

EGYPT

The history of the "Arab Republic of Egypt", like that of its eastern neighbor Israel, is one of war and preparations for war. Prior to 1936 the size of the Egyptian armed forces was strictly regulated by the British Empire as part of its "protective agreement" with the regime of King Fu'ad I. But in 1936, with the death of Fu'ad and the ascendance of the young King Farouk, all these restrictions were abolished. A British military mission was established with responsibility for training and equipping Farouk's army to imperial standards. This they did, with varying degrees of success from 1936 to 1947. Egypt's role in WWII was that of an "allied neutral", quietly enduring the presence of an enormous British land and naval presence, while providing troops for internal security. Anti-British sentiments increased after the war with violent demonstrations across the country.

The Egyptians joined the first "Arab-Israeli" war in 1948 as one of the members of the British inspired "Arab League" and advanced across Sinai in two columns. The strength of the Egyptian invasion force was approximately ten thousand at the outset and rose to forty thousand as the campaign progressed and included large numbers of volunteers from Libya, Tunisia, Morocco, Sudan, and Saudi Arabia. They met with some initial success, but the Israeli armed forces quickly gained the upper hand in that conflict. They were roughly handled by the Israelis at Huleiqat, the Faluja Pocket, and Abu Aweigila and Egyptian public opinion turned ugly. On December 28th, 1948 the Egyptian Prime Minister was assassinated by the outlawed "Muslim Brotherhood", a regular object of government suppression. At this point the government realized the only course left was to ask Israel for an armistice, which they did on January 7th, 1949.

The anti-British "Wafd" party gained control of the Egyptian parliament in January 1950 and soon broke the standing military agreement with Britain. The resultant rioting and British reprisals damaged everyone's political position. Britain, the King and the Wafd party became objects of public scorn including accusations of providing faulty weapons to troops fighting the Israelis in Palestine. On the night of July 22nd, 1952 a group of young army officers deposed Farouk and established the "Revolution Command Council". Though not officially in charge of the council, its actual leader was Col. Gamel Abdel Nasser. In 1953, Egypt was declared a republic with Nasser as Minister of the Interior. An agreement was signed between the new republic and Britain in 1954 and the last British troops were evacuated from the "Canal Zone" by June 1955. By September of that year the first Soviet military advisors and the first of what was to become a veritable flood of Soviet military gear began arriving via Czechoslovakia.

After a botched assassination attempt by the Muslim Brotherhood, Nasser was elected president by plebiscite in 1956. His friendly relationship with the "Communist Bloc" angered the British and French governments leading to their joint withdrawal of all financial backing from the huge "Aswan Dam" project. Nasser's reaction was to expropriate the Suez Canal Company and nationalize the canal. The result of this political and financial mess was an invasion of Egypt by Britain, France, and Israel in the second Arab-Israeli war, lasting from October 29th to November 7th, 1956. Though disastrous militarily, the war made a hero of Nasser throughout the Muslim world. He abrogated the Canal Zone Agreement completely; making Egypt master of that economically vital waterway in 1957 and the Soviets quickly filled the financial vacuum left by the departing European powers, making completion of the Aswan Dam a reality in 1968.

Nasser had a vision for what he called the "Three Circles", made up of the Arab, African, and Islamic communities. Nasser believed these could be united under Egyptian leadership. In pursuit of this goal, Egypt became a center for revolutionary action throughout these three communities. Nasser was even successful in establishing the "United Arab Republic" in the late 1950's joining Syria and Yemen with Egypt under a single sovereignty. This union was doomed, however, as mutual distrust and stubborn nationalism led to its collapse in 1961. Egypt seemingly could not resist interfering with other Arab states. The fall of the Iraqi monarchy in 1958 and that of Yemen in 1962 were accomplished with Egyptian support, leading to increased distrust and tension between Egypt and the Royal houses of Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

In June 1967, Nasser ordered UN observers out of the "cease-fire" zone between Egypt and Israel. The Israelis reacted by launching the third Arab-Israeli war, often called the "Six-Day" war. The Arab defeat in this war was even more devastating than before, with the Israelis occupying the whole of Sinai, the Golan Heights, all of Jerusalem, and the West Bank of the Jordan. Nasser's reputation suffered serious damage from this defeat and he faded from political prominence as a result. His death on September 28th, 1970 brought a new leader, Anwar Sadat, to power.

