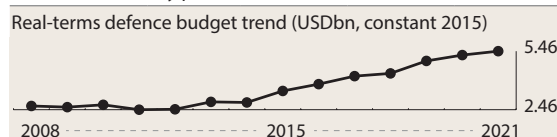


Philippines PHL

Philippine Peso PHP		2020	2021	2022
GDP	PHP	17.9tr	19.0tr	
	USD	361bn	386bn	
per capita	USD	3,323	3,492	
Growth	%	-9.6	3.2	
Inflation	%	2.6	4.3	
Def bdgt [a]	PHP	261bn	279bn	295bn
	USD	5.27bn	5.65bn	
FMA (US)	USD	40m	40m	40m
USD1=PHP		49.62	49.33	

[a] Excludes military pensions



Population 110,818,325

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	16.4%	5.1%	4.7%	4.2%	17.8%	2.0%
Female	15.7%	4.9%	4.5%	4.0%	17.8%	3.0%

Capabilities

Despite modest increases in defence funding, mainly in response to the growing challenge posed by China to Philippine interests in the South China Sea, the capabilities and procurement plans of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), which have traditionally focused on maintaining internal security, remain limited. The National Defense Strategy 2018–22 identified policy priorities including ensuring sovereignty and territorial integrity, and internal stability. Organisational changes have included establishing in 2018 an AFP Special Operations Command to command all special-forces units. There are also plans to upgrade anti-submarine-warfare capabilities and create a space agency with a national-security mandate. Despite occasional anti-American rhetoric from the country's president, the Philippines remains an ally of the US, which provides support for the AFP's external security role and its counter-terrorist operations. Bilateral defence relations improved in 2021 after President Duterte agreed in July to maintain the bilateral Visiting Forces Agreement. The AFP continues to host the long-running *Balikatan* exercise series with US forces, and to participate in ADMM-Plus exercises. In 2017 it began trilateral joint maritime patrols in the Sulu Sea with Indonesia and Malaysia to counter regional terrorist activity. The armed forces continue to be deployed on internal-security duties in the south, where Manila faces continuing challenges from insurgent groups. The second phase (2018–22) of the 'second horizon' AFP modernisation programme was approved in 2018. Acquisition plans include armoured vehicles, air-surveillance radars, maritime-patrol aircraft, OPVs and, in the long term, light and medium airlift. The Philippine Aerospace Development Corporation, owned by the defence department since 2019, has assembled a variety of small helicopters and aircraft for the AFP, and also provides maintenance, repair and overhaul services for military aircraft.

ACTIVE 145,300 (Army 103,200 Navy 24,500 Air 17,600) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 12,300

RESERVE 131,000 (Army 100,000 Navy 15,000 Air 16,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 50,000 (to age 49)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 103,200

5 Area Unified Comd (joint service), 1 National Capital Region Comd

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 spec ops comd (1 ranger regt, 1 SF regt, 1 CT regt)

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

1 armd div (2 mech bde (total: 3 lt armd sqn; 7 armd cav tp; 4 mech inf bn; 1 cbt engr coy; 1 avn regt; 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy))

Light

1 div (4 inf bde; 1 arty bn, 1 int bn, 1 sigs bn)

9 div (3 inf bde; 1 arty bn, 1 int bn, 1 sigs bn)

1 bde (1 mech inf bn; 2 inf bn, 1 arty bn)

Other

1 (Presidential) gd gp

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty regt HQ

1 MRL bty (forming)

5 engr bde

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE

1 SSM bty (forming)

AIR DEFENCE

1 AD bty

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

LT TK 7 FV101 *Scorpion*

IFV 54: 2 YPR-765; 34 M113A1 FSV; 18 M113A2 FSV

APC 387

APC (T) 168: 6 ACV300; 42 M113A1; 120 M113A2 (some with *Dragon* RWS)

APC (W) 219: 73 LAV-150 *Commando*; 146 *Simba*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV ACV-300; *Samson*; M578; 4 M113 ARV

ANTI-TANK-ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • RCL 75mm

M20; 90mm M67; 106mm M40A1

ARTILLERY 260+

TOWED 220: 105mm 204 M101/M102/Model 56 pack howitzer; 155mm 16: 10 M114/M-68; 6 Soltam M-71

MOR 40+: 81mm M29; 107mm 40 M30; 120mm some *Cardom*

AIRCRAFT

TPT • Light 4: 1 Beech 80 *Queen Air*; 1 Cessna 170; 1 Cessna 172; 1 Cessna P206A

HELICOPTERS

TPT • Light 2 R-44 *Raven II*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES • ISR • Medium

Blue Horizon

Navy 24,500

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 2

FFGHM 2 *Jose Rizal* (HDF-3000) with 2 quad Inchr with *Hae Sung* 1 AShM, 2 twin *Simbad*-RC Inchr with *Mistral* SAM, 2 triple 324mm SEA TLS ASTT with K745 *Blue*

Shark LWT, 1 76mm gun (fitted for but not with 1 8-cell VLS) (capacity 1 AW159 *Wildcat*)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 58

CORVETTES • **FS** 1 *Conrado Yap* (ex-ROK *Po Hang* (Flight III)) with 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT, 2 76mm gun

PSOH 3 *Del Pilar* (ex-US *Hamilton*) with 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 Bo 105)

PCF 1 *General Mariano Alvarez* (ex-US *Cyclone*)

PCO 5: 3 *Emilio Jacinto* (ex-UK *Peacock*) with 1 76mm gun; 2 *Miguel Malvar* (ex-US) with 1 76mm gun

PBFG 3 MPAC Mk3 with 1 *Typhoon* MLS-ER quad Inchr with *Spike*-ER SSM

PBF 9: 6 MPAC Mk1/2; 3 MPAC Mk3 (to be fitted with *Spike*-ER SSM)

PB 30: 22 *Jose Andrada*; 2 *Kagitingan*; 2 *Point* (ex-US); 4 *Swift* Mk3 (ex-US)

PBR 6 Silver Ships

AMPHIBIOUS

PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS • **LPD** 2:

2 *Tarlac* (IDN *Makassar*) (capacity 2 LCVF; 3 hel; 13 tanks; 500 troops)

LANDING SHIPS • **LST** 4:

2 *Bacolod City* (US *Besson*) with 1 hel landing platform (capacity 32 tanks; 150 troops)

2 LST-1/542 (ex-US) (capacity 16 tanks; 200 troops)

LANDING CRAFT 15

LCM 2: 1 *Manobo*; 1 *Tagbanua* (capacity 100 tons; 200 troops)

LCT 5 *Ivatan* (ex-AUS *Balikpapan*)

LCU 4: 3 LCU Mk 6 (ex-US); 1 *Mulgae I* (ex-RoK)

LCVP 4

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 4

AGOR 1 *Gregorio Velasquez* (ex-US *Melville*)

AOL 1

AP 1 *Ang Pangulo*

AWT 1 *Lake Buluan*

Naval Aviation

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • **TPT** • **Light** 10: 3 BN-2A *Defender*; 2 Cessna 177 *Cardinal*; 5 Beech 90 *King Air* (TC-90)

HELICOPTERS

ASW 2 AW159 *Wildcat*

TPT 13: **Medium** 4 Mi-171Sh; **Light** 9: 3 AW109; 2 AW109E; 4 Bo-105

Marines 8,300

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 (force recon) spec ops bn

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

4 mne bde (total: 12 mne bn)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 CSS bde (6 CSS bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC • **APC (W)** 42: 19 LAV-150 *Commando*; 23 LAV-300

AAV 67: 8 AAV-7A1; 4 LVTH-6+; 55 LVTP-7

ARTILLERY 37+

TOWED 37: **105mm** 31: 23 M101; 8 M-26; **155mm** 6

Soltam M-71

MOR 107mm M30

Naval Special Operations Group

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SEAL unit

1 diving unit

10 naval spec ops unit

1 special boat unit

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 EOD unit

Air Force 17,600

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER

1 sqn with FA-50PH *Fighting Eagle**

GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with EMB-314 *Super Tucano**

1 sqn with OV-10A/C *Bronco**; SF-260F/TP*

ISR

1 sqn with Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan*; *Turbo Commander* 690A

SEARCH & RESCUE

4 (SAR/Comms) sqn with Bell 205 (UH-1M *Iroquois*); AUH-76; W-3A *Sokol*

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C-130B/H/T *Hercules*

1 sqn with C295; F-27-200 MPA; F-27-500 *Friendship*

1 sqn with N-22B *Nomad*; N-22SL *Searchmaster*; C-212 *Aviocar* (NC-212i)

1 VIP sqn with C295M; F-28 *Fellowship*; Gulfstream G280

TRAINING

1 sqn with SF-260FH

1 sqn with T-41B/D/K *Mescalero*

1 sqn with S-211*

1 sqn with Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*)

ATTACK HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AH-1S *Cobra*; MD-520MG

1 sqn with AW109E

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

2 sqn with Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*)

1 sqn with S-70i *Black Hawk*

1 (VIP) sqn with Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*; S-70A *Black Hawk* (S-70A-5)

ISR UAV

1 sqn *Hermes* 450/900

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 49 combat capable

FGA 12 FA-50PH *Fighting Eagle*

MP 3: 1 C-130T MP mod; 1 F-27-200 MPA; 1 N-22SL *Searchmaster*

ISR 11: 2 Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan*; 9 OV-10A/C *Bronco**

TPT 15: **Medium** 4: 1 C-130B *Hercules*; 2 C-130H *Hercules*; 1 C-130T *Hercules* **Light** 9: 3 C295; 1 C295M; 1 F-27-500 *Friendship*; 1 N-22B *Nomad*; 1 *Turbo Commander* 690A; 2

C-212 *Aviocar* (NC-212i); **PAX** 2: 1 F-28 *Fellowship* (VIP); 1 Gulfstream G280
TRG 45: 6 EMB-314 *Super Tucano**; 12 S-211*; 7 SF-260FH; 10 SF-260TP*; 10 T-41B/D/K *Mescalero*

HELICOPTERS

ATK 2 AH-1S *Cobra*
MRH 39: 8 W-3A *Sokol*; 2 AUH-76; 8 AW109E; 8 Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*; 2 Bell 412HP *Twin Huey*; 11 MD-520MG
TPT 35: **Medium** 16: 1 S-70A *Black Hawk* (S-70A-5); 15 S-70i *Black Hawk*; **Light** 19 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*) (25 more non-operational)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • **Medium** 6: 2 *Blue Horizon II*; 1 *Hermes* 450; 3 *Hermes* 900

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • **IR** AIM-9L *Sidewinder*
ASM AGM-65D *Maverick*; AGM-65G2 *Maverick*

BOMBS

INS/GPS-guided: GBU-49 *Enhanced Paveway II*

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 12,300

Coast Guard 12,300

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

Rodman 38 and Rodman 101 owned by Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 80

PSOH 1 *Gabriela Silang* (OCEA OPV 270)
PCO 4 *San Juan* with 1 hel landing platform
PB 64: 4 *Boracay* (FPB 72 Mk II); 4 *Ilocos Norte*; 12 PCF 50 (US *Swift* Mk1/2); 10 PCF 46; 10 PCF 65 (US *Swift* Mk3); 4 Rodman 38; 10 Rodman 101; 10 *Parola* (MRRV) **PBR** 11

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • **ABU** 1 *Corregidor*

AIRCRAFT • **TPT** • **Light** 3: 2 BN-2 *Islander*; 1 Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan* EX

HELICOPTERS • **TPT** • **Light** 4: 2 Bo-105; 2 H145

Citizen Armed Force Geographical Units 50,000 reservists

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other 56 militia bn (part-time units which can be called up for extended periods)

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 2

INDIA/PAKISTAN: UN • UNMOGIP 6

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 2

FOREIGN FORCES

Australia *Operation Augury* 100

Brunei IMT 8

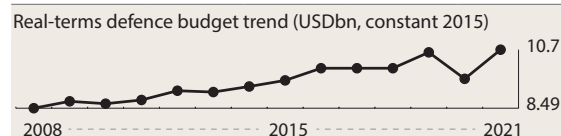
Indonesia IMT 9

Malaysia IMT 11

United States US Pacific Command: *Operation Pacific Eagle* – *Philippines* 200

Singapore SGP

Singapore Dollar SGD		2020	2021	2022
GDP	SGD	469bn	503bn	
	USD	340bn	379bn	
per capita	USD	59,795	66,263	
Growth	%	-5.4	6.0	
Inflation	%	-0.2	1.6	
Def bdgt	SGD	13.6bn	15.4bn	
	USD	9.88bn	11.6bn	
USD1=SGD		1.38	1.33	



Population 5,866,139

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	7.9%	3.1%	3.9%	4.3%	24.9%	5.8%
Female	7.4%	2.8%	3.6%	3.9%	25.7%	6.7%

Capabilities

The Singapore Armed Forces (SAF) are the best equipped in South-east Asia. They are organised essentially along Israeli lines, with the air force and navy staffed mainly by professional personnel while, apart from a small core of regulars, the much larger army is based on conscripts and reservists. Although there are no publicly available defence-policy documents, it is widely presumed that the SAF's primary role is to deter attacks on the city state or interference with its vital interests – particularly its sea lines of communication – by potential regional adversaries. There is an additional focus on counter-terrorist operations. With an ageing population and declining conscript cohort, there is a significant personnel challenge, which the defence ministry is addressing by lean staffing and increased use of technology. There is routine overseas training, and plans have been announced to further improve domestic training areas. The SAF also engages extensively in bilateral and multilateral exercises with regional and international partners. Singaporean forces have gradually become more involved – albeit on a small scale – in multinational operations. While deployments have provided some operational experience, and training standards and operational readiness are high, the army's reliance on conscripts and reservists limits its capacity for sustained operations abroad. Equipment modernisation continues: plans to acquire F-35 combat aircraft, new domestically produced armoured fighting vehicles, multi-role combat vessels and multi-mission ships are intended to maintain Singapore's military edge over other Southeast Asian countries. There is a small but sophisticated defence industry. ST Engineering manufactures armoured vehicles, artillery and naval vessels for the SAF.

ACTIVE 51,000 (Army 41,000 Navy 4,000 Air 6,000)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 7,400

Conscription liability 22–24 months

RESERVE 252,500 (Army 240,000 Navy 5,000 Air 7,500)

Annual trg to age 40 for army other ranks, 50 for officers

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 41,000 (including 26,000 conscripts)

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

- 3 (combined arms) div HQ
- 1 (rapid reaction) div HQ
- 4 armd bde HQ
- 9 inf bde HQ
- 1 air mob bde HQ
- 1 amph bde HQ

SPECIAL FORCES

- 1 cdo bn

MANOEUVRE

- Reconnaissance**
- 3 lt armd/recce bn
- Armoured**
- 1 armd bn
- Mechanised**
- 6 mech inf bn
- Light**
- 2 (gds) inf bn
- Other**
- 2 sy bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

- 2 arty bn
- 1 STA bn
- 2 engr bn
- 1 EOD bn
- 1 ptn br bn
- 1 int bn
- 2 ISR bn
- 1 CBRN bn
- 3 sigs bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

- 3 med bn
- 2 tpt bn
- 3 spt bn

Reserves

Activated units form part of divisions and brigades listed above; 1 op reserve div with additional armd & inf bde; People's Defence Force Comd (homeland defence) with 12 inf bn

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

- 1 cdo bn

MANOEUVRE

- Reconnaissance**
- 6 lt armd/recce bn
- Mechanised**
- 6 mech inf bn
- Light**
- ε56 inf bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

- ε12 arty bn
- ε8 engr bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 96+ *Leopard* 2SG

LT TK ε50 AMX-13 SM1 (22 AMX-10 PAC 90; ε300 AMX-13 SM1 in store)

IFV 600+: 250 *Bionix* IFV-25; 250 *Bionix* IFV-40/50; ε50 *Hunter* AFV; 50+ M113A2 *Ultra*; (22 AMX-10P)

APC 1,375+

APC (T) 1,100+: 700+ M113A1/A2; 400+ ATTC *Bronco*

APC (W) 135 *Terrex* ICV; (250 LAV-150/V-200 *Commando*; 30 V-100 *Commando* in store)

PPV 140: 74 *Belrex*; 15 *MaxxPro Dash*; 51 *Peacekeeper*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV 94: 18 CET; 54 FV180; 14 *Kodiak*; 8 M728

ARV *Bionix*; *Büffel*; LAV-150; LAV-300

VLB 72+: *Bionix*; LAB 30; *Leguan*; M2; 60 M3; 12 M60

MW 910-MCV-2; *Trailblazer*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS *Milan*; *Spike-SR*; *Spike-MR*

RCL 90+: 84mm *Carl Gustaf*; 106mm 90 M40A1

ARTILLERY 798+

SP 155mm 54 SSPH-1 *Primus*

TOWED 88: 105mm (37 LG1 in store); 155mm 88: 18

FH-2000; ε18 *Pegasus*; 52 FH-88

MRL 227mm 18 M142 HIMARS

MOR 638+

SP 90+: 81mm; 120mm 90: 40 on *Bronco*; 50 on M113

TOWED 548: 81mm 500 120mm 36 M-65; 160mm 12

M-58 *Tampella*

Navy 4,000 (incl 1,000 conscripts)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • SSK 4:

2 *Archer* (ex-SWE *Västergötland*) (fitted with AIP) with 3 single 400mm TT with Torped 431, 6 single 533mm TT with *Black Shark* HWT

2 *Challenger* (ex-SWE *Sjoormen*) with 2 single 400mm TT with Torped 431, 4 single 533mm TT with Torped 613

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 6

FFGHM 6 *Formidable* with 2 quad Inchr with RGM-84 *Harpoon* AShM, 4 8-cell *Sylver* A43 VLS with *Aster* 15 SAM, 2 triple 324mm ILAS-3 (B-515) ASTT with A244/S LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 S-70B *Sea Hawk* hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 26

CORVETTES • FSM 8 *Independence* (Littoral Mission Vessel) with 1 12-cell CLA VLS with VL MICA, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

PCGM 6 *Victory* with 2 quad Inchr with RGM-84 *Harpoon* AShM, 2 8-cell VLS with *Barak*-1 SAM, 2 triple 324mm ILAS-3 (B-515) ASTT with A244/S LWT, 1 76mm gun

PCO 4 *Sentinel* (*Fearless* mod) with 1 76mm gun

PBF 8: 2 SMC Type 1; 6 SMC Type 2

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 4

MCC 4 *Bedok*

AMPHIBIOUS

PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS • LPD 4 *Endurance* with 2 twin *Simbad* Inchr with *Mistral* SAM, 1 76mm gun (capacity 2 hel; 4 LCVP; 18 MBT; 350 troops)

LANDING CRAFT • LCVP 23: ε17 FCEP; 6 FCU

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 5

ASR 1 *Swift Rescue*

ATF 2

AX 2: 1 *Avatar*; 1 *Stet* *Polaris*

Naval Diving Unit

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF gp

1 (diving) SF gp

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 EOD gp

Air Force 6,000 (incl 3,000 conscripts)

5 comds

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

2 sqn with F-15SG *Eagle*

2 sqn with F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon* (some used for ISR with pods)

ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE

1 sqn with S-70B *Seahawk*

MARITIME PATROL/TRANSPORT

1 sqn with F-50

AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING & CONTROL

1 sqn with G550-AEW

TANKER

1 sqn with A330 MRTT

TANKER/TRANSPORT

1 sqn with KC-130B/H *Hercules*; C-130H *Hercules*

TRAINING

1 (aggressor) sqn with F-15SG *Eagle*; F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon*

1 (FRA-based) sqn with M-346 *Master*

4 (US-based) units with AH-64D *Apache*; CH-47D *Chinook*; F-15SG: F-16C/D

1 (AUS-based) sqn with PC-21

1 hel sqn with H120 *Colibri*

ATTACK HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AH-64D *Apache*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with CH-47SD *Super D Chinook*

2 sqn with AS332M *Super Puma*; AS532UL *Cougar*

ISR UAV

1 sqn with *Hermes* 450

2 sqn with *Heron* 1

AIR DEFENCE

1 AD bn with *Mistral* (opcon Army)

3 AD bn with RBS-70; 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*); *Mechanised Igla* (opcon Army)

1 ADA sqn with Oerlikon

1 AD sqn with SAMP/T

1 AD sqn with *Spyder*-SR

1 radar sqn with radar (mobile)

1 radar sqn with LORADS

MANOEUVRE

Other

4 (field def) sy sqn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 105 combat capable

FGA 100: 40 F-15SG *Eagle*; 20 F-16C Block 52 *Fighting Falcon*; 20 F-16D Block 52 *Fighting Falcon*; 20 F-16D Block 52+ *Fighting Falcon* (incl reserves)

MP 5 F-50 *Maritime Enforcer**

AEW&C 4 G550-AEW

TKR/TPT 11: 6 A330 MRTT; 4 KC-130B *Hercules*; 1 KC-130H *Hercules*

TPT 9: **Medium** 5 C-130H *Hercules* (2 ELINT); **PAX** 4 F-50

TRG 31: 12 M-346 *Master*; 19 PC-21

HELICOPTERS

ATK 19 AH-64D *Apache*

ASW 8 S-70B *Seahawk*

TPT 56: **Heavy** 21: 6 CH-47D *Chinook*; 10 CH-47SD *Super D Chinook*; 2+ CH-47F *Chinook*; 3+ H225M; **Medium** 30: 18 AS332M *Super Puma* (incl 5 SAR); 12 AS532UL *Cougar*; **Light** 5 H120 *Colibri* (leased)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR 17+: **Heavy** 8+ *Heron* 1; **Medium** 9+ *Hermes* 450

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 4+

Long-range 4+ SAMP/T

Short-range *Spyder*-SR

Point-defence 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*); *Mechanised Igla*; *Mistral*; RBS-70

GUNS 34

SP 20mm GAI-C01

TOWED 34+: 20mm GAI-C01; 35mm 34 GDF (with 25 *Super-Fledermaus* fire-control radar)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AIM-9P/S *Sidewinder*; *Python* 4 (reported);

IIR AIM-9X *Sidewinder* II; SARH AIM-7P *Sparrow*; ARH (AIM-120C5/7 AMRAAM in store in US)

ASM: AGM-65B/G *Maverick*; AGM-114K/L *Hellfire*;

AGM-154A/C JSOW

AShM AGM-84 *Harpoon*; AM39 *Exocet*

BOMBS

INS/GPS guided GBU-31 JDAM

Laser-guided *Paveway* II

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 7,400 active

Civil Defence Force 5,600 (incl conscripts); 500 auxiliaries (total 6,100)

Singapore Gurkha Contingent 1,800

Under the Police

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

6 paramilitary coy

DEPLOYMENT

AUSTRALIA: 2 trg schools – 1 with 12 AS332M1 *Super Puma*/AS532UL *Cougar* (flying trg) located at Oakey; 1 with PC-21 (flying trg) located at Pearce. Army: prepositioned AFVs and heavy equipment at Shoalwater Bay training area

BRUNEI: 1 trg camp with inf units on rotation; 1 hel det with AS332M1 *Super Puma*

FRANCE: 200: 1 trg sqn with 12 M-346 *Master*

TAIWAN: 3 trg camp (incl inf and arty)

THAILAND: 1 trg camp (arty, cbt engr)

UNITED STATES: Trg units with F-16C/D; 12 F-15SG; AH-64D *Apache*; 6+ CH-47D *Chinook*

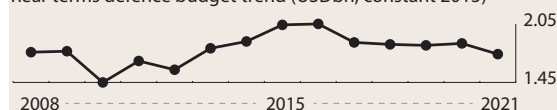
FOREIGN FORCES

United States US Pacific Command: 200; 1 naval spt facility at Changi naval base; 1 USAF log spt sqn at Paya Lebar air base

Sri Lanka LKA

Sri Lankan Rupee LKR		2020	2021	2022
GDP	LKR	15.0tr	16.3tr	
	USD	80.7bn	80.8bn	
per capita	USD	3,682	3,666	
Growth	%	-3.6	3.6	
Inflation	%	4.6	5.1	
Def bdgt	LKR	312bn	308bn	
	USD	1.68bn	1.53bn	
USD1=LKR		185.54	201.32	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 23,044,123

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	11.6%	3.9%	3.5%	3.6%	21.5%	4.6%
Female	11.1%	3.8%	3.4%	3.5%	23.0%	6.4%

Capabilities

Since the defeat of the Tamil Tigers, the armed forces have reoriented to a peacetime internal-security role. Support has been provided by China, in an indication of a growing military-to-military relationship. The US has eased its long-standing military trade restrictions and Japan has stated an intention to increase maritime cooperation. Sri Lanka has little capacity for force projection beyond its national territory but has sent small numbers of troops on UN missions. The navy's littoral capability, based on fast-attack and patrol boats, has been strengthened with the acquisition of offshore-patrol vessels, while the US has gifted a former US coastguard cutter and China has gifted a frigate. The army is reducing in size and there appears to have been little spending on new equipment since the end of the civil war. Sri Lanka is looking to begin a series of procurements to fill key capability gaps but ambitions are limited by budget constraints. Beyond maintenance facilities and limited fabrication, such as at Sri Lanka's shipyards, there is no defence-industrial base.

ACTIVE 255,000 (Army 177,000 Navy 50,000 Air 28,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 62,200

RESERVE 5,500 (Army 1,100 Navy 2,400 Air Force 2,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 30,400

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 113,000; 64,00 active reservists (recalled) (total 177,000)

Regt are bn sized

FORCES BY ROLE COMMAND

7 region HQ
21 div HQ

SPECIAL FORCES

1 indep SF bde

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

3 armd recce regt

Armoured

1 armd bde(-)

Mechanised

1 mech inf bde

Light

60 inf bde

1 cdo bde

Air Manoeuvre

1 air mob bde

COMBAT SUPPORT

7 arty regt

1 MRL regt

8 engr regt

6 sigs regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 62 T-55A/T-55AM2

RECCE 15 *Saladin*

IFV 62+: 13 BMP-1; 49 BMP-2; WZ-551 20mm

APC 211+

APC (T) 30+: some Type-63; 30 Type-85; some Type-89

APC (W) 181: 25 BTR-80/BTR-80A; 31 *Buffel*; 20 WZ-551; 105 *Unicorn*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 16 VT-55

VLB 2 MT-55

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MANPATS HJ-8

RCL 40: 105mm €10 M-65; 106mm €30 M40

GUNS 85mm 8 Type-56 (D-44)

ARTILLERY 908

TOWED 96: 122mm 20; 130mm 30 Type-59-I; 152mm 46 Type-66 (D-20)

MRL 122mm 28: 6 KRL-122; 22 RM-70

MOR 784: 81mm 520; 82mm 209; 120mm 55 M-43

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Medium 1 *Seeker*

Navy €37,000; €13,000 active reserves (total 50,000)

Seven naval areas

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 1

FFH 1 *Parakramabahu* (ex-PRC Type-053H2G (*Jiangwei* I)) with 1 twin 100mm gun (capacity 1 med hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 120

PSOH 4: 1 *Gajabahu* (ex-US *Hamilton*) with 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 med hel); 1 *Sayura* (ex-IND *Sukanya*); 2 *Sayurala* (IND *Samarth*)

PCO 2: 1 *Samudura* (ex-US *Reliance*); 1 *Sagara* (IND *Vikram*) with 1 hel landing platform

PCC 3: 1 *Jayasagara*; 2 *Nandimithra* (ISR *Sa'ar* 4) with 1 76mm gun

PBF 74: 26 *Colombo*; 6 *Shaldag*; 4 *Super Dvora* Mk II; 6 *Super Dvora* Mk III; 5 *Trinity Marine*; 27 *Wave Rider*

PB 11: 2 *Mihikatha* (ex-AUS *Bay*); 2 *Prathapa* (PRC mod *Haizhui*); 3 *Ranajaya* (PRC *Haizhui*); 1 *Ranarisi* (PRC mod *Shanghai* II); 3 *Weeraya* (PRC *Shanghai* II)

PBR 26

AMPHIBIOUS

LANDING SHIPS • **LSM** 1 *Shakthi* (PRC *Yuhai*) (capacity 2 tanks; 250 troops)

LANDING CRAFT 5

LCM 2

LCU 2 *Yunnan*

UCAC 1 M 10 (capacity 56 troops)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 3: 2 **AP**; 1 **AX**

Marines €500

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

1 mne bn

Special Boat Service €100

Reserve Organisations

Sri Lanka Volunteer Naval Force (SLVNF) 13,000 active reservists

Air Force 28,000 (incl SLAF Regt)

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER

1 sqn with F-7BS/G; FT-7

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with *Kfir* C-2

1 sqn with K-8 *Karakorum**

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with An-32B *Cline*; C-130K *Hercules*; Cessna 421C *Golden Eagle*

1 sqn with Beech B200 *King Air*; Y-12 (II)

TRAINING

1 wg with PT-6, Cessna 150L

ATTACK HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Mi-24V *Hind* E; Mi-35P *Hind*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Mi-17 *Hip* H; Mi-171Sh

1 sqn with Bell 206A/B (incl basic trg), Bell 212

1 (VIP) sqn with Bell 212; Bell 412 *Twin Huey*

ISR UAV

1 sqn with *Blue Horizon* II

1 sqn with *Searcher* MkII

MANOEUVRE

Other

1 (SLAF) sy regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 13 combat capable

FTR 5: 3 F-7GS; 2 FT-7 (3 F-7BS; 1 F-7GS non-operational)

FGA 1 *Kfir* C-2 (2 *Kfir* C-2; 1 *Kfir* C-7; 2 *Kfir* TC-2; 6 MiG-27M *Flogger* J; 1 MiG-23UB *Flogger* C non-operational)

TPT 20: **Medium** 2 C-130K *Hercules*; **Light** 18: 3 An-32B *Cline*; 6 Cessna 150L; 1 Cessna 421C *Golden Eagle*; 6 Y-12 (II); 2 Y-12 (IV)

TRG 13: 7 K-8 *Karakorum**; 6 PT-6

HELICOPTERS

ATK 11: 6 Mi-24P *Hind*; 3 Mi-24V *Hind* E; 2 Mi-35V *Hind* **MRH** 18: 6 Bell 412 *Twin Huey* (VIP); 2 Bell 412EP (VIP); 10 Mi-17 *Hip* H

TPT 16: **Medium** 4 Mi-171Sh; **Light** 12: 2 Bell 206A *Jet Ranger*; 2 Bell 206B *Jet Ranger*; 8 Bell 212

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • **Medium** 2+: some *Blue Horizon* II; 2 *Searcher* MkII

AIR DEFENCE • **GUNS** • **TOWED** 27: 40mm 24 L/40; 94mm 3 (3.7in)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • **IR** PL-5E

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary €62,200

Home Guard 13,000

National Guard €15,000

Police Force 30,200; 1,000 (women) (total 31,200) 30,400 reservists

Ministry of Defence Special Task Force 3,000

Anti-guerrilla unit

Coast Guard n/k

Ministry of Defence

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 28

PCO 1 *Suraksha* (ex-IND *Vikram*) with 1 hel landing platform

PBF 22: 2 *Dvora*; 4 *Super Dvora* Mk I; 3 *Killer* (ROK); 10 (Inshore Patrol Craft); 3 (Fast Patrol Craft)

PB 4: 2 *Simonneau* Type-508; 2 *Samudra Raksha*

PBR 1

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 113; 1 hel sqn

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 123; 1 inf coy

MALI: UN • MINUSMA 242; 1 sy coy

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 66; 1 fd hospital; 1 hel sqn

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 2

Taiwan (Republic of China) ROC

New Taiwan Dollar TWD		2020	2021	2022
GDP	TWD	19.8tr	22.0tr	
	USD	668bn	786bn	
per capita	USD	28,358	33,402	
Growth	%	3.1	5.9	
Inflation	%	-0.2	1.6	
Def bdtg	TWD	411bn	453bn	472bn
	USD	13.9bn	16.2bn	
USD1=TWD		29.58	27.96	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 23,572,052

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	6.4%	2.5%	3.2%	3.5%	26.3%	7.5%
Female	6.0%	2.3%	3.1%	3.4%	26.8%	9.1%

Capabilities

Taiwan's security policy is dominated by its relationship with China and its attempts to sustain a credible military capability. Taiwan's current focus is on air defence and deterrence in coastal areas, on both sides of the island. The 2021 Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) for the first time mentioned the need to counter the grey zone threat from China's People's Liberation Army. The armed forces are well trained and exercise regularly. Demographic pressure has influenced plans for force reductions and a shift towards an all-volunteer force, which the 2021 QDR credited for helping the armed forces reach its planned 'goal of [a] 90% manning ratio'. Taiwan's main security partnership is with the US. The Taiwan Relations Act from 1979 states that the US 'shall provide Taiwan with arms of a defensive character'. In 2019, the US approved the transfer of new F-16C/D Block 70 combat aircraft to Taiwan. Taipei maintains an interest in the F-35. In late 2020 the US issued notifications regarding the possible sale of MQ-9B UAVs, HIMARS launchers and a variety of long-range precision-strike missiles which, if these sales proceeded, would significantly boost Taiwan's military capabilities. Nonetheless, Taiwan is modernising its existing holdings and developing its domestic defence industry through increased funding and the development of new weapons programmes. In 2021, the government proposed further spending amounting to USD9 billion in addition to its defence budget in order to fund domestic weapons R&D and production spending. The proposal is yet to be approved by the Legislative Yuan. The government launched a new defence-industrial policy in 2019, aimed at strengthening defence-manufacturing capacities. Taiwan's defence-industrial base has strengths in aerospace, shipbuilding and missiles.

ACTIVE 169,000 (Army 94,000 Navy 40,000 Air 35,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 11,800

Conscript liability (19–40 years) 12 months for those born before 1993; four months for those born after 1994 (alternative service available)

RESERVE 1,657,000 (Army 1,500,000 Navy 67,000 Air Force 90,000)

Some obligation to age 30

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES • ISR 1 *Formosat-5*

Army 94,000 (incl ε5,000 MP)

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

3 corps HQ
5 defence comd HQ

SPECIAL FORCES/HELICOPTER

1 SF/hel comd (5 spec ops bn, 2 hel bde)

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

4 armd bde

Mechanised

3 mech inf bde

COMBAT SUPPORT

3 arty gp
3 engr gp
3 CBRN gp
3 sigs gp

COASTAL DEFENCE

1 AShM bn

Reserves

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

27 inf bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 650: 200 M60A3; 450 CM-11 *Brave Tiger* (M48H); (100 CM-12 in store)

LT TK ε100 M41A3/D

IFV 257: 225 CM-25 (M113 with 20–30mm cannon); 32 CM-34 *Yunpao*

APC 1,318

APC (T) 650 M113

APC (W) 668: 368 CM-32 *Yunpao*; 300 LAV-150 *Commando*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV 18 M9

ARV CM-27/A1; 37 M88A1

VLB 22 M3; M48A5

NBC VEHICLES 48+: BIDS; 48 K216A1; KM453

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP TOW

MANPATS FGM-148 *Javelin*; TOW

RCL 500+: 90mm M67; 106mm 500+: 500 M40A1; Type-51 ARTILLERY 2,093

SP 488: 105mm 100 M108; 155mm 318: 225 M109A2/A5; 48 M44T; 45 T-69; 203mm 70 M110

TOWED 1,060+: 105mm 650 T-64 (M101); 155mm 340+: 90 M59; 250 T-65 (M114); M44; XT-69; 203mm 70 M115

MRL 223: 117mm 120 *Kung Feng VI*; 126mm 103: 60 *Kung Feng III/Kung Feng IV*; 43 RT 2000 *Thunder*

MOR 322+

SP 162+: 81mm 72+: M29; 72 M125; **107mm** 90 M106A2
TOWED 81mm 160 M29; T-75; **107mm** M30; **120mm**
 K5; XT-86

COASTAL DEFENCE

ARTY 54: **127mm** ε50 US Mk32 (reported); **240mm** 4 M1
 AShM *Ching Feng*

HELICOPTERS

ATK 96: 67 AH-1W *Cobra*; 29 AH-64E *Apache*
MRH 38 OH-58D *Kiowa Warrior*
TPT 38: **Heavy** 8 CH-47SD *Super D Chinook*; **Medium** 30
 UH-60M *Black Hawk*
TRG 29 TH-67 *Creek*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Light *Mastiff III*

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence 76+: 74 M1097 *Avenger*; 2 M48
Chaparral; FIM-92 *Stinger*

GUNS

SP 40mm M42
TOWED 40mm L/70

Navy 40,000**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****SUBMARINES • SSK 4:**

- 2 *Hai Lung* with 6 single 533mm TT with UGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II AShM/SUT HWT
- 2 *Hai Shih*† (ex-US *Guppy* II (used in trg role)) with 10 single 533mm TT (6 fwd, 4 aft) with SUT HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 26

DESTROYERS • DDGHM 4 *Keelung* (ex-US *Kidd*) with 2 quad Inchr with RGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II AShM, 2 twin Mk 26 GMLS with SM-2 Block IIIA SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 2 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 2 127mm gun (capacity 1 S-70 ASW hel)

FRIGATES 22**FFGHM 21:**

- 8 *Cheng Kung* (US *Oliver Hazard Perry* mod) with 2 quad Inchr with *Hsiung Feng* II/III AShM, 1 Mk 13 GMLS with SM-1MR Block VI SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 2 S-70C ASW hel)
- 2 *Meng Chuan* (ex-US *Oliver Hazard Perry*) with 1 Mk13 GMLS with RGM-84 *Harpoon* AShM/SM-1MR Block VI SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 2 S-70C ASW hel)
- 5 *Chin Yang* (ex-US *Knox*) with 1 octuple Mk 16 Inchr with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM/ASROC A/S msl, 2 triple Inchr with SM-1MR Block VI SAM, 2 twin Inchr with SM-1MR Block VI SAM, 2 twin 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 MD-500 hel)
- 6 *Kang Ding* with 2 quad Inchr with *Hsiung Feng* II AShM, 1 quad Inchr with *Sea Chaparral* SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT,

1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 S-70C ASW hel)

FFGH 1 *Chin Yang* (ex-US *Knox*) with 1 octuple Mk 112 Inchr with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM, 2 twin 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 MD-500 hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 44

CORVETTES • FSGM 1 *Ta Jiang* (*Tuo Jiang* mod) with 4 twin Inchr with *Hsiung Feng* II AShM, 2 twin Inchr with *Hsiung Feng* III AShM, 2 octuple Inchr with *Tien Chien* 2N (*Sea Sword* II) SAM, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

PCFG 1 *Tuo Jiang* (*Hsun Hai*) with 4 twin Inchr with *Hsiung Feng* II AShM, 4 twin Inchr with *Hsiung Feng* III AShM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS; 1 76mm gun

PCG 10:

4 *Jin Chiang* with 2 twin Inchr with *Hsiung Feng* II AShM, 1 76mm gun

6 *Jin Chiang* with 1 twin Inchr with *Hsiung Feng* III AShM, 1 76mm gun

PCC 1 *Jin Chiang* (test platform)

PBG 31 *Kwang Hua* with 2 twin Inchr with *Hsiung Feng* II AShM

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 7

MHC 6: 4 *Yung Feng*; 2 *Yung Jin* (ex-US *Osprey*)

MSO 1 *Yung Yang* (ex-US *Aggressive*)

COMMAND SHIPS • LCC 1 *Kao Hsiung***AMPHIBIOUS**

PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS • LSD 1 *Shiu Hai* (ex-US *Anchorage*) with 2 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS, 1 hel landing platform (capacity either 2 LCU or 18 LCM; 360 troops)

LANDING SHIPS**LST 6:**

4 *Chung Hai* (ex-US LST-524) (capacity 16 tanks; 200 troops)

2 *Chung Ho* (ex-US *Newport*) with 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS, 1 hel landing platform (capacity 3 LCVF, 23 AFVs, 400 troops)

LANDING CRAFT 44

LCM ε32 (various)

LCU 12 LCU 1610 (capacity 2 M60A3 or 400 troops) (minelaying capability)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 9

AGOR 1 *Ta Kuan*

AOEH 1 *Panshih* with 1 quad Inchr with *Sea Chaparral* SAM, 2 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS (capacity 3 med hel)

AOE 1 *Wu Yi* with 1 quad Inchr with *Sea Chaparral* SAM, 1 hel landing platform

ARS 2: 1 *Da Hu* (ex-US *Diver*); 1 *Da Juen* (ex-US *Bolster*)

ATF 4 *Ta Tung* (ex-US *Cherokee*)

Marines 10,000**FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE**

Amphibious

2 mne bde

Other

1 (airfield def) sy gp

COMBAT SUPPORT

Some cbt spt unit

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES**

MBT 100 M60A3 TTS

AAV 202: 52 AAV-7A1; 150 LVTP-5A1

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 2 AAVR-7

ANIT-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

RCL 106mm

ARTILLERY • TOWED 105mm; 155mm**Naval Aviation****FORCES BY ROLE****ANTI SUBMARINE WARFARE**2 sqn with S-70C *Seahawk* (S-70C *Defender*)1 sqn with MD-500 *Defender***ISR UAV**1 bn with *Chung Shyang* II**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****HELICOPTERS**ASW 20 S-70C *Seahawk* (S-70C *Defender*)MRH 10 MD-500 *Defender***UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES • ISR • Medium
ε28 *Chung Shyang* II****Air Force 35,000****FORCES BY ROLE****FIGHTER**3 sqn with *Mirage* 2000-5E/D (2000-5EI/DI)**FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK**3 sqn with F-5E/F *Tiger* II3 sqn with F-16A/B *Fighting Falcon*3 sqn with F-16V(A/B) *Fighting Falcon*5 sqn with F-CK-1A/B/C/D *Ching Kuo***ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE**1 sqn with P-3C *Orion***ELECTRONIC WARFARE**1 sqn with C-130HE *Tien Gian***ISR**1 sqn with RF-5E *Tigereye***AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING & CONTROL**1 sqn with E-2T *Hawkeye***SEARCH & RESCUE**1 sqn with H225; UH-60M *Black Hawk***TRANSPORT**2 sqn with C-130H *Hercules*1 (VIP) sqn with B-727-100; B-737-800; Beech 1900; F-50;
S-70C *Black Hawk***TRAINING**1 sqn with AT-3A/B *Tzu-Chung**

1 sqn with Beech 1900

1 (basic) sqn with T-34C *Turbo Mentor***EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****AIRCRAFT** 474 combat capableFTR 216: 84 F-5E/F *Tiger* II (some in store); 77 F-16A/B
Fighting Falcon; 9 *Mirage* 2000-5D (2000-5DI); 46 *Mirage*
2000-5E (2000-5EI)FGA 191: 127 F-CK-1C/D *Ching Kuo*; 64 F-16V(A/B)
*Fighting Falcon*ASW 12 P-3C *Orion*EW 1 C-130HE *Tien Gian*ISR 7 RF-5E *Tigereye*AEW&C 6 E-2T *Hawkeye*TPT 33: **Medium** 19 C-130H *Hercules*; **Light** 10 Beech
1900; PAX 4: 1 B-737-800; 3 F-50TRG 97: 55 AT-3A/B *Tzu-Chung**; 42 T-34C *Turbo Mentor***HELICOPTERS**TPT • **Medium** 17: 3 H225; 14 UH-60M *Black Hawk***AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES**AAM • IR AIM-9J/P *Sidewinder*; R-550 *Magic* 2; *Shafrir*;
Sky Sword I; IIR AIM-9X *Sidewinder* II MICA IR; ARH
Mica RF; ARH AIM-120C-7 AMRAAM; *Sky Sword* IIASM AGM-65A *Maverick*AShM AGM-84 *Harpoon*ARM *Sky Sword* IIALACM *Conventional Wan Chien***BOMBS • Laser-guided GBU-12 *Paveway* II****Air Defence and Missile Command****FORCES BY ROLE****SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE**1 GLCM bde (2 GLCM bn with *Hsiung Feng* IIE)**AIR DEFENCE**1 (792) SAM bde (1 SAM bn with *Tien Kung* III; 2 ADA
bn)2 (793 & 794) SAM bde (1 SAM bn with *Tien Kung* II;1 SAM bn with M902 *Patriot* PAC-3; 1 SAM bn with
MIM-23 *Hawk*)1 (795) SAM bde (1 SAM bn with M902 *Patriot* PAC-3;
2 ADA bn)**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS**GLCM • *Conventional* ε12 *Hsiung Feng* IIE**AIR DEFENCE**

SAM 202+

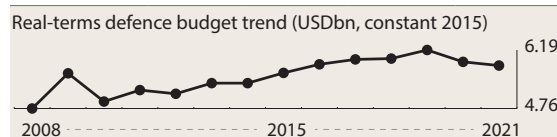
Long-range 122+: 72+ M902 *Patriot* PAC-3; ε50 *Tien*
Kung II**Medium-range** 50 MIM-23 *Hawk***Short-range** 30 RIM-7M *Sparrow* with *Skyguard***Point-defence** *Antelope*GUNS • 20mm some T-82; 35mm 20+ GDF-006 with
*Skyguard***MISSILE DEFENCE** *Tien Kung* III**Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 11,800****Coast Guard 11,800****EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS** 168PSOH 5: 1 *Chiayi*; 2 *Tainan*; 2 *Yilan*PSO 6: 4 *Miaoli* with 1 hel landing platform; 2 *Ho Hsing*PCF 3 *Anping* (*Tuo Jiang* mod)PCO 14: 2 *Kinmen*; 2 *Mou Hsing*; 1 *Shun Hu* 1; 3 *Shun Hu*
7; 4 *Taichung*; 2 *Taipei*

PBF ε58 (various)

PB 82: 1 *Shun Hu* 6; ε81 (various)**FOREIGN FORCES****Singapore** 3 trg camp (incl inf and arty)

Thailand THA

Thai Baht THB		2020	2021	2022
GDP	THB	15.7tr	16.1tr	
	USD	502bn	546bn	
per capita	USD	7,188	7,809	
Growth	%	-6.1	1.0	
Inflation	%	-0.8	0.9	
Def bdtg	THB	214bn	215bn	203bn
	USD	6.84bn	7.27bn	
FMA (US)	USD	0m	0m	10m
USD1=THB		31.29	29.50	



Population 69,480,520

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	8.4%	3.1%	3.2%	3.6%	24.6%	5.9%
Female	8.0%	2.9%	3.2%	3.5%	26.3%	7.3%

Capabilities

Thailand has large, well-funded armed forces and its air force is one of the best equipped and trained in Southeast Asia. Facing an increasingly unstable regional-security environment, the Royal Thai Armed Forces are moving towards a greater emphasis on deterring external threats, while continuing their longstanding internal-security role, particularly in the country's far south, where a Malay-nationalist insurgency continues. The Vision 2026 defence-modernisation plan, approved by the defence council in October 2017, outlines the armed forces' planned capability improvements for the next decade. Thailand is classed as a major non-NATO ally by the US, but it has also developed closer defence ties with China since 2014. The armed forces regularly take part in international military exercises, notably the multinational annual *Cobra Gold* series with the US and some of its allies and security partners. Personnel continue to be deployed to the UNMISS mission in South Sudan. The military-modernisation effort includes development of a submarine capability, as well as the strengthening of anti-submarine-warfare capability and procurement of new surface ships. The armoured-vehicle fleet has been recapitalised with deliveries from China and Ukraine. Saab 340 AEW aircraft, *Gripen* combat aircraft and a new command-and-control system have improved air capability. In January 2020, the Royal Thai Air Force (RTAF) issued a white paper which detailed further acquisition and upgrade requirements through the 2020s, including fighters, tactical-transport and VIP aircraft. The RTAF launched a space-operations centre in August 2019, a priority identified in the National Strategy 2018–37 development programme. Under its Defence Industry Masterplan, the government indicates that expanding Thailand's presently limited defence sector could be an important way to develop military capability. More broadly, the government is making efforts to reform defence procurement and offsets by expanding the role of its Defence Technology Institute.

ACTIVE 360,850 (Army 245,000 Navy 69,850 Air 46,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 93,700

Conscription liability 24 months

RESERVE 200,000 Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 45,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 130,000; €115,000 conscript (total 245,000)

Cav, lt armd, recce and tk sqn are bn sized

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

4 (regional) army HQ

3 corps HQ

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF div

1 SF regt

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 (3rd) mech cav div (2 tk regt (2 tk sqn); 1 sigs bn; 1 maint bn; 1 hel sqn)

Mechanised

1 (1st) mech cav div (1 armd recce sqn; 2 mech cav regt (3 mech cav sqn); 1 indep mech cav sqn; 1 sigs bn; 1 maint bn; 1 hel sqn)

1 (2nd) mech cav div (1 armd recce sqn; 2 (1st & 5th) mech cav regt (1 tk sqn, 2 mech cav sqn); 1 (4th) mech cav regt (3 mech cav sqn); 1 sigs bn; 1 maint bn; 1 hel sqn)

1 (2nd) mech inf div (1 armd recce sqn; 1 tk bn; 3 mech inf regt (3 mech inf bn); 1 arty regt (4 arty bn); 1 engr bn; 1 sigs bn)

1 (11th) mech inf div (2 mech inf regt (3 mech inf bn); 1 engr bn; 1 sigs bn)

Light

1 (1st) inf div (1 lt armd sqn; 1 ranger regt (3 ranger bn); 1 arty regt (4 arty bn); 1 engr bn; 1 sigs bn)

1 (3rd) inf div (3 inf regt (3 inf bn); 1 arty regt (3 arty bn); 1 engr bn; 1 sigs bn)

1 (4th) inf div (1 lt armd sqn; 2 inf regt (3 inf bn); 1 arty regt (3 arty bn); 1 engr bn; 1 sigs bn)

1 (5th) inf div (1 lt armd sqn; 3 inf regt (3 inf bn); 1 arty regt (4 arty bn); 1 engr bn; 1 sigs bn)

1 (6th) inf div (2 inf regt (3 inf bn); 1 arty regt (4 arty bn); 1 engr bn; 1 sigs bn)

1 (7th) inf div (2 inf regt (3 inf bn); 1 arty regt (2 arty bn); 1 engr bn; 1 sigs bn)

1 (9th) inf div (1 mech cav sqn; 3 inf regt (3 inf bn); 1 arty regt (3 arty bn); 1 engr bn; 1 sigs bn)

1 (15th) inf div (1 mech cav sqn; 3 inf regt (3 inf bn); 1 engr bn; 1 sigs bn)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty div (1 arty regt (1 SP arty bn; 2 fd arty bn); 1 arty regt (1 MRL bn; 2 fd arty bn))

1 engr div

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

4 economic development div

HELICOPTER

Some hel flt

ISR UAV

1 UAV bn with *Hermes 450*; *Searcher II*

AIR DEFENCE

1 ADA div (6 bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES**

MBT 370: 53 M60A1; 125 M60A3; 105 M48A5; 49 T-84 *Oplot*; 38 VT-4; (50 Type-69 in store)

LT TK 194: 24 M41; 104 *Scorpion* (50 in store); 66 *Stingray* **RECCE** 32 S52 *Shorland*

IFV 220: 168 BTR-3E1; 52 VN-1 (incl variants)

APC 1,190

APC (T) 880: *Bronco*; 430 M113A1/A3; 450 Type-85

APC (W) 210: 9 BTR-3K (CP); 6 BTR-3C (amb); 18 *Condor*; 142 LAV-150 *Commando*; 35 M1126 *Stryker* ICV
PPV 100 *REVA*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 58+: 2 BREM-84 *Atlet*; 13 BTR-3BR; 22 M88A1; 6 M88A2; 10 M113; 5 Type-653; WZT-4

VLB Type-84

MW *Bozena*; *Giant Viper*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP 30+: 18+ M901A5 (TOW); 12 BTR-3RK

MANPATS M47 *Dragon*

RCL 180: **75mm** 30 M20; **106mm** 150 M40

ARTILLERY 2,567

SP 155mm 42: 16 ATMOS-2000; 6 CAESAR; 20 M109A5
TOWED 525: **105mm** 296: 24 LG1 MkII; 12 M-56; 200 M101A1; 60 L119 Light Gun; (12 M102; 32 M618A2 in store); **155mm** 229: 90 GHN-45 A1; 118 M198; 21 M-71 (48 M114 in store)

MRL 68: **122mm** 4 SR-4; **130mm** 60 PHZ-85; **302mm** 4: 1 DTI-1 (WS-1B); 3 DTI-1G (WS-32)

MOR 1,932+: **SP 81mm** 39: 18 BTR-3M1; 21 M125A3; **SP 107mm** M106A3; **SP 120mm** 26: 8 BTR-3M2; 6+ Elbit *Spear*; 12 M1064A3; 1,867 **81mm/107mm/120mm**

AIRCRAFT

TPT • Light 22: 2 Beech 200 *King Air*; 2 Beech 1900C; 1 C-212 *Aviocar*; 1 C295W; 3 Cessna 182T *Skylane*; 9 Cessna A185E (U-17B); 2 ERJ-135LR; 2 *Jetstream* 41

TRG 33: 11 MX-7-235 *Star Rocket*; 22 T-41B *Mescalero*

HELICOPTERS

ATK 7 AH-1F *Cobra*

MRH 20: 8 AS550 *Fennec*; 2 AW139; 10 Mi-17V-5 *Hip H*

TPT 123: **Heavy** 5 CH-47D *Chinook*; **Medium** 12: 9 UH-60L *Black Hawk*; 3 UH-60M *Black Hawk*; **Light** 106: 27 Bell 206 *Jet Ranger*; 52 Bell 212 (AB-212); 16 Enstrom 480B; 6 H145M (VIP tpt); 5 UH-72A *Lakota*

TRG 53 Hughes 300C

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Medium 4+: 4 *Hermes* 450; *Searcher*; *Searcher II*

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 8+

Short-range *Aspide*

Point-defence 8+: 8 *Starstreak*; 9K338 *Igla-S* (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*)

GUNS 192

SP 54: **20mm** 24 M163 *Vulcan*; **40mm** 30 M1/M42 *SP*

TOWED 138: **20mm** 24 M167 *Vulcan*; **35mm** 8 GDF-007 with *Skyguard* 3; **37mm** 52 Type-74; **40mm** 48 L/70; **57mm** 6 Type-59 (S-60) (18+ more non-operational)

Navy 44,000 (incl Naval Aviation, Marines, Coastal Defence); 25,850 conscript (total 69,850)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS** 8

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS • CVH 1 *Chakri Naruebet* with 3 sextuple *Sadral* Inchr with *Mistral* SAM (capacity 6 S-70B *Seahawk* ASW hel)

FRIGATES 7

FFGHM 3:

2 *Naresuan* with 2 quad Inchr with RGM-84 *Harpoon* ASHM, 1 8 cell Mk 41 VLS with RIM-162B ESSM SAM, 2 triple SVTT Mk 32 324mm TT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 *Super Lynx* 300 hel)

1 *Bhumibol Adulyadej* (DW3000F) with 2 quad Inchr with RGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II ASHM, 1 8-cell Mk 41 VLS with RIM-162B ESSM SAM, 2 triple 324mm SEA TLS ASTT with Mk 54 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 med hel)

FFG 4:

2 *Chao Phraya* (trg role) with 4 twin Inchr with C-802A ASHM, 2 RBU 1200 *Uragan* A/S mor, 2 twin 100mm gun

2 *Chao Phraya* with 4 twin Inchr with C-802A ASHM, 2 RBU 1200 *Uragan* A/S mor, 1 twin 100mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 92

CORVETTES 7:

FSGM 2 *Rattanakosin* with 2 twin Inchr with RGM-84 *Harpoon* ASHM, 1 octuple *Albatros* Inchr with *Aspide* SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with *Stingray* LWT, 1 76mm gun

FSG 1 *Krabi* (UK *River* mod) with 2 twin Inchr with RGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II ASHM, 1 76mm gun

FS 4:

1 *Makut Rajakumarn* with 2 triple 324mm ASTT, 2 114mm gun

1 *Pin Klao* (ex-US *Cannon*) (trg role) with 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT, 3 76mm gun

2 *Tapi* with 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 76mm gun

PSO 1 *Krabi* (UK *River* mod) with 1 76mm gun

PCFG 4: 3 *Prabparapak* with 2 single Inchr with *Gabriel I* ASHM, 1 triple Inchr with *Gabriel I* ASHM, 1 57mm gun; 1 *Ratcharit* with 2 twin Inchr with MM38 *Exocet* ASHM, 1 76mm gun

PCT 3 *Khamronsin* with 2 triple 324mm ASTT with *Stingray* LWT, 1 76mm gun

PCOH 2 *Pattani* (1 in trg role) with 1 76mm gun

PCO 4: 3 *Hua Hin* with 1 76mm gun; 1 M58 Patrol Gun Boat with 1 76mm gun

PCC 9: 3 *Chon Buri* with 2 76mm gun; 6 *Sattahip* with 1 76mm gun

PBF 4 M18 Fast Assault Craft (capacity 18 troops)

PB 58: 1 T-11 (US PGM-71); 3 T-81; 6 T-91; 5 M36 Patrol Boat; 13 T-213; 1 T-227; 23 M21 Patrol Boat; 3 T-991; 3 T-994

