1 Shanghai III
PCR 3 (various craft gifted ‘06)

FACILITIES
Base Located at Freetown

DEPLOYMENT

LEBANON
UN • UNFIL 2

SUDAN
UN • UNMIS 3 obs
UN • UNAMID 11; 4 obs

NEPAL
UN • UNMIN 2 obs

TIMOR-LESTE
UN • UNMIT 1 obs

FOREIGN FORCES
Canada IMATT 7
Jamaica IMATT 1
Nigeria IMATT 1
United Kingdom IMATT Army: 63 (incl Trg Team, Tri-service HQ and spt)
United States IMATT 3

SELECTED NON-STATE GROUPS
A number of groups, including those based on clan ties, operate forces within Somalia. These include the al-Shabaab grouping, which is assessed as having artillery systems, mines and IEDs, mortars and SALW among its inventory. The strength of the group is not known.

FOREIGN FORCES
Burundi AMISOM 2,550; 3 inf bn
Uganda AMISOM 2,550; 3 inf bn

TERRITORY WHERE THE RECOGNISED AUTHORITY (TFG) DOES NOT EXERCISE EFFECTIVE CONTROL
Data presented here represent the de facto situation. This does not imply international recognition as a sovereign state.

Somaliland
Population 3.5m
Militia unit strengths are not known. Equipment numbers are generalised assessments; most of this equipment is in poor repair or inoperable.

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army £15,000

FORCES BY ROLE
Armd 2bde
Mech Inf 1 bde
Inf 14 bde
Arty 2 bde
Spt 1bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MBT 33: M47; T54/55
RECCE (T) BTR-50
RECCE (W) Panhard AML 90; BRDM-2
APC(W) 15-20 Fiat 6614;
ARTY 69
TOWED 122mm 12 D-30
MOR MRL: 8-12 BM21
45: 81mm ; 120mm
AT
RCL 106mm 16 M-40A1
RL 73mm RPG-7 Knout
AD
GUNS numerous†
TOWED 20mm; 23mm ZU-23;

Coast Guard £350

Ministry of the Interior
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 26
PB 7 Dolphin 26
PBR 19

FACILITIES
Base Located at Berbera
Secondary regional bases at Zeylac and Mait

Capabilities
No national armed forces since 1991. Transitional government attempting to establish armed forces but hampered by defections, financial difficulties, UN arms embargo and institutional deficiencies. Militia forces and armed groups within the country. Somaliland and Puntland have their own militias. Hy equipment in poor repair or inoperable.

MILITARY FORCES

Transitional Federal Government

Army £2,000 (Ethiopian trained)

Somalia SOM

Somali Shilling sh 2008 2009 2010
GDP US$ 20,000 20,000 20,000
per capita US$ 200 200 200
Definitive economic data unavailable

Population 9,832,017

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 22% 5% 4% 3% 14% 1%
Female 22% 5% 4% 4% 13% 2%

Capabilities
No national armed forces since 1991. Transitional government attempting to establish armed forces but hampered by defections, financial difficulties, UN arms embargo and institutional deficiencies. Militia forces and armed groups within the country. Somaliland and Puntland have their own militias. Hy equipment in poor repair or inoperable.

MILITARY FORCES

Transitional Federal Government

Army £2,000 (Ethiopian trained)
Sub-Saharan Africa

Puntland

Armed Forces £5–10,000; coastguard

South Africa RSA

South African Rand R 2008 2009 2010

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<th>GDP</th>
<th>R</th>
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<tr>
<td>US$</td>
<td>276bn</td>
<td>283bn</td>
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<table>
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<th>US$</th>
<th>5,666</th>
<th>5,767</th>
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<tr>
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<td>%</td>
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<td>-2.2</td>
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<td>Inflation</td>
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<td>7.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Def exp</td>
<td>R</td>
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</tr>
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<td>US$</td>
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<th>32.4bn</th>
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<td>3.37bn</td>
<td>4.33bn</td>
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US$1=R 8.26 7.36

Population 49,052,489

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>15%</th>
<th>6%</th>
<th>5%</th>
<th>4%</th>
<th>16%</th>
<th>2%</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Capabilities

ACTIVE 62,082 (Army 37,141 Navy 6,244 Air 10,653 South African Military Health Service 8,044)

CIVILIAN 12,382 (Army 6,452 Navy 2,000 Air 2,144 South African Military Health Service 1,786)

RESERVE 15,071 (Army 12,264 Navy 861 Air 831 South African Military Health Service Reserve 1,115)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 37,141

FORCES BY ROLE

Formations under direct command and control of SANDF

Chief of Joint Operations: 9 Joint Operational Tactical HQs, tps are provided when necessary by permanent and reserve force units from all services and SF Bde.

A new army structure is planned with 2 divisions (1 mechanised, 1 motorised) with 10 bdes (1 armd, 1 mech, 7 motorised and 1 rapid reaction). Training, Support and Land Commands with the 10 Bdes to be established (Mar 2010); Divisional HQ to be re-established (Mar 2011).

HQ 2 bde
Tk 1 bn
Armd recce 1 bn
Mech inf 2 bn
SF 1 bde (2 SF bn under strength)
Mot inf 10 bn (1 bn roles as AB, 1 as Amph)
Arty 1 bn
ADA 1 bn
Engr 1 regt

Navy 6,244

FORCES BY ROLE

Navy Fleet HQ and Naval base located at Simon’s Town; Naval Office located at Pretoria; Naval stations Durban and Port Elizabeth

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • TACTICAL • SSK 3 Type 209 with 8 533mm TT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • CORVETTES

FSG 4 Valour (MEKO A200) with 2 quad (8 eff.) with MM-40 Exocet tactical ASSM (upgrade to Block III planned); 2 octuple VLS with Umkhonto-IR naval SAM, (capacity 1 Lynx Srs 300 Super Lynx ASW/ ASUW hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 26:

PFM 2 Warrior (ISR Reslef) each with 6 Skerpioen tactical SSM (ISR Gabriel); (2 additional vessels in reserve)

PCI 24: 21 Namacurra; 3 craft less than 100 tonnes

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 2

MHC 2 River (GER Navors) (Limited operational roles; training and dive support); (additional vessel in reserve)

South African rand R 2008 2009 2010 GDP R 2.28tr 2.08tr 276bn 283bn per capita US$ 5,666 5,767 Growth % 3.1 -2.2 Inflation % 11.8 7.2 Def exp R 27.7bn US$ 3.35bn Def bdgt R 27.8bn 32.0bn 32.4bn US$ 3.37bn 4.33bn Reserve Organisations

Regular Reserve 12,264 reservists (under strength)

Tk 3 bn
Armd Recce 2 bn
Recce 1 bn
Mech Inf 6 bn
Mot Inf 16 bn (incl 2 dual roles: 1 AB, 1 Amph
Lt Inf 3 converting to mot inf
AB 1 bn
Arty 7 regt
Engr 2 regt
AD 4 regt

Equipment by Type

MBT 167: 34 Olifant 1A; 133 Olifant 1B in store
RECCE 176: 82 Rooikat-76; 94 in store
AIFV 1,200: 534 Ratel-20 Mk III-20/ Ratel-60 Mk III-60/ Ratel-90 Mk III-90 FSV 90; 666 in store
APC (W) 810: 370 Casspir; 440 Mamba
ARTY 1,467

SP 155mm 43: 2 G-6; 41 in store
TOWED 147: 140mm 75 G2 in store; 155mm 72: 6 G-5; 66 in store
MRL 127mm 51: 26 Volkiri Mk I in store (24 tube); 21 Volkiri Mk II MARS Bataleur (40 tube); 4 in store (40 tube)
MOR 1,226: 81mm 1,190 (incl some SP); 120mm 36

AT • MSL • MANPATS 95: 16 ZT-3 Swift; 36 in store; 43 Milan ADT/ER

RCL 106mm 100 M-40A1 (some SP)
RL 92mm FT-5

AD • GUNS 76

SP 25mm 36 Zumlac
TOWED 35mm 40 GDF-002

UAV • TACTICAL up to 4 Vulture

RADAR • LAND ESR 220 Kameelpoort; 2 Thales Page
AMPHIBIOUS 6 LCU
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 7:
AORH 1 Drakensberg with 1 spt hel (capacity 4 LCU; 100 troops)
AGOS 1 (use for Antarctic survey, operated by private co. for Dept of Environment)
AGHS 1 (UK Hecla)
YTM 4
FACILITIES
Bases Located at Durban Salisbury Island (Naval Station); Port Elizabeth (Naval Station); Pretoria, Simon’s Town

Air Force 10,653
Air Force office, Pretoria, and 4 op gps
Command & Control: 2 Airspace Control Sectors, 1 Mobile Deployment Wg
1 Air Force Command Post

FORCES BY ROLE
Multi-role 1 sqn with JAS-39C/D Gripen forming at Makhado
Tkr/EW/tpt 1 sqn with B-707-320
Tpt 1 (VIP) sqn with B-737 BBJ; CE-550 Citation II; Falcon 50; 1 sqn with C-47TP (Basler Turbo-67); 2 sqns with C-130B; 1 sqn with C-130BZ Hercules; CN-235; 9 AF Reserve sqns with C-130TP (Basler Turbo-67); 4 CASA 212; Cessna 185; 1 tpt and trg school with Beech 200 Super King Air; Beech 300 Super King Air; Cessna 208 Caravan I; PC-12 Aviocar; 9 AF Reserve sqns with C-130 private light tpt ac
Tpt hel 4 mixed sqn with Oryx (AS-332B) Super Puma; BK-117; A109UH
1 hel trg school with Oryx and A109
Hel 1 (cbt sp) sqn with CSH-1 Rooivalk*
ASuW/SAR 4 Super Lynx 300 deployed on Navy Valour class frigates
Trg 1 (Lead-in Ftr Trg) sqn with Hawk Mk120; 1 basic flying trg school with PC-7 MkII Astra; 1 air nav school

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 33 combat capable
Multi-role: 9 JAS-39D Gripen (further 17 JAS-39C to be delivered by 2012)
LIFT 24 (Hawk Mk120)
TPT 47: 1 B-737 BBJ; 3 Beech 300 Super King Air; 1 Beech 300 Super King Air; 8 C-130B/C-130BZ Hercules; 11 C-47TP (Basler Turbo-67); 4 CASA 212 Aviocar; 2 CE-550 Citation II; 1 CN-235; 13 Cessna 185; 2 Falcon 50; 1 Falcon 900
UTL 12: 11 Cessna 208 Caravan I; 1 PC-12
TRG 53 PC-7 Mk II Astra
HELICOPTERS
ASLT 11 CSH-1 Rooivalk*
ASuW/SAR 4 Super Lynx 300
SPT 39 Oryx (AS-332B) Super Puma
UTL 38: 8 BK-117; 30 A109UH
UAV Seeker II
MSL •AAM V3C Darter; V4 R-Darter; A-Darter; IRIS-T

Ground Defence

FORCES BY ROLE
Air some SAAF regt (total: 12 (security) Air sqn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
2 Radar (static) located at Ellisras and Mariepskop; 2 (mobile long-range); 4 (tactical mobile)

FACILITIES
Radar air Located at Pretoria, Hoedspruit control sectors

South African Military Health Service 8,044; €1,115 reservists (total 9,159)
A separate service within the SANDF

DEPLOYMENT

BURUNDI
AU • AUSTF • Operation Curriculum 417

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
Operation VimbaZela (bilateral support) 54

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
UN • MONUC • Operation Mistral 1,205; 17 obs; 1 inf bn; 1 engr coy; 1 avn unit, (air med evacuation team, air base control det)
Operation Teutonic 17

SUDAN
UN • UNAMID • Operation Cordite 642; 14 obs; 1 inf bn

Sudan SDN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sudanese Dinar</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>116bn</td>
<td>123bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>52.7n</td>
<td>49.6bn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
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<tr>
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<td>%</td>
<td>14.3</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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Population 41,087,825
Ethnic and religious groups: Muslim 70% mainly in North; Christian 10% mainly in South; 52% mainly in South; Arab 39% mainly in North

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 22% 6% 5% 4% 13% 1%
Female 21% 5% 5% 4% 13% 1%

Capabilities

ACTIVE 109,300 (Army 105,000 Navy 1,300 Air 3,000) Paramilitary 17,500
Terms of service conscription (males 18–30) 2 years

RESERVE NIL Paramilitary 85,000
### ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

#### Army 85,000; £20,000 conscripts (total 105,000)

**FORCES BY ROLE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armd</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mech inf</td>
<td>1 div; 1 indep bde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inf</td>
<td>6 div; 7 indep bde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recce</td>
<td>1 indep bde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF</td>
<td>5 coy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB</td>
<td>1 div</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arty</td>
<td>3 indep bde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engr</td>
<td>1 div</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Border Guard</td>
<td>1 bde</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

- **MBT** 360: 20 M-60A3; 60 Type-59/Type-59D; 270 T-54/T-55; 10 Al-Bashier (Type-85-HIM)
- **LT TK** 115: 70 Type-62; 45 Type-63
- **RECECE** 238: 6 AML-90; 60 BRDM-1/BRDM-2; 50–80 Ferret; 42 M1114 HMMWV; 30–50 Saladin
- **ARTY** 778+
  - **75mm** 105 152mm 203mm
- **AIFV** 75 BMP-1/BMP-2
- **APC** 419
  - **APC (T)** 66: 36 M-113; 20-30 BTR-50
  - **APC (W)** 353: 55-80 V-150 Commando; 10 BTR 70; 7 BTR-80A; 50–80 BTR-152; 20 OT-62; 50 OT-64; 96 Walid; 10 Type-92 (reported)
- **ARTY** 778+
  - **SP** 20: 122mm 10 251 Carnation; 155mm 10 (AMX) Mk F3
  - **Towed** 123+: 105mm 20 M-101; 122mm 16+: 16 D-30; D-74; M-30; 130mm 75 M-46/Type-59-L; 12 M-114A1
  - **MRL** 635: 107mm 477 Type-63; 122mm 158: 90 BM-21; 50 Saq; 18 Type-81
  - **SP** 81mm: 82mm; 120mm AM-49; M-43
- **AT / MSL / MANPATS** 4+: 4 Swingfire; AT-3 9K11 Sagger
- **RCL** 106mm 40 M-40A1
- **RL** 73mm RPG-7 Knout
- **GUNS** 40+: 40 76mm ZIS-3/100mm M-1944; 85mm D-44
- **AD / SAM / MANPAD** 54 SA-7 Grail
  - **GUNS** 996+
    - **SP** 20: 20mm 8 M-163 Vulcan; 12 M3 VDAA
  - **Towed** 976+: 14.5mm ZPU-2/14.5mm ZPU-4/37mm Type-63/57mm S-60/85mm M-1944; 20mm 16 M-167 Vulcan; 23mm 50 ZU-23-2; 37mm 110: 80 M-1939; 30 unserviceable; 40mm 60
- **RADAR / LAND** RASIT (veh, arty)

#### Navy 1,300

**FORCES BY ROLE**

- Navy 1 HQ located at Port Sudan

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

- **PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS** 15
  - **PBR** 8: 4 Kurmak; 4 Sewar (all less than 100 tonnes)
  - **PBI** 7 Ashroora
- **AMPHIBIOUS** 7
  - **LCT** 2 Sobat
  - **LCVP** 5

### FACILITIES

**Bases** Located at Port Sudan, Flamingo Bay (Red Sea), Khartoum (Nile)

#### Air Force 3,000

The two main air bases are at Khartoum International Airport and Wadi Sayyidna north of Omdurman. The air force also has facilities at civilian airports - El Geneia, Nyala and El Fasher have been used for Darfur ops. Aircrew trg has been reported at Dezful-Ardestani air base, southern Iran.

**FORCES BY ROLE**

- **incl Air Defence**
  - **FGA sqns with A-5 Fantan; MiG-29SE; MiG-29UB Fulcrum; F-7M (MiG-21); Shenyang J-6; Su-25 Frogfoot**
  - **Tpt sqns with An-26 Curl (modified for bombing); Falcon 20/Falcon 50; C-130H Hercules; DHC-5D Buffalo; Y-8; An-30 Clank; An-74TK-200/300; Falcon 20 (VIP); Falcon 50 (VIP); Sokol 27 (VIP)**
  - **Trg sqns with F-7 Fulcrum; MiG-29UB Fantan; MiG-29F Fulcrum; MiG-29UB Fulcrum; 3 MiG-23BN; 10 F-7 (MiG-21); 6 Shenyang J-6; 10 Su-25 Frogfoot**
  - **TFT sqns with An-26 Curl (modified for bombing)*; 4 C-130H Hercules; 3 DHC-5D Buffalo; 2 Y-8; 1 An-30 Clank; 1 An-74TK-200/300; 1 Falcon 20 (VIP); 1 Falcon 50 (VIP); 1 Sokol 27 (VIP)**
  - **TRG sqns with K-8 Karakorum, Hel sqns with Mi-24V Hind E*, Mi-8/Mi-171 (assault); IAR-330 (SA-330) Puma**
  - **AD 5 bty with SA-2 Guideline**

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

- **AIRCRAFT** 79 combat capable
  - **FGA** 67: 15 A-5 Fantan; 21 MiG-29SE; 2 MiG-29UB Fulcrum; 3 MiG-23BN; 10 F-7 (MiG-21); 6 Shenyang J-6; 10 Su-25 Frogfoot
  - **TFT** 25: 1 An-26 Curl (modified for bombing)*; 4 C-130H Hercules; 3 DHC-5D Buffalo; 2 Y-8; 1 An-30 Clank; 1 An-74TK-200/300; 1 Falcon 20 (VIP); 1 Falcon 50 (VIP); 1 Sukhoi 27 (VIP)
  - **TRG** 12 K-8 Karakorum*

**HELICOPTERS**

- **ATK** 23 Mi-24V Hind E*
  - **SPT** 21+: 20+ Mi-8/Mi-171 ; 1 IAR-330 (SA-330) Puma (10 non operational)
- **AD / SAM / TOWED** 90 SA-2 Guideline

### Paramilitary 17,500

**Popular Defence Force 17,500 (org in bn 1,000); 85,000 reservists (total 102,500)**

mil wing of National Islamic Front

### SELECTED NON-STATE GROUPS

**Darfur**

- **Janjaweed** militia
- **Justice and Equality Movement**

**South Sudan**

- **Sudan People’s Liberation Army / Movement**
DEPLOYMENT

COMOROS
AU • MAES 200

FOREIGN FORCES
(all UNMIS, unless otherwise indicated)

Australia 9; 6 obs
Bangladesh 1,451; 19 obs; 1 inf bn; 1 engr coy; 1 de-mining coy; 1 MP coy; 1 fd hospital; 1 tpt coy; 1 rvn coy • UNAMID 591; 7 obs; 2 log coy
Belgium 4 obs
Benin 4 obs
Bolivia 11 obs • UNAMID
Brazil 2; 20 obs
Burkina Faso UNAMID 279; 6 obs; 1 inf bn
Burundi UNAMID 4; 7 obs
Cambodia 53; 5 obs; 1 engr coy • UNAMID 5 obs
Canada 8 (Op Safari); 2 obs
China, People’s Republic of 444; 12 obs; 1 engr coy; 1 tpt coy; 1 fd hospital • UNAMID 325; 1 engr coy
Croatia 5
Denmark 4; 8 obs
Ecuador 17 obs
Egypt 1,235; 20 obs; 1 inf coy; 1 engr coy; 1 med coy • UNAMID 2,420; 12 obs; 1 inf bn; 1 engr coy; 1 sigs coy; 1 tpt coy
El Salvador 4 obs
Ethiopia UNAMID 1,763; 9 obs; 1 inf bn; 1 recce coy; 1 tpt coy
Fiji 6 obs
Finland 1
Gambia UNAMID 201; 1 obs; 1 inf coy
Germany 5; 26 obs • UNAMID 7
Ghana UNAMID 10; 3 obs;
Greece 1; 2 obs
Guatemala 1; 2 obs • UNAMID 2
Guinea 6 obs
India 2,600; 17 obs; 2 inf bn; 1 engr coy; 1 avn unit; 1 fd hospital
Indonesia 6 obs • UNAMID 3
Ireland 2 obs
Italy UNAMID 1
Jordan 5; 10 obs • UNAMID 12; 4 obs
Kenya 726; 4 obs; 1 inf bn; 1 de-mining coy • UNAMID 84; 2 obs; 1 MP coy
Korea, Republic of 1; 6 obs • UNAMID 2
Kyrgyzstan 6 obs
Malawi UNAMID; 6 obs
Malaysia 2; 8 obs • UNAMID 14; 2 obs
Mali 3 obs • UNAMID 7; 9 obs
Moldova 2 obs
Mongolia 2 obs
Mozambique UNAMID 7 obs
Namibia 7 obs • UNAMID 12; 5 obs
Nepal 8; 9 obs • UNAMID 23; 16 obs
Netherlands 2; 12 obs • UNAMID 1
New Zealand 1; 1 obs
Nigeria 2; 9 obs • UNAMID 3,331; 8 obs; 4 inf bn
Norway 7; 14 obs
Pakistan 1,481; 14 obs; 1 inf bn; 1 engr coy; 2 avn unit; 1 tpt coy; 1 de-mining coy; 1 fd hospital • UNAMID 507; 3 obs; 1 engr coy; 1 fd hospital
Paraguay 9 obs
Peru 13 obs
Philippines 11 obs
Poland 2 obs
Romania 1; 10 obs
Russia 122; 12 obs; 1 inf unit
Rwanda 256; 10 obs; 1 inf bn • UNAMID 3,228; 7 obs; 4 inf bn
Senegal UNAMID 811; 13 obs; 1 inf bn
Sierra Leone 3 obs • UNAMID 11; 4 obs
South Africa UNAMID 642; 14 obs; 1 inf bn
Sri Lanka 6 obs
Sweden 2; 1 obs
Tanzania 11 obs • UNAMID 287; 7 obs; 1 inf bn
Thailand 10 obs • UNAMID 15; 6 obs
Togo UNAMID 1 obs
Turkey 3 • UNAMID 1
Uganda 5 obs • UNAMID 2 obs
Ukraine 11 obs
United Kingdom 2 • UNAMID 1
Yemen, Republic of 2; 21 obs • UNAMID 14; 12 obs
Zambia 349; 14 obs; 1 inf coy • UNAMID 15; 12 obs
Zimbabwe 12 obs • UNAMID 8; 6 obs

Tanzania TZA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tanzanian Shilling sh</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Growth</strong></td>
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Population 41,048,532

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<th>0–14</th>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>12%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Capabilities

**ACTIVE 27,000** (Army 23,000 Navy 1,000 Air 3,000)

**Paramilitary 1,400**

Terms of service incl civil duties, 2 years

**RESERVE 80,000** (Joint 80,000)

**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**

**Army** £23,000
Sub-Saharan Africa

FORCES BY ROLE
Tk 1 bde
Inf 5 bde
Arty 4 bn
Mor 1 bn
AT 2 bn
ADA 2 bn
Engr 1 regt (bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MBT 45: 30 T-54/T-55; 15 Type-59
LT TK 55: 30 Scorpion; 25 Type-62
RECC 10 BRDM-2
APC (W) 14: ε10 BTR-40/BTR-152; 4 Type-92 (reported)
ARTY 378
Towed 170: 76mm ε40 ZIS-3; 122mm 100: 20 D-30; 80 Type-54-I (M-30) M-1938; 130mm 30 Type-59-I
MRL 122mm 58 BM-21
MOR 150: 82mm 100 M-43; 120mm 50 M-43
AT 75mm Type-52 (M-20)
RL 73mm Rpg-7 Knout
GUNS 85mm 75 Type-56 (D-44)

Navy £1,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 8
PT 2 Huchuan each with 2 533mm ASTT
PFC 2 Shanghai II (PRC)
PCC 4: 2 VT; 2 Ngunguri
AMPHIBIOUS • LCU 2 Yunnan

DEPLOYMENT
COMOROS
AU • MAES 150
CÔTE D’IVOIRE
UN • UNOCI 2; 1 obs
LEBANON
UN • UNIFIL 72; 1 MP coy
SUDAN
UN • UNAMID 287; 7 obs; elm 1 inf bn

HELICOPTERS
UTL 18: 4 AB-205 (Bell 205); 6 Bell 206B Jet Ranger II; 4 Bell 412; 4 SA-316
AD
SAM 160:
SP 20 SA-6 Gainful†; 20 SA-3 Goar†
MANPAD 120 SA-7 Grait†
GUNS 200
Towed 14.5mm 40 ZPU-2/ZPU-4†; 23mm 40 ZU-23; 37mm 120 M-1939

Paramilitary 1,400 active

Police Field Force 1,400
18 sub-units incl Police Marine Unit

Air Wing
AIRCRAFT • UTL 1 Cessna U-206 Stationair
HELICOPTERS
UTL 4: 2 AB-206A (Bell 206A) JetRanger; 2 Bell 206L LongRanger
TRG 2 AB-47G (Bell 47G) Trg hel/Bell 47G2

Marine Unit 100
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • MISC

Boats/Craft: some boats

Armed Forces 80,000 reservists

Air Defence Command £3,000

Forces by Role
Ftr 3 sqn with J-7 (MiG-21F) Fishbed C;
J-5 (MiG-17F) Fresco C; J-6 (MiG-19S) Farmer B;
K-8 Karakorum
Tpt 1 sqn with Y-5 (An-2) Colt; DHC-5D Buffalo;
F-28 Fellowship; HS-125-700; HS-748; Y-12(II)
Liaison some sqn with Cessna 310; Cessna 404 Titan;
Cessna U-206 Stationair; Bell 206B Jet Ranger II
Trg sqn with PA-28-140 Cherokee; MiG-15UTI Midget
Hel some sqn with 4 AB-205 (Bell 205); Bell 412; SA-316

Equipment by Type
Virtually no air defence assets serviceable.
AIRCRAFT 25 combat capable
FTR 9: 6 J-7 (MiG-21F) Fishbed C; 3 J-5 (MiG-17F)
Fresco C
FGA 10 J-6 (MiG-19S) Farmer B
TPT 26: 5 Cessna 310; 2 Cessna 404 Titan; 3 DHC-5D
Buffalo; 2 F-28 Fellowship; 1 HS-125-700; 3 HS-748; 5 PA-28-140 Cherokee; 2 Y-8; 2 Y-12(II); 1 Y-5 (An-2) Colt
UTL 1 Cessna U-206 Stationair
TRG 8: 6 K-8 Karakorum*; 2 MiG-15UTI Midget

Togo

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<td>1.31tr</td>
<td>1.33tr</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4</td>
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<td>%</td>
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<td>2.8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Def bdgt</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>30bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>US$</td>
<td>56m</td>
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<tr>
<td>67m</td>
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Population 6,031,808

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<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
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<td>0–14</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
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<tr>
<td>15–19</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25–29</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–64</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 plus</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Capabilities

ACTIVE 8,550 (Army 8,100 Navy 200 Air 250)
Paramilitary 750

Terms of service conscription, 2 years (selective)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 8,100+

FORCES BY ROLE
Inf 1 regt (some spt unit (trg), 2 armd sqn, 3 inf coy); 1 regt (1 mot inf bn, 1 mech inf bn)
Cdo/Para 1 regt (3 cdo/para coy)
Spt 1 regt (1 fd arty bty, 1 engr/log/tpt bn, 2 ADA bty)
 Presidential 1 regt (1 Presidential Guard bn, Guard 1 cdo bn, 2 Presidential Guard coy)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MBT 2 T-54/T-55
LT TK 9 Scorpion
RECCE 61: 3 AML-60; 7 AML-90; 36 EE-9 Cascavel; 3 M-20; 4 M-3A1; 6 M-8; 2 VBL
AIFV 20 BMP-2
APC (W) 30 UR-416
ARTY 30
SP 122mm 6
Towed 105mm 4 HM-2
MOR 82mm 20 M-43
AT • RCL 22: 75mm 12 Type-52 (M-20)/Type-56; 82mm 10 Type-65 (B-10)
GUNS 57mm 5 ZIS-2

Navy €200 (incl Marine Infantry unit)

FORCES BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PFC 2 Kara
(FRA Esterel)

FacILITIES
Base Located at Lomé

Air Force 250

FORCES BY ROLE
FGA sqn with EMB-326G; Alpha Jet*
Tpt sqn with B-707 (VIP); Beech 58 Baron; Reims Cessna 337 (Cessna 337 Skymaster; DHC-5D Buffalo; F-28-1000 (VIP); Do-27
Trg sqn with TB-30 Epsilon*
Hel sqn with AS-332 Super Puma; SA-330 Puma; SA-315 Lama; SA-319 Alouette III

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 10 combat capable
FGA 4 EMB-326G
TPT 8: 1 B-707 (VIP); 2 Beech 58 Baron; 2 DHC-5D Buffalo; 1 F-28-1000 (VIP); 2 Reims Cessna 337 Skymaster
TRG 7: 3 Alpha Jet*; 1 Do-27; 3 TB-30 Epsilon*

HELICOPTERS
SPT 2: 1 AS-332 Super Puma; 1 SA-330 Puma (both in storage)
UTL 3: 2 SA-315 Lama; 1 SA-319 Alouette III

Paramilitary 750

Gendarmerie 750
Ministry of Interior

FORCES BY ROLE
2 reg sections
Paramilitary 1 (mob) sqn

FacILITIES
School 1

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC/CHAD
UN • MINURCAT 457; 1 HQ coy; elm 1 inf coy

CÔTE D’IVOIRE
UN • UNOCI 313; 7 obs; 1 inf bn

LIBERIA
UN • UNMIL 1; 2 obs

SUDAN
UN • UNAMID 1 obs

Uganda UGA

Ugandan Shilling Ush 2008 2009 2010

GDP Ush 28.3tr US$ 16.5bn
Per capita US$ 525
Growth % 9.0 7.0
Inflation % 7.3 14.2
Def exp Ush 476bn
US$ 277m
Def bdgt Ush 406bn
US$ 236m

US$1=Ush 1,720 1,910

Population 32,369,558

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 25% 6% 5% 4% 10% 1%
Female 25% 6% 5% 4% 10% 1%

Capabilities

ACTIVE 45,000 (Ugandan People’s Defence Force 45,000) Paramilitary 1,800

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Ugandan People’s Defence Force €40,000-45,000
FORCES BY ROLE
Army 5 div (each: up to 5 army bde)
Armd 1 bde
Arty 1 bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†
MBT 162 T-54/T-55; 10 T-72
LT TK 20 PT-76
RECEC 46: 40 Elاتحاد; 6 Ferret
AIFV 31 BMP-2
APC (W) 79: 15 BTR-60; 20 Buffel; 40 Mamba; 4 OT-64
ARTY 312+
SP 155mm 3 ATMOS 2000
TOWED 243+: 76mm ZIS-3; 122mm M-30; 130mm 221; 155mm 4 G-5; 18 M-839
MRL 6+ : 107mm (12-tube); 122mm 6+: BM-21; 6 RM-70
MOR 60+: 81mm L16; 82mm M-43; 120mm 60 Soltam
AD • SAM • MANPAD 200+: 200 SA-7 Grail; SA-16 Gimlet
GUNS • TOWED 20+: 14.5mm ZPU-1/ZPU-2/ZPU-4; 37mm 20 M-1939

Air Wing
FORCES BY ROLE
FGA sqn with MiG-23 Flogger; MiG-21 Fishbed
Tpt sqn with Y-12
Tpt Hel sqn with Mi-172 (VIP); Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H;
Bell 206 Jet Ranger; Bell 412 Twin Huey
Trg sqn with L-39 Albatros+; SF-260* (non-operational)
Hel sqn with Mi-24 Hind

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 16 combat capable
FTR 12: 5 MiG-23 Flogger; 7 MiG-21 Fishbed
TPT 2 Y-12
TRG 4: 3 L-39 Albatros+; 1 SF-260* (non-operational)
HELICOPTERS
ATK 6: 1 Mi-24 Hind; 5 non-operational
SPT 5: 1 Mi-172 (VIP); 3 Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H; 1 non-operational
UTL 5: 3 Bell 206 Jet Ranger; 2 Bell 412 Twin Huey

Paramilitary £1,800 active
Border Defence Unit £600
Equipped with small arms only

Police Air Wing £800
HELICOPTERS • UTL 1 Bell 206 JetRanger

Marines £400
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 8 PCR less than 100 tonnes

Local Militia Forces Amuka Group £3,000; £7,000 (reported under trg) (total 10,000)

SELECTED NON-STATE GROUPS
Lord’s Resistance Army Est strength: 1,500 Major equipments include: mines and IEDs, SALW • Allied Democratic Front Est strength: 200 Major equipments include: SALW

DEPLOYMENT
CÔTE D’IVOIRE
UN • ONUCI 2; 3 obs
SOMALIA
AU • AMISOM 2,550; 3 inf bn
SUDAN
UN • UNMIS 5 obs
UN • UNAMID 2 obs

Zambia ZMB

Zambian Kwacha K 2008 2009 2010
GDP K 55.4tr 59.5tr
US$ 14.8bn 12.8bn
per capita US$ 1,268 1,078
Growth % 5.8 4.5
Inflation % 12.4 14.0
Def bdgt K 981bn 1,068bn
US$ 261m 229m
US$1=K 3,745 4,660

Population 11,862,740
Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 23% 6% 5% 4% 10% 1%
Female 23% 6% 5% 4% 11% 1%

Capabilities
ACTIVE 15,100 (Army 13,500 Air 1,600) Paramilitary 1,400
RESERVE 3,000 (Army 3,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 13,500
FORCES BY ROLE
Army 3 bde HQ
Armd 1 regt (1 tk bn, 1 armd recce bn)
Inf 6 bn
Arty 1 regt (1 MRL bn, 2 fd arty bn)
Engr 1 regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
Some equipment†
MBT 30: 20 Type-59; 10 T-55
LT TK 30 PT-76
RECEC 70 BRDM-1/BRDM-2 (ε30 serviceable)
APC (W) 33: 20 BTR-70; 13 BTR-60
ARTY 182
TOWED 61: 105mm 18 Model 56 pack howitzer; 122mm
25 D-30; 130mm 18 M-46
MRL 122mm 30 BM-21 (ε12 serviceable)
MOR 91: 81mm 55; 82mm 24; 120mm 12
SUDAN
UN • UNMIS 349; 14 obs; 1 inf coy
UN • UNAMID 15; 12 obs

Zimbabwe ZWE

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Zimbabwe Dollar Z$</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<td>n.a.</td>
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<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
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<td>£1.5bn</td>
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<td>Z$</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
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<td>per US$ 1=Z$</td>
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<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
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Population 11,392,629
Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 19% 7% 6% 5% 11% 2%
Female 19% 7% 6% 4% 12% 2%

Capabilities
ACTIVE 29,000 (Army 25,000 Air 4,000) Paramilitary 21,800

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army £25,000

FORCES BY ROLE
Armd 1 sqn
Mech 1 bde HQ
Mech Inf 5 bde HQ; 15 bn
Inf 1 bn
Para 1 bn
Arty 1 bde
Fd arty 1 regt
Engr 2 regt
Gd 3 bn
Presidential Guard 1 gp
AD 1 regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MBT 40: 30 Type-59 mostly non-operational; 10 Type-69 mostly non-operational
RECE 100: 20 Eland; 15 Ferret†; 80 EE-9 Cascavel (90mm)
APC 85
APC (T) 30: 8 Type-63; 22 VTT-323
APC (W) 55 TPK 4.20 VSC ACMAT
ARTY 242
TOWED 122mm 20: 4 D-30; 16 Type-60 (D-74)
MRL 76: 107mm 16 Type-63; 122mm 60 RM-70 Dana
MOR 146: 81mm/82mm 140; 120mm 6 M-43
AD • SAM • MANPAD 30 SA-7 Grail†
GUNS • TOWED
116: 14.5mm 36 ZPU-1/ZPU-2/ZPU-4; 23mm 45 ZU-23; 37mm 35 M-1939

Air Force 4,000
Flying hours 100 hrs/year

FORCES BY ROLE
Ftr 1 sqn with F-7N (F-7M) Airguard†; F-7II (J-7II) Fishbed†; FT-7 (J-7) Mongol A†
FGA 1 sqn with Hawker Hunter; 1 sqn with K-8
RECCE/Trg/ Liaison 1 sqn with SF-260M;
RECCE/COIN 1 sqn with Cessna 337 Skymaster*
Tpt 1 sqn with BN-2 Islander; CASA 212-200 Aviocar (VIP); IL-76 Candid
Hel 1 sqn with Mi-35 Hind*; Mi-35P Hind (armed/liaison); SA-319 Alouette III; AS-532UL Cougar (VIP); 1 trg sqn with Bell 412 Twin Huey, SA-319 Alouette III
AD 1 sqn with 37mm; 57mm

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 46 combat capable
FTR 10: 4 F-7N (F-7M) Airguard†; 3 F-7II (J-7II) Fishbed†
FGA 12; 12 Hawker Hunter FGA* in store
TPT 38: 5 BN-2 Islander; 10 C-47 Skytrain in store; 8 CASA 212-200 Aviocar (VIP); 14 Cessna 337 Skymaster; 1 IL-76 Candid
TRG 32: 2 FT-7 (J-7) Mongol A†; 12 K-8*; 5 SF-260M; 5 SF-260TP*; 5 SF-260W Warrior*; 5 SF-260F

HELICOPTERS
ATK 6: 4 Mi-35 Hind*; 2 Mi-35P Hind (armed/liaison)
UTL 2 AS-532UL Cougar (VIP);
TRG 10: 8 Bell 412 Twin Huey; 2 SA-319 Alouette III*
AD • GUNS 100mm (not deployed); 37mm (not deployed); 57mm (not deployed)

FACILITIES
School 1 with 100mm Guns (not deployed); 37mm Guns (not deployed); 57mm Guns (not deployed) (AD)

Paramilitary 21,800

Zimbabwe Republic Police Force 19,500
incl Air Wg

Police Support Unit 2,300

DEPLOYMENT
CÔTE D’IVOIRE
UN • UNOCI 1 obs
LIBERIA
UN • UNMIL 2 obs
NEPAL
UN • UNMIN 2 obs
SUDAN
UN • UNMIS 12 obs
UN • UNAMID 8; 6 obs
Table 28 Selected arms procurements and deliveries, sub-Saharan Africa

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<thead>
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<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit Cost</th>
<th>Supplier Country</th>
<th>Prime Contractor</th>
<th>Order Date</th>
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<td>Su-25 Frogfoot</td>
<td>FGA</td>
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<td>UKR</td>
<td>Sukhoi</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2008</td>
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<td>Nyayo-class</td>
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<td>Dom/ITA</td>
<td>Fincantieri</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Refit, incl removal of SSM capability. KNS Nyayo and KNS Umoja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-5E Tiger-2</td>
<td>Ftr</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>US$23.2m</td>
<td>JOR</td>
<td></td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Ex-JOR stock. Delivery status unclear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Namibia (NAM)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grajaú-class</td>
<td>PCC</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>BRZ</td>
<td>INACE</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>First vessel, Brendan Simbwanye, delivered January 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chetak, Cheetah</td>
<td>Utl hel</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>US$10m</td>
<td>IND</td>
<td>Hindustan Aeronautics</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 Chetak, 1 Cheetah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nigeria (NGA)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>38m Fast Patrol Craft</td>
<td>PFM</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
<td>MYS</td>
<td>Nautica Nova Shipbuilding &amp; Engineering</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unverified deliveries reported during 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-7NI</td>
<td>Ftr</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>See notes</td>
<td>PRC</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Combined cost with 3 FT-7NI is US$251m. Subject to delays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT-7NI</td>
<td>Trg ac</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>See notes</td>
<td>PRC</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Combined cost with 12 F-7NI is US$251m. Subject to delays</td>
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<tr>
<td>G222</td>
<td>Tpt ac Upgrade</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>US$74.5m</td>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>Alenia</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Upgrade. Inc refurbishment, trg and log spt for G222. Nga also to receive fmr ITA air force G222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATR 42 MP Surveyor</td>
<td>MP / SAR</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>US$73m</td>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>Alenia</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Delivery status unclear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South Africa (RSA)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>AMV 8x8</td>
<td>IFV</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>ZAR8.8bn (US$1.2bn)</td>
<td>FIN/Dom</td>
<td>Patria / Denel</td>
<td>2007 –</td>
<td>5 variants to be produced: comd, mor, msl, section, and fire spt vehicles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-Darter</td>
<td>AAM</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
<td>Int’l</td>
<td>Denel</td>
<td>2007 –</td>
<td>As of 2009, AAM undergoing flight trials and delayed by budget problems. Intended to arm Gripen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-400M</td>
<td>Tpt ac</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>US$516m</td>
<td>Int’l</td>
<td>Airbus</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>In development. Official unit cost US$80m. First deliveries delayed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zimbabwe (Zw)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FC-1 Xiaolong</td>
<td>FGA</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>PRC</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td></td>
<td>Delivery status unclear</td>
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Chapter Seven
South and Central Asia

SOUTH ASIA

India
The 26–28 November 2008 terrorist attack in Mumbai jolted the Indian security establishment and raised tensions sharply with Pakistan. A total of 163 people (including 22 foreign nationals) were killed by ten terrorists. While nine of the terrorists also died, one of them, Ajmal Amir Kasab, a Pakistani national belonging to the Lashkar-e-Tayiba (LeT) terrorist organisation, was captured by Indian security forces and was put on trial in Mumbai in April 2009. India initially blamed ‘elements in Pakistan’ for the attack; Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh stated in January 2009 that the attack had the ‘support of some official agencies in Pakistan’. Subsequently, a senior Indian official accused Pakistan’s Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) of complicity in the Mumbai attack. Neither country mobilised its military forces, though both put them on alert, and there was speculation that India might strike LeT targets. Pakistan belatedly admitted that Kasab was a Pakistani national and the attacks were partly planned in Pakistan, but denied accusations of official involvement in the attacks.

Security restructuring
Due largely to the Mumbai attacks, India’s 2009/10 defence budget (excluding pensions), passed in July, was increased by a third to Rs1,417bn (US$32 billion). Of this, US$8.5bn was allocated for the acquisition of major armaments, though the total sum seemed likely to reach US$50bn over the next five or six years. India has been spending additional funds on the modernisation and expansion of its seven paramilitary forces, including establishing 38 new battalions (about 39,000 security personnel) in the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) and on the acquisition of arms and equipment for its police forces, while fast-tracking arms and equipment for its commandos and special forces. The navy has set up a new specialised force, the Sagar Prahari Bal, to protect naval assets and bases, comprising 1,000 personnel and 80 fast interception craft. The force is currently undergoing training.

A major overhaul of India’s coastal and maritime security was set in motion following the revelation that the Mumbai terrorists had reached the city by sea. On 28 February, Defence Minister A.K. Antony announced that the navy was to be designated the main authority responsible for maritime security, both coastal and offshore, in close coordination with the coastguard, the state marine police and other central/state government and port authorities. Meanwhile, the coastguard is to be responsible for overall coordination between central and state agencies in all matters relating to coastal security, with the director general coastguard to be designated the commander of a newly constituted coastal command. Four joint operation centres were established in May–September 2009 to improve navy-coastguard coordination, with existing naval commanders-in-chief designated commanders-in-chief of coastal defence.

The coastguard and marine police are also being strengthened and expanded and a coastal security network created. A new coastguard regional headquarters was established at Gandhinagar in Gujarat in September 2009 to enhance surveillance of the coastal state. (A new squadron with Dornier maritime-surveillance aircraft was activated at Porbandar in Gujarat in June 2009.) Nine new coastguard stations were to be set up and integrated with coastal police stations, of which 64 have been newly established, along with 25 new checkpoints out of a planned 97. Nationally, the coastguard was to acquire additional ships, aircraft and helicopters, as well as a revamped intelligence structure, while a chain of 46 radars was also being established on the coast and island territories, to include sensors to identify vessels near the coast. But the precise roles and functions of the navy commanders-in-chief, designated as commanders-in-chief of coastal defence, remain unclear in relation to the coastguard chief, designated Commander, Coastal Command. It also remains to be seen how effective navy and coastguard coordination with state administrative and police forces will be in a coastal command, if and when it is established.

Service developments
India sees a modernised and capable navy as supporting its realignment of strategic focus to fit its
widening economic and diplomatic interests beyond South Asia. In August 2009 the navy updated its maritime doctrine for the first time in nearly six years. In his foreword, then Chief of Naval Staff Admiral Sureesh Mehta wrote that, ‘as the largest democracy and an emerging major economy, India’s role as a responsible player on the global stage, towards promoting peace, stability and development, has been recognised in the international arena’. The document focuses on the spectrum of conflict, India’s maritime environment and interests, and the application of maritime power. The latter chapter incorporates new constabulary missions for the navy, including counter-terrorism and anti-piracy operations. For the first time, it is stated that India’s maritime forces could be deployed on specific counter-terrorism missions ‘both independently and as cooperative endeavours with friendly foreign naval and coast guard forces’.

The key strategic challenge, and priority for the navy, is the Chinese People’s Liberation Army Navy. Days before retiring in August 2009, Mehta stated that India neither had the military capability nor the intention ‘to match China force for force’, and advocated the use of maritime domain awareness and network-centric operations along with ‘a reliable stand-off deterrent’ as means of coping with China’s rise. India’s new maritime doctrine categorises India’s secondary maritime areas of interest as including, for the first time, ‘the South China Sea, other areas of the west Pacific Ocean and friendly littoral countries located therein’, and the deliberately vaguely worded ‘other areas of national interest based on considerations of diaspora and overseas investments’. These represent key indicators of Indian naval trends or aspirations.

In July, the navy launched the first locally built Arilhati nuclear-powered submarine. Its weapons fit has yet to be announced, and commissioning is expected in 2012. In 2010, the navy is expected to acquire its first Akula-class nuclear-powered submarine on lease from Russia. The former Russian carrier Admiral Gorshkov, due for commissioning in 2012 or 2013, is to augment the navy’s single current Virat-class carrier, and the first of two locally built carriers is to be commissioned the following year. India was also acquiring technologically sophisticated missile-armed ‘stealth’ warships and augmenting its maritime-surveillance capabilities (see Defence Economics, p. 349 and the essay on p. 473).

Enhancing the security of small island states in the Indian Ocean against terrorism and piracy is also an emerging concern. In August 2009, India boosted defence cooperation with the Maldives by agreeing to set up a network of 26 radars across the Maldives atolls to be networked to the Indian coastal radar system, along with the establishment of an air station to conduct surveillance flights and coordinate naval patrols in the Maldives Exclusive Economic Zone. The Indian navy regularly carries out coordinated anti-piracy patrols off the Seychelles coast and since mid October 2008 has deployed a warship to the Gulf of Aden for maritime-security operations.

Following the reopening of the Daulat Beg Oldi and Fuk Che airfields in Ladakh, close to the 4,000km Line of Actual Control, the de facto border between India and China, India’s air force also plans to turn the Neoma advanced landing ground in Ladakh into a runway proper. The new Indian air force chief, Air Chief Marshal P.V. Naik, publicly complained that his fighter-aircraft strength, a third of China’s, was inadequate and needed to be increased.

The army continues its long-standing counter-terrorism and counter-insurgency operations in Indian-administered Kashmir, where there are signs of increasing infiltration across the Line of Control, as well as in the insurgency-affected northeastern provinces of Assam, Nagaland and Manipur. Despite pressure from the local administration in Kashmir, Antony ruled out repealing the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, which provides the armed forces with extraordinary powers of arrest and detention, in Kashmir or parts of the northeast.

There is uncertainty over how best to deal with continued violence by the Maoist Naxalites, who reportedly operate in nearly a third of the country’s districts. While the prime minister called them the gravest internal security threat, he also sought a nuanced political and developmental strategy to tackle the violence. The government was ready to hold a dialogue with the Naxalites provided they give up their arms, a condition they rejected, and the order banning the Communist Party of India (Maoist) as a terror organisation was renewed on 22 June. Meanwhile, the air force was refused permission to use force against the Naxalites in self-defence during surveillance and search-and-rescue operations, while a new anti-Naxalite force, the Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (CoBRA), was also established under the command and control of the central reserve police force. In October the central government announced a new anti-Naxalite plan that included deployment of over 40,000 central police personnel in affected provinces.
Pakistan

Democratically elected President Asif Ali Zardari (co-chair of the Pakistan People’s Party) completed his first year in office in September 2009. But Zardari’s popularity had declined due to growing economic and security problems and weak leadership. General Ashfaq Kayani, who replaced Pervez Musharraf as Chief of Army Staff in November 2007, continued to play a dominant but discreet role in the affairs of the country amid widening policy differences with Zardari. Following the army’s moves to scotch the transfer of the ISI to civilian control in July 2008, and ensure the restoration of Supreme Court Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry in March 2009, in mid October it expressed concerns over the Zardari-supported US Enhanced Partnership with Pakistan Act of 2009 (the Kerry–Lugar Act). The act’s conditions on ensuring civilian control of the army and counter-terrorism were perceived, not only by the army but also by influential sections of the public and the opposition parties, as intrusive and an infringement of Pakistani sovereignty.

War against the Taliban

The spread of Islamist militancy and terrorism from the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) bordering Afghanistan to the adjoining areas of the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) and to Pakistan’s heartland of South Punjab poses a growing challenge. Washington expressed concern over the rise of attacks in Afghanistan by Afghan Taliban fighters, attributed largely to their use of Pakistan’s tribal areas as a sanctuary from which to launch incursions, while the banned Tehrik-e-Taliban (TTP or Pakistan Taliban) poses a growing threat to Pakistan’s own national security.

Although Pakistan had deployed 120,000 Army and Frontier Corps troops to the border regions they were, until recently, unable to effectively counter the Afghan and Pakistan Taliban militants. The beleaguered provincial government of NWFP signed an agreement on 16 February 2009 with Sufi Mohammed, a pro-Taliban leader of the outlawed Tehrik-e-Nifaz-e-Shariat-e-Mohammadi militant group, allowing the imposition of sharia law in the Swat Valley and Malakand Division (which comprises a third of the NWFP), in return for a ceasefire by the TTP. But the Taliban militants refused to disarm and in April expanded their control over parts of Buner, adjacent to Swat, only some 100km northwest of Islamabad.

Under pressure from the US, Islamabad reversed its policy. On 28 April Pakistani troops began a major military offensive with air support against the TTP in Malakand Division, beginning with Lower Dir District and then Buner and Swat. On 1 July security forces captured the town of Shah Dheri, the last Taliban stronghold in the Swat Valley. Some 1,600 TTP and other militants were reportedly killed in this two-month operation, which also led to an estimated 2 million civilians leaving their homes. Sufi Mohammed and his two sons were arrested on 26 July in Peshawar, but no TTP leaders were killed or captured.

The army announced in early June that it was shifting its offensive against the Pakistan Taliban and al-Qaeda to the South Waziristan region of FATA, dominated by the Mehsud tribe and TTP leader Baitullah Mehsud. The army deployed around 30,000 soldiers, some withdrawn from its eastern sector in Kashmir, along with the Frontier Corps, while the number of Taliban militants was variously estimated at 10,000–20,000, including al-Qaeda-linked Uzbek and Arab fighters.

In early August, Baitullah Mehsud was killed by a US drone attack; the TTP then appointed as leader Hakimullah Mehsud, Baitullah’s spokesman and TTP commander for the Khyber, Orakzai and Kurram Agencies of South Waziristan. Following fixed- and rotary-wing air-strikes, an army ground offensive began on 17 October. By early November, the security forces had captured Hakimullah Mehsud’s hometown of Kotkai as well as Sherwangi, and nearly 500 militants were reported killed. As in the Swat Valley, the operations caused large numbers of civilians to flee their homes.

It remains to be seen how successful the security forces’ operations will be in South Waziristan, amidst stiff resistance from the Pakistan Taliban, and what impact these operations will have on morale. Previous offensives and peace deals in South Waziristan have had limited impact. The ongoing South Waziristan operations were expected to be far more difficult and protracted than those in Swat, due to difficult terrain and the onset of winter. Meanwhile, the army ruled out launching military operations against Taliban fighters in North Waziristan, dominated by the Wazir tribes, by pledging to honour the 17 February 2008 peace accord signed with tribal leaders.

A number of terrorist attacks, the majority by the TTP, were carried out in retaliation for the ongoing military operations in Swat and South Waziristan.
The Sri Lankan cricket team was attacked in Lahore on 3 March and, in the deadliest attack in more than two years, 120 people were killed by a car bomb in a crowded women’s market in Peshawar on 28 October. On 2 November there was a suicide attack on a busy commercial area close to the Pakistan Army’s General Headquarters (GHQ) in Rawalpindi, and three days later leading anti-Taliban cleric Sarfraz Ahmed Naeemi was assassinated in Lahore.

The TTP has increasingly targeted Pakistan’s national-security establishment. On 19 November 2008, the former head of the army’s elite Special Service Group was assassinated. On 27 May 2009, a suicide bomb explosion killed 27 near the regional headquarters of the ISI in Lahore. Nine militants stormed GHQ in Rawalpindi on 10 October, killing 22 people including a brigadier and briefly holding 56 hostages. On 22 and 27 October and 6 November, three serving Brigadiers were targeted by militants (one was killed); on 23 October there was a suicide bombing near the Pakistan Aeronautical Complex (PAC) at Kamra; and on 13 November multiple car bombs targeted the regional headquarters of the ISI in Peshawar.

On 26 October Pakistani Interior Minister Rehman Malik accused India of funding Taliban militants in the tribal areas bordering Afghanistan in an attempt to destabilise Pakistan, an allegation rejected by the Indian prime minister. On 2 November, Pakistan’s information minister also alleged that the security forces had seized Indian-made arms, ammunition, literature and medical equipment from the recently captured Taliban stronghold of Sherwangi in South Waziristan. Pakistan continued to allege Indian involvement in the uprising in Baluchistan (also denied by India) and recently offered to provide evidence of such activities at an appropriate time. At the same time, a number of terror attacks by the ‘Punjab Taliban’ have taken place in that province, posing a growing risk to the security of Pakistan’s heartland.

Sri Lanka

The 26-year Sri Lankan civil war ended on 19 May 2009 with the defeat of the separatist Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE or Tamil Tigers) and the death of LTTE chief Velupillai Prabhakaran (see Strategic Survey 2009, pp. 320–22). On 2 January 2009, government forces took control of the northern town of Kilinochchi, the LTTE’s administrative headquarters, pushing the Tigers into coastal areas. A week later, the military captured Elephant Pass and on 14 January captured the Chundikulam area, gaining control of the entire Jaffna Peninsula. After government forces secured the northern port of Mullaitivu on 25 January, LTTE fighters were confined to a small zone bordered by a lagoon and the sea in Mullaitivu District. Colombo rejected international demands for a ceasefire to allow aid agencies to reach Tamil civilians trapped within the 5km-long ‘safety zone’ declared by the military. On 18 May, the 25,000 troops involved in the operation took control over the last remaining Tamil Tiger stronghold and 10,000 militants reportedly surrendered.

According to official casualty figures, 6,261 security-forces personnel were killed between July 2006 and May 2009, and 29,551 wounded. Some 22,000 LTTE militants were killed. An estimated 80,000–100,000 people were killed since the conflict began in 1983, and at the end of the conflict some 300,000 Tamil civilians were displaced from their homes. This number had declined to 135,000 by mid November 2009, with the government pledging to resettle a majority of internally displaced people (IDPs) by 31 January 2010. The IDPs are kept in camps guarded by security forces and there has been international concern over humanitarian and sanitary conditions in the camps. In October 2009, the US administration filed a report to Congress on incidents during the January–May offensive that ‘may constitute’ war crimes by both the Sri Lankan armed forces and the LTTE. Colombo denied all allegations of war crimes and rejected calls for an international investigation.

The Sri Lankan armed forces are currently being expanded and reorganised. The army wishes to recruit 20,000–50,000 more troops to maintain and administer areas liberated from the LTTE, having already nearly doubled in size to 200,000 personnel in the last few years. This will put further pressure on defence spending, which saw a 24% rise in 2009/10 to $1.74bn, accounting for 17% of total government spending.

The Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) Act was formalised in June, with General Sarath Fonseka, the army chief and military architect of the war against the LTTE, appointed CDS. Although the CDS chairs meetings of the three service chiefs and is responsible for coordination among the services, he does not have operational control of the services and, controversially, can only act or advise the government with the consent of the defence secretary, currently Gotabaya Rajapaksa, the president’s brother. General
Fonseka resigned as CDS on 12 November. A new post of national security adviser to the president was also created, with naval chief Vice Admiral Vasantha Karannagoda appointed to the post.

**Bangladesh**

Soon after taking office on 6 January 2009, Bangladeshi Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina was faced with a mutiny within the paramilitary border-guard force, the Bangladesh Rifles (BDR). In a 20-hour siege on 25 and 26 February, BDR soldiers killed 74 people, including their chief and 56 officers on secondment from the army. The mutiny spread from BDR headquarters in Dhaka to 11 other paramilitary camps, including those in Chittagong, Sylhet and Rajshahi. It was finally brought to a negotiated end, with an angry army threatening to storm BDR headquarters. Hasina initially promised amnesty to mutineers who surrendered, but subsequently changed her position and pledged severe punishment for those responsible for the killings. Official reports found no evidence of links between the mutineers and extremist groups, instead blaming years of pent-up anger among BDR troops over pay scales, status and facilities.

The BDR was renamed the Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB), with changes in the laws governing the force, while improved pay structures and changes in promotion rules began to be introduced. The BGB counter-intelligence unit was also being overhauled. A number of the 3,700 BDR soldiers and 30 civilians arrested were expected to face trial on charges of murder, looting and rebellion.

**CENTRAL ASIA**

Defence and security planning in Central Asia continued to be dominated by concerns relating to Afghanistan, ranging from soft security issues such as drug and weapons smuggling to the prospect of a future withdrawal by Western military forces. This dominance has manifested itself in recent multilateral and bilateral initiatives, principally driven by Moscow and focused on strengthening specific local military capabilities, while advancing limited cooperation with NATO on issues such as supply routes in support of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan. Russia and the Central Asian states have opened their territories and airspace for the transit of both lethal and non-lethal supplies. In May, Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov confirmed that NATO military supplies had already passed through Russian territory, and that this was likely to continue. However, the emphasis has been on non-lethal supplies transiting through the northern distribution network (NDN), which includes an air corridor through the South Caucasus, as an alternative to the Pakistan route which had come under increasing attack from the Taliban.

This apparent cooperative dynamic, however, masked divergent views in the region on the nature of the threat posed by Islamist militancy. Although regional security threats are defined by the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) and Collective Security Treaty Organisation (CSTO) as stemming from drug trafficking, terrorism, extremism and separatism, there has been renewed interest in enhancing hard security measures and strengthening the Russian military footprint in the region. The absence of any reference to a terrorist threat in Russia’s new National Security Strategy in May 2009 underscores the disparity in threat perception. Russian President Dmitry Medvedev, in the aftermath of the Russia–Georgia war in August 2008, has pushed strongly for the creation of permanent readiness reaction forces under the CSTO. First mooted during an informal CSTO meeting in December 2008 held in Borovoje, Kazakhstan (which Uzbekistan did not attend, principally due to its decision to withdraw from the Eurasian Economic Community), the plan to form a new collective force evolved through meetings in February and June 2009. The Collective Operational Reaction Forces (CORF) agreement was signed on 14 June by all members apart from Belarus and Uzbekistan. While the resolution of minor differences over the issue between Minsk and Moscow paved the way for Belarusian participation in the new force, Tashkent has remained opposed on principle.

Uzbekistan’s objections, partly reflecting the fact that its armed forces remain the most combat capable in the region, have been mainly political and legal. Tashkent argued that any regional emergency or security crisis can be adequately dealt with by deploying national forces, and it questioned the need to involve a collective force. Moreover, fearing the militarisation of the region, the Uzbek government has been sceptical about the merits of CORF. Its legal objections have been based on the CSTO charter, which states that consensus is required among the members of the organisation before embarking on such a significant policy step. Uzbek legislation also prohibits the
deployment of its armed forces abroad. The lack of parliamentary ratification of the CORF agreement by members raised issues of protocol surrounding the first exercise, *Interaction 2009*, conducted by the new force in Belarus and Kazakhstan in September and October. Similar arguments were proffered by the Uzbeks against another Russian initiative announced in July 2009, the opening of an additional Russian military base in southern Kyrgyzstan. The memorandum of understanding between Moscow and Bishkek envisaged establishing a base in Osh under the CSTO, with negotiations ongoing as of late November 2009. Following Uzbek opposition to the planned base, and disclosure that Moscow had made no effort to consult Tashkent on the issue, Russian diplomats actively attempted to secure Uzbek support retroactively.

CORF was hurriedly formed, based on the nucleus of the existing Collective Rapid Reaction Forces, and enhanced from battalion-sized contributions to a new structure centred on the Russian 98th Airborne Division and 31st Air-Assault Brigade. Kazakhstan agreed to provide a brigade drawn from its airborne forces based in Kapchagai, while Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan were to contribute supporting battalions. The emerging structure was therefore Russian dominated, and given reported widespread corruption in Kazakhstan’s airborne forces and their ageing and obsolete equipment inventory, it is likely that Astana’s participation in CORF would demand significant levels of assistance from the Russian armed forces.

The rapprochement between the US and Uzbekistan culminated in August 2009 with Uzbek Defence Minister Kabul Berdiyev and US CENTCOM commander General David Petraeus signing a bilateral agreement on a programme of military educational exchanges and training. Indeed, Washington’s defence relations with Tashkent have become more sophisticated, accompanied by efforts to downplay US military cooperation and assistance to Uzbekistan. The Uzbek government agreed indirectly to grant access to Navoi airport for the transit of supplies to Afghanistan by leasing the facility to South Korea, which in turn subcontracted to the US.

Kyrgyzstan skilfully exploited its concerns about the US base at Manas to extract a significant increase in rent for the facility. Kyrgyz President Kurmanbek Bakiyev first announced his intention to close the base in February 2009 at the CSTO summit in Moscow, only to agree a last-minute deal with Washington prior to his re-election in late July 2009. Officially, the Manas base is now designated a ‘transit centre’, and its future appears secure so long as the NDN receives continued support from Moscow. Russia has also provided air-defence systems deployed in southern Kyrgyzstan, and developed the railway infrastructure around the sensitive naval testing facility on Lake Issyk Kul it leases from Bishkek.

Tajikistan also engaged in ‘base politics’, notably in relation to reported attempts to extract rent from Moscow for the 201st Division’s base in Dushanbe. The Tajik government also failed to reach agreement with Moscow on exclusive Russian use of the Ayni airfield, which was being upgraded by India. A Russian–Tajik counter-terrorist exercise held in southern Tajikistan in September 2009 was justified by both sides on the basis that the Taliban might cross the Tajik border and seek to destabilise the country or the wider region. Tajik defence-cooperation programmes with NATO and its members have focused on border security and demining, while its border service continued to receive support from Russian border-guard advisers. Despite high-level visits to the region by senior officials from CENTCOM, NATO officials and contacts at bilateral level between Alliance members and the country, defence cooperation has become more cautious and sensitive to the concerns of Moscow. While the Barack Obama administration has pursued a more cooperative approach to dealing with Russia through the CSTO and at a bilateral level, Moscow has been asserting greater influence. Broadly ambivalent to Alliance assistance to the regional militaries that might build local defence capabilities, Moscow has liaised closely with its CSTO partners on issues where it perceives its interests to be at stake.

Kazakhstan has continued to diversify its foreign military cooperation, including intensifying defence relations with Belarus and India and exchanging defence attachés with Iran, though in the latter case Astana is wary of damaging relations with Israel. The underlying cause of this diversification is the need to modernise and repair the Kazakh air force’s ageing aircraft fleet; Belarusian aircraft-repair plants are currently undertaking such work. The large quantities of Russian-made weapons and equipment in the Indian military’s inventory have stimulated considerable interest among Kazakh defence officials. Despite these growing ties, however, Kazakhstan’s armed forces remain heavily reliant on cooperation with Russia. In March 2009, for example, a contract was signed with Moscow to procure up to ten further
South and Central Asia

S-300 air-defence batteries, beyond those already protecting Astana and Almaty; some of these are planned for deployment in protection of energy infrastructure against unspecified threats. Western assistance has concentrated on enhancing peace-support operations capabilities, Caspian security, language training and developing professional NCOs, though the latter effort suffered after the decision to increase the number of conscripts. Kazakhstan’s Defence Institute for Foreign Languages, formed in 2005, has seen a haemorrhaging of trained linguists and has reportedly suffered from internal corruption, undermining its value.

In June 2009, a scandal relating to efforts to procure Nayza, Aybat and Senser artillery systems from Israel for the airmobile forces precipitated the sacking of Defence Minister Daniyal Akhmetov; he was replaced by Adilbek Zhaksybekov, the former Kazakh ambassador to Moscow. Kazakhstan’s peace-keeping brigade (KAZBRIG), which has received considerable assistance and training from the US, UK and NATO, is the country’s most capable formation, and as such can present a misleading impression of the overall effectiveness of its military. The annual US, UK and Kazakh military exercise Steppe Eagle in September 2009 provided another opportunity to pressure Astana to agree to operationally deploy elements of KAZBRIG to Afghanistan. Although the decision has not been taken at a political level in Astana, the structure has achieved a level of, albeit not full, interoperability with NATO. The options facing the Kazakh government, if it decided to send troops to support ISAF, appeared limited to medical or command elements, or to a company conducting force-protection duties, stopping short of combat operations.

Table 29 Insurgent groups in Afghanistan and Pakistan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation/group</th>
<th>Aims and remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TALIBAN AND AFFILIATES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghan Taliban</td>
<td>Regain power in Kabul; foreign withdrawal from AFG. Estimated strength 10–20,000; led by Mullah Omar and Quetta Shura. Presence predominantly in S. and E. AFG provinces. In main utilise low-level insurgent tactics but have undertaken conventional engagement of int’l military forces in lightly protected outlying areas. Funding through opium trade and donors (AQ included)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haqqani Network</td>
<td>Fight coalition forces in AFG as part of Afghan Taliban. Regain control of traditional bases in Khost, Pakhta and Paktika. Led by Sirajuddin Haqqani. Based mainly in N. Waziristan, PAK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hizb-e Islami Gulbuddin (HIG)</td>
<td>Officially seeks foreign withdrawal from AFG; establish Islamic fundamentalist state. Two factions, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar’s Hizb-e Islami in Nuristan and Khalis faction, part of the AFG Taliban. Affiliates of Hizb-e Islami political faction (established 2005 and not officially associated with Hekmatyar), have won seats in the National Assembly and are active in the Wolesi Jirga in Kabul</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **OTHER INSURGENT GROUPS** |
| Pakistan-based Baluch Liberation Army (BLA)/Baluch People’s Liberation Front (BPLF)/Popular Front for Armed Resistance/ Baluch Students Organisation | Independence for former Baluchistan encompassing S.W. PAK, IRN Sistan province and S.W. AFG. Liberation of Baluch land; establishment of sovereign Baluch government. Interim demands are greater regional autonomy and fairer distribution of Baluchi natural resources (gas/oil) |
| Harkat-ul-Jihad-i-Islami (HuJI)/Harkat ul-Mujahideen (HuM)/Harkat ul-Ansar (HuA)/Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM) | Pro-Pakistan Islamic groups; seek Kashmir’s accession to PAK. Main area of operation is Pakistan-administered Kashmir, though recent focus on AFG. HuA resulted from the amalgamation of HuJI and HuM. Majority of HuM’s capability now resides under JeM. Leader Maulana Masood Azhar. Support and fundraising networks throughout EU |
| Lashkar-e-Tayiba (LeT)/Jama'at ud Dawa (JuD)/Army of the Righteous | Islamic fundamentalist group. Established 1989 following the move of Mujahadeen from AFG to fight in Pakistan-administered Kashmir. JuD is LeT’s charitable and social arm. Led by Zakri Rehman Lakhwi (arrested following Mumbai attacks in 2008). Hafiz Saeed leader of JuD; has been under house arrest |
| Lashkar-e-Islam (Army of Islam) | Khyber-based. Led by Mangal Bagh. Increasingly active in PAK. Allegedly seeks Islamic state in PAK. Does not align with AQ elements within Khyber. Allegedly maintains secure road link through Khyber Pass used to re-supply ISAF |
### Table 29: Insurgent groups in Afghanistan and Pakistan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation/group</th>
<th>Aims and remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lashkar-e-Omar (LeO)/al-Qanoon</strong></td>
<td>Extremist Islamist ideology. Conglomerate of Harkat-ul-Jihad-i-Islami (HuJI), Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LeJ) and Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM) members. Initially designed to undertake terrorist attacks against US citizens in PAK. Led by Qari Abdul Hai (chief of LeJ Supreme Council).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tehrik-e-Nafiz-e-Shariat-e-Mohammadi/Black Turbans</strong></td>
<td>Imposition of sharia in PAK. Former leader Maulana Sufi Mohammed, who tried to negotiate a peace settlement between Islamabad and TTP over sharia in Swat Valley, handed leadership to son-in-law Maulana Fazalullah. Links with Jamaat-i-Islami, TTP Swat and the Afghan Taliban.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Al-Qaeda and Associates</strong></td>
<td>Create Islamic state in AFG and PAK; jihad against the ‘near enemy’ (perceived puppet states supported by West); create Islamic state worldwide; jihad against the ‘far enemy’ (West, specifically the US); eject Western forces from the area. De facto alliance with the Taliban. Rallying point for int’l Islamic fundamentalist insurgent and terrorist organisations. Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan believed to be key affiliate group. UAV strikes have resulted in attrition of operational command structures in PAK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU)/Islamic Movement of Turkestan (IMT)</strong></td>
<td>Creation of a fundamentalist Islamic state in Uzb and Central Asia. Coalition of Islamic militants from Uzb, other Central Asian states and PRC. Several thousand fighters aligned to and fight for AQ. Predominantly based in S. Waziristan, PAK. Leader Tahir Yuldashev killed by a US UAV strike in August 2009.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Islamic Jihad Union/Islamic Jihad Group</strong></td>
<td>Splinter group from IMU. Based in Waziristan, PAK. Aims incl. jihad in Central Asia and wider region; establishment of Islamic state; actively supports Taliban and AQ in AFG. Leaders Tahir Yuldash and Najmiddin Jalolov killed in US UAV strikes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>East Turkestan Liberation Organisation (ETLO)</strong></td>
<td>Establish separate Eastern Turkestan state for Uighurs in Xinjiang Province NW PRC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>East Turkestan Islamic Movement (ETIM)</strong></td>
<td>Establish independent Islamic regime; separation of Xinjiang from PRC. US assert ETIM Uighur detainees in AFG confirm financial and insurgent links to AQ. Leader Hasan Mahsum killed by Pakistani troops in 2003.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Punjab Taliban</strong></td>
<td>Sees Islamabad fighting for US against Pak population. Removal of Western forces from AFG. Longer-term aim likely to be the extension of sharia law within PAK, in line with TTP objectives. Has been increase in number of Punjabi recruits to the Taliban. Three principal groups constitute the Punjab Taliban: Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LeJ), Sipah-e-Sahaba Pakistan (SSP) and Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM). All reportedly trained by Pak and originally viewed as Kashmir-focused. The movement of Punjabis to the relative safety of S. Waziristan increased after 2001, when Musharraf proscribed main militant Islamic groups.</td>
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AFGHANISTAN

International concern grew in 2009 over the situation in Afghanistan, with rising violence, inadequate governance and security, and growing international uncertainty over the objectives for the Afghanistan mission all raising doubts. In December, President Obama announced a further 30,000 troops would deploy in 2010. The strategy has ‘the protection of the Afghan population’ as its core objective with the accelerated training of Afghan national security forces as its key mission. It also aims to enable a phased draw-down of US forces from 2011.

