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## North America

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## Chapter One

# **North America**

#### **US SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY**

In February 2006, the US Department of Defense (DoD) released its latest Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) Report. (See past issues of The Military Balance.) The report draws on lessons from combat and nation-building operations in Afghanistan and Iraq, humanitarian efforts in Asia and the Pacific, and global counter-terrorism efforts. While there is renewed emphasis in the QDR on joint service operations, the report's input from coalition partners and allies is reflected in its stress on the need for international and inter-agency cooperation. However, the requirement to counter terrorist networks and asymmetric threats has fostered a view that static alliances do not necessarily provide the sole solution to joint ventures; the Pentagon is, rather, 'shifting emphasis' to meet the 'new strategic environment' by focusing on 'dynamic partnerships'.

The QDR – based on the National Defense Strategy of March 2005 – was released in conjunction with the DoD's 2007 fiscal year spending request (see page 19) and just after a strategic policy document entitled the 'National Military Strategic Plan for the War on Terrorism'. While the QDR is indeed framed within the context of the 'Global War on Terror' – the first sentence of the document's introduction notes that the 2006 review was conducted 'in the fourth year of a long war' – the report nonetheless represents a shift in US defence thinking.

The 2006 QDR continues the departure, initiated by its 2001 predecessor, from a threat-based posture to one which is capability and effects-based, recognising that armed forces must be able to cope with threats emanating from 'dispersed non-state networks' rather than from the traditional military forces of an adversarial nation-state. Throughout the document, much stress is laid on the utility of joint forces which are not only capable of expeditionary operations, but also capable in post-conflict scenarios. In general, the report aims for a more flexible and adaptable force that will give policymakers more options to engage in full-spectrum operations, ranging from high-intensity warfare to disaster relief and peace support operations. Other notable elements of the report include

increased emphasis on interoperability and strategic layering of joint operations, expansion of special operations forces; additional training in language skills and cultural awareness for regular units; improvements in global precision strike capability to counter conventional threats; and a greater emphasis on Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) capabilities.

#### FORCE DEVELOPMENTS

#### **US Navy**

The QDR and recent budgetary statements call for an enhanced capability that is both effects-based and delivered primarily within the littoral environment. The expeditionary and littoral focus is illustrated by increasing numbers of special forces, the creation of a naval riverine capability and an acceleration in the building programme of the Littoral Combat Ship (LCS). The first LCS, USS Freedom, is due to be launched in 2006, and the second in 2007. Moreover, in the domestic sphere the US Navy is carrying out more joint operations with the US Coast Guard (USCG). Command of the USCG has now moved to the Department of Homeland Security and the creation of Maritime Security and Safety Teams within the USCG with interdiction and counterterrorism missions illustrates the new emphasis on homeland security.

There remains a commitment to deliver increased effect through 'strike' – in relation to riverine as well as more established operational scenarios – and the number of available independent strike groups has been increased from 19 to 36 with 11 Carrier Strike Groups. Operational readiness is also emphasised in the Fleet Response Plan (FRP), initially tested on Exercise Summer Pulse in 2004, which provide for the immediate availability of six Carrier Strike Groups and a further capacity to surge to eight within 90 days. The Maritime Prepositioning Force Future (MPF(F)) also receives support, despite changes in numbers and platform types, with a procurement mix of ten vessels within the next five years.

Further development of the submarine force is underlined by the re-roling, by 2007, of four *Ohio* 





class ballistic missile submarines into special forces and conventional guided missile platforms, coupled with a return to steady state production of two attack submarines per year by no later than 2012. In developing a rapid global strike capability, the QDR also tasks the navy to deploy within two years an initial capability to deliver precision guided conventional warheads using *Trident* Submarine Launched Ballistic Missiles.

The Pentagon is also changing the strategic force positioning and posture of US naval forces to reflect political, economic and military developments in the Pacific – this includes the provision of six operationally available carriers and the repositioning of up to 60% of the submarine force.

#### **US Marine Corps (USMC)**

The USMC continues to enhance its combat capabilities, emphasising the skills of the individual soldier and the value of small units in low intensity and irregular operations. This approach is a development of work carried out over the past four years, during which the USMC has expanded its range of front line missions in counter-terrorism and reconstruction. (See pp. 411–420 in The Military Balance 2005–2006.) The QDR confirmed the establishment of a Marine Corps Special Operations Command (MARSOC) operating within US Special Operations Command. This led, in late February 2006, to the deactivation of 4 Marine Expeditionary Brigade (Anti-Terrorism) and the reassigning of its subordinate units to other commands. Headquartered at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, MARSOC has five subordinate commands: the Foreign Military Training Unit, two Marine Special Operations Battalions (east and west coast), the Marine Special Operations Support Group and the Marine Special Operations School.

The USMC aviation wing took delivery of the first MV-22 *Osprey* Block B tilt-rotor aircraft on 8 December, as part of the USMC's order of 360 MV-22s. This aircraft, to be stationed at Marine Corps Air Station New River in North Carolina, is the first V-22 built for service in a combat unit. The Defense Acquisition Board granted full-rate production of 48 aircraft per year in September following operational evaluation testing by the marines, although the next tranche of *Ospreys* has been delayed due to a funding shortfall. Meanwhile, the development of the F-35B short-takeoff- and-vertical-landing variant of the Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) optimised for USMC use, has been delayed by two years due to a weight problem.

#### **US Army**

The US Army is emphasising self-sustainability and irregular warfare capabilities in its Brigade Combat Teams (BCTs). There is to be a 12% increase in infantry capacity as well as intelligence support to infantry units, an active duty component rotary winged aircraft, a 25% increase in light armour units, a 38% increase in reconnaissance capacity, 50% more Joint Fire Liaison Teams, and a 30% increase in reserve intelligence assets. Moreover, there are continuing efforts to rebalance capabilities by creating modular brigades in all three army components: 117 in the regular army (42 BCTs, 75 support); 106 in the National Guard (28 BCTs, 78 support); and 58 support brigades in the army reserve. This enhancement, which is due to be in place in 2007-2008, represents a 46% increase in available combat power. The modular concept gives the brigades the capability to be fully integrated for operations with any US formation in any theatre.

Army transformation is not focused solely on unit level organisations: the QDR emphasized the need to enhance the cultural and language training of individual ground troops. The army wants soldiers capable of training, mentoring and advising foreign security forces worldwide, as well as conducting effective counterinsurgency campaigns.

#### **US Air Force (USAF)**

In keeping with its pursuit of global mobility and power projection, the USAF will complete the C/ KC-130 multi-year contract to procure an additional 18 C-130Js (in addition to 8 Marine Corps KC-130Js). Given the age of much of the air tanker fleet, priority is being given to the procurement of new air-to-air refuelling assets, together with a programme for a new intra-theatre light cargo aircraft. The air force is also emphasising global strike capabilities by modernising its B-52, B-1 and B-2 fleets with financial resources generated by reducing the B-52 force to 56 aircraft. It has also launched a one-year study to develop a new land-based penetrating long-range weapon option - that could be fielded by 2018 - to supplement its existing force of bomber aircraft.

The QDR unveiled plans to develop a new bomber by 2018. Previous long-term planning had not envisaged procuring a new long-range bomber until around 2038, but with the QDR also stating that the USAF 'has set a goal of increasing its long-range strike capabilities by 50 per cent and the penetrating





component of long-range strike by a factor of five by 2025' this – as well as the retirement of some B-52s – suggests that the USAF expects to acquire around 80 new bombers. The one-year study noted above will also consider whether this new long-range strike asset will be manned or unmanned.

Released on 7 December 2005, a new USAF mission statement focused on the delivery of 'sovereign options for the defence of the United States of America and its global interests - to fly and fight in Air, Space, and Cyberspace'. The mission statement included two new concepts. Firstly, the term 'sovereign options', which replaces 'support and defend', reflects an implicit extension of the role of the military beyond national defence into humanitarian assistance and global offensive strike; and secondly, 'cyberspace', which includes network security, data transmission and the sharing of information. The air force regards itself as a natural leader in cutting edge technologies and it has long been vested with the supervision of military space and other technological assets. The USAF will further enhance those capabilities with more research into, and acquisition, of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV). Additional emphasis will be placed on enhancing the joint operational capability - C4ISR, airlift and global precision strike - that have proved a critical enabling factor in Operations *Enduring Freedom* and *Iraqi Freedom*.

#### Special forces

The perceived success of special forces in recent operations has given impetus to a significant enhancement of this area. As well as MARSOC (detailed above), there is to be a one-third increase in special forces Battalions beginning in FY 2007. Furthermore, an Air Force UAV squadron will be seconded to US Special Operations Command (SOCOM) and the navy will see a growth in Sea-Air-Land (SEAL) teams and riverine capabilities. There is also to be a 33% increase in resources for psychological operations and civil affairs within SOCOM.

#### Overall strength changes

The army's active strength is to stabilise at 482,400 by 2011, with the reserve component at 533,000. The Marine Corps will stabilise at 175,000 active and 39,000 reserve component troops. The air force's Air Expeditionary Force (AEF) concept has proved successful, increasing deployable personnel by 20% (51,000) over the last four years.

#### **National Guard**

The National Guard continues to develop its counter-Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear (CBRN) capabilities. Twelve Enhanced Response Force Packages (ERFPs) for chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and high-yield explosive attacks are to be created, and the number of 22-man WMD Civil Support Teams is to be increased to 55. Additionally, \$1.5 billion will be allocated for the development of 'broad spectrum' countermeasures against a biological terror attack.

#### **DEPLOYMENTS**

Operations continue in **Iraq** and **Afghanistan** (see pages 165 and 218). In Iraq, the current total of 138,000 US troops is expected to fall in mid-2006, with emphasis given to reductions in National Guard deployments; the intention is to reduce troop numbers in line with an assumption of security responsibilities by indigenous forces. In Afghanistan, the current total of some 20,000 will reduce by 2,500 as NATO increases its force levels this year.

#### **HUMANITARIAN RELIEF OPERATIONS**

From October 2005, US forces in Afghanistan were committed to relief operations in Pakistan-controlled Kashmir, following the 8 October earthquake centered on Balikot (see page 221). These US forces delivered over 532 tons of humanitarian assistance and 53 tons of medical supplies in the first two weeks of relief efforts. The USS *Pearl Harbor, Cleveland* and *Tarawa* joined marine, air force and army units on *Operation Lifeline*. The rapid response preceded more coordinated efforts deploying command elements, medical facilities and engineer teams to construct winter shelters. By 20 January US CH-47s had flown more than 3,400 missions and carried 8.3 million tons of humanitarian aid.

US forces also assisted rescue efforts after a 17 February mudslide in the Philippine province of Southern Leyte hit Guinsaugon and several other villages. The mudslide was reported to have killed over 130 people, with some 900 missing. Forces arriving in the Philippines to take part in the *Balikatan* exercise with Philippine troops were diverted to the scene. At its height, US involvement included personnel from the forward deployed Amphibious Ready Group, with troops of 31 Marine Expeditionary Unit, the ships USS *Essex*, USS *Harpers Ferry* and USS





*Curtis Wilbur*, and air force elements from Pacific Air Force stations in Japan, Guam and Hawaii.

#### **DOMESTIC DEVELOPMENTS**

#### **Hurricane Katrina**

The August 2005 landfall of Hurricane Katrina on the Gulf Coast states of Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama cost 1,032 lives and an estimated \$130bn in damage. The Department of Homeland Security, one of whose tasks is the management of large-scale crises, found the coordination of resources and manpower between state and federal jurisdictions problematic. Issues arising over activation status and the federal

nature of the National Guard, as well as coordination of NGOs with government workers, reportedly hindered response efforts. In dealing with the disaster, the US mobilised 50,000 National Guard personnel and 22,000 active duty troops, including the US Army Corps of Engineers. The DoD deployed a domestic task force, which made available a fleet of approximately 50 helicopters and the hospital ship USNS *Comfort*, to support the Federal Emergency Management Agency's operations, and delivered essential supplies to areas in Mississippi and Louisiana. Meanwhile, the US Coast Guard rescued more than 33,000 people. Constant helicopter surveillance provided an information and communication bridge to isolated communities

Table 1 <b>Se</b> l	lected US Trair	ning and Op	perational Activity 2005–06	
Date	Title	Location	Aim	Principal Participants/Remarks
22–30 Mar 2005	Arabian Gauntlet 2005	Persian Gulf	Multilateral air, surface and mine countermeasure exercise designed to enhance interoperability in maritime security operations	US, Pakistan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Oman, Iraq (first time observer); more than 3,000 personnel and 19 ships
Oct 29 2005	Amphibious Landing Exercise (PHIBLEX) 2006	Philippines	Bilateral training exercise designed to increase interoperability between US and Philippine armed forces, particularly Marine Corps elements	US Marine Corps, Philippine Marine Corps
1–10 Nov 2005	Vigilant Shield	Alabama, USA	Homeland Security: reaction to detonation of radiological dispersion device (dirty bomb)	US NORTHCOM
1–10 Nov 2005	Global Lightening	Nebraska, USA	Nuclear warfare simulation; response to ballistic missile attack	US STRATCOM
7-19 Nov 2005	Cope 05	India	Air exercise	US, India
2 Dec 2005	Dynamic Weasel	Shaw AFB, South Carolina, USA	Simulated combat in Southwest Asia with integrated bomber, fighter, support and intelligence-gathering aircraft	US Air Force
Dec 2005	Trident Warrior05	Virginia, USA	Virtual exercise to test naval and air force intelligence-gathering networks ability to track and identify threats	US, Australia, New Zealand, UK, Canada
Feb 5-8 2006	Transport Exercise 2006	Japan	Transport exercise designed to increase interoperability and maritime transport efficiency in support of humanitarian missions	US and Japanese Navy
Feb 2006	Keen Edge		Bi-lateral command post exercise focused on enhancing combat readiness and interoperability in defence of aggression against Japan	US and Japan
May 2006	Combined Endeavor 2006		Exercise focused on enhancing integration and interoperability of joint/multinational C4 networks	US European Command and 40 NATO/PfP nations
Jul–Aug 2006	Sea Breeze 2006	Ukraine	Naval exercise	US European Command, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Denmark, Spain, Romania, Germany, Croatia, Turkey; Russia, Azerbaijan, Moldova (observers)
July 2006	Rescuer 2006		Computer-assisted exercise testing multi-national disaster preparedness in consequence management scenario	US, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Bulgaria, Georgia, Germany, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan
Oct 2005– ongoing	Operation Lifeline	Pakistan	Provide humanitarian relief and reconstruction assistance to victims of earthquake	US and partner countries

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throughout the recovery effort. The inability of local police forces to cope with civil unrest led to the use of military forces as security guarantors after a form of martial law was declared in New Orleans in the days after the hurricane struck.

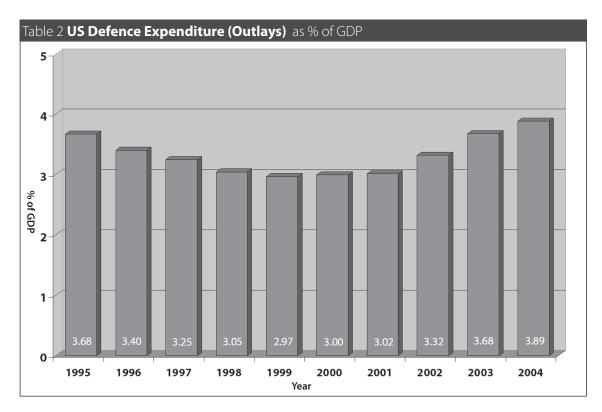
#### Overstretch

An October study published by the Congressional Budget Office stated that deployments to Iraq and Afghanistan over the previous two years had averaged 175,000 to 200,000 personnel (with 160,000-180,000 for Operation Iraqi Freedom alone). The report continued by saying that 'the sustainable force consistent with DoD's goals is two brigades in Afghanistan (15,000 to 20,000 personnel) and 13 brigades in Iraq (123,000 personnel). As such, the demands made on the force by Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) and Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) are more than the available US land forces can sustain while meeting the Army's and DoD's benchmarks.' Of the 138,000 personnel currently in Iraq, the army is facing the greatest overstretch, with 99,000 soldiers deployed (130,000 total in Iraq, Afghanistan and Kuwait) with some on their third rotation. This, coupled with falling recruitment and a drop in young officer numbers, has led to an organisational overhaul within brigades and the voluntary transfer of naval and air force personnel to the army to take on army logistics and combat support roles in Iraq, as well as the institution of incentive programmes for navy and air force officers to move to the army.

#### UNITED STATES - DEFENCE ECONOMICS

The economic expansion that began in the second half of 2003 continued at a solid pace in 2004, when GDP growth reached 4.4%, and expectations for 2005 were equally positive before the impact of higher oil prices and the Autumn hurricanes moderated growth to 3.6% for the year. There has so far been little sign that increases in energy prices are feeding through into the general level of wages or consumers prices, although a moderate acceleration in core prices is expected during the next few quarters. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development has suggested that the outlook for 2006 remains favourable, with a robust GDP growth of 3.5%, healthy private consumption, rising real incomes and healthy growth in business expenditure.

In its 2005 Article IV review of the US economy, the IMF also highlighted the extremely low level of national savings as a key policy challenge. As the









domestic savings rate has fallen, foreign investment and corporate profits have increasingly had to finance government and household spending, leaving the economy vulnerable to any change in confidence by overseas investors. Tax cuts enacted between 2001-03 and increased security-related spending since 9/11 have resulted in a growing federal budget deficit, compared to the surplus that existed as recently as 2000. In addition to the government's fiscal deficit, sustained strong growth in real imports of consumer goods and higher oil prices have led to a ballooning of the trade deficit, which reached 6.5% of GDP in 2005 and is forecast to grow to 7% of GDP by 2007. While there has so far been little reluctance by the rest of the world to finance the twin deficits of the US, the IMF warned that the imbalances posed 'systemic risks', particularly if productivity growth were to falter.

On the fiscal front the news was rather mixed. At 2.6% of GDP the federal deficit for 2005 showed a noticeable improvement over both expectations and the previous year, when it measured 3.6% of GDP. The surprising improvement was largely the result of a substantial growth in corporate income tax revenue, which the IMF has suggested may reflect the unwinding of factors that had depressed tax collections in the aftermath of the 2001 equity bubble and as such may not be repeated. The increase in revenue was sufficient to offset the increased outlays on military operations in Afghanistan and Iraq, US\$75bn in 2005, and US\$62bn which Congress approved for relief and reconstruction following hurricanes Rita

and Katrina. However, projections suggest that the federal deficit will continue to fluctuate around 3% of GDP (in national account terms), particularly given expenditure increases in 2006 resulting from the implementation of a 10-year US\$1.2tm prescription-drug package.

In the longer term, sustained pressure on the government's budget is likely to limit the funding available for discretionary outlays on defence and security, via either the national defence budget or the annual supplemental appropriations used to fund the 'Global War on Terror' (GWOT). Soon after taking over from Alan Greenspan as the Federal Reserve Chairman in 2006, Ben Bernanke warned that persistent deficits needed to be curbed, particularly in light of the looming fiscal problems associated with an ageing population. The demographic shift becomes acute after 2008–09 when the babyboomer generation begins to retire and collect its Social Security and Medicare benefits.

In addition to the fiscal and trade imbalances, the state of the housing market is also becoming a cause for concern. In order to maintain their standard of living, consumers have, in recent years, been spending in excess of their income by converting rising house prices into cash by means of outright home sales, home equity loans and cash-out refinancing. According to the Federal Reserve Board, this practice, known as Mortgage Equity Withdrawal (MEW) has soared from \$93bn in 1993 to \$229bn in 2000 and \$640bn in 2004. Indications are that the pace did not let up in

Table 3 National Defense Budget Authority, FY2005–FY2011								
(\$million)	2005ª	2006b	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
		Estimate	Request	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	
Military Personnel	121,279	115,824	113,147	114,602	117,879	121,166	124,589	
Operations & Maintenance	179,210	178,346	152,646	159,339	165,260	171,926	174,523	
Procurement	96,613	86,185	84,197	99,776	108,622	111,708	117,722	
R, D,T & E	68,826	71,046	73,444	74,388	75,128	73,232	70,626	
Military Construction	7,260	8,936	12,613	12,872	12,592	11,957	10,644	
Family Housing	4,101	4,439	4,085	3,182	3,108	2,960	2,967	
Other	6,637	3,374	1,118	31	1,179	949	3,149	
Estimated future emergency funding for GWOT		70,000	50,000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Total Department of Defense	483,926	538,150	490,959	464,190	483,767	493,897	504,221	
Department of Energy (defence-related)	17,890	18,101	17,017	16,238	16,608	16,388	16,736	
Other (defence-related)	3,980	5,564	4,758	4,794	4,878	4,979	5,150	
Total National Defense	505,796	561,815	513,025	485,222	505,253	515,264	526,107	
Including US\$78.8bn in enacted supplements for Global War on Terror Including US\$55.7bn in enacted supplements for Global War on Terror								

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2005 and as the pace of MEW has risen, the consumer savings rate has fallen from an average of 6–12% of disposable income between 1959 and 1992 to –0.7% in January 2006. The housing market has now begun to show clear signs of softening, suggesting that without the funds raised from MEW, consumers will have to increase their savings rate, thereby reducing spending, which has been one of the major engines of economic growth in recent years.

The Bush administration has pledged to cut the swollen federal budget deficit in half within five years, but despite the unexpected increase in tax revenues in 2005, no significant measures have been introduced to achieve that goal. Indeed, the published plan outlining how the budget deficit will be improved does not include three vital elements: it assumes that President Bush's tax cuts will be temporary, despite the fact that he has indicated a desire to make them permanent; no provision for future war costs are included; and the projections do not include the borrowing that would be required for the president's proposal to establish private investment accounts for Social Security beginning in 2009. The non-partisan Congressional Budget Office calculates that the federal government will run baseline deficits totalling US\$832bn over the coming decade; however, this figure jumps to over US\$3trn once tax cuts and other factors are considered.

#### **QUADRENNIAL DEFENSE REVIEW (QDR)**

While the ODR, presented to Congress on 6 February along with the Pentagon's Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 budget request, may have contained a number of important adjustments to US defence strategy (see page 13), it avoided addressing some of the major budget problems facing the Department of Defense in the coming years. Before publication, there had been speculation that the military's deteriorating budget position could result in the cancellation, or reduction in size, of certain major equipment programmes in the QDR. Such is the cost of the looming 'bow wave' of equipment modernisation that even some of the armed services' most prized programmes such as the F-22 Raptor aircraft, DD(X) Destroyer or next-generation aircraft carrier were considered under threat. In November 2005, the Pentagon's 'Selected Acquisition Report' revealed that the future development and acquisition costs of the DoD's top 85 programmes had jumped from US\$1.47trn to US\$1.53trn in the third quarter of 2005 alone. The main culprit for the rise in costs is the US Army's Future Combat Systems (FCS)

programme, which soared 63% in cost from US\$98.8bn to US\$161bn. The report said that the restructuring of the FCS programme would add US\$54bn to its total cost, while the four-year extension to the programme would add an additional US\$8.2bn.

However, despite stressing that the US military will in future face uncertain and unpredictable threats based upon irregular, catastrophic or disruptive 'challenges', the QDR made little alteration to the long list of equipment programmes currently under development, proposing instead some potentially significant reductions in end strength and force structure. The number of weapons programmes scaled back or terminated was modest: the J-UCAS unmanned combat aircraft, the E-10 surveillance aircraft and the B-52-H standoff jammer. Indeed, where procurement programmes are concerned, the QDR highlighted specific areas where additional resources will be required. In aerospace terms, the US Air Force will acquire a new long-range bomber by 2018, some two decades earlier than previously planned, and there will be faster deliveries of Predator and Global Hawk unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) with the goal of increasing long-range strike capability by 50% and, by 2025, the penetrating component of long-range strike by a factor of five. The QDR anticipates that approximately 45% of the future long-range strike force will be composed of UAV. The US Navy will increase the size of its surface fleet and accelerate the Littoral Combat Ship programme while pushing ahead with the acquisition of the first eight Maritime Prepositioning Force (Future) family of ships and return to the steady production rate of two attack submarines per year, from the current rate of one per year, by no later than 2012. The QDR also outlined plans for dozens of new vessels and equipment for a new riverine force.

In terms of end strength and force structure, the QDR outlined a series of significant reductions:

- about 40,000 full-time equivalent military personnel will be cut from the air force
- the number of B-52H bombers will be reduced from 95 to 56
- 50 Minuteman ICBMs will be retired
- the retirement of F-117 fighter and U-2 reconnaissance aircraft will be accelerated.

While Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld cautioned that the QDR should not be seen as 'a new menu for programme adjustments' and acting Deputy Defense Secretary Gordon England referred to the review as more of a 'midcourse correction'





than a major shift in defence policy, the QDR did little to make the DoD's long-term plans more realistic and affordable. Although it outlined 'transformational' areas where new investment will be required, there were no corresponding cuts in more traditional expenditure areas, suggesting that difficult budget decisions regarding expensive equipment programmes have yet to be made.

#### **NATIONAL DEFENCE BUDGET FY2007**

The Bush administration's federal budget request for FY2007 included a nominal 6.1% (3.8% in real terms) increase in funds for national defence, excluding supplemental funds for the GWOT. The Future Years Defense Program (FYDP) published at the same time indicates that planned national defence budget authority (excluding supplementals) will increase from US\$463bn in FY2007 to US\$526bn in FY2011, an average annual increase of 2–4%, a significantly lower rate of increase than over the past five years. Since coming to office in 2001, President Bush has increased the non-war national defence budget by about 52% in nominal terms or 27% after taking account of inflation.

However, owing to the size and allocation of recent supplemental appropriations it is becoming increasingly difficult to assess the true budget position of the US armed forces. Commentators have noted that certain items included in the FY2005 and FY2006 supplementals, would have occurred whether the US had been involved in overseas military operations or not and that this is obscuring analysis of the long-term funding requirements of the DoD. Particular attention has been drawn to the Army Modularity Plan (AMP), intended to create new, more flexible and self-sufficient brigade-sized units, which received US\$5bn in both the FY2005 and FY2006 supplementals. Under normal circumstances a project of this nature would be funded from the regular defence budget, and although this will begin in FY2007, it illustrates how funds from supplementals driven by the GWOT are being used for purposes that, it could be argued, are not directly war-related costs.

The fact that a certain amount of the funding designated for war-related operations is being used to cover normal peacetime force structure, readiness and modernisation costs makes it difficult to analyse the topline projections outlined in the FYDP. On the face of it, the modest increases outlined for FY2008—

11 would only just match projected inflation, leaving the DoD with a cash shortage and some difficult decisions regarding the balance between recapitalisation, transformation and manning levels. However, should the emergency appropriations continue then substantially more funding will presumably find its way into the US military's peacetime budget than is suggested by the current FYDP. Even so, estimates by the Congressional Budget Office and the Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments have suggested

	Table 4 Major US Research & Development FY2005–FY2007								
Service	Designation Classification	FY2005 Value	FY2006 Value	FY2007 Value					
	Classification	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)					
Joint		(\$111)	(\$111)	(\$111)					
FGA	JSF	4,163	4,602	4,030					
UAV	Various	1,135	909	780					
tpt	C-130	171	238	288					
Army									
hel	UH-60 Blackhawk	106	121	126					
hel	Armed Recon Helicopter	43	93	132					
FCS	Future Combat System	2,504	3,123	3,745					
Navy									
FGA	F/A-18E/F	121	86	31					
AEA	F/A-18G Growler	346	393	372					
hel	V-22	315	273	295					
CVN	Carrier Replacement	350	303	309					
DDG	DDX	1,130	1,080	793					
LCS	Littoral Combat Ship	450	574	319					
SSN	Virginia	156	175	169					
AEW	EC-2	560	631	499					
sat	MUOS	375	462	665					
hel	H-1 Upgrades	168	41	8					
SAM	Standard	110	145	185					
EFV	Amphibious vehicles	239	249	188					
Air Force	•								
bbr	B-2	263	58	191					
tpt	C-17	195	164	173					
FGA	F-22	530	448	584					
FGA	F-15	127	143	125					
FGA	F-16	95	154	148					
sat	AEHF	607	655	633					
sat	NAVSTAR	162	270	493					
sat	SBIRS	587	696	668					
sat	TSAT	443	429	867					
sat	Space Based Radar 67 98 266								

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that executing the Pentagon's existing plans could require as much as an additional US\$50bn per year over the long term.

The mass restructuring of US military bases moved a step forward when the Base Realignment and Closure Commission approved the majority of the DoD's base closure programme while also adding a few proposals of its own. In all, the commission chairman suggested that the base closure programme would save about US\$37bn over 20 years compared to a DoD estimate of US\$47bn.

#### FY2006 Supplemental Request for Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF)

In addition to the US\$55.7bn already enacted in the first FY2006 supplemental request, the DoD has submitted a request for a further US\$67.8bn in support of OIF and OEF for FY2006. If approved, total military funding in FY2006 would amount to US\$561.8bn, the highest level of national defence funding in real terms since the height of the Korean War.

Of the DoD's US\$67.8bn supplementary request, the army would receive US\$36.3bn, over half of the entire total, of which US\$18.3bn is earmarked for operations and maintenance and US\$10.3bn allocated to the procurement of replacement equipment and munitions.

The request also includes US\$3.7bn for the 'Iraq Security Forces Fund' to further develop the Iraqis' capacity to secure their country while carrying out a campaign to defeat terrorists and to neutralise the insurgency and US\$2.2bn for the security forces in Afghanistan, including US\$585mn for police training and US\$346 for police infrastructure.

# FY2006 Supplemental Request for Hurricane Relief and Recovery

The hurricanes that hit the Gulf Coast region caused considerable damage to DoD buildings, utility systems, roads, bridges, housing units, equipment, supplies and personal property in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi. Damage was particularly extensive in the coastal areas of southwestern Louisiana and south-eastern Texas. This supplemental request of US\$1.8bn includes the incremental cost of continued recovery from hurricanes in the Gulf region and is in addition to the US\$7.7bn already appropriated to the DoD for FY2005, bringing total hurricane-related supplemental spending to US\$9.5bn.



# Table 6 FY2006 Supplemental Request for Hurricane Relief and Recovery US\$ millions Ship & Shipyard Repairs 1,047.2 Military Construction 404.8 Equipment 179.9 Military Pay 69.0 Facility Restoration 63.0 Health Care Support 33.9

9.9

2.1

1,809.5

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Personal Property Claims

Transportation

**DoD Total Request** 





#### **AIR FORCE**

The air force requested US\$130.4bn in FY2007, an increase of 6.3% over the non-war FY2006 budget. Of that, US\$32.2bn is for procurement, US\$29.6bn for personnel costs, US\$39.4bn for operations and maintenance activities and US\$17.2bn for research and development.

The air force's flagship programme, the F-22 fighter aircraft, receives US\$2.2bn for the purchase of subassemblies and other equipment that will support the multi-year procurement of an additional 60 aircraft beginning in FY2008. At conception, the air force had planned to build up to 750 F-22 platforms, however, repeated increases in the unit cost of each aircraft has slowly cut down the final number likely to be acquired and in 2005 it was proposed that production of the platform be completely terminated in FY2009, a decision which, if implemented, would have left the air force with 170 aircraft compared to a revised target of 381 aircraft. The FY2007 budget caps the number of aircraft that will be bought at 183, with production continuing through 2010 to bridge the gap until production of the Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) begins.

Table 7 US Agency for International Development: International Affairs Budget									
Budget Authority in US \$ millions	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007						
	Actual	Est.	Request						
Assistance to the New Independent States of the FSU	626	509	441						
Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltics	393	357	274						
Peacekeeping Operations	548	173	201						
Economic Support Fund	3,915	2,621	3,214						
International Military Education and Training	89	86	89						
Foreign Military Financing	4,995	4,465	4,551						
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	1,374	1,975	2,894						
Non-Proliferation, Anti- Terrorism and Demining	422	406	449						
International Narcotics & Crime	947	472	795						
Andean Counterdrug Initiative	725	727	722						
International Disaster and Famine Assistance	575	418	349						
Migration and Refugee Assistance	884	783	833						
Total International Affairs Budget	23,431	20,859	23,720						

The air force's largest research and development (R&D) programme, the JSF, receives US\$5.3bn in FY2007 compared to US\$4.7bn in FY2006, which includes funds for the procurement of the first five Conventional Takeoff and Landing (CTOL) aircraft for the air force and advance funding for the procurement of eight CTOL and eight Short Takeoff and Landing aircraft for the Marine Corps. In a controversial decision, the Pentagon has proposed the termination of the JSF's F-136 alternative engine being designed by Rolls Royce and General Electric. According to the DoD, the cancellation should lead to a saving of some US\$1.2bn across the FYDP, however, many in Congress are sceptical that the decision will lead to significant savings and are unhappy that there will be no competition for the JSF's power source. The Armed Services Committee has promised to pay 'careful attention' to the proposed plan.

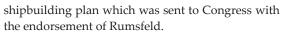
The air force's FY2007 request includes plans to establish a dedicated special operations forces UAV squadron, equipped with *Predator* aircraft dedicated to irregular operations. The procurement budget includes US\$287mn for the purchase of 26 *Predators*, up from nine the previous year and US\$504mn for the purchase of six *Global Hawk* UAVs.

#### **NAVY**

The navy's budget request for FY2007 totals US\$127.4bn (including US\$16.8bn for the Marine Corps), of which US\$38.4bn is for personnel costs, US\$36.7 for operations and maintenance, US\$31.0bn for procurement and US\$15.7 for R&D.

Since 2003 the navy has been implementing its Fleet Response Plan designed to increase the effectiveness of naval forces available for deployment, at a time when personnel numbers and available platforms are both decreasing. During this process the number of active naval personnel has been reduced by nearly 23,000 with the reduction of a further 12,000 scheduled in FY2007. Admiral Vernon Clark, Chief of Naval Operations, had originally endorsed a fleet of 375 ships but quickly distanced himself from that proposal once it became clear that the DoD would not support it. He then unveiled a shipbuilding plan that offered options ranging from a 260-ship to a 325-ship navy, claiming both crew numbers and platform numbers could be reduced through technology and by swapping crews on forward-deployed ships. In February 2006, his successor Admiral Mike Mullen finalised the 30-year





The official plan calls for a 313-ship fleet that would include 11 aircraft carriers, 88 surface combatants, 55 littoral combat ships, 48 attack submarines, four cruise missile submarines, 14 ballistic missile submarines, 31 expeditionary warfare ships, 30 logistics vessels, 12 maritime pre-positioning cargo ships and 20 support vessels. However, Mullen notes that to implement the plan the navy would need to spend US\$5bn more a year than at present on shipbuilding. From a low of 281 ships in 2005, the naval fleet will increase to 285 in 2007 and is projected to reach 304 by 2011.

The FY2007 budget includes funds for the procurement of seven ships: two DD(X) Destroyers, two Littoral Combat Ships, one *Virginia*-class submarine, one Auxiliary Dry Cargo Ship and one LHA (R) large-deck amphibious assault ship. The navy will also buy 165 new aircraft (a total that will rise to 256 by FY2011) including 30 F/A-18E/F *Hornet*, 12 E/A-18G *Growler* airborne electronic attack aircraft, 61 helicopters, 33 training aircraft and 14 MV-22 *Osprey* tilt-rotor vertical takeoff and landing aircraft for the marines.

#### **ARMY**

The army's budget request for FY2007 totals US\$111.8bn, although, as noted above, the army is by far the largest beneficiary of additional supplemental funds appropriated for OIF and OEF. However, following frustration in Congress with the army's use of emergency supplementals for its internal reorganisation. The FY2007 request includes US\$6.4bn for AMP, mostly to cover equipment requirements essential in the conversion of large 20,000-man divisions into combat teams of around 3,500 troops.

The army has budgeted US\$3.5bn for aircraft procurement, US\$1.3bn for missiles and US\$2.3bn for weapons and tracked vehicles. The major procurement programme remains the FCS, for which US\$3.7bn in R&D funds is requested (20% more than in FY2006), although, as noted above, the total cost of the programme has ballooned from US\$98.8bn to US\$161bn. In addition to the cost of the actual family of 18 manned and unmanned vehicles that make up FCS, the Government Accountability Office has estimated that the cost of 52 essential complementary programmes will increase the overall cost of the system to US\$200bn. In 2006, Congress told the Pentagon to break up the huge programme into smaller units, and

so the possibility remains that future funding could be threatened if the Pentagon does not deliver.

Following the 2004 cancellation of the RAH-66 *Comanche* helicopter programme, the army indicated that it would allocate the money saved to other aviation programmes and this trend is continued in FY2007. Since 2004, 32 *Apache* helicopters have been remanufactured to the AH-64D *Longbow* configuration, with a further 36 budgeted for in FY2007; 53 *Chinook* CH-47s have been upgraded, with a further 21 budgeted for in FY2007; 92 *Blackhawk* UH-60 helicopters have been procured, with another 38 budgeted for in FY2007 and FY2007 will also see the procurement of the first 18 Armed Reconnaissance Helicopters (ARH) and 39 Light Utility Helicopters (LUH).

The ARH is a scout helicopter that will replace the OH-58 *Kiowa Warrior* and perform reconnaissance in combat operations. In August 2005, the army announced that it had selected a militarised version of Bell Helicopters' Model 407 for the role, and it is planned that up to 368 aircraft will be delivered by FY2011. The winner of the LUH competition to supply 322 helicopters for domestic roles such as civil search and rescue operations, damage assessment support, medical evacuation and counternarcotics activities has yet to be awarded. Likely contenders for the programme include Bell's Model 210, AgustaWestland's A109, refurbished DynCorp UH-1 and the EADS EC-135.

#### MISSILE DEFENCE

The budget for ballistic missile defence will be US\$10.4bn in FY2007, an increase from US\$8.8bn in FY2006. Just over a quarter of the budget, US\$2.8bn, is earmarked for the Ground-Based Midcourse Defense System, which is spread out from Alaska to the South Pacific, US\$1bn for the sea-based *Aegis* radar system and US\$1bn for the Terminal High-Altitude Defense System.

Following the 13% cut in the Missile Defense Agency's (MDA) budget in FY2006, and the proposal that up to US\$5bn will be shaved off the MDA budget between FY2006 and FY2011, two notable programmes are still delayed. In particular, the Kinetic Energy Interceptor (KEI), a new high-acceleration rocket, designed to intercept enemy missiles in the boost phase, which was seen as the one most likely to involve international participation and was central to the concept of a 'layered' defensive shield, is delayed by a further two years. The first KEI fire unit will not now be fielded until 2014. Likewise, the decision to defer studies of the





Table 8 Missile Defe FY2005–FY2007 U		lget Rec	uest
Research, Development, Testing & Engineering	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007
Missile Defense Agency RD	T&E		
BMD Technologies	224	149	206
Advanced Concepts	167	274	374
BMD Terminal Defence	914	1,139	1,038
BMD Midcourse Defence	4,467	2,442	2,877
AEGIS BMD		915	1,031
BMD Boost Defence	472	471	631
BMD Sensors	567	278	514
Space Tracking		231	390
BMD System Interceptors	272	209	405
BMD Test and Targets	697	608	591
Other Programmes	1,044	960	1,247
Subtotal	7,625	8,783	7,775
Armor DDT 9 F			
Army RDT&E  Patriot/MEADS	311	288	329
		200	
Patriot Improvement	32	16	10
The Joint Staff RTD&E			
JTAMDO	86	80	54
O&S	88	111	137
D			
Procurement	470	483	400
Patriot PAC-3	470		489
Patriot Mods	66	76	69
Total Missile Defence	9,066	9,900	8,844

Airborne Laser programme until after 2008 will delay the purchase of a second aircraft by two years.

#### **CANADA**

The Canadian Armed Forces are boosting defence development and acquisition programmes in preparation for a greater strategic role in Afghanistan. In March, Canada assumed temporary command of a multinational brigade in Kandahar, pending command transfer to NATO/ISAF in June (see pages 47 and 218). Lightweight howitzers, mine-protected vehicles, and tactical and miniature UAVs will accompany 2,000 troops to the southern provinces in support of Canada's provincial reconstruction team (PRT). Further efforts to develop a light armoured reconnaissance vehicle (LARV), planned for 2010–2011, reflect Canada's expansion of responsibility in Afghanistan and desire to enhance overall light force capability.

On 1 February 2006, a new Special Operations Regiment (CSOR) was formed in line with the April 2005 Defence Policy statement announcing the formation of the Canadian Special Operations Forces Command (CANSOFCOM), designed to respond to terrorism and conventional threats to Canadian interests. The 750-strong CSOR complements the enlarged Joint Task Force, special operations aviation capability centred on CH-146 helicopters, and Joint Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Defence unit that comprise CANSOFCOM. The unit will be capable of operating independently or in support to other joint-force structures and should have the ability to sustain an overseas deployment for up to six months.





# Table 9 US National Defense Budget Function and other selected budgets, FY1992, 1998–2007

	National Defense Function	Budget	Departm Defense		Atomic Energy Defense Activities	Department of Homeland Security	Veterans Administration	Total Federal Government Expenditure	Total Federal Budget Surplus
FY	BA	Outlay	BA	Outlay	BA	BA (Gross)	BA		
1992	295.1	298.3	282.1	286.9	10.6	n.a.	33.9	1,381	-290
1998	271.3	268.5	258.5	256.1	11.3	11.2	42.7	1,652	69
1999	292.1	274.9	278.4	261.3	12.4	13.0	44.1	1,702	125
2000	304.1	294.5	290.5	281.2	12.2	13.8	45.5	1,789	236
2001	335.5	305.5	319.4	290.9	13.0	16.4	47.4	1,863	128
2002	362.1	348.5	344.9	331.9	14.9	30.5	51.9	2,011	-157
2003	456.2	404.9	437.9	387.3	16.4	30.8	58.9	2,160	-377
2004	490.6	455.9	471.0	436.5	16.8	31.6	60.2	2,293	-412
2005	505.7	495.3	483.9	474.1	17.9	31.9	69.0	2,472	-318
2006	561.8	535.9	538.1	512.0	18.1	33.2	70.3	2,708	-423
2007	513.0	527.4	491.2	504.8	17.0	35.5	77.7	2,770	-354

#### Notes

FY = Fiscal Year (1 October–September)

<sup>1</sup> The National Defense Budget Function subsumes funding for the DoD, the DoE Atomic Energy Defense Activities and some smaller support agencies (including Federal Emergency Management and Selective Service System). It does not include funding for International Security Assistance (under International Affairs), the Veterans Administration, the US Coast Guard (Department of Transport), nor for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). Funding

for civil projects administered by the DoD is excluded from the figures cited here. <sup>2</sup> Early in each calendar year, the US government presents its defence budget to Congress for the next fiscal year which begins on 1 October. It also presents its Future Years' Defense Program (FYDP), which covers the next fiscal year plus the following five. Until approved by Congress, the Budget is called the Budget Request; after approval, it becomes the Budget Authority.

<sup>3</sup> Definitions of US budget terms: Authorisation establishes or maintains a government programme or agency by defining its scope. Authorising legislation is normally a prerequisite for appropriations and may set specific limits on the amount that may be appropriated. An authorisation, however, does not make money available. Budget Authority is the legal authority for an agency to enter into obligations for the provision of goods or

services. It may be available for one or more years. Appropriation is one form of Budget Authority provided by Congress for funding an agency, department or programme for a given length of time and for specific purposes. Funds will not necessarily all be spent in the year in which they are initially provided. Obligation is an order placed, contract awarded, service agreement undertaken or other commitment made by federal agencies during a given period which will require outlays during the same or some future period. Outlays are money spent by a federal agency from funds provided by Congress. Outlays in a given fiscal year are a result of obligations that in turn follow the provision of Budget Authority.





Classificat	ion	Designation	FY	2004	FY	2005	FY	2006
			Units	Value (\$m)	Units	Value (\$m)	Units	Value (\$n
Joint	trg	JPATS	56	317	57	348	69	451
	FGA	JSF				118	5	1,260
	UAV	Various	38	1,021	125	735	132	906
	AAM	AMRAAM	196	135	251	176	365	234
	ASM	JASSM	288	139	75	98	234	187
	ASM	JSOW	405	141	420	144	397	125
	PGM	JDAM	29,756	665	11,400	301	10,661	259
	PGM	JDAM	32,666	689	29,757	665	11,400	305
Air Force	tpt	C-17	15	4,086	15	3,477	12	2,887
	tpt	C-130J	11	1,113	8	943	9	1,044
	FGA	F-15E		312	1	286		92
	FGA	F-16 Upgrades		347		414		253
	FGA	F-22	24	4,094	24	3,766		2,197
	SFW	Sensor Fused Weapon	321	116	332	118	305	118
	sat	NAVSTAR GPS	3	327	3	313		140
	launcher	EELV	2	414	4	773	4	936
	sat	AEHF		78	1	521		
	sat	Wideband GS		35		72	1	414
Army	hel	AH-64D	32	913		698	36	794
,	hel	CH-47	30	852	23	697	21	620
	hel	UH-60	43	506	49	680	38	740
	hel	Light Utility Helicopter	.5	2	12	70	39	198
	hel	Armed Recon Helicopter		_	12	, 0	18	141
	MRL	HIMARS		269		288	10	374
	ATGW	Javelin	1,038	253	300	56	300	104
	MBT	M1 Abrams Upgrade	104	709	300	448	23	536
	AFV	Stryker	575	1,434	340	1,049	100	796
	veh	FHTV	373	612	540	734	100	353
	veh	FMTV	6,196	1,081	1,986	486	3,988	695
	veh	HMMWV	5,850	938	2,173	391	3,091	582
	SAM				108		108	559
Marrie and		Patriot PAC-3 MH-60S	108 15	536	26	559		548
Navy and Marines	hel	MH-608	6	390 359	12	581 551	18 25	915
viarines	hel							
	hel	H-1 Upgrades	7	213	10	314	18	446
	hel	V-22	11	1299	11	1,478	16	1,996
	ELINT	EA-6B		126		120		49
	recce	E-2C Hawkeye	2	246	2	245	2	203
	FGA	F/A-18 E/F	42	2,957	38	2,919	30	2,341
	AEA	F/A- 18G Growler		8	4	332	12	905
	trg	T-45	10	301	6	236	12	376
	tpt	C-130J	4	324	5	428	4	298
	SAM	Standard	75	148	75	143	75	139
	TCM	Tactical Tomahawk	298	277	408	372	350	354
	SLBM	Trident II	5	715		905		957
	CVN	Carrier Replacement		623		619		784
	DDG	AEGIS Destroyer	3	3,556		146		355
	DDG	DD(X)		304		706	2	2,568
	FFG	Littoral Combat Ship			2	440	2	520
	SSN	Viginia	1	2,570	1	2,367	1	2,452
	LPD	LPD-17	1	1,226	1	1,326		297
	LHA	Amphibious Ship		149		148	1	1,135
	RCOH	CVN Refueling		331	1	1,317		1,071
	auxiliary dry	T-AKE	2	767	1	377	1	455

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## Canada Ca

Canadian Doll	ar\$	2004	2005	2006
GDP	CS\$	1.29tr	1.36tr	
	US\$	995bn	1,080bn	
per capita	US\$	30,596	32,927	
Growth	%	2.8	2.8	
Inflation	%	1.8	2.4	
Public Debt	%	71.5		
Def exp	CS\$	14.9bn	15.5bn	
	US\$	11.5bn	12.3bn	
Def bdgt	CS\$	13.2bn	13.8bn	
	US\$	10.2bn	10.9bn	
US\$1= CS\$		1.30	1.26	1.15

Population 32,805,041

Age	0 – 14	15 – 19	20 – 24	25 – 29	30 – 64	65 plus
Male	9%	3%	3%	3%	24%	6%
Female	9%	3%	3%	3%	24%	7%

#### **Capabilities**

**ACTIVE** 62,100 (Army 33,000 Navy 12,000 Air 17,100) Paramilitary 9,350

**RESERVE** 37,400 (Army 15,500 Navy 4,000 Air 2,600 Primary Reserve List 600 Supplementary Ready Reserve 14,700)

As of 1 February 2006, in keeping with its ongoing transformation process, Canadian Forces were organised under four new commands. Canada Command (Canada COM) is now responsible for all domestic and continental operations, while Canadian Expeditionary Force Command (CEFCOM) assumes responsibility for all international operations. Canadian Special Operations Forces Command (CANSOFCOM) is responsible for all special forces operations. Canadian Operational Support Command (CANOSCOM) has responsibility for providing support to all operational commands including, but not limited to, logistics, engineering, health services, communications and military police support.

#### **ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**

#### **Army (Land Forces)** ε33,000

#### **FORCES BY ROLE**

1 Task Force HO

Mech Inf 3 (bde) gp (two with 1 armd regt, 1 AD bty, 1 cbt engr regt, 1 arty regt, 1 recce sqn, 1 lt inf bn, 2 mech inf bn; one with 1 armd regt, 1 AD bty, 1 cbt engr regt, 1 arty regt, 1 recce sqn, 1 lt inf bn, 1 mech inf bn); 1 indep bn

SF 1 unit (Joint Task Force 2 – being enlarged to bn)

Spt/Engr 1 indep regt
AD 1 indep regt
Inf 1 indep mech inf bn

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

TK • MBT 114: 114 Leopard C2

RECCE 303: 100 Cougar in store; 203 LAV-25 Coyote

APC ε1,278

**APC (T)** ε428: 78 Bv-206; ε289 M-113; 61 M-577

**APC (W)** 850

LAV-III 651: 651 Kodiak (incl variants)

MILLAV Bison 199

**ARTY** 456

**TOWED • 105mm** 213: 89 C2 (M-101); 96 C3 (M-101); 28

LG1 MK II

SP • 155mm • M-109 76: 18 M-109A4; 58 in store

MOR 167: 167 81mm

ΑT

MSL 575: 425 Erux

TOW • TOW-2 150: 150 TOW-2A/TOW-2B (incl 71

TUA M-113 SP)

RCL • 84mm: • CARL GUSTAV 1,040: 1,040 M2/M3

**RL** • 66mm: some M-72 *LAW* 

AD

SAM

SP 34: 34 ADATS

**MANPAD**: some *Starburst* 

GUNS • 40mm • TOWED 57: 57 L40/60 in store

#### **Reserve Organisations**

#### **Canadian Rangers**

Ranger 1 (Patrol) group

#### Militia 15,500 reservists

Army 10 (bde gp) HQ

Armd 16 regt

Inf 53 regt

Arty 14 regt, 2 indep bty

AD 2 regt, 1 indep bty

Engr 3 regt, 8 sqn

Cbt engr 1 regt

Log 20 bn

Medical 12 coy

#### Navy (Maritime Command) $\varepsilon$ 12,000

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**SUBMARINES • TACTICAL • SSK 4**:

4 Victoria (UK Upholder) each with 6 single TT each with Mk48 Sea Arrow HWT

#### PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 16 DESTROYERS • DDG 4:

3 mod *Iroquois* each with 1 76mm gun, 2 CH-124A (SH-3A) *Sea King* ASW hel each with Mk 46 LWT, 2 triple ASTT (6 eff.), 1 Mk 41 VLS with 29+ SM-2 MR SAM

1 mod *Iroquois* in reserve with 1 76mm gun, 2 CH-124A (SH-3A) *Sea King* ASW hel each with Mk 46 LWT, 2 triple ASTT (6 eff.) each with 29+ SM-2 MR SAM, 1 Mk 41 VLS with 29+ SM-2 MR SAM

#### FRIGATES • FFG 12:

12 Halifax (capacity either 1 CH-124A (SH-3A) Sea King ASW hel or 1 SH-3B Sea King CH-124 (SH-3) ASW) each with 1 CH-124A (SH-3A) Sea King ASW hel with 2 Mk 46 LWT, 2 Twin 324mm ASTT (4 eff.) with 24 Mk 46 LWT, 2 quad (8 eff.) with 8 RGM-84 Harpoon tactical SSM, 2







octuple Mk 48 Sea Sparrow with 16 RIM-7P Sea Sparrow SAM

#### PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 14

MCDV 12: 12 Kingston PCC 2: 2 Fundy (trg)

#### **FACILITIES**

Bases Located at Esquimalt (Pacific), Halifax (Atlantic), Ottawa (National HQ)

#### **Logistic Support**

#### **LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT** 6

AGOR 2

AO 2: 2 Protecteur each eq. with 3 CH-124A (SH-3A) Sea King ASW HEL

AOT 1; 1 diving tender/spt

#### Reserves 4,000 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) 14,500: 2,600

reservists (total 17,100)

Flying hours 210 hrs/year

#### **FORCES BY ROLE**

HQ (AF) 1 Air Div (13 air wg responsible for

operational readiness, combat air-spt,

air tpt, SAR, MR and trg)

Strategic Force 1 (NORAD Regional) HQ located at

North Bay with 11 NORTH WARNING SYSTEM LONG RANGE; 36 NORTH WARNING SYSTEM SHORT RANGE;

4 Coastal; 2 Transportable

5 sqn with total 60 CF-18A (F/A-18A) **FGA** Hornet/CF-18B (F/A-18B) Hornet

MP 4 sqn with 18 CP-140 Aurora; 3 CP-140A

Arcturus (environmental patrol)

SAR/tpt 4 sqn with 6 CC-115 Buffalo; 4 CC-138

(DHC-6) Twin Otter

4 sqn with 5 KC-130H Hercules; 19 Tkr/tpt CC-130E (C-130E) Hercules; 6 CC-130H

(C-130H) Hercules; 3 CC-150 Polaris;

2 A-310MRTT

1 sqn with 8 CC-144B Challenger VIP/Medevae Trials and testing 21 CF-18A (F/A-18A) Hornet/CF-18B

/Trg/Rotational (F/A-18B) Hornet\*

3 sqn with 15 CH-149 Cormorant; 8 sqn Hel

with 75 CH-146 Griffon incl 15 spec op; 3 sqn with 28 CH-124 (SH-3) Sea King

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AIRCRAFT 133 combat capable

**FGA** 

F/A-18 115: CF-18A/-18B (81 operational)

MP 21: 18 CP-140 Aurora; 3 CP-140A Arcturus

(environmental patrol)

TKR • KCC-130 (KC-130) 5: 5 KC-130H Hercules

**TPT** 48

C-130 27: 19 CC-130E (C-130E) Hercules; 8 CC-130H (C-

130H) Hercules CC-115 Buffalo 6 CC-138 (DHC-6) Twin Otter 4

CC-144B Challenger 6

CC-150 Polaris 5

TPT/TKR 2: 2 A-310MRTT

TRG 140: 136 CT-114 Tutor; 4 CT-142 Dash 8 Nav Trainer

HELICOPTERS

SAR 15: 15 CH-149 Cormorant ASW 28: 28 CH-124 (SH-3) Sea King

UTL 84: 9 CH-139 Jet Ranger; 75 CH-146 Griffon

AD RADAR • NORTH WARNING SYSTEM 47: 11 NORTH WARNING SYSTEM LONG RANGE;

36 NORTH WARNING SYSTEM SHORT RANGE

STRATEGIC 6: 4 Coastal; 2 Transportable

MSL • TACTICAL • AAM

**AIM-7**: some AIM-7M Sparrow AIM-9: some AIM-9L Sidewinder

#### **FACILITIES**

Radar 47 with 11 NORTH WARNING SYSTEM LONG Stn RANGE AD Radar; 36 NORTH WARNING

SYSTEM SHORT RANGE AD Radar (North

Warning) located in Canada

Centre 1 with 4 Coastal Strategic; 2 Transportable

Strategic (Regional Op Control (ROCC) (2 Sector Op Control Centres (SOCC)) located in Canada

School 2 with 136 CT-114 Tutor trg ac; 4 CT-142 Dash

8 Nav Trainer trg ac; 9 CH-139 Jet Ranger utl hel

(flying) located in Canada

#### **NATO Flight Training Canada**

**AIRCRAFT** 

TRG 47: 26 CT-156 Harvard II/T-6A Texan II; 21 Hawk

MK115 (advanced wpns/tactics trg)

#### Canadian Special Operations **Forces Command**

#### **FORCES BY ROLE**

SF 1 regt (3rd Bn Royal Canadian Regt;

> present strength 1 coy - to be 3 Coy - and comd and spt elms) located at CFB

Special Ops 1 sqn located at CFB Trenton, with 15

CH-146 Griffon

**NBC** 1 coy located at CFB Trenton

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

HEL • UTL 15: 15 CH-146 Griffon

#### Paramilitary 9,350

Canadian Coast Guard has merged with Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

#### Canadian Coast Guard 4,700 (civilian)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 32

PC 18 **PCI** 10

PCO 4 **LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 64** 

ACV 4 AGB 5

POLAR ICEBREAKER 1: 1 Gulf class Type 1300







**RIVER ICEBREAKER** 4: 1 Modified R class Type 1200; 3 R class Type 1200

AGOR 12 (fishery)

AGOS 11

Navaids 29

Trg 3

HELICOPTERS

UTL 27:

BO-105 16

BELL 206 6: 6 Bell 206L Longranger

**Bell 212** 5

# **Department of Fisheries and Oceans** 4,650 (civilian)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 38: 38 PB LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 52: 17 AGB: 35 AGOR

#### **DEPLOYMENT**

#### **AFGHANISTAN**

NATO • ISAF 2,300

UN • UNAMA 1 ob

#### **BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA**

EU • EUFOR II 3

#### **CYPRUS**

UN • UNFICYP 1

#### **DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO**

UN • MONUC 9 obs

#### **EGYPT**

**MFO** 29

#### HAIT

UN • MINUSTAH 6

#### **IRAQ**

UN • UNAMI 1 ob

#### **MIDDLE EAST**

**UN • UNDOF** 188

UN • UNTSO 8 obs

#### **SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO**

NATO • KFOR I 2-3

#### **SUDAN**

**UN • UNMIS** 7, 25 obs

#### SYRIA/ISRAEL

UN • UNDOF 184 (log unit)

#### **FOREIGN FORCES**

Italy Air Force: 12 (flying trg)

**United Kingdom:** 1 trg unit Air Force: F-3 *Tornado* ftr ac/*Tornado* GR4 Strike/FGA ac trg; *Jaguar* GR3 FGA ac trg; *Harrier* GR7 FGA ac/*Harrier* GR7A trg; 57 Army: 500

## **United States US**

United States D	ollar \$	2004	2005	2006	2007
GDP	US\$	11.7tr	12.5tr		
per capita	US\$	40,047	42,207		
Growth	%	4.4	3.6		
Inflation	%	2.7	3.4		
Public Debt	%	63.4			
National Def Budget					
BA	US\$	490bn	505bn	561bn	
Outlay	US\$	455bn	495bn	535bn	
Request					
BA	US\$				513bn
Outlay	US\$				527bn

Population 295,734,134

Age	0 – 14	15 – 19	20 – 24	25 – 29	30 – 64	65 plus
Male	11%	4%	4%	3%	23%	5%
Female	10%	3%	3%	3%	23%	7%

## Capabilities

**ACTIVE 1,546,372** (Army 595,946 Navy 376,750 Air 347,400 US Marine Corps 185,776 US Coast Guard 40,500)

**CIVILIAN 10,126** (US Special Operations Command 3,376 US Coast Guard 6,750)

**RESERVE 956,202** (Army 521,877 Navy 155,350 Air 178,875 Marine Corps Reserve 92,000 US Coast Guard 8,100)

#### ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

#### **US Strategic Command**

Combined Service 1 HQ located at Offutt AFB (NE)

Five missions – US nuclear deterent; missile defence; global strike; info ops; ISR

#### **US Navy**

**SUBMARINES • STRATEGIC • SSBN** 14: 4 *Ohio* SSBN 727 each with up to 24 UGM-93A *Trident* C-4 strategic SLBM; 10 *Ohio* (mod) *SSBN* 734 each with up to 24 UGM-133A *Trident* D-5 strategic SLBM

#### **US Air Force • Air Combat Command**

Bbr 4 sqn with 95 B-52 Stratofortress (56 combat ready); 2 sqn with 21 B-2A Spirit (16 combat ready)

#### Air Force Space Command

Msl 11 sqn with 50 LGM-118A Peacekeeper (capacity 10 MK21s); 500 LGM-30G Minuteman III (capacity 3 MK12/MK12As)

#### **Reserve Organisations**

#### **Air Force Reserve**

Bbr 1 sqn with 9 B-52H Stratofortress





#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

MSL • ICBM 550: 50 LGM-118A Peacekeeper (capacity 10 MK21 nuclear warheads); 500 LGM-30G Minuteman III (capacity 3 MK12 nuclear warheads/MK12A nuclear

#### Strategic Recce/Intelligence Collection (Satellites)

**SPACE BASED SYSTEMS 58+** 

**SATELLITES 34+** 

IMAGERY 3+: Improved Crystal (visible and infra-red imagery, resolution 6 inches); some Lacrosse (formerly Indigo, radar imaging satellite resolution 1-2m)

ELINT/SIGINT 7: 2 Orion (formerly Magnum); 2 Trumpet (successor to Jumpseat); 3 unknown (launched Aug 1994, May 1995, Apr 1996)

ELECTRONIC OCEAN RECCE SATELLITE: some EORSAT (detection of shipping by use of infra-red

NAVIGATIONAL SATELLITE TIMING AND RANGING 24: 24 NAVSTAR Block 2R (components of Global Positioning System (GPS) accuracy 1m)

SENSORS • NUCLEAR DETONATION DETEC-TION 24: (detects and evaluates nuclear detonations. Sensors deployed in NAVSTAR satellites)

#### Strategic Defences – Early Warning

North American Aerospace Defense (NORAD), a combined US/Ca org.