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 17

MCCS 1 *Thalang*

MCO 2 *Lat Ya*

MCC 2 *Bang Rachan*

MSR 12: 7 T1; 5 T6

AMPHIBIOUS

PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS • LPD 1 *Angthong* (SGP *Endurance*) with 1 76mm gun (capacity 2 hel; 19 MBT; 500 troops)

LANDING SHIPS 2

LST 2 *Sichang* with 2 hel landing platform (capacity 14 MBT; 300 troops)

LANDING CRAFT 14

LCU 9: 3 *Man Nok*; 2 *Mataphun* (capacity either 3–4 MBT or 250 troops); 4 *Thong Kaeo*

LCM 2

UCAC 3 *Griffon* 1000TD

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 13

ABU 1 *Suriya*

AGOR 1 *Sok*

AGS 2: 1 *Chanthara*; 1 *Paruehatsabodi*

AOL 5: 1 *Matra* with 1 hel landing platform; 2 *Proet*; 1 *Prong*; 1 *Samui*

AOR 1 *Chula*

AORH 1 *Similan* (capacity 1 hel)

AWT 2

Naval Aviation 1,200**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AIRCRAFT 3 combat capable

ASW 2 P-3A *Orion* (P-3T)

ISR 9 *Sentry* O-2-337

MP 1 F-27-200 MPA*

TPT • **Light** 15: 7 Do-228-212; 2 ERJ-135LR; 2 F-27-400M *Troopship*; 3 N-24A *Searchmaster*; 1 UP-3A *Orion* (UP-3T)

HELICOPTERS

ASW 8: 6 S-70B *Seahawk*; 2 *Super Lynx* 300

MRH 2 MH-60S *Knight Hawk*

TPT 18: **Medium** 2 Bell 214ST (AB-214ST); **Light** 16: 6 Bell 212 (AB-212); 5 H145M; 5 S-76B

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • ASHM AGM-84 *Harpoon*

Marines 23,000**FORCES BY ROLE****COMMAND**

1 mne div HQ

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 recce bn

Light

2 inf regt (total: 6 bn)

Amphibious

1 amph aslt bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty regt (3 fd arty bn, 1 ADA bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES**

IFV 14 BTR-3E1

APC • APC (W) 24 LAV-150 *Commando*

AAV 33 LVTP-7

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 1 AAVR-7

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP 10 M1045A2 HMMWV with TOW

MANPATS M47 *Dragon*; TOW

RCL • SP 106mm M40A1

ARTILLERY 54

SP 155mm 6 ATMOS-2000

TOWED 48: 105mm 36 M101A1; 155mm 12 GC-45

AIR DEFENCE

SAM Point-defence QW-18

GUNS 12.7mm 14

Naval Special Warfare Command**Air Force €46,000**

4 air divs, one flying trg school

FORCES BY ROLE**FIGHTER**

2 sqn with F-5E/5F *Tiger II*

3 sqn with F-16A/B *Fighting Falcon*

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with *Gripen* C/D

GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with *Alpha Jet**

1 sqn with AU-23A *Peacemaker*

1 sqn with T-50TH *Golden Eagle**

ELINT/ISR

1 sqn with DA42 MPP *Guardian*

AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING & CONTROL

1 sqn with Saab 340B; Saab 340 *Erieye*

TRANSPORT

1 (Royal Flight) sqn with A319CJ; A340-500; B-737-800

1 sqn with ATR-72; BAe-748

1 sqn with BT-67

1 sqn with C-130H/H-30 *Hercules*

TRAINING

1 sqn with CT-4A/B *Airtrainer*; T-41D *Mescalero*

1 sqn with CT-4E *Airtrainer*

1 sqn with PC-9

1 sqn with H135

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*)

1 sqn with Bell 412 *Twin Huey*; S-92A

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 123 combat capable

FTR 76: 1 F-5B *Freedom Fighter*; 20 F-5E *Tiger II*; 2 F-5F *Tiger II* (F-5E/F being upgraded); 1 F-5TH(E) *Tiger II*; 1 F-5TH(F) *Tiger II*; 37 F-16A *Fighting Falcon*; 14 F-16B *Fighting Falcon*

FGA 11: 7 *Gripen* C; 4 *Gripen* D

ATK 16 AU-23A *Peacemaker*

ISR 5 DA42 MPP *Guardian*

AEW&C 2 Saab 340 *Erieye*

ELINT 2 Saab 340 *Erieye* (COMINT/ELINT)

TPT 42: **Medium** 14: 6 C-130H *Hercules*; 6 C-130H-30 *Hercules*; 2 Saab 340B; **Light** 21: 3 ATR-72; 3 Beech 200 *King Air*; 8 BT-67; 1 *Commander* 690; 6 DA42M; **PAX** 7: 1 A319CJ; 1 A320CJ; 1 A340-500; 1 B-737-800; 3 SSJ-100-95LR (1 A310-324 in store)

TRG 87: 16 *Alpha Jet**; 13 CT-4A *Airtrainer*; 6 CT-4B *Airtrainer*; 20 CT-4E *Airtrainer*; 21 PC-9; 7 T-41D *Mescalero*; 4 T-50TH *Golden Eagle**

HELICOPTERS

MRH 11: 2 Bell 412 *Twin Huey*; 2 Bell 412SP *Twin Huey*; 1 Bell 412HP *Twin Huey*; 6 Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*

CSAR 8 H225M *Super Cougar*

TPT 23: **Medium** 3 S-92A *Super Hawk*; **Light** 20: 17 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); 3 H135

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES • ISR • **Light** U-1
AIR DEFENCE

SAM **Medium-range** 3+ KS-1C (CH-SA-12)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AIM-9P/S *Sidewinder*; *Python* 3; IIR IRIS-T; *Python* 5 (reported); ARH AIM-120 AMRAAM; *Derby* (reported)

ASM AGM-65 *Maverick*

AshM RBS15F

BOMBS

Laser-guided *Paveway* II

INS/GPS-guided GBU-38 JDAM

Royal Security Command

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

2 inf regt (3 inf bn)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary €93,700

Border Patrol Police 20,000

Marine Police 2,200

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 101

PCO 1 *Srinakrin*

PCC 2 *Hameln*

PB 52: 1 *Chasanyabadee*; 3 *Cutlass*; 2 M25; 2 *Ratayapibanbancha* (Reef Ranger); 1 *Sriyanont*; 2 *Wasuthep*; 41 (various)

PBR 46

National Security Volunteer Corps 45,000 – Reserves

Police Aviation 500

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 6 combat capable

ATK 6 AU-23A *Peacemaker*

TPT 16: **Light** 15: 2 CN235; 8 PC-6 *Turbo-Porter*; 3 SC-7 3M *Skyvan*; 2 Short 330UTT; **PAX** 1 F-50

HELICOPTERS

MRH 12: 6 Bell 412 *Twin Huey*; 6 Bell 429

TPT • **Light** 61: 27 Bell 205A; 14 Bell 206 *Jet Ranger*; 20 Bell 212 (AB-212)

Provincial Police 50,000 (incl €500 Special Action Force)

Thahan Phran (Hunter Soldiers) 21,000

Volunteer irregular force

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

22 paramilitary regt (total: 275 paramilitary coy)

DEPLOYMENT

INDIA/PAKISTAN: UN • UNMOGIP 5

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 276; 1 engr coy

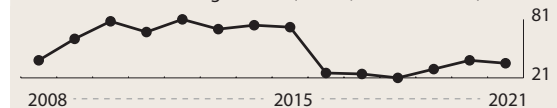
FOREIGN FORCES

United States US Pacific Command: 100

Timor-Leste TLS

US Dollar USD		2020	2021	2022
GDP	USD	1.78bn	1.70bn	
<i>per capita</i>	USD	1,348	1,263	
Growth	%	-7.6	1.8	
Inflation	%	0.5	1.6	
Def bdgt	USD	41.7m	39.2m	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 1,413,958

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	20.4%	5.5%	4.8%	3.8%	13.5%	2.0%
Female	19.2%	5.3%	4.7%	4.0%	14.7%	2.1%

Capabilities

The small Timor-Leste Defence Force (F-FDTL) has been afflicted by funding, personnel and morale challenges since it was established in 2001. The F-FDTL was reconstituted in the wake of fighting between regional factions in the security forces in 2006, but is still a long way from meeting the ambitious force-structure goals set out in the Force 2020 plan published in 2007. In 2016, the government published a Strategic Defence and Security Concept (SDSC). This outlined the roles of the F-FDTL as including the protection of the country from external threats and combating violent crime. However, this parallel internal-security role has sometimes brought it into conflict with the national police force. The SDSC also stated that the F-FDTL needs to improve its naval capabilities, owing to the size of Timor-Leste's exclusive economic zone. The origins of the F-FDTL in the Falintil national resistance force, and continuing training and doctrinal emphasis on low-intensity infantry tactics, mean that the force provides a deterrent to invasion. The F-FDTL has received training from Australian and US personnel. Australia is also donating two *Guardian*-class patrol vessels as part of its Pacific Patrol Boat Replacement programme; these are due to arrive in 2023. Maintenance capacity is limited and the country has no defence industry.

ACTIVE 2,280 (Army 2,200 Naval Element 80)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 2,200

Training began in January 2001 with the aim of deploying 1,500 full-time personnel and 1,500 reservists. Authorities are engaged in developing security structures with international assistance

FORCES BY ROLE**MANOEUVRE****Light**

2 inf bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 MP pl

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log spt coy

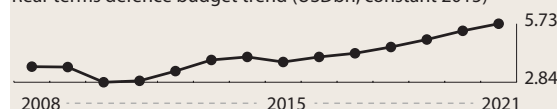
Naval Element 80**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 5**PB 5: 2 *Dili* (ex-ROK); 2 *Shanghai II*; 1 *Kamenassa* (ex-ROK *Chamsuri*)**Air Component****EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 1 Cessna 172

Vietnam VNM

Vietnamese Dong VND		2020	2021	2022
GDP	VND	7966tr	8390tr	
	USD	343bn	368bn	
per capita	USD	3,523	3,743	
Growth	%	2.9	3.8	
Inflation	%	3.2	2.0	
Def bdgt	VND	€133tr	€145tr	
	USD	€5.73bn	€6.35bn	
FMA (US)	USD	45.0m	10.9m	12.0m
USD1=VND		23217.71	22798.35	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 102,789,598

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	12.6%	3.8%	3.7%	4.2%	22.9%	2.9%
Female	11.3%	3.6%	3.5%	4.0%	23.1%	4.3%

Capabilities

Vietnam has a stronger military tradition, and its armed forces have more operational experience, than many of its neighbours. Its defence efforts and armed forces also benefit from broad popular support, particularly in the context of tensions with China over conflicting claims in the South China Sea. Vietnam adopted a new Law on National Defence in 2018 and issued a defence white paper in 2019. The latter referred several times to Vietnam's differences with China and the need for both sides to 'put more effort into maintaining stability'. It is evident, from Hanoi's perspective, that stability will depend in good measure on Vietnam bolstering its deterrent capabilities in the South China Sea. This explains the emphasis on strengthening naval and air capabilities, including development of an advanced submarine capability and procurement of new ISR, air-defence and naval anti-surface systems to boost the capacity for anti-access/area-denial operations in Vietnam's maritime littoral. While Russia continues to be the dominant

defence supplier, Washington lifted its arms embargo on Vietnam in 2016, and New Delhi and Seoul are understood to be seeking inroads into Vietnam's defence market. Long-expected orders for new combat aircraft and maritime-patrol aircraft have failed to materialise so far, though Vietnam ordered a Japanese-produced satellite-based surveillance system in April 2020 and L-39NG jet trainers from the Czech Republic in February 2021. The US Air Force also agreed to supply Vietnam with three Beechcraft T-6 *Texan II* turboprop trainers in June 2021, and has enhanced the country's coastguard capabilities with three ex-*Hamilton*-class vessels. Vietnam is developing its limited defence-industrial capacities with the launch of a defence-focused subsidiary to state-owned Viettel Military Industry and Telecoms Group. Called Viettel High Technology Industries Corporation, it focuses on defence electronics and communications.

ACTIVE 482,000 (Army 412,000 Navy 40,000 Air 30,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 40,000

Conscript liability 2 years army and air defence, 3 years air force and navy, specialists 3 years, some ethnic minorities 2 years

RESERVES Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 5,000,000**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE****Space****EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

SATELLITES • ISR 1 VNREDSat

Army €412,000

8 Mil Regions (incl capital)

FORCES BY ROLE**COMMAND**

4 corps HQ

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF bde (1 AB bde, 1 demolition engr regt)

MANOEUVRE**Armoured**

10 tk bde

Mechanised

2 mech inf div

Light

23 inf div

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE

1 SRBM bde

COMBAT SUPPORT

13 arty bde

1 arty regt

11 engr bde

1 engr regt

1 EW unit

3 sigs bde

2 sigs regt

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

9 economic construction div

1 log regt

1 med unit

1 trg regt

AIR DEFENCE

11 AD bde

Reserve

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

9 inf div

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 1,383: 45 T-34; 850 T-54/T-55; 4+ T-54B mod; 70 T-62; 64 T-90S; 350 Type-59;

LT TK 620: 300 PT-76; 320 Type-62/Type-63

RECCE 100 BRDM-1/BRDM-2

IFV 300 BMP-1/BMP-2

APC 1,380+

APC (T) 280+: Some BTR-50; 200 M113 (to be upgraded); 80 Type-63

APC (W) 1,100 BTR-40/BTR-60/BTR-152

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV IMR-2

ARV BREM-1M

VLB TMM-3

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); 9M14 mod

RCL 75mm Type-56; 82mm Type-65 (B-10); 87mm Type-51 **GUNS**

SP 100mm SU-100; 122mm SU-122

TOWED 100mm T-12 (arty); M-1944

ARTILLERY 3,040+

SP 30+: 122mm 2S1 *Gvozdika*; 152mm 30 2S3 *Akatsiya*; 175mm M107

TOWED 2,300: 105mm M101/M102; 122mm D-30/Type-54 (M-1938)/Type-60 (D-74); 130mm M-46; 152mm D-20; 155mm M114

MRL 710+: 107mm 360 Type-63; 122mm 350 BM-21 *Grad*; 140mm BM-14

MOR 82mm; 120mm M-1943; 160mm M-1943

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

SRBM • Coventional 9K72/9K77 (RS-SS-1C/D *Scud* B/C)

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence 9K32 *Strela-2* (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)†; 9K310 *Igla-1* (RS-SA-16 *Ginlet*); 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*) **GUNS** 12,000

SP 23mm ZSU-23-4

TOWED 14.5mm/30mm/37mm/57mm/85mm/100mm

Navy €40,000 (incl €27,000 Naval Infantry)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES 8

SSK 6 *Hanoi* (RUS Project 636.1 (Improved *Kilo*)) with 6 533mm TT with 3M14E *Klub-S* (RS-SS-N-30B) LACM/3M54E1/E *Klub-S* (RS-SS-N-27A/B) AShM (*Klub-S* AShM variant unclear)/53-65KE HWT/TEST-71ME HWT **SSW** 2 *Yugo* (DPRK)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 75

CORVETTES 12:

FSGM 5:

1 BPS-500 with 2 quad Inchr with 3M24E *Uran-E* (RS-SS-N-25 *Switchblade*) AShM, 1 9K32 *Strela-2M* (RS-SA-N-5 *Grail*) SAM (manually operated), 2 twin 533mm TT, 1 RBU 1600 A/S mor, 1 AK630 CIWS, 1 76mm gun

2 *Dinh Tien Hoang* (RUS *Gepard* 3.9 (Project 11661E)) with 2 quad Inchr with 3M24E *Uran-E* (RS-SS-N-25 *Switchblade*) AShM, 1 3M89E *Palma* (*Palash*) CIWS with *Sosna-R* SAM (RS-CADS-N-2), 2 AK630M CIWS, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

2 *Tran Hung Dao* (RUS *Gepard* 3.9 (Project 11661E)) with 2 quad Inchr with 3M24E *Uran-E* (RS-SS-N-25 *Switchblade*), 1 3M89E *Palma* (*Palash*) CIWS with *Sosna-R* SAM (RS-CADS-N-2), 2 twin 533mm TT with SET-53M HWT, 2 AK630M CIWS, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

FSG 1 *Po Hang* (Flight III) (ex-ROK) with 2 quad Inchr with 3M24E *Uran-E* (RS-SS-N-25 *Switchblade*) AShM, 2 76mm guns

FS 6:

3 Project 159A (ex-FSU *Petya* II) with 1 quintuple 406mm ASTT, 4 RBU 6000 *Smerch* 2 A/S mor, 2 twin 76mm gun

2 Project 159AE (ex-FSU *Petya* III) with 1 triple 533mm ASTT with SET-53ME HWT, 4 RBU 2500 *Smerch* 1 A/S mor, 2 twin 76mm gun

1 *Po Hang* (Flight III) (ex-ROK) with 2 76mm guns

PCFGM 12:

4 Project 1241RE (*Tarantul* I) with 2 twin Inchr with P-15 *Termit-R* (RS-SS-N-2D *Styx*) AShM, 1 quad Inchr with 9K32 *Strela-2M* (RS-SA-N-5 *Grail*) SAM (manually operated), 2 AK630M CIWS, 1 76mm gun
8 Project 12418 (*Tarantul* V) with 4 quad Inchr with 3M24E *Uran-E* (RS-SS-N-25 *Switchblade*) AShM, 1 quad Inchr with 9K32 *Strela-2M* (RS-SA-N-5 *Grail*) SAM (manually operated), 2 AK630M CIWS, 1 76mm gun

PCO 7: 1 Project FC264; 6 TT-400TP with 2 AK630M CIWS, 1 76mm gun

PCC 6 *Svetlyak* (Project 1041.2) with 1 AK630M CIWS, 1 76mm gun

PBFG 8 Project 205 (*Osa* II) with 4 single Inchr with P-20U (SS-N-2B *Styx*) AShM

PBFT 1+ *Shershen't* (FSU) with 4 single 533mm TT

PH 2 *Shtorm* (ex-FSU Project 206M (*Turya*))† with 1 twin 57mm gun

PHT 3 *Shtorm* (ex-FSU Project 206M (*Turya*))† with 4 single 533mm TT with 53-65KE HWT, 1 twin 57mm gun

PB 20: 14 *Zhuk* (*Grif-M*)†; 4 *Zhuk* (mod); 2 TP-01

PBR 4 *Stolkraft*

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 13

MSO 2 *Akvamaren* (Project 266 (*Yurka*))

MSC 4 *Sonya* (Project 1265 (*Yakhont*))

MHI 2 *Korund* (Project 1258 (*Yevgeniya*))

MSR 5 K-8

AMPHIBIOUS

LANDING SHIPS 7

LST 2 *Tran Khanh Du* (ex-US LST 542) with 1 hel landing platform (capacity 16 Lt Tk/APC; 140 troops)

LSM 5:

1 *Polnochny* A (capacity 6 Lt Tk/APC; 200 troops)

2 *Polnochny* B (capacity 6 Lt Tk/APC; 200 troops)

2 *Nau Dinh*

LANDING CRAFT • LCM 13

8 LCM 6 (capacity 1 Lt Tk or 80 troops)

4 LCM 8 (capacity 1 MBT or 200 troops)

1 VDN-150

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 22

AGS 1 *Tran Dai Nia* (Damen Research Vessel 6613)
AH 1 *Khanh Hoa* (*Truong Sa* mod)
AKR 4 Damen Stan Lander 5612
AKSL 10+
AP 1 *Truong Sa*
ASR 1 *Yết Kiêu* (Damen Rescue Gear Ship 9316)
AT 2
AWT 1
AXS 1 *Le Quy Don*

Naval Infantry €27,000**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES**

LT TK PT-76; Type-63
APC • **APC (W)** BTR-60

Coastal Defence**FORCES BY ROLE****COASTAL DEFENCE**

3 **AshM** bde
 1 coastal arty bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

COASTAL DEFENCE • **AshM** 4K44 *Redut* (RS-SSC-1B *Sepal*); 4K51 *Rubezh* (RS-SSC-3 *Styx*); K-300P *Bastion-P* (RS-SSC-5 *Stooge*)

ARTILLERY • **MRL** 160mm *AccuLAR-160*; 306mm **EXTRA**

Navy Air Wing**FORCES BY ROLE****ASW/SAR**

1 regt with H225; Ka-28 (Ka-27PL) *Helix A*; Ka-32 *Helix C*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • **TPT** • **Light** 6 DHC-6-400 *Twin Otter*

HELICOPTERS

ASW 10 Ka-28 *Helix A*
TPT • **Medium** 4: 2 H225; 2 Ka-32 *Helix C*

Air Force 30,000

3 air div, 1 tpt bde

FORCES BY ROLE**FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK**

3 regt with Su-22M3/M4/UM *Fitter* (some ISR)
 1 regt with Su-27SK/Su-27UBK *Flanker*
 1 regt with Su-27SK/Su-27UBK *Flanker*; Su-30MK2 *Flanker*
 2 regt with Su-30MK2 *Flanker*

TRANSPORT

2 regt with An-2 *Colt*; Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); Mi-8 *Hip*; Mi-17 *Hip H*; M-28 *Bryza*; C295M

TRAINING

1 regt with L-39 *Albatros*
 1 regt with Yak-52

ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

2 regt with Mi-8 *Hip*; Mi-17 *Hip H*; Mi-171; Mi-24 *Hind*

AIR DEFENCE

6 AD div HQ
 2 SAM regt with S-300PMU1 (RS-SA-20 *Gargoyle*)
 3 SAM regt with *Spyder-MR*
 3 SAM regt with S-75 *Dvina* (RS-SA-2 *Guideline*)
 4 SAM regt with S-125-2TM *Pechora-2TM*

2 SAM regt with S-125M *Pechora-M*

4 ADA regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 78 combat capable

FGA 72: 26 Su-22M3/M4/UM *Fitter* (some ISR); 6 Su-27SK *Flanker*; 5 Su-27UBK *Flanker B*; 35 Su-30MK2 *Flanker G*

TPT • **Light** 12: 6 An-2 *Colt*; 3 C295M; 1 M-28 *Bryza*; 2 C-212 *Aviocar* (NC-212i)

TRG 53: 17 L-39 *Albatros*; 6 Yak-130 *Mitten**; 30 Yak-52

HELICOPTERS

MRH 6 Mi-17 *Hip H*

TPT 28: **Medium** 17: 14 Mi-8 *Hip*; 3 Mi-171; **Light** 11 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*)

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 98+:

Long-range 12 S-300PMU1 (RS-SA-20 *Gargoyle*)

Medium-range 65: €25 S-75 *Dvina* (RS-SA-2 *Guideline*); €30 S-125-2TM *Pechora-2TM*; €10 *Spyder-MR*

Short-range 21+: 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*); 21 S-125M *Pechora-M* (RS-SA-3 *Goa*)

Point-defence 9K32 *Strela-2* (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)†; 9K310 *Igla-1* (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*)

GUNS 37mm; 57mm; 85mm; 100mm; 130mm

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • **IR** R-60 (RS-AA-8 *Aphid*); R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); **IR/SARH** R-27 (RS-AA-10 *Alamo*); **ARH** R-77 (RS-AA-12A *Adder*)

ASM Kh-29L/T (RS-AS-14 *Kedge*); Kh-59M (RS-AS-18 *Kazoo*)

AshM Kh-31A (RS-AS-17B *Krypton*)

ARM Kh-28 (RS-AS-9 *Kyle*); Kh-31P (RS-AS-17A *Krypton*)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 40,000+ active**Border Defence Corps €40,000****Coast Guard****EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 79+**

PSOH 2 *Hamilton* (ex-US) with 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 med hel)

PSO 4 DN2000 (Damen 9014)

PCO 13+: 1 *Mazinger* (ex-ROK); 9 TT-400; 3+ other

PCC 2 *Hae Uri* (ex-ROK)

PBF 28: 26 MS-50S; 2 *Shershen*

PB 30: 1 MS-50; approx 14 TT-200; 14 TT-120; 1 other

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 5

AFS 1

ATF 4 Damen Salvage Tug

AIRCRAFT • **MP** 5 C-212-400 MPA

Local Forces €5,000,000 reservists

Incl People's Self-Defence Force (urban units) and People's Militia (rural units); comprises static and mobile cbt units, log spt and village protection pl; some arty, mor and AD guns; acts as reserve

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 7

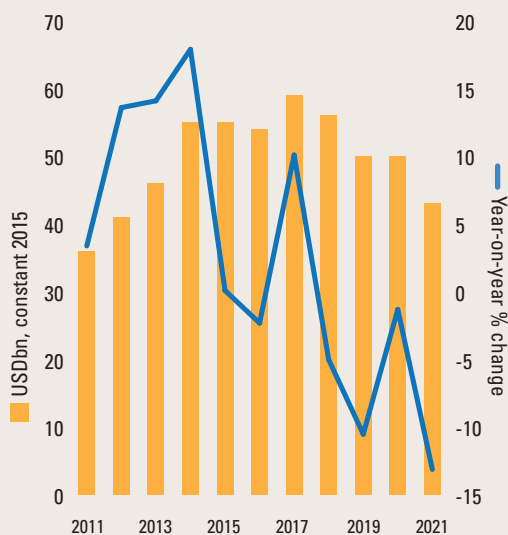
SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 68; 1 fd hospital

Chapter Seven

Middle East and North Africa

- Regional defence spending declined in real terms for the fourth consecutive year. While spending is the same as in 2017, in nominal terms, inflation rates averaging 6.9% annually mean that real-terms reductions have been sizeable, with cuts averaging 3.6% annually in the four years to 2021.
- The US Global Posture Review was expected to set out Washington's thinking on its future dispositions in the region, though little change was announced on release and the review called for further study of regional requirements.
- In July 2021, the US announced that its combat mission in Iraq would come to a close by the end of the year, though some US forces would continue to operate in an advisory role. NATO had earlier announced that it was expanding its NATO Mission Iraq.
- The Abraham Accords normalised relations between Israel, Bahrain and the UAE, presaged increased security and defence cooperation and appeared to unlock important arms deals. In January, letters of agreement were signed concerning a proposed UAE purchase of F-35A *Lightning II* combat aircraft. There have been bilateral meetings between defence officials and, in November, a small maritime-security exercise in the Red Sea involving the US and the three states.
- There is growing defence cooperation with extra-regional states. Cyprus, France, Greece, Israel and the UAE increased diplomatic coordination and took part in the *Iniochos* air exercise in April. In late year France secured a major sale of 80 *Rafale* combat aircraft to the UAE. Both the UAE and Saudi Arabia have also sent combat aircraft to Greece to take part in exercises.
- Egypt's naval capabilities are growing. In 2021 a new naval base was opened at Ras Gargoub, while a fourth Type-209/1400 submarine and a second FREMM frigate (built by Italy's Fincantieri) was commissioned. In October it was announced that Egypt would buy the UK's two decommissioned *Fort Rosalie*-class logistics ships.

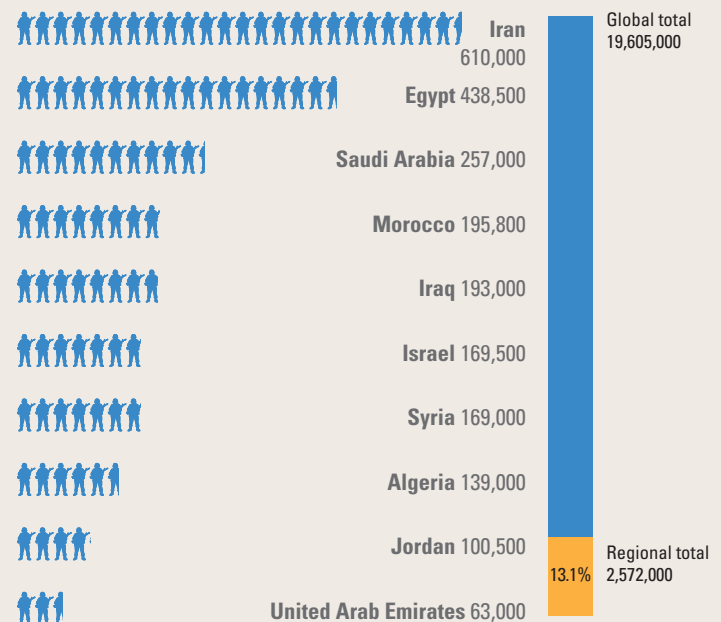
Saudi Arabia, real-terms defence budget trend, 2011–21 (USDbn, constant 2015)*



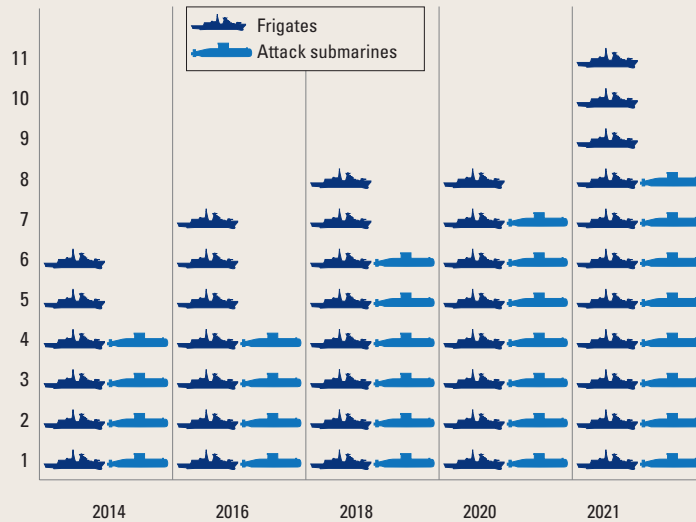
Note: Defence budget only – excludes security expenditure

Active military personnel – top 10

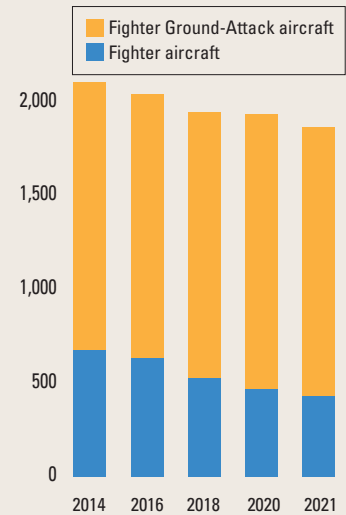
(25,000 per unit)



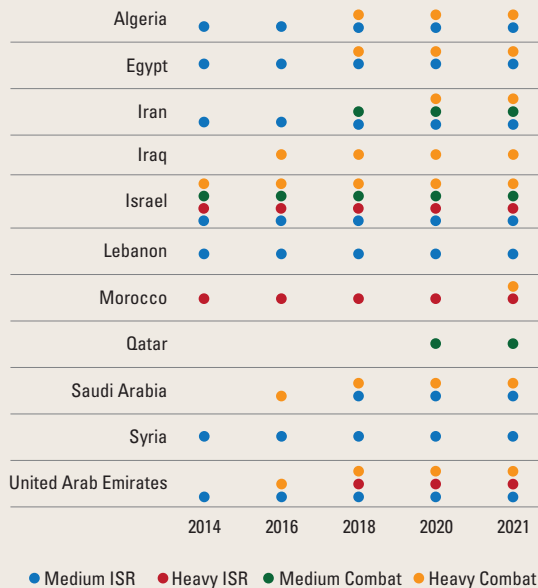
Egypt's growing naval capabilities



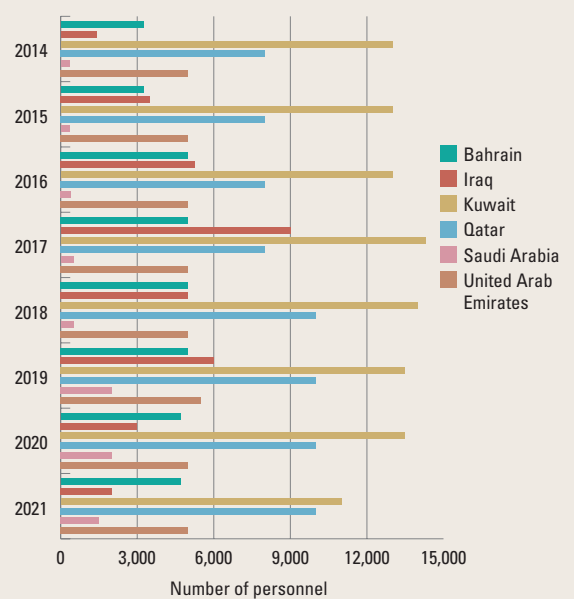
Middle East and North Africa: Fighter/Fighter Ground-Attack aircraft



Heavy and Medium Combat-UAVs and ISR UAVs



US deployments to Gulf countries: 2014–21



Middle East and North Africa

Tentative de-escalation took place on many fronts in the Middle East throughout 2021. After years of military engagement and regional brinkmanship, a combination of battlefield fatigue, geopolitical stalemate, the cost of the coronavirus pandemic and a new United States administration intent on reshaping the nature of its military involvement in the Middle East had a noticeable impact on the calculations and behaviour of regional and local powers. However, it was uncertain whether this reduction in violence and tension was sustainable, or whether it could lead to local and regional settlements. The US decision on its future involvement, however, will prove consequential for regional military postures. Between 2020 and 2021, Washington removed one THAAD and four *Patriot* missile-defence batteries from Saudi Arabia and in July 2021 announced that the US combat mission in Iraq would come to a close by the end of the year (though some US forces would continue to operate in an advisory role; NATO had earlier announced that it was expanding its NATO Mission Iraq). The Biden administration's Interim National Security Strategic Guidance – issued in March 2021 – said that the US will not engage in 'forever wars' and that it would, in the Middle East, 'right-size our military presence to the level required to disrupt international terrorist networks, deter Iranian aggression, and protect other vital U.S. interests'. The US Global Posture Review was released in late November 2021, but little detail was made public; the Pentagon was required to conduct 'additional analysis' on the future US regional posture.

The wars in Syria, Libya and Yemen

Nonetheless, conflict persisted across the broader region. Levels of violence in Yemen remained high during 2021. Soon after taking office, the Biden administration suspended all conflict-related military assistance and arms sales to Saudi Arabia and indicated that it would seek a negotiated end to the conflict. According to analysts, Riyadh itself had been keen to reduce its military involvement after failing to achieve its main goals but was unsure how to do so. Sensing this, during the year the Houthi rebel movement sought to capture the oil-rich and

strategically important city of Marib in central Yemen, the loss of which would be a significant blow to the anti-Houthi front. The vast majority of Saudi air operations took place around Marib in support of the loyalist forces defending it. Reports indicated that Houthi casualties were high, but nonetheless Houthi forces continued attacking in strength, leading some observers to consider that the rebel group may be seeking an outright victory instead of a settlement.

In parallel, the Houthis demonstrated increased missile and uninhabited aerial vehicle (UAV) capabilities, conducting dozens of attacks against military and civilian targets on Saudi territory. The deployment of these capabilities showed continuous Iranian material inflows and support, as documented by United Nations and Western reports. The possibility that an attack could cause significant damage and loss of life and escalate into a regional conflict loomed over regional politics, prompting Saudi Arabia to seek upgrades to its air defences and to enter talks with Tehran.

Fighting persisted in Syria but there was no significant change along the key front-lines following intense fighting in late 2019 and early 2020. Russian and Turkish reluctance to engage in direct fighting ensured that regular clashes along the front-lines in Idlib did not escalate, though in some places this picture began to change towards the end of 2021. Regime forces generally focused on consolidating power in former rebel-held areas and on harassing villages in Idlib through artillery and rocket fire.

Southern Syria was also the scene of regime pressure. In areas nominally under its control since 2018, but where rebel forces had been given some autonomy under Russian supervision, Iranian expansion and regime brutality stirred tensions during summer 2021, culminating in sieges of towns and the expulsion of fighters and citizens supporting the rebellion. In Deraa, Russia deployed its own forces in early September as part of a plan to halt a government offensive and try to persuade rebel fighters to relocate to the north. An uneasy relationship continued in northeastern Syria between US-supported Kurdish forces, Russian- and Iranian-backed regime units and Turkish forces backed by Syrian proxies. The Islamic

State (also known as ISIS or ISIL) jihadi organisation remained subdued, conducting insurgent operations across eastern and central Syria.

A lack of resources meant that the Syrian Arab Army was still understaffed and underequipped, with reports of low morale. Military reform proceeded slowly and inconclusively, impeded by limited resources, the proliferation of militias, competition among security services and divergence between Iran and Russia. Moscow sought to promote leadership changes in the general staff and to empower loyal units, including the 5th Corps, which includes some former rebels, but its attempts were often countered by factions supported by Iran, most notably the Republican Guard and the 4th Division. There were similar divisions in the intelligence services: Military Intelligence, aligned with Russia, and Air Force Intelligence, backed by Iran, competed for influence, notably in southern Syria and around Damascus.

Foreign forces remained militarily active, though at a significantly lower tempo. US troops, numbering fewer than 1,000, focused on defeating ISIS, while Russia, which still maintained several thousand troops and advanced weapons systems, conducted operations in support of the Syrian regime. The Turkish Armed Forces relied on proxy forces to control territory in northern Syria but refrained from launching major operations against the Kurdish militia, which managed to consolidate its authority in eastern Syria. Israel and Iran were locked in a confrontation in which Israel conducted regular aerial attacks at night against the latter's forces and weapons shipments.

In Libya, a military stalemate emerged after eastern warlord Khalifa Haftar's campaign to seize the capital, supported by Russia, Egypt and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), was beaten back in 2020 by his Tripoli-based, Turkey-backed rivals. This led to a UN-mediated, Western-supported political process that reduced violence considerably across the country throughout 2021. An internal agreement stipulated the departure of all foreign forces, but Libya remained an arena for competition. The deployment of advanced weapons systems that was observed in 2019 and 2020 mostly stopped, but Turkish and Russian forces maintained a presence in the country, while reports persist of the presence of mercenaries and personnel from private military companies. Another objective was security-sector reform and the integration of militias into a national force, but there was little movement on this, highlighting continuing mistrust

among warring factions. Much hinged on elections scheduled for December 2021, though the possibility that political brinkmanship and breakdown would lead to renewed fighting remained high.

Regional competition drives defence diplomacy and procurement

Regional states demonstrated more involvement out of area, with growing defence cooperation with external states, including participation in military exercises. The Eastern Mediterranean is a particular area of focus, having gained renewed strategic importance as Turkey competes against an informal and powerful grouping comprising Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel and the UAE. Rooted in historical conflicts and territorial claims, this rivalry acquired a geopolitical boost due to the wars in Syria and Libya, the emergence of Russian military power in the arena and important gas and oil finds in the region.

Throughout 2020 and 2021, Turkey made maritime claims as part of its 'blue homeland' vision, an expansionist definition of its maritime domain that includes waters under Cypriot and Greek control. To sustain these claims, Turkey reached an agreement with the Libyan government and dispatched exploration and military vessels in contested areas. This led to several incidents, including a disagreement between France and Turkey over suspected shipments of weapons to Libya and other incidents with a NATO naval mission. In response, Cyprus, France, Greece, Israel and the UAE increased diplomatic coordination and took part in the *Iniochos* air exercise in April. (Meanwhile, France and Greece agreed a strategic defence partnership that includes the purchase of naval vessels.) Both the UAE and Saudi Arabia have also dispatched combat aircraft to Greece to take part in exercises, while Greece sent a *Patriot* air-defence battery to Saudi Arabia for installation-protection duties.

Russia was another power demonstrating its regional military reach, as it continued to consolidate its presence in Syria. In May, Moscow deployed nuclear-capable Tu-22M3 *Backfire* C bomber aircraft at its Hmeimim air base, though the visit – and the maritime strike exercises the aircraft were reported as undertaking – could also have been timed to match the transit through the Eastern Mediterranean of the UK's Carrier Strike Group.

The Abraham Accords, which normalised relations between Israel, Bahrain and the UAE,

presaged increased security and defence cooperation and appeared to unlock important arms deals. The most significant was the signing in January of letters of agreement concerning a proposed UAE purchase of F-35A *Lightning* II combat aircraft, MQ-9B *Sky Guardian* UAVs and advanced missiles from the US, a deal with a potential value of USD23.27 billion. Despite some opposition in the US Congress, both the Trump and Biden administrations endorsed this sale perhaps in part to reward the UAE for its opening to Israel and in part to solidify their relations. Even then, questions were raised about whether the provision of such weaponry would erode the US commitment to maintain Israel's Qualitative Military Edge. Other critics worried that the UAE's growing relations with Russia and especially China would expose sensitive US technology to its geopolitical rivals and there were reports that the US was asking the UAE to remove Huawei equipment in advance of any sale. Nonetheless, the UAE and Saudi Arabia remained interested in deepening defence relations with both: there have been reports of contacts between Russia and the UAE concerning an unnamed combat-aircraft project, while both countries have

previously purchased Chinese systems, including missiles and UAVs (Saudi Arabia's rocket force is principally based around Chinese systems).

Air power remains a procurement focus in, for instance, the Arabian Peninsula, Egypt and Morocco, notably combat aircraft and rotary-wing modernisation. Examples include the significant order for 80 *Rafale* combat aircraft from France announced by the UAE in December, with an estimated value of around USD19bn, the order by the UAE for 10 AH-64E *Apache* attack helicopters and an upgrade package for 26 more, and Morocco's Foreign Military Sales (FMS) contract for 24 AH-64E *Apaches* in 2020. Interest in boosting regional maritime-security capacities is also growing. In September 2021, Bahrain agreed to partner with US Naval Forces Central Command (NAVCENT) to accelerate the integration of new unmanned systems into regional maritime operations. Between 2018 and 2020, Saudi Arabia placed orders for five *Avante* 2200 frigates from Spain, 39 HSI-32 patrol craft from France and four Multi-Mission Surface Combatant frigates from the US. In 2019, the UAE signed a deal for two *Gowind* 2500 frigates from France while the German Bundestag approved the sale of three

Lebanon

Lebanon's deteriorating economic situation and political paralysis have placed considerable pressure on an already strained Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF).

With the government increasingly deprived of resources and legitimacy and facing street protests, road closures, attacks on state infrastructure and symbols, and inter-partisan scuffles, it has increasingly relied on the LAF for a variety of internal-security missions. Internal tasks like these have always been a prime role for the LAF, and the force has intervened across the country to defuse tensions and tackle local armed groups (including Islamist, Palestinian and criminal groups). Small units were dispatched across the country to defuse tensions and secure banks, bakeries and gas stations, and to deliver aid and identify traffickers. The latter task assumed greater urgency after 2020, with growing public pressure to reduce the approximately 30% of Lebanon's subsidised gasoline that was being smuggled to Syria.

The economic crisis in Lebanon began in earnest in 2019 and the country's debt levels reached 174% of GDP by the end of 2020. A liquidity crisis ensued when banks, having placed client deposits into the Central Bank (which in turn loaned it to an insolvent state), severely limited access to deposits. The IMF estimates that real GDP contracted by

7.28% in 2019 and 25.0% in 2020 as economic problems were compounded by lack of economic reform, donor fatigue and the significant financial costs of the port explosion in Beirut on 4 August 2020. Debt repayments, suspended in 2020, had grown to account for one-third of Lebanon's annual budget, creating pressure on other areas of spending. The defence budget was significantly affected as a result, with knock-on effects in terms of reduced equipment investment and operational spending, lower readiness and lower morale. The defence budget was an estimated LBP2897bn (USD0.62bn) in 2020 with no details available for 2021 at the time of writing. In real terms, the 2020 budget was 37.9% lower than 2019 levels. Paid in Lebanese pounds, salaries for all public employees, including members of the military and security forces, have suffered as the currency has lost more than 90% of its value against the dollar since 2019. Rations, benefits and pensions are all reported to have been reduced. Fears were expressed that soldiers might seek additional employment or take leave to take on other jobs. In response, some politicians proposed augmenting military pay, but the proposal was shelved after an outcry over perceived unfairness, as well as inflationary risks.

In March 2021, LAF Commander General Joseph Aoun gave an unprecedented public speech to an audience of

MEKO A200 frigates to Egypt. (At least one of the frigates and 18 of the HSI-32 patrol craft will be built in Egypt and Saudi Arabia respectively.) Egypt's naval capabilities continue to grow. In 2021 it inaugurated a new naval base at Ras Gargoub close to the Libyan border, commissioned its fourth Type-209/1400 submarine, commissioned the second FREMM frigate built by Italy's Fincantieri while in October it was announced that Egypt would buy the UK's two decommissioned *Fort Rosalie*-class logistics ships.

Iran showed no sign of rushing to sign arms deals, despite the expiry in October 2020 of a UN arms embargo that prevented it from importing modern weapons systems. This reflected cautious decision-making and a parlous financial situation in Tehran as well as lingering concerns in Moscow and Beijing about Iran's behaviour. Tehran may in time look to modernise its air force, acquire missile systems and deploy modern armour. Iran's prowess in deploying missiles and UAVs, its reliance on asymmetric capabilities and its maritime harassment have provided Tehran with adequate defence. The maritime harassment has persisted, with attacks on commercial vessels evident since 2019, and has been

seen as part of a confrontation between Iran and Israel. Targets have included Iranian tankers carrying oil destined for Syria, an Iranian ship off the coast of Yemen that was a base for the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, and merchant ships belonging to or linked to Israelis. At the end of July, the attack on the *MV Mercer Street*, a ship managed by a UK company owned by an Israeli, was an escalation, carried out using a UAV apparently originating from Iran. An embargo on the import of missile technology remained in place, though Iran has developed indigenous research-and-development (R&D) and production capabilities that limit the effect of this restriction.

Tehran has developed several land-attack cruise missiles (LACMs), including the system known in the Houthi inventory as the *Quds-1* and *Quds-2*. The first version is a 700 kilometre-range ground-launched system, with the second possibly providing around a 30% range extension. The *Quds* has not been seen in Iranian service but is likely to be deployed. Furthermore, a variant of the *Meshkat*, *Soumar*, *Hoveizeh* development line of larger ground-launched LACMs may be being introduced into service. Iran remains the only regional state known to operate

officers in which he described the dire state of the LAF. Putting the responsibility on the political class, he asked 'What do you plan to do? We have warned more than once of the danger of the situation.' He also warned that the LAF could soon no longer be able to fulfil all its missions.

Fearing that the LAF would weaken and potentially lose cohesion, external funders, notably the US, the UK, France and key Arab states, began to adjust their support, prioritising food donations, medical assistance, fuel, equipment and spare parts. For instance, in July Qatar pledged to provide 70 tonnes of food per month, while France and Italy also pledged food support. Such support often came as part of a broader UN-coordinated assistance plan. Aoun defended international assistance against domestic criticism of foreign interference, stressing that 'were it not for such assistance, the situation would have been far worse'. Washington was keen to highlight its ongoing cooperation and trust in the LAF by holding joint exercises and increasing its annual support to USD120m. It also donated three refurbished *Huey* helicopters and six MD530F+ helicopters. China made its first large-scale donation in 2021, of some 100 trucks and light vehicles.

Counter-terrorism and border security continued to be the primary interests of Western partner states. Additionally,

supporting the LAF is increasingly seen as important in tackling migration and refugee flows from Lebanon into Cyprus and the European Union. Such support continued despite US congressional criticism of the LAF for its inability to restrain Hizbullah.

At an international conference convened by France in June 2021 to coordinate foreign aid and raise funds to support the LAF, Aoun reiterated his alarming assessment, saying: 'The situation is critical. If unmitigated, the economic and financial crisis will inevitably lead to the collapse of all state institutions including the LAF.'

According to press and civil-society reports, there has been some erosion of the LAF's image, with the force increasingly blamed for defending a political class deemed corrupt and inept by the reformist movement, and for using harsh tactics and military courts against protesters and critics. Its long-standing inability to restrain Hizbullah has angered local parties and damaged state sovereignty. The investigation into the August 2020 port explosion in Beirut was seen as highlighting a deficient response on the part of the upper echelon of the armed and security forces. A former LAF commander, as well as former and serving security chiefs, were called for questioning by the investigative judge but benefited from political protection and in some cases legal immunity.

ground-launched LACMs. Elsewhere, the trend has been to acquire air-launched systems most often as part of combat-aircraft procurement, with the European *SCALP EG/Storm Shadow* bought by several Gulf states.

DEFENCE ECONOMICS

Macroeconomics

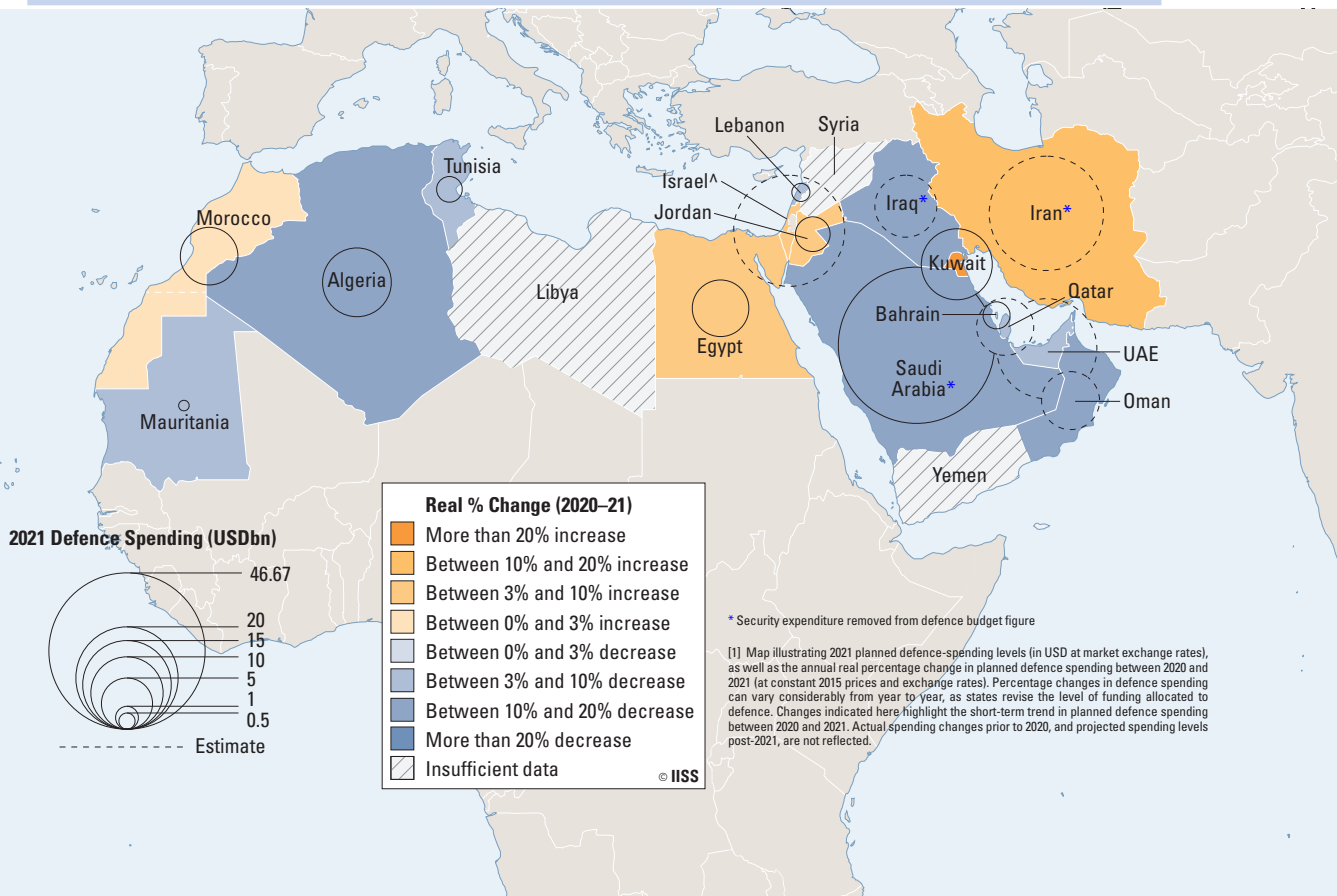
The 2014–16 collapse in oil prices, and low prices since then, meant that fiscal conditions were already constrained in the region when the economic impact of the coronavirus pandemic became apparent in 2020. Regional real GDP contracted by 3.8% in 2020 and the World Bank estimated that cumulative GDP losses by the end of 2021 will have reached USD227 billion. However, the regional rate masks important national variations. For instance, in 2020, countries like Iraq, Lebanon and Libya experienced double-digit reductions in real GDP, and most oil exporters in the Gulf faced contractions of 5–8%. Israel's, Jordan's and Qatar's real GDP reductions were much milder (2–3%) while Egypt, a net

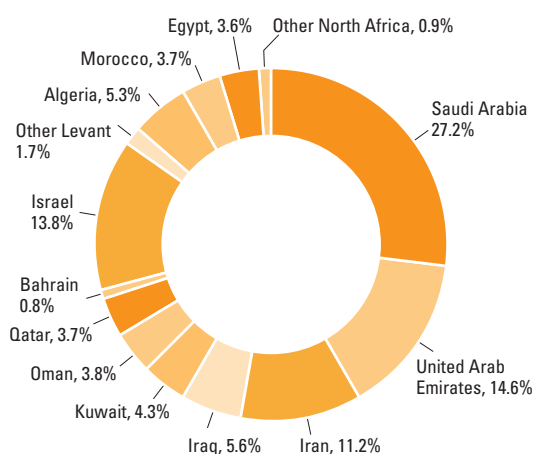
importer of oil, experienced real GDP growth of 3.8% in 2020. Iran's economy also grew in 2020 as the loss in output from the pandemic was less pronounced than in other countries because the economy had already contracted by 6.0% in both 2018 and 2019.

There has been a modest recovery, but with regional real GDP growth reaching just 2.2% in 2021, it will take until at least 2022 for the region to return to pre-pandemic (i.e., 2019) levels of output, with this taking even longer for some countries. Like the economic impact of the pandemic, the economic outlook varies depending on the COVID-19 infection rates, vaccine programmes, fiscal profiles and economic fundamentals of each country, and not least on their exposure to commodities, tourism and contact-intensive sectors such as hospitality.

Countries that implemented widespread vaccination programmes relatively quickly (the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states, Morocco and Israel) performed better in 2021, while Algeria, Lebanon and Tunisia, whose vaccine roll-outs were slower because of financial constraints or supply issues, will struggle to return to pre-pandemic levels

▼ Map 5 Middle East and North Africa: regional defence spending¹





Note: Analysis excludes Libya, Palestinian Authority, Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen.

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▲ **Figure 21 Middle East and North Africa: defence spending by country and sub-region, 2021**

of output, in real terms, before 2023. Moreover, political instability and conflict in Libya, Syria and Yemen is stalling vaccine roll-out programmes and compounding the economic challenges brought by the pandemic. There are, however, signs that some regional players, including Morocco and the UAE, are acting to improve the vaccine roll-out in countries that are further behind.

On a per capita basis, GDP levels are estimated to have declined by 5.3% in 2020 with growth of just 0.6% in 2021, which will exacerbate regional inequality. The World Bank has indicated that the economic impact of the pandemic may increase the number of people in the region living in poverty to 192 million, up from 176m in 2019.

Unprecedented levels of fiscal support were implemented to mitigate the financial impact of the pandemic, but while this has alleviated some of the impact on economic growth, it has come at a cost to fiscal balance sheets. Fiscal deficits extended significantly in countries like Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman and Saudi Arabia. Even though Qatar maintained a fiscal surplus in 2020, this fell considerably from 4.9% to 1.3% of GDP. The recovery in the oil price has eased some of the pressure on government finances, particularly in GCC states. The price of Brent Crude fell to USD18 a barrel in April 2020 and stabilised at USD65–75 a barrel in the second half of 2021. The US Energy Information Administration projects that the oil price will average USD72 a barrel over 2021 and be maintained at this level in 2022, a level sufficient

to balance the budgets of several countries in the region.

Meanwhile, government debt levels rose from an average of 64.2% of GDP in 2019 to 73.8% in 2020. While most countries in the region will manage to reduce deficit and debt levels over time, the IMF predicts that Algeria's debt levels will continue to increase as a percentage of GDP until at least 2026 as the deficit is projected to persist at levels above 6% of GDP in the short term.

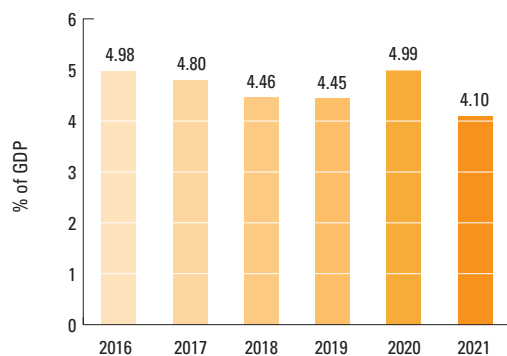
Defence economics

These economic challenges will influence the trajectory of regional defence budgets, as will uncertainty over the pace of economic recovery. Fiscal pressures and the potential for a shift in public-spending priorities towards social and healthcare sectors, where the pandemic highlighted vulnerabilities, create challenges for defence-spending growth.