Ongoing civil war: echoes of recent past

When international forces intervened in Afghanistan in 2001, there was a civil war between the Taliban and the Northern Alliance, ongoing since the Saur Revolution of April 1978 that toppled the administration of Mohammed Daoud Khan. The new government, formed by the communist People’s Democratic Party (PDP), led to a growing rebellion in large part in reaction to attempts to modernise state structures and the economy, moves seen by many as contrary to Afghan traditions. The subsequent Soviet invasion in support of the Kabul government added an ideological dimension to the rebellion; the Soviet strategy challenged Islam in Afghanistan, which added to the traditional Afghan dislike of foreign involvement in their affairs. Many of today’s Afghan leaders, such as President Hamid Karzai, were among the leaders of the insurgents in the 1980s. The mujahadeen, which led the rebellion, received vital financial and technical support from Western countries, with the US seeing the conflict as an opportunity to fight a proxy war against the USSR. The critical deployment of US Stinger surface-to-air missiles helped turn the tide of war in favour of the Afghan resistance, particularly when the mujahadeen began to use them against Soviet attack helicopters. (Today’s Taliban were formed to fight as part of the mujahadeen).

In 1986, following a significant increase in Soviet troop numbers, President Mikhail Gorbachev announced at the 27th Congress of the Communist Party that he would withdraw forces after two years if progress had not been made. This statement on an exit strategy energised the insurgency. The eventual withdrawal of Soviet forces in 1989 left the mujahadeen to continue its insurgency against the communist government in Kabul. The regime finally fell in 1992, and the mujahadeen governed until it was ousted in 1996 by the Taliban movement, which had rebelled against mujahadeen corruption and abuse of the population. A new civil war began between the Taliban and the Northern Alliance, dominated by former mujahadeen.

By the time the US-led Operation Enduring Freedom began in October 2001 in reaction to the 11 September terrorist attacks in the US, the Taliban was coming under increasing pressure. A conventional campaign by the Northern Alliance, supported by a small number of US and allied special-forces troops and overwhelming US airpower, overthrew the Taliban, which withdrew to safe havens on both sides of the Afghanistan–Pakistan border, or Durand Line. From these bases they built an insurgency that has grown in strength and influence. The international community failed to capitalise on the initial military success of Operation Enduring Freedom and to recognise the true scale involved in rebuilding a state destroyed by decades of conflict. A vacuum in governance, particularly in the Pashtun areas of southern Afghanistan, allowed the Taliban and its allies to return in increasing numbers and to steadily re-establish varying degrees of influence over communities. Taliban influence has subsequently spread to some areas in the north and west of the country that had, until recently, been relatively free of violence.

With international counter-insurgency operations now in their eighth year, the spreading insurgency poses domestic political problems as well as military challenges for countries contributing troops to ISAF. German forces deployed in Regional Command (North) under strictly imposed caveats, for example, are being increasingly drawn into combat, leading then Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier to suggest during the September 2009 German election campaign that German troops might withdraw by 2013 and hand the Faizabad base over to the Afghan National Army (ANA) in 2011. Other countries may be forced to review their continuing commitment to operations, while the US continues to press for more troops.

New impetus and direction

During the 2008 US presidential campaign, Barack Obama emphasised the importance of Afghanistan, and immediately after he took office on 22 January 2009 he announced the ‘Af–Pak strategy’ which explicitly recognised the need to address the problems of Pakistan and Afghanistan jointly. The announce-
ment included an affirmation of the need to increase the effort against al-Qaeda and was followed by the announcement of a troop ‘surge’ in Afghanistan to put more pressure on the Taliban and to ensure security for the run-up to the Afghan presidential elections on 20 August. On 4 April, at the NATO summit in Strasbourg–Kehl, European NATO member states backed the US commitment by pledging an additional 5,000 troops. The initial US surge involved 17,000 troops in a deployment to the south and east, with an additional 4,000 to speed up training of the ANA. Such training is seen as a priority, as coalition countries seek to hand over more military and security tasks to the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF), including the Afghan National Police (ANP) and border guards.

Obama’s appointment of political and military leaders whom he deemed would bring faster results in Afghanistan gave impetus to the new strategy. Among the new appointees was Lieutenant-General Stanley McChrystal, who replaced General David McKiernan as ISAF commander in May 2009. The appointment of an experienced special-forces officer was seen as an attempt to increase the tempo of counter-insurgency operations. In a review of counter-insurgency strategy following the election period and a summer characterised by increasing violence and high casualties among ISAF and ANSF personnel, McChrystal called for 40,000 more US and NATO troops to be deployed to Afghanistan. Obama’s announcement will bring the total US commitment to around 100,000 troops. At the same time, the UK announced it could send an extra 500 troops to boost its total deployment to 9,500, with 500 being re-deployed from Kabul to Helmand.

The UK made its extra troop allocation subject to a number of conditions, among them that all troop-contributing countries should bear a fair share of the military commitment and that ANSF capacity-building should be accelerated. The intention was that ANA strength should increase from about 80,000 to 134,000 by the end of 2010, the force being infantry-centric, with Kandaks in the south and east having four companies instead of three (thus concentrating on building capacity in areas where there are most problems). However, the US wanted a further increase to around 260,000. The Kabul Military Training Center was set up in 2009 to accelerate training of Afghan national security forces. It is intended that the centre have the capacity to train 5,000 personnel monthly by March 2010. At the same time, the strength of the ANP was to increase to 80,000 by 2011 and the Afghan National Border Police (ANBP) was to increase from 12,000 to 18,000. The ANBP continues to be trained under Combined Security Transition Command-Afghanistan (CSTC-A). In addition to the state security forces, Public Protection Forces (PPF) were being formed at local level, in 200-person detachments. The initial phase called for 8,000 personnel to be trained by July 2009 in 40 districts (out of 365). US troops started this training in Wardak, a province with a large Taliban presence close to Kabul and considered a priority for the programme. However, there has been concern that the creation of the PPF may detract from efforts to create a proper national police force. But the critical problem remains that of retention of trained personnel; in a bid to assist this process, pay for Afghan security forces has been increased.

**Insurgency**

The Taliban-led insurgency now affects many areas of the country and there has been a broadening in the scope of its operations. While the insurgents have lost virtually every military engagement, they expanded their areas of influence from 30 to 160 of Afghanistan’s 364 districts between 2003 and the end of 2008, and attacks increased by 60% between October 2008 and April 2009. A mixture of tactics was geared to address the operating conditions in different parts of the country. In areas with a heavy international military presence the Taliban resorted to improvised explosive devices (IEDs), a tactic employed to great effect against ISAF operations during the election period. In July alone there were an estimated 828 IED attacks, almost double the number in July 2008. There were also occasional full-scale assaults on coalition positions, mostly in the southeastern provinces, similar to the 17 August 2008 attack against US Forward Operating Base Salerno in Khost province. An attack on a US base in Nuristan by some 300 insurgents on 4 October 2009 resulted in the deaths of eight US and two ANA soldiers.

Suicide attacks, particularly against government targets in urban areas, have become a key insurgent tactic. On 11 February 2009 19 people were killed in a multiple attack involving a suicide bomber and gunmen against government institutions in Kabul, including the Ministries of Education and Justice and the Department of Prisons. The attack was seen as a direct assault on state judicial and legal authorities. On 15 August 2009, a suicide bomber killed seven near ISAF headquarters, and on 8 October 2009 a
suicide car bomber carried out an attack opposite the Indian embassy, which is a continued target. India is a strong ally of the Afghan government and is seen as a direct threat to the Taliban and its allies.

Attacks on ISAF supply routes and facilities in Pakistan resulted in new arrangements with Russia and neighbouring Central Asian states to open routes through less hostile territory. On 6 February 2009, an agreement was reached with Russia for the ‘Northern Route’, a rail connection running from the Baltic Sea via Russia to Central Asia to carry non-lethal military consignments. On 6 July Russia extended the agreement to allow air and land transit of lethal military consignments. On 6 July Russia extended the agreement to allow air and land transit of lethal military consignments.

Meanwhile, on 3 April Uzbekistan agreed to the use of Navoi air base by US aircraft; Tajikistan also agreed to the movement of supplies through either Kulyab or Dushanbe air bases for onward movement.
to Afghanistan by road. In June 2009, after months of uncertainty over the use of the Manas air base in Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek agreed to its continuing use for international operations in Afghanistan as an air transit and logistics base, with security being handed over to the Kyrgyz authorities. Under the agreement the US will increase its annual payment for the base from US$17.4m to US$60m and will spend US$66m on improving airport facilities. An additional US$51m has been given to Kyrgyzstan in economic aid and for counter-terrorist and counter-narcotics training programmes.

Counter-insurgency
General McChrystal’s counter-insurgency strategy changed the emphasis and direction of the campaign. He put the protection of the Afghan people at the centre of the strategy, focusing on reduction of the high rate of civilian casualties caused by international and government forces, particularly through excessive use of airpower. In June 2009, following a spate of civilian casualties and an incident which involved the possible use of white-phosphorous munitions (see IISS Strategic Survey 2009, pp. 309–10), McChrystal briefed the US Senate Armed Services Committee on his intention to reduce civilian casualties by limiting the use of airpower and tightening rules of engagement. Although civilian casualty rates dropped significantly following the introduction of the new rules, there was a setback when, on 4 September, up to 90 people were killed in an air-strike which aimed to destroy two fuel tankers stolen by the Taliban. McChrystal’s decisive action in removing the officers who took the decision to launch the strike indicated his unwillingness to compromise on the policy. To improve command of the operation a new three-star headquarters was formed under Lieutenant-General David Rodriguez the ‘Independent Joint Command’, that has taken direct command of the two-star Regional Command headquarters. The effect of this has been to bring more direction to military operations; a weakness in the strategy remains in the way that Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs), the civil component to the strategy, are under national command, outside McChrystal’s direct control. Another aspect of the new strategy was to find a way to deal with insurgents through re-integration into wider Afghan society. Retired British Lieutenant-General Graeme Lamb, who had been involved in similar initiatives in Iraq, was brought in to advise McChrystal on possible approaches. While these initiatives were at the time of writing at an early stage, the prospects for re-integration in Afghanistan are complicated by the fallout of the previous 31 years of civil war. One factor complicating any chance at meaningful negotiation was that many former PDP members were now in government, while many of their former Western-backed opponents were fighting with the Taliban.

Operational tempo
In a series of operations that concluded on 27 November 2008, ISAF and ANA troops were deployed to prevent Taliban and other groups escaping into safe havens on and across the Durand Line inside Pakistan. In Afghanistan’s Kandahar province, Operations Mutafqin Tander 6, Janubi Tapu 1 and Joosh Karay were conducted simultaneously by Canadian and ANA forces to pressure the Taliban. In Panjwayi district, a Canadian battlegroup was deployed to prevent insurgents escaping while British forces, deployed on Operation Janubi Tapu, conducted an airmobile operation to further limit the movement of insurgents. Meanwhile, in Helmand province, Operation Joosh Karay was launched in the eastern region of Maiwand. During these operations, 600kg of explosives, a quantity of 107mm rockets and 500kg of hashish were found. A senior Taliban leader, Mullah Asad, was killed on 19 November in the Garmisr district of Helmand province. His death followed that of another Taliban leader in the southern provinces, Mullah Mashar, three weeks earlier. The attempt by international forces to target key Taliban commanders may have had some impact, but there is some redundancy in Taliban command structures that allows personnel to be replaced with what seems to be relative ease.

The US surge in the first six months of 2009 aimed, firstly, to cope with an expected upsurge in violence during the summer election campaign and, secondly, to address one of the military shortcomings of the counter-insurgency campaign: an inability to hold territory once it had been cleared of insurgents. The increase in ANA numbers is an important component of this effort as ISAF seeks to hand over more military tasks to Afghan units.

The period leading up to the 20 August presidential elections was the most violent since 2001. August was the bloodiest month ever for international forces in Afghanistan – the US lost 77 service personnel and the UK lost 45. Altogether, the international forces lost 175 in a one-month period. An increase in oper-
ational tempo by ISAF and Afghan forces was met with well-prepared and sustained resistance by insurgents. International forces sought to regain territory in southern and eastern provinces which had been under Taliban influence for some time and which contained large numbers of Pashtuns, whose participation in the elections was vital for a valid ballot. A British-led operation, Panther’s Claw, took place in Helmand province between 19 June and 20 July with the aim of clearing Taliban forces from territory that would be of importance during the election and then holding it beyond polling day to enable reconstruction and development. Subsidiary aims included the destruction of heroin production and storage facilities. After intense fighting and 37 UK fatalities (with 150 wounded, mostly from insurgent IED attacks), enough ground was secured for about 13 polling stations to be opened. However, only a small number of the 80,000 people entitled to vote in the area registered for the elections. Meanwhile, July 2009 saw 4,000 US Marines and 650 Afghan soldiers and police launch Operation Khanjar in central Helmand, again in an effort to secure the local population from the threat of Taliban and other insurgent intimidation and violence. 500 US Marines and ANA similarly conducted Operation Eastern Resolve II to secure the ground for elections in eastern provinces as well as parts of Helmand. The town of Naw Zad, lost to the insurgency in 2005, was recaptured. All the operations in the southern and eastern provinces aimed to interdict insurgent lines of communication across the Durand Line into Pakistan. The practice of locating small, isolated bases near the frontier in an attempt to control insurgent movement was called into question by attacks on the bases, and McChrystal subsequently withdrew the most isolated ones.

**Counter-narcotics strategy**

The insurgency continued to benefit from the proceeds of the opium and heroin trade. In May 2009, Admiral Mike Mullen, chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff, said the international community was losing the battle against the production of illicit drugs in Afghanistan. But by October there was growing recognition that the illicit trade in drugs was not the Taliban’s only, nor even necessarily main, source of income. Donations from some organisations within the Muslim world were cited by the CIA as possibly providing more financial support to the insurgency than drugs. Other forms of racketeering were also considered significant. But the illicit drugs trade was considered crucial not just because it helped fund the insurgency, but because of its place in Afghanistan’s socio-economic structure.

In October 2008, ISAF’s mandate was extended to include a counter-narcotics mission for the first time. The new mission was limited to the ‘targeting of facil-
ities and facilitators’ involved in the trade, rather than farmers growing opium who, it was hoped, would benefit from the diversion of funds that would have been used for eradication into the purchase of alternative crops.

Some European countries providing troops to ISAF were reluctant to accept the new mission, fearing an element of ‘mission creep’ and the possible alienation of sections of the population. Germany, Poland, Italy and Spain declined to participate. A statement by then NATO Supreme Allied Commander Europe General John Craddock that it was ‘no longer necessary to produce intelligence or other evidence that each particular drug trafficker or narcotics facility in Afghanistan meets the criteria of being a military objective’ was rejected by several European military and political leaders, some of whom continued to regard the counter-narcotics mission as a police task and question its legality. The then commander of ISAF General McKiernan, also questioned the way the new mission was set out, saying that the directive added a ‘new category’ to US rules of engagement and ‘seriously undermined the commitment ISAF has made ... to restrain our use of force and avoid civilian casualties’. Despite this opposition, then NATO Secretary-General Jaap de Hoop Scheffer said in February 2009 that a number of ‘buffers and filters’ had been established to maintain the legality of counter-narcotics operations. He did, however, allow countries that disagreed with the policy to ignore it. He said that ‘if nations at a certain stage think that they would rather not participate, they will not be forced to participate’.

**The border and Pakistan**

In November 2008 a joint operation, *Lionheart*, was carried out by some 5,000 US troops operating in conjunction with Afghan forces and Pakistani troops across the Durand Line. In 2009 the issue of insurgent re-supply and movement across the border gained new salience, with Pakistani forces fighting an intense counter-insurgency campaign against the Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP or Pakistan Taliban) in the Swat Valley and Buner in the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP). Their success in retaking these areas from the TTP was followed by further operations to recapture militant strongholds in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), particularly in North Waziristan. The success or failure of Pakistani operations in these areas was expected to have a substantial impact on activities by groups acting with the Afghan Taliban, who continued to conduct operations from Pakistan (see Table 29).

**The future**

International military forces in Afghanistan are in a new and uncertain phase of the eight-year campaign. The success or failure of Pakistan’s counter-insurgency efforts against its own radical groups, including the Tehrik-e-Taliban and emerging Punjab Taliban, is a crucial part of the future course of the insurgency in Afghanistan. Achievement of some sustained success through the McChrystal strategy (which has now received the boost of a pledged increase of 30,000 US troops) will be crucial to maintaining US Congressional support, and thus funding for the overall effort. But some countries contributing troops to ISAF may be wearying of the mission, while the increasing complexity of the political landscape in Afghanistan after the flawed election process (marred by allegations of corruption) left critical uncertainty over what sort of government the international community is now supporting. The elections also deepened the divide within Afghanistan between those who want a modern twenty-first-century state and those who wish to adhere to a more traditional model of governance.
**SOUTH ASIA – DEFENCE ECONOMICS**

After five years in which the economy grew by an average of 8.75% annually, growth in India fell to 7.3% in 2008 and is forecast to fall to 5.4% in 2009. Propelled by the fall in economic activity, the government introduced a sizeable fiscal stimulus that – together with existing subsidies on oil, fertiliser and food – resulted in a budget deficit of 9.9% of GDP. Both the Asian Development Bank and the IMF have warned that India’s large and persistent budget imbalance threatens fiscal sustainability, and they have urged the authorities to consider a new, stronger budgetary framework when the existing Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (FRBMA) expires in 2010. Under the FRBMA, established in 2004, the government undertook to reduce the budget deficit by 0.4% a year with the intention of executing a balanced current budget by 2008. Although the deficit had fallen to 0.7% of GDP in 2007, it had risen to 4% of GDP in 2008.

Despite the tight fiscal background, the financial priority given to the military in recent years is clear: between 2000 and 2009 the defence budget will have increased by 50% in real terms. Not surprisingly following the 2008 Mumbai attacks, the 2009 state budget included a 21% increase in defence spending, up from Rs1.37tr (US$28.4bn) in 2008 to Rs1.66tr (US$35.9bn). Furthermore, the immediate impact of the late November attacks can be seen in revised budget figures for 2008, which included a 32% increase in spending by the army over its original allocation. The Indian government has often hinted that it would like defence spending to reach 3% of GDP, but despite the dramatic increases of recent years the budget still only measures 2.1% of national output. In the short to medium term, it is highly probable that the Mumbai attacks will result in the reallocation of some resources away from the long-term modernisation plan – with its focus on the replacement of obsolete legacy equipment – towards equipment needed by National Security Guards units, such as dedicated transport aircraft and helicopters, night-vision devices and so on. The armed forces have drawn up a long list of such priority equipment, particularly targeted towards their special forces and coastal-protection forces, which they would like to see fast-tracked.

The under-spending and procurement malpractice that has plagued the Ministry of Defence (MoD) for a generation remains chronic: between 2002 and 2008 a combination of bureaucratic delay, inefficiency and corruption in the procurement process saw the MoD forced to return some Rs225bn (US$5.5bn) of procurement funds to the Treasury. Defence Minister A.K. Antony said that getting enough money in the budget was not a problem, noting that his ‘pockets [were] full’, but he lamented the lack of ‘timely and judicious utilisation of money allocated’. The problem of corruption was highlighted with the arrest in May 2009 of five members of the state-owned Ordnance Factory Board by the Central Bureau of Investigation. Seven different defence companies have been blacklisted while they are investigated for possibly corrupt procurement practices, and the government has been forced to suspend US$279m in contracts, most notably with

Table 30  **South and Central Asia Regional Defence Expenditure** as % of GDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GDP %</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>3.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2.99</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2.27</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2.42</td>
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Israeli Military Industries. This will further delay equipment programmes.

The Comptroller and Auditor General’s (CAG) office published a report in July 2009 criticising several recent procurement programmes. In particular, it condemned the purchase of defective laser-guided munitions and the acquisition of 40 advanced light helicopters with an operational ceiling of only 5,000 metres instead of the required 6,500m. Further criticism is guaranteed when the CAG finally publishes its report into India’s acquisition of the ex-Soviet Admiral Gorshkov aircraft carrier. Initial estimates suggested that a Russian refit of the vessel would cost around US$750m. However, with the delivery now pushed back from 2008 to 2012, and the price having risen above US$2bn, the CAG has already suggested that the Indian Navy will be acquiring ‘a second-hand ship with a limited lifespan’ and will be ‘paying more that it would have paid for a new ship’.

The MoD’s procurement woes are compounded by the country’s embryonic defence-industrial base. It has been a longstanding goal that India should be capable of producing at least 70% of its own military equipment. However, at a seminar in January 2009 Defence Minister Antony said his country was still a long way from becoming a major producer of military platforms. India’s defence companies were only supplying around 30% of the armed forces’ hardware, he said, describing the situation as ‘highly undesirable’. India has only had a private defence sector since 2001 and, despite reforms, the move towards self-reliance appears halting. In recent years, three measures have been introduced to kick-start the process: a provision that allows overseas defence companies to invest up to 26% in domestic defence companies; the publication of Defence Procurement Procedures (DPP), which favour indigenous research and development programmes; and the introduction of an offsets policy stipulating that defence contracts worth more than Rs3bn (US$60.7m) must provide offsets to the value of 30% of the deal. However, Bell Helicopters has called these requirements ‘restrictive and narrow’, citing them as a factor in its decision to withdraw from the US$600m Reconnaissance and Surveillance Helicopter competition in December 2008. The latest initiative designed to boost domestic defence-industrial activity is incorporated in a new DPP category called ‘Buy and Make (Indian)’ under which request for proposals (RfPs) can now be issued directly to Indian companies that have the ‘requisite financial and technical capabilities to absorb technology’, an update of the previous policy by which RfPs could only be issued to foreign vendors who were then required to transfer technology to Indian companies in order to facilitate licensed production (see p. 473).

Given the slow progress in getting the domestic defence industry up to speed, India remains largely dependent on importing its major weapons systems. In this regard, it continues to build particularly on its relationships with Russia and Israel. Despite the friction that has arisen over the Gorshkov acquisition, India has signed several recent deals with Russian manufacturers allowing domestic companies to build Russian equipment under licence; the most notable of these is for the construction of hundreds of T-90S tanks and dozens of Su-30MKI fighter aircraft. In December 2008, India’s Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) announced it had signed a deal with Russia’s United Aircraft Corporation (UAC) to jointly develop a fifth-generation fighter aircraft, with a view to completing the project by 2015. That same month, there was further proof that the relationship remained intact, when India signed a deal to buy 80 Russian-built Mi-17 medium-lift helicopters. During 2009, the air force also outlined an ambitious Indo-Russian programme to develop a military transport plane with a 20-tonne cargo capacity. Costs of the proposed US$600m programme are to be equally shared between India’s HAL and Russia’s UAC. The two countries are expected to further solidify their defence cooperation by renewing the Indo-Russian Inter-Governmental Commission on Military Technical Co-operation for a further ten years during Prime Minister Singh’s visit to Moscow in December 2009.

However, the delays and cost overruns that have dogged India’s procurement of certain Russian systems have opened the door to new weapons suppliers. Israel in particular has benefited. In recent years Israeli companies have supplied India with a wide range of military equipment, including Phalcon airborne warning and control (AWAC) aircraft, Barak missiles, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) and Tavor rifles. Several further deals were agreed during 2009, triggered in part by the Mumbai attacks. The navy, for example, was quick to acquire five aerostat-programmable radars from Israeli Aerospace Industries (IAI) to plug gaps in its coastal-security system. In April India successfully launched its first all-weather imaging satellite, built by IAI, to help monitor its porous borders.
with Bangladesh, China and Pakistan. The latest major deal between the two countries is a US$1.4bn contract for the development and procurement of a medium-range surface-to-air missile system, based on IAI’s Barak long-range naval air-defence system. Under the contract, IAI will work with India’s Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) to develop an air-defence system capable of detecting and destroying hostile aircraft, cruise missiles and surface-to-surface rockets at a range of 70–80km.

Since they signed a defence-cooperation agreement in 2005, India and the United States have been forging closer defence-manufacturing ties. These have seen India purchase former LPD USS Trenton, six Sea King helicopters and six C-130J transport aircraft. In early 2009, however, these contracts were dwarfed by a US$2.1bn deal under which India will purchase eight Boeing P-8I Poseidon multi-mission maritime-reconnaissance aircraft (MRAs) from Boeing. Indian officials said that the aircraft had become a priority after ten of the terrorists involved in the Mumbai attacks were able to travel undetected to the city aboard a hijacked trawler. Following a July 2009 final agreement relating to the End User Verification Agreement, necessary under US law to ensure compliance with military technology-transfer requirements, the first of the Poseidon aircraft, which will have an anti-submarine warfare capability, will be delivered in 2013.

As usual, the Indian Army, which accounts for more than 80% of the country’s active personnel, received the largest share of the 2009 budget: Rs762bn (US$16.4bn), up 28% from the previous year. However, with a significant amount of this post-Mumbai increase earmarked for equipment needed by the special forces and National Security Guards, extra pressure will be put on existing modernisation programmes, several of which are already well behind schedule.

For example, the army’s main-battle-tank development and modernisation plan remains mired in delay and bureaucratic inefficiencies. The MoD had been hoping to phase out its ageing T-55 tanks and replace them with upgraded T-72s and newly built T-90s. However, upgrades to the fleet of T-72s, to provide a night-fighting capability, are running around four years late and 1,000 domestically built T-90s have also been delayed because of technology-transfer disagreements with Russia. The domestically designed and produced Arjun main battle tank has also lurched from crisis to crisis, with the Indian parliament suggesting in 2007 that the DRDO should seek foreign assistance to overcome ongoing problems with the vehicle. The programme was launched more than 30 years ago and costs have increased dramatically since. Only about 45 of an initial 124 units have been delivered; at least 15 have been returned with defects to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 31</th>
<th>Indian Defence Budget by Function, 2006–2009</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MoD</td>
<td>17.7</td>
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<td>Defence Pensions</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Sub-total</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Defence Budget</td>
<td>1,095.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the Combat Vehicles Research and Development Establishment.

Efforts by the Army Aviation Corps to replace obsolete assets, such as Chetak and Cheetah helicopters, were postponed after the MoD scrapped the acquisition of 197 Eurocopter Fennec light observation helicopters, despite four years of trials and evaluations. The MoD claimed there had been irregularities in the selection process. In July 2008, a new RfP was issued to at least four overseas manufacturers, stipulating that the successful bid would entail an offset requirement of 50% and the transfer of ‘maintenance-related technology’ to HAL. Bell Helicopters quickly withdrew from the tender process, saying the terms of the RfP did not provide sufficient scope for a competitive commercial bid.

The army’s ambitious Field Artillery Rationalisation Plan – under which it intends to acquire a mixture of 3,600 towed, wheeled and tracked guns – is already ten years overdue. During early 2008, the MoD issued tenders for the procurement of 140 ultra-light, 155mm howitzers and 180 wheeled guns. By August it had withdrawn both tenders, saying there had been an ‘inadequate’ response from overseas vendors – although observers suggested this was likely the result of bureaucratic delay and unrealistic requirements. By June 2009 it appeared that the only remaining bidder for the ultra-light programme was Singapore Technologies Engineering (ST Engineering), which was offering its Pegasus gun. However, ST Engineering was one of the seven companies under the spotlight in the Central Bureau of Investigation’s corruption probe in mid 2009, so the potential deal had to be suspended.

In light of India’s growing dependence on gas, oil and other commodities from all parts of the globe, the Indian Navy has begun a comprehensive programme to acquire power-projection platforms, ranging from aircraft carriers to landing platform dock ships. Over the next decade, the navy plans to field a fleet of 140–145 vessels (including two nuclear-powered submarines). Half of these will be designated oceangoing, the remainder assigned to coastal duties. The fleet will be built around two carrier battle groups: the first based on the much delayed Gorsikov and the second based on an indigenously designed, 37,500-tonne ‘air defence vessel’ (ADV), construction of which began in 2005. By 2022, the fleet is scheduled to have grown to 160 vessels, equipped with around 350 fixed-wing and rotary aircraft.

However, the acquisition of the Gorsikov is not the only naval programme holding up the navy’s ambitious modernisation plans. The ADV is at least two years late and several other projects have fallen well behind schedule, not least due to the inefficiency of domestic shipyards. Around 39 out of an order book of 44 vessels are being constructed by Indian contractors. In July 2009, the MoD acknowledged that the domestic construction of six French-designed Scorpene submarines was running at least two years behind schedule because of difficulties with the ‘absorption of technologies’. This raised questions about a potential follow-on order of another six Scorpene vessels. The navy’s lack of submarines was highlighted in a report by the CAG, which warned that India faces the prospect of operating with less than half its current fleet by 2012, when two-thirds of its submarines are due for retirement. The report said prolonged refit schedules meant the submarine fleet had been operating at as little as 48% capacity between 2002 and 2006. It added that serious problems with inertial navigation systems and new sonar equipment meant several vessels were operating at sub-optimal levels.

There were more encouraging developments with the navy’s plan to acquire two nuclear-powered submarines, as India finally agreed the lease of an Akula II-class vessel from Russia. The arrangement, initiated in 2004, was thrown into some doubt when the vessel in question, the Nerpa, was involved in an accident in late 2008 in which 20 sailors and technicians died through the release of freon gas. Although the sale of nuclear-powered attack submarines (SSNs) is forbidden by international treaty, leases are permitted if a vessel does not have missiles with a greater than 300km range. India is thought to have leased the submarine for ten years at a cost of around US$700m. The confirmation that the lease would go ahead was followed in July 2009 by the launch of India’s indigenously built nuclear submarine, three decades after the programme was initiated. The 6,000-tonne Advanced Technology Vessel (ATV) is reportedly based on an original Russian design, and Russian involvement in designing the ship and miniaturising its reactor has long been an open secret. However, military officials have suggested that it might be at least two years before the vessel is commissioned, and that ultimately it may be retained only as a technology-demonstrator rather than as an operational strategic asset. The hulls of two further ATV submarines have already been completed and these ships are expected to be ready by 2017.
The biggest naval procurement agreed during 2009 was for seven new stealth frigates. The US$9.2bn project is a follow-up to the Shivalik-class programme, and work on the new ships will be shared between local firms Mazagoan Dockyards Ltd (MDL) and Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers (GRSE). The original cost of each ship had been in the region of US$800m. However, to enable them to build the ships using modular construction technology, both the MDL and GRSE shipyards will require considerable modernisation, including large, covered workshops with sliding roofs and 300-tonne, 138m-span cranes. As a result, the cost of each ship will rise to around US$1.3bn. Despite the insistence by the Defence Acquisition Council that the ships be constructed locally, both shipyards will in fact require significant assistance from an overseas shipbuilder.

Following the deal for eight Boeing P-8I Poseidon multi-mission MRAs, the Indian Navy has turned its attention to further boosting its maritime-domain awareness and has dispatched a supporting request for information (RfI) for a new fleet of medium-range MRAs to several countries. The RfI anticipates the outright purchase of six aircraft with a range of four to five hours and 500 nautical miles. There will be an option for a further six units. It is thought that the coastguard will procure six similar aircraft through a separate programme.

The 2009 budget allocated Rs342bn (US$7.3bn) to the air force, including Rs199bn (US$4.2bn) in procurement funds, as the service continues to invest in assets to fulfil its long-term plan of becoming a ‘continental rather than limited sub-continental force’ able to confront challenges such as conventional and nuclear warfare, safeguard energy security, deploy on domestic counter-insurgency operations and undertake disaster-relief management at home and abroad.

With one eye firmly on developments in China and Pakistan, the air force’s short-term priority is to prevent the continued decline of its combat squadrons. These have fallen to 30 from the sanctioned 39 in recent years, and will fall further with the imminent retirement of large numbers of MiG-21, MiG-23 and MiG-27 aircraft. With Pakistan taking delivery of American F-16s, and Chinese J-10 and J-17 aircraft, air-force chiefs have warned that India risks losing its long-held conventional edge over its neighbour. Several major programmes are under way to avoid this, including both the upgrade of existing platforms and the procurement of new aircraft.

The major programme yet to be decided is for at least 126 medium multirole combat aircraft (MMRCA). Trials began in late 2009 of six competing aircraft: Boeing’s F/A-18E/F Super Hornet, Saab’s JAS-39 Gripen, the Eurofighter Typhoon, Dassault’s Rafale, Lockheed Martin’s F-16 and Russia’s MiG-35. The aircraft faced a range of tests in the tropical heat of Bangalore, the western Rajasthan desert and the mountainous Jammu and Kashmir region – all areas where the MMRCA will be deployed. It was hoped that a contract could be signed by 2012–14, but negotiations about offsets and technology-transfer agreements, plus India’s dismal procurement record, suggest this may be optimistic. Given the likely delays to the MMRCA programme, the air force has asked HAL to step up production of the Su-30MKI aircraft it is building under licence from Russia. Instead of 14 planes a year, the air force wanted 23 produced annually. In October 2009, it ordered another 50 units, bringing the total order so far to 280 aircraft. The slow pace of deliveries has delayed plans to deploy them to the Chinese Assam border until 2010. The purchase of new aircraft will be augmented by the upgrade of all existing platforms over the next ten years, including all MiG-29s, Jaguars, and Mirage-2000s. Particular attention will be paid to upgrading avionics and weapons-delivery systems.

A tender process started in 2008 for 22 attack and 15 heavy-lift helicopters was cancelled when the competing companies withdrew, complaining that onerous offset requirements made the projects commercially unviable. In 2009, the air force issued new RfPs to overseas vendors for the helicopters’ urgent procurement. The modified attack helicopter Rfp has reduced the offset obligation to the standard 30% of the contract value, and has permitted an acquisition under the US Foreign Military Sales process to enable Bell and Boeing to take part in the competition. The RfP for heavy-lift helicopters has been sent to Boeing for the Chinook CH-47, Sikorsky for the Ch-35 Sea Stallion and Mil/Kazan for the Mi-26.

Given recent natural disasters in Bangladesh and the broad range of threats the country faces – from piracy to increasing competition for offshore resources – the newly elected government announced an ambitious procurement plan and boosted the 2009 defence budget by 30%. Under the proposed programme, all three services will benefit. However, in the near term the army will benefit the most, as it is scheduled to receive new main battle tanks, guided missiles, surface-to-air missiles, self-propelled artil-
lery, rifles, night-vision equipment and communication systems.

Once the army has been re-equipped, the focus will switch to the navy. It has been promised three new frigates, three maritime-patrol aircraft, four helicopters, 12 patrol craft, two utility landing craft, one hydrographic ship, one salvage vessel and four missile-armed, fast-attack craft. By 2019, it will also receive a submarine. New naval bases are to be constructed, along with a submarine base, and the force will be increased by 4,000 personnel. In the meantime, the navy’s existing frigates will be modernised with new anti-ship missiles.

The air force, which currently gets only 16% of the annual defence budget, will see its budget increase by 10% a year over the next ten years. The first phase of the modernisation programme will include upgrades to the existing fleet of F-7 fighters and Russian helicopters. By 2021 the plan is to have replaced these platforms with new aircraft and to have also procured new jet trainers and an airborne early warning and control (AWAC) capability.

However, Bangladeshi governments of all persuasions have a history of promoting grandiose schemes for their armed forces, which fail to materialise in anything like the original scale. It should be noted that even with this year’s budget increase, spending will only reach US$1.2bn annually. This appears insufficient for the proposed modernisation programmes.

In late 2008, Pakistan was forced to turn to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a three-year, US$10bn loan to avoid defaulting on its current-account payments. The Pakistan media initially suggested that, in return for the loan, the IMF would stipulate a cut of some 30% in the country’s defence budget. However, publication of the 2009-10 state budget revealed that rather than falling, defence spending would increase by 15% to PKR342bn (US$4.11bn). Indeed, with tensions between Pakistan and India rising after the 2008 Mumbai terror attacks, the Pakistani government cut its non-development and India rising after the 2008 Mumbai terror attacks, the Pakistani government cut its non-development expenditures by 20% to ensure the military had sufficient funds to respond to any threat. As previously noted in the Military Balance, the official defence budget in Pakistan does not include all military-related expenditure; it omits items such as military pensions, benefits for retired and serving personnel, military aid from Gulf states, space and nuclear programmes, and income generated by the armed forces’ diverse business interests. Furthermore, because of its special relationship with China, Pakistan is able to purchase Chinese-produced weapons at favourable prices. It has also been the recipient of significant amounts of US military aid. All of this indicates that the level of actual defence spending is substantially higher than the official budget suggests.

Since 2001, Pakistan has received more than US$1bn in military aid from the US, thanks largely to the government’s ongoing support in counter-terrorism. Pakistani soldiers have complained, however, that this money has only been sufficient to cover the army’s increased operational costs and that very little has been made available for capability improvements in basic areas such as night-vision equipment. The US Government Accountability Office itself has also called for better oversight of how any future aid money is spent in Pakistan, highlighting that the US government has never received documentation from Pakistan on a ‘large number of reimbursement claims’. Upon assuming office, President Barack Obama said the US would not give the Pakistani army ‘a blank cheque’ and that funds must be targeted towards those ‘tools, training and support that Pakistan needs to root out the terrorists’. To that end, General David Petraeus announced in April that the US would introduce a new funding mechanism called the Pakistani Counter-Insurgency Capability Fund (PCCF). The fund will provide a total of US$2.8bn specifically to the military over the next five years. This is in addition to US$7.5bn that the US will donate to civilian projects in Pakistan during the same period.

Ever mindful of the arms embargo placed on it by the US in the 1990s, Pakistan continues to diversify its foreign weapons suppliers, as well as attempting to improve its own indigenous defence-industrial capabilities. Pakistan and China have already cooperated on several defence-manufacturing projects, including F-22P frigates and the Al-Khalid main battle tank. The two countries announced in March 2009 that serial production of the joint JF-17 fighter aircraft would begin with an order of 42 aircraft built by Pakistan Aeronautical Complex (PAC). The air force intends the JF-17 to become the backbone of its fleet and plans to acquire up to 250 of the aircraft by 2015. However, given the dire state of Pakistan’s public finances, it seems likely that China has agreed to a long-term credit facility, or some other arrangement, for the programme to have been given the go-ahead. A joint marketing organisation has also been created between the two countries to promote sales of the JF-17 aircraft as an ideal choice for countries that are ‘mindful of
their finances’ but wish to replace their existing second-generation aircraft. The air force is also planning to acquire up to 36 of the more advanced J-10 fighter aircraft from China. Again, if the acquisition is to go ahead, some form of financing from China appears inevitable.

There was a demonstration of Pakistan’s growing indigenous defence-industrial capability in 2009, when Pakistan Aeronautical Complex formally launched plans to start producing parts for the Italian-designed Falco UAV, which is already in service with the Pakistan Air Force.

In August, Pakistan took delivery of the first of four air-to-air refuelling training aircraft leased from Ukraine. By 2010 the Pakistan Air Force plans to have four Ilyushin II-78 aircraft operating over its border area. Other force-multiplying programmes in development include the purchase of four Erieye-equipped AEW&C aircraft from Sweden’s Saab and four unspecified AEW&C platforms from China that are scheduled for delivery by 2012.

Although the Pakistan Navy only receives a small part of the official defence budget, it is moving ahead with major equipment programmes. The government has also provided funds to modernise Karachi Shipyard & Engineering Works (KSEW), to strengthen the country’s naval and commercial shipbuilding capabilities. KSEW will construct four Chinese-designed, F-22P frigates; the first was delivered in July 2009 and the other three should have entered service by 2013. Beijing has also agreed to supply Z-9C helicopters to equip the ships. The navy’s main outstanding requirement remains a replacement for its legacy Hashmat-class submarines. It had appeared almost certain that the navy would choose German HDW’s Type 214 design for its next-generation submarine. However, no contract has yet been announced and a French offer of further Agosta vessels is also reportedly being considered. Pakistan already operates three Agosta 90B vessels, the last of which was commissioned in 2008.
Afghanistan

New Afghan Afghani (Afs)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GDP</th>
<th>per capita</th>
<th>Growth</th>
<th>Inflation</th>
<th>Def exp*</th>
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<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>US$ 11.9bn</td>
<td>US$ 444</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>26.8%</td>
<td>US$ 180m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>14.8bn</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
<td>-9.3%</td>
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<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
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Population: 28,395,716

Ethnic groups: Pashtun 38%; Tajik 25%; Hazara 19%; Uzbek 12%; Aimaq 4%; Baluchi 0.5%

Age:

- Male: 0–14 23% 15–19 5% 20–24 5% 25–29 4% 30–64 13% 65 plus 1%
- Female: 0–14 22% 15–19 5% 20–24 4% 25–29 4% 30–64 13% 65 plus 1%

Capabilities

ACTIVE 93,800 (Army 90,800 Air 3,000)

The Afghan government aims to boost control by developing the national army and police forces. The ANA (HQ Kabul) currently comprises some 90,800 troops. Org and strength of the ANA is detailed below. The NATO-led ISAF has over 71,000 troops in theatre with some 31,000 US troops remaining on OEF duties. ISAF established the Kabul Military Training Center in 2009; it is intended that the centre have the capacity to train 5,000 monthly by March 2010.

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Afghan National Army 90,800

The ANA is expanding rapidly but suffers from high wastage and poor retention. The development of ANA units is measured in terms of Capability Milestones (CM) 1-4. For the purpose of The Military Balance only units that have reached CM1-3 status are listed.

FORCES BY ROLE

5 regional cmd

Inf
- 1 corps (201st) with (1 inf bde (1st CM1) with (2 inf bn; 1 cbt spt bn; 1 spt bn); 1 inf bde (2nd CM3) with (4 inf bn; 1 cbt spt bn; 1 spt bn); 1 corps (203rd) with (3 inf bde (1st, 2nd CM1 3rd CM2), (each: 3 inf bn; 1 cbt spt bn); 1 corps (205th) with (1 inf bde (1st CM1) with (3 inf bn; 1 cbt spt bn; 1 spt bn); 1 inf bde (2nd CM1) with (2 inf bn; 1 cbt spt bn); 1 inf bde (3rd CM1) with (4 inf bn); 1 inf bde (4th CM3) with (1 inf bn; 1 cbt spt bn);
- 1 corps (207th) with (1 inf bde (1st CM2) with (3 inf bn; 1 cbt spt bn; 1 spt bn); 1 inf bde (2nd CM3) with (2 inf bn; 1 spt bn); 1 corps (209th) with (1 inf bde (1st CM1) with (3 inf bn; 1 cbt spt bn); 1 inf bde (2nd CM3) with (3 inf bn; 1 spt bn); 1 div (111th Capital CM5) with (2 inf bde HQ; 1 sy bde (CM1) with (2 inf bn)

Recon 1 mech bde (part of 201st Corps) (CM1) with (1 inf bn; 1 mech inf bn; 1 armd bn; 1 cbt spt bn; 1 spt bn)

Cdo 1 bde (CM3) with (1 bn); 5 indep cdo bn (CM1) (one per corps)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT T-62; T-55
RECCE BRDM-1/BRDM-2
AIFV BMP-1/BMP-2
APC (T) 173 M-113A2
APC (W) BTR-40/BTR-60/BTR-70/BTR-80
ARTY
- TOWED 76mm M-1938; ZIS-3 M-1942; 122mm D-30; M-30 M-1938; BM 21; 130mm M-39; 140mm BM 14; 152mm D-1; 220 mm BM 140mm BM-14; 220mm 9P140 Oragan
- MRL 122mm BM-21; 140mm BM-14; 220mm 9P140 Oragan
- MOR 82mm M-37; 107mm; 120mm M-43

AT • MSL • MANPATS Milan; AT4 9K111 Spigot

GUNS
- RCL 73mm SPG-9; 82mm B-10

AD • SAM
- SP SA-13 Gopher
- MANPAD SA-7 Grail

GUNS
- SP ZSU-23-4
- TOWED 12.7mm; 14.5mm; 23mm ZU-23; 37mm
- M-139; 57mm S-60; 85mm M-1939 KS-12; 100mm KS-19

MSL • SSM FROG-7; SS-1 Scud

Afghan National Army Air Corps (ANAAC) 3,000

3 bases - Kabul North is primary ANAAC airfield with Presidential Flt and bulk of tpt and hel assets. Kandahar with 6 tpt ac, 6 Mi-17 and 2 Mi-24. Shindand with 2 tpt ac and 4 Mi-17.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

TPT 13: 2 An-26; 7 An-32B; 4 C-27 (16 more on order); (18 Alenia G222 on order)

HELICOPTERS
- ATK 9 Mi-35
- SPT 24 Mi-17
- TRG 2 L-39

Afghan National Police

Under control of Interior Ministry. To be 80,000

Border Police

Under control of Interior Ministry. To be 18,000

SELECTED NON-STATE GROUPS

See p. 341.

FOREIGN FORCES

All under ISAF cmd unless otherwise specified. ISAF HQ resembles a static HQ with contributing NATO countries filling identified posts.

Albania 250; 1 inf coy; 1 inf pl
Australia 1,350; 1 inf BG with (1 mot inf coy; 1 armd recce sqn); 1 cdo BG (elm 2 cdo bn); elm 1 arty regt; 1 hel gp with 2 CH-47D; 1 UAV det with Scan eagle; 25 Bushmaster IMV LFV; 3 C-130J Hercules • UNAMA 1 obs
Austria 4
Azerbaijan 90
Bangladesh UNAMA 1 obs
Belgium 530; 6 F-16 (reinforce Dutch F-16s)
Bosnia – Herzegovina 10
Bulgaria 460; 1 mech inf coy
Canada (Op Athena) 2,830; 1 lt inf BG with (3 lt inf coy; 1 armd sqn; 1 armd recce sqn; 1 arty bty; 1 UAV flt; 1 cbt engr sqn); 1 MP coy; 20 Leopard C2 MBT; some LAV III Kodiak; some LAV-25 Coyote; 6 M-777; 6 CH-147 Chinook; 8 CH-146 Griffon; CU-170 Heron • Operation Enduring Freedom - Afghanistan (Op Archer) 12 • UNAMA (Op Accius) 2 obs
Croatia 290
Czech Republic 480; 19 IVECO DV LMV Panther • Operation Enduring Freedom - Afghanistan up to 100 • UNAMA 1 obs
Denmark 690; 1 mech inf BG with (2 mech inf coy; 1 tk pl; 1 hel det) • UNAMA 1 obs
Estonia 150; 1 mech inf coy with 14 XA-180 Sisu; 1 mor det with 3 81mm
Finland 165
France (Operation Pamir) 3,095; 1 bde HQ; 1 (Marine) inf BG; 1 (Foreign Legion) inf BG; 6 Mirage 2000D/SEM; 1 cbr hel bn with (3 AS-665 Tiger; 2 AS-532 Cougar; 3 EC-725; 3 Gazelle) • Operation Enduring Freedom - Afghanistan (Op Epitaph) 35
Georgia 1
Germany 4,365; 1 bde HQ; 1 air mob inf regt Army: 100 APV-2 Dingo II APC (W); some CH-53G Stallion spt hel Air Force: 6 Tornado ECR SEAD ac; C-160 Transall tpt ac • UNAMA 1 obs
Greece 145; 1 engr coy; 1 C-130 Hercules tpt ac
Hungary 360; 1 lt inf coy;
Ireland 7
Italy 2,795; 1 AB bde HQ; 3 para regt; some Dardo AIFV; 6 A-129 Mangusta; 3 CH-47; 2 RQ-1 Predator Air Force: 2 C-27J at Herat; some C-130
Jordan 7
Korea, Republic of UNAMA 1 obs
Latvia 175
Lithuania 250
Luxembourg 8
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of 165
Netherlands 2,160; Army: 1 air aslt bde HQ; 1 armd inf BG; 40 Bushmaster IMV LFV; some YPR-675; 3 Pzh SP; 12 Fennek; some Sperrer UAV Air Force: 4-8 F-16 Fighting Falcon; 6 AH-64D Apache; 5 AS-532U2 Cougar; some C-130
New Zealand 300 (PRT Bamiyan) • PRTBAM 1 obs
Norway 480; 1 mech inf coy; 1 spt coy • UNAMA 2 obs
Paraguay UNAMA 1 obs
Poland 1,910; 1 mtn inf bde HQ; 1 mtn inf BG; 1 air cav bde HQ with (elm 2 hel bn); 35 Rosomak AIFV; 68 IFV; 6 Mi-24; 4 Mi-17
Portugal 145 • UNAMA 1 obs
Romania 990; 1 mtn inf bde HQ; 1 inf bn; some TAB-77; some TAB-79; some Piranha IIIC • Op Enduring Freedom-Afghanistan 37 • UNAMA 1 obs
Singapore 9
Slovakia 245
Slovenia 130
Spain 1,000; 1 inf bn
Sweden 430 • UNAMA 1 obs
Turkey 720; 1 inf bn
Ukraine 10
United Arab Emirates 25
United Kingdom 9,000; Army: 1 div HQ (6th); 1 lt inf bde HQ (11th) with (5 lt inf bn; 1 armd recce regt; 1 fd arty regt; 1 engr regt); 1 GMLRS tp; 1 UAV bty; 1 EOD tp; 1 spt bn; 1 theatre log spt gp; 1 medical bn; 29 Warrior; 130 Mastiff; 12 L-118; 4 GMLRS; 8 AH-64D Apache; 5 Lynx; some Hermes 450; some Predator B; some Desert Hawk Navy: 55 Viking; 6 Sea King HC MK 4 Air Force: 8 Tornado GR4; 4 C-130 Hercules; 8 CH-47 Chinook; 6 HC Mk3 Merlin; 8 Shadow R1 (Beechcraft King Air 350) • UNAMA 1 obs
United States 34,800; Army: 1 AB div HQ; 1 mech inf SBCT; 2 lt inf IBCT; 1 AB IBCT; 2 cbr avn bde Marines: 1 MEB with (1 RCT) • Operation Enduring Freedom – Afghanistan 31,129 Army: 1 AB IBCT (trg role); 1 ARNG lt inf IBCT (trg role); some AH-64 Apache; some OH-58 Kiowa; some CH-47 Chinook; some Stryker; some M-ATV; 3,200 MRAP; some M119; some M198 Navy; some EA-6B Prowler Air Force: some F-15E Strike Eagle; some A-10 Thunderbolt II; some EC-130H Compass Call; some C-130 Hercules; some HH-60 Pave Hawk; some MQ-1 Predator; some MQ-9 Reaper (Equipment includes both and OEF-A forces) USMC: some MV-22B Osprey; some AV-8B Harrier; some AH-1W Cobra; some CH-53 Sea Stallion; some UH-1N Iroquois; some RQ-7B Shadow
Uruguay UNAMA 1 obs

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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>GDP</th>
<th>per capita</th>
<th>Growth</th>
<th>Inflation</th>
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Population 156,050,883
Religious groups: Muslim 90%; Hindu 9%; Buddhist 1%
Capabilities

ACTIVE 157,053 (Army 126,153 Navy 16,900 Air 14,000) Paramilitary 63,900

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 126,153

FORCES BY ROLE
Armd 1 bde (1 armd regt); 6 regt
Inf 7 div HQ; 17 bde (total: 68 inf bn)
Cdo 1 bn
Arty 20 regt
Engr 1 bde
Sigs 1 bde
Avn 1 regt (2 sqn)
AD 1 bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MBT 232: 58 Type-69; 114 Model 56/L 10A1 pack howitzer; 122mm 111: 57 Type-54/54-1 (M-30), 54 T96 (D-30), 130mm 62 Type-59-1 (M-46)
MOR 472: 81mm 11 M-29A1; 82mm 366 Type-53/87/M-31 (M-1937); 120mm 95 MO-120-AM-50 M67/UBM 52
ARTY 815+
TOWED 343+: 105mm 170: 56 Model 56A1; 114 Model 56/L 10A1 pack howitzer; 122mm 111: 57 Type-54/54-1 (M-30), 54 T96 (D-30), 130mm 62 Type-59-1 (M-46)
MOR 472: 81mm 11 M-29A1; 82mm 366 Type-53/87/M-31 (M-1937); 120mm 95 MO-120-AM-50 M67/UBM 52
AT • RCL 106mm 238 M-40A1
AIRCRAFT • TPT 6: 5 Cessna 152; 1 Piper Cheyenne
AD • SAM • MANPAD QW-2; 20 HN-5A (being replaced by QW-2)
GUNS • TOWED 164: 37mm 132 Type 65/74 57mm 34 Type 59 (S-60)

Navy 16,900

FORCES BY ROLE
Navy 1 HQ located at Dhaka

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 5
FFG 2:
1 Osman (PRC Jianghu I) with 2 twin (4 eff.) each with HY-2 (CSS-N-2) Silkworm tactical SSM, 2 RBU 1200 (10 eff.), 4 100mm gun
1 Khalid Bin Waild (ROK Modified Usan) with 4 Otomat Mk 2 tactical SSM, 1 76mm gun, 4 40mm gun
FF 3:
2 Abu Bakr (UK Leopard) each with 2 115mm twin gun (4 eff.)
1 Unar Farooq training (UK Salisbury) with 3 Squid, 1 115mm twin gun (4 eff.)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 39
PFM 9:
5 Durbar less than 100 tonnes (PRC Hegu) each with 2 single with 2 SY-1 tactical SSM
4 Durdarsha (PRC Huangfeng) each with 4 single each with 1 HY-2 (CSS-N-2) Silkworm tactical SSM
PCT 4 Huchuan less than 100 tonnes (PRC) each with 2 single 533mm TT each with 2 YU 1 Type 53 HWT
PCO 8:
1 Nirbhoy (PRC Hainan) with 4 RBU 1200 (20 eff.)
1 Madhumati (Sea Dragon) with 1 76mm and 1 40mm gun
6 Kapatakhaya (UK Island class)
PFC 8: 4 Shahedl Daulat; 4 Tirsa (ROK Sea Dolphin)
PCC 6: 2 Karnaphuli; 2 Meghna (fishery protection); 1 Ruposhi Bangla; 1 Salam
PCI 4: 2 Akshay; 1 Bakat; 1 Bishakki

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 5
MSI 4 Shapla (UK River)
MSO 1 Sagar

AMPHIBIOUS • CRAFT 10: 2 LCUT; 3 LCVP; 1 LSL
LCM 4 Yuchin

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 10
AOR 2 (coastal)
AR 1†
AG 1
ATF 1†
AGHS 1 Agradoot
TRG 1 Shaheed Ruhul Amin
YTM 3

FACILITIES
Bases Located at Chittagong, Dhaka, Kaptai, Khulna, Mangla

Air Force 14,000

Three major bases - Bashar AB (consists of Dhaka-Tejgaon and Dhaka-Kurmitola); Matiur Rahman AB (Jessore) and Zahurul Haque AB (Chittagong). Kurmitola is the main fast jet fighter/FGA base. Tejgaon houses two helicopter squadrons, Jessore houses the transport squadrons, the Air Force Academy and the Flying Training Wing. Bogra houses the flying instructors’ school; Chittagong has a combat training/light attack squadron plus a helicopter squadron.
Flying hours 17,000+ flying hrs/year

FORCES BY ROLE
FGA 2 sqn with F-7MB, F-7BG (recce capable), FT-7BG, FT-7B Airguard; A-5C (Q-5III) Fantan; 1 OCU with L-39ZA Albatros; FT-6 (MiG-19UTI) Farmer
Ftr 1 sqn with MiG-29B/MiG-29UB Fulcrum
Tpt 1 sqn with An-32 Club; 1 sqn with C-130B Hercules
Hel 5 sqn with Mi-17/MI-171/Mi-17MI-4V Hip; Bell 206L LongRanger-4; Bell 212 Huey
Trg 1 trg school with PT-6 (CJ-6) basic trg; T-37B Tweet (jet conversion trg); Bell 206L LongRanger-4 (hel trg)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†
AIRCRAFT 75+ combat capable
FGA 59+: 31 F-7MB/F-7BG (recce capable)/FT-7BG/FT-7B Airguard; 18 A-5C (Q-5III) Fantan; 10 FT-6 (MiG-19UTI) Farmer
FTR 8: 6 MiG-29 Fulcrum; 2 MiG-29UB Fulcrum
TPT 7: 3 An-32 Club †; 4 C-130B Hercules
**South and Central Asia**

TRG 30: 8 L-39ZA *Albatros*; 10 PT-6 (CJ-6); 12 T-37B

**HELICOPTERS**
- SPT 17 Mi-17/Mi-171/Mi-17MV Hip
- UTL 13: 2 Bell 206 *Longranger*, 11 Bell 212
- MSL • AAM AA-2 *Atoll*

**Paramilitary** 63,900

- Ansars 20,000+
  - Security Guards

- Armed Police 5,000
  - Rapid action force (forming)

**Border Guard Bangladesh** 38,000

- Border Guard
- Paramilitary 41 bn

**Coast Guard** 900

**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS** 10
- PFC 2 *Shaheed Daulat*
- PCI 1 *Bishkali*
- PCR 5 *Pabna*
- PB 2 *Meghna*

**DEPLOYMENTS**

**AFGHANISTAN**
- UN • UNAMA 1 obs

**BURUNDI**
- UN • BINUB 1 obs

**CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC/CHAD**
- UN • MINURCAT 5; 2 obs

**CÔTE D’IVOIRE**
- UN • UNOCI 2,082; 15 obs; 2 inf bn; 1 engr coy; 1 sig coy; 1 fd hospital

**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO**
- UN • MONUC 1,520; 26 obs; 1 mech inf bn; 2 avn unit

**LIBERIA**
- UN • UNMIL 2,340; 11 obs; 2 inf bn; 2 engr coy; 1 sigs pl; 2 log coy; 1 MP unit

**SUDAN**
- UN • UNAMID 591; 7 obs; 2 log coy
- UN • UNMIS 1,451; 19 obs; 1 inf bn; 1 engr coy; 1 demining coy; 1 tpt coy; 1 rvn coy; 1 MP coy; 1 fd hospital

**TIMOR-LESTE**
- UN • UNMIT 4 obs

**WESTERN SAHARA**
- UN • MINURSO 8 obs

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**India**

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**Population** 1,156,897,766

**Religious groups:** Hindu 80%; Muslim 14%; Christian 2%; Sikh 2%

**Age**

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<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
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<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>2%</td>
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**Capabilities**

**ACTIVE** 1,325,000 (Army 1,129,900, Navy 58,350)
- Air 127,200, Coast Guard 9,550) Paramilitary 1,300,586

**RESERVE** 1,155,000 (Army 960,000 Navy 55,000 Air 140,000) Paramilitary 987,821

Army first line reserves (300,000) within 5 years of full time service, further 500,000 have commitment to the age of 50.

**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**

**Strategic Forces Command**

India’s Nuclear Command Authority (NCA) controls the nation’s nuclear weapons. The NCA comprises a Political Council and an Executive Council. The Political Council, chaired by the Prime Minister, is the only body that can authorise nuclear weapons use; the Executive Council, chaired by the National Security Advisor to the Prime Minister, provides inputs for decision making by the NCA and executes directives given by the Political Council. Strategic Forces Command (SFC) is a tri-service command established in 2003. The Commander-in-Chief of SFC, a senior three-star military officer, manages and administers all Strategic Forces through separate Army and Air Force chains of command, with the army responsible for all nuclear-capable land-based ballistic missiles and the air force responsible for all nuclear-capable fixed-wing aircraft (the navy is not yet nuclear-capable). The navy is also establishing its own chain of command, following the launch of INS *Arihant* in July 2009. The C-in-C SFC reports directly to the Chairman, Chiefs of Staff Committee.
FORCES BY ROLE
Msl 2 Gps with SS-150/SS-250 Prithvi
  1 Gp with Agni I
  1 Gp with Agni-II

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MSL • STRATEGIC
IRBM 80–100 Agni I; 20–25 Agni-II; Agni-III
  (successfully tested)
SRBM 60 msl produced 1993–1999. Up to 20 SS-150
  Prithvi I/SS-250 Prithvi II msl produced each year; SS-350
  Dhanush (naval testbed)

Some Indian Air Force assets (such as Mirage 2000H or Su-
30MKI) could be tasked with a strategic role

Army 1,129,900

FORCES BY ROLE
6 Regional Comd HQ (Northern, Western, Central,
Southern, Eastern, South Western), 1 Training Comd
(ARTRAC), 13 corps HQ (3 1st 2nd 3rd) strike corps, 10 (3rd,
4th, 9th–11th, 12th Desert), 14th–16th, 33rd), 'holding' corps
Armd 3 div (each: 2–3 armd bde ,1 SP arty bde (1
medium regt, 1 SP arty regt)); 8 indep bde; 13 regt each with 55 T-55; 35 regt each with
55 T-72M1; 5 regt each with 55 T-90S; 14
regt each with 55 Vijayanta
Mech Inf 4 RAPID div (each: 2 mech inf, 1 armd bde);
2 indep bde (25 bn in total)
Inf 18 div (each: 1 arty bde, 2–5 inf bde); 6 indep
bde; (319 bn in total)
Mtn Inf 10 div (each: 3–4 mtn inf bde, 3–4 arty regt);
2 indep bde
SF 5-7 bn
AB 1 para bde, 5 bn
Arty 2 div (each: 2 arty bde (each: 3 med arty, 1
composite regt (1 SATA/MRL regt))
Med Arty 63 regt (bn)
SP Med Arty 1 regt (bn)
Fd Arty 118 regt
SP Fd Arty 1 regt (bn)
MRL 4 regt (bn)
Mor 15 regt
SSM 2 (Prithvi) regt; (Agni) regt; 2-3 PJ-10
  (BrahMos) regt
Engr 4 bde
Hel 14 sqn
AD 6 bde; 5 'flak' regt with 320 ZU-23-2 (some
  SP); 30 'flak' regt with 1,920 L40/70 (each: 4
  AD bty); 35 regt
SAM 12 regt; 2 gp (each: 2–5 SAM bty)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MBT 4,047+ (c1,133 in reserve); 320+ T-90S (to replace
Vijayanta and T-55); c54 Arjun (non operational, 79 more
in construction); 1,950 T-72M1 1,008 Vijayanta (modified) 715
T-55 (modifications similar to Vijayanta); c67 in reserve
RECEC 110 BRDM-2 each with AT-4 Spigot/AT-5 Spandrel;
Ferret (used for internal security duties along with some
indigenously built armd cars)

AIHV 1,455+; 350+ BMP-1; 980 Sarath (BMP-2); 125 BMP-
2K
APC 317+
APC (W) 317+: c160 Casspir; 157+ OT-62/OT-64; 14
Yukthirath MPV (of 327 order)
ARTY 11,258+
SP 20+: 130mm 20 M-46 Catapult; 152mm 2S19 Farm
TOWED up to 4510+: 105mm up to 1,350+: 600+ IFG
  Mk1/Mk2/Mk3 (being replaced); up to 700 LFG; 50 M-56;
  122mm 550 D-30; 130mm 2,200; 1,200 M-46; 500
  (in process of upgrading to 155mm); 500 in reserve in store;
  155mm 410 FH-77B
MRL 208: 122mm c150 BM-21/LRAR; 214mm 30 Pinaka
  (non operational); 300mm 28 9A52 Smerch
MOR 6,520+
SP 120mm E1
TOWED 6520+: 81mm c5,000+ E1; 120mm c1,500 AM-
  50/E1; 160mm 20 M-58 Tampella

AT • MSL
SP AT-4 9K111 Spigot; AT-5 9K113 Spandrel
MANPATS AT-3 9K11 Sagger (being phased out); AT-4
9K111 Spigot; AT-5 9K113 Spandrel; Milan 2
RCL 84mm Carl Gustav ; 106mm 3,000+ M-40A1 (10
inf bn)

HELICOPTERS
ASLT 12 Lancer
UTL 210: 120 HAL Cheetah (SA-315B) Lama; 60 HAL
  Chetak (SA-316B) Alouette III; 30 Dhruv (ALH)
UAV 14 Nishant

RECEC • TACTICAL Searcher
AD • SAM 3,500+
SP 880+: 180 SA-6 Gainful; 50+ SA-8B; 400 SA-9 Gaskin
  250 SA-13 Gopher;
MANPAD 2,620+: 620 SA-7 Grail (being phased out);
  2,000+ SA-16 Gimlet
GUNS 2,395+
SP 155+: 23mm 75 ZSU-23-4; ZU-23-2 (truck mounted);
  30mm 20-80 2S6 Tunguska
TOWED 2,240+: 20mm Oerlikon (reported); 23mm 320
  ZU-23-2; 40mm 1,920 L40/70
UAV 26: 12 Searcher I and II; 14 Nishant
RADAR • LAND 12+: 12 AN/TPQ-37 Firefinder; BSR Mk.2;
  Cymbeline; EL/M-2140; M-113 A1GE Green Archer (mor);
  MUFAR; Stentor
AMPHIBIOUS 2 LCVP
MSL • SSM 8–10 PJ-10 BrahMos; 70–90 Agni I; 15–20 Agni
  II; Agni III; up to 20 SS-150 Prithvi I/SS-250 Prithvi II
  msl produced each year

Reserve Organisations

Reserves 300,000 reservists (1st line reserve
within 5 years full time service); 500,000 reservists
(commitment until age of 50) (total 800,000)

Territorial Army 160,000 reservists (only 40,000
regular establishment)

Army 6 Ecological bn; 37 Non-departmental units
-raised from government ministries

Inf 25 bn
AD 20 'flak' regt with 1,280 L40/60
Navy 58,350 (incl 7,000 Naval Avn and 1,200 Marines)

**FORCES BY ROLE**
Navy Fleet HQ New Delhi; Commands located at Mumbai (Bombay), Vishakhapatnam and Kochi (Cochin)

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**SUBMARINES • TACTICAL 16**
SSN 1 Chakra (RUS Nerpa) each with 4 single 533mm TT each with SS-N-27 SLCM, 4 single 650mm TT each with T-65 HWT; (RUS lease agreement - under trials; not at full OC)

SSK 16:
2 Vela (FSU Foxtrot) each with 10 single 533mm TT (6 forward, 4 aft)
4 Shishumar (GER T-209/1500) each with 1 single 533mm TT (1 undergoing phased refit of SS-N-27)
4 Sindughosh (FSU Kilo) each with 6 single 533mm TT each with SS-N-27 Club-S tactical SSM

**PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 45**

**AIRCRAFT CARRIERS • CV 1 Viraat (UK Hermes)**
(capacity 30 Sea Harrier FRS MK51 (Sea Harrier FRS MK1) FGA ac; 7 Ka-27 Helix ASW hel/Sea King MK42B ASW hel)

**DESTROYERS • DDG 8:**
3 Delhi each with 4 quad (16 eff.) each with SS-N-25 Switchblade tactical SSM, 2 single with 24 SA-N-7 SAM, 5x1 533mm ASTT, 1 100mm gun, (capacity either 2 Sea King MK42A ASW hel or 2 ALH utl hel) 5 Rajput (FSU Kashin) each with 2 twin (4 eff.) P-10 BrahMos ASCM (one ship fitted; phased upgrades planned for rest of class), 2 Tvin (4 eff.) each with SS-N-2C Styx tactical SSM, 2 (4 eff.) each with 16 SA-N-1 Goa SAM, 5x1 533mm ASTT, 2 RBU 6000 Smerch 2 (24 eff.), 1 76mm gun, (capacity either 1 Ka-25 Hormone/KA-28 hel)

**FRIGATES 12**
FFG 11:
3 Brahmaputra each with 4 quad (16 eff.) each with SS-N-25 Switchblade tactical SSM, 20 SA-N-4 Gecko SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT (6 eff.), 1 76mm gun, (capacity either 2 HAL Chetak (SA-316B) Alouette III SA-316 utl/Sea King MK42 ASW hel or 2 Sea King MK42 ASW hel) (2nd of class awaiting full weapons fit)
3 Godavari each with 2 triple 324mm ASTT (6 eff.), 4 single each with SS-N-2D Styx tactical SSM, 1 twin (2 eff.) with 20 SA-N-4 Gecko SAM, (capacity either 2 Sea King MK42 ASW hel or 2 HAL Chetak (SA-316B) Alouette III SA-316 utl/Sea King MK42 ASW hel) 3 Talwar I each with SS-N-27 Club tactical SSM, 6 single with SA-N-7 Gadfly SAM, 2 533mm ASTT (4 eff.), 2 RBU 6000 Smerch 2 (24 eff.), 2 CADS-N-1 Kashtan CIWS (4 eff.), 1 100mm gun, (capacity either 1 KA-31 Helix B AEW hel/KA-28 ASW hel or 1 ALH utl hel) 2 Shiraliik each with SS-N-27 Club tactical SSM, 6 single with SA-N-7 Gadfly SAM, 1 76mm gun, (capacity 1 Sea King MK42-B ASW hel) (3rd vessel expected ISD ’10)

FF 1 Krishna (UK Leander) trg role

**CORVETTES 24**

**FSG 20:**
4 Khukri each with 1 76mm gun, 2 twin (4 eff.) each with SS-N-2C Styx tactical SSM, 1 hel landing platform (For ALH/Chetak) 4 Kora each with 4 (16 eff.) each with SS-N-25 Switchblade tactical SSM, 1 quad (4 eff.) with SA-N- 5 Grail SAM, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform (For ALH/Chetak) 5 Veer (FSU Tarantul) each with 4 single each with SS-N-2D Styx tactical SSM, 2 quad (8 eff.) (quad manual aiming) each with SA-N-5 Grail SAM, 1 76mm gun 5 Vributi (mod Veer) each with 4 quad (16 eff.) with 16 SS-N-25 Switchblade tactical SSM, 1 quad (4 eff.) (quad manual aiming) with SA-N-5 Grail SAM, 1 76mm gun 2 Vributi (advanced version) each with 4 quad (16 eff.) each with 16 SS-N-25 Switchblade tactical SSM, 1 quad (4 eff.) (manual aiming) with SA-N-5 Grail SAM, 1 76mm gun

**FS 4:**
4 Abhay (FSU Pauk II) each with 1 quad (4 eff.) (quad manual aiming) with SA-N-5 Grail SAM, 2 x 1 533mm ASTT (twin), 2 RBU 1200 (10 eff.), 1 76mm gun

**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 28**

PSOH 6 Sukanya (capacity 1 HAL Chetak) 15: 6 Trinikut SDB MK 5; 5 SDB MK 3; 4 Car Nicobar (additional vessels in build)

PFI 7 Super Dvora less than 100 tonnes

**MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 10**

MSO 10 Pondicherry (FSU Natya)

**AMPHIBIOUS 17**

**PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS VESSELS • LPD 1**
Jalashwa (US Austin class) (capacity up to 6 med spt hel; either 9 LCM or 4 LCM and 2 LCAC; 4 LCVP; 930 less than 100 tonnes)

**LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 47**

AORH 3: 1 Aditya (mod Deepak); 1 Deepak; 1 Jyoti

AOL 6

ASR 1

AWT 2

AGOR 1 Sagardhwani

AGHS 8 Sandhayak

AGS 1 Makar

ATF 1

TPT 3 Nicobar

TRG 3: 1 Tir; 2 AXS

TRV 1
FACILITIES

Bases
- Located at Mumbai (Bombay), Karwar (under construction), Calcutta, Vishakhapatnam, Port Blair (Andaman Is), Kochi (Cochin)

Naval airbase
- Located at Arakonam, Goa

Naval Aviation 7,000

Flying hours
- 125 hrs/year on T-60 trg ac; 125-150 hrs/year on Sea Harrier FRS MK51 (Sea Harrier FRS MKI) PGA ac

FORCES BY ROLE

Air
- 1 HQ located at Arakonam

FGA
- 1 sqn with Sea Harrier FRS MK51 (Sea Harrier FRS MKI); T-60*

ASW
- 5 sqn with Ka-28 Helix B; Ka-25 Hormone; 18 Ka-28 (Ka-27PL) Helix A; Sea King MK42A/Sea King MK42B; HAL Chetak (SA-316B) Alouette III

MR
- 2 sqn with IL-38; Tu-142M Bear F; Do-228-101; BN-2 Islander

SAR
- 1 sqn with Sea King MK42C; HAL Chetak (SA-316B) Alouette III (several in SAR role)

Tpt
- 1 sqn with HAL-784M (HS-748M); 1 sqn with UH-3H Sea King (sp/tul role)

Comms
- 1 sqn with Do-228

Trg
- 2 sqn with HJT-16 MKI Kiran; HJT-16 MKII Kiran II; HPT-32 Deepak

UAV
- 1 sqn with Searcher MKII, 4 Heron

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 23 combat capable

FGA 11 Sea Harrier FRS MK51 (Sea Harrier FRS MKI)

ASW 4 Tu-142M Bear F*

MP 20: 14 Do-228-101; 6 IL-38 May*

TPT 37: 17 BN-2 Islander; 10 Do-228; 10 HAL-784M (HS-748M)

TRG 22: 6 HJT-16 MKII; 6 HJT-16 MKII Kiran II; 8 HPT-32 Deepak; 2 T-60*

HELICOPTERS

ASW 54: 7 Ka-25 Hormone; 12 Ka-28 (Ka-27PL) Helix A; 21 Sea King MK42A ASW; 14 Sea King MK42B ASW/ ASUW*

AEW 9 KA-31 Helix B

SAR 5 Sea King MK42C

UTL 49+: 4 Dhruv ALH; 2 HAL Chetak (SA-316B) Alouette III; some (several in SAR role); 23 SA-319 Alouette III; up to 6 UH-3H Sea King

UAV 12: 8 Searcher MK II; 4 Heron

MSL

ASM Sea Eagle; KH-35/Sea Skua (Bear and May a/c now cleared to fire Sea Eagle and Kh-35)

ASC M P-10 BrahMos

AAM R-550 Magic 2/R-550 Magic tactical AAM

Marines 1,200 (Additional 1,000 for SPB duties)

Amph 1 bde

Cdo 1 (marine) force

As a consequence of the Mumbai attacks, the Sagar Prahari Bal (SPB) was established to protect critical maritime infrastructure. The estimated force strength is 1,000 pers with 80 PBF

Western Command

Navy 1 HQ located at Mumbai (Bombay)

Southern Command

Navy 1 HQ located at Kochi (Cochin)

Eastern Command

Navy 1 HQ located at Vishakhapatnam

Andaman and Nicobar Command (joint command)

Navy 1 HQ located at Port Blair (Andaman Is)

Air Force 127,200

5 regional air comds: Western (New Delhi), South-Western (Gandhinagar), Eastern (Shillong), Central (Allahabad), Southern (Trivandrum)

Maintenance Cmd (Nagpur), Trg Comd (Bangalore)

Flying hours 180 hrs/year

FORCES BY ROLE

Ftr 3 sqn with MiG-29B Fulcrum; 3 sqn with MiG-21FL Fishbed

FGA 6 sqn with Su-30 MKI Flanker; 3 sqn with M-2000H (M-2000E) Mirage (secondary ECM role); 8 sqn with MiG-21bis/Bison; 4 sqn with MiG-21M/MF Fishbed; 4 sqn with Jaguar S(I); 6 sqn with MiG-27ML Flogger

Maritime attack 1 sqn with Jaguar S(I) with Sea Eagle tactical ASW

AEW 1 sqn with IL-76 TD Phalcon

AWACS

Recce 1 sqn with Gulfstream IV

Tpt 2 sqn with IL-76 Candid; 7 sqn with An-32 Cline; 4 sqn and units with HS-748; 2 sqn with Do-228; 1 sqn with BBJ B-737, EMB-145BJ; 1 flt with EMB-135BJ

Tkr 1 sqn with IL-78 Midas

Atk hel 2 sqn with Mi-24/Mi-35 Hind

Hel 9 sqn with Mi-8 Hip; 6 sqn with Mi-17 Hip H/ Mi-17 IV; 1 sqn with Mi-26 Halo; 2 sqn with ALH Dhruv; 3 sqn with HAL Chetak (SA-315B) Lama; 5 sqn with HAL Chetak (SA-316B)

Trg trg units with HJT-16 Kiran; HPT-32 Deepak; MiG-21; MiG-21bis; MiG-21MF; MiG-21FL; MiG-27ML; MiG-23BN; Jaguar IS/2 –IM; Hawk Mk 132 AJT; Chetak; An-32; Dornier Do-228

UAV 5 sqn with Searcher MKII

SAM 25 sqn with S-123M Pechora (SA-3) Goa; 6 sqn with OSA-AK (SA-8B Gecko); 10 flt with SA-18 Gimlet

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 632 combat capable

FTR 96: 48 MiG-29B Fulcrum; 48 MiG-21FL

FGA 536: 98 Su-30 MKI Flanker; 36 M-2000H (M-2000E)
Mirage/M-2000TH (M-2000ED) Mirage (secondary ECM role); 88 MiG-27ML Flogger J2; 90 Jaguar S International (incl 16 maritime attack with Sea Eagle tactical ASM); 152 MiG-21bis Fishbed L & N (125 being upgraded to MiG-21bis-93); 16 MiG-21MF/PFMA Fishbed; 56 MiG-21M

**AEW&C:** 1 Il-76 TD Phalcon (2 more to follow by 2010)

**RECCE** 3 Gulfstream IV SRA-4

**TKR** 6 Il-78 Midas

**TPT** 213: 24 Il-76 Candid; 112 An-32 Cline; 6 B-707; 4 B-737; 20 BAE-135; 4 EMB-135BJ; 3 BBJ

**TRG** 271: 25 Hawk Mk 132AJT; 120 HJT-16 MKI; 56 HJT-16 MKII Kiran II; 70 HPT-32 Deepak

**HELICOPTERS**

**ATK** 20 Mi-25 Hind D/Mi-35 Hind

**SPT** 178: 4 Mi-26 Halo (by tpt); 102 Mi-8; 72 Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H

**UTL** 128: 20 Dhruv ALH (150 on order); 60 Hal Cheetah (SA-315B) Lama SA-315; 48 Hal Chetak (SA-316B) Alouette III

**UAV:** some Searcher MK II

**AD • SAM** S-125 (SA-318)/S-128 (SA-320) Goa

**SP SA-8B**

**MANPAD SA-16 Gimlet**

**MSL • TACTICAL • ASM** AM-39 Exocet; AS-11; AS-11B (ATGW); AS-12 Kegler; AS-17 Krypton; AS-30; AS-7 Kerry; Sea Eagle

**ARM** AS-11; AS-11B (ATGW); AS-12 Kegler; AS-17 Krypton

**AAM** AA-10 Alamo; AA-11 Archer; AA-12 Adder; AA-7 Apex; AA-8 Aphid; R-550 Magic; Super 530D

**Coast Guard 9,550**

Control of the Coast Guard is exercised through the Director General under the Ministry of Defence (HQ Delhi). The CG is organised into 11 districts with three regional Command Head Quarters at Mumbai, Chennai, Port Blair; in addition there are two principal air stations at Daman and Chennai with additional air stations at Mumbai, Goa, Kochi, Kolkata and Port Blair for maritime surveillance with a total of 9 Air Squadrons.