Sadat's meticulous planning and execution of the Egyptian invasion of Israel in the 1973 "Yom Kippur" war was viewed with both admiration and trepidation by the West. The superbly organized crossing of the Suez Canal and the skillfully executed anti-tank defense east of it came as a severe shock to the Israeli Defense Forces. But these initial Egyptian successes were followed by disaster, as the Israelis who, once again showing their superiority in a fluid battle of maneuver, badly manhandled the Egyptian forces.

Defeat in the '73 war illustrated basic weaknesses in both the Egyptian military and Egyptian society at large. In many ways Egypt was still a developing nation, struggling to free itself from centuries of feudalism, poverty, corruption, and ignorance. Egypt was struggling not only against her neighbor, Israel, but against traditional apathy and fatalism as well. Individual leadership and the exercise of initiative came hard to people raised in such a society. That so much progress has been made in these areas since 1973 is a tribute to the Egyptian soldier and his professionalism.

Sadat realized that courage was not an issue in Egypt's failure in the '73 war, and decided that this failure was largely a result of the rigid Soviet tactical doctrine embraced by Egypt since the 1950's. As a result, he broke Egypt's long standing military ties with the Soviets and expelled their advisors from the country in 1976. Egypt turned more and more to the West and particularly to the U.S. for military aid and technical assistance. As a consequence, their incursion into Libyan territory in 1977 proved effective, well led, and well run. This new military relationship led to considerable internal unrest culminating in Sadat's assassination on October 6th, 1981 by Muslim fundamentalists. Hosni Mubarak, Sadat's handpicked vice president, came to power in an atmosphere of profound relief over the smooth nature of the succession.

Mubarak had served as chief mediator in the dispute between Morocco, Algeria, and Mauritania over the future of Western (Spanish) Sahara in the previous decade and had gained a reputation as a skillful and patient negotiator. His years in office have been marked by an improvement in Egypt's relations with other Arab nations and by a cooling of relations with Israel, especially following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982. He has maintained Egypt's good working relationship with the United States, which has remained Egypt's principal aid donor. In 1987 Mubarak was elected to a second six-year term as president. During the Persian Gulf crisis and Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990-91, Mubarak led other Arab states in supporting the Saudi decision to invite a U.S.-led military coalition to liberate that country. The 35,000 man Egyptian force sent to the Persian Gulf proved once again to be well led, well organized, and

militarily effective. Mubarak also played an important role in mediating the bilateral agreement between Israel and the "Palestine Liberation Organization" signed at Camp David, Maryland in 1993.

The ultimate failure of this agreement, which has collapsed in the current round of widespread Palestinian "suicide-bombings" and equally widespread Israeli reprisals, does not reflect badly on Mubarak or Egypt. However, Egypt's continued cooperation with the U.S. has fueled an internal insurgency since 1992, targeting security officials, Coptic Christians, Western tourists, and any others the insurgents believe are opposed to the establishment of an Islamic state. In 1997 fifty-eight foreign tourists were killed while visiting the temple complex at Luxor causing a major overhaul of Egypt's security apparatus. Incidents such as this have endangered both Egypt's vital tourist industry and its overall political stability and a wide-ranging crackdown on fundamentalist insurgents is in progress.

Note: The following statements concerning Egyptian chemical weapons are derived from *Jane's World Armies*, 2001 edition. According to "Jane's" sources, Egypt has been producing lethal gas since 1963 and used it during the fighting in Yemen from 1963 through 1967. During the 1973 "October War", their investment in this technology and experience in its use proved a decisive deterrent. In the last stages of that war, ten thousand men of the Egyptian Third Army were trapped in the Sinai without food or water. They were at the mercy of the blockading Israelis and a mass surrender appeared unavoidable to Western observers. It was at this point that Egypt opened the armories where their "secret" chemical weapons were stored. Israeli intelligence alerted the IDF and it was decided to allow food and water convoys safe passage through their lines to the beleaguered Egyptians. The war ended shortly thereafter. At this time, Egypt continues to manufacture and store a considerable chemical arsenal as its answer to Israel's nuclear weapons capability. President Mubarak believes that the deterrent effect of this arsenal is a major factor in the relatively peaceful relations between Egypt and Israel since 1973.