Regional defence spending, already under pressure before the pandemic, declined in real terms for the fourth consecutive year in 2021. In nominal terms, regional spending has been relatively stable since 2017, hovering around USD170bn – including Foreign Military Financing allocations from the US. However, with rates of inflation averaging 6.9% annually (and in some countries exceeding 30%), real-terms reductions are sizeable, with cuts averaging 3.6% annually in the four years to 2021.

Despite a gradual recovery in oil prices in 2021, constraints on government spending remained in place, with defence spending again coming under pressure in several countries. In Saudi Arabia, the defence budget was cut in 2021 for a fourth successive year. The 2021 defence budget is 21.9% lower than the 2017 allocation in nominal terms. In real terms, spending (in constant 2015 US dollars) has fallen from USD59.0bn four years ago to USD43.0bn in 2021 – a 27.1% real reduction. Furthermore, the Saudi Ministry of Finance's 2022 pre-budget statement, released in September 2021, outlined plans to further reduce overall state spending in the next three years, suggesting that there will be little respite from the challenging budgetary environment in the medium term. Fiscal restrictions may ease if the oil price stabilises in 2022 at a level closer to that needed to balance the budget – indeed Saudi Arabia's fiscal breakeven oil price has fallen from USD89 a barrel in 2018 to USD76 a barrel in 2021 according to the IMF.

In Oman, constraints on spending remained firmly in place as the country attempted to bring its



▲ **Figure 22 Middle East and North Africa: defence spending as % of GDP (average)**

large budget deficit under control. State spending on defence declined by a further 14.1% in 2021 and is now some 23.8% below its 2015 peak in nominal terms. Nevertheless, with the IMF announcing in October that it expected Muscat's fiscal balance to improve from -18.7% of GDP in 2020 to just -2.6% in 2021, and to move into surplus the following year, the worst of the country's recent fiscal challenges may now be over.

Unlike its neighbours, Kuwait increased the Ministry of Defence budget by 37.0% in real terms in 2021, with spending reaching USD9.63bn compared to USD6.82bn in 2020. The reason for the uplift remains unclear, though it may be linked to initial deliveries of the 28 Eurofighter *Typhoon* combat aircraft that were contracted in April 2016. Deliveries were due to take place between 2020 and 2023 but were delayed by the pandemic. The group of Kuwaiti *Typhoon* pilots began their Operational Conversion Unit training course with the Italian Air Force in January 2020. Despite a sizeable fiscal deficit, which extended to 8.3% of GDP in 2020, Kuwait entered the pandemic with relatively low levels of government debt (11.6% of GDP compared to the GCC average of 64.2% in 2019) and so has more headroom with which to increase borrowing in the short term. Furthermore, potential orders including for AH-64E *Apache* attack helicopters from the US may make it harder to reduce defence spending.

Meanwhile defence budgets of the oil-importing countries in North Africa continued their upward trajectory. Egypt's defence budget has shown consistent growth in real terms in recent years, averaging 4.6% annually since 2019 as the country continues to fund naval- and air-modernisation programmes. Budget increases in Tunisia have been sufficient to

counter inflation rates in excess of 6%, with the 2020 and 2021 budget remaining steady at USD1.2bn.

Moroccan spending also continued to strengthen, with a 2.5% real increase in 2021 following the significant 20.9% jump in 2020. The uplift comes amid continuing tensions with Algeria and the country funds an ambitious procurement programme that included 24 Boeing AH-64E *Apache Guardian* attack helicopters and a new ground-based air defence system. Morocco's defence budget came to USD6.35bn in 2021, comparable to levels in Oman and Qatar but still some way behind Algeria's budget of USD9.04bn. Algeria's defence budget, meanwhile, has stagnated in recent years as the oil price faltered.

Defence industry

Domestic production capabilities and ambitions vary across the region. Israel's defence industry is well established, with capabilities shaped by the country's strategic concerns and close partnership with the US. These include light weapons, missile-detection systems and the uninhabited-systems field, from development to manufacture. Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the UAE have all embarked on development programmes aimed at bolstering indigenous industry and strategic autonomy while countries with smaller budgets are almost entirely reliant on imports to fulfil capability requirements.

Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 development plan, released in 2016, set a target to increase the proportion of defence procurement sourced domestically from 2% of the total to 50% by the end of the period. Progress on this localisation effort is evident including in relation to armoured vehicles and munitions. The General Authority for Military Industries (GAMI), established in 2017 to facilitate the goals of Vision 2030, stated in August 2021 that the localisation rate had increased to 8% when it launched the Military Industry Marketplace (MIM), intended to increase the visibility of procurement contracts open to the domestic supply chain.

The UAE has moved to consolidate defence-industrial enterprises in recent years, culminating in the formation of EDGE in November 2019, which has brought together more than 25 assets under one entity and now has revenues of USD5bn. As the country focused on developing high-technology sectors, domestic capabilities have emerged in autonomous systems and guided munitions beyond those already established in relation to naval construction and wheeled land systems.

ISRAEL

Domestic challenges, including from the coronavirus pandemic and a long political stalemate, arguably preoccupied Israel more than security threats during 2021. The most important event of the year was Benjamin Netanyahu's ousting as prime minister, after more than 12 consecutive years in office. The appointment of Naftali Bennett as prime minister, on 13 June, had immediate strategic implications. Israel's relationship with the Biden administration quickly improved, though some Israeli analysts speculated that this may lead some of Israel's opponents to challenge the new government, led by a young premier and relying on a slender political margin.

Instability persisted in the south as well as the north, with a 12-day military operation (*Guardian of the Walls*) in Gaza in May. There had also been, at the time of writing, six episodes of rocket fire from Lebanon, and Israeli artillery fire in response, and a further two from across the Syrian border. Meanwhile, Israel continued its campaign against Iranian military interests in the region, which included dozens of airstrikes, mostly in Syria. There were also reports of incidents of sabotage at Iranian nuclear sites, as well as the reported attacks on each other's maritime traffic in the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf

Gaza

The latest escalation of violence between Israel and Hamas was the worst since the fighting during the 2014 *Operation Protective Edge*. The immediate trigger for the May 2021 conflict came when Hamas launched six rockets from Gaza into the Jerusalem area and Israel retaliated with heavy airstrikes. The Palestinian justification for the rockets had been the growing tensions around the Temple Mount in East Jerusalem, which for days involved violent clashes between Israeli police and Muslim worshippers. While the fighting did not lead to an Israeli ground incursion into the Gaza Strip, over 250 Palestinians and 12 Israelis died during hostilities, most of them civilians.

In the year to September 2021, Hamas and other Palestinian organisations launched over 5,000 rockets into Israel, according to Israeli security analysts. Israeli *Iron Dome* batteries reportedly intercepted about 90% of the rockets that were projected to land in populated areas. The Israel Defense Forces (IDF) also managed to thwart Palestinian attacks using UAVs, tunnels and frogmen. Meanwhile,

the Israeli Air Force (IAF) destroyed some Hamas tunnels and assassinated some of the organisation's senior operatives. However, a plan to destroy a significant part of Hamas's underground tunnel project (apparently nicknamed 'The Metro' by the IDF) was initiated prematurely which led to few Hamas casualties. Media reports asserted that Israel indicated, in advance media releases, that a ground assault was likely in the hope that Hamas personnel would then use the tunnels to deploy to their assigned positions.

Hamas proved its durability under significant military pressure from Israel and has enjoyed growing popularity in the West Bank, East Jerusalem and among Arab citizens of Israel, thousands of which were involved in riots during the May operation in Gaza. The same month also saw violence by Jewish-Israelis directed against Palestinians. The communal unrest raised worries, according to some Israeli analysts, about the ability of Jews and Arabs to coexist inside the 1967 borders. This is causing concern among the Israeli leadership. It is also alarmed by mistakes in intelligence analysis, which meant that the latest Hamas moves were not anticipated. The lack of information on Hamas's rocket arsenal within IDF intelligence has also raised concerns and there remain doubts about the army's willingness (or indeed capability) to carry out large-scale ground manoeuvres inside adversary territory. The army's and the politicians' hesitance to deploy ground forces likely also stems from a reduced willingness among the Israeli public to accept military casualties.

Syria and Iran

From the perspective of Israeli security analysts, the situation in Syria has changed little in the last year. Relations between Syria, Russia and Iran remain strained, and Israel is using this space to continue airstrikes, mostly aimed at Iranian targets in Syria. These targets include convoys smuggling weapons to Hizbullah in Lebanon, as well as pro-Iranian militia bases. Although Syrian anti-aircraft batteries have consistently targeted Israeli aircraft, they have not succeeded in hitting one since an Israeli F-16 was shot down in February 2018. Moreover, Israeli analysts understand that despite public commitments, Moscow has not delivered the relatively more modern S-300 batteries into Syrian hands, the implication being that those in-country are operated by Russian personnel. Israel also periodically attacks small Hizbullah positions near the Syrian border in

the Golan Heights. The Hizbullah fighters arrived there in late 2018, ignoring a Russian commitment to Israel to keep Iranian and allied formations at least 50 miles from the Israeli border.

Israel remains particularly concerned by Iran's continued nuclear ambitions. While Israel has recommended that the US should not return to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA – the Iran nuclear deal) – the IDF chief of staff said as much in January 2021 – Israeli officials are aware that if the Iranian leadership announces its willingness to renew the agreement, it is possible that the US would sign on. If the JCPOA is rekindled, Israel may ask the US for some form of compensation, both in further financial military assistance and in strengthened intelligence and security ties. It may also decide to continue its sabotage campaign against Iranian nuclear and ballistic-missile sites, though in a less transparent way. Senior Israeli officials believe it is necessary to improve the country's capabilities to unilaterally mount an attack on Iran. This is seen as an important effort in case it appears that Iran has breached its new commitments in a future agreement.

The Abraham Accords

A year after the signing of the Abraham Accords between Israel, the UAE and Bahrain, normalisation with the Gulf states appears to be one of Netanyahu's most significant foreign-policy achievements. Israel has also upgraded its relationships with Morocco and Sudan but made less progress in attempts to improve the relationship with Saudi Arabia.

Normalisation in the Gulf includes improved intelligence ties, cyber-warfare and other technology deals. However, military ties are another matter, and Israeli analysts understand that regional states' dealings with Israel in this area may be limited by concern over possible Iranian retaliation. Nonetheless, in late 2020 there was discussion in the press about whether there could be future cooperation over regional missile defence, possibly including radars and interceptor capabilities, while late 2021 saw Israeli naval personnel take part in a maritime security exercise, in the Red Sea, with naval personnel from Bahrain, the UAE and the US.

More broadly, international military cooperation increased in 2021 having been limited in 2020 because of the pandemic. In July, the IAF hosted exercise *Blue Guardian*, involving UAV teams from Israel, France, Germany, Italy, the UK and the US. In March, the IAF held an exercise with US F-35s in Israel.

The United States

Israel under Netanyahu enjoyed a close relationship with the Trump administration, which changed somewhat under Biden; for instance, the new US administration applied pressure on Israel to end the fighting in Gaza in May. In August, Bennett visited Washington, where Biden reaffirmed the 'historic partnership' between the US and Israel and conveyed his 'ironclad support' for Israel's security. In September 2021, the US moved the responsibility for military contacts with Israel from US European Command (EUCOM) to Central Command (CENTCOM). The US had resisted doing so for some years, fearing that such a move would have a negative effect on its relationships with Arab states. The Biden administration is still considering an Israeli request for an extra USD1bn to cover expenses on both air-force munitions and *Iron Dome* interceptors during the last operation in Gaza. Meanwhile, US concern about Israel's relationship with China has grown under the Biden administration, and the US has increased pressure on Israel in this regard. Washington has expressed opposition to Beijing's involvement in bids for major infrastructure projects in Israel.

The multi-year plan

For more than two years, IDF Chief of the General Staff Lt-Gen. Aviv Kochavi watched as his five-year plan for the army, *Tnufo*, was delayed because of political turmoil and various governments' failure to pass a budget. Kochavi had to transfer resources within the army budget to compensate, but military officials admitted that this solution was a long way from the original plan and realised only a few of his ambitions. The new budget, approved in August, indicated that Kochavi has managed, against expectations, to secure an increase in defence allocations despite pandemic-related economic challenges. Additionally, the government approved the army's suggestion for a mechanism that would secure relatively high pensions for senior officers and cancelled a plan to shorten mandatory military service for men by two more months (to 30 months).

Kochavi has only slightly more than one year of his term remaining to advance some of his ambitious plans for the IDF. *Tnufo* advocates a significant upgrade of the army's aerial, intelligence and technological capabilities, with an emphasis on stand-off capabilities. More funds may be available, but the risk remains that the plans could be derailed by an unanticipated crisis.

Arms procurements and deliveries – Middle East and North Africa

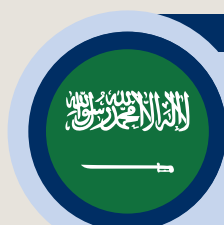
Significant events in 2021



FEBRUARY

UAE–UKRAINE COOPERATION

A trilateral collaboration agreement was signed in Abu Dhabi between three state-owned defence companies: the United Arab Emirates (UAE)'s EDGE and Ukraine's UkrOboronProm and Ukrspecexport. Although specific details were not disclosed, the companies stated that investments could reach USD1bn. This is not the first instance of defence-industrial cooperation between the two countries. In August 2017, they announced that they would explore the potential for collaboration on precision-guided weapons, UAVs and SIGINT equipment, as well as the production of Antonov transport aircraft for the UAE Air Force. Although little seems to have so far resulted from the 2017 agreement, earlier efforts in 2015, between Ukraine's KrAZ and UAE's Streit Group, did lead to the production of a small number of *Shrek* MRAP vehicles for Ukraine's National Guard.



FEBRUARY

SAUDI ARABIA PROCUREMENT REFORM

Saudi Arabia announced that, from 2024 onwards, it would no longer award contracts to foreign companies that have no Saudi-based regional headquarters. This is reflected in Saudi Arabia's plan to improve its domestic defence sector, within the context of the Kingdom's Vision 2030 plan, launched in April 2016, which aims to localise 50% of Saudi Arabian defence spending by 2030. In February, Saudi Arabian Military Industries (SAMI) signed an agreement with Lockheed Martin to establish a joint venture. The new company will facilitate technology-and-knowledge transfer and SAMI will hold a 51% stake. SAMI also signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with EDGE, the UAE's state-owned defence conglomerate, to collaborate on manufacturing NIMR's *Jais* 4x4 armoured personnel carriers.



APRIL

ELBIT SYSTEMS ACQUISITIONS

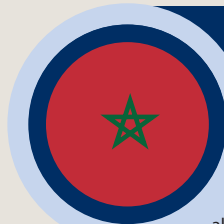
Elbit Systems completed the acquisition of Florida-based air-launched sonobuoy producer Sparton Corporation for USD380m. This adds to Elbit's products in the maritime sector, which currently includes uninhabited surface vessels, combat-management systems and uninhabited air vehicles, including the *Hermes* 900, which can be configured for maritime patrol. Earlier in the month, Elbit completed the USD31m acquisition of BAE Systems' Jerusalem-based subsidiary Rokar International. Rokar manufactures guidance systems for artillery ammunition, including the *Silver Bullet* guidance kit that lost out in an Israeli Army competition in 2017 to Israel Aerospace Industries (IAI). Elbit Systems manufactures the wheeled ATMOS 2000 howitzer, which has so far been exported to five countries.



APRIL

BAHRAIN LAUNCHES OFFSET POLICY

Bahrain published a new offset policy, the Bahrain Defence Force Economic Program (BDFEP). The new policy sets out a USD7m minimum threshold above which a defence deal has to include offsets amounting to 60% of the total contract value. To promote the 'made in Kingdom of Bahrain' goal, the BDFEP offers various bonus schemes depending on the position that the local supply chain occupies in each project, the number of highly skilled local workers employed and the complexity of each contract (based on the parameters of system design and integration, testing and final assembly services). While BDFEP seeks primarily to attract investment in the aerospace sector, the policy also indicates a desire to work on relatively new technologies such as big data, artificial intelligence and quantum computing.



SEPTEMBER

MOROCCO'S EQUIPMENT MODERNISATION

Morocco reportedly received the first of 13 *Bayraktar* TB2 armed UAVs that were ordered from Turkey in April 2021. The end of a ceasefire with the Polisario Front in late 2020, as well as a desire to diversify weapons suppliers, has led to a series of significant contracts in the last two years. In January 2021, a contract was signed with Spain's Navantia to deliver an offshore patrol ship in 2024. In August 2020, a contract was signed with Lockheed Martin to supply 24 F-16V *Fighting Falcon* fighter aircraft by December 2026, while a contract was signed with Boeing for 24 AH-64E *Apaches* in June 2020. These helicopters will arrive from 2024. In 2019, the US government approved the upgrade of Morocco's current fleet of F-16s, although it is unclear whether this will proceed in the wake of the contract for new aircraft.

Table 10  **Kuwait: defence procurement since 2010**

After increasing in the early 2010s, Kuwait's economic growth slowed in the latter half of that decade. Despite this, low debt levels and favourable fiscal conditions have enabled Kuwait to steadily increase its defence budget (culminating in a 37% real increase in 2021) – allowing it to commit to large-scale procurements from predominantly European and American companies, most significantly the multi-billion-dollar acquisitions of the *Eurofighter* combat aircraft (from Italy's final assembly line) and F/A-18E/F *Super Hornets* from Boeing.

As a result, Kuwait's combat aircraft inventory will increase from 38 to 56. In the region, only Qatar's air force is expanding on a proportionally larger scale. Kuwait is also upgrading its *Patriot* air-defence system, replacing its M1A2 *Abrams* main battle tanks on a one-for-one basis with the M1A2K variant, and is also buying 30 H225M heavy transport helicopters from France. Deliveries of the latter were delayed due to technical issues with the first two helicopters but the resumption of deliveries after late 2020 indicates a resolution of these issues.

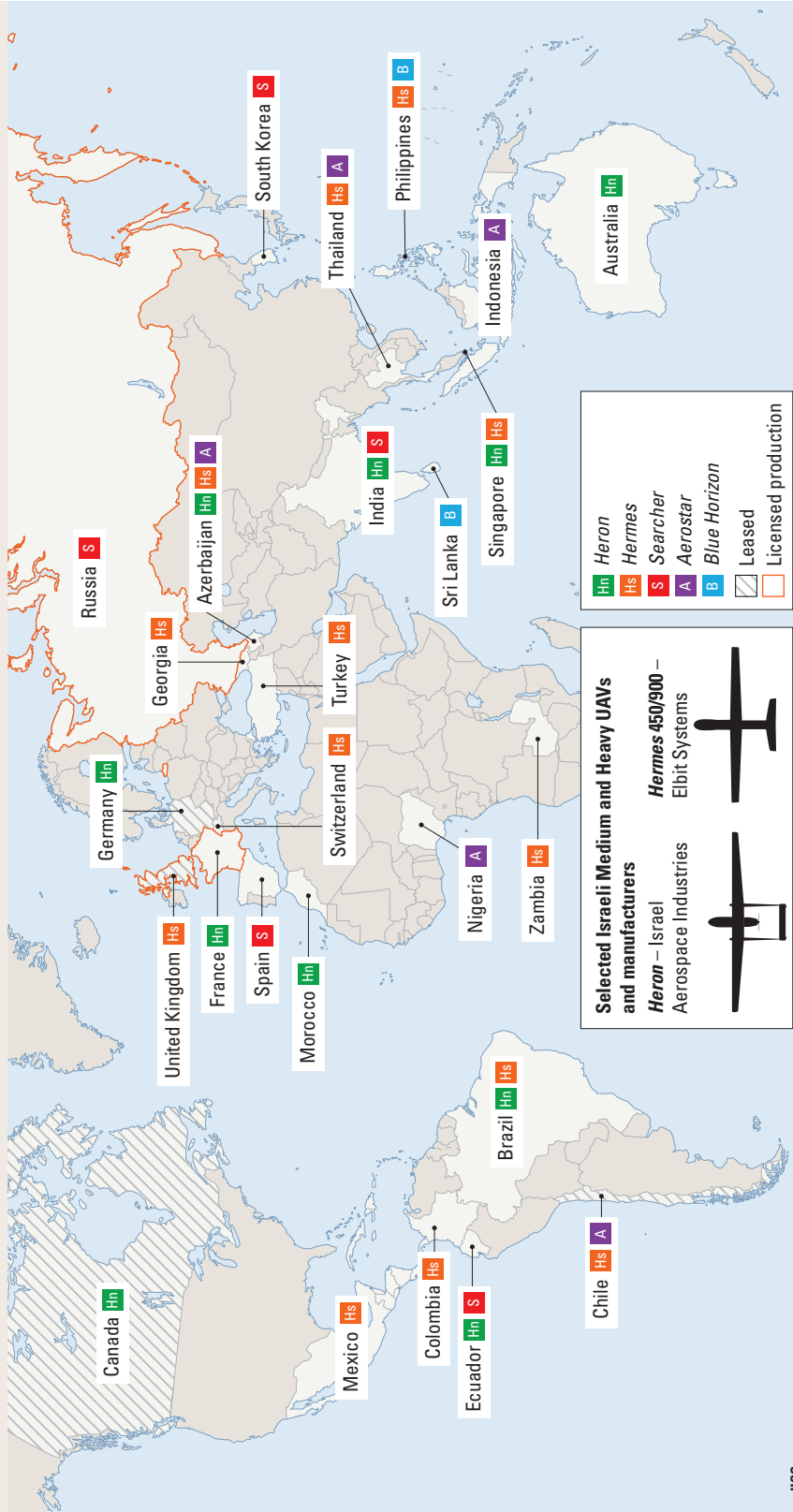
Contract date	Equipment	Type	Quantity	Value (USD)	Prime contractor(s)		Deliveries	Service
2010	KC-130J <i>Hercules</i>	Tanker/transport aircraft	3	569.6m		Lockheed Martin	2014	Air Force
c. 2012	<i>Pandur</i>	Infantry fighting vehicle	56+	n.k.		General Dynamics European Land Systems – Steyr	2013–14	National Guard
2012	BMP-3M	Infantry fighting vehicle	33	n.k.		Kurganmashzavod (KMZ)	2015	Army
c. 2013	C-17A <i>Globemaster III</i>	Heavy transport aircraft	2	n.k.		Boeing	2014	Air Force
c. 2015	Internal Security Vehicle (ISV)	Protected patrol vehicle	40	n.k.		Otokar	2016	National Guard
2015	<i>Sherpa Light Scout</i>	Armoured utility vehicle	120	€119.84m		Arqus (formerly Renault Trucks Defense)	2016–19	National Guard
2015	<i>Assafar</i> (ADSB 64m)	Landing craft tank	2	70.8m		Abu Dhabi Ship Building Company (ADSB)	2017–18	Navy
	<i>Abhan</i> (ADSB 42m)	Landing craft mechanised	1					
	ADSB 16m	Landing craft vehicles and personnel	5					
2016	<i>Sherpa Light Scout</i>	Armoured utility vehicle	300	298.78m		Arqus (formerly Renault Trucks Defense)	2019–ongoing	Army
2016	<i>Patriot</i> configuration 3+	Long-range surface-to-air missile system upgrade	6 bty	523.39m		Raytheon Technologies	By 2022*	Air Defence Command
2016	NBC-RS 2	Nuclear, biological and chemical warfare defence vehicles	12	n.k.		Rheinmetall MAN Military Vehicles (RMMW)	c. 2017–18	Army
2016	H225M <i>Caracal</i>	Heavy transport helicopter	30	1.23bn		Airbus	2020–ongoing	Army and National Guard
2016	<i>Eurofighter</i>	Fighter ground-attack aircraft	28	8.81bn		Leonardo	2020–23*	Air Force
2017	M1A2K <i>Abrams</i>	Main battle tank	218	n.k.		General Dynamics Land Systems	2021–22*	Army
2018	F/A-18E <i>Super Hornet</i>	Fighter ground-attack aircraft	22	5.2bn		Boeing	2021–n.k.	Air Force
	F/A-18F <i>Super Hornet</i>		6					

*Planned;  – multinational

Figure 23  Israel: UAV exports to armed forces since 2000

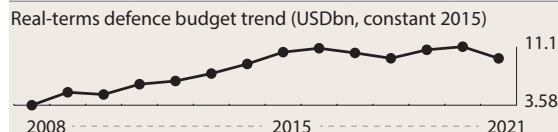
Israel reportedly first began operating uninhabited aerial vehicles (UAVs) in the 1973 Yom Kippur War, in the form of *Firebee* UAVs imported from the United States. It was not until the late 1970s that Israel's armed forces began operating locally developed and built systems; it began exporting UAVs around the same time. Since 2000, Israel has established itself as the world's most prominent exporter of military UAVs, although today it faces a growing number of competitors, such as China and Turkey. Israel's two principal UAV manufacturers are the state-owned Israel Aerospace Industries (IAI) and

the privately owned Elbit Systems. The former produces the large *Heron* series of UAVs as well as the medium-weight *Searcher* family. Elbit has widely exported the *Hermes* 450/900 UAVs. While most exports are entirely built and assembled in Israel, both the UK and Russia have set up local final assembly facilities for the *Watchkeeper* (a modification of the *Hermes* 450) and the *Forpost* (a variant of the *Searcher* MkII) respectively, with both aircraft built in enough quantities to make this investment economically viable.



Algeria **ALG**

Algerian Dinar DZD		2020	2021	2022
GDP	DZD	18.7tr	22.3tr	
	USD	148bn	164bn	
per capita	USD	3,337	3,638	
Growth	%	-4.9	3.4	
Inflation	%	2.4	6.5	
Def bdgt	DZD	1.23tr	1.23tr	
	USD	9.70bn	9.04bn	
USD1=DZD		126.85	136.08	



Population 43,576,691

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	15.0%	3.7%	3.4%	4.1%	21.4%	3.0%
Female	14.3%	3.5%	3.2%	3.9%	21.0%	3.4%

Capabilities

Algeria's armed forces are among the most capable and best equipped in North Africa. Their primary roles relate to territorial integrity, internal security and regional stability. The army retains a key political position since its instrumental role in 2019 in ending President Abdelaziz Bouteflika's two decades in power. Algeria is part of the African Union's North African Regional Capability Standby Force, hosting the force's logistics base in Algiers. There are discussions with neighbours about regional security challenges such as counter-terrorism and there is close security cooperation with Tunisia. A November 2020 referendum approved a change to the constitution that allows Algeria to send forces on UN peace-keeping missions. Long-standing tensions with Morocco increased in 2021 and both countries increased the number of soldiers deployed to the border. The conscript-based force exercises regularly, with training appearing to be of a relatively good standard. There is an ongoing attempt to professionalise the armed forces, which was reflected in the reduction of conscription liability from 18 to 12 months in 2014. The armed forces' logistics capabilities appear sufficient to support internal deployments. The army and air force inventories consist of a core of modern, primarily Russian-sourced equipment, though China has also supplied equipment, including self-propelled artillery. Algiers continues to recapitalise its fixed-wing combat-aircraft inventory, and the navy has invested in its submarine and frigate fleet. Local industry and the services are capable of equipment maintenance. Algeria is largely dependent on foreign suppliers for new equipment, but it has in recent years made significant investments towards developing a domestic defence industry. This has led to joint ventures with foreign partners, such as Italy's Leonardo and Germany's Rheinmetall.

ACTIVE 139,000 (Army 110,000 Navy 15,000 Air 14,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 187,200

Conscript liability 12 months

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

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 35,000; 75,000 conscript (total 110,000)

FORCES BY ROLE

6 Mil Regions

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

2 (1st & 8th) armd div (3 tk regt; 1 mech regt, 1 arty gp)

2 indep armd bde

Mechanised

2 (12th & 40th) mech div (1 tk regt; 3 mech regt, 1 arty gp)

4 indep mech bde

Light

1 indep mot bde

Air Manoeuvre

1 AB div (4 para regt; 1 SF regt)

COMBAT SUPPORT

2 arty bn

1 AT regt

4 engr bn

AIR DEFENCE

7 AD bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 1,495: 270 T-55AMV; 300 T-62; 325 T-72M1/M1M; 600+ T-90SA

RECCE 134: 44 AML-60; 26 BRDM-2; 64 BRDM-2M with 9M133 *Kornet* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*)

IFV 980: €220 BMP-2; 760 BMP-2M with 9M133 *Kornet* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*)

APC 1,107+

APC (T) VP-6

APC (W) 1,105: 250 BTR-60; 150 BTR-80; 150 OT-64; 55

M3 Panhard; €400 *Fuchs* 2; 100 *Fahd*

PPV 2+: 2 *Marauder*; some *Maxxpro*

AUV Nimr *Ajban*; Nimr *Ajban* LR50V

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV IMR-2

ARV BREM-1

VLB MTU-20

MW M58 MICLIC

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

SP 31+: 28 9P163-3 *Kornet*-EM (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*); 3+ BMPT-72

MSL • MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*); 9K115-2 *Metis*-M1 (RS-AT-13); 9K135 *Kornet*-E

(RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*); Luch *Skif*; *Milan*

RCL 180: 82mm 120 B-10; 107mm 60 B-11

GUNS 100mm 10 T-12

ARTILLERY 1,127

SP 224: 122mm 140 2S1 *Gvozhdika*; 152mm 30 2S3 *Akatsiya*; 155mm €54 PLZ-45

TOWED 393: 122mm 345: 160 D-30 (incl some truck mounted SP); 25 D-74; 100 M-1931/37; 60 M-30; 130mm

10 M-46; 152mm 20 M-1937 (ML-20); 155mm 18 PLL-01

MRL 180: 122mm 48 BM-21 *Grad*; 140mm 48 BM-14; 220mm 36: 18+ SR5; €18 TOS-1A; 240mm 30 BM-24;

300mm 18 9A52 *Smerch*

MOR 330+: 82mm 150 M-37; 120mm 120 M-1943; W86; SP 120mm SM4; W86 (SP); 160mm 60 M-1943

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERSSRBM 12 *Iskander-E***AIR DEFENCE**

SAM 106+

Short-range 38 96K6 *Pantsir-S1* (RS-SA-22 *Greyhound*); *Pantsir-SM***Point-defence** 68+: 48 9K33M *Osa* (RS-SA-8B *Gecko*); 20 9K31 *Strela-1* (RS-SA-9 *Gaskin*); 9K32 *Strela-2* (RS-SA-7A/B *Grail*); QW-2 (CH-SA-8)

GUNS 425

SP 23mm 225 ZSU-23-4

TOWED 200: 14.5mm 100: 60 ZPU-2; 40 ZPU-4; 23mm 100 ZU-23-2

Navy €15,000**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****SUBMARINES • SSK 6:**2 *Paltus* (FSU Project 877 (*Kilo*)) with 6 single 533mm TT with TEST-71ME HWT4 *Varshavyanka* (RUS Project 636.1 (Improved *Kilo*)) with 6 single 533mm TT with 3M14E *Klub-S* (RS-SS-N-30B) LACM/3M54E1/E *Klub-S* (RS-SS-N-27A/B) ASHm (*Klub-S* ASHm variant unclear)/TEST-71ME HWT**PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 5**

FFGHM 5:

3 *Adhafer* (C-28A) with 2 quad Inchr with C-802A ASHm, 1 octuple Inchr with FM-90 (CH-SA-N-4) SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT, 2 Type-730B (H/PJ-12) CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 hel)2 *Erradii* (MEKO A200AN) with 2 octuple Inchrs with RBS15 Mk3 ASHm, 4 8-cell VLS with *Umkhonto-IR* SAM, 2 twin 324mm TT with MU90 LWT, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 *Super Lynx* 300)**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 28****CORVETTES • FS 3** *Mourad Rais* (FSU Project 1159 (*Koni*)) with 2 twin 533mm TT, 2 RBV 6000 *Smerch* 2 A/S mor, 2 twin 76mm gun**PCGM 3** *Rais Hamidou* (FSU Project 1234E (*Nanuchka* II)) with 4 quad Inchr with 3M24E *Uran-E* (RS-SS-N-25 *Switchblade*) ASHm, 1 twin Inchr with 4K33 *Osa-M* (RS-SA-N-4 *Gecko*) SAM, 1 AK630 CIWS, 1 twin 57mm gun**PCG 4: 3** *Djebel Chenoua* with 2 twin Inchr with C-802 (CH-SS-N-6) ASHm, 1 AK630 CIWS, 1 76mm gun; 1 *Rais Hassen Barbiar* (*Djebel Chenoua* mod) with 2 twin Inchr with C-802 (CH-SS-N-6) ASHm, 1 Type-730 (H/PJ-12) CIWS, 1 76mm gun**PBFG 9** Project 205 (ex-FSU *Osa* II) (or which 3+) with 4 single Inchr with P-20U (RS-SS-N-2B *Styx*) ASHm**PB 9** *Kebir* with 1 76mm gun**MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 2****MCC 2** *El-Kasseh* (ITA *Gaeta* mod)**AMPHIBIOUS****PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS • LHD 1** *Kalaat Beni Abbes* with 1 8-cell *Sylver* A50 VLS with *Aster* 15 SAM, 1 76mm gun (capacity 5 med hel; 3 LCVP; 15 MBT; 350 troops)**LANDING SHIPS 3:****LSM 1** *Polnochny B* with 1 twin AK230 CIWS (capacity 6 MBT; 180 troops)**LST 2** *Kalaat beni Hammad* (capacity 7 MBT; 240 troops) with 1 med hel landing platform**LANDING CRAFT • LCVP 3****LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 3**AGS 1 *El Idrissi*AX 1 *Daxin* with 2 AK230 CIWS, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platformAXS 1 *El Mellah***Naval Infantry** €7,000**FORCES BY ROLE****SPECIAL FORCES**

1 cdo bn

MANOEUVRE**Amphibious**

8 naval inf bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES**

APC • APC(W) BTR-80

Naval Aviation**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****HELICOPTERS**MRH 9: 3 AW139 (SAR); 6 *Super Lynx* 300SAR 9: 5 AW101 SAR; 4 *Super Lynx* Mk130**Coastal Defence****FORCES BY ROLE****COASTAL DEFENCE**1 ASHm regt with 4K51 *Rubezh* (RS-SSC-3 *Styx*)**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****COASTAL DEFENCE**ASHm 4K51 *Rubezh* (RS-SSC-3 *Styx*)**Coast Guard** €500**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 74****PBF 6** *Baglietto* 20**PB 68:** 6 *Baglietto Mangusta*; 12 *Jebel Antar*; 40 *Deneb*; 4 *El Mounkid*; 6 *Kebir* with 1 76mm gun**LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 9****AR 1** *El Mourafek***ARS 3** *El Moundjid***AXL 5** *El Mouderrib* (PRC *Chui-E*) (2 more in reserve+)**Air Force** 14,000**FORCES BY ROLE****FIGHTER**1 sqn with MiG-25PDS/RU *Foxbat*4 sqn with MiG-29S/UB *Fulcrum***FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK**3 sqn with Su-30MKA *Flanker H***GROUND ATTACK**2 sqn with Su-24M/MK *Fencer D***ELINT**

1 sqn with Beech 1900D

MARITIME PATROL2 sqn with Beech 200T/300 *King Air***ISR**1 sqn with Su-24MR *Fencer E**; MiG-25RBSh *Foxbat D**

TANKER1 sqn with Il-78 *Midas***TRANSPORT**1 sqn with C-130H/H-30 *Hercules*; L-100-30

1 sqn with C295M

1 sqn with Gulfstream IV-SP; Gulfstream V

1 sqn with Il-76MD/TD *Candid***TRAINING**

2 sqn with Z-142

1 sqn with Yak-130 *Mitten**2 sqn with L-39C/ZA *Albatros*1 hel sqn with PZL Mi-2 *Hoplite***ATTACK HELICOPTER**3 sqn with Mi-24 *Hind* (one re-equipping with Mi-28NE *Havoc*)**TRANSPORT HELICOPTER**1 sqn with AS355 *Ecureuil*5 sqn with Mi-8 *Hip*; Mi-17 *Hip H*1 sqn with Ka-27PS *Helix D*; Ka-32T *Helix***ISR UAV**1 sqn with *Seeker II***AIR DEFENCE**

3 ADA bde

3 SAM regt with S-125M/M1 *Pechora-M/M1* (RS-SA-3 *Goa*); 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*); S-300PMU2 (RS-SA-20 *Gargoyle*)**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****AIRCRAFT** 147 combat capable**FTR** 34: 11 MiG-25PDS/RU *Foxbat*; 23 MiG-29S/UB *Fulcrum***FGA** 57: some MiG-29M/M2 *Fulcrum*; 57 Su-30MKA *Flanker H***ATK** 33 Su-24M/MK *Fencer D***ISR** 7: 4 MiG-25RBSH *Foxbat D**; 3 Su-24MR *Fencer E****TKR** 6 Il-78 *Midas***TPT** 65: **Heavy** 11: 3 Il-76MD *Candid B*; 8 Il-76TD *Candid*;**Medium** 16: 8 C-130H *Hercules*; 6 C-130H-30 *Hercules*; 2 L-100-30; **Light** 32: 3 Beech C90B *King Air*; 5 Beech 200T *King Air*; 6 Beech 300 *King Air*; 12 Beech 1900D (electronic surv); 5 C295M; 1 F-27 *Friendship*; **PAX** 6: 1 A340; 4 Gulfstream IV-SP; 1 Gulfstream V**TRG** 99: 36 L-39ZA *Albatros*; 7 L-39C *Albatros*; 16 Yak-130 *Mitten**; 40 Z-142**HELICOPTERS****ATK** 72: 30 Mi-24 *Hind*; 42+ Mi-28NE/UB *Havoc***SAR** 3 Ka-27PS *Helix D***MRH** 85: 8 AW139 (SAR); 3 Bell 412EP; 74 Mi-8 *Hip* (med tpt)/Mi-17 *Hip H***TPT** 62: **Heavy** 14 Mi-26T2 *Halo*; **Medium** 4 Ka-32T *Helix*; **Light** 44: 8 AW119KE *Koala*; 8 AS355 *Ecureuil*; 28 PZL Mi-2 *Hoplite***UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES****CISR** • **Heavy** CH-3; CH-4; *Yabhon United-30***ISR** • **Medium** *Seeker II*; *Yabhon Flash-20***AIR DEFENCE • SAM****Long-range** 32+ S-300PMU2 (RS-SA-20 *Gargoyle*)**Medium-range** 9K317 *Buk-M2E* (RS-SA-17 *Grizzly*)**Short-range** 36+: 2K12 *Kvadrat* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*); 12 S-125M; *Pechora-M* (RS-SA-3 *Goa*); 24 S-125M1 *Pechora-M1* (RS-SA-3 *Goa*)**AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES****AAM** • **IR** R-60 (RS-AA-8 *Aphid*); R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); **IR/SARH** R-40/46 (RS-AA-6 *Acrid*); R-23/24 (RS-AA-7 *Apex*); R-27 (RS-AA-10 *Alamo*); **ARH** R-77 (RS-AA-12A *Adder*)**ASM** Kh-25 (RS-AS-10 *Karen*); Kh-29 (RS-AS-14 *Kedge*); Kh-59ME (RS-AS-18 *Kazoo*); ZT-35 *Ingwe*; 9M120 *Ataka* (RS-AT-9)**AShM** Kh-31A (RS-AS-17B *Krypton*)**ARM** Kh-25MP (RS-AS-12A *Kegler*); Kh-31P (RS-AS-17A *Krypton*)**Gendarmerie & Paramilitary** €187,200**Gendarmerie** 20,000

Ministry of Defence control; 6 regions

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES****RECCE** AML-60**APC** • **APC (W)** 210: 100 TH-390 *Fahd*; 110 Panhard M3**HELICOPTERS** • **TPT** • **Light** 12+: 12 AW109; Some PZL Mi-2 *Hoplite***National Security Forces** 16,000

Directorate of National Security. Small arms

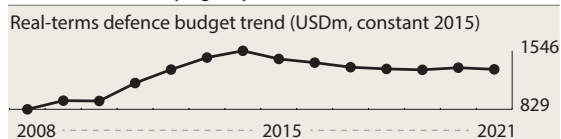
Republican Guard 1,200**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES****RECCE** AML-60**APC** • **APC (T)** M3 half-track**Legitimate Defence Groups** €150,000

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

DEPLOYMENT**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO** 2**Bahrain** BHR

Bahraini Dinar BHD		2020	2021	2022
GDP	BHD	13.1bn	14.7bn	
	USD	34.7bn	39.1bn	
per capita	USD	23,590	26,294	
Growth	%	-5.1	2.4	
Inflation	%	-2.3	1.0	
Def bdtg [a]	BHD	528m	526m	
	USD	1.41bn	1.40bn	
FMA (US)	USD	0m	0m	4m
USD1=BHD		0.38	0.38	

[a] Excludes funds allocated to the Ministry of the Interior and the National Security Agency

**Population** 1,526,929

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	9.3%	3.6%	4.9%	6.3%	34.6%	1.8%
Female	9.0%	3.0%	3.4%	3.9%	18.4%	1.7%

Capabilities

Bahrain is a member of the GCC and occupies a key strategic position between regional rivals Iran and Saudi Arabia. The principal roles of the armed forces are territorial defence and internal-security support. Bahrain's most critical security relationship is with Saudi Arabia, but it also has a strong defence relationship with the US and has been a US major non-NATO ally since 2002. The US 5th Fleet is headquartered in Bahrain, as is the US-led Combined Maritime Forces and the UK-led International Maritime Security Construct. The armed forces for the most part still operate 1980s-era equipment, though there is incremental modernisation in some areas. The armed forces carried out a limited expeditionary deployment in support of the Saudi-led intervention in Yemen, notably by the special forces, and have previously commanded Combined Task Force 151. As part of a major air-force modernisation, Bahrain is in the process of acquiring new F-16V fighters and upgrading its existing F-16s to that configuration, as well as acquiring the *Patriot* air- and missile-defence system. In recent years there have been modest naval upgrades including to fire-control systems. The armed forces have organic maintenance support, but there is little in the way of a defence-industrial base beyond the limited maintenance support provided by the Arab Shipbuilding and Repair Yard.

ACTIVE 8,200 (Army 6,000 Navy 700 Air 1,500)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 11,260

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 6,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF bn

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 armd bde(-) (1 recce bn, 2 armd bn)

Mechanised

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

Light

1 (Amiri) gd bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bde (1 hvy arty bty, 2 med arty bty, 1 lt arty bty,
1 MRL bty)

1 engr coy

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log coy

1 tpt coy

1 med coy

AIR DEFENCE

1 AD bn (1 ADA bty, 2 SAM bty)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 100 M60A3; (80 more in store)

RECCE 22 AML-90

IFV 67: 25 YPR-765 PRI; 42 AIFV-B-C25

APC 303+

APC (T) 303: 300 M113A2; 3 AIFV-B

APC (W) *Arma* 6×6

AUV M-ATV

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 53 *Fahd* 240

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP 5 AIFV-B-Milan; HMMWV with BGM-71A TOW;
9P163-3 Kornet-EM (RS-AT-14 *Spriggin*)

MANPATS BGM-71A TOW; Kornet-EM (RS-AT-14
Spriggin)

RCL 31: 106mm 25 M40A1; 120mm 6 MOBAT

ARTILLERY 175

SP 82: 155mm 20 M109A5; 203mm 62 M110A2

TOWED 36: 105mm 8 L118 Light Gun; 155mm 28 M198

MRL 13: 220mm 4 SR5; 227mm 9 M270 MLRS

MOR 44: 81mm 32: 12 L16; 20 EIMOS; SP 120mm 12
M113A2

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

SRBM • Conventional MGM-140A ATACMS (launched
from M270 MLRS)

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 13+

Medium-range 6 MIM-23B I-Hawk

Short-range 7 *Crotale*

Point-defence 9K338 *Igla-S* (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*)
(reported); FIM-92 *Stinger*; RBS-70

GUNS 24: 35mm 12 GDF-003/-005; 40mm 12 L/70

Navy 700

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 1

FFGHM 1 *Sabha* (ex-US *Oliver Hazard Perry*) with 1 Mk 13
GMLS with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B ASHM/SM-1MR
Block VI SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with
Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 76mm
gun (capacity 1 Bo-105 hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 20

PSO 1 *Al Zubara* (ex-UK *River* (OPV) Batch 1 (mod)) with
1 hel landing platform

PCFG 4 *Ahmed el Fateh* (GER Lurssen 45m) with 2 twin
Inchr with MM40 *Exocet* ASHM, 1 76mm gun

PCG 2 *Al Manama* (GER Lurssen 62m) with 2 twin Inchr
with MM40 *Exocet* ASHM, 2 76mm guns, 1 hel landing
platform

PB 6: 2 *Al Jarim* (US *Swift* FPB-20); 2 *Al Riffa* (GER Lurssen
38m); 2 *Mashhoor* (US *Swiftships* 35m)

PBF 7 Mk V FPB

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 9

LCM 7: 1 *Loadmaster*; 4 *Mashtan*; 2 *Dinar* (ADSB 42m)

LCVP 2 *Sea Keeper*

Naval Aviation

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

HELICOPTERS • TPT • Light 2 Bo-105

Air Force 1,500

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER

2 sqn with F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon*

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK1 sqn with F-5E/F *Tiger II***TRANSPORT**

1 (Royal) flt with B-737-800; B-767; B-747; BAe-146; Gulfstream II; Gulfstream IV; Gulfstream 450; Gulfstream 550; S-92A

TRAINING1 sqn with *Hawk Mk129**1 sqn with T-67M *Firefly***ATTACK HELICOPTER**2 sqn with AH-1E/F *Cobra*; TAH-1P *Cobra***TRANSPORT HELICOPTER**1 sqn with Bell 212 (AB-212); Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*1 sqn with UH-60M *Black Hawk*1 (VIP) sqn with Bo-105; S-70A *Black Hawk*; UH-60L *Black Hawk***EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****AIRCRAFT** 38 combat capableFTR 12: 8 F-5E *Tiger II*; 4 F-5F *Tiger II*FGA 20: 16 F-16C Block 40 *Fighting Falcon*; 4 F-16D Block 40 *Fighting Falcon*MRH 2+ Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*TPT 14: **Medium** 2 C-130J *Hercules*; **PAX** 12: 1 B-737-800 (VIP); 1 B-767 (VIP); 2 B-747 (VIP); 1 Gulfstream II (VIP); 1 Gulfstream IV (VIP); 1 Gulfstream 450 (VIP); 1 Gulfstream 550 (VIP); 2 BAe-146-RJ85 (VIP); 1 BAe-146-RJ100 (VIP); 1 BAe-146-RJ170 (VIP); (1 B-727 in store)TRG 9: 6 *Hawk Mk129**; 3 T-67M *Firefly***HELICOPTERS**ATK 22: 10 AH-1E *Cobra*; 12 AH-1F *Cobra*TPT 27: **Medium** 13: 3 S-70A *Black Hawk*; 1 S-92A (VIP); 1 UH-60L *Black Hawk*; 8 UH-60M *Black Hawk*; **Light** 14: 11 Bell 212 (AB-212); 3 Bo-105TRG 6 TAH-1P *Cobra***AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES**AAM • IR AIM-9P *Sidewinder*; SARH AIM-7 *Sparrow*;

ARH AIM-120B/C AMRAAM

ASM AGM-65D/G *Maverick*; some TOW**BOMBS**Laser-guided GBU-10/12 *Paveway II***Gendarmerie & Paramilitary** £11,260**Police** 9,000

Ministry of Interior

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES**RECCE 8 S52 *Shorland*

APC • PPV Otokar ISV;

AUV *Cobra***HELICOPTERS**MRH 2 Bell 412 *Twin Huey*

ISR 2 Hughes 500

TPT • **Light** 1 Bo-105**National Guard** £2,000**FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE**

Other

3 paramilitary bn

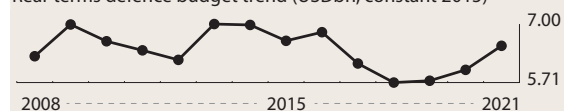
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES**APC • APC (W) *Arma 6x6*; *Cobra***Coast Guard** £260

Ministry of Interior

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 55PBF 26: 2 *Ares* 18; 3 *Response Boat-Medium* (RB-M); 4 *Jaris*; 6 *Saham*; 6 *Fajr*; 5 *Jarada*PB 29: 6 *Haris*; 1 *Al Muharraaq*; 10 *Deraa* (of which 4 *Halmatic* 20, 2 *Souter* 20, 4 *Rodman* 20); 10 *Saif* (of which 4 *Fairey Sword*, 6 *Halmatic* 160); 2 *Hawar***AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT • LCU** 1 *Load-master II***FOREIGN FORCES****United Kingdom** *Operation Kipion* 1,000; 1 FFGHM; 2 MCO; 2 MHO; 1 LSD; 1 naval base**United States** US Central Command 4,700; 1 HQ (5th Fleet); 10 PCFG; 4 MCO; 1 ESB; 1 ASW sqn with 5 P-8A *Poseidon*; 1 EP-3E *Aries II*; 2 SAM bty with M902/M903 *Patriot PAC-3/PAC-3 MSE***Egypt** EGY

Egyptian Pound EGP		2020	2021	2022
GDP	EGP	5.84tr	6.26tr	
	USD	363bn	396bn	
<i>per capita</i>	USD	3,601	3,852	
Growth	%	3.6	3.3	
Inflation	%	5.7	4.5	
Def bdtg	EGP	66.0bn	76.2bn	
	USD	4.11bn	4.82bn	
FMA (US)	USD	1.3bn	1.3bn	1.3bn
USD1=EGP		16.08	15.79	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)

**Population** 106,437,241

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	17.4%	4.5%	4.7%	4.5%	17.8%	2.2%
Female	16.3%	4.2%	4.4%	4.3%	17.4%	2.4%

Capabilities

Egypt's armed forces are the largest in the region and are focused principally on maintaining territorial integrity and internal security, including combatting ISIS-affiliated groups in northern Sinai. The armed forces remain deeply involved in the civilian economy and retain a central role in Egyptian politics. Egypt and the US maintain a strong strategic partnership, which has seen significant US equipment deliveries and ongoing foreign military assistance. Defence relations with Russia have developed, particularly regarding procurement. Operational experience will likely have been bolstered by counter-insurgency operations in the Sinai since 2011 and contributions to several UN deployments. Training is

supplemented by regular involvement in multinational exercises. Egypt has a developing capacity to deploy independently beyond its borders. It contributes to UN missions, has intervened militarily in Libya and has sent combat aircraft to support the Saudi-led coalition in Yemen. The navy's two *Mistral*-class amphibious assault ships have bolstered its capacity to deploy regionally, although Egypt currently lacks the range of maritime helicopters to utilise them fully. The armed forces' inventory primarily comprises obsolete Soviet-era systems and newer Western equipment. However, the armed forces are undertaking an extensive equipment-recapitalisation programme, which includes the delivery of Russian multi-role fighters, attack helicopters and SAM systems. Combat aircraft have also been sourced from France and armed UAVs from China. Naval recapitalisation includes submarines (from Germany) and frigates (from France, Germany and Italy). Egypt has an established domestic defence industry, supplying equipment for both the armed forces and export markets, ranging from small arms to armoured vehicles. There is a history of licensed and co-production with foreign companies, including the local assembly of M1A1 main battle tanks from US-supplied kits and the production of frigates with French assistance.