SPACE BASED SYSTEMS • SATELLITES 4: 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: 3 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)

OTH-B 2: 1 AN/FPS-118 OTH-B (500–3000nm) located at Mountain Home AFB (ID); 1 nonoperational located at Maine (ME)

STRATEGIC 2 BALLISTIC MISSILE 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 (Tu), 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

USN SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM NAV SPASUR 3 strategic transmitting stations; 6 strategic receiving sites in southeast USA

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

**US Army** 488,944; 107,002 reservists (total 595,946)

#### **FORCES BY ROLE**

Comd 3 army HQ, 1 AB corps HQ, 3 corps HQ HQ 2 (integrated) div HQs - for peacetime trg

(each with 3 enhanced (ARNG) inf bde HQ) Armd

1 div (1st Cav Div) with 3 armd BCT (each with 3 armd bn, 1 ADA bn, 1 engr bn, 1 sigs bn, 1 arty bn, 1 cbt spt bn); 1 armd BCT (forming, with 2 armd bn, 1 mech inf bn, 1 arty bn); 1 avn BCT (with 1 armd bn, 1 atk hel bn, 1 air cav bn, 2 gen spt avn bn, 1 avn spt bn); 1 spt bde 1 div (1st Armored Div) with 2 armd BCT (each with 3 fd arty bn, 1 mech inf bn, 2 armd bn); 1 mech BCT (with 1 armd bn, 2 mech inf bn, 1 cav sqn, 1 fd arty bn); 1 avn bde (with 1 air cav sqn, 1 avn spt sqn, 2 avn bn); 1 div arty bde 1 regt (11th ACR) - OPFOR; 1 heavy regt

Armd Cav (3rd ACR)

Mech

1 div HQ (1st Inf Div) with 2 mech BCT (each with 2 armd bn, 1 mech inf bn, 1 fd arty bn, 1 engr bn, 1 spt bn); 1 mech BCT (with 2 mech inf bn, 1 armd bn, 1 fd arty bn, 1 engr bn, 1 spt bn); 1 avn BCT (with 2 avn bn, 1 avn spt bn); 1 div arty bde (with 1 MLRS bn, 1 ADA bn); 1 spt bde

1 div HQ (2nd Inf Div) with 1 mech BCT (with 1 armd bn, 1 mech inf bn, 1 fd arty bn, 1 engr bn, 1 spt bn); 1 Stryker BCT (with 3 inf bn, 1 fd arty bn, 1 cav bn, 1 spt bn); 1 inf BCT (with 1 mech inf bn, 1 fd arty bn, 1 air aslt bn, 1 engr bn, 1 spt bn); 1 avn BCT (with 1 atk hel bn, 1 aslt hel bn, 1 gen spt avn bn, 1 avn spt bn); 1 arty bde (with 1 MLRS bn, 1 fd arty bn) 2 div HQ (3rd and 4th Inf Div) each with 4 mech BCT (with 1 armd bn, 1 mech inf bn, 1 fd arty bn, 1 cav sqn, 1 spec tps bn); 1 avn BCT (with 1 atk hel bn, 1 aslt hel bn, 1 air cav sqn, 1 gen spt avn sqn, 1 avn spt sqn); 1 div arty bde (with 1 MLRS bn, 1 fd arty bn); 1 spt bde

1 (172nd) indep BCT; 1 (2 ACR(L)) BCT 1 div HQ (25th Inf Div), with 2 lt inf BCT - two more forming (each with 2 inf bn, 1 fd arty bn, 1 cav sqn, 1 spt bn, 1 spec tps bn); 1 Stryker BCT (with 3 inf bn, 1 cav sqn, 1 fd arty bn, 1 spt bn); 1 AB BCT (with 1 inf bn, 1 fd arty bn, 1 cav sqn, 1 spt bn); 1 avn BCT (with 1 atk hel bn, 1 aslt hel bn, 1 air cav bn, 1 avn spt bn); 1 spt bde

1 div HQ (10th Mtn Div) with 4 lt inf BCT (each with 2 lt inf bn, 1 fd arty bn, 1 cav sqn, 1 spec tps bn, 1 spt bn); 1 avn BCT (with 1 atk hel bn, 1 aslt hel bn, 1 air cav sqn, 1 avn spt bn); 1 spt bde; 1 div arty bde (with 2 fd arty bn); 1 indep bn; 1 bn (OPFOR)

5 gp opcon USSOCOM (each: 3 SF bn)

Stryker Lt inf





MB06 01 North America.indd 30





Ranger 1 regt opcon USSOCOM (3 Ranger bn) Air Aslt 1 div HQ (101st Air Asslt) with 4 air aslt BCT (each with 2 air aslt bn, 1 arty bn, 1 recce bn, 1 spec tps bn (with 1 sigs coy, 1 engr coy, 1 MI coy), 1 spt bn; 2 avn BCT (each with 1 atk hel bn, 1 aslt hel bn, 1 gen spt avn bn, 1 avn spt bn); 1 spt bde AB 1 div HQ (82nd AB) with 3 bde (each with 1 arty bn, 3 AB bn); 1 avn bde; 1 air cav bde; 1 1 indep bde (173rd AB) with 2 inf bn, 1 recce coy, 1 fd arty bn, 1 spt bn 3 bde (each with 1 SP arty bn, 2 MLRS bn); Arty 1 bde (with 3 arty bn, 12 MLRS bn); 3 bde (each: 1 SP arty bn, 2 MLRS bn); 1 bde (1 MLRS bn, 3 arty bn); 1 bn opcon USSOCOM Sigs 3 corps spt bde; 1 army spt bde; 1 trg bde; 1 Avn regt opcon USSOCOM (with 3 avn bn) Spt 1 CBRNE comd with 1 EOD gp with 4 EOD bn (one more gp to form); 1 chemical bn (one more chemical bn to form); 1 asymmetric warfare regt, initially under FORSCOM command and control Psyops 1 gp opcon USSOCOM (with 5 psyops bn) Civil Affairs 1 bn opcon USSOCOM (with 5 civil affairs coy) AD 10 bn with MIM-104 Patriot **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE** TK • MBT • M-1 7.620+: 7.620+ M-1 Abrams/M1-A1 Abrams/M1-A2 Abrams RECCE 96: 96 Tpz-1 Fuchs AIFV 6,719: 6,719 M-2 Bradley/M-3 Bradley each with 2 TOW msl, 1 30mm gun **APC** 1,608 APC (T) • M-113 14,300: 14,300 M-113A2/M-113A3 **APC (W)** • LAV-III 1,708: 1,708 Stryker ARTY 6,530 **TOWED 1,547** 105mm 850: 434 M-102; 416 M-119 155mm 697: 697 M-198 SP • 155mm • M-109 2,087: 2,087 M-109A1/M-109A2/M-109A6 MRL • 227mm 830: 830 MLRS (all ATACMS-capable) MOR 2,066 81mm 990: 990 M-252 120mm 1,076: 1,076 M-120/M-121 AT MSL 21,955 Javelin (Fire and Forget) 950 M47 Dragon (Command Line Of Sight) 19,000 TOW 2,005: 1,379 HMMWV; 626 M-901 RL • 84mm: some AT-4

**AMPHIBIOUS • CRAFT 124+** 

11 LCU-1600 (capacity either 2 M1-A1 Abrams M-1

6 Frank Besson (capacity 32 M-1 Abrams MBT)

LCU 45:

MBT or 350)

34 LCU-2000 LC 79+:

73+ LCM-8 (capacity either 1 MBT or 200 troops) **AIRCRAFT** RECCE 60 ARL 9: 3 COMINT/ELINT; 3 COMINT; 3 IMINT O-2 Skymaster 2 RC-12 49: 37 RC-12D Guardrail/RC-12H Guardrail/RC-12K Guardrail; 12 RC-12P Guardrail/RC-12Q Guardrail EW • ELINT 9: 9 RC-7 Dash 7 **TPT** 208 C-12 136: 46 C-12C Huron/C-12R Huron; 90 C-12D Huron/C-12F Huron/C-12J Huron C-20 Gulfstream 3 C-23 47: 47 C-23A Sherpa/C-23B Sherpa C-26 Metro 11 C-31 Friendship 2 C-37 2 Cessna 182 Skylane 2 UV-18 4: 4 UV-18A Twin Otter UTL 27: 26 UC-35 Citation; 1 UV-20A Chiricahua TRG 3: 3 T-34 Turbo Mentor HELICOPTERS OBS • OH-58 463: 463 OH-58A Kiowa/OH-58C Kiowa SAR • HH-60 7: 7 HH-60L Black Hawk **ATK** 1,143 AH-64 732: 732 AH-64A Apache/AH-64D Apache OH-58D Warrior 375 ASLT 36: 36 AH-6 Little Bird/MH-6 Little Bird SPEC OP 83 MH-47 23: 23 MH-47E Chinook MH-60 • MH-60K 60: 60 MH-60K Black Hawk Pave Hawk; HEL/MH-60L Black Hawk Pave Hawk SPEC OP hel UTL 1,935 UH-60 1488: 1,484 UH-60A Black Hawk/UH-60L Black Hawk/UH-60M Black Hawk; 4 UH-60Q Black Hawk UH-1H Iroquois utl/UH-1V Iroquois spt 447 TRG 154: 154 TH-67 Creek UAV • RECCE 42+ TAC 18+: 12 RQ-5A Hunter; 6 in store; some Raven on

STRATEGIC 24: 24 RQ-7A Shadow

AD • SAM 1281+

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

TOWED 483: 483 MIM-104 Patriot

MANPAD: some 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

#### Reserve Organisations

#### Army National Guard 351,350 reservists

Currnetly capable of manning 8 divs after mobilisation. By FY2007, under the army's transfomation process, the ARNG will assume an end-state structure consisting of 32 Brigade Units of Action (22 light and 10 heavy), 1 Stryker Brigade Combat Team and 1 Scout Group.







#### 2 I TE WILLIAM I DALANCE 200

#### **FORCES BY ROLE**

Armd 1 div; 2 indep bde

Armd Cav 1 regt Scout 1 gp

Mech 4 div; 5 indep bde

Inf 3 div; 1 light div; 7 indep bde

SF 2 gp opcon USSOCOM (total: 3 SF bn)

Arty 42 indep bn

Fd Arty 17 bde HQ (mostly non-operational)

Engr 40 indep bn Avn 32 indep bn

WMD 32 WMD-CST (Weapons of Mass

Destruction Civil Support Teams)
AD 2 indep bn with MIM-104 *Patriot*;

9 indep bn with FIM-92A Avenger

#### Army Reserve 324,100 reservists

Atk hel 2 bn with AH-64 Apache
SH 2 bn with CH-47 Chinook
Aslt 2 coy with UH-60 Black Hawk
Inf 5 div (exercise); 7 div (trg)

ATK ac 2 bn

Psyops 2 gp opcon USSOCOM

Civil Affairs 36 (coys) bn opcon USSOCOM;

12 (4 comd, 8 bde) HQ opcon USSOCOM

Regional Spt 13 comd

#### Army Stand-by-Reserve 700 reservists

Trained individuals for mobilisation

#### **US Navy** 376,750

Comprises 2 Fleet Areas, Atlantic and Pacific. Surface combatants divided in 5 Fleets: 2nd – Atlantic, 3rd – Pacific, 5th – Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf, Red Sea, 6th – Mediterranean, 7th – W Pacific; plus Military Sealift Command (MSC); Navy Special Warfare Command; Naval Reserve Force (NRF).

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

#### **SUBMARINES 72**

#### STRATEGIC • SSBN 14:

4 *Ohio* SSBN 727 opcon US STRATCOM (SSBN-727) each with up to 24 UGM-93A *Trident* C-4 strategic SLBM 10 *Ohio* (Mod) SSBN 734 opcon US STRATCOM each with up to 24 UGM-133A *Trident* D-5 strategic SLBM

#### TACTICAL 58

#### SSGN 4:

4 Ohio, mod eq. with total of 154 Tomahawk LAM (1 operational, 3 in refit)

#### SSN 54:

 $20\,Los\,Angeles$ each with  $4\,\rm single\,533mm\,TT$ each with Mk48 $Sea\,Arrow\,HWT/UGM-84\,Harpoon\,USGW$ 

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

8 Los Angeles mod, each with 12 Tomahawk LAM, 4 single 533mm TT each with Mk48 Sea Arrow HWT/ UGM- 84 Harpoon USGW

3 Seawolf, each with 8 x 1 660mm TT each with up to

45 Tomahawk LAM/UGM-84C Harpoon USGW, Mk48 Sea Arrow HWT

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

#### PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 118 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS 11

#### CVN 9:

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 Rescue Hawk Seahawk SAR hel) (CVN-65) 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

8 Nimitz (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 Rescue Hawk Seahawk SAR hel) (CVN-68 (one in refit)) each with 2–3 Mk 29 Sea Sparrow octuple each with RIM-7M/RIM-7P, 2 Mk 49 RAM (Replaces Phalanx systems CVN 69, 76 remainder due to be fitted.) with 42 RIM-116 RAM SAM

#### CV 2:

1 John F. Kennedy (typical capacity 50 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) (CV-67) with 3 Mk 29 Sea Sparrow octuple each with RIM-7M/RIM-7P, 2 Mk 49 RAM with 42 RIM-116 RAM SAM

1 Kitty Hawk (typical capacity 50 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) (CV-63) each with 3 Mk 29 Sea Sparrow octuple each with RIM-7M/RIM-7P, 2 Mk 49 RAM with 42 RIM-116 RAM SAM

#### CRUISERS • CG • TICONDEROGA 25:

22 Aegis Baseline 2/3/4 (CG-52-CG-74) each with 2 SH-60B Seahawk ASW hel, 1 comd and control, 2 quad (8 eff.) each with RGM-84 Harpoon SSM, 2 61 cell Mk 41 VLS (122 eff.) each with SM-2 ER SAM/Tomahawk LAM, 2 127mm gun

3 Aegis Baseline 1 each with 2 SH-60B Seahawk ASW hel, 4 SM-2 MR SAM

8 RGM-84 Harpoon SSM, 2 127mm gun

#### **DESTROYERS • DDG 47**

28 Arleigh Burke Flight I/II each with 2 triple ASTT (6 eff.) each with Mk 46 LWT, 2 quad (8 eff.) each with RGM-84 Harpoon tactical SSM, 2 Mk 49 RAM with 42 RIM-116 RAM SAM, 1 32 cell Mk 41 VLS (32 eff.) with ASROC tactical/ASSM SSM tactical/SM-2 ER SAM/Tomahawk tactical LAM, 1 64 cell Mk 41 VLS (64 eff.) with ASROC tactical/ASSM SSM tactical/SM-2 ER SAM/Tomahawk tactical LAM, 1 127mm gun, Aegis comd and control, 1 hel landing platform

19 Arleigh Burke Flight IIA each eq. with 2 SH-60B Seahawk ASW hel each with 2 triple ASTT (6 eff.) each with Mk 46 LWT, 2 quad (8 eff.) each with RGM-84 Harpoon tactical SSM, 1 32 cell Mk 41 VLS (32 eff.) with ASROC tactical/ASSMSSMtactical/SM-2ERSAM/TomahawktacticalLAM, 1 64 cell Mk 41 VLS (64 eff.) with ASROC tactical/ASSM





SSM tactical/SM-2 ER SAM/*Tomahawk* tactical LAM, 1 127mm gun, 1 *Aegis* comd and control, 1 hel landing platform

#### FRIGATES • FFG 30:

22 Oliver Hazard Perry (capacity 2 SH-60B Seahawk ASW hel) each with 2 triple 324mm ASTT (6 eff.) with 24 Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 13 GMLS with 36 SM-1 MR SAM, 4 RGM-84D Harpoon/RGM-84F

8 Oliver Hazard Perry (capacity 2 SH-60B Seahawk ASW hel) in reserve each with 2 triple 324mm ASTT (6 eff.) with 24 Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 13 GMLS with 4 RGM-84D Harpoon tactical SSM/RGM-84F tactical SSM, 36 SM-1 MR SAM, 176mm gun

#### PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 21:

PCI 8

PFC 13: 13 Cyclone

# MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 26 MCM 14:

9 Avenger (MCM-1) each with 1 SLQ-48 MCM system, 1 SQQ-32(V)3 Sonar (mine hunting)

5 Avenger in reserve each with 1 SLQ-48 MCM system, 1 SQQ-32(V)3 Sonar (mine hunting)

#### MHC 12:

2 Osprey (MHC-1) each with 1 SLQ-48 MCM system, 1 SQQ-32(V)2 Sonar (mine hunting)

10 Osprey in reserve each with 1 SLQ-48 MCM system, 1 SOO-32(V)2 Sonar (mine hunting)

Minelayers (none dedicated, but mines can be laid from attack SSN, aircraft and surface ships)

#### COMMAND SHIPS • LCC 2:

2 Blue Ridge (capacity 3 LCPL; 2 LCVP; 700 troops; 1 SH-3H Sea King utl hel)

#### **AMPHIBIOUS**

Downloaded by [Nanyang Technological University] at 21:53 03 March 2012

#### PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS 36

#### LHD 7:

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

#### **LHA** 5:

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

#### LPD 12:

11 Austin (capacity 40 tanks; 788 troops; 2 LCAC(L) ACV/LCU; 6 CH-46E Sea Knight spt hel)

1 San Antonio (capacity 720 troops; 2 LCAC(L); 14 AAAV; 1 UA-53E Sea Stallion hel or 2 CH-46 Sea Knight or 1 MV-22 Osprey)

#### LSD 12:

4 Harpers Ferry (capacity 40 tanks; 500 troops; 2 LCAC(L) ACV) 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 40 tanks; 500 troops; 4 LCAC(L) ACV) each with 2 Mk 49 RAM with 42 RIM-116 RAM SAM, 1 hel landing platform (for 2 CH-53)

#### **AMPHIBIOUS CRAFT 334**

LCU 35

LCVP 8

**LCPL** 145

LCM 72

ACV 74: 74 LCAC(L) (capacity either 1 MBT or 60 troops)

#### SF EQUIPMENT 6: 6 DDS opcon USSOCOM

#### **FACILITIES**

Bases 1 opcon EUCOM located at Naples, It, 1 opcon EUCOM located at Soudha Bay, Gr, 1 opcon EUCOM located at La Maddalena, It, 1 opcon US Pacific Fleet located at Yokosuka, J,

US Pacific Fleet located at Sasebo, J

1 opcon EUCOM located at Rota, Sp, 1 opcon

Naval 1 opcon US Pacific Fleet (plus naval comms airbases 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 1 opcon US Pacific Fleet located at NW Cape,

facility Au

SIGINT Stn 1 opcon US Pacific Fleet located at Pine Gap,

Aus

Support 1 opcon EUCOM located at Ankara, Tu, facility 1 opcon EUCOM located at Izmir, Tu,

1 opcon EUCOM located at Izmir, Tu, 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

FRIGATES 8: 8 FFG

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 15: 5 MCM spt; 10 MHC

INSHORE UNDERSEA WARFARE 45: 45 HDS/IBU/MIUW

#### Navy Stand-by-Reserve 2,500 reservists

#### Naval Inactive Fleet

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 9

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS 4: 4 CV

**BATTLESHIP 2: 2 BB** 

**DESTROYERS** 4: 4 DD

#### AMPHIBIOUS

**LS** 5: 5 LKA

CRAFT 5: 5 LCT

**LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT** 9: 5 AG

AO 2: 2

#### Military Sealift Command (MSC) • Naval Fleet Auxiliary Force

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 35: 6 AE (ammo); 6 AF AH (MED) 2: 2 *Mercy* each with 1 hel landing platform ATF 5







**T-AO** 13 T-AOE (RAS) 3

Prepositioning Program/Maritime **Prepositioning Program** 

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 36: 16 AVB (avn log) (MPS); 2 (USAF); 1 T-AK (USN); 2 (USAF); 4 (army) T-AKR • LMSR T-AKR 8: 8 Watson (army)

Sealift Force

**LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 24** 

**T-AKR** 19 AKR 8: 8 Algol

T-AOT 3 (DLA)

LMSR T-AKR 11: 11 Bob Hope/Gordon/Shughart **T-AOT** 5: 5 T5 type

**Special Mission Ships** 

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 26: 1 HSV; 1 T-AG; 2 T-

AGM; 12 T-AGOS; 9 T-AGS; 1 T-ARC

**US Maritime Administation Support • National Defense Reseve Fleet** 

**LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT** 49

T-AK 42: 39 T-AK (breakbulk); 3 T-AK (heavy lift) **T-AO** 7

**Ready Reserve Force** 

Ships at readiness of 4/5/10/20/30 days

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 78: 2 AVB (Avn Log)

T-ACS 10: 10 Keystone State

T-AK 24: 17 T-AK (breakbulk); 7 T-AK (heavy lift)

**T-AKR** 31

T-AOT 9: 5; 4 T-AOT (OPDS)

**T-AP** 2

#### 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 9 sqns: 3 with 12 F/A-18C, 1 with 10 F-14, 1 with 8 S-3B, 1 with 6 SH-60, 1 with 4 EA-6B, 1 with 4 E-2C, a spt with C-2.

#### **FORCES BY ROLE**

Air wing 11 wg

**COMD** 2 sgn with 16 E-6B Mercury

Ftr 1 sqn with F-14D Tomcat; 1 sqn with F-14B

Tomcat (to be removed from active service

mid 2006)

**FGA** 6 sqn with F/A-18E Super Hornet; 14 sqn with

> F/A-18F Super Hornet; 21 sqn with F/A-18C Hornet; 1 sqn with F/A-18E Super Hornet

12 sqn with total of 108 S-3B Viking; 10 sqn **ASW** with total of 145 SH-60B Seahawk; 10 sqn

with total of 23 HH-60H Seahawk; 73 SH-

60F Seahawk

1 sqn with 11 EP-3 Orion FLINT

ELINT/ECM 12 sqn with EA-6B Prowler; 2 sqn EA-6B

Prowler

MP 12 (land-based) sqn with total of 177 P-3C

Orion\*

**AEW** 10 sqn with total of 82 E-2C Hawkeye 2 sqn with MH-53E Sea Dragon **MCM** 

1 sqn with MH-53E Sea Dragon; 5 sqn with Spt

MH-60S Knight Hawk

2 sqn with total of 37 C-2A Greyhound Tpt Trg 1 (aggressor) sqn with F/A-18C Hornet/ F/A-18D Hornet / F/A-18E Super Hornet/ F/A-18F Super Hornet; 14 sqn with T-2C

Buckeye/T-34C Turbo Mentor / T-44 Pegasus / T-44A Pegasus ; 2 sqn with TH-57B Sea Ranger / TH-57C Sea Ranger; 1 (aggressor) sqn with F/A-18B Hornet / F/A-18 C Hornet / F/A-18D Hornet; 1 sqn with F-14B Tomcat/

F-14 D Tomcat

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AIRCRAFT 982 combat capable

**FTR** 130

**F-5** 23: 20 F-5E *Tiger II* in store; 3 F-5F *Tiger II* F-14 107: 63 F-14B Tomcat; 44 F-14D Tomcat

FGA • F/A-18 587: 20 F/A-18B Hornet; 318 F/A-18C Hornet; 46 F/A-18D Hornet; 95 F/A-18E Super Hornet; 108

F/A-18F Super Hornet

ASW • S-3 108: 108 S-3B Viking\* ELINT • EP-3 Orion 11: 11 EP-3 Orion

ELINT / ECM • EA-6B 98: 98 EA-6B Prowler

MP • P-3 177: 177 P-3C Orion\*

AEW • E-2 7: 7 E-2C Hawkeye in store

**COMD** • E-6 16: 16 E-6B Mercury

TKR • KC-130 5: 5 KC-130F Hercules

**TPT** 65

C-12 4: 4 C-12C Huron

C-2 37: 37 C-2A Greyhound

C-20 7: 1 C-20A Gulfstream III; 2 C-20D Gulfstream III;

4 C-20G Gulfstream IV

C-26 7: 7 C-26D Metro III

C - 37.1

CT-39 1: 1 CT-39G Sabreliner

LC-130 3: 2 LC-130F Hercules; 1 LC-130R Hercules

VP-3 5: 5 VP-3A Orion

**UTL 37** 

RC-12 4: 2 RC-12F Huron; 2 RC-12M Huron

U-6 2: 2 U-6A Beaver UC-12 26: 26 UC-12B Huron

UC-35 1: 1 UC-35D Citation Encore

UP-3 4: 4 UP-3A Orion

TRG 689

T-2 104: 104 T-2C Buckeye

T-34 308: 308 T-34C Turbo Mentor

T-38 Talon 9

T-39 24: 1 T-39D Sabreliner; 8 T-39G Sabreliner;

15 T-39N Sabreliner

T-44 55: 55 T-44A Pegasus

T-45 149: 74 T-45A Goshawk; 75 T-45C Goshawk

TA-4 17: 17 TA-4J Skyhawk TC-12 21: 21 TC-12B Huron **TE-2** 2: 2 TE-2C Hawkeye **TRIALS AND TEST 49** 

NF-14 4: 1 NF-14A Tomcat; 1 NF-14B Tomcat;

2 NF-14D Tomcat



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**NF/A-18** 6: 1 NF/A-18A Hornet; 2 NF/A-18C Hornet; 3 NF/A-18D Hornet

NP-3 12: 1 NP-3C Orion; 11 NP-3D Orion

**NT-34** 1: 1 NT-34C *Mentor* test **NU-1** 1: 1 NU-1B *Otter* test

QF-4 18: 2 QF-4N Phantom II; 16 QF-4S Phantom II

**X-26** 2: 2 X-26A test **X-31** 1: 1 X-31A test

YF-4J Phantom II 1 (prototype, FGA)

YSH-60 Seahawk 1 (prototype)

YSH-60 3: 1 prototype; 1 YSH-60B Seahawk; 1 YSH-60F Seahawk

**HELICOPTERS** 222 attack helicopters

MCM 33: 33 MH-53E Sea Dragon

OBS • OH-58 3: 3 OH-58A Kiowa

**SAR** 123

**HH-1** 23: 23 HH-1N *Iroquois* 

**HH-46** 32: 32 HH-46D Sea Knight

**HH-60** 23: 23 HH-60H *Seahawk* **UH-3** 45: 45 UH-3H *Sea King* 

ATK • AH-1 4: 4 AH-1Z Super Cobra

**ASW** • **SH-60** 218: 145 SH-60B Seahawk; 73 SH-60F

**SPEC OP • MH-60** 50: 8 MH-60R *Strike Hawk*; 42 MH-60S *Knight Hawk* 

**SPT** 18

CH-53 18: 9 CH-53D Sea Stallion; 9 CH-53E Sea Stallion UTL 19

UH-1 5: 1 UH-1N Iroquois; 4 UH-1Y Iroquois

UH-46D Sea Knight 9

**UH-60** 3: 3 UH-60L Black Hawk

VH-3 2: 2 VH-3A Sea King (2 VIP, 1 trials)

TRG 132

TH-57 126: 44 TH-57B Sea Ranger; 82 TH-57C Sea

Ranger

TH-6 6: 6 TH-6B in testing

TEST • N-SH-60 3: 3 N-SH-60B Seahawk MSL

#### ASM

**AGM-45**: some AGM-45 *Shrike* **AGM-84**: some AGM-84A *Harpoon* 

AGM-114: some AGM-114 Hellfire

**AGM-119**: some AGM-119A *Penguin 3* **AGM-88**: some AGM-88A *HARM* 

AAM

AIM-7: some AIM-7 Sparrow AIM-9: some AIM-9 Sidewinder AIM-54: some AIM-54A Phoenix AIM-120: some AIM-120 AMRAAM

#### **Naval Aviation Reserve**

#### **FORCES BY ROLE**

FGA 3 sqn with F/A-18A Hornet; 1 sqn with F/A-18A Hornet / F/A-18B Hornet

ASW 1 sqn with HH-60F / SH-60F Seahawk; 1 sqn with SH-60B Seahawk

MR 3 sqn with P-3C *Orion*AEW 1 sqn with E-2C *Hawk* 

AEW 1 sqn with E-2C *Hawkeye*MSC 1 sqn with HH-60H *Seahawk*; 1 sqn with UH-

3H Sea King

ECM 1 sqn with EA-6B Prowler

Log spt 1 wg (3 log spt sqn with C-40A Clipper, 3 log

spt sqn with C-20 *Gulfstream*, 4 tactical tpt sqn with C-130T *Hercules*, 4 log spt sqn with

C-9B Nightingale; DC-9)

Trg 1 (aggressor) sqn with F-5E Tiger II/F-5F Tiger

II; 1 (aggressor) sqn with F/A-18 Hornet

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AIRCRAFT 114 combat capable

FGA • F/A-18 67: 64 F/A-18A Hornet; 3 F/A-18B Hornet

MP • P-3 47: 47 P-3C Orion\*

EW/ELINT • EA-6 4: 4 EA-6B Prowler

**AEW** • E-2 9: 9 E-2C Hawkeye

**TPT** 49

C-130 20: 20 C-130T Hercules

**C-40** 6: 6 C-40A Clipper

C-9 15: 15 C-9B Nightingale

DC-98

UTL • UC-12 22: 6 UC-12B Huron; 6 UC-12F Huron;

10 UC-12M Huron

**HELICOPTERS** 11 attack helicopters

MCM 8: 8 MH-53E Sea Dragon

**SAR 24** 

HH-60 16: 16 HH-60H Rescue Hawk

**UH-3** 8: 8 UH-3H Sea King

ASW • SH-60 11: 5 SH-60B Seahawk; 6 SH-60F Seahawk

#### Naval Reserve Force 152,850 reservists

Delivery veh 1 det opcon USSOCOM

Naval special 3 det opcon USSOCOM; 6 (Gp) det opcon

warfare USSOCOM; 1 det opcon USSOCOM Special boat 2 sqn opcon USSOCOM; 2 unit opcon

USSOCOM

HQ 1 (CINCSOC) det opcon USSOCOM

SEAL 5 det opcon USSOCOM

# **US Marine Corps** 175,350; 11,311 reservists (total 186,661)

3 Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF), 2 Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB) drawn from 3 div. The 4th Military Expeditionary Brigade (Anti-Terrorism) was officially deactivated 24 February 2006, and its major subordinate units were reassigned to other commands. The Marine Security Force Battalion (MSFBn), Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) and Anti-Terrorism Battalion (ATBN) are now assigned to the 11 Marine Expeditionary Force. The Marine Security Guard Battalion (MSGBn) is now assigned to Marine Corps Combat Development Command.

#### **FORCES BY ROLE**

MARDIV

1st MARDIV (1 cbt engr bn, 1 recce bn, 1 arty regt (4 arty bn), 1 amph aslt bn, 1 armd bn, 2 (LAV-25) lt armd recce bn, 3 inf regt (each: 3 inf bn)); 2nd MARDIV (1 cbt engr bn, 1 amph aslt bn, 1 recce bn, 1 arty regt (4 arty bn), 1 lt armd recce bn, 1 armd bn, 3 inf regt (each: 3 inf bn)); 3rd MARDIV (1 recce bn, 1 arty regt (2 arty bn), 1 cht en gr bn, 1 cht sp br

3rd MARDIV (1 recce bn, 1 arty regt (2 arty bn), 1 cbt engr bn, 1 cbt sp bn (1 lt armd recce coy, 1 amph aslt coy),

2 inf regt (each: 3 inf bn))





Spec Ops 1 force (3 recce bn, 3 MEF recce coy) Force Service Sp Gp 3 gp; 1 sqn

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**TK • MBT • M-1** 403: 403 M1-A1 Abrams

RECCE 252: 252 LAV-25 Coyote (25mm gun, plus 189 variants excluding 50 mor, 95 ATGW see below)

AAV • AAV-7 1,311: 1,311 AAV-7A1 (all roles)

**ARTY** 1,511

**TOWED** 926

105mm • M-101 331: 331 M-101A1

155mm 595: 595 M-198

MOR • 81mm 585: 50 LAV-M; 535 M-252

AT

MSL 2,299

Predator 1,121

TOW 1,178: 1,083; 95 LAV-TOW

RL 2,764

83mm 1,650: 1,650 SMAW

84mm 1,114: 1,114 AT-4

AD • SAM • MANPAD: some FIM-92A Stinger RADAR • LAND 23: 23 AN/TPQ-36 Firefinder (arty)

#### Marine Corps Aviation 34,700

3 active Marine Aircraft Wings (MAW) and 1 MCR MAW Flying hours 240 hrs/year on ac; 360 hrs/year on tpt ac; 270 hrs/year on hel

#### **FORCES BY ROLE**

Ftr 14 sqn with 168 F/A-18A Hornet/F/A-18C

Hornet/F/A-18D Hornet

7 sqn with 112 AV-8B Harrier II **FGA** 

**ECM** 4 sqn with 20 EA-6B Prowler

3 sqn with 36 KC-130F Hercules/KC-130R Hercules

Atk hel 6 sqn with 72 AH-1W Cobra;

36 UH-1N Iroquois

Spt hel 4 sqn with 38 CH-53D Sea Stallion; 16 sqn with

174 CH-46E Sea Knight; 4 sqn with 80 CH-53E

Sea Stallion

Trg 13 sqn with 224 CH-46E Sea Knight; 2 sqn with

CH-53D Sea Stallion; 1 sqn with V-22 Osprey; 4 sqn with 15 CH-53E Sea Stallion; 1 sqn with 8 KC-130F Hercules; 1 sqn with 12 AV-8B Harrier II; 14 TAV-8B Harrier; 1 sqn with 34 AH-1W Cobra/ HH-1N Iroquois/UH-1N Iroquois; 1 sqn with 40

F/A-18A Hornet/F/A-18B Hornet/F/A-18C Hornet/

F/A-18D Hornet; 2 T-34C Turbo Mentor

AD 5 bty with FIM-92A Avenger; FIM-92A Stinger

2 sqn with RQ-2B Pioneer UAV

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AIRCRAFT 344 combat capable

**FGA** 344

F/A-18 213: 28 F/A-18A Hornet; 4 F/A-18B Hornet; 86 F/A-18C Hornet; 95 F/A-18D Hornet

AV-8 131: 131 AV-8B Harrier II

EW • ELINT • EA-6 27: 27 EA-6B Prowler

TKR • KC-130 48: 31 KC-130F Hercules; 4 KC-130J

Hercules; 13 KC-130R Hercules

TPT 3

**C-20** 1: 1 C-20G Gulfstream IV C-9 2: 2 C-9B Nightingale

UTL 8

UC-12 7: 7 UC-12B Huron

UC-35 1: 1 UC-35D Citation Encore

T-34 2: 2 T-34C Turbo Mentor

**TAV-8** 15: 15 TAV-8B Harrier

#### HELICOPTERS

**SAR** 14

HH-19: 9 HH-1N Iroquois

HH-46 5: 5 HH-46D Sea Knight

ATK • AH-1 148: 144 AH-1W Cobra; 4 AH-1Z Super

**SPT** 428

CH-46-E 224

CH-53 196: 49 CH-53D Sea Stallion; 147 CH-53E

VH-60N Presidential Hawk 8 (VIP tpt)

UH-1 74: 72 UH-1N Iroquois; 2 UH-1Y Iroquois

VH-3 11: 11 VH-3D Sea King (VIP tpt)

MV-22 13: 12; 1 MV-22 Block B Osprey (First of 360 on

order, with a delivery rate of 48 per year)

UAV • RQ-2: some RQ-2B Pioneer

MSL • TACTICAL

ASM: some AGM-114 Hellfire; some AGM-65

Maverick; some TOW

AAM: some AIM-120 AMRAAM; some AIM-7

Sparrow; some AIM-9 Sidewinder

#### Reserve Organisations

#### Marine Corps Reserve 92,000 reservists

Marine 1 div (1 amph aslt bn, 1 arty bn (5

> arty bn), 1 recce bn, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 (LAV-25) lt armd recce bn, 3 inf

regt (each: 3 inf bn))

Spec Ops 1 force (1 MEF recce coy, 1 recce bn)

Force Service Sp Gp 1 gp

#### Marine Corps Aviation Reserve 11,592 reservists **FORCES BY ROLE**

Ftr 4 sqn with 48 F/A-18A Hornet 2 sqn with 28 KC-130T Hercules Tkr 2 sgn with 36 AH-1W Cobra; Atk hel 18 UH-1N Iroquois

Spt hel 2 sqn with 24 CH-46E Sea Knight;

2 sqn with 32 CH-53E Sea Stallion

Trg 1 sqn with 13 F-5E Tiger II (aggressor) AD 1 bn (2 Bty) with FIM-92A Avenger

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AIRCRAFT 64 combat capable

FTR • F-5 13: 12 F-5E Tiger II; 1 F-5F Tiger II

FGA • F/A-18 51: 51 F/A-18A Hornet

TKR • KC-130 28: 28 KC-130T Hercules

UTL 10

RC-12 4: 4 RC-12M Huron

UC-12 3: 3 UC-12B Huron

UC-35 3: 2 UC-35C Citation Ultra; 1 UC-35D Citation Encore

#### HELICOPTERS

ATK • AH-1 40: 40 AH-1W Cobra





**SPT** 45

CH-46 24: 24 CH-46E Sea Knight CH-53 21: 21 CH-53E Sea Stallion UTL • UH-1 20: 20 UH-1N Iroquois

#### Marine Stand-by Reserve 700 reservists

Trained individuals for mobilisation

#### **US Coast Guard** 40,360 (Military); 6,750 (civilian); 1,546 reservists (Coast Guard) (total 41,906 plus 6,750 civilians)

#### PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 131

PBC 89: 40 Marine Protector; 49 Farallon

PSO<sub>2</sub>

PSOH 40: 1 Alex Haley; 13 Famous; 12 Hamilton; 14 Reliance **LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 92** 

## ABU 16: 16 Juniper

AGB 3: 3 Polar Icebreaker

Trg 2 WLI 5 WLIC 13 **WLM** 15: 15 Keeper **WLR** 18 WTGB9 **YTM** 11

#### **US Coast Guard Aviation** 7,960

#### AIRCRAFT

MP 22: 22 HU-25 Guardian

**SAR • HC-130** 27: 27 MC-130H Hercules

C-130 6: 6 C-130J Hercules

C-37 1

#### HELICOPTERS

SAR 136: 41 HH-60J Jayhawk; 95 HH-65A (AS-366G1) Dauphin II

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

#### **US Air Force (USAF)** 347,400 (plus 7,660 ANG and Air Force Reserve)

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

#### Air Combat Command (ACC)

Comprises of 4 air forces, 23 ac wings. Almost the entire USAF (plus active force ANG and AFR) is divided into 10 Aerospace Expeditionary Forces (AEF). Each AEF is on call for 120 days every 20 months, and at least 2 of the 10 AEFs are on call at any one time. Each AEF with 10,000-15,000 personnel comprises 90 multi-role ftr and bbr ac, 31 intratheatre refuelling aircraft and 13 aircraft for intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance and EW missions.

#### **FORCES BY ROLE**

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

Bbr 5 (non-STRATCOM mission capable) sqn with 67 B-1B Lancer (incl 2 test); 4 sqn opcon US STRATCOM with 95 B-52 Stratofortress (56 combat ready); 2 sqn opcon US STRATCOM with 21 B-2A Spirit (16 combat ready)

Ftr 21 sqn with 378 F-16C Fighting Falcon/F-16D Fighting Falcon; 2 sqn with 36 F-117 Nighthawk; 6 sqn with 66 F-15E Strike Eagle; 11 sqn with 198 F-15 Eagle; 1 sqn with 19 F/A-22A Raptor; 6 sqn with 108 A-10 Thunderbolt II/OA-10 Thunderbolt II FAC 7 sqn with A-10 Thunderbolt II/OA-10A

Thunderbolt II

3 sqn with RC-135/U-2S; 1 sqn with E-8 J-Recce

**STARS** 

EW 2 sqn with EC-130 Commando Solo

AEW 1 wg (6 AEW sqn with E-3B Sentry/E-3C

Sentry)

SAR 6 sqn with HC-130N Hercules/HC-130P

Hercules/HH-60G Pave Hawk

Trg 1 (aggressor) sqn with 18+ F-16C Fighting Falcon/F-16D Fighting Falcon

UAV 3 sqn with RQ-1B Predator/RQ-4A Global Hawk

#### Air Mobility Command (AMC)

Provides strategic, tactical, special op airlift, aero medical evacuation, SAR and weather recce.

#### **FORCES BY ROLE**

HQ (AF) 1 HQ located at Scott AFB (IL) Air 2 Air Forces (total: 12 air wg)

4 sqn with C-5 Galaxy; 8 sqn with C-17 Strategic tpt

Globemaster

Tactical tpt 9 sqn with C-130 Hercules

Op spt tpt 8 sqn with C-12 Huron; C-20 Gulfstream;

C-21 Learjet; C-37; C-40 Clipper; VC-25

Air Force One; UH-1 Iroquois

Tkr 18 sqn with KC-135 Stratotanker;

4 sqn with KC-10A Extender DC-10

Weather recce 1 sqn with WC-135

## Air Education and Training Command

#### **FORCES BY ROLE**

Air 7 sqn (AFR personnel) trained to use ac;

2 air forces (total: 11 air wg)

Flying trg 8 wg with T-1 Jayhawk; T-37 Tweet;

T-38 Talon; T-43; T-6 Texan II

25 sqn with F-16 Fighting Falcon; F-15 Eagle; Mission trg

A-10 Thunderbolt II; OA-10 Thunderbolt II; MC-130 Hercules; HC-130 Hercules; KC-135 Stratotanker; C-130 Hercules; C-135 Stratolifter; C-17 Globemaster; C-21 Learjet; C-5 Galaxy; HH-60 Seahawk; UH-1N Iroquois

Trials and

testing

some unit with B-1 Lancer; B-2 Spirit; B-52 Stratofortress; F-22 Raptor; F-117 Nighthawk;

F-16 Fighting Falcon; F-15A Eagle/F-15B Eagle/ F-15C Eagle/F-15D Eagle; A-10 Thunderbolt II; U-2; EC-130E Commando Solo; E-3B Sentry; AC-130 Spectre; KC-135 Stratotanker; C-12 Huron; C-135 Stratolifter; C-17 Globemaster; T-38C Talon; T-39 Sabreliner; NC-130 Hercules; TG-10 Glider; HH-60 Seahawk; UH-1 Iroquois

#### 'ACTIVE FORCE' EQUIPMENT SUMMARY

AIRCRAFT 1,659 combat capable

**LRSA** 236

B-1 81: 67 B-1B Lancer; 12 in store; 2 test

B-2 21: 21 B-2A Spirit

B-52 144: 85 B-52H Stratofortress; 47 in store; 2 test FTR 467

F-22 19: 19 F/A-22A Raptor F-117 Nighthawk 52







F-15 396: 396 F-15A Eagle/F-15B Eagle/F-15C Eagle/F-15D Eagle

FGA 1,098

F-16 738: 738 F-16C/D Fighting Falcon **F-15** 217: 217 F-15E Strike Eagle

A-10 143: 143 A-10A Thunderbolt II

FAC • OA-10 70: 70 OA-10A Thunderbolt II\* RECCE 76

E-8 J-STARS 17: 17 E-8C J-STARS

OC-135 Boeing 707 3

RC-135 19: 14 RC-135V Rivet Joint/RC-135W Rivet Joint; 3 RC-135S Cobra Ball; 2 RC-135U Combat Sent

TU-2 5: 5 TU-2S U-2 31: 31 U-2S

WC-135 1: 1 WC-135W Constant Phoenix

AEW • E-3 33: 33 E-3B Sentry/E-3C Sentry (incl 1 test)

COMD E-4 4: 4 E-4B SPEC OPS • MC-130 48: 24 MC-130E Combat Talon/

MC-130H Combat Talon II; 24 MC-130P Combat Shadow SAR • HC-130 13: 13 HC-130N Hercules/HC-130P Hercules

TKR 294: 235 KC-135E Stratotanker/KC-135T Stratotanker; 59 KC-10A Extender DC-10

**TPT** 436

C-5 80: 28 C-5A Galaxy; 50 C-5B Galaxy; 2 C-5C Galaxy C-12 19: 11 C-12C Huron/C-12D Huron/C-12F Huron/ C-12J Huron; 8 in store

C-17 131: 131 C-17A Globemaster

C-130 186: 186 C-130E Hercules/C-130H Hercules/C-

C-20 7: 5 C-20B Gulfstream III; 2 C-20H Gulfstream III

C-21 74: 74 C-21A Learjet

C-32 4: 4 C-32A

**C-37A** 9

C-40 B/C 2

VC-25 2: 2 VC-25A

RANGE INST • EC-18 5: 2 EC-18B Aria/EC-18D Aria; 3 in store

#### TRIALS AND TESTING

LRSA 5: 2 B-1 Lancer in testing; 1 B-2 Spirit in testing; 2 B-52 Stratofortress in testing

FTR 81: 31 F-22 Raptor in testing; 1 F-117 Nighthawk in testing; 38 F-16 Fighting Falcon in testing; 11 F-15A Eagle/F-15B Eagle/F-15C Eagle/F-15D Eagle in testing

FGA 2: 2 A-10 Thunderbolt II in testing

EW • EC-130 1: 1 EC-130E Commando Solo in testing

AEW • E-3 1: 1 E-3B Sentry in testing

TRG 1,277

**T-1** 179: 179 T-1A Jayhawk

**T-6A** *Texan* 159

T-37 419: 419 T-37B Tweet

T-38 509: 509 T-38A Talon/T-38C Talon

T-43 11: 9 T-43A; 2 in store

**TILT-ROTOR** First of 4 CV-22

#### HELICOPTERS

CSAR/SAR 126

HH-60 64: 64 HH-60G Pave Hawk

**UH-1** 62: 62 UH-1N *Iroquois* 

SPEC OP • MH-53 38: 13 MH-53] Pave Low III; 25 MH-53M Pave Low IV

UAV • RECCE 65

**TAC • MQ-1** 57: 57 MQ-1 Predator

STRATEGIC • RQ-48: 2 RQ-4A Global Hawk; 6 in testing

MSL • TACTICAL 41,120+

ASM 26.120+

AGM-129 400+: 400+ AGM-129A Advanced Cruise

AGM-130 400+: 400+ AGM-130A

AGM-142 Popeye 150+

AGM-65 17,000+: 17,000+ AGM-65A Maverick/ AGM-65B Maverick/AGM-65D Maverick/AGM-65G

Maverick

AGM-84 70+: 70+ AGM-84B Harpoon

AGM-86 1,600+: 900+ AGM-86B ALCM; 700+

AGM-86C CALCM

ARM • AGM-88 6500+: 6,500+ AGM-88A HARM/ AGM-88B HARM

AAM 15,000+

AIM-120 5,000+: 5,000+ AIM-120A AMRAAM/ AIM-120B AMRAAM/AIM-120C AMRAAM AIM-7 3,000+: 3,000+ AIM-7M Sparrow

AIM-9 7,000+: 7,000+ AIM-9M Sidewinder

BOMB • PGM • JSOW 130+: 130+ AGM-154

#### Air Force Space Command

Provides ballistic missile warning, space control, worldwide satellite operations and maintains ICBM force

#### **FORCES BY ROLE**

HQ (AF) 1 HQ located at Petersen AFB (CO)

11 sqn opcon US STRATCOM with 50 LGM-Msl 118A Peacekeeper (capacity 10 MK21s); 500 LGM-

30G Minuteman III (capacity 3 MK12/MK12As)

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

MSL • STRATEGIC • ICBM 550: 50 LGM-118A Peacekeeper (capacity 10 MK21 nuclear warheads); 500 LGM-30G Minuteman III (capacity 3 MK12 nuclear warheads/MK12A nuclear warheads)

#### Reserve Organisations

#### Air National Guard 106,680 reservists **FORCES BY ROLE**

Ftr 3 sqn with F-15 Eagle; 1 sqn with F-16

Fighting Falcon

FGA 6 sqn with A-10 Thunderbolt II/OA-10

> Thunderbolt II; 3 sqn with F-15A Eagle/F-15B Eagle; 23 sqn with F-16 Fighting Falcon

Special Ops 1 sqn opcon USSOCOM with 6 EC-130E

Commando Solo/EC-130H Compass Call

SAR 3 sqn with HC-130 Hercules/MC-130

Hercules; HH-60 Seahawk

Strategic tpt 1 sqn with C-38 Astra; 1 sqn with C-21

Learjet; 1 sqn with C-17 Globemaster

Tactical tpt 24 sgn with C-130E Hercules/C-130H

Hercules/C-130J Hercules

Tkr 11 sqn with KC-135E Stratotanker;

13 sqn with KC-135R Stratotanker

7 sqn with F-16 Fighting Falcon; Mission trg

F-15 Eagle; C-130 Hercules

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AIRCRAFT 733 combat capable

FTR 126

F-15 126: 126 F-15A Eagle/F-15B Eagle/F-15C Eagle/F-15D Eagle



FGA 555: 473 F-16C/D Fighting Falcon; 84 A-10A Thunderbolt II

FAC • OA-10 18: 18 OA-10A Thunderbolt II\*

**EW • EC-130** 6: 6 EC-130E Commando Solo/EC-130ICompass Call

**SPEC OPS • MC-130** 4: 4 MC-130P Combat Shadow

**SAR • HC-130** 13: 13 HC-130N Hercules/HC-130P Hercules

TKR • KC-135 220: 220 KC-135E Stratotanker/KC-135R Stratotanker/KC-135T Stratotanker

**TPT** 234

**C-130** 222: 222 C-130E Hercules/C-130H Hercules/C-130J Hercules

C-21 2: 2 C-21A Learjet

C-40 B/C 2

C-17 8:8 C-17 Globemaster

HELICOPTERS • SAR • HH-60 18: 18 HH-60G Pave Hawk

# Air Force Reserve Command 72,195 reservists FORCES BY ROLE

Bbr 1 sqn opcon US STRATCOM with 9

B-52H Stratofortress

FGA 3 sqn with A-10 Thunderbolt II/OA-10

Thunderbolt II; 3 sqn with F-16C Fighting

Falcon/F-16D Fighting Falcon

Special Ops 1 sqn MC-130P Combat Shadow Hercules

SPEC OPS ac; 1 sqn opcon USSOCOM with 14 MC-130E Combat Talon

SAR 3 sqn with HH-60 Seahawk; 2 sqn with

HC-130 Hercules

Strategic tpt 2 sqn with C-5A *Galaxy*; 6 sqn C-17

Globemaster tpt ac; 4 sqn C-5A Galaxy

tpt ac

Tactical tpt 11 sqn with C-130E Hercules/C-130H

Hercules/C-130J Hercules

Tpt 4 sqn KC-10 Extender DC-10 tpt/tkr ac Tkr 2 sqn with KC-135E Stratotanker; 5 sqn

with KC-135R Stratotanker; 1 sqn KC-

135 Stratotanker tkr ac

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

Hercules

Mission trg 3 sqn with F-16 Fighting Falcon; A-10

Thunderbolt II; C-130 Hercules

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AIRCRAFT 120 combat capable

**LRSA • B-52** 9: 9 B-52H Stratofortress

FGA 115: 69 F-16C/D Fighting Falcon; 46 A-10A Thunderbolt II

FAC • OA-10 6: 6 OA-10A Thunderbolt II\*

**RECCE • WC-130** 10: 10 WC-130J Hercules

**SPEC OPS • MC-130** 14: 14 MC-130E *Combat Talon* **SAR • HC-130** 10: 10 HC-130N *Hercules/HC-*130P

Hercules

TKR • KC-135 70: 70 KC-135E Stratotanker/KC-135R

Stratotanker/KC-135T Stratotanker

**TPT** 146

C-17 8: 8 C-17 Globemaster

C-130 106: 106 C-130E Hercules/C-130H Hercules/C-

130J Hercules

C-5 32: 32 C-5A Galaxy

**HELICOPTERS • SAR • HH-60** 23: 23 HH-60G *Pave Hawk* 

#### Air Force Stand-by-Reserve 16,858 reservists

Trained individuals for mobilisation

#### Civil Reserve Air Fleet

Commercial ac numbers fluctuate

**AIRCRAFT** • **TPT** 1,122: 758 long range international cargo and passenger; 218 short range international cargo and passenger; 36 national; 83 aeromedical evacuation

## **US Special Operations Command 31,496**;

3,376 (civilian); 11,247 reservists (SOF) (total 42,743 plus 3,376 civilians)

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)

#### FACILITIES

Navy Special Warfare Command (NSWC), Coronado CA

#### **US Army**

SF 5 gp (each: 3 SF bn)
Ranger 1 regt (3 Ranger bn)
Sigs 1 bn
Avn 1 regt (3 Avn bn)

Psyops 1 gp (5 Psyops bn) Civil Affairs 1 bn (5 Civil Affairs coy)

#### **Reserve Organisations**

#### **Army Reserve National Guard**

SF 2 gp (total: 3 SF bn)

#### **Army Reserve**

Psyops 2 gp

Civil Affairs 12 (4 comd, 8 bde) HQ; 36 (coys) bn

#### **US Navy**

#### **FORCES BY ROLE**

SEAL delivery veh 2 team

NSWC 3 gp; 2 sqn; 1 comd

Special Boat 2 sqn SEAL 8 team

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

SF EQUIPMENT 6: 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 5 det (2 additional teams

expected by 2007)

#### **US Air Force**

#### **FORCES BY ROLE**

HQ (AF) 1 HQ





Special Ops 12 sqn with 8 AC-130H Spectre/ 13 AC-

130U Spectre\*; 20 MC-130E Combat Talon/ MC-130H Combat Talon II/MC-130P Combat Shadow; 5 C-130E Hercules; 21 MH-53J Pave

Low III/MH-53M Pave Low IV Test/Evaluation first of 4 CV-22

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

#### **AIRCRAFT**

SPEC OPS • MC-130 20: 20 MC-130E Combat Talon/ MC-130H Combat Talon II/MC-130P Combat Shadow

**TPT** • **C-130** 5: 5 C-130E Hercules

TILT-ROTOR • 4: 4 CV-22

HELICOPTERS • SPEC OP • MH-53 21: 21 MH-53J

Pave Low III/MH-53M Pave Low IV

#### Reserve Organisations

#### **Air National Guard**

Special Ops 1 sqn with 7 EC-130E Commando Solo/EC-130H Compass Call

#### **Air Force Reserve**

Special Ops 1 sqn with 14 MC-130E Combat Talon

#### **DEPLOYMENT**

#### **AFGHANISTAN**

#### **United States Central Command**

US Army Central Command 15,000 (Op Enduring Freedom)
US Navy Central Command 200 (Op Enduring Freedom)
US Marines Central Command 1,100 (Op Enduring Freedom)
US Air Force Central Command 3,200 (Op Enduring Freedom)
NATO • ISAF 89

#### ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

**US Strategic Command** 

Strategic Defences - Early Warning

**RADAR • STRATEGIC** 1: 1 DETECTION AND TRACKING RADARS located at Antigua, AB

#### **ASCENSION ISLAND**

**US Strategic Command** 

Strategic Defences - Early Warning

**RADAR • STRATEGIC** 1: 1 DETECTION AND TRACKING RADARS located at USAF Ascension

#### ARABIAN GULF AND INDIAN OCEAN

**United States Central Command** 

#### US Navy HQ 5th fleet

5th Fleet's operating forces are rotationally deployed to the region from either the Pacific Fleet or Atlantic Fleet. The 5th Fleet's typical composition includes 1 CVSG Carrier Strike Group and an Amphibious Ready Group (ARG)

#### AIRCRAFT CARRIERS CV/CVN 1: 1 CV/CVN

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 54

CRUISERS 1: 1 CG DESTROYERS 4: 4 DDG FRIGATES 1: 1 FFG

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES •

MCM 4

#### **AMPHIBIOUS**

PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS ε3: 1 LHD/LHA; 1 LPD; 1 LSD

#### TI ANTIC

#### United States Northern Command • US Navy HQ 2nd Fleet

2nd Fleet est. composition includes 3-4 CVSG Carrier Strike Groups

**SUBMARINES** 35

STRATEGIC 10:

TACTICAL 25: 25 SSN

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 54

**AIRCRAFT CARRIERS** 3: 3 CV/CVN

CRUISERS 13: 13 CG

**DESTROYERS** 18: 18 DDG

FRIGATES 18: 18 FFG

COMMAND SHIPS • LCC 1:

**AMPHIBIOUS** 

PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS 15: 2 LHA; 4 LPD;

4 LPH; 5 LSD

LS 7: 1 LKA; 6 LST

United States Northern Command • HQ 2nd Fleet • US Navy 4–5 CVBG CVGP (2nd Fleet)

#### **AUSTRALIA**

United States Pacific Command

US Navy 62

**Marine Forces Pacific 40** 

PACAF 68

**US Army Pacific 26** 

**US Pacific Fleet** 

SEWS 1 located at Pine Gap, Aus Comms facility 1 located at NW Cape, Aus SIGINT Stn 1 located at Pine Gap, Aus

#### **BAHRAIN**

#### **United States Command**

**US Army Central Command 20** 

**US Navy Central Command 1,392** 

**US Air Force Central Command 25** 

**US Marines Central Command 204** 

#### **BELGIUM**

#### **United States European Command**

HQ Stuttgart-Vaihingen. Commander is SACEUR. (V Corps) Army Prepositioned stocks (APS) for 2 armd/mech bdes, aproximately 57% stored in Ge, remainder in Be (22%) Lux (21%) and NL.