FOREIGN WEAPONS

40mm L/60, 3" Mk1 Mortar, 6lbr ATG, 25lbr Howitzer, 4.5" Howitzer, Archer, Bren Carrier, Bren "Wasp", Centurion, MkVIB, Staghound, Humber MkII, "Milan" ATGM - UK; M3 "Halftrack", M4A3, M22, M113, M88, 155mm M109A2, 81mm M125 - US; All other foreign weapons - RU

TABLES OF ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT

EGYPTIAN FORCES: 1948

Generation: II, Air Superiority Rating: 25, Class: Conscripts, Base Determination Factor: 20%

Infantry Company:	3xTL1 Infantry(C)/Truck, 1x3" Mk1 Mortar(1)/Bren Carrier
Machinegun Company:	3xTL1 Infantry Support/Bren Carrier, 1x3" Mk1 Mortar(3)/Bren Carrier
Field Artillery Battery:	2xTL1 25lbr Howitzer(2)/Truck <u>or</u> 1x4.5" Howitzer(2)/Truck
Infantry Battalion:	1xTL1 Infantry(HQ)/Truck, 3xInfantry Company, 1xMachinegun Company
Tank Regiment:	1xMkVIB(HQ), 8xM22 "Locust", 6xMkViB
<u>OR</u> :	1xMkVIB(HQ), (12xM4A3 "Sherman" <u>or</u> AMX13/"Sherman")
Infantry Brigade:	1xTL1 Infantry(C), 3xInfantry Battalion, 1xMachinegun Company, 1xField Artillery Battery
Available Support Units:	(One or more of these units, or parts thereof, may appear in a particular action at your discretion.)
Armored Car Squadron:	3xStaghound[R] <u>or</u> Humber MkII[R]
Anti-Tank Gun Battery:	4x6lbr ATG/Bren Carrier
Artillery Regiment:	3xField Artillery Battery
Anti-Aircraft Company:	3x40mm/L60 "Bofors"/Truck
Engineer Company:	3xTL1 Engineer Infantry/Truck
Air Support:	Mk-18 "Spitfire"

- Notes:**
- 1) The formations above are typical for the period. However, considerable variation between units should not be surprising.
 - 2) Egyptian "Air Support" consisted of 16x"Spitfire" fighters and 3xC-47 "Dakota" modified for use as bombers.
 - 3) "Archer" Tank Destroyers arrived too late for use in 1948. They were used in the 1956 War.
 - 4) U.S. Half-tracks may be substituted for Bren Carriers in Mechanized Companies.
 - 5) The "Actual" strength of the Egyptian Army in 1948 was as follows:
 - 2xInfantry Brigade
 - 1xTank Regiment (MkVIB/M22 "Locust")
 - 1xArtillery Regiment
 - 6) During the war, additional units were raised as follows:
 - 3xInfantry Battalion
 - 1xTank Regiment ("Sherman")
 - 1xArtillery Regiment
 - 1xArmored Car Company

EGYPTIAN FORCES: 1956

ARMORED BRIGADE

Generation: II, Air Superiority Rating: 30, Class: Conscripts, Base Determination Factor: 25%

Tank Squadron:	4xCenturion Mk3 <u>or</u> 4xT-34/85 <u>or</u> 2xIS-III
Mechanized Infantry Squadron:	3xTL2 Infantry(B)/Truck
Artillery Battery:	2xTL1 25lbr(2)/Truck <u>or</u> 1x122mm M38 Howitzer(3)/Truck
Armored "Group":	1xTank Squadron, 1xMechanized Squadron, 1xArtillery Battery

Armored Brigade: 1xTL2 Infantry(B) GHQ/BTR-152, 3xArmored "Group", 1xArmored Car Squadron

Notes: 1) The 1956 Egyptian Army consisted of 10xInfantry Brigade, 2xArmored Brigade, and 1xMachinegun Brigade.
2) BTR-152's or Valentine/Kangaroos may be substituted for trucks in Mechanized Infantry Squadrons at your option.