ACTIVE 438,500 (Army 310,000 Navy 18,500 Air 30,000 Air Defence Command 80,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 397,000

Conscription liability 12–36 months (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 Command 70,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES • ISR 1 *Egyptosat-A*

Army 90,000–120,000; 190,000–220,000 conscript (total 310,000)

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

- 5 cdo gp
- 1 counter-terrorist unit
- 1 spec ops unit

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

- 4 armd div (2 armd bde, 1 mech bde, 1 arty bde)
- 4 indep armd bde
- 1 Republican Guard bde

Mechanised

- 8 mech div (1 armd bde, 2 mech bde, 1 arty bde)
- 4 indep mech bde

Light

- 1 inf div
- 2 indep inf bde

Air Manoeuvre

- 2 air mob bde
- 1 para bde

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE

- 1 SRBM bde with FROG-7
- 1 SRBM bde with 9K72 Elbrus (RS-SS-1C *Scud-B*)

COMBAT SUPPORT

- 15 arty bde
- 6 engr bde (3 engr bn)
- 2 spec ops engr bn
- 6 salvage engr bn
- 24 MP bn
- 18 sigs bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

- 36 log bn
- 27 med bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 2,480: 1,130 M1A1 *Abrams*; 300 M60A1; 850 M60A3; 200 T-62 (840 T-54/T-55; 300 T-62 all in store)

RECCE 412: 300 BRDM-2; 112 *Commando Scout*

IFV 690: 390 YPR-765 25mm; 300 BMP-1

APC 5,244+

APC (T) 2,700: 2,000 M113A2/YPR-765 (incl variants); 500 BTR-50; 200 OT-62

APC (W) 1,560: 250 BMR-600P; 250 BTR-60; 410 *Fahd*-30/TH 390 *Fahd*; 650 *Walid*

PPV 984+: 535 *Caiman*; some REVA III; some REVA V LWB; 360 RG-33L; 89 RG-33 HAGA (amb)

AUV 95+: *Panthera* T6; 95+ *Sherpa Light Scout*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 367+: *Fahd* 240; BMR 3560.55; 12 *Maxxpro* ARV; 220 M88A1; 90 M88A2; M113 ARV; 45 M578; T-54/55 ARV

VLB KMM; MTU; MTU-20

MW *Aardvark* JFSU Mk4

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • MSL

SP 352+: 52 M901, 300 YPR-765 PRAT; HMMWV with TOW-2

MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*) (incl BRDM-2); HJ-73; Luch *Corsar* (reported); *Milan*; *Stugna-P* (reported); TOW-2

ARTILLERY 4,468

SP 492+: **122mm** 124+: 124 SP 122; D-30 mod; **130mm** M-46 mod; **155mm** 368: 164 M109A2; 204 M109A5

TOWED 962: **122mm** 526: 190 D-30M; 36 M-1931/37; 300 M-30; **130mm** 420 M-46; **155mm** 16 GH-52

MRL 450: **122mm** 356: 96 BM-11; 60 BM-21; 50 *Sakr*-10; 50 *Sakr*-18; 100 *Sakr*-36; **130mm** 36 K136 *Kooryong*; **140mm** 32 BM-14; **227mm** 26 M270 MLRS; **240mm** (48 BM-24 in store)

MOR 2,564: **81mm** 50 M125A2; **82mm** 500; **SP** **107mm** 100: 65 M106A1; 35 M106A2; **120mm** 1,848: 1,800 M-1943; 48 Brandt; **SP** **120mm** 36 M106A3; **160mm** 30 M-160

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

SRBM • Conventional 42+: 9 FROG-7; 24 *Sakr*-80; 9 9K72 *Elbrus* (RS-SS-1C *Scud-B*)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Medium R4E-50 *Skyeye*; ASN-209

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 45+

Point-defence 45 *Sinai*-23 with *Ayn al-Saqr*; *Ayn al-Saqr*; FIM-92 *Stinger*; 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*); 9K338 *Igla-S* (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*) (reported)

GUNS 860

SP 160: **23mm** 120 ZSU-23-4; **57mm** 40 ZSU-57-2

TOWED 700: **14.5mm** 300 ZPU-4; **23mm** 200 ZU-23-2; **57mm** 200 S-60

Navy €8,500 (incl 2,000 Coast Guard); 10,000 conscript (total 18,500)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • SSK 8

4 Type-033 (PRC *Romeo*) with 8 single 533mm TT with UGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B ASHM/Mk 37 HWT

4 Type-209/1400 with 8 single 533mm TT with UGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II ASHM/*SeaHake* mod 4 (DM2A4) HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 11

FFGHM 7:

4 *Alexandria* (ex-US *Oliver Hazard Perry*) with 1 Mk 13 GMLS with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B ASHM/SM-1MR Block VI SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 2 SH-2G *Super Seasprite* ASW hel)

2 *El Fateh* (Gowind 2500) with 2 quad Inchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 ASHM, 1 16-cell CLA VLS with VL MICA SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with MU90 LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 med hel)

1 *Tahya Misr* (FRA *Aquitaine* (FREMM)) with 2 quad Inchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 ASHM, 2 8-cell *Sylver* A43 VLS with *Aster* 15 SAM, 2 twin 324mm B-515 ASTT with MU90 LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 med hel)

FFGH 2 *Damyat* (ex-US *Knox*) with 1 octuple Mk 16 GMLS with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B ASHM/ASROC, 2 twin 324mm SVTT Mk 32 TT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 SH-2G *Super Seasprite* ASW hel)

FFHM 2 *Al-Galala* (ITA *Bergamini* (FREMM)) with 2 8-cell *Sylver* A50 VLS with *Aster* 15/30 SAM, 2 twin 324mm B-515 ASTT with MU90 LWT, 1 127mm gun, 1 76mm gun (fitted for but not with *Otomat* (*Teseo*) Mk2A ASHM) (capacity 2 med hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 73

CORVETTES 5

FSGM 2 *Abu Qir* (ESP *Descubierta*) (of which 1+) with 2 quad Inchr with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B ASHM, 1 octuple *Albatros* Inchr with *Aspide* SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with *Sting Ray* LWT, 1 twin 375mm Bofors ASW Rocket Launcher System A/S mor, 1 76mm gun

FSG 2 *Najim Al Zaffer* (PRC Type-053HE (*Jianghu* I)) with 2 twin Inchr with HY-2 (CH-SS-N-2 *Safflower*) ASHM, 4 RBU 1200 A/S mor, 2 twin 57mm guns

FS 1 *Shabab Misr* (ex-RoK *Po Hang*) with 2 76mm guns

PCFGM 4 *Ezzat* (US *Ambassador* Fast Missile Craft) with 2 quad Inchr with RGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II ASHM, 1 21-cell Mk49 Inchr with RIM-116B RAM Block 1A SAM, 1 Mk15 Mod 21 Block 1B *Phalanx* CIWS 1 76mm gun

PCFG 8:

1 Project 12418 (RUS *Tarantul* IV) with 2 twin Inchr with 3M80E *Moskit* (RS-SS-N-22A *Sunburn*), 2 AK630 CIWS, 1 76mm gun

6 *Ramadan* with 4 single Inchr with *Otomat* Mk2 ASHM, 1 76mm gun

1 *Tiger* with 2 twin Inchr with RGM-84 *Harpoon* ASHM, 1 76mm gun

PCF 4 *Tiger* with 1 76mm gun

PCC 15: 5 *Al-Nour* (ex-PRC *Hainan*) (3 more in reserve+) with 2 triple 324mm TT, 4 RBU 1200 A/S mor, 2 twin 57mm guns; 1 *Lurssen* 41m; 9 OPB 40

PBFGM 8 Project 205 (ex-YUG *Osa* I) (of which 3+) with 4 single Inchr with P-20 (RS-SS-N-2A *Styx*) ASHM, 1 9K32 *Strela-2* (RS-SA-N-5 *Grail*) SAM (manual aiming)

PBFG 9:

4 Type-024 (PRC *Hegu*) (2 additional vessels in reserve) with 2 single Inchr with SY-1 (CH-SS-N-1 *Scrubbrush*) ASHM

5 *October* (FSU *Komar*) (of which 1+) with 2 single Inchr with *Otomat* Mk2 ASHM (1 additional vessel in reserve)

PBFM 4 *Shersten* (FSU) with 1 9K32 *Strela-2* (RS-SA-N-5 *Grail*) SAM (manual aiming), 1 12-tube BM-24 MRL

PBF 10:

6 *Kaan* 20 (TUR MRTP 20)

4 Project 205 (ex-FIN *Osa* II)

PB 6:

4 Type-062 (ex-PRC *Shanghai* II)

2 *Shersten* (FSU) (of which 1+) with 4 single 533mm TT, 1 8-tube BM-21 MRL

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 14

MHC 5: 2 *Al Siddiq* (ex-US *Osprey*); 3 *Dat Assawari* (US Swiftships)

MSI 2 *Safaga* (US Swiftships)

MSO 7: 3 *Assiout* (FSU T-43); 4 *Aswan* (FSU *Yurka*)

AMPHIBIOUS

PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS • LHD 2 *Gamal Abdel Nasser* (FRA *Mistral*) (capacity 16 med hel; 2 LCT or 4 LCM; 13 MBTs; 50 AFVs; 450 troops)

LANDING CRAFT 15:

LCT 2 EDA-R

LCM 13: 4 CTM NG; 9 *Vydra* (FSU) (capacity either 3 MBT or 200 troops)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 23

AE 1 *Halaib* (ex-GER *Westerwald*)

AKR 3 *Al Hurreya*

AOT 7 *Ayeda* (FSU *Toplivo*) (1 more in reserve)

AR 1 *Shaledin* (ex-GER *Luneberg*)

ARS 2 *Al Areesh*

ATF 5 *Al Maks+* (FSU *Okhtensky*)

AX 4: 1 *El Horriya* (also used as the presidential yacht); 1 *Al Kousser*; 1 *Intishat*; 1 other

Coastal Defence

Army tps, Navy control

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

COASTAL DEFENCE

ARTY 100mm; 130mm SM-4-1; **152mm**

ASHM 4K87 (RS-SSC-2B *Samlet*); *Otomat* MkII

Naval Aviation

All aircraft operated by Air Force

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 4 Beech 1900C (maritime surveillance)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Light 2 S-100 *Camcopter*

Coast Guard 2,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 89

PBF 14: 6 *Crestitalia*; 5 *Swift Protector*; 3 *Peterson*
PB 75: 5 *Nisr*; 12 *Sea Spectre MkIII*; 25 *Swiftships*; 21
Timsah; 3 *Type-83*; 9 *Peterson*

Air Force 20,000; 10,000 conscript (total 30,000)

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER

1 sqn with F-16A/B *Fighting Falcon*
 8 sqn with F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon*
 1 sqn with *Mirage* 2000B/C

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with *Mirage* 5E2
 2 sqn with *Rafale* DM/EM
 3 sqn with MiG-29M/M2 *Fulcrum*

ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE

1 sqn with SH-2G *Super Seasprite*

MARITIME PATROL

1 sqn with Beech 1900C

ELECTRONIC WARFARE

1 sqn with Beech 1900 (ELINT); *Commando* Mk2E (ECM)

ELECTRONIC WARFARE/TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C-130H/VC-130H *Hercules*

AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING

1 sqn with E-2C *Hawkeye*

SEARCH & RESCUE

1 unit with AW139

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with An-74TK-200A
 1 sqn with C-130H/C-130H-30 *Hercules*
 1 sqn with C295M
 1 sqn with DHC-5D *Buffalo*
 1 sqn with B-707-366C; B-737-100; Beech 200 *Super King Air*; *Falcon* 20; *Gulfstream* III; *Gulfstream* IV; *Gulfstream* IV-SP

TRAINING

1 sqn with *Alpha Jet**
 1 sqn with DHC-5 *Buffalo*
 3 sqn with EMB-312 *Tucano*
 1 sqn with Grob 115EG
 ε6 sqn with K-8 *Karakorum**
 1 sqn with L-39 *Albatros*; L-59E *Albatros**

ATTACK HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Mi-24V
 2 sqn with AH-64D *Apache*
 1 sqn with Ka-52A *Hokum* B
 2 sqn with SA-342K *Gazelle* (with HOT)
 1 sqn with SA-342L *Gazelle*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with CH-47C/D *Chinook* 1 sqn with Mi-8
 1 sqn with Mi-8/Mi-17-V1 *Hip*
 1 sqn with S-70 *Black Hawk*; UH-60A/L *Black Hawk*

UAV

Some sqn with R4E-50 *Skyeye*; *Wing Loong* I

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 509 combat capable

FTR 32: 26 F-16A *Fighting Falcon*; 6 F-16B *Fighting Falcon*
FGA 274: 138 F-16C *Fighting Falcon*; 37 F-16D *Fighting Falcon*; 2 *Mirage* 2000B; 15 *Mirage* 2000C; 12 *Mirage* 5E2; ε46 MiG-29M/M2 *Fulcrum*; 16 *Rafale* DM; 8 *Rafale* EM
ELINT 2 VC-130H *Hercules*

ISR 12: ε6 AT-802 *Air Tractor**; 6 *Mirage* 5R (5SDR)*

AEW&C 7 E-2C *Hawkeye*

TPT 82: **Heavy** 2 Il-76MF *Candid*; **Medium** 24: 21 C-130H *Hercules*; 3 C-130H-30 *Hercules*; **Light** 45: 3 An-74TK-200A; 1 Beech 200 *King Air*; 4 Beech 1900 (ELINT); 4 Beech 1900C; 24 C295M; 9 DHC-5D *Buffalo* (being withdrawn) **PAX** 11: 1 B-707-366C; 3 *Falcon* 20; 2 *Gulfstream* III; 1 *Gulfstream* IV; 4 *Gulfstream* IV-SP
TRG 329: 36 *Alpha Jet**; 54 EMB-312 *Tucano*; 74 Grob 115EG; 120 K-8 *Karakorum**; 10 L-39 *Albatros*; 35 L-59E*

HELICOPTERS

ATK 104: 45 AH-64D *Apache*; up to 46 Ka-52A *Hokum* B; ε13 Mi-24V *Hind* E

ASW 10 SH-2G *Super Seasprite* (opcon Navy)

ELINT 4 *Commando* Mk2E (ECM)

MRH 77: 2 AW139 (SAR); 5 AW149; 65 SA342K *Gazelle* (some with HOT); 5 SA342L *Gazelle* (opcon Navy)

TPT 96: **Heavy** 19: 3 CH-47C *Chinook*; 16 CH-47D *Chinook*; **Medium** 77: 2 AS-61; 24 *Commando* (of which 3 VIP); 40 Mi-8T *Hip*; 3 Mi-17-1V *Hip*; 4 S-70 *Black Hawk* (VIP); 4 UH-60L *Black Hawk* (VIP)

TRG 17 UH-12E

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • **Heavy** 4+ *Wing Loong* I

ISR • **Medium** R4E-50 *Skyeye*

AIR LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • **IR** AIM-9M/P *Sidewinder*; R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); R-550 *Magic*; 9M39 *Igla-V*; **IIR** *Mica* IR; **ARH** *Mica* RF; R-77 (RS-AA-12 *Adder*); **SARH** AIM-7F/M *Sparrow*; R-530

ASM AASM; AGM-65A/D/F/G *Maverick*; AGM-114F/K *Hellfire*; AS-30L; HOT; LJ-7 (AKD-10); 9M120 *Ataka* (RS-AT-9)

LACM SCALP EG

AShM AGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II; AM39 *Exocet*; Kh-35U (RS-AS-20 *Kayak*)

ARM *Armat*; Kh-25MP (RS-AS-12A *Kegler*)

BOMBS

Laser-guided GBU-10/12 *Paveway* II

Air Defence Command 80,000 conscript; 70,000 reservists (total 150,000)

FORCES BY ROLE

AIR DEFENCE

5 AD div HQ (geographically based)
 3 SAM bty with S-300V4 (RS-SA-23)
 4 SAM bty with 9K37M1-2/9K317 Buk-M1-2/M2E (RS-SA-11 *Gadfly*/RS-SA-17 *Grizzly*)
 11 SAM bty with MIM-23B I-*Hawk*
 38 SAM bty with S-75M *Volkhov* (RS-SA-2 *Guideline*)
 10 SAM bty with S-125-2M *Pechora*-2M (RS-SA-26)
 Some SAM bty with 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*)
 2 SAM bty with 9K331/9K331ME *Tor*-M1/M2E (RS-SA-15 *Gauntlet*)
 14 SAM bty with *Crotale*
 12 SAM bty with M48 *Chaparral*
 30 SAM bty with S-125M *Pechora*-M (RS-SA-3 *Goa*)
 18 AD bn with RIM-7M *Sea Sparrow* with *Skyguard*/GDF-003 with *Skyguard*
 12 ADA bde (total: 100 ADA bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**AIR DEFENCE****SAM 777****Long-range** €18 S-300V4 (RS-SA-23)**Medium-range** 323+: 40+ 9K37M1-2/9K317 *Buk*-M1-2/ M2E (RS-SA-11 *Gadfly*/RS-SA-17 *Grizzly*); €33 MIM-23B *I-Hawk*; €210 S-75M *Volkhov* (RS-SA-2 *Guideline*); €40 S-125-2M *Pechora*-2M (RS-SA-26)**Short-range** 300+: 56+ 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*); 10 9K331 *Tor*-M1 (RS-SA-15 *Gauntlet*); 10+ 9K331ME *Tor*-M2E (RS-SA-15 *Gauntlet*); 24+ *Crotale*; 80 RIM-7M *Sea Sparrow* with *Skyguard*; €120 S-125M *Pechora*-M (RS-SA-3 *Goa*)**Point-defence** 136+: 50 M1097 *Avenger*; 50+ M48 *Chaparral*; 36+ *Sinai*-23 with *Ayn al-Saqr***GUNS 910****SP • 23mm** 230 ZSU-23-4 *Shilka***TOWED 680: 35mm** 80 GDF-005 with *Skyguard*;**57mm** 600 S-60**Gendarmerie & Paramilitary** €397,000 active**Central Security Forces** €325,000

Ministry of Interior; includes conscripts

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES**APC • APC (W)** *Walid***AUV** *Sherpa Light Scout***National Guard** €60,000

Lt wpns only

FORCES BY ROLE**MANOEUVRE****Other**

8 paramilitary bde (cadre) (3 paramilitary bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES****APC • APC (W)** 250 *Walid***Border Guard Forces** €12,000

Ministry of Interior; lt wpns only

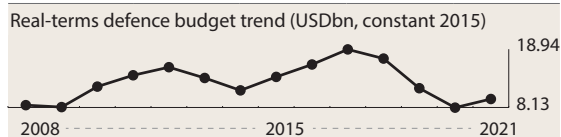
FORCES BY ROLE**MANOEUVRE****Other**

18 Border Guard regt

DEPLOYMENT**CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA** 1,022; 1 inf bn; 1 tpt coy**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO** 11**MALI: UN • MINUSMA** 1,066; 1 spec ops coy; 1 sy bn; 1 MP coy**SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS** 4**WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO** 25**FOREIGN FORCES****Australia** MFO (*Operation Mazurka*) 27**Canada** MFO 55**Colombia** MFO 275; 1 inf bn**Czech Republic** MFO 18; 1 C295M**Fiji** MFO 170; elm 1 inf bn**France** MFO 1**Italy** MFO 75; 3 PB**New Zealand** MFO 26; 1 trg unit; 1 tpt unit**Norway** MFO 3**United Kingdom** MFO 2**United Arab Emirates** €300: 12 F-16E/F *Fighting Falcon* (reported); *Wing Loong I* UAV; *Wing Loong II* UAV**United States** MFO 452; elm 1 ARNG recce bn; 1 ARNG spt bn (1 EOD coy, 1 medical coy, 1 hel coy)**Uruguay** MFO 41 1 engr/tpt unit**Iran** IRN

Iranian Rial IRR		2020	2021	2022
GDP	IRR	35085tr	51048tr	
	USD	835bn	1.08tr	
<i>per capita</i>	USD	9,928	12,725	
Growth	%	3.4	2.5	
Inflation	%	36.4	39.3	
Def bdgt [a]	IRR	€695tr	€1,180tr	
	USD	€16.5bn	€25.0bn	
USD1=IRR		41999.98	47206.72	

[a] Excludes Law Enforcement Forces (NAJA)

**Population** 85,888,910

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	12.2%	3.5%	3.3%	4.2%	24.6%	2.9%
Female	11.7%	3.4%	3.1%	4.0%	23.9%	3.3%

Capabilities

Iran is a major regional military power, with a military doctrine that combines territorial defence, through national mobilisation and a substantial missile arsenal, with an asymmetric forward-defence strategy. To achieve the latter objective, Iran exerts significant military effect via a range of regional allies and proxies, chiefly through their relationship with the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Quds Force, as well as by the supply of weapons and other material. Iran has a key relationship with Syria and has developed significant influence in weaker regional states like Iraq, Lebanon and Yemen through a network of non-state groups, such as Hiz-bullah and Houthi forces. Tehran's direct military power-projection capabilities are based around the Middle East's largest short- and medium-range ballistic-missile inventory, as well as nascent cruise-missile and UAV capabilities. Attacks in Iraq and Saudi Arabia have demonstrated these systems' improved accuracy as well as sophisticated planning capabilities. The rest of the conventional armed forces, although large by regional standards, struggle with an increasingly obsolescent equipment inventory that ingenuity and asymmetric-warfare techniques can only partially offset. The divi-

sion of capability between the regular military services and the IRGC hampers effective command and control, although the IRGC has effectively monopolised the coordination roles in the military hierarchy. The IRGC's operational primacy, coupled with the regular armed forces' dependence on conscript personnel, has also focused combat experience in IRGC formations. In regional terms, Iran has a well-developed defence-industrial base, which has displayed the capacity to support and sustain equipment. However, it is still incapable of meeting the domestic need for major weapons systems, outside of specific sectors such as missiles and rockets systems.

ACTIVE 610,000 (Army 350,000 Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps 190,000 Navy 18,000 Air 37,000 Air Defence 15,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 40,000

Armed Forces General Staff coordinates two parallel organisations: the regular armed forces and the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps *Conscript liability* 18–21 months (reported, with variations depending on location in which service is performed)

RESERVE 350,000 (Army 350,000, ex-service volunteers)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 130,000; 220,000 conscript (total 350,000)

FORCES BY ROLE

5 corps-level regional HQ

COMMAND

- 1 cdo div HQ
- 4 armd div HQ
- 2 mech div HQ
- 4 inf div HQ

SPECIAL FORCES

- 1 cdo div (3 cdo bde)
- 6 cdo bde
- 1 SF bde

MANOEUVRE

- Armoured**
- 8 armd bde
- Mechanised**
- 14 mech bde
- Light**
- 12 inf bde
- Air Manoeuvr**
- 1 AB bde
- Aviation**
- Some avn gp

COMBAT SUPPORT

- 5 arty gp

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

Totals incl those held by IRGC Ground Forces. Some equipment serviceability in doubt

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

- MBT** 1,513+: 480 T-72S; 150 M60A1; 75+ T-62; 100 *Chieftain* Mk3/Mk5; 540 T-54/T-55/Type-59/*Safir*-74; 168 M47/M48
- LT TK** 80+: 80 *Scorpion*
- RECCE** 35 EE-9 *Cascavel*
- IFV** 610+: 210 BMP-1; 400 BMP-2 with 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); BMT-2 *Cobra*

APC 640+

APC (T) 340: 140 *Boragh* with 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); 200 M113

APC (W) 300+: 300 BTR-50/BTR-60; *Rakhsh*

PPV *Toofan*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 20+: BREM-1 reported; 20 *Chieftain* ARV; M578; T-54/55 ARV reported

VLB 15 *Chieftain* AVLB

MW *Taftan* 1

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel/Towsan*-1); *Almaz*; *Dehleavieh* (*Kornet*); I-Raad; *Saeqhe* 1; *Saeqhe* 2; *Toophan*; *Toophan* 2

RCL 200+: **75mm** M20; **82mm** B-10; **106mm** ε200 M40; **107mm** B-11

ARTILLERY 6,798+

SP 292+: **122mm** 60+: 60 2S1 *Gvozdika*; *Raad*-1 (*Thunder* 1); **155mm** 150+: 150 M109A1; *Raad*-2 (*Thunder* 2); **170mm** 30 M-1978; **175mm** 22 M107; **203mm** 30 M110

TOWED 2,030+: **105mm** 150: 130 M101A1; 20 M-56; **122mm** 640: 540 D-30; 100 Type-54 (M-30); **130mm** 985 M-46; **152mm** 30 D-20; **155mm** 205: 120 GHN-45; 70 M114; 15 Type-88 WAC-21; **203mm** 20 M115

MRL 1,476+: **107mm** 1,300: 700 Type-63; 600 HASEB *Fadjr* 1; **122mm** 157: 7 BM-11; 100 BM-21 *Grad*; 50 *Arash/Hadid/Noor*; **240mm** 19+: ε10 *Fadjr* 3; 9 M-1985; **330mm** *Fadjr* 5

MOR 3,000: **81mm**; **82mm**; **107mm** M30; **120mm** HM-15; HM-16; M-65

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

SRBM • Conventional ε30 CH-SS-8 (175 msl); *Shahin*-1/ *Shahin*-2; *Nazeat*; *Oghab*

AIRCRAFT • TPT 17 **Light** 16: 10 Cessna 185; 2 F-27 *Friendship*; 4 *Turbo Commander* 690; **PAX** 1 *Falcon* 20

HELICOPTERS

ATK 50 AH-1J *Cobra*

TPT 167: **Heavy** ε20 CH-47C *Chinook*; **Medium** 69: 49 Bell 214; 20 Mi-171; **Light** 78: 68 Bell 205A (AB-205A); 10 Bell 206 *Jet Ranger* (AB-206)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Medium *Mohajer* 6; *Kaman* 12

ISR • Medium *Ababil* 2; *Ababil* 3; *Mohajer* 3; *Mohajer* 4; **Light** *Mohajer* 2

AIR DEFENCE

SAM

Short-range FM-80 (CH-SA-4)

Point-defence 9K36 *Strela*-3 (RS-SA-14 *Gremlin*); 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail*); *Misaq* 1 (QW-1); *Misaq* 2 (QW-18); 9K338 *Igla*-S (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*) (reported); HN-5A (CH-SA-3)

GUNS 1,122

SP 180: **23mm** 100 ZSU-23-4; **57mm** 80 ZSU-57-2

TOWED 942+: **14.5mm** ZPU-2; ZPU-4; **23mm** 300 ZU-23-2; **35mm** 92 GDF-002; **37mm** M-1939; **40mm** 50 L/70; **57mm** 200 S-60; **85mm** 300 M-1939

BOMBS

Laser-guided *Qaem*

Electro-optical guided *Qaem*

Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps 190,000

Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Ground Forces 150,000

Controls Basij paramilitary forces. Lightly manned in peacetime. Primary role: internal security; secondary role: external defence, in conjunction with regular armed forces

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

31 provincial corps HQ (2 in Tehran)

SPECIAL FORCES

3 spec ops div

1 AB bde

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

2 armd div

3 armd bde

Light

8+ inf div

5+ inf bde

Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Naval Forces 20,000+ (incl 5,000 Marines)

FORCES BY ROLE

COMBAT SUPPORT

Some arty bty

Some ASHM bty with HY-2 (CH-SSC-3 *Seersucker*) ASHM

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

In addition to the vessels listed, the IRGC operates a substantial number of patrol boats with a full-load displacement below 10 tonnes, including *Boghammar*-class vessels and small *Bavar*-class wing-in-ground effect air vehicles

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 127

PBFG 56:

5 C14 with 2 twin lnchr with C-701 (*Kosar*)/C-704 (*Nasr*) ASHM

10 Mk13 with 2 single lnchr with C-704 (*Nasr*) ASHM, 2 single 324mm TT

10 *Thondor* (PRC *Houdong*) with 2 twin lnchr with C-802A (*Ghader*) ASHM, 2 AK230 CIWS

25 *Peykaap* II (IPS-16 mod) with 2 single lnchr with C-701 (*Kosar*) ASHM/C-704 (*Nasr*), 2 single 324mm TT

6 *Zolfaghar* (*Peykaap* III/IPS-16 mod) with 2 single lnchr with C-701 (*Kosar*)/C-704 (*Nasr*) ASHM

PBFT 15 *Peykaap* I (IPS-16) with 2 single 324mm TT

PBF 35: 15 *Kashdom* II; 10 *Tir* (IPS-18); ε10 *Pashe* (MIG-G-1900)

PB 21: ε20 *Ghaem*; 1 *Shahid Nazeri*

AMPHIBIOUS

LANDING SHIPS • LST 3 *Hormuz* 24 (*Hejaz* design for commercial use)

LANDING CRAFT • LCT 2 *Hormuz* 21 (minelaying capacity)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AP 3 *Naser*

COASTAL DEFENCE • ASHM C-701 (*Kosar*); C-704 (*Nasr*); C-802 (*Noor*); HY-2 (CH-SSC-3 *Seersucker*)

HELICOPTERS

MRH 5 Mi-171 *Hip*

TPT • Light some Bell 206 (AB-206) *Jet Ranger*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Medium *Mohajer* 6

BOMBS

Laser-guided *Qaem*

Electro-optical guided *Qaem*

Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Marines 5,000+

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

1 mne bde

Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Aerospace Force 15,000

Controls Iran's strategic-missile force

FORCES BY ROLE

MISSILE

ε1 bde with *Shahab*-1/-2; *Qiam*-1

ε1 bn with *Shahab*-3 (IR-SS-7)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

MRBM • Conventional up to 50: *Shahab*-3 (IR-SS-7) (mobile & silo); some *Ghadr*-1 (in test); some *Emad*-1 (in test); some *Sajjil*-2 (in devt); some *Khorramshahr* (in devt)

SRBM • Conventional up to 100: some *Fateh*-110; some *Fateh*-313; Some *Khalij Fars* (*Fateh*-110 mod ASBM); some *Shahab*-1/-2; some *Qiam*-1; some *Zelzal*; some *Zolfaghar* (IR-SS-1)

GLCM • Conventional some *Ya'ali* (*Quds*-1)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Heavy *Shahed* 129; Medium *Shahed* 181; *Shahed* 191

ISR • Medium *Ababil* 3; *Mohajer* 4; *Shahed* 123

AIR DEFENCE

SAM

Medium-range *Ra'ad*/3rd *Khordad*; *Talash*/15th *Khordad*

Point-defence *Misaq* 1 (QW-1); *Misaq* 2 (QW-18)

BOMBS

Laser-guided *Sadid*

Electro-optical guided *Sadid*

Islamic Revolutionary Quds Force 5,000

Navy 18,000

HQ at Bandar Abbas

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

In addition to the vessels listed, the Iranian Navy operates a substantial number of patrol boats with a full-load displacement below 10 tonnes

SUBMARINES • TACTICAL 17

SSK 1 *Taregh* (RUS *Paltus* (Project 877EKM (*Kilo*))) (2 more non-operational) with 6 single 533mm TT

SSC 1 *Fateh* with 4 single 533mm TT with C-704 (*Nasr*-1) ASHM/*Valfajr* HWT

SSW 15: 14 *Ghadr* (*Yono*) with 2 single 533mm TT with *Jask*-2 (C-704 (*Nasr*)) ASHM/*Valfajr* HWT (additional vessels in build); 1 *Nahang*

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 68**CORVETTES 7**

FSGM 3 *Jamaran* (UK Vosper Mk 5 derivative – 1 more undergoing sea trials) with 2 twin Inchr with C-802 (*Noor*) (CH-SS-N-6) ASHm, 2 single Inchr with SM-1 SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

FSG 4:

2 *Alvand* (UK Vosper Mk 5) with 2 twin Inchr with C-802 (CH-SS-N-6) ASHm, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT, 1 114mm gun

1 *Alvand* (UK Vosper Mk 5) with 2 twin Inchr with C-802 (CH-SS-N-6) ASHm, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT, 1 AK630M CIWS, 1 114mm gun

1 *Bayandor* (US PF-103) with 2 twin Inchr with C-802 (CH-SS-N-6) ASHm, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT, 1 76mm gun

PCFG 15: up to 10 *Kaman* (FRA *Combattante* II) with 1 twin Inchr with C-802 (*Noor*) (CH-SS-N-6) ASHm, 1 76mm gun; 5+ *Sina* with 1 twin Inchr with C-802 (*Noor*) (CH-SS-N-6) ASHm, 1 76mm gun

PBG 9:

3 *Hendijan* with 2 twin Inchr with C-802 (*Noor*) (CH-SS-N-6) ASHm

3 *Kayvan* with 2 single Inchr with C-704 (*Nasr*) ASHm

3 *Parvin* with 2 single Inchr with C-704 (*Nasr*) ASHm

PBFT 3 *Kajami* (semi-submersible) with 2 324mm TT

PBF 1 MIL55

PB 33: 9 C14; 8 *Hendijan*; 6 MkII; 10 MkIII

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES •

MCC 1 *Shahin*

AMPHIBIOUS**LANDING SHIPS 12**

LST 3 *Hengam* with 1 hel landing platform (capacity 9 tanks; 225 troops)

LSM 3 *Farsi* (ROK) (capacity 9 tanks; 140 troops)

LSL 6 *Fouque*

LANDING CRAFT 11

LCT 2

LCU 1 *Liyan* 110

UCAC 8: 2 *Wellington* Mk 4; 4 *Wellington* Mk 5; 2 *Tondar* (UK *Winchester*)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 18

AE 2 *Delvar*

AFD 2 *Dolphin*

AG 1 *Hamzah* with 2 single Inchr with C-802 (*Noor*) (CH-SS-N-6) ASHm

AK 3 *Delvar*

AKR 1 *Makran*

AORH 2 *Bandar Abbas*

AWT 5: 4 *Kangan*; 1 *Delvar*

AX 2 *Kialas*

COASTAL DEFENCE • ASHm C-701 (*Kosar*); C-704 (*Nasr*); C-802 (*Noor*); C-802A (*Ghader*); *Ra'ad* (reported)

Marines 2,600**FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE****Amphibious**

2 mne bde

Naval Aviation 2,600**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****AIRCRAFT**

TPT 16: **Light** 13: 5 Do-228; 4 F-27 *Friendship*; 4 *Turbo Commander* 680; **PAX** 3 *Falcon* 20 (ELINT)

HELICOPTERS

ASW ε10 SH-3D *Sea King*

MCM 3 RH-53D *Sea Stallion*

TPT • Light 17: 5 Bell 205A (AB-205A); 2 Bell 206 *Jet Ranger* (AB-206); 10 Bell 212 (AB-212)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Heavy *Shahed* 129;

BOMBS

Laser-guided *Sadid*

Electro-optical guided *Sadid*

Air Force 37,000**FORCES BY ROLE**

Serviceability probably about 60% for US ac types and about 80% for PRC/Russian ac. Includes IRGC AF equipment

FIGHTER

1 sqn with F-7M *Airguard*; JJ-7*

2 sqn with F-14 *Tomcat*

2 sqn with MiG-29A/UB *Fulcrum*

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with *Mirage* F-1B/E;

1 sqn with F-5E/F *Tiger* II

5 sqn with F-4D/E *Phantom* II

3 sqn with F-5E/F *Tiger* II

1 sqn (forming) with Su-22M4 *Fitter* K; Su-22UM-3K *Fitter* G

GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with Su-24MK *Fencer* D

MARITIME PATROL

1 sqn with P-3F *Orion*

ISR

1 (det) sqn with RF-4E *Phantom* II*

SEARCH & RESCUE

Some flt with Bell 214C (AB-214C)

TANKER/TRANSPORT

1 sqn with B-707; B-747; B-747F

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with B-707; *Falcon* 50; L-1329 *Jetstar*; Bell 412

2 sqn with C-130E/H *Hercules*

1 sqn with F-27 *Friendship*; *Falcon* 20

1 sqn with Il-76 *Candid*; An-140 (Iran-140 *Faraz*)

TRAINING

1 sqn with Beech F33A/C *Bonanza*

1 sqn with F-5B *Freedom* *Fighter*

1 sqn with PC-6

1 sqn with PC-7 *Turbo Trainer*

Some units with EMB-312 *Tucano*; MFI-17 *Mushshak*; TB-21 *Trinidad*; TB-200 *Tobago*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with CH-47 *Chinook*

Some units with Bell 206A *Jet Ranger* (AB-206A);

Shabaviz 2-75; *Shabaviz* 2061

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 332 combat capable

FTR 182+: 20 F-5B *Freedom Fighter*; 55+ F-5E/F *Tiger II*; 24 F-7M *Airguard*; up to 42 F-14 *Tomcat*; 35 MiG-29A/UB *Fulcrum*; up to 6 *Azaraksh* (reported)

FGA 90: 62 F-4D/E *Phantom II*; 2 *Mirage F-1BQ*; 10 *Mirage F-1EQ*; up to 6 *Saegheh* (reported); up to 7 Su-22M4 *Fitter K*; 3+ Su-22UM-3K *Fitter G*

ATK 39: 29 Su-24MK *Fencer D*; 7 Su-25K *Frogfoot* (status unknown); 3 Su-25UBK *Frogfoot* (status unknown)

ASW 3 P-3F *Orion*

ISR: 6+ RF-4E *Phantom II**

TKR/TPT 3: €1 B-707; €2 B-747

TPT 116: **Heavy** 12 Il-76 *Candid*; **Medium** €19 C-130E/H *Hercules*; **Light** 75: 11 An-74TK-200; 5 An-140 (Iran-140 *Faraz*); 10 F-27 *Friendship*; 1 L-1329 *Jetstar*; 10 PC-6B *Turbo Porter*; 8 TB-21 *Trinidad*; 4 TB-200 *Tobago*; 3 *Turbo Commander* 680; 14 Y-7; 9 Y-12; **PAX** 10: €1 B-707; 1 B-747; 4 B-747F; 1 *Falcon* 20; 3 *Falcon* 50

TRG 141: 25 Beech F33A/C *Bonanza*; 15 EMB-312 *Tucano*; 14 JJ-7*; 25 MFI-17 *Mushshak*; 12 *Parastu*; 15 PC-6; 35 PC-7 *Turbo Trainer*

HELICOPTERS

MRH 2 Bell 412

TPT 34+: **Heavy** 2+ CH-47 *Chinook*; **Medium** 30 Bell 214C (AB-214C); **Light** 2+: 2 Bell 206A *Jet Ranger* (AB-206A); some *Shabaviz* 2-75 (indigenous versions in production); some *Shabaviz* 2061

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • **IR** PL-2A†; PL-7; R-60 (RS-AA-8 *Aphid*); R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); AIM-9J *Sidewinder*; **IR/SARH** R-27 (RS-AA-10 *Alamo*); **SARH** AIM-7E-2 *Sparrow*; **ARH** AIM-54 *Phoenix*†

ASM AGM-65A *Maverick*; Kh-25 (RS-AS-10 *Karen*); Kh-25ML (RS-AS-10 *Karen*); Kh-29L/T (RS-AS-14A/B *Kedge*)

ASHm C-801K

ARM Kh-58 (RS-AS-11 *Kilter*)

BOMBBS

Electro-optical guided GBU-87/B *Qassed*

Air Defence Force 15,000

FORCES BY ROLE

AIR DEFENCE

16 bn with MIM-23B I-Hawk/Shahin

4 bn with S-300PMU2 (RS-SA-20 *Gargoyl*)

5 sqn with FM-80 (CH-SA-4); *Rapier*; HQ-2 (CH-SA-1); S-200 *Angara* (RS-SA-5 *Gammon*); 9K331 *Tor*-M1 (RS-SA-15 *Gauntlet*)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 410

Long-range 42+: 10 S-200 *Angara* (RS-SA-5 *Gammon*); 32 S-300PMU2 (RS-SA-20 *Gargoyl*); *Bavar*-373

Medium-range 59+: €50 MIM-23B I-Hawk/Shahin; 9 HQ-2 (CH-SA-1); *Talash/15th Khordad*

Short-range 279: 250 FM-80 (CH-SA-4); 29 9K331 *Tor*-M1 (RS-SA-15 *Gauntlet*)

Point-defence 30+: 30 *Rapier*; *Misag* 1 (QW-1); *Misag* 2 (QW-18)

GUNS • **TOWED** 23mm ZU-23-2; 35mm GDF-002

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 40,000–60,000

Law-Enforcement Forces 40,000–60,000 (border and security troops); 450,000 on mobilisation (incl conscripts)

Part of armed forces in wartime

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • **PB** €90

AIRCRAFT • **TPT** • **Light** 2+: 2 An-140; some Cessna 185/Cessna 310

HELICOPTERS • **TPT** • **Light** €24 AB-205 (Bell 205)/AB-206 (Bell 206) *Jet Ranger*

Basij Resistance Force €600,000 on mobilisation

Paramilitary militia with claimed membership of 12.6 million; €600,000 combat capable

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

2,500 militia bn(-) (claimed, limited permanent membership)

DEPLOYMENT

GULF OF ADEN AND SOMALI BASIN: Navy: 1 FSG; 1 LST

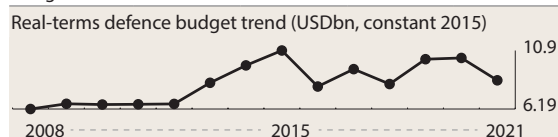
MALI: UN • MINUSMA 2

SYRIA: 1,500

Iraq IRQ

Iraqi Dinar IQD		2020	2021	2022
GDP	IQD	202tr	292tr	
	USD	169bn	201bn	
per capita	USD	4,223	4,893	
Growth	%	-15.7	3.6	
Inflation	%	0.6	6.4	
Def bdgt [a]	IQD	€12.1tr	€10.7tr	
	USD	€10.2bn	€7.4bn	
FMA (US)	USD	0m	0m	250m
USD1=IQD		1190.81	1450.00	

[a] Excludes Ministry of the Interior and National Security Council budget



Population 39,650,145

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	18.6%	5.4%	4.7%	3.9%	16.1%	1.5%
Female	17.8%	5.2%	4.5%	3.9%	16.2%	1.9%

Capabilities

While the armed forces' capabilities and morale have generally improved since the collapse of several divisions in the face of the ISIS advance in the north in 2014, there remains concern about

Baghdad's ability to independently sustain this level of operational effectiveness. The continuing reliance on a relatively small number of key formations for offensive operations, particularly the well-regarded Counter-Terrorism Service, has resulted in these forces suffering disproportionately high levels of attrition. Meanwhile, the nature of the relationship between the official government forces, the Kurdish Peshmerga forces and the Popular Mobilisation Units militias remains an unresolved issue. The government's most critical security relationship has been with the US, on whom Iraqi forces remain largely dependent for training and ISR support, as well as contractor maintenance. Political pressure from nationalist and Iran-aligned political parties, and continuing attacks on US forces by Iranian-supported militia units, have strained this relationship in recent years, and the US has begun drawing down its presence in the country. The NATO Mission Iraq remains, with a focus on training and capacity-building. The armed forces' inventory comprises a heterogeneous mix of Soviet-era and Russian equipment combined with newer European- and US-sourced platforms, and significant shortcomings in logistics support remain a problem. Barring military maintenance facilities, Iraq's defence industry has only limited capacity, focusing on the manufacture of light weapons and ammunition.

ACTIVE 193,000 (Army 180,000 Navy 3,000 Air 5,000 Air Defence 5,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 266,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army €180,000

Includes Counter Terrorism Service

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

- 3 SF bde
- 1 ranger bde (3 ranger bn)

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

- 1 (9th) armd div (2 armd bde, 2 mech bde, 1 engr bn, 1 sigs regt, 1 log bde)

Mechanised

- 3 (5th, 8th & 10th) mech div (4 mech inf bde, 1 engr bn, 1 sigs regt, 1 log bde) 1 (7th) mech div (2 mech inf bde, 1 inf bde, 1 engr bn, 1 sigs regt, 1 log bde)

Light

- 1 (6th) mot div (3 mot inf bde, 1 inf bde, 1 engr bn, 1 sigs regt, 1 log bde)
- 1 (14th) mot div (2 mot inf bde, 3 inf bde, 1 engr bn, 1 sigs regt, 1 log bde)
- 1 (1st) inf div (2 inf bde)
- 1 (11th) inf div (3 lt inf bde, 1 engr bn, 1 sigs regt, 1 log bde)
- 1 (15th) inf div (5 inf bde)
- 1 (16th) inf div (2 inf bde)
- 1 (17th Cdo) inf div (4 inf bde, 1 engr bn, 1 sigs regt, 1 log bde)
- 1 inf bde

Other

- 1 (PM SF) sy div (3 inf bde)

HELICOPTER

- 1 atk hel sqn with Mi-28NE *Havoc*
- 1 atk hel sqn with Mi-35M *Hind*
- 1 sqn with Bell 205 (UH-1H *Huey II*)
- 3 atk hel sqn with Bell T407; H135M

- 3 sqn with Mi-17 *Hip H*; Mi-171Sh
- 1 ISR sqn with SA342M *Gazelle*
- 2 trg sqn with Bell 206; OH-58C *Kiowa*
- 1 trg sqn with Bell 205 (UH-1H *Huey II*)
- 1 trg sqn with Mi-17 *Hip*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

- MBT 391+: €100 M1A1 *Abrams*; 168+ T-72M/M1; €50 T-55; 73 T-90S
- RECCE 453: €400 *Akrep*; 18 BRDM 2; 35 EE-9 *Cascavel*;
- IFV 650: €400 BMP-1; €90 BMP-3M; €60 BTR-4 (inc variants); 100 BTR-80A
- APC 1,592+

APC (T) 900: €500 M113A2/*Talha*; €400 MT-LB

PPV 692+: 12 *Barracuda*; 250 *Caiman*; *Gorets-M*; €400 ILAV *Badger*; *Mamba*; 30 *Maxxpro*

AUV 20+: M-ATV; 20 *Commando*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 222+: 180 BREM; 35+ M88A1/2; 7 *Maxxpro* ARV; T-54/55 ARV; Type-653; VT-55A

NBC VEHICLES 20 *Fuchs* NBC

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS 9K135 *Kornet* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*) (reported)

ARTILLERY 1,064+

SP 48+: 152mm 18+ Type-83; 155mm 30: 6 M109A1; 24 M109A5

TOWED 60+: 130mm M-46/Type-59; 152mm D-20; Type-83; 155mm €60 M198

MRL 6+: 122mm some BM-21 *Grad*; 220mm 6+ TOS-1A

MOR 950+: 81mm €500 M252; 120mm €450 M120; 240mm M-240

HELICOPTERS

ATK 35: 11 Mi-28NE *Havoc*; 4 Mi-28UB *Havoc*; 20+ Mi-35M *Hind*

MRH 63+: 4+ SA342 *Gazelle*; 17 Bell IA407; 23 H135M; €19 Mi-17 *Hip H*/Mi-171Sh

ISR 10 OH-58C *Kiowa*

TPT • Light 44: 16 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Huey II*); 10 Bell 206B3 *Jet Ranger*; €18 Bell T407

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES • CISR Heavy 12 CH-4+

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • ASM 9K114 *Shturm* (RS-AT-6 *Spiral*); AGR-20A APKWS; AR-1; *Ingwe*

Navy 3,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 32

PCF (2 *Musa ibn Nusayr* (ITA *Assad*) with 1 76mm gun non operational)

PCO 2 *Al Basra* (US *River Hawk*)

PCC 4 *Fateh* (ITA *Diciotti*)

PB 20: 12 *Swiftships* 35; 5 *Predator* (PRC 27m); 3 *Al Faw*

PBR 6: 2 Type-200; 4 Type-2010

Marines 1,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

2 mne bn

Air Force €5,000**FORCES BY ROLE****FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK**2 sqn with F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon***GROUND ATTACK**1 sqn with Su-25/Su-25K/Su-25UBK *Frogfoot*

1 sqn with L-159A; L-159T1

ISR1 sqn with CH-2000 *Sama*; SB7L-360 *Seeker*1 sqn with Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan*; Cessna AC-208B *Combat Caravan**1 sqn with Beech 350 *King Air***TRANSPORT**1 sqn with An-32B *Cline*1 sqn with C-130E/J-30 *Hercules***TRAINING**

1 sqn with Cessna 172, Cessna 208B

1 sqn with *Lasta*-95

1 sqn with T-6A

1 sqn with T-50IQ *Golden Eagle****EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****AIRCRAFT** 90 combat capable**FGA** 34: 26 F-16C *Fighting Falcon*; 8 F-16D *Fighting Falcon*;
ATK 30: 10 L-159A; 1 L-159T1; €19 Su-25/Su-25K/Su-25UBK *Frogfoot*†**ISR** 10: 2 Cessna AC-208B *Combat Caravan**; 2 SB7L-360 *Seeker*; 6 Beech 350ER *King Air***TPT** 29: **Medium** 15: 3 C-130E *Hercules*; 6 C-130J-30 *Hercules*; 6 An-32B *Cline* (of which 2 combat capable);**Light** 14: 1 Beech 350 *King Air*; 5 Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan*; 8 Cessna 172**TRG** 57+: 8 CH-2000 *Sama*; 10+ *Lasta*-95; 15 T-6A; 24 T-50IQ *Golden Eagle****AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES****AAM** • **IR** AIM-9L *Sidewinder*; AIM-9M *Sidewinder*;**SARH** AIM-7M *Sparrow***ASM** AGM-114 *Hellfire***BOMBS****Laser-guided** GBU-10 *Paveway II*; GBU-12 *Paveway II*
INS/GPS-guided FT-9**Air Defence Command** €5,000**FORCES BY ROLE****AIR DEFENCE**1 SAM bn with 96K6 *Pantsir*-S1 (RS-SA-22 *Greyhound*)1 SAM bn with M1097 *Avenger*1 SAM bn with 9K338 *Igla*-S (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*)

1 ADA bn with ZU-23-2; S-60

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**AIR DEFENCE****SAM** 24+**Short-range** 24 96K6 *Pantsir*-S1 (RS-SA-22 *Greyhound*)**Point-defence** M1097 *Avenger*; 9K338 *Igla*-S (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*)**GUNS** • **TOWED** 23mm ZU-23-2; 57mm S-60**Gendarmerie & Paramilitary** €266,000**Iraqi Federal Police** €36,000**Territorial Interdiction Force** €50,000**FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE****Other**

4 sy bde

11 sy bde (forming)

Militias €180,000

Popular Mobilisation Units include: Badr Organisation; Kataib Hizbullah; Kataib Imam Ali; Kataib Sayyid al-Shuhada

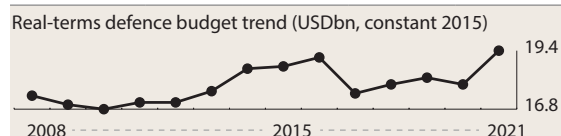
FOREIGN FORCES**Australia** *Operation Inherent Resolve* (Okra) 110 • NATO Mission Iraq 2**Belgium** *Operation Inherent Resolve* (Valiant Phoenix) 7**Canada** *Operation Inherent Resolve* (Impact) 250; 1 SF gp; 1 hel flt with 3 Bell 412 (CH-146 *Griffon*); 1 med unit • NATO Mission Iraq 17**Czech Republic** *Operation Inherent Resolve* 60**Denmark** NATO Mission Iraq 210; 1 SF gp; 1 trg team**Estonia** *Operation Inherent Resolve* 10 • NATO Mission Iraq 40**Fiji** UNAMI 168; 2 sy unit**Finland** *Operation Inherent Resolve* 75; 1 trg unit • NATO Mission Iraq 5**France** *Operation Inherent Resolve* 6 • NATO Mission Iraq 3**Germany** *Operation Inherent Resolve* 80 • NATO Mission Iraq 10**Greece** NATO Mission Iraq 1**Hungary** *Operation Inherent Resolve* 138 • NATO Mission Iraq 19**Italy** *Operation Inherent Resolve* (Prima Parthica) 600; 1 inf regt; 1 trg unit; 1 hel sqn with 4 NH90 • NATO Mission Iraq 280**Latvia** *Operation Inherent Resolve* 6**Lithuania** *Operation Inherent Resolve* 6 • NATO Mission Iraq 9**Nepal** UNAMI 77; 1 sy unit**Netherlands** *Operation Inherent Resolve* 150; 2 trg units • NATO Mission Iraq 2**New Zealand** *Operation Inherent Resolve* 9**Norway** *Operation Inherent Resolve* 60; 1 trg unit • NATO Mission Iraq 2**Poland** *Operation Inherent Resolve* 150 • NATO Mission Iraq 30**Portugal** *Operation Inherent Resolve* 30**Romania** *Operation Inherent Resolve* 1 • NATO Mission Iraq 4**Slovakia** NATO Mission Iraq 5**Slovenia** *Operation Inherent Resolve* 6**Spain** *Operation Inherent Resolve* 150; 1 trg units; 1 hel unit • NATO Mission Iraq 115**Sweden** *Operation Inherent Resolve* 2 • NATO Mission Iraq 1**Turkey** Army 1,000; 1 cdo unit • NATO Mission Iraq 86

United Kingdom *Operation Inherent Resolve (Shader)*
NATO Mission Iraq 100

United States *Operation Inherent Resolve* 2,000; 1 ARNG inf bde(-); 1 EOD pl; 1 atk hel bn with AH-64E *Apache*; 1 CISR UAV sqn with MQ-9A *Reaper* • NATO Mission Iraq 1

Israel ISR

New Israeli Shekel ILS		2020	2021	2022
GDP	ILS	1.40tr	1.52tr	
	USD	407bn	468bn	
<i>per capita</i>	USD	44,181	49,840	
Growth	%	-2.2	7.1	
Inflation	%	-0.6	1.4	
Def bdtgt	ILS	59.3bn	65.9bn	63.9bn
	USD	17.2bn	20.3bn	
FMA (US)	USD	3.30bn	3.30bn	3.30bn
USD1=ILS		3.44	3.25	



Population 8,787,045

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	13.6%	4.1%	3.9%	3.6%	19.7%	5.4%
Female	13.0%	4.0%	3.7%	3.4%	19.1%	6.6%

Capabilities

The Israel Defense Forces (IDF) are organised for territorial defence, short-term interventions in neighbouring states and limited regional power projection. Israel is widely believed to possess a nuclear-weapons capability. Following the 2015 Plan *Gideon*, the IDF adopted a new five-year Plan *Tnuva* (Momentum) in 2020. It seeks to improve areas of relative superiority such as technology and intelligence, to ensure swifter and more decisive operations against future threats. The new government approved a defence budget in mid-2021, following two years without a new budget, which has enabled the plan to proceed. The US remains Israel's key defence partner, as well as a significant source of funding, and is instrumental in several of the IDF's equipment programmes, particularly in missile defence and combat aviation. Israel also maintains discreet ties with a number of Arab states and has recently normalised relations with several Gulf states. Personnel quality and training are generally high, despite the IDF's continuing reliance on national service. Ground-forces training is being overhauled, with new training centres under construction. Given its planned mission-set, the IDF's logistics capabilities are limited to sustaining operations within Israel itself or in immediately neighbouring territories. The largely asymmetric nature of the threats the IDF has faced in recent years has focused modernisation efforts on force-protection, missile-defence and precision-strike capabilities. Israel maintains a broad defence-industrial base, with world-class capabilities in several areas, notably armoured vehicles, uninhabited systems, guided weapons, radars and sensors, and cyber security.