US Army Europe 794

US Navy Europe Commander is also CINCAFSOUTH

US Navy 81

**US Air Force Europe** Commander is also COMAIRCENT

US Air Force 453

**US Marine Corps Europe 38** 

#### **BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA**

NATO 263

#### **BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY**

US Strategic Command

Strategic Defences - Early Warning

RADAR • STRATEGIC 2: 1 GROUND BASED ELECTRO OPTICAL DEEP SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM GEODSS located at Diego Garcia, BIOT



SPACETRACK SYSTEM 1: 1 Spacetrack Optical Trackers located at Diego Garcia, BIOT

**United States Pacific Command** 

PACAF 373 located at Diego Garcia, BIOT

**US Pacific Fleet** 

US Navy 307 located at Diego Garcia, BIOT

#### **FORCES BY ROLE**

1 MPS sqn (MPS-2 with equipment for one MEB) located at Diego Garcia, BIOT with 5 logistics and support

Naval airbase 1 located at Diego Garcia, BIOT Support facility 1 located at Diego Garcia, BIOT

**United States Southern Command** 

**US Army South 17** 

**Commander Naval Forces South 4** 

US Southern Air Force 7

Marine Forces South 24

**United States Northern Command** 

US Marine Corps 145 located at Guantánamo

US Navy 556 located at Guantánamo

#### **DJIBOUTI**

**United States Central Command** 

**US Marines Central Command 1,200** 

#### **FCUADOR**

**United States Southern Command** 

US Army South 6

US Navy 2

US Air Force 19

Marine Forces South • US Marine Corps 6

#### **FGYPT**

**United States Central Command** 

US Air Force 45

US Army 737

US Marine Corps 32

MFO 1 Inf bn; 1 Spt bn; 687

#### ETHIOPIA/ERITREA

UN • UNMEE 7 obs

#### **GEORGIA**

UN • UNOMIG 2 obs

#### **GERMANY**

**United States European Command** 

#### **US Armed Forces**

1 Combined Service HQ (EUCOM) located at Stuttgart-Vaihingen, Ge

#### **US Army Europe**

1 HQ (HQ US Army Europe (USAREUR)) located at Heidelberg, Ge

#### US Army 50,377

#### **FORCES BY ROLE**

1 armd corps HQ located at Heidelberg, Ge (1 armd div ((less 1 bde at Ft Riley)), 1 engr bde, 1 avn bde, 1 mech inf div, 1 arty bde, 1 AD bde)

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

ARTY 312: 312 mor/MRL/SP

TK • MBT 568: 568 M-1 Abrams

**AIFV** 1266:

1,266 M-2 Bradley each with 2 TOW msl, 1 30mm

**HELICOPTERS**: 115 atk

#### **US Navy Europe**

Commander is also CINCAFSOUTH

#### US Navy Europe 286

#### US Air Force Europe • US Air Force 15,460

1 HQ (AF) HQ (HQ US Airforce Europe (USAFE)) located at Ramstein AB, Ge

#### US Air Force Europe • 3rd Air Force

1 ftr wg (A/OA-10, F-16 CJ/DJ) located at Spangdahlem

11 Airlift wg located at Ramstein AB, Ge eq. with 16 C-130E Hercules; 2 C-20 Gulfstream; 9 C-21 Learjet; 1 C-37

USMC • US Marine Corps 295

#### GREECE

**European Command** 

US Army 10

US Navy 366 (Base facilities)

Base 1 located at Makri, Gr, 1 located at Soudha Bay, Gr

US Air Force Europe • 16th Air Force • US Air Force

**United States Strategic Command** 

Air base 1 located at Iraklion, Gr

US Marine Corps Europe • US Marine Corps 10

#### **GREENLAND**

**US Strategic Command** 

Strategic Defences - Early Warning

RADAR • STRATEGIC 2: 1 BALLISTIC MISSILE EARLY WARNING SYSTEM BMEWS located at Thule, GL

SPACETRACK SYSTEM 1: 1 Spacetrack Radar located at Thule, GL

**United States Northern Command** 

US Air Force 146

#### **GUAM**

United States Pacific Command • Marine Force Pacific 4 • PACAF • HQ 13th Air Force 1,719 • US Army Pacific Fleet 43 • US Pacific Fleet • US Navy 1,252

#### **FORCES BY ROLE**

1 MPS sqn (MPS-3 with eqipment for one MEB) eq. with 4 Logistics and Support 1 C-17 tpt (8 by end 2006)

#### **FACILITIES**

Naval airbase located at Andersen AFB (plus Naval Comms facility

#### **GUYANA**

**United States Southern Command 200** 

UN • MINUSTAH 4

#### **HONDURAS**

**United States Southern Command** 

US Army 221 **US Air Force 207** US Marine Forces 8







#### **ICELAND**

**United States European Command** 

US Navy 1,194

1 MR sqn with 6 P-3 Orion; 1 UP-3 Orion

**US Airforce 672** 

4 F-15C on rotation, 5 HH-60 G (SAR)

#### IRAO

**United States Central Command** 

US Army 132,400 (Op Iragi Freedom)

US Navy 14,500 (Op Iraqi Freedom)

US Air Force 19,800 (Op Iraqi Freedom)

US Marine Forces 25,900 (Op Iraqi Freedom)

1 MEF HQ (1 MAW wg with up to 48 F/A-18A Hornet/F/A-18C Hornet; up to 36 F/A-18D Hornet; up to 64 AV-8B Harrier II; F-15 Eagle; F-16 Fighting Falcon; Intelligence, Surveillance and Recce ac; up to 12 KC-130 Hercules; up to 92 AH-1W Cobra; up to 90 CH-46E Sea Knight; up to 64 CH-53E Sea Stallion; up to 50 UH-1N Iroquois, 1 FSSG regt, 1 MARDIV div with up to 58 M-1 Abrams; up to 207 LAV-CP; up to 247 AAV; up to 72 M-198)

#### ITALY

#### **European Command**

#### **US Army Europe** 3,312

1 SETAF HQ Task Force located at Vicenza, It; 2 SETAF para bn located at Vicenza, It; 1 SETAF log unit (in store) (holds eqpt for Theater Reserve Unit (TRU)/Army Readiness Package South (ARPS)) with 116 M-1 *Abrams* MBT; 127 AIFV; 4 APC (T)

#### **US Navy Europe** 4,048

Base 1 located at Naples, It, 1 located at La Maddalena, It

**US Marine Corps** 56

US Air Force 4,425

US Air Force Europe • 16th Air Force • US Air Force 1 (HQ 16th Air Force) HQ (AF) HQ; 1 ftr wg (2 ftr sqn with 21 F-16C *Fighting Falcon*/F-16D *Fighting Falcon* located at Aviano, It); U-2

#### JAPAN

#### **United States Pacific Command**

#### US Army 1,665

1 HQ (9th Theater Army Area Command) located at Zama, J 1 HQ – HQ USARPAC

#### US Navy 4,445

#### US Pacific Fleet • HQ 7th Fleet

1 HQ (7th Fleet) located at Yokosuka, J; 1 MCM sqn located at Sasebo, J

#### **US Navy**

#### **SUBMARINES 2**

**TACTICAL 2: 2 SSN** 

**Principal Surface Combatants** 9 at Yokosuka, J **Amphibious** 4 at Sasebo, J

#### PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 9:

1 Kitty Hawk (capacity 36 F/A-18 (2 F-18C, 1 F-18E and 1 F-18F sqns); 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) (CV-63) each with 3 Mk 29 Sea Sparrow octuple each with RIM-7M/RIM-7P, 2 Mk 49 RAM with 42 RIM-116 RAM SAM

COMMAND SHIPS • LCC 1: 1 Blue Ridge (capacity 3 LCPL; 2 LCVP; 700 troops; 1 SH-3H Sea King utl hel) located at Yokosuka, J

US Air Force 14,700

Marine Forces Pacific • US Marine Corps 17,850

1 elems MEF div

United States Pacific Command • PACAF • US Air Force 14.700

United States Pacific Command • PACAF • 5th Air Force

1 Special Ops gp located at Okinawa – Kadena AB, J

#### **US Air Force**

1 5th Air Force HQ (AF) HQ (5th Air Force) located at Yokota AB, J

1 ftr wg located at Okinawa – Kadena AB, J (1 SAR sqn with 8 HH-60G *Pave Hawk*, 1 AEW sqn with 2 E-3B *Sentry*, 2 ftr sqn with 24 F-15C *Eagle*/F-15D *Eagle*); 1 ftr wg (2 ftr sqn with 18 F-16 *Fighting Falcon*) located at Misawa AB, J

1 airlift wg located at Yokota AB, J with 10 C-130E *Hercules*; 4 C-21 *Learjet* 

#### KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

United States Pacific Command • Eighth US Army • US Army

#### **FORCES BY ROLE**

1 (UN comd) HQ Eighth Army located at Seoul, ROK; 1 elems HQ 2ID located at Tongduchon, ROK (1 avn bde (1 aslt hel bn, 1 atk hel bn), 1 armd bde (1 armd inf bn, 2 tk bn), 1 air cav bde (2 atk hel bn), 2 SP arty bn, 2 fd arty bn with MLRS); 1 SAM bn located at Uijongbu, ROK with MIM-104 *Patriot* 

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

ARTY 45: 45 mor/MRL/SP

**TK • MBT** 116: 116 M-1 Abrams

**AIFV** 126:

126 M-2 Bradley each with 2 TOW Msl, 1 30mm Gun

**APC** 111: 111 APC (T)

Marine Forces Pacific • US Marine Corps 241

PACAF • US Air Force 9,044

#### 7th Air Force

1 HQ 7th Air Force HQ (AF) HQ (HQ 7th Air Force) located at Osan AB, ROK; 1 ftr wg located at Osan AB, ROK (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, ROK); 1 ftr wg located at Kusan AB, ROK (2 ftr sqn with 20 F-16C Fighting Falcon/F-16D Fighting Falcon); 1 Special Ops sqn

#### US Army 21,372

US Pacific Fleet • US Navy 326

#### **KUWAIT**

**United States Central Command** 

US Army Central Command • US Army 19,700

US Navy Central Command • US Navy 1,250

US Central Command Air Force • US Air Force 2,700

US Marines Central Command • US Marine Corps 1,600

#### **KYRGYZSTAN**

**NATO** 5

#### LIBERIA

UN • UNMIL 2; 6 obs







#### LUXEMBOURG

**European Command** 

US Army 27

#### **MACEDONIA, FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC**

**European Command** 

US Army 3

US Air Force 6

NATO • KFOR I 37

#### **MEDITERRANEAN**

**European Command** 

US Navy 11,800

US Marine Corps 2,200

**HQ** 6th Fleet

**US Navy** 

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**SUBMARINES • TACTICAL 3: ESSN** 

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS

CV/CVN 2: 2 CV/CVN

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 54

**CRUISERS** 8: 8 CG

**DESTROYERS** 12: 12 DDG

FRIGATES 12: 12 FFG

#### **COMMAND SHIPS • LCC 1**

1 amphibious command ship (capacity 700 troops; 2 LCVP amphibious; 3 LCPL amphibious; 1 SH-3H Sea King ASW hel)

**AMPHIBIOUS** 54

PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS 15: 2 LHA; 4 LPD;

4 LPH: 5 LSD

LS 7: 1 LKA; 6 LST

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT E6: 1AF; 2 AO; 1 AOE; 1

ATF; 1 Auxillary, ammunition carrier

US Marine Corps 1 MEU gp

#### MIDDLE EAST

UN • UNTSO 3 obs

#### **NETHERLANDS**

**European Command** 

US Air Force 260

US Army Europe 291

**US Navy Europe 22** 

**US Marine Corps Europe 10** 

#### **NORWAY**

**European Command** 

**US Air Force 38** 

**US Army Europe** 

ARTY • SP • 155mm 36: 18 M-109 (Army Prepositioned

Stocks (APS)); 18 M-198 (APS)

**US Navy Europe 22** 

**US Marine Corps Europe 11** 

**United States Central Command** 

US Central Command Air Force • US Air Force 24

**United States Pacific Command** 

US Pacific Fleet • US Navy 11,617 (at sea)

HQ 3rd Fleet

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE** 

**SUBMARINES** 32

STRATEGIC 8: 8 SSBN

TACTICAL 24: 24 SSN

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 58

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS 5: 5 CVN/CV

CRUISERS 13: 13 CG

**DESTROYERS 24: 24 DDG** 

FRIGATES 15: 15 FFG

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 2:

2 MCM

**COMMAND SHIPS 2: 2 LCC** 

**AMPHIBIOUS** 

PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS ε3: 2 LHD; 1 LHA

**LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 8: 8 AG** 

Marine Forces Pacific 2,027 (at sea)

#### **PAKISTAN**

**United States Central Command** 

US Armed Forces 35 (Army/Air Force (Op Enduring Freedom))

US Marines Central Command • US Marine Corps18

#### **PORTUGAL**

**European Command** 

**US Air Force 904** 

**US Army Europe 19** 

**US Navy Europe 39** 

**US Marine Corps Europe 8** 

Support facility 1 located at Lajes, Por

#### **PUERTO RICO**

**United States Southern Command** 

Commander Naval Forces South • US Navy

1 HQ located at Roosevelt Roads

**US Special Operations South** 

1 HQ (SOCSOUTH) located at Roosevelt Roads

**United States Central Command** 

US Army Central Command • US Army 170

US Navy Central Command • US Navy 3

US Central Command Air Force • US Air Force 215

US Marines Central Command • US Marine Corps 75

#### **REPUBLIC OF MARSHALL ISLANDS**

**US Strategic Command** 

Strategic Defences - Early Warning

RADAR • STRATEGIC 1: 1 DETECTION AND TRACKING RADARS located at US Army Kwajalein

Atoll, RMI

#### **SAUDI ARABIA**

**United States Central Command** 

US Army Central Command • US Army 140

US Navy Central Command • US Navy 23

US Central Command Air Force • US Air Force 70

US Marines Central Command • US Marine Corps 25

#### SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

**European Command** 

US Air Force 36

US Army Europe 1,765

**NATO • KFOR I 1,801** 

#### **SINGAPORE**

**United States Pacific Command Marine Forces Pacific 24** 





#### PACAF • US Air Force 46

1 log spt sqn located at Singapore, Sgp

US Pacific Fleet • US Navy 93

Support facility 1 located at Singapore, Sgp

#### **SPAIN**

#### **European Command**

**US Air Force 319** 

**US Army Europe 78** 

US Navy Europe 1,070

US Marine Corps Europe 193

Base 1 located at Moron, Sp

US Air Force 282

#### SUDAN

**AU-AUMIS 13 obs** 

#### THAII AND

**United States Pacific Command** 

US Army 156

US Air Force 29

Marine Forces Pacific • US Marine Corps 29

PACAF • US Air Force 30

US Pacific Fleet • US Navy 10

#### **TURKEY**

#### **US Strategic Command**

Strategic Defences - Early Warning

RADAR • STRATEGIC • SPACETRACK SYSTEM 1: 1

Spacetrack Radar located at Incirlik, Tu

#### **European Command**

Support facility 1 located at Ankara, Tu, 1 located at Izmir, Tu

**US Army Europe 60** 

**US Navy Europe 17** 

US Air Force Europe • 16th Air Force 1,686

#### **FORCES**

1 air wg (ac on detachment only) located at Incirlik, Tu with F-16 Fighting Falcon; F-15E Strike Eagle; EA-6B Prowler; E-3B Sentry/E-3C Sentry; HC-130 Hercules; KC-135 Stratotanker; C-12 Huron; HH-60 Seahawk

#### **FACILITIES**

Air base 1 located at Incirlik, Tu

#### **UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**

**United States Central Command** 

Air Force 45

#### **UNITED KINGDOM**

**US Strategic Command** 

Strategic Defences - Early Warning

RADAR • STRATEGIC 2: 1 BALLISTIC MISSILE EARLY WARNING SYSTEM *BMEWS* located at Fylingdales Moor, UK

SPACETRACK SYSTEM 1: 1 Spacetrack Radar located at Fylingdales Moor, UK

#### **US Air Force**

1 Special Ops gp located at Mildenhall, UK with 5 MC-130H Combat Talon II; 5 MC-130P Combat Shadow; 1 C-130E Hercules; 8 MH-53J Pave Low III

#### **European Command**

US Air Force 9,477

US Navy Europe 791

1 HQ (HQ US Navy Europe (USNAVEUR)) located at London, UK

#### **US Air Force Europe**

1 ftr wg located at Lakeheath (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 Mildenhall with 15 KC-135 Stratotanker

**US Marine Corps Europe 78** 

#### **FOREIGN FORCES**

Germany Air Force: some (joint jet pilot) trg sqn opcon NATO located at Sheppard AFB (TX) with 35 T-37B *Tweet*; 40 T-38A *Talon*; some (primary) trg sqn opcon NATO located at Goodyear AFB (AZ) with Beech F-33 *Bonanza* Army: 1 (battle) Army gp (trg) (Army trg area) with 35 *Leopard* 2; 26 *Marder* 1; 12 M-109A3G Air Force: 37 *Tornado* IDS Strike/FGA ac located at Holloman (NM); Air Defence Missile trg located at Fort Bliss (TX)

Italy Air Force: 38 (flying trg)

Mexico Navy: base located at Mayport (FL)

United Kingdom Air Force: 173



North America



Table 11	able 11 Selected Arms orders and deliveries, Canada								
	Country Supplier	Classification	Designation	Quantity	Order date	Delivery date	Comment		
Canada (Ca)	dom	APC	M113	341	2000	2001	Upgrade programme. Number of vehicles has been reduced to 289, with remainder placed in storage. Final Deliveries expected in 2007		
	US	Hel	Ch-148 Cyclone	28	2006	2008	CaD1.8bn (USD1.5bn) In-service support for 20 years costing a further CaD3.2bn (USD2.7bn) Canadian designation is H-92 Cyclone		
	dom	APC	Grizzly	247	2000	2002	Upgrade continues. Some to re-role		
	dom	APC	MILLAV Bison	199	2000	2002	Upgrade continues. Existing fleet to re-role		
	US	Arty	M777 155m	6	2005	2006	Procured under Foreign Military Sales (FMS) programme with US		
	US	FGA	F/A-18C Hornet	80	2000	2003	Upgrade to F/A-18 C/D status		
	US	UAV	Sperwer	4	2003	2003	-		
	US	MGS	Stryker	66	2003	-	-		
	dom	PCC	Orca-class	6	2004	2006	To be used primarily as a Training craft. First of class expected mid-2006. Final vessel due 2008. CaD69.7m (USD59.3m)		
	dom	MRV	Joint-Support Ship	2	2004	2011-12	CaD2.1bn (USD1.8bn)		



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# Chapter Four

# Middle East and North Africa

## **IRAN**

Iran's relationship with the international community worsened following Tehran's resumption in August of the first steps of uranium enrichment activity. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Board of Governors in September 2005 found Iran in non-compliance with its safeguards agreement, as required under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Despite strong international objections, Iran in January escalated the crisis by beginning smallscale enrichment and resisted a Russian proposal for a joint venture to undertake the enrichment for Iran's nuclear programme on Russian soil. This set the stage for the Board to report the Iran case to the UN Security Council (UNSC) in February.

The UNSC, though united in the opinion that Tehran should forego enrichment because this would give it greater capability to pursue nuclear weapons, has found difficulty in agreeing a path to resolve the issue. The Western members of the UNSC seek a mandatory requirement, under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, for Iran to suspend enrichment, and to be enforced by sanctions. Russia and China oppose any escalation that could lead to the possibility of military enforcement action.

Meanwhile, the US, UK and Saudi Arabia accused Iran of supporting insurgents in Iraq with material and training. However, on 16 March, Iran agreed to an offer by US Ambassador to Iraq, Zalmay Khalilzad, for talks. Although limited to Iraq issues, this would be the first official US-Iran bilateral dialogue since the 1979 Islamic revolution.

## **IRAQ**

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The situation in Iraq remains uncertain, as democratic progress remains hampered by continuing political, sectarian and criminal violence. Despite the ratification of the constitution in September 2005 and successful parliamentary elections on 15 December, instability continues to undermine political progress. Moreover, voting in the elections was along sectarian lines, leading to victory for the Shialed United Iraqi Alliance (UIA) with 128 seats (short of the two-thirds majority required to form a government), followed by the Kurdistan Alliance with 53 seats; the remaining seats were divided among the leading Sunni party, the Iraqi Accord Front, with 44 seats; Prime Minister Allawi's joint Sunni-Shiite party with 25, and nine smaller parties.

Sectarian violence dramatically increased following the bombing of the Shia al-Askari shrine in Samarra on 22 February, which was seen as an attempt by jihadists to promote civil war. There were widespread reprisals by Shia militias for the attack, resulting in the deaths of some 350-500 people as well as attacks on many Sunni mosques. There were also reports of a growing number of people being displaced by the violence. In a reaction to the reprisals, Sunni politicians refused to participate in plans for a new unity government, raising again the spectre of civil war. Grand Ayatollah Ali al-Sistani led calls for restraint from the Shia community.

The insurgency has concentrated on the use of suicide attacks and improvised explosive devices (IEDs) to maintain a high level of instability. The mere threat of a suicide attack caused a stampede in a crowd of Shia worshippers at Baghdad's Khadhimiya mosque on 31 August 2005, resulting in some 1,000 deaths. On 4 and 5 January 2006 alone, more than 150 people were killed in suicide bombings in Baghdad, Karbala, Ramadi and Muqdadiya.

Attacks on coalition forces were also reported to have increased from 45 per day in March 2005 to 100 per day in October 2005. Some reports indicated that the overall number of attacks increased by 29% in 2005, with an estimated 10,953 IED attacks over the year. These caused 63% of US fatalities and 77% of injuries.

## Counter-insurgency

Reflecting a steady transition of the operational burden from US to Iraqi forces, 1,500 helicopter-borne US and Iraqi troops took part in Operation Swarmer on 16 March. This was the largest offensive air assault operation since the end of major combat operations in 2003. The operation targeted insurgent groups in and around Samarra and was the first time that Iraqi troops outnumbered US forces on a joint operation. However, it showed the total reliance of Iraqi forces on US air power.







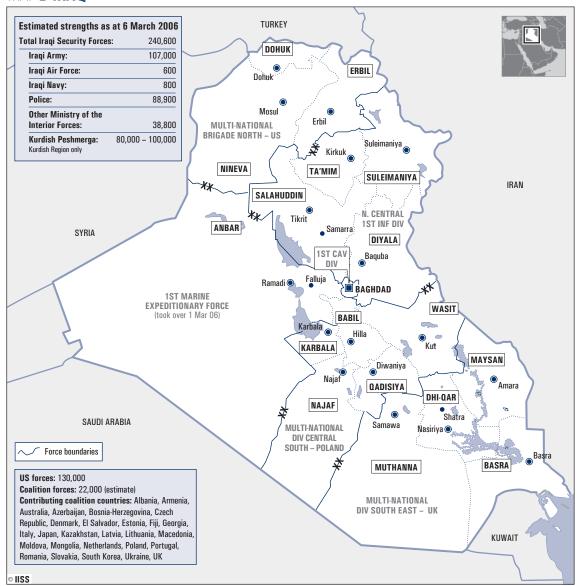
By 6 March 2006, Iraq's Security Forces numbered more than 240,000 personnel, with 127,000 answering to the Ministry of the Interior and 112,000 to the Ministry of Defence. The steady increase in declared numbers of indigenous forces has allowed both the US and UK to plan force reductions: the UK will reduce its forces by 800 personnel in May 2006, leaving some 7,000 deployed in southern Iraq; and the US plans to decrease its combat forces from 17 to 15 brigades (approximately 15,000 troops), bringing the total number of US troops deployed to 135,000, back down to below the levels preceding the December 2005

parliamentary election. Confidence in the capabilities of Iraqi forces has increased, albeit tentatively.

## **JORDAN**

In Jordan on 9 November there were bomb attacks on three hotels in Amman killing 62 people and wounding hundreds. Outrage at the bombings – one of which was aimed at a wedding party – created a backlash against al-Qaeda and Jordanian-born Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, who was believed to be behind the attacks. Mass demonstrations and rallies throughout

## MAP 2 IRAQ





Jordan led to al-Qaeda issuing an unprecedented statement, which attempted to explain the rationale for the attacks, and which acted as a catalyst for regional states to voice increased opposition to extremist violence. At the Cairo conference of the Arab League on 19-21 November a declaration was issued, saying that 'while resistance is a legitimate right for all peoples, terrorism does not represent legitimate resistance, and accordingly we condemn terrorism'.

Earlier, on 19 August, three Katyusha rockets were fired at two US naval vessels moored in Aqaba. Neither the USS Ashland or the USS Kearsage - which were supporting the 26th Marine Expeditionary Unit during its training with Jordanian forces - were hit in the attack, which was believed to have been carried out by terrorists linked to al-Qaeda. However, one Jordanian soldier was killed in the attack.

## **SYRIA - LEBANON**

## Syria

Following the 12 December report of Detlev Mehlis, then head of the UN Investigative Commission, the UN voted to continue its investigation of Syrian involvement in the assassination of Lebanon's former Prime Minister Rafik Hariri. The Mehlis report concluded that complicity of high-level Syrian officials in the assassination was probable; that Syria had attempted to subvert and sabotage the investigation by intimidating witnesses and by destroying evidence; and that Damascus continues to foment instability in Lebanon by arming pro-Syrian factions. These claims were reinforced following the defection of former Syrian Vice-President Abdul-Halim Khaddam, when he made similar allegations at the end of December.

#### Lebanon

Security in Lebanon remains a concern. There have been 14 murders of anti-Syrian personalities since the Hariri assassination, making reform of the security structures a priority. Capability assessments of defence forces are being made with the assistance of Western and Arab countries. Meanwhile, Lebanese politics remain fragile and complex. Dialogue among 14 different factional leaders began on 2 March, but was suspended five days later due to disagreement. The leaders reassembled on 14 March to discuss both shortening the term in office of pro-Syrian President Emile Lahoud, which is set to end in 2007, and UN Security Council Resolution 1559 of September 2004,

which calls for the disarmament of all militias.

Meanwhile, on 21 November, a Hizbullah force estimated to have been 50-strong attacked Israeli Defence Force (IDF) positions in the border village of Rajar. This was the first attack of significant size by the group since mid-2004. The attack comes at a time when Hizbullah is under increasing pressure to disarm from international and, increasingly domestic groups.

#### **ISRAEL-PALESTINE**

Israeli deaths from Palestinian attacks dropped to 45 in 2005, down from a high of 452 in 2002. Moreover, the successful withdrawal of 8,000 Israeli settlers from Gaza and West Bank settlements in August and September 2005 introduced a new dynamic into the conflict. The IDF also withdrew from Gaza, dismantling all of its bases. The withdrawals caused the Likud party to split, and precipitated the foundation of a new centrist party, Kadima, led by Prime Minister Ariel Sharon. However, on 4 January 2006 Sharon suffered a stroke that left him in a coma; he was unable to continue in office. The leadership of the government, and Kadima, passed to Deputy Prime Minister Ehud Olmert, who led the new party to victory in the Knesset elections on 28 March. Kadima took 29 seats in the elections, while the former governing party, Likud, won only 12 seats. Ehud Olmert said that he would start negotiations with Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas. However, if negotiations fail to yield results he said that he would establish permanent borders for Israel regardless of agreement with the Palestinians.

Hamas became the dominant political force in Palestine attaining 57% of the vote in parliamentary elections on 26 January. Having achieved electoral victory, and with the controlling influence in government, Hamas continued to refuse to recognise the state of Israel and maintained its right to retain arms. This presented the international community, and Israel, with a dilemma - a democratically elected group with a majority in parliament, yet one which could not be a negotiating party in the peace process. In this atmosphere, recognition of Israel and the renunciation of violence by Hamas became pre-conditions for continuing US aid and other concessions from Israel. It is believed that this will make it more difficult for Hamas to govern effectively in a situation that is complicated for President Abbas, himself a







member of the Fateh group which has lost power in government to Hamas.

On 13 March, 2006, the Israeli Defence Forces (IDF) laid siege to the prison in Jericho where Ahmed Saadat, head of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) was being held. Four people were killed and 35 wounded in the ten-hour operation. British and US monitors evacuated the prison hours before the siege, leading to accusations from the Palestinian Authority of collusion in the operation.

## **EGYPT**

In 2005, Egypt held its first multiple-candidate presidential ballot, as well as holding parliamentary elections. As expected, the 7 September presidential poll re-elected President Hosni Mubarak with 88.6% of the vote. The parliamentary ballot, which ended on 7 December, saw allegations of vote-rigging, as well as violence in which 12 people died. Moreover, the Muslim Brotherhood - whose candidates ran as independents - took 20% of the new parliament's seats, indicating a less secular dimension in Egyptian politics; the party was previously banned from politics.

### GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL (GCC)

With the demise of the Ba'athist regime in Iraq, which was seen as the main threat in the region, the GCC is standing down its 'Peninsula Shield' joint mili-

tary force. However, there is a proposal to retain a joint military structure called the 'GCC Military Committee' which is expected to be approved at a summit scheduled for late 2006.

Meanwhile, the development of bilateral security, military and economic relationships with extraregional states and organisations, including the US and NATO, is a growing trend among GCC countries. (see page 48).

The United Arab Emirates (UAE), is completing a ten-year, \$15bn defence procurement programme, which includes the final delivery of 80 Block-60 F-16s by mid-2006 (the first ten Block-60s were delivered on 3 May 2005). Meanwhile, in February 2006, the UAE signed a contract with Germany for the purchase of two Type 332 mine-hunters, which will be operational in mid-2006. Furthermore, in September 2005, Constructions Mécaniques de Normandie began building, in Cherbourg, the first of six Baynunah-class guided missile corvettes for the UAE; the remaining five are to be built by the Abu Dhabi Ship Building Company.

#### **SAUDI ARABIA**

Saudi Arabia is planning to upgrade its national guard with a \$918m contract for internal security and defence equipment. This includes 144 armoured personnel carriers, riot control vehicles and an assortment of light weapons and communications equipment for counter-terrorist operations.

Table 23	Table 23 Selected North Africa, Middle East, and GCC Exercises 2005–06								
Date	Title	Location	Туре	Participant Nations	Participant Forces				
Aug 2005		Romania	Bilateral air exercise	Israel, Romania	IAF C-130E and CH-53; Romanian Puma assault helicopters				
30 Oc –1 Nov 2005	Dolphin 2005	Crete	Maritime exercise focusing on humanitarian aid and search-and-rescue operations	Greece and Mediterranean Dialogue nations (Egypt, Algeria, Jordan, Israel, Morocco, Tunisia)	1,100 personnel				
Nov 2005	Anatolian Eagle	Konya, Turkey	Coalition air exercises focused on air-to-ground attack	Israel, Turkey, US, Belgium and NATO	Air assets, including Israeli F-16Is				
Dec 2005		Bandar Abbas, Persian Gulf	Land exercise	Iran					
3 –4 Mar 2006		Qeshm, Persian Gulf	Air and sea exercise testing offensive strike capability against regional targets	Iran	Iranian Air and Naval forces				
14 March 2006	Bahrain Shield One	Bahrain	Joint force mobilisation exercise	Bahrain, Jordan	Bahrain Defense Forces and Jordanian paratroopers				
Summer 2006	Active Endeavor Maritime Security Exercise	Mediterranean Sea	Readiness exercise in support of Operation Active Endeavour	Algeria, Morocco, and NATO and PfP nations					



## **NORTH AFRICA**

It was reported that, on 17 January 2006, Algerian security forces killed Ahmed Zarabib, a leader of the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat (GSPC). This group is believed to have lost popular support following a government campaign of reconciliation with former fighters. Meanwhile, to boost counterterrorism capability, the US has provided Algeria with military items, including night vision equipment. Algiers has signed with Russia a comprehensive multi billion dollar weapons purchase agreement including combat aircraft, main battle tanks air defence systems. Tunisia, meanwhile, has also enhanced its naval capability with the receipt of the last of six Albatross fast attack craft from the German navy.

## The evolution of the Iranian defence industry and military thinking

As the commander-in-chief, I compel the authorities and commanders to enhance our armed forces, improve their ideological and military training, and develop the necessary expertise by moving towards military self-sufficiency, whatever the circumstances.

Ayatollah Khomeini

### HISTORICAL TRENDS

In 1979 a popular revolution swept through Iran, replacing a pro-Western monarch with a radical Islamist theocracy and changing the political map of the Middle East. The consequences can still be felt. The resulting Western military sanctions left Iran with almost no alternative but to pursue a path of self-sufficiency by gradually building up its own military-industrial complex which, according to official Iranian reports, today produces almost two thousand defence items, from munitions to aircraft, and from missile boats to satellites. Currently Iran exports military equipment to over 30 countries around the world, including seven in Europe. This essay describes the evolution of the Iranian defence industry: where it was 30 years ago; the change of requirements following the revolution, the outbreak of war with Iraq, and the effects sanctions had on Iran's thinking as it sought to achieve self-reliance, where it is now employing over 200,000 engineers, technicians and skilled workers; and where it is perceived to be in the future. To understand the trends shaping Tehran's defence industry, it is important to consider the logic behind many of its developments, not from a Western rationalistic point of view, but from the rationale of revolutionary nature: a drive which believes in thinking the unthinkable, and which tries to do the undoable.

### The beginning

The origins of the Iranian defence industry can be traced back to the 1920s, when the first gunpowder and munitions factory in the Middle East was set up in Parchin south-east of Tehran, with the help of the Germans. Iran then purchased an aircraft assembly plant from Britain in 1935. The plant was fully operational - assembling Hawker biplanes imported in kit form from Britain - when the outbreak of the Second World War and occupation of Iran put an end to its activities. When Mohamad-Reza Pahlavi replaced his father on the throne in 1941, Iran once more became the recipient of much-needed Western military aid.

The influx of increasingly modern Western military hardware in the 1960s brought with it a large number of military advisors. The Iranian armed forces were heavily dependent on American and British advisors to maintain their weapons - a situation which could in the long term undermine Iran's sovereignty. Therefore, the Shah made the decision to decrease Iranian dependence on arms deliveries from abroad, and to create an indigenous weapons systems production and support capability.

The Shah was ambitious and wanted his armed forces to be amongst the most powerful in the world. Major contracts were signed with American and British companies to set up assembly lines in Iran for helicopters, aircraft, guided missiles, electronic components and tanks in Tehran, Esfahan, Parchin, Shiraz, Masjed Soleiman and Doroud in the early 1970s. Iranian defence and aviation industries also established close relations with Israeli companies.

The Iran Aircraft Industries (IACI) was established in 1970 at Mehrabad airport with the help of the Northrop Corporation, to function as a maintenance







centre for military and civilian aircraft. Iranian government and Italian and American companies, Agusta and Bell Textron, finalised an agreement which led to the formation of the Iran Helicopters Support and Renewal Company (IHSRC) in 1976 to maintain Iran's large helicopter fleet. The Iran Aircraft Manufacturing Industries (IAMI) was established in the same year in Shahin-Shahr near Esfahan, to produce Bell helicopters as part of a \$1.15bn contract. In Parchin, a complex for the production of chemicals, explosives and missiles was constructed both over ground and underground in tunnels dug into mountains. The Shiraz Electronics Industries (IEI) was created in partnership with Litton Systems, and infantry weapons were produced with the help of the German Heckler and Koch Company at a plant near Tehran. The large numbers of foreign 'advisors' coming to Iran as part of these projects, and some of their practices, led to growing resentment among some of the Iranian technical personnel, who felt they had been denied access to critical functions of the hi-tech systems which have been delivered.

A number of these projects were incomplete when the Islamic revolution, and the subsequent seizure of the US embassy in Tehran, severed relations with the West. The country was in turmoil, and the foreign military advisors left the country, leaving Iran with a huge military force, and a vast military industrial base, without a real purpose.

## Post-revolution

The turmoil which followed the revolution took its toll on Iranian defence capability, and many trained military officers and engineers emigrated. Those who stayed had to take over the mammoth task of running the systems at all costs, but at the same time, felt encouraged to improvise. The war with Iraq, which started in 1980, brought a new sense of purpose and urgency for maintaining available weaponry, and Iranian engineers and technicians worked hard to repair working systems and conclude unfinished projects.

The Iranian defence industries expanded. In November 1982, the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) also expanded to include a Ministry of IRGC (IRGCM), which erected arms factories of its own. The IRGCM was put in charge of military procurement and large amounts of money were allocated to munitions and weapons programmes, with the ministry's representatives travelling abroad to buy machine tools and raw materials. This resulted

in production lines being established for a wide variety of equipment and weaponry.

The other parts of the Iranian defence industries were under control of the Ministry of Defence and Armed Forces Logistics, which by 1982 were centralised under the Defence Industries Organisation (DIO).

## **AVIATION INDUSTRIES**

The Iran-Iraq War taught the Iranian leaders how vital a role airpower plays on the modern battlefield. However, given the overwhelming air superiority of potential new adversaries, the Iranians have concluded that huge investments in this field would be futile, and the level of government investment in the aviation sector has been limited compared to investment in the missile industries. As a result, Iranian aviation investment policy is focused on three main aspects; indigenising aerospace technologies for future applications; adapting available resources to modern operational tactics; and balancing expenditures with the national economy. Thus, the 'Aviation Industries Organisation of the Armed Forces' (AIOAF) was established to facilitate such transformation.

The AIOAF in turn set three goals in national aerospace policy making and oversight: providing and expanding basic aeronautical technologies, with emphasis on the integrated design of aerospace; 'smart weaponry' and 'globalisation' concepts; and creating a concentrated and modern management structure for the new technologies. However, strict guidelines and an insufficiency of employment benefits and privileges have led to a growing, but silent, frustration among the intellectual class of aerospace experts, resulting in a desire of some to leave the government sector.

Currently there are 19 state-owned centres around the country involved in aerospace and related activities, which employ over 100,000 technicians and engineers. But despite numerous efforts, the sector still suffers from a lack of competent management. A monopolistic approach and lack of transparency are inhibiting factors.

In the meantime the Iranian aviation industry is gradually transforming into a civilian-oriented entity, which may limit its military capability. Nevertheless, despite all these difficulties, the Iranian military support capability has reached a point where it can maintain every available equip-







Table 24 Major Joint Venture Defence Projects, pre-1979							
Organisation	Main Partner	Activity					
Iran Electronics Industries (IEI)	Litton Industries	US communications gear under license; as well as AGM-65 <i>Maverick</i> missiles					
Iran Aircraft Industries (IACI)	Northrop Corporation/ Grumman	Maintaining and modifying Iranian military and civilian planes and manufacturing spares for F-5 combat aircraft.					
Iran Helicopter Industries (IHI)	Bell Helicopter Corporation	Assembling tactical transport and attack helicopters, and providing logistics support for Iran's extensive helicopter fleet					
Iran Helicopter (later Aircraft) Manufacturing Industries (IAMI)	Bell Helicopter Corporation	Co-producing tactical transport helicopters and, later, aircraft					
Defence Industries Org (DIO)	Leyland Motors	Shir MBT production (cancelled in early stages)					
Chemical Ind. Group of DIO – Parchin	SNPE, France, Fritz Werner GmbH	Military explosives (incl. nitrocellulose, chemical cotton, etc.) and gunpowder					
Chemical Ind. Group of DIO  – Esfahan	Chematur division of Bofors	Military explosives (TNT, RDX, rocket solid propellant)					
Semnan Mil. Industries	British Aircraft	Rapier missile					
Iran Electronics Industries	Hughes	Maverick missile					

ment and produce complete airframes. The next step will be the production of parts that would previously have been bought on the international market, including critical engine parts. There is also a need to master the prime technologies, currently only available in the civilian market, since importing military technology is constrained by sanctions.

The current strategy of the Iranian aerospace industry is moving towards the design and manufacture of aircraft, but also conducting life extension programmes on the available fleet. In the 1990s, Iran took advantage of the situation in the former Soviet Union and the newly emerging states, which were eager to sell excess strategic technologies for financial gain. The Iranian rush to gain as many contracts, in these favourable conditions, provided some opportunities for joint projects, such as project Integral (also known as Shafagh), which was a joint project between Iran's Aviation Research Centre (now part of the Malek Ashtar University) and the Russian Eurasia/ Mukhamedov OKB to develop a jet trainer aircraft. But many of the projects did not go beyond mock-up stage because of poor management. The Iranians are now keen to continue some of these projects alone.

Arguably, Iranian national aerospace policy suffers from a lack of long-term planning; although it has succeeded in getting rid of its reliance on foreign sources in many major fields. For example the production of aircraft tyres at the defence industries complex in Doroud, Lorestan province, where the annual production capacity will reach 80,000 aircraft tyres of various types, makes Iran the first country in the Middle East, and seventh in the world, to acquire such technology.

Iran also has a capable helicopter industrial infrastructure, supporting the third-largest helicopter fleet in the world. The main company in this field is the IHSRC. Following the revolution, about 1,400 American personnel working for the IHSRC left the country, leaving behind an advanced industry which soon had to prove its worth in the lengthy war against Iraq. Continuous technical support and overhaul of the big helicopter fleet during the eightyear war was a remarkable feat. These two catalysts helped push Iran's aerospace industry forward and resulted in the naturalisation of technology and know-how, and training of skilled human resources. The IHSRC managed to survive international sanctions, and became self-sufficient.

## A potent Unmanned Aerial Vehicle capability

Since the Iran-Iraq War, Iran has prioritised the indigenous design and production of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs). During the war, Iraqi air defences prevented the Iranian air force from effective manned airborne reconnaissance, thus forcing Iran to develop increasingly capable UAVs.

The main organisation in charge of developing UAVs in Iran is the Qods Aviation Industries. It was formed in 1985 to design and produce a variety of cost-effective UAVs from composite materials and designed for missions such as battlefield reconnaissance, surveillance, attack, electronic warfare, communications relay, traffic and border control, cartographic, training, decoy, and aerial targetting. The organisation came under the auspices of the Ministry of IRGC, but later merged into the DIO in 1992, when the IRGCM







was merged into the MOD, creating the Ministry of Defence and Armed Forces Logistics. Since 1998, Qods operates as part of the AIOAF.

Iran also reported in October 1997 that it had successfully tested a 'stealth' UAV during naval exercises in the northern Persian Gulf. It was claimed that the UAV flew very close to the US Navy aircraft carrier, USS Nimitz, undetected. That UAV was a modified Qods composite drone. Qods also develops its own navigation and guidance systems.

The more established IAMI has also developed several UAV variants, named Ababil. Over 150 Ababil UAVs have been delivered so far, and IAMI has offered the system to other countries, including Malaysia. Currently IAMI is designing a new generation of jet-powered UAVs, named Ababil-Jet, equipped with an indigenous jet engine, developed from a French design, at IACI. These UAVs made news when the Lebanese group, Hezbollah, used an IAMI Ababil-3 drone to perform reconnaissance missions over northern Israel, in February 2005.

## MISSILE INDUSTRIES – FILLING THE MISSILE GAP

Not being able to respond proportionate to large-scale Iraqi air and missile attacks against the Iranian population and economic centres, with an added uncertainty over the continuity of missile supplies from abroad, Iranian leaders decided to develop their own missile industry. As well as making attempts to obtain more Scud-B missiles from Libya, Syria and North Korea, Iran also initiated its own surface-to-surface missile projects, run by two organisations - DIO and IRGCM. The DIO built the solid-propellant Oghab (Eagle) artillery rocket with a 40km range, which was first fired by the Iranian air force at Basra on 7 December 1986. The IRGCM then sought to construct a Scud-B production line from North Korea, and the plant was under construction in October 1987. The shock of Iraqi attacks on Tehran reportedly using modified Al-Hussein missiles, which started in March 1988, only hastened Iranian missile development efforts.

Plans were also made to produce HQ-2 (a Chinese version of the Russian SA-2 SAM) and HY-2 ('Silkworm/Seersucker') anti-ship missiles. With constant attacks against Iranian shipping and oil installations in the Persian Gulf, there was added impetus to develop these systems.

On the tenth anniversary of the end of the war, the Aerospace Industries Organisation (AIO) was formed in parallel to the AIOAF. So it is a relatively newly established division created from the integration of all the scientific centres working on missile R&D and production projects, which are mostly named after the war martyrs, such as the Shahid Hemmat Industrial Group. The main purpose behind this concept has been to pool all the available resources throughout the missile industries, whether they used to be under the control of the DIO, or the IRGC. The policy has saved money and prevented duplication of efforts.

The AIO product line includes the advanced versions of Toofun/Toofun-2 (versions of TOW and I-TOW), Ra'd, Ra'd-2 and Ra'd-T (versions of 9M14 Malyutka/AT-3 Sagger) and 9K-113M Konkurs-M anti-tank missiles with improved performance warheads; SA-7 (9K32), and Misaq/Misaq-2 (licensed versions of the Chinese QW-1/QW-1M) MANPADS; aerial bombs, Noor, Kowsar/Kowsar-1, and Ra'd antiship missiles; HQ-2, Sayad-1/Sayad-1A, and Shahabe Thaqeb (a copy of the Chinese FM-80) high and medium altitude SAM missiles; various types of torpedoes; Fajr-3/-5 short-range artillery rockets - the latest version carrying the Zolfaghar multiple warhead capable of hitting multiple targets; Shahin air and ground-launched artillery rockets; Naze'at medium-range rockets which replaced Oghab in production; the medium-range Zelzal artillery rockets featuring Chinese solid propellant technology; Fateh-110 surface-to-surface missile, and finally the Shahab family of liquid and solid-fuel SSMs. The range of these rockets and missiles vary from 45 to 75km for Fajrs, 100 to 150km for Naze'ats, 200 to 250km for Zelzals, and 300 to 2,000km for Shahab missiles.

The Shahab-1 is basically the same Scud-B, with some small improvements. Shahab-2 is a copy of Scud-C, and Shahab-3 is an enlarged version of the generic Scud, it being the Iranian version of the North Korean NoDong-1 missile (itself a derivative of the Scud-B), also incorporating technologies derived from Russia and China, plus numerous indigenous improvements. The latest improvements are the addition of a new manoeuvrable warhead and solid propellant which has increased shelf-life, stability and accuracy at reduced cost. There are many commonalities between the members of the Shahab family. Iran has an active relationship with North Korea in the ballistic missile field, and receives missile parts and sub-systems in exchange for test data. Iranian experts are now trying to optimise Shahab-3's flight







characteristics to make it harder to intercept by antimissile missiles, such as Arrow and PAC-3.

In February 1999 Iran announced that it would test the motor for a new space rocket, just six months after the successful launch of the medium-range Shahab-3 missile. In July 1999, Iran launched the missile, with a range of 1,300 km (800 miles), with a second successful test launch being conducted more recently. By 2000, the Shahab-3 project had cost Iran around \$600m, and while Iranian defence officials maintain that they do not intend to develop any missile with a range greater than the Shahab-3, they continue to work on new technologies and capability, under the cover of space launch research. Thus, Shahab-4 is described as an indigenous civilian rocket intended to launch satellites into terrestrial orbit. And it is known that the next goal of the Iranian defence industry is to produce its own reconnaissance and military communications satellites, as well as space launchers.

Throughout the past decade, Iran has been trying to develop, together with Russia, its own telecommunications satellite. Work started during the 1990s on a satellite called Zohreh (Venus), but technical and financial problems prevented completion of the project. The satellite was intended to be stationed in orbit at  $36,000 \text{ km} - 26^{\circ} \text{ N}$  and  $34^{\circ} \text{ E}$  – and would provide 12 channels in both L-band and Ku-band.

Iran also maintains a comprehensive defence electronics industry, mainly concentrated near Shiraz. Iran Electronics Industries (IEI) supplies the Iranian armed forces with communications and precision measurement equipment; radars and sonars; radar altimeters; tank fire control systems; night vision goggles; IR-guided anti-tank missiles; laser gyros; high capacity electro-motors; LCD displays; electronic parts and instruments including micro-electronic computer chips; EO, IR and thermal imaging equipment; naval and air navigation systems; ECM and ECCM equipment including chaff dispensers and deception jammers; direction finders; encrypting and decrypting equipment; guidance units for smart munitions; simulators and software. IEI collaborates with numerous domestic and foreign companies, many of which are in Europe.

Today's Iran might seem a less modern military power compared to the Shah era, but it would be more of a quantitative than qualitative comparison. Although strained by the long war with Iraq, Iran has since been able to rebuild its military power, put into use the experience it has gained from the war,

and more importantly to create an industrial infrastructure which is capable of meeting nearly every requirement of the Iranian armed forces. By obtaining a design capability, Iran is now capable of manufacturing systems adapted to its specific requirements and environmental conditions.

## MARITIME INDUSTRIES

In the maritime industrial sector, while Iran has been trying to narrow its technological gap with the developed countries, it has also pursued a unique, and arguably effective, doctrine of 'naval asymmetrical warfare'. The Persian Gulf skirmishes of 1984-88 taught Iran that it could only sustain combat with a technologically superior navy through the use of innovative tactics and techniques. However, another lesson the Iranians learned was the need to integrate such asymmetrical tactics with modern technology, which ever since has driven Iran's maritime industrial effort. This includes developing and building up an increasingly diverse arsenal of shore-based and small boat-based anti-ship missiles, midget and medium submarines, special communications and targeting gears, and fast and manoeuvrable smalland medium-size missile boats.

The new Iranian doctrine includes forming completely autonomous mobile shore-based missile batteries and missile boat teams which offer as little detectable signature as possible. For Iran, 'stealth' means being small, mobile and built of composite materials, without relying on radar-homing guidance, with the purpose of defeating radar detection or electromagnetic jamming. Therefore, Kowsar missiles are called 'stealth' in Iran, because they use autonomous TV-homing guidance to find their target. Various projects of significance include several catamaran projects, Zoljenah, Zolghadr, Falagh-2, Azarakhsh, and Ashura torpedo and missile boats, Unes 22 hovercraft, and two ground-effect flying boats.

## LAND EQUIPMENT INDUSTRIES

Iran is trying to develop - or modify - equipments which conform to the unique environmental condition of the country. Its major military industrialisation plan also includes design and fielding of a main battle tank called Zolfaghar (the double-bladed sword of the prophet Mohammad's nephew), which in its latest version – Zolfaghar-3 – is almost identical (externally) to the American M-1 Abrams tank. However, despite





the fact that the original design phase began in 1991, and the first prototype of the 40-tonne tank was ready in three years, the *Zolfaghar* has yet to complete its test programme and enter series production.

Besides Zolfaghar, Iran's major ground forces projects include the Boragh and Cobra tracked APCs; the Rakhsh wheeled APC; Scorpion light tank variant with a diesel engine (Shahin 81); M-113 and modified tank-carriers; Challenger MBT (re-engined Chieftain); Takavar tactical vehicles; and a T-72 licensed production line, complete with reactive armour and a laser designation warning system, in Doroud. Iran is markedly less ambitious in this sector, pointing to the fact that it expects a lesser threat on the ground than on the sea.

Various infantry weapons are also manufactured, which include the *Kheibar* 2002 automatic assault rifle; the reverse-engineered S-5.56 rifle (a copy of the American M-16), machineguns and sniper and antimaterial rifles, night scopes and grenade launchers; surveillance radars and rangefinders; and mortars and rocket launchers.

## ARMED FORCES AND SELF-SUFFICIENCY

In addition to defence industries, individual services of the Iranian armed forces have developed their own production and overhaul capabilities under the title of 'self-sufficiency jihads' (or Task Forces) within their own organisations. They include various innovative system modifications, new or modified weapons systems, ECM and communications and jamming/deception equipment, simulators, tester sets and power train replacements.

Since the 1980s, the 'self-sufficiency jihad' directorates have frequently used the assistance of Iranian industrial universities – including Sharif, Amir Kabir, Shiraz and Esfahan universities – within which students work on projects under the supervision of their professors. For example, in 1986 the Sharif Industrial University had been working on no less than 60 military projects, as well as holding training courses for the military technical personnel.

## THE FUTURE

The Iranian defence industry has a long list of achievements, and is determined to continue the momentum. With an eye on international export markets, in the future Iran will increasingly focus on stealth technology, by introducing radar-absorbing

coatings, smart systems and precision guided munitions, as force multipliers. Iran will also field as many of its R&D projects as budgetary constraints allow, although the defence sector will require management reorganisation if it wants to do so effectively.

With the missile industry approaching its saturation point, more funding may be allocated to aviation, which will result in collaborative design and development of advanced fighter aircraft and transport planes. Despite efforts to rectify existing problems, this sector is perhaps the least developed in the Iranian defence industry, suffering mainly from management problems. Also already benefiting from the high oil prices is Iran's advanced laser programme, which aims at creating a lethal capability by the end of the decade.

It is expected, that Iran will attempt to put a small reconnaissance satellite into orbit this year, using the Iranian Launch Vehicle (IRLV) – an enlarged *Shahab*. In the future Iran is expected to develop a much larger launch vehicle based on ex-Soviet ICBM technologies. This capability will give Tehran the option of launching heavier payloads to higher orbits, or larger warheads at greater range.

#### A VERSE ON DETERRENCE

In an interview in February 2003, then Iranian Defence Minister Vice-Admiral Ali Shamkhani emphasised Iran's need to develop weapons against a broad spectrum of threats, both domestic and foreign.

In designing its defence doctrine, Iran has taken notice of the changing circumstances and strategic structures at domestic, regional and international levels. Iran's defence structure is based on a foundation of so-called 'strategic deterrent defence', to complement the available diplomatic means. However, Iran is also careful not to adopt an offensive posture. Therefore Iran's strategy is to absorb a first strike, and then to initiate immediate retaliation with all means available, but only if such a move serves the political ends, and does not threaten the very existence of the Islamic regime. Iranian leaders believe an effective defensive deterrence can force their enemies to relinquish their threats of pre-emption, believing that such a move would be too costly.