INFANTRY BRIGADE

Generation: II, Air Superiority Rating: 20, Class: Conscripts, Base Determination Factor: 30%

Infantry Company: 3xTL2 Infantry(B)/Truck
Machinegun Company: 3xTL2 Infantry Support/Truck
Armored Car Squadron: 3xHumber MkII or 3xStaghound
Artillery Battery: 2xTL1 25lbr(2)/Truck or 1x122mm M38 Howitzer(3)/Truck
Anti-Tank Company: 4x6lbr/Bren Carrier or 3x17lbr/Truck or 3xArcher or 2xSU-100
Infantry Battalion: 1xTL2 Infantry(B) HQ, 4xRifle Company, 1xTL2 Infantry Support, 1x3" Mk1 Mortar(3)/Truck

Infantry Brigade: 1xTL2 Infantry(B) GHQ/Truck, 3xRifle Battalion, 1xMachinegun Company, 1xAnti-Tank Company, 1xArtillery Battery, 1xArmored Car Squadron, 1xBren "Wasp" (Flamethrower)

Available Support Units: (One or more of these units, or parts thereof, may appear in a particular action at your discretion.)

Artillery Regiment: 3x152mm M43(3)/Truck
Assault Gun Battalion: 3xSU-100
Mortar Battalion: 3x120mm M43 Mortar(3)/Truck
Air Support: MiG-15, MiG-17, Mk 18 "Spitfire"

Notes: 1) The Egyptian Army was in the midst of a mass reorganization to Soviet standards. For a historical "What-if", allow this begin one or two years earlier. Refer to the chapter on the Soviet Union and use their 1950's TO&E's for your Egyptian Army.
2) The Israelis destroyed much of the Egyptian air force on the ground and established air supremacy early in the war. Egypt's "air superiority" rating assumes this did not happen.

EGYPTIAN FORCES: 1967

Generation: II, Air Superiority Rating: 35, Class: Conscripts, Base Determination Factor: 20%

ARMORED BRIGADE

Recon Company: 1xPT-76[R], 2xTL2 Infantry(R)/BTR-152
Medium Tank Company: 3xT-54 or T-55
Anti-Aircraft Company: 2xZSU-57/2
Tank Battalion: 1xT-54(HQ), 3xMedium Tank Company

Armored Brigade: 1xTL2 Infantry(C) GHQ/BTR-152, 3xTank Battalion, 1xRecon Company, 1xAnti-Aircraft Company

MECHANIZED BRIGADE

Mechanized Infantry Company: 3xTL2 Infantry(C)/BTR-152
Anti-Tank Company: 1x100mm M44/Truck
Medium Tank Company: 3xT-34/85

Mechanized Infantry Battalion: 1xTL2 Infantry(C) HQ/BTR-152, 3xMechanized Infantry Company, 1x82mm M43 Mortar(3)/Truck, 1x107mm "B11" RcR/Truck
Tank Battalion: 3xMedium Tank Company

Mechanized Brigade: 1xTL2 Infantry(C) GHQ/BTR-152, 3xMechanized Battalion, 1xTank Battalion, 1xAnti-Tank Gun Company, 1x120mm M43 Mortar(3)/Truck

Available Support Units: (One or more of these units, or parts thereof, may appear in a particular action at your discretion.)

Engineer Company: 3xTL2 Engineer Infantry(C)/Truck
Artillery Battalion: 3x122mm D30(2)/Truck
Multiple Rocket Battalion: 3x132mm BM13(8)
Heavy Tank Company:: 2xT-10M or 2xIS-III

Notes: 1) BTR-50's may be substituted for BTR-152's in tank or mechanized brigades as desired.
2) The Israeli Air Force attacked and destroyed nearly all of Egypt's air force on the ground in the first hours of the war. Egypt's "air superiority" rating assumes this did not happen.