ACTIVE 169,500 (Army 126,000 Navy 9,500 Air 34,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 8,000

Conscript liability Officers 48 months, other ranks 32 months, women 24 months (Jews and Druze only; Christians, Circassians and Muslims may volunteer)

RESERVE 465,000 (Army 400,000 Navy 10,000 Air 55,000)

Annual trg as cbt reservists to age 40 (some specialists to age 54) for male other ranks, 38 (or marriage/pregnancy) for women

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Strategic Forces

Israel is widely believed to have a nuclear capability – delivery means include F-15I and F-16I ac, *Jericho* 2 IRBM and, reportedly, *Dolphin/Tanin*-class SSKs with LACM

FORCES BY ROLE

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE

3 IRBM sqn with *Jericho* 2

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

IRBM • Nuclear: *ε24 Jericho* 2

Strategic Defences

FORCES BY ROLE

AIR DEFENCE

3 bty with *Arrow* 2 ATBM with *Green Pine/Super Green Pine* radar and *Citrus Tree* command post

10 bty with *Iron Dome* (incl reserve bty)

4 bty with M901 *Patriot* PAC-2

2 bty with *David's Sling*

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES 10

COMMUNICATIONS 3 *Amos*

ISR 7: 1 EROS; 5 *Ofeq* (5, 7, 9, 10 & 16); 1 TecSAR-1 (*Polaris*)

Army 26,000; 100,000 conscript (total 126,000)

Organisation and structure of formations may vary according to op situations. Equipment includes that required for reserve forces on mobilisation

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

3 (regional cmd) corps HQ

2 armd div HQ

1 (Multidimensional) div HQ

5 (territorial) inf div HQ

1 (home defence) cmd HQ

SPECIAL FORCES

1 spec ops bde (3 spec ops unit)

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 indep recce bn

Armoured

3 armd bde (1 recce coy, 3 a rmd bn, 1 AT coy, 1 cbt engr bn)

1 (Multidimensional) armd inf/ISR bn

Mechanised

3 mech inf bde (3 mech inf bn, 1 cbt spt bn, 1 sigs coy)

1 mech inf bde (1 recce bn, 4 mech inf bn, 1 cbt spt bn)

1 indep mech inf bn

Light

1 (Border Protection) inf bde (2 ISR bn, 4 inf bn)

1 mtn inf bde

2 indep inf bn

Air Manoeuvr

1 para bde (3 para bn, 1 cbt spt bn, 1 sigs coy)

Other

1 armd trg bde (3 armd bn)

1 (Border Protection) sy bde (4 sy bn; 2 ISR bn)

COMBAT SUPPORT

3 arty bde

1 engr bde (3 engr bn, 3 EOD coy)

1 CBRN bn

1 int bde (3 int bn)

1 SIGINT unit

2 MP bn

Reserves 400,000+ on mobilisation**FORCES BY ROLE****COMMAND**

3 armd div HQ

1 AB div HQ

MANOEUVRE**Armoured**

9 armd bde

Mechanised

8 mech inf bde

Light

16 (territorial/regional) inf bde

Air Manoeuvr

4 para bde

Mountain

1 mtn inf bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

5 arty bde

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

6 log unit

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES****MBT** €400 *Merkava* MkIV (€700 *Merkava* MkIII; €200 *Merkava* MkIV all in store)**APC • APC (T)** 1,190: €290 *Namer*; 500 M113A2; €400 *Nagmachon* (*Centurion* chassis); *Nakpadon* (5,100: €100 *Achzarit* (modified T-55 chassis); 5,000 M113A1/A2 all in store)**AUV** *Ze'ev***ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES****AEV** D9R; *Namer*; *Puma***ARV** *Nemmera*; M88A1; M113 ARV**VLB** *Alligator* MAB; M48/60; MTU**NBC VEHICLES** €8 TPz-1 *Fuchs* NBC**ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • MSL****SP** M113 with *Spike*; *Tamuz* (*Spike* NLOS)**MANPATS** IMI MAPATS; *Spike* SR/MR/LR/ER**ARTILLERY** 530**SP** 250: 155mm 250 M109A5 (155mm 30 M109A2; 175mm 36 M107; 203mm 36 M110 all in store)**TOWED** (155mm 171: 40 M-46 mod; 50 M-68/M-71; 81 M-839P/M-845P all in store)**MRL** 30: 227mm 30 M270 MLRS; 306mm IMI *Lynx* (160mm 50 LAR-160; 227mm 18 M270 MLRS; 290mm 20 LAR-290 all in store)**MOR** 250: 81mm 250 (81mm 1,100; 120mm 650; 160mm

18 Soltam M-66 all in store)

AIR DEFENCE • SAM • Point-defence *Machbet*; FIM-92 *Stinger***Navy** 7,000; 2,500 conscript (total 9,500)**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****SUBMARINES** 5**SSK** 5:3 *Dolphin* (GER HDW design) with 6 single 533mm TT with UGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B ASHM/*SeaHake* (DM2A3) HWT/*SeaHake* mod 4 (DM2A4) HWT/*Kaved* HWT, 4 single 650mm TT with dual-capable LACM (reported)2 *Tanin* (GER HDW design) (fitted with AIP) with 6 single 533mm TT with UGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B ASHM/*SeaHake* (DM2A3) HWT/*SeaHake* mod 4 (DM2A4) HWT/*Kaved* HWT, 4 single 650mm TT with dual-capable LACM (reported)**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS** 49**CORVETTES • FSGHM** 7:2 *Eilat* (Sa'ar 5) with 2 quad Inchr with RGM-84 *Harpoon* ASHM/*Gabriel* V ASHM, 4 8-cell VLS with *Barak*-1 SAM (being upgraded to *Barak*-8), 2 triple 324mm TT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS (capacity 1 AS565SA *Panther* ASW hel)1 *Eilat* (Sa'ar 5) with 2 quad Inchr with RGM-84 *Harpoon* ASHM/*Gabriel* V ASHM, 4 8-cell VLS with *Barak*-8 SAM, 2 triple 324mm TT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS (capacity 1 AS565SA *Panther* ASW hel)4 *Magen* (Sa'ar 6) with 2 quad Inchr with *Gabriel* V ASHM, 2 20-cell VLS with *Tamir* (C-Dome) SAM, 4 8-cell VLS with *Barak* LRAD, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with Mk 54 LWT (capacity 1 AS565SA *Panther* ASW hel)**PCGM** 8 *Hetz* (Sa'ar 4.5) with 2 quad Inchr with RGM-84 *Harpoon* ASHM (can also be fitted with up to 6 single Inchr with *Gabriel* II ASHM), 2 8-cell VLS with *Barak*-1 SAM, (can be fitted with 2 triple 324mm Mk32 TT with Mk46 LWT), 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CWIS, 1 76mm gun**PBF** 34: 5 *Shaldag*; 3 *Stingray*; 9 *Super Dvora* Mk I (SSM & TT may be fitted); 4 *Super Dvora* Mk II (SSM & TT may be fitted); 6 *Super Dvora* Mk II-I (SSM & TT may be fitted); 4 *Super Dvora* Mk III (SSM & TT may be fitted); 3 *Super Dvora* Mk III (SSM may be fitted)**AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT • LCVP** 3 *Manta***LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AG** 1 *Bat Yam* (ex-GER Type-745)**Naval Commandos** €300**FORCES BY ROLE****SPECIAL FORCES**

1 cdo unit

Air Force 34,000

Responsible for Air and Space Coordination

FORCES BY ROLE**FIGHTER & FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK**1 sqn with F-15A/B/D *Eagle* (Baz)1 sqn with F-15B/C/D *Eagle* (Baz)1 sqn with F-15I *Ra'am*

5 sqn with F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon* (*Barak*)

4 sqn with F-16I *Fighting Falcon* (*Sufa*)

2 sqn with F-35I *Adir*

ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE

1 sqn with AS565SA *Panther* (missions flown by IAF but with non-rated aircrew)

ELECTRONIC WARFARE

1 sqn with RC-12D *Guardrail*; Beech A36 *Bonanza* (*Hofit*); Beech 200 *King Air*; Beech 200T *King Air*; Beech 200CT *King Air*

AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING & CONTROL

1 sqn with Gulfstream G550 *Eitam*; Gulfstream G550 *Shavit*

TANKER/TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C-130E/H *Hercules*; KC-130H *Hercules*

1 sqn with C-130J-30 *Hercules*

1 sqn with KC-707

TRAINING

1 OPFOR sqn with F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon* (*Barak*)

1 sqn with F-35I *Adir*

1 sqn with M-346 *Master* (*Lavi*)

ATTACK HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AH-64A *Apache* (*Peten*)

1 sqn with AH-64D *Apache* (*Sarat*)

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

2 sqn with CH-53D *Sea Stallion*

2 sqn with S-70A *Black Hawk*; UH-60A *Black Hawk*

1 medevac unit with CH-53D *Sea Stallion*

UAV

1 ISR sqn with *Hermes* 450

1 ISR sqn with *Heron* (*Shoval*); *Heron* TP (*Eitan*)

1 ISR sqn with *Heron* (*Shoval*) (MP role)

AIR DEFENCE

3 bty with *Arrow* 2/3

10 bty with *Iron Dome*

4 bty with M901 *Patriot* PAC-2

2 bty with *David's Sling*

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF wg (2 SF unit, 1 CSAR unit, 1 int unit)

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE

3 IRBM sqn with *Jericho* 2

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 339 combat capable

FGA 309: 16 F-15A *Eagle* (*Baz*); 6 F-15B *Eagle* (*Baz*); 17

F-15C *Eagle* (*Baz*); 19 F-15D *Eagle* (*Baz*); 25 F-15I *Ra'am*;

ε50 F-16C *Fighting Falcon* (*Barak*); 49 F-16D *Fighting Falcon*

(*Barak*); 97 F-16I *Fighting Falcon* (*Sufa*); 30 F-35I *Adir*

ISR 7: 6 RC-12D *Guardrail*; 1 Gulfstream G550 *Oron*

ELINT 4: 1 EC-707; 3 Gulfstream G550 *Shavit*

AEW 4: 2 B-707 *Phalcon*; 2 Gulfstream G550 *Eitam* (1 more on order)

TKR/TPT 10: 4 KC-130H *Hercules*; 6 KC-707

TPT 65: **Medium** 18: 5 C-130E *Hercules*; 6 C-130H

Hercules; 7 C-130J-30 *Hercules*; **Light** 47: 3 AT-802 *Air*

Tractor; 9 Beech 200 *King Air*; 8 Beech 200T *King Air*; 5

Beech 200CT *King Air*; 22 Beech A36 *Bonanza* (*Hofit*)

TRG 66: 16 Grob G-120; 30 M-346 *Master* (*Lavi*)*; 20 T-6A

HELICOPTERS

ATK 43: 26 AH-64A *Apache* (*Peten*); 17 AH-64D *Apache* (*Sarat*)

ASW 7 AS565SA *Panther* (missions flown by IAF but with non-rated aircrew)

ISR 12 OH-58B *Kiowa*

TPT 80: **Heavy** 25 CH-53D *Sea Stallion*; **Medium** 49: 39 S-70A *Black Hawk*; 10 UH-60A *Black Hawk*; **Light** 6 Bell 206 *Jet Ranger*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR 3+: **Heavy** 3+: *Heron* (*Shoval*); 3 *Heron* TP (*Eitan*); RQ-5A *Hunter*; **Medium** *Hermes* 450; *Hermes* 900 (22+ *Searcher* MkII in store); (an unknown number of ISR UAVs are combat capable)

LOITERING MUNITIONS *Harop*; *Harpy*

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

IRBM • **Nuclear** ε24 *Jericho* 2

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 40+:

Long-range M901 *Patriot* PAC-2

Medium-range some *David's Sling*

Short-range up to 40 *Iron Dome*

Point-defence *Machbet*

GUNS • TOWED 20mm M167 *Vulcan*

MISSILE DEFENCE • SAM 24 *Arrow* 2/*Arrow* 3;

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AIM-9 *Sidewinder*; *Python* 4; IIR *Python* 5;

ARH AIM-120C AMRAAM

ASM AGM-114 *Hellfire*; AGM-62B *Walleye*; AGM-65

Maverick; *Delilah* AL; *Popeye* I/II; *Spike* NLOS

BOMBS

IIR *guided Opher*

Laser-guided *Griffin*; *Lizard*; *Paveway* II

INS/GPS *guided* GBU-31 JDAM; GBU-39 Small Diameter Bomb (*Barad Had*); *Spice*

Airfield Defence 3,000 active (15,000 reservists)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary £8,000

Border Police £8,000

FOREIGN FORCES

UNTSO unless specified. UNTSO figures represent total numbers for mission

Argentina 3

Australia 13

Austria 4

Belgium 1

Bhutan 6 • UNDOF 3

Canada 5

Chile 3

China 4

Czech Republic UNDOF 3

Denmark 10

Estonia 3

Fiji 3 • UNDOF 151; 1 inf coy

Finland 15

Ghana UNDOF 6

India 2 • UNDOF 198; 1 inf pl; 1 MP pl; 1 log coy(-)

Ireland 11 • UNDOF 130; 1 inf coy

Nepal 3 • UNDOF 409; 1 mech inf coy; 1 inf coy; 1 log coy(-)

Netherlands 11 • UNDOF 1

New Zealand 7

Norway 12

Poland 3

Russia 4

Serbia 1

Slovakia 3

Slovenia 2

Sweden 6

Switzerland 13

United States 2 • US Strategic Command; 100; 1 AN/TPY-2 X-band radar at Mount Keren

Uruguay UNDOF 232; 1 mech inf coy

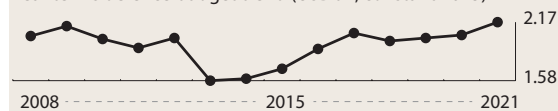
Zambia 1

Jordan JOR

Jordanian Dinar JOD		2020	2021	2022
GDP	JOD	31.0bn	32.1bn	
	USD	43.8bn	45.3bn	
per capita	USD	4,286	4,394	
Growth	%	-1.6	2.0	
Inflation	%	0.4	1.6	
Def bdgt [a]	JOD	1.22bn	1.28bn	
	USD	1.72bn	1.80bn	
FMA (US)	USD	425m	500m	350m
USD1=JOD		0.71	0.71	

[a] Excludes expenditure on public order and safety

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 10,909,567

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	16.6%	5.3%	5.0%	4.7%	19.1%	1.8%
Female	15.8%	5.0%	4.4%	4.0%	16.3%	1.9%

Capabilities

The Jordanian armed forces are structured to provide border security and an armoured response to conventional threats. Efforts to restructure, review modernisation requirements and increase efficiency are ongoing. In recent years, Jordan has withdrawn some equipment from service, particularly aircraft, likely due to budgetary pressure. There has been no recent public statement of defence policy, but regional instability is a prime concern, principally the ongoing war in Syria. Jordan is a major non-NATO ally of the US and there is a close bilateral defence relationship, with Jordan receiving a minimum of USD350 million a year in Foreign Military Financing until the end of 2022. The country has developed a bespoke special-forces training centre and has hosted training for numerous state and non-state military forces. A training centre for female personnel was inaugurated in mid-2021 and aims to boost the number of women in the military to 3% of the total. Personnel are well trained, particularly aircrew and special forces, who are highly regarded internationally. Jordanian forces are able to independently deploy regionally and have participated in ISAF

operations in Afghanistan and in coalition air operations over Syria and Yemen. Jordan's inventory largely comprises older systems and procurements have typically been in small numbers, second-hand or donations. Although the state-owned Jordan Design and Development Bureau (JODDB, formerly KADDB) has demonstrated the capacity to upgrade vehicles, the army has largely recapitalised its armoured-vehicle fleet with second-hand armour from European countries. JODDB produces some light armoured vehicles for domestic use, but the company currently has little export profile.

ACTIVE 100,500 (Army 86,000 Navy 500 Air 14,000)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 15,000

RESERVE 65,000 (Army 60,000 Joint 5,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 86,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

- 1 (Royal Guard) SF gp (1 SF regt, 1 SF bn, 1 CT bn)
- 1 spec ops bde (3 spec ops bn)

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

- 2 armd bde

Mechanised

- 8 mech bde

Light

- 2 (Border Gd) inf bde
- 1 (Border Gd) inf gp

Air Manoeuvre

- 1 AB bde (3 AB bn)

COMBAT SUPPORT

- 4 arty bde
- 4 AD bde
- 1 MRL bn
- 1 engr bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

- 1 log bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURD FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 266: ϵ 80 FV4034 *Challenger* 1 (*Al Hussein*) (being withdrawn); 4+ *Leclerc*; 182 M60A3 (ϵ 300 FV4034 *Challenger* 1 (*Al Hussein*) in store)

ASLT 80 B1 *Centauro* (61 more in store)

IFV 720: 13 AIFV-B-C25; 50 *Marder* 1A3; 321 *Ratel*-20; 336

YPR-765 PRI

APC 923+

APC (T) 729: 370 M113A1/A2 Mk1J; 269 M577A2 (CP); 87 YPR-765 PRCO (CP); 3 AIFV-B

PPV 194: some *Al-Wahsh*; 25 *Marauder*; 25 *Matador*; 100 *MaxxPro*; 44 *Nomad/Thunder*

AUV 35 *Cougar*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 85+: *Al Monjed*; 5 BPz-1; FV4204 *Chieftain* ARV; 32 M88A1; 30 M578; 18 YPR-806

MW 12 *Aardvark* Mk2

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • MSL

SP 115: 70 M901; 45 AIFV-B-Milan

MANPATS FGM-148 *Javelin*; TOW/TOW-2A; 9K135 *Kornet* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*); Luch *Corsar*; *Stugna*-P

ARTILLERY 1,393+

SP 506: **155mm** 358 M109A1/A2; **203mm** 148 M110A2
TOWED 94: **105mm** 66: 54 M102; 12 M119A2; **155mm** 28:
 10 M1/M59; 18 M114; **203mm** (4 M115 in store)
MRL 16+: **227mm** 12 M142 HIMARS; **273mm** 4+ WM-80
MOR 777: **81mm** 359; **SP** **81mm** 50; **107mm** 50 M30;
120mm 300 Brandt **SP** **120mm** 18 *Agrab* Mk2

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • **Point-defence** 92+: 92 9K35 *Strela*-10 (RS-SA-13 *Gopher*); 9K36 *Strela*-3 (RS-SA-14 *Gremlin*); 9K310 *Igla*-1 (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*); 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*); 9K338 *Igla*-S (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*)
GUNS • **SP** 108: **23mm** 48 ZSU-23-4 *Shilka*; **35mm** 60 *Gepard*

Navy €500**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS** 9

PBF 2 Response Boat-Medium (RB-M)
PB 7: 4 *Abdullah* (US *Dauntless*); 3 *Al Hussein* (UK *Vosper* 30m)

Marines**FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE**

Amphibious

1 mne unit

Air Force 14,000**FORCES BY ROLE****FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK**

2 sqn with F-16AM/BM *Fighting Falcon*

ISR

1 sqn with AT-802U *Air Tractor*

1 sqn with Cessna 208B

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C-130E *Hercules*

TRAINING

1 OCU with F-16AM/BM *Fighting Falcon*

1 sqn with PC-21

1 sqn with Grob 120TP

1 hel sqn with R-44 *Raven* II

ATTACK HELICOPTER

2 sqn with AH-1F *Cobra* (with TOW)

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AS332M *Super Puma*; UH-60A *Black Hawk*

1 sqn with UH-60A *Black Hawk*

1 sqn with UH-60M *Black Hawk*

1 sqn with Mi-26T2 *Halo*

1 (Royal) flt with VH-60M *Black Hawk*; AW139

ISR UAV

1 sqn with S-100 *Camcopter*

AIR DEFENCE

2 bde with MIM-23B Phase III I-*Hawk*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**AIRCRAFT** 57 combat capable

FGA 47: 33 F-16AM *Fighting Falcon*; 14 F-16BM *Fighting Falcon*

ATK (2 AC235 in store, offered for sale)

ISR 10 AT-802U *Air Tractor**

TPT 10: **Medium** 3 C-130E *Hercules* (1 C-130B *Hercules*; 4 C-130H *Hercules* in store); **Light** 7: 5 Cessna 208B; 2 M-28 *Skytruck* (2 C295M in store, offered for sale)

TRG 27: 15 Grob 120TP; 12 PC-21; (12 *Hawk* Mk63* in store, offered for sale)

HELICOPTERS

ATK 12 AH-1F *Cobra* (17 more in store, offered for sale)

MRH 14: 3 AW139; 11 H135M (Tpt/SAR) (6 MD-530F in store, offered for sale)

TPT 49: **Heavy** 4 Mi-26T2 *Halo*; **Medium** 33: 10 AS332M *Super Puma* (being WFU); 8 UH-60A *Black Hawk*; 12 UH-60M *Black Hawk*; 3 VH-60M *Black Hawk*; (8 UH-60L in store, offered for sale); **Light** 12 R-44 *Raven* II; (13 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*) in store, offered for sale)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • **Heavy** (some CH-4B in store, offered for sale)

ISR • **Light** up to 10 S-100 *Camcopter*

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • **Medium-range** 24 MIM-23B Phase III I-*Hawk*

GUNS • **TOWED** **40mm** 22 L/70 (with *Flycatcher* radar)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • **IR** AIM-9J/N/P *Sidewinder*; **SARH** AIM-7 *Sparrow*; **ARH** AIM-120C AMRAAM

ASM AGM-65D/G *Maverick*; BGM-71 TOW

BOMBS

Laser-guided GBU-10/12 *Paveway* II

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary €15,000 active**Gendarmerie** €15,000 active

3 regional comd

FORCES BY ROLE**SPECIAL FORCES**

2 SF unit

MANOEUVRE

Other

10 sy bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ARMOURD FIGHTING VEHICLES**

APC • **APC (W)** 25+: AT105 *Saxon* (reported); 25+

EE-11 *Urutu*

AUV AB2 *Al-Jawad*

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 10

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 14

MALI: UN • MINUSMA 329; 1 mech inf coy(+)

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 6

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 2

FOREIGN FORCES

France *Operation Inherent Resolve* (Chammal) 300; 4 *Rafale* F3

Germany *Operation Inherent Resolve* 150; 1 A400M

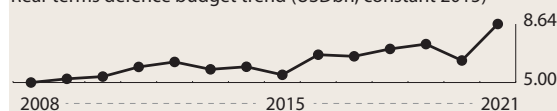
United States Central Command: *Operation Inherent Resolve* 2,000; 1 FGA sqn with 18 F-16C *Fighting Falcon*; 1 CISR sqn with 12 MQ-9A *Reaper*

Kuwait KWT

Kuwaiti Dinar KWD		2020	2021	2022
GDP	KWD	32.4bn	40.2bn	
	USD	106bn	132bn	
per capita	USD	22,684	27,927	
Growth	%	-8.9	0.9	
Inflation	%	2.1	3.2	
Def bdgt [a]	KWD	2.09bn	2.93bn	
	USD	6.82bn	9.64bn	
USD1=KWD		0.31	0.30	

[a] Includes National Guard

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 3,032,065

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	12.5%	3.3%	4.9%	7.2%	28.8%	1.3%
Female	11.5%	3.1%	3.7%	4.3%	17.7%	1.7%

Capabilities

Kuwait's armed forces are postured to provide territorial defence through a strategy of holding out against any superior aggressor until allied forces can be mobilised to assist. Kuwait is a member of the GCC, but its key defence relationship has been with the US since 1991. Washington designated Kuwait a major non-NATO ally in 2004, and a bilateral defence-cooperation agreement provides for a range of joint activities and mentoring, and the stationing and pre-positioning of significant numbers of US personnel and supplies of equipment. The US drawdown of forces from CENTCOM in 2021 means that, in future, greater emphasis for Kuwait's defence may be placed upon the country's own capabilities, as well as those of its regional GCC allies. The focus on national defence means that Kuwait has little expeditionary sustainment capacity, although it did make a small air contribution to the Saudi-led coalition at the beginning of the Yemen conflict. Air and missile defence has been the primary focus of recent modernisation actions, given Kuwait's proximity to Iran, but the Emirate has also begun to modernise its fleets of ageing land- and air-combat platforms. There is some organic maintenance capacity, though this is bolstered by contractor support. Kuwait lacks a domestic defence-industrial base and is reliant on imports, albeit with offset requirements to help stimulate the country's wider industrial sector.

ACTIVE 17,500 (Army 11,500 Navy 2,000 Air 2,500 Emiri Guard 1,500) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 7,100

Conscript liability 12 months, males 18-35 years

RESERVE 23,700 (Joint 23,700)

Reserve obligation to age 40; 1 month annual trg

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 11,500

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF unit

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 mech/recce bde

Armoured

3 armd bde

Mechanised

2 mech inf bde

Light

1 cdo bde

Other

1 (Amiri) gd bde

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bde

1 engr bde

1 MP bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log gp

1 fd hospital

Reserve

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

1 bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 294: 218 M1A2 *Abrams*; 1 M1A2K *Abrams*; 75 M-84AB (75 more in store)

IFV 537: 76 BMP-2; 122 BMP-3; 103 BMP-3M; 236 *Desert Warrior* (incl variants)

APC 260

APC (T) 260: 230 M113A2; 30 M577 (CP)

APC (W) (40 TH 390 *Fahd* in store)

AUV 300 *Sherpa Light Scout*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 19+: 19 M88A1/2; Type-653A; *Warrior*

MW *Aardvark* Mk2

NBC VEHICLES 12 *Fuchs-2* NBC

ARTY 211

SP 155mm 106: 37 M109A3; 18 Mk F3; 51 PLZ-45 (18 AU-F-1 in store)

MRL 300mm 27 9A52 *Smerch*

MOR 78: 81mm 60; 107mm 6 M30; 120mm 12 RT-F1

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP 74: 66 HMMWV TOW; 8 M901

MANPATS 9K135 *Kornet* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*); TOW-2

RCL 84mm *Carl Gustaf*

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence *Starburst*; FIM-92 *Stinger*

Navy €2,000 (incl 500 Coast Guard)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 20

PCFG 2:

1 *Al Sanbouk* (GER Lurssen TNC 45m) with 2 twin Inchr with MM40 *Exocet* ASHM, 1 76mm gun

1 *Istiqlal* (GER Lurssen TNC 57m) with 2 twin Inchr with MM40 *Exocet* ASHM, 1 76mm gun

PBF 10 *Al Nokatha* (US Mk V PBF)

PBG 8 *Um Almaradim* (FRA *Combattante* 1 derivative)
with 2 twin Inchr with *Sea Skua* ASHM
AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 8
LCT 2 *Assafar* (ADSB 64m)
LCM 1 *Abhan* (ADSB 42m)
LCVP 5 ADSB 16m
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AG 1 *Savahil* with 1 hel
landing platform

Air Force 2,500

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

2 sqn with F/A-18C/D *Hornet*

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C-17A *Globemaster* III; KC-130J *Hercules*;
L-100-30

TRAINING

1 OCU sqn with F/A-18C/D *Hornet*
1 unit with EMB-312 *Tucano**; *Hawk* Mk64*

ATTACK HELICOPTER

2 sqn with AH-64D *Apache*
1 atk/trg sqn with SA342 *Gazelle* with HOT

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AS532 *Cougar*; H225M; SA330 *Puma*
1 (VIP) sqn with S-92A

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 47 combat capable

FGA 33: 26 F/A-18C *Hornet*; 7 F/A-18D *Hornet*
TKR/TPT 3 KC-130J *Hercules*
TPT 5: **Heavy** 2 C-17A *Globemaster* III; **Medium** 3 L-100-
30
TRG 14: 6 EMB-312 *Tucano**; 8 *Hawk* Mk64* (10 EMB-312
*Tucano** in store)

HELICOPTERS

ATK 16 AH-64D *Apache*
MRH 13 SA342 *Gazelle* with HOT
TPT 19: **Heavy** 6+ H225M; **Medium** 13: 3 AS532 *Cougar*;
7 SA330 *Puma*; 3 S-92A (SAR/VIP)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AIM-9L *Sidewinder*; R-550 *Magic*; SARH
AIM-7F *Sparrow*; ARH AIM-120C7 AMRAAM
ASM AGM-65G *Maverick*; AGM-114K *Hellfire*; HOT
AShM AGM-84D *Harpoon* Block IC

Air Defence Command

FORCES BY ROLE

AIR DEFENCE

1 SAM bde (7 SAM bty with M902 *Patriot* PAC-3)
1 SAM bde (6 SAM bty with *Skyguard/Aspide*)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 47
Long-range 35 M902 *Patriot* PAC-3
Short-range 12 *Aspide* with *Skyguard*
GUNS • TOWED 35mm 12+ Oerlikon GDF

Emiri Guard 1,500

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other
1 (Emiri) gd bde

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary €7,100 active

National Guard €6,600 active

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF bn

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 armd car bn

Other

3 security bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 MP bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

RECCE 20 VBL

IFV €150 *Pandur* (incl variants)

APC 67+

APC (W) 27+: 5+ *Desert Chameleon*; 22 S600 (incl
variants)

PPV 40 Otokar ISV

AUV 120 *Sherpa Light Scout*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV *Pandur*

HELICOPTERS

TPT • **Heavy** 3 H225M

Coast Guard 500

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 32

PBF 12 *Manta*

PB 20: 3 *Al Shaheed*; 4 *Inttisar* (Austal 31.5m); 3 *Kassir*
(Austal 22m); 10 *Subahi*

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT

LCU 4: 2 *Al Tahaddy*; 1 *Saffar*; 1 other

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AG

 1 *Savahil*

DEPLOYMENT

SAUDI ARABIA: *Operation Restoring Hope* 4 F/A-18A *Hornet*

FOREIGN FORCES

Canada *Operation Inherent Resolve (Impact)* 2 C-130J-30
Hercules (CC-130J)

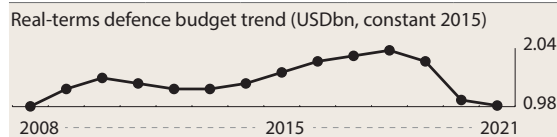
Italy *Operation Inherent Resolve (Prima Parthica)* 300; 4
Tornado ECR; 1 MQ-9A *Reaper*; 1 C-27J *Spartan*; 1 KC-
767A; 1 SAM bty with SAMP/T

United Kingdom *Operation Inherent Resolve (Shader)* 50; 1
CISR UAV sqn with 8 MQ-9A *Reaper*

United States Central Command: 10,000; 1 ARNG armd
bn; 1 ARNG (cbrt avn) hel bde; 1 spt bde; 1 tpt sqn with 6
MV-22B *Osprey*; 1 CISR UAV sqn with MQ-9A *Reaper*; 1
(APS) armd bde eqpt set; 1 (APS) inf bde eqpt set

Lebanon LBN

Lebanese Pound LBP		2020	2021	2022
GDP	LBP	95.8tr	86.2tr	
	USD	19.0bn	18.0bn	
per capita	USD	2,785	3,421	
Growth	%	-25.0	-10	
Inflation	%	84.9	n.k	
Def bdgt	LBP	2.90tr	€2.90tr	
	USD	575m	€579m	
FMA (US)	USD	50m	50m	160m
USD1=LBP		5039.75		



Population 5,261,372

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	10.1%	3.7%	3.7%	3.9%	24.9%	3.6%
Female	9.6%	3.6%	3.5%	3.7%	24.8%	4.8%

Capabilities

The ability of the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) to fulfil its missions remains under strain from Hizbullah's position in national politics and from the spillover effects of the Syrian conflict. Moreover, Lebanon is facing a severe and prolonged economic depression and crisis in governance, highlighted and indeed exacerbated by the port explosion in Beirut on 4 August 2020. The LAF is reliant on outside assistance to continue its operations. In August 2021, the UN Security Council ordered the UNIFIL peacekeeping mission to provide the LAF with food, fuel and medicine, and a number of governments have provided other assistance. The economic crisis has left the government struggling to pay wages to troops, while inflation has eroded the value of salaries. This has led to fears that troops may have to supplement their wages with other employment. Training and operational assistance have traditionally been provided by the US, as well as by France, Germany, Italy and the UK. Reconstruction, funded by Germany, has started at the Beirut naval base. The base was damaged in the 2020 port explosion. LAF operations several years ago against ISIS demonstrated an improved capability, but how much of this remains is unclear. The LAF has no requirement for and minimal capability for extraterritorial deployment. It remains dependent on foreign support to replace and modernise its ageing equipment inventory. Barring limited organic maintenance facilities, Lebanon has no significant domestic defence industry.

ACTIVE 60,000 (Army 56,600 Navy 1,800 Air 1,600)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 20,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 56,600

FORCES BY ROLE

5 regional cmd (Beirut, Bekaa Valley, Mount Lebanon, North, South)

SPECIAL FORCES

1 cdo regt

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 armd regt

Mechanised

11 mech inf bde

Air Manoeuvre

1 AB regt

Amphibious

1 mne cdo regt

Other

1 Presidential Guard bde

6 intervention regt 4 border sy regt

COMBAT SUPPORT

2 arty regt

1 cbt spt bde (1 engr regt, 1 AT regt, 1 sigs regt; 1 log bn)

1 MP gp

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log bde

1 med gp

1 construction regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 334: 92 M48A1/A5; 10 M60A2; 185 T-54; 47 T-55

RECCE 55 AML

IFV 56: 24 AIFV-B-C25; 32 M2A2 *Bradley*

APC 1,378

APC (T) 1,274 M113A1/A2 (incl variants)

APC (W) 96: 86 VAB VCT; 10 VBPT-MR *Guarani*

PPV 8 *Maxxpro*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 3 M88A1; M113 ARV; T-54/55 ARV (reported)

VLB MTU-72 reported

MW *Bozena*

ARTILLERY 641

SP 155mm 12 M109A2

TOWED 313: 105mm 13 M101A1; 122mm 35: 9 D-30;

26 M-30; 130mm 15 M-46; 155mm 250: 18 M114A1; 218

M198; 14 Model-50

MRL 122mm 11 BM-21

MOR 305: 81mm 134; 82mm 112; 120mm 59: 29 Brandt;

30 M120

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP 35 VAB with HOT

MANPATS *Milan*; TOW

RCL 106mm 113 M40A1

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Medium 8 *Mohajer* 4

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence 9K32 *Strela-2M* (RS-SA-7B *Grail*)†

GUNS • TOWED 77: 20mm 20; 23mm 57 ZU-23-2

Navy 1,800

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 13

PCC 1 *Tablous*

PBF 1

PB 11: 1 *Aamchit* (ex-GER *Bremen*); 1 *Al Kalamoun* (ex-

FRA *Avel Gwarlarn*); 7 *Tripoli* (ex-UK *Attacker/Tracker*

Mk 2); 1 *Naquora* (ex-GER *Bremen*); 1 *Tabarja* (ex-GER

Bergen)

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT

LCT 2 *Sour* (ex-FRA EDIC – capacity 8 APC; 96 troops)

Air Force 1,600

4 air bases

FORCES BY ROLE**GROUND ATTACK**

1 sqn with Cessna AC-208 *Combat Caravan**

1 sqn with EMB-314 *Super Tucano**

ATTACK HELICOPTER

1 sqn with SA342L *Gazelle*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

4 sqn with Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois/Huey II*)

1 sqn with SA330/IAR330SM *Puma*

1 trg sqn with R-44 *Raven II*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**AIRCRAFT 9 combat capable**

ISR 3 Cessna AC-208 *Combat Caravan**

TRG 9: 3 *Bulldog*; 6 EMB-314 *Super Tucano**

HELICOPTERS

MRH 15: 1 AW139; 6 MD530F+; 8 SA342L *Gazelle* (5 SA342L *Gazelle*; 5 SA316 *Alouette III*; 1 SA318 *Alouette II* all non-operational)

TPT 41: **Medium** 13: 3 S-61N (fire fighting); 10 SA330/IAR330 *Puma*; **Light** 28: 18 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); 6 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Huey II*); 4 R-44 *Raven II* (basic trg) (11 Bell 205; 7 Bell 212 all non-operational)

AIR LAUNCHED MISSILES

ASM AGM-114 *Hellfire*; AGR-20A APKWS

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary €20,000 active**Internal Security Force €20,000**

Ministry of Interior

FORCES BY ROLE**Other Combat Forces**

1 (police) judicial unit

1 regional sy coy

1 (Beirut Gendarmerie) sy coy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES**

APC • APC (W) 60 V-200 *Chaimite*

Customs**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 7**

PB 7: 5 *Aztec*; 2 *Tracker*

FOREIGN FORCES

Unless specified, figures refer to UNTSO and represent total numbers for the mission

Argentina 3

Armenia UNIFIL 32

Australia 13

Austria 4 • UNIFIL 172: 1 log coy

Bangladesh UNIFIL 229: 1 FSGM

Belarus UNIFIL 9

Belgium 1

Bhutan 6

Brazil UNIFIL 9

Brunei UNIFIL 31

Cambodia UNIFIL 179: 1 EOD coy

Canada 5 (*Operation Jade*)

Chile 3

China, People's Republic of 4 • UNIFIL 419: 2 engr coy; 1 med coy

Colombia UNIFIL 1

Croatia UNIFIL 1

Cyprus UNIFIL 2

Denmark 10

El Salvador UNIFIL 54: 1 inf pl

Estonia 3 • UNIFIL 1

Fiji 3 • UNIFIL 1

Finland 15 • UNIFIL 162; 1 inf coy

France UNIFIL 567: 1 mech inf bn(-); VBL; VBCI; VAB; *Mistral*

Germany UNIFIL 103: 1 FFGM

Ghana UNIFIL 877: 1 recce coy; 1 mech inf bn

Greece UNIFIL 111: 1 FFGHM

Guatemala UNIFIL 2

Hungary UNIFIL 16

India 2 • UNIFIL 867: 1 inf bn; 1 med coy

Indonesia UNIFIL 1,229: 1 mech inf bn; 1 MP coy; 1 FSGHM

Ireland 11 • UNIFIL 338: 1 mech inf bn(-)

Italy MIBIL 315 • UNIFIL 906: 1 mech bde HQ; 1 mech inf bn; 1 MP coy; 1 sigs coy; 1 hel bn

Kazakhstan UNIFIL 37

Kenya UNIFIL 4

Korea, Republic of UNIFIL 255: 1 mech inf coy; 1 engr coy; 1 sigs coy; 1 maint coy

Macedonia, North UNIFIL 3

Malaysia UNIFIL 1,045: 1 mech inf bn

Malta UNIFIL 11

Nepal 3 • UNIFIL 877: 1 mech inf bn

Netherlands 11 • UNIFIL 1

New Zealand 7

Nigeria UNIFIL 1

Norway 12

Peru UNIFIL 1

Poland 3 • UNIFIL 192; 1 mech inf coy

Qatar UNIFIL 1

Russia 4

Serbia 1 • UNIFIL 177; 1 mech inf coy

Sierra Leone UNIFIL 3

Slovakia 3

Slovenia 2

Spain UNIFIL 625: 1 mech bde HQ; 1 mech inf bn(-); 1 engr coy; 1 sigs coy

Sri Lanka UNIFIL 123: 1 inf coy

Sweden 6

Switzerland 13

Tanzania UNIFIL 125: 1 MP coy

Turkey UNIFIL 112: 1 PCFG

United States 2
Uruguay UNIFIL 1
Zambia 1 • UNIFIL 2

Libya LBY

Libyan Dinar LYD		2020	2021	2022
GDP	LYD	26.6bn	121bn	
	USD	19.2bn	27.3bn	
<i>per capita</i>	USD	2,891	4,069	
Growth	%	-59.7	123.2	
Inflation	%	2.8	21.1	
Def bdgt	LYD	n.k.	n.k.	
	USD	n.k.	n.k.	
USD1=LYD		1.39	4.44	

Population 7,017,224

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	17.1%	4.1%	3.7%	3.5%	20.8%	1.9%
Female	16.4%	3.9%	3.5%	3.3%	19.4%	2.2%

Capabilities

The formation of a new Government of National Unity, in March 2021, unifies the Tripoli-based Government of National Accord (GNA) and the Tobruk-based House of Representatives. A UN-backed ceasefire, agreed in October 2020, is intended to see the deployment of monitors, while a follow-up resolution agreed in April 2021 called for all foreign forces and mercenaries to withdraw. Reconstruction is the new government's top priority as well as holding elections in December 2021. The new president, Mohamed Al-Menfi, promised to unify government institutions and the military forces of the GNA and the Libyan Arab Armed Forces (LAAF) controlled by General Khalifa Haftar. Forces affiliated to both have relatively low levels of training. The presence in these formations of units from the former Gadhafi-era army has over the years bolstered their military capability. The GNA-affiliated forces have since 2016 benefited from several military advisory and training programmes, including EUNAVFOR-MED maritime-security training for the Libyan Navy and Coast Guard. Foreign-military involvement increased in 2020. Both the GNA and the LAAF continue to be supported by foreign military forces, private military contractors and mercenaries. There are also reports of Syrian combatants paid to fight for both sides. LAAF troops have combat experience from fighting ISIS in the eastern coastal region and they have allegedly received training and combat support from external actors in the region. Equipment is mainly of Russian or Soviet origin, including items from the former Libyan armed forces, and suffers from varying degrees of obsolescence. The country has no domestic defence-industrial capability.

Forces loyal to the Government of National Accord (Tripoli-based)

ACTIVE n.k.

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Ground Forces n.k.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT T-55; T-72

IFV BMP-2

APC

APC (T) ACV-AAPC; Steyr 4K-7FA

APC (W) Mbombe-6

PPV Al-Wahsh; Kirpi-2; Vuran

AUV Lenco Bearcat G3; Nimr Ajban

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV Centurion 105 AVRE

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • MSL

SP 9P157-2 Khrizantema-S (RS-AT-15 Springer)

MANPATS 9K115 Metis (RS-AT-7 Saxhorn)

ARTILLERY

SP 155mm Palmaria

TOWED 122mm D-30

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence QW-18 (CH-SA-11)

GUNS • SP 14.5mm ZPU-2 (on tch); 23mm ZU-23-2 (on tch)

Navy n.k.

A number of intact naval vessels remain in Tripoli, although serviceability is questionable

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 3+

CORVETTES • FSGM (1 Al Hani (ex-FSU Project 1159 (Koni)) in Malta for refit since 2013 with 2 twin Inchr with P-22 (RS-SS-N-2C Styx) ASHM, 1 twin Inchr with 4K33 Osa-M (RS-SA-N-4 Gecko) SAM, 2 twin 406mm ASTT, 1 RBV 6000 Smerch 2 A/S mor, 2 AK230 CIWS, 2 twin 76mm gun)

PBFG 1 Sharaba (FRA Combattante II) with 4 single Inchr with Otomat Mk2 ASHM, 1 76mm gun†

PB 2+ PV30

AMPHIBIOUS

LANDING SHIPS • LST 1 Ibn Harissa (capacity 1 hel; 11 MBT; 240 troops)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 2

AFD 1

ARS 1 Al Munjed (YUG Spasilac)†

Air Force n.k.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 3+ combat capable

FGA 2 MiG-23BN

ATK 1 J-21 Jastreb†

TRG 9+: 3 G-2 Galeb*; ε5 L-39ZO*; 1+ SF-260ML*

HELICOPTERS

ATK Mi-24 Hind

TPT • Medium Mi-17 Hip

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • AAM • IR R-3 (RS-AA-2 Atoll)†; R-60 (RS-AA-8 Aphid); R-24 (RS-AA-7 Apex)

Paramilitary n.k.

Coast Guard n.k.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 10

PCC 1 Damen Stan 2909 with 1 sextuple 122mm MRL

PBF 6: 4 Bigliani; 2 Fezzan (ex-ITA Corrubia)

PB 3: 1 Burdi (Damen Stan 1605); 1 Hamelin; 1 Ikrimah (FRA RPB 20)

FOREIGN FORCES

Italy MIASIT 400; 1 inf coy; 1 CBRN unit; 1 trg unit

Nepal UNSMIL 234; 2 sy coy

Turkey €500; ACV-AAPC; *Kirpi*; 1 arty unit with T-155 *Firtina*; 1 AD unit with MIM-23B *Hawk*; *Korkut*; GDF-003; 1 CISR UAV unit with *Bayraktar TB2*

United Kingdom UNSMIL 1

United States UNSMIL 1

TERRITORY WHERE THE RECOGNISED AUTHORITY DOES NOT EXERCISE EFFECTIVE CONTROL

Data here represents the de facto situation. This does not imply international recognition

ACTIVE n.k.

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Libyan Arab Armed Forces n.k.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURD FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT T-55; T-62; T-72

RECCE BRDM-2; EE-9 *Cascavel*

IFV BMP-1; *Ratel*-20

APC

APC (T) M113

APC (W) *Al-Mared*; BTR-60PB; *Mbombe*-6; *Nimr Jais*; *Puma*

PPV *Al-Wahsh*; *Caiman*; *Streit Spartan*; *Streit Typhoon*; *Vuran*; *Titan*-DS

AUV *Panthera T6*; *Panthera F9*; *Terrier LT-79*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP 9P157-2 *Khrizantema-S* (status unknown)

MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); 9K111

Fagot (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*); 9K135 *Kornet* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*); *Milan*

RCL: 106mm M40A1; 84mm *Carl Gustaf*

ARTILLERY

SP 122mm 2S1 *Gvoddzika*; 155mm G5

TOWED 122mm D-30

MRL 107mm Type-63; 122mm BM-21 *Grad*

MOR M106

AIR DEFENCE

SAM

Short-range 2K12 *Kvadrat* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*)

Point-defence 9K338 *Igla-S* (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*)

GUNS • SP 14.5mm ZPU-2 (on tch); 23mm ZSU-23-4 *Shilka*; ZU-23-2 (on tch)

Navy n.k.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 7+

PB: 7+: 2 *Burdi* (Damen Stan 1605); 1 *Burdi* (Damen Stan 1605) with 1 73mm gun; 2 *Ikrimah* (FRA RPB20); 1 *Hamelin*; 1+ PV30

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AFD 1

Air Force n.k.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 24 combat capable

FGA 13: €10 MiG-21MF *Fishbed*; 1 *Mirage F-1AD*; 1

Mirage F-1ED; 1 Su-22UM3 *Fitter G*

TRG 12: €10 L-39ZO *Albatros**; 1+ MiG-21UM *Mongol B*; 1 SF-260ML*

HELICOPTERS

ATK Mi-24/35 *Hind*

TPT • Medium 3: up to 3 H215 (AS332L) *Super Puma*; Mi-8/Mi-17 *Hip*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • AAM • IR R-3 (AA-2 *Atoll*); R-60 (AA-8 *Aphid*)

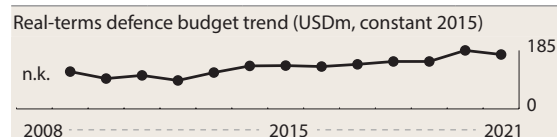
FOREIGN FORCES

United Arab Emirates UH-60M; *Pantsir*-S1

Wagner Group 3,000; Ural-432007 PPV; *Tigr*; *Pantsir*-S1; 12 MiG-29; 4 Su-24M

Mauritania MRT

Mauritanian Ouguiya		2020	2021	2022
MRU	MRU	294bn	336bn	
	USD	8.11bn	9.16bn	
<i>per capita</i>	USD	1,956	2,161	
Growth	%	-1.8	2.7	
Inflation	%	2.3	2.7	
Def bdgt	MRU	7.53bn	7.77bn	
	USD	207m	212m	
USD1=MRU		36.30	36.67	



Population 4,079,284

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	18.5%	5.1%	4.5%	3.9%	14.4%	1.8%
Female	18.4%	5.2%	4.8%	4.3%	16.8%	2.4%

Capabilities

The country's small and modestly equipped armed forces are tasked with maintaining territorial integrity and internal security. In light of the regional threat from extremist Islamist groups, border security is also a key role for the armed forces, which are accustomed to counter-insurgency operations in the desert. In early 2021, the cabinet approved a draft decree establishing a defence area along the northern border to counter incursions by the Polisario Front. This followed the group's closure of a border crossing for several weeks in late 2020. The country is a member of the G5 Sahel group and in late 2021 the armed forces of Mauritania and Senegal signed an agreement to jointly patrol offshore gas fields. Mauritania's armed forces take part in the US-led special-operations *Flintlock* training exercise. The country also benefits from training with French armed forces. Deployment capabilities are limited to neighbouring countries without external support, but the armed forces have demonstrated mobility and sustain-

ability in desert regions. Mauritania has a limited and ageing equipment inventory, which hampers operational capability. Despite some recent acquisitions, including small ISR aircraft, aviation resources are insufficient considering the country's size. Naval equipment is geared toward coastal-surveillance missions and China's donation of a landing ship has helped establish a basic sealift capability. There is no domestic defence industry.

ACTIVE 15,850 (Army 15,000 Navy 600 Air 250)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 5,000

Conscript liability 24 months

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 15,000

FORCES BY ROLE

6 mil regions

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 armd recce bn

Armoured

1 armd bn

Light

7 mot inf bn

8 (garrison) inf bn

Air Manoeuvre

1 cdo/para bn

Other

2 (camel corps) bn

1 gd bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

3 arty bn

4 ADA bty

1 engr coy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 35 T-54/T-55

RECCE 70: 20 AML-60; 40 AML-90; 10 *Saladin*

APC • APC (W) 32: 5 FV603 *Saracen*; 7 *Bastion* APC; €20

Panhard M3

AUV 12 *Cobra*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV T-54/55 ARV reported

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS *Milan*

RCL • 106mm €90 M40A1

ARTILLERY 180

TOWED 80: 105mm 36 HM-2/M101A1; 122mm 44: 20 D-30; 24 D-74

MRL 10: 107mm 4 Type-63; 122mm 6 Type-81

MOR 90: 81mm 60; 120mm 30 Brandt

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence €4 9K31 *Strela-1* (RS-SA-9 *Gaskin*) (reported); 9K32 *Strela-2* (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)†

GUNS • TOWED 82: 14.5mm 28: 16 ZPU-2; 12 ZPU-4; 23mm 20 ZU-23-2; 37mm 10 M-1939; 57mm 12 S-60; 100mm 12 KS-19

Navy €600

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 17

PCO 1 *Voum-Legleita*

PCC 7: 1 *Abourbekr Ben Amer* (FRA OPV 54); 1 *Arguin*; 2 *Conejera*; 1 *Limam El Hidrami* (PRC); 2 *Timbédra* (PRC *Huangpu* Mod)

PB 9: 1 *El Nasr*† (FRA *Patra*); 4 *Mandovi*; 2 *Saeta-12*; 2 *Megsem Bakkar* (FRA RPB20 – for SAR duties)

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING SHIPS 1

LSM 1 *Nimlane* (PRC)

Fusiliers Marins

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

1 mne unit

Air Force 250

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 2 combat capable

ISR 2 Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan*

TPT 9: **Light** 8: 2 BN-2 *Defender*; 1 C-212; 1 CN235; 2

PA-31T *Cheyenne* II; 2 Y-12(II); **PAX** 1 BT-67 (with sensor turret)

TRG 9: 3 EMB-312 *Tucano*; 2 EMB-314 *Super Tucano**; 4 SF-260E

HELICOPTERS

MRH 3: 1 SA313B *Alouette* II; 2 Z-9

TPT • **Light** 2 AW109

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary €5,000 active

Gendarmerie €3,000

Ministry of Interior

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

6 regional sy coy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PB 2

Rodman 55M

National Guard 2,000

Ministry of Interior

Customs

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PB 2: 1

Dah Ould Bah (FRA *Amgram* 14); 1 *Yaboub Ould Rajel* (FRA RPB18)

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 464; 1 inf bn(-)

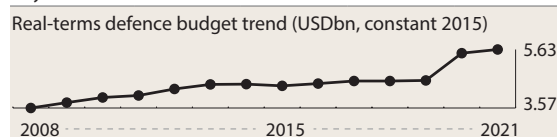
MALI: UN • MINUSMA 7

SOMALIA: UN • UNSOS 1

Morocco MOR

Moroccan Dirham MAD		2020	2021	2022
GDP	MAD	1.09tr	1.16tr	
	USD	115bn	126bn	
per capita	USD	3,188	3,471	
Growth	%	-6.3	5.7	
Inflation	%	0.6	1.4	
Def bdtg [a]	MAD	56.6bn	58.6bn	61.5bn
	USD	5.95bn	6.35bn	
FMA (US)	USD	10m	0m	10m
USD1=MAD		9.51	9.23	

[a] Includes autonomous defence spending (SEGMA) and Treasury funding for 'Acquisitions and Repair of Equipment for Royal Armed Forces'



Population 35,892,951

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	13.6%	4.3%	3.9%	3.8%	20.6%	3.6%
Female	13.1%	4.2%	4.0%	3.8%	21.2%	3.8%

Capabilities

Regional security challenges are a key concern for Morocco's armed forces. A 30-year ceasefire between Morocco and the Polisario Front ended in late 2020 and the UN has reported that hostilities have resumed, albeit at a low level. Morocco maintains defence ties with France and the US, receiving military training and equipment from both. There is also close cooperation with NATO, and in 2016 Morocco was granted access to the Alliance's Interoperability Platform in order to strengthen the defence and security sectors and bring the armed forces up to NATO standards. In 2017, Morocco rejoined the African Union. The armed forces have also gained experience from UN peacekeeping deployments and from multinational exercises. Conscription was reintroduced in early 2019. The armed forces have some capacity to deploy independently within the region and on UN peacekeeping missions in sub-Saharan Africa, although they lack heavy sealift and airlift capabilities. Morocco has also deployed overseas in a combat role, contributing F-16 aircraft to the Saudi-led coalition intervention in Yemen from 2015 to early 2019. The inventory primarily comprises ageing French and US equipment. However, there are plans to re-equip all the services and to invest significantly in the navy. Morocco operates two Earth-observation satellites, meeting some surveillance requirements. Morocco relies on imports and donations for major defence equipment. However, its relative stability has attracted Western defence companies, such as Airbus, Safran and Thales, to establish aerospace manufacturing and servicing facilities in the country.

ACTIVE 195,800 (Army 175,000 Navy 7,800 Air 13,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 50,000

Conscript liability 12 months for men aged 19-25

RESERVE 150,000 (Army 150,000)

Reserve obligation to age 50

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES • ISR 2 *Mohammed VI*

Army 175,000

FORCES BY ROLE

2 comd (Northern Zone, Southern Zone)

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 armd bde

11 armd bn

Mechanised

3 mech inf bde

Mechanised/Light

8 mech/mot inf regt (2-3 bn)

Light

1 lt sy bde

3 (camel corps) mot inf bn

35 lt inf bn

4 cdo unit

Air Manoeuvre

2 para bde

2 AB bn

Mountain

1 mtn inf bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

11 arty bn

7 engr bn

AIR DEFENCE

1 AD bn

Royal Guard 1,500

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

1 gd bn

2 cav sqn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 656: 222 M1A1SA *Abrams*; 220 M60A1 *Patton*; 120 M60A3 *Patton*; 40 T-72B; 54 Type-90-II (MBT-2000); (€200 M48A5 *Patton* & €60 T-72B in store)

LT TK 116: 5 AMX-13; 111 SK-105 *Kuerassier*

ASLT 80 AMX-10RC

RECCE 284: 38 AML-60-7; 190 AML-90; 40 EBR-75; 16 *Eland*

IFV 238: 10 AMX-10P; 30 *Ratel* Mk3-20; 30 *Ratel* Mk3-90; 45 VAB VCI; 123 YPR-765

APC 1,225

APC (T) 905: 400 M113A1/A2; 419 M113A3; 86 M577A2 (CP)

APC (W) 320 VAB VTT

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 85+: 10 *Greif*; 55 M88A1; M578; 20 VAB-ECH

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP 80 M901

MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); HJ-8L;

M47 *Dragon*; Milan; TOW

RCL 106mm 350 M40A1

GUNS • SP 36: 90mm 28 M56; 100mm 8 SU-100

ARTILLERY 2,317

SP 355: 105mm 5 AMX Mk 61; 155mm 290: ε130 M109A1/A1B/A2/A3/A4; 70 M109A5; 90 Mk F3; 203mm 60 M110

TOWED 118: 105mm 50: 30 L118 Light Gun; 20 M101; 130mm 18 M-46; 155mm 50: 30 FH-70; 20 M114

MRL 47: 122mm 35 BM-21 *Grad*; 300mm 12+ PHL-03

MOR 1,797: 81mm 1,100 Expal model LN; SP 107mm 36 M106A2; 120mm 550 Brandt; SP 120mm 110: 20 (VAB APC); 91 M1064A3

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Medium R4E-50 *Skyeye*

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 67+

Medium-range 18 *Tianlong*-50

Short-range DK-9 (CH-SA-5)

Point-defence 49+: 12 2K22M *Tunguska*-M (RS-SA-19 *Grison*); 37 M48 *Chaparral*; 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*)

GUNS 390

SP 20mm 60 M163 *Vulcan*

TOWED 330: 14.5mm 200: 150–180 ZPU-2; 20 ZPU-4; 20mm 40 M167 *Vulcan*; 23mm 75–90 ZU-23-2; 35mm some PG-99

Navy 7,800 (incl 1,500 Marines)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 3

FFGHM 1 *Mohammed VI* (FRA FREMM) with 2 quad Inchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 ASHM, 2 8-cell *Sylver* A43 VLS with *Aster* 15 SAM, 2 triple 324mm ILAS-3 (B-515) ASTT with MU90 LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 AS565SA *Panther*)

FFGH 2 *Mohammed V* (FRA *Floreal*) with 2 single Inchr with MM38 *Exocet* ASHM, 1 76mm gun (fitted for but not with *Simbad* SAM) (capacity 1 AS565SA *Panther*)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 53

CORVETTES 4

FSGHM 3:

2 *Sultan Moulay Ismail* (NLD SIGMA 9813) with 2 twin Inchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 2/3 ASHM, 1 12-cell CLA VLS with VL MICA SAM, 2 triple 324mm ILAS-3 (B-515) ASTT with MU90 LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 AS565SA *Panther*)

1 *Tarik ben Ziyad* (NLD SIGMA 10513) with 2 twin Inchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 ASHM, 1 12-cell CLA VLS with VL MICA SAM, 2 triple 324mm ILAS-3 (B-515) ASTT with MU90 LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 AS565SA *Panther*)

FSM 1 Lt Col *Errhamani* (ESP *Descubierta*) with 1 octuple *Albatros* Inchr with *Aspide* SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with Mk46 LWT, 1 76mm gun

PSO 1 *Bin an Zaran* (OPV 70) with 1 76mm gun

PCG 4 Cdt *El Khattabi* (ESP *Lazaga* 58m) with 4 single Inchr with MM38 *Exocet* ASHM, 1 76mm gun

PCO 5 *Rais Bargach* (under control of fisheries dept)

PPC 12:

4 *El Hahiq* (DNK *Osprey* 55, incl 2 with customs)

6 *LV Rabhi* (ESP 58m B-200D)

2 *Okba* (FRA PR-72) each with 1 76mm gun

PB 27: 6 *El Wacil* (FRA P-32); 10 VCSM (RPB 20); 10 Rodman 101; 1 other (UK *Bird*)

AMPHIBIOUS

LANDING SHIPS • LST 3 *Ben Aicha* (FRA *Champlain* BATRAL) with 1 hel landing platform (capacity 7 tanks; 140 troops)

LANDING CRAFT 2:

LCT 1 *Sidi Ifni*

LCM 1 CTM (FRA CTM-5)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 9

AG 1 *Damen* 3011

AGHS 1 *Dar Al Beida* (FRA BHO2M)

AGOR 1 *Abou Barakat Albarbarit* (ex-US *Robert D. Conrad*)

AGS 1 *Damen Stan Tender* 1504

AK 2

AX 1 *Essaouira*

AXS 2

Marines 1,500

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

2 naval inf bn

Naval Aviation

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • MP 2 *Beech* 350ER *King Air*

HELICOPTERS • ASW/ASUW 3 AS565SA *Panther*

Air Force 13,000

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

2 sqn with F-5E/F-5F *Tiger II*

3 sqn with F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon*

1 sqn with *Mirage* F-1C (F-1CH)

1 sqn with *Mirage* F-1E (F-1EH)

ELECTRONIC WARFARE

1 sqn with EC-130H *Hercules*; *Falcon* 20 (ELINT)

MARITIME PATROL

1 flt with Do-28

TANKER/TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C-130/KC-130H *Hercules*

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with CN235

1 VIP sqn with B-737BBJ; *Beech* 200/300 *King Air*; *Falcon* 50; *Gulfstream* II/III/V-SP/G550

TRAINING

1 sqn with *Alpha Jet**

1 sqn T-6C

ATTACK HELICOPTER

1 sqn with SA342L *Gazelle* (some with HOT)

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Bell 205A (AB-205A); Bell 206 *Jet Ranger* (AB-206); Bell 212 (AB-212)

1 sqn with CH-47D *Chinook*

1 sqn with SA330 *Puma*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 90 combat capable

FTR 22: 19 F-5E *Tiger II*; 3 F-5F *Tiger II*

FGA 49: 15 F-16C *Fighting Falcon*; 8 F-16D *Fighting Falcon*; 15 *Mirage F-1C (F-1CH)*; 11 *Mirage F-1E (F-1EH)*

ELINT 1 EC-130H *Hercules*

TKR/TPT 2 KC-130H *Hercules*

TPT 47: Medium 17: 4 C-27J *Spartan*; 13 C-130H *Hercules*;

Light 19: 4 Beech 100 *King Air*; 2 Beech 200 *King Air*; 1 Beech 200C *King Air*; 2 Beech 300 *King Air*; 3 Beech 350 *King Air*; 5 CN235; 2 Do-28; **PAX 11:** 1 B-737BBJ; 2 *Falcon 20*; 2 *Falcon 20 (ELINT)*; 1 *Falcon 50 (VIP)*; 1 *Gulfstream II (VIP)*; 1 *Gulfstream III*; 1 *Gulfstream V-SP*; 2 *Gulfstream G550*

TRG 80: 12 AS-202 *Bravo*; 19 *Alpha Jet**; 2 CAP-10; 24 T-6C *Texan*; 9 T-34C *Turbo Mentor*; 14 T-37B *Tweet*

HELICOPTERS

MRH 19 SA342L *Gazelle* (7 with HOT, 12 with cannon)

TPT 76: Heavy 10 CH-47D *Chinook*; **Medium 24** SA330 *Puma*; **Light 42:** 24 Bell 205A (AB-205A); 11 Bell 206 *Jet Ranger* (AB-206); 3 Bell 212 (AB-212); 4 Bell 429

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Heavy Wing *Loong* (reported)

ISR • Heavy *Heron*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AIM-9J *Sidewinder*; R-550 *Magic*; *Mica IR*; **IIR** AIM-9X *Sidewinder II*; **ARH** AIM-120C7 *AMRAAM*; *Mica RF*

ASM AASM; AGM-65 *Maverick*; HOT

ARM AGM-88B *HARM*

BOMBS

Laser-guided *Paveway II*; GBU-54 *Laser JDAM*

INS/GPS-guided GBU-31 *JDAM*

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 50,000 active

Gendarmerie Royale 20,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Air Manoeuvr

1 para sqn

Other

1 paramilitary bde

4 (mobile) paramilitary gp

1 coast guard unit

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PB 15 *Arcor 53*

AIRCRAFT • TRG 2 R-235 *Guerrier*

HELICOPTERS

MRH 14: 3 SA315B *Lama*; 2 SA316 *Alouette III*; 3 SA318 *Alouette II*; 6 SA342K *Gazelle*

TPT 8: Medium 6 SA330 *Puma*; **Light 2** SA360 *Dauphin*

Force Auxiliaire 30,000 (incl 5,000 Mobile Intervention Corps)

Customs/Coast Guard

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS

PB 36: 4 *Erraid*; 18 *Arcor 46*; 14 (other SAR craft)

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 767; 1 inf bn

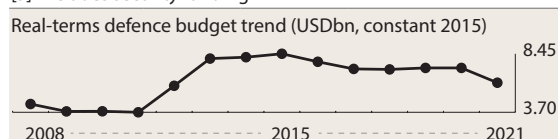
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 926; 1 inf bn; 1 fd hospital

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 2

Oman OMN

Omani Rial OMR		2020	2021	2022
GDP	OMR	24.4bn	31.0bn	
	USD	63.4bn	80.6bn	
per capita	USD	14,255	17,633	
Growth	%	-2.8	2.5	
Inflation	%	-0.9	3.0	
Def bdgt [a]	OMR	2.88bn	2.47bn	
	USD	7.48bn	6.43bn	
USD1=OMR		0.38	0.38	

[a] Excludes security funding



Population 3,694,755

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	15.3%	4.1%	4.8%	5.7%	22.2%	1.8%
Female	14.6%	3.8%	4.2%	4.5%	17.0%	2.0%

Capabilities

The principal task for Oman's armed forces is ensuring territorial integrity, with a particular focus on maritime security, given the country's long coastline. A defence and security review is currently underway with support from the UK, a country with which Muscat has a close and long-standing defence and security relationship. Oman does not host a significant permanent presence of US or other foreign forces, in contrast to other GCC states, but UK forces are frequently deployed to the country for training. In addition, both the US and the UK make use of Omani air- and naval-logistics facilities, most notably the port at Duqm. Whilst Oman is a member of the GCC, it has not participated in the Saudi-led coalition's operations in Yemen. Although Muscat has recently maintained the highest level of defence spending as a percentage of GDP in the GCC, the defence budget was reduced in 2021. Nonetheless, Oman has recently recapitalised its core air and maritime inventory, including acquisitions of combat aircraft and patrol and high-speed support vessels, and is now looking to do the same in the land domain. Oman has very limited indigenous defence-industrial capacity, but it has begun local production of various types of ammunition.