Therefore, Iran has reinforced its defensive deterrence posture with the required military means, based on the principle that in the current unstable regional situation, a potent military power is the basis of security. Therefore, following the end of the war with





Iraq in 1988, Tehran steadily built up its indigenous defence industry to support this principle.

## **Deterrence by all means**

'What is the Iranian military mindset?' Samuel Huntington describes the military mind as the unique or functional aspect of the military. So in tune with Huntington, one may try to explore that mindset in three steps: looking at its ability or quality; its attributes or characteristics; and finally its attitudes or substance. By exploring the ideals of the Iranian defence decision-makers, their intentions are clear. They are building an industrial setting for their military capability in order to obtain reliable deterrence. Religious zeal alone cannot bring deterrence. Years of war have turned the Iranians into military professionals, who have learnt from their experiences, as well as from those of others. A generic outcome of such experience has been a sense of insecurity, which generates a quest for strength. In the case of Iran this means deterrence.

Recent events in Iraq have shown, once more, the merits of high technology, and its force-multiplying effects. Iranian defence doctrine, highlighted

recently by the Iranian Defence Minister Brigadier Mostafa Najar, calls for obtaining strategic deterrence through optimisation of military capabilities, and that is not seen to be possible without an advanced and innovative defence industry. This motive has been the most important driving force behind the investment in advanced technologies in the Iranian defence sector.

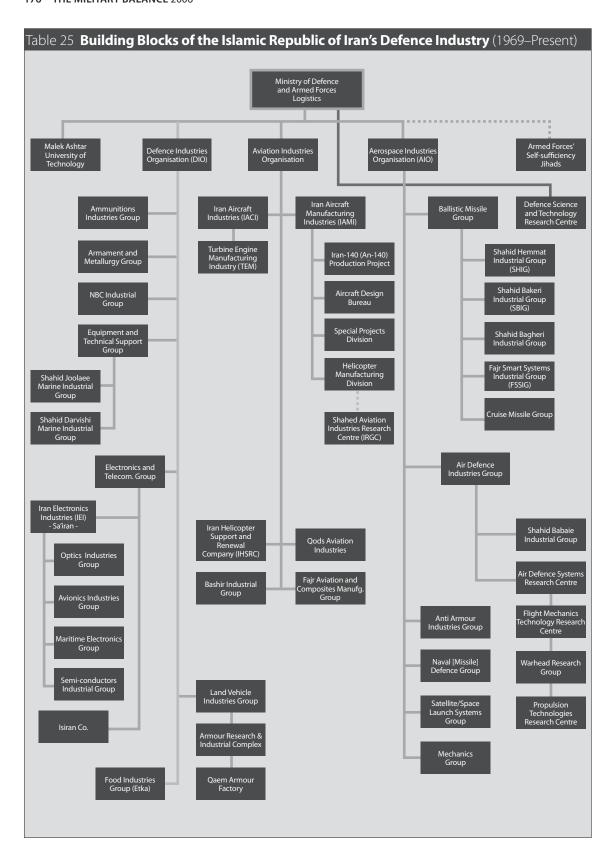
Therefore Iran aims to achieve more mobility and flexibility by improving the quality of its defence products; and incorporating 'smart' capabilities. Iran has made considerable progress in the field of microelectronics, and has shown a capability to produce 'smart' systems, such as munitions capable of precision targeting. It intends to incorporate these forcemultiplier capabilities in aerospace, armour, naval, missile and vehicle military industrial sectors, and to supply its large Basij (mobilised volunteer) forces with as many hi-tech capabilities as possible. Iran is also expected to invest heavily in the coming years in Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Information (C4I) and information management/ distribution capabilities, as well in information and psychological warfare techniques.











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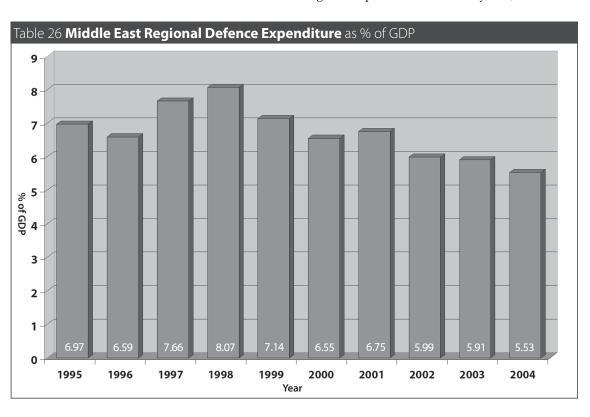
## MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA -**DEFENCE ECONOMICS**

Not surprisingly, in the wake of booming global oil markets, Saudi Arabia recorded a massive budget surplus of \$57bn in 2005 and increased spending on defence and security by 21%, to SR95bn (\$25.3bn), compared to 2004. As has been the case in recent years, in 2005 government expenditure was substantially higher than originally outlined in the budget, reaching a total of \$91bn compared to the original budget projection of just \$75bn. No details about where the extra expenditure occurred are available.

Following several years in which it has failed to initiate any major new arms purchase agreements, Saudi Arabia returned to the international weapons market with a significant aerospace deal and suggested that further procurement may follow. Under the agreement, valued at approximately \$16bn, Saudi Arabia will purchase a minimum of 72 Eurofighter Typhoon multirole fighter aircraft. Following visits to the Kingdom by both Tony Blair and UK Secretary of State for Defence John Reid, a memorandum of understanding to this effect has been signed; however, negotiations detailing the final financial terms and the number of aircraft are

continuing. The Saudis are reportedly keen for rapid deliveries of the new aircraft to begin; they will replace the Royal Saudi Air Force's (RSAF) Tornado Air Defence Variants delivered in the 1980s, and it has been suggested that they could receive an initial batch of 24 Tranche 2 aircraft, originally intended for the UK, as soon as 2008. The deal also includes the upgrade of the RSAF's fleet of Interdictor-Strike Tornado from GR1 to GR4 standard. Central to both the Typhoon sale and Tornado upgrade work is the provision to transfer an increasing amount of the ongoing support and maintenance requirements to Saudi companies, in particular the Riyadh-based Alsalam Aircraft Company, as part of a growing initiative by the government to develop its capability by undertaking as much routine military maintenance as possible domestically.

The Ministry of Defence has also signalled its intention for new investment in the Saudi Arabia National Guard (SANG). The SANG is currently investigating upgrading its fire-support capability with the purchase of a new towed or self-propelled artillery system. Whilst the SANG already operates around 30 155mm and 105mm towed artillery systems, it is thought that the mechanised brigades require a more mobile system, such as the







Middle East and North Africa



BAE Systems 155mm M777 towed gun or Denel's 105mm self-propelled platform. In addition to its interest in new artillery systems, the SANG has requested from the United States the purchase of around \$1bn worth of armoured personnel carriers, water cannons, command and control vehicles and a variety of trucks, ambulances and ammunition. The Defense Security Cooperation Agency, which handles the sale of US military equipment, also notified Congress of two other proposed sales to Saudi Arabia: a \$760mn package for continued technical and logistics support for American-built aircraft, aircraft engines and missiles and a \$400m request for the purchase of 165 Link-16 Multifunctional Information Distribution Systems and 25 Joint Tactical Information Distribution System terminals.

Higher oil prices were also responsible for strong economic growth in Algeria, where real GDP grew by an estimated 6.4% in 2005. Oil and natural gas export revenues of \$30bn accounted for more than 95% of total export revenues, around 70% of fiscal revenues and 40% of GDP. As a result of higher government revenues, Algeria finally signed a significant multi-year arms procurement package from Russia, amounting to as much as \$7bn. Likely acquisitions are thought to include: 36 MiG-29s; 28 Su-30 fighter aircraft, eight battalions of S-300 air defence systems, 300 T-90 tanks, Yak-130 trainer aircraft, as well as the upgrade of many Soviet-made weapons systems already in Algeria's possession. As part of the deal, Algeria will return 36 MiG-29 aircraft purchased in the 1990s from Belarus to the Russian aircraft corporation MiG. Under the terms of the contract Russia will write off \$4.7bn - Algeria's total debt to Russia once the cash element of the purchases has been completed. In return, the Russian energy companies

Table 27 Saudi Arabia: Original Budget Allocations (SRbn) 2002 2003 2004 2005 **Human Resources Development** 47,037 49,609 55,832 69,899 5,634 6,352 8,629 Transport & Communications 5.464 4,969 7.020 10.516 **Economic Resource Development** 6.927 18,970 17,971 23,057 Health & Social Development 16.767 2,620 3,292 2,693 2,544 Infrastructure Development **Municipal Services** 7,965 5,393 6,192 8,976 95,146 **Defence & Security** 69,382 70,303 78,414 **Public Administration** 44.848 49,936 51,665 39.316 8,318 5,831 5,276 **Total Budgeted Expenditure** 209,000 230,000 280,000 202,000 295,000 341,000

Final Budget Expenditure

LUKoil and Gazprom will gain access to Algeria's oil and gas reserves. Although Algerian defence expenditure, as measured by the official National Defence Budget, has remained stable at around 3-4% of GDP since 1993, it is likely that these funds only cover operational expenditure and that the purchase of actual military equipment comes from different sources, adding as much as 50% to the official figure.

As noted in the previous edition of *The* Military Balance, Iran has had one of the strongest performing economies in the region in recent years thanks to a successful diversification policy that has resulted in the manufacturing and agriculture sectors accounting for one-third of GDP and the service sector accounting for about half of GDP. However, the IMF has expressed concern that Iran is wasting its current economic good fortune by increasing government spending on public sector projects and subsidies on basic foodstuffs and fuel - this trend was highlighted with the publication of the 2005 budget which anticipated a record deficit of IR71 trillion. While there is no accurate way of determining real defence expenditure in Iran, the IMF has published data quoting an official defence budget; it also commented that the true figure is almost certainly higher when other factors such as the substantial subsidies to the domestic defence industry, not to mention the possible costs of a nuclear weapons programme, are included. In addition, the official budget probably does not include expenditure on research and development (R&D), the Revolutionary Guard and other paramilitary forces. When these additional elements are considered, the real level of military-related expenditure could be at least double the official budget. The Iranian regime has made no secret of its intention to build up the

> country's defence-industrial capability in order to reduce dependency on external arms suppliers and claims to have numerous ongoing conventional weapons programmes across a range of land, sea and air applications. Many of these are either licenced (from Russia), or indigenous efforts to copy foreign equipment without a licence and, as a result, R&D outlays are likely to be fairly substantial, certainly in regional terms. However, despite possessing an advanced indigenous defence and technology industry,



Iran is still a major purchaser of weapons systems from other countries, mainly Russia and China, and has substantial long-term energy agreements with both countries. In December 2005, Russia and Iran announced a major new arms deal, the biggest between the two countries for over five years, valued at \$1.5bn. Under the procurement package, Iran will receive 32 Tor-M1 low-to-medium-altitude surfaceto-air missile systems and an unspecified number of patrol boats and Russia will upgrade Iranian Su-24 attack aircraft, MiG multirole fighter aircraft and T-72 main battle tanks. Although the deal drew negative comments from the US and Israel, Russian Defence Minister Sergei Ivanov rejected the criticism, saying that the nature of the weapons involved in the deal was 'purely defensive'.

The intifada has had a disastrous impact on the Israeli government's financial position. By 2003, the weak economy compounded by additional militaryrelated expenditures had pushed the government into a deficit measuring 5.6% of GDP. The worsening economic situation forced the government to introduce a recovery plan that comprised a raft of initiatives including expenditure cuts and tax reforms in addition to a package of loans from the United States and by 2005, GDP growth had rebounded to 3.5% and the budget deficit had narrowed to 3.4% of GDP. However, when it was originally presented, the recovery plan anticipated a reduction in the budget deficit to 3% of GDP by 2005 and 1% of GDP by 2007. The IMF has indicated that this goal is highly unlikely to be achieved and, as such, pressure will remain on all areas of government expenditure, including defence.

As a result of the difficult financial environment the defence budget has fallen from NIS<sub>37.1</sub>bn in 2001 to NIS33.7bn in 2006. In addition to the allocation from the state budget, Israel is also the recipient of a substantial amount of US Foreign Military Financing (FMF), which in 2006 amounts to US\$2.34bn and is intended primarily for the purchase of US military equipment. While this annual funding has helped the Israeli Defence Force (IDF) to acquire some of the most sophisticated weapons systems available, the current backlog of orders, in particular orders for 102 F-16 fighter aircraft and 18 Apache Longbow helicopters, means that FMF funds are now fully allocated through until 2009. As a result, Israel is believed to be in negotiations with the US Defense Security Cooperation Agency to try to reschedule FMF payments in order to ease the financial squeeze. Procurement difficulties were eased slightly by the German government's decision to provide a third of an estimated €1bn cost for the purchase of a further two Dolphin-class submarines to add to the three vessels already operated by the Israeli Navy (IN). In the early 1990s Germany donated the first two submarines to the IN, after it was discovered that German companies had been involved in Saddam Hussein's weapons programmes, and Israel was hopeful that Germany would fund a larger portion of the latest acquisition as a gesture to mark the 50<sup>th</sup> year of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The IN will also benefit from the acquisition of seven additional multimission fast patrol craft, propelled by water jets that will enable them to operate in shallow waters around the southern border with Gaza.

The IDF continues to allocate its funds based on the perceived reduction of a conventional threat to Israel, concentrating instead on operations at both ends of the conflict spectrum: low technology urban operations against the Palestinians and the growing threat of advanced non-conventional missile technology in Iran. This policy, together with budget constraints, has led to a five-year plan to reduce the size of the army by 25% and to retire many of its older platforms. After years of investment in heavy platforms, attention has switched to updating infantry capabilities and the introduction of a sophisticated C<sub>4</sub>I system. Known as 'Project Tsayad', the five-year \$900m Digital Army Programme will create an all-IDF network, enabling land, air and naval forces to interconnect through secure broadband communications. In October 2005 the first phase of the project, which enables senior commanders as well as the prime minister and defence minister to view maps and aerial images of all the IDF's theatres of operations, was successfully launched. In addition, this element of the system will enable the prime minister to examine strikes proposed by the IDF, negating the need for military personnel to physically appear before decision-makers to present plans.

The air force's main investment at present is the ongoing acquisition of 18 AH-64D Apache Longbow attack helicopters as well as continued development of the anti-ballistic missile Arrow Weapon System. Non-US procurement is allocated to the local development of a wide variety of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles. It remains unclear whether plans to acquire new tankers, early-warning aircraft and C-130 transports have been indefinitely deferred due to budget constraints.







# **Algeria** Ag

Algerian Dina	ır D	2004	2005	2006
GDP	D	5.50tr	6.70tr	
	US\$	77.5bn	91.8	
per capita	US\$	2,411	2,821	
Growth	%	5.3	6.7	
Inflation	%	3.6	4.7	
Debt	US\$			
Def bdgt	D	201bn	209bn	
	US\$	2.84bn	2.87bn	
US\$1=D		71	73	71.1

Population 32,531,853

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 137,500 (Army 120,000 Navy 7,500 Air 10,000) Paramilitary 181,200

Terms of service Army 18 months (6 months basic, 12 months civil projects)

RESERVE 150,000 (Army 150,000) to age 50

## ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

**Army** 45,000; ε75,000 conscript; 150,000+ reservists (to age 50) (total 270,000)

## **FORCES BY ROLE**

6 Mil Regions; re-org into div structure on hold

Armd 2 div (each: 1 mech regt, 3 tk regt); 1

indep bde

Mech 3 div (each: 1 tk regt, 3 mech regt)

Mech Inf/Mot Inf 5 indep bde Inf 20 indep bn AB 1 div (5 AB regt)

Arty 2 regt ADA 6 bn 5 bn

#### **FOUIPMENT BY TYPE**

TK • MBT 920: 350 T-72; 300 T-62; 270 T-54/T-55

**RECCE** 139 **BRDM** 90:

26 BRDM-2

64 BRDM-2 each with AT-3 Sagger msl

Saladin 49 (status uncertain)

AIFV • BMP 1084: 680 BMP-1; 304 BMP-2; 100 BMP-3

**APC • APC (W)** 910: 110 BTR-50/OT-62

BTR 550: 400 BTR-60; 150 BTR-80

OT 150: 150 OT-64

TH 390 Fahd 100

**ARTY** 1.019

**TOWED** 375

122mm 345: 160 D-30; 25 D-74; 100 M-1931/37; 60 M-30

M-1938

130mm 10: 10 M-46

152mm 20: 20 ML-20 M-1937

SP 170

122mm 140: 140 2S1 Carnation

152mm 30: 30 2S3

MRL 144:

122mm 48: 48 BM-21 140mm 48: 48 BM-14/16

240mm 30: 30 BM-24

300mm 18: 18 9A52 Smerch

**MOR** 330

82mm 150: 150 M-37

120mm 120: 120 M-1943

160mm 60: 60 M-1943

MSL: some AT-3 Sagger; some AT-4 Spigot; some AT-5 Spandrel

**RCL** 180

107mm 60: 60 B-11

82mm 120: 120 B-10

**GUNS** 300

57mm 160: 160 ZIS-2 M-1943

85mm 80: 80 D-44

100mm 60: 50 SU-100 SP (in store); 10 T-12

## AD

**SAM** 288+

SP 68: £48 SA-8 Gecko; £20 SA-9 Gaskin

MANPAD 220+: some SA-14 Gremlin/SA-16 Gimlet

SA-7 220: £220 SA-7A Grail/SA-7B Grail

14.5mm • TOWED • ZPU 100: 60 ZPU-2; 40 ZPU-4

20mm: 100

23mm: 325

SP 225: ε225 ZSU-23-4

**TOWED** 100: ε100 ZU-23

37mm • TOWED 100: ε100 M-1939

57mm • TOWED 70: 70 S-60

85mm • TOWED 20: 20 M-1939 KS-12

100mm • TOWED 150: 150 KS-19

130mm • TOWED 10: 10 KS-30

### Navy ε7,500 (incl 500 officers)

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

## **SUBMARINES • TACTICAL • SSK 2**:

2 Kilo (FSU) each with 6 single 533mm TT with 18 Test-71ME HWT

## PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 9

FRIGATES • FF 3:

3 Mourad Rais (FSU Koni) each with 1 twin (2 eff.) with 20 SA-N-4 Gecko SAM, 2 RBU 6000 Smerch 2 (24 eff.), 4 76mm gun

#### **CORVETTES** 6

FSG 3:

2 Rais Hamidou (FSU Nanuchka II) each with 4 single each with 1 SS-N-2C Styx tactical SSM, twin with 20 SA-N-4 Gecko SAM

1 Rais Hamidou (FSU Nanuchka II) with 4 quad (16 eff.) with 16 SS-N-25 Switchblade tactical SSM, 1 twin (2 eff.) with 20 SA-N-4 Gecko SAM





#### FS 3:

3 Djebel Chinoise each with 2 twin (4 eff.) each with 1 CSS-N-8 Saccade tactical SSM, 3 76mm gun

#### PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 22

PFC 13: 13 Kebir

#### **PFM** 9:

9 Osa II each with 4 single each with 1 SS-N-2B Styx tactical SSM

#### **AMPHIBIOUS • LS** 3

#### LSM 1:

1 Polnochny A (capacity 6 MBT; 180 troops)

#### LST 2:

2 Kalaat beni Hammad (capacity 7 tanks; 240 troops) each with 1 hel landing platform (for Sea King)

#### **LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 3**

AGHS (SVY) 1: 1 El Idrissi

Spt 1 (div)

TRV 1: 1 Poluchat

Bases Located at Mers el Kebir, Algiers, Annaba, Jijel

## Coast Guard ε500

#### PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS ε31+

PCC 15: 4 Baglietto; 11 Chui- E (PRC)

PCI 16 less than 100 tonnes

**LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 1: 1 Spt** 

#### **Air Force** ε10,000

Flying hours 150 hrs/year

#### **FORCES BY ROLE**

Ftr 1 sqn with 10 MiG-25 Foxbat; 4 sqn with 48 MiG-21bis Fishbed L & N/MiG-21MF Fishbed J; 2 sqn with 26 MiG-23B Flogger F/MiG-23E Flogger; 3 sqn with 36 MiG-29C Fulcrum/MiG-29UB Fulcrum

**FGA** 1 sqn with 8 MiG-23F Flogger; 2 sqn each with 17 Su-24M Fencer/Su-24MK Fencer D

1 sqn with 4 Su-24E Fencer; 1 sqn with 8 MiG-25R Recce Foxbat

Surv 2 sqn with 12 Beech 1900D

MR 2 sqn with 15 Beech 200T Maritime Patrol Tpt 2 sqn with 9 C-130H Hercules; 8 C-130H-30 Hercules; 4 Gulfstream IV-SP; 1 Gulfstream V; 3 Il-

76MD Candid B; 6 Il-76TD Candid; 2 L-100-30; 2 (VIP) sqn with 3 F-27 Friendship; 2 Falcon 900

1 sqn with 6 Il-78 Midas Atk hel 4 sqn with 33 Mi-24 Hind

Tpt hel 7 sqn with 8 AS-355 Ecureuil; 64 Mi-17/Mi-8 Hip; 42 Mi-171

Trg 1 sqn with 10 Mi-8 Hip; 1 sqn with misc ac; 6 sqn with 28 PZL Mi-2 Hoplite; 2 sqn with Z-142; 2 sqn

> with 36 L-39ZA/7 L-39C Albatros 3 bde with 725 100mm/130mm/85mm

SAM 3 regt with ε140 SA-2 Guideline/SA-3 Goa/SA-6 Gainful/SA-8 Gecko (140-840 eff.)

## **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AD

AIRCRAFT: 204 combat capable FTR 124: 40 MiG-25 Foxbat

> MiG-21 48: 48 MiG-21bis Fishbed L & N/MiG-21MF Fishbed 1

MiG-29C Fulcrum MiG-29 FTR/MiG-29UB Fulcrum 36

**FGA** 76

Su-24 34: 34 Su-24M Fencer/Su-24MK Fencer D

MiG-23B Flogger F FGA/MiG-23E Flogger FTR 34

MiG-23 8: 8 MiG-23F Flogger

RECCE 12: 8 MiG-25R Foxbat; 4 Su-24E Fencer\*

MP 15: 15 Beech 200T Maritime Patrol

**TKR** 6: 6 Il-78 Midas

**TPT** 62

BEECH 1900 24: 24 Beech 1900D

C-130 17:

C-130H 17: 9; 8 C-130H-30 Hercules

F-27 Friendship 3 Falcon 900 2

GULFSTREAM IV 4: 4 Gulfstream IV-SP

Gulfstream V 1

I1-76 9: 3 Il-76MD Candid B; 6 Il-76TD Candid

L-100 2: 2 L-100-30

TRG • L-39 43: 36 L-39ZA Albatros, 7 L-39C

TRG 44+: some Z-142

#### HELICOPTERS

ATK 33: 33 Mi-24 Hind

SPT 142: 8 AS-355 Ecureuil; 42 Mi-171

Mi-8/Mi-17 64: 64 Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H/Mi-8 Hip spt

PZL Mi-2 Hoplite 28

#### AD

SAM 140: ε140 SA-2 Guideline Towed/SA-3 Goa/SA-6 Gainful SP/SA-8 Gecko SP (140-840 eff.)

GUNS 725: 725 100mm/130mm/85mm

MSL • TACTICAL • ASM: some AS-10 Karen; some AS-12 Kegler; some AS-14 Kedge; some AS-17 Krypton; some AS-7 Kerry

AAM: some AA-10 Alamo; some AA-11 Archer; some AA-2 Atoll; some AA-6 Acrid; some AA-7 Apex; some AA-8 Aphid

## Paramilitary ε187,200

## Gendarmerie 20,000

Ministry of Defence

#### **FORCES BY ROLE**

Army 6 region

## **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

RECCE AML-60 /110 M-3 Panhard APC (W)

APC • APC (W) 100: 100 TH 390 Fahd

**HELICOPTERS** • SPT: some PZL Mi-2 Hoplite

## National Security Forces 16,000

Directorate of National Security. Small arms

#### Republican Guard 1,200

RECCE • AML: some AML-60 APC • APC (T): some M-3

### Legitimate Defence Groups ε150,000

Self-defence militia, communal guards (60,000)

### **NON-STATE ARMED GROUPS**

see Part II







## DEPLOYMENT

#### BURUNDI

UN • ONUB 2

#### **DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO**

UN • MONUC 8 obs

#### ETHIOPIA/ERITREA

UN • UNMEE 1 obs

AU • AUMIS 13 obs

## **Bahrain** Brn

Bahraini Dinar D		2004	2005	2006
GDP	D	4.11bn	4.9bn	
	US\$	10.8bn	12.9bn	
per capita	US\$	15,916	18,733	
Growth	%	5.5	5.9	
Inflation	%	4.9	2.7	
Debt	US\$			
Def bdgt <sup>a</sup>	D	180m	ε200m	
	US\$	474m	ε526m	
FMA (US)	US\$	24.68m	18.84m	15.59m
US\$1=D		0.38	0.38	0.38
<sup>a</sup> Excluding extra	a budgete	ory funding		

688,345 **Population** 

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 11,200** (Army 8,500 Navy 1,200 Air 1,500) Paramilitary 10,160

#### ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

## Army 8,500

#### **FORCES BY ROLE**

Armd 1 bde under strength (1 recce bn, 2 Tt bn)

Inf 1 bde (1 mot inf bn, 2 mech inf bn)

SF

Gd

Artv 1 bde (1 lt arty bty, 1 hy arty bty, 1 MRL bty, 2 med

> arty bty) 1 (amiri) bn

1 bn (1 ADA bty, 2 SAM bty)

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

TK • MBT • M-60 180: 180 M-60A3

RECCE 46

AML 22: 22 AML-90 Ferret 8 (in store)

S52 Shorland 8

Saladin 8 (in store)

AIFV 25: 25 YPR-765 (with 25mm)

APC 235+

APC (T) • M-113 115: 115 M-113A2

APC (W) 120+: 10+ AT105 Saxon; 110 M-3 Panhard

**ARTY** 69

TOWED 26: 8 105mm (lt)

155mm 18: 18 M-198

SP • 203mm 13: 13 M-110

MRL • 227mm 9: 9 MLRS (est. 30 ATACMS)

MOR 21: 12 81mm; 9 120mm

AT

MSL • TOW • TOW-2 15: 15 TOW-2A/TOW-2B **RCL** 31

106mm • M-40 25: 25 M-40A1

120mm 6: 6 MOBAT

AD

**SAM** 93

SP 7: 7 Crotale

**TOWED • MIM-23** 8: 8 I-HAWK *MIM-23B* 

**MANPAD** 78: 18 FIM-92A Stinger; 60 RBS-70

35mm • TOWED 15: 15 Oerlikon

40mm • TOWED 12: 12 L/70

#### **Navy** 1,200

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

#### PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 3

FRIGATES • FFG 1:

1 Sabah (capacity either 1 BO-105 utl hel or 2 SH-2G Super Seasprite ASW hel) (US Oliver Hazard Perry) with SM-1 MR SAM, 4+ RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSM, 2 triple ASTT (6 eff.), 1 76mm gun

#### **CORVETTES • FSG 2:**

2 Al Manama (capacity 1 BO-105 utl hel) (Ge Lurssen 62m with hel deck) each with 2 twin (4 eff.) each with 1 MM-40 Exocet tactical SSM, 176mm gun

#### PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 8

PCI 2: 2 Swift less than 100 tonnes (FPB-20)

PFC 2: 2 Al Riffa (Ge Lurssen 38m)

**PFM** 4:

4 Ahmed el Fateh (Ge Lurssen 45m) each with 2 twin (4 eff.) each with 1 MM-40 Exocet tactical SSM, 176mm gun

## AMPHIBIOUS • CRAFT 5

LCU 5: 1 Loadmaster; 4 LCU

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • SPT 1

#### **FACILITIES**

Base Mina Salman

#### Air Force 1,500

#### **FORCES BY ROLE**

2 sqn with 17 F-16C Fighting Falcon; 4 F-16D Fighting

FGA 1 sqn with 8 F-5E Tiger II; 4 F-5F Tiger II

Tpt some sqn with 1 B-727; 1 Gulfstream II; 1 Gulfstream III (VIP); 1 RJ-85

1 unit with 1 S-70A Black Hawk; 3 BO-105; 1 UH-60L Black Hawk

some sqn with 3 T67M Firefly, 7 Hawk Mk-129





Hel 3 sqn with 24 AH-1E Cobra; 6 TAH-1P Cobra\*; 1 sqn with 12 AB-212 (Bell 212)

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AT • MSL: some TOW

AIRCRAFT 33 combat capable

FTR • F-5 12: 8 F-5E Tiger II; 4 F-5F Tiger II

FGA 21: 17 F-16C Fighting Falcon; 4 F-16D Fighting Falcon TPT 4: 1 B-727; 1 Gulfstream II; 1 Gulfstream III (VIP); 1 RJ-85

**TRG** 10

T67 3: 3 T67M Firefly, 7 Hawk Mk-129

#### HELICOPTERS

ATK • AH-1 24: 24 AH-1E Cobra **SPT** • **S-70** 1: 1 S-70A Black Hawk UTL 16: 12 AB-212 (Bell 212); 3 BO-105 **UH-60** 1: 1 UH-60L Black Hawk TRG • TAH-1 6: 6 TAH-1P Cobra\*

MSL • TACTICAL • ASM • AGM-65: some AGM-65D

Maverick/AGM-65G Maverick

AS-12 Kegler some

AAM: some AIM-7 Sparrow

AIM-9: some AIM-9P Sidewinder

## Paramilitary ε10,260

#### **Police** 9,000

Ministry of Interior

HELICOPTERS • UTL 5: 1 BO-105; 2 Bell 412 Twin Huey; 2 Hughes 500

## National Guard ε2,000

Paramilitary 3 bn

#### Coast Guard ε260

Ministry of Interior

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 22+: 1 PCI;

21+ less than 100 tonnes

**AMPHIBIOUS • CRAFT** 1: 1 LCM LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 1: 1 spt

#### FOREIGN FORCES

United Kingdom: VC-10 C1K tkr/tpt

United States USCENTCOM: 1 HQ HQ (USNAVCENT) located at Manama; 3,000 (Navy/USMC/Army)

## Egypt Et

Egyptian Poun	d E£	2004	2005	2006
GDP	E£	485bn	535bn	
	US\$	79.1bn	92.2bn	
per capita	US\$	1,039	1,190	
Growth	%	4.1	4.1	
Inflation	%	8.1	5.2	
Debt	US\$			
Def exp	E£	22.00bn	ε21.97bn	
	US\$	3.54bn	ε3.79bn	
Def bdgt	E£	13.9bn	ε14.5bn	
	US\$	2.27bn	ε2.5bn	
FMA (US)	US\$	1.29bn	1.29bn	1.29bn
US\$1=E£		6.13	5.80	5.73

**Population** 77,505,756

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	17%	5%	5%	4%	17%	2%
Female	16%	5%	5%	4%	17%	3%

## **Capabilities**

## ACTIVE 468,500 (Army 340,000 Navy 18,500 Air 30,000 Air Defence Command 80,000) Paramilitary 330,000

Terms of service 12 months-3 years (followed by refresher training over a period of up to 9 years)

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; 375,000 reservists (total 655,000-715,000)

## **FORCES BY ROLE**

Armd 4 div (each: 1 arty bde, 1 mech bde, 2 armd bde);

1 (Republican Guard) bde; 4 indep bde

Mech 4 indep bde

Mech Inf 8 div (each: 1 arty bde, 1 armd bde, 2 mech inf

bde)

Air Mob 1 bde Inf 2 indep bde

SF

Cdo 1 gp HQ (5-7 cdo gp, 1 Counter-Terrorist unit

(Unit 777 (Thunderbolt Force (El Saiga)), str

300.)

Para 1 bde

Artv 15 indep bde

1 bde with 9 FROG-7; 1 bde with 9 Scud-B

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

TK • MBT 3.855

M-1 755: 755 M1-A1 Abrams







M-60 1,500: 300 M-60A1; 1,200 M-60A3 T-62 500 in store Ramses II 260 (mod T-54/55) T-54/T-55 840 in store RECCE 412 BRDM 300: 300 BRDM-2 Commando Scout 112 **AIFV** 520 BMP 220: 220 BMP-1 (in store) YPR-765 300 (with 25mm) with 210 TOW-2 msl APC 4,750 APC (T) • M-113 2,100: 2,100 M-113A2 (incl variants) APC (W) 2,650: 250 BMR-600P; 500 BTR-50/OT-62 (most BTR 250: 250 BTR-60 Fahd-30/TH 390 Fahd 1,000 Walid 650 **ARTY** 4,348 **TOWED** 946 122mm 526 D-30 190: 190 D-30M M-1931/37 36 M-30 M-1938 300 130mm 420: 420 M-46 SP 489 122mm 124: 124 SP 122 155mm • M-109 365: 164 M-109A2; 201 M-109A2/M-109A3 (surplus US stock, delivered Nov 2005) **MRL** 498 122mm 356: 96 BM-11; 60 BM-21 SAKR 200: 50 Sakr-10; 50 Sakr-18; 100 Sakr-36 130mm 36: 36 Kooryong 140mm 32: 32 BM-14 227mm 26: 26 MLRS 240mm 48: 48 BM-24 in store MOR 2,415 81mm • M-125 50: 50 M-125A2 82mm 500 120mm 1835: 35 M-106A2; 1,800 M-1943 **160mm** 30: 30 M-160 AT MSL 2,152: 1,200 AT-3 Sagger (incl BRDM-2); 200 Milan TOW 752: 52 M-901; 700 TOW-2 RCL • 107mm 520: 520 B-11 **UAV**: some R4E-50 Skyeye AD SAM 2,096+ SP 96: 50 FIM-92A Avenger; 26 M-54 Chaparral; 20 SA-9 MANPAD 2,000+: some FIM-92A Stinger; 2,000 Ayn al-Sagr/SA-7 Grail **GUNS** 705+ 14.5mm • TOWED • ZPU 300: 300 ZPU-4 23mm 365 SP 165: 45 Sinai-23: 120 ZSU-23-4 TOWED 200: 200 ZU-23-2 57mm • SP 40: 40 ZSU-57-2 TOWED: some S-60 RADAR • LAND: some AN/TPQ-36 Firefinder; some AN/ TPQ-37 Firefinder (arty/mor) MSL • TACTICAL • SSM 42+: 9 FROG-7; 24 Sakr-80; some (trials)

SCUD 9: 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

1 div Mech Inf 2 div

### Navy ε8,500 (incl 2,000 Coast Guard); 10,000 conscript; 14,000 reservists (total 32,500)

Two Fleets: Mediterranean and Red Sea. 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 • TACTICAL • SSK 4**:

4 Romeo+ each with 1+ single 533mm TT with UGM-84C Harpoon tactical USGW

## PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 11

## **DESTROYERS • DD 1:**

1 El Fateh† training (UK 'Z') with 2 quad 533mm ASTT (8 eff.), 4 114mm gun

### FRIGATES • FFG 10:

2 Abu Qir (Sp Descubierta) each with 2 triple ASTT (6 eff.) each with Sting Ray LWT, 2 Mk 141 Harpoon quad (8 eff.) each with 1 RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSM, 12 tube Bofors 375mm (2 eff.), 1 76mm gun

2 Damyat (capacity 1 SH-2G Super Seasprite ASW hel) (US Knox) each with 1 Mk16 Mk 112 octuple with 8 RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSM, tactical ASROC, 2 twin 324mm TT (4 eff.), 1 127mm gun

4 Mubarak (capacity 2 SH-2G Super Seasprite ASW hel) (ex-US Oliver Hazard Perry) each with 1 Mk 13 GMLS with 36 SM-1 MR SAM, 4 RGM-84C Harpoon tactical

2 Najim Al Zaffer (PRC Jianghu I) each with 2 twin (4 eff.) each with 1 HY-2 (CSS-N-2) Silkworm tactical SSM, 2 RBU 1200 (10 eff.)

#### PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 45

#### PFC 18:

4 Hainan (PRC) each with 2 triple 324mm TT (6 eff.),

4 Hainan in reserve (PRC) each with 2 triple 324mm TT (6 eff.), 4 x1 RL



Middle East and North Africa



- 4 Shanghai II (PRC)
- 4 Shershen each with 1+ SA-N-5 Grail SAM (manual aiming), 1 12 tube BM-24 MRL (12 eff.)
- 2 Shershen (FSU) each with 4 single 533mm TT, 18 tube BM-21 MRL (8 eff.)

#### PFM 23:

- 5 Tiger class each with 2 single each with 1 Otomat tactical SSM
- 4 Hegu (Komar type) (PRC) each with 2 single each with 1 SY-1 tactical SSM
- 5 Komar (FSU) each with 2 single each with 1 SY-1 tactical SSM
- 3 Osa I (FSU) each with 4 single each with 1 SS-N-2A Styx tactical SSM
- 6 Ramadan each with 4 single each with 1 Otomat tactical SSM

#### MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 12

MSC 4: 4 Aswan (FSU Yurka)

MSO 3: 3 Assiout (FSU T-43 class)

MHC 3: 3 Dat Assawari MHI 2: 2 Safaga (Swiftships)

**AMPHIBIOUS** 12

LS • LSM 3:

3 Polnochny B (capacity 180 troops; 6 MBT) (FSU)

CRAFT • LCU 9:

9 Vydra (capacity either 100 troops or 3 AMX-30 MBT) LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 20: 7 AOT (small); 6 AT; 1 spt (diving)

TRG 6: 5; 1 Tariq (ex-UK FF)

#### **FACILITIES**

Bases Alexandria, Port Said, Mersa Matruh, Port Tewfig, Safaqa, Hurghada, Suez, Al Ghardaqah

## **Coastal Defence**

Army tps, Navy control

MSL • TACTICAL • SSM: some SSC-2b Samlet LNCHR 3:

3 twin each with 1 Mk 2 Otomat SSM

GUN: some 100mm

130mm: some SM-4-1

152mm some

## **Naval Aviation**

AIRCRAFT • TPT • BEECH 1900 2: 2 Beech 1900C (maritime surveillance)

**HELICOPTERS** (armed, operated by Air Force)

**ATK** 12: 12 SA-342 *Gazelle* 

**ASW** 15:

10 SH-2G Super Seasprite each with Mk 46 LWT 5 Sea King MK47

UAV 2: 2 Camcopter 5.1

## **Air Force** 20,000; 10,000 conscript; 20,000 reservists (total 50,000)

#### **FORCES BY ROLE**

Ftr

2 sqn with 53 Mirage 5DE; 2 sqn with 26 F-16A Fighting Falcon; 1 sqn with 15 M-2000C Mirage; 7 sqn with 113 F-16C Fighting Falcon; 6 sqn with 74 MiG-21 Fishbed; 3 sqn with 53 J-7 (MiG-21F) Fishbed C

**FGA** 2 sqn with 29 F-4E Phantom II; 2 sqn with 44 J-6 (MiG-19S) Farmer B; 2 sqn with 42 Alpha Jet\*; 1 sqn with 16 Mirage 5E2

ASW/hel 2 sqn with 10 SH-2G Super Seasprite\*; 5 Sea King MK47\*; 5 SA-342L Gazelle\*

some sqn with 3 CH-47C Chinook; 16 CH-47D Tac/hel/ Chinook (medium); 3 Commando (VIP); 22 more; tpt 12 Mi-6 Hook; 2 S-70 Black Hawk (VIP, light); 40 Mi-8 Hip; 2 AS-61; 2 UH-60A Black Hawk; 5 UH-60L Black Hawk (VIP); 17 UH-12E

Recce 2 sqn with 14 MiG-21R Fishbed H\*; 6 Mirage

5SDR (Mirage 5R)\*

MR 1 sqn with 4 Beech 1900C

EW 1 sgn with 1 Beech 1900 (ELINT); 2 C-130H Hercules (ELINT); 4 Commando 2E (ECM)

**AEW** 1 sqn with 4 E-2C Hawkeye

Tpt 1 regt with 3 B-707-366C; 1 B-737-100; 1 Beech 200 Super King Air; 22 C-130H Hercules; 5 DHC-5D Buffalo; 3 Falcon 20; 3 Gulfstream III; 3 Gulfstream IV, first of 6 An-74TK-200A

6 sqn with 36 AH-64A Apache; 74 SA-342K Atk hel Gazelle (44 with HOT,30 with 20mm)

some sqn with 12 F-16B Fighting Falcon\*; 6 F-Trg 16D Fighting Falcon\*; 4 DHC-5 Buffalo; 70 Alpha Jet; 34 EMB-312 Tucano; 36 Gomhouria; 74 Grob 115EG; 80 K-8 (being delivered to replace L-29); 26 L-29 Delfin; 10 L-39 Albatros; 35 L-59E Albatros\*; 3 M-2000B Mirage\*; 15 MiG-21U Mongol A\*; 6 JJ-6 (MiG-19UTI) Farmer; 16\*

UAV some sqn with 20 R4E-50 Skyeye; 29 Teledyne-Ryan 324 Scarab

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AIRCRAFT 572 combat capable

FTR 218: 53 Mirage 5ED

F-16 38: 26 F-16A Fighting Falcon; 12 F-16B Fighting Falcon\* MiG-21 127: 74 J-7 (MiG-21F) Fishbed C 53

FGA 223

M-2000 15: 15 M-2000C Mirage

F-16C Fighting Falcon 113 F-16D Fighting Falcon 6 Mirage 5E2 16

F-4 29: 29 F-4E Phantom II

MiG-19 44: 44 J-6 (MiG-19S) Farmer B

RECCE 20: 14 MiG-21R Fishbed H\*; 6 Mirage 5SDR (Mirage 5R)3

**AEW** • E-2 4: 4 E-2C Hawkeye

TPT 52+

First of 6 An-74TK-200A

B-707 3: 3 B-707-366C

B-737 1: 1 B-737-100

BEECH 1900 5: 1 (ELINT)Beech 1900C 4

Beech 200 Super King Air 1

C-130 24: 2 C-130H Hercules (ELINT); 22 C-130H (tpt)

DHC-5 9: 4 DHC-5D Buffalo 5

Falcon 20 3 Gulfstream III 3 Gulfstream IV 3

TRG 447: 70 Alpha Jet; 42\*; 34 EMB-312 Tucano; 36 Gomhouria

GROB 115 74: 74 Grob 115EG

JJ-6 (MiG-19UTI) Farmer 6; 16\*K-8 80 (being delivered to replace L-29)L-29 Delfin 26 L-39 Albatros 10

L-59 35: 35 L-59E Albatros\*





M-2000B Mirage 3\*MiG-21U Mongol A 15\*

HELICOPTERS

ELINT 4: 4 Commando 2E (ECM)

**ATK** 115

AH-64 36: 36 AH-64A Apache

SA-342 79: 74 SA-342K Gazelle (44 with HOT,30 with

20mm); 5 SA-342L Gazelle\*

ASW 15: 10 SH-2G Super Seasprite\*; 5 Sea King MK47\* **SPT** 98

CH-47 19: 3 CH-47C Chinook; 16 CH-47D Chinook (Medium)

Commando 22; 3 (VIP)Mi-6 Hook 12 S-70 Black Hawk 2 (VIP, light) Mi-8 Hip 40

UTL 9: 2 AS-61

UH-60 7: 2 UH-60A Black Hawk; 5 UH-60L Black Hawk (VIP)

TRG • UH-12 17: 17 UH-12E

UAV 49: 20 R4E-50 Skyeye; 29 Teledyne-Ryan 324 Scarab

MSL • TACTICAL • ASM 245+: some AGM-119 Penguin

AGM-65 245: 80 AGM-65A Maverick; 123 AGM-65D Maverick; 12 AGM-65F Maverick; 30 AGM-65G Maverick

**AGM-84** *Harpoon* some **AM-39** *Exocet* some

ARM: some Armat AS-12 Kegler some

AS-30: some

AS-30L: some AS-30L HOT

AAM: some AA-2 Atoll

AIM-7: some AIM-7E Sparrow/AIM-7F Sparrow/AIM-7M Sparrow

AIM-9: some AIM-9F Sidewinder/AIM-9L Sidewinder/ AIM-9P Sidewinder

R-550 Magic some R530 some

**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 with 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+

72+ Amoun each with RIM-7F Sea Sparrow SAM, 36+ quad SAM (144 eff.), Skyguard towed SAM, 36+ twin 35mm guns (72 eff.)

SAM 702+: some Crotale

SA-3 212+: 212+ Pechora (SA-3A) Goa/SA-3 Goa SAM SP 130+: 24+ Crotale; 50+ M-48 Chaparral; 56+ SA-6 Gainful **TOWED** 360+

MIM-23 78+: 78+ I-HAWK MIM-23B

SA-2 Guideline 282+ Skyguard some

**GUNS** 1,566+

23mm • SP 266+:

36+ Sinai-23 (SPAAG) each with Ayn al-Sagr MANPAD SAM, Dassault 6SD-20S land 230 ZSU-23-4

57mm • TOWED 600: 600 S-60

85mm • TOWED 400: 400 M-1939 KS-12

100mm • TOWED 300: 300 KS-19

## Paramilitary ε397,000 active

### Central Security Forces 325,000

Ministry of Interior; Includes conscipts

APC • APC (W) 100+: 100 Hussar; some Walid

#### National Guard 60,000

Lt wpns only

#### **FORCES BY ROLE**

Paramilitary 8 (cadre status) bde (each: 3 paramilitary bn)

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

APC • APC (W) 250: 250 Walid

#### **Border Guard Forces 12,000**

Ministry of Interior; lt wpns only Gd 18 (Border Guard) regt

## Coast Guard 2,000 (incl in Naval entry)

#### PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS ε99+

PB 7: 7 Bertram

PCI 26: 5 Nisr† (sid); 9 Swiftships; 12 Timsah less than 100 tonnes

PFI 6: 6 Crestitalia less than 100 tonnes

#### NON-STATE ARMED GROUPS

see Part II

#### DEPLOYMENT

#### **BURUNDI**

UN • ONUB 2 obs

## **DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO**

UN • MONUC 23 obs

#### **GEORGIA**

UN • UNOMIG 4 obs

#### I IRFRIA

UN • UNMIL 8 obs

#### **SUDAN**

UN • UNMIS 1 air elm; 1 tpt pl; 1 engr det; 1 minesweeping det; 639; 20 obs

AU • AUMIS 34 obs

#### **WESTERN SAHARA**

UN • MINURSO 19 obs

## **FOREIGN FORCES**

Australia 25 staff

Canada 29

Colombia 1 inf bn; 358

Fiji 1 Inf bn; 338

France Air Force: 1 DHC-6 Twin Otter tpt ac 15

Hungary 41 MP

Italy 76

New Zealand 26

Norway 3 staff

United States 1 inf bn; 1 spt bn; 687

**Uruguay** 87



Middle East and North Africa



## Iran Ir

Iranian Rial r		2004	2005	2006
GDP	r	1,407tr	1,578tr	
	US\$	163bn	177bn	
per capita	US\$	2,420	2,597	
Growth	%	6.6	5.5	
Inflation	%	15.6	13.5	
Debt	US\$			
Def bdgt <sup>a</sup>	r	48.3tr	55.7tr	
	US\$	5.6bn	6.2bn	
US\$1=r		8,645	8,935	9,119
<sup>a</sup> Excluding defe	nce indu	strv fundina		

Population 68.017.860

Ethnic groups: Persian 51%; Azeri 24%; Gilaki/Mazandarani 8%; Kurdish 7%; Arab 3%; Lur 2%; Baloch 2%; Turkman 2%

Age	0-14	15–19	20-24	25–29	30-64	65 plus
Male	14%	6%	7%	5%	17%	2%
Female	13%	6%	6%	5%	16%	2%

## **Capabilities**

## ACTIVE 545,000 (Army 350,000 Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps 125,000 Navy 18,000 Air 52,000) Paramilitary 40,000

Armed Forces General Staff co-ordinates 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**

4 Corps HQ

Armd 4 div; some indep bde

6 div; some indep bde

SF 1 bde

Cdo 2 div; some indep bde

AB 1 bde Arty 6 gp Avn some gp

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

Totals incl those held by Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Ground Forces. Some equipment serviceability in doubt

TK 1,693+

**MBT** 1,613+: ε100 Zulfiqar; 480 T-72

M-60 150: 150 M-60A1

T-62 75+

Chieftain 100: 100 Mk3/Mk5

T-54/T-55/Type-59 540 M-47/M-48 168

LT TK 80+: 80 Scorpion; some Towsan

RECCE 35: 35 EE-9 Cascavel

AIFV • BMP 610: 210 BMP-1; 400 BMP-2

**APC** 640

APC (T) 340: 140 Boragh; 200 M-113

APC (W) • BTR 300: 300 BTR-50/BTR-60

ARTY 8,196+

**TOWED 2.010** 

105mm • M-101 130: 130 M-101A1

122mm 640: 540 D-30; 100 Type-54 (M-30) M-1938

130mm 985: 985 M-46 **152mm** 30: 30 D-20

155mm 205: 120 GHN-45; 70 M-114; 15 Type 88 WAC-21

203mm 20: 20 M-115

SP 310+

122mm 60+: 60 2S1 Carnation; some Thunder 1 155mm 180+: 180 M-109: some Thunder 2

170mm 10: 10 M-1978 175mm 30: 30 M-107 203mm 30: 30 M-110

MRL 876+

107mm 700+: some Fadjr 1; some HASEB; 700 Type-63

122mm 157: 7 BM-11; 100 BM-21; 50 ARASH/HADID/

NOOR

**240mm** 19: ε10 Fadjr 3; 9 M-1985

**333mm**: some Fadjr 5

MOR 5,000: 5,000 incl 60mm/81mm/82mm /107mm M-30 /120mm M-65.

MSL 75: 75 AT-3 Sagger/AT-4 Spigot/AT-5 Spandrel/ Saeghe 1/Saeghe 2/Toophan/TOW (some AT-3 SP), Toophan (TOW))

RCL • 106mm 200: ε200 M-40

107mm: some B-11

75mm: some M-20

82mm: some B-10 RL • 73mm: some RPG-7 Knout

AIRCRAFT • TPT 17: 10 Cessna 185; 2 F-27 Friendship; 1

Falcon 20; 4 Rockwell Turbo Commander 690

HELICOPTERS

ATK • AH-1 50: 50 AH-1] Cobra

**SPT** 45

CH-47 20: 20 CH-47C Chinook

Mi-8 25: 25 Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H/Mi-8 Hip spt hel

AB-205 (BELL 205) 68: 68 AB-205A (Bell 205A)

AB-206 (Bell 206) JetRanger 10 Bell 214 50

UAV: some Mohajer III/Mohajer IV

**SAM • SP**: some HQ-7 (reported)

MANPAD: some SA-14 Gremlin/SA-16 Gimlet/SA-7

Grail; some Misaq (QW-1)

GUNS 1,700: 1,700 35mm/M-1939 towed 37mm/S-60 towed 57mm/ZPU-2 towed 14.5mm/ZPU-4 towed 14.5mm/ZSU-23-4 SP 23mm/ZSU-57-2 SP 57mm/ZU-23 towed 23mm

MSL • TACTICAL • SSM 42+: ε30 CSS-8 (175 msl); some Nazeat; some Oghab

SCUD 12+: 12+ Scud-B/Scud-C (Up to 18. launchers/ launch vehicles. 300 msl)

Shaheen-1 Hatf-4/Shaheen-2 some

## **Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps** 125,000+

Controls Basij (paramilitary) when mob





## Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Ground Forces 100,000+

Controls Basij (paramilitary) when mob

Very lightly manned in peacetime. Primary role: internal security; secondary role: external defence, in conjunction with regular armed forces.