EGYPTIAN FORCES: 1973

Generation: II, Air Superiority Rating: 45, Class: Conscripts, Base Determination Factor: 30%

ARMORED/MECHANIZED BRIGADE

Recon Company: 1xPT-76[R], 1xBRDM-1[R]
Medium Tank Company: 3xT-55 or T-62
Mechanized Infantry Company: 3xTL2 Infantry(A)/BTR-152
Infantry Support Company: 1x14.5mm ZPU-4/BTR-152, 1x82mm "M43"(3)/BTR-152, 1x107mm "B11" RcR/BTR-152

Anti-Tank Company: 1x100mm T-12/Truck
 ATGM Company: 3xBRDM-1/AT-2 Swatter or BRDM-2/AT-3 Sagger
 Mortar Company: 1x120mm M1970 Mortar(3)/Truck
 Anti-Aircraft Company: 2xZSU-23/4

Mechanized Infantry Battalion: 1xTL2 Infantry(A) HQ/BTR-152, 3xMechanized Infantry Company, 1xInfantry Support Company
 Tank Battalion: 3xMedium Tank Company

Armored Brigade: 1xTL2 Infantry(A) GHQ/BMP-1, 3xTank Battalion, 1xRecon Company, 1xAnti-Aircraft Company
 Mechanized Brigade: 1xTL2 Infantry(A) GHQ/BTR-152, 3xMechanized Battalion, 1xTank Battalion, 1xAnti-Tank Company, 1xMortar Company, 1xATGM Company, 1xAnti-Aircraft Company

Air Support: MiG-21 or MiG-17 or SU-7 or Mi-4 or Mi-8
 Available Support Units: (One or more of these units, or parts thereof, may appear in a particular action at your discretion.)
 AAGM Battery: 1xSA-2 or SA-3 or SA-6
 Air Defense Battalion: 4xZSU-23/4
 Multiple Rocket Regiment: 6xBM21(8)
 Anti-Tank Battalion: 3x100mm T-12/Truck
 Artillery Regiment: 6x122mm D30/Truck, 3x152mm D20/Truck or 9x122mm D30/Truck
 Mortar Battalion: 3x120mm M1970(3)/Truck
 Tank Destroyer Battalion: 9xSU-100

Notes: 1) One stand in each Mechanized Infantry Company may contain an attached "AT-3" team(MP).
 2) One stand in each Mechanized Infantry Battalion may contain an attached "SA-7" team(MP).
 3) T-62 Tanks were used in Armored Brigades. T-55 Tanks were used in Mechanized Brigades.
 4) BTR-152's may be replaced by BTR-50s, OT-62s, or BMP-1s at your discretion.
 5) Motorized Infantry Brigades are organized as Mechanized Brigades had no tank battalion and used truck transport.
 6) The Egyptian "Base Determination Factor" of 50% should be reduced to 35% after the first week or so of fighting.

EGYPTIAN FORCES: 1991 - PERSIAN GULF

Generation: III, Air Superiority Rating: 60, Class: Conscripts, Base Determination Factor: 25%

ARMORED DIVISION

Mechanized Infantry Company: 3xTL3 Infantry(A)/M-113
 Engineer Company: 3xTL3 Engineer Infantry/ M-113
 Tank Company: 3xM-60A3
 Recon Company: 4xBRDM-2
 Anti-Tank Company: 2xM-901 ITV or 2xJeep/TOWII
 Anti-Aircraft Company: 1xSA-9, 1xZSU-23/4
OR: 2xM-113A2 "Sinai"
 Mortar Battery: 1x120mm M-106A2(3)

Mechanized Infantry Battalion: 1xTL3 Infantry(A) HQ/M577, 3xMechanized Infantry Company, 1xM125(2), 1xJeep/Milan
 Armored Battalion: 3xTank Company, 1xM88 ARV
 Recon Battalion: 3xRecon Company