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS** 70+

**PSOH** 14: 2 Sankalp (Additional vessels in build); 4 Samrat; 8 Vikram

**PCO** 8: 7 Sarojini-Naidu; 1 Rani Abbakka (ISD expected in 10; additional vessels in build)

**PCC** 23: 7 Ijia Bai mod 1; 8 Priyadarshini; 6 Tara Bai; 2 Rajkiran

**PBC** 14

**PBI** 5+

**ACV** 6 Griffon 8000

**AIRCRAFT • TPT** 24 Do-228

**HELICOPTERS • UTL • SA-316 17 HAL Chetak (SA-316B) Alouette III**

**Paramilitary 1,300,586**

**Rashtriya Rifles 65,000**

Ministry of Defence

Paramilitary 65 bn (in 15 sector HQ)

**Assam Rifles 63,883**

Ministry of Home Affairs. Security within north-eastern states, mainly army-officered; better trained than BSF

**FORCES BY ROLE**

Equipped to roughly same standard as an army inf bn

Paramilitary 7 HQ; 42 bn each with 6 81mm mor

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**ARTY • MOR 81mm 240**

**Border Security Force 208,422**

Ministry of Home Affairs.

**FORCES BY ROLE**

Paramilitary 157+ bn each with 6 81mm mor

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**ARTY • MOR 81mm 942**

**AIRCRAFT • TPT (air spt)**

**Central Industrial Security Force 94,347**

(.lightly armed security guards only)

Ministry of Home Affairs. Guards public-sector locations

**Central Reserve Police Force 229,699**

Ministry of Home Affairs. Internal security duties, only lightly armed, deployable throughout the country

Paramilitary 2 Mahila (female) bn; 125 bn; 13 rapid action force bn

**Defence Security Corps 31,000**

Provides security at Defence Ministry sites

**Indo–Tibetan Border Police 36,324**

Ministry of Home Affairs. Tibetan border security

SF/guerrilla warfare and high-altitude warfare specialists; 30 bn

**National Security Guards 7,357**

Anti-terrorism contingency deployment force, comprising elements of the armed forces, CRPF and Border Security Force

**Railway Protection Forces 70,000**

**Sashastra Seema Bal 31,554**

Guards Indo-Nepal/Bhutan borders

**Special Frontier Force 10,000**

Mainly ethnic Tibetans

**Special Protection Group 3,000**

Protection of VVIP

**State Armed Police 450,000**

For duty primarily in home state only, but can be moved to other states. Some bn with GPMG and army standard infantry weapons and equipment

Paramilitary 24 (India Reserve Police (cdo-trained)) bn
Reserve Organisations

Civil Defence 500,000 reservists
Fully train in 225 categorised towns in 32 states. Some units for NBC defence

Home Guard 487,821 reservists (515,000 authorised str)
In all states except Arunachal Pradesh and Kerala; men on reserve lists, no trg. Not armed in peacetime. Used for civil defence, rescue and fire-fighting provision in wartime; 6 bn (created to protect tea plantations in Assam)

SELECTED NON-STATE GROUPS
CPI-Maoist (Naxalites)  Est strength: 6,500 Major equipments include: mines and IEDs, SALW

DEPLOYMENT

AFGHANISTAN
400 ε2 cdo coy (Protection for road construction project)

ARABIAN GULF AND INDIAN OCEAN
Maritime Security Operations 1 FFG

CÔTE D’IVOIRE
UN • UNOCI 8 obs

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
UN • MONUC 4,249; 52 obs; 3 mech inf bn; 1 inf bn; 2 avn unit; 1 atk hel unit; 1 fd hospital

LEBANON
UN • UNIFIL 898; 1 inf bn; 1 fd hospital

SUDAN
UN • UNMIS 2,600; 17 obs; 2 inf bn; 1 engr coy; 1 avn unit; 1 fd hospital

SYRIA/ISRAEL
UN • UNDOF 195; elm 1 log bn

TAJIKISTAN
IAF Forward Op Base, Farkhar

TIMOR-LESTE
UN • UNMIT 1 obs

FOREIGN FORCES

Total numbers for UNMOGIP mission in India and Pakistan
Chile 2 obs
Croatia 9 obs
Denmark 1 obs
Finland 5 obs
Italy 7 obs
Korea, Republic of 9 obs
Philippines 3 obs
Sweden 6 obs
Uruguay 2 obs

Kazakhstan KAZ

Kazakhstani Tenge t 2008 2009 2010
GDP t 16.4tr 15.1tr
US$ 138bn 101bn
per capita US$ 8,899 6,550
Growth % 3.2 2.0
Inflation % 17.2 7.5
Def bdgt t 193bn £200bn
US$ 1.61bn £1.33bn
FMA (US) US$ 1.3m 1.5m 2.5m

Population 15,399,437

Ethnic groups: Kazakh 51%; Russian 32%; Ukrainian 5%; German 2%; Tatar 2%; Uzbek 2%

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 12% 6% 5% 4% 19% 3%
Female 12% 5% 5% 4% 21% 6%

Capabilities

ACTIVE 49,000 (Army 30,000 Navy 3,000 Air 12,000 Mod 4,000) Paramilitary 31,500
Terms of service 24 months

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 30,000
4 regional comd: Astana, East, West and Southern.

FORCES BY ROLE
Mech Inf 10 bde (1 Bde Astana Region, 4 Bde East Region, 5 bde South Region)
Air Aslt 4 bde
Arty 7 bde
MRL 2 (102mm, 402mm) bde with total of 180 BM 27 9P140 Uragan
AT 2 bde
SSM 1 bde
Coastal Def 1 (West Region) bde
Cbt Engr 3 bde
SSM 1 bde
Peacekeeping 1 (KAZBRIG) bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MBT 980 T-72
RECE 280: 140 BRDM; 140 BRM
AIFV 1,520: 730 BMP-1; 700 BMP-2; 90 BTR-80A
APC 370
APC (T) 180 MT-LB
APC (W) 190 BTR-70/BTR-80
ARTY 1,460
SP 240: 122mm 120 251 Carnation; 152mm 120 253
TOWED 670: 122mm 400 D-30; 152mm 270: 180 2A36; 90 2A65

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South and Central Asia

Internal Security Troops €20,000
Ministry of Interior

Presidential Guard 2,000

State Border Protection Forces €9,000
Ministry of Interior.
HEL • SPT 1 Mi-171

DEPLOYMENT

ARMENIA/АЗЕРБАЙДЖАН
OSCE • Minsk Conference 1

Kyrgyzstan KGZ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kyrgyzstani Som s</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>185bn</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>5.1bn</td>
<td>946</td>
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<td>%</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>8.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Def bdgt</td>
<td>$</td>
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<td>€1.9bn</td>
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<td>FMA (US)</td>
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<td>0.9m</td>
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<td>US$1=£</td>
<td></td>
<td>36.5</td>
<td>43.7</td>
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</table>

Population 5,431,747
Ethnic groups: Kyrgyz 56%; Russian 17%; Uzbek 13%; Ukrainian 3%

Capabilities

ACTIVE 10,900 (Army 8,500 Air 2,400) Paramilitary 9,500
Terms of service 18 months

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 8,500

FORCES BY ROLE
MR 2 bde; 1(mtn) bde
SF 1 bde
Arty 1 bde
AD 1 bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MBT 150 T-72
RECECE 30 BRDM-2
AIFV 320: 230 BMP-1; 90 BMP-2
APC (W) 35: 25 BTR-70; 10 BTR-80
ARTY 246
SP 122mm 18 251 Carnation
TOWED 141: 100mm 18 M-1944; 122mm 107: 72 D-30; 35 M-30 M-1938; 152mm 16 D-1

GUN/MOR 120mm 25 2S9 Anona
MRL 380: 122mm 200: 150 BM-21 Grad, 50 in store;
220mm 180 9P140 Uragan
MOR 120mm 145 2B11/M-120
AT • MSL • MANPATS AT-4 9K111 Spigot; AT-5 9K113 Spandrel; AT-6 9K115 Spiral
RL 73mm RPG-7 Knout
GUNS 100mm 68 MT-12/T-12
MSL • SSM 12 SS-21 Tochka (Scarab)

FACILITIES
Training centre 1

Navy 3,000

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS
PCI 14: 4 Almaty; 1 Dauntless; 5 Guardian; 2 Zhuk; 2 Turk (AB25)

Air Force 12,000 (incl Air Defence)
1 air force div, 164 cbt ac, 14 atk hel
Flying hours 100 hrs/year

FORCES BY ROLE

Comd regt with Tu-134 Crusty; Tu-154 Careless
Ftr 1 regt with MiG-29UB Fulcrum; 1 regt with MiG-31 Foxhound; MiG-25 Foxbat
FGA 1 regt with Su-24 Fencer; 1 regt with Su-25 Frogfoot; 1 regt with Su-27 Flanker
Rece 1 regt with Su-24 Fencer*
Atk hel some regt with Mi-24V
Trg some regt with L-39 Albatros; Yak-18 Max
Hel some regt with Mi-171V5, Mi-8 Hip, UH-1H
SAM some regt with 100 SA-2 Guideline/SA-3 Goa;
SA-10 Grumble (quad); SA-4 Ganef/SA-5 Gammon;
SA-6 Gainful (60 eff.)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 162 combat capable
FTR 97: 42 MiG-31/MiG-31BM Foxhound; 39 MiG-29/UB Fulcrum; 16 MiG-25 Foxbat
FGA 65: 14 Su-25 Frogfoot; 14 Su-24 Fencer; 12* Su-24 (recce); 25 Su-27 Flanker
TPT 3: 2 Tu-134 Crusty; 1 Tu-154 Careless
TRG 16: 12 L-39 Albatros; 4 Yak-18 Max

HELICOPTERS

ATK 40+ Mi-24V (first 9 upgraded)
SPT 76: 20 Mi-171V5; 50 Mi-8 Hip; 6 UH-1H
AD • SAM 147+
SP 47+: 20 SA-6 Gainful; 27+ SA-4 Ganef/SA-5 Gammon static; SA-10 Grumble (quad)
TOWED 100 SA-2 Guideline; SA-3 Goa

MSL

ASM AS-10 Karen; AS-11 Kilter; AS-7 Kerry; AS-9 Kyle
ARM AS-11 Kilter
AAM AA-6 Acrid; AA-7 Apex; AA-8 Aphid; AA-12 (on MiG-31BM)

Paramilitary 31,500

Government Guard 500

Population 5,431,747
Ethnic groups: Kyrgyz 56%; Russian 17%; Uzbek 13%; Ukrainian 3%

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 16% 6% 5% 4% 15% 3%
Female 15% 6% 5% 4% 17% 4%

Capabilities

ACTIVE 10,900 (Army 8,500 Air 2,400) Paramilitary 9,500
Terms of service 18 months

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 8,500

FORCES BY ROLE

MR 2 bde; 1(mtn) bde
SF 1 bde
Arty 1 bde
AD 1 bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 150 T-72
RECECE 30 BRDM-2
AIFV 320: 230 BMP-1; 90 BMP-2
APC (W) 35: 25 BTR-70; 10 BTR-80
ARTY 246
SP 122mm 18 251 Carnation
TOWED 141: 100mm 18 M-1944; 122mm 107: 72 D-30; 35 M-30 M-1938; 152mm 16 D-1

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**Nepal NPL**

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<th>Nepalese Rupee NR</th>
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<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>NR</td>
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<td>369bn</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>1US$=NR</td>
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<td>69.7</td>
<td>74.2</td>
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</table>

Population 28,563,377

Religious groups: Hindu 90%; Buddhist 5%; Muslim 3%

### Capabilities

**ACTIVE 95,753 (Army 95,753) Paramilitary 62,000**

Nepal is attempting to integrate the 25,500-strong (Maoist) People’s Liberation Army (PLA) into the Nepalese national army. This process has been delayed.

### ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

**Army 95,753**

#### FORCES BY ROLE

- **Comd**: 6 inf div HQ; 1 (valley) comd
- **Inf**: 16 bde (total: 63 Inf bn); 32 indep coy
- **SF**: 1 bde (1 AB, 1 mech inf, 1 indep SF bn)
- **Ranger**: 1 bn
- **Arty**: 1 HQ (4 arty regt.)
- **AD**: 1 HQ (2 AD regt, 4 indep AD coy)
- **Engr**: 1 HQ (5 engr bn)

### EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

- **RECCE**: 40 Ferret
- **APC (W)**: 40 Casspir
- **ARTY 109+**: TOWED 39: 75mm 6 pack; 94mm 5 3.7in (mtn trg); 105mm 28: 8 L-118 Lt Gun; 14 Pack Howitzer (6 non-operational) MOR 70+: 81mm; 120mm 70 M-43 (est 12 op)
- **AD • GUNS • TOWED 32+:** 14.5mm 30 Type-56 (ZPU-4); 37mm (PRC); 40mm 2 L/60

**Air Wing 320**

- **AIRCRAFT • TPT 5**: 1 BAe.146-400; 2 M-28 Skytruck; 2 BN2T Islander
- **HELICOPTERS**
  - **SPT 6**: 1 SA 330J Super Puma; 2 AS-350 Ecureuil B2/B3; 3 Mi-171 0V & V5
  - **UTL 6**: 1 ALH Dhruv; 2 Lancer (SA 316L); 1 HAL SA-315B Cheetah; 2 SA-316B Alouette III

**Paramilitary 62,000**

- **Armed Police Force 15,000**
  - Ministry of Home Affairs
South and Central Asia

Pakistan PAK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pakistani Rupee</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<td>US$</td>
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<td>per capita US$</td>
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<td>70.4</td>
<td>83.2</td>
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Population 174,578,538

Religious groups: Hindu less than 3%

Age

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<th>15–19</th>
<th>20–24</th>
<th>25–29</th>
<th>30–64</th>
<th>65 plus</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Capabilities

ACTIVE 617,000 (Army 550,000 Navy 22,000 Air 45,000) Paramilitary 304,000

Strategic Forces

The National Command Authority (NCA) formulates nuclear policy and is the key decision-making body for the employment and development of strategic systems. The NCA has two committees: the Employment Control Committee and the Development Control Committee. The Strategic Plans Division (SPD) acts as the secretariat, and among other duties formulates nuclear policy, strategy and doctrine and strategic and operational plans for deployment and employment. While operational control rests with the NCA, Army and Air Force strategic forces are responsible for technical aspects, training and administrative control of the services’ nuclear assets.

Army Strategic Forces Command

All land-based strategic nuclear forces. 12,000-15,000 personnel

MSL • TACTICAL • SSM 190: 105 Hatf-1; Abdali/Hatf-2; 50 Hatf-3 (PRC M-11); up to 10 Shaheen-1/Hatf-4; up to 25 Hatf-5/Ghauri; Ghauri II

Some Pakistan Air Force assets (such as Mirage or F-16) could be tasked with a strategic role

Army 550,000

FORCES BY ROLE

Army  9 corps HQ
Armd  2 div; 7 (indep) bde

Police Force 47,000

SELECTED NON-STATE GROUPS

People’s Liberation Army armed component of former Maoist rebel group, awaiting integration into Nepalese army under terms of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. Presently located in cantonments under UN supervision. Est strength: n.k. Major equipments include: SALW Young Communist League Est strength: n.k. Major equipments include: n.k.

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC/CHAD
UN • MINURCAT 302; 1 obs; 1 inf bn; 1 MP pl

CÔTE D’IVOIRE
UN • UNOCI 1; 3 obs

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
UN • MONUC 1,030; 24 obs; 1 mech inf bn; 1 engr coy

HAITI
UN • MINUSTAH 1,076; 2 inf bn

IRAQ
UN • UNAMI 2 obs

LIBANON
UN • UNIFIL 868; 1 mech inf bn

LIBERIA
UN • UNMIL 18; 2 obs; 1 MP unit

MIDDLE EAST
UN • UNTSO 3 obs

SUDAN
UN • UNAMID 8; 9 obs
UN • UNMIS 23; 16 obs

TIMOR-LESTE
UN • UNMIL 1 obs

FOREIGN FORCES

(all opcon UNMIN unless stated)

Austria 2 obs
Brazil 6 obs
Egypt 5 obs
Guatemala 1 obs
Indonesia 5 obs
Japan 6 obs
Jordan 4 obs
Malaysia 7 obs
Nigeria 5 obs
Paraguay 6 obs
Romania 7 obs
Sierra Leone 2 obs
South Africa 1 obs
Sweden 2 obs
Switzerland 3 obs
United Kingdom Army 280 (Gurkha trg org)
Uruguay 3 obs
Zambia 1 obs
Zimbabwe 2 obs
Navy 22,000 (incl £1,400 Marines and £2,000 Maritime Security Agency (see Paramilitary))

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**SUBMARINES • TACTICAL 8**

**SSK:**
- 2 Hashmat (FRA Agosta 70) each with 4 x 1533mm ASTT with 20 F17P HWT/UGM- 84 Harpoon tactical USGW
- 3 Khalid (FRA Agosta 90B – 1 AIP) each with 4 x 1533mm ASTT with 20 F17 MOD 2 HWT; 4 SM-39 Exocet tactical USGW

SSI 3 MG110 (SF delivery)

**PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 7**

**FFG:**
- 4 Tariq (UK Amazon) each with 2 Mk-141 Harpoon twin each with RGM-84D Harpoon tactical SSM, 2 single each with TP 45 LWT, 1 114mm gun, (capacity 1 Lynx utl hel)
- 2 Tariq each with 1 sextuple (6 eff.) with LY-60 (Aspide)
- SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT (6 eff.) each with Mk 46 LWT, 1 114mm gun, (capacity 1 Lynx utl hel)
- 1 Sword (PRC Type 054) with 2 quad (8 eff.) each with YJ-83 SSM, 1 octuple (8 eff.) with HQ-7 SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT (6 eff.) each with Mk 46 LWT, 1 76mm gun, (capacity 1 Z-9C Haitun); (2 additional vessels in build, ISD’s expected mid/late 2010)

**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 8**

**PFM:**
- 2 Jalalat II each with 2 twin (4 eff.) each with C-802 (CSS-N-8) Saccade tactical SSM
- 2 Zarrar (MRTP-33) (weapons fit not known)

**PCC 2:** 1 Larkana; 1 Rajshahi

**PBF 2** Kaam 15

**MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES •**

**MHC 3** Munsif (FRA Eridan)

**LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 10**

**AORH 2:**
- 1 Fuqing (capacity 1 SA-319 Alouette III utl hel)
- 1 Mosawin (capacity 1 Sea King MK45 ASW hel)

**AOT 3:** 1 Attok; 2 Gawdar

**AGS 1** Behr Paina

**YTM 4**

**FACILITIES**

Bases Located at Ormara, Gwadar, Karachi

**Marines £1,400**

Cdo 1 gp

**Naval Aviation**

**AIRCRAFT**

12 ac combat capable
- MP 12: 3 Atlantic (also ASW)*; 5 F-27-200 MPA*; 4 P-3C Orion* (additional 6 ac on order)

**HELICOPTERS**

- ASW 6: 5 Sea King MK45 ASW hel; 1 Z-9C Haitun (additional ac on order)
- UTL 4 SA-319B Alouette III (aditional ac on order)
- MSL • ASM AM-39 Exocet

**Air Force 45,000**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

3 regional comds: Northern (Peshawar) Central (Sargodha) Southern (Mastroor). The Composite Air Tpt Wg, Combat
Cadres School and PAF Academy are Direct Reporting Units.

FTR 2 sqn with Mirage IIIEP/OD; 1 sqn with F-16A Fighting Falcon; F-16B Fighting Falcon; 5 sqn with F-7PG Skybolt; 2 sqn with F-7PG (F-7MG) Airguard; F-16 C/D

FGA 1 sqn with Mirage IIIEP each with AM-39 Exocet tactical ASM; 2 sqn with A-5C (Q-5II) Fantan; 2 sqn with Mirage 5PA3 (ASuW); 5PA2/5PA Mirage; FC-1/JF-17 Thunder

ELINT/ECM 1 sqn with Da-20 Falcon

Recce 1 sqn with Mirage IIIP (Mirage IIIR)*

SAR 6 sqn with SA-316 Alouette III; 1 sqn with Mi-171 (SAR/liason)

Tpt sqns with An-26 Curl; B-707; Beech 200 Super King Air; C-130B/C-130E Hercules; CN-235; F-27-200 Friendship (1 with navy); Falcon 20; L-100 Hercules; Y-12; Beech F-33 Bonanza

Trg sqns with FT-5 (MiG-17U); FT-6 (MiG-19UTI); K-8; FT-7 (JJ-7)*; MFI-17B Mushshak; Mirage 5PA/D5PA2; Mirage IIIB*; Mirage IIID*; T-37C Tweet

SAM 1 bty with 6 CSA-1 (SA-2) Guideline; SA-16 Gimlet; 6 bty each with 24 Crotale

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 383 combat capable

FTR 233: 8 F-1/JF-17 Thunder (150+ on order); 50 Mirage III EP; 54 F-7PG (F-7MG) Airguard; 75 F-7PG Skybolt; 46 F-16A/F-16B Fighting Falcon (all to be given Mid-Life Update); 1 F-16D Block 52 (12 more F-16C/5 F-16D on order)

FGA 104: 41 A-5C (Q-5II) Fantan; 10 Mirage 5PA3 (ASuW); 40 Mirage 5PA/Mirage 5PA2; 13 Mirage IIIEP each with AM-39 Exocet tactical ASM

RECE 15 Mirage IIIRP (Mirage IIIR)*

EW • ELINT 2 Da-20 Falcon

TPT 25: 1 An-26 Curl; 3 B-707; 1 Beech 200 Super King Air; 11 C-130B Hercules/C-130E Hercules; 4 CN-235; 2 F-27-200 Friendship (1 with navy); Falcon 20; L-100 Hercules; 1 Y-12; 1 Beech F-33 Bonanza

TRG 183: 25 FT-5 (MiG-17U) Fresco; 15 FT-6 (MiG-19UTI) Farmer; 12 K-8; 19 FT-7 (JJ-7)*; 80 MFI-17B Mushshak; 3 Mirage 5PA/D5PA2; 2 Mirage IIIB* (trg); 7 Mirage IIID (Mirage IIID)*; 20 T-37C Tweet

HELICOPTERS 19: 4 Mi-171; 15 SA-316 Alouette III

AD • SAM 150+

TOWED 150: 6 CSA-1 (SA-2) Guideline; 144 Crotale

MANPAD SA-16 Gimlet

RADAR • LAND 51+: 6 AR-1 (AD radar low level); some Condor (AD radar high level); some FPS-89/100 (AD radar high level)

MPDR 45 MPDR/MPDR 60 MPDR 90 (AD radar low level)

TPS-43G Type 514 some (AD radar high level)

MSL ASM: SD-10/PL-12 BVRAAM; AGM-65 Maverick; AM-39 Exocet

AAM AIM-9L Sidewinder/AIM-9P Sidewinder; R-Darter, Super 530

FACILITIES

Radar air control sectors 4

Radar control and reporting station 7

Paramilitary up to 304,000 active

Coast Guard

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 28

PB 1

PBF 4

MISC BOATS/CRAFT 23

Frontier Corps up to 65,000 (reported)

Ministry of Interior

FORCES BY ROLE

Armd recce 1 indep sqn

Paramilitary 11 regt (total: 40 paramilitary bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

APC (W) 45 UR-416

Maritime Security Agency €2,000

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS •

DESTROYERS • DD 1 Nazim (US Gearing, no ASROC)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 11:

PCO 4 Barkat

PCC 3: 2 Subqat (PRC Shanghai); 1 Sadaqat (ex-PRC Huangfen)

PB 4 (various)

National Guard 185,000

Incl Janbaz Force; Mujahid Force; National Cadet Corps; Women Guards

Northern Light Infantry €12,000

Paramilitary 3 bn

Pakistan Rangers up to 40,000

Ministry of Interior

SELECTED NON-STATE GROUPS

See p. 341.

DEPLOYMENT

ARABIAN GULF AND INDIAN OCEAN

Maritime Security Operations 1 DDG; 1 FFG

BURUNDI

UN • BINUB 1 obs

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC/CHAD

UN • MINURCAT 5

CÔTE D’IVOIRE

UN • UNOCI 1,137; 12 obs; 1 inf bn; 1 engr coy; 1 tpt coy

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

UN • MONUC 3,589; 51 obs; 4 mech inf bn; 1 inf bn

LIBERIA

UN • UNMIL 3,072; 9 obs; 1 mech inf bn; 2 inf bn; 3 engr coy; 1 fd hospital
SUDAN
UN • UNAMID 507; 3 obs; 1 engr coy; 1 fd hospital
UN • UNMIS 1,481; 14 obs; 1 engr coy; 2 avn unit; 1 tpt coy; 1 de-mining coy; 1 fd hospital

TIMOR LESTE
UN • UNMIT 4 obs

WESTERN SAHARA
UN • MINURSO 11 obs

FOREIGN FORCES
Unless specified, figures represent total numbers for UNMOGIP mission in India and Pakistan
Chile 2 obs
Croatia 9 obs
Denmark 1 obs
Finland 5 obs
Italy 7 obs
Korea, Republic of 9 obs
Philippines 3 obs
Sweden 5 obs
United Kingdom some (fwd mounting base) air elm located at Karachi
Uruguay 2 obs

FORCES BY ROLE
9 Div HQ
Armd 3 regt
Armd Recce 3 regt (bn)
Air Mob 1 bde
Inf 33 bde
SF 1 indep bde
Cdo 1 bde
Fd Arty 1 light regt; 2 (med) regt
Fd Engr 3 regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MBT 62 T-55AM2/T-55A
RECCE 15 Saladin
AIFV 62: 13 BMP-1; 49 BMP-2
APC 217
APC (T) 35 Type-85
APC (W) 182: 21 Buffel; 105 Unicorn; 25 BTR-80/BTR-80A
ARTY 460
TOWED 154: 122mm 74; 130mm 40 Type-59-I; 152mm 40 Type-66 (D-20)
MRL 122mm 22 RM-70 Dana
MOR 784: 81mm 520; 82mm 209; 120mm 55 M-43
AT • RCL 40: 105mm 10 M-65; 106mm 30 M-40
GUNS 85mm 8 Type-56 (D-44)
UAV 1 Seeker
AD • GUNS • TOWED 27: 40mm 24 L/40; 94mm 3 (3.7in)
RADAR • LAND 2 AN/TPQ-36 Firefinder (arty)

Navy 15,000 (incl 2,400 recalled reservists)

FORCES BY ROLE
Navy 1 (HQ and Western comd) located at Colombo

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 130
POSH 2: 1 Reliance; 1 Sayurara (IND Vigraha)
PSO 1 Jayesagara
PMF 2 Namindithra (ISR Sa’ar 4) each with 3 single each with 1 GII Gabriel II tactical SSM, 176mm gun
PCC 11: 3 Abeeatha (PRC mod Shanghai); 2 Prathapa (PRC mod Haizhui); 3 Ranajaya (PRC Haizhui); 2 Ranarisi (PRC Shanghai II); 2 Weeraya (PRC Shanghai)
PBF 56: 28 Colomb; 3 Dvora; 3 Killer (ROK); 6 Shaldag; 3 Trinity Marine; 8 Super Dvora (MkI/MkII); 3 Simonneau (all vessels less than 100 tonnes)
PBR 51
PB 7

AMPHIBIOUS
LSM 1 Yuhai (capacity 2 tanks; 250 troops)
CRAFT 8
LCU 2 Yunnan
LCM 2
LCP 3 Hansaya
ACV 1 M 10 (capacity 56 troops)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 2: 1 TPT; 1 SPT/TRG

FACILITIES
Bases Located at Trincomalee (Main base and Eastern Comd), Kankesanthurai (Northern Comd), Galle (Southern Comd), Medawachiya (North Central Comd) and Colombo (HQ and Western Comd)
South and Central Asia

**Air Force** 28,000 (incl SLAF Regt)

**FORCES BY ROLE**

- **Ftr** 1 sqn with Chengdu F-7BS/GS, FT-7
- **FGA** 1 sqn with MiG-27M Flogger J2, MiG-23UB Flogger C; 1 sqn with Kfir C-2/C-7/TC-2; 1 sqn with K-8 Karakoram
- **Tpt** 1 sqn with An-32B Cline; C-130K Hercules; 1 (light) sqn with Beech B200 HISAR, Y-12
- **UAV** 2 air surv sqns with IAI Searcher II, EMIT Blue Horizon-2
- **Atk hel** 1 atk sqn with Mi-24P, Mi-24V, Mi-35P Hind
- **Trg** 1 fg trg wg with NAMC PT-6, Cessna 150L
- **Hel** 1 sqn with with Mi-17, Mi-17-IV, Mi-17I; 1 sqn with Bell 206A/206B (incl basic trg), Bell 212; 1 (VIP) sqn with Bell206A/206B JetRanger, Bell 412/412EP Twin Huey; Mi-17

**SLAF** 12,000

**Regiment**

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**AIRCRAFT** 22 combat capable

- **FTR** 3 F-7BS/GS
- **FGA** 13: 7 Kfir C-2; 2 Kfir C-7; 4 MiG-27M Flogger J2
- **TPT** 13: 7 An-32B Cline; 2 C-130K Hercules; 1 Cessna 421C Golden Eagle; 1 Cessna 421C Golden Eagle; 3 Y-12 II
- **TRG** 26: 1 FT-7* (JJ-7); 3 K-8 Karakoram; 2 Kfir TC-2*; 1 MiG-23UB Flogger C (conversion trg)*; 7 PT-6 (CJ-6); 5 Cessna 150L

**HELICOPTERS**

- **ATK** 13: 1 Mi-24V Hind E; 12 Mi-35P Hind
- **SPT** 6: 3 Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H; 3 in store
- **ULT** 21: 5 Bell 206 JetRanger; 10 Bell 212; 6 Bell 412 Twin Huey (VIP)
- **UAV** 3

**RECCE** 3+: 2 Searcher II; some Blue-Horizon-2

**Paramilitary** 88,600

- **Home Guard** 13,000
- **National Guard** 15,000
- **Police Force** 30,200; 1,000 (women); 30,400 reservists (total 61,000)

**Capabilities**

**ACTIVE 8,800** (Army 7,300, Air Force/Air Defence 1,500) Paramilitary 7,500

**Terms of service** 24 months

**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**

**Army 7,300**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

- **MR** 3 bde with 1 trg centre
- **Air Aslt** 1 bde
- **Arty** 1 bde
- **SAM** 1 regt

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

- **MBT** 37: 30 T-72; 7 T-62
- **AIFV** 23: 8 BMP-1; 15 BMP-2
- **APC (W)** 23 BTR-60/BTR-70/BTR-80
- **ARTY** 23
  - **TOWED** 122mm 10 D-30
  - **MRL** 122mm 3 BM-21
  - **MOR** 120mm 10
- **AD** + **SAM 20+**
  - **TOWED** 20 SA-2 Guideline; SA-3 Goa
  - **MANPAD** FIM-92A Stinger (reported); SA-7 Grail

**Air Force/Air Defence 1,500**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

- **Tpt** sqn with Tu-134A Crusty
- **Hel** sqn with Mi-24 Hind; Mi-17TM Hip H/Mi-8 Hip

**SELECTED NON-STATE GROUPS**

The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) were militarily defeated by government forces in May 2009. While major equipments will have largely been destroyed, some LTTE cadres are reported to have sought refuge among civilians temporarily residing in IDP camps.

**DEPLOYMENT**

**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO**

UN • MONUC 2 obs

**TAJIKISTAN TJK**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Tajikistani Somoni Tr</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<td>GDP Tr</td>
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<td>8.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inflation %</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>19.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Def bdgt US$</td>
<td>79m</td>
<td>80m</td>
<td>81m</td>
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<tr>
<td>US$1=Tr</td>
<td>3.44</td>
<td>3.72</td>
<td>4.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Population** 7,349,145

**Ethnic groups:** Tajik 67%; Uzbek 25%; Russian 2%; Tatar 2%

**Capabilities**

**ACTIVE 8,800** (Army 7,300, Air Force/Air Defence 1,500) Paramilitary 7,500

**Terms of service** 24 months

**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**

**Army 7,300**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

- **MR** 3 bde with 1 trg centre
- **Air Aslt** 1 bde
- **Arty** 1 bde
- **SAM** 1 regt

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

- **MBT** 37: 30 T-72; 7 T-62
- **AIFV** 23: 8 BMP-1; 15 BMP-2
- **APC (W)** 23 BTR-60/BTR-70/BTR-80
- **ARTY** 23
  - **TOWED** 122mm 10 D-30
  - **MRL** 122mm 3 BM-21
  - **MOR** 120mm 10
- **AD** + **SAM 20+**
  - **TOWED** 20 SA-2 Guideline; SA-3 Goa
  - **MANPAD** FIM-92A Stinger (reported); SA-7 Grail
The Military Balance 2010

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • TPT 1 Tu-134A Crusty

HELICOPTERS

ATK 4 Mi-24 Hind
SPT 12 Mi-17TM Hip H/Mi-8 Hip

Paramilitary 7,500

Interior Troops 3,800
National Guard 1,200
Emergencies Ministry 2,500
Border Guards

Deployment

Bosnia-Herzegovina
OSCE • Bosnia and Herzegovina 1
Moldova
OSCE • Moldova 1

Foreign Forces

France Air Force: 160; 1 C-130 Hercules; 2 C-160 Transall
India Air Force: 1 Fwd Op Base located at Farkhar
Russia Army: 120 MBT; 350 ACV; 190 Arty/mor/MRL; 3 MR bde (subord to Volga-Ural MD); 5,500; Military Air Forces: 5 Su-25 Frogfoot FGA ac, 4 Mi-8 Hip spt hel

Turkmenistan

Turkmén Manat TMM

<table>
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<th>2008</th>
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<th>2010</th>
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<td>GDP</td>
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<td></td>
<td>US$</td>
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USD1=TMM 14,267 2.9

Population 4,884,887
Ethnic groups: Turkmen 77%; Uzbek 9%; Russian 7%; Kazak 2%

Age

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<th>0–14</th>
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<th>20–24</th>
<th>25–29</th>
<th>30–64</th>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>16%</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

Capabilities

ACTIVE 22,000 (Army 18,500 Navy 500 Air 3,000)
Terms of service 24 months

Organisations by Service

Army 18,500

Forces by Role

5 Mil Districts
MR 3 div; 2 bde; 1 div (trg)
Air Aslt 1 indep bn

Air Force 3,000

Incl Air Defence

Forces by Role

Ftr / 2 sqn with MiG-29 Fulcrum; Su-17 Fitter; MiG-FGA 29U Fulcrum; Su-25MK
Tpt / Utl 1 sqn with An-26 Curl; Mi-24 Hind; Mi-8 Hip
Trg 1 unit with Su-7B; L-39 Albatros
SAM sqns with 50 SA-2 Guideline/SA-3 Gouv/SA-5 Gammon

Equipment by Type

AIRCRAFT 94 combat capable
FTR 22 MiG-29 Fulcrum
FGA 67: 65 Su-17 Fitter; 2 Su-25MK (+41 more being refurbished)
TPT 1 An-26 Curl
TRG 7: 2 L-39 Albatros; 2 MiG-29U Fulcrum*; 3 Su-7B
Uzbekistan UZB

**Capabilities**

**ACTIVE 67,000 (Army 50,000 Air 17,000)**

Paramilitary 20,000

*Terms of service conscription 12 months*

**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**

**Army 50,000**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

4 Mil Districts; 2 op comd; 1 Tashkent Comd

Tk 1 bde

MR 11 bde

Mtn Inf 1 (lt) bde

Air Aslt 3 bde

AB 1 bde

SF 1 bde

Arty 6 bde

MRL 1 bde

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

MBT 340: 70 T-72; 100 T-64; 170 T-62

RECEE 19: 13 BRDM-2; 6 BRM

AIFV 399: 120 BMD-1; 9 BMD-2; 270 BMP-2

APC 309

APC (T) 50 BTR-D

APC (W) 259: 24 BTR-60; 25 BTR-70; 210 BTR-80

ARTY 487+

SP 83+: 122mm 18 2S1 *Carnation*; 152mm 17+: 17 2S3; 2S5 (reported); 203mm 48 2S7

TOWED 200: 122mm 60 D-30; 152mm 140 2A36

GUN/MOR 120mm 54 2S9 *Anona*

MRL 108: 122mm 60: 24 9P138; 36 BM-21; 220mm 48 9P140 *Uragan*

**MOR 120mm 42: 5 2B11; 19 2S12; 18 PM-120**

AT • MSL • MANPATS AT-3 9K11 *Sagger*; AT-4 9K111 *Spigot*

GUNS 100mm 36 30

**Air Force 17,000**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

7 fixed wg and hel regts.

FGA/Bbr 1 regt with Su-24 *Fencer*; Su-24MP *Fencer F* (reccoe); 1 regt with Su-25 *Frogsfoot/Su-25BM Frogsfoot*; Su-17MZ (Su-17M) *Fitter C/Su-17UMZ (Su-17UM-3) Fitter G*

Ftr 1 regt with MiG-29 *Fulcrum/MiG-29UB Fulcrum*; Su-27 *Flanker/Su-27UB Flanker C*

ELINT/Tpt 1 regt with An-12 Cub/An-12PP Cub; An-26 *Curl/An-26/RKR Curl*

Tpt sqns with An-24 *Coke*; Tu-134 *Cruisty*

Trg sqns with L-39 *Albatros*

Hel 1 regt with Mi-24 *Hind* (attack); Mi-26 *Halo* (tpt); Mi-8 *Hip* (aslt/tpt); 1 regt with Mi-6/4 *Ya Hook* (comd post); Mi-6 *Hook* (tpt)

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**AIRCRAFT** 135 combat capable

FTR 55: 30 MiG-29 *Fulcrum MiG-29UB Fulcrum*; 25 Su-27 *Flanker Su-27UB Flanker C*

FGA 69: 20 Su-25 *Frogsfoot Su-25BM Frogsfoot*; 23 Su-24 *Fencer*; 26 Su-17MZ (Su-17M) *Fitter C/Su-17UMZ (Su-17UM-3)*

RECEE/EW 11 Su-24MP *Fencer F*

ELINT/Tpt 39: 26 An-12 Cub/An-12PP Cub; 13 An-26 *Curl Tpt/An-26/RKR Curl ELINT EW*

TPT 2: 1 An-24 *Coke*; 1 Tu-134 *Cruisty*

TRG 14: 5 L-39 *Albatros*; 9 in store

**HELICOPTERS**

ATK 29 Mi-24 *Hind*

COMD 2 Mi-6/4 *Ya Hook*

SPT 79: 1 Mi-26 *Halo* (tpt); 26 Mi-6 *Hook* (tpt); 52 Mi-8 *Hip* (aslt/tpt)

AD • SAM 45

TOWED SA-2 *Guideline*; SA-3 *Gaa*

STATIC SA-5 *Gammon static*

**MSL**

ASM AS-10 *Karen*; AS-11 *Killer*; AS-12 *Kegler*; AS-7 *Kerry*; AS-9 *Kyle*

**ARM**

AS-11 *Killer*; AS-12 *Kegler*

**AAM**

AA-10 *Alamo*; AA-11 *Archer*; AA-8 *Aphid*

**Paramilitary up to 20,000**

**Internal Security Troops up to 19,000**

Ministry of Interior

**National Guard 1,000**

Ministry of Defence

**DEPLOYMENT**

**SERBIA**

OSCE • Kosovo 2

**FOREIGN FORCES**

Germany 163; some C-160 Transall
Table 32  Selected arms procurements and deliveries, South and Central Asia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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<th>Prime Contractor Order Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan (AFG)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G222</td>
<td>Tac tpt ac</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>US$257m</td>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>Alenia Aeronautica</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-24</td>
<td>Hel</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>CZE</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Ex-CZE stock. Modernised at NATO expense. Delivery status unclear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

India (IND)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Contract Value</th>
<th>Supplier Country</th>
<th>Prime Contractor</th>
<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prithvi II</td>
<td>SRBM</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>INR12.13bn</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Bharat Dynamics</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>For air force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagarika K-15</td>
<td>SLBM</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Bharat Dynamics</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>In development. First test reported successful; est 700km range with 1 ton payload</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nirbhay</td>
<td>Cruise msl</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>DRDO</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>In development. First flight test due 2009. Designed for air, land and sea platforms. Est 1,000km range. First tests due late 2009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agni III</td>
<td>IRBM</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>DRDO</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>In development. Designed to carry 200-250 KT warhead with a range of 3,000km.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agni IV</td>
<td>IRBM</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>DRDO</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>In development. Est 5,000km range</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BrahMos Block II (Land Attack)</td>
<td>Cruise msl</td>
<td>10 Inchr</td>
<td>INR83.52bn (US$1.64bn)</td>
<td>RUS/Dom</td>
<td>Brahmos Aerospace</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>10 Inchr entered test regime; 2 accepted March 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium-range SAM</td>
<td>SAM/AD</td>
<td>18 units</td>
<td>US$1.4bn</td>
<td>ISR</td>
<td>IAI</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>For air-force. Development and procurement contract for a medium range version of the Barak long-range naval AD system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Technology Vessel (ATV)</td>
<td>SSBN</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>DRDO</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>SLBM dev programme. INS Arihant launched July 2009; 2 yr of sea trials expected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akula-class (Type 971)</td>
<td>SSN</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>approx US$700m</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Rosoboron-export</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>10 year lease from RUS. Nerpa in RUS service, to be renamed INS Chakra. Delivery expected end-2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scorpene</td>
<td>SSK</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>US$3.5bn</td>
<td>FRA/Dom</td>
<td>DCNS</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>First delivery had been due 2012, with one per year thereafter, reports now suggest a delay of one year. Option for a further 6 SSK. Delivery delayed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sindhughosh-class</td>
<td>SSK Upgrade</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>ORDTB/Rosoboron-export</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Upgrade incl mod to accept Klub-S 3M-14E msl. Delayed due to problems with msl system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3M14E Klub-S (SS-N-27 Sizzler)</td>
<td>SLCM</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>INR8.44bn (US$182m)</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Novator</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>For a number of Sindhughosh-class SSK. Delivery status unclear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiev-class Admiral Gorshkov</td>
<td>CV</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>US$2.7-3bn</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Rosoboron-export</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Incl 16 MiG 29 K. To be renamed INS Vikramaditya. Expected to be commissioned 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project 71/ Indigenous Aircraft Carrier</td>
<td>CV</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>US$730m</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Cochin Shipyard</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>To be named Vikrant. Formerly known as Air Defence Ship (ADS). Second vessel of class anticipated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 32  Selected arms procurements and deliveries, South and Central Asia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Contract Value</th>
<th>Supplier Country</th>
<th>Prime Contractor</th>
<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nicobar-class</td>
<td>PCF</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>INR500m (US$10.2m) per unit</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>GRSE</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>INS Car Nicobar and INS Chetlat commissioned Feb 2009. INS Cinque and INS Cheriyam launched Jul 2008, final commissioning due 2011.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-speed interceptor boats</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>INR2.8bn (US$54.2m)</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Bharati</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td>For coast guard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-130J Hercules</td>
<td>Tpt ac</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>INR40bn (US$1.02bn)</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Lockheed Martin</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>For special forces ops. SF config with AN/AAR-47 msl approach warning sys and radar-warning receivers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMB-145</td>
<td>AEW&amp;C</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>US$210m</td>
<td>BRZ</td>
<td>Embraer</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Part of a INR18bn (US$400m) AEW&amp;C project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhruv</td>
<td>Hel</td>
<td>245</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>HAL</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>159 Dhruvs and 76 Dhruv-WSI. Deliveries ongoing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-17 Hip-H</td>
<td>Hel</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>INR58.41bn (US$1.2bn)</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Rosoboron-export</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>To be weaponised and replace current Mi-8 fleet. Final delivery due 2014.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KA-31</td>
<td>AEW Hel</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>US$20m</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Rosoboron-export</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>For navy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mistral (ATAM)</td>
<td>AAM</td>
<td>Undisclosed</td>
<td>Undisclosed</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>MBDA</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td></td>
<td>For new combat version of Dhruv hel. No and value undisclosed. Basic fit for Dhruv to be 4 ATAM in 2 launchers. To be deployed 2009.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 32 Selected arms procurements and deliveries, South and Central Asia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
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<th>Quantity</th>
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<th>Order Date</th>
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<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kazakhstan (KAZ)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-300</td>
<td>AD</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Rosoboron-export</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>To equip each of up to 10 bn with four missile launchers and support systems. Delivery status unclear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MiG-31</td>
<td>Ftr</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>US$60m</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Rosoboron-export</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Upgrade to MiG-31BM configuration. 10 to be modernised in 2007, 10 in 2008. Delivery status unclear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pakistan (PAK)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatf 8 (Raad)</td>
<td>ALCM</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>In development. Successfully test fired.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spada 2000</td>
<td>AD system</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>€415m</td>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>MBDA</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Final delivery due 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oliver Hazard Perry-class</td>
<td>FF</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>US$65m</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>To be refurbished for US$65m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SM-2 Block II</td>
<td>Msl</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Raytheon</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>With 10Mk 631</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-16C/D Block 50/52</td>
<td>Ftr</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>US$1.4bn</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Lockheed Martin</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>12 single-seat C-model Block 52 ac and 6 two-seat D-model ac. Option for a further 18 dropped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-16 Block 15</td>
<td>FGA Upgrade</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>US$75m</td>
<td>TUR</td>
<td>TAI</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Upgrade to Block 40 standard. Will begin Oct 2010. Remainder to be upgraded in PAK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-10 (Jian-10)</td>
<td>Ftr</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Est US$1.5bn</td>
<td>PRC</td>
<td>CAC</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>In development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 Erieye</td>
<td>AW&amp;C</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>SEK8.3bn (US$1.05bn)</td>
<td>SWE</td>
<td>SAAB</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Order reduced from 6. Delivery status unclear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhi-9EC</td>
<td>ASW Hel</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>PRC</td>
<td>Harbin</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Anti-submarine warfare hels. Part of F-22P deal. Delivery status unclear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bravo+</td>
<td>UAV</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Air Weapons Complex</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>For recce and info gathering missions. Delivery status unclear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falco</td>
<td>UAV</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>Selex Galileo</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>For MALE recce and surv missions. Delivery status unclear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIM-120 AMRAAM</td>
<td>AAM</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>See notes</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Raytheon</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>US$284m Inc. 200 Sidewinder AAM. Final delivery due 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIM-9M Sidewinder</td>
<td>AAM</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>See notes</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Raytheon</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>US$284m Inc 500 AMRAAM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter Eight

East Asia and Australasia

China

China’s armed forces showcased the progress of their accelerating modernisation drive at the 60th anniversary celebrations of their air force and navy, and of the People’s Republic itself. Through a series of carefully scripted parades and large-scale exercises, the People’s Liberation Army (PLA) sent notice that it was generating a comprehensive set of state-of-the-art capabilities that would enable the projection of its military power onto the global stage.

At the 1 October parade in Beijing, the air force, navy and Second Artillery (China’s strategic missile forces) were given increased prominence, which signalled a shift away from the previous ground-force-oriented, continental mindset. Prominently featured weapons included the latest variants of the DF-21C medium-range ballistic missile, the DF-31A intercontinental ballistic missile, the DH-10 (CJ-10) land-attack cruise missile, the J-10 fighter, the H-6U air-refuelling tanker, and electronic-warfare platforms such as the KJ-2000 Airborne Warning and Control aircraft. Most of these systems are the locally designed products of a more modern and capable Chinese defence industry that is enjoying surging domestic demand.

A key theme of these military displays, also underlined in the latest defence White Paper published at the end of 2008, was the growing confidence of the PLA. While little new information was disclosed, the White Paper pointed out that China has reached a ‘historic turning point’ and that it was playing a major role in the international security order.

Although the units that took part in the National Day parade were mostly drawn from elite formations, recapitalisation of the wider front-line inventory has been gathering pace in recent years. According to estimates from the US Department of Defense (DoD), 25% of Chinese naval surface forces in 2008 could be categorised as modern (defined as multi-mission platforms with significant capabilities in at least two warfare areas) compared with 7% in 2004; 46% of the submarine fleet in 2008 was modern (capable of firing anti-ship cruise missiles) in contrast to less than 10% in 2004; and 20% of the air force had modern fourth-generation combat aircraft in 2008, double the ratio in 2004. China’s ground forces, by comparison, have lagged far behind, with the DoD estimating that only 200 main battle tanks (MBTs) out of a DoD-reported inventory of 6,700 were modern third-generation Type-98 and -99 models; more emphasis has been placed on the acquisition of armoured infantry vehicles and the building up of special forces. While older generations of 1960s- and 1970s-era MBTs are being phased out, later models are undergoing limited upgrading.

In April, the PLA Navy (PLAN) held a fleet review in Qingdao for its 60th anniversary celebrations, displaying some of its latest warships and submarines, such as the Type-052C Liaoning II-class DDG, Type-051C Luzhou-class DDG and Type-054A Jiangkai-class frigates. The Chinese surface force is currently estimated by the DoD to have around 75 major surface combatants. Additionally, there are approximately 45 coastal missile-patrol craft and 50 medium and heavy amphibious-lift vessels, which have been increasing in size in recent years. The submarine fleet is also undergoing rapid expansion, with five types of nuclear and conventional submarines under procurement, including the Jin-class SSBN, Shang-class SSN, and Improved Song, Yuan and Russian Kilo SS. Moreover, growing official public discussion of the acquisition of an aircraft-carrier force appears to be paving the way for a programme go-ahead in the near future. Senior Chinese navy officials have said that the local shipbuilding industry is actively conducting research into aircraft-carrier construction and could be ready to build a vessel by the end of this decade; refurbishment of the former Ukrainian aircraft carrier Varyag is also a much-discussed option.

Personnel and training

With the PLA inventory becoming increasingly high-tech, greater attention is being paid to the personnel that will have to operate these systems. Military authorities, aware that staff will have to be well-trained professionals, are reforming the personnel system. An important priority is the overhaul of the non-commissioned officer (NCO) corps, with new entrants requiring at least high-school diplomas, and more effort is being made to retain senior personnel...
with improved pay and benefits. The size of the NCO force will be modestly expanded to 900,000 slots in both the PLA and paramilitary People's Armed Police.

The PLA’s training regime is being overhauled to make it more modern and robust, and more tailored to changing missions. A new PLA-wide training and evaluation programme was initiated at the beginning of 2009 that emphasises joint operations and the conduct of a more diverse range of duties beyond training for traditional war-fighting contingencies. Entrenched compartmentalisation among the service arms has hindered the PLA’s efforts to fashion a truly integrated force, and this concerted effort to promote joint training is intended to break this logjam.

The Stride 2009 series of large-scale, inter-theatre exercises held between August and September 2009 exemplified the revamped training system and offered a more realistic appraisal of the PLA’s combat readiness than the anniversary parades. Stride 2009 involved the first-ever long-distance deployment of four army divisions of more than 50,000 troops and 60,000 pieces of heavy equipment drawn from the Shenyang, Lanzhou, Jinan and Guangzhou Military Regions to different parts of the country. The air force and ground forces reportedly worked closely together through joint command and operational mechanisms, especially in airdropping large numbers of troops and equipment over several thousand kilometres and coordinating air-strikes to support ground attacks. One problem is that the PLA rarely trains with foreign counterparts, the only exception being limited exercises with Russia once every two years.

**New security challenges**

Since 2008, preparing for ‘diversified missions’ has become an operational and training priority. This term is used by the PLA to refer to expanded non-traditional security responsibilities such as helping to safeguard the country’s increasingly global economic and energy interests, adopting more proactive anti-terrorist and anti-separatist strategies, and participating in long-range multinational anti-piracy escort duties. It also includes non-military missions such as domestic and international disaster and humanitarian relief, and dealing with infectious diseases. Since 2004, China’s President and Central Military Commission Chairman Hu Jintao has championed the idea that the PLA should undertake an ever-expanding portfolio of new missions under the official moniker of the ‘historic missions of the PLA in the new period of the new century’. However, this policy initiative did not gain operational traction until a series of natural disasters struck China in 2008, including a massive earthquake in Sichuan. The PLA was caught unprepared and lacked the expertise and capabilities to respond effectively to these challenges (see *The Military Balance 2009*, p. 363).

The PLA has also been drafting detailed rules of engagement on the conduct of anti-terrorist military operations within and outside China. This will draw upon lessons learnt from the PLA’s participation in *Peace Mission 2009*, the third joint military exercise conducted with Russia under the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). PLA Chief of General Staff General Chen Bingde said during the exercises that China would consider deploying troops for counter-terrorist operations in Central Asia, under the SCO, if asked to do so. With serious ethnic unrest in Xinjiang in northwest China in the summer of 2009, domestic security issues have risen the top of the Chinese leadership’s priorities.

The PLAN has also taken on an important new task though its participation in multinational anti-piracy operations off the coast of Somalia. This is the first time that the PLAN has conducted such operations in its 60-year history. A three-ship task force has been deployed on rotation in the Indian Ocean since the end of 2008 and Chinese navy chiefs say they are prepared to carry out this duty for an extended period. Although the Somali escort mission was an unexpected opportunity, this type of long-distance and long-endurance deployment fits squarely into the PLAN’s new strategic focus to protect Chinese interests beyond its traditional territorial boundaries, with new priorities to include ‘maritime rights and development interests’. This alludes to the PLAN’s role in supporting China’s efforts to gain secure global access to energy, commodity and export markets.

The challenge for PLAN chiefs is to meet these new mission requirements while also developing the training and infrastructure necessary for missions of sustained duration and, at the same time, continuing to strengthen naval capabilities to secure territorial waters and build up an effective anti-access capacity towards the US. Strategic rivalry between the US and Chinese navies has been quietly intensifying in the past few years and was highlighted by a confrontation between a US naval survey ship, the USNS *Impeccable*, and Chinese government and fishing vessels off Hainan Island in March 2009. China accused the US ship of intruding into its exclusive economic waters,
while the US countered that it was operating in international waters. Sino–Indian border tensions also rose in summer over Indian troop deployments in Arunachal Pradesh, Indian claims of Chinese violations along the Line of Actual Control, and alarmist media reporting over these tensions in India.

The reduction in political and military tensions between mainland China and Taiwan is a key factor in allowing this shift to new non-traditional security threats and missions. The 2008 election of Kuomintang leader Ma Ying-jeou has led to a relative softening in the PLA’s rhetoric regarding the threat situation in the Taiwan Strait. China’s 2008 defence White Paper judged that “the attempts of the separatist forces for ‘Taiwan independence’ to seek ‘de jure Taiwan independence’ have been thwarted, and the situation across the Taiwan Straits has taken a significantly positive turn”.

But while the PLA’s public statements have become more tempered, initial hopes that this political thaw might lead to a structural lowering of military tensions with a peace agreement, and the removal of some of the estimated 1,500 Chinese ballistic missiles targeted against Taiwan or other types of confidence-building measures have yet to materialise. Given the volatility of Taiwanese domestic politics, the PLA’s missile build-up is unlikely to be halted or reversed in the short to medium term despite the improved dynamics in cross-strait relations.

**TAIWAN**

In early 2009, the Ma administration offered its strategic vision of Taiwan’s defence posture over the next four years with the release of the island’s first-ever Quadrennial Defence Review. The new guidelines
advocated a defensively oriented posture that placed a premium on conflict prevention with mainland China through confidence-building initiatives, while strengthening deterrence capabilities and overhauling the island’s armed forces to create a leaner and more professional fighting force. This contrasts with the strategy pursued under the previous government of Chen Shui-bian.

A key goal of the new strategy is to reduce the size of the armed forces by around 20% over 5 years to just over 210,000 and to replace compulsory military service with an all-volunteer force. Analysts argue that the present one-year conscription system is a serious constraint to the armed forces’ combat capabilities because of constant turnover of personnel. However, the switch to a professional structure will require significant increases in personnel outlays to pay for increased salaries and benefits. Some estimates suggest that this could increase personnel costs from 39% of the current annual defence budget to 45% by 2014, which would squeeze already severely constrained procurement budgets.

The viability of a number of big-budget acquisition projects is now in doubt as defence spending is being curtailed. (The 2010 defence budget is being trimmed by around 6% to US$4.5 billion as the government seeks to cut a ballooning deficit and divert funds to pay for increased salaries and benefits.) These include a US$6.4bn arms package approved by the US in 2008, which includes 30 AH-64D Apache attack helicopters, Patriot PAC-3 systems and UGM-84L Harpoon missiles.

Taiwan has also placed orders for 12 P-3C Orion maritime-patrol aircraft, is in advanced negotiations for 60 UH-60M Black Hawk utility helicopters, and continues to lobby for the F-16C/D fighter aircraft that the US has refused so far to sell. The reduced budget may also delay plans to carry out mid-life upgrades on the ageing front-line arsenal of F-16A/B fighters, Ching-kuo Indigenous Defence Fighters, and La Fayette-class frigates.

The missions – and credibility – of the Taiwanese armed forces came under domestic political criticism in August 2009 in the aftermath of Typhoon Morakot, which devastated parts of the island and killed more than 500 people. The military was heavily criticised for an ineffective response, especially its inability to reach affected areas. Following the debacle, Ma announced that ‘in the future, the armed forces will have disaster prevention and rescue as their main job’. This could see funding diverted from combat programmes to beef up logistics and transport capabilities as the army tries to improve reaction times; it is also likely that training will become more diverse, encompassing disaster-relief activities.

KOREAN PENINSULA

North Korea’s long- and short-range missile and nuclear tests in spring and summer 2009, its rejection of the Six-Party Talks, and other provocative actions again focused attention on the volatile Korean Peninsula. Pyongyang’s motives for carrying out these actions despite strong warnings from the international community were unclear, though a plausible explanation was the need to show strength in the face of external and internal vulnerabilities highlighted by the stroke suffered by paramount leader Kim Jong Il in August 2008. Further emphasis was placed on the militarisation of the economy and society at the expense of economic reforms. After Kim reappeared in public in late spring 2009, this more bellicose strategy was toned down and Pyongyang sought to tentatively re-engage with the international community. However, Pyongyang has ruled out returning to Six-Party negotiations over the future of its nuclear-weapons development and has insisted that it should be recognised as a nuclear-weapons state.

South Korea’s armed forces were placed on high alert in early summer as concerns grew that the North might launch provocations to spark a military clash between the two sides, especially in contested waters in the Yellow Sea. Despite heightened tensions, military chiefs were unable to win major increases in defence allocations in the face of a severe economic downturn (see Defence Economics, p. 387). The 2010 defence budget led to reductions in a number of acquisition programmes, including mine-sweeping helicopters and XK-2 main battle tanks, and a scaling back of efforts to indigenously develop a military satellite-communications system, the next-generation KF-X local fighter and the KAH attack helicopter. Core programmes designed to defend against North Korean missile attacks such as the acquisition of Aegis destroyers, missile interceptors and early-warning radars will not be affected.

US and South Korean officials have reiterated that the 2012 timetable for the transfer of operational wartime command from Washington to Seoul is also on schedule and unaffected by budgetary or inter-Korean problems.
Japan’s defence policy in 2009 faced another challenging year on both the domestic and international fronts. The country contended domestically with continuing political gridlock between the governing Liberal Democratic Party of Japan (LDP) and main opposition Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ); internationally with North Korea’s ballistic-missile and nuclear tests in April and May; and also with the need to maintain alliance confidence with the incoming Obama administration. In the first half of 2009, Japan’s defence establishment did manage to maintain and augment planning for key Japan Self-Defense Force (JSDF) capabilities and overseas commitments, and began to lay the groundwork for the release of the revised National Defense Program Guidelines (NDPG) at the end of the year. However, the DPJ’s decisive victory in the 30 August elections raised as yet unanswered questions about the long-term direction of Japan’s security policy.

Under Taro Aso’s LDP administration, Japan was able to maintain its commitments to the US and international community in relation to operations in Afghanistan, and to actually increase deployments of the JSDF in the Indian Ocean and beyond. In December 2008, Aso used the LDP’s ‘super-majority’ in the Lower House of the National Diet to override the DPJ’s Upper House opposition to the renewal of the Replenishment Support Special Measures Law (RSSML), enabling a one-year extension of the Maritime Self-Defense Force’s (MSDF) refuelling mission in the Indian Ocean (see The Military Balance 2009, p. 366). In March, Aso succeeded – again in the face of DPJ opposition – in deploying the MSDF to participate in Combined Task Force 150 in the Gulf of Aden. In June, the National Diet passed a new Anti-Piracy Law which expanded the role of the MSDF to protect not only Japanese-related but all international shipping from piracy. Japan deployed two destroyers and two P-3Cs, as well as 50 airborne troops, from the Ground Self-Defense Force (GSDF) Central Readiness Group rapid-reaction force, to operate out of Djibouti. The deployment provided further important experience for the JSDF in joint operations and multinational coalitions.