Inf up to 20 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) Seerseeker, some arty bty)

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

#### PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 50+

PB 40+:

40+ Boghammar Marin (Swe) each with AT (ATGW), RCL, gun (machine guns)

**PFM** 10:

10 Houdong each with C-802 (CSS-N-8) Saccade tactical SSM

MSL • TACTICAL • SSM: some HY-2 (CSS-C-3) Seerseeker **FACILITIES** 

Bases Located at Bandar-e Abbas, Khorramshahr, 1 with 40+ Boghammer Marin PB (Swe) each with AT (ATGW), RCL, gun (machine guns) located at Larak, Abu Musa, Al Farsiyah, 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 ε1 bde Shahab-1/2 with 12-18 lauchers; ε1 bn with ε6 single launchers each with ε4 Shahab-3 strategic IRBM

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

LNCHR 6: £6 single each with £4 Shahab-3 strategic IRBM

#### **Navy** 18,000

#### **FORCES BY ROLE**

Navy 1 HQ located at Bandar-e Abbas

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

SUBMARINES • TACTICAL • SSK 3:

3 Kilo (RF Type 877) each with 6 single 533mm TT

#### PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 5

FRIGATES • FFG 3:

3 Alvand (UK Vosper Mk 5) each with 3 twin (6 eff.) each with CSS-N-4 Sardine tactical SSM, 1 x1 RL, 1 114mm gun

CORVETTES • FS 2:

2 Bayandor (US PF-103) each with 2 76mm gun

#### PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS ε250+

PCC 3: 3 Parvin

PCI 9: 6 China Cat less than 100 tonnes; 3 Zafar less than 100 tonnes

PFI 36 less than 100 tonnes

#### **PFM** 10:

5 Kaman (Fr Combattante II) each with up to 2-4 CSS-N-4 Sardine tactical SSM

5 Kaman (Fr Combattante II)

**PB** 37

**PBI** 40

#### MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 5

MSC 3: 2 Type-292; 1 Shahrokh (in Caspian Sea as trg ship) MSI 2: 2 Riazi (US Cape)

#### **AMPHIBIOUS**

LS 10

LSM 3: 3 Iran Hormuz 24 (capacity 9 tanks; 140 troops) (ROK)

LST 7:

3 Hejaz (also mine layers)

4 Hengam (capacity 9 tanks; 225 troops) each with up to 1 hel

LSL 3: 3 Fouque

CRAFT 6

UCAV 6: 6 Wellington

## LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 27

AO 3: 2 Bandar Abbas; 1 Kharg

**AT 1 AWT 2** 

SPT 19: 7 Delvar; 12 Hendijan Trg 2

#### **FACILITIES**

Bases Located at Bandar-e Abbas, Bushehr, Kharg Island, Bandar-e Anzelli, Bandar-e Khomeini, Bandar-e Mahshahr, Chah Bahar

## Marines 2,600

Marine 2 bde

## Naval Aviation 2,600

#### **AIRCRAFT**

MP • P-3 5: 5 P-3F Orion

EW • ELINT 3: 3 Da-20 Falcon

TPT 13: 5 Do-228; 4 F-27 Friendship; 4 Rockwell Turbo Commander 680

#### HELICOPTERS

MCM • RH-53 3: 3 RH-53D Sea Stallion ASW • SH-3 10: ε10 SH-3D Sea King

**UTL** 17

**AB-205 (BELL 205)** 5: 5 AB-205A (Bell 205A)

AB-206 (Bell 206) JetRanger 2 AB-212 (Bell 212) 10

#### Air Force ε52,000 (incl 15,000 Air Defence)

#### **FORCES BY ROLE**

Some 281 cbt ac (serviceability probably about 60% for US ac types and about 80% for PRC/Russian ac). Includes Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Air Force equpment

1 sqn with 24 F-7M Airguard; 2 sqn with 25 MiG-29A Fulcrum A/MiG-29UB Fulcrum (incl former Iraq ac); 2 sqn with 25 F-14 Tomcat

**FGA** 1 sqn with 24 F-1E Mirage (former Irq ac); 7 Su-25K Frogfoot A (former Irq ac); 30 Su-24MK Fencer D (including former Iraq ac); 4 sqn total with 65+ F-4D Phantom II/F-4E Phantom II; 4 sqn total with 60+ F-5E Tiger II/F-5F Tiger II





1 (det) sqn with 6+ RF-4E Phantom II\* Recce

MR 1 sqn with 5 P-3MP Orion\* **AEW** 1 Il-76 Candid (former Irg ac) 1 sqn with 3 B-707; 1 B-747 Tkr/tpt

Tpt 5 sqn with 2 Y-7 (An-24) Coke; 1 B-727; 4 B-747F;

17 C-130E Hercules/C-130H Hercules; 10 F-27 Friendship; 1 Falcon 20; Il-76 Candid (former Irq ac); total of 2 Jetstar; 10 PC-6B Turbo Porter; 3 Rockwell Turbo Commander 680; 9 Y-12, 40+ Iran-140

Trg trg units with 20 F-5B Freedom Fighter\*; 4 TB-200 Tobago; 8 TB-21 Trinidad; 20 Beech F-33A Bonanza/Beech F-33C Bonanza; 15 EMB-312 Tucano; 15 JJ-7 Mongol A\*; 22 MFI-17 Mushshak; 40 PC-7 Turbo Trainer; 7 T-33 Shooting Star

Hel some sgn with 2 CH-47 Chinook; Shabaviz 2-75 (indigenous versions in production); Shabaviz 2061; 2 AB-206A (Bell 206A) JetRanger; 30 AB-214C

SAM 16 bn each with ε150 I-HAWK MIM-23B;

5 sqn with FM-80 (Crotale); total of 30 Rapier; 15 Tigercat; 45 SA-2 Guideline; 10 SA-5 Gammon; FIM-92A Stinger; SA-7 Grail

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AIRCRAFT 281 combat capable

FTR 153

F-5 80: 20 F-5B Freedom Fighter\*; 60+ F-5E Tiger II/F-5F Tiger II

F-7M Airguard 24 F-14 Tomcat 25

F-1 24: 24 F-1E Mirage (former Irq ac)

FGA 102

Su-25 7: 7 Su-25K Frogfoot A (former Irq ac)

Su-24 30: 30 Su-24MK Fencer D (including former Iraq ac) F-4 260+: 65 F-4D Phantom II/F-4E Phantom II

RECCE • RF-4 6+: 6+ RF-4E Phantom II\*

MP • P-3 5: 5 P-3MP Orion\*

TPT 65+: 3 B-707; 1 B-727

B-747 5: 1; 4 B-747F

C-130 17: 17 C-130E Hercules/C-130H Hercules

F-27 Friendship 10 Falcon 20 1 II-76 Candid 1+ (former Irq ac) Jetstar 2

**PC-6** 10: 10 PC-6B Turbo Porter

Rockwell Turbo Commander 680 3 Y-12 9 Y-7 (An-24) Coke 2

UTL 12: 4 TB-200 Tobago; 8 TB-21 Trinidad

**TRG** 119

BEECH F-33 20: 20 Beech F-33A Bonanza/Beech F-33C

EMB-312 Tucano 15 JJ-7 Mongol A 15\*MFI-17 Mushshak 22

MiG-29A Fulcrum A MiG-29 FTR/MiG-29UB Fulcrum MiG-29U Trg 25 (incl former Irq ac)

TRG 119: 40 PC-7 Turbo Trainer; 7 T-33 Shooting Star **HELICOPTERS** 

SPT 2+: 2 CH-47 Chinook

SHABAVIZ: some Shabaviz 2-75 (indigenous versions in production); some Shabaviz 2061

**UTL 32** 

AB-206 (BELL 206) 2: 2 AB-206A (Bell 206A) JetRanger BELL 214 30: 30 AB-214C

**AD • SAM** 2,500+: some FM-80 (*Crotale*); 30 *Rapier*; 15 *Tigercat* **TOWED 2,445** 

MIM-23 2.400: ε2.400 I-HAWK MIM-23B

SA-2 Guideline 45

STATIC 10: 10 SA-5 Gammon

MANPAD: some FIM-92A Stinger; some SA-7 Grail

GUNS • 23mm • TOWED: some ZU-23

37mm • TOWED: some Oerlikon

MSL • TACTICAL • ASM up to 3,000: up to 3,000 AGM-65A Maverick/AS-10 Karen/AS-11 Kilter/AS-14 Kedge/C-801K (CSS-N-4) Sardine ALCM

AAM: some AA-10 Alamo; some AA-11 Archer; some AA-8 Aphid; some AIM-54 Phoenix; some AIM-7 Sparrow;

some AIM-9 Sidewinder PL-2: some PL-2A PL-7 some

## Paramilitary 40,000

Law-Enforcement Forces 40,000 (border and security troops); 450,000 on mobilisation (incl conscripts) (total 40,000–490,000)

Part of armed forces in wartime

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 130

MISC BOATS/CRAFT 40: 40 harbour craft

PCI circa 90

AIRCRAFT • TPT: some Cessna 185/Cessna 310 HELICOPTERS • UTL 24: ε24 AB-205 (Bell 205)/AB-206 (Bell 206) JetRanger

## Basij Resistance Force up to ε1,000,000 on mobilisation

Paramilitary militia, part of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, with claimed membership of 10 million, including women and children; perhaps 1 million combat capable Militia 2,500 bn (claimed); some (full time)

## **NON-STATE ARMED GROUPS**

see Part II

<b>Iraq</b> Irq				
Iraqi Dinar D		2004	2005	2006
GDP	US\$	25.5bn	29.2bn	
per capita	US\$	1,000	1,120	
Growth	%	35	-3	
Inflation	%	55	25	
Debt	US\$			
US\$1=D		1,456	1,471	1,470

**Population** 26.074.906

Ethnic groups: Arab 75-80% (of which Shi'a Muslim 55%, Sunni Muslim 45%) Kurdish 20-25%

Age	0–14	15–19	20-24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	20%	6%	5%	4%	14%	1%
Female	20%	6%	5%	4%	13%	2%

## **Capabilities**

ACTIVE 227,000 (Army 105,700 Navy 800 Air 500 Iraqi Police Service 82,000 Ministry of Interior Forces 38,000)







#### JO THE MILITARY BREARCE 2000

#### ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

## Security Forces ε227,000

(These are estimated figures for the Iraqi security forces organisations which reflect ongoing changes occuring within the Iraqi security forces)

The target strength of the security forces is 273,889

## Army ε105,700 (Includes National Guard)

## Navy ε800 (total numbers unconfirmed)

## Iragi Coastal Defence Force (ICDF)

ICDF crews being trained by UK RN

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 10:

PC 10: 5 (RIB); 5 27m (Chinese-built)

#### **FACILITIES**

Base Located at Umm Qasr

## **Department of Border Enforcement**

## Iraqi Air Force ε500

#### **FORCES BY ROLE**

Recce 1 sqn located at Basra with 2 SB71-360 Seeker, 6

CH-2000 SAMA; 1 sqn located at Kirkuk with 6

SB7L-360 Seeker

Tpt 1 sqn located at Baghdad with 3 C-130E Hercules

Tpt/utl 4 sqn located at Taji with 5 Bell 206 JetRanger;

16 UH-1H *Iroquois*, 14 Mi-17, 2 PZL W-3W

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

#### AIRCRAFT

RECCE 14: 6 CH-2000 SAMA; 8 SB7L-360 Seeker

**TPT** • C-130 3: 3 C-130E Hercules

## HELICOPTERS

SPT 36: 4 Mi-17-1V; 10 Mi-17-V5 (incl 1 VIP) being delivered

PZL W-3 • PZL W-3W 2: 2 PZL W-3WA Salamandra

UTL 21: 5 Bell 206 JetRanger

**UH-1** 16: 16 UH-1H Iroquois

Ministry of Interior Forces ε38,000 (Includes Civil Intervention Force, Emergency Response Unit, Border Enforcement and Dignitary Protection)

**Excluding Police** 

**Iraqi Police Service** 82,000 (including Highway Patrol)

#### FOREIGN FORCES

Albania Army: 71 (Peace Support)

Armenia 46

Australia Air Force: 1 P-3C Orion MP ac Army: 1,350

(Peace Support); 1 obs opcon UNAMI **Azerbaijan** 150 (Peace Support) **Bulgaria Army:** £466 (Peace Support)

Canada 1 obs opcon UNAMI

Czech Republic 10 medical (surgical team); 97 MP

**Denmark Army:** 517;  $\epsilon$ 63 (det from L); 1 obs opcon UNAMI

El Salvador Army: 360 (Peace Support)

Estonia 3 Army (NTM-1, PAO, US CENTCOM); 1 inf pl

(Operation Iraqi Freedom)

Fiji 134 opcon UNMIK

Georgia 850 (Peace Support) Army

Hungary Army: 293 (Peace Support)

Italy Army: 1 (Carabinieri) Army det; 1 mech inf; 1 marine

coy; 2,640 (Peace Support)

Japan Air Self-Defense Force: 200 (Peace Support - in Kuwait) Ground Self-Defense Force: ε550 (Peace Support) Maritime Self- Defense Force: ε300 (Peace Support)

Korea, Republic of 3,200

Latvia Army: 120 (Peace Support)

Lithuania Army: 63 (Peace Support)

Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic Army: 28 (Peace

Support - to be deployed)

Protection); Predator UAV

Mongolia Army: 131 (Peace Support) Netherlands Air Force: 15 MTM ,2 MNF-1

New Zealand Army: 61 (Peace Support) some; 1 obs

opcon UNAMI

Norway Army: 12 (staff officers, Peace Support)

**Poland Army:** 8 PZL W-3 *Sokol* spt hel; 4 Mi-17U *Hip H* Trg/ Mi-8 *Hip* spt; 1 mech inf bde; to be 2,300 (Peace Support)

Portugal Army: 6 NATO, 2 Coalition Romania Army: 1 mech inf bn; ε860 Slovakia Army: 104 (Peace Support)

Thailand Army: ε400 (Peace Support - to withdraw Sep

2004)

Ukraine Ground Forces (Army): 1,621 (Peace Support) United Kingdom: 1 (composite) Army HQ; 1 armd bde; some spt unit; 9,500 (Peace Support); 1 obs opcon UNAMI; RN Sea King Mk4 at Basrah; AAC Lynx; RAF Hercules C-130J; Nimrod MR2; Merlin hel; 4/5 RAF regt (Force

United States USCENTCOM: 1 MEF HQ (1 MAW with up to 48 F/A-18A Hornet/F/A-18C Hornet; up to 36 F/A-18D Hornet; some F-15 Eagle; some F-16 Fighting Falcon; some A-10 Thunderbolt; some Intelligence, Surveillance and Recce ac; up to 64 AV-8B Harrier II; up to 12 KC-130 Hercules; up to 92 AH-1W Cobra; up to 90 CH-46E Sea Knight; up to 64 CH-53E Sea Stallion; up to 50 UH-1N Iroquois, 1 FSSG regt, 1 MARDIV div with up to 58 M-1 Abrams; up to 207 LAV-CP; up to 247 AAV; up to 72 M-198); 1 armd div; 1 armd bde; 1 armd cav regt (cav regt is bde equivalent); 1 mech inf div; 1 air aslt div; 85,600; 2,850; 7,100; 26,050; 121,600 (Op Iraqi Freedom)





## Israel ||

New Israeli She NS	kel	2004	2005	2006
GDP	NS	523bn	555bn	
	US\$	117bn	127bn	
per capita	US\$	18,874	20,233	
Growth	%	4.3	4.6	
Inflation	%	-0.4	1.3	
Debt	US\$			
Def exp	NS	43.2bn	44.0bn	
	US\$	9.68bn	10.07bn	
Def bdgt	NS	35.0bn	34.4bn	33.8bn
	US\$	7.83bn	7.87bn	7.17bn
FMA (US)	US\$	2.15bn	2.20bn	2.26bn
US\$1=NS		4.47	4.37	4.71

**Population** 6,276,883

Ethnic groups: Jewish 82%; Arab 19% (incl Christian 3%, Druze 2%; Circassian ε3,000)

Age	0–14	15–19	20-24	25–29	30-64	65 plus
Male	14%	4%	4%	4%	20%	4%
Female	13%	4%	4%	4%	20%	6%

## **Capabilities**

ACTIVE 168,300 (Army 125,000 Navy 8,000 Air 35,000) Paramilitary 8,050

## RESERVE 408,000 (Army 380,000 Navy 3,500 Air 24,500)

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 with up to 200 warheads. 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

## **Army** 20,000; 105,000 conscript; 500,000+ on mobilisation; (total 125,000-625,000)

Organisation and structure of formations may vary according to op situations

#### **FORCES BY ROLE**

3 regional commands (each with:) 2 regular divs, 1-2 regional/territorial divs, 2 regular bdes

2 div; 15 bde Armd Inf 4 div; 12 bde Para 8 bde

Arty 4 regt SP arty 8 regt

## Regional/Territorial Forces

Can be mobilised in 72hrs Inf 11 (territorial/regional) bde

## Reserve Organisations

#### Reserves £380,000 reservists

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)

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

TK • MBT 3,657:

Merkava 1681: 441; 407 Mk1; 375 MkII; 378 MkIII; 80

Magach-7 111 Ti-67 261 (T-55 mod)

M-60 711: 711 M-60 MBT/M-60A1/M-60A3

Centurion 206 T-54/T-55/T-62S 126

**M-48** 561: 561 M-48A5

RECCE 408: ε400 RBY-1 RAMTA; ε8 Tpz-1 Fuchs

APC 10,419+

APC (T) 10,373+: 276 Achzarit (T-55)

M-113 6,131: 6,131 M-113A1/M-113A2

M-2 180 some in store

M-3 3,386 some in store

Nagmachon £400 (Centurion chassis)

Nakpadon some

APC (W) 46

BTR 40: 34 BTR-152; 6 BTR-40

Puma 6 (Centurion)

**ARTY** 5.432

**TOWED 456** 

105mm • M-101 70: 70 M-101A1

122mm 5: 5 D-30

130mm 100: 100 M-46

155mm 281

M-114 50: 50 M-114A1 in reserve

M-46 100 M-68/M-71 50 M-839P/M-845P 81

SP 620

155mm 548: 148 L-33

M-109 350: 350 M-109A1

M-50 50

175mm 36: 36 M-107

203mm 36: 36 M-110

MRL 224

122mm 58: 58 BM-21

160mm 50: 50 LAR-160

227mm 60: 60 MLRS

240mm 36: 36 BM-24

290mm 20: 20 LAR-290

MOR 4,132: 2,000 52mm; 1,358 81mm; 652 120mm (towed)

160mm 122: 104 M-43 in reserve; 18 M-66 Soltam

MSL 1,225+: some AT-3 Sagger; 900 M47 Dragon; 25 MAPATS

**SPIKE**: some *Gil/Spike* 

TOW • TOW-2 300: 300 TOW-2A/TOW-2B (incl Ramta (M-113) SP)

RCL • 106mm • M-40 250: 250 M-40A1







RL • 82mm: some B-300

AD • SAM • MANPAD 1,250: 1,000 FIM-43 Redeye; 250 FIM-92A Stinger

RADAR • LAND: some AN/PPS-15 (arty); some AN/TPQ-37 Firefinder (arty); some EL/M-2140 (veh)

STRATEGIC 100: £100 Jericho 1 SRBM/Jericho 2 IRBM **TACTICAL** • SSM 7: 7 Lance (in store)

**Navy** ε5,500; 2,500 conscript; 3,500 reservists; 11,500 on mobilisation; (total 11,500–23,000)

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

#### SUBMARINES • TACTICAL • SSK 3:

3 Dolphin (Ge Type-212 variant) each with 6 single 533mm TT each with 5 UGM-84C Harpoon tactical USGW, 16 HWT, 4 single 650mm TT

#### PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • CORVETTES FSG 3:

3 Eilat (Sa'ar 5) (capacity either 1 AS-565SA Panther ASW hel or 1 AS-366G Dauphin II SAR hel) each with 2 Mk 140 Harpoon quad (8 eff.) each with 1+ RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSM, 2 triple (6 eff.) each with Mk 46 LWT, 2 32 cell VLS (64 eff.) each with up to 64 Barak SAM, 176mm gun

## MISC BOATS/CRAFT

SPECIAL

**SUPPORT CRAFT** 1: 1 Katler

PCC 3: 3 Type-1012 Bobcat catamaran

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 66

PCI 3: 3 Nashal

#### PFI 32:

1 Alligator

18 Dabur less than 100 tonnes each with 2 x1 324mm TT each with Mk 46 LWT

13 Super Dvora MKI MKII less than 100 tonnes (SSM, and TT may be fitted) each with 2 x1 324mm TT each with Mk 46 LWT

#### **PFM** 12:

2 Aliya each with 4 single each with 1 GII Gabriel II tactical SSM, 2 Mk 140 twin each with 4 RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSM

8 Hetz (Sa'ar 4.5) each with 6 single each with 1 GII Gabriel II tactical SSM, 2 Mk 140 twin each with 1 RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSM, 1 32 Cell/Mk 56 (1-32 eff.) with Barak SAM, 176mm gun

2 Reshef (Sa'ar 4) each with 4-6 single each with 1 GII Gabriel II tactical SSM, 1 Mk 140 twin with 1 RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSM, 176mm gun

PFI 8: 6 Supernova MK III; 2 Shaldag

PFB 7: 4 Tzir'a; 3 Stingray

#### **AMPHIBIOUS • CRAFT 2**

LCT 1: 1 Ashdod LCM 1: 1 US type

## LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 2

AG 2 (ex German Type T45)

Bases Located at Haifa, Atlit (Naval Commandos), Eilat, Ashdod

## **Naval Aviation**

**HELICOPTERS** • **ASW** 5: 5 AS-565SA Panther

#### Naval Commandos ε300

## Air Force 35,000; 24,500 reservists (total 59,500)

Responsible for Air and Space Coordination

#### **FORCES BY ROLE**

Ftr/FGA 2 sqn with 29 F-15A Eagle; 7 F-15B Eagle; 17 F-15C Eagle; 11 F-15D Eagle; 8 sqn with 90 F-16A Fighting Falcon; 20 F-16B Fighting Falcon; 52 F-16C Fighting Falcon; 74 F-16D Fighting Falcon; 1 sqn with 12 F-16I Sufa (102 being delivered at rate of 2/month); 3 sqn with 39 A-4N Skyhawk; 1 sqn with 25 F-15I Ra'am

**ASW** AS-565SA Panther (missions flown by IAF but with some in non-rated aircrew)

1 sqn with 3 IAI-1124 Seascan MR

5 RC-12D Guardrail; 3 B-707 (ELINT/ECM); FW 4 Beech 200CT Super King Air; 2 C-130H Hercules (ELINT); 8+ Do-28; 3 Gulfstream G-550 (ELINT); 6 IAI-202 Arava

**AEW** 1 sqn with 2 B-707 (with Phalcon system) Tpt 1 sqn with 5 B-707 (transport/tanker)

Tkr 1 sqn with 5 KC-130H Hercules

1 sqn with 2 BN-2 Islander; 8 Beech 80 Queen Liaison Air; 22 Cessna U-206 Stationair

4 sqn with 16 AH-1E Cobra; 39 AH-1F Cobra; Atk hel 40 AH-64A Apache; Sarat (AH-64D) Apache

(First of 18)

Tpt hel 6 sgn with 41 CH-53D Sea Stallion; 24 S-70A Black Hawk; 43 Bell 206 JetRanger; 34 Bell 212; 10 UH-60A Black Hawk; 14 UH-60L Black Hawk

Trg units with 4 Beech 80 Queen Air; 43 CM-170 Trg Magister (being replaced for lead-in ftr trg by A-4N); 17 Grob 120; 10 TA-4H Skyhawk\*; 16 TA-4J Skyhawk\*

UAV 1 sqn with Delilah; Firebee; Harpy; RQ-5A Hunter; Samson; Scout; Searcher MK II; Silver Arrow Hermes 450

SAM 2 bty each with 9 Arrow II; 3 bty each with 16 PAC-2; 17 bty with MIM-23 HAWK; 3 bty with MIM-104 Patriot

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AIRCRAFT 402 combat capable

#### **FTR** 199

F-16 110: 90 F-16A Fighting Falcon; 20 F-16B Fighting

F-15 89: 29 F-15A Eagle; 7 F-15B Eagle; 17 F-15C Eagle; 11 F-15D Eagle; 25 F-15I Ra'am

#### FGA 177+

A-4 39: 39 A-4N Skyhawk

F-16C Fighting Falcon 52 F-16D Fighting Falcon 74 F-16I Sufa 12 (102 being delivered at rate of 2/month)A-4 Skyhawk/F-4 Phantom II/Kfir C-7 some

RECCE • RC-12 5: 5 RC-12D Guardrail

MP 3: 3 IAI-1124 Seascan

TKR • KC-130 5: 5 KC-130H Hercules

TPT 63+: 2 B-707 (with phalcon system); 5 (tpt/tkr); 3 (ELINT/ECM); 2 BN-2 Islander

BEECH 200 4: 4 Beech 200CT Super King Air

Beech 80 Queen Air 12





C-130 7: 2 C-130H Hercules (ELINT); 5 more

C-47 Skytrain 11 Do-28 8+ Gulfstream G-550 3 (ELINT)IAI-202 Arava 6

UTL • CESSNA 206 22: 22 Cessna U-206 Stationair

TRG 86: 43 CM-170 Magister (being replaced for lead-in ftr trg by A-4N); 17 Grob 120

TA-4 26: 10 TA-4H Skyhawk\*; 16 TA-4J Skyhawk\*

#### HELICOPTERS

#### ATK 95+

AH-1 55: 16 AH-1E Cobra; 39 AH-1F Cobra

AH-64 40+: 40 AH-64A Apache; some Sarat (AH-64D) Apache (First of 18)

ASW: 7 AS-565SA Panther (missions flown by IAF but with some in non-rated aircrew)

#### **SPT** 65

CH-53 41: 41 CH-53D Sea Stallion

S-70 24: 24 S-70A Black Hawk

UTL 101: 43 Bell 206 JetRanger; 34 Bell 212

UH-60 24: 10 UH-60A Black Hawk; 14 UH-60L Black

UAV 22+: some Delilah; some Firebee

RECCE • TAC: some Harpy; some RQ-5A Hunter, some Samson, some Scout, 22+ Searcher MK II (some, 22 in store); some Silver Arrow Hermes 450

#### AD

SAM 66+: 18 Arrow II; 48 PAC-2

M-163 Vulcan SP 20mm/M-163 Machbet Vulcan SP 20mm/M-48 Chaparral SP SAM 35 each with 4 FIM-92A Stinger MANPAD SAM

#### **SAM** 66+

TOWED: some MIM-104 Patriot: some MIM-23 HAWK

#### **GUNS** 815

23mm 210

SP 60: 60 ZSU-23-4

TOWED 150: 150 ZU-23

M-167 Vulcan towed 20mm/M-1939 towed 37mm/

TCM-20 towed 20mm 455 40mm • TOWED 150: 150 L/70

MSL • TACTICAL • ASM: some AGM-114 Hellfire; some AGM-45 Shrike

AGM-62: some AGM-62B Walleye

AGM-65: some Maverick

AGM-78: some AGM-78D Standard

POPEYE I: some Popeye I tactical ASM/Popeye II

AAM: some AIM-120 AMRAAM; some AIM-7 Sparrow; some AIM-9 Sidewinder; some Python III; some Python IV; some Shafrir

**BOMB • PGM • JDAM**: some GBU-31

Airfield Defence 3,000 active; 15,000 reservists (total 18,000)

## Paramilitary ε8,050

## **Border Police** ε8,000

APC • APC (W): some Walid

#### Coast Guard ε50

MB06 04 Middle East indd 193

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 4: 3 PC; 1 PCR (US)

#### DEPLOYMENT

#### **TURKEY**

Air Force

#### **FORCES BY ROLE**

up to 1 ftr det (occasional) located at Akinci, Tu with F-16 Fighting Falcon

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AIRCRAFT • FTR: some F-16 Fighting Falcon

## Jordan HKJ

Jordanian Dina	r D	2004	2005	2006
GDP	D	7.9bn	8.6bn	
	US\$	11.1bn	12.1bn	
per capita	US\$	1,983	2,103	
Growth	%	6.7	5.9	
Inflation	%	3.4	3.9	
Debt	US\$			
Def bdgt	D	653m	679m	ε730m
	US\$	920m	956m	ε1,028m
FMA (US)	US\$	205m	304m	208m
US\$1=D		0.71	0.71	0.71

**Population** 5,759,732

Ethnic groups: Palestinian ε50-60%

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	18%	5%	5%	5%	18%	2%
Female	17%	5%	5%	4%	15%	2%

## **Capabilities**

ACTIVE 100,500 (Army 85,000 Navy 500 Air 15,000) Paramilitary 10,000

RESERVE 35,000 (Army 30,000 Joint 5,000)

#### ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 85,000; 30,000 reservists (obligation to age 40) (total 115,000)

## **FORCES BY ROLE**

Army

1 (Northern) comd (1 inf bde, 1 arty bde, 1 AD bde, 2 mech bde); 1 (Southern) comd (1 armd bde, 1 inf bde); 1 (Eastern) comd (1 AD bde, 1 arty bde, 2 mech bde); 1 (Central) comd (1 AD bde, 1 lt inf bde, 1 mech bde, 1 arty bde)

armd 1 (Royal) div (1 arty bde, 1 AD bde, 3 armd bde)

Spec Ops 1 comd (1 Ranger bn, 1 (counter-terrorism) army bn, 2 SF bde)

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

TK 1,139

MBT 1,120: 390 CR1 Challenger 1 (Al Hussein); 274 FV4030/2 Khalid

M-60 288: 288 M-60A1/M-60A3







Tariq Centurion 90 (Centurion in store) M-47/M-48A5 78 (in store) LT TK 19: 19 Scorpion **AIFV** 226+ BMP 26+: 26+ BMP-2 FSV 90 • MK III-20 200: ε200 Ratel-20 **APC** 1,350 APC (T) 1,300: ε100 FV 103 Spartan M-113 1,200: 1,200 M-113A1/M-113A2 **APC (W) • BTR** 50: 50 BTR-94 ((BTR-80)) **ARTY** 1,233 TOWED 94 105mm 54: 36 M-102; 18 MOBAT (being delivered) 155mm 36: 18 M-1/M-59; 18 M-114 203mm 4: 4 M-115 SP 399 105mm 35: 35 M-52 155mm 282 M-109 253: 253 M-109A1/M-109A2 M-44 29 203mm 82: 82 M-110A2 MOR 740: 450 81mm (incl 130 SP) 107mm 60: 60 M-30 120mm 230: 230 Brandt MSL 670: 30 Javelin; 310 M47 Dragon TOW 330: 330 TOW msl/TOW-2A (incl 20 M-901 ITV) RL 4,800+ **112mm** 2,300: 2,300 APILAS 73mm: some RPG-26 94mm 2,500: 2,500 LAW-80 AD SAM 992+ SP 152: 92 SA-13 Gopher; 60 SA-8 Gecko MANPAD 840+: 250 FIM-43 Redeye; 300 SA-14 Gremlin; 240 SA-16 Gimlet; some SA-18 Grouse (Igla) SA-7 50: 50 SA-7B2 Grail **GUNS** 395 20mm • SP 139: 139 M-163 Vulcan 23mm • SP 40: 40 ZSU-23-4 40mm • SP 216: 216 M-42 (not all op) RADAR • LAND: some AN/TPQ-36 Firefinder/AN/TPQ-37 Firefinder (arty, mor)

#### **Navy** ε500

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

#### PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 20

PB 7: 3 Al Hashim (Rotork); 4 Faysal PCC 10 less than 100 tonnes

PFI 3: 3 Al Hussein less than 100 tonnes (Vosper 30m)

Base Located at Aqaba

#### **Air Force** 15,000 (incl 3,400 AD)

Flying hours 180 hrs/year

#### **FORCES BY ROLE**

1 sqn with 15 F-1CJ (F-1C) Mirage/Mirage F-1BJ Ftr (F-1B); 1 sqn with 12 F-16A Fighting Falcon; 4

F-16B Fighting Falcon

1 sqn with 15 Mirage F-1EJ (F-1E); 3 sqn with FGA/

Recce 54 F-5E Tiger II/F-5F Tiger II Surv some sqn with 2 RU-38A Twin Condor

1 sqn with 4 C-130H Hercules; 2 CASA 212A Tpt Aviocar; 2 CL-604 Challenger; 2 CN-235; 2 TB-20

VIP 1 (Royal) flt with 1 A-340-211; 2 Gulfstream IV;

1 L-1011 Tristar; 3 S-70A Black Hawk

2 sgn with 20+ AH-1F Cobra with TOW tactical Atk hel

ASM

Tpt hel 2 sqn with 12 AS-332M Super Puma; 3 BO-105

> (operated on behalf of the police); 13 EC-635 (utl/SAR); 36 UH-1H Iroquois; 1 hel sqn

dedicated to SOF

3 sqn with 15 Bulldog 103 (being replaced by 16 Trg

T-67M); 11 CASA C-101 Aviojet; 8 Hughes 500D 2 bde (total: 14 AD bty each with 80 I-HAWK

MIM-23B, 3 AD bty with PAC-2)

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AIRCRAFT 100 combat capable

FTR 85

AD

**F-5** 54: 54 F-5E Tiger II/F-5F Tiger II

F-16 16: 12 F-16A Fighting Falcon; 4 F-16B Fighting Falcon

F-1 15: 15 Mirage F-1EJ (F-1E)

MP • RU-38 2: 2 RU-38A Twin Condor

**TPT** 14

A-340 1: 1 A-340-211

C-130 4: 4 C-130H Hercules

CASA 212 2: 2 CASA 212A Aviocar

CL-604 Challenger 2 CN-235 2 Gulfstream IV 2 L-1011

Tristar 1

UTL 2: 2 TB-20 Trinidad

TRG 28: 15 Bulldog 103 (being replaced by 16 T-67M

firefly); 11 CASA C-101 Aviojet

F-1CJ (F-1C) Mirage FTR/Mirage F-1BJ (F-1B) Trg 15\*

HELICOPTERS

ATK • AH-1 20+:

20+ AH-1F Cobra each with TOW tactical ASM

AS-332 12: 12 AS-332M Super Puma

S-70 3: 3 S-70A Black Hawk

UTL 56: 3 BO-105 (operated on behalf of the police); 13

EC-635 (ult/SAR)

HUGHES 500 8: 8 Hughes 500D

UH-1 36: 36 UH-1H Iroquois

AD • SAM 1120+: some PAC-2

TOWED • MIM-23 1,120: 1,120 I-HAWK MIM-23B

MSL • TACTICAL • ASM • AGM-65: some AGM-65D Maverick

TOW some

**AAM**: some AIM-7 Sparrow; some AIM-9 Sidewinder;

some R-550 Magic; some R530

## Paramilitary 10,000 active

## Public Security Directorate ε10,000 active

Ministry of Interior

## **FORCES BY ROLE**

Sy 1 (Police Public) bde

## **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

TK • LT TK: some Scorpion

APC • APC (W) 55+: 25+ EE-11 Urutu; 30 FV603 Saracen





## **Reserve Organisations**

Civil Militia 'People's Army' £35,000 reservists men 16-65, women 16-45

#### **DEPLOYMENT**

#### **BURUNDI**

UN • ONUB 64; 5 obs

#### **CÔTE D'IVOIRE**

UN • UNOCI 209; 7 obs

#### **DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO**

UN • MONUC 26 obs

#### **ETHIOPIA/ERITREA**

UN • UNMEE 983; 7 obs

UN • MINUSTAH 1,517

#### **GEORGIA**

UN • UNOMIG 8 obs

## **LIBERIA**

UN • UNMIL 123; 7 obs

#### **SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO**

UN • UNMIK 2 obs

#### SIERRA LEONE

UN • UNAMSIL 84; 4 obs

#### SUDAN

Downloaded by [Nanyang Technological University] at 01:54 13 March 2012

**UN • UNMIS** 8; 15 obs

## **Kuwait** Kwt

Kuwaiti Dinar [	Kuwaiti Dinar D		2005	2006
GDP	D	16.4bn	21.2bn	
	US\$	52.9bn	68.4bn	
per capita	US\$	23,432	29,280	
Growth	%	7.2	5.6	
Inflation	%	1.8	3.7	
Debt	US\$			
Def bdgt	D	1.23bn	ε1.32bn	
	US\$	3.99bn	ε 4.27bn	
US\$1=D		0.31	0.31	0.31

2,335,648 **Population** 

Ethnic groups: Nationals 35%; other Arab 35%; South Asian 9%; Iranian 4%: other 17%

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	14%	4%	7%	9%	25%	2%
Female	13%	4%	5%	5%	11%	1%

## **Capabilities**

## **ACTIVE 15,500** (Army 11,000 Navy 2,000 Air 2,500) Paramilitary 6,600

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** 7,300; up to 3,700 (foreign personnel) (total 11,000)

#### **FORCES BY ROLE**

Army 1 (reserve) bde Armd 3 bde Mech/Recce 1 bde Mech Inf 2 bde

SF 1 unit (forming)

Cdo 1 bn

Arty 1 (force) bde 1 (force) bde Engr Gd 1 (Amiri) bde

AD 1 comd (some (small number of Stinger) AD bty, 4 (HAWK Phase III) AD bty, 5 (Patriot PAC-

2) AD bty, 6 (Amoun (Skyguard/Aspide)) AD bty)

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

TK • MBT 368

M-1 218: 218 M1-A2 Abrams

M-84 75; 75 in store

AIFV up to 450

BMP up to 196: up to 76 BMP-2; up to 120 BMP-3

**254** *Desert Warrior* (incl variants)

**APC** 321

**APC (T)** 270

M-113 230: 230 M-113A2

M-577 40

APC (W) 51: 40 TH 390 Fahd in store; 11 TPz-1 Fuchs

**ARTY** 218

SP • 155mm 113: 18 AU-F-1 in store

M-109 23: 23 M-109A3

Mk F3 18 PLZ45 54

MRL • 300mm 27: 27 9A52 Smerch

MOR 78: 60 81mm

107mm 6: 6 M-30

**120mm** 12: ε12 RT-F1

#### AT

MSL 118+: some M47 Dragon

TOW 118: 44 TOW Msl/TOW-2; 66 HMMWV; 8 M-901

RCL • 84mm 200: ε200 Carl Gustav

AD • SAM 84

TOWED • MIM-23 • I-HAWK 24: 24 I HAWK Phase III MIM-23B

STATIC 12: 12 Aspide

MANPAD 48: 48 Starburst

GUNS • 35mm • TOWED: some Oerlikon

## Navy ε2,000 (incl 500 Coast Guard)

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 40

MISC BOATS/CRAFT ε30

**PFM** 10:

1 Al Sanbouk (Ge Lurssen TNC-45) with 2 twin (4 eff.) each with 1 MM-40 Exocet tactical SSM

1 Istiglal (Ge Lurssen FPB-57) with 2 twin (4 eff.) each with 1 MM-40 Exocet tactical SSM

8 Um Almaradim (Fr P-37 BRL) each with 2 twin (4 eff.) each with 1 Sea Skua tactical SSM, 1 sextuple (6 eff.) (launcher only)





# **AMPHIBIOUS • CRAFT** 2: 2 LCM **LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT** 4: 4 spt

#### **FACILITIES**

Base Located at Ras al Qalaya

#### **Air Force** ε2,500

Flying hours 210 hrs/year

#### **FORCES BY ROLE**

Ftr/FGA 2 sqn with 31 F/A-18C Hornet; 8 F/A-18D

Hornet

CCT 1 san with 11 Hawk MK64: 8 Tucano T MK52

(Shorts 312); 8†

Tpt 2 sqn with 1 DC-9; 3 L-100-30; 4 AS-332

Super Puma (tpt/SAR/atk); 9 SA-330 Puma

Trg/atk hel 1 sqn with 16 SA-342 Gazelle each with

HOT tactical ASM

Atk hel 1 sqn with 16 AH-64D Apache

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AIRCRAFT 50 combat capable

FGA • F/A-18 39: 31 F/A-18C Hornet; 8 F/A-18D Hornet

TPT 4: 1 DC-9

L-100 3: 3 L-100-30

TRG 27: 11 Hawk MK64\*

TRG 27: 8 Tucano T MK52 (Shorts 312); 8†

#### **HELICOPTERS**

ATK • AH-64 16: 16 AH-64D Apache

ASLT 16: 16 SA-342 Gazelle\* each with HOT tactical

ASM

SPT 13: 4 AS-332 Super Puma (tpt/SAR/attack); 9 SA-330 Puma

## Paramilitary ε6,600 active

## National Guard ε6,600 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: 20 VBL

APC • APC (W) 92: 70 Pandur; 22 S600 (incl variants)

#### Coast Guard 500

## PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS ε53+

PCC 7: 3 Al Shaheed; 4 Inttisar (Aust 31.5m)

PB 9: 9 Subahi

**PBR** 38

**AMPHIBIOUS • CRAFT 3: 3 LCU** 

#### **FOREIGN FORCES**

United Kingdom Army:

United States USCENTCOM: 19,700; 1,250; 2,700; 1,600

Germany (Op Enduring Freedom): 50

## **Lebanon** RL

Lebanese Pou	und LP	2004	2005	2006
GDP	LP	30.7tr	31.5tr	
	US\$	20.4bn	20.9bn	
per capita	US\$	5,396	5,458	
Growth	%	5.0	0.1	
Inflation	%	3.0	2.4	
Debt	US\$			
Def bdgt	LP	796bn	ε800bn	
	US\$	528m	ε531m	
US\$1=LP		1,507	1,507	1,507

Population 3,826,018

Ethnic groups: Christian 30%; Druze 6%; Armenian 4%, excl ε300,000 Syrian nationals and ε350,000 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 72,100 (Army 70,000 Navy 1,100 Air 1,000)

Paramilitary 13,000

Terms of Service 1 year

## ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

## Army 70,000 (incl conscripts)

## **FORCES BY ROLE**

Region 5 comd

Mech inf 11 bde under strength

Mne cdo 1 regt
SF 5 regt
Cdo/Ranger 1 regt
Air aslt 1 regt
Arty 2 regt
Presidential Guard 1 bde

#### EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

TK • MBT 310: 200 T-54/T-55

**M-48** 110: 110 M-48A1/M-48A5

RECCE 60: 60 AML

**APC** 1,257

APC (T) • M-113 1164: 1,164 M-113A1/M-113A2

1 bde

**APC (W)** 93: 12 M-3/VTT **VAB** 81: 81 VAB VCI

**ARTY** 541

TOWED 147

105mm • M-101 13: 13 M-101A1

**122mm** 56: 24 D-30; 32 M-30 *M*-1938

130mm 16: 16 M-46

155mm 62

**M-114** 15: 15 M-114A1

M-198 32 Model-50 15

MRL • 122mm 25: 25 BM-21





MOR 369: 158 81mm: 111 82mm 120mm 100: 100 Brandt

AT

MSL 70: 30 ENTAC; 16 Milan; 24 TOW

RCL • 106mm • M-40 50: 50 M-40A1

RL • 73mm: some RPG-7 Knout

89mm: some M-65

AD

SAM • MANPAD • SA-7 20: 20 SA-7A Grail/SA-7B Grail

GUNS 10+: some 20mm

23mm • TOWED: some ZU-23

40mm • SP • M-42 10: 10 M-42A1

## **Navy** ε1,100

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

#### PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS ε32

PCI 7: 5 Attacker (UK, under 100 tonnes); 2 Tracker (UK, under 100 tonnes)

**PBR** 25

**AMPHIBIOUS** • LS • LST 2: 2 Sour (capacity 96 troops) (Fr Edic)

#### **FACILITIES**

Bases Located at Jounieh, Beirut

#### Air Force 1,000

Many ac grounded and in store

#### AIRCRAFT

FGA • HAWKER HUNTER 6: 6 Hawker Hunter FGA MK9 in store

TRG 8: 3 Bulldog 127 in store; 5 CM-170 Magister in store HELICOPTERS

ATK 2: 2 SA-342 Gazelle

SPT 3: 3 SA-330 Puma

UTL 35: 5 Bell 212; 2 R-44 (utl/trg); 3 SA-316 Alouette III; 1 SA-318 Alouette II

UH-1 24: 24 UH-1H Iroquois

#### Paramilitary ε13,000 active

#### Internal Security Force ε13,000

Ministry of Interior

### **FORCES BY ROLE**

Police 1 (Judicial) unit

Regional 1 coy

Paramilitary 1 (Beirut Gendarmerie) coy

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

APC • APC (W) 60: 60 V-200 Chaimite

#### Customs

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PCI 7: 5

Aztec less than 100 tonnes; 2 Tracker less than 100 tonnes

## NON-STATE ARMED GROUPS

see Part II

## **FOREIGN FORCES**

France UNFIL 200 Army: 1 log bn (elm)

Ghana 1 inf bn; UNFIL 646

India UNFIL 671

Ireland UNFIL 5

Italy UNFIL 52

Poland 1 inf bn; UNFIL210

Syria Army: (Before withdrawal of troops, Syria maintained the following forces in Lebanon.) 1 armd bde;

1 mech div HQ; 4 mech inf bde; 10 SF regt (elm); 2 arty

regt (elm); 16,000 **Ukraine UNFIL 196** 

## Libya LAR

Libyan Dinar D	)	2004	2005	2006
GDP	D	34.9bn	47.9bn	
	US\$	26.6bn	37.1bn	
per capita	US\$	4,731	6,440	
Growth	%	0.9	8.5	
Inflation	%	-1.0	3.1	
Debt	US\$			
Def exp	D	ε740m	ε763m	
	US\$	ε564m	ε590m	
US\$1=D		1.31	1.29	1.34

**Population** 5,765,563

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	17%	5%	5%	5%	16%	2%
Female	17%	5%	5%	5%	15%	2%

## **Capabilities**

#### ACTIVE 76,000 (Army 45,000 Navy 8,000 Air 23,000)

Terms of service selective conscription, 1-2 years

RESERVE ε40,000 (People's Militia)

### ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

#### **Army** 20,000; ε25,000 conscript (total 45,000)

#### **FORCES BY ROLE**

11 Border Def and 4 Sy Zones

Army 1 (elite) bde (regime sy force)

10 bn Mech inf 10 bn 18 bn Cdo/para 6 bn Arty 22 bn SSM 4 bde 7 bn

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

TK • MBT 2025+: 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** 

**BRDM** 50: 50 BRDM-2 EE-9 Cascavel 70 AIFV 1,000+: some BMD







BMP 1,000: 1,000 BMP-1 **APC** 945 APC (T) 28: 28 M-113 APC (W) 917 BTR 750: 750 BTR-50/BTR-60 EE-11 Urutu 100 OT 67: 67 OT-62/OT-64 **ARTY** 2,421+ **TOWED 647+** 105mm 42+: 42+ M-101 122mm 250: 190 D-30; 60 D-74 130mm 330: 330 M-46 152mm 25: 25 M-1937 **SP** 444 122mm 130: 130 2S1 Carnation 152mm 140: 60 2S3; 80 M-77 Dana 155mm 174: 14 M-109; 160 VCA 155 Palmaria MRL 830 **107mm** 300: ε300 Type-63 **122mm** 530: ε200 BM-11; ε230 BM-21; ε100 RM-70 Dana MOR 500: 428 82mm **120mm** 48: ε48 M-43 **160mm** 24: ε24 M-160 AT MSL 3,000: 3,000 AT-3 Sagger/AT-4 Spigot/AT-5 Spandrel/ Milan (AT-3 (incl BRDM SP) RCL • 106mm • M-40 220: 220 M-40A1 84mm: some Carl Gustav RL • 73mm: some RPG-7 Knout SAM • SP 24: 24 Crotale (quad) SA-13 Gopher SP/SA-7 Grail MANPAD/SA-9 Gaskin GUNS 600: 600 M-53/59SP SP 30mm/S-60 towed 57mm/ ZSU-23-4 SP 23mm/ZU-23 towed 23mm

RADAR • LAND: some RASIT (veh, arty) MSL • TACTICAL • SSM 125: 45 FROG-7

SCUD 80: 80 Scud-B (SSM msl totals est 450-500)

#### Navy 8,000 (incl Coast Guard)

## **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

SUBMARINES • TACTICAL • SSK 2:

2 Kyhber† (FSU Foxtrot)

### PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 6

#### FRIGATES • FFG 2:

2 Al Hani† (FSU Koni) with 2 twin 406mm ASTT (4 eff.) each with USET-95 Type 40 LWT, 2 twin (4 eff.) each with 1 SS-N-2C Styx tactical SSM, 1 RBU 6000 Smerch 2 (12 eff.)

#### **CORVETTES • FSG 4**:

1 Ean al Gazala (FSU Nanuchka II) with 4 single each with 1 SS-N-2C Styx tactical SSM

3 FSU Nanuchka IIt

#### PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PFM 14:

6 Al Zuara (FSU Osa II) each with 4 single each with 1 SS-N-2C Styx tactical SSM

8 *Sharaba* (Fr *Combattante* II) each with 4 single each with 1 Mk 2 Otomat SSM, 1 76mm gun

#### MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES • MSO

7: 5 Ras al Gelais (FSU Natya); 2 non-operational

**AMPHIBIOUS** 

MB06 04 Middle East indd 198

**LS** 5

**LSM** 3:

3 Polnochny Dt (capacity 180 troops; 6 MBT) (FSU)

LST 2

2 Ibn Ouf (capacity 1 SA-316B Alouette III utl hel; 11 MBT; 240 troops)

CRAFT 3: 3 LCT

#### **LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 9: 1 ARS**

SPT 2: 1 (diving); 1 Zeltin (log)

TPT 6: E5 (ro-ro) El Temsah 1

#### **FACILITIES**

Bases Located at Tripoli, Benghazi, Tobruk, Khums Minor bases Located at Derna, Zuwurah, Misonhah

#### **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: 7 SA-321 Super Frelon (air force

# **Air Force** 10,000; ε13,000 conscript (total 23,000)

Flying hours 85 hrs/year

#### **FORCES BY ROLE**

Bbr 1 sqn with 6 Tu-22 Blinder

Ftr 9+ sqn with 15 Mirage F-1ED (F-1E); 94 MiG-25 Foxbat; 75 MiG-23 Flogger; 45 MiG-21 Fishbed; 3 Mirage F-1BD (F-1B); 3 MiG-25U Foxbat

FGA 7 sqn with 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; 15 MiG-23U

Flogger

Recce 2 sqn with 7 MiG-25R Foxbat; 4 Mirage 5DP30

Tpt 7 sqn with 2 An-124 Condor; 23 An-26 Curl; 7 C-130H Hercules; 6 G-222; 25 Il-76 Candid; 2 L-100-

20; 3 L-100-30; 15 L-410 Turbolet

Atk hel some sqn with 29 Mi-25 Hind D; 31 Mi-35 Hind

Tpt hel some sqn with 4 CH-47C Chinook (hy); 34 Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H/Mi-8 Hip (med); 5 AB-206 (Bell

206) JetRanger (lt); 11 SA-316 Alouette III (lt)

Trg some sqn with 1 Tu-22 Blinder; 90 G-2 Galeb; 115 L-39ZO Albatros; 20 SF-260WL Warrior; 50 PZL

Mi-2 Hoplite

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

(many non-operational, many ac in store)

AIRCRAFT 374 combat capable

BBR 7: 7 Tu-22 Blinder

FTR 229

F-1 15: 15 Mirage F-1ED (F-1E)

MiG-25 Foxbat 94

MiG-23 Flogger 75

MiG-21 Fishbed 45

**FGA** 113

**Su-24** 6: 6 Su-24MK Fencer D Mirage **F-1AD** (**F-1A**) 14





MiG-23B 40: 40 MiG-23BN Flogger H

Su-17 • Su-20 (Su-17M) 53: 53 Su-17M-2 Fitter D/Su-20

(Su-17M) Fitter C Su-17 FGA

RECCE 7: 7 MiG-25R Foxbat

TPT 83: 2 An-124 Condor; 23 An-26 Curl

C-130 7: 7 C-130H Hercules

G-222 6 Il-76 Candid 25

**L-100** 5: 2 L-100-20; 3 L-100-30

L-410 Turbolet 15

TRG 250: 90 G-2 Galeb

L-39 115: 115 L-39ZO Albatros

MiG-23U Flogger\* 15

MiG-25U Foxbat\* 3

MIRAGE 5D 4: 4 Mirage 5DP30\*

Mirage F-1BD (F-1B)\* 3

SF-260 • SF-260W 20: 20 SF-260WL Warrior

#### HELICOPTERS

ATK 60: 29 Mi-25 Hind D; 31 Mi-35 Hind

**SPT** 88

CH-47 4: 4 CH-47C Chinook (hy)

Mi-8 34: 34 Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H/Mi-8 Hip spt hel (med) PZL Mi-2 Hoplite 50

UTL 16: 5 AB-206 (Bell 206) JetRanger (lt); 11 SA-316 Alouette III (lt)

MSL • TACTICAL • ASM: some AS-11 Kilter; some AS-7 Kerry; some AS-9 Kyle; some AT-2 Swatter

AAM: some AA-2 Atoll; AA-6 Acrid; AA-7 Apex; AA-8 Aphid; R-550 Magic; R530

#### Air Defence Command

Senezh AD comd and control system

#### **FORCES BY ROLE**

AD 5 region (each: \varepsilon 3 AD bde each with 20-24 SA-6 Gainful/SA-8 Gecko (72-144 eff.), 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 each with 6 launcher, 4+ ADA bn with guns)

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AD

SAM 216+: 36 SA-3 Goa

SP 72: 20-72 SA-6 Gainful/SA-8 Gecko (216-432 eff.)

TOWED 108: 108 SA-2 Guideline STATIC • SA-5: some SA-5A Gammon

**GUNS** some Launcher 12

## **NON-STATE ARMED GROUPS**

see Part II

## **DEPLOYMENT**

#### **SUDAN**

AU • AUMIS 9 obs

## **Mauritania** RIM

Mauritanian Ouguiya OM		2004	2005	2006
GDP	OM	414bn	493bn	
	US\$	1.6bn	1.8bn	
per capita	US\$	517	596	
Growth	%	5.2	5.5	
Inflation	%	10.4	13.0	
Debt	US\$			
Def bdgt	OM	ε5.2bn	ε5.4bn	
	US\$	ε19.4m	ε20.1m	
US\$1=OM		267	268	271

**Population** 3,086,859

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 1 bn (T-54/55 MBTs) Armd

Armd recce 1 sqn

Inf 8 (garrison) bn

Mot inf 7 bn 1 bn Cdo/para Arty 3 bn **ADA** 4 bty Engr 1 coy Gd 1 bn

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

TK • MBT 35: 35 T-54/T-55

RECCE 70

AML 60: 20 AML-60; 40 AML-90

Saladin 10

APC • APC (W) 25: 5 FV603 Saracen; ε20 M-3 Panhard

**ARTY** 194

**TOWED** 80

105mm 36: 36 HM-2/M-101A1

122mm 44: 20 D-30; 24 D-74

MOR 114: 24 60mm; 60 81mm

120mm 30: 30 Brandt

AT

MSL 24: 24 Milan

RCI. 114

**106mm • M-40** 90: ε90 M-40A1









**75mm** 24: ε24 M-20

RL • 73mm 48: ε48 RPG-7 Knout

AD

**SAM** 104

SP 4: ε4 SA-9 Gaskin (reported)

MANPAD 100: ε100 SA-7 Grail

**GUNS** 82

14.5mm • TOWED • ZPU 28: 16 ZPU-2; 12 ZPU-4

23mm • TOWED 20: 20 ZU-23-2 37mm • TOWED 10: 10 M-1939 57mm • TOWED 12: 12 S-60

100mm • TOWED 12: 12 KS-19

## **Navy** ε620

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

#### PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 10

PCC 1: 1 El Nasr (Fr Patra)

PCI 4: 4 Mandovi less than 100 tonnes

PCR 1: 1 Huangpu

PCO 4: 1 Abourbekr Ben Amer (Fr OPV 54); 1 Arguin; 1 Large Patrol Craft Voum-Legleita; 1 N'Madi (UK Jura, fishery protection)

#### **FACILITIES**

Bases Located at Nouadhibou, Nouakchott

### Air Force 250

#### **FORCES BY ROLE**

some sqn with 2 Cessna 337 Skymaster

some sqn with 2 PA-31T Navajo/Cheyenne II; 2 Y-

12(II)

COIN some sqn with 2 FTB-337 Milirole; 5 BN-2 Defender;

1 Basler Turbo-67

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

#### AIRCRAFT

RECCE 2: 2 FTB-337 Milirole

TPT 12: 5 BN-2 Defender; 1 Basler Turbo-67; 2 Cessna 337 Skymaster

PA-31 2: 2 PA-31T Navajo/Cheyenne II

**Y-12** 2: 2 Y-12(II)

TRG • SF-260 4: 4 SF-260E

## Paramilitary ε5,000 active

## Gendarmerie ε3,000

Ministry of Interior Regional 6 coy

#### National Guard 2,000

Ministry of Interior

Aux 1,000

#### Customs

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PB 1: 1

Dah Ould Bah (Fr Amgram 14)

#### **DEPLOYMENT**

#### **SUDAN**

AU • AUMIS 10 obs

## **Morocco** Mor

Moroccan Dirham D		2004	2005	2006
GDP	D	443bn	489bn	
	US\$	50.0bn	55.6bn	
per capita	US\$	1,552	1,700	
Growth	%	3.5	1.8	
Inflation	%	2.0	1.0	
Debt	US\$			
Def bdgt	D	17.6bn	18.1bn	
	US\$	1.99bn	2.07bn	
FMA (US)	US\$	9.9m	15.1m	12.4m
US\$1=D		8.86	8.79	9.14

Population 32,725,847

Age	0–14	15–19	20-24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	16%	5%	5%	4%	16%	2%
Female	16%	5%	5%	4%	17%	3%

## **Capabilities**

## ACTIVE 200,800 (Army 180,000 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** ε80,000; 100,000 conscript; 150,000 reservists (obligation to age 50) (total 330,000)

#### **FORCES BY ROLE**

2 Comd (Northern Zone, Southern Zone)

Sy 1 light bde Armd 12 indep bn Mech/mot inf 8 regt 3 bde Mech inf 38 indep bn Mot inf 3 (camel corps) bn 1 (indep) bn Mtn inf Cdo 4 indep unit Para 2 bde; 2 (indep) bn Arty 11 indep bn Engr 7 indep bn 1 indep bn

## Royal Guard 1,500

Army 1 bn Cav 1 sqn

#### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

TK 656

**MBT** 540

M-60 340: 220 M-60A1; 120 M-60A3 **M-48** 200: ε200 M-48A5 in store





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LT TK 116: 5 AMX-13; 111 SK-105 Kuerassier RECCE 384 AML 228: 38 AML-60-7; 190 AML-90 **AMX-10RC** 80 EBR-75 16 Eland 40 M1114 HMMWV 20 AIFV 70: 10 AMX-10P FSV 90 60 MK III-20 30: 30 Ratel-20 MK III-90 30: 30 Ratel-90 **APC** 765 APC (T) • M-113 400: 400 M-113A1 APC (W) • VAB 365: 45 VAB VCI; 320 VAB VTT **ARTY** 2,892 **TOWED** 118 105mm 50: 30 L-118 Light Gun; 20 M-101 130mm 18: 18 M-46 155mm 50: 30 FH-70; 20 M-114 SP 199: 5 105mm 155mm 134 M-109 • M-109A1 44: 44 M-109A1B Mk F3 90 203mm 60: 60 M-110 MRL • 122mm 35: 35 BM-21 MOR 2,540: 81mm 1,970: 870; 1,100 Expal model LN 120mm 570: 20 (Mounted on a VAB APC) Brandt 550 MSL 790: 40 AT-3 Sagger; 440 M47 Dragon; 80 Milan TOW 230: 150; 80 M-901 RCL • 106mm • M-40 350: 350 M-40A1 RL 700 66mm 500: 500 M-72 LAW 89mm 200: 200 M-20 GUNS 36 100mm 8: 8 SU-100 SP 90mm 28: 28 M-56 UAV: some R4E-50 Skyeye AD **SAM** 107 SP 37: 37 M-48 Chaparral MANPAD 70: 70 SA-7 Grail **GUNS** 457 14.5mm • TOWED • ZPU 200: 180 ZPU-2; 20 ZPU-4 **20mm** 100 SP 60: 60 M-163 Vulcan TOWED 40: 40 M-167 Vulcan 23mm • TOWED 140: 140 ZU-23-2 100mm • TOWED 17: 17 KS-19 RADAR • LAND: some RASIT (veh, arty)

### Navy 7,800 (incl 1,500 Marines)

### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

### PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES • FFG 3:

1 Lt Col Errhamani (Sp Descubierto) with 2 triple ASTT (6 eff.) each with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Albatros octuple with 24 Aspide SAM, 2 twin (4 eff.) each with 1 MM-38 Exocet tactical SSM V (capacity 1 AS-565 aslt hel) (Fr mod Floreal) each with 2 single each with 1 MM-38 Exocet tactical SSM, 1 76mm gun 2 Mohammed V (Fr Floreal) (capacity 1 AS-5655A Panther) each eq with 2 single each eq with MM-38 Exocet SSM, 1x 76mm

### PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 27

4 El Hahiq (Dk Osprey 55, incl 2 with customs)

6 LV Rabhi (Sp 58m B-200D)

2 Okba (Fr PR-72) each with 1 76mm gun

5 Rais Bargach (under control of fisheries dept)

PFI 6: 6 El Wacil (Fr P-32, under 100 tonnes, incl 4 with customs)

### **PFM** 4:

4 Cdt El Khattabi (Sp Lazaga 58m) each with 4 single each with 1 MM-40 Exocet tactical SSM, 1 76mm gun

### **AMPHIBIOUS**

### LS 4

LSM 3: 3 Ben Aicha (capacity 7 tanks; 140 troops) (Fr Champlain BATRAL)

LST 1: 1 Sidi Mohammed Ben Abdallah (capacity 400 troops) (US Newport)

### CRAFT • LCT 1:

1 Edic (capacity 96 troops; 8 APCs)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 4: 1 AGOR (US lease); 2 spt (log); 1 tpt

### **FACILITIES**

Bases Located at Casablanca, Agadir, Al Hoceima, Dakhla, Tangier

### Marines 1,500

Naval inf 2 bn

### **Naval Aviation**

HELICOPTERS • ASLT 3: 3 AS-565

### **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 19 F-1CH (F-1C) Mirage

**FGA** 1 sqn with 8 F-5A Freedom Fighter; 2 F-5B Freedom Fighter; 2 sqn with 20 F-5E Tiger II; 3 F-5F Tiger II; 2 sqn with 14 Mirage F-1EH (F-1E)

some sqn with 4 OV-10 Bronco\*; 2 C-130H

Recce Hercules (with side-looking radar)

some sgn with 2 C-130 Hercules (ELINT); 2 Falcon

20 (ELINT)

Tpt some sqn with 4 Beech 100 King Air; 3 Beech 200 Super King Air; 15 C-130H Hercules; 6 CN-235; 2 Do-28; 2 Falcon 20; 1 Falcon 50 (VIP); 2 Gulfstream II (VIP); some sqn

Tkr some sqn with 2 KC-130H Hercules (tpt/tkr); 1

Liaison some sqn with 2 Beech 200 Super King Air

Atk hel some sgn with 19 SA-342 Gazelle (with HOT, 12 with cannon)

Tpt hel

some sqn with 8 CH-47D Chinook (hy); 24 SA-330 Puma (med); 25 AB-205A (Bell 205A); 11 AB-206 (Bell 206) JetRanger (lt); 3 AB-212 (Bell 212) (lt); 2 UH-60 Black Hawk

Trg some sqn with 7 AS-202 Bravo; 19 Alpha Jet\*; 2 CAP 10; 9 T-34C Turbo Mentor; 14 T-37B Tweet

(being replaced by K-8); 4 CAP-231





### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AIRCRAFT 89 combat capable

**FTR** 66

F-5 33: 8 F-5A Freedom Fighter; 2 F-5B Freedom Fighter; 20 F-5E Tiger II; 3 F-5F Tiger II

F-1 33: 19 F-1CH (F-1C) Mirage; 14 Mirage F-1EH (F-1E)

FAC 4: 4 OV-10 Bronco\*

TKR • KC-130 2: 2 KC-130H Hercules (tpt/tkr)

TPT 44: 1 B-707; 4 Beech 100 King Air; 5 Beech 200 Super King Air

C-130 19: 2 (ELINT); 15 C-130H Hercules; 2 (with sidelooking radar)

CN-235 6 Do-28 2 Falcon 20 2; 2 (ELINT) Falcon 50 1 (VIP) Gulfstream II 2 (VIP)

TRG 51: 7 AS-202 Bravo; 19 Alpha Jet\*; 2 CAP 10

**T-34** 9: 9 T-34C Turbo Mentor

T-37 14: 14 T-37B Tweet (being replaced by K-8)

TRIALS AND TEST 4: 4 CAP-231

### HELICOPTERS

ASLT 19: 19 SA-342 Gazelle (with HOT, 12 with cannon) **SPT** 32

CH-47 8: 8 CH-47D Chinook (hy)

SA-330 Puma 24 (med)

UTL 41: 11 AB-206 (Bell 206) JetRanger (lt); 3 AB-212 (Bell

BELL 205 25: 25 AB-205A (Bell 205A)

UH-60 Black Hawk 2

MSL • TACTICAL • ASM • AGM-62: some AGM-62B Walleye (For F-5E)

**HOT** some

AAM • AIM-9: some AIM-9B Sidewinder/AIM-9D Sidewinder/AIM-9J Sidewinder

R-550 Magic some R530 some

# Paramilitary 50,000 active

### Gendarmerie Royale 20,000

### **FORCES BY ROLE**

Coast Guard 1 unit 1 sqn

Paramilitary 1 bde; 4 (mobile) gp

Avn 1 (air) sqn

### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • MISC

**BOATS/CRAFT** 18: 18 boats

AIRCRAFT • TRG 2: 2 Rallye 235 Guerrier

HELICOPTERS

SAR 2: 2 SA-360 Dauphin

**ASLT** • **SA-342** 6: 6 SA-342K *Gazelle* 

SPT 6: 6 SA-330 Puma

UTL 8

**SA-315** 3: 3 SA-315B Lama

SA-316 Alouette III 3 SA-318 Alouette II 2

# Force Auxiliaire 30,000 (incl 5,000 Mobile

Intervention Corps)

### **Customs/Coast Guard**

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS E33

MISC BOATS/CRAFT 4: 4 SAR craft

PCI 4: 4 Erraid

**PBF** 15

**PB** 18

### NON-STATE ARMED GROUPS

see Part II

### **DEPLOYMENT**

### **BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA**

EU • EUFOR II 1 mot inf bn; 132 (Op Althea)

### **CÔTE D'IVOIRE**

UN • ONUCI 732; 1 obs

### **DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO**

UN • MONUC 801; 4 obs

**UN • MINUSTAH** 168

### **SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO**

NATO • KFOR I 279

Oman O									
Omani Rial R		2004	2005	2006					
GDP	R	9.5bn	11.9bn						
	US\$	25.0bn	31.3bn						
per capita	US\$	8,611	10,433						
Growth	%	2.5	1.9						
Inflation	%	1.6	1.1						
Debt	US\$								
Def bdgt	R	973m	1.14bn						
	US\$	2.56bn	3.02bn						
FMA (US)	US\$	24.8m	19.8m	13.8m					
US\$1=R		0.38	0.38	0.38					

**Population** 3,001,583

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 41,700 (Army 25,000 Navy 4,200 Air 4,100 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)

2 indep coy Recce Inf 2 bde HQ; 8 regt

Rifle 1 indep coy (Musandam Security Force)

AB 1 regt





1 regt (3 recce coy) Inf recce 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**

**TK** 154

MBT 117: 38 CR2 Challenger 2 M-60 79: 6 M-60A1; 73 M-60A3

LT TK 37: 37 Scorpion

**RECCE** 145: 13 Sultan; 132 VBL

APC (T) 16: 6 FV 103 Spartan; 10 FV4333 Stormer APC (W) 175: 175 Piranha (incl variants)

**ARTY** 233

**TOWED** 108

105mm 42: 42 ROF lt **122mm** 30: 30 D-30

130mm 24: 12 M-46; 12 Type-59-I

155mm 12: 12 FH-70

SP • 155mm 24: 24 G-6

MOR 101: 69 81mm

107mm 20: 20 M-30

120mm 12: 12 Brandt AT • MSL 50: 32 Milan

TOW 18: 18 TOW msl/TOW-2A (some SP)

RL • 73mm: some RPG-7 Knout

94mm: some LAW-80

AD

SAM • MANPAD 54+: 20 Javelin; some Mistral 2 (SP);

34 SA-7 Grail

GUNS 26

23mm • TOWED 4: 4 ZU-23-2

35mm • TOWED • GDF 10: 10 GDF-005 (with

Skyguard)

40mm • TOWED 12: 12 L/60

### Navy 4,200

### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

### PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • CORVETTES

• FSG 2: 2 Qahir Al Amwaj each with 1 octuple (8 eff.) with 16 Crotale SAM, 2 quad (8 eff.) each with 1 MM-40 Exocet tactical SSM, 2 triple 324mm TT (6 eff.) non-operational each with 1 MM-40 Exocet tactical SSM, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform (for Super Lynx type)

### PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 11

PCC 3: 3 Al Bushra (Fr P-400) each with 4 single 406mm TT, 176mm gun

PCI 4: 4 Seeb (Vosper 25m, under 100 tonnes)

PFM 4: 4 Dhofar with 2 triple (6 eff.) (not fitted); 3 Dhofar + SSM each with 1 MM-40 Exocet SSM tactical, 2 quad (8 eff.)