Mechanized Brigade: 1xTL3 Infantry(A) GHQ/M757, 3xMechanized Battalion, 1xArmored Battalion, 1xMortar Battery, 1xAnti-Aircraft Company, 1xAnti-Tank Company, 1xEngineer Company
 Armored Brigade: 1xTL3 Infantry(A) GHQ/M577, 1xMechanized Battalion, 3xArmored Battalion, 1xMortar Battery, 1xAnti-Aircraft Company, 1xAnti-Tank Company, 1xEngineer Company

Available Support Units: (One or more of these units, or parts thereof, may appear in a particular action at your discretion.)
 1xRecon Battalion: 3xRecon Company
 2xArtillery Battalion: 3x122mm D30(3)/Truck
 1xArtillery Battalion: 3x155mm M109A2(3)
 1xRocket Battalion: 3x122mm BM21(12)
 1xEngineer Battalion: 3xEngineer Company
 Anti-Aircraft Battalion: 2xZSU-57/2, 2xM-113A2 "Sinai"

Notes: 1) One stand in each Mechanized Infantry Company may contain an attached "SA-7" team(MP).
 2) Armored Divisions had 2xArmored Brigade and 1xMechanized Brigade.
 3) Mechanized Divisions had 2xArmored Brigade and 1xMechanized Brigade.

TACTICAL NOTES

1948: Unit "Cohesion" should be low for this army, so keep your objectives simple and clear. The Israelis are no better equipped but they are much more cohesive. This is the most balanced of the Arab/Israeli Wars with Egyptian numbers canceling out their poor cohesion.

1956: The "What-if" option is a good one and will provide exciting scenarios. Otherwise, Israeli cohesiveness and self-confidence make the results of this campaign a foregone conclusion.

1967: The "Six Day War" was the worst debacle since the invasion of France in 1940. Arab dawdling allowed the Israelis to mobilize and strike crushing blows from the outset (especially with their considerable air power) that stunned the Egyptian leadership. The Egyptians should get less-than-average cohesion throughout the war. Allowing the Arabs to strike first will negate this, allowing the Egyptians average cohesion. This will make for more balanced games and stimulate some interesting debates.

1973: The Egyptians learned valuable lessons from the "Six Day War". Their attack in the 1973 "Yom Kippur War" was brilliantly planned and executed. Their cohesion should be above average for this initial assault and the "anti-Tank" defense that follows. Once the Israeli Air Force cracks the Egyptian "SAM" umbrella and the Israeli army rediscovers "Combined Arms" doctrine, the fun is over.

1991: The Egyptian Army in the "Gulf War" was almost unrecognizable from previous decades. American training and American doctrine had made an enormous difference in Egyptian tactics. However, the Egyptian army is still a "Conscript" force with all the tactical and doctrinal baggage that entails. But, after all, this is the "Persian Gulf"! Nearly any tactics should prove successful, unless you're playing some "nightmare" Iraqi "what-if" fantasy.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Egypt hopes to establish closer relations with other North African and Middle Eastern states bordering the Mediterranean. In July 1999, the NATO commander for the Southern Mediterranean spent time in Cairo discussing future operations with Egyptian officials and, since then, Egyptian naval officers have been aboard NATO warships observing naval maneuvers. NATO has shown considerable interest in promoting stability along its southern flank with Italy, Portugal, and Spain actively supporting increased NATO engagement with what they perceive as the North African government with the best record of long-term stability. This NATO initiative seems to have been launched, in part, to overcome any possible "misperceptions" on the part of North African states that NATO is their enemy.

The primary threat to Egyptian internal security is embodied in four active fundamentalist opposition groups: "Al-Islamiyya" (the Islamic Group), "Islamic Jihad", the "Muslim Brotherhood", and the "Vanguards of Conquest". The "Vanguards" is the group that claimed responsibility for the assassination of President Sadat in 1981. The financial cost of their activities, alone, is estimated at over US\$1 billion. This and the failed attempt on the life of President Mubarak during a state visit to Sudan in 1995 have led to sweeping changes in Egypt's internal security organization and a severe crackdown on all political and religious opposition groups.