Meanwhile, Japan developed a response to North Korea’s missile and nuclear tests. Amid much domestic media reporting, Tokyo deployed its Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) system for the first time to attempt to intercept the Taepo-dong-2 missile in case it, or any associated debris, strayed off course and threatened Japanese territory. The Air Self-Defense Force (ASDF) deployed two PAC-3 batteries to northern Honshu and two more to the Ministry of Defense (MoD) compound in central Tokyo, while the MSDF sent two BMD-capable Aegis destroyers to the Sea of Japan and one Aegis destroyer to the Pacific Ocean. In addition, the US deployed five BMD-capable Aegis cruisers around Japan. Although no debris fell on Japan, Tokyo regarded the test as a provocation and demonstration of Pyongyang’s growing missile capabilities. Japan similarly interpreted North Korea’s second nuclear test the following month as a demonstration of its growing mastery of nuclear technologies, and of its advancement towards combining these with ballistic technologies to create a credible nuclear system. Japan’s immediate diplomatic response was to join the US and South Korea in condemning the tests at the UN and to maintain its unilateral sanctions on North Korea. The LDP also attempted in mid 2009 to pass a new law in the National Diet to enable the MSDF and Japan Coast Guard to inspect North Korean ships in international waters for WMD, an attempt which, although supported by the DPJ in principle, failed because of insufficient time in the Diet’s schedule to pass the law before the impending general elections.

Japan’s concerns over North Korea were further compounded by anxieties over the strength of the US–Japan alliance relationship. US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton visited Japan in her first overseas visit in February. This initially reassured Japanese policymakers of the Obama administration’s pro-Japan credentials, but alliance confidence was subsequently eroded by Japanese suspicions that the US had failed to provide full early-warning satellite information to Japan in the run-up to the North Korean missile and nuclear tests; by Washington’s decision not to prolong production of the F-22 (thereby denying it to Japan as a candidate for its new F-X fighter); and by the slow pace of progress in the realignment of US bases in Japan. (The two sides did sign an agreement in February covering Japan’s financial burden for the relocation of bases from Okinawa to Guam.)

These insecurities over North Korea, the US–Japan alliance and, in the longer term, China, have been manifested in planning for new military capabilities, which could be developed in a more autonomous
fashion. The MoD announced in its budget request for 2010 an expansion of PAC-3 interceptor units in order to significantly broaden coverage of the system and Japan’s defensive deterrence. In addition, Japan has hinted at new interest in offensive deterrence versus North Korea, with open discussion of the need to reinforce coordination with the US on retaliatory measures against the North, but also of Japan’s exercise of its own options to strike against North Korean missile bases with future capabilities such as Tomahawk missiles. The Prime Minister’s Office, MoD and LDP released reports in 2009 indicating that Japan should expand its early-warning satellite capabilities in order to reduce dependence on the US.

Japan’s procurement plans are clearly influenced by Chinese systems. The MoD, in its budget requests, has upgraded to the ASDF’s F-15Js to counter China’s expanded air-defence and cruise-missile capabilities; new anti-submarine and helicopter-carrier capabilities in the shape of the Hyuga-class DDH (the first of which was commissioned in March); and boosting the ability of the GSDF, MSDF and ASDF to conduct joint operations to defend outlying Japanese islands from invasion.

But the formation of Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama’s DPJ government in September 2009 has thrown Japan’s security-policy planning into doubt, especially with the government’s stated intent to pursue a more ‘equal’ alliance with the US and a more ‘Asia-centred’ diplomatic policy. The DPJ has argued that the MSDF’s refuelling mission in the Indian Ocean is unconstitutional and that it will cease with the expiry of the RSSML at the start of 2010. However, the DPJ may look to maintain the MSDF anti-piracy mission as a visible manifestation of Japan’s contribution to international security. Japan–US relations also look to be troubled by the DPJ’s determination to review the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) and bilateral agreements on the funding and realignment of US bases in Japan. The DPJ appears reluctant to increase or even maintain current levels of defence spending, and may move to reduce funding for BMD programmes and further delay the introduction of the F-X. Nevertheless, the DPJ’s shared concerns about North Korea’s nuclear programme and China’s growing military power will likely oblige the DPJ to avoid jeopardising US–Japan alliance relations and to continue much of the defence-procurement programme of the LDP.

### SOUTHEAST ASIA AND AUSTRALASIA

In the face of pervasive strategic uncertainty stemming from sensitive relations among Southeast Asian neighbours as well as China’s growing power, and against a backdrop of regional security institutions that remain of limited effectiveness as confidence-building mechanisms (see Strategic Survey 2009, pp. 64–73), states in Southeast Asia and Australasia have persisted with efforts to enhance national military capabilities. This is despite the impact of straitened economic conditions on defence budgets. In Southeast Asia, Singapore’s heavy long-term investment in defence and close collaboration between the armed forces, local defence science and R&D agencies, and the defence industry (notably in the form of the government-linked Singapore Technologies Engineering and its subsidiaries), is supporting the evolution of the so-called ‘3G SAF’ (Third Generation Singapore Armed Forces). In doctrinal terms, the 3G SAF is based on the IKC (Integrated Knowledge-based Command and Control) concept, effectively Singapore’s own version of the Revolution in Military Affairs. Key to the 3G SAF is the networking of sensors and firepower across all military branches. The Army Technology Symposium in August 2009 showcased the Advanced Combat Man System, an array of portable sensors, computers and communications equipment intended to ‘seamlessly’ integrate command headquarters with troops on the ground; several months earlier, a contract to supply the system to the army had been awarded to Singapore Technologies Electronics. Other new army equipment displayed at the symposium and at the biennial Army Management System, which networks platforms such as the newly deployed Terrex ICV (developed jointly by Singapore Technologies Engineering and an Irish company, Timoney Technology) and the upgraded ex-Bundeswehr Leopard 2A4 MBTs, which entered service in 2008. The first Leopard unit, 48 Singapore Armoured Regiment, was scheduled to attain full operational capability in late 2009, following its participation in Exercise Matilda in Australia’s Northern Territory alongside an Australian Army M1 Abrams regiment during September.

The Singapore Armed Forces’ primary role remains national defence through the deterrence of potential adversaries in the immediate region. But a widening threat spectrum has led to ‘operations other than war’ figuring increasingly prominently in planning,
training and deployments. Naval elements participate in the Maritime Security Task Force alongside the Police Coast Guard, Customs, the Immigration and Checkpoint Authority and other agencies, with the aim of protecting Singapore’s maritime approaches from piracy, terrorism, illegal immigration and other low-intensity challenges. The army’s largely reservist 2nd People’s Defence Force Command (2 PDF) provides the Island Defence Headquarters, which includes a full-time infantry battalion trained for a ‘protection of installations’ role and the SAF’s CBRE (Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Explosive) Group. In June 2009, more than 60 CBRE Group personnel travelled to China’s Guangzhou Province to participate in the SAF’s first joint exercise with the PLA, following a bilateral agreement on military cooperation in 2008. While trained for the conventional military defence of the island, 2 PDF is additionally tasked with cooperating closely with the police and other civil agencies in the event of terrorist or other non-military threats. The main wartime role of the SAF’s special forces remains strategic operations in enemy territory, but they also have an important peacetime role: in July 2009, the annual Operation Northstar counter-terrorism exercise saw troops from the newly formed Special Operations Task Force (SOTF), which brings together the SAF’s active and reservist parachute-trained Commando regiments, Special Operations Force and Naval Diving Unit in a single formation, mount a raid on a hotel on Sentosa Island using helicopters and fast boats to free ‘hostages’ seized in a scenario derived from the 2008 Mumbai attack. Supporting Singapore’s participation in the US-led Proliferation Security Initiative will be among the SOTF’s roles.

Though its operational experience remains limited, the SAF has increasingly deployed units abroad. In February 2009, it announced that it would send a landing-ship tank (LST) with 200 personnel and two Super Puma helicopters to Combined Task Force 151 in the Gulf of Aden to protect international shipping. The LST returned to Singapore in July, but a Singapore naval officer will command CTF-151 from January–March 2010. In June, the defence ministry revealed that later in the year a Singapore artillery-locating radar unit would deploy to Uruzgan province in central Afghanistan for 9–12 months. The role would be to help protect ISAF troops from Taliban rocket attacks. In addition, Singapore’s air force is expected to deploy KC-135 and UAV assets in support of Afghan operations. Meanwhile, overseas training remains as important as ever to Singapore, where domestic exercise areas and airspace are extremely limited. At the IISS Shangri-la Dialogue in June 2009, Singapore’s Defence Ministry signed an agreement with Australia extending the SAF’s use of the Shoalwater Bay Training Area in Queensland – site for the large-scale annual unilateral combined-arms manoeuvres – Exercise Wallaby until 2019. The same event saw Singapore also reach an agreement on defence cooperation with New Zealand. Before the end of 2009, a new agreement with the US on airforce training is expected to allow not just the continuing long-term deployment of a squadron of F-16C fighters to Luke Air Force Base in Arizona, but also the use of leased USAF F-16s at an Air National Guard base in Ohio. According to the US Defense Security Cooperation Agency’s notification to Congress in September 2009 regarding the proposed arrangement, it would not only boost Singapore’s capability to defend itself but also ensure interoperability with US forces for coalition operations. Singapore is a firm supporter of US overseas contingency operations. The implication that Singapore might contribute to future coalition air operations, despite not being a formal US ally, was clear.

Perhaps at least partly in reaction to Singapore’s impressive military developments, Malaysia’s defence establishment now emphasises the importance of exploiting information and communications technology to enhance its armed forces’ effectiveness. Interviewed in September 2009, soon after becoming Malaysia’s first chief of defence forces, air force General Tan Sri Azizan Ariffin highlighted the three main features of the ‘4-D MAF’ (Fourth Dimension Malaysian Armed Forces) plan, which is supposed to guide the development of Malaysian military capabilities to 2020 and beyond: joint force integration and operations; information superiority; and multi-dimensional operations including information warfare. In consequence, there is particular emphasis on developing Malaysian armed forces’ C4ISR capabilities, and on embracing network-centred operations. However, funding shortfalls have delayed implementation of the 4-D MAF plan, with significant budget allocations only likely under the 10th Malaysia Plan (10 MP) from 2011–15.

While the ‘Army Two Ten Plus Ten’ development plan emphasises increased readiness, enhanced mobility and new surveillance, electronic-warfare and communications capabilities, the army has been undergoing important structural changes, most importantly the conversion of the 3rd Division from
an infantry into a combined-arms formation, now that PT-91M MBTs are coming into service. But the operational readiness of the new formation and its units seems doubtful: in March 2009, army commander General Tan Sri Muhammad Ismail Jamaluddin candidly admitted that there was no combat ammunition for the tanks’ 125mm main guns and that their battle-management system (BMS) was not fitted to other vehicles in their brigade. The general claimed, ‘We don’t have enough bandwidth capability in the country yet to support an overall BMS for the army’. Longer-term plans call for converting a second division to a combined-arms role. In the meantime, budget cuts have stymied procurement: in March 2009, plans for acquiring new 8×8 AFVs, self-propelled artillery and MANPADS were postponed in light of funding shortages. Nevertheless, the army was due to take delivery in September 2009 of a second regiment of Astros II multiple-rocket launchers, to be based in Kedah near the Thai border, financed by a supplementary funding bill in March. Malaysia’s new defence minister, Datuk Dr Ahmad Zahid Hamidi, who took over the portfolio in April 2009, spoke of the need to review Malaysia’s defence doctrine, which dated from 1993. In the short term, his main initiative was to announce the ‘600K TA’ plan to substantially expand the Territorial Army (TA) to an eventual strength of 600,000 troops, including personnel transferred from paramilitary organisations such as RELA (the People’s Volunteer Corps), to be organised in 300-strong units in every one of Malaysia’s more than 200 parliamentary constituencies. Plans to convert some existing full-time TA units into two-brigade-strength Border Management Regiments (one each for the frontiers with Indonesia and Thailand) are proceeding.

Malaysia’s most important international military deployment is to the West Sector of UNIFIL in Lebanon, where the army increased the size of its deployment to battalion strength in mid 2009. Following serviceability problems with the battalion’s Sibmas wheeled IFVs and Condor APCs, in October 2009 army chief Jamaluddin announced plans to lease at least a squadron of more modern APCs to meet the urgent operational requirement in Lebanon. Having initially deployed three naval vessels to the Gulf of Aden in September 2008 on anti-piracy duties, in June 2009 the Royal Malaysian Navy commissioned and deployed a modified commercial container vessel specifically equipped for the low-intensity patrol role. Closer to home, the ‘Ambalat block’ off the coast of Borneo was an important focus of activity for the navy. This maritime area is believed to have massive oil and natural-gas potential, and a bilateral dispute with Indonesia reignited in mid 2009. Indonesian legislators accused the Malaysian navy and maritime enforcement agency of ‘violating Indonesia’s maritime boundary’ 19 times during May and June; in late May, there was a stand-off between Indonesian and Malaysian patrol vessels. Soon afterwards, Malaysian Defence Minister Hamidi felt it necessary to say that there would be ‘no war’ between the two countries despite rising tensions over the Ambalat block. Indonesian Defence Minister Juwono Sudarsono said both sides had agreed to reduce their naval deployments in the disputed area in order to rein in bilateral tensions. Nevertheless, in July the TNI (Indonesian armed forces) announced that it was staging a large tri-service exercise near the border between Indonesia’s East Kalimantan province and Malaysia’s Sabah state. In August, Indonesia still had seven vessels deployed in the Ambalat block to prevent Malaysian ‘incursions’. Meanwhile, during the same month, the Malaysian armed forces held the fourth 2009 exercise in the Angkasa Samudera (Ocean Air) series, aimed at developing navy and air force joint-operations capabilities in a ‘real combat situation’ and including a cyber-warfare dimension.

While the Ambalat dispute illustrates the maritime challenges facing Indonesia, the reorientation of the TNI, away from a traditional emphasis on counter-insurgency towards expanded naval and air capabilities to defend the country’s maritime interests, remains an incremental and long-term process. The army, which was politically powerful from the time of the independence struggle during the 1940s until the downfall of Suharto’s military-backed dictatorship in 1998, remains the dominant service. In September 2009, army chief General Agustadi Sasonko Purnomo rejected the much-vaunted idea that the army should dismantle its territorial structure, under which army units are widely dispersed throughout the nation, even to the extent of NCOs being stationed in many villages. General Agustadi claimed that the existing structure was a vital component of the TNI’s ‘total defence’ doctrine, which required such deployments for intelligence-gathering purposes. But while the TNI’s structure still needs radical changes in order to defend Indonesia effectively against contemporary threats, large-scale investment is required in new equipment. In June 2009, following four crashes of military-transport aircraft and helicopters within two
months, including that of a C-130 which claimed more than 100 lives, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono requested an audit of TNI equipment serviceability. In September, TNI commander General Djoko Santoso revealed that the audit showed that only 62% of army vehicles, 31% of military aircraft and 17% of naval vessels were serviceable. In the meantime, though, a wave of sympathy from the public and legislators had allowed the TNI to secure a 21% budget increase in August, with the aim that the substantial funding boost should be directed towards improving equipment maintenance and servicing. However, while some equipment can be repaired, other items may need to be discarded, and the TNI is widely expected to prioritise the procurement of replacement C-130s.

In several Southeast Asian states, the armed forces have remained heavily committed to counter-insurgency operations, though not to the exclusion of efforts to improve external defence capabilities. In southern Thailand, the insurgency by ethnic Malay Muslim militants continued unabated, and insurgent activity increased again during 2009, with drive-by shootings and bombings using IEDs remaining common. (Violence had declined during 2008 because of a surge in Thai military deployments that led to the arrest and surrender of insurgent leaders, coupled with a decline in popular support for the insurgents.) Despite a continuing daily concern with low-intensity operations in the south, including efforts to implement a ‘hearts-and-minds’ strategy, the Thai armed forces continue to use their procurement funds to improve the country’s capacity for external defence, including establishment of a third cavalry (armour) division over the next decade in the country’s northeast. Concern over the need to deter regional threats has risen in the wake of border clashes with Myanmar in 2001–02, and with Cambodia in 2008–09. After confrontations with Cambodian forces in July and October 2008, there was a fresh clash in April 2009 which resulted in the deaths of three Thai and two Cambodian troops.

In the Philippines, the armed forces have continued their campaign against the New People’s Army, reducing the Maoist rebels’ strength through a combination of military action and a social-integration programme. The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) have also continued operations against the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG). Though these operations weakened the ASG considerably during 2008, the group’s kidnapping of three officials from the International Committee of the Red Cross in January 2009 provoked major offensives by the AFP over the following six months on Basilan and Jolo, including deployment of more than 300 Special Action Force troops at one stage. Following a dramatic resurgence of conflict with the Moro Islamic Front during 2008 after the breakdown of peace talks, President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo ordered a new ceasefire by the AFP in July 2009 as the separatist group agreed to resume negotiations. There is now a realistic prospect of internal security operations becoming relatively less important for the AFP in future, and in the face of growing threats to the Philippines’ perceived maritime interests (including in the Spratly Islands), there is growing interest in Manila in resuscitating the country’s naval and air capabilities. The Philippine Navy plans to improve its infrastructure on the features in the Spratly Islands that it occupies, including extending the runway on Pag-asa (Nanshan) Island. According to naval chief Admiral Ferdinand Golez there are also long-term plans for 30 more coastal- and island-monitoring stations under the inter-agency ‘Coast Watch Philippines’ (CWP) project to improve surveillance of Filipino waters. CWP will be modelled on the existing Coast Watch South scheme, which enables the Philippine Navy, with US and Australian support, to monitor all surface movements in the sea area bounded by the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia. Meanwhile, the Philippine Air Force has revealed plans to re-acquire combat aircraft by 2012–13, having decommissioned its last F-5A fighters in 2005.

In Myanmar, the army has maintained its offensive against the main ethnic-minority rebel group continuing its military struggle, the Karen National Union, and its armed wing, the Karen National Liberation Army. Simultaneously, as a result of a government policy of trying to force non-government groups to reduce their armed strength and accept integration into its own forces ahead of the national elections planned for 2010, tensions have grown between the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) regime and various ethnic-minority groups with which it had previously entered into ceasefire arrangements. Meanwhile, the SPDC has apparently become increasingly concerned over the possibility of external intervention aimed at forcing regime change, as well as the need to defend Myanmar’s maritime claims against neighbouring states’ encroachment. The appearance of sizeable US and other Western naval forces off Myanmar’s coast following Cyclone Nargis in May 2008, and
a naval stand-off with Bangladesh in November 2008 over conflicting sea boundaries, reinforced the SPDC’s sense of weakness and spurred its efforts to enhance its external defence capabilities. While there is no credible evidence to support allegations by exiles and some foreign analysts that Myanmar is developing nuclear weapons (see Preventing Nuclear Dangers in Southeast Asia and Australasia, IISS Strategic Dossier, 2009, pp. 101–18), it is apparently trying to modernise its air-defence and naval forces to the extent that its resources, international contacts and defence-industrial capacities allow. Ultimately, though, in the event of an invasion the regime would almost certainly be forced quickly to fall back on a strategy of mass mobilisation and guerrilla warfare.

Australia and New Zealand continue to watch political and military developments in Asia closely. In May 2009, Australia released its first defence White Paper since 2000. Defending Australia in the Asia Pacific Century: Force 2030 was written amidst a widespread perception in Australian analytical and policy circles that the distribution of power in the Asia-Pacific and Indian Ocean regions is in flux, and it outlines plans for significant improvements in Australian defence capabilities over the next two decades. In its chapter on Australia’s strategic outlook to 2030, the White Paper says tensions between major powers in the region are likely to increase, that miscalculation between them is possible and that there is even some chance of ‘growing confrontation’. If China fails to explain its military modernisation more carefully, regional states are likely to question the ‘long-term strategic purpose of its force development’. Closer to home, the White Paper stresses that while Indonesia has made remarkable gains over the past decade, it could be a ‘source of threat’ if it became weak and fragmented, while an ‘authoritarian or overtly nationalistic regime’ in Jakarta could create ‘strategic risks’. The paper also says that the Indian Ocean will assume much greater strategic significance over the next two decades.

The Australian White Paper argues that defending Australia against direct armed attack remains the country’s ‘basic strategic interest’. But Australia does have wider strategic interests, most importantly ‘the security, stability and cohesion’ of the immediate neighbourhood. The paper claims that the government has factored into future military-capability planning the heightened defence posture that Australia would almost certainly need in the event of instability in Indonesia. The White Paper also discusses Australia’s enduring strategic interest in the stability of the broader Asia-Pacific region. To this end, Canberra is attempting to bolster the regional security architecture through its proposal for a pan-regional Asia-Pacific community aimed at strengthening political, economic and security cooperation. Nevertheless, the White Paper is clear that the United States’ alliances and security partnerships, including with Australia, remain crucial to regional stability. Australia will continue to support the US in maintaining global security where their interests ‘align’. This assessment of Australia’s strategic interests means that some commentators’ efforts to frame the debate as a choice between ‘defence of Australia’ and an expeditionary approach are misleading. The White Paper implies that elements of both approaches are needed, explaining that while defence policy will still be based on the ‘principle of self-reliance in the direct defence of Australia’, the country needs ‘the capacity to do more when required’.

According to the White Paper, Australia will need to project power and demonstrate strategic presence beyond its ‘primary operational environment’. The Australian Defence Force (ADF) will need to prepare for offensive operations ‘as far from Australia as possible’ using ‘strike capabilities, including combat aircraft, long-range missiles and special forces’. The ADF will further need to be ready to contribute, potentially substantially, to supporting Southeast Asian security partners and to operations as part of US-led coalitions, while simultaneously defending Australia itself. While the government under Prime Minister Kevin Rudd has decided that ADF deployment on land operations against heavily armed foes in the Middle East, Central and South Asia or Africa should not be seen as a primary potential task (thus constraining any expectation that Australia could become involved in major combat operations in Iraq or Afghanistan, let alone potential new theatres such as Pakistan or Somalia), the White Paper emphasises the importance for national strategic interests of the present deployment of special forces and other troops in Afghanistan.

The maritime strategy that defence planners see as necessary to defend Australia’s homeland and Australian interests requires ‘forces that can operate with decisive effect throughout the northern maritime and littoral approaches’. To this end, the ADF of 2030 will be significantly strengthened in key areas, notably undersea warfare and anti-submarine warfare, maritime surface warfare including air defence, air superiority, strategic strike, special forces, intelligence,
surveillance and reconnaissance, and cyber warfare. The White Paper spells out significant new equipment procurements intended to bolster these capabilities.

The White Paper represents a bold, public attempt to set out defence plans for many years ahead. Importantly, it also promises that the exercise will be repeated every five years to allow for adjustments in light of changes in Australia’s strategic circumstances. However, the White Paper has provoked criticism, with some Australian commentators pointing to what they see as the weakness of the arguments over the emerging and supposedly more threatening strategic circumstances on which the future force structure is based. Critics have also claimed that this force structure does not reflect a sufficiently decisive reassessment of Australian defence needs. Analysts and opposition politicians alike have seized on the document’s lack of detail regarding how the force structure will be developed – and financed. The White Paper claims that its objectives are fully funded, with 3% annual real growth in defence spending guaranteed until 2017-18 and 2.2% real growth thereafter. However, critics say that the government’s commitment to developing new military capabilities will depend on favourable economic conditions.

With the election of a government in New Zealand led by the conservative National Party in November 2008 came the prospect of a re-evaluation of the country’s defence outlook and capabilities. Though the new prime minister, John Key, quickly damped down suggestions that his government might revive the air force’s fast-jet operations (perhaps by taking its MB339C advanced trainers out of storage), in April 2009 the government announced the first comprehensive defence review since the 1997 Defence White Paper. The review will culminate in a new White Paper, to be published in the first half of 2010.

**EAST ASIA AND AUSTRALASIA – DEFENCE ECONOMICS**

The impact of the global recession on East and Southeast Asia has been mixed. The newly industrialised Asian (NIA) economies (Hong Kong, Korea, Singapore and Taiwan) will experience a significant drop in GDP of 5.6% in 2009; in Singapore the economy can contract by more than 10%. The ASEAN-5 (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam) will probably fare much better, with growth potentially unchanged from the previous year. Both the NIA and ASEAN economies have been hit particularly hard by the drop in global trade. However, because most ASEAN countries are less exposed to the durable-goods sector, the sector most negatively affected by the recession, this has provided some insulation from the most damaging consequences of the global downturn.

Japan, on the other hand, suffering from both a huge collapse in demand and financial contagion from the rest of the world, saw its economy contract by more than 6%. Economic difficulties have had an impact on some countries’ immediate defence plans; South Korea, for example, has had to scale back aspects of its 2020 reform programme. But the drivers behind the region’s military-modernisation efforts are unchanged, so any delay to long-term plans caused by current budgetary constraints are likely to prove temporary.

**South Korea** is undertaking a major overhaul of its military posture, as the United States reduces its presence on the peninsula and Seoul prepares to assume greater responsibility for its own defence. Nevertheless, the government announced that it needed to adjust its long-term military spending in light of its deteriorating finances. Under the Defense Reform 2020 programme drawn up in 2005, the defence budget had originally been scheduled to increase by a fixed amount each year until 2020, and would amount to SKW621tr (US$563bn) during that period. Of that total, new equipment acquisition (under Force Improvement programmes) would
account for SKW30tr (US$208bn). However, in summer 2009 it emerged that the total budget would fall by at least 3.5% and that certain procurement programmes would be affected.

In setting out its priorities, the revised plan acknowledged that developments in North Korea required the speedier delivery of certain weapons systems, such as artillery, cruise missiles and torpedoes, which would come at the expense of longer-term programmes. It also recommended a smaller cut in troop numbers, down to 517,000 instead of the originally planned 500,000.

The revised 2020 plan includes delays to several naval and air-force platforms, including KSS-III submarines and air-to-air refuelling aircraft, as well as a 50% cut in the proposed number of XK-2 main battle tanks, down to just 300. Also in the pipeline is a major rethink of the futureKF-X programme, aimed at developing a new fifth-generation stealth fighter aircraft. In July 2009, the Defense Acquisition Program Administration (DAPA) suggested that, rather than build a fighter with superior stealth fighting attributes, a cheaper option may be necessary and that the programme might be downgraded to create a multi-role jet on a par with an F-16 Block 50 aircraft. It had been hoped that theKF-X programme would be entirely indigenous. However, President Lee Myung-bak is thought to be more interested in a thorough cost–benefit analysis, which in practice would leave the door open to some level of participation with a foreign manufacturer.

It had seemed that North Korea’s continuing military activities and the ongoing modernisation of China’s armed forces would reverse the seven-year decline in Japan’s defence budget. The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) had appeared to view defence spending as an emerging priority when it implemented the Honebutu initiative, whereby the Prime Minister’s Office is able to exert influence in the development of budgets and arrange priorities. The Honebutu initiative for the first time named North Korea as a possible threat and stressed the need to deal ‘appropriately’ with Pyongyang’s missile threat. Before the country’s general elections, the ruling LDP defence-policymaking panel had also requested that 2010’s new five-year National Defense Program Guidelines (NDPG) include multi-year budgets for sea-launched cruise missiles and a domestic early-warning satellite system, so that Japan would not be reliant on the US. The Ministry of Defence (MoD) requested an additional US$2bn for the lower tier of its two-tier ballistic-missile shield. However, after the August 2009 elections, the victorious Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ) indicated it will more inclined to further reduce, rather than increase, the country’s military budget. It promised instead to increase spending on social-welfare and tuition-aid programmes.

After 16 months of preparation, Australia released its new Defence White Paper on 2 May 2009. Entitled Defending Australia in the Asia Pacific Century: Force 2030, the document sets out the strategic framework to be adopted by Australia’s armed forces over the coming two decades in order for them to achieve ‘the defence of Australia, the security and stability of the regional security environment and a rules-based global order’. In pursuit of that goal, the White Paper highlighted specific capability improvements needed to make the Australian Defence Force a ‘more potent force’, including undersea and anti-submarine warfare, surface naval warfare, air superiority, strategic strike, special forces, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance, and cyber defence.

All three services are intended to grow, particularly the navy, which will double its submarine fleet to 12, acquire eight new frigates with anti-submarine warfare (ASW) capabilities, two Landing Helicopter Dock ships and at least 24 naval-combat helicopters. The future air force will be built on a fleet of 100 joint strike fighters, eight maritime-patrol aircraft (MPAs) and several high-altitude, long-range unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs). Although no new major acquisitions are envisaged for the army, the document confirms previously announced equipment programmes, including the acquisition of seven Chinook helicopters and 7,000 support vehicles. It also outlines a project to deliver a combat vehicle system that will ‘greatly improve fire power, protection and mobility’.

To achieve these ambitious long-term procurement goals the White Paper included a new funding model with three specific elements:

- a 3% real growth in the defence budget to 2017, followed by 2.2% real annual growth from 2018 to 2030;
- a 2.5% fixed indexation to the defence budget from 2009 to 2030; and
- a strategic reform programme that will release A$20bn of savings for redirection to priority areas.

The government claimed these measures would ensure a ‘fully costed’ and ‘affordable’ business plan...
for the 21-year period of the White Paper, but the trajectory of actual funding was thrown into doubt only ten days later when the 2009/10 defence budget was announced and actually included cuts to near-term defence spending. In particular, the benefits of the new indexation regime were deferred for four years; A$2bn (US$1.8bn) of existing spending was removed from the next four years’ budgets and deferred into the future; and A$1bn (US$910m) in 2015 and A$500m (US$450m) in 2016 were also deferred. So despite the initiatives outlined in the White Paper, some A$8.8bn (US$88m) has been ‘lost’ from the near-term budget plan. This prompted the Australian Strategic Policy Institute to suggest that defence spending may be viewed as something of a budget-balancing item, pointing out that the schedule of cuts and deferrals coincides with the government’s principle economic goal of returning to a budget surplus in 2013.

Central to the long-term funding plan laid out in the White Paper is the initiative to deliver more than A$20bn (US$18bn) in gross savings over the next decade. Indeed, the government is relying on realisation of these measures to provide two-thirds of its proposed A$30bn (US$27bn) increase in defence funding in the next ten years; the remaining A$10bn (US$9bn) will come from the new indexation regime. Broadly speaking, these ‘new’ funds will be allocated as follows: A$6bn (US$5.4bn) for major capital equipment; A$10bn (US$9bn) for personnel and operating costs associated with new equipment; A$6bn (US$5.4bn) for estate, information technology and so on; and A$8bn (US$7.2bn) for other budget provisions related to mediation. Defence Minister Joel Fitzgibbon acknowledged that the failure of previous initiatives to save money would make some people sceptical about the reform plan’s chances of success, but he stressed that the goals of the broader Force 2030 programme could only be realised if savings are achieved. To date, however, only sketchy details have emerged about how the MoD will go about saving what is in effect 7% of the present annual defence budget. With personnel and deployments on the increase, savings clearly will not be possible in these areas. Thus, it appears that the bulk of the savings are to be generated through the more prudent purchasing of goods and services provided by the private sector. Details so far published show that savings are expected to be made as follows: efficiencies in payroll, finance and human-resource management A$1.4bn (US$1.2bn), ‘smart’ non-equipment procurement A$4.4bn (US$4bn), standardised IT A$1.9bn (US$1.7bn), better inventory management A$700m (US$655m), ‘smart’ maintenance of equipment A$4.4bn (US$4bn) and workforces reform A$1.9bn (US$1.7bn).

Whatever the eventual evolution of long-term defence spending, the 2009/10 budget reached a historic high of A$26.6bn (US$24.1bn), a real-terms increase of 16% over the previous year. There were several one-off factors contributing to this: A$1.5bn (US$1.3bn) of additional spending for overseas deployments (A$1.4bn in Afghanistan, A$214m for East Timor and A$60m for Iraq); the provision of an additional A$1.5bn (US$1.3bn) to compensate for the depreciation of the Australian dollar; A$1bn (US$910m) of capital investment that had been deferred out of last year’s budget; plus the impact

Table 33 **East Asia and Australasia Regional Defence Expenditure as % of GDP**
of the 3% annual increase in base spending that was introduced in the 2000 White Paper. In the absence of such one-off provisions, future budgets will show more modest year-on-year growth over the next four years.

Of all the Southeast Asian countries, Thailand has been hit particularly hard by the global recession. The country was already suffering from an investment slump because of the political turmoil triggered in 2006, and when its export markets contracted because of the global economic crisis, the country was deprived of its main engine of growth. As a result, the economy is expected to contract by at least 3% in 2009, while the government will record a budget deficit of more than 4% of GDP. Against this background, the ambitious two-stage military-modernisation programme outlined in 2008 is already in difficulty. The original plan, drawn up to both combat internal unrest and replace the armed forces’ most obsolete equipment, had outlined a significant financial commitment of some THB300bn (US$9.2bn) over a ten-year period. The most high-profile purchase announced had been the plan to procure 12 JAS-39 Gripen fighter aircraft and two Erieye airborne early-warning and control (AWAC) aircraft from Saab of Sweden, to be delivered in two tranches. However, in June 2009 the Thai cabinet announced that it had postponed the purchase of the final six aircraft and one Erieye platform by at least two years because of growing economic difficulty. Other programmes that have apparently suffered because of budgetary constraints include the army’s plans to acquire armoured personnel carriers as well as the air force’s purchase of four search-and-rescue helicopters. Instead of making any progress with these major acquisitions, the government was reduced to allocating a sum of just THB10bn (US$307m) for the purchase of several 2.5-tonne trucks, three 41-metre coastal-patrol craft and the upgrade of six S-70 Seahawk helicopters to include an ASW capability.

Following the conclusion of controversial talks between Taipei and Washington in 2008 that saw Taiwan finally agree to buy part of a comprehensive weapons range from the US, little progress was made in resolving the outstanding items, particularly Taiwan’s desire to procure extra F-16 aircraft. The original package offered by the George W. Bush administration in 2001 had included eight submarines, new maritime-patrol aircraft and several Patriot PAC-3 air-defence systems. However, after seven years of domestic political wrangling, Taiwan settled for a smaller and cheaper deal that included 12 second-hand P-3C Orion MPAs, three PAC-3 systems and funds that only cover an ‘evaluation study’ of the proposed submarine programme. Purchase of the P-3Cs is accompanied by a significant offset requirement of 70% of the contract value (equivalent to nearly US$500m). This is a much higher level than the 40% threshold usually sought by Taiwan’s Industrial Co-operation Programme office, and illustrates the island’s growing commitment to becoming more self-reliant in the defence sector. In this regard, members of the Washington-based Taiwan Defense Working Group have called on Taiwan to abandon its proposed purchase of diesel-electric submarines and instead allocate the money towards producing more domestic weapons systems, albeit with US assistance.

Despite improved cross-strait relations following the election of Taiwan’s President Ma Ying-jeou, hopes that Taiwan’s air force would get the go-ahead for its plans to acquire 66 F-16C/D aircraft appear to have receded. The country’s first-ever Quadrennial Defence Review (QDR) published in March 2009 acknowledged that the chance of procuring the F-16s was slim but said the Ministry of National Defence would continue to push the US while laying the groundwork for the procurement of a next-generation fighter aircraft. Suggestions that candidates would include the Eurofighter Typhoon and F-22 and F-35 planes look unrealistic. However, in July 2009 the US Senate Armed Services Committee passed a bill calling for a presidential report on the status of Taiwan’s air force to be included in the National Defense Authorisation Act. This report could help chances for the F-16 sale, should it conclude that China enjoys significant air superiority over Taiwan. The QDR also stated that Taiwan would continue to develop its indigenous Hsiung Feng IIIE surface-to-surface cruise missile, despite sharp criticism from Washington, and included plans to downsize the military to an estimated force of 210,500 professional service personnel by 2014. In the short term, however, the cost of completing this latter initiative will wipe out any potential savings that may accrue from the reduction in personnel.

Unlike some other countries in the region, Indonesia entered the global slowdown with strong economic fundamentals, brought about through sound macroeconomic policy implementation, prudent debt management and a sound financial sector. In its 2009 Article IV Consultation, the
International Monetary Fund (IMF) remarked on the resilience of the Indonesian economy and noted that, barring another round of global risk aversion, the outlook remained positive. Growth of 4.5% has been forecast for 2010. In this environment, the government was able to fully fund the 2009 defence budget of IDR3.6tr (US$3.5bn) – even if this was IDR2.4tr (US$250m) less than the Ministry of National Defence had originally requested. It was even able to allocate an additional IDR90bn (US$92m) to cover extra running costs. Following his victory in the July 2009 elections, Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono promised that the military would enjoy substantially higher budgets in coming years in order to establish a ‘minimum essential force’. He proposed an increase of 21% in the 2010 defence budget and suggested that in coming years the budget would rise in line with the country’s economic growth towards a target level of IDR1tr (US$10.5bn). As noted in previous editions of the Military Balance, the official defence budget in Indonesia is unlikely to capture the true extent of total defence-related expenditure, as it fails to include pensions and benefits for retired military personnel, overseas procurement (which is often financed through barter arrangements) or the revenue generated by the military’s considerable business interests. That said, under legislation outlined in 2004, the military’s business interests are due to be transferred to the state in 2009, and this may well have been a factor in the significant jump in the official budget over the past two years.

Despite a growing military budget, the Indonesian armed forces do not receive sufficient funds to purchase all the equipment they need, and are therefore forced to rely on some creative financing arrangements to procure big-ticket weapons systems, particularly from overseas. In September 2007, during a state visit to Indonesia by then Russian President Vladimir Putin, the Russian government agreed to provide Jakarta with a US$1bn line of credit with which to purchase Russian military equipment. Items thought to be part of the deal included 17 Mi-17 multi-role helicopters, six Mi-35 attack helicopters, 20 BMP-3 infantry combat vehicles and two Kilo-class submarines. However, with the Russian state arms-export intermediary, Rosoboronexport, struggling to find capital in the wake of the global credit crunch, the terms of the deal and the likelihood of its completion have become less certain. The arrangement probably will proceed, even if the commercial terms finally agreed are unfavourable to Russia. Because Moscow is unwilling to relinquish its strategic partnership with Indonesia, particularly in light of growing military-technical ties between Jakarta and the US and China. However, the episode highlights one of the difficulties that Indonesia will continue to face in its modernisation drive.

The country’s four state-owned defence companies have urged the government to support their effort to supply more domestic military equipment to the Indonesian armed forces. At present, around 80% of procurement funds are spent with foreign suppliers forcing domestic defence companies to operate in the commercial sector, leading to widespread inefficiencies. Indeed, in 2008 the government was forced to lend US$750m to the four major companies, as high oil prices and rising inflation threatened to put them out of business. Afterwards, the four companies made policy suggestions that they believed would encourage growth and stability in the sector, and would help to avert similar problems in the future. These included a greater level of budget certainty, supportive tax regulations, guidance on issues such as diversification, and help in boosting military exports.

Following years of double-digit GDP growth, China succumbed to the global economic slowdown. Weak external demand, particularly from the US, weighed on exports, and growth eased to 9% in 2008 and was forecast to fall to 8.5% in 2009. In response, the government was quick to introduce decisive monetary and fiscal policies to offset the drag from declining world demand and falling private investment. Low levels of public debt resulting from years of fiscal discipline allowed the introduction of several major infrastructure projects, including efforts to rebuild the Sichuan region following the devastating earthquake in 2008. The IMF supported these measures and even urged the Chinese authorities to implement additional short-term stimulus measures should they be required. Early indications, however, suggest that further measures are unlikely to be needed as the existing initiatives are having some success. Consumption indicators are relatively strong, the decline in industrial production appears to have bottomed out, and labour markets seem to be absorbing those workers laid off from export industries.

The weaker economic environment has not yet had any direct impact on the level of Chinese military spending or the ongoing modernisation of the People’s Liberation Army (PLA). Although the current Five Year Economic Programme (2006–11) made no
specific mention of defence spending, emphasising instead demographic developments, the environment and rural development, funds allocated to the PLA continue to grow at a significant pace. The official state budget included yet another hefty increase in defence spending, up to RMB $bn (US$ at market exchange rates). As pointed out in the essay ‘Calculating China’s Defence Expenditure’ in The Military Balance (pp. 249–53), the official defence budget, although the best indicator of the overall trend in military spending, does not reflect the true level of resources devoted to the PLA.

According to the 2008 White Paper on China’s National Defence published by the Chinese authorities, the official defence budget is broadly distributed in three equal shares: personnel, operations and equipment. However, it is widely believed that the official budget takes no account of other military-related expenditures, including weapons purchased from overseas or research and development (R&D) funding. In addition, attempts to calculate China’s true military burden should include funds allocated to the People’s Armed Police (PAP). For many years analysts suggested that calculations of Chinese military spending should include reference to substantial government subsidies provided to the state’s loss-making defence enterprises. While China’s defence companies operated at a significant loss and required considerable financial support from central government during the 1990s and the early part of this century, in 2003 the Chinese defence sector moved into profit and is now one of the most profitable sectors of the Chinese economy. Furthermore, the nature of the state’s role in the sector is changing rapidly as Chinese defence companies now raise investment funds in capital markets through bond issues, stock-market listings and private investment. Meanwhile, changes in the procurement system mean the state is finally paying closer to the market rate for weapons systems. As such, the level of state subsidies to the defence industry is now unlikely to be significant and is no longer taken into account by The Military Balance.

Table 34 includes estimates for additional military-related elements. Column A includes figures for the 2008 official budget plus estimates of foreign-weapons purchases, R&D and new product expenditure, and outlays on the PAP. These figures are all in local currency and when combined suggest that total military-related spending amounted to RMB $bn (US$3.2bn at market exchange rates), about 1.4 times greater than the official budget figure. However, in attempting to determine the level of total Chinese defence expenditure, there is also the problem of exchange rates to consider. In 2008, for example, when converted at the average market exchange rate for the year, China’s GDP measured US$4.4 trillion. However, the World Bank calculated that using PPP rates China’s 2008 GDP was the equivalent of US$7.9 trillion. (In the case of countries at different stages of economic development it is conventional to use Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) to help compare macroeconomic data.)

In consideration of these variables, Table 34 includes data using two alternative methodologies for calculating Chinese military spending. Column B uses the data from column A and converts it to US dollars using the market exchange rate for 2008. In
column C, data are converted into US dollars using a combination of both market exchange and PPP rates. Not surprisingly, this methodology dramatically boosts the apparent size of Chinese military spending and partly explains the wide range of spending estimates often referred to in the media.

In the 1990s, the difference between the official budget and true military spending in China was considerable. In those days China’s armed forces received significant additional funds from their own business activities, and China’s defence industry received massive government subsidies. During the past decade, however, as the official budget has risen by more than 10% per year, the likely gap between the official budget and true spending has narrowed considerably. Whatever the true extent of China’s military-related spending – and the Chinese government continues to insist that no spending exists outside of the official budget – the continued fine-tuning of differing methodologies to determine a definitive figure, particularly one expressed in US dollars, is becoming a less revealing exercise than in the past.

Note: The use of PPP rates is a valid tool when comparing macroeconomic data, such as GDP, between countries at different stages of development. However, no specific PPP rate exists for the military sector, and its use for this purpose should be treated with caution. Furthermore, there is no definitive guide as to which elements of military spending should be calculated using the limited PPP rates available. The figures presented here are only intended to illustrate a range of possible outcomes depending on which input variables are used.
### Australia

#### Australian Dollar A$ 2008 2009 2010

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<thead>
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<th>GDP</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US$</td>
<td>992bn</td>
<td>1,119bn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Def exp*</td>
<td>A$ 26.4bn</td>
<td>30.3bn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Def bdgt</td>
<td>A$ 23.2bn</td>
<td>26.4bn</td>
<td>27.0bn</td>
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</table>

US$1=A$ 1.19 1.10

* Including military pensions

#### Population 21,262,641

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<th>Age</th>
<th>0–14</th>
<th>15–19</th>
<th>20–24</th>
<th>25–29</th>
<th>30–64</th>
<th>65 plus</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Capabilities

**ACTIVE 54,747** (Army 27,461 Navy 13,230 Air 14,056)

**RESERVE 19,915** (Army 15,315 Navy 2,000 Air 2,600)

The High Readiness Reserve of 2,800 army and 1,400 air force personnel is intended to strengthen the Australian Defence Force (ADF) with members trained to the same skill levels as the Regular Force. Integrated units are formed from a mix of reserve and regular personnel. All ADF operations are now controlled by Headquarters Joint Operations Command (HQJOC).

**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**

#### Army 27,461

The army intends (under its Adaptive Army initiative) to reorganise into a structure consisting of Army HQ and three functional commands: HQ 1 Div; Special Operations Command and Forces Command.

**Land Command**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

1 Land HQ, 1 Deployable Joint Force HQ, 1 Logistic Support Force HQ

**Mech**

1 bde HQ (1st) (1 armd regt, 1 recce regt, 2 (5th, 7th) mech inf bn 1 med arty regt, 1 cbt engr regt, 1 cbt spt regt, 1 cbt service spt bn)

**Lt Inf**

1 bde HQ (3rd) 3 inf bn, 1 IMV sqn (provides 2 coy lift), 1 fd arty regt, 1 cbt engr regt, 1 cbt spt regt, 1 cbt service spt bn)

**Mot Inf**

1 bde HQ (7th) (1 recce regt, 2 mot inf bn, (incl 1 lt inf bn (8/9th) op by 2010), 1 fd arty regt, 1 cbt engr regt, 1 cbt spt regt, 1 cbt service spt bn)

**Reserve Organisations**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

**Land Command 17,200 reservists**

1 bde HQ

**Special Operations Command**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

1 Special Operations HQ. 1 SF trg centre located at Singleton.

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**MBT**

149: 59 M1-A1 Abrams; 90 Leopard 1 A3 in store (decommissioned awaiting disposal)

**AIFV (W)**

257 ASLAV-25 (all variants)

**APC**

APC (T) 774: 647 M-113A1 (350 to be upgraded to AS3), 119 in store; 8 M-113AS4 (Test)

**LFV**

697 Bushmaster IMV

**ARTY**

566

**TOWED**

270: 105mm 234: 109 L-118 Light Gun; 155mm 36 M-198

**MOR**

81mm

**81mm**

296

**AT**

MSL • MANPADS Fajelion

**RCL**

651: 84mm 577 Carl Gustav; 106mm 74 M-40A1

**AMPHIBIOUS**

21: 15 LCM-8 (capacity either 1 MBT or 200 troops); 6 LCM-2000 (not yet operational)

**AIRCRAFT**

TPT 3 Beech 350 B300 (on lease)

**HELICOPTERS**

22 attack helicopters

**ATK**

22 AS-665 Tiger (all delivered by end 2010)

**SPT**

44: 6 CH-47D Chinook; 34 S-70 A-9 (S-70A) Black Hawk; 4 MRH-90 TTH (NH-90) (ongoing delivery of 40)

**UTL**

66: 41 Bell 206B-1 Kiowa (being replaced by Tiger); 20 UH-1H Iroquois in store (decommissioned)

**UAV**

18

**AD • SAM**

48

**MANPAD 30 RBS-70**

**RADAR • LAND**

21: 7 AN/TPQ-36 Firefinder (arty, mor); 14 RASIT (veh, arty)

**Training Command 3,160**
Navy 13,230

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • TACTICAL • SSK 6 Collins each with UGM-84C Harpoon tactical UGM, 6 single 533mm TT each with Mk48 Sea Arrow ADCAP WHT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 12

FFG 4 Adelaide (Mod) with 1 Mk 13 GMLS with RGM-84C Harpoon SSM, SM-2 MR naval SAM, 1 8 cell Mk 41 VLS (32 eff.) with up to 32 RIM-162 Evolved Sea Sparrow naval SAM, 2 Mk32 triple 324mm ASTT with MU90 LWT, 1 76mm gun, (capacity 2 S-70B Seahawk ASW hel), (capability upgrades in progress)

FF 8 Anzac (GER MEKO 200) each with 2 Mk 141 Harpoon quad (8 eff.) each with RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSM, 1 8 cell Mk 41 VLS (32 eff.) each with up to 32 RIM-162 Evolved Sea Sparrow naval SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with MU 90 LWT, 1 127mm, (capacity 1 SH-2G Super Seasprite ASW hel), (capability upgrades in progress)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PCO 14

Armidale each with 1 25mm gun

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 11

MHC 6 Huon
MSC 2 Bandicoot (reserve status)
MSD 3

AMPHIBIOUS

PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS • LPH 2:
2 Kanimbla (capacity either 4 UH-60 Black Hawk utl hel or 3 Sea King MK-50A utl hel; 2 LCM; 21 MBT; 450 troops)

LS • LST 1 Toobruk (capacity 2 Sea King MK-50A utl hel; 2 LCM; 40 APC; 18 MTB; 500 troops)

LANDING CRAFT 6:
LCH 6 Balikpapan (capacity 3 MBT or 13 APC)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 23

AORH 2: 1 Success; 1 Sirius
AOL 4 Warri gal
AE 3 Wattle
ASR 3
AGHS (SVY) 2 Leetaa win
AGS 4 Paluma
TRG 2: 1 AXL; 1 AXS
TRV 3

Naval Aviation 990

FORCES BY ROLE

ASW 1 sqn
ASuW 1 sqn
Trg/Spt 1 sqn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

HELICOPTERS 40

ASW 16 S-70B-2 Seahawk
MAR SPT 8: 6 Sea King MK30A; 2 MRH-90 (NH-90) (additional ac on order)

SPT/TRG 16: 13 AS-350BA Ecureuil; 3 Agusta A109

FACILITIES

Bases Located at Sydney (NSW), Darwin (NT), Cairns (QLD), Garden Island (WA), Jervis Bay (NSW), Nowra (NSW), Flinders(SA).

Fleet Command

Navy 1 HQ located at Stirling

Naval Systems Comd

Navy 1 HQ located at Canberra

Air Force 14,056

Flying hours

175 hrs/year on F/A-18 Hornet FGA; 200 hrs/year on F-111 Aardvark bbr ac

FORCES BY ROLE

Air Cbt Coord coordinates air force operations. HQ Air Cbt is responsible for developing and delivering the capability to command and control air operations. The air commander controls the activities of six subordinate Force Element Groups – Air Cbt, Air Lift, Aerospace Ops Support, Combat Support, Surveillance and Response, Air Force Training.

Air Cbt

1 gp (135 ac and 2,000 personnel) with (1 recces/strike wg (2 FGA/recc sqn with F-111C Aardvark; RF-111 Aardvark (photo recc); (F/A-18F Super Hornet to replace F-111 from 2010); (1 tkt/tpt sqn with F/A-18A Hornet/F/A-18B Hornet), 2 LIFT sqn with Hawk MK127); 1 fwd air cbt dev unit with PC-9/A(F)

Surv/Response

1 gp with (1 wg (2 sqn, 1 OCU) with AP-3C Orion; 1 sqn with Boeing 737-700 ‘Wedgetail’ AEW&C (being delivered); 1 control and reporting wg with 4 tactical AD radars; 1 radar surv unit with Jindalee Operational Radar Network: 2 Jindalee radars sensors at Laverton (W.Australia) and Longreach (N. Queensland); 1 Jindalee facility at Alice Springs, 2 AD Command & Control Centres at Williamtown (NSW) and Tindal (NT)

SAR

S-76 (civil contract) at 4 air bases

Airlift

1 gp (2 wg): 1 tkt/tpt sqn with KC-30B MRTT (being delivered); 1 special purpose/VIP tpt sqn with B-737 BBJ; CL-604 Challenger, 1 sqn with C-17; 1 medium tac tpt sqn with C-130H Hercules/C-130J Hercules

Trg

Air trg wg manages: Basic Flying Training School (Tamworth) PC-9/A; No 2 Flying Training School (Pearce) PC-9/A; Combat Survival and Training School (Townsville); Central Flying School and Roulettes Aerobatic Team (East Sale); School of Aviation Warfare (East Sale); School of Air Traffic Control (East Sale); and No 32 Squadron with 8 Beech 300 Super King Air (navigation trg) (East Sale). Flt trg sch with 58 PC-9/A

Cbt Spt

2 cbt spt wgs; 1 Expeditionary cbt spt wg; 1 airfield def wg (3 sqn); 1 Health Services Wg
Reserve 13 Sqn (Darwin); 21 Sqn (Williams); 22
Training Sqn (Richmond); 23 Sqn (Amberley); 24
Wing Sqn (Edinburgh); 25 Sqn (Perth); 26 Sqn
(Williamtown); 27 Sqn (Townsville); 28 Sqn
(Edinburgh); 29 Sqn (Hobart).

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 109 combat capable
BBR 15: 15 F-111C Aardvark; (24 F/A-18F Super Hornet
from 2010)
RECCE 4 RF-111C Aardvark
FGA 71: 55 F/A-18A Hornet; 16 F/A-18B Hornet
LIFT 33 Hawk Mk127
MP 19 AP-3C Orion
AWACS 6 B-737 Wedgetail (being delivered)
TPT 33: 4 C-17 Globemaster; (5 KC-30B MRTT being
delivered); 2 B-737 BBJ (VIP); 12 C-130H Hercules; 12
C-130J Hercules; 3 CL-604 Challenger (VIP)
TRG 70: 62 PC-9/A (incl 4 PC-9/A(F) for tgt marking); 8
Beech 300 Super King Air (navigation trg);
HELICOPTERS • UTL 5–7 S-76 (civil contract)
RADAR • AD RADAR 8
OTH-B Jindalee 4
Tactical 4
MSL • TACTICAL •
ASM AGM-84A Harpoon; AGM-142E Raptor; AGM-158
JASSM (on order)
AAM AIM-120 AMRAAM; AIM-9M Sidewinder; AIM-
132 ASRAAM: AIM-7M Sparrow;
BOMBS
Conventional Mk 82 500lb GP; Mk 84 2,000lb GP; BLU-
109/B 2,000lb penetrator
Laser-guided Paveway II/IV
INS/GPS guided JDAM (on order)

Paramilitary

Border Protection Command
Border Protection Command (BPC), has assumed re-
sponsibility for operational coordination and control of
both civil and military maritime enforcement activities
within Australia’s Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The
BPC is staffed by military and civilian officials from De-
fence, Customs, the Australian Fisheries Management
Authority (AFMA) and the Australian Quarantine In-
spection Service (AQIS).

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 10:
PSOH 1 Triton
PSO 1
PCC 8 Bay
AIRCRAFT
MP/Surv 14: 6 BN-2B Islander; 5 DHC-8 Dash 8; 3
F406 Caravan II
SAR 1 ACSO Shrike
HELICOPTERS • UTL 1 Bell 206L LongRanger; 1 Bell
214

AFGHANISTAN
NATO • 15AF 1,350; 1 inf BG with (1 mot inf coy; 1 armd
recce sqn); 1 cdo BG with (elm 2 cdo bn); elms 1 arty regt;
1 hel gp with 2 CH-47D; 1 UAV det with ScanEagle; 25
Bushmaster IMV
UN • UNAMA 1 obs

ARABIAN GULF AND INDIAN OCEAN
Maritime Security Operations 1 FF; 1 AP-3C Orion

EGYPT
MFO (Operation Mazurka) 25

IRAQ
Army 80; 1 sy det
UN • UNAMI 2 obs

MALAYSIA
Army 115; 1 inf coy (on 3-month rotational tours)
Air Force 13; 1 AP-3C Orion crew

MIDDLE EAST
UN • UNTSO 11 obs;
Air Force 313; 1 tpt det with 3 C-130 Hercules; 1 MP det
with 2 AP-3C Orion

PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Army 39; 1 trg unit

SOLOMON ISLANDS
RAMSI (Operation Anode) 80; 1 inf pl; 4 OH-58 Kiowa; 2
S-70 Black Hawk; 2 Armidale PCO; 2 DHC-4 Caribou

SUDAN
UN • UNMIS 9; 6 obs

TIMOR LESTE
ISF (Operation Astute) 650 1 inf bn HQ; 2 inf coy; 1 AD
bty; elm 1 cbt engr regt; 1 hel det with 4 S-70 Black Hawk;
3 C-130
UN • UNMIT 3 obs

FOREIGN FORCES

New Zealand Army: 9 (air navigation) trg
Singapore Air Force 230; 1 school located at Pearce with
PC-21 trg ac; 1 op trg sqn located at Oakly with 12 AS-332
Super Puma Spt/AS-532 Cougar utl
United States US Pacific Command: Army 29; Navy 21;
USAF 63; USMC 25; 1 SEWS located at Pine Gap; 1 comms
facility located at NW Cape; 1 SIGINT stn located at Pine
Gap

Downloaded By: [Canadian Research Knowledge Network] At: 00:31 15 February 2010
### Brunei BRN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brunei Dollar BS</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>B$ 20.4bn</td>
<td>US$ 14.5bn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>US$ 37,937</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>% -1.5</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>% 2.7</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Def bdgt</td>
<td>B$ 508m</td>
<td>≤550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US$ 360m</td>
<td>≤395m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| US$1=BS $   | 1.41 | 1.39 |

Population: 388,190

Ethnic groups: Malay, Kedayan, Tutong, Belait, Bisaya, Dusun, Murut 66.3%; Chinese 11.2%; Iban, Dayak, Kelabit 6%; Other 11.8%

#### Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0–14</th>
<th>15–19</th>
<th>20–24</th>
<th>25–29</th>
<th>30–64</th>
<th>65 plus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

####Capabilities

**ACTIVE 7,000** (Army 4,900 Navy 1,000 Air 1,100)

**Paramilitary 2,250**

**RESERVE 700** (Army 700)

**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**

**Army 4,900**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

**Inf** 3 bn

**Spt** 1 bn (1 armd recce sqn, 1 engr sqn) Reserves 1 bn

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**LT TK** 20 Scorpion (16 to be upgraded)

**APC (W)** 39 VAB

**ARTY** • MOR 81mm 24

**AT** • RL 67mm Armbrust

**Navy 1,000**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

**SF** 1 sqn

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS** 16+

**PFM** 3 Waspada each with 2 MM-38 Exocet tactical SSM

**PFI** 3 Perwira

**PBI** 3 Bendahara

**PBR** 7 (various)

**AMPHIBIOUS** • CRAFT 4 LCU

**Air Force 1,100**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

**MP** 1 sqn with 1 CN-235M

**Trg** 1 sqn with 4 PC-7 Turbo Trainer; 2 SF-260W Warrior; 2 Bell 206B Jet Ranger II

**Hel** 1 sqn with 5 Bo-105 (armed, 81mm rockets); 1 sqn with 4 S-70A Black Hawk; 1 S-70C Black Hawk (VIP); 10 Bell 212; 1 Bell 214 (SAR)

**AD** 2 sqn with 12 Rapier each with Blindfire; 16 Mistral

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**AIRCRAFT**

**MP** 1 CN-235M

**TRG** 6: 4 PC-7 Turbo Trainer; 2 SF-260W Warrior

**HELI OPTERS**

**SPT** 5: 4 S-70A Black Hawk; 1 S-70C Black Hawk (VIP)

**UTL** 18: 5 Bo-105 (armed, 81mm rockets); 2 Bell 206B Jet Ranger II; 10 Bell 212; 1 Bell 214 (SAR)

**AD** • **SAM** 28: 12 Rapier each with Blindfire; 16 Mistral

**Cambodia CAM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cambodian Riel</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>44.9tr</td>
<td>42.6tr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US$ 11.1bn</td>
<td>10.2bn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>US$ 778</td>
<td>706</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>% 6.7</td>
<td>-2.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>% 25.0</td>
<td>-0.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Def bdgt</td>
<td>r 1.03tr</td>
<td>929bn</td>
<td>1.41tr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US$ 254m</td>
<td>222m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

US$1=r 4,054 4,167

Population: 14,494,293

Ethnic groups: Khmer 90%; Vietnamese 5%; Chinese 1%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0–14</th>
<th>15–19</th>
<th>20–24</th>
<th>25–29</th>
<th>30–64</th>
<th>65 plus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Capabilities**

**ACTIVE 124,300** (Army 75,000 Navy 2,800 Air 1,500 Provincial Forces 45,000) Paramilitary 67,000
ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army £75,000

FORCES BY ROLE
6 Military Regions (incl 1 special zone for capital)

Armd 3 bn

Recc 22 div (established str 3,500; actual str uner 1,500); 3 indep bde; 9 indep regt

AB/SF 1 regt

Arty some bn

Protection 1 bde (4 bn)

Engr construction 1 regt

Fd engr 3 regt

AD some bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 150+: 50 Type-59; 100+ T-54/T-55

LT TK 20+: Type-62; 20 Type-63

RECCE BRDM-2

AIFV 70 BMP-1

APC (T) M-113

APC (W) 190: 160 BTR-60/BTR-152; 30 OT-64

ARTY 428+

TOWED 400+ 76mm ZIS-3 M-1942/122mm D-30/122mm
   M-30 M-1938/130mm Type-59/1

MRL 28+ 107mm Type-63; 122mm 8 BM-21; 132mm BM-13-16 (BM-13); 140mm 20 BM-14-16 (BM-14)

MOR 82mm M-37; 120mm M-43; 160mm M-160

AT RCL 82mm B-10; 107mm B-11

AD GUNS TOWED 14.5mm ZPU-1/ZPU-2/ZPU-4; 37mm M-1939; 57mm S-60

Navy £2,800 (incl. 1,500 Naval Infantry)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 11
   PFC 2 Shenka
   PCR 2 Kaoh Chhlam
   PB 7 4 (PRC 46m); 3 (PRC 20m)

FACILITIES

Naval Infantry 1,500

Inf 7 bn

Arty 1 bn

Air Force 1,500

FORCES BY ROLE

Ftr 1 sqn with 14 MiG-21bis Fishbed L & N†; 5 MiG-21UM Mongol B† (up to 9 to be upgraded by IAI; 2 returned but status unclear)

Recce/trg some sqn with 5 P-92 Echo (pilot trg/recce); 5 L-39 Albatros* (lead-in trg)

Tpt 1 (VIP (reporting to Council of Ministers)) sqn
   with 2 An-24RV Coke; 1 AS-350 Ecureuil; 1 AS-365 Dauphin 2; 1 sqn with 1 BN-2 Islander; 1 Cessna 421; 2 Y-12

Hel 1 sqn with 1 Mi-8P Hip K (VIP); 2 Mi-26 Halo; 13 Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H/Mi-8 Hip

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 24 combat capable
   FTR 14 MiG-21bis Fishbed L & N†
   TPT 6: 2 An-24RV Coke; 1 BN-2 Islander; 1 Cessna 421; 2 Y-12
   UTL 5 P-92 Echo (pilot trg/recce)
   TRG 10: 5 L-39 Albatros* (lead-in trg); 5 MiG-21UM Mongol B†

HELIКОPTERS SPT 18: 1 AS-350 Ecureuil; 2 Mi-26 Halo;
   13 MI-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H/Mi-8 Hip; 1 Mi-8P Hip (VIP); 1 AS-365 Dauphin 2

Provincial Forces 45,000+

Reports of at least 1 inf regt per province, with varying numbers of inf bn with lt wpn

Paramilitary

Police 67,000 (including gendarmerie)

DEPLOYMENT

SUDAN

UN • UNMIS 53; 5 obs; 1 de-mining coy

UN • UNAMID 5 obs

China, People’s Republic of PRC

Chinese Yuan Renminbi Y 2008 2009 2010

GDP Y 30.68tr 33.22tr
   US$ 4.42tr 4.86tr

per capita Y 3,324 3,634
   US$ 512 564

Growth % 9.0 8.5

Inflation % 5.9 -0.1

Def expa US$ See text page 391

Def bdgta Y 417bn 480bn
   US$ 60.1bn 70.3bn

US$1=Y 6.94 6.83

a PPP estimate including extra-budgetary military expenditure
b Official defence budget at market exchange rates

Ethnic groups: Tibetan, Uighur and other non-Han 8%

Population 1,338,612,968

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus

Male 11% 5% 4% 4% 24% 4%

Female 10% 5% 4% 4% 23% 4%
**Capabilities**

**ACTIVE 2,285,000** (Army 1,600,000, Navy 255,000, Air 300,000–330,000, Strategic Missile Forces 100,000+)

**Paramilitary 660,000**

**RESERVE ε510,000**

Overall organisation: Army leadership is exercised by the four general headquarters/departments. A military region exercises direct leadership over the Army units under it. The Army has 18 combined corps, which are mobile combat troops. Each of the Navy, Air Force and Second Artillery Force have a leading body consisting of the headquarters, political department, logistics department and armaments department. These direct the military, political, logistical and equipment work of their respective troops, and take part in the command of joint operations.

**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**

**Strategic Missile Forces (100,000+)**

**Offensive**

The Second Artillery Force organises and commands its own troops to launch nuclear counterattacks with strategic missiles and to conduct operations with conventional missiles. It comprises missile and training bases, and relevant support troops.

Org as 27 launch bdes subordinate to 6 army-level msl bases; org varies by msl type; one testing and one trg base

**ICBM • STRATEGIC 442**

ICBM 66: ε12 DF-31 (CSS-9) (1 bde); ε24 DF31A (CSS-9 Mod 2) (2 bde); ε10 DF-4 (CSS-3) (1 bde); 20 DF-5A (CSS-4 Mod 2) (3 bdes)

IRBM 118: ε80 DF-21 (CSS-5) (5 bdes); ε36 DF21C (CSS-5 Mod 3) (2 bde); ε2 DF-3A (CSS-2 Mod) (1 bde)

SRBM 204

108 DF-11A/M-11A (CSS-7 Mod 2) (4 bde); 96 DF-15/M-9 (CSS-6) (6 bde)

LACM ε54 CJ-10 (DH-10); (2 bde)

**Navy**

**SUBMARINES • STRATEGIC • SSBN 3:**

1 Xia equipped with 12 JL-1 (CSS-N-3) strategic SLBM
2 Jin equipped with up to 12 JL-2 (CSS-NX-4) strategic SLBM (full operational status unknown; 3rd and 4th vessels in build)

**Defensive**

**RADAR • STRATEGIC**: some phased array radar; some detection and tracking radars (covering Central Asia and Shanxi (northern border)) located at Xinjiang

**People’s Liberation Army ε800,000; ε800,000 conscript (reductions continue) (total 1,600,000)**

Ground forces are organised into eight service arms (branches)—infantry, armour, artillery, air defence, aviation, engineering, chemical defence and communications—as well as other specialised units, including electronic countermeasures (ECM), reconnaissance and mapping. 7 military region comds are sub-divided into 28 Military Districts. 18 Group Armies, org varies, normally with 2–3 mech/inf div/bde, 1 armd div/bde, 1 arty div/bde, 1 SAM/AAA or AAA bde (reorg to bde structure still in progress). 7 military comms (ECM), recon and 1 avn regt.

5 Regions have rapid reaction units (RRU). The PLA Air Force has 3 RRU airborne divisions and the Navy two marine bde. 31st, 38th, 39th, 42nd and 54th GA have received air regiments that have in the past been MR or MD assets.

**North East—Shenyang MR ε250,000**

3 Group Army (16, 39, 40) (Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning MD): 1 GA (16) (1 armd div, 2 mot inf div, 2 mot inf bde, 2 arty bde, 1 AD bde, 1 engr regt); 1 GA (39) (1 armd div, 2 mech inf div, 1 mech inf bde, 1 arty bde, 1 AD bde, 1 avn regt); 1 GA (40) (1 armd bde, 1 mech inf bde, 1 mot inf bde, 1 arty bde, 1 AD bde, 1 engr regt); 1 mot inf bde; 1 EW regt; 1 spec ops unit.

**North—Beijing MR ε300,000**

3 Group Army (27, 38, 65) (Beijing, Tianjin Garrison, Inner Mongolia, Hebei, Shandong, Shandong MD): 1 GA (27) (1 armd bde, 3 mech inf bde, 1 mot inf bde, 1 arty bde, 1 AD bde, 1 engr regt); 1 GA (38) (1 armd div, 2 mech inf div, 1 arty bde, 1 AD bde, 1 engr regt, 1 avn regt); 1 GA (65) (1 armd div, 1 mot inf div, 1 mot inf bde, 1 arty bde, 1 AD bde, 1 engr regt, 1 avn regt); 2 (Beijing) sy div; 1 (OPFOR) armdiv; 1 mot inf bde; 1 spec ops unit; 1 AAA bde.

**West—Lanzhou MR ε220,000**

2 Group Army (21, 47) (Ningxia, Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Xinjiang, South Xinjiang MD): 1 GA (21) (1 armd div, 1 mot inf div (RRU), 1 arty bde, 1 AD bde, 1 engr regt); 1 GA (47) (1 armd bde, 1 mech inf bde, 2 mot mtn inf bde, 1 arty bde, 1 AD bde, 1 engr regt); Xinjiang (1 mtn mech div, 3 mtn mot div, 1 arty bde, 1 AD bde, 2 indep mech regt, 1 engr regt, 1 avn regt); 1 EW regt, 1 spec ops unit.

**East—Nanjing MR ε250,000**

3 Group Army (1, 12, 31) (Shanghai Garrison, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Jiangxi, Anhui MD): 1 GA (1) (1 armd bde, 1 mech div, 1 arty div, 1 mot inf bde, 1 AD bde, 1 engr regt, 1 avn regt); 1 GA (12) (1 armd bde, 3 mot inf bde (1 RRU), 1 arty bde, 1 AD bde, 1 engr regt); 1 GA (31) (2 mot div (1 RRU), 1 arm div, 1 mot bde); 1 mot inf bde, 1 arty bde, 1 AD bde, 1 avn regt); 1 SSMB; 1 spec ops unit.