### **AMPHIBIOUS**

LS • LST 1: 1 Nasr el Bahr (capacity 7 tanks; 240 troops) (with hel deck)

CRAFT 4: 1 LCU; 3 LCM

### **LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 4: 1 AGHS**

AK 1: 1 Al Sultana

TRG 1: 1 Al Mabrukah (with hel deck, also used in offshore patrol role)

supply 1

### **FACILITIES**

Bases Located at Muaskar al Murtafaia (Seeb), Alwi, Mainbase HQ located at Widam A'Sahil, Ghanam Island, Musandam, Salalah

### Air Force 4,100

### **FORCES BY ROLE**

**FGA** 1 sqn being formed with 12 F-16C Fighting Falcon/F-16D Fighting Falcon; 2 sqn with 20

Jaguar OS/4 Jaguar OB

Ftr/FGA 1 sqn with 4 Hawk Mk103/12 Hawk Mk203 Tpt 1 sqn with 3 C-130H Hercules; 1 sqn with 10

SC.7 3M Skyvan (7 radar-equipped, for MR);

1 sqn with 3 BAC-111

2 (med) sqn with 19 AB-205 (Bell 205) Tpt hel

JetRanger; 3 AB-212 (Bell 212); 16 Lynx Mk

300 Super Lynx (maritime/SAR)

1 sqn with 4 AS-202-18 Bravo; 8 MFI-17B Trg

Mushshak; 12 PC-9; 2 SF-25 Falke; hel 3 AB-206

AD 2 sqn with 40 Rapier; 6 Blindfire; S713 Martello

### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AIRCRAFT 52 combat capable

Ftr/FGA 52: 12 F-16C Fighting Falcon/F-16D Fighting Falcon; 24 Jaguar (20 OS (single seat), 4 OB (dual seat)); 4 Hawk Mk103; 12 Hawk Mk203

TPT 16: 3 BAC-111

**C-130** 3: 3 C-130H Hercules

SC.7 3M Skyvan 10 (7 radar-equipped, for MR)

**TRG** 26

AS-202 4: 4 AS-202-18 Bravo

MFI-17 8: 8 MFI-17B Mushshak

PC-9 12\*

SF-25 2

HELICOPTERS • UTL 41: 19 AB-205 (Bell 205); 3 AB-206 (Bell 206) JetRanger (basic rig); 3 AB-212 (Bell 212); 16 Lynx Mk 300 Super Lynx (maritime/SAR)

AD • SAM 40: 40 Rapier

RADAR • LAND 6+: 6 Blindfire; some S713 Martello

MSL • TACTICAL • AAM • AIM-9: some AIM-9LM Sidewinder

### Royal Household 6,400

(incl HQ staff)

SF 2 regt (1,000 men)

### Royal Guard bde 5,000

TK • LT TK 9: 9 VBC-90

APC • APC (W) 73: ε50 Type-92

VAB 23: 14 VAB VCI; 9 VAB VDAA

**ARTY** • MRL • 122mm 6: 6 Type-90A

AT • MSL: some Milan

AD • SAM • MANPAD 14: 14 Javelin

### Royal Yacht Squadron 150

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • MISC BOATS/CRAFT • DHOW 1: 1 Zinat Al Bihaar

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 2: 1 Royal Yacht (3,800t with hel deck)

TPT 1: 1 Fulk Al Salamah (also veh tpt) with up to 2 AS-332C Super Puma spt hel



Middle East and North Africa





Royal Flight 250

**AIRCRAFT • TPT 5** B-747 2: 2 B-747SP DC-8 1: 1 DC-8-73CF Gulfstream IV 2

HELICOPTERS • SPT 6: 3 AS-330 (SA-330) Puma AS-332 3: 2 AS-332F Super Puma; 1 AS-332L Super

### Paramilitary 4,400 active

### Tribal Home Guard 4,000

org in teams of est 100

### Police Coast Guard 400

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 17 MISC BOATS/CRAFT 14: 14 craft

PCI 3: 3 CG 29 less than 100 tonnes

### Police Air Wing

AIRCRAFT • TPT 4

BN-2 ISLANDER 1: 1 BN-2T Turbine Islander

CN-235 2: 2 CN-235M

Do-228 1

**HELICOPTERS • UTL 5** 

AB-205 (BELL 205) 2: 2 Bell 205A

BELL 214 3: 3 AB-214ST

### **FOREIGN FORCES**

United Kingdom Air Force: 99; 33; Nimrod MR2 at Seeb United States USCENTCOM: 60; 210

# **Palestinian Autonomous Areas** of Gaza and Jericho PA

New Israeli Sh NS	ekel	2004	2005	2006
GDP	US\$	3.6bn		
per capita	US\$	1,025		
Growth	%	4.5		
Inflation	%	4.4		
US\$1=NS		4.55	4.47	4.71

**Population** 3,761,000

### **Capabilities**

### ACTIVE 0 Paramilitary 56,000

Personnel strength figures for the various Palestinian groups are not known

### ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

### **Paramilitary**

National Forces ε56,000 (reported)

**GENERAL SECURITY** 

**Police** 

**Preventative Security** 

**ARMY** 

NAVY

**AIR FORCE** 

### **NON-STATE ARMED GROUPS**

see Part II

### **FOREIGN FORCES**

Italy 15

<b>Q</b> atar Q									
Qatari Riyal R		2004	2005	2006					
GDP	R	103bn	129bn						
	US\$	28.3bn	35.4bn						
per capita	US\$	33,675	41,063						
Growth	%	9.9	6.7						
Inflation	%	7.5	7.8						
Debt	US\$								
Def bdgt	R	ε7.5bn	ε8.0bn						

863,051 Population

US\$1=R

US\$

Ethnic groups: Nationals 25%; Expatriates 75% of which Indian 18%; Iranian 10%; Pakistani 18%

ε2.06bn

3.64

ε2.19bn

3.64

3.64

Age	0–14	15–19	20-24	25–29	30-64	65 plus
Male	12%	4%	4%	5%	37%	3%
Female	12%	4%	3%	3%	12%	1%

### **Capabilities**

ACTIVE 12,400 (Army 8,500 Navy 1,800 Air 2,100)

### ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

### **Army** 8,500

### **FORCES BY ROLE**

Tk 1 bn 4 bn Mech inf SF 1 bn (coy) 1 regt Fd arty Mor 1 bn 1 bn Royal Guard 1 regt

### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

TK • MBT 30: 30 AMX-30

RECCE 68: 12 AMX-10RC; 20 EE-9 Cascavel; 12 Ferret; 8 V-

150 Chaimite; 16 VBL

AIFV 40: 40 AMX-10P

**APC** 226

APC (T) 30: 30 AMX-VCI

APC (W) 196: 36 Piranha II; 160 VAB

**ARTY** 89





TOWED • 155mm 12: 12 G-5

SP • 155mm 28: 28 Mk F3

MRL 4: 4 ASTROS II

**MOR** 45

81mm 30: 30 L16 (some SP)

120mm 15: 15 Brandt

MSL 148: 48 HOT (incl 24 VAB SP); 100 Milan

RCL • 84mm 40: ε40 Carl Gustav

### Navy 1,800 (incl Marine Police)

### **FORCES BY ROLE**

Navy 1 HQ located at Doha

### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

# PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS ε21

**PFM** 7:

4 Barzan (UK Vita) each with 2 quad (8 eff.) each with 1 MM-40 Exocet tactical SSM, 1 sextuple (6 eff.) with Mistral SAM, 176mm gun

3 Damsah (Fr Combattante III) each with 2 quad (8 eff.)

PB 14 (11 operated by Marine Police)

### **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**

LNCHR 3: 3 quad each with MM-40 Exocet tactical SSM

### Air Force 2,100

### **FORCES BY ROLE**

Ftr/FGA 1 sqn with 6 Alpha Jet; 1 sqn with 3 M-2000D

Mirage; 9 M-2000ED Mirage

Tpt 1 sqn with 1 A-340; 2 B-707; 1 B-727; 2 Falcon 900

Atk hel 1 sqn with 8 Commando MK 3 (Exocet);

11 SA-342L Gazelle (with HOT)

Tpt hel some sqn with 3 Commando MK 2A;

1 Commando MK 2C; 2 SA-341 Gazelle

### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AIRCRAFT 18 combat capable

FGA • M-2000 12: 3 M-2000D Mirage; 9 M-2000ED

TPT 6: 1 A-340; 2 B-707; 1 B-727; 2 Falcon 900

TRG 6: 6 Alpha Jet\*

### HELICOPTERS

ASUW 8: 8 Commando MK 3 (Exocet)

ATK • SA-342 11: 11 SA-342L Gazelle\* (with HOT)

COMMANDO 4: 3 Commando MK 2A; 1 Commando

MK 2C

SA-341 Gazelle 2

AD • SAM 75: 24 Mistral

SP • ROLAND 9: 9 Roland II MANPAD 42: 10 Blowpipe; 12 FIM-92A Stinger; 20 SA-7

Grail

MSL • TACTICAL • ASM: some AM-39 Exocet; some Apache; some HOT

AAM: some MICA; some R-550 Magic

### FOREIGN FORCES

United Kingdom: 6 Tornado GR4 at Al Udeid United States USCENTCOM: 800; 230; 5,350; 160

# Saudi Arabia Sau

Saudi Riyal R		2004	2005	2006
GDP	R	939bn	1,130bn	
	US\$	250bn	301bn	
per capita	US\$	9,707	11,407	
Growth	%	5.3	6.2	
Inflation	%	0.2	0.6	
Debt	US\$			
Def bdgt <sup>a</sup>	R	78.4bn	95.1bn	
	US\$	20.9bn	25.4bn	
US\$1=R		3.75	3.75	3.75
<sup>a</sup> Defence and se	curity bu	dget		

### Population 26.417.599

Ethnic groups: Nationals 73% of which Bedoiun up to 10%, Shi'a 6%, Expatriates 27% of which Asians 20%, Arabs 6%, Africans 1%, Europeans < 1%

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	19%	5%	6%	6%	17%	1%
Female	19%	5%	4%	4%	12%	1%

### **Capabilities**

ACTIVE 199,500 (Army 75,000 Navy 15,500 Air 18,000 Air Defence 16,000 National Guard 75,000) Paramilitary 15,500

### ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

### **Army** 75,000

### **FORCES BY ROLE**

Armd 3 bde (each: 1 mech bn, 1 fd arty bn, 1 recce

bn, 1 AD bn, 1 AT bn, 3 tk bn)

Mech 5 bde (each: 1 fd arty bn, 1 AD bn, 1 spt bn, 1

tk bn, 3 mech bn)

ΑB 1 bde (2 AB bn, 3 SF coy)

Arty 8 bn

1 comd (2 avn bde) Avn Royal Guard 1 bde (3 Royal Guard bn)

### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

TK • MBT 1055

M-1 315: 115 M1-A2 Abrams; 200 in store

AMX-30 145; 145 in store M-60 450: 450 M-60A3

RECCE • AML 300: 300 AML-60/AML-90

AIFV 970+:





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### 206 THE MILITARY BALANCE 2006

570+ AMX-10P

400~M--2 Bradley each with 2 TOW msl, 1 30mm gun

**APC** 3190

**APC (T) • M-113** 3000: 3,000 M-113A1/M-113A2/M-113A3 (incl variants)

**APC (W)** 190: ε40 AF-40-8-1 *Al-Fahd*; 150 M-3 *Panhard* **ARTY** 868

TOWED 238

105mm 100: 100 M-101/M-102 in store

**155mm** 130: 40 FH-70 in store; 50 M-114; 40 M-198 in store

**203mm** 8: 8 M-115 in store

SP • 155mm 170: 60 AU-F-1

M-109 110: 110 M-109A1B/M-109A2

MRL 60: 60 ASTROS II

**MOR** 400

**81mm**: (incl 70 SP) **107mm**: M-30 (incl 150 SP) **120mm** 110: 110 Brandt

AT

**MSL** 1,950+: some HOT (incl 100 AMX-10P SP); 1,000 M47 *Dragon* 

TOW 950: 950 TOW msl/TOW-2A (incl 200 VCC-1 SP)

**106mm • M-40** 50: 50 M-40A1 **84mm** 300: 300 *Carl Gustav*  **90mm** 100: 100 M-67 **RL • 112mm** 200: £200 APILAS

HELICOPTERS

ATK 12: 12 AH-64 Apache

**SPT** 27

**S-70 • S-70A** 12: 12 S-70A-1 *Desert Hawk* **SCOUT** 15: 15 Bell 406 CS *Combat Scout* 

UTL 28

**AS-365** 6: 6 AS-365N *Dauphin* 2 (medevac) **UH-60** 22: 22 UH-60A *Black Hawk* (4 medevac)

**AD • SAM** 1,000+

SP: some Crotale

MANPAD 1,000: 500 FIM-43 Redeye; 500 FIM-92A Stinger RADAR • LAND: some AN/TPQ-36 Firefinder/AN/TPQ-37 Firefinder (arty, mor)

MSL • TACTICAL • SSM 10+: 10+ CSS-2 (40 msl)

### Navy 15,500

### **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 11

### FRIGATES • FFG 7:

3 *Al Riyadh* eq with 2 x 8 cell VCS each eq with Aster 15, 8mm 40 Exocet block II, 1 x 76mm gun, 4 x 533mm TT each eq with DCMF 17 HWT (capacity 1 med helicopter) each with 1 hel landing platform (plus hanger for med-sized hel)

4 Madina French F-2000 (capacity 1 AS-365F Dauphin 2 utl hel) each with 4 x1 533mm ASTT each with F17P HWT, 1 octuple (8 eff.) with 26 Crotale SAM, 2 quad (8 eff.) each with 1 Mk 2 Otomat SSM, 1 100mm gun

### CORVETTES • FSG 4:

4 Badr (US Tacoma) each with 2 triple ASTT (6 eff.) each with Mk 46 LWT, 2 Mk 140 Harpoon quad (8 eff.) each with 1 RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSM, 1 76mm gun

### PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 65

**PBI** 39

PCI 17 (US Halter Marine, under 100 tonnes)

PFM 9

9 Al Siddiq (US 58m) each with 2 Mk 140 twin each with 1 RGM-84C Harpoon tactical SSM, 176mm gun

### MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 7

MCC 4: 4 Addriyah (US MSC-322)

MHO 3: 3 Al Jawf (UK Sandown)

AMPHIBIOUS • CRAFT 8: 4 LCU; 4 LCM

### LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 7

AO 2:

2 Boraida (capacity either 2 AS-365F Dauphin 2 utl hel or 1 AS-332C Super Puma spt hel) (mod Fr Durance)

ARS 1 ATF 3 Royal Yacht 1

### **FACILITIES**

Bases HQ (Eastern Fleet) located at Jubail, (HQ Eastern Fleet) Jizan, (HQ Western Fleet) Jeddah, (HQ Naval Forces) Riyadh, Dammam, Al Wajh, Ras al Mishab, Ras al Ghar

### **Naval Aviation**

### HELICOPTERS

ASLT 19: 15 AS-565\* each with AS-15TT tactical ASM; 4 (SAR)

**SPT** 25

AS-332 12: 6 AS-332B Super Puma/AS-332F Super Puma each with AM-39 Exocet tactical ASM; 6 (tpt)\* SCOUT 13: 13 Bell 406 CS Combat Scout

### Marines 3,000

# FORCES BY ROLE

Inf 1 regt (2 Inf bn)

### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

APC • APC (W) 140: 140 BMR-600P

### **Air Force** 18,000

### **FORCES BY ROLE**

Ftr 1 sqn with 22 *Tornado* ADV; 5 sqn with 66 F-15C *Eagle*; 18 F-15D *Eagle* 

FGA 3 sqn with 85 Tornado IDS (incl 10 IDS recce); 1 sqn with 15 F-5B Freedom Fighter/F-5F Tiger II/RF-5E Tigereye; 3 sqn with 71 F-15S Eagle

AEW 1 sqn with 5 E-3A Sentry

Tpt 3 sqn with 7 C-130E Hercules; 29 C-130H Hercules; 2 C-130H-30 Hercules; 4 CN-235; 3 L-100-30HS (hospital ac)

kr some sqn with 8 KC-130H Hercules (tkr/tpt); 7 KE-3A

OCU 2 sqn with 14 F-5B Freedom Fighter\*

Trg 3 sqn with 25 *Hawk* MK65 (incl aerobatic team); 18 *Hawk* MK65A; 1 sqn with 1 Jetstream MK31; some sqn with 20 MFI-17 *Mushshak*; 1 sqn with 13 Cessna 172; 2 sqn with 45 PC-9

Hel 2 sqn with 10 AS-532 Cougar (CSAR); 22 AB-205 (Bell 205); 13 AB-206A (Bell 206A) JetRanger; 17 AB-212 (Bell 212); 16 AB-412 (Bell 412) Twin Huey (SAR)





### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AIRCRAFT 291 combat capable

FTR 191

F-5 14: 14 F-5B Freedom Fighter\*

F-5B Freedom Fighter Tiger FTR/F-5F Tiger II FTR/RF-5E Tigereye RECCE 15\*

F-15 155: 66 F-15C Eagle; 18 F-15D Eagle; 71 F-15S Eagle Tornado ADV 22

STRIKE/FGA 85: 85 Tornado IDS (incl 10 IDS recce)

**AEW** • E-3 5: 5 E-3A Sentry

**TKR** 15

KC-130 8: 8 KC-130H Hercules (tkr/tpt)

**KE-3A** 7

**TPT** 45

C-130 38: 7 C-130E Hercules

C-130H 31: 29; 2 C-130H-30 Hercules

CN-235 4

L-100 3: 3 L-100-30HS (hospital ac)

UTL 13: 13 Cessna 172

TRG 109:

HAWK MK65 43: 25 (incl aerobatic team); 18 Hawk MK65A

Jetstream MK31 1 MFI-17 Mushshak 20 PC-9 45 HELICOPTERS

UTL 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 • TACTICAL • ASM: some AGM-65 Maverick

ARM: some ALARM

Sea Eagle some

AAM: some AIM-7 Sparrow; some AIM-7M Sparrow/ AIM-9J Sidewinder/AIM-9L Sidewinder/AIM-9P Sidewinder; some Sky Flash

### Royal Flt

### **AIRCRAFT • TPT** 16

B-737 1: 1 B-737-200

B-747 2: 2 B-747SP

BAE-125 4: 4 BAe-125-800

Cessna 310 1 Gulfstream III 2 Learjet 35 2

VC-130 4: 4 VC-130H

HELICOPTERS

SPT 1: 1 S-70 Black Hawk

UTL 3+: some AB-212 (Bell 212); 3 AS-61

### **Air Defence Forces 16,000**

### **FORCES BY ROLE**

SAM 2-4 bn with a total of 160 PAC-2; 17 bn eq. with a total of 68 Shahine; 50 AMX-30SA; 73 unit (static defence) with Crotale/Shahine; 16 bty each with 128 I-HAWK MIM-23B

### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

SAM 3,716: 500 Mistral; 160 PAC-2; Crotale/Shahine; 68 Shahine

SP 440: 40 Crotale; 400 FIM-92A Avenger

TOWED • MIM-23 2,048: 2,048 I-HAWK MIM-23B

MANPAD 500: 500 FIM-43 Redeye

**GUNS 1,140** 

20mm • SP 92: 92 M-163 Vulcan

30mm • SP 850: 850 AMX-30SA

35mm 128

40mm • TOWED 70: 70 L/70 in store

RADAR • AD RADAR 17: 17 AN/FPS-117

### 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

### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

RECCE 514: 384 LAV-25 Coyote; 130 LAV-AG

**APC • APC (W)** 1,953+:

LAV 1,513+: 47 (plus 190 spt vehs); 290+ LAV-150 Commando; 810 in store; 111 LAV-AT; 182 LAV-CP; 73 LAV-M

Piranha 440

### **ARTY • TOWED** 70

105mm 40: 40 M-102

155mm 30: 30 M-198

MOR: some 81mm; some 120mm (incl 73 on LAV-M)

AT • MSL • TOW • TOW-2: some TOW-2A (incl 111 on LAV)

RCL • 106mm • M-40: some M-40A1

### Paramilitary 15,500+ active

## Frontier Force 10,500

### Coast Guard 4,500

### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

### PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS ε500

PBI ε500 less than 100 tonnes

PFI 4: 4 Al Jouf

PBF 2: 2 Seaguard

**PB** 8

**AMPHIBIOUS • CRAFT** 8: 8 UCAC

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 2: 1 RY (5,000t); 1 Trg

### **FACILITIES**

Base Located at Azizam

### General Civil Defence Administration Units

HELICOPTERS • SPT 10: 10 Boeing Vertol 107

### Special Security Force 500

APC • APC (W): some UR-416

### **FOREIGN FORCES**

United States USCENTCOM: 300 (army/air force trg personnel only)







### THE MILE THAT BALANCE 200

# **Syria** Syr

Syrian Pound S	£	2004	2005	2006
GDP	S£	973bn	1,051bn	
	US\$	20.1bn	20.1bn	
per capita	US\$	1,114	1,091	
Growth	%	3.4	1.7	
Inflation	%	3.5	4.0	
Debt	US\$			
Def bdgt	S£	ε70.2bn	75.7bn	
	US\$	1.44bn	1.45bn	
US\$1=S£		48.5	52.2	52.2
<sup>a</sup> Excluding extra	budge	tory funding		

Population 18,448,752

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30-64	65 plus
Male	19%	6%	5%	4%	14%	2%
Female	18%	6%	5%	4%	14%	2%

### **Capabilities**

ACTIVE 307,600 (Army 200,000 Navy 7,600 Air 40,000 Air Defence 60,000) Paramilitary 108,000

**RESERVE 354,000** (Army 280,000 Navy 4,000 Air 70,000)

Terms of service conscription, 30 months

### ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

**Army** 200,000 (incl conscripts); 280,000 reservists (to age 45) (total 480,000)

### **FORCES BY ROLE**

3 Corps HQ

Armd 7 div (each: 1 mech bde, 1 arty regt,

3 armd bde)

Mech 3 div under strength (each: 1 arty regt,

2 mech bde, 2 armd bde)

Inf 4 indep bde

SF 1 div (3 SF regt); 10 indep regt

Arty 2 indep bde AT 2 indep bde

SSM 1 bde (with SS-21) (3 SSM bn); 1 bde

(with Scud-B/-C) (3 SSM bn); 2 (coastal def) bde (SS-C-1B Sepal and SS-C-3 Styx);

1 bde (with FROG-7) (3 SSM bn)

Border Guard 1 bde

Republican 1 div (1 arty regt, 1 mech bde, 3 armd

Guard bde)

### Reserves

Armd 1 div HQ; 4 bde; 2 regt

Inf 31 regt Arty 3 regt

### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**TK • MBT** 4,600

**T-72** 1,600: 1,600 T-72 MBT/T-72M some in store

**T-62** 1,000: 1,000 T-62K/T-62M some in store

T-55 2,000: 2,000 T-55 MBT/T-55MV some in store

**RECCE • BRDM** 800: 800 BRDM-2

AIFV • BMP 2,200: 2,100 BMP-1; 100 BMP-2

APC • APC (W) • BTR 1,600+: 1,600+ BTR-152/BTR-50/

BTR-60/BTR-70

**ARTY** 3,150

**TOWED 1,530** 

122mm 850: 600 D-30; 100 M-1931/37 (in store); 150 M-

30 M-1938

130mm 600: 600 M-46

152mm 70: 20 D-20; 50 M-1937

180mm 10: 10 S23

**SP** 430

122mm 380: 380 2S1 Carnation

152mm 50: 50 2S3

MRL 480

107mm 200: 200 Type-63

122mm 280: 280 BM-21

MOR 710: 200 82mm

120mm 400: 400 M-1943

**160mm** 100: 100 M-160

240mm 10: 10 M-240

AT • MSL 4,190+: 800 AT-10; some AT-14 *Kornet*; 3,000 AT-3 *Sagger* (incl 2500 SP); 150 AT-4 *Spigot*; 40 AT-5 *Spandrel*; some AT-7 *Saxhorn*; 200 *Milan* 

**RL • 105mm**: some RPG-29

73mm: some RPG-7 Knout

AD

SAM 4,335+

SP 235: 20 SA-11 Gadfly; 35 SA-13 Gopher; 160 SA-8

Gecko; 20 SA-9 Gaskin

MANPAD 4,100+: 100 SA-14 Gremlin; some SA-18

Grouse (Igla); 4,000 SA-7 Grail

**GUNS 2,050** 

100mm • TOWED 25: 25 KS-19

23mm 1,050

SP 400: 400 ZSU-23-4

**TOWED** 650: 650 ZU-23-2

37mm • TOWED 300: 300 M-1939

57mm • TOWED 675: 675 S-60

MSL • TACTICAL • SSM 72+: 18 FROG-7; 18+ SS-21 Scarab (Tochka); 4 SS-C-1B Sepal; 6 SS-C-3 Styx (SSM msl totals est 850)

SCUD 26: 26 Scud-B/Scud-C/Scud-D

### Navy 7,600; 4,000 reservists (total 11,600)

### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES •

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 18

PFI 8: 8 Zhuk less than 100 tonnes

**PFM** 10:

10 Osa I/II each with 4 single each with 1 SS-N-2C Styx tactical SSM







### MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 5

MSC 1: 1 Natua MSI 3: 3 Yevgenya MSO 1: 1 T-43 (FSU)

AMPHIBIOUS • LS • LSM 3:

3 Polnochny B (capacity 180 troops; 6 MBT)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 4: 1 AGOR; 1 spt; 1 (div); 1 trg

### **FACILITIES**

Bases Located at Latakia, Tartus, Minet el-Baida

### **Naval Aviation**

**HELICOPTER 25** atk hel

**ASW** 13

KA-27 2: 2 Ka-28 (Ka-27PL) Helix A (air force manpower) Mi-14 Haze 11

### Air Force 40,000; 70,000 reservists (total 110,000)

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**

4 sqn with 30 MiG-25 Foxbat; 4 sqn with 80 MiG-23 Flogger; 9 sqn with 160 MiG-21 Fishbed; 1 sqn with 80 MiG-29A Fulcrum A

2 sqn with 60 MiG-23BN Flogger H; 1 sqn with **FGA** 20 Su-24 Fencer; 5 sqn with 50 Su-22 (Su-17M-2) Fitter D

Recce 4 sqn with 40 MiG-21H Fishbed/MiG-21J Fishbed\*; 8 MiG-25R Foxbat\*

some sgn with 1 An-24 Coke; 6 An-26 Curl; Tpt 2 Falcon 20; 1 Falcon 900; 4 Il-76 Candid; 6 Yak-40 Codling; 100 Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H/Mi-8 Hip; 20 PZL Mi-2 Hoplite

Atk hel some sqn with 36 Mi-25 Hind D; 35 SA-342L Gazelle

Trg some sgn with 6 Su-22 (Su-17M-2) Fitter D\*; 2 PA-31 Navajo; 70 L-39 Albatros\*; 35 MBB-223 Flamingo (basic); 6 MFI-17 Mushshak; 20 MiG-21U Mongol A\*; 6 MiG-23UM\*; 2 MiG-25U Foxbat\*

### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AIRCRAFT 632 combat capable

FTR 390

MiG-29 80: 80 MiG-29A Fulcrum A MiG-25 Foxbat 30 MiG-23 Flogger 80

MiG-21 200: 160 MiG-21H Fishbed/MiG-21J Fishbed 40\*

FGA 136: 20 Su-24 Fencer

MiG-23B 60: 60 MiG-23BN Flogger H

Su-17 • Su-17M 56: 50 Su-22 (Su-17M-2) Fitter D; 6\*

RECCE 8: 8 MiG-25R Foxbat\*

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\*; 35 MBB-223 Flamingo (basic); 6 MFI-17 Mushshak; 20 MiG-21U Mongol A\*

MiG-23U 6: 6 MiG-23UM\*

MiG-25U Foxbat 2\*

### HELICOPTERS

### **ATK** 71

Mi-25 36: 36 Mi-25 Hind D SA-342 35: 35 SA-342L Gazelle

**SPT** 120

Mi-8 100: 100 Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) Hip H/Mi-8 Hip spt hel PZL Mi-2 Hoplite 20

MSL • TACTICAL • ASM: some AS-7 Kerry; some HOT AAM: some AA-10 Alamo; some AA-2 Atoll; some AA-6 Acrid; some AA-7 Apex; some AA-8 Aphid

### Air Defence Command ε60,000

### **FORCES BY ROLE**

2 div (total: 25 AD bde (total: 150 SAM bty with 148 SA-3 Goa; 195 SA-6 Gainful (585 eff.); 320 SA-2 Guideline, some ADA bty with 4,000 SA-7A Grail/SA-7B Grail))

SAM 2 regt with 44 SA-5 Gammon (each: 2 SAM bn (each: 2 SAM bty))

### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AD • SAM 4,707: 148 SA-3 Goa **SP** 195: 195 SA-6 Gainful TOWED 320: 320 SA-2 Guideline STATIC 44: 44 SA-5 Gammon

MANPAD • SA-7 4000: 4,000 SA-7A Grail/SA-7B Grail

### Paramilitary ε108,000

### Gendarmerie 8,000

Ministry of Interior

### Workers' Militia ε100,000

People's Army (Ba'ath Party)

### FOREIGN FORCES

Russia: Army 150

# **Tunisia** Tn

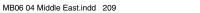
Tunisian Dinar	D	2004	2005	2006
GDP	D	35.1bn	38.0bn	
	US\$	28.3bn	29.9bn	
per capita	US\$	2,838	2,970	
Growth	%	5.8	4.7	
Inflation	%	3.6	2.0	
Debt	US\$			
Def bdgt	D	554m	555m	
	US\$	447m	440m	
FMA (US)	US\$	9.8m	10.4m	8.4m
US\$1=D		1.24	1.26	1.35

**Population** 10,074,951

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	13%	5%	5%	5%	19%	3%
Female	12%	5%	5%	5%	19%	3%









### **Capabilities**

# **ACTIVE 35,300** (Army 27,000 Navy 4,800 Air 3,500) 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 arty regt, 1 AD regt, 1 armd regt,

2 mech inf regt)

SF 1 (Sahara) bde; 1 bde

Engr 1 regt

### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**TK** 132

MBT • M-60 84: 30 M-60A1; 54 M-60A3

LT TK 48: 48 SK-105 Kuerassier

RECCE 60

AML 40: 40 AML-90

Saladin 20

**APC** 268

**APC (T) • M-113** 140: 140 M-113A1/M-113A2

APC (W) 128: 18 EE-11 Urutu; 110 Fiat 6614

AKTY 276

**TOWED** 115

105mm • M-101 48: 48 M-101A1/M-101A2

155mm 67

M-114 12: 12 M-114A1

**M-198** 55

MOR 161: 95 81mm; 48 107mm (some SP)

120mm 18: 18 Brandt

ΑТ

MSL 590: 500 Milan; 90 TOW (incl 35 M-901 ITV)

RL • 89mm 600: 300 LRAC; 300 M-20

AD

**SAM** 86

SP 26: 26 M-48 Chaparral

MANPAD 60: 60 RBS-70

**GUNS 127** 

20mm • TOWED 100: 100 M-55

**37mm** • **TOWED** 15: 15 Type-55 (M-1939)/Type-65

40mm • SP 12: 12 M-42

RADAR • LAND: some RASIT (veh, arty)

### **Navy** ε4,800

### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

### PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS &25+

PCC 3: 3 Utique (mod PRC Haizhui II)

PCI 10 less than 100 tonnes

**PFM** 12:

3 Bizerte (Fr P-48) each with 8 SS 12M tactical SSM

3 La Galite (Fr Combattante III) each with 2 Mk 140

Harpoon quad (8 eff.) each with 1 MM-40 Exocet tactical

SSM, 176mm gun

6 Albatros (Type 143B) eq with 2 x 76mm gun, 2 twin launcher (4 eff.) for MM38 Exocet, 2 x 533mm TT

### **LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 2: 1 AGS**

TRG 1: 1 Salambo (US Conrad, survey)

### **FACILITIES**

Bases Located at Bizerte, Sfax, Kelibia

### **Air Force** 2,800; 700 conscript (total 3,500)

### **FORCES BY ROLE**

FGA 1 sqn with 12 F-5E Tiger II/F-5F Tiger II

CCT 1 sqn with 3 MB-326K; 3 MB-326L

Tpt 1 sqn with 8 C-130B Hercules; 1 C-130E Hercules;

2 C-130H Hercules; 1 Falcon 20; 5 G-222; 3 L-410

Turbolet

Liaison 1 sqn with 2 S-208A

Tpt/utl 2 sqn with 6 AS-350B Ecureuil; 1 AS-365 Dauphin

hel 2; 15 AB-205 (Bell 205); 6 SA-313; 3 SA-316

Alouette III; 10 UH-1H Iroquois; 2 UH-1N Iroquois;

1 sqn with 11 HH-3E

Trg 2 sqn with 12 L-59 Albatros\*; 4 MB-326B;

14 SF-260

### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AIRCRAFT 27 combat capable

FTR • F-5 12: 12 F-5E Tiger II/F-5F Tiger II

FGA 3: 3 MB-326K

**TPT** 20

C-130 11: 8 C-130B Hercules; 1 C-130E Hercules; 2 C-

130H Hercules

Falcon 20 1 G-222 5 L-410 Turbolet 3

UTL • S-208 2: 2 S-208A

TRG 33: 12 L-59 Albatros\*; 4 MB-326B; 3 MB-326L; 14 SF-

260

### HELICOPTERS

SPT 6

**AS-350** 6: 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

UH-1 12: 10 UH-1H Iroquois; 2 UH-1N Iroquois

MSL • TACTICAL • AAM • AIM-9: some AIM-9J Sidewinder

### Paramilitary 12,000

### National Guard 12,000

Ministry of Interior

### PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 26

PCC 6: 6 Kondor I (ex-GDR)

PCI 20: 11 (under 100 tonnes) Bremse 5 (ex-GDR) Gabes

HELICOPTERS • UTL 8: 8 SA-318 Alouette II/SA-319 Alouette III

### **DEPLOYMENT**

### **BURUNDI**

UN • ONUB 8 obs

### **CÔTE D'IVOIRE**

UN • UNOCI 2; 4 obs

### DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

UN • MONUC 465; 31 obs

### ETHIOPIA/ERITREA

UN • UNMEE 4; 4 obs





# **United Arab Emirates UAE**

Emirati Dirham	D	2004	2005	2006
GDP	D	378bn	435bn	
	US\$	103bn	119bn	
per capita	US\$	40,809	46,242	
Growth	%	5.7	6.7	
Inflation	%	3.8	6.0	
Debt	US\$			
Def bdgt <sup>a</sup>	D	ε9.50bn	ε9.75bn	
	US\$	ε2.58bn	ε2.65bn	
US\$1=D		3.67	3.67	3.67
<sup>a</sup> Excluding extra	-budget	tary procureme	nt funding	

**Population** 

Ethnic groups: Nationals 24%; Expatriates 76% of which Indian 30%, Pakistani 20%; other Arab 12%; other Asian 10%; UK 2%; other European 1%

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	13%	6%	5%	4%	29%	3%
Female	12%	5%	5%	3%	14%	1%

# **Capabilities**

### **ACTIVE 50,500** (Army 44,000 Navy 2,500 Air 4,000)

The Union Defence Force and the armed forces of the UAE (Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Ras Al Khaimah, Fujairah, Ajman, Umm al-Qaywayn and Sharjah) were formally merged in 1976 and centred on Abu Dhabi. Dubai still maintains independent forces, as do other emirates to a lesser degree.

### ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

### **Army** 44,000 (incl Dubai 15,000)

### **FORCES BY ROLE**

GHO 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**

**TK** 545

MBT 469: 390 Leclerc; 36 OF-40 Mk2 (Lion); 45 AMX-30 LT TK 76: 76 Scorpion

RECCE 113

**AML** 49: 49 AML-90

Ferret 20 in store Saladin 20 in store VBL 24

AIFV 430: 15 AMX-10P BMP 415: 415 BMP-3

**APC** 860

APC (T) 136: 136 AAPC (incl 53 engr plus other variants) APC (W) 724

BTR 90: 90 BTR-3U Guardian

EE-11 Urutu 120

M-3 Panhard 370

TPz-1 Fuchs 64

VCR 80 (incl variants)

**ARU** 46

**ARTY** 501+

TOWED 93

105mm 73: 73 ROF lt

130mm 20: 20 Type-59-I

SP • 155mm 181: 78 G-6

M-109 85: 85 M-109A3

Mk F3 18

MRL 72+

122mm 48+: 48 Firos-25 (est 24 op); some Type-90

300mm 6: 6 9A52 Smerch

70mm 18: 18 LAU-97

**MOR** 155

81mm 134: 20 Brandt; 114 L16

120mm 21: 21 Brandt

AT

MSL 305+: 50 HOT (20 SP); 230 Milan; 25 TOW; some

**RCL** 262

106mm 12: 12 M-40

84mm 250: 250 Carl Gustav

SAM • MANPAD 40+: 20+ Blowpipe; 20 Mistral

GUNS 62

20mm • SP 42: 42 M3 VDAA

30mm • TOWED 20: 20 GCF-BM2

MSL • TACTICAL • SSM • SCUD 6: 6 Scud-B (up to 20 msl)

### **Navy** ε2,500

### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

### PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 4

FRIGATES • FFG 2:

2 Abu Dhabi (NL Kortenaer) each with 2 AS-565 aslt hel, 1 Mk 29 Sea Sparrow octuple with 24 RIM-7F/M Sea Sparrow SAM, 2 Mk 141 Harpoon quad (8 eff.) (no weapons embarked) each with 1 AGM-84A Harpoon tactical ASM, 2 Twin 324mm TT (4 eff.) each with A244/ Mk 46, 176mm gun

### **CORVETTES • FSG 2:**

2 Muray Jip (Ge Lurssen 62m) each with 1 SA-316 Alouette III utl hel, 2 quad (8 eff.) each with 1 MM-40 Exocet tactical SSM

### PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 14

PCC 6: 6 Ardhana (UK Vosper 33m)

**PFM** 8:

6 Ban Yas (Ge Lurssen TNC-45) each with 2 twin (4 eff.) each with 1 MM-40 Exocet tactical SSM, 176mm gun 2 Mubarraz (Ge Lurssen 45m) each with 2 twin (4 eff.)

each with 1 MM-40 Exocet tactical SSM, 1 76mm gun

AMPHIBIOUS • CRAFT 19:

**LCP** 12

LCU<sub>1</sub>

LCT 6: 3 LCT; 3 Al Feyi

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 2: 1 AT; 1 spt (div)







Middle East and North Africa



### 212 THE MILITARY BALANCE 2006

### **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 • LEARJET 35 2: 2 Learjet 35A HELICOPTERS

**ASLT** 7: 7 AS-565

**ASW/ASUW** • **AS-332** 7: 7 AS-332F *Super Puma* (in ASUW role)

UTL 4: 4 SA-316 Alouette III

### Air Force 4,000

Incl Police Air Wing Flying hours 110 hrs/year

### **FORCES BY ROLE**

Ftr 1 sqn with 20 M-2000EAD (M-2000E) Mirage

FGA 1 sqn with first of 80 F-16E Falcon Block 60/F-16F

Falcon Block 60 (being delivered); 2 sqn with 8 M-2000DAD (M-2000ED) Mirage; 44 M-2000 RAD Mirage; 1 sqn with 17 Hawk MK63A/Hawk MK63C/Hawk MK63; 1 sqn with 13 Hawk MK102

Recce 1 sqn with 7 M-2000 RAD Mirage\*

SAR 1 sqn with 3 A-109K2; 6 AB-139

Tpt 3 sqn with 1 An-124 Condor; 4 C-130H Hercules; 2

C-130H-30 Hercules; 7 CASA 235M-100; 1 DHC-6-300 Twin Otter; 4 Il-76 Candid on lease; 2 L-100-30;

2 Beech 350 Super King Air (VIP)

OCU trg unit with 6 M-2000DAD (M-2000ED) Mirage\*;

5 Hawk MK61\*

Atk hel 2 sqn with 30 AH-64A Apache; AS-550C3 Fennec;

10 SA-342K Gazelle each with HOT tactical ASM

Tpt hel 1 sgn with 12 CH-47C Chinook (SF); 15 IAR-330

SOCAT *Puma*/SA-330 *Puma*; 2 AB-139 (VIP); 4 AS-365F *Dauphin* 2 (VIP); 9 Bell 206 *JetRanger* trg; 3

Bell 214; 1 Bell 407; 9 Bell 412 Twin Huey trg school with 12 Grob 115TA; 30 PC-7 Turbo

Trainer

### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

Trg

AIRCRAFT 123 combat capable

FGA 57+: first of 55 F-16E Falcon Block 60/25F-16F Falcon Block 60/FGA ac (being delivered)

M-2000 44: 24 M-2000DAD (M-2000ED) Mirage

FTR 20 M-2000EAD (M-2000E) Mirage

Hawk MK102 13

RECCE 7: 7 M-2000 RAD Mirage

TPT 23: 1 An-124 Condor; 2 Beech 350 Super King Air (VIP)

C-130H 6: 4; 2 C-130H-30 Hercules

CN-235 • CN-235M 7: 7 CASA 235M-100

DHC-6 1: 1 DHC-6-300 Twin Otter

Il-76 Candid 4 on lease

**L-100** 2: 2 L-100-30

**TRG** 64

GROB 115 12: 12 Grob 115TA

Hawk MK61 5\*

HAWK MK63 17: 17 Hawk MK63 Trg ac/Hawk MK63A/

Hawk MK63C\*

PC-7 Turbo Trainer 30

### HELICOPTERS

ATK • AH-64 30: 30 AH-64A Apache

AS-550C3 Fennec some

ASLT • SA-342 10:

10 SA-342K Gazelle each with HOT tactical ASM

SPT • CH-47 12: 12 CH-47C Chinook (SF)

IAR-330 SOCAT Puma aslt/SA-330 Puma spt 15

**A-109** 3: 3 A-109K2

AB-139 6; 2 (VIP)

AS-365 4: 4 AS-365F Dauphin 2 (VIP)

Bell 206 JetRanger 9 trg Bell 214 3 Bell 407 1 Bell 412 Twin Huey 9

MSL • TACTICAL • ASM: some AGM-114 Hellfire; some AS-15 Kent; some Hydra-70; some PGM-1 Hakeem 1; some PGM-2 Hakeem 2

AAM • AIM-9: some AIM-9L Sidewinder

MICA some R-550 Magic

### **Air Defence**

### **FORCES BY ROLE**

AD 2 bde (each: 3 AD bn); 3 bn with I-HAWK MIM-23B

SAM 3 short-range bn with Crotale; Mistral; Rapier; RB-70; Javelin; SA-18 Grouse (Igla)

### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AD • SAM: some Crotale; some Mistral; some Rapier

SP: some RB-70

TOWED • MIM-23: some I-HAWK MIM-23B

MANPAD: some Javelin; some SA-18 Grouse (Igla)

### Paramilitary • Coast Guard

Ministry of Interior

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 38+

PB 29: 2 Protector

PBF 9

### **Air Defence**

### **FORCES BY ROLE**

AD 2 bde (each: 3 AD bn); 3 bn with I-HAWK MIM-23B

SAM 3 short-range bn with Crotale; Mistral; Rapier; RB-70; Javelin; SA-18 Grouse (Igla)

### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AD • SAM: some *Crotale*; some *Mistral*; some *Rapier* 

SP: some RB-70

TOWED • MIM-23: some I-HAWK MIM-23B

MANPAD: some Javelin; some SA-18 Grouse (Igla)

### **FOREIGN FORCES**

United States USCENTCOM: 1,300





# **Yemen, Republic of Ye**

Yemeni Rial R		2004	2005	2006
GDP	R	2.54tr	3.16tr	
	US\$	13.8bn	16.6bn	
per capita	US\$	691	799	
Growth	%	2.7	2.4	
Inflation	%	12.5	12.7	
Debt	US\$			
Def bdgt	R	ε160bn	ε180bn	
	US\$	ε870m	ε942m	
FMA (US)	US\$	14.9m	10m	8.4m
US\$1=R		184	191	195

**Population** 20,727,063

Ethnic groups: North 79%; South 21%

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 5,000) Paramilitary 71,200

Terms of service conscription, 2 years

### ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

### **Army** 60,000 (incl conscripts)

### **FORCES BY ROLE** Armd 8 bde Mech 6 bde Inf 16 bde SF 1 bde Cdo/AB 2 bde 3 bde Artv SSM 1 bde Gd/Central Guard 1 force

6 bde (each: 1 SAM bn, 4 ADA bn)

### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

TK • MBT 790: 60 T-72 M-60 50: 50 M-60A1

T-62 200 T-54/T-55 450 T-34 30

RECCE 130

AML 80: 80 AML-90 BRDM 50: 50 BRDM-2

AIFV • BMP 200: 200 BMP-1/BMP-2

**APC** 710

APC (T) 60: 60 M-113

**APC (W) • BTR** 650: 650 BTR-152/BTR-40/BTR-60 (150 op) **ARTY** 1,167

**TOWED** 310

105mm • M-101 25: 25 M-101A1

122mm 200: 130 D-30; 30 M-1931/37; 40 M-30 M-1938

130mm 60: 60 M-46 152mm 10: 10 D-20 155mm 15: 15 M-114

SP • 122mm 25: 25 2S1 Carnation

COASTAL • 130mm 36: 36 SM-4-1

122mm 280: 280 BM-21 (150 op)

140mm 14: 14 BM-14 MOR 502: 200 81mm

82mm 90: 90 M-43

**107mm** 12 **120mm** 100 **160mm** ε100

MSL 71: 35 AT-3 Sagger; 24 M47 Dragon; 12 TOW

**RCL** • **107mm**: some B-11 75mm: some M-20

82mm: some B-10

RL • 66mm: some M-72 LAW

73mm: some RPG-7 Knout

GUNS • 100mm 50: 20 M-1944; 30 SU-100 SP

85mm: some D-44

SAM 800: £800 SA-13 Gopher SP/SA-14 Gremlin MANPAD/

SA-7 Grail MANPAD/SA-9 Gaskin SP (800-3200 eff.)