Egypt is currently in the midst of a major upgrade of its arsenal, including improvements in its combat air force, its artillery arm, and its tank fleet. It has also sought assistance from several nations in developing its domestic arms manufacturing industry. The "Egyptian Infantry Fighting Vehicle" (EIFV), a locally manufactured M1A1 MBT variant, the SPH-122, and the "Fahd-30" project are just a few examples. Of special interest is the planned "M60-2000" project. The "M60-2000" is a nearly complete overhaul of existing U.S. built M-60 tanks in Egyptian service. This overhaul includes replacing the M-60 turret with a locally manufactured M1A1 turret armed with an improved 120mm "Smooth Bore" cannon.

Egyptian doctrine still considers Israel as the most likely external threat and recent large-scale maneuvers reflect this viewpoint. The Egyptian force facing Israel across Sinai is a well trained, well armed, and (most importantly) a professional and highly motivated one. Egypt has one of the most experienced and best-equipped armies in what has remained a most volatile region. If the nation can control its internal security problems and resist the considerable emotional provocation caused by widespread carnage and devastation among its neighbors, Egypt may well become a powerful influence for stability and peace throughout the Middle East and Africa.

2002 EGYPTIAN ARSENAL

Vehicles:	555xM1A1, 835xM60A3, 680xM60A1, a small number of T-54, T-55, and T-62, 2300xM-113, 800x"Fahd" APC, 401xYPR-765 (Several variants), 200xBMR-600, 150xBMP-1, 112xV-150 "Commando", 50xM-577, BRDM-1/-2
AT Weapons:	210xYPR-765 PRAT and 40xM-901 ITV, 520xTOW, 220x"Milan", 200x"Swingfire", 900xATG (57mm, 76mm, 100mm)
Artillery:	160x155mm M-109A2/A3, 100x(SP)122mm, 1200xTowed Guns (122mm, 130mm, 152mm, 180mm, 203mm), 122mm MRL's (145xBM-11, 60xBM-21, 175xBM-8), 400xTowed Mortar(120mm, 160mm, 240mm), 159xM106/M125
S.S.M's:	12xFROG-7, 24xSCUD-B/SAKR-36
Anti-Aircraft:	350xZSU-23/4 and ZSU-57/2, 66xM167 SP "Vulcan", "Chaparral", SA-7, 50x"Avenger" systems/1058x"Stinger", 320xSA-2, 180xSA-3, 76xSA-6, 12xI-HAWK
Combat Aircraft:	150xF-16, 98xMiG-21, 90x"Shenyang" F-6/F-7, 48x"Mirage-5", 25xF4E, 16x"Mirage 2000", 35xAH-64, 12xMi-4, 10xMi-6, 57xMi-8, 44x"Gazelle"/HOT, 19xCH-47,
Small Arms:	9mm (Akaba, Baretta, Star, "Port Said") Submachineguns, 7.62mm (SKS, SVD, "Hakim", AK-47, AKM) rifles, 7.62mm (RPD, SGM, FN GPMG, M60), 12.7mm (DSHK, "Browning" M2) Machineguns, 1200xAT-3 "Sagger" (MP)

- Notes:
- 1) An additional 200, locally produced, M1A1's are on order.
 - 2) The U.S. and Egypt are collaborating on the design of an "Egyptian Infantry Fighting Vehicle (EIFV).
 - 3) 201 additional M-109A2/A3's are being delivered from U.S. Surplus.
 - 4) 24 SPH-122 howitzers are on order. These consist of a Russian D30 Howitzer mounted on a U.S. "Bradley" Chassis.
 - 5) An agreement has been signed for Finland to provide Egypt with 155mm towed howitzers.
 - 6) 26 U.S. MLRS systems are on order to replace older Russian systems.
 - 7) 220 additional F-16's are on order.
 - 8) An upgrade of Egyptian AH-64's is in progress.
 - 9) Egypt is producing a "hybrid" vehicle called the "Fahd-30". This combines a complete BMP-2 turret with a "Fahd" chassis.

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