**Centre—Jinan MR ε190,000**

3 Group Army (20, 26, 54) (Shandong, Henan MD): 1 GA (1 mech inf bde, 1 mot inf bde, 1 arty bde, 1 AD bde, 1 engr regt); 1 GA (26) (1 armd div, 3 mot inf bde, 1arty bde, 1 AD bde, 1 avn regt); 1 GA (54) (1 armd div, 1 mech inf div (RRU), 1 mot inf div (RRU), 1 arty bde, 1 AD bde, 1 avn regt); 1 EW regt, 1 spec ops unit, 2 pontoon br regt.
South–Guangzhou MR €180,000
2 Group Army (41, 42) (Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan MD): 1 GA (41) (1 mech inf div (RRU), 1 mot inf div, 1 armd bde, 1 arty bde, 1 AD bde, 1 engr regt); 1 GA (42) (1 mot inf div, 1 amphi asst div (RRU), 1 arty div, 1 armd bde, 1 AD bde, 1 avn regt); 1 EW regt, 1 mot inf bde, 1 SAM bde; 1 pontoon br bde, 1 (composite) mot inf bde (Composed of units drawn from across the PLA and deployed to Hong Kong on a rotational basis); 1 SSM bde; 1 spec ops unit

South-West–Chengdu MR €180,000
2 Group Army (13, 14) (Chongqing Garrison, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Tibet MD): 1 GA (13) (1 mtn mech inf div (RRU), 1 mot inf div, 1 armd bde, 1 arty bde, 1 AD bde, 1 avn regt, 1 engr regt); 1 GA (14) (1 mtn mot inf, 1 mot inf bde, 1 armd bde, 1 AD bde); 2 indep mtn inf bde; 1 EW regt, 1 spec ops unit.

FORCES BY ROLE

Comd
7 mil regions (MR)
Armd
4 div, 8 bde, 1 (OPFOR) bde
Mech Inf
6 inf div, 7 mech inf bde, 2 indep regt
Mot Inf
11 mot inf div, 17 mot inf bde
Mtn Inf
2 (mech) inf div, 3 (mot) inf div, 4 (mot) bde
AB
1 (manned by AF) corps with (3 AB div (35,000)
Amph
2 amph aslt div, 1 armd bde
Jungle Inf
1 (mot) div
Spec Ops
7 units
Arty
2 arty div, 16 arty bde
SSM
2 indep bde; 9 (coastal defence) regt
AD
21 bde, 1 indep regt
Engr
13 engr regt, 1 indep bde, 1 pontoon br bde, 2 pontoon br regt
EW
5 regt
Sigs
50 regt
Avn
1 bde; 9 avn regt, 2 (indep) regt (trg)

Security
2 (Guard) div

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT
6,550+: 4,000+ Type-59-II/Type-59-I; 300 Type-79; 500 Type-88A/Type-88B; 1,500 Type-96; 2,500 Type-98A/99
LT TK
1,000: 400 Type-62-I (in store); 400 Type-63A; ε200 Type-05 AAAV ZTD-05
AIFV
1,140: 600 Type-86A WZ-501; 300+ Type-04 ZBD-04; ε200 Type-05 AAAV ZBD-05; 40 Type-03 ZBD-03
APC
3,300+

APC (T)
2,500: 2,000 Type-63-II/Type-63-I/Type-63A/Type-63C; 200 Type-77-H; 300 Type-89-I

APC (W)
800+: 600+ Type-92; 100 WZ-523; 100 Type-09 ZBL-09

ARty
17,700+

SP
1,280+: 122mm 700+: ε200 Type-70-I; ε500 Type-89; some Type-07 PLZ-07 152mm ε500 Type-83; 155mm ε80 Type-05 PLZ-05

Towed
14,000: 15,850 100mm Type-59 (M-1944)/122mm Type-54-I (M-30)/M-1938/Type-83/Type-60 (D-74)/Type-96 (D-30); 130mm Type-59 (M-46)/Type-59-I/152mm Type-54 (D-1)/Type-66 (D-20); 155mm 150 Type-88 WAC-21

GUN/MOR
150: 120mm 150: 100 2S23 NONA-SV; up to 50 PPL-05

MRL
2,400+

SP
122mm Type-81/Type-82/Type-89; 130mm Type-63/Type-70/Type-82; 300mm Type-03 PHL-03; 400mm WS-2/WS-2D

Towed
107mm Type-81

MOR

Towed
81mm Type-W87; 82mm Type-53 (M-37)/Type-67 /Type-82; 100mm Type-71 (reported); 120mm Type-55 (incl SP); 160mm Type-56 (M-160)

AT

MSL
7,200

SP
24 HJ-9 Red Arrow 9

MANNPATS

RCL
75mm Type-56; 82mm Type-65 (B-10)/Type-78; 105mm Type-75; 120mm Type-98

RL
62mm Type-70-1

GUNS
260+: 100mm Type-73 (T-12)/Type-86; ε160 Type-02 PTL02; 120mm 100+ Type-89 SP

HELICOPTERS

ATK
126 100-Z-9 WA; 26 Z-9W

SAR
7 SA-321 Super Frelon

SPT
278: 33 AS-330 (Spitfire); 57 Mi-171; 9 Mi-171V; 42 Mi-171V5; 12 Mi-17V7; 8 Mi-172; 3 Mi-6 Hook; 18 S-70C2 (S-70C) Black Hawk; 22 Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H; 30 Mi-8T Hip; 4 Mi-26 Halo

UTL
88+: 80 Z-9/9B (AS-365 Dauphin 2) 8 SA-316 Alouette III; Z-10

UAV
ASN-15 (hand-launched); ASN-104; ASN-105; ASN-206; W-50; WZ-5; D-4 NPU (Xian NPU); WZ-6 BZK-006; BZK-005;

AD

SAM
290+: SP 290: 200 HQ-7A; 60 SA-15 Gauntlet (Tor-M1); 30 HQ-63 Red Leader

MANPAD
HN-5A/HN-5B Hong Nu; FN-6/QW-1/ QW-2

GUNS
7,700+

SP
25mm Type-95; 37mm Type-88; 57mm Type-80

Towed
23mm Type-80 (ZU-23-2); 25mm Type-85; 35mm Type-90 (GDF-002); 37mm Type-55 (M-1939)/Type-65/Type-74; 57mm Type-59 (S-60); 85mm Type-56 (M-1939)

RADAR

LAND

Cheetah; RAST; Type-378

MSL

SSM
HY-1 (CSS-N-1) Silkworm; HY-2 (CSS-C-3) Seersucker; HY-4 (CSS-C-7) Sadsack; YJ-62C (C-602C)

Reserves

Inf
18 div; 3 bde; 3 regt

Arty
3 div; 6 bde

Engr
10 regt

AT
1 bde

AD
17 div; 6 bde; 6 regt

Logistic
8 bde

Sigs
10 regt

Chemical
8 Regt
**Navy £215,000; 40,000 conscript (total 255,000)**

The PLA Navy organises and commands maritime operations conducted independently by its troops or in support of maritime operations. The PLA Navy is organised into five service arms: submarine, surface, naval aviation, coastal defence and marine corps, as well as other specialised units. There are three fleets, the Beihai Fleet (North Sea), Donghai Fleet (East Sea) and Nanhai Fleet (South Sea).

**SUBMARINES 65**

**STRATEGIC • SSBN 3:**
- Xia equipped with 12 JL-1 (CSS-N-3) strategic SLBM
- Jin equipped with up to 12 JL-2 (CSS-NX-4) strategic SLBM (full operational status unknown; 3rd and 4th vessels in build)

**TACTICAL 62**

**SSS 6:**
- Han (Type 091) each with YJ-82 SSM, 6 single 533mm TT
- Shang (Type 093), 6 single 533mm TT (full operational status unknown, 3rd vessel in build)

**SSG 1 mod Romeo (Type SSG) with 6 YJ-1 (CSS-N-4) Sardine SSM, 8 single 533mm TT (test platform)**

**SSK 54:**
- Kilo each with SS-N-27 Club ASCM; 6 single 533mm TT with up to 18 Test-71/86 HWT
- Ming (Imp. type ESSE) each with 8 single 533mm TT
- Romeo (Type ES3B) each with 8 533mm TT
- Song each with YJ-82 (CSS-N-8) Saccade ASCM, 6 single 533mm TT
- Yuan each with 6 533mm TT (undergoing sea trials, expected 2010)

**SS 1 Golf (SLBM trials)**

**PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 80**

**DESTROYERS • DDG 28:**
- Hangzhou (RF Sovremenny) each with 2 quad (8 eff.) each with SS-N-22 Sunburn SSM, 2 SA-N-7 Grizzly SAM, 2 twin 533mm ASTT (4 eff.), 2 RBU 1000 Smerch 3, 2 twin 130mm (4 eff.), (capacity either 1 Z-9C (AS-565SA) Panther ASW/ASUW hel or 1 Ka-28 Helix A ASW hel)
- Luzhou each with 2 quad (8 eff.) YJ-83 (C-803) SSM; SA-N-20 Grumble SAM
- Luyang each with 4 quad (16 eff.) each with YJ-83 SSM, 2 x24 (48 eff.) each with 48 SA-N-7 Grizzly SAM, 2 triple 324mm TT (6 eff.) each with Yu-7 LWT, 1 100mm, (capacity 1 Ka-28 Helix A ASW hel)
- Luyang II each with 2 quad (8 eff.) each with YJ-62 SSM, 8 sextuple VLS (48 eff.) each with total of 48 HHQ-9 SP SAM, 2 triple 324mm TT (6 eff.) each with Yu-7 LWT, 1 100mm, (capacity 2 Ka-28 Helix A ASW hel)
- Luda Type-051 each with 2 triple 324mm ASTT (6 eff.), 2 FQF 2500 (24 eff.), 2 twin 130mm (4 eff.)
- Luda mod Type-051D each with 2 quad (8 eff.) each with YJ-1 (CSS-N-4) Sardine SSM, 1 octuple (8 eff.) with HQ-2 Crotale SAM, 2 FQF 2500 (24 eff.), 2 twin 130mm (4 eff.), mines (capability)
- Luda I each with 2 triple 324mm ASTT (6 eff.), 2 triple (6 eff.) each with HY-2 (CSS-N-2) Silkworm SSM, 1 twin 130mm (2 eff.), (mine-laying capability), (capacity 2 Z-9C (AS-565SA) Panther ASW/ASUW hel)
- Luda III with 2 triple (6 eff.) each with HY-2 (CSS-N-2) Silkworm SSM / YJ-1 (CSS-N-4) Sardine SSM, 4 twin (8 eff.) each with 2 YJ-1 (CSS-N-4) Sardine SSM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT (6 eff.), 2 twin 130mm (4 eff.)
- Luhai with 4 quad (16 eff.) each with YJ-83 SSM, 1 octuple (8 eff.) with HQ-7 SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT (6 eff.) each with Yu-7 LWT, 1 twin 100mm (2 eff.), (capacity either 2 Z-9C (AS-565SA) Panther ASW/ASUW hel or 2 Ka-28 Helix A ASW hel)
- Luhua (Type 052A) each with 4 quad (16 eff.) each with YJ-83 SSM, 1 octuple (8 eff.) with HQ-7 SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT (6 eff.) each with Yu-7 LWT, 2 FQF 2500 (24 eff.), 1 twin 100mm (2 eff.), (capacity 2 Z-9C (AS-565SA) Panther ASW/ASUW hel)

**FRIGATES • FFG 52:**
- Jianghu Type I each with 2 triple (6 eff.) each with 1 SY-1 (CSS-N-1) Scrubbush SSM, 4 RBU 1200 (20 eff.), 2 100mm
- Jianghu Type II each with 1 triple (3 eff.) with SY-1 (CSS-N-1) Scrubbush SSM, 2 RBU 1200 (10 eff.), 1 twin 100mm (2 eff.), (capacity 1 Z-9C (AS-565SA) Panther ASW/ASUW hel)
- Jianghu Type III each with 8 YJ-1 (CSS-N-4) Sardine SSM, 4 RBU 1200 (20 eff.), 2 twin 100mm (4 eff.)
- Jianghu Type IV with 1 triple (3 eff.) with 1 SY-1 (CSS-N-1) Scrubbush SSM, 4 RBU 1200 (20 eff.), 1 twin 100mm, 1 Z-9C (AS-565SA) Panther ASW/ASUW hel
- Jianghu Type V each with 1 triple (3 eff.) with SY-1 (CSS-N-1) Scrubbush SSM, 2 RBU 1200 (10 eff.), 1 twin 100mm (2 eff.), (capacity 1 Z-9C (AS-565SA) Panther ASW/ASUW hel)
- Jiangwei I each with 2 triple (6 eff.) each with 1 YJ-8 SSM, 1 sextuple (6 eff.) with 1 HQ-61 (CSA-N-2) SAM, 2 RBU 1200 (10 eff.), 1 twin 100mm (2 eff.), (capacity 2 Z-9C (AS-565SA) Panther ASW/ASUW hel)
- Jiangwei II each with 2 quad (8 eff.) each with YJ-83 SSM, 1 octuple (8 eff.) with 1 HQ-7 SAM, 2 RBU 1200 (10 eff.), 2 twin 100mm, (capacity 2 Z-9C (AS-565SA) Panther ASW/ASUW hel)
- Jiangwei III each with 2 quad (8 eff.) each with YJ-83 SSM, 1 VLS (32 eff.) with HQ-16 SAM, 2 twin 324mm TT (6 eff.) each with Yu-7 LWT, 2 RBU 1200 (10 eff.), 1 76mm gun, (capacity either 1 Ka-28 Helix A ASW hel or 1 Z-9C (AS-565SA) Panther ASW/ASUW hel)

**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 253**

**PFM 83:**
- 16 Houxin each with 4 YJ-1 (CSS-N-4) Sardine SSM
- 7 Houjian each with 6 YJ-1 (CSS-N-4) Sardine SSM
- 60+ Houbei each with 4 YJ-82 (CSS-N-8) Saccade SSM

**PCC 93:**
- 2 Hainan each with 4 RBU 1200 (20 eff.)
- 25 Haiqing each with 2 type-87 (12 eff.)
402 THE MILITARY BALANCE 2010

PCI 50: 15 Haizui less than 100 tonnes; 35 Shanghai II less than 100 tonnes
MINE WARFARE 69
MINE COUNTERMEASURES 68
MCMV 4 Wuchi
MSO 14 T-43
MSC 4 Wosao
MSD • MSD INSHORE 46: 4 Fati-class (Type 312); 42 in reserve
MINELAYERS • ML 1 Wolei
AMPHIBIOUS
PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS VESSELS • LPD 1 Yuzhao
(Type 071), (capacity 4 ACV plus supporting vehicles;
500–800 troops; 2 hel)
LS 83
LSM 56:
1 Yudao
1 Yudeng (capacity 6 tanks; 180 troops)
13 Yuhui (capacity 2 tanks; 250 troops)
31 Yuliang (capacity 5 tanks; 250 troops)
10 Yunshu (capacity 6 tanks)
LST 22:
7 Yukun (capacity 10 tanks; 200 troops)
9 Yuting (capacity 10 tanks; 250 troops; 2 hel)
8 Yuting II (capacity 4 LCVP; 10 tanks; 250 troops)
LC 160
LCU 130:
10 Yuebi (capacity 10 tanks or 150 troops)
120 Yunnan
LCM 20 Yuchin
ACV 10 UCAC
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 205
AORH 5: 2 Faqing; 2 Fuchi; 1 Nanyun
AOT 50: 7 Danlin; 20 Fulin; 2 Shengli; 3 Jinyou; 18 Fuzhou
AO L 5 Guangzhou
AS 81: 1 Dazhi; 5 Dalang; 2 Dazhou
ASR 1 Dajiang with 2 SA-321 Super Frelon
ARS 2: 1 Dadong; 1 Dadu
AG 6: 4 Qingsha (capacity 400 troops); 2 Qingsha
(hospital conversion)
AK 23: 2 Yantai; 2 Dayun; 6 Danlin; 7 Dandao; 6 Hongqi
AWT 18: 10 Leizhou; 8 Fuzhou
AGOR 5: 1 Dahua; 2 Kan; 1 Bin Hai; 1 Shuguang
AGI 1 Dadie
AGM 5 (space and missile tracking)
AGS 6: 5 Yenli; 1 Gaizhu
AGB 4: 1 Yaming; 3 Yanha
ABU 7 Yunnan
ATT 51: 4 Tuzhong; 10 Huijin; 1 Dazhao; 17 Gromovoy; 19 Rooslav
AH 1 Daishan
TRG 2: 1 Shichang; 1 Daxin
YDG 5 Yen Pai

Naval Aviation 26,000

FORCES BY ROLE
Bbr 2 regt with H-6D/H6M, 1 regt with
H-6D/H-5
Ftr 1 regt with SU-30MK2, 1 regt with J-7E, 2
regt J-8I/J-8F, 1 regt with 24 J-7II

FGA 3 regt with JH-7A, 1 regt with JH-7A/Q-5C
ELINT/ Recce
Tpt 2 regt with Y-8/Y-7

Trg 1 regt with HY-7/K-8; 1 regt with HY-7/
HK-5; 1 regt with CJ-6; 1 regt with JJ-6/JJ-7

AIRCRAFT 290 combat capable
BBR 50: 20 H-5/F-5/F-5B (II-28) Beagle (torpedo-carrying
H bbr - mostly retired); 30 H-6D

FTR 84: 48 J-8I/8F-J-8B/J-8D Finback; 36 J-7 (MiG-21F)
Fishbed C (being retired)

FGA 138: 84 JH-7; 30 Q-5 Fantan; 24 Su-30MK2 Flanker;
(J-6 has been retired)

ASW 4 PS-5 (SH-5)

High New 2

MP 4 Y-8X

TKR 3 HY-6

4 Y-7 (An-24) Coke; 6 Y-7H (An-26) Curi; 2 Yak-42

TRG 122: 14 JJ-6 (MiG-19UTI) Farmer I; 4 JJ-7 Mongol
A*; 38 PT-6 (CJ-6); 21 HY-7; 12 K-8; 33 HHJ-5

HELICOPTERS

ASW/ASuW 25 Z-9C (AS-565SA) Panther

Frelon; 2 Z-85 (SAR), 3 Z-8H;

ASW 13 Ka-28 (Ka-27PL) Helix A (6 additional ac on
order)

SPT 8 Mi-8 Hip

MSL • TACTICAL • ASM YJ-61 (CAS-1 (improved))

Kraaken; YJ-8K (CSS-N-4) Sardine; YJ-83 (CSSC-8) Saccade

BOMBS

Conventional: Type-200-4/Type-200A

Laser-Guided: LS-500J;

TV-Guided: KAB-500KR; KAB-1500KR

Marines £10,000

FORCES BY ROLE

Marine inf 2 bde (each: 1 inf bn, 1 msl (AT/AD) bn, 3
mec inf bn, 1 amph recce coy, 1 arty bn, 2
tk bn; 1 comms bn, 1 eng bn); 1 spec ops unit

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

LT TK 100+ Type-63/63A; £60 Type-05 AAAV ZTD-05
APC (T) 180+ Type-63C/Type-77 11/Type-86; £200
Type-05 AAAV ZBD-05

ARTY • TOWED 122mm Type-83

MRL 107mm Type-63

AT • MSL • MANPADS HJ-73; HJ-8; Type-98 Queen Bee

AD • SAM • MANPAD HN-5 Hong Nu/Red Cherry

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; 9 coastal defence

FACILITIES

Support bases. Located at Lushun
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; 7 coastal defence districts

FORCES BY ROLE
Navy 1 HQ located at Dongqian Lake (Ninsbo)

FACILITIES
Bases Located at Fujian, Zhousnan, Dongqian Lake (Ninsbo)

South Sea Fleet
Coastal defence from Dongshan (approx 23°30’N) to VNM border; equates to Guangzhou MR, and to seaward (including Paracel and Spratly Islands)

FORCES BY ROLE
Navy 1 comd HQ located at Guangzhou

FACILITIES
Bases Located at Yulin, Guangzhou, Zuanjiang

Air Force 300,000-330,000
The PLA Air Force (PLAAF) is organised into four service branches: aviation, SAM, AAA and airborne. It also has comms, radar, ECM, chemical defence, tech recce and other specialised units. The PLAAF organises and commands air and AD operations throughout China, as well as airborne operations. The PLAAF organises its command through seven military region air forces (MRAF) – Shenyang, Beijing, Lanzhou, Jinan, Nanjing, Guangzhou and Chengdu – and 13 div-level command posts. Within a MRAF are aviation divisions, ground-to-air missile divisions (brigades and regiments), anti-aircraft artillery brigades (regiments), radar brigades (regiments) and other support troops.

29 air div (incl up to 4 regt, each with 10–15 ac, 1 maint unit, some tpt and trg ac) are distributed between the military regions as follows:

Headquarters Air Force
1 air division (348+, VIP tpt) with IL-76MD, Tu-154M, B-747, CRJ200, Y8, Y7, An-30; 100°; 101°; 102° Rgt; Air Force Flight Test Regiment

Northeast – Shenyang MRAF
1 air div (1st ft) with (1 ft regt with J-11/J-11B; 1 FGA regt with J-10; 1 ftr regt with J-8A); 1 air div (11th atk) with (2 FGA regt with Q-5D); 1 air div (21st ft) with (1 ftr regt with J-8H; 1 ftr regt with J-7; 1 ftr regt with J-8B); 1 air div (30th ft) with (1 ft regt with J-8A/E; 1 ftr regt with J-8F; 1 ftr regt with J-7E); 1 indep recce regt with JZ-8; 3 trg schools with An-30/CJ-6/H-5/HJ-5/JF-5/K-8/Y-7; 1 (mixed) AD bde; 1 SAM bde

North – Beijing MRAF
1 air div (2nd ft) with (1 ft regt with J-11; 1 ftr regt with J-7B); 1 air div (15th ft/atk) with (1 ftr regt with J-7C; 1 FGA regt with Q-5; 1 ftr regt J-7D); 1 air div (24th ft) with (1 FGA regt with J-10; 1 ftr regt with J-8; 1 ftr regt with J-8A); 1 Flight Test Centre with Su-30, Su-27/J-11, J-8C, J-10, J-7E, JJ-7 (on rotation); 1 trg base with J-7B, JJ-7; 2 trg schools with CJ-6/JF-5/K-8; 3 SAM div; 1 (mixed) AD div

West – Lanzhou MRAF
1 air div (6th ft) with (1 ft regt with J-11; 1 ftr regt with J-7E; 1 ftr regt with J-7); 1 air div (36th bbr) with (1 surf regt with Y8H-1; 1 bbr regt with H-6E; 1 bbr regt with H-6A); 1 air div (37th ft) with (1 ftr regt with J-8H; 1 ftr regt with J-7E; 1 ftr regt with J-7G); 2 trg schools with CJ-6, JJ-5; PLAAF Msl Testing Regt with JJ-6, J-7B; 1 (mixed) AD div; 1 SAM bde; 4 indep SAM regt

Centre – Jinan MRAF
1 air div (5th atk) with (1 FGA regt with Q-5E; 1 FGA regt with JH-7A; 1 air div (12th ft) with (2 ft regt with J-8B; 1 ftr regt with J-7G); 1 air div (19th ft) with (1 ftr regt with Su-27SK; 1 ftr regt with J-11; 1 ftr regt with J-7E); 1 indep recce regt with JZ-6; 4 SAM bn

East – Nanjing MRAF
1 air div (3rd ft) with (1 FGA regt with J-10; 1 ftr regt with J-7E; 1 FGA regt with Su-30MKK); 1 air div (16th bbr) with (2 bbr regt with H-6E; 1 ECM regt with Y-SD); 1 air div (14th ft) with (1 ftr regt with J-11A; 1 ftr regt with J-7H); 1 air div (26th Special Mission) with (1 AEW/AWCAS regt with KJ-2000/K-200); 1 CSAR regt with M-171/Z-8; 1 indep recce regt with JZ-8F; 1 air div (28th atk) with (1 FGA regt with JH-7A; 2 FGA regt with Q-5D); 1 air div (29th ft) with (1 FGA regt with Su-30MKK; 1 ftr regt with J-C7; 1 ftr regt with J-8B/D); 1 indep recce regt with JZ-6; 1 trg school with K-8, JJ-5, CJ-6; 3 SAM bde; 1 ADA bde; 2 indep SAM regts

South – Guangzhou MRAF
1 air div (2nd ft) with (1 ft regt with J-7B; 1 FGA regt with J-10; 1 ftr regt with Su-27SK); 1 air div (8th bbr/kr) with (1 bbr regt with H-6E; 1 ftr regt with H-6L); 1 air div (9th ft) with (1 ftr regt with J-8B; 1 ftr regt with J-8D; 1 ftr regt with J-7B); 1 air div (13th airlift) with (2 tpt regt with IL-76MD; 1 tpt regt with Y-7/Y-8); 1 air div (18th ft) with (1 ftr regt with J-7B; 1 FGA regt with Su-30MKK); 1 air div (42nd ft) with (1 ftr regt with J-7B; 1 ftr regt with J-7H); 1 indep recce regt with JZ-6; 4 SAM Bde, 1 ADA bde, 1 indep ADA regt

Southwest – Chengdu MRAF
1 air div (4th airlift) with Y-7/Mi-17; 1 air div (33rd ft) with (1 ftr regt with J-7E; 1 ftr regt with J-7B; 1 ftr regt with J-11); 1 air div (44th ft) with (2 ftr regt with J-7B; 1 FGA regt with J-10); 1 trg school with H-5, HJ-5, CJ-6; 1 (mixed) AD bde; 3 indep SAM regt

Flying hours
Ftr, ground attack and bbr pilots average 100-150 hrs/yr. Tpt pilots average 200+ per year. Each regt has two quotas to meet during the year – a total number of hours, and the percentage of flight time dedicated to tactics trg.

FORCES BY ROLE
Bbr 4 regt with H-6E/H-6F/H-6H (of which some with YJ-63 cruise missile); 1 (nuclear ready) regt with H-6 (Tu-16) Badger
FEEDBACK

HELICOPTERS

FTR
2 regt with J-7 Fishbed; 8 regt with J-7B Fishbed; 2 regt with J-7H Fishbed; 2 regt with J-7C Fishbed; 1 regt with J-7D Fishbed; 6 regt with J-7E Fishbed; 2 regt with J-7G Fishbed; 1 regt with J-8 Finback; 2 regt with J-8A Finback; 1 regt with J-8A/J-8E Finback; 4 regt with J-8B Finback; 1 regt with J-8B/J-8D Finback; 1 regt with J-8D Finback; 2 regt with J-8H Finback; 1 regt with J-8F Finback; 8 regt with J-11 (Su-27SK)/J-11B Flanker

FGA
3 regt with Su-30MKK Flanker; 5 regt with Q-5/Q-5D/Q-5E Fantan; 5 regt with J-10; 3 regt with JH-7/7A

Recce
3 regt with JZ-6 (MiG-19R); 1 regt with JZ-8 Finback; 1 regt with JZ-8F Finback

ECM
1 regt with Y-8D

AEW/
1 regt with KJ-2000/KJ-200

AWACS
Surv
1 regt with Y-8H1

Tpt
2 regt with J-11B Flanker; 1 regt with J-7 Fishbed; 2 regt with J-7B Fishbed; 48 J-7C Fishbed; 24 J-7D Fishbed; 144 J-7E Fishbed; 48 J-7G Fishbed; 24 J-8 Finback; 60 J-8A Finback; 108 J-8B Finback; 36 J-8D Finback; 12 J-8E Finback; 24 J-8F Finback; 48 J-8H Finback; 120+ J-8J; 116 J-11 (Su-27SK) Flanker; 5 regt with J-10; 3 regt with J-11B Flanker

TkR
1 regt with H-6U

VIP
3 regt with J-11B Flanker; 1 regt with J-7 Fishbed; 24 J-7C Fishbed; 24 J-7D Fishbed; 144 J-7E Fishbed; 48 J-7G Fishbed; 24 J-8 Finback; 60 J-8A Finback; 108 J-8B Finback; 36 J-8D Finback; 12 J-8E Finback; 24 J-8F Finback; 48 J-8H Finback; 120+ J-10; 116 J-11 (Su-27SK) Flanker; 5 regt with J-10; 3 regt with J-11B Flanker

AD
3 SAM div; 2 mixed AD div; 9 SAM bde; 2 mixed AD bde; 2 ADA bde; 9 indep SAM regt; 1 indep ADA regt; 4 indep SAM bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 1,617 combat capable

BBR up to 82 H-6/H-6E/H-6F/H-6H

FTR 1,100+; 48 J-7 Fishbed; 192 J-7B Fishbed; 48 J-7H Fishbed; 48 J-7C Fishbed; 24 J-7D Fishbed; 144 J-7E Fishbed; 48 J-7G Fishbed; 24 J-8 Finback; 60 J-8A Finback; 108 J-8B Finback; 36 J-8D Finback; 12 J-8E Finback; 24 J-8F Finback; 48 J-8H Finback; 120+ J-10; 116 J-11 (Su-27SK) Flanker; 5 regt with J-10; 3 regt with J-11B Flanker

FGA 283: 73 Su-30MKK Flanker; 18+ J-11B Flanker; 72 JH-7/JH-7A; 120 Q-5/Q-5D/Q-5E Fantan

RECCE 120: 72 JZ-6 (MiG-19R); 24 JZ-8 Finback*; 24 JZ-8F Finback*

AEW 8+: 4 KJ-2000; 4 KJ-200

TWR 10 Y-8D

TPT 296: 15 B-737-200 (VIP); 5 CL-601 Challenger; 2 Il-18 Coot; 18 Il-76MD Candid B (30 on order); 17 Tu-154M Careless; some Y-8; 20 Y-11; 8 Y-12; 170 Y-5 (An-2) Colt; 41 Y-7 (An-24) Coke/Y-74 (An-26) Carl

SURV 3 Y-8H1

TRG 522: 400 CJ-6/6A/6B; 50 JJ-7; 40 JL-8 (K-8); 32 Su-27UBK Flanker*

HELICOPTERS

SAR: Some Z-8 (SA-321)

SPT 56+: some Mi-171; 6 AS-332 Super Puma (VIP); 50 Mi-8 Hip

UTL 24: 20 Z-9 (AS-365N) Dauphin 2; 4 Bell 214

UAV CH-1 Chang Hong; Chang Kong 1; BQM-34 Firebee; Harpy

AD

SAM 600+

SP 300+: 24 HD-6D; 60+ HQ-7; 32 HQ-9; 24 HQ-12 (KS-1A); 32 S-300PMU (SA-10B)/64 S-300PMU1 (SA-10C) Grumble/64 S-300PMU2 (SA-10C) Grumble;

TOWED 300+ HQ-2 (SA-2) Guideline Towed/HQ-2/AHQ-2(A)

GUNS 16,000 100mm/85mm

MSL • TACTICAL 4,500+

ASM AS-14 Kedge; AS-17 Krypton; AS-18 Kazoo; YJ-63; YJ-88; YJ-91 (X-31 II)

AAM AA-12 Adder; P-27 (AA-10) Alamo; P37 (AA-11) Archer; PL-12; PL-2B; PL-5B/C; PL-8; PL-8A

Paramilitary £660,000 active

People’s Armed Police £660,000

Internal Security Forces £400,000

Security 14 (mobile) div; 22 (mobile) indep regt; some (firefighting & garrison) units

Border Defence Force £260,000

Border 30 div HQ; 110 (border) regt; 20 (marine) Guard regt

DEPLOYMENT

ARABIAN GULF AND INDIAN OCEAN
Maritime Security Operations 2 FFG; 1 AORH

CÔTE D’IVOIRE

UN • UNOCI 7 obs

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

UN • MONUC; 218; 15 obs; 1 engr coy; 1 tpt coy; 1 fd hospital

LEBANON

UN • UNIFIL 344; 12 obs; 1 engr coy; 1 tpt coy; 1 fd hospital

LIBERIA

UN • UNMIL 566; 4 obs; 1 engr coy; 1 tpt coy; 1 fd hospital

LIBYA

UN • UNMIL 566; 4 obs; 1 engr coy; 1 tpt coy; 1 fd hospital

MIDDLE EAST

UN • UNTSO 4 obs

SUDAN

UN • UNAMID 325; 1 engr coy

SUDAN

UN • UNMIS 444; 12 obs; 1 engr coy; 1 tpt coy; 1 fd hospital

TIMOR/LESTE

UN • UNMIT 2 obs

WESTERN SAHARA

UN • MINURSO 12 obs
**Fiji**

Fijian Dollar F$ | 2008 | 2009 | 2010
---|---|---|---
GDP | F$ 4.9bn | 5.2bn | 
US$ | 3.1bn | 2.7bn | 
per capita | US$ 3,308 | 2,897 | 
Growth | % 0.2 | -2.5 | 
Inflation | % 7.8 | 5.0 | 
Def bdgt | F$ 1.9bn | 1.1bn | 
US$ | 1.56bn | 1.52bn |

**Capacities**

ACTIVE 3,500 (Army 3,200 Navy 300)

RESERVE 6,000

(to age 45)

**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**

**Army** 3,200 (incl 300 recalled reserves)

**FORCES BY ROLE**

Inf | 7 bn (incl 4 cadre)
Spec Ops | 1 coy
Arty | 1 bty
Engr | 1 bn

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**ARTY**

16 Towed 85mm 4 25-pdr (ceremonial)

**MOR**

81mm 12

**HELICOPTERS**

SPT 1 AS-355 Ecureuil

UTL 1 AS-365 Dauphin 2

**Navy** 300

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 7

PCC 3 Kula

PCI 4: 2 Levuka; 2 Vai

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 1

TRG 1 Cagi Donu (Presidential Yacht)

**FACILITIES**

Bases: Located at Viti (trg), Walu Bay

**DEPLOYMENT**

**Egypt**

MFO 338; 1 inf bn

---

**IRAQ**

UN • UNAMI 221; 3 sy unit

**SUDAN**

UN • UNMIS 6 obs

**TIMOR LESTE**

UN • UNMIT 2 obs

**Indonesia**

**Indonesian Rupiah Rp** | 2008 | 2009 | 2010
---|---|---|---
GDP | Rp 4,954tr | 5,289tr | 
US$ | 511bn | 559bn | 
per capita | US$ 2,151 | 2,328 | 
Growth | % 6.1 | 4.0 | 
Inflation | % 9.8 | 5.0 | 
Def bdgt | Rp 3.2bn | 3.6bn | 4.0bn | 
US$ | 3.4bn | 3.5bn | 4.0bn | 
FMA (US) | US$ 12.8m | 15.7m | 20.0m |

**Population** 240,271,522

**Ethnic groups:** Javanese 45%; Sundanese 14%; Madurese 8%; Malay 8%; Chinese 3%; other 22%

**Age**

0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 16% 5% 5% 4% 18% 2%
Female 15% 5% 5% 4% 18% 2%

**Capabilities**

ACTIVE 302,000 (Army 233,000 Navy 45,000 Air 24,000) Paramilitary 280,000

**Terms of service** 2 years selective conscription authorised

**RESERVE 400,000**

Army cadre units; numerical str r.n., obligation to age 45 for officers

**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**

**Army** €233,000

11 Mil Area Command (KODAM) 150,000

Provincial (KOREM) and District (KODIM) Comd

Cav | 8 bn
Inf | 2 bde (6 bn); 60 bn
AB | 5 bn
Fd Arty | 10 bn
Engr | 7 bn
Avn | 1 composite sqn
Hel | 1 sqn
AD | 7 bn

**Fiji**

**Fijian Dollar F$**

GDP | F$ 4.9bn | 5.2bn |
US$ | 3.1bn | 2.7bn |
per capita | US$ 3,308 | 2,897 |
Growth | % 0.2 | -2.5 |
Inflation | % 7.8 | 5.0 |
Def bdgt | F$ 1.9bn | 1.1bn |
US$ | 1.56bn | 1.52bn |

**Indonesia**

**Indonesian Rupiah Rp**

GDP | Rp 4,954tr | 5,289tr |
US$ | 511bn | 559bn |
per capita | US$ 2,151 | 2,328 |
Growth | % 6.1 | 4.0 |
Inflation | % 9.8 | 5.0 |
Def bdgt | Rp 3.2bn | 3.6bn | 4.0bn |
US$ | 3.4bn | 3.5bn | 4.0bn |
FMA (US) | US$ 12.8m | 15.7m | 20.0m |

**Population** 944,720

**Ethnic groups:** Fijian 51%; Indian 44%; European/Others 5%

**Age**

0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 16% 5% 5% 4% 18% 2%
Female 15% 5% 5% 4% 18% 2%

**Capabilities**

ACTIVE 3,500 (Army 3,200 Navy 300)

RESERVE €6,000

(to age 45)

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**IRAQ**

UN • UNAMI 221; 3 sy unit

**SUDAN**

UN • UNMIS 6 obs

**TIMOR LESTE**

UN • UNMIT 2 obs

**Indonesia**

**Indonesian Rupiah Rp**

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US$ | 3.4bn | 3.5bn | 4.0bn |
FMA (US) | US$ 12.8m | 15.7m | 20.0m |

**Population** 240,271,522

**Ethnic groups:** Javanese 45%; Sundanese 14%; Madurese 8%; Malay 8%; Chinese 3%; other 22%

**Age**

0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 16% 5% 5% 4% 18% 2%
Female 15% 5% 5% 4% 18% 2%

**Capabilities**

ACTIVE 302,000 (Army 233,000 Navy 45,000 Air 24,000) Paramilitary 280,000

**Terms of service** 2 years selective conscription authorised

**RESERVE 400,000**

Army cadre units; numerical str r.n., obligation to age 45 for officers

**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**

**Army**

11 Mil Area Command (KODAM) 150,000

Provincial (KOREM) and District (KODIM) Comd

Cav | 8 bn
Inf | 2 bde (6 bn); 60 bn
AB | 5 bn
Fd Arty | 10 bn
Engr | 7 bn
Avn | 1 composite sqn
Hel | 1 sqn
AD | 7 bn
Special Forces Command (KOPASSUS) e5,000
SF 3 gp (total: 2 cdo/para unit, 1 counter-terrorist unit
(Unit 81), 1 trg unit, 1 (int) SF unit)

Strategic Reserve Command (KOSTRAD) 40,000
Comd 2 div HQ
Armd 2 bn
Inf 4 bde (9 bn)
AB 2 bde; 1(3rd) indep bde
Fd Arty 2 regt (6 bn)
AD 1 regt (2 bn)
Engr 2 bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

LT TK 350: 275 AMX-13 (to be upgraded); 15 PT-76; 60 Scorpion 90
RECE 142: 55 Ferret (13 upgraded); 69 Saladin (16 upgraded); 18 VBL
AIFV 11 BMP-2
APC 356
APC (T) 115: 75 AMX-VCI; 40 FV4333 Stormer
APC (W) 241: 80 BTR-40; 34 BTR-50PK; 22 Commando Ranger; 45 FV603 Saracen (14 upgraded); 60 LAV-150 Commando

ARTY 1,100
TOWED 135: 105mm 130: 120 M-101; 10 M-56; 155mm 5 FH-2000
MOR 875: 81mm 800; 120mm 75 Brandt
AT • RCL 135: 106mm 45 M-40A1; 90mm 90 M-67
RL 89mm 70 LRAC

AIRCRAFT • TPT 11: 3 DHC-5 Buffalo; 6 NC-212 (CASA 212) Aviocar; 2 Rockwell Turbo Commander 680

HELICOPTERS
ATK 6 Mi-35P Hind
SPT 16 Mi-17 Hip
ULT 37: 8 Bell 205A; 12 NB-412 (Bell 412) Twin Huey; 17 NB-105 (Bo-105)
TRG 12 Hughes 300C
AD • SAM 68: 51 Rapier; 17 RBS-70
GUNS • TOWED 413: 20mm 121 Rh 202; 40mm 36 L/70; 57mm 256 5-60

Navy e45,000 (including Marines and Aviation)

Fleet Command

FORCES BY ROLE
Navy Two fleets: East (Surabaya), West (Jakarta). Planned: 1 HQ (Surabaya); 3 commands: Riau (West); Papua (East); Makassar (Central)
Forward 1 Kupang (West Timor); 1 Tahuna (North Operating Sulawesi)

BASES

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
SUBMARINES • TACTICAL • SSK 2 Cakra each with 8 single 533mm TT with 14 SUT HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 30
FRIGATES 7

Frigates
6 Ahmad Yani each with 2 Mk 141 Harpoon quad (8 eff.) each with RGM-84A Harpoon tactical SSM; 2 SIMBAD twin manual each with Mistral SAM; 2 triple 324mm ASTT (6 eff.) each with Mk 46 LWT; 1 76mm gun, (capacity either 1 HAS-1 Wisp ASW hel or 1 NBo-105 (Bo-105) utl hel) 1 Hajar Dewantara (trg) with 2 twin (4 eff.) each with MM-38 Exocet tactical SSM, 2 single 533mm ASTT each with SUT HWT, (capacity 1 NBo-105 (Bo-105) utl hel)

CORVETTES • FS 23:
16 Kapitau Patimurat each with 4 x1 400mm ASTT, Twin each with SA-N-5 Grail SAM, 2 RBU 6000 Smerch 2 (24 eff.), 1 57mm gun
3 Fatahullah each with 2 twin (4 eff.) each with MM-38 Exocet tactical SSM, 2 B515 ILAS-3/triple 324mm ASTT (2-6 eff.) (not on Nala) with 12 A244/Mk 46, 1 12 tube Bofors 375mm (2 eff.), 1 120mm gun
4 Sigma each with 2 Tetrul quad (Beff.) Mistral SAM, each with 4 MM-40 Exocet Block II tactical SSM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT (6 eff.), 1 76mm gun

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 41
PMT 4 Mandau each with 4 MM-38 Exocet tactical SSM
PCT 4 Sunda each with 2 single 533mm TT (capability upgrade programme in progress)

PCO 8: 4 Kakap; 4 Todak

PCC 21:
13 Kobra KAL-35 each with 2 20mm gun
8 Sibarau

PC 4

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 11
MCC 2 Palau Rengat
MSC 9 Palau Rotet

AMPHIBIOUS
PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS VESSELS • LPD 3: 1 Dr Soeharso (Ex-Tanjung Dalpele) capacity 2 LCU/LCVP; 13 tanks; 500 troops; 2 Makassar (capacity 2 LCU/LCVP; 13 tanks; 500 troops; (2 additional vessels in build) 6: 4 CASA 235 MPA; 16 GAF N-22B Searchmaster

CRAFT 54 LCU

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 27
AGF 1 Multatuli
AORLH 1 Arus (UK Rover)
AOT 3: 2 Klobi; 1 Sorong
AKSL 6
AGOR 6: 4 Baruna Jaya; 1 Jalanidhi; 1 Burujulasad
AGHS 1
ATF 2
TRG • AXS 2
YTM 3
TPT 2 Tanjung Nusanivoe (troop transport)

Naval Aviation e1,000

AIRCRAFT
MP 24: 2 CASA 235 MPA; 16 GAF N-22B Searchmaster B; 6 GAF N-22SL Searchmaster L.
HELICOPTERS

ASW 9 HAS-1 Wasp
SPT 15: 8 PZL Mi-2 Hoplite AS-332; 4 Mi-17 (additional ac on order); 3 NAS-322L Super Puma
UTL 13: 3 EC-120B Colibri (6 on order); 4 NB-412 (Bell 412) Twin Huey*; 6 NB-105 (Bo-105)

Marines e20,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SF 1 bn
Marine 1st marine corps gp (total: 3 marine bn) based Surabaya; 1 indep marine corp gp (total: 3 bn) based Jakarta; 1 marine bde (total: 3 bn) based Teluk, Rata and Sumatra

Cbt spt 1 regt (arty, AD)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

LT TK 35 PT-96
RECCE 21 BRDM
AIFV 34: 24 AMX-10P; 10 AMX-10 PAC 90
APC (W) 100 BTR-50P
ARTY 62:
TOWED 50+: 105mm 22 LG1 MK II; 122mm 28 M-38 M-1938
MRL 140mm 12 BM-14
MOR 81mm

AD • GUNS 150: 40mm 5 L/60 / L/70; 57mm S-60

Air Force 24,000

2 operational comd (East and West) plus trg comd. Only 45% of ac op

FORCES BY ROLE

Ftr 1 sqn with F-5E Tiger II; F-5F Tiger II
Ftr/FGA 1 sqn with Su-30 MKI Flanker (multi-role); Su-27SK Flanker (AD); 1 sqn with F-16A/ F-16B Fighting Falcon; 1 sqn with A-4E Skyhawk; TA-4J Skyhawk; TA-4J Skyhawk; 2 sqn with Hawk MK109; Hawk MK209

FAC 1 flt with OV-10F Bronco* (mostly non-operational)

MR 1 sqn with B-737-200

Tpt/Tkr 5 sqn with B-707; C-130B Hercules; KC-130B Hercules; C-130H Hercules; C-130H-30 Hercules; NC-212 (CASA 212) Aviocar; CN-235-110; Cessna 401; Cessna 402; F-27-400M Troopship; F-28-2000; L-100-30; SC.7 3M Skyvan (survey); Cessna 207 Stationair

Trg 3 sqn with Cessna 172; AS-202 Bravo; Hawk MK33*; KT-1B; SF-260M/SF-260W Warrior; T-34C Turbo Mentor; T-41D Mescalero

Hel 3 sqn with S-98T; NAS-332L (AS-332L) Super Puma (VIP/CSAR); NAS-330 (SA-330) Puma (NAS-330M VIP); EC-120B Colibri

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 96 combat capable:

FTR 25: 3 Su-27SK Flanker (AD); 7 F-16A Fighting Falcon; 3 F-16B Fighting Falcon; 8 F-5E Tiger II; 4 F-5F Tiger II

FGA 49: 3 Su-30 MKI Flanker; 11 A-4E Skyhawk; 7 Hawk MK109; 28 Hawk MK209

FAC 12 OV-10F Bronco* (mostly non-operational)

TKR 2 KC-130B Hercules

TPT 61: 1 B-707; 3 B-737-200; 8 C-130B Hercules; 4 C-130H Hercules; 6 C-130H-30 Hercules; 2 L-100-30; 10 CN-235-110; 5 Cessna 401; 2 Cessna 402; 6 F-27-400M Troopship; 1 F-28-2000; 2 F-28-3000; 10 NC-212 (CASA 212) Aviocar; 1 SC.7 3M Skyvan (survey)

UTL 6: 2 Cessna 172; 4 Cessna 207 Stationair

TRG 101: 39 AS-202 Bravo; 7 Hawk MK33*; 7 KT-1B; 19 SF-260M/SF-260W Warrior; 20 T-34C Turbo Mentor; 6 T-41D Mescalero; 1 TA-4H Skyhawk*; 2 TA-4J Skyhawk*

HELICOPTERS

SAR 10 S-38T

SPT 16: 5 NAS-332L (AS-332L) Super Puma (VIP/CSAR); 11 NAS-330 (SA-330) Puma (1 NAS-330M VIP)

UTC 12 EC-120B Colibri

MSL • TACTICAL

ASM AGM-65G Maverick

AAM AIM-9P Sidewinder

Special Forces (Paskhasau)

Special Ops 3 (PASKHASAU) wg (total: 6 special ops sqn); 4 indep coy

Paramilitary £280,000 active

Naval Auxiliary Service

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 71

PCC 65 Kal Kangean

PCI 6 Carpentaria

Customs

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PCI 55

Marine Police

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 85

PSOH 2 Bisma

PCC 14 Bango

PC 37

PBI 32

Police £280,000 (including 14,000 police ‘mobile bde’ (BRIMOB) org in 56 coy, incl CT unit (Gegana))

APC (W) 34 Tactica

AIRCRAFT • TPT 5: 2 Beech 18; 2 NC-212 (CASA 212) Aviocar; 1 Rockwell Turbo Commander 680

HELICOPTERS • UTL 22: 3 Bell 206 Jet Ranger; 19 NBO-105 (BO-105)

KPLP (Coast and Seaward Defence Command)

Responsible to Military Sea Communications Agency

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 11

PSO 2 Arda Dedali
ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space Defence

4 recce satellites (2 radar, 2 optical)

Ground Self-Defense Force 138,400

FORCES BY ROLE

5 Army HQ (regional comds)

Composite 1 bde
Armd Inf 8 div, 5 bde
Armd 1 div
Spec Ops 1 unit
AB 1 bde
Arty 1 bde; 2 unit
Engr 4 bde; 1 unit
Hel 1 bde
Trg 2 bde; 2 regt
AD 2 bde; 4 gp

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 880: 560 Type-74; 320 Type-90
RECCE 100 Type-87
AIFV 70 Type-89
APC (T) 138,400
APC (W) 42,400
ARTY (MOR) 34,760
ARTY (SP) 1,880
M-110A2
TOWED 420 FH-70
MRL 100
MOR 1,150
SP 120mm: 20
TOWED 1,130: 81mm 670; 107mm 50; 120mm 410
AT
MSL • MANPATS 630: 190 Type-79 Jyu-MAT; 440 Type-87 Chu-MAT
RCL 2,740: SP 166mm 30 Type-60; 84mm 2,710 Carl Gustav
RL 230 89mm
AIRCRAFT

UTL 10 LR-1 (MU-2) / LR-2 (Beech 350) Super King Air
HELICOPTERS

ATK 200: 10 AH-64D Apache; 70 AH-1S Cobra; 100 OH-1; 20 OH-60 (MD-500)
SPT 53: 3 EC-225LP (VIP); 50 CH-47J (CH-47D) Chinook/CH-47J
UTL 170: 140 UH-1J (UH-1H) Iroquois; 30 UH-60J (UH-60L) Black Hawk
AD • SAM 740

SP 170: 60 Type-81 Tan-SAM; 110 Type-93 Kin-SAM
TOWED 190: 180 MTM-23B I-HAWK; 10 Type-03 Chu-Sam
MANPAD 380: 50 FIM-92A Stinger; 330 Type-91 Kin-Sam
GUNS 60
SP 35mm 50 Type-87 SP
TOWED 35mm 10 (twin)
MSL • SSM • COASTAL 100 Type-88
Maritime Self-Defense Force 42,400

FORCES BY ROLE

Surface units organised into 4 Escort Flotillas with a mix of 7–8 warships each. Bases at Yokosuka, Kure, Sasebo, Maizuru, Ominato. SSK organised into 2 Flotillas with bases at Kure and Yokosuka. Remaining units assigned to 5 regional districts.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • TACTICAL • SSK 16:

4 Harusame each with 6 single 533mm TT each with T-89 HWT/UGM-84C Harpoon tactical USGW
11 Oyashio each with 6 single 533mm TT each with T-89 HWT/UGM-84C Harpoon tactical USGW
1 Soryu (AIP fitted) each with 6 single 533mm TT each with T-89 HWT/UGM-84C Harpoon tactical USGW (additional vessels in build)

DESTROYERS 52

DDG 44:

6 Asagiri each with 2 triple 324mm ASTT (6 eff.) each with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 112 octuple (8 eff.) each with tactical ASROC, 2 Mk 141 Harpoon quad (8 eff.) each with RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSM, 1 Mk 29 Sea Sparrow octuple with 16 Sea Sparrow SAM, 1 76mm gun, (capacity 1 SH-60/JK Seahawk ASW hel) 2 Atago (Aegis Base Line 7) each with 2 quad SSM launchers (8 eff.) each with tactical SSDM-1B, 1 Mk 41 VLS (64 eff.) with SM-2 MR SAM, tactical ASROC, 1 Mk 41 VLS (32 eff.) each with SM-2 MR SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT (6 eff.) each with Mk 46 LWT, 1 127mm gun, (capacity 1 SH-60/JK Seahawk ASW hel) 2 Hatakaze each with 2 Mk 141 Harpoon quad (8 eff.) each with RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSM, 1 Mk 13 GMLS with 40 SM-1 MR SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT (6 eff.), 2 127mm gun, 1 hel landing platform 11 Hatsuyuki each with 1 Mk 112 octuple (8 eff.) with tactical ASROC, 2 Mk 141 Harpoon quad (8 eff.) each with RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSM, 1+ Mk 29 Sea Sparrow octuple with 16 RIM-7F/M Sea Sparrow SAM, 2 triple ASTT (6 eff.) each with Mk 46 LWT, 1 127mm gun, (capacity 1 SH-60/JK Seahawk ASW hel) 4 Kongou (with hel deck) Aegis Baseline 4/5 each with 2 Mk 141 Harpoon quad (8 eff.) each with RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSM, 1 29 cell Mk 41 VLS (29 eff.) each with SM-2 MR SAM, tactical ASROC, 1 61 cell Mk 41 VLS (61 eff.) with SM-2 MR SAM, tactical ASROC, 2 triple 324mm ASTT (6 eff.), 1 127mm gun 9 Murasame each with 2 quad (8 eff.) each with tactical SSM-1B, 1 16 cells Mk 41 VLS with up to 16 tactical ASROC, 1 16 cell Mk 48 VLS with RIM-7M Sea Sparrow SAM, 2 triple 324mm TT (6 eff.) each with Mk 46 LWT, 1 127mm gun, (capacity 1 SH-60/JK Seahawk ASW hel) 1 Tachikaze each with 1 Mk 13 GMLS with 8-16 RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSM, 32 SM-1 MR SAM, 1 Mk 112 octuple (8 eff.) with up to 16 tactical ASROC, 1 2 triple 324mm ASTT (6 eff.) each with Mk 46 LWT, 127mm gun 5 Takanami (improved Murasame) each with 2 quad SSM launchers (8 eff.) each with tactical SSM-1B, 1 32 cell Mk 41 VLS (32 eff.) with tactical ASROC/RIM-7M/ESSM Sea Sparrow SAM, 2 triple 324mm TT (6 eff.) each with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Otobu 127mm gun, (capacity 1 SH-60/JK Seahawk ASW hel) DD 4:

1 Hyuga with 1 Mk 41 VLS (16 cells) with up to 16 tactical ASROC/RIM-162/ESSM Sea Sparrow, 2 triple 324mm TT (6 eff.) each with Mk46 LWT, 2 20mm CIWS gun, (normal ac capacity 3 SH-60/JK Seahawk ASW hel; plus additional ac embarkation up to 7 SH-60/JK Seahawk or 7 MCH-101) (additional vessel in build) 1 Haruna each with 1 Mk 112 octuple (8 eff.) with tactical ASROC, 1 Mk 29 Sea Sparrow octuple with RIM-7F/M Sea Sparrow SAM, 2 triple ASTT (6 eff.) each with Mk 46 LWT, 2 127mm gun, (capacity 3 SH-60/JK Seahawk ASW hel) 2 Shirane each with 1 Mk 112 octuple (8 eff.) with tactical ASROC, 1+ Mk 29 Sea Sparrow octuple with 24+ RIM-162A Sea Sparrow SAM, 2 triple ASTT (6 eff.) each with Mk 46 LWT, 2 127mm gun, (capacity 1 SH-60/JK Seahawk ASW hel) FRIGATES • FFG 8:

6 Abukuma each with 2 Mk 141 Harpoon quad (8 eff.) each with RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSM, 1 Mk 112 octuple (8 eff.) with tactical ASROC, 2 triple ASTT (6 eff.) each with Mk 46 LWT, 1 76mm gun 2 Yahagi each with 2 Mk 141 Harpoon quad (8 eff.) each with RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSM, 2 triple ASTT (6 eff.), 1 Type 71/ 4 tube Mitsubishi 375mm Bofors (4 eff.), 1 76mm gun PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 7

PFM 6 Hayabusa each with 4 tactical SSM-1B, 1 76mm gun PHM 1 Ichi-Go each with 4 tactical SSM-1B MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 32

MCM SPT 4:

2 Nijima 2 Uruga each with 1 hel landing platform (for MH-53E) MSO 3 Yaegama MSC 25: 2 Hatsushina; 12 Sugashina; 9 Uwajima; 2 Hirashuna AMPHIBIOUS

LS • LST 5:

3 Osumi each with 1 hel landing platform (for 2 x CH-47) (capacity 10 Type-90 MBTs; 2 LCAC(L) ACV; 330 troops) 2 Yura (capacity 70 troops) LANDING CRAFT 20

LCU 2 Yuseeteri LCM 12

ACV 6 LCAC(L) (capacity either 1 MBT or 60 troops) LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 76:

AOF 5: 2 Madzsaw; 3 Tsvada AS 1 Chippda (submarine rescue facilities) ASR 1 Chibaya ARC 1 Maroto AG 2: 1 Karihanna; 1 Asuka (wpn trials) AGOS 2 Hibiki AGS 4: 2 Fatumi; 1 Suma; 1 Nichinan
AGB 1 Shirase
ATF 22
TRG 6: 1 Kashima; 1 Shinanomaki; 2 Yamagiri TV35 with 2 triple ASTT (6 eff.); each with Mk 46 LVT, 1 Mk 112 octuple (8 eff.) with tactical ASROC, 1 Type 71/ 4 tube Mitsubishi 375mm Bofors (4 eff.), 4 76mm gun; 1 Tenryu (trg spt ship); 1 Kurame (trg spt ship)
SPT 5 Hiuchi
YDT 6
YTM 20

FACILITIES
Bases Located at Kure, Sasebo, Yokosuka, Maizuru, Ominato

Naval Aviation e9,800

FORCES BY ROLE

7 Air Groups
ASuW/ ASW 7 sqn (shipboard / trg) with SH-60J/K Seahawk; ASW
MR 6 sqn (trg) with P-3C Orion
EW 1 sqn with EP-3 Orion; OP-3C
MCM 1 sqn with MH-53E Sea Dragon
SAR 2 sqn with UH-60J Black Hawk; 1 sqn with Shin Meitai US-1A
Tpt 1 sqn with YS-11M; LC-90
Trg 1 sqn with OH-6D (MD-500MD); OH-6DA (MD-500ME); 3 sqn with T-7; TC-90; YS-11T

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 80 combat capable
MP 80 P-3C Orion* SAR 7: 4 Shin Meitai US-1A; 3 Shin Meitai US-2 TPT 9: 4 YS-11M; 5 LC-90
TRG 63: 33 T-5; 24 TC-90; 6 YS-11T
HELCOPTERS 91 combat capable
ASW 91: 62 SH-60J Seahawk; 29 SH-60K MCM 9 MH-53E Sea Dragon
SAR 18 UH-60J Black Hawk SPT 3: 2 MCH-101; 1 CH-101 (additional ac being delivered)
TPT 43 5-61A Black Hawk; 1 UHSH-60K TRG 8: 3 OH-6D (MD-500MD); 5 OH-6DA (MD-500ME)

Air Self-Defense Force 43,760
Flying hours 150 hrs/year

FORCES BY ROLE

7 cbt wings
Ftr 7 sqn with F-15J Eagle; 2 sqn with F-4EJ (F-4E) Phantom II; 5 sqn with Mitsubishi F-2
Recon 1 sqn with RF-4EJ (RF-4E) Phantom II* EW 2 sqn with Kawasaki EC-1; YS-11E
AEW 2 sqn with E-2C Hawkeye; E-767 (AWACS)
SAR 1 wg with U-125A Peace Krypton; LR-1 (MU-2); UH-60J Black Hawk; KV-107 (Boeing Vertol 107)
Tkr 1 sqn with KC-767J

Tpt 3 sqn with C-1; C-130H Hercules; YS-11; 1 sqn with B-747-400 (VIP); 4 (hy-lift) fit with CH-47 Chinook
Liaison some sqn with U-4; Kawasaki T-4
CAL 1 sqn with U-125-800 Peace Krypton; YS-11 Test 1 wg with F-15 Eagle; Kawasaki T-4 Trg F-15 Eagle* aggressor sqn; 5 trg schools with T-7 (basic), Mitsubishi F-2B and Kawasaki T-4 (advanced); Beech T-400

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 260 combat capable
FTR 250: 160 F-15 Eagle; 50 Mitsubishi F-2; 40 F-4EJ (F-4E) Phantom II
RECE: 10 RF-4J (RF-4E) Phantom II* EW 11: 1 Kawasaki EC-1; 10 YS-11E
AEW 14: 10 E-2C Hawkeye; 4 E-767 (AWACS)
SAR 20 U-125A Peace Krypton TPT 30: 20 C-1; 10 C-130H Hercules
TRG 10 KA-6D

HELICOPTERS
SAR 42: 40 UH-60J Black Hawk; 2 KV-107 (Boeing Vertol 107)
SPT 10 CH-47 Chinook

Air Defence

FORCES BY ROLE

ac control and warning
AD 4 wg; 28 radar sites; 1 (Air Base Defence) gp with Type-81 Tan-SAM; FIM-92A Stinger; Type-91 Kin-SAM; M-167 Vulcan
SAM 6 gp, comprising 24 SAM bty each with 5 launchers MIM-104 Patriot) 16+ bty of PAC-3 (incl 4 bty for trg)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AD • SAM 208+
SP Type-81 Tan-SAM
Towed 208+: 192+ MIM-104 Patriot; 16+ PAC-3
MANPAD FIM-92A Stinger; Type-91 Kei-SAM
GUNS • Towed 20mm M-167 Vulcan
MSL
ASM ASM-1Type-80; ASM-2 Type-93;
AAM AAM-4 (Type-99); AIM-7 Sparrow; AIM-9 Sidewinder; Type-90 (AAM-3)

FACILITIES
Radar stn 28 (ac control and warning)

Paramilitary 12,250

Coast Guard

Ministry of Transport, no cbt role

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 348
PSOH 24: 1 Izu; 1 Kojima (trg); 2 Mizuho; 1 Shikishima; 10 Soya; 1 Miura; 1 Neojima; 7 Ojika
PSO 60: 22 Shirakato; 3 Aso; 14 Teshio; 2 Takatori; 15 Bihoro; 4 Amami
PCO 3 Tokara
PFC 27 P5-Type
PCC 60 PC-Type
PCI 174; 170 CL-Type; 4 FM-Type
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 74; 4 ABU; 13 AGHS; 54 small tenders; 3 Trg

AIRCRAFT
MP 2 Falcon 900
SAR 2 SAAB 340B
TPT 17: 10 LR-2 (Beech 350) Super King Air; 5 Beech 200T; 2 Gulfstream V (MP)
UTL 6: 1 Cessna U-206G Stationair; 5 YS-11A

HELICOPTERS
SPT 4 AS-332 Super Puma
UTL 40: 4 Bell 206B JetRanger II; 26 Bell 212; 8 Bell 412 Twin Huey; 3 S-76C

DEPLOYMENT

ARABIAN GULF AND INDIAN OCEAN
Maritime Security Operations 3 DDG; 1 AOE

MIDDLE EAST
UN • UNDOF 31; elm 1 log bn

NEPAL
UN • UNMIN 6 obs

SUDAN
UN • UNMIS 2

FOREIGN FORCES
United States US Pacific Command: Army 2,548; 1 HQ (9th Theater Army Area Command) located at Zama Navy 3,708; 1 CVN; 2 CG; 8 DDG; 1 LCC; 2 MCM; 1 LHD; 1 LSD; 1 base located at Sasebo; 1 base located at Yokosuka USAF: 12,758; 1 HQ (5th Air Force) located at Okinawa–Kadena AB; 1 ftr wg located at Okinawa–Kadena AB (2 ftr sqn with total of 18 F-16 Fighting Falcon located at Misawa AB); 1 ftr wg located at Okinawa–Kadena AB (1 SAR sqn with 8 HH-60G Pave Hawk, 1 AEW sqn with 2 E-3B Sentry, 2 ftr sqn with total of 24 F-15C Eagle/F-15D Eagle); 1 airlift wg located at Yokota AB with 10 C-130 Hercules; 2 C-21J; 1 special ops gp located at Okinawa–Kadena AB USMC 14,378; 1 Marine div (3rd); 1 ftr sqn with 12 F/A-18D Hornets; 1 tkr sqn with 12 KC-130J Hercules; 2 spt hel sqn with 12 CH-46E Sea Knight; 1 spt hel sqn with 12 MV-22 Osprey; 3 spt hel sqn with 10 CH-53E Sea Stallion

Korea, Democratic People’s Republic of DPRK

North Korean Won

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GDP</th>
<th>GDP per capita</th>
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<td>2008</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
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<td>2009</td>
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<td>2010</td>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Def bdgt</th>
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<td>2008</td>
<td>won n.a.</td>
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<td>2009</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>won n.a.</td>
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US$1=won

Defensive economic data not available

Population 22,665,345

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<th>Age</th>
<th>0–14</th>
<th>15–19</th>
<th>20–24</th>
<th>25–29</th>
<th>30–64</th>
<th>65 plus</th>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>5%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Capabilities

ACTIVE 1,106,000 (Army 950,000 Navy 46,000 Air 110,000) Paramilitary 189,000
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.

RESERVE 4,700,000 (Army 600,000, Armed Forces 4,035,000 Navy 65,000), Paramilitary 3,500,000
Reservists are assigned to units (see also Paramilitary)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Forces by Role

Army £950,000

Corps tps: 14 arty bde (incl 122mm, 152mm, SP, MRL); 1 (FROG) SSM regt; 1 Scud SSM bde, 6 hy arty bde (incl MRL)

Armd 1 corps; 15 bde
Mech 4 corps
Inf 12 corps; 27 div; 14 bde
Arty 2 corps; 21 bde
MRL 9 bde

Capital Defence 1 corps

Special Purpose Forces Command 88,000

Army 6 sniper bde
Recce 17 bn
Amph 2 sniper bde
SF 8 Bureau of Reconnaissance bn
Lt inf 9 bde
AB 2 sniper bde; 3 bde; 1 bn

Reserves 600,000

Inf 40 div; 18 bde
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 3,500+ T-34/T-54/T-55/T-62/Type-59

LT TK 560+: 560 PT-76; M-1985

APC 2,500+

APC (T) Type-531 (Type-63); VTT-323

APC (W) 2,500 BTR-40/BTR-50/BTR-60/ BTR-80A/BTR-152

ARTY 17,900+


TOWED 3,800: 122mm D-30/D-74/M-1931/37; 130mm M-46; 152mm M-1937/M-1938/M-1943

GUN/MOR 120mm (reported)


SPG 7,500: 82mm M-37; 120mm M-43; 160mm M-43

AT • MSL

SP AT-3 9K11 Sagger

M ANPAT S AT-1 Snapper; AT-4 9K11 Spigot; AT-5 9K113 Spindrel

RCL 82mm 1/100 B-10

AD • SAM • MANPAD ε10,000+ SA-16 Gimlet/SA-7 Grail GUNS 11,000

SP 14.5mm M-1984; 23mm M-1992; 37mm M-1992; 57mm M-1985

TOWED 11,000: 14.5mm ZPU-1/ZPU-2/ZPU-4; 23mm ZU-23; 37mm M-1939; 57mm 5-60; 85mm M-1939 KS-12; 100mm KS-19

MSL • SSM 64+: 24 FROG-3/FROG-5/FROG-7; ε10 Nodong (90+ msl); 30 Scud-B/Scud-C (ε200+ msl)

Navy ε46,000

FORCES BY ROLE

Navy 2 (Fleet) HQ located at Tasa-ri; 1 HQ located at Kampo; 1 HQ located at Toejoe Dong

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • TACTICAL 63

SSK 22 PRC Type-031/FSU Romeo each with 8 single 533mm TT with 14 SAET-60 HWT

SSC 21 Sany-O each with 2 single 533mm TT each with Russian 53–65 ASW

SSI 20

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 8

FRIGATES • FF 3:

2 Najin each with 2 single each with 1 SS-N-2 tactical SSM, 2 RBU 1200 (10 eff.), 2 100mm gun

1 Soho with 4 single each with 1 SS-N-2 tactical SSM, 2 RBU 1200 (10 eff.), 1 100mm gun, 1 hel landing platform (for med hel)

CORVETTES • FS 5:

4 Sarisson each with 1 85mm gun

1 Tral each with 1 85mm gun

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 329+

PTG 16:

6 Sohung

10 Soyu each with 4 single each with 1 SS-N-2 tactical SSM

PFM 18:

4 Huangfen each with 4 single each with 1 SS-N-2 tactical SSM

6 Komar each with 2 single each with 1 SS-N-2 tactical SSM

8 Osa II each with 2 single each with 1 SS-N-2 tactical SSM

PHT 100: 60 Ku Song; 40 Sin Hung

PFC 19:

6 Hainan each with 4 RBU 1200 (20 eff.)

13 Taechong each with 2 RBU 1200 (10 eff.)

PFI 12 Shanghai II

PC 6 Chong-Ju each with 2 RBU 1200 (10 eff.), 1 85mm gun

PCI C158 (less than 100 tons); 12 FSU SO-1, 54 Chong-jin, 59 Cha-ho, 33 Sinpo

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 24: 19 Yukto I; 5 Yukto II

AMPHIBIOUS

LSM 10 Hantae (capacity 3 tanks; 350 troops)

CRAFT 244:

LCPL 96 Nampo (capacity 35 troops)

LCM 18

LCVP 130 (capacity 50 troops)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 23:

AS 8 (converted cargo ships); ASR 1 Kowan; AGI 14 (converted fishing vessels)

FACILITIES

Bases Located at Tasa-ri, Koampo, Chodo-ri, Sagon-ni, Pipa Got, Nampo (West Coast); Puam-Dong, Toejoe Dong, Chaho Nodongjagu, Mayang-do, Muge-ye-po, Najin, Songjon-pardo, Changjon, Munchon (East Coast)

Coastal Defence

FORCES BY ROLE

SSM 2 regt (Silkworm tactical SSM in 6 sites, and probably some mobile launchers)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARTY • TOWED 122mm M-1931/37; 152mm M-1937

COASTAL 130mm M-1992; SM-4/1

Air Force 110,000

4 air divs. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Air Divs (c) responsible for N, E and 5 air defence sectors respectively. 8th Air Div (trg) responsible for NE sector. 33 regts (11 ftr/fga, 2 bbr, 7 hel, 7 pt, 6 trg) plus 3 indep air bns (recce/EW, test and evaluation, naval sp). The AF controls the national airline. Approx 70 full time/contingency air bases. Flying hours 20 hrs/year on ac

FORCES BY ROLE

Bbr 3 (lt) regt with H-5 (Il-28) Beagle

Ftr/FGA 1 regt with MiG-29 Fulcrum; 1 regt with Su-7 Fitter; 6 regt with J-5 (MiG-17F) Fresco C; 5 regt with J-7 (MiG-21F) Fishbed C; 4 regt with J-6 (MiG-19FS) Farmer B; 1 regt with MiG-23 Flogger M/L/P; 1 regt with Su-25 Frogfoot; 1 regt with F-7B Airguard
East Asia and Australasia

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Tpt regts with An-2 Colt to infiltrate 2 air force sniper brigades deep into ROK rear areas (possibly grounded); An-24 Coke; Il-18 Cool; Il-62M Classic; Tu-134 Crusty; Tu-154 Careless

Aslt hel regt with Mi-24 Hind

Trg regts with MiG-21 Fishbed; FT-2 (MiG-15UTI) Midget; CJ-6 (Yak-18)

Hel some regt with Z-5 (Mi-4) Hound; Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H/Mi-8 Hip; PZL Mi-2 Hoplite; Hughes 500D (Tpt)

SAM 19 bde with SA-3 Goa; SA-2 Guideline; SA-5 Gammon; SA-14 Gremlin/SA-16 Gimlet/SA-7 Grail (Possible Western systems, reverse-engineered Stinger)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 620 combat capable

BBR 80 H-5 (Il-28) Beagle

FTR 388: c35 MiG-29A/S Fulcrum; 46 MiG-23ML Flogger; 10 MiG-23P Flogger; 30 MiG-21bis Fishbed; 120 J-7 (MiG-21F) Fishbed C; 107 J-5 (MiG-17F) Fresco C; 40 F-7B Argauld

FGA 152: 34 Su-25 Frogfoot; 18 Su-7 Fitter; 100 J-6 (MiG-19) Farmer B

TPT 215: 6 An-24 Coke; 2 Il-18 Cool; 2 Il-62M Classic; 2 Tu-134 Crusty; 4 Tu-154 Careless; 1 Tu-204-300; c200 Y-5 (An-2) Colt

TRG 217: 180 CJ-6 (Yak-18); 35 FT-2 (MiG-15UTI) Midget

HELICOPTERS

ATK 20 Mi-24 Hind

SPT 202: 48 Z-5 (Mi-4) Hound; 15 Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H/Mi-8 Hip; 139 PZL Mi-2 Hoplite

UTL 90 Hughes 500D (Tpt)

UAV Shovel

AD • SAM 3400+

TOWED 312+: 179+ SA-2 Guideline; 133 SA-3 Goa

STATIC/SHELTER 38 SA-5 Gammon

MANPAD 3,050+ SA-7 Grail/SA-14 Gremlin/SA-16 Gimlet (Possible Western systems, reverse-engineered Stinger)

MSL • AAM AA-10 Alamo; AA-11 Archer; AA-2 Atoll; AA-7 Apex; AA-8 Aphid; PL-5; PL-7

Paramilitary 189,000 active

Security Troops 189,000 (incl border guards, public safety personnel)

Ministry of Public Security

Worker/Peasant Red Guard 3,500,000+ reservists

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 ROK

South Korean Won 2008 2009 2010

GDP won 1,023tr 1,027tr

per capita US$ 928bn 882bn

Growth % 2.2 -1.0

Inflation % 4.7 2.5

Def bdgt won 26.6tr 28.6tr 29.6tr

US$1=won US$ 24.18bn 24.51bn.