**GUNS** 530

**20mm** 70

SP 20: 20 M-163 Vulcan

**TOWED** 50: 50 M-167 Vulcan

23mm 150

SP 50: 50 ZSU-23-4

TOWED 100: 100 ZU-23-2

37mm • TOWED 150: 150 M-1939

57mm • TOWED 120: 120 S-60

85mm • TOWED 40: 40 M-1939 KS-12

MSL • TACTICAL • SSM 28: 12 FROG-7; 10 SS-21 Scarab (Tochka)

SCUD 6: 6 Scud-B (est 33 msl)

### **Navy** 1,700

### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

### PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 22

PFI 2: 2 Zhuk (FSU, under 100 tonnes)

**PFM** 4:

3 Huangfen each with 4 single with 3 YJ-1 (CSS-N-4)

Sardine tactical SSM

1 Tarantul with 2 twin (4 eff.) with 4 SS-N-2C Styx

tactical SSM

PB 10: 10 Austal

PBF 6

### MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 6

MHC 5: 5 Yevgenya (FSU) MSO 1: 1 Natya (FSU)

**AMPHIBIOUS** 

LS • LSM 1: 1 NS-722 (capacity 5 MBT 110 troops)

CRAFT 5

LCU 3: 3 PI NS-717

LCM 2: 2 Ondatra (FSU)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AOT 2: 2 Toplivo

### **FACILITIES**

Bases Located at Aden, Hodeida

Minor These have naval spt eqpt, located at Socotra, Al

Mukalla, Perim Island

### Air Force 5,000 (incl Air Defence)

### **FORCES BY ROLE**

3 sqn with 10 F-5E Tiger II; 18 MiG-29SMT Fulcrum; 2 MiG-29UBT Fulcrum; 15 MiG-21 Fishbed;





### 214 THE MILITARY BALANCE 2006

FGA 1 sqn with 30 Su-20 (Su-17M) Fitter C/Su-22 (Su-17M-2) Fitter D

Tpt 1 sqn with 2 An-12 Cub; 6 An-26 Curl; 3 C-130H Hercules; 4 Il-14 Crate; 3 Il-76 Candid

Trg 1 trg school with 2 F-5B Freedom Fighter†\*; 12 L-39C; 4 MiG-21U Mongol A\*; 14 Yak-11 Moose; 12 Z-242

Hel 1 sqn with 8 Mi-35 *Hind* (attack); 1 AB-47 (Bell 47); 9 Mi-8 *Hip*; 2 Bell 212

### **EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AIRCRAFT 75 combat capable

FTR 47

**F-5** 12: 2 F-5B Freedom Fighter†; 10 F-5E Tiger II **MiG-29** 20: 20 MiG-29SMT Fulcrum/-29UBT

MiG-21 Fishbed 15

**FGA • Su-17 • Su-20 (Su-17M)** 30: 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* 

C-130 3: 3 C-130H Hercules

Il-14 Crate 4 Il-76 Candid 3

**TRG** 44

L-39 12: 12 L-39C MiG-21U Mongol A 4\* Yak-11 Moose 14 Z-242 12

**HELICOPTERS** 

ATK 8: 8 Mi-35 Hind (atk)

SPT 10: 1 AB-47 (Bell 47); 9 Mi-8 Hip

UTL 2: 2 Bell 212

### Air Defence 2,000

AD • SAM: some SA-3 Goa

**SP**: some SA-13 *Gopher*; some SA-6 *Gainful*; some SA-9 *Gaskin* 

TOWED: some SA-2 Guideline

MANPAD: some SA-14 *Gremlin*; some SA-7 *Grail*MSL • TACTICAL • AAM: some AA-2 *Atoll*; some AIM-

Paramilitary 71,200

9 Sidewinder

# Ministry of the Interior Forces 50,000

Tribal Levies 20,000+

# **Yemeni Coast Guard Authority** ε1,200

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS

PCI 5: 5 Interceptor (French) less than 100 tonnes

PB 4: 4 Defender (US)

**PBI** 8

### **NON-STATE ARMED GROUPS**

see Part II

### **DEPLOYMENT**

**BURUNDI** 

UN • ONUB 6 obs

**CÔTE D'IVOIRE** 

UN • UNOCI 6 obs

**SUDAN** 

UN • UNMIS 15 obs

Table 28	elected <i>i</i>	Arms orde	rs and deliveries	s, Middle	East a	nd Nort	h Africa
	Country Supplier	Classification	Designation	Quantity	Order date	Delivery date	Comment
Algeria (Ag)	RF	FTR	MIG-29 SMT	36	2006	2010	USD3.5bn total cost of order including the order for 28 SU-30 MKA and 16 YAK-130. Option for the purchase of an additional 36 MIG-29 SMT
	RF	FGA	SU-30 MKA	28	2006	2010	USD3.5bn total cost of order including the order for 36 MIG-29 SMT and 16 YAK-130
	RF	Trg	YAK-130	16	2006	2010	USD3.5bn total cost of order including the order for 28 Su- 30 MKA and 36 MIG-29 SMT
	RF	AD	S-300PMU-2	8 bn	2006	-	USD1bn
	RF	AD	Tunguska-M1 ADGMS	24	2006	-	USD500m. Option of additional 30 systems
	RF	MBT	T-90S	300	2006	-	USD1bn
	RF	ATGW	Kornet- E	-	2006	-	USD50m
	RF	ATGW	Metis- M1	-	2006	-	USD50m
	RF	MBT	T-72	250	2006	-	USD200m – Upgrade.
	RF	IFV	BMP-2	400	2006	-	USD200m – Upgrade
Bahrain (Brn)	UK	Trg	HawkT MK129	6	2003	2005	Deliveries continue. Option on further 6
Egypt (Et)	PRC	Trg	K-8	80	1999	2001	Deliveries continuing
	RF	SAM	SA-3A Goa	50	1999	-	Upgrade to Pechora-2 aka SA- 3A Goa continues





Table 28 S	elected .	Arms orde	rs and deliveries	, Middle	East a	nd Nort	h Africa
	Country Supplier	Classification	Designation	Quantity	Order date	Delivery date	Comment
	US	Atk Hel	AH-64A Apache	35	2000	-	Upgrade to AH-64D Apache Longbow standard
	US	MBT	M1-A1 Abrams	125	2004	2005-8	USD277m
	US	ARV	M88A2 Hercules	21	2004	-	Deliveries continuing.
	US	Msl	RAM Mk49 GMLS	3	2005	2009	USD24.75m. Upgrade for Fast Missile Craft
Morocco (Mor)	RF	AD	Tunguska -256M	-	2005	-	-
Iran (Ir)	RF	FGA	Su-27 Flanker	26	2005	-	Reportedly on order
	RF	FGA	Su-24	-	2005	-	Upgrade. Part of USD1.5bn arms deal
	RF	Ftr	MiG-29	-	2005	-	Upgrade. Part of USD1.5bn arms deal
	RF	MBT	T-72	-	2005	-	Upgrade. Part of USD1.5bn arms deal
	RF	AD	Tor M-1	32	2005	2006	Delivery of 29 systems by the end of 2006. All by 2007. Part of USD1.5bn arms deal
Iraq (Irq)	PL	Hel	Mi-17V5	10	2005	2008	-
	PL	APC	Dzik3	600	2005	2008	Deliveries to be completed by mid-2008
	PL	APC	BTR-80	115	2005	2006	USD30m
	US	APC	M1114 <i>HMMWV</i>	1563	2005	2005	Final deliveries by 2006. USD59.8m
	Hu	MBT	T-72	77	2005	2005	Donation
	CH	APC	Spz 63/89	180	2005	2006	Original order was from UAE (blocked by Swiss Parliament) Given by UAE to Iraq.
Israel (il)	dom	MBT	Merkava Mk IV	200–240	1991	2002	Estimated 50-60 tanks per year over a four year period. First operational unit reported 2004
	US	BMD	Nautilus	-	1992	-	Joint development with US
	dom	sat	Ofeq 5	1	1995	2003	Development slowed by lack of funds
	US	FGA	F-16l Sufa	50	1999	2004	Deliveries continuing. Equiped with Popeye 2 and Python 4 AAM
	US	FGA	F-16l Sufa	52	2001	2006	Deliveries continuing
	US	Hel	AH-64D Apache Longbow	18	2001	2005	Initial contract (USD640m) for 12 AH-64D includes upgrade of 3 Israeli AH-64A to D. Further contract in December 2004 for the purchase of 6 additional units (USD100m).
	dom	PFI	Super Dvora MKIII-class	4	2005	2006–7	Phase B award after initial order and delivery of first 6 vessels
	Dom	PFI	Shaldag-class	3	2005	2006–7	Phase B award after initial order and delivery of first 2 vessels
	US	ASM	JDAM	5000	2004	-	Deliveries continuing
	US	ASM	Paveway III	100	2005	-	USD30m. GBU-28B laser guided for F-15l Thunderer
	dom	C2	Command and Control	-	2005	2008	USD900m. Digital Army Programme (DAP) 2 Divs equiped by 2008
	US	ECM	Beech-200CT/T Super King Air	4	2000	-	Still on order
	dom	PFB	Tzir'a -class	4	2005	-	Modified version

Middle East and North Africa







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	Country Supplier	Classification	Designation	Quantity	Order date	Delivery date	Comment
	Ge	SSK	Dolphine-class	2	2005	-	Estimated cost of EUR1bn (USD1.21bn), of which Germany will pay one third.
lordan (HKJ)	US	Hel	UH-60L Black Hawk	8	2003	-	Still on order
	RF	Tpt	IL-76MF Candid	2	2005	-	Still on order
	US	APC	M113A1	126	2005	2006	USD18.2m. Upgrade to M113A2Mk1
	dom	Recce ac	Seeker SB7L	6	2006	2006	-
Kuwait (Kwt)	lt	PFB	Fast Patrol Boat	12	2004	2005	P46 for Coastguard. First delivered Mar 2005 Order to be completed June 2006.
Oman (O)	NI	Hel	NH 90 TTH	20	2003	2008	-
	UK	Hel	Super Lynx	20	2001	2004	Deliveries continuing
	US	FGA	F-16 Fighting Falcon	12	2001	2005	Final aircraft due for delivery in mid-2006
	US	AAM	AIM-120C AMRAAM	10	2001	2006	-
	US	AAM	AIM-9M Sidewinder	100	2001	2006	-
	US	ASM	AGM-84D Harpoon	20	2001	2006	-
Saudi Arabia (Sau)	Int	FGA	Eurofighter Typhoon	72	2005	2008	-
Tunisia (Tn)	Ge	PFM	Albatros-class (Type 143B)	4	2005	2006–7	EUR33m (USD40.3m) Transfe Deliveries expected betwee 2006-7
United Arab Emirates (UAE)	Fr	MBT	Leclerc	390	1993	1994	Final Delivery May 2005 fina quantity 288.
	Fr	Hel	AS-350B Ecureuil	14	1999	2001	-
	US	FGA	F-16 Fighting Falcon	80	2000	2005	With AMRAAM, HARM and Hakeem msl. Deliveries continuing
	US	Atk Hel	AH-64D <i>Apache</i>	30	2002	-	Upgrade from AH-64A to D standard. Programme continuing
	Dom/Fr	FSG	Baynunah-class	6	2003	2006	First of class being built in France, with delivery due in 2006. All others to be built in UAE
	Ge	NBC	Tpz-1 Fuchs	64	2005	-	USD205m
	dom	HMTV	Tpt	500	2005	2005	USD41m. High mobility tactical vehicles
	US	Hel	AB-139	8	2005	2005	GBP83m (USD143m) SAR ro
	Ge	MHC	Type-332-class	2	2006	2006	

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# Non-state armed groups

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Non-State Armed Groups



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# **Non-State Armed Groups**

Table 56 <b>Non-St</b>	ate Activity Reference		
Place	Activity	Groups/Trends	Reference
Europe	·	·	
Moldova	Separatism	Transnistria	p. 50
Kosovo	Sectarian	KLA	p. 51
Georgia	Separatism	Abkhaz, South Ossetian	pp. 51, 149
Spain	Domestic Terrorism, Separatism	ETA ceasefire	p. 51
UK	Domestic Terrorism	IRA disarmament	pp. 51–52
Russia			
Russia-Chechnya	Crime, Domestic Terrorism, Insurgency, Separatism	Chechen rebel, acquire <i>Igla</i> surface to air missile, increasing abductions	pp. 149–150
Russia – Kabardino-Balkharia	Domestic Terrorism, Separatism	Yarmuk, held govt buildings in Nalchik	p. 150
Middle East and North	n Africa		
Iraq	Insurgency, Sectarian Violence	Sunni fundamentalists, Ba'ath Loyalists, Suicide, increasing use of IEDs, al-Askari shrine attack	p. 165
Jordan	International Terrorism	al-Qaeda, Amman hotel bombings, USS <i>Ashland</i> attack	p. 166
Lebanon	Assassination	Assassination of anti-Syrian personalities	p. 167
Israel/Lebanon	Terrorism	Hizbullah	p. 167
Israel/Palestine	Elections, Domestic Terrorism	Hamas, PFLP	p. 168
Algeria	Extremism, Terrorism	GSPC, arrests	p. 169
Central and South Asi	a		
Uzbekistan	Local Insurrection, Trials	IMU, Hizb-ut-Tahrir and Akramiya	p. 217
Tajikistan-Uzbekistan	Drug Smuggling, Border Porosity	IMU, Hizb-ut-Tahrir, Bayat	p. 218
Afghanistan	Drugs, Insurgency, Smuggling	Taliban and Jihadists	p. 218
Pakistan	Insurgency	Baluchis	p. 220
India	Domestic Terrorism	Naxalites, Maoists	p. 222
Bangladesh	Domestic Terrorism, Sectarian Violence	Jamaat-ul Mujahideen Bangladesh, coordinated bombings	p. 223
Nepal	Domestic Terrorism, Insurgency	Maoist groups	p. 223
Caribbean, Central an	d Latin America		
Colombia	Drug Smuggling, Insurgency	FARC, ELN, AUC demobilisation	p. 304
Colombia/Ecuador/Peru	Drug Smuggling, Insurgency	FARC, cross-border activity	p. 304
Peru	Drug Smuggling, Insurgency	Shining Path, links to drug barons	p. 304
Sub-Saharan Africa			
Democratic Republic of Congo	Insurgency	Many, see NSAG table	p. 347
Ivory Coast	Insurgency	Many, see NSAG table	p. 348
Nigeria	Insurgency	Many, see NSAG table	p. 348
Sudan	Ethnic Violence	Janjaweed, SSDF disbanded, SPLM, Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CAP)	p. 348
Chad	Ethnic Violence	RDF, FCUD, cross-border activity	p. 349
Uganda	Ethnic Violence, Insurgency, Peace Talks	LRA	p. 349

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Table 57 <b>Sel</b>	able 57 <b>Selected Non-State Armed Groups</b>																					
represented, a significant threat to states and governments. Armed groups with solely criminal objectives are excluded. <b>Notes</b> A active, C cease-fire, D dormant (inactive for the past 12 months), X defeated	Aims and Remarks		Organised crime, turf wars; predominantly Hispanic org	Criminal enterprise; originated from Pico Union in Los Angeles, spread through US and C. America		Self determination for Corsica, transfer of detained terrorists back to Corsica, end of organised crime in Corsica	Rid Corsica of foreigners, stop drug trafficking on Corsica	Leftist grp for Corsican independence, preserve Corsican language and culture	Insurgent Alb grp for united Alb state, most membership from the disbanded KLA and NLA	Annex Kosovo for ethnic Albanians	Loose grp desiring autonomy for Kosovars, eventual unification with other Albanians	Greater Alb, overlapping membership with AKSh, KLA, UCPMB, not to be confused with Kosovo's UCK	Separate, indp Abkhazia, protection of Abkhazi culture from Gadominance	Seeks an indp South Ossetia	Georgian grp destabilising Abkhazia	Remove US influence, anti-govt	Anti-capitalist grp, similar ideology to RN	Opposes US and NATO, condemns It's foreign and labour polices	Anarchist grp, opposes current European order	Opposed to It's foreign and labour policies, anti-NATO	Marxist class-struggle, seeks creation of anarchist state, anti- imperialist grp	Opposes It's foreign and labour polices, supports Marxist- Leninist ideology
as guerillas, militia forces, paramilitary or self-defence groups and also terrorist groups with political objectives that have caused significant damage and casualties over the years. The table only includes non-state amed groups that are active or have recently been active and which represent, or have	Operates		EIS, Mex, US	EIS, Gua, Hr, US, C. America		Corsica	Corsica	Corsica	Kosovo, FYROM	Presevo Valley, Serbia, W. and N. FYROM	Kosovo	FYROM	Abkhazia	S. Ossetia	Abkhazia	Athens	Athens	N. It	Ħ	It	Ħ	It
litary or s olitical o asualties tate arm and whic	Status		A	⋖		⋖	∢	⋖	⋖	Ω	۵	۵	U	U	٥	∢	∢	⋖	∢	∢	∢	∢
a forces, parami groups with port t damage and c includes non-s:	Est. Strength		20,000+	8-10,000		30+	n.k.	009	n.k.	800	5-12,000+	2–3,000+	1,500+	n.k.	2-300+	100	n.k.	20	n.k.	50	n.k.	12+
guerillas, militi d also terrorist used significan The table only tive or have rece	Estb.		1960s	1980s		1999	2004	1976	1999	2000	1992-3	1999-01	early 1990s	early 1990s	1997	1983	2003	1995	2003	1984	2003	2000
e, a 'non-state armed group' is an organised and sosition force with a recognised political goal, acting thy from state or government. Groups are only they have an effective command structure. The overs groups that might be variously described	Organisation * aka	NORTH AMERICA	18th Street Gang / Mara 18	Mara Savatrucha (MS-13)		Armata Corsa	Clandestini Corsi	National Liberation Front of Corsica (FLNC)	Albanian National Army (ANA) / Armaj Kombetare Shiqitare (AKSh)	Liberation Army of Presevo, Medvedja and Bujanovac (UCPMB)	Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) / Ushtria Clirimtare e Kosoves (UCK)	National Liberation Army (NLA) / Ushtria Clirimtare Kombetare (UCK)	Abkhazia separatists	South Ossetia Separatists	White Legion and Forest Brothers	Revolutionary Nuclei (RN)	Revolutionary Struggle / Epanastatikos Aghonas	Anti-Imperialist Territorial Nuclei (NTA)	Informal Anarchist Federation / Federazione Anarchia Informale (FAI)	New Red Brigades/Communist Combatant Party (BR/PCC)	Proletarian Nuclei for Communism / Nuclei Proletari per Comunismo (NPC) / Proletarian Combatant Groups	Revolutionary Proletarian Initiative Nuclei (NIPR)
Definition In this table armed oppor independer included if definition c	Origin	NORTH	NS	NS	EUROPE	Ŧ	占	Ŧ.	FRY	FRY	FYROM	FYROM	Ga	Ga	Ga	Gr	Gr	±	±	±	±	±

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Ta	b <u>le</u>	<u>57</u>	Sele	ecte	d Non-	-Stat	e Ar	med	Grou	ps_									
Aims and Remarks		Wahhabi Chechen separatist grp	Female suicide bombers for Chechen independence, avenge death of relatives in the Chechen conflict	Indp state (Muslim mercenaries), some demands for an Islamist state	Withdrawal of Ru forces from Chechnya, fully indp Chechen state; members participated in the October 2002 Dubrovka theatre attack in Moscow	Separatists seeking independence for Dagestan	Autonomous N. Caucus region; responsible for Nalchik bombing in 2005	Withdrawal of Ru forces from Chechnya	Withdrawal of Ru forces from Chechnya, fully indp Chechen state; members participated in the October 2002 Dubrovka theatre attack in Moscow		Socialist republic in Ag within framework of Islamic principles; armed wing of Front Islamique du Salut (FIS); (cease-fire with govt 1997)	Previously known as Katibat el Ahoual, emerged when leader, Mohammed Benslim, broke away from GIA	Fundamentalist Islamic state in Ag, refused Jan 2002 peace plan; strength undermined by splinter grps	Estb a fundamentalist Islamic state in Ag, attacks Western targets; splinter faction of GIA	Anti-monarchy, restore natl parliament; politically active as Islamic Action Party	Overthrow of the regime of Hosni Mubarak, establishment of an Islamic state in Et; anti-Western al-Qaeda affiliated members	Islamic state in Et, anti-US and West; merged with al-Qaeda in 2001, but retains some indp	Retaliates against US and other 'colonial powers,' antioppression of 'Islamic brothers in Iraq and Palestinian territories'	Promotes Muslim rights and Islam as a way of life; joined ET democratic process; active in armed conflict in Ag, Kashmir and Afg; Sunni
Operates		Chechnya	Chechnya	Chechnya, Dagestan	Chechnya, Az, Ga, Tu	Dagestan	N. Caucasus	Chechnya	Chechnya, Az, Ga, Tu		Ag	Ag	Ag, RMM	Ag, Cha, Ngr, RMM, International	Brn, Ir	Afg, Et	Cairo, Arg, Pak, RL, Su, UK, Ye, International	臣	International
Status		A	∢	٧	⋖	¥	4	∢	⋖		C/D	⋖	٥	U	۵	4	⋖	∢	۵
Est. Strength		n.k.	30+	2–3,000	400	n.k.	n.k.	50	100		4,000+	n.k.	100	200	n.k.	200	300	n.k.	n.k.
Estb.		n.k.	1999	n.k.	1998	2004	2004	2002	1996		1992	n.k.	1992	1998	1981	1977	1973	2005	1928
າ Organisation * aka		Amanat Jama'at	Black Widows / Chyornyye Vdovy	Chechen Rebels	Islamic International Peacekeeping Brigade (IIPB)	Jama'at of Dagestan 'Shariat' / Shariah Jama'at / Dzhenet	Jama'at Yarmuk	Riyadus-Salikhin Reconnaissance and Sabotage Battalion of Chechen Martyrs (RSRSBCM)	Special Purpose Islamic Regiment (SPIR)	MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	Armée Islamique du Salut (AIS)	Dhamat Houmet Daawa Salafia	Groupe Islamique Armée (GIA)	Groupe Salafiste pour la Prédication et le Combat (GSPC)	Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain (IFLB)	al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya / Islamic Group (IG)	al-Jihad / Egyptian Islamic Jihad / Jihad Group / Islamic Jihad / Vanguards of Conquest	Islamic Brigades of Pride	Muslim Brotherhood
Origin	RUSSIA	RF	품	RF	R.	A.	RF.	RF	R.	MID	Ag	Ag	Ag	Ag	Brn	描	描	缸	描

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Tal	ble 57 <b>Selec</b>	ted	Non	-Sta	te Armed	Gro	oups									
Aims and Remarks	Joined with deported Afg/Pak Mujahideen in N. Africa 'to cleanse society of infidels, offers intellectual inspiration to al-Qaeda and other militant grps; amorphous extremist Wahhabi sect, original grp manifestation as Muslim Brotherhood offshoot in Et, resp for death of President Anwar Sadat, previously operated as PLO	Claimed responsibility for 2005 USS Ashland attack in Jordan, 2005 Sharm el-Sheikh attacks and 2004 attacks in Taba	Oppose US invasion of Irq, anti-monarchy in HKJ; Islamist extremist grp	Overthrow interim govt and expel US Coalition forces, estb Sharia	Several right-wing dissident youth grps seeking to protect and encourage Jewish settlements, supports 'Avoda Ivrit' (Jewish labour) and wants to exclude Palestinians from the OT; suspected of PI school bombing attempts and roadside shootings	Seeks to restore the biblical land of II by annexing all disputed territories of II and forcibly removing Palestinians	Kurdish autonomy in Ir	Previously sought to overthrow the Hussein govt and replace with an Islamic state, reemerged as a legitimate political party in 2003, as the 'Organisation of Islamic Action in Iraq'	Communist govt in Ir (Formed Communist Party of Iran in 1983)	Shiite faction that supported the Islamic extremists of Khomeini during the Iran-Iraq war; poss still active as Islamic Action in Iraq	Advocates secular Muslim regime and NCRI rule	'Democratic, socialist, Islamic republic in Ir'; largest and most active armed Ir dissident gp, armed wing of People's Mujahideen of Iran	Better treatment for Khuzestan ppl, separatist grp	Seeks removal of coalition troops from Irq and release of female prisioners from US custody	Destroy II; ops in LAR and Et shut down by govts in 1999	Islamic rule in Irq; Shia Muslim fundamentalist grp
Operates	Ag, Et, RL, Sdn	Et, HKJ	HKJ, Irq, Syr, International	Irq	PA	II, PA	<u>-</u>	Ir, Irq	느	Ir, Irq	느	<u>-</u>	Khuzestan	Irq	International	<u>prl</u>
Status	⋖	∢	∢	⋖	⋖	⋖	Ω	۵	⋖	A/D	∢	⋖	⋖	⋖	Ω	<
Est. Strength	300+	n.k.	500-1,000	n.k.	100-	30+	1,200–1,800	n.k.	200	n.k.	3,000	000'8-9	n.k.	n.k.	300	2,000
Estb.	early 1970s	2004	n.k.	1990s	2000-01	1990	1995	n. K	1967	1982	1960	1987	2005	2004	1974	1968
Organisation * aka	Takfir Wal Hijra ea	Abdullah Azzam Brigades of al-Qaeda in Syria and Egypt	Jund al-Shams / the Zarqawi Network / Jama'at al- Tawheed wa'jihad	Tawhid and Jihad / Jama'at Al-Tawhid Wa'al-Jihad (JTJ)	Hilltop Youth 2	Kahane Chai / Kach	Democratic Party of Iranian Kurdistan (DPKI) / Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran (KDPI)	Islamic Action in Iraq	Kurdestan Organisation of the Communist Party of Iran / The Revolutionary Organisation of Working People of Iranian Kurdistan (KOMALA)	Movement of Islamic Action of Iraq	Mujahedin-e Khalq Organisation (MEK or MKO) / National Council of Resistance (NCR) / National Council of Resistance Iran (NCRI)	National Liberation Army of Iran (NLA)	The Arbav Martyrs of Khuzestan	Abu Bakr al-Siddiq Fundamentalist Brigades / Abu Bakr al-Siddiq Salafi Brigades	Abu Nidal Organisation (ANO) / Fatah Revolutionary Council / Black September / Arab Revolutionary Brigades / Revolutionary Organisation of Socialist Muslims	Al dawa
Origin	Et	Et/Syr	呈	至	=	=	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>_</u>	<u>_</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	Irq	Irq	Ira

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Та	ble 5	7 <b>Se</b>	lecto			State /	Arme		Gro	_	Ę									8
Aims and Remarks	Seeks return of Saddam Hussein to power, opposes the occupation	LAR, Middle East Anti-Libyan govt, wage int'l jihad	Estb an Islamic state in Mor, supports al-Qaeda	Indp W. Sahara; armed wing of the Frente Popular para la Liberacion de Saguia el-Hamra y del Rio de Oro (Polisario Front)	Jihad against W. world; loose network of Salafist grps suspected of bombings in Madrid, London and Casablanca	Create a PA nation-state, remove Israelis from West Bank, Gaza Strip and Jerusalem; associated, not officially backed, by former PA leadership	Militant wing of Palestinian Islamic Jihad	Mil wing of PA faction of Syr Ba'ath Party, nominally part of PLO	Achieve national goals of PA; faction of PLO formed by leadership of Irq Ba'ath party	Achieve PA national goals through revolution; Marxist–Leninist grp which splintered from PFLP	Counter-balance to the military wings of Hamas and Palestinian Islamic Jihad	Estb an Islamic Palestinian state in place of II	'Destroy II with holy war and estb Islamic state in PA'	Armed struggle against II; splintered from PFLP	Claimed resp for roadside bombs, suspected in 2003 attack on US embassy employees; composed of members from PIJ, Hamas, AI-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade	Armed struggle against II; Marxist-Leninist	Armed struggle against II; Marxist-Leninist, split from PFLP to focus on fighting rather than politics	Ideological ties with Hizbullah, similar aims	Advocates Salafism, opposed to any peace with II, estb Sunni Islamic state in RL	Bekaa Valley, Ir-style Islamic republic in RL, remove all non-Islamic influences Beirut, Arg, Br, Py, from area; Shi'ite, formed to resist Il occupation of south RL S. RL, S. America with political representation representation in RL Assembly; some cells operate internationally; UK has designated this 'external security organisation' as a terrorist entity
Operates	lrq	LAR, Middle Easi	Afg, Et, Mor, Tu, W. Europe	Mor	Mor	II, PA	II, PA, Syr	II, PA	II, PA	II, PA	II, PA	II, PA	II, PA	II, PA	II, PA	II, PA	II, PA, RL, Syr	RL	RL	Bekaa Valley, Beirut, Arg, Br, Py, S. RL, S. America
Status	⋖	A	∢	U	A	⋖	∢	A/D	۵	⋖	⋖	⋖	⋖	۵	∢	∢	٥	A	∢	∢
Est. Strength	n.k.	300	n.k.	3–6,000	200-1000	n.k	n.k.	300	200	100+	1000+	500+	200	300-400	n.ĸ	1,000	200	n.k.	300	2,000-
Estb.	2003	1995	1990's	1973	n.k.	2000	late 1970s	1968	1969	1969	1995	1987	1970s	1977	late 2000	1967	1968	1994	1990's	1982
Organisation * aka	The Return Party	Libyan Islamic Fighting Group (LIFG) / al-Jama'at al- Islamiyah al-Muqatilah	Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group (GICM)	Sahrawi People's Liberation Army (SPLA)	Salafya Al-Aihadya / Abu Hafs al Masri Brigade / Assirat Al-Moustakim	Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades	Al-Quds Brigades / Jerusalem Battalions / Jerusalem Brigades / al-Quds Battalions	Al-Saika / Vanguard of the Popular Liberation War	Arab Liberation Front	Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP)	Fatah Tanzim	Hamas (Islamic Resistance Movement) / Izz al-Din al- Qassam Brigades (IDQ)	Palestine Islamic Jihad (PIJ) / Shaqaqi faction / Shalla faction	Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) / Jabhat al-Tahrir al- Filistiniyyah	Palestinian Resistance Committees (PRC) / Salah al-Din Battalions / Salah al-Din Brigades	Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)	Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine – General Command (PFLP-GC)	Ansar Allah	Asbat al-Ansar / League of Partisans	Hizbullah (Party of God) / Islamic Jihad / Revolutionary Justice Organisation / Organisation of the Oppressed on Earth
Origin	Irq	LAR	Mor	Mor	Mor	PA	PA	PA	PA A	PA	PA A	PA	PA A	PA	PA	PA	Æ	RL	R	RL

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Aims and Remarks	Independent from al-Qaeda in Afg, similar aims	Anti-monarchy in Sau, implement Sharia, expel the west	Creation of an Islamic state in Tn, anti-US grp	Overthrow of the Ye govt and conduct operations against US and other Western interests in Ye, adherence to Salafi religious faction	Estb of Sharia law in Ye and opposes Western intervention; al- Qaeda affiliated Islamist grp of ex-Afghan Mujahideen		'Re-establish the Muslim state' worldwide; international network controlled by Osama bin Laden	Force foreign troops to withdraw from Afg and estb a fundamentalist state	Opposes US govt. and Afg govt, demands release of al-Qaeda and Taliban prisoners in Guantanamo, cessation of UN work in Afg	Anti-Afg govt and Western presence	Seize power from US backed govt	Anti-Taliban grp desiring to estb multi-ethnic govt	Recruit Bng and Ind Muslims to fight in Kashmir under HuM; estb by al-Qaeda	Anti-traditional govt	Estb Islamic state	Militant organisation seeking Taliban-style regime in Bng; student wing of Jamaat-e-Islami, Bng's third biggest political party	End activities of left-wing extremist grps in NW, estb of Islamic rule in Bng; Taliban ideology, possibly splinter of JMB	Estb Islamic rule in Bng, opposes democracy	Capture state power through armed struggle, rid Bng of class exploitation, estb Communist govt	Anti-Bng Liberation War	Fights for autonomy of Chittagong Hill Tracts; armed wing of Parbatya Chattagram Jana Sanghati Samity (PCJSS), disbanded 1998 with possible remaining cells	Splinter of separatist National Liberation Front of Tipura (NLFT)	Seeks annexation of Jammu and Kashmir to Pak with no negotiations, advocates violence as the only solution; splinter of Ind/Pak HUJI, pro-Pak Islamic grp; different from Jama'at ul-Mujahideen, which is splinter from Hizb ul-Mujahideen
Operates	Sau	Sau	Afg, W. Europe	S.Ye	Ye		International	Afg, Pak	Afg	E. Afg	Afg	Afg	Bng	Bng	Bng	Bng	Bng	Bng	Bng	N. Bng	Bng	Bng, Ind	N.E. Ind
Status	A	⋖	⋖	۵	⋖		∢	∢	⋖	A/D	4	Ω	∢	⋖	Ø	∢	⋖	⋖	<	∢	Ω	⋖	⋖
Est. Strength	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	30	200+		n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	thousands	15,000	3,000+	n.k.	n.k.	n. Å:	n.k.	10,000	1,000+	n.k.	3,000	n.k.	n.k.
Estb.	2004	2003	2000	1998	1990's		1988	1977	2004	2003	mid 1980's	mid 1980s	1992	1994	2001	1941	1998	1998	1968	1996	1976	2000	1990
Organisation * aka	al-Qaeda in the Arabian Penninsula (AQAP)	Al-Haramain Brigades	Tunisian Combatant Group / Groupe Combattant Tunisien / Jama'a Combattante Tunisien	Islamic Army of Aden (IAA) / Aden-Abyan Islamic Army (AAIA) / Jaysh Adan-Abiyan al-Islami	Yemeni Islamic Jihad	CENTRAL AND SOUTH ASIA	al-Qaeda	Hizb-e Islami Gulbuddin (HIG)	Jaish-ul-Muslimin	Saif-ul-Muslimeen / Saif-ul-Muslimeen Lashkar Jihad / Sword of Muslims	Taliban	United Islamic Front for the Salvation of Afghanistan / Northern Alliance	Harkat ul-Jihad i-Islami, Bangadesh Cell (HUJI-B) / Bangladesh Taleban	Hizbut Towhid (HT)	Islami Biplobi Parishad (IBP)	Islami Ch'atra Shibir (ICS)	Jagrata Muslim Janata Bangladesh (JMJB)	Jama'at ul Mujahideen Bangladesh (JMB)	Purba Bangla Communist Party (PBCP)	Shahadat al Hiqma	Shanti Bahini / Peace Force	Borok National Council of Tripura (BNCT)	Jama'at ul-Mujahideen (JUM)
Origin	Sau	Sau	띡	Ye	Ye	CENTRAL	Afg	Afg	Afg	Afg	Afg	Afg	Bng	Bng	Bng	Bng	Bng	Bng	Bng	Bng	Bng	Bng/Ind	Bng/Ind

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Non-State Armed Groups

Tal	ole	57 <b>S</b>	Sel	ecte	d No	on-	-Sta	te /	Arm	ed G	iro	uŗ	os													
Aims and Remarks	Separate state for Rohingya Muslims in Arakan region of My	Estb Achik homeland in the Garo Hills area	Protection of Assam (cease-fire with govt 2001)	Collection of grps Islamist grps that coordinates subversive activities in N.E. Ind	Indp Tripura and expulsion of Bengali-speaking immigrants from Tripura	Merge the state of Jammu and Kashmir with Pak	Resist domination of Adi tribe, est. homeland for tribe of Tai- Khamtis	Estb indp Sikh state called Khalistan in N.W. Ind	Creation of Bodo state under control and protection of Ind constitution (peace accord with govt 2003)	Assam, Mizoram, Protect rights of Reangs in Mizoram, possibly will attempt to negotiate a separate Reang homeland	Promotes strict Islamic rule for Kashmir; women's org	Indp Hmar state in Hmar areas of Assam Manipur, Mizoram	Estb Khasi homeland in Meghalaya, expel Garos and others	Grp facilitating cooperation among N.E. Ind insurgents and foreign grps	Estb indp Sikh state called Khalistan	Separate Kamtapur state	Rebuild society in Manipur	Estb indp Kukiland comprising parts of Ind and My	Estb indp socialist Manipur. A coalition of UNLF, the RPF and the People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak.	People's govt through 'armed struggle', people's war; merged with PWG in Sept. 2004 to form CPI-M	Islamist state indp of India	Seeks autonomy for Bodoland in areas north of river Brahmaputra	To estb independence for Tripura through armed struggle	Estb a greater socialist Nagaland; cease-fire renewed in July 2005	Unite Manipur's ethnic grps to liberate Manipur from Ind; transtribal org	Expel 'outsiders' from Manipur
Operates	Bng, My	Meghalaya, Bng, My	lnd	N.E. Ind	Bng, Ind	Kashmir	Arunachel Pradesh	lnd	Assam, Bhutan	Assam, Mizoram Tripura	Kashmir, Ind	Mizoram	Meghalaya	N.E. Ind	Ind, UK, N. America, Europe	Assam	Manipur	Ind/My border	lnd	Bihar, Jharkhaad	N.E Ind	Assam, Bhutan, Myanmar	Bng, Ind	Assam, Manipur, Nagaland	Manipur	Mizoram, N Tripura
Status	∢	⋖	U	∢	⋖	٧	∢	4	C/D	O	¥	A	A	⋖	⋖	A	A	٧	⋖	۵	A	∢	A	U	∢	⋖
Est. Strength	100-200+	n.k.	350	n.k	200–600	700	09	hundreds	2,600	100+	n.k.	100-150	n.k.	n.k.	n.k	300	n.k	009	n.k.	1,000+	n.k	1,500	800	4500	n.k	200
Estb.	1982	1995	1996	mid 1990's	1990	1989	1996	1981	1996	1997	2005	1986	1992	1989	1985	1995	1994	1991	1999	1969	1996	1988	1989	1988	1978	1977
Organisation * aka	Rohingya Solidarity Organisation (RSO)	Achik National Volunteers Council (ANVC)	Adivasi Cobra Force (ACF)	All Muslim United Liberation Front of Assam (AMULFA)	All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)	Al-Umar Mujahideen (AUM) / Al Madina	Arunachal Dragon Force (ADF) / East India Liberation Front (EILF)	Babbar Khalsa International (BKI)	Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT) / Bodo Liberation	Bru National Liberation Front (BNLF)	Daughters of the Faith / Dukhtaran-e-Millat	Hmar People's Convention-Democracy (HPC-D)	Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC)	Indo-Burmese Revolutionary Front (IBRF)	International Sikh Youth Federation (ISYF)	Kamtapur Liberation Organisation (KLO)	Kanglei Yawol Kanna Lup (KYKL)	Kuki National Army (KNA)	Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF)	Maoist Communist Centre (MCC)	Muslim United Liberation Tigers of Assam (MULTA)	National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)	National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)	National Socialist Council of Nagaland-Isaac Muivah (NSCN-IM)	People's Liberation Army (PLA)	People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
Origin	Bng/My	lnd	lnd	lnd	lnd	lnd	lnd	lnd	lnd	lnd	lnd	lnd	lnd	lnd	lnd	lnd	lnd	lnd	lnd	lnd	lnd	lnd	lnd	lnd	lnd	lnd

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### Table 57 Selected Non-State Armed Groups Seeks restoration of Islamic rule in Ind; armed wing of Markaz-ud-Dawa-wal-Irshad (MDI) Seeks Kashmir's accession to Pak. to solidify pan-Islamic entity, conducts 'armed struggle' against those that oppose Islam; Splinter of Ind/Paki HUJI, pro-Pak Islamic grp, wants to recruit Seeks to expel Ind from Jammu and Kashmir, integration with Pak Estb greater Nagaland in parts of Ind and My; believed to still Estb a 'compact revolutionary zone' of control from Nepalese border to Andhra Pradesh, convert to indp, communist state; Overthrow current Indian govt, re-estb the Caliphate, Sharia based rule, propagate Islam, oppose democracy, secularism, Annexation of Jammu and Kashmir to Pak through violence; Seek unification of Kashmir with Pak; splinter of HuM, implicated in assassination attempt on President Musharraf Estb an autonomous and socialist Assam; affiliated militarily struggle, merger between Maoist Communist Centre (MCC) Eliminate left wing extremist grps in Bihar, esp PWG, MCC; Maoist grp aiming to seize political power through armed Secession of Karbi 'nation' from N. Assam; union of Karbi National Volunteers (KNV) and Karbi Peoples Front (KPF) Estb sovereign socialist Assam through armed struggle Separate homeland for tribal people of Karimgnj and Hailakandi 'Liberate' Kashmir from Ind forces; split from Hizb-ul Pro-Pak Islamic grp; armed wing of Jama'at-e-Islami Estb Tamil homeland in Ind; LTTE sponsored grp introduction of strict Sharia, Islamic dress code have armed units (ceasefire with govt 1997) and People's War Group (PWG) in 2004 Separate homeland for Rabhas Secession of Tripura from Ind ndp and socialist Manipur splinter grp of HM 5,000 fighters Mujahideen with ULFA Kashmir, Afg, BiH, My, Pi, RF,Tjk Jammu, Kashmir Jammu, Kashmir Operates Kashmir Kashmir Kashmir Kashmir Kashmir Ind, My Assam Assam Assam Assam Assam Assam Kuki Ind Ind Ind Ind Ind Status ⋖ ⋖ ⋖ ⋖ < < ⋖ $\forall$ ⋖ ⋖ ⋖ Ø U ⋖ ⋖ ⋖ **4 4** ⋖ × $\forall$ Est. Strength 100-400 300-500 +005'9 3,000 1500+ 1,500 2,000 100+ 120 400 n.k. 50+ 400 n.k 150 n.k n.k n.k. 300 30 1980 / 2004 late 1990s late 1980's 2001-02 1990s 1990's Estb. 1979 2002 1994 1985 2000 1977 1992 1964 1999 1988 1998 1989 1989 n.k The Communist Party of India (CPI-Maoists) / Naxalites Ranvir Sena / Ranvir Kisan Maha Sangh / Ranvir Mahila Lakshar-e-Jabbar (LeJ) / The Army of the Omnipotent Harkat ul-Mujahideen (HUM) / Harkat ul-Ansar (HUA) United National Liberation Front (UNLF) / Manipur National Socialist Council of Nagaland-Khaplang United Liberation Front of Barak Valley (ULFBV) United People's Democratic Solidarity (UPDS) Lashkar-e-Toiba (LT) / Jama'at ud Dawa (JUD) Tripura Liberation Organisation Front (TLOF) Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) famil National Retrieval Troops (TNRT) Rabha National Security Force (RNSF) United Kuki Liberation Front (UKLF) Harkat ul-Mujahideen al-Almi Jama'at ul-Mujahideen (JuM) Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM) Sanjukta Mukti Fouj (SMF) Hizb ul-Mujahideen (HM) Peoples' Army (MPA) Organisation \* aka Al-Badr Mujahideen (NSCN-K) Almighty Ind/Pak Ind/Pak Ind/Pak Ind/Pak Ind/Pak Ind/Pak Ind/Pak Origin Ind/My Ind/Pak lnd pul Ind Ind Ind lnd hd Ind Ind Ind Ind

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Tal	ole	57	Selec	ted	Non	-Sta	te Ar	m	ed G	ro	ups											
Aims and Remarks	Jammu, Kashmir Opposes Ind rule in Kashmir	Self-determination for Kashmir, Kashmir to join Pak	Overthrow N's constitutional monarchy and replace with Maoist republic; declared 'People's War' in 1996; headed by 'Prachanda;' armed wing of Samyukta Jana Morcha (UPF)	Opposes N monarchy, seeks student action to reinstitute democracy; student wing of CPN-M	Fights for the right of the Baluch people; separatist/Nationalist grp	Indp land for Baluchi Muslims; al-Qaeda members	Splinter faction from MQM-A, engineered by govt to act as counterweight to MQM-A, which it thought more of a threat	'Purify Islam through violence'	Islamist grp, implicated in assassinate attempt on President Musharraf	Protect Sunni community from Shia extremism and terrorism	Anti-US attacks in Pak region; conglomeration of HUJI, LeJ, JeM members; suspects in death of Daniel Pearl case	Mohajir rights in Pak, more political power, improve socio- economic status; disputes over territory with MQM-H	Protect Shia community from Sunni extremism and terrorism, splinter of ${\sf TJP}$	Sunni state in Pak, opposes Pak/US alliance; operates also as political party	Create Islamic society, protect rights of Shia Muslims	Indp Tamil state; began armed conflict in 1983, on-going peace negotiations; poss commercial link with al-Qaeda; cease-fire with govt February 2002	Estb Islamic Caliphate in C. Asia, jihad against US, its allies, and moderate Muslim regimes	Opposes secular rule, seeks estb of Islamic state	Seeks creation of Fundamentalist Islamic state in Uz and across C. Asia; coalition of Islamic militants from Uz, other C. Asian states and PRC		Spread radical Islam, target Westerners; led by Abu Bakr, several cells emulating al-Qaeda tactics and ideology, chemical capabilities	Destabilise the Cam govt
Operates	Jammu, Kashmir	Kashmir	z	z	Pak	Afg, Pak	Pak	Pak, N. America	Pak	Pak	Pak	Pak	Punjab	Pak	Pak	N. and E. Ska	Uz, International	Uz	Arg, Ir, Kaz, Kgz, Pak, Tjk, Uz, Tjk		Sydney, Melbourne	Cam
Status	A	A	⋖	⋖	4	A	<	⋖	4	⋖	<	∢	⋖	∢	A	U	<	A	⋖		⋖	۵
Est. Strength	90	n.k.	8–14,000; up to 200,000 sympathisers	n.k.	n.k.	3,000+	n.k.	1,000–3,000	20+	300	multiple cells 5–15 each	3,000	30,000 followers	3–6,000	n.k.	8–11,000	5–10,000	n.k.	2,000+		20+	1–2,000
Estb.	2002	1997	late 1990's	2004	2003	1963–76	1992	1980	2001–02	1996	2001–02	1984	1993	1985	1992	1972	1952	2002	1997		2004	1960
Organisation * aka	Save Kashmir Movement	Tehrik-e-Jihad	Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) / United People's k Front	Akhil Krantikari / All Nepal National Independent Students' Union (ANNISU-R)	Baluch Liberation Army (BLA)	Baluch People's Liberation Front (BPLF) / Popular Front for Armed Resistance / Baluch Students' Organisation	Haqiqi Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM-H)	Jama'at ul-Fuqra (JF) / Community of the Impoverished	Jund Allah / God's Brigade	Lashkar e-Jhangvi (LIJ)	Lashkar-e-Omar ( LeO) / al-Qanoon	Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM) / Muttahida Qaumi Movement-Altaf (MQM-A)	Sipah-e-Muhammad (SMP) / Army of Muhammad	Sipah-e-Sahaba (SSP) / Millat e Islamia Pakistan	Tehrik-e-Jaferia	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) / World Tamil Association / World Tamil Movement	Hizb ut-Tahrir / Islamic Party of Liberation	Islamic Jihad Group	Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU) / Islamic Movement of Turkestan (IMT)	EAST ASIA AND AUSTRALASIA	Name Unknown	Party of Democratic Kampuchea (Khmer Rouge)
Origin	Ind/Pak	Ind/Pak	z	z	Pak	Pak	Pak	Pak	Pak	Pak	Pak	Pak	Pak	Pak	Pak	Ska	Nz	Nz	Uz	EAST ASI	Aus	Cam

Non-State Armed Groups

	Organisation * aka	Estb.	Est. Strength	Status	Operates	Aims and Remarks
Acel	Gerakan Aceh Merdeka (GAM) / Free Aceh Movement / Tentara Nasional Aceh (TNA)	1976	2,000	O	Aceh	Indp Islamic state in Aceh; Tentara Nasional Aceh is the armed on wing, underground since 1996; GAM disarmed and TNI left Aceh under peace accords in Dec 2005
slam	Jemaah Islamiah (JI)	1993–94	+005	A/D	Indo, Mal, Pi, Th	Estb an indp Islamic state encompassing Indo, Mal, S. Pi, S. Th; active faction Thoifah Muqatilah conducted 2005 Bali bombings
Laskar Jihad		2000	+005	Ω	Maluku	Remove Christians from Maluku, Islamic state in Indo
een k	Mujahideen KOMPAK	2001	n.k.	∢	opul	Estb Islamic govt in Indo; JI splinter grp
Organisasi Pa Movement	Organisasi Papua Merdeka (OPM) / Free Papua Movement	1962	150	A	opul	Independence for W. Papua
alukt	South Maluku Republic / Republik Maluku Selatan (RMS)	1998	n.k	⋖	E. Ind	Maluku indp; Christian separatist grp
rem	Aum Supreme Truth / Aum Shinrikyo / Aleph	1987	1,500–2,000	О	J, Ru	Take over J and then the world, released Sarin on Tokyo subway in 1995 and other chemical attacks in J
-Ha	Chukaku-Ha / Kansai Revolutionary Army (KRA)	1957	3,500	О	٦	Protests J's imperial system and Western 'imperialism'
Japanese Red Brigade (AIIB)	Japanese Red Army / Anti-Imperialist International Brigade (AIIB)	1970	30-40	۵	J, RL	Overthrow the J govt and monarchy, help foment world revolution
No N	United Lao National Liberation Front (ULNLF) / Lao National Liberation Movement (LNLM)	1975	2,000	٧	N. Lao	Overthrow current govt; pro-royalist right wing
Underground G people of Laos	Underground Government of the Free Democratic people of Laos	2000	n.k.	<b>V</b>	Lao	Supports democracy; anti-authoritarian, communist govt
Malaysian Mujal Malaysia (KMM)	Malaysian Mujahideen Group / Kumpulan Mujahideen Malaysia (KMM)	1995	90-100	۵	Indo, Mal, Pi	Estb Muslim state comprising Indo, Mal and S. Pi; allegedly linked to JI
a Stu	All Burma Students Democratic Front (ABSDF)	1988	2,000	A	My	'Liberate Myanmar from dictatorship, establish democracy and transform into federal union'
ona	Chin National Army (CNA) / Chin National Front	1988	800-1000	∢	Chin state, W. My	Chin state, W. My Overthrow My govt; armed wing of Chin National Front
tic K	Democratic Karen Buddhist Army (DKBA)	1994	100–500	U	My, Th	Independence for Karen minority, ongoing conflict with KNLA; splinter gp of Karen National Union (KNU), armed wing of Democratic Karen Buddhist Organisation
deb	Kachin Independence Army (KIA)	1961	8,000	U	Khmer range, N. My	Promote Buddhism; armed wing of Kachin Independence Organisation
tion	Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA)	1948	2-4,000	4	Th border	Estb Karen State with right to self-determination, ongoing conflict with DKBA; armed wing of KNU
Vatio	Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP)	1948	800–2,000	٧	Kayah State, N. My	Independence of Karenni State; armed wing of Karenni National Progressive Party
tion	Kayin National Union (KNU) / Karen National Union	1959	5,000	∢	My, Th	Indp homeland for the Karen people
iona	Mon National Liberation Army (MNLA)	1958	1,000	U	Th border	Represent Mon minority; armed wing of New Mon State Party
nai Ar	Mong Thai Army (MTA)	1964	3,000	U	Th border	Protect Shan population
r Nat	Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA)	1989	1,000	U	E. Shan State, PRC–Lao border	Oppose My mil rule; formerly part of Communist Party of Burma (CPB)
State	Palaung State Liberation Army (PSLA)	1963	700	U	N. of Hsipaw	Greater autonomy for Palaung population

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Та	ble 5	7 <u></u> 5	ele	ecte	d No	n- <u>St</u>	ate_	Arr	ned	Gro	ups_											
Aims and Remarks	Freedom and democracy for Shan State	Splinter gp of CPB	Opposes military regime in My; anti-govt grp	Indp Islamic state in west Mindanao and Sulu; split from MNLF; criminal intentions as strong as political ones	Muslim separatist movement; armed wing of the Moro National Liberation Front	Student wing of Communist Party of the Philippines	Indp Islamic state in Bangsa Moro and neighbouring islands; split from MNLF (Cease-fire with govt Aug 2001)	Indp Islamic state in south Pi; split from MNLF	Overthrow the Pi govt through guerilla warfare; armed wing of Communist Party of the Philippines	Estb separate E. Turkestan state for Uighur population; possible links to al-Qaeda and IMT	Estb a Muslim state in S. Th	Fighting for the separation of Th's mainly Muslim south	Indp state of Pattani	Estb an indp Islamic state in S. Th; umbrella grp including PULO, New PULO, and BRN	Muslim separatist movement in Th		Communist party that sought to overthrow the regime of Augusto Pinochet; splinter grp continued violent campaign after 1989	Protect the Co govt from guerrilla movements; coordinating umbrella org for right-wing paramilitaries; close financial connections to drug cartels and elite	Anti-US'Maoist-Marxist-Leninist' grp, equalise the rural poor by instituting popular democracy (peace talks with govt since 1999)	Rid Co of US imperialism and indigenous oligarchies, creation of Communist state	Previously ELN faction, shares communist beliefs	Overthrow current democratic govt and replace with Communism; exerts controls over drug protection industry.
Operates	S. Shan State	Wa Hills	My, Th	S. Pi	S. Pi	<u>a</u>	S. Pi	S. Pi	I	Kgz, N.W. PRC, C. Asia	S.Th	무	S.Th	Т	S.Th		Chl	N. and N.W. Co	Bol, N., N.E., and S.W. Co	S	Co	S
Status	O	U	∢	∢	U	∢	U	∢	A	∢	<b>V</b>	∢	¥	4	∢		٥	A/C	⋖	A	∢	A
Est. Strength	3,000	15,000	n.k.	450+	15,000	n.k.	11,000+	006	11,500	009	20+	100	3000	+09	08-09		50–100	10,000	3,000	200	350	12,000+
Estb.	1964	1989	1999	1991	1972–73	1964	1977	1978	1969	1990	1995	1968	2005	1989	1960		1983	1997	1964	1967	1990s	1964
Organisation * aka	Shan State Army (SSA) / Shan State Progress Army (SSPA)	United Wa State Army (UWSA)	Vigorous Burmese Student Warriors (VBSW)	Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG)	Bangsamoro Army	Kabataang Makabayan (KM) / Nationalist/Patriotic Youth	Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF)	Moro Islamic Reformist Group	New People's Army (NPA)	East Turkestan Liberation Organisation (ETLO) and East Turkestan Islamic Movement (ETIM)	Pattani Islamic Mujahideen Movement / Gerakan Mujahideen Islam Pattani (GMIP)	Pattani United Liberation Organisation (PULO)	Runda Kumpulan Kecil (RKK)	United Front for the Independence of Pattani / Bersatu	Barisan Revolusi Nasional (BRN)	CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA	Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front Dissidents (FPMR-D)	Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia (AUC)	Ejercito de Liberación Nacional (ELN)	Ejercito Popular de Liberación (EPL) / Popular Liberation Army	Ejercito Revolucionario del Pueblo (ERP) / People's Revolutionary Army	Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC)
Origin	My	My	My	Ε	Ε	Ε	Ε	Pi	Εİ	PRC	두	두	Th	두	Th/Mal	CARIBBE	Chl	S	S	S	S	°,

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Tal	ble 5	7 <b>Sele</b>	cted_l	Non-S	ta <u>te</u>	Arm	ned Group	os											
Aims and Remarks	Pro-President Gbagbo militia	Umbrella organisation made up of half a dozen pro-govt militias	Overthrow President Gbagbo; represents disgruntled soldiers and civilians, merged with Forces Nouvelles (cease-fire with govt October 2002)	Avenge death of General Guei, defend the rights of the Yacouba ethnic grp; merged with Forces Nouvelles (Linas- Marcoussis peace agreement Jan 2003)	Similar objectives to MPIGO; combined forces	Pro-govt militia; armed wing of the Convention of Patriots for Peace (CPP)	Pro-govt; student membership consists of networks and political parties	Represent Afar population of Dj and estb multi-party elections; following 1994 split, one faction signed agreement with govt to become legitimate political party, joined 1995 coalition govt	Undermine Uga govt	Split from UPC, has incorporated the Popular Front for Democracy in Congo (FPDC), elements from RCD-ML, APC	'Fight dictatorship in DROC'; first faction to break from RCD	Hema militia supporting Hema against Lendu in DROC's ethnic confict	Armed wing of Nationalist Integrationist Front (FNI), primarily Lendu	Overthrow DROC govt	Estb democracy in DROC	Seek to preserve Hema political advantages over the majority Lendu and wants Hema share of resources in Ituri; now part of transitional govt	Overthrow Er govt; coalition of Er armed gps	Overthrow Er govt, estb new govt based on Islamic law; conglomerate of many grps	Restore rights of Ogaden population and obtain right to selfdetermination; armed wing of ONLF
Operates	Gagnoa	S.CI	Bouake, Korhogo, N and C. Cl	Binhouye, W. Cl	Town of Man	Abidjan, W. and S.W. Cl	Abidjan, S. CI	ĺ	N.E. DRC, Uga	DROC	N. DROC	Ituri province	DROC	DROC	DROC	Ituri province	Er	Er, Eth, Sdn	Eth
Status	4	⋖	U	U	U	∢	<b>⋖</b>	U	∢	U	U	U	U	⋖	∢	U	∢	∢	∢
Est. Strength	14,000	9000'9	10,000	2000, combined with MJP	2,000	thousands	150,000	hundreds	100+	n.k.	18,000	2–5,000	5,000	2–3,000	20,000	n.k.	3,000	hundreds	n.k.
Estb.	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	2003	n.k.	1991	1995	n.k.	1998	n.k.	n.k.	1999	1998	n.k.	1999	1990's	1984
Organisation * aka	Front pour la securite du Centre-Ouest – Front for the Security of the Centre-West (FSCO)	Groupe des patriotes pour la paix - The Group of Patriots for Peace (GPP) / Convention des Patriotes pour la Paix (CPP) / Front de Liberation Nationale (FLN)	Mouvement patriotique de Côte d'Ivoire – Patriotic Movement of Côte d'Ivoire (MPCI)	Mouvement populaire ivoirien du Grand Oeust - Ivorian Popular Movement for the Great West (MPIGO)	Mouvement pour la justice et la paix - Movement for Justice and Peace (MJP)	Union of Patriots for the Total Liberation of the Côte d'Ivoire (UPLTCI)	Young Patriots (FESCI) / Union pour la liberation totale de la Côte d'Ivoire / The Unions for the Total Liberation of Côte d'Ivoire (UPLTCI) / Congres panafricain des jeunes patriotes / Pan-African Congress of Young Patriots (COJEP)	Front pour la Restoration de l'Unité Nationale et de la Démocratie (FRUD)	Allied Democratic Forces (ADF)	Armed Forces of the Congolese People (FAPC)	Mouvement de Libération Congolais (MLC)	Party for Unity and the Safeguard of the Integrity of Congo (PUSIC)	Patriotic Resistance Forces in Ituri (FRPI)	Rassemblement Congolais pour la Démocratie – Mouvement de Libération (RCD–ML)	Rassemblement Congolais pour la Démocratie – Goma (RCD–GOMA)	Union of Congolese Patriots (UPC)	Alliance of Eritrean National Forces (AENF)	Eritrean Islamic Jihad / Islamic Salvation Movement (EJIM)	Ogaden National Liberation Army (ONLA)
Origin	U	Ū	Ū	℧	U	Ū	Ū	Dj.	DROC	DROC	DROC	DROC	DROC	DROC	DROC	DROC	Ţ.	Ę.	Eth

Non-State Armed Groups



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Та	ble 5	7 <b>Se</b> l	lect <u>e</u>	ed N	on-Sta	ate A	rmed	Gro	ups_											
Aims and Remarks	Pro-govt activists, affiliated with the Alliance for Patriotic Reorientation and Construction	Along the border Anti-govt; composed of national armed forces members with Senegal	Anti-Gui gout; fought with SL and Lb during 2000 border confrontation	Anti-govt; possibly composed of ex-army officers	Pro-govt; previously countered the 2000-01 attacks by RFDG, SLs RUF and Liberian fighters; several have been disarmed and reintegrated	Defended Charles Taylor govt after the 1997 elections; uses RUF child soldiers	Against Charles Taylor's govt; dissatisfied with 1997 Abuja Peace Accords process; officially disbanded in Nov 2004, but remains an organised force	Overthrow of Charles Taylor's govt.; currently disarming but still organised	Overthrow SL govt (cease-fire with govt Nov 2000, disarmament programme completed Jan 2002)	Estb an Islamic state in Nga; strong university student membership	Defend the rights of the Hausa-Fulani tribe, terminate violence from S. Nga	Aimed to terminate violence by 'Maf' (mafia); emerged from several grps in Abia state, formed in response to robberies, violence and intimidation by 'Maf' (mafia)	Promote Ijaw interests and assert control over oil company policies and wealth in Niger Delta; suspected armed wing of Ijaw Youth Council	Protect Ijaw interests and benefits; redistribute oil revenues	Full implementation of Sharia law in states that adopted it, esp. N. Nga	Secession of Biafra	Seeks increase in oil revenues and employment of local youths	Similar objectives to other Niger Delta forces	Seeks increase in oil profits and employment of local youths	Indp for the Yoruba people of S.W. Nga, protect the interests of the Yoruba ethnic grp
Operates	Bajnul	Along the borde with Senegal	Gui	S. Gui	Gui	qT	Lofa county, N.W. Lb	CI border, E. and S.E. Lb	Lb, SL	Nga	N. Nga	S.E. Nga	ljaw regions	S.E. Nga	Nga	S.E. Nga	Rivers state around Buguma	Rivers state	Niger Delta	S.W. Nga
Status	∢	۵	⋖	۵	∢	∢	∢	U	U	⋖	⋖	۵	۵	A	⋖	∢	∢	A	A/D	⋖
Est. Strength	n.k.	200	1,000	1,800	10,000	15,000	3-8,000	1–5,000	n.k.	200	n.k.	n.k.	thousands	3,000	n.k.	thousands	n.k.	n.k.	thousands	4000
Estb.	1994	1998	2000	late 1990's	2000	1997	2000	2003	1991	2002	1999	1999	late 1990s	1997	2001	1999	2003	1998/2003	1980s	1994
Organisation * aka	Green Boys / 22 July Movement	Military junta/ Mané followers	Guinean dissidents / Movement of the Democratic Forces of Guinea (RFDG)	Movement of the Democratic Forces of Guinea (RFDG) / Rassemblement des forces democratique de Guinee)	Young Volunteers	Former Government of Liberia (GoL) militias and paramilitaries	Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD)	Movement for Democracy in Liberia (MODEL)	Revolutionary United Front (RUF)	Al Sunna Wal Jamma	Arewa People's Congress (APC)	Bakassi Boys / Anambra State Vigilante Service (AVS) / Abia State Vigilante Service (AVS) / Imo State Vigilante Service (IVS) / ASMATA Boys	Egbesu Boys of Africa (EBA)	Federated Niger Delta Ijaw Communities (FNDIC)	Hisba / Hisbah Groups	Movement for the Actualisation of the Sovereign State of Biafra (MASSOB)	Niger Delta People's Volunteer Force (NDPVF)	Niger Delta Vigilante (NDV)	Niger Delta Volunteer Force (NDVF)	Oʻdua People's Congress (OPC)
Origin	Gam	GuB	Gui	Gui	Gui	q	ГР	ГР	ГР	Nga	Nga	Nga	Nga	Nga	Nga	Nga	Nga	Nga	Nga	Nga





Tal	ole 5	7 <b>Sele</b>	cted	l Non-Sta	ite	Ar	mec	l G	roups										
Aims and Remarks		Opposes exploitation of environment; Iduwini advocacy grp, armed wing of Iduwini Naitonal Movement for Peace and Development (INMPD)	Intimidate oil companies, seeks local redistribution of revenues, opposes the reelection of President Obasango	Anti-peace agreements; split into 13 different grps	Against displacement of indigineous in S by N'ers, anti MFUA	Umbrella grp of Arab and Tuareg anti-govt rebels	Combat and eradicate crime, gangsterism and drugs; anti- Western, views RSA govt as threat to Muslim values	Estb an Islamic state in RSA; allied to PAGAD	Reinstate Hutu control of Rwa; ALIR superseded by FDLR in 2001, consists of survivors of genocide in DROC by the Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA) in 1996–97	Protect DRC from foreign influence; indigenous militia aligned with the FDLR, unwilling to be part of coalition govt	Janjaweed is a generic term for tribal Arab militias displacing the African population of Darfur	Defence of Darfur population, protests regional underdevelopment	Eastern branch of SPLA	Overthrow Sdn govt and 'establish progressive and secular democracy,' played major role in opening new war front in east since 1997	Defence of the African population of Darfur, self determination for Darfur, democracy in Sdn	Secular and democratic Sdn; armed wing of Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) (cease-fire with govt July 2002, recreated as police)	Overthrow Sdn govt and estb autonomous Beja state; controls area of eastern Sdn centred around Garoura and Hamshkoraib	Sen, dose to Indp Casamance; involved in peace talks with govt since 2000; GuB, Gam border military wing factionalised into Front Sud and Front Nord	Disaffected members of the armed forces, estb during coup d'état
Operates	Zamfara state	S. Ngr	Ngr Delta	Ngr	RMM	N.E. RMM	Cape Town area	Cape Town area	South Kivu, Katanga, DROC	DRC, Rw	W. Sdn	Darfur	E. Sdn	E. Sdn	Darfur	S. Sdn	E. Sdn	Sen, close to GuB, Gam border	Freetown
Status	∢	4	4	Ω	×	∢	⋖	A	٧	∢	⋖	⋖	⋖	<	U	U	4	U	О
Est. Strength	6-person teams	n.k.	100+	2,000	n.k.	3-10,000	50	300	3,000+	n.k.	20,000	thousands	2,000	200	thousands	20,000- 30,000	200	2-4,000	n.k.
Estb.	1999	2004	2006	1992	1994	early 1990s	1995	1980s	2000	1997	2002-03	2002-03	1995	1994	2003	1983	1993	1982	1997
Organisation * aka	Zamfara State Vigilante Service (ZSVS)	lduwini Youths	Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND)	Tuareg and Toubou rebel groups / Union des forces de la résistance amée (UFRA) / Union of Armed Resistance Forces / Forces armées révolutionnaires du Sahara (FARS) / Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Sahara / Front Démocra	Patriotic Movement of Ganda Koy (MPGK)	United Movement and Fronts of Azawad (MFUA)	People Against Gangsterism and Drugs (PAGAD)	Qibla	Forces Démocratiques pour la Liberation du Rwanda (FDLR) / Armie pour la liberation du Rwanda (ALIR)	Rwa / DRC Mai-Mai Militia / Alliance pour la Resistance Democratique (ARD) / Popular Self-Defence Forces (FAP)	Janjaweed Militias	Justice and Equality Movement (JEM)	New Sudan Brigade	Sudan Alliance Forces	Sudan Liberation Movement / Army (SLM/A)	Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA)	The Beja Congress	Mouvement des Forces Démocratiques de Casamance (MFDC) / Movement of the Democratic Forces of Casamance	Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC)
Origin	Nga	Ngr	Ngr	ngn	RMM	RMM	RSA	RSA	Rwa	Rwa / Dł	Sdn	Sdn	Sdn	Sdn	Sdn	Sdn	Sdn	Sen	SL

Non-State Armed Groups



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Гаk	ole			cted No	n-:	Sta	ite			Gr	ou	ps			reate talist,	
 Aims and Remarks	Defence of tribal communities against RUF and govt	Against cease-fire signed between other grps and govt in Jan 2002; split from RUF in 2002	Overthrow SL govt (cease-fire with govt Nov 2000, became pol party. Disarmament programme completed Jan 2002)	Rokel Creek area Members included former SL Army members; conducted near Occra Hills armed robberies and attacks in Port Loko district	Estb an Islamic regime in SR and Eth	Local autonomy; allied to SDM	Local autonomy; allied to RRA	Militia of the Hawiye clan, led by Aideed family; overthrew Siad Barre, struggles for political power	Marehans fighting for control of S. Gedo region bordering Kya, pro-Siad Barre	Independence of Somaliland	Ogaden tribal militia that helped overthrow Barre govt	Independence of Puntland	Anti Aideed, Abgal clan militia	Replace Uga govt with regime based on Sharia law	Gulu and Kitgum 'Rule Uga according to biblical ten commandments and create districts, Sdn Great Nile Republic in northern Uga;' Christian fundamentalist, extensive use of child soldiers	
Status Operates	SL	Lb border	Gui, Lb, SL	Rokel Creek area near Occra Hills in Port Loko district	Eth, Kya, SR	S. SR	S. SR	S. Mogadishu	SR	N. SR	SR	N.E. SR	N. SR	W. Uga	Gulu and Kitgum districts, Sdn	
Status	U	U	۵	Ω	A	A	A	4	∢	A	A	A	A	<b>V</b>	<	
Est. Strength	37,000+	200	20,000	hundreds	2,000	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	2-3,000	+000'9	2–3,000	3,000	10,000	200	1500+	
Estb.	1990's	2002	1980s	n. Ķ.	1992	1996	1992	1989	1991	1982	1989	1978	1990's	1996	1989	
Organisation * aka	Civil Defence Force (CDF)	Independent RUF (RUF-I)	Revolutionary United Front (RUF)	West Side Boys (WSB)	Al-Ittihad al-Islami (AIAI)	Rahanweyn Resistance Army (RRA)	Somali Democratic Movement (SDM)	Somali National Alliance (SNA) / United Somali Congress (USC)	Somali National Front (SNF)	Somali National Movement (SNM)	Somali Patriotic Movement (SPM)	Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF)	United Somali Congress Ali Mahdi Faction	Allied Democratic Front / Uganda Allied Democratic Army	Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)	
Origin	SL	SL	SL	SL	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	Uga	Uga	:



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### **PART THREE**

# Reference

### Table 58 **Designations of Aircraft**

#### NOTES

- [Square brackets] indicate the type from which a variant was derived: 'Q-5 ... [MiG-19]' indicates that the design of the Q-5 was based on that of the MiG-19.
- 2 (Parentheses) indicate an alternative name by which an aircraft is known, sometimes in another version: 'L-188 ... Electra (P-3 Orion)' shows that in another version the Lockheed Type 188 Electra is known as the P-3 Orion.
- 3 Names given in 'quotation marks' are NATO reporting names, e.g., 'Su-27..."Flanker".
- 4 When no information is listed under 'Country of origin' or 'Maker', the primary reference given under 'Name/designation' should be looked up under 'Type'.
- 5 For country abbreviations, see 'Index of Countries and Territories' (p. 446).