ACTIVE 42,600 (Army 25,000 Navy 4,200 Air 5,000 Foreign Forces 2,000 Royal Household 6,400)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 4,400

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 25,000

FORCES BY ROLE

(Regt are bn size)

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 armd bde (2 armd regt, 1 recce regt)

Light

1 inf bde (5 inf regt, 1 arty regt, 1 fd engr regt, 1 engr regt, 1 sigs regt)

1 inf bde (3 inf regt, 2 arty regt)

1 indep inf coy (Musandam Security Force)

Air Manoeuvre

1 AB regt

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 tpt regt

AIR DEFENCE

1 ADA regt (2 ADA bty)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 117: 38 *Challenger* 2; 6 M60A1 *Patton*; 73 M60A3 *Patton*

LT TK 37 FV101 *Scorpion*

RECCE 149: 13 FV105 *Sultan* (CP); 12 *Pars* III 6×6; 124 VBL

IFV 72 *Pars* III 8×8

APC 262

APC (T) 10 FV4333 *Stormer*

APC (W) 252: 15 *Pars* III 6×6 (incl 10 CP; 1 trg); 47 *Pars* III 8×8 (38 CP; 8 amb; 1 trg); 175 *Piranha* (incl variants); 15 AT-105 *Saxon*

AUV 6 FV103 *Spartan*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV 6 *Pars* III AEV

ARV 19: 4 *Challenger* ARV; 2 M88A1; 8 *Pars* III ARV; 2 *Piranha* ARV; 3 *Samson*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • MSL

SP 8 VBL with TOW

MANPATS FGM-148 *Javelin*; *Milan*; BGM-71 TOW/TOW-2A

ARTILLERY 245

SP 155mm 24 G-6

TOWED 108: **105mm** 42 L118 Light Gun; **122mm** 30 D-30; **130mm** 24: 12 M-46; 12 Type-59-I; **155mm** 12 FH-70

MOR 113: **81mm** 69; **107mm** 20 M30; **120mm** 12 Brandt; **SP 120mm** 12 *Pars* III

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence 8 *Mistral* 2; *Javelin*; 9K32 *Strela-2* (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)†

GUNS 26: **23mm** 4 ZU-23-2; **35mm** 10 GDF-005 (with *Skyguard*); **40mm** 12 L/60 (Towed)

Navy 4,200

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 3

FFGHM 3 *Al-Shamikh* with 2 twin Inchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 2 6-cell CLA VLS with VL MICA SAM, 1 76mm gun

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 11

CORVETTES • FSGM 2:

2 *Qahir Al Amwaj* with 2 quad Inchr with MM40 *Exocet* AShM, 1 octuple Inchr with *Crotale* SAM, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

PCFG 1 *Dhofar* with 2 quad Inchr with MM40 *Exocet* AShM, 1 76mm gun

PCO 4 *Al Ofouq* with 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

PCC 3 *Al Bushra* (FRA P-400) with 1 76mm gun

PBF 1 1400 FIC

AMPHIBIOUS

LANDING SHIPS • LST 1 *Nasr el Bahr*† with 1 hel landing platform (capacity 7 tanks; 240 troops) (in refit since 2017)

LANDING CRAFT 5: 1 LCU; 1 LCT; 3 LCM

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 8

AGS 1 *Al Makhirah*

AK 1 *Al Sultana*

AP 2 *Shinas* (commercial tpt – auxiliary military role only) (capacity 56 veh; 200 tps)

AX 1 *Al-Mabrukah*

AXS 1 *Shabab Oman* II

EPF 2 *Al Mubshir* (High Speed Support Vessel 72) with 1 hel landing platform (capacity 260 troops)

Air Force 5,000

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

2 sqn with F-16C/D Block 50 *Fighting Falcon*

1 sqn with *Hawk* Mk103; *Hawk* Mk203; *Hawk* Mk166

1 sqn with *Typhoon*

MARITIME PATROL

1 sqn with C295MPA

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C-130H/J/J-30 *Hercules*

1 sqn with C295M

TRAINING

1 sqn with MFI-17B *Mushshak*; PC-9*; Bell 206 (AB-206) *Jet Ranger*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

4 (med) sqn; Bell 212 (AB-212); NH-90; *Super Lynx* Mk300 (maritime/SAR)

AIR DEFENCE

2 sqn with NASAMS

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 63 combat capable

FGA 35: 17 F-16C Block 50 *Fighting Falcon*; 6 F-16D Block 50 *Fighting Falcon*; 12 *Typhoon*

MP 4 C295MPA

TPT 12: **Medium** 6: 3 C-130H *Hercules*; 2 C-130J *Hercules*; 1 C-130J-30 *Hercules* (VIP); **Light** 4 C295M; **PAX** 2 A320-300

TRG 43: 4 *Hawk* Mk103*; 7 *Hawk* Mk166; 12 *Hawk* Mk203*; 8 MFI-17B *Mushshak*; 12 PC-9*

HELICOPTERS

MRH 15 *Super Lynx* Mk300 (maritime/SAR)

TPT 26+ **Medium** 20 NH90 TTH; **Light** 6: 3 Bell 206 (AB-206) *Jet Ranger*; 3 Bell 212 (AB-212)

AIR DEFENCE • SAM

Short-range NASAMS

MSL

AAM • IR AIM-9/M/P *Sidewinder*; IIR AIM-9X *Sidewinder* II; ARH AIM-120C7 *AMRAAM*
ASM AGM-65D/G *Maverick*
AShM AGM-84D *Harpoon*

BOMBS

Laser-guided EGBU-10 *Paveway* II; EGBU-12 *Paveway* II
INS/GPS guided GBU-31 *JDAM*

Royal Household 6,400

(incl HQ staff)

FORCES BY ROLE**SPECIAL FORCES**

2 SF regt

Royal Guard Brigade 5,000**FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE****Other**

1 gd bde (1 armd sqn, 2 gd regt, 1 cbt spt bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES**

ASLT 9 *Centaurus* MGS (9 VBC-90 in store)

IFV 14 VAB VCI

APC • APC (W) ε50 Type-92

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS *Milan*

ARTILLERY • MRL 122mm 6 Type-90A**AIR DEFENCE**

SAM • Point-defence *Javelin*

GUNS • SP 9: 20mm 9 VAB VDAA

Royal Yacht Squadron 150**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 3**

AP 1 *Fulk Al Salamah* (also veh tpt) with up to 2 AS332
Super Puma hel

Royal Flight 250**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AIRCRAFT • TPT • PAX 7: 1 747-400; 1 747-8; 1 B-747SP;
 1 A319; 1 A320; 2 Gulfstream IV

HELICOPTERS • TPT • Medium 6 EC225LP *Super Puma*

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 4,400 active**Tribal Home Guard 4,000**

org in teams of ε100

Police Coast Guard 400**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 32**

PCO 2 *Haras*

PBF 3 *Haras* (US Mk V PBF)

PB 27: 3 Rodman 101; 1 *Haras* (SWE CG27); 3 *Haras* (SWE CG29); 14 Rodman 58; 1 D59116; 5 *Zahra*

Police Air Wing**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 4: 1 BN-2T *Turbine Islander*; 2 CN235M; 1 Do-228

HELICOPTERS • TPT • Light 5: 2 Bell 205A; 3 Bell 214ST (AB-214ST)

FOREIGN FORCES

United Kingdom 90

Palestinian Territories PT

New Israeli Shekel ILS	2020	2021	2022
GDP	USD		
<i>per capita</i>	USD		
Growth	%		
Inflation	%		
USD1=ILS			

Population 4,906,308

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	19.3%	5.7%	5.0%	4.4%	14.7%	1.6%
Female	18.3%	5.5%	4.9%	4.4%	14.6%	1.7%

Capabilities

The Palestinian Territories remain effectively divided between the Palestinian Authority-run West Bank and Hamas-run Gaza. Each organisation controls its own security forces, principally the National Security Forces (NSF) in the West Bank and the Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades in Gaza. Both have generally proved effective at maintaining internal security in their respective territories. The Palestinian Authority has received support from the EU, Jordan and the US. NSF battalions, as well as the Presidential Guard and Civil Police, conduct US-funded internal-security training at the Jordan International Police Training Center. Israel claims that a small number of Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades personnel have received military training in Iran and Syria. None of the Palestinian security organisations conduct external military deployments, and they lack a formal military-logistics structure. Both Hamas and the Palestinian Authority lack heavy military equipment, although the former has retained a substantial arsenal of improvised rocket and mortar capabilities, as well as some portable guided weapons. During renewed conflict in mid-2021, Hamas demonstrated a loitering-munition capability as well as new missiles with a claimed range of 250 km. No formal defence industry exists, although Hamas can acquire light or improvised weapons, either smuggled into Gaza or of local construction.

ACTIVE 0 Gendarmerie & Paramilitary n.k.

Precise personnel-strength figures for the various Palestinian groups are not known

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

There is little available data on the status of the organisations mentioned below. Following internal fighting in June 2007, Gaza has been under the de facto control of Hamas, while the West Bank is controlled by the Palestinian Authority. In October 2017, both sides agreed a preliminary reconciliation deal on control of Gaza.

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary

Palestinian Authority n.k.

Presidential Security €3,000

Special Forces €1,200

Police €9,000

National Security Force €10,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

9 paramilitary bn

Preventative Security €4,000

Civil Defence €1,000

The al-Aqsa Brigades n.k.

Profess loyalty to the Fatah group that dominates the Palestinian Authority

Hamas n.k.

Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades €15,000–20,000

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

6 bde HQ (regional)

MANOEUVRE

Other

1 cdo unit (Nukhba)

27 paramilitary bn

100 paramilitary coy

COMBAT SUPPORT Some engr units

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

Some log units

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • **MSL** • **MANPATS** 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*) (reported); *Dehlavieh* (*Kornet*) (reported)

ARTILLERY

MRL • *Qassam* rockets (multiple calibres); **122mm** some; **240mm** some *Fadjr* 3 (reported); **330mm** some *Fadjr* 5 (reported)

MOR some (multiple calibres)

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

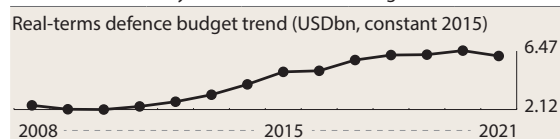
SRBM • **Conventional** some *Ayyash*-250

Martime Police €600

Qatar QTR

Qatari Riyal QAR		2020	2021	2022
GDP	QAR	529bn	616bn	
	USD	145bn	169bn	
per capita	USD	54,185	61,791	
Growth	%	-3.6	1.9	
Inflation	%	-2.7	2.5	
Def bdgt [a]	QAR	23.5bn	22.8bn	
	USD	6.47bn	6.26bn	
USD1=QAR		3.64	3.64	

[a] 2020 estimate derived from analysis of public spending breakdown, procurement programme announcements, force size and structure, and operational tempo. 2021 estimate derived from Defence and Security allocation in 'Public Budget Statement 2021'



Population 2,479,995

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	6.5%	2.4%	5.8%	10.3%	51.3%	0.8%
Female	6.4%	1.6%	1.8%	2.6%	9.9%	0.4%

Capabilities

Qatar is attempting to transform its military capabilities and regional defence standing based on significant equipment acquisitions, including platforms with power-projection capability. The scale of the equipment plan is increasing personnel requirements and suggests that Qatar will need significant foreign help to integrate and operate its new capabilities. Combat-aircraft procurements will dramatically increase the size of the air force, where Qatar faces most questions about its ability to develop and sustain the necessary infrastructure, maintenance and personnel. The diplomatic crisis with several of its GCC neighbours brought Qatar and Turkey closer together in their limited but significant defence cooperation, which includes a small Turkish military presence in-country. The crisis appears not to have affected the significant Qatar-US military relationship, including the presence of forces from the US and other Western states at Al-Udeid airbase, and the key US-run coalition air-operations centre. Qatar has begun deploying its own *Patriot* air- and missile-defence systems, and its AN/FPS-132 early-warning radar is approaching completion. The Italian Navy is supporting training for new Italian-built vessels and a joint Qatar-UK Eurofighter *Typhoon* squadron has begun training flights. Qatar currently has a limited indigenous defence-industrial capability, including in ship repair.

ACTIVE 16,500 (Army 12,000 Navy 2,500 Air 2,000)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary up to 5,000

Conscript liability 12 months, males 18–35 years. Voluntary national service for women

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES • **COMMUNICATIONS** 1 *Es'hail*-2

Army 12,000 (including Emiri Guard)

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF coy

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 armd bde (1 tk bn, 1 mech inf bn, 1 mor sqn, 1 AT bn)

Mechanised

3 mech inf bn

1 (Emiri Guard) bde (3 mech regt)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 SP arty bn

1 fd arty bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 62 *Leopard* 2A7+

ASLT 48: 12 AMX-10RC; 36 *Piranha* II 90mm

RECCE 56: 32 *Fennek*; 8 V-150 *Chaimite*; 16 VBL

IFV 40 AMX-10P

APC 340

APC (T) 30 AMX-VC1

APC (W) 160 VAB

PPV 172+: 170+ *Ejder Yalcin*; 2+ *Kirpi-2*; RG-31

AUV 14+: 14 *Dingo* 2; NMS

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV 6 *Wisent* 2

ARV 3: 1 AMX-30D; 2 *Piranha*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP 24 VAB VCAC HOT; *Ejder Yalcin* with *Stugna-P*;

NMS with *Stugna-P*

MANPATS FGM-148 *Javelin*; *Milan*; *Kornet-EM*

RCL 84mm *Carl Gustaf*

ARTILLERY 89+

SP 155mm 24 PzH 2000

TOWED 155mm 12 G-5

MRL 8+: 107mm PH-63; 122mm 2+ (30-tube); 127mm 6

ASTROS II Mk3

MOR 45: 81mm 26 L16; SP 81mm 4 VAB VPM 81; 120mm 15 Brandt

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

SRBM • Conventional 8+ BP-12A (CH-SS-14 mod 2)

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence NMS with *Igla*

Navy 2,500 (incl Coast Guard)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 1

FFGHM 1 *Al Zubarah* with 2 quad Inchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 2 8-cell *Sylver* A50 VLS with *Aster* 30 SAM, 1 21-cell Mk 49 GMLS with RIM-116 RAM SAM, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 med hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 11

PCFGM 4 *Barzan* (UK *Vita*) with 2 quad Inchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 1 sextuple *Sadral* Inchr with *Mistral* SAM, 1 *Goalkeeper* CIWS, 1 76mm gun

PCFG 3 *Damsah* (FRA *Combattante* III) with 2 quad Inchr with MM40 *Exocet* AShM, 1 76mm gun

PBF 3 MRTP 16

PB 1 MRTP 34

Coast Guard

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 12

PBF 4 DV 15

PB 8: 4 *Crestitalia* MV-45; 3 *Halmatic* M160; 1 other

Coastal Defence

FORCES BY ROLE

COASTAL DEFENCE

1 bty with 3 quad Inchr with MM40 *Exocet* AShM

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

COASTAL DEFENCE • AShM 12 MM40 *Exocet* AShM

Air Force 2,000

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with *Alpha Jet**

1 sqn with *Mirage* 2000D; *Mirage* 2000ED

1 sqn with *Rafale* DQ/EQ

1 sqn(-) with *Typhoon* (joint QTR-UK unit)

1 sqn with F-15QA (forming)

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C-17A *Globemaster* III; C-130J-30 *Hercules*

1 sqn with A340; B-707; B-727; *Falcon* 900

ATTACK HELICOPTER

1 ASuW sqn with *Commando* Mk3 with *Exocet*

1 sqn with SA341 *Gazelle*; SA342L *Gazelle* with HOT

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with *Commando* Mk2A; *Commando* Mk2C

1 sqn with AW139

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 53 combat capable

FGA 47: 5 F-15QA; 9 *Mirage* 2000ED; 3 *Mirage* 2000D; 9 *Rafale* DQ; 21 *Rafale* EQ

TPT 18: **Heavy** 8 C-17A *Globemaster* III; **Medium** 4 C-130J-30 *Hercules*; **PAX** 6: 1 A340; 2 B-707; 1 B-727; 2 *Falcon* 900

TRG 37: 6 *Alpha Jet**; 2 *Hawk* Mk167; 21 PC-21; 8 *Super Mushshak*

HELICOPTERS

ATK 24 AH-64E *Apache*

ASuW 8 *Commando* Mk3

MRH 34: 21 AW139 (incl 3 for medevac); 2 SA341 *Gazelle*; 11 SA342L *Gazelle*

TPT 5: **Medium** 4: 3 *Commando* Mk2A; 1 *Commando* Mk2C; **Light** 1 H125 *Ecureuil* (trg config)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • **Medium** 6 *Bayraktar* TB2

AIR DEFENCE • SAM

Long-range M903 *Patriot* PAC-3 MSE

Point-defence FIM-92 *Stinger*; FN-6 (CH-SA-10); *Mistral*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR R-550 *Magic* 2; ARH *Mica* RF

ASM *Apache*; AGM-114R *Hellfire*; AGR-20A APKWS; HOT AShM AM39 *Exocet*

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary up to 5,000

Internal Security Force up to 5,000

DEPLOYMENT

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 1

FOREIGN FORCES

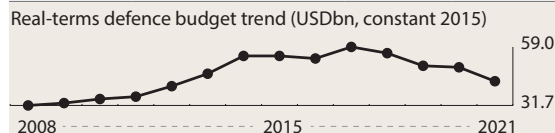
Turkey 300 (trg team); 1 mech coy; 1 arty unit

United States US Central Command: 10,000; CAOC; 1 ISR sqn with 4 RC-135 *Rivet Joint*; 1 ISR sqn with 4 E-8C JSTARS; 2 tkr sqn with 12 KC-135R/T *Stratotanker*; 1 tpt sqn with 4 C-17A *Globemaster*; 4 C-130H/J-30 *Hercules*; 2 SAM bty with M902/M903 *Patriot* PAC-3/PAC-3 MSE • US Strategic Command: 1 AN/TPY-2 X-band radar

Saudi Arabia SAU

Saudi Riyal SAR		2020	2021	2022
GDP	SAR	2.63tr	3.16tr	
	USD	700bn	843bn	
<i>per capita</i>	USD	19,996	23,762	
Growth	%	-4.1	2.8	
Inflation	%	3.4	3.2	
Def bdtg [a]	SAR	195bn	175bn	
	USD	52.0bn	46.7bn	
USD1=SAR		3.75	3.75	

[a] Military budget only – excludes security budget



Population 34,783,757

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	12.5%	4.1%	3.9%	4.4%	29.7%	2.0%
Female	12.0%	3.8%	3.5%	3.7%	18.6%	1.8%

Capabilities

The Saudi armed forces are among the best equipped in the region, and the Kingdom has displayed an increasing willingness to use them as part of a more assertive foreign policy. Principal roles are securing territorial integrity, internal security and regional stability. Saudi Arabia's defence posture continues to emphasise the deployment of airpower. Saudi Arabia is the leading member of the GCC. However, its most critical defence relationship is with the US. Riyadh also has significant security relationships with France and the UK, though recently there has been diversification of defence relationships, including with China. Significant training support is supplied by the US and, to a lesser extent, the UK. The armed forces continue to gain combat experience from their involvement in the conflict in Yemen, though the operation has exposed areas of comparative weakness and capability gaps, especially in the application of precision airpower, air-ground coordination, and in logistics support. Meanwhile, the cruise-missile and UAV attacks on Saudi oil infrastructure in September 2019 exposed further capability weaknesses. Saudi Arabia's conduct of its campaign in Yemen and other associated policies have increased the controversy surrounding arms sales to the country. Equipment recapitalisation continues, with orders for combat aircraft, corvettes and multi-mission surface combatants despite concerns about austerity.

There is a modest domestic defence-industrial base, mainly in the assembly and overhaul of land systems. Riyadh has declared an intention to spend 50% of its defence outlays locally as part of its Vision 2030 initiative, and established the state-owned Saudi Arabian Military Industries to oversee local defence production.

ACTIVE 257,000 (Army 75,000 Navy 13,500 Air 20,000 Air Defence 16,000 Strategic Missile Forces 2,500 National Guard 130,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 24,500

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 75,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

4 armd bde (1 recce coy, 3 tk bn, 1 mech bn, 1 fd arty bn, 1 AD bn, 1 AT bn, 1 engr coy, 1 log bn, 1 maint coy, 1 med coy)

Mechanised

5 mech bde (1 recce coy, 1 tk bn, 3 mech bn, 1 fd arty bn, 1 AD bn, 1 AT bn, 1 engr coy, 1 log bn, 1 maint coy, 1 med coy)

Light

2 lt inf bde

Other

1 (Al-Saif Al-Ajrab) gd bde

1 (Royal Guard) gd regt (3 lt inf bn)

Air Manoeuvre

1 AB bde (2 AB bn, 3 SF coy)

Aviation

1 comd (3 hel gp)

COMBAT SUPPORT

3 arty bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 1,010: 140 AMX-30; €500 M1A2/A2S *Abrams*; €370 M60A3 *Patton*

RECCE 300 AML-60/AML-90

IFV 860: 380 AMX-10P; 380 M2A2 *Bradley*; 100 VAB Mk3

APC 1,340

APC (T) 1,190 M113A4 (incl variants)

APC (W) 150 Panhard M3; (€40 AF-40-8-1 *Al-Fahd* in store)

AUV 1,200+: 100 *Didgori* (amb); 1,000+ M-ATV; *Al-Shibl* 2;

100 *Sherpa Light Scout*; *Terradyne Gurkha*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV 15 M728

ARV 275+: 8 ACV ARV; AMX-10EHC; 55 AMX-30D;

Leclerc ARV; 122 M88A1; 90 M578

VLB 10 AMX-30

MW *Aardvark* Mk2

NBC VEHICLES 10 TPz-1 *Fuchs* NBC

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP 290+: 90+ AMX-10P (HOT); 200 VCC-1 ITOW; M-ATV with *Milan*

MANPATS *Hyeongung*; *Luch Corsar* (reported); *Luch Skif* (reported); *Stugna-P* (reported); TOW-2A

RCL 84mm *Carl Gustaf*; 90mm M67; 106mm M40A1

ARTILLERY 833

SP 155mm 224: 60 AU-F-1; 110 M109A1B/A2; 54 PLZ-45
TOWED 172: **105mm** 62 LG1; (100 M101/M102 in store);
155mm 110: 50 M114; 60 M198; **203mm** (8 M115 in store)
MRL 70: **127mm** 60 ASTROS II Mk3; **220mm** 10 TOS-1A
MOR 367: **SP 81mm** 70; **SP 107mm** 150 M30; **120mm** 147:
 110 Brandt; 37 M12-1535; **SP 120mm** 2R2M

HELICOPTERS

ATK 35: 11 AH-64D *Apache*; 24 AH-64E *Apache*
MRH 21: 6 AS365N *Dauphin* 2 (medevac); 15 Bell 406CS
Combat Scout
TPT 77: **Medium** 58: 22 UH-60A *Black Hawk* (4 medevac);
 36 UH-60L *Black Hawk*; **Light** 19 Schweizer 333

AIR DEFENCE • SAM

Short-range *Crotale*
Point-defence FIM-92 *Stinger*

Navy 13,500

Navy HQ at Riyadh; Eastern Fleet HQ at Jubail; Western Fleet HQ at Jeddah

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 6**

FFGHM 6:
 3 *Al Riyadh* (FRA *La Fayette* mod) with 2 quad Inchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 2 ASHM, 2 8-cell *Sylver* A43 VLS with *Aster* 15 SAM, 4 single 533mm TT with F17P HWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 AS365N *Dauphin* 2 hel)
 3 *Madina* (FRA F-2000) (1 more damaged in 2017 and non-operational) with 2 quad Inchr with *Otomat* Mk2 ASHM, 1 octuple Inchr with *Crotale* SAM, 4 single 533mm TT with F17P HWT, 1 100mm gun (capacity 1 AS365N *Dauphin* 2 hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 53

CORVETTES • FSG 4 *Badr* (US *Tacoma*) with 2 quad Inchr with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B ASHM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS, 1 76mm gun
PCFG 9 *Al Siddiq* (US 58m) with 2 twin Inchr with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B ASHM, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS, 1 76mm gun
PBF 21 HSI 32
PB 19: 17 (US) *Halter Marine* 24m; 2 *Plascoa* 2200

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 3

MHC 3 *Al Jawf* (UK *Sandown*)

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 5

LCU €2 *Al Qiaq* (US LCU 1610) (capacity 120 troops)
LCM 3 LCM 6 (capacity 80 troops)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 1

AORH 1 *Boraida* (mod FRA *Durance*) (1 more non-operational and in drydock since 2017) (capacity either 2 AS365F *Dauphin* 2 hel or 1 AS332C *Super Puma*)

Naval Aviation**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****HELICOPTERS**

MRH 34: 6 AS365N *Dauphin* 2; 15 AS565; 13 Bell 406CS
Combat Scout
TPT • **Medium** 12 AS332B/F *Super Puma*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AShM AM39 *Exocet*; AS-15TT

Marines 3,000**FORCES BY ROLE****SPECIAL FORCES**

1 spec ops regt with (2 spec ops bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES**

RECCE *Bastion Patsas*
APC • **APC (W)** 135 BMR-600P

Air Force 20,000**FORCES BY ROLE****FIGHTER**

4 sqn with F-15C/D *Eagle*

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

3 sqn with F-15S/SA *Eagle*
 3 sqn with *Typhoon*

GROUND ATTACK

3 sqn with *Tornado* IDS; *Tornado* GR1A

AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING & CONTROL

1 sqn with E-3A *Sentry*
 1 sqn with Saab 2000 *Erieye*

ELINT

1 sqn with RE-3A/B; Beech 350ER *King Air*

TANKER

1 sqn with KE-3A

TANKER/TRANSPORT

1 sqn with KC-130H/J *Hercules*
 1 sqn with A330 MRTT

TRANSPORT

3 sqn with C-130H *Hercules*; C-130H-30 *Hercules*; CN-235; L-100-30HS (hospital ac)
 2 sqn with Beech 350 *King Air* (forming)

TRAINING

1 OCU sqn with F-15SA *Eagle*
 3 sqn with *Hawk* Mk65*; *Hawk* Mk65A*; *Hawk* Mk165*
 1 sqn with *Jetstream* Mk31
 1 sqn with MFI-17 *Mushshak*; SR22T
 2 sqn with PC-9; PC-21

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

4 sqn with AS532 *Cougar* (CSAR); Bell 212 (AB-212); Bell 412 (AB-412) *Twin Huey* (SAR)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**AIRCRAFT** 456 combat capable

FTR 81: 56 F-15C *Eagle*; 25 F-15D *Eagle*
FGA 222: up to 67 F-15S *Eagle* (being upgraded to F-15SA configuration); 84 F-15SA *Eagle*; 71 *Typhoon*
ATK 66 *Tornado* IDS
ISR 14+: 12 *Tornado* GR1A*; 2+ Beech 350ER *King Air*
AEW&C 7: 5 E-3A *Sentry*; 2 Saab 2000 *Erieye*
ELINT 2: 1 RE-3A; 1 RE-3B
TKR/TPT 15: 6 A330 MRTT; 7 KC-130H *Hercules*; 2 KC-130J *Hercules*
TKR 7 KE-3A
TPT 47+: **Medium** 36: 30 C-130H *Hercules*; 3 C-130H-30 *Hercules*; 3 L-100-30; **Light** 11+: 10+ Beech 350 *King Air*; 1 *Jetstream* Mk31
TRG 194: 24 *Hawk* Mk65* (incl aerobatic team); 16 *Hawk* Mk65A*; 35 *Hawk* Mk165*; 20 MFI-17 *Mushshak*; 20 PC-9; 55 PC-21; 24 SR22T

HELICOPTERS

MRH 15 Bell 412 (AB-412) *Twin Huey* (SAR)
 TPT 30: **Medium** 10 AS532 *Cougar* (CSAR); **Light** 20 Bell 212 (AB-212)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • **Heavy** some *Wing Loong* I (reported); some CH-4
 ISR • **Medium** some *Falco*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AIM-9P/L *Sidewinder*; IIR AIM-9X *Sidewinder* II; IRIS-T; SARH AIM-7 *Sparrow*; AIM-7M *Sparrow*; ARH AIM-120C AMRAAM
 ASM AGM-65 *Maverick*; AR-1; *Brimstone*
 ASHm AGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II
 ARM ALARM
 ALCM *Storm Shadow*

BOMBS

Laser-guided GBU-10/12 *Paveway* II; *Paveway* IV
 INS/GPS-guided GBU-31 JDAM; FT-9

Royal Flt**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AIRCRAFT • TPT 24: **Medium** 8: 5 C-130H *Hercules*; 3 L-100-30; **Light** 3: 1 Cessna 310; 2 Learjet 35; **PAX** 13: 1 A340; 1 B-737-200; 2 B-737BBJ; 2 B-747SP; 4 BAe-125-800; 2 Gulfstream III; 1 Gulfstream IV
 HELICOPTERS • TPT 3+: **Medium** 3: 2 AS-61; 1 S-70 *Black Hawk*; **Light** some Bell 212 (AB-212)

Air Defence Forces 16,000**FORCES BY ROLE****AIR DEFENCE**

6 bn with M902 *Patriot* PAC-3
 17 bty with *Shahine*/AMX-30SA
 16 bty with MIM-23B I-*Hawk*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**AIR DEFENCE**

SAM 817+
 Long-range 108 M902 *Patriot* PAC-3
 Medium-range 128 MIM-23B I-*Hawk*
 Short-range 181: 40 *Crotale*; 141 *Shahine*
 Point-defence 400+: 400 M1097 *Avenger*; *Mistral*

GUNS 218

SP • 20mm 90 M163 *Vulcan*
 TOWED 128: 35mm 128 GDF Oerlikon; 40mm (150 L/70 in store)

Strategic Missile Forces 2,500**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****MSL • TACTICAL**

IRBM 10+ DF-3 (CH-SS-2) (service status unclear)
 MRBM Some DF-21 (CH-SS-5 – variant unclear) (reported)

National Guard 130,000**FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE**

Mechanised
 5 mech bde (1 recce coy, 3 mech inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log bn)

Light

5 inf bde (3 combined arms bn, 1 arty bn, 1 log bn)
 3 indep lt inf bn

Other

1 (Special Security) sy bde (3 sy bn)
 1 (ceremonial) cav sqn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 MP bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES**

ASLT 239: 204 LAV-AG (90mm); 35 LAV 6.0 (105mm)
 IFV 1,115: €635 LAV-25; €480 LAV 6.0 (incl variants)
 APC 778
 APC (W) 514: 116 LAV-A (amb); 30 LAV-AC (ammo carrier); 296 LAV-CC (CP); 72 LAV-PC
 PPV 264 *Aravis*; some *Arive*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV 58 LAV-E
 ARV 111 LAV-R; V-150 ARV
 MW MV5; MV10

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE**MSL**

SP 182 LAV-AT
 MANPATS TOW-2A; M47 *Dragon*

RCL • 106mm M40A1

ARTILLERY 363+

SP 155mm up to 136 CAESAR
 TOWED 108: 105mm 50 M102; 155mm 58 M198
 MOR 119+: 81mm some; 120mm 119 LAV-M

HELICOPTERS

ATK 12 AH-64E *Apache*
 MRH 35: 23 AH-6i *Little Bird*; 12 MD530F (trg role)
 TPT • **Medium** €50 UH-60M *Black Hawk*

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 73
 Short-range 5 VL MICA
 Point-defence 68 MPCV
 GUNS • TOWED • 20mm 30 M167 *Vulcan*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

ASM AGM-114R *Hellfire* II

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 24,500+ active**Border Guard 15,000****FORCES BY ROLE**

Subordinate to Ministry of Interior. HQ in Riyadh. 9 subordinate regional commands

MANOEUVRE**Other**

Some mobile def (long-range patrol/spt) units
 2 border def (patrol) units
 12 infrastructure def units
 18 harbour def units
 Some coastal def units

COMBAT SUPPORT

Some MP units

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES**

APC • PPV *Capriovi* Mk1/Mk3

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 106

PCC 13 OPB 40

PBF 85: 4 *Al Jouf*; 2 *Sea Guard*; 79 *Plascoa* FIC 1650PB 8: 6 *Damen Stan Patrol* 2606; 2 *Al Jubatel***AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT • UCAC 8: 5***Griffon* 8000; 3 other**LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 4: 1 AXL; 3 AO****Facilities Security Force 9,000+**

Subordinate to Ministry of Interior

General Civil Defence Administration Units**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**HELICOPTERS • TPT • Medium 10 Boeing *Vertol* 107**Special Security Force 500****EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES**

APC • APC (W) UR-416

AUV *Gurkha* LAPV**DEPLOYMENT****YEMEN:** *Operation Restoring Hope* 2,500; 2 armd BG; M60A3; M2A2 *Bradley*; M113A4; M-ATV; 2+ M902 *Patriot* PAC-3**FOREIGN FORCES****France** 50 (radar det)**Greece** 100: 1 SAM bty with M901 *Patriot* PAC-2**United Kingdom** 50 (radar det)**United States** US Central Command: 1,800; 1 FGA sqn with 12 F-16C *Fighting Falcon***Syria SYR**

Syrian Pound SYP		2020	2021	2022
GDP	SYP			
	USD			
<i>per capita</i>	USD			
Growth	%			
Inflation	%			
Def exp	SYP			
	USD			

USD1=SYP

Population	20,384,316					
Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	17.1%	4.9%	4.8%	4.0%	17.2%	2.0%
Female	16.3%	4.7%	4.8%	4.2%	17.8%	2.3%

Capabilities

The protracted civil war has significantly depleted the combat capabilities of the Syrian armed forces and transformed them into an irregularly structured militia-style organisation focused on internal security. Various nominally pro-government militias, often formed around local or religious identity, are reportedly funded by local businessmen or foreign powers, raising questions over capa-

bility and morale as well as loyalty. There is no published defence doctrine or white paper, the conflict instead dictating ad hoc requirements. Opposition groups maintain de facto control over parts of the country. Most formal pre-war structures and formations exist in name only, as resources have been channelled into the irregular network of military organisations that form the regime's most effective military capabilities. Russia is the regime's principal ally and has provided essential combat support and assistance, as well as replacement equipment. Russia is also involved in efforts to reconstitute the army's pre-war divisions, although there have been reports of corruption and Iranian attempts to subvert Russian influence in the military. Iran and Hizbullah also continue to assist in the provision and training of militias and other ground forces. Overall levels of training remain poor but combat experience has improved proficiency in select regular and irregular military formations. The armed forces lack the requisite capabilities for external deployment, although they remain able to redeploy moderate numbers of formations and capabilities within the country. Logistics support for major internal operations away from established bases remains a challenge. Before the civil war, Syria did not have a major domestic defence industry, although it possessed facilities to overhaul and maintain its existing systems. It did, however, possess some capacity in focused areas, such as ballistic missiles and chemical weapons. International efforts to verify destruction of Syria's chemical-weapons stockpiles and production facilities continue.

ACTIVE 169,000 (Army 130,000 Navy 4,000**Air 15,000 Air Defence 20,000) Gendarmerie &****Paramilitary 100,000***Conscript liability* 30 months (there is widespread avoidance of military service)**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE****Army €130,000****FORCES BY ROLE**

The Syrian Arab Army combines conventional formations, special forces and auxiliary militias. The main fighting units are the 4th Division, the Republican Guard, the Special Forces (including the former Tiger Forces) and the brigades assigned to the 5th Assault Corps; they receive the most attention and training. Most other formations are under-strength, at an estimated 500–1,000 personnel in brigades and regiments, but Russia has been assisting in the reconstruction and re-equipment of some divisions.

COMMAND

5 corps HQ

SPECIAL FORCES

3 SF div(-)

MANOEUVRE**Mechanised**

2 (4th & Republican Guard) mech div

1 (1st) mech div (being reconstituted)

10 mech div(-)

7 mech bde (assigned to 5th Assault Corps)

2 indep inf bde(-)

Amphibious

1 mne unit

COMBAT SUPPORT

2 SSM bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

Attrition during the civil war has severely reduced equipment numbers for almost all types. It is unclear how much remains available for operations

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT T-55A; T-55AM; T-55AMV; T-62; T-62M; T-72; T-72AV; T-72B; T-72B3; T-72M1; T-90; T-90A

RECCE BRDM-2

IFV BMP-1; BMP-2; BTR-82A

APC

APC (T) BTR-20

APC (W) BTR-152; BTR-60; BTR-70; BTR-80

APC IVECO LMV

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV BREM-1 reported; T-54/55

VLB MTU; MTU-20

MW UR-77

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • MSL

SP 9P133 *Malyutka*-P (BRDM-2 with RS-AT-3C *Sagger*); 9P148 *Konkurs* (BRDM-2 with RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*)

MANPATS 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*); 9K115 *Metis* (RS-AT-7 *Saxhorn*); 9K115-2 *Metis*-M (RS-AT-13); 9K135 *Kornet* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*); *Milan*

ARTILLERY

SP 122mm 2S1 *Gvozdika*; **152mm** 2S3 *Akatsiya*

TOWED 122mm D-30; M-30 (M1938); **130mm** M-46; **152mm** D-20; ML-20 (M-1937); **180mm** S-23

GUN/MOR 120mm 2S9 *NONA-S*

MRL 107mm Type-63; **122mm** BM-21 *Grad*; **140mm** BM-14; **220mm** 9P140 *Uragan*; **300mm** 9A52 *Smerch*; **330mm** some (also improvised systems of various calibres)

MOR 82mm some; **120mm** M-1943; **160mm** M-160; **240mm** M-240

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

SRBM • Conventional 8K14 (RS-SS-1C *Scud*-B); 9K72 *Elbrus* (RS-SS-1D *Scud* C) 9K72-1 (RS-SS-1E *Scud* D); *Scud* lookalike; 9K79 *Tochka* (RS-SS-21 *Scarab*); *Fateh*-110/M-600

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Medium *Mohajer* 3/4; **Light** *Ababil*

AIR DEFENCE

SAM

Medium-range 9K37 *Buk* (RS-SA-11 *Gadfly*); 9K317 *Buk*-M2 (RS-SA-17 *Grizzly*)

Short-range 9K6 *Pantsir*-S1 (RS-SA-22 *Greyhound*)

Point-defence 9K31 *Strela*-1 (RS-SA-9 *Gaskin*); 9K33 *Osa* (RS-SA-8 *Gecko*); 9K35 *Strela*-10 (RS-SA-13 *Gopher*); 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)†; 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*); 9K36 *Strela*-3 (RS-SA-14 *Gremlin*); 9K338 *Igla*-S (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*)

GUNS

SP 23mm ZSU-23-4; **57mm** ZSU-57-2

TOWED 23mm ZU-23-2; **37mm** M-1939; **57mm** S-60; **100mm** KS-19

Navy £4,000

Some personnel are likely to have been drafted into other services

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 31:

CORVETTES • FS 1 Project 159AE (*Petya* III)† with 1 triple 533mm ASTT with SAET-60 HWT, 4 RBU 2500 *Smerch* 1 A/S mor, 2 twin 76mm gun

PBFG 22:

16 Project 205 (*Osa* I/II)† with 4 single Inchr with P-22 (RS-SS-N-2C *Styx*) AshM

6 *Tir* with 2 single Inchr with C-802 (CH-SS-N-6) AshM **PB** 8 *Zhuk*†

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 7

MHC 1 Project 1265 (*Sonya*) with 2 quad Inchr with 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-N-5 *Grail*)† SAM, 2 AK630 CIWS

MSO 1 *Akvamaren*-M (FSU Project 266M (*Natya*)) with 2 quad Inchr with 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-N-5 *Grail*)† SAM **MSI** 5 *Korund* (Project 1258 (*Yevgenya*))

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING SHIPS • LSM 3 *Polnochny* B (capacity 6 MBT; 180 troops)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AX 1 *Al Assad*

Coastal Defence**FORCES BY ROLE****COASTAL DEFENCE**

1 AshM bde with P-35 (RS-SSC-1B *Sepal*); P-15M *Termit*-R (RS-SSC-3 *Styx*); C-802; K-300P *Bastion* (RS-SSC-5 *Stooge*)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

COASTAL DEFENCE • AshM P-35 (RS-SSC-1B *Sepal*); P-15M *Termit*-R (RS-SSC-3 *Styx*); C-802; K-300P *Bastion* (RS-SSC-5 *Stooge*)

Naval Aviation

All possibly non-operational after vacating base for Russian deployment

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

HELICOPTERS • ASW 10: 4 Ka-28 *Helix* A; 6 Mi-14 *Haze*

Air Force £15,000(-)**FORCES BY ROLE****FIGHTER**

2 sqn with Mig-23MF/ML/MLD/UM *Flogger*

2 sqn with MiG-29A/UB/SM *Fulcrum*

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

4 sqn with MiG-21MF/bis *Fishbed*; MiG-21U *Mongol* A

2 sqn with MiG-23BN/UB *Flogger*

GROUND ATTACK

4 sqn with Su-22M3/M4 *Fitter* J/K

1 sqn with Su-24MK *Fencer* D

1 sqn with L-39ZA/ZO *Albatros**

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with An-24 *Coke*; An-26 *Curl*; Il-76 *Candid*

1 sqn with *Falcon* 20; *Falcon* 900

1 sqn with Tu-134B-3

1 sqn with Yak-40 *Codling*

ATTACK HELICOPTER

3 sqn with Mi-24D/P *Hind* D/F

2 sqn with SA342L *Gazelle*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

6 sqn with Mi-8 *Hip*/Mi-17 *Hip* H

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

Heavy use of both fixed- and rotary-wing assets has likely reduced readiness and availability to very low levels. It is estimated that no more than 30–40% of the inventory is operational

AIRCRAFT 184 combat capable

FTR 55: €25 MiG-23MF/ML/MLD/UM *Flogger*; €30 MiG-29A/SM/UB *Fulcrum*

FGA 79: €50 MiG-21MF/bis *Fishbed* J/L; 9 MiG-21U *Mongol* A; €20 MiG-23BN/UB *Flogger*

ATK 30: 20 Su-22M3/M4 *Fitter* J/K; €10 Su-24MK *Fencer* D

TPT 23: **Heavy** 3 Il-76 *Candid*; **Light** 13: 1 An-24 *Coke*; 6 An-26 *Curl*; 2 PA-31 *Navajo*; 4 Yak-40 *Codling*; **PAX** 7: 2 *Falcon* 20; 1 *Falcon* 900; 4 Tu-134B-3

TRG 20+: €20 L-39ZA/ZO *Albatros**; some MBB-223 *Flamingot*

HELICOPTERS

ATK 20+: €20 Mi-24D *Hind* D; some Mi-24P *Hind* F

MRH 40: €20 Mi-17 *Hip* H; €20 SA342L *Gazelle*

TPT • **Medium** €10 Mi-8 *Hip*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • **IR** R-60 (RS-AA-8 *Aphid*); R-73 (RS-AA-11 *Archer*); **IR/SARH**; R-23/24 (RS-AA-7 *Apex*); R-27 (RS-AA-10 *Alamo*); **ARH**; R-77 (RS-AA-12A *Adder*)

ASM Kh-25 (RS-AS-10 *Karen*); Kh-29T/L (RS-AS-14 *Kedge*); **HOT**

ARM Kh-31P (RS-AS-17A *Krypton*)

Air Defence Command €20,000(-)**FORCES BY ROLE****AIR DEFENCE**

4 AD div with S-125M/M1 *Pechora-M/M1* (RS-SA-3 *Goa*); S-125-2M *Pechora-2M* (RS-SA-26); 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*); S-75 *Dvina* (RS-SA-2 *Guideline*)

3 AD regt with S-200 *Angara* (RS-SA-5 *Gammon*); S-300PMU2 (RS-SA-20 *Gargoyle*)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**AIR DEFENCE • SAM**

Long-range S-200 *Angara* (RS-SA-5 *Gammon*); 24 S-300PMU2 (RS-SA-20 *Gargoyle*)

Medium-range 36+: S-75 *Dvina* (RS-SA-2 *Guideline*); €36 S-125-2M *Pechora-2M* (RS-SA-26)

Short-range 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*); S-125M/M1 *Pechora-M/M1* (RS-SA-3 *Goa*)

Point-defence 9K32 *Strela-2/2M* (RS-SA-7A/B *Grail*)‡

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary €100,000**National Defence Force** €50,000

An umbrella of disparate regime militias performing a variety of roles, including territorial control

Other Militias €50,000

Numerous military groups fighting for the Assad regime, including Afghan, Iraqi, Pakistani and sectarian organisations. Some receive significant Iranian support

FOREIGN FORCES

Hizbullah 7,000–8,000

Iran 1,500

Russia 4,000: 1 inf BG; 3 MP bn; 1 engr unit; €10 T-72B3; €20 BTR-82A; BPM-97; 12 2A65; 4 9A52 *Smerch*; 10 Su-24M *Fencer*; 6 Su-34; 6 Su-35S; 1 A-50U; 1 Il-20M; 12 Mi-24P/Mi-35M *Hind*; 4 Mi-8AMTSh *Hip*; 1 AshM bty with 3K55 *Bastion* (RS-SSC-5 *Stooge*); 1 SAM bty with S-400 (RS-SA-21 *Growler*); 1 SAM bty with *Pantsir*-S1/S2; air base at Latakia; naval facility at Tartus

TERRITORY WHERE THE GOVERNMENT DOES NOT EXERCISE EFFECTIVE CONTROL

Data here represents the de facto situation for selected armed opposition groups and their observed equipment

Syrian Democratic Forces €50,000

A coalition of predominantly Kurdish rebel groups in de facto control of much of northeastern Syria. Kurdish forces from the YPG/J (People's Protection Units/Women's Protection Units) provide military leadership and main combat power, supplemented by Arab militias and tribal groups.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES**

MBT T-55; T-72 (reported)

IFV BMP-1

APC • **PPV** *Guardian*

AUV M-ATV

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • **MANPATS** 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-SA-5 *Spandrel*)

RCL 73mm SPG-9; 90mm M-79 *Osa*

ARTILLERY

MRL 122mm BM-21 *Grad*; 9K132 *Grad-P*

MOR 82mm 82-BM-37; M-1938; 120mm M-1943; improvised mortars of varying calibre

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS

SP 14.5mm ZPU-4 (tch); ZPU-2 (tch); ZPU-1 (tch); 1 ZPU-2 (tch/on T-55); 23mm ZSU-23-4 *Shilka*; ZU-23-2 (tch); 57mm S-60

TOWED 14.5mm ZPU-2; ZPU-1; 23mm ZU-23-2

Syrian National Army & National Front for Liberation €70,000

In late 2019 the Syrian National Army (SNA) and the National Front for Liberation (NLF) began to merge under the SNA umbrella. The SNA formed in late 2017 from Syrian Arab and Turkmen rebel factions operating under Turkish command in the Aleppo governorate and northwestern Syria, including Afrin province. The NLF is a coalition of surviving Islamist and nationalist rebel factions formed in 2018 operating in northwestern Syria, particularly in and around Idlib.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES**

MBT T-54; T-55; T-62

IFV BMP-1

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); 9K113 *Konkurs* (RS-T-5 *Spandrel*); 9K115 *Metis* (RS-AT-7); 9K115-2 *Metis-M* (RS-AT-13 *Saxhorn 2*); 9K135 *Kornet* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*); BGM-71 *TOW*; *Milan*

RCL 73mm SPG-9; **82mm** B-10

ARTILLERY

TOWED 122mm D-30

MRL 107mm Type-63; **122mm** 9K132 *Grad-P*; BM-21 *Grad*; *Grad* (6-tube tech)

MOR 82mm 2B9 *Vasilek*; improvised mortars of varying calibre

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence MANPADS some

GUNS

SP 14.5mm ZPU-4 (tch); ZPU-2 (tch); ZPU-1 (tch); **23mm** ZU-23-2 (tch); ZSU-23-4 *Shilka*; **57mm** AZP S-60 **TOWED 14.5mm** ZPU-1; ZPU-2; ZPU-4; **23mm** ZU-23-2

Hayat Tahrir al-Sham (HTS) £10,000

HTS was formed by Jabhat Fateh al-Sham (formerly known as Jabhat al-Nusra) in January 2017 by absorbing other hardline groups. It is designated a terrorist organisation by the US government.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE**

MSL • MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); 9K113 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*); 9K115-2 *Metis-M* (RS-AT-13); 9K135 *Kornet* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*)

RCL 73mm SPG-9; **106mm** M-40

ARTILLERY

MRL 107mm Type-63

MOR 120mm some; improvised mortars of varying calibres

AIR DEFENCE**SAM**

Point-defence 9K32M *Strela-2M* (RS-SA-7B *Grail*)†

GUNS

SP 14.5mm ZPU-1; ZPU-2; **23mm** ZU-23-2; **57mm** S-60

Guardians of Religion (Huras al-Din) £2,500

An al-Qaeda-affiliated group operating in Idlib province. It is designated a terrorist organisation by the US government.

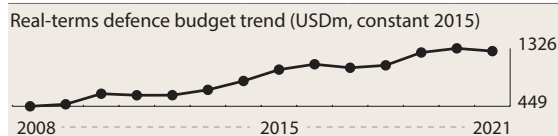
FOREIGN FORCES

Turkey £3,000; 3 armd BG; some cdo units; 1 gendarmerie unit

United States *Operation Inherent Resolve* 900; 1 armd inf coy; 1 mne bn(-)

Tunisia TUN

Tunisian Dinar TND		2020	2021	2022
GDP	TND	110bn	120bn	
	USD	39.2bn	42.7bn	
per capita	USD	3,295	3,556	
Growth	%	-8.6	3.0	
Inflation	%	5.6	5.7	
Def bgt	TND	3.24bn	3.44bn	
	USD	1.15bn	1.22bn	
FMA (US)	USD	85m	40m	85m
USD1=TND		2.81	2.82	



Population 11,811,335

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	13.0%	3.4%	3.1%	3.5%	22.3%	4.4%
Female	12.2%	3.2%	3.1%	3.7%	23.4%	4.8%

Capabilities

Ensuring territorial sovereignty and internal security are the main tasks of the armed forces, which have limited capacities but are undergoing a modernisation process. The civil war in Libya and Islamist terrorist groups operating from there continue to pose a security concern. In the light of terrorist attacks, the armed forces are engaged in counter-terrorism operations and have been tasked with securing sensitive industrial sites. Designated a major non-NATO ally by the US in 2015, Tunisia benefits from defence and security cooperation with US AFRICOM and also with France. A ten-year military-cooperation agreement signed with the US in 2020 will provide more training and after-sales support. In 2019, Tunisia sent a *Hercules* transport aircraft to support the UN's MINUSMA peacekeeping mission in Mali and reportedly plans to deploy an infantry battalion and military police to the mission. The deployment of a helicopter unit to the Central African Republic was approved in early 2021. The country has received training from Algeria and is a member of the Saudi-led Islamic Military Counter Terrorism Coalition. The armed forces are involved in multinational exercises, notably those led by the US. The country is also strengthening its intelligence capabilities. Overall military capability is limited by the ageing equipment inventory, although Tunisia has been the recipient of surplus US systems, including armed utility helicopters. The country has limited defence-industrial capabilities but has recently manufactured a small number of patrol boats for the navy capabilities.

ACTIVE 35,800 (Army 27,000 Navy 4,800 Air 4,000)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 12,000

Conscript liability 12 months selective

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 5,000; 22,000 conscript (total 27,000)

FORCES BY ROLE**SPECIAL FORCES**

1 SF bde

1 (Sahara) SF bde

MANOEUVRE**Reconnaissance**

1 recce regt

Mechanised

3 mech bde (1 armd regt, 2 mech inf regt, 1 arty regt, 1 AD regt, 1 engr regt, 1 sigs regt, 1 log gp)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 engr regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES**

MBT 84: 30 M60A1; 54 M60A3

LT TK 48 SK-105 *Kuerassier*RECCE 60: 40 AML-90; 20 FV601 *Saladin*

APC 425+

APC (T) 140 M113A1/A2

APC (W) 110 Fiat 6614

PPV 180+: 4 *Bastion* APC: 71 *Ejder Yalcin*; 100+ *Kirpi*; 5 +*Vuran***ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES**ARV 11: 5 *Greif*; 6 M88A1**ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • MSL**

SP 35 M901 ITV TOW

MANPATS *Milan*; TOW**ARTILLERY 276**

TOWED 115: 105mm 48 M101A1/A2; 155mm 67: 12 M114A1; 55 M198

MOR 161: 81mm 95; SP 107mm 48 M106; 120mm 18 Brandt

AIR DEFENCESAM • Point-defence 26 M48 *Chaparral*; RBS-70

GUNS 112

SP 40mm 12 M42

TOWED • 20mm 100 M-55

Navy €4,800**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 37**PSO 4 *Jugurtha* (Damen Stan MSOPV 1400) (of which 2 with 1 hel landing platform)PCFG 3 *La Galite* (FRA *Combattante* III) with 2 quad Inchr with MM40 *Exocet* ASHM, 1 76mm gunPCC 3 *Bizerte* (FRA PR 48)PCFT 6 *Albatros* (GER Type-143B) with 2 single 533mm TT, 2 76mm guns

PBF 2 20m Fast Patrol Boat

PB 19: 5 *Istiklal*; 3 *Utique* (ex-PRC Type-062 (*Haizhui* II) mod); 5 *Jounhouria*; 6 V Series**LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 7:**ABU 3: 2 *Tabarka* (ex-US *White Sumac*); 1 *Sisi Bou Said*AGE 1 *Hannibal*AGS 1 *Khaireddine* (ex-US *Wilkes*)AWT 1 *Ain Zaghuan* (ex-ITA *Simeto*)AX 1 *Salambo* (ex-US *Conrad*, survey)**Air Force 4,000****FORCES BY ROLE****FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK**1 sqn with F-5E/F-5F *Tiger* II**TRANSPORT**1 sqn with C-130B/H/J-30 *Hercules*; G.222; L-410 *Turbolet*

1 liaison unit with S-208A

TRAINING2 sqn with L-59 *Albatros**; MB-326B; SF-260

1 sqn with MB-326K; MB-326L

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER2 sqn with AS350B *Ecureuil*; AS365 *Dauphin* 2; AB-205 (Bell 205); SA313; SA316 *Alouette* III; UH-1H *Iroquois*;UH-1N *Iroquois*

1 sqn with HH-3E

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**AIRCRAFT 23 combat capable**FTR 11: 9 F-5E *Tiger* II; 2 F-5F *Tiger* II

ATK 3 MB-326K

ISR 12 *Maule* MX-7-180BTPT 18: **Medium** 13: 5 C-130B *Hercules*; 1 C-130H*Hercules*; 2 C-130J-30 *Hercules*; 5 G.222; **Light** 5: 3 L-410*Turbolet*; 2 S-208ATRG 30: 9 L-59 *Albatros**; 4 MB-326B; 3 MB-326L; 14

SF-260

HELICOPTERSMRH 34: 1 AS365 *Dauphin* 2; 6 SA313; 3 SA316 *Alouette* III; 24 OH-58D *Kiowa Warrior*

SAR 11 HH-3E

TPT 39: **Medium** 8 UH-60M *Black Hawk*; **Light** 31: 6AS350B *Ecureuil*; 15 Bell 205 (AB-205); 8 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); 2 Bell 212 (UH-1N *Iroquois*)**AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES**AAM • IR AIM-9P *Sidewinder*ASM AGM-114R *Hellfire***Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 12,000****National Guard 12,000**

Ministry of Interior

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES**ASLT 2 EE-11 *Urutu* FSV

APC 29+

APC (W) 16 EE-11 *Urutu* (anti-riot); VAB Mk3PPV 13 *Streit Typhoon*

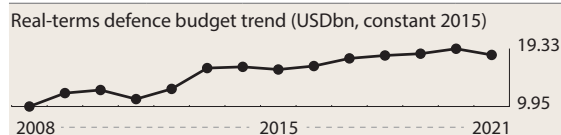
AUV IVECO LMV

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 24PCC 6 *Rais el Blais* (ex-GDR *Kondor* I)PBF 7: 4 *Gabes*; 3 *Patrouiller*PB 11: 5 *Breitla* (ex-GDR *Bremse*); 4 *Rodman* 38; 2 *Socomena***HELICOPTERS**MRH 8 SA318 *Alouette* II/SA319 *Alouette* IIITPT • **Light** 3 Bell 429**DEPLOYMENT****CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC:** UN • MINUSCA 134; 1 hel sqn**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO:** UN • MONUSCO 13**MALI:** UN • MINUSMA 87; 1 tpt flt with C-130J-30**SOUTH SUDAN:** UN • UNMISS 3

United Arab Emirates UAE

Emirati Dirham AED		2020	2021	2022
GDP	AED	1.32tr	1.51tr	
	USD	359bn	410bn	
per capita	USD	38,661	43,538	
Growth	%	-6.1	2.2	
Inflation	%	-2.1	2.0	
Def bdgt [a]	AED	£72.8bn	£70.4bn	
	USD	£19.8bn	£19.2bn	
USD1=AED		3.67	3.67	

[a] Defence budget estimate derived from central MoD expenditure and a proportion of the Federal Services section of the Abu Dhabi budget



Population 9,856,612

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	8.3%	2.6%	2.7%	4.9%	49.5%	1.2%
Female	7.8%	2.2%	2.2%	3.1%	14.9%	0.4%

Capabilities

The UAE's armed forces are arguably the best trained and most capable of all GCC states. Iran remains a key defence concern, for reasons including the continuing dispute with Tehran over ownership of islands in the Strait of Hormuz, as well as attacks both on tankers off the UAE coast and on oil infrastructure. However, the UAE has shown a growing willingness to take part in operations and project power and influence further abroad, including by sending an F-16 detachment to Afghanistan and involvement in the conflict in Libya. The UAE also joined the Saudi-led intervention in Yemen, although it has subsequently drawn down its forces, and political disagreements with Riyadh relating to the conflict continue to complicate relations between the two GCC members. Experience gained in these operations has offered combat lessons, not least in limited amphibious operations, and has demonstrated the country's developing approach to both the use of force and the acceptance of military risk. The UAE hosts a French base and is diversifying its security relationships, including with China, India and Japan, although the US remains the country's key extra-regional defence partner. A new defence agreement with Washington came into force in May 2019 and the US Air Force continues to maintain a substantial force at the Al Dhafra airbase. The armed forces have an advanced inventory of modern equipment across the domains, including air and missile defences, and are taking steps to upgrade their airborne ISR capabilities. The UAE continues to develop its domestic defence-industrial base, having consolidated its leading defence firms into the state-owned EDGE Group in 2019, but the country remains reliant on external providers for many major weapons systems.