Population 48,508,972

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus

Male 10% 3% 4% 4% 25% 4%

Female 9% 3% 4% 4% 25% 5%

Capabilities

ACTIVE 687,000 (Army 560,000 Navy 68,000 Air 64,000) Paramilitary 4,500

Terms of service conscription: Army, Navy and Air Force 26 months

RESERVE 4,500,000

Reserve obligation of three days per year. First Combat Forces (Mobilisation Reserve Forces) or Regional Combat Forces (Homeland Defence Forces) to age 33

Paramilitary 3,500,000

Being re-organised

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 420,000; 140,000 conscript (total 560,000)

FORCES BY ROLE

Command 3 fd army, 1 special warfare, 1 capital defence, 1 army avn; 8 corps

Armd 4 indep bde

Mech Inf 5 div (each: 3 mech inf bde with (3 tk bn, 1 recce bn, 1 fd arty bde, 1 engr bn))

Inf 17 div (each: 1 arty regt (4 arty bn), 1 recce bn, 1 engr bn, 1 tk bn, 3 inf regt); 2 indep bde

SF 7 bde

Air aslt 1 bde

Counter-

Infiltration 3 bde

SSM 3 bn

ADA 3 bde

SAM 2 (Nike Hercules) bn (10 sites); 3 (I HAWK) bn (24 sites)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 2,750: 1,420 K/K1A1; 80 T-80U; 400 M-47 (in store); 597 M-48A5; 253 M-48

AIFV 40 BMP-3;
AD 2,780

RADAR 17574

MSL 20

TPQ-37 4

of Japan); 2

3 Separate Fleet Elements; 1

Naval HQ (CNOROK) located at Gyeryongdae, with an

Navy incl marines)

Naval Air Wing (3 gp plus Spt gp)

ARTY 114

incl 533mm TT each with SUT HWT (additional vessels in build)

SSI 2 KSS-1 Dolgoroe each with 2 single 406mm TT

1 PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 47

DESTROYERS 10:

1 Sejong KDX-3 each with 2 Mk 41 VLS quad (8 eff.)
each with RGM-84 Harpoon tactical SSM, 2 32/64 cell
MK 41 VLS with Sea Sparrow SAM and ESSM, 1 127mm
gun, (capacity Super Lynx utl hel); (Additional 2 of class
in build)

2 Gwanggaeto Daecung KDX-1 each with 2 Mk 41 VLS
quad (8 eff.) each with RGM-84 Harpoon tactical SSM,
1 16 cell Mk 48 VLS with Sea Sparrow SAM, 1 127mm
gun, (capacity 1 Super Lynx utl hel)

6 Chungmungyo Yi Sun-sin KDX-2 each with 2 Mk
141 VLS quad (8 eff.) each with 8 RGM-84C Harpoon
tactical SSM, 2 Mk 41 VLS-32 cells each with SM-2 MR
SAM, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 Super Lynx utl hel)

FRIGATES 9:

3 Ulsan each with 2 Mk 141 VLS quad (8 eff.) each with
RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSM, 2 triple ASTT (6 eff.)
each with Mk 46 LWT, 2 76mm gun

Corvettes 28:

4 Dong Hae each with 2 triple ASTT (6 eff.) each with
Mk 46 LWT

24 Po Hang each with 2 MM-38 Exocet tactical SSM,
(fitted on some vessels), 2 triple ASTT (6 eff.) each with
Mk 46 LWT

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 76

PJM 1 Yoon Young Ha each with Hae Song (Sea Star)
tactical SSM (reported) 1 76mm gun (additional vessels
in build)

PFI 75 Sea Dolphin

MINE WARFARE 10

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 9

MHC 6 Kan Kyong

MSC 3 Yang Yang

MINELAYERS 1 ML 1 Won San

AMPHIBIOUS

PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS 1 LDG 1 Dodko
(capacity 2 LCVP; 10 tanks; 700 troops)

LS I:

8: 4 Alligator (capacity 20 tanks; 300 troops); 4 Un
Bong (capacity 16 tanks; 200 troops)

ACV 3 Tsaplya (capacity 1 MBT; 130 troops)

CRAFT 36: 6 LCT; 20 LCVP; 10 LCM

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 24

AORH 3 Chu Jee

ARS I

AG 1 Yonin (trials spt)

ATS 2

AGOR 17 (civil manned, funded by the Min. of
Transport)

FACILITIES

Bases Located at Pusan, Mukho, Cheju, Pohang, Mokpo,
Jinhae (Fleet HQ and 3rd Fleet), Donghue (1st Fleet),
Pyongtaek (2nd Fleet)

Naval Aviation

AIRCRAFT 8 combat capable

MP ASW 8 P-3C Orion*
Air Forc3 64,000

FORCES BY ROLE
4 Cmds (Ops, Southern Combat Logs, Trg), Tac Airlift Wg and Composite Wg are all responsible to ROK Air Force HQ.

FGA/Ftr
1 wg with F-15K; 2 wg with KF-16C Fighting Falcon; 2 F-16D Fighting Falcon; F-4E Phantom II; 3 wg with F-5E Tiger II; 2 F-5F Tiger II

FAC
1 wg with KO-1

ELINT (SIGINT) sqn with Hawker 800XP

Recce/ TAC
1 gp with Hawker 800RA; RF-4C Phantom II*; SF-5A Tiger II*; Harpy; Searcher

SAR
1 sqn with Bell 212; UH-1H Iroquois

CCT/FAC
1 wg with equipping with A-50 Golden Eagle

Tpt
some wg with B-737-300 (VIP); Bae-748 (VIP); C-130H Hercules; CN-229-220/CN-235M; AS-332 Super Puma; CH-47 Chinook; KA-32 Helix C (SAR); S-92A Superhawk (VIP); UH-60 Black Hawk (Spec Ops)

Trg
some schools/sqn with F-5B Freedom Fighter*; Hawk MK67; KT-1; T-38 Talon; T-50; II-103

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT
490 combat capable

FGA/Ftr
467: 39 F-15K Eagle (20 more on order); 20 F-5B Freedom Fighter*; 142 F-5E Tiger II; 32 F-5F Tiger II; 118 KF-16C Fighting Falcon; 46 KF-16D Fighting Falcon; 70 F-4E Phantom II; (some F-4D Phantom II in store)

RECCE
47: 4 Hawker 800RA; 20 KO-1; 18 RF-4C Phantom II*; 5 RF-5A Tiger II*

EW
ELINT 4 Hawker 800SIG

TPT
33: 1 B-737-300 (VIP); 2 Bae-748 (VIP); 10 C-130H Hercules; 20 CN-229-220/CN-235M

TRG
150: 17 Hawk Mk67; 83 KT-1; 10 T-38 Talon (being returned to the USAF); 15 II-103; 25 A-50/T-50

HELICOPTERS

SPT
8: 2 AS-332 Super Puma; 6 CH-47 Chinook

TPT
48: 5 Bell 212/412; 29 KA-32 Helix C (SAR); 5 UH-1H Iroquois; 3 S-92A Superhawk (VIP); 28 UH-60 Black Hawk

UAV
100+: some Night Intruder

RECCE • TAC
130: 100 Harpy; 3 Searcher

MSL • TACTICAL
ASM AGM-130; AGM-142 Popeye
AGM AGM-65A Maverick; AGM-84 Harpoon; AGM-84-H SLAM-ER
ARM AGM-88 HARM
AAM AIM-120B AMRAAM/AIM-120C5 AMRAAM; AIM-7 Sparrow; AIM-9 Sidewinder

Paramilitary £4,500 active

Civilian Defence Corps 3,500,000 reservists (to age 50)

Maritime Police £4,500

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 87+:
PSO 6: 1 Sumjinjang; 3 Mazinger; 1 Hani Kang; 1 Sangbongho
PCO 12: 6 Sea Dragon/Whale; 6 430 Ton
PCC 31: 4 Bakhuansen; 5 Hyundai Type; 22 Sea Wolf/Shark
PCI 520
PBI 18 Seagull

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • ARS 10

HELICOPTERS • UTL 9 Hughes 500

DEPLOYMENT

AFGHANISTAN
UN • UNAMA 1 obs

ARABIAN GULF AND INDIAN OCEAN
Maritime Security Operations; 1 DDG

CÔTE D’IVOIRE
UN • UNOCI 2 obs

INDIA/PAKISTAN
UN • UNMOGIP 9 obs

LIBERIA
UN • UNMIL 1; 1 obs

NEPAL
UN • UNMIN 4 obs

SUDAN
UN • UNMIS 1; 6 obs
UN • UNAMID 2

WESTERN SAHARA
UN • MINURSO 2

FOREIGN FORCES

Sweden NNSC: 5 obs

Switzerland NNSC: 5 officers

United States US Pacific Command: Army 17,130; 1 HQ (8th Army) located at Seoul; 1 div HQ (2nd Inf) located at Tongdoshon; 1 armd HBCT; 1 cbt avn bde; 1 arty (fires) bde; 1 AD bde with MIM 104 Patriot/FIM-92A Avenger; some M-1 Abrams MBT; some M-2/M-3 Bradley AIFV; some M-109 SP arty; some MLRS; some AH-64 Apache; some CH-47 Chinook; some UH-60 Black Hawk Navy 254;
USAf 7,857; 1 HQ (7th Air Force) located at Osan AB; 1 ftr wg located at Kunsan AB (1 ftr sqn with 20 F-16C Fighting Falcon/F-16D Fighting Falcon, 1 ftr wg located at Kunsan AB (1 ftr sqn with 20 F-16C Fighting Falcon/F-16D Fighting Falcon, 1 ftr sqn with 24 A-10 Thunderbolt II/OA-10 Thunderbolt II (12 of each type) located at Osan AB)

USMC

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Laos

New Lao Kip 2008 2009 2010

GDP  kip 46.2tr

per capita  US$ 5.3bn

Growth  % 7.5 4.6

Inflation  % 7.6 0.2

Def bdgt  kip 1.150bn

US$ 17m

US$1=kip  8,744 8,477

Population 6,834,345

Ethnic groups: Lao 55%; Khmou 11%; Hmong 8%

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus

Male  21% 6% 5% 4% 13% 1%

Female  21% 5% 5% 4% 14% 2%

Capabilities

ACTIVE 29,100 (Army 25,600 Air 3,500) Paramilitary 100,000

Terms of service 18 month minimum conscription

Organisations by Service

Army 25,600

Forces by role

4 Mil Regions

Armd 1 bn

Inf 5 div; 7 indep regt; 65 indep coy

Arty 5 bn

ADA 9 bn

Engr 1 regt

Avn 1 (liaison) lt flt

Engr construction 2 regt

Equipment by type

MBT 25: 15 T-54/T-55; 10 T-34/85

LT TK 10 PT-76

APC (W) 50: 30 BTR-40/BTR-60; 20 BTR-152

ARTY 62+

Towed 62: 105mm 20 M-101; 122mm 20 D-30/M-30 M-1938; 130mm 10 M-46; 155mm 12 M-114

MOR 81mm; 82mm; 107mm M-1938/M-2A1; 120mm M-43

AT * RCL 57mm M-18/A1; 75mm M-20; 106mm M-40; 107mm B-11

RL 73mm RPG-7 Kouat

AD * SAM  MANPAD SA-7 Grail

GUNS

SP 23mm ZSU-23-4

Towed 14.5mm ZPU-1/ZPU-4; 23mm ZZU-23; 37mm M-1939; 57mm S-60

Army Marine Section ε600

Patrol and coastal combatants 52+

PBR 40 PCR less than 100 tonnes

AMPHIBIOUS LCM 4

Air Force 3,500

Forces by role

FGA 2 sqn with up to 22 MiG-21bis Fishbed L & N†; up to 2 MiG-21UM Mongol B†

Tpt 1 sqn with 4 An-2 Colt; 5 Y-7 (An-24) Coke; 3 An-26 Curl; 1 An-74 Coaler; 1 Y-12; 1 Yak-40 Codling (VIP)

Trg sqn with 8 Yak-18 Max

Hel 1 sqn with 3 SA-360 Dauphin; 1 KA-32T Helix C (5 more on order); 1 Mi-26 Halo; 1 Mi-6 Hook; 9 Mi-8 Hip; 12 Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H

Equipment by type

Aircraft 22† combat capable

FTR up to 22 MiG-21bis Fishbed L & N†

TPT 15: 4 An-2 Colt; 3 An-26 Curl; 1 An-74 Coaler; 1 Y-12; 5 Y-7 (An-24) Coke; 1 Yak-40 Codling (VIP)

TRG up to 10: 2 MiG-21UM Mongol B†; 8 Yak-18 Max

Helicopters

SAR 3 SA-360 Dauphin

SPT 24: 1 KA-32T Helix C (5 more on order); 1 Mi-26 Halo; 1 Mi-6 Hook; 9 Mi-8; 12 Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H

MSL  AAM AA-2 Atoll†

Paramilitary

Militia Self-Defence Forces 100,000+

Village ‘home guard’ or local defence

Malaysia

Malaysian Ringgit 2008 2009 2010

GDP  RM 740bn

per capita  US$ 222bn

Growth  % 4.6 -3.6

Inflation  % 5.4 -0.1

Def bdgt  RM 13.92bn 13.66bn

US$ 4.18bn 4.03bn

US$1=RM 3.33 3.39

Population 25,715,819

Ethnic groups: Malay and other indigenous (Bunipatre) 64%; Chinese 27%; Indian 9%

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus

Male  17% 5% 5% 4% 18% 2%

Female  16% 5% 4% 4% 18% 3%
Capacities

**ACTIVE 109,000** (Army 80,000 Navy 14,000 Air 15,000) Paramilitary 24,600

**RESERVE 51,600** (Army 50,000 Navy 1,000 Air Force 600) Paramilitary 244,700

**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**

**Army 80,000** (to be 60–70,000)

**FORCES BY ROLE**

- 2 mil regions, 1 HQ fd comd, 4 area comd (div)
- Armd 5 regt
- Mech Inf 1 bde (3 mech bn)
- Inf 9 bde (36 bn)
- SF 1 bde (3 SF bn)
- AB 1 bde (10th) (Rapid Deployment Force) (1 lt tk sqn, 1 light arty regt, 3 AB bn)
- Med Arty 2 regt
- Md Arty 7 regt
- ADA 3 regt
- MRL 1 regt
- ENgr 5 regt
- Avn 1 hel sqn
- Arty Loc 1 regt

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

- MBT 48 PT-91M Twardy
- LT TK 26 Scorpion
- RECE 314: 140 AML-60/AML-90; 92 Ferret (60 mod); 82 SIBMAS
- AIFV 44: 31 ACV300 Adnan (Bushmaster); 13 ACV300 Adnan AGL
- APC 835
  - APC (T) 333: 120 ACV300 Adnan, 77 variants; 25 FV4333 Stormer; 98 K-200A, 13 variants
  - APC (W) 502: 452 Condor (incl variants); 50 LAV-150 Commando
- Artillery 436
  - Towed 164: 105mm 130 Model 56 pack howitzer; 155mm 34; 12 FH-70; 22 G-5
  - MRL 18 ASTROS II (equipped with 127mm SS-30)
  - MOR 254; 81mm SP 14: 4 K281A1; 10 ACV-300; 120mm 8 ACV-S; 81mm: 232
  - AT MSL
    - SP 8 ACV300 Baktar Shikan;
    - MANPATS 60+: 18 AT-7 9K115 Saxhorn; 24 Ergx; 18 Baktar Shikan (H-8); METIS-M; C90-CRRB
  - RCL 260; 84mm 236 Carl Gustav; 106mm 24 M-40
  - RL 73mm 584 RPG-7 Kwot
- AMPHIBIOUS • LCA 165 Damen Assault Craft 540 (capacity 10 troops)
- HELICOPTERS • UTL 20: 9 SA-316B Alouette III; 11 A109
- AD SAM 15 Jernas (Rapier 2000)
- MANPAD 48+: 48 Starburst; Anza; SA-18 Grouse (Iglu)
- GUNS • Towed: 60: 35mm 24 GDF-005; 40mm 36 L40/70

**RESERVES**

**Territorial Army**

Some paramilitary forces to be incorporated into a re-organised territorial organisation.
- 5 highway sy bn
- Border Security 2 bde (being created from existing Territorial units)
- Inf 16 regt

**Navy 14,000**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

- 1 Naval HQ located at Lumut with 3 additional Regional Commands (Reg Cmd): Reg Cmd 1 Kuantan – East Coast; Reg Cmd 2 Kota Kinabalu – Borneo; Reg Cmd 3 Langkawi – West Coast

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

- **SUBMARINES**
  - **TACTICAL**
  - **SSK** 2 Tunick Abdul Rahman (Scorpene) each with 6 single 533mm TT for WASS Black Shark LWT (2nd vessel expected ISD 2010)

**PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS**

- 12 FRIGATES
  - FFG 2 Lekiu each with 2 B515 ILAS-3 triple 324mm each with Sting Reg LWT, 2 quad (8 eff.) each with MM-40 Exocet tactical SSM, 1 Sea Wolf VLS with 16 Sea Wolf,SAM,
    - (capacity 1 Super Lynx ASW/ASUW hel)

**CORVETTES**

- 10
  - FSG 8:
    - 4 Laksamana each with 1 quad (4 eff.) with 12 Aspide SAM, 2 B315 ILAS-3 triple 324mm each with A244 LWT, 3 twin (6 eff.) each with Mk 2 Otomat SSM, 1 76mm gun
    - 4 Kodah (MEKO) each fitted for MM-40 Exocet tactical SSM; each fitted for RAM CIWS and 1 76mm gun
  - (Further 2 of class in build)
  - FS 2 Kasturi each with 2 twin (4 eff.) each with MM-38 Exocet tactical SSM, 1 Mle 54 Creusot-Loire 375mm Bofors (6 eff.), 1 100mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS**

- 14
  - PFM 8:
    - 4 Handalam (Spica-M) each with 2 twin (4 eff.) each with MM-38 Exocet tactical SSM, 1 57mm gun
    - 4 Perdana (Combatante II) each with 2 single each with MM-38 Exocet tactical SSM, 1 57mm gun

**MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES**

- MCO 4 Mahamiru

**AMPHIBIOUS**

- CRAFT 115 LCM/LCU

**LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT**

- 9
  - AOR 2: AOL 4; AGS 2; TRG • AXS 1

**FACILITIES**

- Bases Located at Tanjung Pengelih, Semporna, Langkawi
  - (under construction), Lumut, Labuan, Kuantan,
  - Sepannar Bay (under construction)

**Naval Aviation 160**

**HELMICOPTERS**

- ASW/ASUW 6 Lynx Srs300 Super Lynx
- UTL 6 AS-555 Fennec
Air Force 15,000

FORCES BY ROLE
Ftr 1 sqn with MiG-29N/MiG-29NUB Fulcrum (to be withdrawn from service)
FGA 1 sqn with F/A-18D Hornet; 1 sqn with Su-30MKM; 2 sqn with Hawk MK108; Hawk MK208
FGA/Recc 1 sqn with F-5E Tiger II/F-5F Tiger II; RF-5E Tigereye
MR 1 sqn with Beech 200T
SF 1 Air Force Commando unit (airfield defence/SAR)
Tpt 2 sqn with KC-130H Hercules (tkr); C-130H Hercules; C-130H-30 Hercules; Cessna 402B (2 modified for aerial survey); 1 (VIP) sqn with B-737-700 BBj; 1 Airbus A319CT; BD700 Global Express; F-28 Fellowship; Falcon 900; S-61N; S-70A Black Hawk; A-109; 1 sqn with CN-235
Trg 1 trg school with MB-339A/C; MD3-160; PC-7/PC-7 MK II Turbo Trainer; SA-316 Alouette III
Hel 4 (tpt/SAR) sqn with S-61A-4 Nuri; S-61N; S-70A Black Hawk
SAM 1 sqn with Starburst

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 74 combat capable
FTR 29: 13 F-5E Tiger II/F-5F Tiger II; 16 MiG-29N Fulcrum (to be withdrawn from service during 2010)
FGA 28: 8 F/A-18D Hornet; 12 Su-30MKM (6 more on order); 8 Hawk MK108
RECC 2 RF-5E Tigereye
MP 4 Beech 200T
TKR 2 KC-130H Hercules
TPT 32: 1 Airbus A319CT; 1 B-737-700 BBj; 1 BD700 Global Express; 4 C-130H Hercules; 8 C-130H-30 Hercules; 6 CN-235 (incl 2 VIP); 9 Cessna 402B (2 modified for aerial survey); 1 F-28 Fellowship; 1 Falcon 900
TRG 101: 15 Hawk MK208*; 8 MB-339A/B; 8 MB-339C; 20 MD3-160; 2 MiG-29NUB Fulcrum*; 30 PC-7/18 PC-7 MK II Turbo Trainer
HELICOPTERS
ASW 20 S-61A-4 Nuri
SPT 8: 4 S-61N; 4 S-70A Black Hawk
UTL 9: 1 A-109; 8 SA-316 Alouette III
UAV • RECC • TAC 3 Eagle 150; Aludra
AD • SAM • MANPAD Starburst

MISSILES
ASM Sea Skua
MSL
ASM AGM-65 Maverick; AGM-84D Harpoon
AAM AA-10 Alamo; AA-11 Archer; AIM-7 Sparrow; AIM-9 Sidewinder

Paramilitary £24,600

Police-General Ops Force 18,000

FORCES BY ROLE
Police 5 bde HQ; 2 (Aboriginal) bn; 19 bn; 4 indep coy
Spec Ops 1 bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
RECC £100 S52 Shorland
APC (W) 170: 140 ATHS Saxton; £30 SB-301

Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA) £4,500

1 MMEA HQ Putrajaya with designated control for the Malaysian Maritime Zone, which is divided into 5 Maritime Regions (Northern Peninsula; Southern Peninsula; Eastern Peninsula; Sarawak; Sabah) and subdivided into a further 18 Maritime Districts. Supported by one provisional MMEA Air Unit.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 51+:
PSO 2 Muskatari each with 1 100mm gun, 1 hel landing platform
PCC 19: 15 Sipadus (ex-Kris); 4 Sabah
PC 5 Rannunia
PBF 14 Gogah
PB 10
TRG 1

HELICOPTERS
MP/SAR 3 Dauphin AS-365

Marine Police 2,100

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 150
PFI 30: 9 Imp PX; 15 Lang Hitam; 6 Sangitan
PFI 120

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 8: 2 AT; 6 Tpt

FACILITIES
Bases Located at Kuala Kemaman, Penang, Tampoi, Sandakan

Police Air Unit

AIRCRAFT
TPT 7 PC-6 Turbo-Porter
UTL 10: 4 Cessna 206; 6 Cessna 208 Caravan I

HELICOPTERS
SPT 2 AS-355F Ecureuil II
UTL 1 Bell 206L LongRanger

Area Security Units (R) 3,500

Border Scouts (R) 1,200

People’s Volunteer Corps 240,000 reservists

(17,500 armed)
Customs Service
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 44
PFI 8; 2 Combatboat 90H; 6 Perak
MISC BOATS/CRFT 36 craft

DEPLOYMENT

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
UN • MONUC 17 obs

LEBANON
UN • UNIFIL 742; 1 inf bn

LIBERIA
UN • UNMIL 6 obs

NEPAL
UN • UNMIN 7 obs

SUDAN
UN • UNMIS 2; 8 obs
UN • UNAMID 14; 2 obs

TIMOR LESTE
UN • UNMIT 2 obs

WESTERN SAHARA
UN • MINURSO 20; 12 obs; 1 fd hospital

FOREIGN FORCES

Australia Air Force: 13 with 1 AP-3C Orion crew; Army: 115; 1 inf coy (on 3-month rotational tours)

Mongolia MNG

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<th>2010</th>
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<td>€1.45m</td>
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Population 3,041,142
Ethnic groups: Khalka 80%; Kazakh 6%

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 15% 6% 5% 5% 17% 2%
Female 14% 6% 5% 5% 18% 2%

Capabilities

ACTIVE 10,000 (Army 8,900 Air 800 Construction Troops 300) Paramilitary 7,200
Terms of service conscription: males 18–25 years, 1 year
RESERVE 137,000 (Army 137,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 5,600; 3,300 conscript (total 8,900)

FORCES BY ROLE

MRR 6 (under strength) regt
Lt Inf 1 bn (rapid deployment – 2nd bn to form)
AB 1 bn
Arty 1 regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 170 T-54/T-55
RECECCE 120 BRDM-2
AIFV 310 BMP-1
APC (W) 150 BTR-60
ARTY 150
Towed 300: 122mm D-30/M-30 M-1938; 130mm M-46; 152mm ML-20 M-1937
MRL 122mm 130 BM-21
MOR 140: 120mm; 160mm; 82mm
AT • GUNS 200: 85mm D-44/D-48; 100mm M-1944/M-12

Air Forces 800

FORCES BY ROLE

Tpt 1 sqn with A-310-300; An-2 Colt; An-26 Curl; B-737
Hel 1 sqn with Mi-24 Hind; Mi-8 Hip; Mi-171 (SAR)
AD 2 regt with 150 S-60/ZPU-4/ZU-23

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • TPT 9: 1 A-310-300; 6 An-2 Colt; 1 An-26 Curl; 1 B-737
HELICOPTERS
ATK 11 Mi-24 Hind
SPT 13: 11 Mi-8 Hip; 2 Mi-171
AD • GUNS • TOWED 150: 14.5mm ZPU-4; 23mm ZU-23; 57mm S-60

Paramilitary 7,200 active

Border Guard 1,300; 4,700 conscript (total 6,000)
Internal Security Troops 400; 800 conscript (total 1,200)
GD 4 unit

Construction Troops 300

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC/CHAD
UN • MINURCAT 1

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
UN • MONUC 2 obs

LIBERIA
UN • UNMIL 250; 1 inf coy
SUDAN
UN • UNMIS 2 obs

WESTERN SAHARA
UN • MINURSO 4 obs

Myanmar MMR

Population 48,137,741
Ethnic groups: Burmese 68%; Shan 9%; Karen 7%; Rakhine 4%; Chinese 3+%; Other Chin, Kachin, Kayan, Lahu, Mon, Palaung, Pao, Wa, 9%

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 13% 5% 5% 5% 18% 2%
Female 13% 5% 5% 5% 19% 3%

Capabilities

ACTIVE 406,000 (Army 375,000 Navy 16,000 Air 15,000) Paramilitary 107,250

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 375,000

FORCES BY ROLE
12 regional comd, 4 regional op comd, 14 military op comd, 34 tactical op comd (TDC)

Armd 10 bn
Inf 100 bn; 337 bn (regional comd)
Lt Inf 10 div
Arty 7 bn; 37 indep coy
AD 7 bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MBT 150: 50 T-72; 100 Type-69-II
LT TK 105 Type-63 (x60 serviceable)
RECCE 115: 45 Ferret; 40 Humber Pig; 30 Mazda
APC 325
APC (T) 305: 250 Type-85; 55 Type-90
APC (W) 20 Hino
ARTY 238+
TOWED 128+: 105mm 96 M-101; 122mm 130mm 16
M-46; 140mm; 155mm 16 Soltan
MRL 30+: 107mm 30 Type-63; 122mm BM-21 (reported)
MOR 80+: 82mm Type-53 (M-37); 120mm 80+: 80 Soltan; Type-53 (M-1943)
AT
RCL 1,000+; 106mm M-40A1; 84mm 1,000 Carl Gustav
RL 73mm RPG-7 Kuwat
GUNS 60; 57mm 6-pdr; 76.2mm 17-pdr
AD • SAM • MANPAD •

Navy 16,000

Naval Forces experienced considerable damage during Tropical Cyclone Nargis in 2008 with up to 30 vessels destroyed.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 3:
CORVETTES FS 3 Anawrahta each with 176mm gun

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 50:

PCMs 6 Houxin each with 2 twin (4 eff.) each with 4 C-801 (CSS-N-4) Sardine tactical SS

PTG 9 Myanmar each with 2 twin (4 eff.) each with 4 C-801 (CSS-N-4) Sardine tactical SS

PCO 2 Indaw

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT

AOT 1; AK 1; AKSL 5; AGS 2; ABU 1

FACILITIES

Bases Located at Bassein, Mergui, Moulmein, Seikyi, Rangoon (Monkey Point), Sittwe

Naval Infantry 800

Navy 1 bn

Air Force 15,000

FORCES BY ROLE

Ph 3 sqn with MiG-29B Fulcrum; F-7 (MiG-21F) Fishbed C; FT-7 (JJ-7) Mongol A*; MiG-29UB Fulcrum*

FGA 2 sqn with A-5M (Q-5II) Fantan

CCT 2 sqn with G-4 Super Gale*; PC-7 Turbo Trainer*; PC-9*

Tpt 1 sqn with An-12 Cub; F-27 Friendship; FH-227; PC-6A Turbo Porter/PC-6B Turbo Porter

Trg/liaison sqn with Ce-550 Citation II; Cessna 180 Skywagon; K-8

Hel 4 sqn with PZL W-3 Sokol; Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H*; PZL Mi-2 Hoplite*; Bell 205; Bell 206 Jet Ranger; SA-316 Alouette III

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 125 combat capable

FTR 58: 8 MiG-29B Fulcrum; 50 F-7 (MiG-21F) Fishbed C
FGA 22 A-5M (Q-5II) Fantan
TPT 15: 2 An-12 Cub; 1 Ce-550 Citation II; 3 F-27 Friendship;
4 FH-227; 5 PC-6A Turbo Porters/PC-6B Turbo Porters
UTL 4 Cessna 180 Skypaטע
TRG 57: 10 FT-7 (J-7) Mongol A*; 12 G-4 Super Galeb*;
12 K-8; 2 MiG-20UB Fulcrum*; 12 PC-7 Turbo Trainer*; 9
PC-9*
HELIICOPTERS
SPT 39: 10 PZL W-3 Sokol; 11 Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H*; 18
PZL Mi-2 Hoplite*
UTL 27: 12 Bell 205; 6 Bell 206 Jet Ranger; 9 SA-316 Alouette III

Paramilitary

People’s Police Force 72,000
People’s Militia 35,000
People’s Pearl and Fishery Ministry ≤250

SELECTED NON-STATE GROUPS
Karen National Liberation Army Army Est strength: 3,000 Major
Equips: mines and IEDs, SALW • Kachin
Independence Army Army Est strength: n.k. Major
Equips: mines and IEDs, SALW • Democratic
Karen Buddhist Army (government aligned) Army Est
Strength: n.k. Major Equips: mines and IEDs, SALW • Shan State Army (South) Army Est
Strength: n.k. Major Equips: SALW • United Wa State Army

New Zealand

New Zealand Dollar
NZ$ 2008 2009 2010
GDP NZ$ 179bn 180bn
per capita US$ 30,204 31,412
Growth % 0.2 -2.2
Inflation % 4.0 1.9
Def exp NZ$ 2.49bn
Def bdgt NZ$ 2.62bn 2.82bn
US$ 1.85bn 2.07bn
US$1=NZ$ 1.42 1.36
Population 4,213,418
Ethnic groups: NZ European 58%; Maori 15%; Other European
13%; Other Polynesian 5%; Chinese 2%; Indian 1%; Other 6%

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
Male 11% 4% 3% 3% 22% 6%
Female 10% 3% 3% 4% 23% 7%

Capabilities
ACTIVE 9,702 (Army 5,003 Navy 2,104 Air 2,595)
RESERVE 2,249 (Army 1,709 Navy 342 Air Force 198)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 5,003

FORCES BY ROLE
Cond 2 Gp HQ
Recce 1 sqn
Mech Inf 2 bn (1 being converted)
SF 1 gp
Arty 1 regt (2 fd arty bty, 1 AD tp)
Engr 1 regt under strength

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIFV 102 NZLAV-25
LFAV 188 Pinzgauer
ARTY 74
TOWED 105mm 24 L-118 Light Gun
MOR 81mm 50
AT • MSL 24 Javelin
RCL 84mm 42 Carl Gustav
AD • SAM • MANPAD 12 Mistral

Reserves
Territorial Force 1,709 reservists
Responsible for providing trained individuals for increasing deployed forces
Trg 6 (Territorial Force Regional) regt

Navy 2,104

FORCES BY ROLE
Navy 1 (Fleet) HQ and 1 Naval Base located at
Auckland

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS
FRIGATES
FF 2 Anzac each with 1 octuple Mk41 Sea Sparrow (8 eff.)
with RIM-7M Sea Sparrow SAM, 2 triple 324mm TT (6
eff.), 1 MK 15 Phalanx CIWS guns, 1 127mm gun, with 1
SH-2G (NZ) Super Seasprite ASW hel,

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 6:
PSO 2 Otago (capacity 1 SH-2G Super Seasprite) (subject
to contractual dispute in arbitration)
PCO 4 Rototoi

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 5
MRV 1 Canterbury (capacity 4 NH90 tpt hel; 1 SH-2G
Super Seasprite ASW hel; 2 LCM; 16 NZLAV; 14 NZLOV;
20 trucks; 250 troops)
AO 1 Endeavour
AGHS (SVY) 1 Resolution
YDT/spt 1 Manawatu

FACILITIES
Base Located at Auckland
**Air Force** 2,595

3 air bases – Whenuapai, Ohakea and Woodbourne

Flying hours  190

**FORCES BY ROLE**

**MR**  1 sqn with 6 P-3K Orion (being progressively upgraded)

**Tpt**  1 sqn with 2 B-757-200 (upgraded); 5 C-130H Hercules (being progressively upgraded)

**Hel**  1 sqn with 14 UH-1H Iroquois (to be replaced by 8 NH90 in 2010/11)

**ASuW/ASW**  1 sqn RNZAF/RNZN sqn with 5 SH-2G(NZ) Super Seasprite

**Trg**  Fg Trg Wg with 13 Airtrainer CT-4E (leased); 5 Beech 200 King Air (leased, to be replaced); 5 Bell 47G trg hel (to be replaced by 5 twin-turbine A109 trg/light utl aircraft 2010/11)

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**AIRCRAFT**

6 combat capable MP

5 P-3K Orion*

7: 2 B-757-200 (upgraded); 5 C-130H Hercules (being upgraded)

13 CT-4E (leased); 5 Beech 200 King Air (leased, to be replaced)

**HELICOPTERS**

14 UH-1H Iroquois (to be replaced by 8 NH90 in 2010/11)

5 SH-2G(NZ)

5 Bell 47G (to be replaced by 5 twin-turbine A109 T/LUH aircraft 2010/11)

5 CT-4E (leased); 5 Beech 200 King Air (leased, to be replaced)

5 Bell 47G (to be replaced by 5 twin-turbine A109 T/LUH aircraft 2010/11)

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**ARTY**

3+: 81mm; 120mm

**Maritime Element**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

**Tpt**  1 sqn with 1 CASA 212 Aviocar; 2 CN-235; 3 IAI-201 Arava

**Hel**  sqn with 4 UH-1H Iroquois†

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**ARMS**

- **ARTY**
  - **MOR**
    - NF: 3+: 81mm; 120mm

**FACILITIES**

**Bases**

- Located at Alotau (forward), Kieta (forward), Lombrun (Manus Island), Port Moresby

**Air Force** 200

**FORCES BY ROLE**

**Tpt**  1 sqn with 1 CASA 212 Aviocar; 2 CN-235; 3 IAI-201 Arava

**Hel**

sqn with 4 UH-1H Iroquois†

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**ARMS**

- **ARTY**
  - **MOR** 3+: 81mm; 120mm

**Facilities**

- Located at Alotau (forward), Kieta (forward), Lombrun (Manus Island), Port Moresby

**Maritime Element**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

**Tpt**  1 sqn with 1 CASA 212 Aviocar; 2 CN-235; 3 IAI-201 Arava

**Hel**

sqn with 4 UH-1H Iroquois†

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**ARMS**

- **ARTY**
  - **MOR** 3+: 81mm; 120mm

**FACILITIES**

- Located at Alotau (forward), Kieta (forward), Lombrun (Manus Island), Port Moresby

**Air Force** 200

**FORCES BY ROLE**

**Tpt**  1 sqn with 1 CASA 212 Aviocar; 2 CN-235; 3 IAI-201 Arava

**Hel**

sqn with 4 UH-1H Iroquois†

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**ARMS**

- **ARTY**
  - **MOR** 3+: 81mm; 120mm
FOREIGN FORCES

**Australia** Army 38; 1 trg unit

**Philippines**

### PHL

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<th>Philippine Peso</th>
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<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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### Population

97,976,603

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<th>0–14</th>
<th>15–19</th>
<th>20–24</th>
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<th>30–64</th>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Capabilities

**ACTIVE** 120,000 (Army 80,000 Navy 24,000 Air 16,000) Paramilitary 40,500

**RESERVE** 131,000 (Army 100,000 Navy 15,000 Air 16,000) Paramilitary 40,000 (to age 49)

### ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

**Army** 80,000

**FORCES BY ROLE**

5 Area Unified Comd (joint service), 1 National Capital Region Comd

- Arm: 1 lt armd div with (5 lt armd bn; 2 lt armd coy; 3 mech inf bn; 1 armd cav tp; 1 avn bn; 1 cbt engr coy)
- Spec Ops: 1 comd (1 Scout Ranger regt, 1 SF regt, 1 lt reaction bn)
- Lt Inf: 10 div (each: 1 arty bn, 3 inf bde)
- Arty: 1 regt HQ
- Engr: 5 bde
- Presidential: 1 gp
- Guard

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

- **LT TK**: 65 Scorpion
- **AIFV**: 85 YPR-765
- **APC**: 520
  - APC (T): 100 M-113
  - APC (W): 420: 150 Sinba; 100 LAV-150 Commando; 150 Simba; 20 V-200 Chaimite
- **ARTY**: 282*
  - TOWED: 242: 105mm 230 M-101/M-102/M-26/M-56; 155mm 12 M-114/M-68
- **MOR**: 40+: 81mm M-29; 107mm M-30
- **AT**: RCL 75mm M-20; 90mm M-67; 106mm M-40/A1

**AIRCRAFT**

- TPT 3: 1 Beech 80 Queen Air; 1 Cessna 170; 1 P-206A
- UTL 1 Cessna 172
- UAV Blue Horizon

**Navy** £24,000

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS**

- **FRIGATES**
  - FF 1 Rajah Humabon with 3 76mm gun

**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS** 62

- PCO 13:
  - 3 Emilio Jacinto each with 1 76mm gun
  - 8 Miguel Malvar each with 1 76mm gun
- 2 Rizal each with 3 Twin ASST (6 eff.); 2 76mm guns
- PBC 1 Cyclone
- PCC 14: 3 Aguinaldo; 3 Kagitingan; 8 Thomas Batilo
- PCI 34: 22 Jose Andrade; 10 Conrado Yap; 2 Point

**AMPHIBIOUS**

- LS * LST 7:
  - 2 Bacolod City (Besson-class) each with 1 hel landing platform (capacity 32 tanks; 150 troops)
  - 5 Zambanga del Sur (capacity 16 tanks; 200 troops)
- CRAFT 39: 3 LCU; 6 LCVP; 30 LCM
- LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 6: AOL 1; AR 1; AK 1; AWT 2; TPT 1

**FACILITIES**

- Bases Located at Sangley Point/Cavite, Zamboanga, Cebu

**Naval Aviation**

**AIRCRAFT**

- TPT 6
  - 4 BN-2A Defender
  - 2 Cessna 177 Cardinal

**HELCOPTERS**

- **UTL**: 5 Bo-105

**Marines** £7,500

**FORCES BY ROLE**

- Marine 2 bde (total: 6 marine bn)

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

- APC (W) 24 LAV-300
- AAV 85: 30 LVTP-5; 55 LVTP-7
- ARTY 150+
  - TOWED 105mm 150 M-101
  - MOR 107mm M-30

**Air Force** £16,000

**FORCES BY ROLE**

- PAF HQ, 5 Cmds (AD, tac ops, air ed and trg, air log and spt, air res)
- Ftr 1 sqn with Augusta S-211
- RECCCE 1 Rockwell Turbo Commander 690A
- MP 1 sqn with F-27 MK 200MPA; GAF N-22SL Nomad
- SAR/Comms 4 sqn with AB-412SP Griffin; UH-1M Iroquois
Tpt 1 sqn with C-130B Hercules; C-130H Hercules; C-130K Hercules; 1 sqn with Cessna 210 Centurion; GAF N-22B Nomad; 1 sqn with F-27-200 Friendship

FAC 1 sqn with OV-10 Bronco*

Trg 1 sqn with SF-260TP; 1 sqn with T-41D Mescalero; 1 sqn with R172 Hawk XP

Hel 4 sqn with UH-1H Iroquois; 1 (VIP) sqn with S-70 A-5 (S-70A) Black Hawk; SA-330L Puma; Bell 412EP Twin Huey/Bell 412SP Twin Huey; 2 sqn with AUH-76; MD-520MG

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

30 combat capable

AIRCRAFT

FAC 15 OV-10 Bronco
MP 1 F-27 MK 200MPA
TPT 17: 2 C-130B Hercules (6 in store); 2 C-130H Hercules; 4 C-130K Hercules; 1 F-27-200 Friendship; 1 L-100-20 in store; 1 Rockwell Turbo Commander 690A
UTL 4: 2 Cessna 210 Centurion; 1 GAF N-22B; 1 GAF N-22SL Nomad
TRG 44: 15 Augusta S-211*; 6 R172 Hawk XP; 12 SF-260TP; 11 T-41D Mescalero; 18 SF-260F* being delivered by end 2010

HELICOPTERS

ASLT 25: 5 AUH-76; 20 MD-520MG
SPT 2: 1 S-70 A-5 (S-70A) Black Hawk; 1 SA-330L Puma
UTL 79: 6 AB-412SP Griffin; 6 Bell 412EP Twin Huey/Bell 412SP Twin Huey; 40 UH-1H Iroquois; 27 UH-1M Iroquois
UAV 2 Blue Horizon II

MSL • AAM AIM-9B Sidewinder

Paramilitary

Philippine National Police 40,500
Department of Interior and Local Government

FORCES BY ROLE

Regional 15 comd
Provincial 73 comd
Aux 62,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PCI 14
Rodman

AIRCRAFT

TPT 2 BN-2 Islander
TRG 3 Lancair 320

Coast Guard

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 51
PCO 5: 4 San Juan; 1 Balsam
PCC 6: 4 Ilocos Norte; 2 Tiran
PCI 19: 4 Agusan; 3 De Haviland; 12 Swift
PBR 11
PB 10

HELICOPTERS 3 SAR

Citizen Armed Force Geographical Units 50,000 reservists

Militia 56 bn (part-time units which can be called up for extended periods)

SELECTED NON-STATE GROUPS

Moro Islamic Liberation Front Est strength: 11,000 Major equipments include: mines and IEDs, mortars, SALW • New People’s Army Est strength: 6,000 Major equipments include: mines and IEDs, SALW • Abu Sayyaf Group Est strength: 300; Major equipments include: mines and IEDs, mortars, SALW • Jemaah Islamiyah Est strength: 550 Major equipments include: mines and IEDs, SALW

DEPLOYMENT

CÔTE D’IVOIRE

UN • UNOCI 3; 4 obs

HAITI

UN • MINUSTAH 157; 1 HQ coy

INDIA/PAKISTAN

UN • UNMOGIP 3 obs

LEBANON

UN • UNDOF 12

LIBERIA

UN • UNMIL 136; 2 obs; 1 inf coy

SUDAN

UN • UNMIS 11 obs

TIMOR LESTE

UN • UNMIT 3 obs

FOREIGN FORCES

Brunei 30
Libya 6
United States US Pacific Command: Army 14; Navy 5; USAF 10; USMC 82

Singapore

SGP

Singapore Dollar S$ 2008 2009 2010

GDP S$ 257bn 236bn

US$ 182bn 170bn

per capita US$ 39,554 36,454

Growth % 1.1 -3.3

Inflation % 6.5

Def bdgt S$ 10.80bn 11.45bn

US$ 7.66bn 8.23bn

US$1=S$ 1.41 1.39

Population 4,657,542

Ethnic groups: Chinese 76%; Malay 15%; Indian 6%

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus

Male 8% 3% 3% 4% 27% 3%

Female 8% 3% 3% 4% 29% 4%
Capabilities

ACTIVE 72,500 (Army 50,000 Navy 9,000 Air 13,500)
Paramilitary 93,800
Terms of service conscription 24 months

RESERVE 312,500 (Army 300,000 Navy 5,000 Air 7,500) Paramilitary 44,000
Annual trg to age of 40 for army other ranks, 50 for officers

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 15,000; 35,000 conscripts (total 50,000)

FORCES BY ROLE
Combined Arms 3 div (mixed active/reserve formations)
(each: 2 inf bde (each: 3 inf bn), 1 armd bde, 1 recce bn, 1 AD bn, 1 engr bn, 2 arty bn)
Rapid Reaction 1 div (mixed active/reserve formations)
(1 amph bde (3 amph bn), 1 air mob bde, 1 inf bde)

Recce/Lt Armd 4 bn
Inf 8 bn
Cdo 1 bn
Arty 4 bn
Engr 4 bn
MI 1 bn

Reserves
9 inf bde incl in mixed active/inactive reserve formations listed above; 1 cp reserve div with additional inf bde;
People’s Defence Force Comd (homeland defence) with inf bn 12
Mech Inf 6 bn
Recce/Lt Armd 6 bn
Inf 6 bn
Cdo 1 bn
Arty 12 bn
Engr 8 bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 196: 96 Leopard 2A4; 80–100 Tempest (Centurion) (being replaced)
LT TK 350 AMX-13 SM1
RECCE 22 AMX-10 PAC 90
AIFV 272+: 22 AMX-10P; 250 IFV-25; M-113A1/M-113A2 (some with 40mm AGI, some with 25mm gun);
APC 1,280+
APC (T) 1,000+: 250 IFV-40/50; 750+ M-113A1/M-113A2; FTTC Bronco
APC (W) 280: 250 LAV-150 Commando/V-200 Commando; 30 V-100 Commando

ARTY 335
SP 155mm 18: c18 SSPH-1 Primus
TOWED 125: 105mm 37 LG1 (in store); 155mm 70: 18 FH-2000; c18 Pegasus; 52 FH-88;
MOR 192+
SP 90+ 81mm; 120mm 90: 40 on Bronco; 50 on M-113
TOWED 160mm 12 M-58 Tampella

AT • MSL • MANPATS 30+ Milan/Spike MR
RCL 290: 84mm c200 Carl Gustav; 106mm 90 M-40A1
RL 67mm Armbrust; 89mm M-20
AD • SAM 75+
SP Mistral; RBS-70; SA-18 Grouse (Igla) (on V-200/M-113)
MANPAD Mistral/RBS-70/SA-18 Grouse (Igla)
GUNS 30
SP 20mm GAI-C01
TOWED 20mm GAI-C01

UAV Skylark
RADAR • LAND AN/TPQ-36 Firefinder; AN/TPQ-37 Firefinder (arty, mor)

FACILITIES
Training 3 located in Taiwan (Republic of China) incl camp
inf and arty, 1 located in Thailand, 1 located in Brunei

Navy 3,000; 1,000 conscript; £5,000 active reservists (total 9,000)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • TACTICAL • SSK 4:
4 Challenger each with 4 single 533mm TT
2 Archer (SWE Vångööland class) (AIP fitted) each with 6 single 533mm TT for WASS Black Shark LWT (Undergoing sea trials expected ISD ’10 ’11 respectively)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 12:
FRIGATES • FFGHM 6 Formidable each with 8 RGM-84 Harpoon SSM, 4 octuple (32 eff.) VLS with Aster15 SAM, 1 76mm gun, (capacity for 1 S-70B Sea Hawk)
CORVETTES • FSG 6 Victory each with 2+ Mk 140 Harpoon quad (8 eff.) each with 1 RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSM, 2 octuple (16 eff.) each with 1 Barak SAM, 2 triple ASTT (6 eff.), 1 76mm gun
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 23:
PCO 11 Fearless each with 2 Sadral sextuple each with Mistral SAM, 1 76mm gun
PBI 12
MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES
MHC 4 Bedok
AMPHIBIOUS
LS • LST 4 Endurance each with 2 twin (4 eff.) each with Mistral SAM, 1 76mm gun with hel deck (capacity 2 hel; 4 LCVP; 18 MBT; 350 troops)
LANDING CRAFT 34 LCU
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 2
AS 1 Kendrick
Trg 1

FACILITIES
Bases Located at Changi, Tuas (Jurong)

East Asia and Australasia

Air Force 13,500 (incl 3,000 conscript)

5 Cmds: Air Defence and Operations Comd (includes Air Operations Control Group, Air Defence Group, and Air Surveillance and Control Group); Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) Comd; Participation Comd (includes Helicopter Group and Tactical Air Support Group; coordinates airlift, close air support and maritime air surveillance, and also raises, trains and sustains RSAF
helicopters, divisional ground-based air-defence systems and tactical support elements); Air Combat Comd (includes Fighter Group and Transport Group); Air Power Generation Comd (controls air base support units including Field Defence Sqns).

**FORCES BY ROLE**

FGA/Recce 3 sqn with F-16C/F-16D Fighting Falcon (some used for recce with pods). Also F-16D+ with conformal fuel tanks for long-range strike; 2 sqn with F-55 Tiger II; F-5T Tiger II; 1 recce sqn with RF-5

Recce/tkr/tpt 1 sqn with KC-130B Hercules (trk/tpt); KC-130H Hercules; C-130H Hercules (2 ELINT); 1 sqn with F-50 (5 Maritime Enforcer, 4 tpt)

AEW 1 sqn with E-2C Hawkeye

Tkr 1 sqn with KC-135R Stratotanker

Trg 1 sqn with F-16C/D at Luke AFB, AZ; AH-64D Apache located at Marana, (AZ), US; CH-47D Chinook located at Grand Prairie, (TX), US; F-15 trg taking place at Mountain Home (ID), US on F-15E and F-15SG; 1 sqn with A-4SU Super Skyhawk; TA-4SU Super Skyhawk; 1 sqn with PC-21

Hel 1 sqn with AH-64D Apache; 1 sqn with CH-47SD Super D Chinook; 2 sqn with AS-332M Super Puma (incl 5 SAR); AS-532UL Cougar; Trg: EC-120B Colibri (leased)

UAV 2 sqn with Searcher MkII; 1 sqn with Hermes 450. Staffed by personnel from all three services

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**AIRCRAFT** 104 combat capable

FGA 99: 2 F-15SG (22 more to be delivered by 2012); 60 F-16C Fighting Falcon/F-16D Fighting Falcon (incl reserves); 28 F-5S Tiger II; 9 F-5T Tiger II

MP 5 F-50 Maritime Enforcer*

AEW 4 E-2C Hawkeye

TKR 9: 4 KC-130B Hercules (trk/tpt); 1 KC-130H Hercules; 4 KC-135R Stratotanker

TPT 9: 5 C-130H Hercules (2 ELINT); 4 F-50

TRG 41: 27 S-211; PC-21; 10 TA-4SU; 4 A-4SU

**HELICOPTERS**

ATK 12 AH-64D Apache

SPT 40: 18 AS-332M Super Puma (incl 5 SAR); 10 CH-47SD Super D Chinook; 12 AS-532UL Cougar

TRG 12: EC-120B Colibri (leased); 6+ CH-47D Chinook

UAV some Hermes 450; 40 Searcher MK II

**MSL • TACTICAL**

ASM: AGM-45 Shrike; Hellfire; AGM-65B/G Maverick; AGM-84 Harpoon; AM-39 Exocet

AAM AIM-120C AMRAAM in store (US); AIM-7P Sparrow; AIM-9N Sidewinder/AIM-9P Sidewinder

**Air Defence Group**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

4 (field def) sqn

**Air Defence Bde**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

Air Some bde (total: 1 AD sqn with Oerlikon, 1 AD sqn with 18+ MIM-23 HAWK, 1 AD sqn with Rapier/Blinsfier

**Air Force Systems Bde**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

Air bde (total: 1 AD sqn with radar (mobile), 1 AD sqn with LORADS)

**Divisional Air Def Arty Bde**

Attached to army divs

**FORCES BY ROLE**

AD Bde (total: 1 AD bn with 36 Mistral, 1 AD bn with SA-18 Grouse (Iгла), 3 AD bn with RBS-70)

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AD • SAM 36+ TOWED Mistral; RBS-70

MANPAD SA-18 Grouse (Iгла)

**Paramilitary 93,800 active**

Civil Defence Force 81,800 incl. 1,600 regulars, 3,200 conscripts, 23,000 reservists; 54,000+ volunteers; 1 construction bde (2,500 conscripts)

Singapore Police Force (including Coast Guard) 8,500; 3,500 conscript; 21,000 reservists (total 33,000)

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS** 101+

PCI 12 Swift

PBF 32

PBC 2 Manta Ray

PB 55: 11 Shark; 44 (various)

**Singapore Gurkha Contingent (under police) 1,800**

6 coy

**DEPLOYMENT**

**AFGHANISTAN**

NATO • ISAF 9

**AUSTRALIA**

Air force 2 trg schools: 1 with 12 AS-332 Super Puma Spt/AS-332 Cougar utl hel (flying trg) located at Oakey; 1 with 27 S-211 trg ac (flying trg) located at Pearce

**BRUNEI**

Army 1 trg camp with infantry units on rotation

Air force; 1 hel det with AS-332 Super Puma

**FRANCE**

Air force 200: 1 trg sqn with 4 A-4SU Super Skywak FGA ac; 10 TA-4SU Super Skywak trg ac
TAIWAN (REPUBLIC OF CHINA)
Army 3 trg camp (incl inf and arty)

THAILAND
Army 1 trg camp (arty, cbt engr)

TIMOR LESTE
UN • UNMIT 2 obs

UNITED STATES
Air force trg units at Luke AFB (AZ) with F-16 C/D; Mountain Home AFB (ID) with F-15E (F-15 SG from 2009); AH-64D Apache hel at Marana (AZ); 6+ CH-47D Chinook hel at Grand Prairie (TX)

FOREIGN FORCES
United States US Pacific Command: Army 8; Navy 83; USAF 13; USMC 18; 1 USN support facility located at Changi naval base; 1 USAF log spt sqn located at Paya Lebar air base

Taiwan (Republic of China) ROC

<table>
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<th>New Taiwan Dollar</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>NT$</td>
<td>12.3tr</td>
<td>11.2tr</td>
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<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>380bn</td>
<td>349bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Def bdgt</td>
<td>NT$</td>
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<td>315bn</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>10.49bn</td>
<td>9.78bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>US$1=NTS</td>
<td></td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>32.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population 22,974,347
Ethnic groups: Taiwanese 84%; mainland Chinese 14%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>0–14</th>
<th>15–19</th>
<th>20–24</th>
<th>25–29</th>
<th>30–64</th>
<th>65 plus</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Capabilities

ACTIVE 290,000 (Army 200,000 Navy 45,000 Air 45,000) Paramilitary 17,000
Terms of service 12 months

RESERVE 1,657,000 (Army 1,500,000 Navy 67,000 Air Force 90,000)
Army reservists have some obligation to age 30

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army €200,000 (incl MP)

FORCES BY ROLE
Comd 4 defence HQ
Army 3 corps
Armd 5 bde

Armd Inf 1 bde
Inf 28 bde
Avn/SF 1 comd (1 spec war bde, 3 avn bde)
Mot Inf 3 bde
SSM 1 coastal def bn

Missile Command
AD 1 AD msl comd (2 AD / SAM gp (total: 6 SAM bn with total of 100 MIM-23 HAWK; with up to 6 PAC-3 Patriot (systems); up to 6 Tien Kung I Sky Bow / Tien Kung II Sky Bow)

Reserves
Lt Inf 7 div

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MBT 926+: 376 M-60A3; 100 M-48A5; 450+ M-48H Brave Tiger
LT TK 905: 230 M-24 Chaffee (90mm gun); 675 M-41/Type-64
AIFV 225 CM-25 (M-113 with 20–30mm cannon)
APC 950
APC (T) 650 M-113
APC (W) 300 LAV-150 Commando
ARTY 1,815+
SP 405: 105mm 100 M-108; 155mm 245: 225 M-109A2/M-109A5; 20 T-69; 203mm 60 M-110
TOWED 1,060+: 105mm 650 T-64 (M-101); 155mm 340+: 90 M-59; 250 T-65 (M-114); M-44; 203mm 70 M-115
COASTAL 127mm ±50 US Mk 32 (reported)
MRL 300+: 117mm Kung Feng VI; 126mm Kung Feng III/ Kung Feng IV; RT 2000 Thunder (KF towed and SP)
MOR
SP 81mm M-29
TOWED 81mm M-29; 107mm
AT MSL 1,060: SP TOW
MANPATS 60 Javelin; TOW
RCL 500+: 90mm M-67; 106mm 500+: 500 M-40A1; Type-51
HELICOPTERS
ATK 101: 62 AH-1W Cobra; 39 OH-58D Warrior
SPT 9 CH-47SD Super D Chinook
UTL 80 UH-1H Iroquois
TRG 30 TH-67 Creek
UAV Mastiff III
AD • SAM up to 678+
SP 76: 74 FIM-92A Avenger; 2 M-48 Chaparral
TOWED up to 137: 25 MIM-104 Patriot; 100 MIM-23 HAWK; up to 6 PAC-3 Patriot (systems); up to 6 Tien Kung I Sky Bow/Tien Kung II Sky Bow
MANPAD 465+ FIM-92A Stinger
GUNS 400
SP 40mm M-42
TOWED 40mm L/70
MSL • SSM Ching Feng
**Navy 45,000**

**FORCES BY ROLE**
Navy 3 district; 1 (ASW) HQ located at Hualein; 1 Fleet HQ located at Tsoying; 1 New East Coast Fleet

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**SUBMARINES**
2 Hai Lung each with 6+ single 533mm TT each with 20+ SUT HWT
2 Hai Shih (trg only) each with 4 Single 533mm TT (at) each with SUT HWT, 6 (twd) each with SUT HWT

**PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 26**

**DESTROYERS**

PTG 4 Keelung (ex US Kidd) with 1 quad with 4 RGM-84L Harpoon SSM, 2 Mk 112 octuple with 16 ASROC, 2 twin MK 26 (4 eff) eqpt with 37 SM-2 MR naval SAM, 2 127mm guns, (capacity 2 med hel)

**FRIGATES**

8 Cheng Kung each with 2 quad (8 eff.) each with Hsiung Feng tactical SSM, 1 Mk 13 GMLS with 40+ SM-1 MR SAM, 2 triple ASTT (6 eff.) each with Mk 46 LWT, 1 76mm gun, (capacity 2 S-70C Defender ASW hel)

**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 73**

**PTG 4 Kaung Hua each with 2 twin with Hsiung Feng II tactical SSM (additional vessels in build)**

**PFM 61:**

47 Hai Ou each with 2 single each with 2 Hsiung Feng tactical SSM
12 Liu Chiang each with 1 quad (4 eff.) with 4 Hsiung Feng tactical SSM
2 Lung Chiang each with 4 single each with 4 Hsiung Feng tactical SSM

**PFC 8 Ning Hai**

**MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 12**

MSC 8: 4 Yang Chuang; 4 Yang Feng

**MSO 4 Aggressive (Ex US)**

**COMMAND SHIPS • LCC 1 Kaohsiung**

**AMPHIBIOUS**

**PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS • LSD 2:**

1 Shin Hai (capacity either 2 LCU or 18 LCM; 360 troops) with 1 hel landing platform

1 Chung Ching (capacity 3 LCU or 18 LCM)

**LS 17**

**LST 4 Mei Lo**

**LST 13: 11 Chung Hai (capacity 16 tanks; 200 troops); 2 Neepoort (capacity 3 LCVP, 400 troops)**

**LANDING CRAFT 290: 20 LCU; 100 LCVP; 170 LCM**

**LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 11:**

AOE 1 Wu Yi with 1 hel landing platform

ARS 6

AK 2 Wu Kang with 1 hel landing platform (troop tpt capacity 1,400 troops)

**AGOR 1 Ta Kuan**

**AGS 1**

**FACILITIES**

Bases Located at Makung (Pescadores), Keelung, Tsoying, Hualein, Suo

**Marines 15,000**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

Marine 3 bde
Spt some amph elm

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AAV 204; 34 AAV-7A1; 150 LVTP-5A1

**ARTY • TOWED 105mm; 155mm**

**AT • RCL 106mm**

**Naval Aviation**

**FORCES BY ROLE**

ASW 3 sqn with 20 S-70C Defender*

MR 2 sqn with 24 S-2E Tracker; 8 S-2G Tracker

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**AIRCRAFT 32 combat capable**

ASW 32: 24 S-2E Tracker*; 8 S-2G Tracker*

**HELICOPTERS • ASW 20 S-70C Defender**

**Air Force 55,000**

Flying hours 180 hrs/year

Four Cmnds: Air Cbt Comd (Air Tac Ctrl Wg; Comms & Avn Ctrl Wg; Weather Wg); Log Comd (1st Log Depot (Pingtung); 2nd Log Depot (Taichung); 3rd Log Depot (Kangshan); Air Defence & Security Comd; Education, Trg & Doctrine Devt Comd

**Tactical Fighter Wings**

TFW(Taiwan ) incl 3 Tac Ftr Gp (TFG) (1st, 3rd, 9th) with F-CK-1A/B

2nd (499th) TFW (Hsinchu) incl 2 TFG (41st, 42nd) with Mirage 2000-5Di/Ei; 1 Trg Gp (48th) with Mirage 2000-5Di/Ei

3rd (427th) TFW (Ching Chuan Kang) incl 2 TFG (7th, 28th) with F-CK-1A/B

4th (459th) TFW (Chiayi) incl 3 TFG (21st, 22nd, 23rd) with F-16A/B; 1 Air Rescue Gp with S-70C

5th (401st) TFW (Hualien) incl 3 TFG (17th, 26th, 27th) with F-16A/B; 1 Tac Recce Sqn (12th) with RF-16A

7th (737th) TFW (Taitung) with 1 TFG (7th) incl 3 frt sqn (44th, 45th, 46th Aggressor) with F-5E/F

**Composite Wing**

439th Composite Wg (Pingtung) with 10th Tac Airlift Gp incl 2 airlift sqn (101st, 102nd) with C-130H; 1 EW Gp (20th); 1 EW Sqn (2nd) with E-2T/E-2T Hawkeye 2000; 1 EW Sqn (6th) with C-130HE

**Airbase Commands**

Sungshan Air Base Comd incl Spec Tpt Sqn with Beech 1900C, Fokker 50; Presidential Flt Sect with Boeing 737,
Fokker 50 • Makung Air Base Command incl 1 Det with F-CK-1A/B

Air Force Academy
incl Basic Trg Gp with T-34C; Ftr Trg Gp with AT-3; Airlift Trg Gp with Beech 1900C 2

FORCES BY ROLE

FGA 6 sqn with F-16A/F-16B Fighting Falcon; 5 sqn with F-5E/F-5F Tiger II; 5 sqn with F-CK-1A/B Ching Kuo

Recce 1 sqn with RF-16A Fighting Falcon

EW 1 sqn with C-130HE Tien Giai

AEW 1 sqn with E-2T (E-2) Hawkeye

SAR 1 sqn with S-70C Black Hawk

Tpt 2 sqn with C-130H Hercules (1 EW); (VIP) sqn with B-727-100; B-737-800; Beech 1900; Fokker 50

Trg Trg school with T-34C Turbo Mentor; AT-3A/AT-3B Tzu-chung

Hel sqn with CH-47 Chinook; S-70 Black Hawk; S-62A (VIP)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 477 combat capable

FTR 291: 88 F-5E Tiger II/F-5F Tiger II (some in store); 146 F-16A/F-16B Fighting Falcon; 10 Mirage 2000-5DI (M-2000-5D); 47 Mirage 2000-5EI (M-2000-5E)

FGA 150: 128 Ching Kuo; 22 Tzu-Chang AT-3

RECE 8 RF-5E Tigereye

EW 2 C-130HE Tien Giai

AEW 6 E-2T (E-2) Hawkeye

TPT 39: 4 B-727-100; 1 B-737-800; 10 Beech 1900; 19 C-130H Hercules (1 EW); 2 CC-47 (C-47) Skytrain; 3 Fokker 50

TRG 78: 36 AT-3A Tzu-Chung/AT-3B Tzu-Chung; 42 T-34C Turbo Mentor

HELICOPTERS

SPT 34: 3 CH-47 Chinook; 14 S-70; 17 S-70C Black Hawk

UTL 1 S-62A (VIP)

MSL • TACTICAL

ASM AGM-65A Maverick; AGM-84 Harpoon

ARM Sky Sword IIA

AAM AIM-120C AMRAAM; AIM-4D Falcon; AIM-9J Sidewinder/AIM-9P Sidewinder; MICA; R-550 Magic 2; Shafrir; Sky Sword I/II

Paramilitary 17,000

Coast Guard 17,000

New service formed with the merging of agencies from the ministry of finance, customs and marine police.