KIIOWII dS U	Tie P-3 Orion.		
Туре	Name/designation Country of origin/Maker	Туре	Name/designation Country of origin/Maker
Fixed-win	10	AT-11	<b>US</b> Beech
A-1	AMX Br/lt AMX	AT-26	EMB-326
A-1	Ching-Kuo	AT-33	(T-33)
A-3	Skywarrior	Atlantic	(Atlantique) Fr Dassault–Breguet
A-4	Skyhawk	AU-23	Peacemaker [PC-6B]
A-5	(Q-5)	AV-8	Harrier II
A-7	Corsair II	Aztec	PA-23 <b>US</b> Piper
A-10	Thunderbolt US Fairchild	B-1	Lancer
A-36	Halcón (C-101)	B-2	Spirit <b>US</b> Northrop Grumman
A-37	Dragonfly	B-5	H-5
A-50	'Mainstay' (II-76) <b>RF</b> Beriev	B-6	H-6
A300	UK/Fr/Ge/Sp Airbus Int	B-52	Stratofortress US Boeing
A310	UK/Fr/Ge/Sp Airbus Int	B-65	Queen Air
A340	UK/Fr/Ge/Sp Airbus Int	BAC-167	Strikemaster UK BAe
AC-47	(C-47)	BAe-125	<b>UK</b> BAe
AC-130	(C-130)	BAe-146	<b>UK</b> BAe
Air Beetle	<b>Nga</b> AIEP	BAe-748	(HS-748)
Airtourer	<b>NZ</b> Victa	Baron	(T-42)
AJ-37	(J-37)	Basler T-67	(C-47) <b>US</b> Basler
Alizé	(Br 1050)	Be-6	<i>'Madge'</i>
Alpha Jet	Fr/Ge Dassault-Breguet/Dornier	Be-12	'Mail' (Tchaika)
AMX		Beech 50	Twin Bonanza
An-2	<i>'Colt'</i> <b>Ukr</b> Antonov	Beech 95	Travel Air US Beech
An-12	<i>'Cub'</i> <b>Ukr</b> Antonov	BN-2	Islander, Defender, Trislander <b>UK</b> Britten-Norman
An-14	<i>'Clod'</i> ( <i>Pchyelka</i> )	Boeing 707	
An-22	<i>'Cock'</i> ( <i>Antei</i> )	Boeing 727	
An-24	'Coke'Ukr Antonov	Boeing 737	
An-26	<i>'Curl'</i> <b>Ukr</b> Antonov	Boeing 747	
An-28/M-28	<i>'Cash'</i> <b>Ukr</b> Antonov/ <b>PI</b> PZL	Boeing 757	<b>US</b> Boeing
An-30	'Clank'	Boeing 767	
An-32	<i>'Cline'</i> <b>Ukr</b> Antonov	Bonanza	<b>US</b> Beech
An-72	<i>'Coaler-C'</i> <b>Ukr</b> Antonov	Bronco	(OV-10)
An-74	<i>'Coaler-B'</i> <b>Ukr</b> Antonov	BT-5	HJ-5
An-124	'Condor' (Ruslan)	Bulldog	<b>UK</b> BAe
Andover	[HS-748]	C-1	
Arava	II IAI	C-2	Greyhound
AS-202	Bravo	C-5	Galaxy
AT-3	Tsu ChiangROC AIDC	C-7	DHC-7
AT-6	(T-6)	C-9	Nightingale (DC-9)

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Туре	Name/designation Country of origin/Maker	Туре	Name/designation Country of origin/Maker
C-12	Super King Air (Huron) US Beech	Ching-Kuo	A-1 <b>ROC</b> AIDC
C-17	Globemaster III <b>US</b> McDonnell Douglas	Citabria	<b>US</b> Champion
C-18	[Boeing 707]	Citation	(T-47) <b>US</b> Cessna
C-20	(Gulfstream III)	CJ-5	[Yak-18]PRC NAMC (Hongdu)
C-21	(Learjet)	CJ-6	[Yak-18]PRC NAMC (Hongdu)
C-22	(Boeing 727)	CL-215	<b>Ca</b> Canadair
C-23	( <i>Sherpa</i> ) <b>UK</b> Shorts	CL-415	<b>Ca</b> Canadair
C-26	Expediter/Merlin	CL-600/604	Challenger
C-27	Spartan	CM-170	Magister [Tzukit]
C-32	[Boeing 757]	CM-175	Zéphyr <b>Fr</b> Aérospatiale
C-37A	[Gulfstream V] <b>US</b> Gulfstream	CN-212	Sp/Indo CASA/IPTN
C-38A	(Astra)	CN-235	<b>Sp/Indo</b> CASA/IPTN
C-42	(Neiva <i>Regente</i> ) <b>Br</b> Embraer	Cochise	T-42
C-46	Commando	Comanche	PA-24 <b>US</b> Piper
C-47	DC-3 ( <i>Dakota</i> ) (C-117 <i>Skytrain</i> ) <b>US</b> Douglas	Commander	Aero-/TurboCommander
C-54	Skymaster (DC-4)	Commodore	MS-893 Fr Aérospatiale
C-91	HS-748	CP-3	P-3 Orion
C-93	HS-125	CP-140	Aurora (P-3 Orion)
C-95	EMB-110	Acturas	
C-97	EMB-121	CT-4	Airtrainer NZ Victa
C-101	Aviojet	CT-114	CL-41 <i>Tutor</i>
C-115	DHC-5	CT-133	Silver Star [T-33]
C-117	(C-47)	CT-134	Musketeer
C-118	Liftmaster (DC-6)	CT-156	Harvard II
C-123	Provider	Dagger	(Nesher)
C-127	(Do-27)	Dakota	
C-130	Hercules (L-100)	Dakota	(C-47)
C-131	Convair 440	DC-3	(C-47) <b>US</b> Douglas
C-135	[Boeing 707]	DC-4	(C-54)
C-137	[Boeing 707]	DC-6	(C-118)
C-140	(Jetstar)	DC-7	
C-141	Starlifter	DC-8	
C-160	Transall Fr/Ge EADS	DC-9	<b>.us</b> MD
C-212	Aviocar	Deepak	(HPT-32)
C-235	Persuader <b>Sp/Indo</b> CASA/Airtech	Defender	BN-2
C-295M	<b>Sp</b> CASA	DHC-3	Otter Ca DHC
Canberra	<b>UK</b> BAe	DHC-4	Caribou
CAP-10	<b>Fr</b> Mudry	DHC-5	Buffalo
CAP-20	Fr Mudry	DHC-6	Twin Otter, CC-138
CAP-230	Fr Mudry	DHC-7	Dash-7 (Ranger, CC-132)
Caravelle	SE-210	DHC-8	
CC-115	DHC-5	Dimona	H-36 <b>Ge</b> Hoffman
CC-117	(Falcon 20)	Do-27	(C-127)
CC-132	(DHC-7)	Do-28	Skyservant
CC-137	(Boeing 707)	Do-128	
CC-138	(DHC-6)	Do-228	
CC-144	CL-600/-601	E-2	Hawkeye US Grumman
CF-5a	Ca Canadair	E-3	Sentry US Boeing
CF-18	F/A-18	E-4	[Boeing 747]
CH-2000	Sama	E-6	Mercury [Boeing 707]
Cheetah	[Mirage III]	E-26	T-35A ( <i>Tamiz</i> )
Cherokee	PA-28	EA-3	[A-3]
Cheyenne	PA-31T [ <i>Navajo</i> ]	EA-6	Prowler [A-6]
Chieftain	PA-31-350 [ <i>Navajo</i> ]	EC-130	[C-130]
Cniertain	ra-5 1-550 [Navajo]	EC-130	[C-130]

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Туре	Name/designation Country of origin/Maker	Туре	Name/designation Country of origin/Maker
EC-135	[Boeing 707]	G-222	<b>It</b> Alenia
EF-111	Raven (F-111) US General Dynamic	Galaxy	C-5
Electra	(L-188)	Galeb	<b>FRY</b> SOKO
EMB-110	Bandeirante	Genet	SF-260W
EMB-111	Maritime Bandeirante Br Embraer	GU-25	(Falcon 20)
EMB-120	Brasilia Br Embraer	Guerrier	R-235
EMB-121	<i>Xingu</i>	Gulfstream	<b>US</b> Gulfstream Aviation
EMB-145	(R-99A/-99B)	Gumhuria	( <i>Bücker</i> 181) <b>Et</b> Heliopolis
EMB-201	<i>Ipanema</i>	H-5	[II-28] <b>PRC</b> HAF
EMB-312	Tucano <b>Br</b> Embraer	H-6	[Tu-16] <b>PRC</b> XAC
EMB-314	Super Tucano Br Embraer	H-36	Dimona
EMB-326	Xavante (MB-326)	Halcón	[C-101]
EMB-810	[ <i>Seneca</i> ] <b>Br</b> Embraer	Harrier	(AV-8) <b>UK</b> BAe
EP-3	(P-3 Orion)	Hawk	<b>UK</b> BAe
ERJ-145	<b>Br</b> Embraer	Hawker 800XF	<b>P</b> (BAe-125) <b>US</b> Raytheon
Etendard/Sup	er EtendardFr Dassault	HC-130	(C-130)
EV-1	(OV-1)	HF-24	Marut Ind HAL
F-1	[T-2]	HFB-320	Hansajet
F-4	<i>Phantom</i>	HJ-5	(H-5)
F-5	-A/-B <i>Freedom Fighter</i> -E/-F <i>Tiger</i> II <b>US</b> Northrop	HJT-16	Kiran Ind HAL
F-6	J-6	HPT-32	Deepak Ind HAL
F-7	J-7	HS-125	( <i>Dominie</i> )
F-8	J-8	HS-748	[ <i>Andover</i> ]
F-10	J-10	HT-2	<b>Ind</b> HAL
F-11	J-11	HU-16	Albatross US Grumman
F-14	Tomcat US Grumman	HU-25	(Falcon 20)
F-15	<i>Eagle</i> <b>US</b> MD	Hunter	<b>UK</b> BAe
F-16	Fighting Falcon <b>US</b> GD	HZ-5	(H-5)
F-18	[F/A-18], Hornet	IA-50	GuaraníArg FMA
F-21	Kfir	IA-58	Pucará
F-22	Raptor	IA-63	PampaArg FMA
F-27	Friendship		ırava II IAI
F-28	Fellowship	IAI-1124	Westwind, Seascan II IAI
F-35	Draken Swe SAAB	IAI-1125	AstraII IAI
F-50/-60		lak-52	(Yak-52)
F-104	Starfighter	IAR-28	
F-111	EF-111	IAR-93	Orao FRY/R SOKO/IAR
F-117	Nighthawk	IAR-99	Soim RIAR
F-172		II-14	'Crate'
F-406 F/A-18	Caravan         Fr Reims           Hornet         US MD	II-18 II-20	'Coot'        RF Ilyushin           'Coot-A' (II-18)        RF Ilyushin
Falcon	Mystère-Falcon	II-20 II-22	'Coot-B' (II-18)
FB-111	(F-111)	II-22 II-28	'Beagle'
FBC-1	Feibao [JH-7]	II-38	'May'
FC-1	(Sabre 2, Super-7)PRC/RF/Pak CAC/MAPO/Pak	II-62	<i>'Classic'</i>
FH-227	(F-27)	II-76	'Candid' (tpt), 'Mainstay' (AEW)
Firefly	(T-67M)	II-78	'Midas' (tkr)
Flamingo	MBB-233	II-82	<i>'Candid'</i> <b>RF</b> Ilyushin
FT-5	JJ-5	II-86	<i>'Camber'</i>
FT-6	JJ-6	II-87	'Maxdome'
FT-7	JJ-7	Impala	[MB-326] <b>RSA</b> Atlas
FTB-337	[Cessna 337]	Islander	BN-2
G-91		J-5	[MiG-17F]
G-115E	<i>Tutor</i> <b>Ge</b> Grob	J-6	[MiG-19]

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Reference



Туре	Name/designation	Country of origin/Maker	Туре	Name/designation	Country of origin/Maker
J-7	[MiG-21]	<b>PRC</b> CAC/GAIC	MC-130	(C-130)	
J-8	Finback	<b>PRC</b> SAC	Mercurius	(HS-125)	
J-10	[IAI <i>Lavi</i> ]	<b>PRC</b> SAC	Merlin		<b>US</b> Fairchild
J-11	[Su-27]	<b>PRC</b> SAC	Mescalero	T-41	
J-32	Lansen	<b>Swe</b> SAAB	Metro		<b>US</b> Fairchild
J-35	Draken	<b>Swe</b> SAAB	MFI-17	Supporter (T-17)	<b>Swe</b> SAAB
J-37	Viggen	<b>Swe</b> SAAB	MiG-15	'Midget' trg	<b>RF</b> MiG
JA-37	(J-37)		MiG-17	'Fresco'	<b>RF</b> MiG
Jaguar		Fr/UK SEPECAT	MiG-19	'Farmer'	<b>RF</b> MiG
JAS-39	Gripen	<b>Swe</b> SAAB	MiG-21	'Fishbed'	<b>RF</b> MiG
Jastreb		<b>FRY</b> SOKO	MiG-23	'Flogger'	<b>RF</b> MiG
Jetstream		<b>UK</b> BAe	MiG-25	'Foxbat'	<b>RF</b> MiG
JH-7	[FBC-1]	<b>PRC</b> XAC	MiG-27	'Flogger D'	<b>RF</b> MiG
JJ-5	[J-5]	<b>PRC</b> CAF	MiG-29	'Fulcrum'	<b>RF</b> MiG
JJ-6	[J-6]	<b>PRC</b> SAF	MiG-31	'Foxhound'	<b>RF</b> MiG
JJ-7	[J-7]	<b>PRC</b> GAIC	MiG-35	'Fulcrum'	<b>RF</b> MiG
JZ-6	` '		Mirage		<b>Fr</b> Dassault
K-8		PRC/Pak/Et Hongdu/E	Missionmaste		
KA-3	[A-3]		Mohawk		
KA-6	[A-6]		MS-760	Paris	<b>Fr</b> Aérospatiale
KT-1B		<b>ROK</b> KAI	MS-893		
KC-10		<b>US</b> MD	MU-2	LR-1	Mitsubishi
KC-130			Musketeer		<b>US</b> Beech
KC-135			•		Fr Dassault
KE-3A	- 5 -		N-22		<i>aster</i> <b>Aus</b> GAF
KF-16	, ,		N-24		<b>Aus</b> GAF
Kfir		IIIAI	N-262	9	<b>Fr</b> Aérospatiale
King Air		<b>US</b> Beech	N-2501		<b>Fr</b> Aérospatiale
Kiran		FRV COVO	Navajo		<b>US</b> Piper
Kraguj		FRY SOKO	NC-212		<b>Sp/Indo</b> CASA/Nurtanio
KT-1 L-4		<b>ROK</b> KAI	NC-235		<b>Sp/Indo</b> CASA/Nurtanio
L- <del>4</del> L-18		<b>US</b> Piper	Nesher NF-5	- 2 -	II IAI
L-10 L-19	•	<b>03</b> ripei		` '	
L-19 L-21			Nightingale Nimrod	, ,	<b>UK</b> BAe
L-21 L-29	,	Cz Aero	Nomad		<b>Aus</b> GAF
L-29 L-39		<b>Cz</b> Aero	0-1		US Cessna
L-59		<b>Cz</b> Aero	0-1	9	r)
L-70		SF Valmet	OA-4		
L-100		······	OA-37		
L-188		<b>US</b> Lockheed	Orao	<i>y</i> ,	
L-410		Cz LET	Ouragan		<b>Fr</b> Dassault
L-1011		<b>US</b> Lockheed	OV-1		<b>US</b> Rockwell
Learjet	(C-21)	<b>US</b> Gates	OV-10	Bronco	<b>US</b> Rockwell
LR-1	(MU-2)	<b>J</b> Mitsubishi	P-3	Orion [L-188 Electra]	<b>US</b> Lockheed
M-28	Skytruck/Bryza	<b>PI</b> MIELEC	P-92		<b>It</b> Teenam
Magister			P-95		
Marut	HF-24		P-166		<b>It</b> Piaggio
Mashshaq	MFI-17	Pak/Swe PAC/SAAB	P-180	Avanti	<b>It</b> Piaggio
Matador	(AV-8)		PA-18	Super Cub	<b>US</b> Piper
Maule	M-7/MXT-7	<b>US</b> Maule	PA-23	Aztec	<b>US</b> Piper
MB-326		<b>It</b> Aermacchi	PA-28	Cherokee	<b>US</b> Piper
MB-339	(Veltro)	<b>It</b> Aermacchi	PA-31	Navajo	<b>US</b> Piper
MBB-233	Flamingo	<b>Ge</b> MBB	PA-32	Cherokee Six	<b>US</b> Piper

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Туре	Name/designation Cour	ntry of origin/Maker	Туре	Name/designation	Country of origin/Maker
PA-34	Seneca	*	Sentry		
PA-34 PA-36	Pawnee Brave		SF-37	` ,	<b>03</b> Summit
PA-38	Tomahawk		SF-260	, ,	<b>lt</b> SIAI
PA-42	Cheyenne III		SH-5	,	<b>PRC</b> HAMC
PBY-5	Catalina	·	SH-37		
PC-6	Porter		Sherpa		<b>UK</b> Short
PC-6A/B	Turbo Porter		Short 330	•	UK Short
PC-7	Turbo Trainer		Sierra 200	•	
PC-9			SK-35		<b>Swe</b> SAAB
PC-12			SK-33	,	Swe JAAD
PD-808			SK-60	` '	<b>Swe</b> SAAB
Pillán	T-35		SK-61	,	
PL-1	Chien Shou		Skyvan		<b>UK</b> Short
PLZ M-28	[An-28]		SM-90		<b>RF</b> Technoavia
Porter	PC-6		SM-1019		<b>It</b> SIAI
PS-5	[SH-5]		SP-2H		<b>US</b> Lockheed
PZL M-28	M-28 [An-28]		SR-71	'	<b>US</b> Lockheed
PZL-104	Wilga		Su-7		<b>RF</b> Sukhoi
PZL-130	Orlik		Su-15		<b>RF</b> Sukhoi
Q-5	A-5 'Fantan' [MiG-19]		Su-17/-20/-22	3	<b>RF</b> Sukhoi
Queen Air	(U-8)		Su-24		
PD-808			Su-25	'Froafoot'	<b>RF</b> Sukhoi
Rafale			Su-27	-	<b></b>
R-160		<b>Fr</b> Socata	Su-29		<b></b>
R-235	Guerrier	<b>Fr</b> Socata	Su-30	'Flanker'	<b></b>
RC-21	(C-21, Learjet)		Su-33	(Su-27K) 'Flanker-D'	<b></b>
RC-47	(C-47)		Su-34	(Su-27IB) 'Flanker-C2' .	<b></b>
RC-95	(EMB-110)		Su-35	(Su-27) 'Flanker'	<b></b>
RC-135	[Boeing 707]		Su-39	(Su-25T) 'Frogfoot'	<b></b>
RF-4	(F-4)		Super		Fr Dassault
RF-5	(F-5)		Shrike Aeroco	mmander	US Rockwell
RF-35	(F-35)		Super Galeb		<b>FRY</b> SOKO
RF-104	(F-104)		T-1		<b>J</b> Fuji
RG-8A		<b>US</b> Schweizer	T-1A	Jayhawk	<b>US</b> Beech
RT-26	(EMB-326)		T-2	Buckeye	<b>US</b> Rockwell
RT-33	(T-33)		T-2		J Mitsubishi
RU-21	(King Air)		T-3		<b>J</b> Fuji
RV-1	(OV-1)		T-6A	Texan II	<b>US</b> Beech
S-2	Tracker	<b>US</b> Grumman	T-17	(Supporter, MFI-17)	<b>Swe</b> SAAB
S-208		<b>It</b> SIAI	T-23	Uirapurú	<b>Br</b> Aerotec
S-211		<b>lt</b> SIAI	T-25	Neiva Universal	<b>Br</b> Embraer
SA 2-37A		<b>US</b> Schweizer	T-26	EMB-326	
Saab 340H		<b>Swe</b> SAAB	T-27	Tucano	<b>Br</b> Embraer
Sabreliner	(CT-39)	<b>US</b> Rockwell	T-28	Trojan	<b>US</b> North American
Safari	MFI-15		T-33	Shooting Star	<b>US</b> Lockheed
Safir	SAAB-91 (SK-50)		T-34		<b>US</b> Beech
<b>SB7L-360</b> (S	eeker)		T-35		<b>Chl</b> Enaer
SC-7	Skyvan		T-36		
SE-210	Caravelle		T-37		
Sea Harrier	(Harrier)		T-38		US Northrop
Seascan	IAI-1124		T-39		<b>US</b> Rockwell
	r N-24 B/L		T-41		2)
Seneca	PA-34 (EMB-810)	·	T-42		<b>US</b> Beech
Sentinel (Gl	obal Express)	<b>Ca</b> Bombardier	T-43	(Boeing 737)	



<b>-</b>	N (1 : .: 6 : 6 : : M.)	<b>-</b>	N (1 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
Type	Name/designation Country of origin/Maker	Туре	Name/designation Country of origin/Maker
T-44	(King Air)	UTVA-75	<b>FRY</b> UTVA
T-47	(Citation)	UV-18	(DHC-6)
T-67M	(Firefly)UK Slingsby	V-400	Fantrainer 400Ge VFW
T-400	(T-1A) <b>US</b> Beech	V-600	Fantrainer 600Ge VFW
TB-20	TrinidadFr Aérospatiale	Vampire	DH-100
TB-21	Trinidad Fr Socata	VC-4	Gulfstream I
TB-30	EpsilonFr Aérospatiale	VC-10	<b>UK</b> BAe
TB-200	Tobago Fr Socata	VC-11	Gulfstream II
TBM-700	Fr Socata	VC-25	[Boeing 747]
TC-45	(C-45, trg)	VC-91	(HS-748)
TCH-1	Chung HsingROC AIDC	VC-93	(HS-125)
TL-1	(KM-2)	VC-97	(EMB-120)
Tornado	UK/Ge/It Panavia	VC-130	(C-130)
TR-1	[U-2]	VFW-614	<b>Ge</b> VFW
Travel Air	Beech 95	Vinka	L-70
Trident	<b>UK</b> BAe	VU-9	(EMB-121)
Trislander	BN-2	VU-93	(HS-125)
Tristar	L-1011	WC-130	[C-130]
TS-8	Bies PI PZL	WC-135	[Boeing 707]
TS-11	Iskra PI PZL	Westwind	IAI-1124
Tu-16	<i>'Badger'</i> <b>RF</b> Tupolev	Winjeel	CA-25
Tu-22	<i>'Blinder'</i> <b>RF</b> Tupolev	Xavante	EMB-326
Tu-22M	<i>'Backfire'</i>	Xingu	EMB-121
Tu-95	<i>'Bear'</i> <b>RF</b> Tupolev	Y-5	[An-2] <b>PRC</b> Hua Bei
Tu-126	'Moss' <b>RF</b> Tupolev	Y-7	[An-24/-26]
Tu-134	'Crusty' <b>RF</b> Tupolev	Y-8	[An-12]
Tu-142	<i>'Bear F'</i> <b>RF</b> Tupolev	Y-12	Turbo/Twin Panda
Tu-154	'Careless' <b>RF</b> Tupolev	Yak-11	'Moose'
Tu-160	<i>'Blackjack'</i> <b>RF</b> Tupolev	Yak-11	'Max'
Tucano	(EMB-312/314) <b>Br</b> Embraer	Yak-18	
Turbo Porter	PC-6A/B	Yak-38	'Firebar' ('Brewer')
Twin Bonanza	Beech 50	Yak-40	'Codling'
Twin Otter	DHC-6	Yak-42	<i>'Clobber'</i>
Typhoon	Ge,Sp,Ir,UK Eurofighter	Yak-52	(IAK 52)
Tzukit	[CM-170]	Yak-55	RF Yakovlev
U-2		YS-11	J Nihon
U-3	(Cessna 310)		
U-4	Gulfstream IV	Z-142/143	
U-7	(L-18)	Z-226	
U-8	(Twin Bonanza/Queen Air) US Beech	Z-242	
U-9	(EMB-121)	Z-326	
U-10	Super Courier	Z-526	
U-17	(Cessna 180, 185)	Zéphyr	CM-175
U-21	(King Air)		
U-36	(Learjet)	Tilt-Roto	r Wing
U-42	(C-42)	V-22	Osprey
U-93	(HS-125)		
U-125	BAe 125-800	Helicopte	ers
U-206G	Stationair	A-109	Hirundolt Agusta
UC-12	(King Air)	A-129	MangustaIt Agusta
UP-2J	(P-2J)	AB	(Bell 204/205/206/212/214, etc.) <b>It/US</b> Agusta/Bell
US-1	J Shin Meiwa	AH-1	Cobra/Sea Cobra
US-2A	(S-2A, tpt)	AH-2	Rooivalk
US-3	(S-3, tpt)	AH-6	(Hughes 500/530)
UTVA-66		AH-64	Apache
31 VA 00	INI OTVA	A11 VT	ipacine





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ALH Alouette II	Name/designation Country of origin/Maker	Type	Name/designation Country of origin/Maker
Alouette II	Adv Light Hel Ind HAL	HH-3	(SH-3)
Alouette II	SA-318, SE-3130 <b>Fr</b> Aérospatiale	HH-34	(CH-34)
Alouette III	SA-316, SA-319Fr Aérospatiale	HH-53	(CH-53)
AS-61	(SH-3) <b>US/It</b> Sikorsky/Agusta	HH-65	(AS-365)
AS-313 – AS-	<b>365/-366</b> (ex-SA-313 – SA-365/-366)	Hkp-2	Alouette II/SE-3130
AS-332	Super PumaFr Aérospatiale	Hkp-3	AB-204
AS-350	Ecureuil	Hkp-4	KV-107
AS-355	Ecureuil IIFr Aérospatiale	Hkp-5	Hughes 300
AS-365	DauphinFr Aérospatiale	Hkp-6	AB-206
AS-532	Cougar Fr Eurocopter	Hkp-9	Bo-105
AS-550/555	FennecFr Aérospatiale	Hkp-10	AS-332
AS-565	Panther	HR-12	OH-58
ASH-3	(Sea King)	HSS-1	(S-58)
AUH-76	(S-76)	HSS-2	(SH-3)
Bell 47	(Sioux)	HT-17	CH-47
Bell 205		HT-21	AS-332
Bell 206	<b>US</b> Bell	HU-1	(UH-1)
Bell 212		HU-8	UH-1B
Bell 214	<b>US</b> Bell	HU-10	UH-1H
Bell 222	<b>US</b> Bell	HU-18	AB-212
Bell 406	Kiowa	Hughes 300	<b>US</b> MD
Bell 407	<b>Ca</b> Bell	Hughes 500/	<b>520</b> DefenderU <b>S</b> MD
Bell 412	<b>US</b> Bell	IAR-316/-330	(SA-316/-330)
Bö-105	(NBö-105) <b>Ge</b> MBB	Ka-25	'Hormone'RF Kamov
CH-3	(SH-3)	Ka-27/-28	<i>'Helix-A'</i>
CH-34	Choctaw	Ka-29	<i>'Helix-B'</i>
CH-46	Sea Knight	Ka-32	<i>'Helix-C'</i> <b>RF</b> Kamov
CH-47	Chinook	Ka-50	Hokum
CH-53	Stallion (Sea Stallion) US Sikorsky	KH-4	(Bell 47) <b>J/US</b> Kawasaki/ Bell
CH-54	Tarhe <b>US</b> Sikorsky	KH-300	(Hughes 269)
CH-113	(CH-46)	KH-500	(Hughes 369) <b>J/US</b> Kawasaki/MD
CH-124	SH-3 (Sea King)	Kiowa	OH-58
CH-136	Kiowa	KV-107	[CH-46] J/US Kawasaki/Vertol
CH-139	Bell 206	Lynx	UK Westland
CH-146	Bell 412 <b>Ca</b> Bell	MD-500/530	Defender
CH-147	CH-47	Merlin	EH-101 <b>UK/It</b> Westland/Augusta
CH-149	Cormorant (Merlin)	MH-6	(AH-6)
Cheetah	[SA-315] Ind HAL	MH-53	(CH-53)
Chetak	[SA-319] Ind HAL	Mi-2	'Hoplite' RF Mil
Commando	(SH-3) <b>UK/US</b> Westland/Sikorsky	Mi-4	'Hound' RF Mil
Dhruv	<b>Ind</b> HAL	Mi-6	'Hook' <b>RF</b> Mil
EC-120B	Colibri Fr/Ge Eurocopter	Mi-8	<i>'Hip'</i> <b>RF</b> Mil
EH-60	(UH-60)	Mi-14	'Haze' <b>RF</b> Mil
EH-101	MerlinUK/It Westland/Agusta	Mi-17	<i>'Hip-H'</i>
		Mi-24, -25, -3	<b>5</b> 'Hind'
F-28F	(OH-5)	Mi-26	'Halo'
FH-1100		Mi-28	
FH-1100 Gazela	(SA-342) <b>Fr/FRY</b> Aérospatiale/SOKO	WII-20	'Havoc' <b>RF</b> Mil
FH-1100 Gazela	SA-341/-342	NAS-330	'Havoc'
FH-1100 Gazela Gazelle H-34	SA-341/-342(S-58)	NAS-330 NAS-332	(SA-330)
F-28F FH-1100 Gazela Gazelle H-34 H-76	SA-341/-342(S-58)	NAS-330	(SA-330) Indo/Fr Nurtanio/Aérospatiale AS-332 Indo/Fr Nurtanio/Aérospatiale Bell 412 Indo/US Nurtanio/Bell
FH-1100 Gazela Gazelle H-34 H-76	SA-341/-342	NAS-330 NAS-332	(SA-330) Indo/Fr Nurtanio/Aérospatiale AS-332 Indo/Fr Nurtanio/Aérospatiale Bell 412 Indo/US Nurtanio/Bell Bö-105 Indo/Ge Nurtanio/MBB
FH-1100 Gazela Gazelle H-34	SA-341/-342(S-58)	NAS-330 NAS-332 NB-412	(SA-330) Indo/Fr Nurtanio/Aérospatiale AS-332 Indo/Fr Nurtanio/Aérospatiale Bell 412 Indo/US Nurtanio/Bell
FH-1100 Gazela Gazelle H-34 H-76 HA-15	SA-341/-342	NAS-330 NAS-332 NB-412 NBö-105	(SA-330) Indo/Fr Nurtanio/Aérospatiale AS-332 Indo/Fr Nurtanio/Aérospatiale Bell 412 Indo/US Nurtanio/Bell Bö-105 Indo/Ge Nurtanio/MBB

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OH-23	Raven	
OH-58	Kiowa (Bell 206)	
OH-58D	(Bell 406)	
Oryx	(SA-330)	
PAH-1	(Bo-105)	
Partizan	(Gazela, armed)	
RH-53	(CH-53)	
S-58	(Wessex)	<b>US</b> Sikorsky
S-61	SH-3	
S-65	CH-53	
S-70	UH-60	US Sikorsky
S-76		
S-80	CH-53	
SA-313	Alouette II	<b>Fr</b> Aérospatiale
SA-315	Lama [Alouette II]	<b>Fr</b> Aérospatiale
SA-316	Alouette III (SA-319)	<b>Fr</b> Aérospatiale
SA-318	Alouette II (SE-3130)	<b>Fr</b> Aérospatiale
SA-319	Alouette III (SA-316)	<b>Fr</b> Aérospatiale
SA-321	Super Frelon	<b>Fr</b> Aérospatiale
SA-330	Puma	<b>Fr</b> Aérospatiale
SA-341/-342	Gazelle	<b>Fr</b> Aérospatiale
SA-360	Dauphin	<b>Fr</b> Aérospatiale
SA-365/-366	Dauphin II (SA-360)	
Scout	(Wasp)	
SE-316	(SA-316)	
SE-3130	(SA-318)	
Sea King	[SH-3]	
SH-2	Sea Sprite	<b>US</b> Kaman

SH-3	(Sea King)
SH-34	(S-58)
SH-57	Bell 206
SH-60	Sea Hawk (UH-60)
Sokol	W3
TH-50	Esquilo (AS-550)
TH-55	Hughes 269
TH-57	Sea Ranger (Bell 206)
TH-67	Creek (Bell 206B-3)
Tiger	AS-665 <b>Fr</b> Eurocopter
UH-1	Iroquois (Bell 204/205/212)
UH-12	(OH-23)
UH-13	(Bell 47J)
UH-19	(S-55)
UH-34T	(S-58T)
UH-46	(CH-46)
UH-60	Black Hawk (SH-60)
VH-4	(Bell 206)
VH-60	(S-70)
W-3	<i>Sokol</i>
Wasp	(Scout)
Wessex	(S-58) <b>US/UK</b> Sikorsky/Westland
Z-5	[Mi-4] <b>PRC</b> HAF
Z-6	[Z-5]
Z-8	[AS-321]
Z-9	[AS-365] <b>PRC</b> HAMC
Z-11	[AS-352] <b>PRC</b> CHAF





#### Table 59 List of Abbreviations for Data Sections

- part of unit is detached/less then
- \* combat capable
- " unit with overstated title/ship class nickname
- +unit reinforced/more than
- <under 100 tonnes
- † serviceability in doubt
- ε estimated

AAA anti-aircraft artillery

AAM air-to-air missile

**AAV** amphibious assault vehicle

**AB** airborne

**ABM** anti-ballistic missile

ABU sea going buoy tender

ac aircraft

**ACCS** Air Command and Control System

ACP airborne command post

**ACV** air cushion vehicle

**AD** air defence

**ADA** air defence artillery

adi adiusted

AE auxiliary, ammunition carrier

**AEW** airborne early warning

AF Air Force

AFB Air Force Base / Station

**AFS** Logistics ship

**AFR** Air Force Reserve

**AG** misc auxillary

**AGB** Icebreaker

AGF command ship

AGHS hydrographic survey vessel

AGI intelligence collection vessel

AGL automatic grenade launcher

AGM air-to-ground missile

AGOR oceanographic research vessel

AGOS oceanographic surveillance vessel

**AGS** survey ship

**AH** hospital ship

AIFV armoured infantry fighting vehicle

**AJT** Advance Jet Trainer

**AK** cargo ship

aka also known as

AKR fast sealift ship/ cargo ship

**AKSL** Stores ship (light)

ALARM air-launched anti-radiation missile

**ALCM** air-launched cruise missile

amph amphibious/amphibian

AMRAAM advanced medium-range air-toair missile

AO tanker with RAS capability

AOE auxillary fuel and ammunition, RAS

capability

**AORH** tanker with hel capacity **AORL** replenishment oiler light

AORLH oiler light with hel deck

**AOT** tanker

AP armour-piercing/anti-personnel

APC armoured personnel carrier

APL anti-personnel land-mine

**AR** Repair Ship

AR/C repair ship/cable

ARG amphibious ready group

ARL airborne reconnaissance low

**ARM** anti-radiation missile

armd armoured

**ARS** salvage ship

ARSV armoured reconnaissance/

surveillance vehicle

ARTHUR artillery hunting radar

artv artillerv

ARV armoured recovery vehicle

AS anti-submarine

**ASaC** airborne surveillance and control

**ASCM** anti-ship cruise missile

ASM air-to-surface missile

**ASR** submarine rescue craft

**ASROC** anti-submarine rocket

ASSM anti-surface-ship missile

**ASTROS II** artillery saturation rocket System

**ASTT** anti-submarine torpedo tube

**ASUW** anti-surface unit warfare

ASuW anti-submarine warfare

AT tug; ATF tug, ocean going

ATBM anti-tactical ballistic missile ATGW anti-tank guided weapon

ATK anti-tank / attack

ATTACMS army tactical missile system

ATTC all terrain tracked carrier

ATTU Atlantic to the Urals

**AV** armoured vehicle

**AVB** aviation logistic ship

avn aviation

AWACAS airborne warning and control

system

**AWT** water tanker

**AXL** training craft

AXS training craft, sail

**BA** budget authority (US)

**Bbr** bomber

**BCT** brigade combat team

bde brigade bdgt budget

**BG** battle group

**BMD** ballistic missile defense

**bn** battalion/billion

bty battery

C2 command and control

**CALCM** conventional air-launched cruise

can cannon

**CAS** close air support

casevac casualty evacuation

**CASM** conventionally armed stand-off missile

cav cavalry

cbt combat

**CBU** cluster bomb unit

**CCS** command and control systems

cdo commando

**CET** combat engineer tractor

**CFE** Conventional Armed Forces in Europe

CG guided missile cruiser

CGN guided missile cruiser, nuclear

powered

cgo cargo (freight) aircraft

**CIWS** Close in Weapons System

**CL** light crusier

**CLOS** command to line of sight

**COIN** counter insurgency

comb combined/combination

Comd command

**COMINT** Communications Intelligence

Comms communications

CSAR combat search and rescue

CSG Carrier Strike Group (US)

CTOL conventional take off and landing

**CV** aircraft carrier

**CVBG** carrier battlegroup

CVH aircraft carrier, helicopter

CVN aircraft carrier, nuclear powered

CVS aircraft carrier with VSTOL

CW chemical warfare/weapons

**DD** destroyer **DDG** guided missile destroyer

**DDGH** guided missile destroyer with

helicopter **DDS** dry dock shelter

def defence

demob demobilised

det detachment div division

dom domestic

**DSCS** defense satellite communications

**ECM** electronic counter measures

**ECR** electronic combat and reconnaissance

**EELV** evolved expendable launch vehicle

**ELINT** electronic intelligence

elm element enar engineer

EOD explosive ordnance disposal

eqpt equipment

ESG Expeditionary Strike Group (US)

**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

FCLV future command and liaison vehicle

**fd** field

**FF** frigate

FFG guided missile frigate

FFH frigate with helicopter

FFL light frigate

FGA fighter ground attack

**FHTV** family of heavy transport vehicles

flt fliaht

**FMA/F/S** Foreign Military Assistance/ Financing/Sales

FMTV family of medium transport vehicles

FROG free rocket over ground

FS corvette

FSG guided missile corvette

FSSG Force Service Support Group

FSTA future strategic tanker aircraft

FTR fighter

FW fixed-wing

FY fiscal year

**g** gram

**GBAD** ground-based air defences

gd guard

**GDP** gross domestic product

**GMLS** guided missile launch sytem

**GNP** gross national product

**gp** group

**GEODSS** ground based electro optical deep space surveillance system

**GW** guided weapon

HARM high-speed anti-radiation missile

hel helicopter

**HIMARS** high mobility artillery rocket system

**HMMWV** high-mobility multi-purpose wheeled vehicle

**HMTV** high mobility tactical vehicle

**HOT** High-subsonic Optically Teleguided

how howitzer

**HQ** headquarters

**HSV** high speed vessel

**HVM** high-velocity missile

**HWT** heavyweight torpedo

**hy** heavy

**IBU** inshore boat unit

ICBM inter-continental ballistic missile

IEW Intelligence/Electronic Warfare

IFG Indian Field Gun

IFV infantry fighting vehicle

**IMET** International Military Education and Training

**imp** improved

incl includes/including

indep independent

**inf** infantry

**IRBM** intermediate-range ballistic missile

IRLS infra-red line scan

**ISTAR** intelligence, surveillance, target acquisition and reconnaissance

JDAM Joint Direct Attack Munition

JSF Joint Strike Fighter

JSTARS Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System

kg kilogram

**KT** kiloton

LACV light armored combat vehicle

LAM land-attack missile

**LAMPS** light airborne multi-purpose system

**LANTIRN** low-altitude navigation and targeting infra-red system night

LAV light armoured vehicle

LAW light anti-tank weapon

**LC** landing craft

**LCA** landing craft assault / Light Combat Aircraft

LCC amphibious command ship

LCH landing craft heavy

LCM landing craft medium

LCPA landing craft personnel aircushion

LCPL landing craft personnel small

LCS littoral combat ship

LCT landing craft tank

LCU landing craft utility

LCVP landing craft vehicles and personnel

**LFAV** light forces armoured vehicles

LGB laser-guided bomb

**LHA** landing ship assault

**LHD** amphibious assault ship

**LKA** amphibious cargo ship

**loa** loaistic

LORADS long range radar display system

LP landing platform

**LPD** landing platform dock

LPH landing platform helicopter

LPV lifespan patrol vessel

LRAR long range artillery rocket

LRSA long-range strike/attack

LS landing ship

LSD landing ship dock

LSL landing ship logistic

LSLH landing ship logistic helicopter

LSM landing ship medium

LST landing ship tank

**LWT** lightweight torpedo

maint maintenance

MAMBA mobile artillery monitoring battlefield radar

MANPAD man portable air defence

MARDIV marine division

MAW marine aviation wing

MBT main battle tank

MCC mine countermeasure coastal

**MCD** mine countermeasure diving support

MCDV maritime coastal defence vessel

MCI mine countermeasure inshore

MCLOS manual CLOS

**MCM** mine countermeasures

**MCMV** mine countermeasures vessel

MCO mine countermeasures ocean

MCV mine countermeasures vessel

**MD** military district

MEB marine expeditionary brigade

mech mechanised

med medium

MEF marine expeditionary force

MEU marine expeditionary unit

MG machine gun

MHC mine hunter coastal

MHD mine hunter drone

MHI mine hunter inshore

MHO mine hunter ocean

mil military

**MIRV** multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicle

misc miscellaneous

MIUW mobile inshore undersea warfare

mk mark (model number)

**ML** minelayer

MLRS multiple-launch rocket system

MLU mid-life update

MLV medium launch vehicle

mm millimetre

mne marine

**mob** mobilisation/ mobile

**mod** modified/modification

mor morta

**mot** motorised/motor

MP maritime patrol

MPA maritime patrol aircraft

MPS marine prepositioning squadron

MR maritime reconnaissance / motor rifle

MRAAM medium-range air-to-air missile

**MRBM** medium-range ballistic missile **MRD** motor rifle division

MRL multiple rocket launcher

MRR motor rifle regiment

MRTT multi-role tanker transport

MS mine sweeper

MSA mine sweeper auxillary

MSAM medium-range surface-to-air missile

MSC mine sweeper coastal

MSD mine sweeper drone

MSI mine sweeper inshore

MSO mine sweeper ocean

MSR mine sweeper riverine
MSTAR manportable surveillance and

target acquisition radar

Mtn mountain

msl missile

NAEW NATO Airborne Early Warning & Control Force

n.a. not applicable

**n.k.** not known **NBC** nuclear biological chemical





NCO non-commissioned officer

nm nautical mile

NMD national missile defence

**NMP** net material product

nuc nuclear

**O & M** operations and maintenance

**OBS** observation

**OCU** operational conversion unit

**OOV** objects of verification

op/ops operational/operations

**OPFOR** opposition training force

**OPV** off-shore patrol vessel

org organised/organisation

OSV oceanographic survey vessel

OTH/-B over-the-horizon/backscatter (radar)

OTHR/T over-the-horizon radar/targeting

**PAAMS** principle anti-air missile system

para paratroop/parachute

pax passenger/passenger transport aircraft

PB patrol boat

PBC patrol boat coastal

PBI patrol boat Inshore

**PBR** Patrol boat riverine

PC patrol craft

PCC patrol craft coastal

**PCI** patrol craft inshore

**PCM** patrol craft with SSM (surfact to surface missiles)

PCO patrol craft offshore

PCR patrol craft riverine

**PCT** patrol craft with torpedo

PDMS point defence missile system

pdr pounder

pers personnel

PFB fast patrol boat

PFC fast patrol craft coastal

PFI fast patrol craft inshore

**PFM** fast patrol craft with SSM

PFO fast patrol craft ocean

PFT fast patrol craft with torpedo

**PGM** precision guided munitions

PHM patrol hydrofoil with SSM

PHT patrol hydrofoil with torpedo

POMCUS prepositioning of material configured to unit sets

PPP purchasing-power parity

PR photo-reconnaissance

prepo pre-positioned

PSO offshore patrol vessel over 60 metres

**PSOH** offshore patrol vessel over 60 metres with helicopter capability

PTG guided missile patrol craft

PTRL/SURV patrol / surveillance

PVO anti-aircraft defence (Russia)

ad quadrillion

**R&D** research and development

**RAM** rolling airframe missile

**RANGE INST** range instrumentation

**RAPID** Reorganized Army Plains Infantry Division

**RAS** replenishment at sea

**RCL** ramped craft logistic

recce reconnaissance

reat regiment

res reserve(d)(s)

**RIB** rigid inflatable boat

**RL** rocket launcher

ro-ro roll-on, roll-off

**RPV** remotely piloted vehicle

RR/C/F rapid-reaction corps/force

**RRC** rapid raiding craft

RV re-entry vehicle

RY royal yacht

**SACLOS** semi-automatic CLOS

SAM surface-to-air missile

**SAR** search and rescue

sat satellite

**SDV** swimmer- delivery vehicles

**SEAD** suppression of enemy air defence

SEAL sea-air-land

SEWS satellite early warning station

SF special forces

SH support helicopter

**SHORAD** short range air defence

**SIGINT** signal intelligence

SLAM stand-off land-attack missile

**SLBM** submarine launched ballistic missile

**SLCM** submarine launched cruise missile

**SLEP** service life extension programme

**SMAW** shoulder-launched multi-purpose

assault weapon

**SOC** special operations capable

SP self propelled

SPH self-propelled howitzer

**SPEC OP** special operations

spt support

sqn squadron

SRAM short-range-attack missile

SRBM short range ballistic missile

SS diesel submarine

SSAN submersible auxilliary support

SSBN ballistic-missile submarine nuclearfuelled

SSC diesel submarine coastal

SSG attack submarine diesel, non-ballistic missile launchers

SSGN SSN with dedicated non-ballistic missile launchers

SSI diesel submarine inshore

SSK Ptrl submarine with ASW capability

SSM surface-to-surface missile

SSN attack submarine nuclear powered

**START** Strategic Arms Reduction Talks/

STO(V)L short take-off and (vertical) landing

str strength

**SUGW** surface-to-underwater GW

**SURV** surveillance

**SUT** surface and underwater target

svc service

sy security

t tonnes

tac tactical

TASM tactical air-to-surface missile

**TD** tank division

temp temporary

**THAAD** Theater High Altitude Area

Defense (US)

**TIPH** Temporary International presence

in Hebron

Tkr tanker

TLE treaty-limited equipment (CFE)

TMD theatre missile defence

torp torpedo

TOW tube launched optically wire guided

Tpt/Tkr transport/tanker

tr trillion

TRG / trg training

TRIAD triple AD

TRV torpedo recovery vehicle

TT torpedo tube

**UA** unit of action

**UAV** unmanned aerial vehicle

**URG** under-way replenishment group

**USGW** underwater to surface guided weapon

utl utility

V(/S)TOL vertical(/short) take-off and

landing

veh vehicle VLS vertical launch system

VSRAD very short range air defence

wa wina

WLIC Inland construction tenders WMD weapon(s) of mass destruction

wpn weapon WTGB Icebreaker tugs

**YDG** degaussing

YDT diving tender YTL light harbour tug

YTM medium harbour tug

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	Antigua and Barbuda
-	Afghanistan
Ag	Algeria
Alb	Albania
Ang	Angola
Arg	Argentina
Arm	Armenia
Aus	Australia
Az	Azerbaijan
BF	Burkino Faso
BIOT	British Indian Ocean Territory
Bds	Barbados
	Belgium
	Belarus
Ва	Bulgaria
	Bosnia-Herzegovina
	Benin
	Bangladesh
	Bolivia
	Brazil
	Bahrain
	Brunei
	Bahamas
	Botswana
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	Costa rica
	Cape verde
	Canada
	Cambodia
	Chile
	Colombia
	Croatia
	Croatia
	Cameroon
	Czech Republic
	Korea, Democratic Peoples
DPKK	Republic of
DΒ	Dominican Republic
DPOC	Democratic Republic of Congo
	•
	Denmark Djibouti
-	-
	Equatorial Guinea
	Estonia
	El Salvador
	Eritrea
	Egypt
	Ethiopia
	Falkland Islands
	Serbia and Montenegro
	Former Soviet Union
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FrFrance
GIGibraltar
<b>GL</b> Greenland
<b>Ga</b> Georgia
Gam The Gambia
<b>Gbn</b> Gabon
<b>Ge</b>
<b>Gf</b> French Guiana <b>Gha</b> Ghana
Gr
GuB
Gua
Gui
<b>Guv</b>
HKJ Jordan
HrHonduras
HuHungary
lcllceland
IIIsrael
IndIndia
IndoIndonesia
IrIran
IrlIreland
IrqIraq
ItItaly
<b>J</b> Japan
<b>Ja</b> Jamaica
KazKazakhstan
<b>Kgz</b> Kyrgyzstan
KwtKuwait
<b>Kya</b> Kenya
L Lithuania
Lao Laos
Latvia
<b>Lb</b> Liberia
Lesotho
<b>Lu</b> Luxembourg
<b>M</b> Malta
Mal Malaysia
Mdg Madagascar
MexMexico
MglMongolia
MiwMalawi
MolMoldova
MorMorocco
MozMozambique
MsMauritius
MyMyanmar
NNepal
NC New Caledonia NZ
NbaNamibia
NgrNigeria
NicNicaraqua
NI
No
<b>O</b> Oman
PA Palestinian Autonomous Areas of Gaza
and Jericho

PF	French Polynesia
	Poland
PNG	Papua New Guinea
	hina, Peoples Republic of
	Pakistan
	Panama
	Peru
	Philippines
	Portugal
	Paraguay
•	Qatar
	Romania
	Congo
	Russia
	Haiti
	Mauritania
	Lebanon
	public of Marshall Islands
	Mali
	aiwan (Republic of China)
	South Africa
	Rwanda
SB	Solomon Islands
	Finland
	Sierra Leone
	Somali Republic
ST	Sao Tome and Principe
	Saudi Arabia
	Sudan
	Senegal
	Seychelles
	Singapore
	Sri Lanka
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