ACTIVE 63,000 (Army 44,000 Navy 2,500 Air 4,500 Presidential Guard 12,000)

Conscript liability 16-24 months, males 18-30 years dependent on education level. Voluntary service enrolment for women

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES 4

COMMUNICATIONS 3 *Yahsat*

ISR 1 *FalconEye*

Army 44,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

2 armd bde

Mechanised

2 mech bde

Light

1 inf bde

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bde (3 SP arty regt)

1 engr gp

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 303: 45 AMX-30; 258 *Leclerc*

LT TK 76 FV101 *Scorpion*

RECCE 73: 49 AML-90; 24 VBL

IFV 524: 390 BMP-3; 134 *Rabdan*

APC 1,656

APC (T) 136 AAPC (incl 53 engr plus other variants)

APC (W) 185: 45 AMV 8x8 (one with BMP-3 turret); 120 EE-11 *Urutu*; 20 VAB

PPV 1,335: £460 *Caiman*; £680 *Maxxpro* LWB; 150 Nimr *Hafeet* 630A (CP); 45 Nimr *Hafeet* (Amb)

AUV 650 M-ATV; Nimr *Ajban*; Nimr *Jais*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV 53+: 53 ACV-AESV; *Wisent*-2

ARV 158: 8 ACV-AESV Recovery; 4 AMX-30D; 85 BREM-L; 46 *Leclerc* ARV; 15 *Maxxpro* ARV

NBC VEHICLES 32: 8 Fuchs 2 BIO-RS; 16 *Fuchs* 2 NBC-RS; 8 Fuchs 2 NBC-CPS (CP)

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP 135: 20 HOT; 115 Nimr *Ajban* 440A with *Kornet-E* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*)

MANPATS FGM-148 *Javelin*; *Milan*; TOW

RCL 84mm *Carl Gustaf*

ARTILLERY 619+

SP 155mm 181: 78 G-6; 85 M109A3; 18 Mk F3

TOWED 99: 105mm 73 L118 Light Gun; 130mm 20 Type-59-I; 155mm 6 AH-4

MRL 94+: 122mm 50+: 48 *Firos*-25 (est 24 op); 2 *Jobaria*; Type-90 (reported); 227mm 32 M142 HIMARS; 239mm £6 K239 *Chunmoo*; 300mm 6 9A52 *Smerch*

MOR 251: 81mm 134: 20 Brandt; 114 L16; 120mm 21 Brandt; SP 120mm 96 RG-31 MMP *Agrab* Mk2

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

SRBM • **Conventional** 6 *Hwasong*-5 (up to 20 msl);

MGM-168 ATACMS (launched from M142 HIMARS)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • **Medium** *Seeker* II

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • **Point-defence** *Mistral*

Navy 2,500

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 43

CORVETTES 7

FSGHM 6 *Baynunah* with 2 quad Inchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 ASHM, 1 8-cell Mk 56 VLS with RIM-162 ESSM SAM, 1 21-cell Mk 49 GMLS with RIM-116C RAM Block 2 SAM, 1 76mm gun

FSGM 1 *Abu Dhabi* with 2 twin Inchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 ASHM, 1 76mm gun

PCFGM 2 *Mubarras* (GER Lurssen 45m) with 2 twin Inchr with MM40 *Exocet* ASHM, 1 sextuple *Sadral* Inchr with *Mistral* SAM, 1 76mm gun

PCGM 4:

2 *Muray Jib* (GER Lurssen 62m) with 2 quad Inchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 2 ASHM, 1 octuple Inchr with *Crotale* SAM, 1 *Goalkeeper* CIWS, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

2 *Ganthoot* with 2 twin Inchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 ASHM, 2 3-cell VLS with VL-MICA SAM, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

PCFG 6 *Ban Yas* (GER Lurssen TNC-45) with 2 twin Inchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 ASHM, 1 76mm gun

PBFG 12 *Butinah* (*Ghannatha* mod) with 4 single Inchr with *Marte* Mk2/N ASHM

PBF 12: 6 *Ghannatha* with 1 120mm NEMO mor (capacity 42 troops); 6 *Ghannatha* (capacity 42 troops)

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 2

MHO 2 *Al Murjan* (ex-GER *Frankenthal* Type-332)

AMPHIBIOUS

LANDING SHIPS • LST 2 *Alquwaisat* with 1 hel landing platform

LANDING CRAFT 18

LCM 5: 3 *Al Feyi* (capacity 56 troops); 2 (capacity 40 troops and additional vehicles)

LCP 4 Fast Supply Vessel (multipurpose)

LCT 9: 7 *ADSB* 64m; 1 *Al-Saadiyat* with 1 hel landing platform; 1 *Al Shareeah* (LSV 75m) with 1 hel landing platform

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 3:

AFS 2 *Rmah* with 4 single 533mm TT

AX 1 *Al Semeih* with 1 hel landing platform

Air Force 4,500

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

3 sqn with F-16E/F Block 60 *Fighting Falcon*

3 sqn with *Mirage* 2000-9DAD/EAD/RAD

AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING AND CONTROL

1 flt with *GlobalEye*

SEARCH & RESCUE

2 flt with AW109K2; AW139

TANKER

1 flt with A330 MRTT

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C-17A *Globemaster*

1 sqn with C-130H/H-30 *Hercules*; L-100-30

1 sqn with CN235M-100

TRAINING

1 sqn with Grob 115TA

1 sqn with *Hawk* Mk102*

1 sqn with PC-7 *Turbo Trainer*

1 sqn with PC-21

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Bell 412 *Twin Huey*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 156 combat capable

FGA 137: 54 F-16E Block 60 *Fighting Falcon* (*Desert*

Eagle); 24 F-16F Block 60 *Fighting Falcon* (13 to remain in US for trg); 15 *Mirage* 2000-9DAD; 44 *Mirage* 2000-9EAD

MP 2 DHC-8 *Dash* 8 MPA

ISR 7 *Mirage* 2000 RAD*

SIGINT 1 *Global* 6000

AEW&C 3 *GlobalEye*

TPT/TKR 3 A330 MRTT

TPT 26: **Heavy** 8 C-17A *Globemaster* III; **Medium** 6: 3

C-130H *Hercules*; 1 C-130H-30 *Hercules*; 2 L-100-30; **Light**

16: 5 C295W; 5 CN235; 2 P.180 *Avanti* (MEDEVAC)

TRG 79: 12 Grob 115TA; 12 *Hawk* Mk102*; 30 PC-7 *Turbo Trainer*; 25 PC-21

HELICOPTERS

MRH 21: 12 AW139; 9 Bell 412 *Twin Huey*

TPT • Light 4: 3 AW109K2; 1 Bell 407

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Heavy *Wing Loong* I; *Wing Loong* II

ISR • Heavy RQ-1E *Predator* XP

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AIM-9L *Sidewinder*; R-550 *Magic*; **IIR** AIM-9X *Sidewinder* II; **IIR/ARH** *Mica*; **ARH** AIM-120B/C

AMRAAM

ASM AGM-65G *Maverick*; LJ-7; *Hakeem* 1/2/3 (A/B)

ARM AGM-88C **HARM**

ALCM *Black Shaheen* (*Storm Shadow*/SCALP EG variant)

BOMBS

INS/SAT guided *Al Tariq*

Laser-guided GBU-12/58 *Paveway* II

Air Defence

FORCES BY ROLE

AIR DEFENCE

2 AD bde (3 bn with MIM-23B I-*Hawk*; M902 *Patriot* PAC-3)

3 (short range) AD bn with *Crotale*; *Mistral*; *Rapier*; RBS-70; *Javelin*; 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*); 96K6 *Pantsir*-S1 (RS-SA-22)

2 SAM bty with THAAD

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 42+

Long-range M902 *Patriot* PAC-3

Medium-range MIM-23B I-*Hawk*

Short-range 42+: *Crotale*; 42 96K6 *Pantsir*-S1 (RS-SA-22)

Point-defence 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*); RBS-70; *Rapier*; *Mistral*

GUNS • Towed 35mm GDF-005

MISSILE DEFENCE 12 THAAD

Presidential Guard Command 12,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

- 1 SF bn
- 1 spec ops bn

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

- 1 recce sqn

Mechanised

- 1 mech bde (1 tk bn, 4 mech inf bn, 1 AT coy, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 CSS bn)

Amphibious

- 1 mne bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

- MBT 50 *Leclerc*
- IFV 290: 200 BMP-3; 90 BTR-3U *Guardian*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

- MSL • SP HMMWV with 9M133 *Kornet* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*)

Joint Aviation Command

FORCES BY ROLE

GROUND ATTACK

- 1 sqn with *Archangel*; AT802 *Air Tractor*

ANTI-SURFACE/ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE

- 1 sqn with AS332F *Super Puma*; AS565 *Panther*

TRANSPORT

- 1 (Spec Ops) gp with AS365F *Dauphin* 2; H125M *Fennec*; AW139; Bell 407MRH; Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan*; CH-47C/F *Chinook*; DHC-6-300/400 *Twin Otter*; UH-60L/M *Black Hawk*

ATTACK HELICOPTER

- 1 gp with AH-64D *Apache*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 37 combat capable

- ATK 23 *Archangel*
- ISR €6 AT802 *Air Tractor**
- TPT • Light 14: 2 Beech 350 *King Air*; 7 Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan**; 1 DHC-6-300 *Twin Otter*; 4 DHC-6-400 *Twin Otter*

HELICOPTERS

- ATK 28 AH-64D *Apache*
- ASW 7 AS332F *Super Puma* (5 in ASuW role)
- MRH 53+: 4 AS365F *Dauphin* 2 (VIP); 9 H125M *Fennec*; 7 AS565 *Panther*; 3 AW139 (VIP); 20 Bell 407MRH; 4 SA316 *Alouette* III; 6+ UH-60M *Black Hawk* (ABH)
- TPT 66: Heavy 22 CH-47F *Chinook*; Medium 44: 11 UH-60L *Black Hawk*; up to 33 UH-60M *Black Hawk*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

- ASM AGM-114 *Hellfire*; *Cirit*; *Hydra*-70; HOT
- AShM AS-15TT; AM39 *Exocet*

Paramilitary

Critical Infrastructure and Coastal Protection Agency (CICPA)

Ministry of Interior

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 115

- PSO 1 *Al Wtaid*

PCM 2 *Arialah* (Damen Sea Axe 6711) with 1 11-cell Mk 15 SeaRAM GMLS with RIM-116C RAM Block 2 SAM, 1 57mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

PCC 1 *Shujaa* (Damen Stan Patrol 5009)

PBF 58: 6 *Baglietto* GC23; 3 *Baglietto* 59; 15 DV-15; 34

M RTP 16

PB 53: 2 *Protector*; 16 (US Camcraft 65); 5 (US Camcraft 77); 6 *Watercraft* 45; 12 *Halmatic Work*; 12 *Al Saber*

DEPLOYMENT

EGYPT: €300 12 F-16E/F *Fighting Falcon* (reported); *Wing Loong* I UAV; *Wing Loong* II UAV

LIBYA: UH-60M; *Pantsir*-51

FOREIGN FORCES

Australia 400; 1 tpt det with 2 C-130J-30 *Hercules*

France 650: 1 armd BG (1 tk coy, 1 armd inf coy; 1 aty bty); *Leclerc*; VBCI; CAESAR; 7 *Rafale* F3; • EMASOH; 1 *Atlantique*-2

Korea, Republic of 170 (trg activities at UAE Spec Ops School)

United Kingdom 200; 1 tkr/tpt flt with C-17A *Globemaster*; C-130J *Hercules*; A330 MRTT *Voyager*

United States 5,000; 1 ISR sqn with 4 U-2S; 1 AEW&C sqn with 4 E-3B/G *Sentry*; 1 tkr sqn with 12 KC-10A; 1 ISR UAV sqn with RQ-4 *Global Hawk*; 2 SAM bty with M902/ M903 *Patriot* PAC-3/PAC-3 MSE

Yemen, Republic of YEM

Yemeni Rial YER		2020	2021	2022
GDP	YER	14.0tr	19.6tr	
	USD	18.8bn	19.5bn	
per capita	USD	580	585	
Growth	%	-8.5	-2.0	
Inflation	%	23.1	40.7	
Def bdgt	YER	n.k	n.k	
	USD	n.k	n.k	
USD1=YER		742.99	1004.86	

Population 30,399,243

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	18.6%	5.8%	5.1%	4.4%	15.1%	1.4%
Female	18.0%	5.6%	5.0%	4.3%	14.8%	1.7%

Capabilities

Yemen continues to be afflicted by a conflict that is, according to the UN, the world's worst humanitarian crisis. There appears to be little prospect that any of the competing forces will be able to gain a decisive upper hand. UN peace efforts have faltered as the government has continued to struggle with Houthi rebels in the north and the secessionist Southern Transitional Council. The government of President Abdu Rabbu Mansour Hadi appears to exercise limited control over the forces nominally loyal to it, while the proxy forces supposedly allied to the government and supported by the members of the Saudi-led coalition answer to those member

states rather than Yemeni military authorities. The rebel Houthi forces, who are assumed to receive material support from Iran, are largely tribal-based militias, along with some elements of the Yemeni armed forces who were loyal to the former Saleh regime. Al-Qaeda affiliates also appear to be active in the country. Government forces tend to be under-equipped and poorly paid compared to the proxy groups supported by the Saudi-led coalition. The Houthi rebel forces benefited from the training and capabilities of Yemeni armed forces previously loyal to former president Saleh. The Saudi-led coalition continues to provide air support for the Hadi government, although the UAE has largely drawn down its forces. The conflict appears to have been sustained by a combination of large existing stockpiles of weapons and ammunition and external supplies, despite UN embargoes. There is no domestic defence industry, barring some limited maintenance and workshop facilities.

ACTIVE 40,000 (Government forces 40,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Government forces €40,000 (incl militia)

Despite a Saudi-brokered deal that has included the Southern Transitional Council (STC) in a newly formed unity government, President Hadi still only appears to exercise limited control over the forces nominally allied together against the Houthis. Irregular forces, such as Tareq Saleh's National Resistance and those of the STC, are reportedly better paid and equipped than government forces.

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

up to 20 bde(-)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT Some M60A1; T-34†; T-54/55; T-62; T-72

RECCE some BRDM-2

IFV BMP-2; BTR-80A; Ratel-20

APC

APC (W) BTR-60

PPV Streit Cougar; Streit Spartan

AUV M-ATV

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); M47 *Dragon*; TOW

GUNS • SP 100mm SU-100†

ARTILLERY • SP 122mm 2S1 *Gvozdika*

AIRCRAFT • ISR 6 AT-802 *Air Tractor**

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS • TOWED 14.5mm ZPU-4; 23mm ZU-23-2

DEPLOYMENT

MALE: UN • MINUSMA 2

FOREIGN FORCES

All *Operation Restoring Hope* unless stated

Saudi Arabia 2,500: 2 armd BG; M60A3; M2A2 *Bradley*; M113A4; M-ATV; AH-64 *Apache*; M902 *Patriot* PAC-3

Sudan 650; 1 mech BG; T-72AV; BTR-70M *Kobra* 2

TERRITORY WHERE THE GOVERNMENT DOES NOT EXERCISE EFFECTIVE CONTROL

Insurgent forces 20,000 (incl Houthi and tribes)

The Houthi-run de facto administration has controlled northern Yemen since 2015 and is supported by a combination of Houthi tribal militias and elements of the Yemeni armed forces loyal to former president Ali Abdullah Saleh. Following a break between the Houthis and Saleh in late 2017 that resulted in the latter's death, Saleh's former forces have become further split between those that remained affiliated with the Houthis and those who have joined his son and nephew to fight against them. Houthi forces appear to continue to receive material support from Iran, with several clandestine weapons shipments of Iranian origin intercepted in recent years.

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

up to 20 bde(-)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT T-55; T-72

IFV BMP-2; BTR-80A

APC • APC (W) Some BTR-40; BTR-60

AUV M-ATV

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS M47 *Dragon*; 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5B *Spandrel/Towsan*-1); 9K115 *Metis* (RS-AT-7 *Saxhorn*); *Dehlavieh* (Kornet)

RCL 82mm B-10

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

SRBM • Conventional 9K79 *Tochka* (RS-SS-21 *Scarab*); 9K72 *Elbrus* (RS-SS-1C *Scud*-B); *Hwasong*-5 (RS-SS-1C *Scud*-B); *Hwasong*-6 (RS-SS-1D *Scud*-C); *Borkan*-1

(extended-range *Scud* derivative); *Borkan*-2H (*Qiam*-1); *Qaher*-1 (converted S-75 SAM)

GLCM • Conventional *Quds*-1; *Quds*-2 (reported)

COASTAL DEFENCE • ASHm C-801; C-802

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Medium *Qasef*-1; *Qasef*-2K; *Sammad*-1; *Sammad*-2; *Sammad*-3 (many of these systems have been fitted with a warhead payload to function as a form of improvised missile)

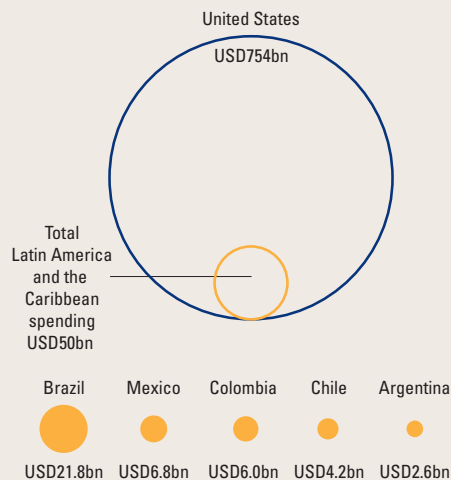
AIR DEFENCE • GUNS • TOWED 20mm M167 *Vulcan*; 23mm ZU-23-2

Chapter Eight

Latin America and the Caribbean

- Lacklustre economic performance and the absence of major external security threats still continue to constrain regional defence budgets, while social challenges and internal security concerns have increased demands for government spending in other areas. Total defence funding in the region is in real terms at the same level as in 2009. The region's defence budgets in 2021 remained stable at about 1% of GDP – a proportion smaller than in any other region.
- The continued impact of the coronavirus pandemic has required sustained military support for public-health structures during 2021, even though lockdowns and other measures were less strict than in 2020.
- With the proportion of defence funding available for investment remaining low, modernisation plans are likely to become more incremental, with most countries unable to significantly improve their military capability. Brazil remains the major exception.
- The financial costs of the pandemic have also begun to affect defence budgeting in Brazil. Fiscal-policy measures designed to mitigate the impact of the pandemic were among the more extensive in the region. Nominal allocations have risen, but the rial has depreciated against the dollar, while high inflation meant that the 2021 and 2022 defence budgets represented real terms cuts of 9.6% and 4.2%. There has been some effect on some procurement plans, including for the KC-390 transport aircraft, though the *Gripen* and submarine programmes continue.
- In Argentina, there has been a continuing focus on the incremental modernisation of the armed forces, though the budgetary situation remains bleak and there has been a continued failure to recapitalise air-combat capability.
- In Colombia, budget funds allocated to 'Defence and Police' have increased in recent years, despite wider economic difficulties, rising in real terms by 10.9% between 2018 and 2021. Currency depreciation has eroded the international purchasing power of the budget.

Latin America and the Caribbean defence spending, 2021 – top 5, including US Foreign Military Financing



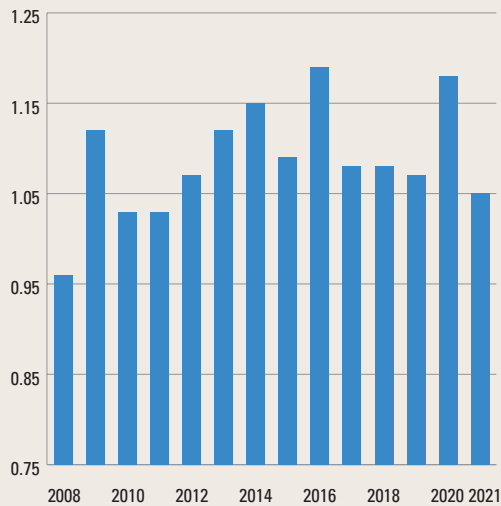
Active military personnel – top 10

(15,000 per unit)

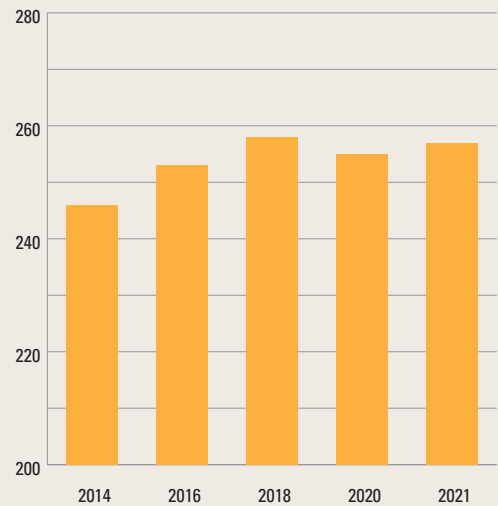


Regional defence policy and economics	380 ►
Armed forces data section	390 ►
Arms procurements and deliveries	392 ►

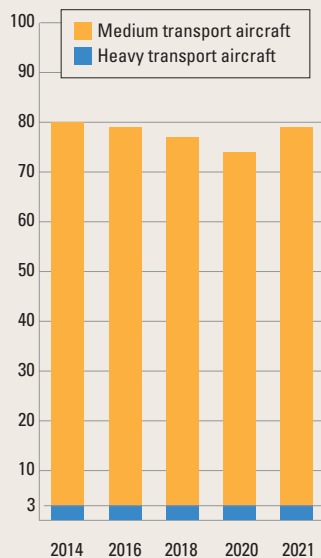
Latin America defence spending as % of GDP (average)



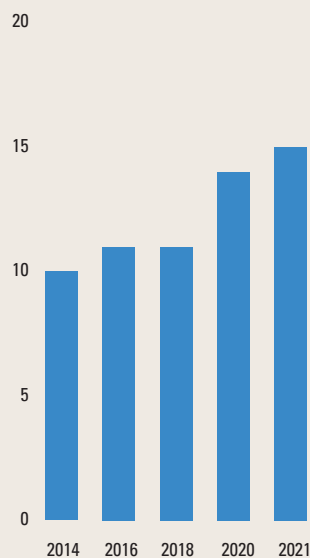
Caribbean and Central America patrol vessels, 2014–21



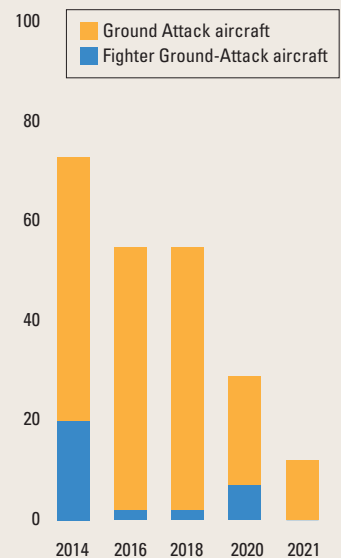
Medium and Heavy Transport aircraft, 2014–21



Tanker and Tanker/Transport aircraft, 2014–21



Argentina: Fighter Ground-Attack and Ground Attack aircraft, 2014–21



Latin America and the Caribbean

Policy and capability

The continued impact of the coronavirus pandemic has required sustained military support for public-health structures during 2021, even though lockdowns and other measures have been less strict than in 2020. However, the economic impact of the pandemic on the region's defence budgets has become more noticeable this year. With the proportion of defence funding available for investment remaining low, modernisation plans are likely to become more incremental, with almost all countries unable to significantly improve their military capability. The major exception is Brazil, which has continued to modernise its air and naval platforms, with the participation of local defence-industries, although rising inflation means its defence budget has declined in real terms since 2019.

Perhaps the most significant security challenge remains that posed by organised crime and narco-trafficking groups in Mexico and Central American states, though countries such as Peru, Colombia and Venezuela continue to face challenges including from localised insurgencies and organised crime. Venezuela's crisis is still having sub-regional effects as neighbouring states continue to host refugees from that country. Meanwhile, the fallout from protests in 2019–21 in countries including Chile and Colombia, where security forces took on a public-order role, has led to a renewed focus on levels of public trust in security institutions. More broadly, the roles undertaken by the armed forces in Latin America continue to receive attention – for instance the Brazilian armed forces' internal-security role, and concerns expressed in some quarters over possible politicisation. Meanwhile, the armed forces in Mexico have been tasked with development and infrastructure projects, and their counterparts in Peru may be given similar roles.

Mexico's security environment remains challenging, with continuing turf wars between the country's main drug-trafficking organisations. These include the *Cártel Sinaloa* and *Cártel Jalisco Nueva Generación*, which are both based in the Pacific coast region but have established a presence in other parts

of the country. A revitalised Gulf Cartel and splinter groups from former cartels continue to operate in the northeast and centre of the country. Moreover, recent years have also seen a resurgence in local self-defence groups (*autodefensas*). The government of President Andrés Manuel López Obrador has continued efforts to bolster the National Guard, which was created as a gendarmerie-style civilian force and has been relatively heavily equipped from its inception. While it is currently under the operational control of the Secretariat of National Defense (SEDENA), there are plans to create a Joint National Defence Staff under SEDENA, including the army, air force and National Guard, and to establish a unified command for the army and air force to boost joint operational capability. Budgetary factors continue to constrain procurement, with the future of fast-jet capability one area of concern. Mexico brought some of its ageing F-5 combat aircraft back into service in 2020, and it has been suggested that a replacement programme may begin around 2025. Meanwhile, the navy's *Benito-Juárez*-class (Damen SIGMA 10514) frigate, which entered service in 2020, was in September 2021 en route to take part in the SIFOREX, UNITAS LXII and SOLIDAREX II military exercises.

Brazil's armed forces continue their modernisation drive. This has seen them obtain some of the most advanced equipment in Latin America, with some projects including technology-transfer arrangements with foreign defence firms as well as local production. However, the financial costs of the pandemic have begun to affect defence budgeting – fiscal-policy measures implemented by Brazil to mitigate the impact of the pandemic were among the more extensive in the region, estimated by the IMF to have added up to 12% of GDP in 2020. It is unlikely to derail major procurement programmes, but it has contributed to decisions to reduce some programme acquisitions. For example, it now seems likely that the air force will now procure only about half of the 28 Embraer KC-390 medium transport aircraft that it originally envisaged. In March, the finance ministry had rejected an air-force plan to acquire two transport aircraft, after the president had

indicated interest in Airbus aircraft earlier in January. However, the acquisition of two tanker/transport aircraft was finally authorised in May, with analysts suggesting the possible acquisition of used A330 MRTTs. Meanwhile, the first Saab F-39 *Gripen* (JAS-39 E) arrived in late 2020, and four more were handed over in Sweden in November 2021. The first aircraft was built in Sweden and has been tested in Brazil, including at the Gripen Flight Test Center at Embraer's facility in Gavião Peixoto in São Paulo state, which also houses the Gripen Design and Development Center. These facilities are part of the technology-transfer agreement. Fuselages are to be produced at the Saab aerostructures facility in São Bernardo do Campo in the São Paulo metropolitan area. Other developments have included the introduction of a number of new radar stations and a memorandum of understanding between Embraer and the Ministry of Defence concerning studies relating to uninhabited aerial vehicle (UAV) systems.

Under the PROSUB programme, which involves technology-transfer arrangements with France as well as local production, Brazil aims to procure one nuclear-powered submarine – the country's first – and four conventionally powered boats. The programme took a step forward in July 2021 when the navy's submarine staff relocated to the Ilha da Madeira submarine base at the Itaguaí naval complex, which houses the country's main submarine shipyard. Construction of the hull of Brazil's first nuclear-powered submarine (SN-BR), *Álvaro Alberto*, is moving closer, with plans for this build moving ahead. The second locally built *Scorpène*-class conventionally powered submarine (S-41 *Humaitá*) was launched in December 2020, and the final two boats are expected in 2022–23. The first vessel, S-40 *Riachuelo*, was on sea trials in late 2021 and may commission before the end of the year.

Brazil's land forces have focused mainly on modernisation projects, including for part of the fleet of M113 armoured personnel carriers (APCs), while also retiring older platforms including some *Leopard 1* and M60A3 main battle tanks (MBTs). The last M113s from the modernisation programme initiated in 2010 in partnership with BAE Systems Land & Armaments were handed over to the 7th Armoured Infantry Battalion in August 2020. Four upgraded M109A5 155mm self-propelled artillery pieces were handed over to the 29th SP Artillery Group in June; another batch is expected before the end of 2021. A request for proposals was issued in March for an 8×8 wheeled assault gun vehicle, based on a foreign design and

with a 105mm gun, to replace the EE-9 *Cascavel* reconnaissance vehicle.

Much international attention during the year focused on political–military relations, particularly after the resignation in March of the army, navy and air-force commanders. Tensions had reportedly risen in part because of a growing number of appointments of former military officers to political positions, giving rise to concerns about the nature of civil–military relations. In November 2020 the service chiefs had released a statement noting the importance of the separation between the armed forces and the political sphere. Their resignations came a day after the abrupt departure of defence minister Fernando Azevedo e Silva, described in some parts of the media as a resignation and in others as a sacking by President Jair Bolsonaro.

Chile's armed forces have devoted significant resources to the pandemic response, deploying widely across the country, while defence industries have produced medical equipment such as ventilators. Santiago's expenditures in the wake of the pandemic have resulted in a degree of retrenchment in defence budgeting. One example was the decision in July to postpone further modernisation of the F-16 fleet, for which over USD600 million had reportedly been earmarked. However, other modernisation plans have been approved, such as the Proaco programme (led by FAMAE) for *Leopard 2A4* MBTs and *Marder 1A3* infantry fighting vehicles, which will have their fire-control and targeting systems upgraded. FAMAE is also to upgrade the fire-control systems of the M109 self-propelled artillery fleet. Meanwhile, the VARD 7 series from Vard Marine, a Canadian subsidiary of Italian firm Fincantieri, was selected as the design for a new multi-role vessel that is likely to blend the characteristics of an offshore patrol vessel (OPV) and a transport vessel, and should also be capable of operating in the Antarctic. Construction is due to begin in late 2021.

Argentina does not face any major domestic or external security threats, but it has concerns regarding transnational organised crime and its armed forces have, like others, been involved in responding to the pandemic. There has been a continuing focus on the incremental modernisation of the armed forces, though the budgetary situation remains bleak – the 2021 budget was smaller than the previous year's in real terms. This means new developments are not taking place at a pace that would allow the country's combat capabilities to make up the ground lost in

Map 6 China: defence and security exports to Latin America since the early 2000s, selected systems

In the mid-2000s, it became apparent that some states in Latin America were moving away from their traditional military equipment suppliers, Russia and the US. China had exported small quantities of equipment in the 1990s and Beijing increased its exports after the mid-2000s. Initially these consisted mainly of non-lethal items such as uniforms and communication devices, which were at times paired with equipment donations, but conventional equipment deliveries grew in number to include armoured vehicles (including for

internal security purposes) and radars. Beijing has also offered loans and competitive pricing, which has helped China's emergence as an supplier, appealing, it seems, not only to left-leaning governments in the region but also to states operating within budgetary constraints. By 2014, China had closed deals with half of the countries in the region. There have been few deals since then, reflecting regional economic problems, though China has also gifted trucks and other defence equipment.



recent decades – certainly not when compared to neighbours Brazil and Chile. A case in point is the failure to recapitalise air-combat capability, which is limited to a handful of A-4 *Skyhawk* light attack aircraft along with combat-capable trainers such as the domestically built AT-63 *Pampa* II. Earlier plans to obtain second-hand aircraft such as the *Mirage* F1 and *Kfir*, as an interim measure before acquiring a fourth-generation fighter, were unsuccessful, and the most recent effort to purchase Korean FA-50 *Fighting Eagle* fighter ground-attack aircraft was derailed after the United Kingdom vetoed the export of UK-sourced components. The most recent successful fast-jet acquisition came in 2017 with the purchase of five former-French *Super Etendard Modernisé* fighter ground-attack aircraft for the naval-aviation arm. That said, there is reportedly a plan to refurbish up to ten A-4s by 2025. The navy, meanwhile, has received its third French-built *Gowind*-class OPV, ARA *Storni*, with one further vessel in the class scheduled for delivery in 2022. The army is also upgrading its M113 APCs, and negotiations have been reported with Israel to upgrade over 70 TAM MBTs.

Peru's armed forces remain engaged in military operations against the Shining Path terrorist group, particularly in the VRAEM (valley of the Apurímac, Ene and Mantaro rivers) region, while President Pedro Castillo has announced that he plans to give the armed forces additional responsibilities, tasking them with development and infrastructure projects. Despite sustained economic growth over the past decade, recent budget constraints have restricted capability development. Acquisition plans that have been reported include three OPVs for the navy (the plan is apparently to build these in Peru) and 22 8×8 armoured fighting vehicles for the army. Early in 2021, the air force acquired a pair of second-hand KC-130H tanker/transport aircraft from Spain.

Venezuela remains mired in an economic depression that, combined with US economic sanctions, has reduced its ability to maintain its US-origin military equipment. However, defence relations with Russia (and to a lesser extent China) have allowed Caracas to procure advanced weaponry over the past decade, though the pace of modernisation has slowed in recent years and attention has turned towards the challenge of maintenance. Efforts at refurbishing obsolete (mostly Western) equipment have reportedly focused on the army's *Scorpion*-90 light tanks, various types of armoured recovery vehicle, AMX-13 self-propelled artillery pieces, and

various 105mm and 155mm towed artillery pieces. The practical results of these efforts are hard to gauge. The navy also suffers from maintenance and availability issues that are affecting a number of platforms and refit ambitions. There have also been efforts to improve the country's guided-weapons capabilities, though it is unclear whether the Chinese-origin C-802A anti-ship missiles that were contracted have arrived.

DEFENCE ECONOMICS

Macroeconomics

According to IMF data, the economic contraction that Latin America and the Caribbean suffered in 2020 as a result of the pandemic was the most severe in the world, with regional GDP decreasing by 7%. The region was also among the worst affected in terms of infections and mortality in 2020, with 79 deaths per 100,000 people compared to the global average of 23. In 2021 the impact of the virus in many countries has been exacerbated by slow vaccine roll-outs.

Despite unprecedented fiscal and monetary policy support, strengthening commodity prices and signs of recovery in key trading partners, the regional recovery has been inhibited by the persistence of COVID-19, with many countries hit by successive waves of the virus and continued restrictions on economic activity. The IMF estimates that the region's GDP will have increased by 4.6% in 2021, and predicts growth of just 3.1% in 2022. As a result, regional income per capita will not recover to pre-pandemic level until 2024.

Economic performance varies across the region, as does the economic outlook. The relatively fast and effective vaccine roll-out in Chile, combined with extensive fiscal policy measures in response to the economic impact of the pandemic, means that the country's GDP is on course to recover to pre-pandemic levels by the end of 2021. Brazil's GDP, meanwhile, is unlikely to return to its pre-pandemic level until 2022, with the country facing new COVID-19 variants and the government beginning to withdraw fiscal support in response to high debt levels. The rates of economic growth in Argentina and Mexico during 2021, projected to be 5.8% and 5.0% respectively, are insufficient to make up for the contractions of 10.0% and 8.2% that they suffered in 2020. Mexico will likely take until 2023 to recover, despite spillover benefits from the US fiscal-stimulus plan, with domestic fiscal support and investment remaining weak. Finally, those Caribbean countries



that are highly dependent on tourism may take until 2024 to recover to pre-pandemic levels of GDP, with global travel restrictions continuing into 2022.

Moreover, the pandemic has exacerbated structural issues that were already inhibiting regional economic growth and sustainable development. These include low productivity, high dependence on natural resources, low levels of tax collection, insufficient investment and large informal economies. According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, labour productivity in Latin America has been declining relative to the rest of the world

since the 1980s, while data from the International Labour Organization shows that real GDP per employed person has fallen every year since 2014.

Increased unemployment has also led to a rise in regional inequality and poverty. Analysis from the UN suggests that inequality, as measured by the Gini coefficient, increased by 2.9% in 2020, while the IMF estimated in early 2021 that 19 million people across the region had fallen into poverty since the start of the pandemic. Prolonged school closures are likely to have a further negative impact on productivity levels in the longer term.

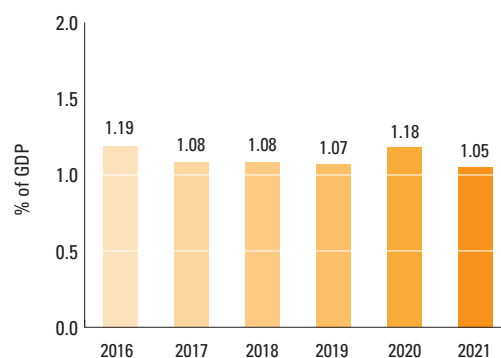
In recent years, inequality and broader economic challenges have fuelled street protests in several countries. Waves of demonstrations that began in late 2019 in Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru were interrupted by the restrictions placed on public gatherings in 2020, but have re-emerged in 2021 as the underlying drivers of unrest have intensified in the wake of the pandemic. Those working in the informal economy found their earnings particularly hard hit by lockdowns, and were less likely to receive financial assistance from the state due to their limited access to bank accounts and the internet.

As countries in the region implement economic reforms aimed at reducing their debt levels – Colombia's 'Sustainable Solidarity Law' is one example – analysts have voiced concern that such reforms may place further burdens on lower-income groups.

Defence spending

Lacklustre economic performance and the absence of major external security threats have long combined to constrain regional defence budgets, while social challenges and internal security concerns have increased demands for government spending in other areas. Across the region as a whole, total defence funding in real terms is at the same level as in 2009. Defence budgets have also fallen significantly in US-dollar terms, as several currencies – including Brazil's real and Colombia's peso – have fallen significantly in value against the dollar since 2018.

The slow rate of growth of Brazil's defence budget, in nominal terms, has significantly constrained



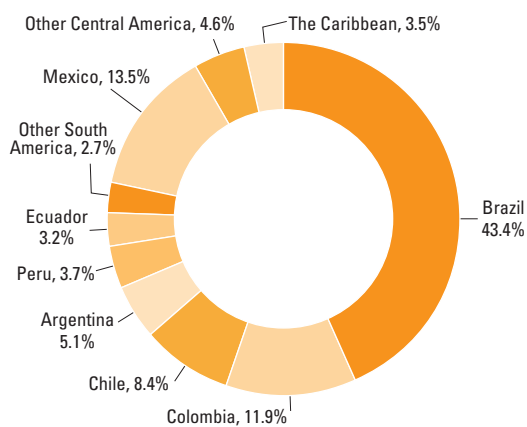
▲ **Figure 25 Latin America and the Caribbean: regional defence spending as % of GDP (average)**

overall regional spending, as Brazil has accounted for about 40% of regional defence spending over the last decade. Brazil's defence budget during that period has fluctuated between 1.3% and 1.5% of GDP but the majority of countries in the region spend less than 0.9% of GDP. As a result, the regional budget allocation to defence has remained stable at about 1% of GDP – a proportion smaller than in any other region.

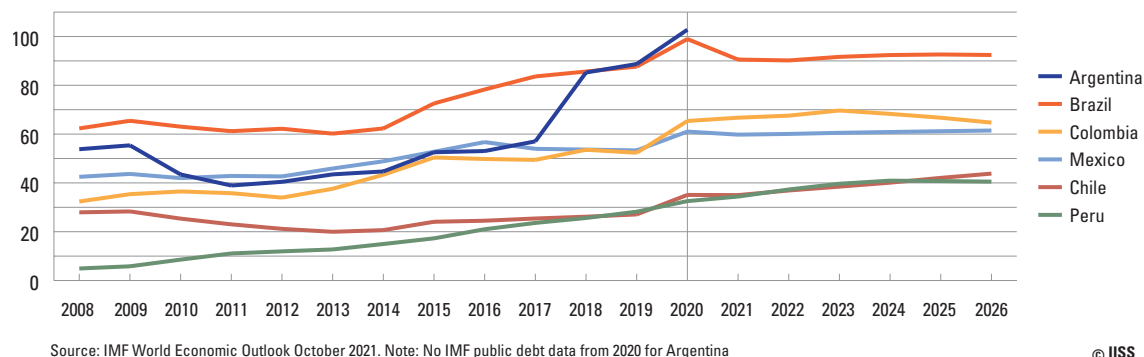
A proposal to cut Brazil's 2020 defence budget by USD10 billion was reversed by a parliamentary amendment in August 2020, and in nominal terms the final budget allocation (BRL115bn) was marginally higher than in 2019 (BRL107bn). However, the depreciation of the real against the dollar during 2020 meant that in dollar terms the budget declined to just USD22.3bn, compared to USD27.1bn in 2019. The 2021 and 2022 budgets were maintained in nominal terms – at BRL115bn (USD21.8bn) and BRL117bn (USD22.6bn) respectively – but high rates of inflation mean they represented cuts of 9.6% and 4.2% in real terms.

In April 2021, President Bolsonaro said that BRL1.36bn (USD257m) of the 2021 budget should be frozen as 'contingency funds' that could only be spent if economic conditions improved, suggesting that budget difficulties remain. When the severe cut to the 2020 budget was proposed in August 2019, defence chiefs expressed concerns about where the savings could be made – a shorter working week for the army was even considered as a partial solution. With investment only accounting for around 10% of the annual defence budget, procurement and research-and-development (R&D) programmes are already under pressure and would have been

▼ **Figure 24 Latin America and the Caribbean: defence spending by country and sub-region, 2021**



Note: Analysis excludes Cuba, Suriname and Venezuela



▲ **Figure 26 Latin America: selected countries, gross public debt (% of GDP), 2008–26**

severely constrained if the 2020 budget had cut as planned.

The outlook for Brazil's defence budget is made more challenging by underlying economic conditions. Real GDP is unlikely to recover to its pre-pandemic (2019) level until 2023, while the budget deficit rose beyond 13% of GDP in 2020 and is projected to remain above 7% of GDP until 2024. Public debt jumped from 88% to 99% of GDP between 2019 and 2020 and is expected to persist at levels close to 90% of GDP until 2026.

In Colombia, the growth in funding for 'defence and police' has strengthened, with the budgets for the years 2020 and 2021 increasing by 1.9% and 5.8% respectively in real terms to reach COP39.1 trillion (USD10.6bn). A further 3.7% real increase is projected for the 2022 budget, although currency depreciation has eroded the purchasing power of the budget internationally. In the 2021 budget, the IISS has determined that 57% (or USD6.0bn) was allocated to the armed forces and 43% to the police, which suggests that internal security has been growing in importance in relation to defence – the funding split in 2008, for example, was 64–36%.

The recent increases come despite ongoing pandemic-related economic difficulties, but they also follow a decade of stagnation in Colombian defence spending. Moreover, as with defence spending in Brazil, the depreciation of the Colombian peso against the dollar has eroded the purchasing power of an already-small investment budget, that in this case accounts for only 3–5% of the budget.

Despite nominal annual increases that have averaged 32% since 2011, Argentina's budget has plummeted in both real and US-dollar terms since

2017. Inflation, averaging 40% per year between 2018 and 2021, has created further pressure to devalue a currency that has already fallen from an exchange rate of 17 pesos to the dollar in 2017 to about 100 pesos to the dollar in 2021. Consequently, the 20% nominal defence budget increase between 2020 and 2021, from ARS205bn to ARS246bn, equates to a decrease from USD2.90bn to USD2.57bn in US dollar terms and an 18.6% cut in real terms. Indeed, in real terms the Argentinian defence budget in 2021 has almost halved since 2015. Like its neighbours, Argentina allocates less than 5% of the budget to investment, which has likely slowed the pace of recapitalisation by limiting options to purchase foreign defence equipment.

Movements in Mexico's defence budget have been volatile in recent years, with an 8.3% real-terms cut in 2019 followed by sharp increases of 14.4% and 12.1% in 2020 and 2021 respectively, reaching USD6.76bn. The recent increases stem from the armed forces' increasing role in internal security. This could lead to a further expansion of the budget, but there is also a risk of conflicting priorities and that higher spending on internal security could mask reductions in core defence capabilities.

The outlook for Mexico's defence budget is constrained by multiple points of exposure to the global impact of the pandemic, which make the economy, and consequently the public finances, vulnerable in the short term. Although Mexico's deficit, at 5.8% of GDP in 2020, was smaller than that of its neighbours, this was primarily because of a lack of comprehensive fiscal stimulus as well as strict tax collection. This was in keeping with President Obrador's promise of a balanced primary or central budget in 2020, though the limited nature of the fiscal

stimulus will affect demand and slow the economic recovery.

The annual defence budget in Peru was stable between 2015 and 2019, ranging from USD2.2bn to USD2.4bn, but there have been increasingly stringent cuts since then. The budget was reduced by 3.7% in real terms in 2019, by 4.8% in 2020, and a further 12.3% in 2021, falling to USD1.87bn. Further south, Chile's defence budget has remained relatively stable in nominal terms since 2019, despite considerable economic headwinds and political challenges. However, as with other countries in the region, cuts have been severe in real terms, reaching 4.6% and 11.7% in 2020 and 2021 respectively.

Defence industry

Brazil's ambition to develop its defence-industrial capabilities has been evident in successive national defence strategies since 2005. Its aim has been to progress from off-the-shelf purchases towards programmes that would enhance domestic capabilities and enable import substitution. Technology transfer and industrial participation have been leveraged in foreign procurement contracts to develop the domestic defence sector, resulting in a defence-industrial base that has the capability to produce modern naval and air platforms as well as rockets and artillery. According to the Ministry of Defence, Brazilian defence and security exports increased from USD3.2bn to USD3.6bn between 2018 and 2019. Meanwhile, Brazil's principal defence company, Embraer, reported that its defence and security segment saw revenues increase by 13.5% in 2020. Coming amid a 31% drop in company-wide revenues in 2020, this somewhat offset the poor performance of the commercial-aviation segment due to the dramatic decrease in global travel in the wake of the pandemic.

Beyond Brazil, the lack of any significant and sustained growth in defence spending and the low levels of funding allocated to investment (procurement plus R&D) among the major regional states – at between 2% and 10% of annual defence expenditure – constrains the development of indigenous capabilities in Latin America. Colombia's offset policy has yet to result in a wide-ranging or advanced domestic defence capability, with the country still heavily reliant on foreign imports for major programmes. Mexico, meanwhile, has established a small defence industry capable of producing small arms and light weapons, 4x4 tactical patrol vehicles, UAVs, fast interceptor craft and coastal and offshore patrol vessels.

COLOMBIA

Policy and capability

Colombia's defence policy and military capability have been shaped in recent years by the transformation of the strategic environment following the signature of the demobilisation agreement with FARC guerrillas, and budgetary challenges posed by a deteriorating economy. The armed forces' missions have changed while the resources available to meet new requirements have become more limited – a challenge made more acute by the coronavirus pandemic. Some analysts posit that reductions in military capability – with relatively low investment funding being one factor – may exacerbate security challenges. The risk is that fewer troops and less equipment might weaken territorial control, increasing border insecurity and potentially even creating the conditions for expanded drug production. Meanwhile, there are reports of continued border incursions by the Venezuelan armed forces, while military operations by Caracas within its own territory have led to further population displacement across the border.

Colombia's defence establishment formally adopted a post-conflict posture in January 2019 when it approved the 'Defense and Security Policy for Legality, Entrepreneurship and Equity'. This document retained some traditional tasks, such as the counter-insurgency campaign against the National Liberation Army (ELN) guerrillas, but also gave the armed forces a key role in post-conflict stabilisation and emphasised other objectives such as the protection of natural resources, deterrence against external threats and an expansion of international military cooperation. Military roles expanded further as a result of the pandemic, with the armed forces (under *Operation San Roque*) and the National Police (who come under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of National Defense) employed during the country's several prolonged lockdowns. A series of riots, fuelled by the management of the public health crisis and subsequent economic problems, led to additional deployments between April and July 2021.

Personnel reductions

Colombia's armed forces have significantly reduced in size, with total personnel numbers falling from over 290,000 to around 255,000 in the five years to 2021. The reduction has been particularly steep in the army, where numbers have reduced from 225,000 to 186,000. This is due partly to a fall in conscript

numbers: early in the last decade the army was recruiting around 90,000 conscripts per year, but in recent years it has struggled to reach 60,000. The size of the professional army has also decreased slightly. As a result, Colombia's armed forces are smaller than at any point in the last 15 years, while there are also reports of 'hollow' units with actual strength falling below establishment strength. Reforms of the Army Command in 2016 and the Armed Forces General Command in 2018 have had the effect of expanding the military bureaucracy and reducing the number of officers available to lead operational units. The decrease in the size of the army has not been accompanied by an expansion of the police. Although there were plans to expand the National Police, their personnel strength has instead decreased, partly because of a change in pension regulations in 2019 that allowed several thousand middle-ranking officers to take early retirement.

Budget pressures have also affected training and participation in international exercises. Training has been reduced in order to preserve key resources, such as fuel for operations, and financial restrictions have forced the armed forces to reduce their participation in international exercises. After deploying the corvette *Almirante Padilla* to the RIMPAC exercise in 2016, the navy decided not to send a ship in 2018 or 2020, instead dispatching staff officers. Similarly, the air force reduced its participation in Exercise *Red Flag* in 2019, sending its tanker aircraft but not the combat aircraft it had also sent on previous occasions.

International cooperation

This reduced participation in exercises reflects the challenges the armed forces are facing in maintaining their ambitious programme of international cooperation, a situation compounded by the pandemic. One example is the so-called United States–Colombia Action Plan (USCAP), which aims to provide Colombian trainers and advisers to other Latin American countries and has been a central pillar of Colombia's international-security assistance. Between 2013 and 2020, this initiative provided training to thousands of military and police personnel from Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Peru. Although USCAP is funded almost entirely by the US, factors including the requirement for the Colombian defence ministry to pay special benefits to its deployed personnel have imposed limits on the scale of the programme.

Budgetary pressure has also hampered other forms of international security cooperation. Colombia became a NATO partner in 2017, but progress has so far been limited apart from a Strategic Dialogue process, set up to explore opportunities for cooperation, and NATO's certification of Colombia's International Demining Center as a training provider. However, Colombia has not taken part in any other NATO activities other than multinational exercises.

Defence economics

At first glance, the funds allocated to 'Defence and Police' in the annual budget have increased significantly in recent years, despite wider economic difficulties. Partly this is a reflection of the need to allocate greater resources to internal security in the wake of the pandemic. After ranging between COP25 trillion (USD8.47 billion) and COP30tr (USD10.2bn) between 2012 and 2017, the defence and police budget has since grown from COP32.4tr in 2018 to COP39.1tr in 2021 – a nominal increase of more than 20% and a real-terms increase of 10.9%. However, given the depreciation of the peso against the dollar, the overall budget has decreased slightly in dollar terms, from USD11.0bn in 2018 to USD10.6bn in 2021. The portion of the overall budget allocated to the armed forces (i.e., excluding funding for the National Police) is estimated by the IISS to have increased from COP18.7tr in 2018 to COP22.1tr in 2021 – but this again translates to a slight decrease in dollar terms from USD6.3bn to USD6.0bn.

The stagnation of the budget in dollar terms has had a negative effect on equipment maintenance and acquisition programmes, mainly because they often depend on foreign suppliers that have to be paid for in hard currency. Colombian firms have been given a greater role in basic maintenance in an attempt to reduce costs – for example in the case of the 32 LAV III *Gladiator* infantry fighting vehicles acquired by the army in the last decade. However, this has not prevented a decrease in operational capacity: for example, analysts reported that the readiness level of the army and police helicopter fleets was below 50% at the beginning of 2020.

Additionally, some procurement programmes have either been cancelled or postponed. Plans to replace the obsolete fleet of *Kfir* C-10/C-12 fighter aircraft were cancelled in May 2021, while the project to develop a locally built frigate, the so-called Strategic Surface Platform (PES), has been postponed. There have been a few exceptions, including the

acquisition of C-130H transport aircraft (to replace older C-130s) through the US Excess Defense Articles (EDA) programme, South Korea's donation of a *Po Hang*-class corvette to the navy in 2020, and China's donation of 75 trucks to the army in 2021.

Defence industry

The portion of the defence and police budget devoted to investment spending remains very small, ranging from 3–5% annually and therefore severely restricting the resources available for the acquisition of new equipment either from domestic or foreign suppliers. State-owned shipbuilder COTECMAR has seen not only the postponement of the PES project but also the discontinuation of the plan to build six *Piloto Pardo*-class OPVs, with only three having been built so far.

Budgetary constraints have also affected the prospects of CIAC, the aerospace company owned by the air force. The postponement of the *Kfir*-replacement plan dashed any hopes of technology-transfer opportunities as part of an offset agreement with the manufacturer of a future Colombian fighter. Additionally, production of the *Calima* T-90 basic trainer (based on a design by US manufacturer Lancair), to replace the ageing T-41D *Mescalero* and

now-retired T-34 *Mentor*, was halted after just over 20 airframes were acquired. The T-41Ds are instead being replaced by Cessna 172 *Skyhawks* that were delivered in July.

It remains to be seen whether defence exports will be able to compensate for reduced domestic demand. Although exports have increased in recent years, there is still only limited penetration of foreign markets. For example, INDUMIL, the state-owned manufacturer of light weapons and explosives, increased its foreign sales from USD2.87m in 2017 to USD23.14m in 2019, but that was due to a single contract to provide munitions to the armed forces of the United Arab Emirates. COTECMAR, meanwhile, sold only two LCU (landing craft utility) vessels – one to Honduras, one to Guatemala. The defence industry hopes to be able to penetrate new markets with products such as CIAC's short-range *Quimbaya* UAV, to be sold initially to the Colombian armed forces, and the uninhabited maritime vehicle currently being designed by COTECMAR to operate from large surface combatants. However, technological limitations and strong international competition, along with the lack of funding, cast doubt on the chances of these projects becoming export successes.

Arms procurements and deliveries – Latin America and the Caribbean

Significant events in 2021



FEBRUARY

ECUADOR PROCUREMENT PLAN

Ecuador is coming to the end of its current Strategic Defence Plan (PEI) (2017–21). The government released its annual defence procurement investment plan, which details USD72.85 million-worth of investment, including six twin-engine search-and-rescue helicopters worth USD23.08m and training aircraft worth USD15.42m. This continues the trend seen in the past decade of recapitalising transport and utility aviation. The deliveries of six Airbus H145 transport helicopters finished in 2021. Other acquisitions have included eight Grob G120TP training aircraft in 2020; three Airbus C295M transport aircraft in 2014–15; seven H125M (AS550) *Fennec* multi-role helicopters in 2012–16; and four H125 (AS350B2/AS350B3) *Ecureuil* helicopters in 2011 and 2018. In recent years the army has received little investment and continues to operate legacy French and Brazilian armoured vehicles, while naval requirements are being addressed through work at the local ASTINAVE shipyard: the yard is expected to deliver an MPV70 MKII offshore-patrol ship next year.