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 50

PSO 16: 2 Ho Hsing; 2 Taipei; 2 Mon Hsing; 1 Yun Hsing; 3 Dao Hsing; 4 Shun Hu; 2 Kissen

PCO 1 Shun Hsing

PCC 20: 4 Hai Cheng; 4 Hai Ying; 12 (various)

PBF 13 (various)

FOREIGN FORCES

Singapore Army: 3 trg camp (incl inf and arty)
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 333; 53 M-60A1; 125 M-60A3; 50 Type-69 (trg) in store; 105 M-48A5
LT TK 515; 259 M-41; 104 Scorpion; 50 in store; 106 Stingray
RECCE 32+: 32 S52 Mk 3; M1114 HMMVV
APC 950
APC (T) 790; 340 M-113A1/M-113A3; 450 Type-85
APC (W) 160; 18 Condor; 142 LAV-150 Commando
ARTY 2,473+
SP 155mm 20 M-109A2
TOWED 553; 105mm 353; 24 LGI MK II; 285 M-101/-Mod;
12 M-102; 32 M-618A2; 130mm 15 Type-59-I; 155mm 185;
42 GHN-45 A1; 50 M-114; 61 M-198; 32 M-71
MRL 130mm Type-85 (reported)
MOR 1,900
SP 33; 81mm 21 M-125A3; 120mm 12 M-106A3
TOWED 1,867; 81mm; 107mm M-106A1
AT • MSL 318+
SP 18+ M-901A5 (TOW)
MANPATS 300 M47 Dragon
RECCE 180; 75mm 30 M-20; 106mm 150 M-40
RL 66mm M-72 LAW
AIRCRAFT
RECCE 40 Cessna O-1A Bird Dog
TPT 10: 2 Beech 1900C; 2 Beech 200 Super King Air; 2
CASA 212 Aviocar; 2 Jetstream 41; 2 Short 330UTT
ULT 10 U-17B
TRG 33; 18 MX-7-235 Star Rocket; 15 T-41B Mescalero
HELIicopters
ATK 5 AH-1F Cobra
SPT 6 CH-47D Chinook
ULT 159; 65 AB-212 (Bell 212)/Bell 206 JetRanger/Bell 214/
Bell 412 Twin Huey; 92 UH-1H Iroquois; 2 UH-60L Black Hawk
TRG 42 Hughes 300C
UAV • RECCE • TACTICAL Searcher
AD • SAM
STATIC Aspide
MANPAD FIM-43 Redeye; HN-5A
GUNS 202+
SP 54; 20mm 24 M-163 Vulcan; 40mm 30 M-1/M-42
SP
TOWED 148+: 20mm 24 M-167 Vulcan; 37mm 52 Type-74;
40mm 48 L/70; 57mm 24+: 6 Type-59 (S-60); 18+
non-operational
RADAR • LAND AN/TPQ-36 Firefinder (arty, mor); RASIT
(veh, arty)
Reserves
Inf 4 diV HQ
Navy 44,011 (incl Naval Aviation, Marines, Coastal Defence); 25,849 conscript (total 69,860)

FORCES BY ROLE
Air wing 1 diV

Navy 1 (Fleet) HQ located at Sattahip; Mekong River Operating Unit HQ located at Nakhon Phanom

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 20

ARMS BY ROLE

Navy 1 div

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS • CVH 1:
1 Chakri Naruebet (capacity 9 AV-8A Harriert FGA ac; 6 S-70B Seapack ASW hel)
FRIGATES 10
FFG 8:
2 Chao Phraya each with 4 twin (8 eff.) each with CSS-N-4 Sardine tactical SSM, 2 (4 eff.) non-operational each with HQ-61 (CSA-N-2) SAM non-operational, 2 RBU 1200 (10 eff.), 2 twin 100mm gun (4 eff.), 2 twin 37mm gun (4 eff.), 1 hel landing platform
2 Keurabi each with 4 (8 eff.) each with CSS-N-4 Sardine tactical SSM, 2 twin (4 eff.) with HQ-61 (CSA-N-2) SAM, 2 RBU 1200 (10 eff.), 1 twin 100mm gun (2 eff.), 2 twin 37mm gun (4 eff.), (capacity 1 AB-212 (Bell 212) utl hel)
2 Naresuan each with 2 Mk 141 Harpoon quad (8 eff.) each with RGM-84A Harpoon tactical SAM, 1 8 cell Mk 41 VLS with RIM-7M Sea Sparrow SAM, 2 triple 324mm TT (6 eff.), 1 127mm gun, (1 Lynx SRS 300 Super Lynx ASW/ASW hel)
2 Phuttha Yotfa Chulalok (leased from US) each with 1 Mk 112 octuple with RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SAM, tactical ASROC, 2 Twin ASTT (4 eff.) with 22 Mk 46 LWT, 1 127mm gun, (capacity 1 AB-212 (Bell 212) utl hel)
FF 2:
1 Makut Rajakumarn with 2 triple ASTT (6 eff.); 2 114mm gun
1 Pin Kao (trg) with 6 single 324mm ASTT, 3 76mm gun
CORVETTES 9
FSG 2 Rattanakosin each with 2 Mk 140 Harpoon quad (8 eff.) each with RGM-84A Harpoon tactical SAM, 1 Albatros octuple with Aspide SAM, 2 triple ASTT (6 eff.), 1 76mm gun
FS 7:
3 Khanronsin each with 2 triple ASTT (6 eff.), 1 76mm gun
2 Tapri each with 6 single 324mm ASTT each with Mk 46 LWT, 1 76mm gun
2 Pattani each with 1 76mm gun
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 90
PFM 6:
3 Prabparapak each with 2 single each with 1 GI Gabriel I tactical SSM, 1 triple (3 eff.) with GI Gabriel I tactical SSM, 1 40mm gun, 1 57mm gun
3 Racharit each with 2 twin (4 eff.) each with MM-38 Exocet tactical SSM, 1 76mm gun
PSO 3 Huai Hsin each with 2 20mm gun, 1 76mm gun
PFC 3 Chon Bari each with 2 76mm gun
PC 6 Sattahip each with 1 40mm gun, 1 76mm gun
PCC 3 each with 1 40mm gun, 1 76mm gun
PCI 47: 9 Swift; 10 T-11; 13 T-213; 3 T-81; 9 T-91; 3 T-991
PCR 6
PBR 16
### Facilities

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bases</td>
<td>Located at Bangkok, Sattahip, Songkhla, Phang Nga, Nakhon Phanom</td>
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#### Naval Aviation 1,200

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aircraft</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>FORCES BY ROLE</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ARTY</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Towed 24+</td>
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<td><strong>GUNS</strong></td>
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<td><strong>FORCES BY ROLE</strong></td>
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<td><strong>LCU</strong></td>
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<td><strong>6 Mataphun</strong></td>
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<td>(capacity either 3–4 MBT or 250 troops)</td>
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<td><strong>4 Thong Kao</strong></td>
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<td><strong>LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT</strong></td>
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<td><strong>AORH</strong></td>
<td>1 Similan (1 hel)</td>
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<td><strong>AOR</strong></td>
<td>1 Chula</td>
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<td><strong>AOL</strong></td>
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#### Equipment by Type

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#### Marine 12,000

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#### Forcés by Role

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#### MSL

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#### Air Force €46,000

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**Current Affairs:**

- **East Asia and Australasia**
MSL
AAM AIM-120 AMRAAM; AIM-9B Sidewinder/AIM-9J Sidewinder; Python III
ASM AGM-65 Maverick

Paramilitary £113,700 active

Border Patrol Police 41,000

Marine Police 2,200

Patrol and Coastal Combatants 135

PSO 3; 1 Srinakarin; 2 Hameln
PCC 4; 2 Chausayabadee; 1 Yokohama; 1 Sriyanont
PCI 13; 6 Ital Thai Marine; 1 Burespadoog kit; 3 Cutlass; 3 Technautic 810-812 series
PBR 85
PB 30

National Security Volunteer Corps 45,000 – Reserves

Police Aviation 500

AIRCRAFT

TPT 16; 2 CN-235; 1 Fokker 50; 8 PC-6 Turbo-Porter; 3 SC-7 3M Skyvan; 2 Short 330UUT
UTL 6 AU-23A Peacekeeper

HELICOPTERS • UTL 67: 20 AB-212 (Bell 212); 27 Bell 205A; 14 Bell 206 Jet Ranger; 6 Bell 412 Twin Huey

Provincial Police 50,000 (incl est. 500 Special Action Force)

Thahan Phran (Hunter Soldiers) £20,000

Volunteer irregular force

Paramilitary 13 regt (each: 107 Paramilitary coy)

DEPLOYMENT

SUDAN

UN • UNAMID 15; 6 obs

UN • UNMIS 10 obs

Timor Leste TLS

Timor Leste Escudo

TPE 2008 2009 2010

Population 1,040,880

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus

Male 19% 6% 5% 3% 16% 1%
Female 18% 6% 5% 3% 16% 2%

Capabilities

ACTIVE 1,332 (Army 1,250 Naval Element 82)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 1,250

Training began in Jan 2001 with the aim of deploying 1,500 full-time personnel and 1,500 reservists. Authorities are engaged in developing security structures with international assistance.

Inf 2 bn

Naval Element 82

Patrol and Coastal Combatants

PB 2 Albatross

FOREIGN FORCES

Australia ISF (Operation Astute) 650; 1 bn HQ; 2 inf coy; 1 AD bty; elm 1 cbt engr regt; 1 hel det with 5 S-70A-9 (S-70A) Black Hawk; 4 OH-58 Kiowa obs hel; 3 C-130; • UNMIT 3 obs

Bangladesh UNMIT 4 obs

Brazil UNMIT 4 obs

China, People’s Republic of UNMIT 2 obs

Fiji UNMIT 2 obs

India UNMIT 1 obs

Malaysia UNMIT 2 obs

Nepal UNMIT 1 obs

New Zealand ISF (Operation Astute) 155; 1 inf coy • UNMIT 1 obs

Pakistan UNMIT 4 obs

Philippines UNMIT 3 obs

Portugal UNMIT 3 obs

Sierra Leone UNMIT 1 obs

Singapore UNMIT 2 obs

Vietnam VNM

Vietnamese Dong d 2008 2009 2010

GDP d 1,487tr 1,677tr

per capita US$ 91bn 94bn

Growth % 6.3 4.6

Inflation % 23.1 7.0

Def bdgt d 47.3tr £50.0tr

US$1=d 16,300 17,844

Population 88,576,758

Ethnic groups: Chinese 3%

Capabilities

ACTIVE 455,000 (Army 412,000 Navy 13,000 Air 30,000) Paramilitary 40,000

Terms of service 2 years Army and Air Defence, 3 years Air Force and Navy, specialists 3 years, some ethnic minorities 2 years
RESERVES 5,000,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army £412,000
9 Mil Regions (incl capital), 14 Corps HQ

FORCES BY ROLE

Armd 10 bde
Mecha inf 3 div
Inf 58 div (div strength varies from 5,000 to 12,500); 15 indep regt
SF 1 bde (1 AB bde, 1 demolition engr regt)
Fd arty 10+ bde
Engr 8 div; 20 indep bde
Economic 10–16 div

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT
1,315: 70 T-62; 350 Type-59; 850 T-54/T-55; 45 T-34
152mm D-30/Type-54 (M-30)
122mm M-46
82mm BM-14
76mm M-43
155mm M-101/M-102; M-1938/Type-60 (D-74);
130mm M-46; 152mm D-20; 155mm M-114
Gun/MOR 82mm; some (People’s Regional) force

AT
AT-3 9K11 Sagger
AT-4 Petya
AT-5 Petya

SAM
SA-7 Grail
Grail

FM (all Mil Regions)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS

CORVETTES

NAVY 10:

4 FSU Tarantul each with 2 twin (4 eff.) each with SS-N-2D Styx tactical SSM
2 BPS-500 with 2 quad (8 eff.) each with SS-N-25 Switchblade tactical SSM non-operational, SA-N-5 Grail SAM (manually operated)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 38

PEM 10:

8 Osa II each with 4 single each with 1 SS-N-2 tactical SSM
2 Svetlyak (Further 2 on order)

PFT 3 FSU Shershert each with 4 single 533mm TT

PHT 5:

2 Tarot
3 Tarot each with single 533mm TT

PCI 16: 2 FSU Poluchat; 4 FSU SO-1; 10 Zhikt

PBR 4 Stork

MINE WARFARE

Legal Use

NAVY 433

E 27,000

AIR FORCE

Air Div 30,000

3 air divs (each with 3 regts), a tpt bde

FORCES BY ROLE

Ftr 7 regt with MiG-21bis Fishbed L
FGA 2 regt with Su-30MKK Flanker; Su-27SK/Su-27UBK Flanker; Su-22M-3/Su-22M-4 Fitter (some recce designated)
ASW 1 regt (The PAF also maintains VNM naval air arm) with Ka-25 Hormone; Ka-28 (Ka-27PL) Helix A; KA-32 Helix C; PZL-3 Sokol
MR 1 regt with Be-12 Mail
Tpt 3 regt with An-2 Colt; An-26 Carl; Yak-40 Codling (VIP); Mi-6 Hook; Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H/Mi-8 Hip; UH-1H
Atk hel 1 regt with Mi-24 Hind
Trg 3 trg regt with L-39 Albatros; MiG-21UM Mongol B*; BT-6 (Yak-18) Max
AD/ 4 bde with 100mm; 130mm; 37mm; 57mm;
SAM 85mm; some (People’s Regional) force (total: ε1,000 AD unit, 6 radar bde with 100 radar stn)
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 219 combat capable
   FTR 140 MiG-21bis Fishbed L & N
   FGA 64: 4 Su-30MKK Flanker; 7 Su-27SK Flanker; 53 Su-22M-3/M-4 Fitter (some recce dedicated)
   ASW 4 Be-12 Mail
   TPT 28: 12 An-2 Colt; 12 An-26 Curl; 4 Yak-40 Codling (VIP)
   TRG 43: 10 BT-6 (Yak-18) Max; 18 L-39 Albatross; 10 MiG-21UM Mongol B*; 5 Su-27UBK Flanker*

HELICOPTERS
   ATK 26 Mi-24 Hind
   ASW 13: 3 Ka-25 Hormone*; 10 Ka-28* (Ka-27PL) Helix A
   SPT 48: 2 KA-32 Helix C; 4 Mi-6 Hook; 30 Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H/Mi-8 Hip Spt; 12 UH-1H Iroquois
   SAR 4 PZL W-3 Sokol

AD • SAM
   SP SA-6 Gainful
   TOWED SA-2 Guideline; SA-3 Goa
   MANPAD SA-7 Grail; SA-16 Gimlet

GUNS 37mm; 57mm; 85mm; 100mm; 130mm

MSL
   ASM AS-14 Kedge; AS-17 Krypton; AS-18 Kazoo; AS-9 Kyle
   AAM AA-10 Alamo; AA-12 Adder; AA-2 Atoll; AA-8 Aphid

FACILITIES
   SAM site 66 with SA-16 Gimlet MANPAD/SA-2 Guideline Towed/SA-3 Goa/SA-6 Gainful SP/SA-7 Grail MANPAD

Paramilitary 40,000 active
   Border Defence Corps £40,000

Local Forces £5,000,000 reservists
   Incl People’s Self-Defence Force (urban units), People’s Militia (rural units); comprises of static and mobile cbt units, log spt and village protection pl; some arty, mor and AD guns; acts as reserve.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Contract Value</th>
<th>Supplier Country</th>
<th>Prime Contractor</th>
<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia (AUS)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushmaster</td>
<td>LACV</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>AUD$99m (US$82m)</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Thales Australia</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Extension of 2002 contract for 300.5 variants. Final delivery Mar 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushmaster</td>
<td>LACV</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Thales Australia</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Deliveries ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F100 Hobart-class</td>
<td>DD</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>US$8bn</td>
<td>ESP/Dom</td>
<td>AWD Alliance</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Aka Air Warfare Destroyer (AWD). 2nd to be delivered 2016, 3rd 2017. Option on 4th All to be fitted with Aegis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canberra-class</td>
<td>LHD</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>AUD3.1bn (US$2.8bn)</td>
<td>Dom/ESP</td>
<td>Navantia</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>To replace HMAS Tobruk and 1 Kanimbla-class amphib tpt. To be named Canberra and Adelaide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A109 Power</td>
<td>Trg hel</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>Agusta-Westland</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>For navy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH-47F Chinook</td>
<td>Spt hel</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>AUSS$1bn (US$780m)</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Boeing</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Incl 4 spare engines, miniguns and comms eqpt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China, People’s Republic of (PRC)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DF-41/ CSS-X-10</td>
<td>ICBM</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>DF-41 – range 12,000km. Programme possibly either halted or terminated in 2002. May have been restarted with new performance requirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JL-2/CSS-NX-5</td>
<td>SLBM</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>In development; range 8,000km. Reportedly to equip new Type 094 SSBN. ISD unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4x4 Tigr</td>
<td>LACV</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Military Industrial Company</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Delivery status unclear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 35  Selected arms procurements and deliveries, East Asia and Australasia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Contract Value</th>
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<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type 094</td>
<td>SSBN</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td></td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zubr Class</td>
<td>LCAC</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>US$315m</td>
<td>Dom/UKR</td>
<td>PLAN/Morye Shipyard</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hovercraft</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL-76TD</td>
<td>Tpt ac</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>See notes</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Rosoboron-export</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL-78 Midos</td>
<td>Tkr ac</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>See notes</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Rosoboron-export</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Be-103</td>
<td>Ac</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Amphibious ac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC-120 Colibri</td>
<td>Hel</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td></td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>With Pak (150 units). Delivery status unclear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ka-28 ASW</td>
<td>AS hel</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Kumertau Aviation Production Enterprise</td>
<td></td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>For navy. First delivered Oct 2009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Indonesia (IDN)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Satellite</th>
<th>Sat</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>PRC</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>Remote-sensing sat, to monitor IDN seas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QianWei-3 man-portable surface-to-air missile (SAM) units</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMP-3F</td>
<td>AIFV</td>
<td>17-20</td>
<td>US$40m</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Rosoboron-export</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panser 6x6</td>
<td>APC</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>INR480bn (US$40m)</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>PT Pindad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVTP7</td>
<td>AAV</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>ROK</td>
<td>Rosoboron-export</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilo-class SSK</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>See notes</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Rosoboron-export</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makassar class LPD</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>US$150m</td>
<td>Dom/ROK</td>
<td>PT Pal/Dae Sun</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASM package ASSM</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>See notes</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Rosoboron-export</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CN-235 Tpt ac</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Value undisclosed</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>PT Dirgantara</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 35 Selected arms procurements and deliveries, East Asia and Australasia

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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Japan (JPN)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hyuga-class DDGH</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Y200bn</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>IHI Marine United</td>
<td></td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2nd vessel due for commissioning 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19DD</td>
<td>DDGH</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Y84.8 bn (US$700m)</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Mitsubishi Heavy Industries</td>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Standard Missile 3 (SM-3)</strong></td>
<td>SAM</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>US$458m</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Raytheon</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td></td>
<td>Part of Aegis BMD System for Kongou-class DDGH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiroshima-class MCMV</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Universal SB</td>
<td></td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Fourth vessel expected. Final delivery (US Takashima) due March 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Souryu-class SSK</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Kawasaki/ Mitsubishi</td>
<td></td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Second batch may be ordered. 2nd vessel (Unryu) due to commission March 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AH-64D Apache</td>
<td>Hel</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Boeing</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Up to 6 in Longbow config. 10 delivered by early 2008. Deliveries ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Korea, Republic of (ROK)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Multi-function Surface to Air Missile) M-SAM</td>
<td>SAM</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>In development. To replace current army Hawk SAMs. Due to enter service by 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XK2</td>
<td>MBT</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>KWR3.9tn (US$2.6bn)</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Hyundai Rotem</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-21 NIFV</td>
<td>IFV</td>
<td>500 (est)</td>
<td>US$3.5 m per unit</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Doosan Infracore</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Delivery status unclear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sejong Daewang-class KDX-3 DDGH</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>DSME</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>3 additional vessels may be ordered. First vessel (Sejong Daewang) commissioned Dec 2008. Final delivery 2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulsan - 1 class FFX</td>
<td>FFGH</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>KRW1.7bn (US$1.8bn)</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Hyundai Heavy Industries</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>To replace current Ison-class FFG. ISD by 2015. Up to 15 vessels may be built</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown Class</td>
<td>PCO</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>KRW150bn (US$120m)</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>Hyundai Heavy Industries</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td>For Coast Guard. Due to be completed by 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haeseong (Sea Star - ASM/SSM-700K)</td>
<td>ASCM</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>KRW270m (US$294m)</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td></td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSS-II (Type 214)</td>
<td>SSK</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>KRW1.27tn (US$1.4bn)</td>
<td>GER/Dom</td>
<td>Hyundai Heavy Industries</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Third vessel (An Jung-geun) due to be commissioned November 2009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 35  Selected arms procurements and deliveries, East Asia and Australasia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Contract Value</th>
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<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KSS-II (Type 214)</td>
<td>SSK</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>US$500m est Dom</td>
<td>DSME</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>First vessel of a second batch of 6 KSS-II (with AIP) for which funding has been cleared, but orders for remaining 5 are pending</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KSS-III</td>
<td>SSK</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td></td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Construction due to start 2012. Further 3 or 6 SSK to follow in a second phase. To replace Chang Bago-class (Type 209) KSS-I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AW139</td>
<td>MPA</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Agusta-Westland</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>For Coast Guard for maritime patrol and SAR missions. Delivery status unclear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CN-235-110</td>
<td>MPA</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>INR1trn (US$91m)</td>
<td>IDN</td>
<td>PT Dirgantara</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Final delivery due 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>737-700 AEW&amp;C (E-737)</td>
<td>AEW&amp;C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>US$1.7bn</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Boeing</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>E-X programme. Delivery likely to be delayed due to integration problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-50 / TA-50 Golden Eagle</td>
<td>Trg ac</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Approx US$1bn</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>KAI</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIM-9X Sidewinder</td>
<td>AAM</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>US$31m</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Raytheon</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
<td>Contract value incl 26 containers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Malaysia (MYS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Contract Value</th>
<th>Supplier Country</th>
<th>Prime Contractor</th>
<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACV-300 Adnan</td>
<td>APC</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>US$136m</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>DEFTech</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehiculo de Alta Movilidad Tactica (VAMATAC) 4 x 4 tactical vehicles</td>
<td>ACV</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>MYR60 million (US$19.1m)</td>
<td>ESP/Dom</td>
<td>Urovesa</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
<td>Incl 24 Metis-M ATGW carriers and 25 Igla MANPAD system self-launching unit carriers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astros II</td>
<td>MRL</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>BRZ</td>
<td>Avibras</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Final system delivered in 2009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kedah-Class MEKO A100-class</td>
<td>FFG</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>GER/Dom</td>
<td>Boustead Naval Shipyard</td>
<td></td>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
<td>Second batch. To be built under licence in MYS. Building to commence 2010. Final ship launched July 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-400M</td>
<td>Tpt ac</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>MYR907m (US$246m)</td>
<td>Int</td>
<td>EADS</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>In development. Official unit cost US$80m. First deliveries delayed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MB-339 CM</td>
<td>Trg ac</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>€88m (US$112.8m)</td>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>Alenia Aermacchi</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Final delivery due 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi-8 Hip</td>
<td>Hel</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Rosoboronexport</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Deliveries ongoing. Delivery status uncertain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALUDRA</td>
<td>UAV</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>UST Consortium</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td></td>
<td>In development. For army and navy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 35: Selected arms procurements and deliveries, East Asia and Australasia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Contract Value</th>
<th>Supplier Country</th>
<th>Prime Contractor</th>
<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>New Zealand (NZL)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-130H Hercules</td>
<td>Tpt ac</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>NZ$226m</td>
<td>CAN</td>
<td>L-3 Spar</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>SLEP. Life-extension programme. Final delivery due 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-130H Hercules</td>
<td>Tpt ac</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>NZ$21.2m (US$15.6m)</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>L-3 Spar</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Upgrade programme in addition to 2004 SLEP. EW Self-protection systems (EWSPS). Final delivery due 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-3K Orion</td>
<td>MPA Upgrade</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>US</td>
<td>L-3 Spar</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Mission systems, comms and nav equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH-90</td>
<td>Hel</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>NZ$771m (US$477m)</td>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>NH Industries</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Final delivery by 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-109</td>
<td>Hel</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>NZ$139m (US$109m)</td>
<td>Int’l</td>
<td>Agusta-Westland</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Likely to replace Bell 47G-3B Sioux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Philippines (PHL)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF-260F/PAF</td>
<td>Trg ac</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>US$13.8m</td>
<td>It</td>
<td>AERMACCHI</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Final delivery due 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singapore (SGP)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedok-class MCMV SLEP</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FRA/SGP</td>
<td>Thales</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td>Incl upgraded sonar and C2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarine spt and rescue ship (SSRV)</td>
<td>SSAN</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>SGD400m (US$261.8m)</td>
<td>Dom/UK</td>
<td>ST Marine</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>To replace MV Kendrick and MV Avator. Launched Nov 2008 and named Swift Rescue. ISD 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-15SG.Eagle</td>
<td>FGA</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Boeing</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-130 Hercules</td>
<td>Tpt ac Upgrade</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Rockwell Collins</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td></td>
<td>Avionics upgrade. To be completed in 7 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GS50 CAEW</td>
<td>AEW</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>ISR</td>
<td>IAI</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>To replace E-2C Hawkeye AEW ac. Final delivery due 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GS50</td>
<td>Trg ac</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>US$73m</td>
<td>ST Aerospace</td>
<td></td>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
<td>Part of a 20 year trg contract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-70B Seahawk</td>
<td>Hel</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Sikorsky</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>To operate with Formidable-class FFG. Final delivery due 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIM-120 AMRAAM</td>
<td>AAM</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Raytheon</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Taiwan (Republic of China) (ROC)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patriot PAC-3</td>
<td>AD</td>
<td>Up to 6</td>
<td>US$6bn</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Raytheon</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td>FMS purchase of at least 4 additional OFUs. 3 existing being upgraded PAC-2 – PAC-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patriot PAC-3 upgrade kits</td>
<td>AD</td>
<td></td>
<td>US$154m</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Raytheon</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td>Upgrade from config 2 to config 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jinn Chiang</td>
<td>PFM</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td></td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Final delivery due 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGM-84L Harpoon Block II</td>
<td>ASM</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>US$89m</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Boeing</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>For F-16. Delivery status unclear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hsiung Feng IIE</td>
<td>ASM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td></td>
<td>2005</td>
<td></td>
<td>In development</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 35 Selected arms procurements and deliveries, East Asia and Australasia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Contract Value</th>
<th>Supplier Country</th>
<th>Prime Contractor</th>
<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E2C Hawkeye</td>
<td>AEW Upgrade</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>US$154m</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Northrop Grumman</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Upgrade from Group II config to Hawkeye 2000 (H2K) export config. To be completed by 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand (THA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSP-77 long range air surv</td>
<td>Radar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Lockheed</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Part of a multi-phase national AD system. Delivery status unclear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BTR-3E1 8x8 APC</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>THB4bn (US$134m)</td>
<td>UKR</td>
<td>ADCOM</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Amphibious APC. To be completed in 2-3 years. Order on hold since Oct 2007</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WMZ 551 APC</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>US$51.3m</td>
<td>PRC</td>
<td>NORINCO</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Delivery date unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type 25T Naresuan FF Upgrade</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>€5m (US$7m)</td>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Hel landing system upgrade</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T41 m landing platform dock LD</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>THB5bn (US$144m)</td>
<td>SGP</td>
<td>ST Marine</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Contract value incl two 23 m landing craft mechanised and two 13 m landing craft vehicle and personnel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAS 39C/D Gripen FGA</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>See notes</td>
<td>SWE</td>
<td>SAAB</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>SEK2bn (US$308m) incl two 340 Erieye. Four JAS 39D, two JAS 39C. To replace F-5B/E Tiger II ac. Final delivery due 2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-130H Hercules Tpt ac</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>THB1bn</td>
<td>Dom/US</td>
<td>Rockwell Collins</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Phase 1: avionics upgrade. Phase 2: Comms, Nav, Surv/Air Traffic Management (CNS/ATM). Delivery status unclear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>340 Erieye AEW</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>See notes</td>
<td>SWE</td>
<td>SAAB</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>SEK2bn (US$308m) incl 6 JAS 39 Gripen. Final delivery by 2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam (VNM)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VNREDSat-1 Sat</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>US$100m</td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Part of US$150m POL spt contract to supply ac, electronics and equipment. Delivery status unclear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-72 MBT</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>See notes</td>
<td>POL</td>
<td>Profus</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gepard FFG</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>US$300m</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Rosoboron-export</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Construction began 2007</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Su-30MK2 FGA</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>US$500m</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Rosoboron-export</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Procurement contract does not include weaponry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PZL M-28B Bryza-1R/ Skytruck MPA/tpt</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>POL</td>
<td>Profus</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Part of POL spt contract. 1 ac in service. Plans for up to 12 ac. Owned by Coast Guard but operated by Air Force. Deliveries ongoing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter Nine

Country comparisons – commitments, force levels and economics

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### Table 36 UN Deployments 2009–2010

#### Latin America and Caribbean

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Original Mandate</th>
<th>Renewed Until</th>
<th>Mission</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HAITI</td>
<td>UN Stabilisation Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)</td>
<td>Resolution 1542 (30 Apr 2004)</td>
<td>15 Oct 2010</td>
<td>Support the political process, help to strengthen state institutions and support the work of both the Haitian National Police and the National Commission on Disarmament, Dismantlement and Reintegration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Mandate</td>
<td>Resolution 1892 (13 Oct 2009)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandate Renewed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Country Forces by role | Troops |
| Brazil             | 1 inf bn, 1 engr coy | 1,282                      |
| Uruguay            | 2 inf bn, 1 avn unit | 1,146                      |
| Nepal              | 2 inf bn             | 1,076                      |
| Sri Lanka          | 1 inf bn             | 959                       |
| Jordan             | 2 inf bn             | 727                       |
| Argentina          | 1 inf bn, 1 avn unit, 1 fd hospital | 560                     |
| Chile              | 1 inf bn, 1 avn unit, elms 1 engr coy | 500                     |
| Bolivia            | 1 mech inf coy       | 208                       |
| Peru               | 1 inf coy            | 207                       |
| Philippines        | 1 HQ coy             | 157                       |
| Guatemala          | 1 MP coy             | 118                       |
| Ecuador            | elm 1 engr coy       | 67                        |
| Paraguay           |                      |                            |
| Canada             | 1                      | 31                        |
| United States      | 1                      | 4                         |
| Croatia            | 1                      | 2                         |
| France             | 2                      |                            |
| TOTAL (excluding police) | 7,051 |

#### Non-NATO Europe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Original Mandate</th>
<th>Renewed Until</th>
<th>Mission</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CYPRUS</td>
<td>UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)</td>
<td>Resolution 186 (4 Mar 1964)</td>
<td>15 Dec 2009</td>
<td>Prevent a recurrence of conflict between Greek Cypriot and Turkish/Turkish Cypriot forces; help to maintain law and order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Mandate</td>
<td>Resolution 1873 (29 May 2009)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandate Renewed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Country Forces by role | Troops |
| Argentina          | 2 inf coy, 1 avn unit | 294                      |
| UK                 | 1 inf coy             | 257                      |
| Slovakia           | elm 1 inf coy, 1 engr pl | 196                     |
| Hungary            | elm 1 inf coy         | 84                       |
| Austria            | 1                      | 4                        |
| Croatia            | 1                      | 4                        |
| Peru               | 1                      | 2                        |
| Canada             | 1                      |                            |
| TOTAL (excluding police) | 842                |

#### Middle East and North Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Original Mandate</th>
<th>Renewed Until</th>
<th>Mission</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Original Mandate</td>
<td>Resolution 1883 (7 Aug 2009)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandate Renewed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Country Forces by role | Troops |
| Fiji              | 3 sy units | 221                      |
| Australia          | 1                      | 2                        |
| Denmark            | 1                      | 2                        |
| Jordan             | 1                      | 2                        |
| Nepal              | 1                      | 2                        |
| United States      | 1                      | 2                        |
| New Zealand        | 1                      | 1                        |
| UK                 | 1                      |                            |
| TOTAL (excluding police) | 221              |

#### ISRAEL, SYRIA AND LEBANON

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Original Mandate</th>
<th>Renewed Until</th>
<th>Mission</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ISRAEL, SYRIA AND LEBANON</td>
<td>UN Truce Supervision Organisation (UNTSO)</td>
<td>Resolution 50 (29 May 1948)</td>
<td>Cancelled by the Security Council</td>
<td>UNTSO's tasks include providing a channel for communication between hostile powers; it can provide the nucleus for establishing other peacekeeping operations at short notice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Mandate</td>
<td>Resolution 339 (23 Oct 1973)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandate Renewed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Country Forces by role | Troops |
| Finland           | 15                      |
| Ireland           | 12                      |
| Netherlands       | 12                      |
| Australia         | 11                      |
| Denmark           | 11                      |
| Norway            | 11                      |
| Switzerland       | 10                      |
| Italy             | 8                       |
| Austria           | 7                       |
| Canada            | 7                       |
| New Zealand       | 7                       |
| Sweden            | 7                       |
| Argentina         | 6                       |
| Russia            | 5                       |
| Chile             | 4                       |
### Table 36 UN Deployments 2009–2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>ISRAEL, SYRIA AND LEBANON (continued)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China, People’s Republic of</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL (excluding police)</strong></td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>LEBANON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operation</td>
<td>UNIFIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Mandate</td>
<td>Resolutions 425 and 426 (19 Mar 2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandate Renewed</td>
<td>Resolution 1884 (27 Aug 2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewed Until</td>
<td>31 Aug 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission</td>
<td>Assist the Lebanese government in securing its borders and establishing a de-militarised zone in Southern Lebanon; help ensure access for humanitarian aid.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Forces by role</th>
<th>Troops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>3 inf bn, 1 avn unit, 1 MP coy, 1 FF</td>
<td>2,576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1 armd inf bn, 1 armd sqn, 1 engr coy</td>
<td>1,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>1 inf bn, 1 F5</td>
<td>1,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>1 inf bn, 1 avn coy</td>
<td>1,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>1 inf bn, 1 fd hospital</td>
<td>896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>1 inf bn</td>
<td>874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>1 mech inf bn</td>
<td>868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
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<th>SYRIAN GOLAN HEIGHTS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Operation</td>
<td>UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Mandate</td>
<td>Resolution 350 (31 May 1974)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandate Renewed</td>
<td>Resolution 1875 (23 June 2009)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mission</td>
<td>Supervise the implementation of the disengagement of forces agreement signed by Israel and Syria after the war of October 1973.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Forces by role</th>
<th>Troops</th>
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<th>WESTERN SAHARA</th>
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<td>Operation</td>
<td>UN Mission for the Referendum in the Western Sahara (MINURSO)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Original Mandate</td>
<td>Resolution 690 (29 Apr 1991)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Resolution 1871 (30 Apr 2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewed Until</td>
<td>30 Apr 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission</td>
<td>Ensuring compliance with the ceasefire agreed between Morocco and POLISARIO whilst efforts continue to establish a longer term solution to the situation in Western Sahara.</td>
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Table 36 UN Deployments 2009–2010

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<td>UN Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB)</td>
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<td><strong>Original Mandate</strong></td>
<td>Resolution 1719 (25 Oct 2006)</td>
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<td><strong>Mandate Renewed</strong></td>
<td>Resolution 1858 (22 Dec 2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Renewed Until</strong></td>
<td>31 Dec 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mission</strong></td>
<td>Support government in peace consolidation and governance, disarmament and security sector reform, and promotion of human rights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Country</strong></td>
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<td>UN Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT)</td>
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<td><strong>Mandate Renewed</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Renewed Until</strong></td>
<td>15 Mar 2010</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mission</strong></td>
<td>Trains and supports Chadian Police; liaises with security forces in Chad and the CAR, as well as the UNHCR, to provide security for local civilians. Also monitoring human rights and the rule of law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Country</strong></td>
<td>Forces by role</td>
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<td>Pakistan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>1 inf bn, 1 sF coy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>1 inf bn, 1 avn unit, 1 fd hospital</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>1 inf bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL (excluding police)</strong></td>
<td>7,218</td>
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</table>

**Country Forces by role Troops Mil Obs**

| Bangladesh | 2 inf bn, 1 engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 fd hospital |
| Pakistan | 1 inf bn, 1 engr coy, 1 tpt coy |
| Jordan | 1 inf bn, 1 sF coy |
| Morocco | 1 inf bn |
| Ghana | 1 inf bn, 1 avn unit, 1 fd hospital |
| Benin | 1 inf bn |
| Niger | 1 inf bn |
| Senegal | 1 inf bn |
| Togo | 1 inf bn |
| Tunisia | 4 |
| France | 8 |
| Paraguay | 2 |
| Yemen | 1 |
| India | 8 |
| Brazil | 3 |
| Russia | 7 |
| Uganda | 2 |
| Guatemala | 5 |
| Nepal | 1 |
| Nigeria | 7 |
| Romania | 7 |
| Senegal | 7 |
| Chad | 6 |
| Tunisia | 3 |
| El Salvador | 3 |
| Gambia | 2 |
| Guinea | 3 |
| Moldova | 3 |
| Peru | 3 |
| Serbia | 3 |
| Chad | 1 |
| Ecuador | 1 |
| Ethiopia | 2 |
| Ireland | 2 |
| Korea, Republic of | 2 |
| Namibia | 2 |
| Uruguay | 2 |
| Zambia | 2 |
| Egypt | 1 |
| Zimbabwe | 1 |
| **TOTAL (excluding police)** | 7,026 | 192 |
## Table 36 UN Deployments 2009–2010

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<thead>
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<th>Location</th>
<th>DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO</th>
<th>LIBERIA</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Operation</strong></td>
<td>UN Organisation Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC)</td>
<td>UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mandate Renewed</strong></td>
<td>Resolution 1856 (22 Dec 2008)</td>
<td>Resolution 1885 (15 Sep 2009)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Renewed Until</strong></td>
<td>31 Dec 2009</td>
<td>30 Sep 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mission</strong></td>
<td>Maintain a deterrent presence, protect civilians and UN staff; assist in destroying illegal arms and assist the Congolese government in disarming foreign and local armed forces.</td>
<td>Support for peace process, humanitarian assistance, security sector reform.</td>
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</table>

### Country Forces by role

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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Forces by role</th>
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<th>Mil Obs</th>
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<td>South Africa</td>
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<td>TOTAL (excluding police)</td>
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10,033 131

10,164
### Table 36: UN Deployments 2009–2010

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<td>Operation</td>
<td>UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS)</td>
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<td>Original Mandate</td>
<td>Resolution 1590 (24 Mar 2005)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mandate Renewed</td>
<td>Resolution 1870 (30 Apr 2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewed Until</td>
<td>30 Apr 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission</td>
<td>Monitor and verify the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement; provide security conditions to enable the return of refugees and the provision of humanitarian assistance.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Forces by role</th>
<th>Troops Mil Obs</th>
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<td>2 inf bn, 1 engr coy, 1 avn unit, 1 fd hospital</td>
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**TOTAL (excluding police)**: 8,793 486

### Location: SUDAN (continued)

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<th>Location</th>
<th>SUDAN (DARFUR REGION)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Operation</td>
<td>UN-AU Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Original Mandate</td>
<td>Resolution 1769 (31 Jul 2007)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mandate Renewed</td>
<td>Resolution 1881 (30 Jul 2009)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Renewed Until</td>
<td>31 Jul 2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mission</td>
<td>Protect the civilian population from violence, monitor implementation of ceasefire agreements, establish safe environment for provision of humanitarian assistance and economic reconstruction, promote human rights and the rule of law, monitor the situation on Sudan's borders with Chad and the CAR.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Forces by role</th>
<th>Troops Mil Obs</th>
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<td>Bangladesh</td>
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<td>Pakistan</td>
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<td>Sierra Leone</td>
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<td>Korea, Republic of</td>
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Table 36 UN Deployments 2009–2010

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<th>Location</th>
<th>SUDAN (DARFUR REGION) (continued)</th>
<th>Country comparisons 447</th>
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<td>TOTAL (excluding police)</td>
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South and Central Asia

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<td>Operation</td>
<td>UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Mandate</td>
<td>Resolution 1401 (28 Mar 2002)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mandate Renewed</td>
<td>Resolution 1868 (23 Mar 2009)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewed Until</td>
<td>23 Mar 2010</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission</td>
<td>Assist Afghan government in developing good governance and the rule of law; support human rights; coordinating role for delivery of humanitarian aid.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Observers</td>
<td>Norway 2, Australia 1, Bangladesh 1, Czech Republic 1, Denmark 1, Germany 1, Korea, Republic of 1, New Zealand 1, Paraguay 1, Portugal 1, Romania 1, Sweden 1, UK 1, Uruguay 1</td>
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<td>TOTAL (excluding police)</td>
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East Asia and Australasia

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operation</td>
<td>UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Original Mandate</td>
<td>Resolution 47 (21 Apr 1948)</td>
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<td>Resolution 307 (21 Dec 1971)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Renewed Until</td>
<td>Cancelled by the Security Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mission</td>
<td>Monitor the ceasefire between India and Pakistan in Kashmir.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Military Observers</td>
<td>Korea, Republic of 9, Croatia 9, Italy 7, Finland 5, Sweden 5, Philippines 3, Chile 2, Uruguay 2, Denmark 1</td>
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Country Military Observers

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<td>Resolution 1879 (23 Jul 2009)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Renewed Until</td>
<td>23 Jan 2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mission</td>
<td>Monitor continued compliance of the Nepalese Army and Maoist forces with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. Assist OHCHR in monitoring human rights; assist in disposal of landmines and IEDs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Military Observers</td>
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Military Observers

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<tr>
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<td>Resolution 1867 (26 Feb 2009)</td>
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<td>Renewed Until</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mission</td>
<td>Provide training and support to the Timorese National Police (PNTL) and assistance to Timorese government and institutions. Also helps in provision of economic assistance.</td>
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### Table 37 Non-UN Deployments 2009–2010

#### NATO Europe

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<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Primary Organisation</th>
<th>Mission</th>
<th>Contributor: Forces by role</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MEDITERRANEAN SEA</td>
<td>Active Endeavour</td>
<td>NATO</td>
<td>Naval deployment to the eastern Mediterranean to provide deterrent presence and surveillance of maritime traffic. (Standing NATO Maritime Group 1)</td>
<td>Portugal 1 FFG, United States 1 FFG, Germany 1 AOT</td>
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</table>

#### Non-NATO Europe

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Location</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Primary Organisation</th>
<th>Mission</th>
<th>Contributor: Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARMENIA AND AZERBAIJAN</td>
<td>The Personal Representative of the Chairman-in-Office on the Conflict Dealt with by the OSCE Minsk Conference</td>
<td>OSCE</td>
<td>Represent OSCE in issues related to Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, and assist in confidence-building and other measures contributing to the peace process.</td>
<td>Bulgaria 1, Czech Republic 1, Austria 1, Cyprus 1, Finland 1, Kyrgyzstan 1, Netherlands 1, Portugal 1, Romania 1, Slovenia 1, Tajikistan 1, Turkey 1, UK 1</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Primary Organisation</th>
<th>Mission</th>
<th>Contributor: Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA</td>
<td>EUFOR (Operation Althea)</td>
<td>EU</td>
<td>Ensure compliance with the Dayton/Paris agreement; maintain security and stability within Bosnia-Herzegovina.</td>
<td>Spain 304, Italy 300, Turkey 246, Poland 188, Hungary 160, Germany 129, Bulgaria 119, Austria 96, Netherlands 73, Romania 56, Portugal 51, Greece 44, Ireland 43, Slovakia 32, Slovenia 25, Switzerland 25, Chile 21, Albania 13, FYROM 12, UK 9, Finland 4, France 4, Estonia 2, Lithuania 1, Luxembourg 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Primary Organisation</th>
<th>Mission</th>
<th>Contributor: Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA</td>
<td>OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>OSCE</td>
<td>Promote human rights, democracy building and regional military stabilisation.</td>
<td>United States 11, France 7, Italy 7, Ireland 5, Greece 4, Spain 4, Austria 3, Germany 3, Russia 3, Sweden 3, Canada 2, Hungary 2, Slovakia 2, Belarus 1, Belgium 1, Bulgaria 1, Croatia 1, Czech Republic 1, Finland 1, Kyrgyzstan 1, Netherlands 1, Portugal 1, Romania 1, Slovenia 1, Tajikistan 1, Turkey 1, UK 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Primary Organisation</th>
<th>Mission</th>
<th>Contributor: Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>EUMM</td>
<td>EU</td>
<td>Monitoring compliance with the Sarkozy-Medvedev six-point Agreement, following the Aug 2008 war.</td>
<td>Germany 45, France 38, Poland 27, Sweden 26, Romania 20, Italy 19, Finland 16, Bulgaria 14, Greece 12, UK 12, Spain 11, Czech Republic 9, Denmark 9, Netherlands 9, Lithuania 7, Austria 5, Ireland 5, Hungary 4, Slovakia 4, Belgium 3, Estonia 3, Latvia 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table 37: Non-UN Deployments 2009–2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location:</th>
<th>GEORGIA (continued)</th>
<th>Location:</th>
<th>SERBIA (continued)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>304</strong></td>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>France</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>41</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Georgia

**Operation:** Abkhazia and South Ossetia

**Primary Organisation:** Russia

**Mission:** Russian forces remaining in Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

**Contributor:** Forces by role (where known) Total: Russia 2 MR bde 3,400

### Moldova

**Operation:** Trans-dniester Peacekeeping Force

**Primary Organisation:** Russia/Moldova/Ukraine

**Mission:** Peacekeeping operations in the Trans-dniester region under the terms of the 1992 cease-fire agreement; aim of contributing to a negotiated settlement.

**Contributor:** Russia 500
Moldova 500
Ukraine 10

**TOTAL** 1,010

### Oseova

**Operation:** OSCE Mission to Moldova

**Primary Organisation:** OSCE

**Mission:** Negotiate a lasting solution to Transdniestrian conflict. Also deals with issues of human rights, democratisation and removal and destruction of former Russian munitions.

**Contributor:** Estonia 2
Poland 2
Bulgaria 1
Finland 1
France 1
Germany 1
Italy 1
Latvia 1
Tajikistan 1
UK 1
United States 1

**TOTAL** 13

### Serbia

**Operation:** OSCE Mission to Serbia

**Primary Organisation:** OSCE

**Mission:** Help Serbia to build democratic institutions, particularly in fields of human rights and the rule of law.

**Contributor:** Sweden 4
United States 4
Germany 3
Italy 3
Netherlands 3
Norway 3
UK 3
Bosnia-Herzegovina 2
Estonia 2
Ireland 2

**TOTAL** 12,662
### Table 37  Non-UN Deployments 2009–2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location: SERBIA (KOSOVO)</th>
<th>Operation: OSCE Mission in Kosovo</th>
<th>Primary Organisation: OSCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mission: Institution and democracy building in Kosovo; promoting human rights and the rule of law.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributor</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia-Herzegovina</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FYROM</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>173</td>
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</table>

**Middle East and North Africa**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location: EGYPT</th>
<th>Operation: MFO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mission: Supervising implementation of the Egyptian–Israel peace treaty’s security provisions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributor Forces by role (where known)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States 1 inf bn, 1 spt bn</td>
<td>688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia 1 inf bn</td>
<td>354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji 1 inf bn</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy 1 coastal patrol unit</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay 1 engr/tpt unit</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary 1 MP unit</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand 1 trg unit, 1 tpt unit</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1,657</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location: IRAQ</th>
<th>Operation: MNF-Iraq/ US Forces Iraq</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary Organisation: United States</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission: Help Baghdad maintain security and stability, including cooperation in operations against al-Qaeda and other groups and remnants of the former regime.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributor Forces by role (where known)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States 1 corps HQ, 2 div HQ, 1 USMC MEF HQ, 4 HBCT, 2 SBCT, 2 IBCT, 1 armd inf bn, 1 (AAB) IBCT, 1 ARNG div HQ, 1 ARNG HBCT, 3 (LoC) ARNG IBCT</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location: IRAQ</th>
<th>Operation: NTM-I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary Organisation: NATO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission: Train Iraqi Security Forces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributor</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location: ARABIAN GULF AND INDIAN OCEAN</th>
<th>Operation: Atalanta</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary Organisation: EU</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributor Forces by role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France 3 FFH, 1 SSN, 1 Atlantique 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany 2 FFG, 1 AP3-C Orion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain 1 FFG, 1 P-3 Orion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium 1 FFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece 1 FFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands 1 FFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway 1 FFG</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 37** Non-UN Deployments 2009–2010

**Downloaded By:** [Canadian Research Knowledge Network] At: 00:31 15 February 2010
Table 37 Non-UN Deployments 2009–2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Mission</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARABIAN GULF AND INDIAN OCEAN</td>
<td>Maritime Security Operations</td>
<td>Maritime Security Operations in the Arabian Gulf, the Gulf of Oman and the Gulf of Aden (The ships listed comprise CTFs-150, 151 and 152 and third states cooperating with the above).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributor Forces by role</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 CG (CTF-151), 3 DDG, 1 FFG, 4 MCM, 5 PFC, 1 T-AKEH, 2 T-AO, 1 ATF, 6 (USCG) PBC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 FFG, 1 FFG (CTF-150), 4 MHO, 2 LSD, 1 AORH (CTF-150)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 DDG, 1 DDG (CTF-150), 1 AOE (CTF-150)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China, People's Republic of</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 FFG, 1 AORH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 DDG, 1 AOE, 1 ATF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 DDG (CTF-150), 1 FFG (CTF-151)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 FFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 FFG (CTF-150), 1 AOE (CTF-150)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea, Republic of Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 DDG (CTF-151)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 FFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 FFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 FFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 FF (CTF-151)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sub-Saharan Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Mission</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BURUNDI</td>
<td>Curriculum</td>
<td>Supporting the AU Special Task Force in Burundi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Country: CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Primary Organisation</th>
<th>Mission</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Licorne</td>
<td>France (in support of UN)</td>
<td>Assist UNOCI peacekeeping operation and provide UNOCI force commander with a QRF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
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<td>54</td>
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Country: CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Primary Organisation</th>
<th>Mission</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teutonic</td>
<td>Bilateral</td>
<td>Assist reconstruction of DRC armed forces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 37 Non-UN Deployments 2009–2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Mission</th>
<th>Contributor: Forces by role (where known)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SIERRA LEONE</td>
<td>Train and advise the Sierra Leone Army.</td>
<td>UK 63, Canada 7, United States 3, Jamaica 1, Nigeria 1</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOMALIA</td>
<td>Support the TFG's efforts to stabilise Somalia and facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance.</td>
<td>Burundi 3 inf bn, Uganda 3 inf bn</td>
<td>5,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFGHANISTAN</td>
<td>Under UNSCR 1386 (Dec 2001), and its extension by subsequent resolutions, ISAF has a peace-enforcement mandate. Tasks include counter-insurgency and counter-narcotics operations and the provision of training and support to the Afghan National Army.</td>
<td>United States 1 div HQ, 1 SBCT, 3 IBCT, 2 cbt avn bde, 1 USMC MEB with (1 RCT), Germany 1 bde HQ, 1 air mob inf regt, France 1 bde HQ, 1 (Marine) inf regt, 1 (Foreign Legion) inf BG, Canada 1 inf BG, Italy 1 AB bde HQ, 3 para regt, Netherlands 1 air ailt bde HQ, 1 armd inf BG, Poland 1 mtn inf bde HQ, 1 mtn inf bn, 1 air cav bde HQ with (elm 2 hel bn), Australia 1 inf BG, 1 cdo BG, Spain 1 inf bn, Romania 1 mtn bde HQ, 1 inf bn, Turkey 1 inf bn, Denmark 1 mech inf BG</td>
<td>34,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFGHANISTAN</td>
<td>Combat operations against al-Qaeda, and training Afghan security forces.</td>
<td>United States 1 IBCT, 1 ARNG IBCT</td>
<td>31,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH/SOUTH KOREA</td>
<td>Monitor ceasefire between North and South Korea.</td>
<td>Switzerland 5, Sweden 5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOLOMON ISLANDS</td>
<td>Ensure the security and stability of the Solomon Islands, and help to rebuild the Islands’ government and economy.</td>
<td>Australia 1 inf pl, New Zealand 1 inf pl, Tonga 1 inf pl</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### East Asia and Australasia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Contributor: Forces by role (where known)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AFGHANISTAN</td>
<td>Operation Enduring Freedom-Afghanistan (OEF-A)</td>
<td>Australia 1 bn HQ, 2 inf coy, 1 AD bty, elm 1 cbt engr regt, 1 hel det</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH/SOUTH KOREA</td>
<td>NNSC</td>
<td>Australia 1 inf pl</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOLOMON ISLANDS</td>
<td>RAMSI</td>
<td>Australia 1 inf pl, New Zealand 1 inf pl, Tonga 1 inf pl</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIMOR-LESTE</td>
<td>ISF (Operation Astute)</td>
<td>Australia 1 bn HQ, 2 inf coy, 1 AD bty, elm 1 cbt engr regt, 1 hel det</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### South and Central Asia
## Index of contributing nations

### Albania
- **UN:** MINURCAT
- **NON-UN:** EUFOR Althea, ISAF

### Algeria
- **UN:** MONUC

### Argentina
- **UN:** MINURSO, MINUSTAH, UNFICYP, UNTSO

### Armenia
- **NON-UN:** KFOR, OSCE Kosovo

### Australia
- **UN:** UNAMA, UNAM, UNMIS, UNTSO;
- **NON-UN:** ISAF, ISF, MFO, Maritime Security Ops, RAMSI

### Austria
- **UN:** MINURCAT, MINURSO, UNDOF, UNFICYP, UNMIN, UNTSO;
- **NON-UN:** EUFOR Althea, EUROM, EUSEC RD Congo, ISAF, KFOR, OSCE Bosnia, OSCE Kosovo, OSCE Serbia

### Azerbaijan
- **NON-UN:** ISAF, KFOR, OSCE Bosnia, OSCE Kosovo, OSCE Serbia

### Bangladesh
- **UN:** BINUB, MINURCAT, MINURSO, MONUC, UNAMA, UNAM, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNTSO, UNOCI

### Belarus
- **NON-UN:** OSCE Bosnia

### Belgium
- **UN:** MONUC, UNIL, UNMIS, UNOCI

### Bolivia
- **UN:** MINUSTAH, MONUC, UNOCI, UNAMID, UNMIL, UNMIS

### Bosnia and Herzegovina
- **UN:** MONUC

### Brazil
- **UN:** MINURCAT, MINURSO, MINUSTAH, UNMIL, UNMIN, UNMIS, UNTSO

### Brunei
- **UN:** UNIL

### Bulgaria
- **UN:** UNIL

### Cambodia
- **UN:** UNAMID, UNMIS

### Cameroon
- **UN:** MONUC
- **NON-UN:** MFO

### Canada
- **UN:** MINUSTAH, MONUC, UNDOF, UNFICYP, UNMIS, UNTSO
- **NON-UN:** IMATT, ISAF, KFOR, MFO, OSCE Bosnia, OSCE Kosovo, OSCE Serbia

### Chad
- **UN:** UNOCI
- **NON-UN:** MICOPAX

### Chile
- **UN:** MINUSTAH, UNMOGIP, UNTSO

### China
- **UN:** MINURSO, MONUC, UNAMID, UNFIL, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNOCI, UNTSO

### Colombia
- **NON-UN:** MFO

### Congo
- **NON-UN:** MICOPAX

### Croatia
- **UN:** MINURCAT, MINURSO, MINUSTAH, UNDOF, UNFICYP, UNFIL, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNMOGIP
- **NON-UN:** ISAF, KFOR, OSCE Bosnia, OSCE Kosovo

### Cyprus
- **UN:** UNFIL

### Czech Republic
- **UN:** MONUC, UNAMA
- **NON-UN:** EUMM, ISAF, KFOR, OSCE Bosnia, OSCE Kosovo

### DR Congo
- **UN:** MINURCAT

### Denmark
- **UN:** MONUC, UNAMA, UNAM, UNMIK, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNMOGIP, UNTSO
- **NON-UN:** ISAF, KFOR, NTM-I

### Djibouti
- **UN:** MINURSO

### Ecuador
- **UN:** MINUSTAH, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNOCI

### Egypt
- **UN:** MINURCAT, MINURSO, MONUC, UNAMID, UNMIL, UNMIN, UNMIS, UNTSO

### El Salvador
- **UN:** MINURCAT, UNFIL, UNMIN, UNMIS, UNOCI

### Equatorial Guinea
- **NON-UN:** MICOPAX

### Estonia
- **UN:** UNTSO
- **NON-UN:** EUFOR Althea, EUROM, ISAF, KFOR, NTM-I, OSCE Moldova, OSCE Serbia

### Ethiopia
- **UN:** MINURCAT, UNAMID, UNMIL, UNOCI

### Finland
- **UN:** MINURCAT, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNMOGIP, UNTSO
- **NON-UN:** EUFOR Althea, EUROM, ISAF, KFOR, OSCE Moldova, OSCE Serbia

### France
- **UN:** MINURCAT, MINURSO, MINUSTAH, MONUC, UNFIL, UNOCI, UNTSO
- **NON-UN:** EUFOR Althea, EUROM, ISAF, KFOR, OSCE Moldova, OSCE Serbia

### Gabon
- **UN:** MINURCAT
- **NON-UN:** MICOPAX

### Gambia
- **UN:** UNAMID, UNMIL, UNOCI

### Georgia
- **NON-UN:** ISAF, OSCE Kosovo, OSCE Serbia

### Germany
- **UN:** UNAMA, UNAMID, UNFIL, UNMIS
- **NON-UN:** Active Endeavour, Atalanta, EUFOR Althea, EUROM, UNTSO

### Ghana
- **UN:** MINURCAT, MINURSO, MONUC, UNAMID, UNFIL, UNOCI

### Greece
- **UN:** MINURSO, UNFIL, UNMIS
- **NON-UN:** Atalanta, EUFOR Althea, EUROM

### Guatemala
- **UN:** MINUSTAH, MONUC, UNAMID, UNFIL, UNMIN, UNMIS, UNOCI

### Guinea
- **UN:** MINURSO, UNMIS, UNOCI

### Honduras
- **UN:** MINURSO

### Hungary
- **UN:** UNFICYP, UNFIL, MINURSO
- **NON-UN:** EUFOR Althea, EUROM, ISAF, KFOR, MFO, NTM-I, OSCE Bosnia, OSCE Kosovo, OSCE Minsk Conf, OSCE Serbia

### India
- **UN:** MONUC, UNDOF, UNFIL, UNOCI, UNMIS, UNMIT

### Indonesia
- **UN:** MONUC, UNAMID, UNFIL, UNMIL, UNMIN, UNMIS

### Iran
- **UN:** UNMIS

### Ireland
- **UN:** MINURCAT, MINURSO, MONUC, UNFIL, UNOCI, UNTSO

### Iraq
- **UN:** EUFOR Althea, EUROM, ISAF, KFOR, OSCE Bosnia, OSCE Kosovo

### Italy
- **UN:** MINURSO, UNAMID, UNFIL, UNMOGIP, UNTSO
- **NON-UN:** EUFOR Althea, EUROM, ISAF, KFOR, OSCE Bosnia, OSCE Kosovo

### Jamaica
- **NON-UN:** IMATT

### Japan
- **UN:** UNDOF, UNMIN, UNMIS
- **NON-UN:** Maritime Security Ops

### Jordan
- **UN:** MINURSO, MINUSTAH, MONUC, UNAMID, UNAM, UNMIN, UNMIS, UNOCI
- **NON-UN:** ISAF

### Kazakhstan
- **NON-UN:** OSCE Minsk Conf

### Kenya
- **UN:** MINURCAT, MONUC, UNAMID, UNMIS, UNMIN, UNMIS, UNOCI
- **NON-UN:** ISAF, KFOR, OSCE Bosnian, OSCE Kosovo

### Kyrgyzstan
- **UN:** MINURSO, UNAMID, UNMIS, UNOCI

### Latvia
- **NON-UN:** EUFOR Althea, EUROM, ISAF, OSCE Moldova

### Lithuania
- **NON-UN:** EUFOR Althea, EUROM, ISAF, KFOR, NTM-I, OSCE Kosovo

### Luxembourg
- **UN:** UNIL
- **NON-UN:** EUFOR Althea, ISAF, KFOR

### Madagascar, FYRO
- **UN:** UNIL
- **NON-UN:** EUFOR Althea, ISAF

### Malawi
- **UN:** MINURCAT, MONUC, UNAMID

### Malaysia
- **UN:** MINURSO, MONUC, UNAMID, UNFIL, UNMIL, UNMIN, UNMIS, UNMIT

### Mali
- **UN:** MONUC, UNAMID, UNMIS, UNMIS
Malta
NON-UN: EUMM
Moldova
UN: UNMIK, UNMIS, UNOCI
NON-UN: OSCE Kosovo, OSCE Serbia, Trans-dniester PKF
Mongolia
UN: MINURCAT, MINURSO, MONUC, UNMIL, UNMIS
Montenegro
UN: UNMIL
NON-UN: OSCE Kosovo
Morocco
UN: MONUC, UNOCI
NON-UN: KFOR
Mozambique
UN: MONUC, UNAMID
Namibia
UN: MINURCAT, UNAMID, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNOCI
Nepal
UN: MINURCAT, MINUSTAH, MONUC, UNAMI, UNAMID, UNIFIL, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNOCI, UNTSO
Netherlands
UN: UNAMID, UNMIS, UNTSO
NON-UN: Atalanta, EUFOR Althea, EUMM, EUSEC RD Congo, ISAF, KFOR, NTM-I, OSCE Bosnia, OSCE Kosovo, OSCE Serbia
New Zealand
UN: UNAMA, UNAMI, UNIL, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNMIT, UNTSO
NON-UN: ISAF, ISF, MFO, RAMSI
Niger
UN: BINUB, MONUC, UNMIL, UNOCI
Nigeria
UN: MINURCAT, MINURSO, MONUC, UNAMI, UNAMID, UNAMIS, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNOCI
NON-UN: IMATT
Norway
UN: MINURCAT, MONUC, UNAMA, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNTSO, UNOCI
NON-UN: Atalanta, ISAF, KFOR, MFO, OSCE Serbia
Pakistan
UN: BINUB, MINURCAT, MINURSO, MONUC, UNAMI, UNIL, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNOCI
NON-UN: Maritime Security Ops
Paraguay
UN: MINURSO, MINUSTAH, MONUC, UNAMA, UNIL, UNMIN, UNMIS, UNOCI
Peru
UN: MINUSTAH, MONUC, UNFICYP, UNMIL, UNOCI
Philippines
UN: MINUSTAH, UNDOF, UNMIL, UNMIN, UNMIS, UNMIT, UNMOGIP, UNOCI
Poland
UN: MINURSO, MINURCAT, MONUC, UNOCI, UNDOF, UNFICYP, UNMIL, UNMIL, UNMIS
NON-UN: EUFOR Althea, EUMM, ISAF, KFOR, NTM-I, OSCE Kosovo, OSCE Minsk Conf, OSCE Moldova
Portugal
UN: UNAMA, UNIFIL, UNMIT
NON-UN: Active Endeavour, EUFOR Althea, ISAF, KFOR, OSCE Bosnia, OSCE Kosovo, Qatr
UN: UNIFIL
Romania
UN: MONUC, UNAMA, UNMIL, UNMIN, UNMIS, UNOCI
NON-UN: EUFOR Althea, EUMM, ISAF, KFOR, NTM-I, OSCE Bosnia, OSCE Kosovo
Russia
UN: MINURCAT, MINURSO, MONUC, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNOCI, UNTSO
NON-UN: Abkhazia/South Ossetia, Maritime Security Ops, OSCE Kosovo, OSCE, Trans-dniester PKF
Rwanda
UN: MINURCAT, UNAMID, UNMIS
Saudi Arabia
NON-UN: Maritime Security Ops
Senegal
UN: BINUB, MINURCAT, MONUC, UNAMID, UNMIL, UNOCI
NON-UN: MAES
Serbia
UN: MONUC, UNMIL, UNOCI
Sierra Leone
UN: UNAMID, UNFICYP, UNMIN, UNMIL, UNMIT
Singapore
UN: UNMIT
NON-UN: ISAF
Slovakia
UN: UNFICYP, UNTSO
NON-UN: EUFOR Althea, EUMM, ISAF, KFOR, OSCE Bosnia, OSCE Kosovo, OSCE Serbia
Slovenia
UN: UNIFIL, UNTSO
NON-UN: EUFOR Althea, EUMM, ISAF, KFOR, OSCE Bosnia, OSCE Kosovo, OSCE Serbia
South Africa
UN: MONUC, UNAMID
NON-UN: Teutonic, Vimbezela
Spain
UN: MONUC, UNFICYP, UNMIL
NON-UN: Atalanta, EUFOR Althea, EUMM, ISAF, OSCE Bosnien, OSCE Kosovo
Sri Lanka
UN: MINURSO, MINUSTAH, MONUC, UNMIS
Sudan
NON-UN: MAES
Sweden
UN: MONUC, UNAMA, UNMIN, UNMIS, UNMOGIP, UNTSO
NON-UN: EUFM, KFOR, ISAF, NNSC, OSCE Bosnia, OSCE Kosovo, OSCE Serbia
Switzerland
UN: BINUB, MONUC, UNMIT, UNTSO
NON-UN: EUFOR Althea, KFOR, NNSC
Tajikistan
NON-UN: OSCE Bosnia, OSCE Moldova
Tanzania
UN: UNAMID, UNIFIL, UNMIN, UNOCI
NON-UN: MAES
Thailand
UN: UNAMID, UNMIS
Togo
UN: MINURCAT, UNAMID, UNMIL, UNOCI
Tonga
NON-UN: RAMSI
Tunisia
UN: MINURCAT, MONUC, UNOCI
Turkey
UN: UNAMID, UNIFIL, UNMIL, UNMIN, UNOCI
NON-UN: EUFOR Althea, KFOR, Maritime Security Ops, NTM-I, Ocean Shield, OSCE Bosnia, OSCE Kosovo, OSCE Serbia
Uganda
UN: UNAMID, UNMIS, UNOCI
NON-UN: AMISOM
Ukraine
UN: MONUC, UNMIL, UNMIS
NON-UN: ISAF, KFOR, NTM-I, OSCE Kosovo, OSCE Serbia, Trans-dniester PKF
United Arab Emirates
NON-UN: ISAF
United Kingdom
UN: MONUC, UNAMA, UNAMI, UNAMID, UNFICYP, UNMIS
NON-UN: EUFOR Althea, EUMM, IMATT, ISAF, KFOR, Maritime Security Ops, MFO, NTM-I, Ocean Shield, OSCE Bosnia, OSCE Kosovo, OSCE Minsk Conf, OSCE Moldova, OSCE Serbia
United States
UN: MINURCAT, MINUSTAH, UNAMI, UNMIL, UNTSO
NON-UN: Active Endeavour, IMATT, ISAF, KFOR, Maritime Security Ops, MFO, NTM-I, Ocean Shield, OEF-A, OSCE Bosnia, OSCE Kosovo, OSCE Moldova, OSCE Serbia, US Forces-Iraq
Uruguay
UN: MINURSO, MINUSTAH, MONUC, UNAMA, UNMIN, UNMOGIP, UNOCI
NON-UN: MFO
Uzbekistan
NON-UN: OSCE Kosovo
Yemen
UN: MINURCAT, MINURSO, MONUC, UNAMI, UNMIL, UNMIN, UNOCI
Zambia
UN: MONUC, UNAMID, UNMIL, UNMIN, UNMIS, UNOCI
Zimbabwe
UN: UNAMID, UNMIN, UNMIS, UNOCI
Figure 2 **UN deployment 1995–2009**

![Graph showing UN deployment 1995–2009](image)

Figure 3 **Leading UN deployment countries 2009**: Defence (% of GDP) and UN land force deployment

![Graph showing Leading UN deployment countries 2009](image)
Figure 4: Main UN budget providers for peacekeeping operations 2009

Figure 5: Regional share of UN deployed armed forces 2009

Figure 6: Deployed percentage of armed forces in countries with over 2,000 deployed 2009
### Table 38 Selected training activity 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Aim</th>
<th>Principal Participants/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>North America (US and Canada)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 2008–24 Sept 2009</td>
<td><strong>GREEN FLAG WEST 09-1 - 09-10</strong></td>
<td>US (Nellis AFB)</td>
<td>Series of air &amp; ground trg ex to supplement Ex Red Flag</td>
<td>US; BEL; UK; GER; ITA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 January–04 September</td>
<td><strong>RED FLAG 09-2 - 09-5</strong></td>
<td>US (Nellis AFB)</td>
<td>Tac-air ex</td>
<td>US; UK; AUS; ITA; UAE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 February–07 March</td>
<td><strong>MARITIME RAIDER 09</strong></td>
<td>US (Fort Pickett, VA)</td>
<td>COIN ex for poss AFG deployment</td>
<td>CAN: 500 pers; US: 145 pers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 April–07 May</td>
<td><strong>UNITAS GOLD 2009</strong></td>
<td>US (off Jacksonville, FL)</td>
<td>MSO, ASuW, AAW, amphib and SF trg ex.</td>
<td>US; ARG; BRZ; CAN; CHL; COL; DOM; ECU; GER; MEX; PER; URY; 25 ships, four 55, over 50 ac, 650 marines and 6,500 pers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–26 June</td>
<td><strong>NORTHERN EDGE 2009</strong></td>
<td>US (Elmendorf AFB)</td>
<td>Joint air-land and tac-air ex to improve C3</td>
<td>US: 1 CSG, 9,000 pers, 200 ac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18–24 June</td>
<td><strong>ARDENT SENTRY 09</strong></td>
<td>US (NORAD &amp; Northcom)</td>
<td>AD and civ response ex</td>
<td>US Army, Navy, Air Force, ARNG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06–31 July</td>
<td><strong>EMPIRE CHALLENGE 09</strong></td>
<td>US (China Lake, CA)</td>
<td>LIVEX, Joint and coalition ISR interoperability ex</td>
<td>US; UK; CAN; AUS; NLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60–28 August</td>
<td><strong>NANOOK 2009</strong></td>
<td>CAN (Baffin Island)</td>
<td>SAR; ASWEX</td>
<td>Joint Task Force (North): 700 pers; 1 SS; 1 FFH; 1 MCDV; MP ac; Coast Guard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04–14 September</td>
<td><strong>JOINT TASK FORCE EXERCISE (JTFEX) 2009</strong></td>
<td>US (East Coast)</td>
<td>Coalition interoperability trg incl ASWEX</td>
<td>US: 1 CSG; BEL 1 MH; BRZ 1 FFG; CAN 1 FFG; DNK 1 OPV; EST 1 MH; ITA 1 SS; NLD: 2 FFG, 1 MH; NOR 1 MS; UK 1 MS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14–24 September</td>
<td><strong>GUNFIGHTER FLAG</strong></td>
<td>US (Mountain Home AFB)</td>
<td>Multinational air cbt trg ex</td>
<td>US: F-15C (390th FS); F-15E (389th FS &amp; 391st FS); EA-6B (137th Sqn), E-3 (963rd AAC Sqn), KC-135 (197th AR Sqn); Ca: CF-18 (409th TFS); Total: 450 pers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Latin America and Caribbean</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04–18 March</td>
<td><strong>TRADEWINDS 2009</strong></td>
<td>BHS</td>
<td>MSOEX, focus on C2</td>
<td>US 500 pers; UK RM detachment; BHS; BRB; BLZ; DOM; Grenada; GUY; HTI; HND; JAM; NIC; St. Kitts-Nevis; St. Lucia; St. Vincent and Grenadines; SUR; TTO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March–September</td>
<td><strong>BEYOND THE HORIZON 2009</strong></td>
<td>COL; DOM; JAM; HND; SUR; TTO</td>
<td>Humanitarian and civic assistance ex</td>
<td>COL; DOM; JAM;  HND; SUR; TTO; US: 350 pers each in COL, DOM, JAM; smaller gps in HND, SUR, TTO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16–29 April</td>
<td><strong>FUERZAS ALIADAS HUMANITARIAS</strong></td>
<td>ATG; CRI; HND; Grenada</td>
<td>HADR FTX and CPX</td>
<td>25 nations incl ATG; BHS; BDS; BZE; CRI; DOM; ELS; GUI; HND; NIC; SUR; TTO; US</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 May–14 June</td>
<td><strong>SOUTHERN PARTNER</strong></td>
<td>GUY; TTO; BRB; St. Lucia; Grenada; JAM; BZE</td>
<td>Enhance US &amp; Central American/ Caribbean interoper (civ/mil)</td>
<td>BRB; BZE; GUY; JAM; St. Lucia; Grenada; TTO; US. Total: est 8,500 pers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 June–12 July</td>
<td><strong>TEAM WORK SOUTH 2009</strong></td>
<td>CHL</td>
<td>MSO, ASW, AAWEX</td>
<td>BRB; 1 FFG; Super Lynx; CHL: 4 FFG; 2 SSK; 4 PFM; 1 PB; 1 PCO; 1 AOR; 1 AT; P; 3ACH; P-111; C-212; PC-72; SH-32; BRA: 1 FFG; Alouette III; UK: 1 DDG; Lynx; US: 3 FFG; SH-60B. Total: 3,000 pers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 July–12 September</td>
<td><strong>NEW HORIZONS GUYANA</strong></td>
<td>GUY</td>
<td>Humanitarian and civic assistance ex</td>
<td>US: 650 pers (mostly ARNG, USAR med/engr units); GUY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13–31 July</td>
<td><strong>SOUTHERN EXCHANGE 2009</strong></td>
<td>BRZ</td>
<td>PKO &amp; HADR</td>
<td>Marines and naval forces from US: 450 pers, incl elm II MEF, 1 LSD; ARG; CHL; BRZ; COL; PER; URY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11–22 September</td>
<td><strong>FUERZAS ALIADAS PANAMAX 2009</strong></td>
<td>PAN</td>
<td>US-led CT and MSOEX</td>
<td>ARG; BZE; CAN; 1 FFG; CHL: 1 FFG; COL: 1 FFG; DOM: ECU; ELS; GUI; NLD: 1 AORH; NIC: PAN; PRY: PER: 1 FFG; US: 1 FFG; 1 LD; 1 PSOH; URY: 1 FF; FRA &amp; MEX obs. Total: 30 ships, 4,500 pers, 12 ac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 October–2 November</td>
<td><strong>SALITRE II</strong></td>
<td>CHL (Cerro Moreno AB, Diego Aracena AB)</td>
<td>Coalition AIREX incl SAR and COAC trg with PKO and HADR elm</td>
<td>ARG; BRZ; CHL: F-16, F-5; FRA; US: 2 KC-130H, 2 KC-135, 6 F-15C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Europe and Nato</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13–27 February</td>
<td><strong>NOBLE MANTA 2009</strong></td>
<td>Ionian Sea</td>
<td>NATO ASWEX</td>
<td>CAN; FRA; GER; 2 FFG; 1 SSK; 2 AFH; GRC: 1 FFG; 1 SSK; ITA: 2 FFG; 1 AW; 1 SSK; TUR: 1 FFG; 2 SSK; UK: 1 FFG; 1 SSN; US: 1 DDG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02–13 March</td>
<td><strong>LOYAL MARINER 2009</strong></td>
<td>ITA (off Sardinia)</td>
<td>MCMEX</td>
<td>SNMG1; SNMCMG 2; SNMCMG 3; incl pers from BEL, DNK, EST, FRA, GER, GRC, ITA, LVA, PRT, ESP, NLD, TUR, US</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Aim</td>
<td>Principal Participants/Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02–06 March</td>
<td>BALTIC HOST 2009</td>
<td>EST (Tartu)</td>
<td>Improve NATO interop</td>
<td>EST; LAT; LTU; POL; UK; US</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06–17 March</td>
<td>THRACIAN SPRING 2009</td>
<td>BLG (Bezmer airbase)</td>
<td>AB ex</td>
<td>BLG; incl elm SF Bde; US incl elm USAF 786 Sy Forces Sqn, US Army 5th QM Coy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13–30 March</td>
<td>EXERCISE EGMEN (SOVEREIGN) 2009</td>
<td>TUR (Doğanbey Exercise Area); Aegean Sea</td>
<td>Multinational amphib trg, CSAR, mtn ops ex</td>
<td>BEL; FRA 1 DDG; NLD; 2 LPD, Marines; TUR; US; UK; 1 LPD, 1 LPH, 2 FFG, 2 SSN, 1 AFSH, 1 AGSH, 1 AORH, 2 LFD, 3,000 pers (part of Taurus 09 deployment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16–25 March</td>
<td>COLD RESPONSE 2009</td>
<td>NOR (Tromso and Nordland)</td>
<td>Joint QRF ex, incl SAR &amp; CT trg</td>
<td>BEL; CZE; DNK 1 mech bn; EST; FRA: 1 inf bn; GER C-160; LVA; NLD ISTAR elm 1 mech inf coy; NOR 2,500 pers, 1 C-130J, ECR ac, F-16; POL 1 mech bn; ESP: ISTAR elm; SWE: 1 inf coy, JAS-39 ac; TUR; US; UK: Total: 7,000 pers (incl 700 SF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 March–3 April</td>
<td>COLLECTIVE SHIELD 2009</td>
<td>CZE; SVK</td>
<td>To prepare CZE-SVK EU Battlegroup</td>
<td>CZE: over 2,000 tps incl 4th Taskforce Bde; SVK over 300 tps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 April–15 May</td>
<td>FLYING RHINO 09-1</td>
<td>CZE (Namest AB)</td>
<td>Air/land ex incl CAS and trg for Joint Tactical Air Controllers</td>
<td>CZE: L-39; DNK; CAN; GER; LTU; UK; Tornado GR-4, Hawk, AWACS, 1,800 pers. Total: 30 ac, AD systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 May–01 June</td>
<td>COOPERATIVE LONGBOW – COOPERATIVE LANCER 09</td>
<td>GEO (Vaziani)</td>
<td>NATO-led PIP CMX (CPX-LIVEX with UN-mandate PKO scenario); FTX (Cooperative Lancer)</td>
<td>ALB; ARM; AZE; BIH; CAN; CRO; CZE; GEO; HUN; GRC; FYROM; MDA; SRB; ESP; TUR; UAE; UK; US; 1,300 pers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11–22 May (and 05–23 Oct)</td>
<td>JOINT WARRIOR 09-1; 09-2</td>
<td>UK (maritime ops off NW Scotland)</td>
<td>Joint trg ex</td>
<td>AUS; BRZ: 1 FFG; CAN: 2 FFG, 1 DDH, 1 AORH, hel, ac; DNK; AG; hel, ac; FRA: 1 MCD, 1 SSN, hel, ac; NOR: 2 sub, ac; ITA; PRT; NZL; TUR; FFG; UK: 1 CV with 10 Harrier GR9, 2 FFG, 2 MHF, 1 SSN, Tornado GR4, Typhoon, Hawk; BEL: ground forces; GER: ac; US: 2 DDG, 1 FFG, 1 AOH, hel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13–18 May</td>
<td>MARE APERTO 09-1</td>
<td>ITA (Med Sea off Sicily)</td>
<td>Multinational NAVEX incl ASW &amp; cbt trg</td>
<td>CAN: 1 FFG, 1 DDG; 1 AORH; GER; GRC; ITA: 1 SSK; TUR; UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 May–05 June</td>
<td>CONTEXT/PHIBEX</td>
<td>PRT</td>
<td>Joint interop ex</td>
<td>PRT; FRA: 1,400 pers, naval vessels, ac</td>
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<tr>
<td>02 June–17 June</td>
<td>BALTIC EAGLE 2009</td>
<td>LVA</td>
<td>FTX; evaluation of the Baltic Battalion</td>
<td>LTU; LVA; EST; 1,100 pers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08–19 June</td>
<td>BALTOPS 2009</td>
<td>Baltic Sea</td>
<td>MSOEX</td>
<td>EST; DNK; FIN; FRA; GER; LVA; LTU; UK; US; POL; SWE; NLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09–19 June</td>
<td>ANATOLIAN EAGLE 2009</td>
<td>TUR</td>
<td>Multinational Air Ex</td>
<td>JOR; TUR 22 ac; UAE; UK; US. Total 83 ac incl NATO AWACs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12–21 June</td>
<td>MARE APERTO 09-2</td>
<td>ITA (Med Sea off Sicily)</td>
<td>Multinational NAVEX incl surv elm</td>
<td>FRA, GRC, ITA: 3 FFG, 1 FSM, 2 LPD, 1 AORH, 2 MHSC, 2 SSK, ac, hel; ESP; US</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21–27 June</td>
<td>FRUKUS 2009</td>
<td>FRA (Bay of Sicily)</td>
<td>NAVEX to enhance cooperation incl anti-piracy trg</td>
<td>FRA 1 DDG, RUS 1 DDG; US 1 FFG; UK 1 DDG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 August–11 September</td>
<td>OPEN SPIRIT 2009</td>
<td>Baltic Sea</td>
<td>Multinational MCM/EODEX</td>
<td>EST; FRA; DNK; GER; LTU; POL; SWE. Total 16 ships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04–17 September</td>
<td>COMBINED ENDEAVOR 2009</td>
<td>BIH</td>
<td>Comms interoperability ex (PIP/ NATO)</td>
<td>US, BIH 150 pers; 15 other NATO nations. Total 500-1,000 pers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07 –18 September</td>
<td>FLYING RHINO 09-2</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Air/land ex. Incl CAS and FAC trg</td>
<td>UK, US F-15E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08–10 September</td>
<td>WYCOMBE WARRIOR 09-2</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Multinational Air Ex to enhance coop and interop</td>
<td>UK; BEL; FRA; GER; NOR; US</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14–21 September</td>
<td>BALTIC REGION TRAINING EVENT IV ALPHA-1</td>
<td>EST (Tallinn)</td>
<td>Trg for EST FAC &amp; tac air spt for land forces</td>
<td>US; F-15Es of 494 Sqn; EST (Scouts) 8n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14–25 September</td>
<td>BOLD AVENGER 2009</td>
<td>DNK</td>
<td>Multinational Air Ex</td>
<td>DNK; GER; NOR; SWE; BEL; NLD; GRC; POL; TUR; UK; FRA; PRT; US</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 September–03 LOYAL MIDAS 2009 October</td>
<td></td>
<td>Med Sea</td>
<td>Test C2 of NRF maritime and expediotional elms</td>
<td>GER; ESP; US; FRA; GRC; ITA; PRT; TUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22–25 September</td>
<td>BALTIC REGION TRAINING EVENT IV ALPHA-2</td>
<td>LTV (Radvileiskis)</td>
<td>Train NATO Air Surveillance and Air Policing assets</td>
<td>US F-15Es of 494 Sqn; LTU AD bsn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 September–02 SQUALO 09 October</td>
<td></td>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>SAREX</td>
<td>ITA; FRA; ESP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 38 Selected training activity 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Aim</th>
<th>Principal Participants/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Russia and Collective Security Treaty Organisation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mid-January</td>
<td>TURRUS-2009</td>
<td>Mediterranean</td>
<td>Incl SAR and RAS trg</td>
<td>RUS 1 CV, 1 AT; TUR 1 FFG, 3 PFM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17–20 April</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
<td>JK</td>
<td>SCO CT coordination ex</td>
<td>PRC; KAZ; KGZ; RUS; TKJ; UBZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19–22 May</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
<td>RUS (Noginsk)</td>
<td>HADR</td>
<td>RUS; PRC; KAZ; TJK (IND, PAK, IRN, MNG to obs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 June–06 July</td>
<td>CAUCASUS 2009</td>
<td>RUS (Noginsk)</td>
<td>North-Caucasus MD joint trg ex</td>
<td>Total over 8,500 pers, 200 tk, 450 AV, 250 arty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22–26 July</td>
<td>PEACE MISSION 2009</td>
<td>RUS; PRC</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>PRC; RUS. 1,300 pers each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 August–28 September</td>
<td>LADOGA 2009</td>
<td>RUS (Kola Peninsula)</td>
<td>Sea/land ex to test C2 reorg</td>
<td>RUS: Siberian MD, Northern Fleet, Baltic Fleet (60,000 pers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25–28 August</td>
<td>ZAPAD-2009 (WEST-2009)-1</td>
<td>BLR</td>
<td>Test CSTO’s new Collective Operational Reaction Forces</td>
<td>RF: Moscow MD, Army, Air Force, AD Forces, AB Tps, Baltic Fleet naval task forces (est 5,000 pers); BLR est 7,000 pers; KAZ: 30 pers. Total of 228 MBT, 470 IFV, 228 arty, 63 ac, est 40 hel. Obs from LVA, LIB, LTU, POL, UKR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 August–24 October</td>
<td>INTERACTION 2009-1</td>
<td>RUS (Moscow); KAZ (Astana)</td>
<td>CSTO rapid response ex for pol/mil/environmental crises</td>
<td>KAZ 6,000 pers; RUS; ARM; BLR; KGZ, TJK. Total over 6,000 pers, 200 veh, 60 ac &amp; hel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 August–19 October</td>
<td>INTERACTION 2009-2</td>
<td>BLR; KAZ (various)</td>
<td>FTX, AT and SF trg</td>
<td>RUS; KAZ; BLR; KGZ; TJK. 1,600 pers total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18–29 September</td>
<td>ZAPAD-2009 (WEST-2009)-2</td>
<td>BLR</td>
<td>AD trg esp integrated BLR/RUS AD systems</td>
<td>RUS: Moscow MD, Army, Air Force, AD Forces, AB Tps, Baltic Fleet naval task forces (est 5,000 pers); BLR est 7,000 pers; KAZ 30 pers. Total 228 MBT, 470 IFVs, 228 tk, 234 arty, 63 ac, over 40 hel. Obs from LVA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02–15 October</td>
<td>INTERACTION 2009-3</td>
<td>KAZ (Matybulak)</td>
<td>Practice CRRF deployment in crisis situations in CSTO territory</td>
<td>KAZ; RUS; KGZ; TJK. Est 7,000 pers total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Middle East and North Africa</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Feb–17 March</td>
<td>FRIENDSHIP ONE</td>
<td>SAU</td>
<td>Enhance manoeuvre and logs coord</td>
<td>SAU; US</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 March–7 April</td>
<td>EASTERN MAVERICK 2009</td>
<td>QTR</td>
<td>Enhance bilateral cooperation; incl small unit veh trg, pilot trg and live fire ex</td>
<td>QTR; US, incl elm 13 MEU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16–25 April</td>
<td>BLUE TOREADOR</td>
<td>Arabian Sea</td>
<td>ASW &amp; MSO trg</td>
<td>UK: 2 FFG, 1 LPH, 1 55N, 1 AORH, 250 pers (part of Taurus 09 deployment) US: DDG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05–15 April</td>
<td>PERLE DE L'OUEST 2009</td>
<td>KWT</td>
<td>Joint force and CJTF HQ trg</td>
<td>FRA 1,000 pers; KWT 1,300 pers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 April</td>
<td>LION'S ROAR</td>
<td>South IRQ</td>
<td>Ground forces FTX</td>
<td>IRQ (10th Army Div); US (4th HBCT, 1st Cav Div; 41st Fires Bde; elm USAF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 April–04 June</td>
<td>AFRICAN LION 2009</td>
<td>MOR (Tifnit)</td>
<td>Trg incl comm’s, C2, PKO, medical and avn ops</td>
<td>MOR: 650 pers, incl F-5, C-130 US: 650 pers incl USMC, KC-130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04–06 May</td>
<td>EAGLE RESOLVE 2009</td>
<td>QTR</td>
<td>Enhance mil-mil coop &amp; prepare for various mil contingencies incl HADR</td>
<td>US; QTR; other GCC states</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28–29 July</td>
<td>REGIONAL INTERACTION, KEY TO A SAFE AND A CLEAN CASPIAN SEA</td>
<td>Caspian Sea</td>
<td>MSOEX and MARPOL EX</td>
<td>IRN; RUS. Over 30 vessels, 2 hel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–18 September</td>
<td>BLUE PEACE SHIELD 2009</td>
<td>Arabian Sea (off Somalia)</td>
<td>Anti-piracy &amp; ship-boarding trg</td>
<td>RUS: 1 DDG, 1 AT; PRC: 2 FFG. 2 other ships, SF contingent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 September</td>
<td>THE GREAT PROPHET IV</td>
<td>IRN</td>
<td>Test new missile capabilities</td>
<td>IRN: IRGC forces, ms incl Shahab-3 and Sajil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–20 October</td>
<td>BRIGHT STAR 09-2</td>
<td>EGY</td>
<td>Joint trg ex between EGY &amp; coalition forces. Incl naval, amph aslt, AB and C2 trg</td>
<td>EGY 2 LCU; GER; KWT; PAK; US: 1 LHD, 1 LPD, 1 LSD, 22 MEU, 12 ac, over 2,200 pers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 October–5 November</td>
<td>JUNIPER COBRA</td>
<td>ISR (Sinai)</td>
<td>BMD ex to test interoperability of Arrow 2, PAC variants, THAAD, Aegis &amp; X-band radar systems.</td>
<td>ISR; US: incl over 1,000 pers and 1 DDG</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table 38 Selected training activity 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Aim</th>
<th>Principal Participants/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Saharan Africa</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 January–12 February</td>
<td>DASSA 2009</td>
<td>BEN</td>
<td>Joint ex incl avn and AB trg</td>
<td>BEL: 600 pers; BEN: 400 pers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22–28 February</td>
<td>GOLFINHO PHASE I</td>
<td>ANG</td>
<td>Prep mapex for later Golfinho ex</td>
<td>SADC BRIG participants, 250 pers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14–24 April</td>
<td>GOLFINHO PHASE II</td>
<td>MOZ</td>
<td>Prep CPX for later ex stages</td>
<td>ANG: 33 pers; BWA; RSA; NAM; DRC; COG; MRT; MWI; Swaziland; ZMB; ZWE. 6,000 pers total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19–26 May</td>
<td>ARG/MEU</td>
<td>DJB</td>
<td>Inf trg &amp; CSAREX</td>
<td>US: 13th MEU, USS Boxer ARG, 1 LCU, 1 LSD; FRA: elm French Foreign Legion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05–25 June</td>
<td>SHARED ACCORD 09</td>
<td>BEN</td>
<td>Bilateral FTX incl inf and staff officer trg</td>
<td>US: 400, BEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01–29 September</td>
<td>GOLFINHO PHASE III</td>
<td>RSA</td>
<td>Improve SADC BRIG capacity. Joint trg incl pol trg</td>
<td>SADC members incl ANG; BWA; DRC; LSO; MWI; MOZ; NAM; RSA 5,000 pers; Swaziland; TZA; ZMB; ZWE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03–26 September</td>
<td>MLIMA KILIMANJARO 2009</td>
<td>TZA</td>
<td>First EAC ex incl CT and HADR trg</td>
<td>TZA: RWA; BDI; KEN; UGA: 1,556 pers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26–31 January</td>
<td>INDRA</td>
<td>Arabian Sea</td>
<td>Anti-piracy, CT and counter-narcotics trg</td>
<td>IND; RF: 1 CGN, 5 other vessels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02–21 March</td>
<td>BOLD KURUKSHETRA</td>
<td>IND</td>
<td>Armoured forces trg</td>
<td>IND; SGP incl 500 tps from 4th Singapore Armoured Bde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05–14 March</td>
<td>AMAN 09/PEACE 09</td>
<td>North Arabian Sea</td>
<td>MSO ex incl AD and EOD trg</td>
<td>AUS; FRA; JPN; KWT; MYS; NGA; PAK; PRC; DDG; TUR; UK; US</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 April–03 May</td>
<td>SHOMUDRO TORONGO (SEA WAVE)</td>
<td>BGD</td>
<td>Joint trg for UK forces incl amphib, jungle and HADR</td>
<td>UK: 1 LPD, 1 FFG, 1 LSD, 250 pers (part of Taurus 09 deployment); BGD: naval units &amp; ground troops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 July–09 August</td>
<td>REGIONAL COOPERATION 2009</td>
<td>TJK</td>
<td>Disaster preparedness and sy coop ex; themes incl CT and HADR</td>
<td>Est 240 tps from AFG; KAZ; KGZ; TJK; US; obs from TKM; UZB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 September–n.k</td>
<td>SAFFRON BANDIT 2009–10</td>
<td>PAK</td>
<td>Air ex incl CT trg</td>
<td>PAK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14–29 September</td>
<td>STEPPE EAGLE 2009</td>
<td>KAZ</td>
<td>Trg mil pers in PKO in conflict zones</td>
<td>KAZ, KAZ BRIG (Bde HQ plus 1 inf bn); US; UK. Over 1,300 troops, 100 veh &amp; ac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09–30 October</td>
<td>AGNI WARRIOR 2009</td>
<td>IND</td>
<td>Artillery trg ex</td>
<td>IND, incl 283 Fd Regt; SGP incl tps from 23 and 24 Bn, Singapore Artillery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12–29 October</td>
<td>YUDH ABHYAS 09</td>
<td>IND</td>
<td>PKO-focused FTX</td>
<td>IND: 7th Mech Inf Bn (94th Arm Bde, 31st Armd Div); US incl 2-14 Cav Regt (2nd SBCT, 25th ID)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19–24 October</td>
<td>COPE INDIA</td>
<td>IND (Agra)</td>
<td>HADR</td>
<td>US: 1 C-17, 1 C-130J, 3 C-130H, 150 pers; IND: 1 IL-76, 4 AN-32, 2 Mi-17; 1 Chetak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>East Asia and Australasia</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04–17 February</td>
<td>COBRA GOLD</td>
<td>THA</td>
<td>CPX, FTX, PSO &amp; HADR</td>
<td>IDN 113 pers; JPN 75 pers; SGP 106 pers; THA 4,000 pers; US: 1 LHDM, 2 LSD, F-16, F/A-18, AV-8B, 7,000 pers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02–12 March</td>
<td>NORTH WIND</td>
<td>JPN</td>
<td>FTX incl cold weather trg</td>
<td>JPN; US; total est 800 pers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09–20 March</td>
<td>KEY RESOLVE/FOAL EAGLE</td>
<td>ROK (various locations)</td>
<td>Key Resolve mainly a CPX; Foal Eagle mainly an FTX.</td>
<td>ROK: 50,000 pers; US: 26,000 pers incl 1 CSG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 March–02 April</td>
<td>SIMBEX</td>
<td>Andaman Sea, South China Sea</td>
<td>ASWEX</td>
<td>IND: 2 DDG, 1 FS, 1 AOR, MPA SGP: 2 FSG, FFG, SS, FGA, MPA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Table 38: Selected training activity 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Aim</th>
<th>Principal Participants/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26 April–03 May</td>
<td>MALABAR 2009</td>
<td>East of Okinawa</td>
<td>MSOEX incl ASW, AD, trg</td>
<td>IND: 2 DDG, 1 FSG, 1 AORH; JPN: JMSDF; US: 1 LCC, 2 DDG, 1 SSN, P-3C/SH-60 ac.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04–08 May</td>
<td>ARF-VDR</td>
<td>PHL</td>
<td>FTX: ARF national capabilities in disaster relief scenario</td>
<td>400 participants from PHL; US; IDN; THA; MYS; MMR; LAO; VNM; SGP; AUA; BGD; CAN; PR; IND; JPN; ROC; ROK; NZL; PAK; PNG; RUS; LKA; TLS; US</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19–29 May</td>
<td>BERSAMA SHIELD 09</td>
<td>MYS; SGP; South China Sea</td>
<td>Joint interoperability trg for FPDA nations</td>
<td>UK: 1 FFG, 1 LPH, 1 AORH, hel; AUS: 1 AORH, 8 F/A-18, AP-3C, 1,000 pers; NZL: 1 FFF, 1 AORH; MYS; SGP: Total: 4 FF, 2 OPB, 3 AORH, est 90 ac &amp; hel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 May–13 August</td>
<td>CARAT</td>
<td>PHL; BRN; IDN</td>
<td>Cooperation Afloat Readiness and Training (CARAT) incl HADR trg</td>
<td>BRN; IDN; MYS; SGP; THA; US</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07–12 June</td>
<td>COMMANDO RAJAH</td>
<td>BRN</td>
<td>Amphib &amp; jungle trg for UK forces</td>
<td>UK: 1 LPD, 1 LPH, 1 FFG, 1 AORH, 3,000 pers, (part of Taurus 09 deployment); AUS: 1 LCC; BRN, NZL, US: DDG, USMC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16–29 June</td>
<td>GARUDA SHIELD 2009</td>
<td>IDN</td>
<td>CPX, FTX, HADR ex (maintain and improve US-IDN PSO readiness)</td>
<td>Incl IDN; JPN; SGP; THA; US 2009 Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) capstone exercise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18–26 June</td>
<td>COOPERATION 2009</td>
<td>PRC</td>
<td>Imp CT capacities</td>
<td>PRC 60 pers; SGP 60 pers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06–26 July</td>
<td>TALISMAN SABRE 2009</td>
<td>AUS</td>
<td>CPX, FTX to test CTF ops in PKO and other post-conflict ops</td>
<td>AUS, 8,000, US: 16,500, III MEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01–20 August</td>
<td>PACIFIC REACH 2009</td>
<td>JPN</td>
<td>Assess readiness of US Army’s Prepositioned Set 4 equipment</td>
<td>JPN, US</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03–26 August</td>
<td>KHAAN QUEST 2009</td>
<td>MNG</td>
<td>PKO FTX to improve coord and interop</td>
<td>MNG 250; US: 150, CAM 51; ROK; IND; JPN. Over 700 pers total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 August–11 October</td>
<td>STRIDE-2009</td>
<td>PRC</td>
<td>Test PLA log and C2 capacity and integrated joint warfare capability</td>
<td>PRC 50,000 pers, 60,000 veh &amp; wpn systems, civilian assets also employed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12–19 August</td>
<td>SUMAN WARRIOR 2009</td>
<td>MYS (Kota Bharu)</td>
<td>Improve coop; part of FPDA ex series</td>
<td>SGP; UK; AUS; NZL; MYS 380 pers total (65 per country)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17–27 August</td>
<td>ULCHI FREEDOM GUARDIAN</td>
<td>ROK</td>
<td>Computerised C2 ex to improve joint readiness</td>
<td>US: 10,000 pers; ROK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18–25 September</td>
<td>SINGAROO</td>
<td>South China Sea</td>
<td>Surv, AD and ASW naval trg</td>
<td>SGP: 1 FFG, 1 FSG, 1 SSK; AUS: 1 FSG, 1 OPB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21–22 September</td>
<td>GREEN LIGHTNING</td>
<td>AUS</td>
<td>Air ex</td>
<td>Incl 13-hour US aerial sortie to targets in Aus. US: 3 B-52; AUS: FAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05–23 October</td>
<td>BERSAMA LIMA</td>
<td>SGP &amp; South China Sea</td>
<td>Comb. air, land, sea ex incl HADR trg</td>
<td>AUS; MYS; NZL; SGP; UK: Incl 240 pers, 19 ships, 59 ac, 1 submarine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11–13 October</td>
<td>VANGUARD 2009</td>
<td>PRC (Jinan Military Region)</td>
<td>Aim to test mil doctrine, tac reforms &amp; inter-service joint ops in mtn areas</td>
<td>PRC: &lt;10,000 pers, 58th Mech Inf Bde, 300 AFV, arty, 11 hel, AB pers, SF, tactic miss, ac;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13–23 October</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
<td>TLS (Dili)</td>
<td>Joint coop ex incl HADR, jungle, amph elms</td>
<td>TLS; AUS; US</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27–30 October</td>
<td>DEEP SABRE II</td>
<td>PSI table-top and MSOEX</td>
<td>Approx 2,000 pers from ARG; AUS 1 PCO; BRN; FRA; CAN; GER; ITA; JPN 1 DDG, MPA; ROK; NZL 1 AT, MPA; PNG; PHIL; POL; RUS; SGP 1 FFG, 2 LST, MPA; ESP; TUR; UAE; US 1 DDG, 1 AT, P-3C MPA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 39: International Comparisons of Defence Expenditure and Military Manpower

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Defence Expenditure (Current US$ m)</th>
<th>Defence Expenditure per capita US$</th>
<th>Defence Expenditure % of GDP</th>
<th>Number in Armed Forces (000)</th>
<th>Estimated Reservists (000)</th>
<th>Paramilitary (000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>North America</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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### Table 39: International Comparisons of Defence Expenditure and Military Manpower

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Table 39: International Comparisons of Defence Expenditure and Military Manpower

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<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>192</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>277</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>300</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9,888</td>
<td>11,242</td>
<td>12,113</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
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</table>

Summary

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>US</th>
<th>NATO Ex-US</th>
<th>Total NATO</th>
<th>Non-NATO Europe</th>
<th>Russia</th>
<th>Middle East and North Africa</th>
<th>South and Central Asia</th>
<th>East Asia and Australasia</th>
<th>Latin America and Caribbean</th>
<th>Sub-Saharan Africa</th>
<th>Global totals</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>617,155</td>
<td>316,469</td>
<td>942,319</td>
<td>1,023</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>1,106</td>
<td>35,166</td>
<td>147,066</td>
<td>47,310</td>
<td>9,888</td>
<td>1,296,027</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td>2,068</td>
<td>2,077</td>
<td>2,290</td>
<td>1,023</td>
<td>1,106</td>
<td>1,149</td>
<td>35,166</td>
<td>147,066</td>
<td>47,310</td>
<td>9,888</td>
<td>1,296,027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>4.68</td>
<td>4.53</td>
<td>4.88</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>2.48</td>
<td>2.48</td>
<td>2.41</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>1.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of GDP</td>
<td>1.77</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>2.42</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>1.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,446</td>
<td>2,216</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>6,611</td>
<td>17,670</td>
<td>1,759</td>
<td>2,607</td>
<td>1,161</td>
<td>1,861</td>
<td>1,281</td>
<td>49,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number in</td>
<td>1,580</td>
<td>865</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,027</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>2,137</td>
<td>1,161</td>
<td>1,861</td>
<td>1,281</td>
<td>6,937</td>
</tr>
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<td>Armed Forces</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

1. Official Budget only at market exchange rates.
2. New methodology adopted.
### Table 40: Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations
**Leading Recipients in 2008**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Deliveries (current US$m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>1,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
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<td>China</td>
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<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>700</td>
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</table>

### Table 41: Arms Transfer Agreements with Developing Nations
**Leading Recipients in 2008**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Deliveries (current US$m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>12,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>5,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>900</td>
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<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>500</td>
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</table>

### Table 42: Global Arms Deliveries
**Leading Suppliers in 2008**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Deliveries (current US$m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>37,796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAE</td>
<td>9,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>5,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morrocco</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>1,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>1,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>1,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>800</td>
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### Table 43: Global Arms Transfer Agreements
**Leading Suppliers in 2008**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Deliveries (current US$m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>37,796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>3,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>2,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
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<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
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</table>

### Table 44: Value of Global Arms Transfer Agreements and Market Share by Supplier, 2001–2008
(constant 2008 US$m – % in italics)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Russia</th>
<th>US</th>
<th>UK</th>
<th>France</th>
<th>Germany</th>
<th>Italy</th>
<th>All Other European</th>
<th>China</th>
<th>Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>38,586</td>
<td>6,873</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>13,918</td>
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<td>736</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>5,400</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>34,194</td>
<td>6,817</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>15,536</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td>837</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>718</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>36,252</td>
<td>5,383</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>16,942</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>2,926</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>3,277</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>47,052</td>
<td>8,394</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>14,384</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>4,764</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>3,289</td>
<td>7.0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>49,241</td>
<td>6,580</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>14,040</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>3,071</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>8,005</td>
<td>16.3</td>
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<tr>
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<td>15,500</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>16,898</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>4,323</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>5,905</td>
<td>10.3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>59,749</td>
<td>10,776</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>25,368</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>10,057</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>2,053</td>
<td>34.0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>55,196</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>37,796</td>
<td>68.5</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>4.7</td>
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### Table 45: Value of Global Arms Deliveries and Market Share by Supplier, 2001–2008
(constant 2008 US$m – % in italics)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Russia</th>
<th>US</th>
<th>UK</th>
<th>France</th>
<th>Germany</th>
<th>Italy</th>
<th>All Other European</th>
<th>China</th>
<th>Others</th>
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<td>16.9</td>
<td>11,215</td>
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<td>2,455</td>
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<td>11,776</td>
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<td>5,980</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>1,794</td>
<td>5.2</td>
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<td>40,616</td>
<td>5,032</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>12,997</td>
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<td>8,075</td>
<td>19.9</td>
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<td>6.9</td>
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<td>39,311</td>
<td>6,352</td>
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<td>9.5</td>
<td>6,239</td>
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<td>3,728</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>13,126</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>4,057</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>2,851</td>
<td>8.4</td>
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<td>6,643</td>
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<td>4,745</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>1,582</td>
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<td>2,258</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2,000</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>2.8</td>
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US DoD Price Deflator. All data rounded to nearest $100m. Source: Richard F. Grimmett, Conventional Arms Transfers to Developing Nations 2001-2008 (Washington DC: Congressional Research Service)
Table 46  Arms Deliveries to Middle East and North Africa, by Supplier

<table>
<thead>
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<th></th>
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<tbody>
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<td>US</td>
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<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>500</td>
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<td>100</td>
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<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>200</td>
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* Major West European includes UK, Germany, France, Italy
All data rounded to nearest $100m

## Table 47: Selected Operational Military Satellites 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Designations</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Orbit</th>
<th>Launch</th>
<th>Description and Remarks</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Fenghuo (Zhong Xing)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>GSO</td>
<td>2000-2008</td>
<td>dual use telecom satellites for civ/mil comms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Sicral</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>GSO</td>
<td>2001-2009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATO</td>
<td>NATO-4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>GSO</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>military, diplomatic and data comms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Molniya-1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>HEO</td>
<td>1997-2003</td>
<td>dual use telecom satellites for civ/mil comms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Geizer/Potok 11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>GSO</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>data relay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Globus (Roduga-1)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>GSO</td>
<td>2000-2007</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Strela</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>LEO</td>
<td>2001-2004</td>
<td>replacement by Rodnik reportedly underway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Rodnik (Gonets-M)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>GSO</td>
<td>2005-2008</td>
<td>reported to be replacing Strela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Spainsat</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>GSO</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>secure comms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Syracuse 3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>GSO</td>
<td>2005-2006</td>
<td>secure comms; to integrate with UK Skynet and ITA Sicral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Skynet-4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>GSO</td>
<td>1990-2001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Skynet-5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>GSO</td>
<td>2007-2008</td>
<td>secure comms for mil and govt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>DSCS-3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>GSO</td>
<td>1989-2003</td>
<td>incl 1 in reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Milstar-1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>GSO</td>
<td>1994-1995</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Milstar-2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>GSO</td>
<td>2001-2003</td>
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<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>SDS-III</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>HEO/GSO</td>
<td>1998-2007</td>
<td>relay; polar relay functions may have moved to other satellites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>WGS SV2 (GS-F1 and F2)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>GSO</td>
<td>2007-2009</td>
<td>first 2 of 5; will replace DSCS system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Navigation, Positioning and Timing</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Beidou</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>GSO</td>
<td>2000-2009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Parus</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>LEO</td>
<td>1999-2009</td>
<td>also relay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Glonass</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>MEO</td>
<td>2003-2008</td>
<td>an operational constellation needs 24 satellites; additions planned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Navstar GPS</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>MEO</td>
<td>1989-2009</td>
<td>also carry a Nuclear Detonation Detection System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Meteorology and Oceanography</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>DMSP-5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>SSO/LEO</td>
<td>1995-2006</td>
<td>early warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>GFO</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>SSO</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>oceanography, geodesy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Haiyang 1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>LEO</td>
<td>2002-2007</td>
<td>Haiyang 2 and 3 series planned; Haiyang 2A due to be launched 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Yaogan Weixing</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>LEO</td>
<td>2006-2009</td>
<td>remote sensing; Yaogan 7 due to launch in 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Zhangguo Ziyuan (ZY-2)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>LEO</td>
<td>2002-2004</td>
<td>recce/surv; remote sensing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Helios-1/2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>SSO</td>
<td>1995-2004</td>
<td>optical recce; partnership with Italy and Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Cosmo (Skymed)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>LEO</td>
<td>2007-2008</td>
<td>surv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>Ofeq-5 and 7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>SSO/LEO</td>
<td>2002-2007</td>
<td>recce/surv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>TecSAR 1 (Polaris)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>LEO</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>recce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>IGS-1/2/3/4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>SSO</td>
<td>2003-2007</td>
<td>optical recce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Araks 1 and 2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>ellipticLEO</td>
<td>1997-2002</td>
<td>recce/surv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Tselina-2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>LEO</td>
<td>2002-2007</td>
<td>recce/surv; ELINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>US-PU</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>LEO</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>naval recce and targeting system; ELINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Kobolt-M</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>LEO</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>recce/surv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>Rocsat-2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>SSO/LEO</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>recce/surv</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 47 Selected Operational Military Satellites 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Designations</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Orbit</th>
<th>Launch</th>
<th>Description and Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Keyhole (KH-12) (Crystal/ Misty)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>SSO/LEO</td>
<td>1996-2005</td>
<td>recce/surv; high-res surv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Lacrosse (Onyx)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>SSO/LEO</td>
<td>2000-2005</td>
<td>recce/surv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Mentor 1/2/3 (Orion)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>GEO</td>
<td>1995-2003</td>
<td>ELINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Advanced Mentor (NROL-26)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>GSO</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>surv; SIGINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Mercury</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>GEO</td>
<td>1994-1996</td>
<td>COMINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Trumpet</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>elliptic HEO</td>
<td>1994-2008</td>
<td>SIGINT; NROL-22 and -28; reports of poss SIGINT role</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>SBWASS</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>LEO</td>
<td>2001-2007</td>
<td>ocean and wide-area sigint; each paired with sub-satellite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>RISAT-2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>LEO</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>surv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>SAR-Lupe (1-5)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>LEO</td>
<td>2006-2008</td>
<td>surv</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Early Warning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Designations</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Orbit</th>
<th>Launch</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Oko</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>HEO/GSO</td>
<td>2001-2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Prognoz</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>GSO</td>
<td>2001-2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>DSP</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>GSO</td>
<td>1997-2004</td>
<td>an operational constellation needs 3 satellites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Spirale</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>elliptic</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>future BMEWS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
India’s vast defence-industrial infrastructure is undergoing major reform. At the same time, India is modernising and expanding its armed forces to encompass widening political and security interests beyond South Asia. To equip these forces, the country now aspires to develop and build sophisticated weapon systems, moving away from the historical pattern of foreign-origin kit assembly and licensed production. These plans are also being pursued with a view towards entering potentially lucrative export markets.

Defence industries in India currently employ over 1.4 million people and receive about 21%, or just under US$2 billion, of India’s annual defence-procurement budget. But due to inefficiencies in India’s public-sector defence industries (where there are often long delays and high costs in the production of largely low- to medium-technology arms and equipment), over 70% of India’s arms are imported. Even as the government seeks to encourage foreign technological and financial investment in the defence sector, along with a greater role for the Indian private sector, it needs to implement bolder reforms and restructure its defence-production establishment if it is to become a major producer of high-technology and sophisticated arms and equipment.

**Public-sector defence-production agencies**

On independence in 1947, India had 16 ordnance factories manufacturing small arms, ammunition, mines and explosives, with a nascent capacity to service imported arms and equipment. In an attempt to maintain an independent foreign policy, the government of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru aimed for national self-reliance in defence acquisition and rejected, as lacking ambition, a 1948 report by British physicist P.M.S. Blackett, which recommended that India first produce low-performance, older-technology weapons.

In the 1950s, India built several new public-sector ordnance factories, which had to maintain operational capacity during slack periods by producing goods for the civil market. An accusation following India’s defeat by China in the 1962 war that India’s weapons factories were producing coffee percolators instead of arms prompted an expansion of production facilities, with a new administrative department within the Defence Ministry becoming responsible for defence-production activities. By the mid 1980s, the number of ordnance factories manufacturing primarily land-based systems (such as main battle tanks (MBTs), armoured vehicles, trucks, small arms and ammunition and explosives) rose to 35; in 2009 there were 39. Two more factories are under construction; one in Nalanda, in eastern India and the other in Korwa, in northern India, although the latter has been delayed by the June 2009 suspension from trading in India of Israel Military Industries, its co-developer, following the arrest of a former Indian ordnance board chief on corruption charges.

The largest existing ‘defence public-sector undertaking’ grew out of the 1964 amalgamation of Hindustan Aircraft Ltd (established in 1940 by Indian industrialist Walchand Hirachand) with Aeronautics India Ltd. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd (HAL) now has 12 divisions located in six states and is tasked with the manufacture of combat aircraft and helicopters. The products of the seven other specialised defence firms controlled by the Defence Ministry include warships, missiles, defence electronics, heavy earth-moving equipment and special metals and alloys.

India’s first industrial-policy resolution, in 1948, made it clear that a major portion of industrial capacity was to be reserved for the public sector, including all arms production. When this document was revised in 1956, it placed the munitions, aircraft and shipbuilding industries in the public sector under central government control, preventing private-sector production. Even though a new defence-supplies department was set up in 1965 within the Defence Ministry, the private sector could only produce components and spare parts. By the mid 1990s, private-sector production encompassed elementary and intermediate products, components and spare parts. In April 1994, the chief of the powerful Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) announced a ten-year plan for defence and the defence-industrial base, aimed at increasing the element of self-reliance in the Indian armed services.
from 30% to 70% of annual expenditure on defence acquisitions. By 2004, however, this had failed, with the proportion of spending remaining the same and DRDO’s production record drawing some criticism.

In 2004, the government established a committee, led by Vijay Kelkar, to recommend improvements in India’s defence-acquisitions system and defence production. In April 2005, the first report of the Kelkar Committee recommended a series of measures including the generation of a 15-year plan for defence acquisition and sharing armed forces’ requirements with industry, as well as identifying entry points for the private sector in the acquisition process. In its second report in November 2005, the committee focused on revitalising public-sector production agencies.

Meanwhile, licensed production of major arms and equipment achieved some successes. The most noteworthy were the production of T-72MI MBTs and MiG-21 combat aircraft with Russian technology, along with the Jagaur combat aircraft and the Nilgiri-class frigates (based on the Leader frigate) with British technology. Though there were time and cost overruns, as well as allegations of corruption, these systems were successfully integrated into India’s inventories. But the indigenous production of arms, sometimes with elements of foreign technology, has also had major failures, resulting in some cases in the armed services refusing to accept equipment. The most notable case is that of the Arjun MBT, which took over 37 years to develop and build; the army remains reluctant to deploy them. The Tejas light combat aircraft (LCA) has taken over 25 years to develop and flight-test, a delay which led to the proposed US$12bn order for 126 medium multi-role combat aircraft (MMRCA) to make up the shortfall in fast-depleting fighter squadrons. Meanwhile, the crash of the prototype 14-seater Saras multi-role aircraft in March 2009 and the crash of the prototype airborne surveillance platform in January 1999 served to underscore the risks inherent in the development processes for new military technologies.

**Service experiences**

The primary location for army vehicle production, the Heavy Vehicles Factory at Avadi in southern India, has successfully produced over 1,000 Vijayanta (ex-British) and T-72MI (ex-Russian) MBTs under license for the army since the mid 1960s. It has also built over 90 of the ill-fated Arjun tanks and is currently building another 20 ordered by the Defence Ministry. It is also constructing 347 recently imported T-90S tanks, the Bhishma, from kits supplied by the Uralvagonzavod tank plant in Russia; the first batch of ten was delivered to the army in August 2009. The army had previously inducted 310 T-90S MBTs in 2001, 124 complete and the remainder assembled at Avadi. A US$3.5bn order for the licensed production of 1,000 Bhishma tanks is expected and the Avadi factory plans to produce 100 annually.

The navy has the highest number of principal platforms built locally among the armed services. While this can partly be ascribed to the long lead times and planning involved in naval construction, also important is the growing confidence of the naval design organisation and the navy’s extensive links with the three shipyards run by the Defence Ministry (led by Mazagon Dockyard Ltd in Mumbai) and Cochin Shipyard Ltd run by the Shipping Ministry. Indian shipyards are currently building vessels including the second and third Shivalik-class (Project 17) stealth frigates; two air-defence ships (the keel for the first was laid in February 2009 with commissioning expected in 2014); and the first of six Scorpene submarines produced under license with French technology. India’s first nuclear-powered submarine, INS Arihant, was launched on 26 July 2009. But time and cost overruns persist. In July 2009, the Defence Ministry acknowledged that Scorpene production was running at least two years behind schedule due to difficulties with the ‘absorption of technologies’. This has delayed the expected follow-on order for an additional six diesel-electric submarines. The construction of six improved Project 17A frigates, which were ordered in 2009, is also expected to be delayed due to lack of sufficient construction capacity and the modernisation that is required in Indian defence shipyards.

The air force is largely dependent on HAL. HAL successfully produced the MiG-21 and Jagaur and is currently building the Tejas LCA as well as assembling, under license, 42 out of 66 Har’ak trainer aircraft. The first locally built Har’ak was delivered to the air force in August 2008, though the project is suffering delays. HAL is also building the locally designed Dhruv advanced light helicopter. To boost its capacity in the area of combat aircraft, HAL is also building 140 Sukhoi Su-30 MKI aircraft and, in October 2009, it ordered another 50 units. In addition, there are plans for 108 of the 126 MMRCA aircraft, trials for which are currently under way, to be built in India. HAL announced a deal with Russia’s United Aircraft Corporation (UAC) in December 2008 to jointly...
develop a fifth-generation fighter aircraft by 2015, and there were plans for another new joint venture with UAC, to manufacture a medium multi-role transport craft (MTA), to be registered at the end of 2009; deadlines for both are, however, likely to be extended.

**Joint ventures**

There has been considerable pressure on the government to permit foreign investment, and involve India's growing private sector, in defence production. This pressure has come from within government as well as from industry. In 2001, India allowed full Indian private-sector participation in defence production (subject to government licensing for the manufacture of arms and equipment) and up to 26% foreign investment in defence joint ventures. The following year, revisions to India's 1992 Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) incorporated these changes. (A new DPP was issued in 2005, and revised in 2006 and 2008.) Interest from foreign companies, however, has been limited. From April 2000 to August 2009, total foreign direct investment (FDI) in defence was US$150m. Overseas companies remain concerned about having a minority share as well as the onus to transfer technology. The vetting process for contracting with private Indian firms is bureaucratically cumbersome; until 2008 private Indian companies engaged in defence business had to be licensed by the defence and industry ministries. Moreover, the requirement for Indian companies in joint ventures to provide 74% of the total cost was in a number of cases prohibitive.

But the fact remains that the Indian defence market is one of the largest in the world, with defence procurement projected to be some US$50bn by 2015. Several joint-venture defence agreements between foreign companies and the Indian private sector were announced in 2009, including those between:

- The UK’s BAE Systems and vehicle manufacturer Mahindra & Mahindra, in January 2009, to develop land systems for the armed forces (construction started in March on a facility in Faridabad to manufacture 500 mine-resistant ambush-protected vehicles per year);

- Thales of France and Samtel Display Systems, in March 2009, for helmet-mounted sight and display systems for civil and military avionics; and

- Boeing and Tata Industries to supply components for Boeing military aircraft, including the Super Hornet.

Other key joint-venture proposals include: EADS and Larsen & Toubro for defence electronics; Agusta-Westland and Tata for helicopters; and BAE Systems with an Indian shipbuilding company.

To encourage greater foreign participation, Defence Minister A.K. Antony said in September 2008 that the government might consider increasing the FDI limit in defence joint ventures to 49% on a case-by-case basis. In July 2009, the Finance Ministry’s annual survey of the economy went a step further urging the government to raise the FDI limit in defence industries to 49% and allow up to 100% FDI on a case-by-case basis in high-technology, strategic defence goods, services and systems that could help eliminate import dependence.

The 2008 DPP was significantly revised in November 2009 in a bid to bolster India’s defence industry through a new ‘Buy and Make (Indian)’ category. Official ‘request[s] for proposals’ can now be issued directly to Indian companies that had the requisite financial and technical capabilities to absorb technology and manufacture products in India. While these were previously issued only to foreign vendors who preferred transferring engineering skills for non-critical items rather than critical technology, supply orders can now be placed with capable Indian companies, with foreign companies required to set up joint ventures to provide products through technology transfer (the indigenous content of the product has, in value terms, to be at least 50%).

**Defence offsets**

The 2005 DPP, revised in 2006 and 2008, made note of the concept of offsets in defence deals. This means that all foreign companies bidding for Indian defence contracts worth more than Rs3 billion (US$69.7m) are required to invest a minimum of 30% of the order in the local defence sector. Offsets can be served by FDI in infrastructure (through joint ventures) or research and development (R&D), or through purchasing Indian defence exports. Though India has not given a formal reason for such offsets, analysts believe that the policy was undertaken to boost domestic production. (For the planned multi-role fighter programme, the offset was raised to 50% of the total value of the contract by the 2006 DPP.) In the 2008 DPP, urgent acquisitions were exempt from offset obligations, while for
other projects the concept of banking of offsets, valid for a maximum of two-and-a-half years, was introduced (see The Military Balance 2009, pp. 335–6). A dedicated body, the Defence Offsets Facilitations Agency (DOFA), headed by the joint secretary (exports), has been set up in the Defence Ministry to facilitate defence offsets. A US$300m private venture-capital fund, called the India Rising Fund, was created in 2008 to support small Indian defence firms. The 2009 DPP revisions enabled foreign firms to change Indian offset partners during the contractual period in ‘exceptional cases’.

There is much unease over the implementation of defence offsets. The policy has been criticised by foreign firms as inflexible. In December 2008, Bell-Helicopters called the requirements ‘restrictive and narrow’, and cited them as a factor in its decision to withdraw from the US$660m Reconnaissance and Surveillance Helicopter competition. The Indian armed services feel offsets will delay acquisitions, the civil bureaucracy feels they will increase the cost of weapon systems and industry fears it may not be able to absorb the required technology. There is also no provision for offset ‘multipliers’ or allowance for indirect non-defence offsets, at a time when there is no national offsets policy, although this is under consideration. If it is to operate effectively, moreover, the DOFA will need to be strengthened and provided with senior bureaucratic leadership at least at the level of special secretary to the government. As a result, while the amount to be invested under offset arrangements is expected to increase to US$10bn by March 2012, only US$1.5bn had been invested by foreign firms into offsets since 2006, with the major offset contract being the 2005 Scorpene submarine deal.

**Indian private-sector companies**

As a result of policies on joint ventures and defence offsets, Indian private-sector companies have become more actively engaged in defence production; they currently receive about 9%, or some US$760m, of the annual defence-procurement budget. But there is still some inequality with public-sector production agencies in terms of tax and related fiscal benefits. The largest private-sector defence company, Larsen & Toubro, plans to build a shipyard on India’s west coast exclusively for defence orders. Along with two other private Indian companies, Pipavav Shipyards and ABG Shipyard, it has been shortlisted for the navy’s offshore patrol vessel programme. Other influential private-sector defence players include Mahindra & Mahindra, Tata Advanced Systems, Ashok Leyland, Godrej & Boyce and Punj Lloyd, all of whom have agreed a series of joint ventures with foreign vendors. In the first move of its kind for Indian defence firms, Dynamatic Technologies Ltd – a private Bangalore-based engineering firm producing radar components and hydraulic parts for US and Russian combat aircraft – in October 2008 paid US$16m for UK-based Oldland CNC Ltd, specialising in the manufacture of aerospace components and tooling.

**Exports**

Historically, there has been little scope for defence exports, given the dominance of assembled or license-produced weapons systems and the equipment demands of the Indian armed services. The Indian political leadership, moreover, has traditionally disapproved of arms exports in general, and the Foreign Ministry maintains a list of countries to which the export of Indian arms and equipment is forbidden. Defence exports are also the administrative responsibility of the joint secretary (exports), now additionally burdened with the responsibility for defence offsets. As a result, Indian defence exports were worth only US$1.0m in 2007.

But as India’s defence-industrial base expands, arms exports are expected to increase. The BrahMos supersonic cruise missile is being aggressively marketed by its Indian manufacturers, BrahMos Aerospace (an India–Russia joint venture), in Southeast and East Asia and the Gulf. The multi-role Dhruv advanced light helicopter has been sold to Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar and the Maldives. Latin America also appears to be an important market for Indian arms and equipment; 2008 saw India’s first major defence-export agreement in the region with the sale of seven Dhruv helicopters to Ecuador’s air force for an estimated US$51m. (A follow-on order is being sought, and Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay have been identified as potential markets.) In addition, India has been trying to sell BrahMos to Brazil and Chile. Significantly, the first Kelkar Committee report recommended re-examining the concept of the ‘negative list’ for defence exports and the establishment of an Export Marketing Organisation.

**Conclusion**

Given the Indian armed services’ demand for modern and sophisticated weapons and equipment, and the inability of the defence-industrial infrastructure to meet these requirements, India’s dependence on
foreign acquisitions could increase from the present level of 70% in the short term. Analysts believe that this high percentage of foreign acquisitions will decline with the implementation of bold reforms and significant restructuring within India’s defence-industrial establishment. This includes raising the level of FDI to 49%, providing greater clarity for defence offsets, insisting on technology transfer, modernising public-sector defence-production agencies, facilitating the establishment of private-sector defence majors and establishing a defence-export marketing organisation.

An influential government task force headed by Arun Singh (a special adviser to the foreign minister) criticised in 2001 the ‘visible dysfunction’ in the interface between R&D, defence producers and users. It recommended measures to overhaul the high-level planning and coordination of defence production. Controversially, it hinted at bolstering the role of defence producers in relation to DRDO in the development of major weapon systems, saying that this could start with short-term R&D on parts, components and sub-assemblies by the production agencies, leading to these producers becoming ‘nodal agencies’ for the development and production of platforms. While the report stated that DRDO needed to focus more on core technologies, it also stated that the body could provide necessary expertise or guidance to the production agencies. The report also advocated the rationalisation of DRDO laboratories and the creation of a close-knit interface between specific laboratories and production agencies. In 2007–08, an independent committee of experts also recommended structural changes within the DRDO, now under way, that would make it more effective and relevant to India’s military requirements. Significant reforms of India’s defence industries, and the acquisition processes used by government, are currently underway in a bid to improve the armed services’ arms and equipment. However, analysts note that to take full effect it is required that these reforms are implemented; they also need to be bolder, otherwise they will not serve to make India’s vast defence-industrial complex fit for purpose.

Table 48: Major Current Domestic Defence Production, India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Production Agency</th>
<th>Production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi</td>
<td>Arjun and T-90S Bhishma MBTs; upgrade of T-72MI (night-vision capability)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bharat Dynamics, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Ballistic missiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>Mazagon Dockyards Ltd, Mumbai</td>
<td>Three Kolkata (P-15A) destroyers; two Shivalik (P-17) stealth frigates; six Scorpene submarines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Garden Reach Shipbuilders &amp; Engineers Ltd, Kolkata</td>
<td>Landing ship tanks – large; fast attack craft; four P-28 corvettes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Goa Shipyard Ltd, Mormugao</td>
<td>Patrol vessels; fast attack craft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cochin Shipyard Ltd, Cochin</td>
<td>Two air-defence ships (P-71)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ship Building Centre, Vishakapatnam</td>
<td>Three Arilant nuclear-powered submarines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force</td>
<td>Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd</td>
<td>Tejas light combat aircraft; Dhruv advanced light helicopter; Sukhoi Su-30 MKI; Hawk light trainer; upgrading existing Jaguar, MiG-27M and MiG-21bis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint</td>
<td>BrahMos Aerospace, Hyderabad</td>
<td>BrahMos supersonic cruise missile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### PART TWO

#### Reference

**Table 49 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. For country abbreviations, see ‘Index of Country/Territory Abbreviations’ (p. 490/491).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Name/designation</th>
<th>Country of origin/Maker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fixed-wing</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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**Tilt-Rotor Wing**

V-22/MV-22/CV-22 Osprey | US Bell/Boeing

**Helicopters**

A-109 | Hirundo | ITA Agusta
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<td>CH-53 .......... US Sikorsky</td>
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<td>(Wasp) .......... UK Westland</td>
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<td>SH-3</td>
<td>(Sea King) .......... US Sikorsky</td>
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<td>SH-34</td>
<td>(S-58) .......... US Sikorsky</td>
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<td>SH-57</td>
<td>Bell 206 .......... US Bell</td>
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<td>W3 .......... POL/ PZL</td>
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<td>Hughes 269 .......... US MD</td>
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<td>AS-665 .......... FRA Eurocopter</td>
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<td>Iroquois (Bell 204/205/212) .......... US Bell</td>
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<td>UH-12</td>
<td>(OH-23) .......... US Hiller</td>
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<td>(Bell 47J) .......... US Bell</td>
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<td>(S-55) .......... Ca Bell</td>
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<td>UH-34T</td>
<td>(S-58T) .......... US Sikorsky</td>
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<td>UH-46</td>
<td>(CH-46) .......... US Boeing/Vertol</td>
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<td>UH-72</td>
<td>Lakota .......... US EADS</td>
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<td>VH-4</td>
<td>(Bell 206) .......... US Bell</td>
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<td>VH-60</td>
<td>(S-70) .......... US Sikorsky</td>
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<tr>
<td>W-3</td>
<td>Sokol .......... POL/ PZL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wasp</td>
<td>(Scout) .......... UK Westland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wessex</td>
<td>.......... US/UK Sikorsky/Westland</td>
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<td>Z-5</td>
<td>[Mi-4] .......... PRC HAF</td>
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<td>Z-6</td>
<td>[Z-5] .......... PRC CHAF</td>
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<td>Z-8</td>
<td>[AS-321] .......... PRC CHAF</td>
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<td>Z-9</td>
<td>[AS-365] .......... PRC HAMC</td>
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<td>Z-11</td>
<td>[AS-352] .......... PRC CHAF</td>
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### Table 50 List of Abbreviations for Data Sections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAA</td>
<td>anti-aircraft artillery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAB</td>
<td>Advisory and Assistance Brigade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAM</td>
<td>air-to-air missile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAV</td>
<td>amphibious assault vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB</td>
<td>airborne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABM</td>
<td>anti-ballistic missile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABU</td>
<td>sea-going buoy tender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ac</td>
<td>aircraft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCS</td>
<td>Air Command and Control System</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACM</td>
<td>advanced cruise missile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACP</td>
<td>airborne command post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACV</td>
<td>air cushion vehicle / armoured combat vehicle</td>
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<tr>
<td>AD</td>
<td>air defence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADA</td>
<td>air defence artillery</td>
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<tr>
<td>adj</td>
<td>adjusted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE</td>
<td>auxiliary, ammunition carrier</td>
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<tr>
<td>AEW</td>
<td>airborne early warning</td>
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<td>AF</td>
<td>Air Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFB</td>
<td>Air Force Base / Station</td>
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<tr>
<td>AFS</td>
<td>logistics ship</td>
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<tr>
<td>AG</td>
<td>misc auxiliary</td>
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<tr>
<td>AGB</td>
<td>icebreaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGF</td>
<td>command ship</td>
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<tr>
<td>AGHS</td>
<td>hydrographic survey vessel</td>
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<tr>
<td>AGI</td>
<td>intelligence collection vessel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGL</td>
<td>automatic grenade launcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGM</td>
<td>air-to-ground missile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGOR</td>
<td>oceanographic research vessel</td>
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<tr>
<td>AGOS</td>
<td>oceanographic surveillance vessel</td>
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<tr>
<td>AGS</td>
<td>survey ship</td>
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<tr>
<td>AH</td>
<td>hospital ship</td>
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<tr>
<td>AIFV</td>
<td>armoured infantry fighting vehicle</td>
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<tr>
<td>AIP</td>
<td>air independent propulsion</td>
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<tr>
<td>AK</td>
<td>cargo ship</td>
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<tr>
<td>aka</td>
<td>also known as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AKR</td>
<td>fast sealift ship / cargo ship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AKSL</td>
<td>stores ship (light)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALARM</td>
<td>air-launched anti-radiation missile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALCM</td>
<td>air-launched cruise missile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amph</td>
<td>amphibious/amphibian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMRAAM</td>
<td>advanced medium-range air-to-air missile</td>
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<tr>
<td>AOT</td>
<td>tanker with RAS capability</td>
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<tr>
<td>AOE</td>
<td>auxiliary fuel and ammunition, RAS capacity</td>
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<tr>
<td>AOR</td>
<td>tanker with hel capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AORL</td>
<td>replenishment oiler light</td>
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<tr>
<td>AORLH</td>
<td>oiler light with hel deck</td>
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<tr>
<td>AOT</td>
<td>tanker</td>
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<tr>
<td>AP</td>
<td>armour-piercing/anti-personnel</td>
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<tr>
<td>APC</td>
<td>armoured personnel carrier</td>
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<td>AR/C</td>
<td>repair ship/cable</td>
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<td>ARG</td>
<td>amphibious ready group</td>
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<td>ARL</td>
<td>airborne reconnaissance low</td>
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<td>ARM</td>
<td>anti-radiation missile</td>
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<tr>
<td>armd</td>
<td>armoured</td>
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<td>ARS</td>
<td>salvage ship</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARSV</td>
<td>armoured reconnaissance/ surveillance vehicle</td>
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<tr>
<td>arty</td>
<td>artillery</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARV</td>
<td>armoured recovery vehicle</td>
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<td>AS</td>
<td>anti-submarine</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASaC</td>
<td>airborne surveillance and control</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASCM</td>
<td>anti-ship cruise missile</td>
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<tr>
<td>aslt</td>
<td>assault</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASM</td>
<td>air-to-surface missile</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASR</td>
<td>submarine rescue craft</td>
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<td>ASROC</td>
<td>anti-submarine rocket</td>
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<td>ASSM</td>
<td>anti-surface-ship missile</td>
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<td>ASTOR</td>
<td>airborne stand-off radar</td>
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<td>ASTROS II</td>
<td>artillery saturation rocket System</td>
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<td>ASTT</td>
<td>anti-submarine torpedo tube</td>
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<td>ASW</td>
<td>anti-submarine warfare</td>
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<tr>
<td>AsuW</td>
<td>anti-surface warfare</td>
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<td>AT</td>
<td>tug / anti-tank</td>
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<td>ATBM</td>
<td>anti-tactical ballistic missile</td>
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<td>ATF</td>
<td>tug, ocean going</td>
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<td>ATGW</td>
<td>anti-tank guided weapon</td>
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<td>attack</td>
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<td>ATP</td>
<td>advanced targeting pod</td>
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<td>ATACMS</td>
<td>army tactical missile system</td>
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<td>ATTC</td>
<td>all terrain tracked carrier</td>
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<td>AV</td>
<td>armoured vehicle</td>
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<td>aviation logistic ship</td>
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<td>aviation</td>
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<td>AWACS/AEW&amp;C</td>
<td>airborne warning and control system</td>
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<td>AWT</td>
<td>water tanker</td>
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<td>AX</td>
<td>training craft</td>
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<td>AXS</td>
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<td>Bbr</td>
<td>bomber</td>
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<td>BCT</td>
<td>brigade combat team</td>
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<td>bde</td>
<td>brigade</td>
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<td>bdgt</td>
<td>budget</td>
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<td>BFSB</td>
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<td>BMEMS</td>
<td>ballistic missile early warning system</td>
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<td>bn</td>
<td>battalion/billion</td>
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<td>BSB</td>
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<td>BSTB</td>
<td>brigade special troops battalion</td>
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<td>bty</td>
<td>battery</td>
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<td>C2</td>
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<td>CALC</td>
<td>conventional air-launched cruise missile</td>
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<td>casevac</td>
<td>casualty evacuation</td>
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<td>CASM</td>
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<td>cav</td>
<td>cavalry</td>
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<td>cht</td>
<td>combat</td>
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<td>CBU</td>
<td>cluster bomb unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBRNE</td>
<td>chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, explosive</td>
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<td>CCS</td>
<td>command and control systems</td>
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<td>cdo</td>
<td>command</td>
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<td>CET</td>
<td>combat engineer tractor</td>
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<td>CFE</td>
<td>Conventional Armed Forces in Europe</td>
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<tr>
<td>C/G/N/L</td>
<td>cruiser/guided missile/guided missile, nuclear powered/light</td>
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<td>cgo</td>
<td>cargo (freight) aircraft</td>
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<td>CIMIC</td>
<td>Civil-Military Cooperation</td>
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<td>CIS</td>
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<td>CIWS</td>
<td>close-in weapons system</td>
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<td>CLOS</td>
<td>command-to-line-of-sight</td>
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<td>combined/combination</td>
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<td>command</td>
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<td>communications</td>
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<td>CPV</td>
<td>crew protected vehicle</td>
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<td>CPX</td>
<td>command post exercise</td>
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<td>CS</td>
<td>combat support</td>
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<td>CSAR</td>
<td>combat search and rescue</td>
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<td>CSG</td>
<td>carrier strike group</td>
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<tr>
<td>C-RAM</td>
<td>counter rocket, artillery and mortar</td>
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<td>CT</td>
<td>counter terrorism</td>
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<td>CV</td>
<td>conventional take off and landing</td>
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<td>CV/H/N/S</td>
<td>aircraft carrier/helicopter/ nuclear powered/VSTOL</td>
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<tr>
<td>CVBG</td>
<td>carrier battlegroup</td>
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<td>CW</td>
<td>chemical warfare/weapon</td>
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<td>DD/G/GH</td>
<td>destroyer/guided missile/with helicopter</td>
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<td>DDS</td>
<td>dry dock shelter</td>
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<td>def</td>
<td>defence</td>
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<td>demob</td>
<td>demobilised</td>
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<td>det</td>
<td>detachment</td>
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<td>DISTEX</td>
<td>disaster training exercise</td>
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<td>div</td>
<td>division</td>
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<tr>
<td>dom</td>
<td>domestic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSCs</td>
<td>defense satellite communications system</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECCAS</td>
<td>Economic Community of Central Africa States</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECM</td>
<td>electronic counter measures</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECR</td>
<td>electronic combat and reconnaissance</td>
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<tr>
<td>EELV</td>
<td>evolved expendable launch vehicle</td>
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</table>
ELINT electronic intelligence
elem element/s
engr engineer
EOD explosive ordnance disposal
eqpt equipment
ESG expeditionary strike group
ESM electronic support measures
est estimate(d)
ETS engineer tank systems
EW electronic warfare
EWSP electronic warfare self protection
excl excludes/excluding
exp expenditure
FAC forward air control
FF/G/H/L frigate/guided missile/ helicopter/light
FGA fighter ground attack
FLIR forward looking infra-red
flt flight
FMA Foreign Military Assistance
FMTV family of medium transport vehicles
FROG free rocket over ground
FS/G corvette/guided missile
FSSG force service support group
FSTA future strategic tanker aircraft
Ftr fighter
FTX field training exercise
FW fixed-wing
FY fiscal year
GA group army
GBAD ground-based air defences
GBU guided bomb unit
gd guard
GDP gross domestic product
GEODSS ground-based electro-optical deep space surveillance system
GMLS guided missile launch systm
GMLRS guided multiple-launch rocket system
GNP gross national product
gp group
GPS global positioning system
GW guided weapon
HADR humanitarian assistance and disaster relief
HARM high-speed anti-radiation missile
HBCT heavy brigade combat team
hel helicopter
HIMARS high-mobility artillery rocket system
HMWWV high-mobility multi-purpose wheeled vehicle
HMVT high-mobility tactical vehicle
HOT high-subsonic optically telemetry
how howitzer
HQ headquarters
HSV high speed vessel
HUMINT human intelligence
HVM high-velocity missile
HWT heavyweight torpedo
hy heavy
IBCT infantry brigade combat team
IBU inshore boat unit
ICBM inter-continental ballistic missile
IFV infantry fighting vehicle
IMET international military education and training
IMINT imagery intelligence
imp improved
IMV infantry mobility vehicle
incl includes/including
indep independent
inf infantry
INS inertial navigation system
IR incident response
IRBM intermediate-range ballistic missile
IRLS infra-red line scan
ISD in-service date
ISR intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance
ISTAR intelligence, surveillance, target acquisition and reconnaissance
JDAM joint direct attack munition
JSF Joint Strike Fighter
JSTARS joint surveillance target attack radar system
LACV light armoured combat vehicle
LAM land-attack missile
LAMPS light airborne multi-purpose system
LANTIRN low-altitude navigation and targeting infra-red system
LAV light armoured vehicle
LAW light anti-tank weapon
LC/A/AC/D/H/M/MP/LT/U/V/P landing craft / assault / air cushion / dock / heavy / medium / personnel air cushion / personnel light / tank / utility / vehicles and personnel
LCC amphibious command ship
LCS littoral combat ship
LFV light forces vehicles
LGB laser-guided bomb
LHA landing ship assault
LHD amphibious assault ship
LIFT lead-in frt trainer
LKA amphibious cargo ship
Inchr launcher
log logistic
LORADS long range radar display system
LP/D/H landing platform / dock / helicopter
LPV lifespan patrol vessel
LRAR long range artillery rocket
LRSA long-range strike/attack
LS/D/L/H/M landing ship / dock / logistic / logistic helicopter / medium
LST landing ship tank
Lt light
LWT lightweight torpedo
MAMBA mobile artillery monitoring battlefield radar
MANPAD man portable air-defence
MANPAT man portable anti-tank
MARDIV marine division
MAW marine aviation wing
MBT main battle tank
MCC mine countermeasures coastal
MCD bird mine countermeasures diving support
MCDV maritime coastal defence vessel
MCI mine countermeasures inshore
MCLOS manual CLOS
MCM mine countermeasures
MCMV mine countermeasures vessel
MCO mine countermeasures ocean
MD military district
MEADS medium extended air defence system
MEB marine expeditionary brigade
mech mechanised
med medium
MEF marine expeditionary force
MEU marine expeditionary unit
MFO multinational force and observers
MGA machine gun artillery
MH/C/D/I/O mine hunter / coastal / drone / inshore / ocean
MI military intelligence
mil military
MIRV multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicle
MIUW mobile inshore undersea warfare
mk mark (model number)
ML minelayer
MLRS multiple-launch rocket system
MLU mid-life update
MLV medium launch vehicle
mne marine
mob mobilisation/mobile
mod modified/modification
mor mortar
mot motorised/motor
MP maritime patrol
MPA maritime patrol aircraft
MPS marine prepositioning squadron
MR maritime reconnaissance / motor rifle
MRAP mine-resistant ambush-protected
MRAAM medium-range air-to-air missile
MRBM medium-range ballistic missile
MRL multiple rocket launcher
MRRT multi-role tanker transport
MS/AC/D/I/O/R mine sweeper / auxiliary / coastal / drone / inshore / ocean / missile
MSTAR manportable surveillance and target acquisition radar
Mtn mountain
NAEW NATO Airborne Early Warning & Control Force
n.a. not applicable
n.k. not known
NBC nuclear biological chemical
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