JUNE

PERU DEFENCE MODERNISATION

Peru's defence ministry approved a ministerial resolution (no. 0268-2021-DE) establishing a set of institutional reforms, ranging from policy development to the acquisition process. The new framework appears to acknowledge that the existing acquisition law has failed to achieve standardisation targets for defence equipment. Peru's defence procurements have tended to focus on the acquisition of small numbers of equipment platforms, because of only limited funding. This has had the effect of increasing interoperability challenges within the armed forces. The Joint Command of the Armed Forces will now act as the deciding authority on acquisition priorities and will also encourage offset agreements, particularly through technology transfer and local production.



OCTOBER

ARGENTINA LOOKS TO IMPROVE ITS CAPABILITIES

The chief of the general staff of Argentina's air force, Brigadier Major Xavier Julián Isaac, restated Argentina's requirement for a fourth-generation fighter aircraft. This came after the ministry of defence allocated USD664m for the acquisition of 12 fighter aircraft in its latest budget, having received offers mainly from Russia (the MiG-29 and MiG-35 *Fulcrum*) and China and Pakistan (the JF-17 *Thunder*). Buenos Aires is also waiting for possible proposals from the US, while India is reportedly preparing a bid with the *Tejas*. Plans to acquire aircraft from other sources have foundered in recent years, reportedly as a result of pressure from the UK. The National Defence Fund (Fondo Nacional de la Defensa (FONDEF)), launched in September 2020, secures funding in the overall government budget exclusively for defence procurement. Starting at 0.35% in 2020, it will grow to 0.8% by 2023 and aims to benefit local industry.



NOVEMBER

BRAZIL TO REDUCE KC-390 ORDER

The Brazilian Air Force (FAB) announced that, following the breakdown of negotiations with Embraer, it will seek to unilaterally reduce the number of KC-390 aircraft on order and decrease the production rate to two aircraft a year, down from the previous plan of eight to ten per year. This comes as budget constraints have forced the service to prioritise certain programmes. The FAB awarded Embraer a BRL7.26 billion (USD3.08bn) contract in May 2014 for 28 aircraft, with deliveries expected to begin in 2016 and estimated completion in 2026. The contract was reworked later in 2014 in order to protect the programme from currency volatility. This split the funding, so that some was paid in Brazilian reais and some in US dollars for importing subsystems and parts. Embraer has so far only secured two export orders for the aircraft (Portugal 5, Hungary 2) and although Brazilian series production deliveries began in 2019, the collapse in 2020 of a potential marketing deal with Boeing (and merger of civil aircraft production), combined with post-coronavirus budgetary constraints, could mean that KC-390 production will continue at a reduced rate into the near future.

Table 11  **Argentina: defence procurement since 2010**

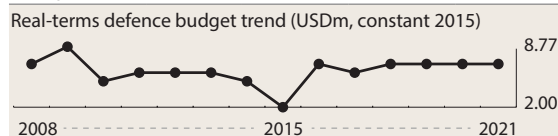
Contract Date	Equipment	Type	Quantity	Value (USD)	Prime contractor	Deliveries	Second-hand?	Service
2013	H225	Medium transport helicopter	1	n.k.	 Airbus	2016	N	Coast Guard
2013	G 120TP	Training aircraft	10	26.56m	 Grob Aircraft	2013–14	N	Air Force
Feb 2013	Bell 412EP <i>Twin Huey</i>	Multi-role helicopter	2	17.43m	 Bell (through Canadian Commercial Corporation)	2015	One of two	Army
Dec 2013	Model 56 pack howitzer	105mm towed artillery	10	n.k.	 Oto Melara	2015	N	Army
2014	C-212-200	Light transport aircraft	2	10.12m	 Airbus	2016	Y	Army
Oct 2014	KC-130H <i>Hercules</i> ; C-130H <i>Hercules</i>	Tanker/transport aircraft upgrade; medium transport aircraft upgrade	2; 3	68.76m	 L3Harris Technologies	2016–ongoing	N	Air Force
Jan 2015	Cessna 550 <i>Citation</i> ; Cessna 208EX <i>Grand Caravan</i>	Light transport aircraft	1; 2	10.87m	 Textron Aviation	2015	Y	Army
2016	AW169	Light transport helicopter	1	n.k.	 Leonardo	2018	N	Gendarmerie
2016	Cessna 208EX <i>Grand Caravan</i>	Light transport aircraft	2	n.k.	 Textron Aviation	2016	Y	Army
May 2016	Bell 206B <i>Jet Ranger II</i>	Light transport helicopter	20	2.9m	 Italian government surplus	2017–18	Y	Army
Dec 2016	<i>Shaldag II</i>	Fast patrol boat	4	49m	 Israel Shipyards	2018	N	Coast Guard
Apr 2017	T-6C+ <i>Texan II</i>	Training aircraft	12	135.28m	 Textron Aviation	2017–19	N	Air Force
Jun 2017	Bell 412EP <i>Twin Huey</i>	Multi-role helicopter	4	54.45m	 Bell	2017–18	Y	Army
Nov 2017	<i>Super Etendard Modernisé</i>	Fighter ground-attack aircraft	5	16.04m	 French government surplus	2019	Y	Navy
Dec 2017	IA-63 <i>Pampa III</i>	Training aircraft	3	21.77m	 Fábrica Argentina de Aviones (FAdeA)	2018	N	Air Force
Nov 2018	<i>Bouchard (Gowind OPV 90)</i>	Offshore patrol ship with hangar	4	378.39m	 Naval Group	2019–ongoing	One of four	Navy
Mar 2019	IA-63 <i>Pampa III</i>	Training aircraft	3	18.69m	 Fábrica Argentina de Aviones (FAdeA)	2019–20	N	Air Force
Oct 2020	IA-63 <i>Pampa III</i>	Training aircraft	1	15.9m	 Fábrica Argentina de Aviones (FAdeA)	2021	N	Air Force
Jan 2021	B-737-700	Passenger transport aircraft	1	9.75m	 Aero Capital Solutions (ACS)	2021	Y	Air Force
Apr 2021	UC-12B <i>Huron</i> ; TC-12B	Light transport aircraft; training aircraft	1; 9	16.67m	 US government surplus	2021–ongoing	Y	Air Force
May 2021	IA-63 <i>Pampa III</i>	Training aircraft	6	101.7m	 Fábrica Argentina de Aviones (FAdeA)	By end of 2023	N	Air Force

 – multinational

Antigua and Barbuda ATG

East Caribbean Dollar XCD		2020	2021	2022
GDP	XCD	3.70bn	3.79bn	
	USD	1.37bn	1.41bn	
<i>per capita</i>	USD	13,967	14,118	
Growth	%	-20.0	1.0	
Inflation	%	1.1	1.6	
Def bdgt [a]	XCD	21.3m	20.0m	
	USD	7.87m	7.40m	
USD1=XCD		2.70	2.70	

[a] Budget for the Ministry of Legal Affairs, Public Safety, Immigration & Labour



Population 99,175

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	11.3%	3.7%	4.1%	3.7%	20.3%	4.0%
Female	11.0%	3.7%	4.2%	3.9%	24.7%	5.3%

Capabilities

The Antigua and Barbuda Defence Force (ABDF) focuses on internal security and disaster relief, and also contributes to regional counter-narcotics efforts. It comprises a light-infantry element, which carries out internal-security duties, and a coastguard, which is tasked with fishery protection and counter-narcotics. Antigua and Barbuda is a member of the Caribbean Community and the Caribbean Regional Security System. There are defence ties with the UK and the US. The ABDF has participated in US SOUTHCOM's *Tradewinds* disaster-response exercise, though it has no independent capacity to deploy forces other than in its immediate neighbourhood. There is no heavy land-forces equipment, while the coastguard maintains ex-US patrol vessels and a number of smaller boats. Aside from limited maintenance facilities, there is no indigenous defence industry.

ACTIVE 180 (Army 130 Coast Guard 50)

(all services form combined Antigua and Barbuda Defence Force)

RESERVE 80 (Joint 80)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 130

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

1 inf bn HQ

1 inf coy

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 spt gp (1 engr unit, 1 med unit)

Coast Guard 50

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

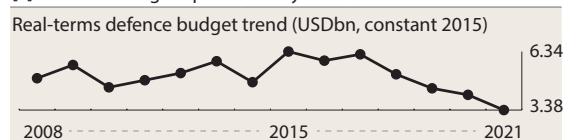
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PB 2: 1

Dauntless; 1 *Swift*

Argentina ARG

Argentine Peso ARS		2020	2021	2022
GDP	ARS	27.5tr	43.6tr	
	USD	389bn	455bn	
<i>per capita</i>	USD	8,572	9,929	
Growth	%	-9.9	7.5	
Inflation [a]	%	42.0	n/a	
Def bdgt	ARS	205bn	246bn	
	USD	2.90bn	2.57bn	
USD1=ARS		70.63	95.69	

[a] No inflation figure published by the IMF for 2021



Population 45,864,941

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	12.3%	4.0%	3.8%	3.7%	20.5%	5.2%
Female	11.6%	3.7%	3.6%	3.6%	20.9%	7.1%

Capabilities

Argentina's armed forces have sufficient training and equipment to fulfil internal-security tasks, although any power-projection ambition is limited by funding shortfalls. The armed forces principally focus on border security, surveillance and counter-narcotics operations, and there is some cooperation with Bolivia and Paraguay. In 2020, the government repealed 2018 legislation, passed under the previous administration, that had allowed greater latitude in deploying the armed forces to tackle external challenges including from organised-crime groups. There is military cooperation with the US and the armed forces participate in multinational exercises and bilateral peacekeeping exercises with neighbour Chile. There are limited deployment capabilities, and the equipment inventory is increasingly obsolete, with modernisation hampered by funding problems. The air force faces significant equipment-availability challenges and the navy has seen its capability decline in areas such as anti-submarine warfare, mine warfare and airborne early warning. Argentina possesses an indigenous defence-manufacturing and maintenance capacity covering land, sea and air systems, although industry fortunes have dipped in recent years because of a lack of investment.

ACTIVE 72,100 (Army 42,800 Navy 16,400 Air 12,900) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 31,250

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 42,800

Regt and gp are usually bn-sized

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

1 (1st) div (1 armd bde (1 armd recce regt, 3 tk regt, 1 mech inf regt, 1 SP arty gp, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 int coy, 1 sigs sqn, 1 log coy), 1 (3rd) jungle bde (2 jungle inf regt, 2 jungle inf coy, 1 arty gp, 1 engr coy, 1 int coy, 1

sigs coy, 1 log coy, 1 med coy); 1 (12th) jungle bde (2 jungle inf regt, 1 jungle inf coy, 1 arty gp, 1 engr bn, 1 int coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy, 1 med coy), 2 engr bn, 1 sigs bn, 1 log coy)

- 1 (3rd) div (1 armd bde (1 armd recce sqn, 3 tk regt, 1 mech inf regt, 1 SP arty gp, 1 cbt engr sqn, 1 int coy, 1 sigs sqn, 1 log coy); 1 mech bde (1 armd recce regt, 1 tk regt, 2 mech inf regt, 1 SP arty gp, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 int coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy); 1 mech bde (1 armd recce regt, 1 tk regt, 2 mech inf regt, 1 SP arty gp, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 int coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy); 1 int bn, 1 sigs bn, 1 log coy, 1 AD gp (2 AD bn))
- 1 (Rapid Deployment Force) div (1 SF gp; 1 mech bde (1 armd recce regt, 3 mech inf regt, 1 arty gp, 1 MRL gp, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy); 1 AB bde (1 recce sqn, 2 para regt, 1 air aslt regt, 1 arty gp, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy))

Light

- 1 (2nd) mtn inf div (1 mtn inf bde (1 recce regt, 3 mtn inf regt, 1 mtn inf coy, 2 arty gp, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy); 1 mtn inf bde (1 recce regt, 3 mtn inf regt, 1 mtn inf coy, 1 arty gp, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy); 1 mtn inf bde (1 recce regt, 2 mtn inf regt, 2 arty gp, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 sigs coy, 1 construction coy, 1 log coy), 1 arty gp, 1 AD bn, 1 sigs bn)
- 1 mot cav regt (presidential escort)

COMBAT SUPPORT

- 1 engr bn
- 1 CBRN coy
- 1 sigs gp (1 EW bn, 1 sigs bn, 1 maint bn)
- 1 sigs bn
- 1 sigs coy

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

- 3 maint bn

HELICOPTER

- 1 avn gp (bde) (1 avn bn, 1 tpt hel bn, 1 atk/ISR hel sqn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

- MBT 231: 225 TAM, 6 TAM S21
- LT TK 117: 107 SK-105A1 *Kuerassier*; 6 SK-105A2 *Kuerassier*; 4 *Patagón*
- RECCE 47 AML-90
- IFV 232: 118 VCTP (incl variants); 114 M113A2 (20mm cannon)
- APC 278
- APC (T) 274: 70 M113A1-ACAV; 204 M113A2
- APC (W) 4 WZ-551B1

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

- ARV *Greif*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

- MSL • SP 3 M1025 HMMWV with TOW-2A
- RCL 105mm 150 M-1968

ARTILLERY 1,108

- SP 155mm 42: 23 AMX F3; 19 VCA 155 *Palmaria*
- TOWED 172: 105mm 64 Model 56 pack howitzer;
- 155mm 108: 28 CITEFA M-77/CITEFA M-81; 80 SOFMA L-33
- MRL 8: 105mm 4 SLAM *Pampero*; 127mm 4 CP-30
- MOR 886: 81mm 492; SP 107mm 25 M106A2; 120mm 330 Brandt; SP 120mm 39 TAM-VCTM

AIRCRAFT

- TPT • Light 16: 1 Beech 80 *Queen Air*; 3 C-212-200 *Aviocar*; 4 Cessna 208EX *Grand Caravan*; 1 Cessna 500 *Citation* (survey); 1 Cessna 550 *Citation Bravo*; 3 DA42 (to be converted to ISR role); 2 DHC-6 *Twin Otter*; 1 *Sabreliner 75A* (*Gaviao 75A*)
- TRG 5 T-41 *Mescalero*

HELICOPTERS

- MRH 5: 4 SA315B *Lama*; 1 Z-11
- TPT 62: Medium 3 AS332B *Super Puma*; Light 59: 1 Bell 212; 25 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois* – 6 armed); 5 Bell 206B3; 13 UH-1H-II *Huey II*; 15 AB206B1

AIR DEFENCE

- SAM • Point-defence RBS-70

- GUNS • TOWED 229: 20mm 200 GAI-B01; 30mm 21 HS L81; 35mm 8 GDF-002 (*Skyguard* fire control)

Navy 16,400

Commands: Surface Fleet, Submarines, Naval Avn, Marines

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

- 1 (diver) SF gp

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • SSK

- 1 *Santa Cruz* (GER TR-1700) (non-operational, undergoing MLU since 2015) with 6 single 533mm TT with SST-4 HWT; 1 *Salta* (GER T-209/1100) (non-operational since 2013) with 8 single 533mm TT with Mk 37/SST-4 HWT)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 5

- DESTROYERS • DDH 1 *Hercules* (UK Type-42)

(utilised as a fast troop-transport ship), with 1 114mm gun (capacity 2 SH-3H *Sea King* hel)

- FRIGATES • FFGHM 4 *Almirante Brown* (GER MEKO 360) (of which 1+) with 2 quad Inchr with MM40 *Exocet* ASHM, 1 octuple *Albatros* Inchr with *Aspide* SAM, 2 triple ILAS-3 (B-515) 324mm TT with A244/S LWT, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 AS555 *Fennec* hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 24

CORVETTES 9:

- FSGH 6 *Espora* (GER MEKO 140) with 2 twin Inchr with MM38 *Exocet* ASHM, 2 triple 324mm ILAS-3 (B-515) ASTT with A244/S LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 AS555 *Fennec* hel)

- FSG 3 *Drummond* (FRA A-69) (of which 2+) with 2 twin Inchr with MM38 *Exocet* ASHM, 2 triple 324mm ILAS-3 (B-515) ASTT with A244/S LWT, 1 100mm gun

- PSOH 3 *Bouchard* (FRA OPV 87) (of which 1 ex-FRA *L'Adroit*) (capacity 1 hel)

- PSO 2: 1 *Irigoyen* (ex-US *Cherokee*); 1 *Teniente Olivieri* (ex-US oilfield tug)

- PCFGT 1 *Intrepida* (GER Lurssen 45m) with 2 single Inchr with MM38 *Exocet* ASHM, 2 single 533mm TT with SST-4 HWT, 1 76mm gun

- PCF 1 *Intrepida* (GER Lurssen 45m) with 1 76mm gun

- PCO 1 *Murature* (ex-US *King* – trg/river-patrol role) with 2 105mm gun

- PB 7: 4 *Baradero* (ISR *Dabur*); 2 *Punta Mogotes* (ex-US *Point*); 1 *Zurubi*

AMPHIBIOUS 6 LCVF**LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 16****ABU 3 Red****AFS 4 Puerto Argentina** (ex-RUS *Neftegaz*)**AGB 1 Almirante Irizar** (damaged by fire in 2007; returned to service in mid-2017)**AGHS 3:** 1 *Austral* (ex-GER *Sonne*); 1 *Cormoran*; 1 *Puerto Deseado* (ice-breaking capability, used for polar research)**AGOR 1** *Comodoro Rivadavia***AK 2 Costa Sur** (capacity 4 LCVF)**AOR 1 Patagonia** (ex-FRA *Durance*) with 1 hel platform**AXS 1 Libertad****Naval Aviation 2,000****EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****AIRCRAFT 16** combat capable**FGA** (5 *Super Etendard Modernisé* non-operational and undergoing modernisation; 11 *Super Etendard* in store)**ASW 6:** 2 S-2T *Tracker*; 4 P-3B *Orion*†**TPT • Light 7** Beech 200F/M *King Air***TRG 10** T-34C *Turbo Mentor****HELICOPTERS****ASW 2 SH-3H** (ASH-3H) *Sea King***MRH 1** AS555 *Fennec***TPT • Medium 4** UH-3H *Sea King***AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES****AAM • IR R-550** *Magic***AShM** AM39 *Exocet***Marines 2,500****FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE****Amphibious**

1 (fleet) force (1 cdo gp, 1 (AAV) amph bn, 1 mne bn, 1 arty bn, 1 ADA bn)

1 (fleet) force (2 mne bn, 2 navy det)

1 force (1 mne bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES****RECCE 12** ERC-90F *Sagaie***APC • APC (W)** 31 VCR**AAV 11** LVTP-7**ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES****ARV** AAVR 7**ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE****RCL 105mm** 30 M-1974 FMK-1**ARTILLERY 89****TOWED 19:** 105mm 13 Model 56 pack howitzer; 155mm 6 M114**MOR 70:** 81mm 58; 120mm 12**AIR DEFENCE****SAM • Point-defence** RBS-70**GUNS 40mm** 4 Bofors 40L**Air Force 12,900**

4 Major Comds – Air Operations, Personnel, Air Regions, Logistics, 8 air bde

Air Operations Command**FORCES BY ROLE****GROUND ATTACK**2 sqn with A-4/OA-4 (A-4AR/OA-4AR) *Skyhawk*2 (tac air) sqn with EMB-312 *Tucano* (on loan for border surv/interdiction)**ISR**

1 sqn with Learjet 35A

SEARCH & RESCUE/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER2 sqn with Bell 212; Bell 412; Mi-171, SA-315B *Lama***TANKER/TRANSPORT**1 sqn with C-130H *Hercules*; KC-130H *Hercules*; L-100-30**TRANSPORT**1 sqn with Beech A200 *King Air* (UC-12B *Huron*);Cessna 182 *Skylane*1 sqn with DHC-6 *Twin Otter*; Saab 3401 sqn with F-28 *Friendship*

1 sqn with Learjet 35A; Learjet 60

1 (Pres) flt with B-737-700; B-757-23ER; S-70A *Black Hawk*, S-76B**TRAINING**1 sqn with AT-63 *Pampa II*1 sqn with EMB-312 *Tucano*

1 sqn with Grob 120TP

1 sqn with IA-63 *Pampa III**1 sqn with T-6C *Texan II*1 hel sqn with Hughes 369; SA-315B *Lama***TRANSPORT HELICOPTER**

1 sqn with Hughes 369; MD-500; MD-500D

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**AIRCRAFT 21** combat capable**ATK 12:** 10 A-4 (A-4AR) *Skyhawk* (of which 6†); 2 OA-4 (OA-4AR) *Skyhawk* (of which 1†)**ELINT 1** Learjet 35A**TKR/TPT 2** KC-130H *Hercules***TPT 22: Medium 4:** 3 C-130H *Hercules*; 1 L-100-30;**Light 14:** 1 Beech A200 *King Air* (UC-12B *Huron*); 4Cessna 182 *Skylane*; 2 DHC-6 *Twin Otter*; 3 Learjet 35A (of which 2 test and calibration and 1 medevac); 1Learjet 60 (VIP); 1 PA-28-236 *Dakota*; 2 Saab 340 (jointly operated with LADE); **PAX 4:** 1 B-737; 1 B-737-700; 1B-757-23ER; 1 F-28 *Fellowship***TRG 45:** 2 AT-63 *Pampa II** (LIFT); 11 EMB-312 *Tucano*; 9 Grob 120TP; 7 IA-63 *Pampa III**; 6 P2002JF *Sierra*; 10T-6C *Texan II* (8 EMB-312 *Tucano* in store)**HELICOPTERS****MRH 29:** 6 Bell 412EP; 11 Hughes 369; 3 MD-500; 4 MD-500D; 5 SA315B *Lama***TPT 12: Medium 3:** 2 Mi-171E; 1 S-70A *Black Hawk* (VIP); **Light 9:** 7 Bell 212; 2 S-76B (VIP)**AIR DEFENCE****GUNS 88: 20mm:** 86 Oerlikon/Rh-202 with 9 Elta EL/M-2106 radar; **35mm:** 2 GDF-001 with *Skyguard* radar**AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES****AAM • IR** AIM-9L *Sidewinder*; R-550 *Magic*; *Shafir* 2†**Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 31,250****Gendarmerie 18,000**

Ministry of Security

FORCES BY ROLE**COMMAND**

7 regional comd

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF unit

MANOEUVRE

Other

17 paramilitary bn

Aviation

1 (mixed) avn bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES**RECCE S52 *Shorland*APC (W) 87: 47 *Grenadier*; 40 UR-416**ARTILLERY • MOR 81mm****AIRCRAFT**TPT 13: **Light** 12: 3 Cessna 152; 3 Cessna 206; 1 Cessna 336; 1 PA-28 *Cherokee*; 2 PC-6B *Turbo Porter*; 2 PC-12;

PAX 1 Learjet 35

HELICOPTERS

MRH 2 MD-500C

TPT • **Light** 17: 3 AW119 *Koala*; 2 Bell 206 *Jet Ranger* (AB-206); 7 AS350 *Ecureuil*; 1 H135; 1 H155; 3 R-44 *Raven II*

TRG 1 S-300C

Prefectura Naval (Coast Guard) 13,250

Ministry of Security

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 71**PCO 7: 1 *Correa Falcon*; 1 *Delfin*; 5 *Mantilla* (F30 *Halcón* – undergoing modernisation)PCC 1 *Mariano Moreno*PB 58: 1 *Dorado*; 25 *Estrelleamar*; 2 *Lynch* (US *Cape*); 18 *Mar del Plata* (Z-28); 1 *Surel*; 8 *Damen Stan 2200*; 3 *Stan Tender 1750*PBF 4 *Shaldag II*PBR 1 *Tonina***LOGISTICS & SUPPORT 11**AAR 1 *Tango*AFS 1 *Prefecto Garcia*

AG 2

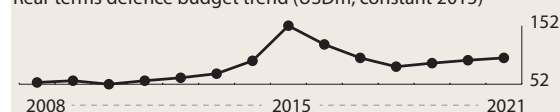
ARS 1 *Prefecto Mansilla*AX 5: 1 *Mandubi*; 4 otherAXS 1 *Dr Bernardo Houssay***AIRCRAFT**MP 1 Beech 350ER *King Air*TPT • **Light** 6: 5 C-212 *Aviocar*; 1 Beech 350ER *King Air*TRG 2 Piper PA-28 *Archer III***HELICOPTERS**SAR 3 AS565MA *Panther*MRH 1 AS365 *Dauphin 2*TPT 7: **Medium** 3: 1 H225 *Puma*; 2 SA330L (AS330L) *Puma*; **Light** 4: 2 AS355 *Ecureuil II*; 2 Bell 206 (AB-206) *Jet Ranger*

TRG 4 S-300C

DEPLOYMENT**CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 2****CYPRUS: UN • UNFICYP 249; 2 inf coy; 1 hel flt with 2 Bell 212****INDIA/PAKISTAN: UN • UNMOGIP 2****MIDDLE EAST: UN • UNTSO 3****WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 3****Bahamas BHS**

Bahamian Dollar BSD		2020	2021	2022
GDP	BSD	9.91bn	10.7bn	
	USD	9.91bn	10.7bn	
<i>per capita</i>	USD	25,734	27,437	
Growth	%	-14.5	2.0	
Inflation	%	0.0	3.0	
Def bdgt	BSD	85.8m	95.4m	
	USD	85.8m	95.4m	
USD1=BSD		1.00	1.00	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 352,655

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	11.0%	3.6%	3.9%	4.1%	22.6%	3.6%
Female	10.7%	3.5%	3.8%	4.0%	23.7%	5.5%

Capabilities

The Royal Bahamas Defence Force (RBDF) is primarily a naval force tasked with disaster relief, maritime security and counter-narcotics duties. Its single commando squadron is tasked with base protection and internal security. The Bahamas is a member of the Caribbean Community, and the RBDF maintains training relationships with the UK and US. The RBDF has participated in US SOUTHCOM's *Tradewinds* disaster-response exercise. There is little independent capacity to deploy abroad, aside from recent regional disaster-relief efforts. The RBDF's Sandy Bottom Project, the largest-ever capital investment in the service, includes the acquisition of patrol craft and the development of bases and port facilities. The maritime wing is focused around patrol vessels and smaller patrol boats, while the air wing has a small inventory of light aircraft. Apart from limited maintenance facilities, the Bahamas has no indigenous defence industry.

ACTIVE 1,500**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE****Royal Bahamas Defence Force 1,500****FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE****Amphibious**

1 mne coy (incl marines with internal- and base-security duties)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 21**PCC 2 *Bahamas*PB 19: 4 *Arthur Dion Hanna* (Damen Stan Patrol 4207); 2 *Dauntless*; 4 *Lignum Vitae* (Damen 3007); 1 Safe 33; 4 Safe 44; 2 Sea Ark 12m; 2 Sea Ark 15m

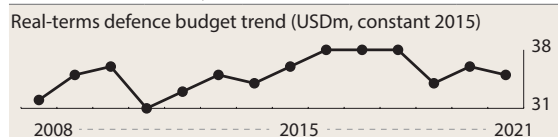
LOGISTICS & SUPPORT • AKR 1 Lawrence Major

(Damen 5612)

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 3: 1 Beech A350 *King Air*; 1 Cessna 208 *Caravan*; 1 P-68 *Observer***FOREIGN FORCES****Guyana Navy:** Base located at New Providence Island**Barbados BRB**

Barbados Dollar BBD		2020	2021	2022
GDP	BBD	8.84bn	9.30bn	
	USD	4.42bn	4.65bn	
per capita	USD	15,346	16,105	
Growth	%	-18.0	3.3	
Inflation	%	2.9	2.5	
Def bdgt [a]	BBD	81.0m	79.6m	
	USD	40.5m	39.8m	
USD1=BBD		2.00	2.00	

[a] Defence and security expenditure

**Population** 301,865

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	8.6%	3.0%	3.0%	3.2%	24.5%	6.0%
Female	8.6%	3.0%	3.1%	3.3%	25.4%	8.4%

Capabilities

Maritime security and resource protection are the main tasks of the Barbados Defence Force (BDF), but it has a secondary public-safety role in support of the police force. The BDF has undertaken counter-narcotics work, while troops have also been tasked with supporting law enforcement. There are plans to improve disaster-relief capabilities. Barbados is a member of the Caribbean Community, and the Caribbean Regional Security System is headquartered there. The BDF has participated in US SOUTHCOM's *Tradewinds* disaster-response exercise. There is limited capacity to deploy independently within the region, such as on hurricane-relief duties. The inventory consists principally of a small number of patrol vessels. Apart from limited maintenance facilities, Barbados has no indigenous defence industry.

ACTIVE 610 (Army 500 Coast Guard 110)**RESERVE 430 (Joint 430)****ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE****Army 500****FORCES BY ROLE**
MANOEUVRE**Light**

1 inf bn (cadre)

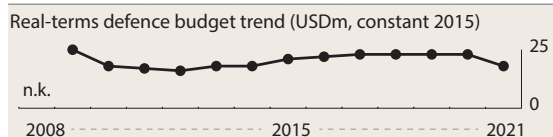
Coast Guard 110

HQ located at HMBS Pelican, Spring Garden

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 6****PB 6:** 1 *Dauntless*; 2 *Enterprise* (Damen Stan 1204); 3 *Trident* (Damen Stan Patrol 4207)**Belize BLZ**

Belize Dollar BZD		2020	2021	2022
GDP	BZD	3.41bn	3.82bn	
	USD	1.71bn	1.91bn	
per capita	USD	4,077	4,458	
Growth	%	-14.0	8.5	
Inflation	%	0.1	3.1	
Def bdgt [a]	BZD	49.1m	40.0m	
	USD	24.5m	20.0m	
USD1=BZD		2.00	2.00	

[a] Excludes funds allocated to Coast Guard and Police Service

**Population** 405,633

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	16.3%	5.4%	4.7%	4.3%	17.0%	2.2%
Female	15.6%	5.0%	4.3%	4.1%	18.4%	2.4%

Capabilities

Belize maintains a small Defence Force (BDF) and coastguard to provide national security, particularly control of the borders with Guatemala and Mexico. The National Security and Defence Strategy (2018–21) identifies territorial defence and combating transnational crime as key objectives. The UK has a long-standing security relationship with Belize and maintains a small training unit there, and the BDF also trains with US SOUTHCOM. Overall training levels are limited but generally sufficient for the BDF's tasks. Belize is a member of the Caribbean Community. The BDF does not deploy internationally and logistics support is adequate for border-security missions. The conventional equipment inventory is limited and there is no significant domestic defence industry.

ACTIVE 1,500 (Army 1,500) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 550**RESERVE 700 (Joint 700)****ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE****Army 1,500****FORCES BY ROLE**
SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF unit

MANOEUVRE**Light**

2 inf bn (3 inf coy)

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 spt gp

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • RCL 84mm***Carl Gustaf***ARTILLERY • MOR 81mm 6****Air Wing****EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****AIRCRAFT****TPT • Light 2:** 1 BN-2B *Defender*†; 1 Cessna 182*Skylane*†**TRG 1** T-67M-200 *Firefly***HELICOPTERS****TPT • Light 3:** 2 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); 1 Bell 407**Reserve****FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE****Light**

1 inf bn (3 inf coy)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 550**Coast Guard 550****EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

All operational patrol vessels under 10t FLD

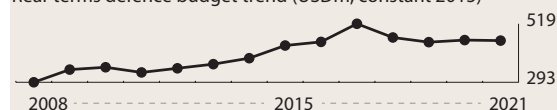
FOREIGN FORCES

United Kingdom BATSUB 12

Bolivia BOL

Bolivian Boliviano BOB		2020	2021	2022
GDP	BOB	253bn	264bn	
	USD	36.8bn	38.5bn	
<i>per capita</i>	USD	3,168	3,267	
Growth	%	-8.8	5.0	
Inflation	%	0.9	1.3	
Def bdgt	BOB	3.28bn	3.26bn	
	USD	479m	476m	
USD1=BOB		6.86	6.86	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 11,758,869

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	15.0%	5.0%	4.6%	4.4%	17.8%	2.7%
Female	14.4%	4.8%	4.5%	4.3%	18.9%	3.5%

Capabilities

The armed forces are constitutionally tasked with maintaining sovereignty and territorial defence, though principal tasks are counter-narcotics and internal and border security. Joint task

forces have been formed and dispatched to border regions to combat smuggling, and a series of border posts have been established. Airspace control is an emerging strategic priority. The armed forces have also been playing a greater role in disaster-relief operations, with a new dedicated battalion activated in 2021. There is defence-technology cooperation with Russia, but China remains a significant supplier of military materiel. Bolivia cooperates with Peru and Paraguay on countering illicit trafficking and on providing disaster relief. The armed forces have stressed the need to improve conditions for personnel, amid greater internal deployments to border areas on counter-trafficking tasks. An aerospace R&D centre was created in 2018 in the military-engineering school, with the objective of developing munitions and ISR UAVs. There is some local maintenance, repair and overhaul capacity.

ACTIVE 34,100 (Army 22,800 Navy 4,800 Air 6,500)**Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 37,100***Conscript liability* 12 months voluntary conscription for both males and females**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE****Army 9,800; 13,000 conscript (total 22,800)****FORCES BY ROLE****COMMAND**

6 mil region HQ

10 div HQ

SPECIAL FORCES

3 SF regt

MANOEUVRE**Reconnaissance**

1 mot cav gp

Armoured

1 armd bn

Mechanised

1 mech cav regt

2 mech inf regt

Light

1 (aslt) cav gp

5 (horsed) cav gp

3 mot inf regt

21 inf regt

Air Manoeuvre

2 AB regt (bn)

Other

1 (Presidential Guard) inf regt

COMBAT SUPPORT

6 arty regt (bn)

6 engr bn

1 int coy

1 MP bn

1 sigs bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

2 log bn

AVIATION

2 avn coy

AIR DEFENCE

1 ADA regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES****LT TK 54:** 36 SK-105A1 *Kuerassier*; 18 SK-105A2 *Kuerassier*

RECCE 24 EE-9 Cascavel**APC 148+**

APC (T) 87+: 50+ M113, 37 M9 half-track

APC (W) 61: 24 EE-11 *Urutu*; 22 MOWAG *Roland*; 15 V-100 *Commando*AUV 19 *Tiger* 4x4**ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES**ARV 4 *Greif*; M578 LARV**ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE****MSL**SP 2 *Koyak* with HJ-8

MANPATS HJ-8

RCL 90mm M67; 106mm M40A1

ARTILLERY 311+

TOWED 61: 105mm 25 M101A1; 122mm 36 M-30 (M-1938)

MOR 250+: 81mm 250 M29; Type-W87; 107mm M30; 120mm M120

AIRCRAFTTPT • **Light** 3: 1 Fokker F-27-200; 1 Beech 90 *King Air*; 1 C-212 *Aviocar***HELICOPTERS**

MRH 6 H425

TRG 1 Robinson R44

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS • TOWED 37mm 18 Type-65**Navy 4,800**

Organised into six naval districts with HQ located at Puerto Guayaramerín

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 7**PBR 7: 1 *Santa Cruz*; 6 Type 928 YC**LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 3**AG 1 *Mojo Huayna*

AH 2

Marines 1,700 (incl 1,000 Naval Military Police)**FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE****Mechanised**

1 mech inf bn

Amphibious

6 mne bn (1 in each Naval District)

COMBAT SUPPORT

4 (naval) MP bn

Air Force 6,500 (incl conscripts)**FORCES BY ROLE****GROUND ATTACK**1 sqn with K-8WB *Karakorum***ISR**

1 sqn with Cessna 206; Cessna 402; Learjet 25B/25D (secondary VIP role)

SEARCH & RESCUE1 sqn with AS332B *Super Puma*; H125 *Ecureuil*; H145**TRANSPORT**

1 (TAM) sqn with B-727; B-737; MA60

1 (TAB) sqn with C-130A *Hercules*; MD-10-30F1 sqn with C-130B/H *Hercules*1 sqn with F-27-400M *Troopship*1 (VIP) sqn with Beech 90 *King Air*; Beech 200 *King Air* Beech 1900; *Falcon* 900EX; *Sabreliner* 60; *Falcon* 50EX6 sqn with Cessna 152/206; IAI-201 *Arava*; PA-32*Saratoga*; PA-34 *Seneca***TRAINING**

1 sqn with DA40; T-25; Z-242L

1 sqn with Cessna 152/172

1 sqn with PC-7 *Turbo Trainer*1 hel sqn with R-44 *Raven II***TRANSPORT HELICOPTER**1 (anti-drug) sqn with Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*)**AIR DEFENCE**

1 regt with Oerlikon; Type-65

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**AIRCRAFT 21 combat capable**TPT 77: **Heavy** 1 MD-10-30F; **Medium** 4: 1 C-130A*Hercules*; 2 C-130B *Hercules*; 1 C-130H *Hercules*; **Light**64: 1 *Aero Commander* 690; 3 Beech 90 *King Air*; 2 Beech200 *King Air*; 1 Beech 250 *King Air*; 1 Beech 350 *King**Air*; 3 C-212-100; 6 Cessna 152; 2 Cessna 172; 18 Cessna206; 3 Cessna 210 *Centurion*; 1 Cessna 402; 8 DA40; 1F-27-400M *Troopship*; 4 IAI-201 *Arava*; 2 Learjet 25B/D;2 MA60+; 1 PA-32 *Saratoga*; 4 PA-34 *Seneca*; 1 *Sabreliner*60; **PAX** 8: 1 B-727; 3 B-737-200; 1 *Falcon* 50EX; 1 *Falcon*

900EX (VIP); 2 RJ70

TRG 35: 5 K-8WB *Karakorum**; 6 T-25; 16 PC-7 *Turbo**Trainer**; 8 Z-242L**HELICOPTERS**MRH 1 SA316 *Alouette III*TPT 35: **Medium** 6 H215 *Super Puma*; **Light** 29: 2 H125*Ecureuil*; 19 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); 2 H145; 6 R-44*Raven II***AIR DEFENCE • GUNS • TOWED 18+: 20mm Oerlikon; 37mm 18 Type-65****Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 37,100+****National Police 31,100+****FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE****Other**

27 frontier sy unit

9 paramilitary bde

2 (rapid action) paramilitary regt

Narcotics Police 6,000+

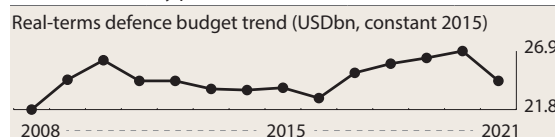
FOE (700) – Special Operations Forces

DEPLOYMENT**CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC:** UN • MINUSCA 3**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO:** UN • MONUSCO 4**SOUTH SUDAN:** UN • UNMISS 4**SUDAN:** UN • UNISFA 4

Brazil BRZ

Brazilian Real BRL		2020	2021	2022
GDP	BRL	7.45tr	8.70tr	
	USD	1.44tr	1.65tr	
per capita	USD	6,823	7,741	
Growth	%	-4.1	5.2	
Inflation	%	3.2	7.7	
Def bdgt [a]	BRL	115bn	115bn	117bn
	USD	22.2bn	21.8bn	
USD1=BRL		5.16	5.28	

[a] Includes military pensions



Population 213,445,417

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	10.6%	4.0%	4.1%	3.9%	22.6%	4.1%
Female	10.2%	3.9%	4.0%	3.8%	23.5%	5.5%

Capabilities

The armed forces are among the most capable in the region. Brazil seeks to enhance its power-projection capabilities, boost surveillance of the Amazon region and coastal waters, and further develop its defence industry. Security challenges from organised crime have seen the armed forces deploy on internal-security operations. Brazil maintains military ties with most of its neighbours including personnel exchanges and joint military training with Chile and Colombia. There is also defence cooperation with France, Sweden and the US, centred on procurement, technical advice and personnel training. Brazil's air-transport fleet enables it to independently deploy forces. It contributes small contingents to several UN missions. Brazil is attempting to modernise its equipment across all domains. Major platform developments include PROSUB (one nuclear-powered and four diesel-electric submarines) and the acquisition in 2018 of a former UK helicopter carrier. Projects to boost aerospace capabilities are also underway including the FX-2 project to procure the Saab *Gripen* combat aircraft, as well as the plan to introduce the Embraer KC-390 transport aircraft. Brazil has a well-developed defence-industrial base, across all domains, with a capability to design and manufacture equipment. Aerospace firms Avibras and Embraer also export some products. Local companies are also involved in the SISFRON border-security programme. There are industrial partnerships, including technology transfers and R&D support, with France's Naval Group (PROSUB) and Sweden's Saab (FX-2 fighter).

ACTIVE 366,500 (Army 214,000 Navy 85,000 Air 67,500) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 395,000

Conscript liability 12 months (can go to 18; often waived)

RESERVE 1,340,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES • COMMUNICATIONS 1 SGDC-1 (civil–military use)

Army 102,000; 112,000 conscript (total 214,000)

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

8 mil comd HQ
12 mil region HQ
7 div HQ (2 with regional HQ)

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF bde (1 SF bn, 1 cdo bn)
1 SF coy

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

3 mech cav regt

Armoured

1 (5th) armd bde (1 mech cav sqn, 2 tk regt, 2 mech inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 engr bn, 1 sigs coy, 1 log bn)
1 (6th) armd bde (1 mech cav sqn, 2 tk regt, 2 mech inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 AD bty, 1 engr bn, 1 sigs coy, 1 log bn)

Mechanised

4 (1st, 3rd & 4th) mech cav bde (1 armd cav regt, 3 mech cav regt, 1 arty bn, 1 engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log bn)
1 (2nd) mech cav bde (1 armd cav regt, 2 mech cav regt, 1 SP arty bn, 1 engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log bn)
1 (15th) mech inf bde (3 mech inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 engr coy, 1 log bn)

Light

1 (3rd) mot inf bde (1 mech cav sqn, 1 mech inf bn, 1 mot inf bn, 1 inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log bn)
1 (4th) mot inf bde (1 mech cav sqn, 1 mot inf bn, 1 inf bn, 1 mtn inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 sigs coy, 1 log bn)
1 (7th) mot inf bde (3 mot inf bn, 1 arty bn)
1 (8th) mot inf bde (1 mech cav sqn, 3 mot inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 log bn)
1 (10th) mot inf bde (1 mech cav sqn, 4 mot inf bn, 1 inf coy, 1 arty bn, 1 engr coy, 1 sigs coy)
1 (13th) mot inf bde (1 mot inf bn, 2 inf bn, 1 inf coy, 1 arty bn)
1 (14th) mot inf bde (1 mech cav sqn, 3 inf bn, 1 arty bn)
1 (11th) lt inf bde (1 mech cav regt, 3 inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 MP coy, 1 log bn)
10 inf bn
1 (1st) jungle inf bde (1 mech cav sqn, 2 jungle inf bn, 1 arty bn)
4 (2nd, 16th, 17th & 22nd) jungle inf bde (3 jungle inf bn)
1 (23rd) jungle inf bde (1 cav sqn, 4 jungle inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 sigs coy, 1 log bn)

Air Manoeuvre

1 AB bde (1 cav sqn, 3 AB bn, 1 arty bn, 1 engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log bn)

1 (12th) air mob bde (1 cav sqn, 3 air mob bn, 1 arty bn,
1 engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log bn)

Other

1 (9th) mot trg bde (3 mot inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 log bn)

1 (18th) sy bde (2 sy bn, 2 sy coy)

1 sy bn

7 sy coy

3 gd cav regt

1 gd inf bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

3 SP arty bn

6 fd arty bn

1 MRL bn

1 STA bty

6 engr bn

1 engr gp (1 engr bn, 4 construction bn)

1 engr gp (4 construction bn, 1 construction coy)

2 construction bn

1 CBRN bn

1 EW coy

1 int coy

8 MP bn

2 MP coy

4 sigs bn

2 sigs coy

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

5 log bn

1 tpt bn

4 spt bn

HELICOPTER

1 avn bde (3 hel bn, 1 maint bn)

1 hel bn

AIR DEFENCE

1 ADA bde (5 ADA bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 296: 41 *Leopard* 1A1BE; 220 *Leopard* 1A5BR; 35 M60A3/TTS

LT TK 50 M41C

RECCE 408 EE-9 *Cascavel*

IFV 13 VBTP-MR *Guarani* 30mm

APC 1,370

APC (T) 660: 198 M113A1; 386 M113BR; 12 M113A2; 64 M577A2

APC (W) 710: 223 EE-11 *Urutu*; 487 VBTP-MR *Guarani* 6×6

AUV IVECO LMV (LMV-BR)

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV 7+: *Greif*; 2 *Sabiex* HART; 5 *Pionierpanzer* 2 *Dachs*

ARV 13+: 9 BPz-2; 4 M88A1; M578 LARV

VLB 5+: XLP-10; 5 *Leopard* 1 with *Biber*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS *Eryx*; *Milan*; MSS-1.2 AC

RCL 194+: **84mm** *Carl Gustaf*; **106mm** 194 M40A1

ARTILLERY 1,881

SP 169: **155mm** 169: 37 M109A3; 100 M109A5; 32 M109A5+

TOWED 431: **105mm** 336: 233 M101/M102; 40 L118 Light Gun; 63 Model 56 pack howitzer; **155mm** 95 M114

MRL 127mm 36: 18 ASTROS II Mk3M; 18 ASTROS II Mk6

MOR 1,245: **81mm** 1,168: 453 L16, 715 M936 AGR; **120mm** 77 M2

HELICOPTERS

MRH 51: 22 AS565 *Panther* (HM-1); 12 AS565 K2 *Panther* (HM-1); 17 AS550A2 *Fennec* (HA-1 – armed)

TPT 40: **Heavy** 13 H225M *Caracal* (HM-4); **Medium** 12: 8 AS532 *Cougar* (HM-3); 4 S-70A-36 *Black Hawk* (HM-2);

Light 15 AS350L1 *Ecureuil* (HA-1)

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence RBS-70; 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*); 9K338 *Igla-S* (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*)

GUNS 100:

SP 35mm 34 *Gepard* 1A2

TOWED 66: **35mm** 39 GDF-001 towed (some with *Super Fledermaus* radar); **40mm** 27 L/70 (some with BOFI)

Navy 85,000

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

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 (diver) SF gp

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • SSK 5:

2 *Tupi* (GER T-209/1400) (of which 1 in refit) with 8 single 533mm TT with Mk 24 *Tigerfish* HWT

2 *Tupi* (GER T-209/1400) with 8 single 533mm TT with Mk 48 HWT

1 *Tikuna* (GER T-209/1450) (in refit) with 8 single 533mm TT with Mk 24 *Tigerfish* HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 7

FRIGATES 7

FFGHM 6:

1 *Greenhalgh* (ex-UK *Broadsword*) with 4 single Inchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 2 ASHM, 2 sextuple Inchr with *Sea Wolf* SAM, 2 triple 324mm STWS Mk.2 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT (capacity 2 *Super Lynx* Mk21A hel)

5 *Niterói* with 2 twin Inchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 2 ASHM, 1 octuple *Albatros* Inchr with *Aspide* SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 twin 375mm Bofors ASW Rocket Launcher System A/S mor, 1 115mm gun (capacity 1 *Super Lynx* Mk21A hel)

FFGH 1 *Barroso* with 2 twin Inchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 2 ASHM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 115mm gun (capacity 1 *Super Lynx* Mk21A hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 44

CORVETTES • FSGH 1 *Inhaúma* with 2 twin Inchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 2 ASHM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 115mm gun (1 *Super Lynx* Mk21A hel)

PSO 3 *Amazonas* with 1 hel landing platform

PCO 6: 4 *Bracuí* (ex-UK *River*); 1 *Imperial Marinheiro* with 1 76mm gun; 1 *Parnaíba* with 1 hel landing platform
PCC 2 *Macaé* (FRA *Vigilante*)
PCR 5: 2 *Pedro Teixeira* with 1 hel landing platform; 3 *Roraima*
PB 23: 12 *Grajaú*; 6 *Marlim* (ITA *Meatini* derivative); 5 *Piratini* (US PGM)
PBR 4 LPR-40

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 3

MSC 3 *Aratù* (GER *Schutze*)

AMPHIBIOUS

PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS 2

LPD 1 *Bahia* (ex-FRA *Foudre*) (capacity 4 hel; 8 LCM, 450 troops)

LPH 1 *Atlântico* (ex-UK *Ocean*) (capacity 18 hel; 4 LCVP; 40 vehs; 800 troops)

LANDING SHIPS 2

LST 1 *Mattoso Maia* (ex-US *Newport*) with 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS (capacity 3 LCVP; 1 LCPL; 400 troops)

LSLH 1 *Almirante Sabóia* (ex-UK *Sir Bedivere*) (capacity 1 med hel; 18 MBT; 340 troops)

LANDING CRAFT 16:

LCM 12: 10 EDVM-25; 2 *Icarai* (ex-FRA CTM)

LCT 1 *Marambaia* (ex-FRA CDIC)

LCU 3 *Guarapari* (LCU 1610)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 43

ABU 5: 4 *Comandante Varella*; 1 *Faroleiro Mario Seixas*

ABUH 1 *Almirante Graça Aranha* (lighthouse tender)

AFS 1 *Potengi*

AGHS 5: 1 *Caravelas* (riverine); 4 *Rio Tocantin*

AGOS 2: 1 *Ary Rongel* with 1 hel landing platform; 1 *Almirante Maximiano* (capacity 2 AS350/AS355 *Ecureuil* hel)

AGS 8: 1 *Aspirante Moura*; 1 *Cruzeiro do Sul*; 1 *Antares*; 3 *Amorim do Valle* (ex-UK *River* (MCM)); 1 *Rio Branco*; 1 *Vital de Oliveira*

AGSH 1 *Sirius*

AH 5: 2 *Oswaldo Cruz* with 1 hel landing platform; 1 *Dr Montenegro*; 1 *Tenente Maximiano* with 1 hel landing platform; 1 *Soares de Meirelles*

AOR 1 *Almirante Gastão Motta*

AP 3: 1 *Almirante Leverger*; 1 *Paraguassu*; 1 *Pará* (all river transports)

ARS 3 *Mearim*

ASR 1 *Guillobel*

ATF 2 *Tritao*

AX 1 *Brasil* (Niterói mod) with 1 hel landing platform

AXL 3 *Nascimento*

AXS 1 *Cisne Branco*

Naval Aviation 2,100

FORCES BY ROLE

GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with A-4M (AF-1B) *Skyhawk*; TA-4M (AF-1C) *Skyhawk*

ANTI SURFACE WARFARE

1 sqn with *Super Lynx* Mk21A/B

ANTI SUBMARINE WARFARE

1 sqn with S-70B *Seahawk* (MH-16)

TRAINING

1 sqn with Bell 206B3 *Jet Ranger* III

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

3 sqn with AS350 *Ecureuil* (armed)

1 sqn with AS350 *Ecureuil* (armed); AS355 *Ecureuil* II (armed); H135 (UH-17)

1 sqn with AS332 *Super Puma*; AS532 *Cougar* (UH-14)

1 sqn with H225M *Caracal* (UH-15)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 3 combat capable

ATK 3: 2 A-4M (AF-1B) *Skyhawk*; 1 TA-4M (AF-1C)

Skyhawk (15 A-4 (AF-1) *Skyhawk*; 2 TA-4 (AF-1A) *Skyhawk* in store)

HELICOPTERS

ASW 18: 9 *Super Lynx* Mk21A; 3 *Super Lynx* Mk21B; 6 S-70B *Seahawk* (MH-16)

CSAR 3 H225M *Caracal* (UH-15A)

TPT 55: **Heavy** 8 H225M *Caracal* (UH-15); **Medium** 7: 5 AS332 *Super Puma*; 2 AS532 *Cougar* (UH-14); **Light** 40: 15 AS350 *Ecureuil* (armed); 8 AS355 *Ecureuil* II (armed); 15 Bell 206B3 *Jet Ranger* III (IH-6B); 2 H135 (UH-17)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • ASH M: AM39 *Exocet*; *Sea Skua*; AGM-119 *Penguin*

Marines 16,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF bn

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

1 amph div (1 Lt armd bn, 3 mne bn, 1 arty bn)

1 amph aslt bn

7 (regional) mne gp

1 rvn bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 engr bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

LT TK 18 SK-105 *Kuerassier*

APC 60

APC (T) 30 M113A1 (incl variants)

APC (W) 30 *Piranha* IIIC

AAV 47: 13 AAV-7A1; 20 AAVP-7A1 RAM/RS; 2

AAVC-7A1 RAM/RS (CP); 12 LVTP-7

ENGINEERING VEHICLES • ARV 2:

1 AAVR-7A1 RAM/RS

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS RB-56 *Bill*; MSS-1.2 AC

ARTILLERY 65

TOWED 41: 105mm 33: 18 L118 Light Gun; 15 M101; 155mm 8 M114

MRL 127mm 6 ASTROS II Mk6

MOR 81mm 18 M29

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS 40mm 6 L/70 (with BOFI)

Air Force 67,500

Brazilian airspace is divided into 7 air regions, each of which is responsible for its designated air bases. Air assets are divided among 4 designated air forces (I, II, III & V) for operations (IV Air Force temporarily deactivated)

FORCES BY ROLE**FIGHTER**

4 sqn with F-5EM/FM *Tiger II*

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

2 sqn with AMX (A-1A/B)

GROUND ATTACK/ISR

4 sqn with EMB-314 *Super Tucano* (A-29A/B)*

MARITIME PATROL

1 sqn with P-3AM *Orion*

2 sqn with EMB-111 (P-95A/B/M)

ISR

1 sqn with AMX-R (RA-1)*

1 sqn with Learjet 35 (R-35A); EMB-110B (R-95)

AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING & CONTROL

1 sqn with EMB-145RS (R-99); EMB-145SA (E-99); EMB-145SA (E-99M)

SEARCH & RESCUE

1 sqn with C295M *Amazonas* (SC-105); UH-60L *Black Hawk* (H-60L)

TANKER/TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C-130H/KC-130H *Hercules*

TRANSPORT

1 VIP sqn with A319 (VC-1A); EMB-190 (VC-2); AS355 *Ecureuil II* (VH-55); H135M (VH-35); H225M *Caracal* (VH-36)

1 VIP sqn with EMB-135BJ (VC-99B); ERJ-135LR (VC-99C); ERJ-145LR (VC-99A); Learjet 35A (VU-35); Learjet 55C (VU-55C)

2 sqn with C-130E/H *Hercules*

2 sqn with C295M (C-105A)

7 (regional) sqn with Cessna 208/208B (C-98); Cessna 208-G1000 (C-98A); EMB-110 (C-95); EMB-120 (C-97)

1 sqn with ERJ-145 (C-99A)

1 sqn with EMB-120RT (VC-97), EMB-121 (VU-9)

TRAINING

1 sqn with EMB-110 (C-95)

2 sqn with EMB-312 *Tucano* (T-27) (incl 1 air show sqn)

1 sqn with T-25A/C

ATTACK HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Mi-35M *Hind* (AH-2)

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with H225M *Caracal* (H-36)

1 sqn with AS350B *Ecureuil* (H-50); AS355 *Ecureuil II* (H-55)

1 sqn with Bell 205 (H-1H); H225M *Caracal* (H-36)

2 sqn with UH-60L *Black Hawk* (H-60L)

ISR UAV

1 sqn with *Hermes* 450/900

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**AIRCRAFT** 186 combat capable

FTR 49: 46 F-5EM *Tiger II*; 3 F-5FM *Tiger II*

FGA 24: 15 AMX/AMX-T (A-1A/B); 8 AMX A-1M; 1 AMX A-1BM

ASW 9 P-3AM *Orion*

MP 18: 10 EMB-111 (P-95A *Bandeirulha*)*; 8 EMB-111 (P-95BM *Bandeirulha*)*

ISR: 8: 4 AMX-R (RA-1)*; 4 EMB-110B (R-95)

ELINT 6: 3 EMB-145RS (R-99); 3 Learjet 35A (R-35A)

AEW&C 5: 3 EMB-145SA (E-99); 2 EMB-145SA (E-99M)

SAR 7: 3 C295M *Amazonas* (SC-105); 4 EMB-110 (SC-95B)

TKR/TPT 2 KC-130H

TPT 185: **Medium** 24: 4 C-130E *Hercules*; 16 C-130H *Hercules*; 4 KC390; **Light** 153: 11 C295M (C-105A); 7 Cessna 208 (C-98); 9 Cessna 208B (C-98); 13 Cessna 208-G1000 (C-98A); 52 EMB-110 (C-95A/B/C/M); 16 EMB-120 (C-97); 4 EMB-120RT (VC-97); 5 EMB-121 (VU-9); 7 EMB-135BJ (VC-99B); 3 EMB-201R *Ipanema* (G-19); 2 EMB-202A *Ipanema* (G-19A); 4 EMB-550 *Legacy* 500 (IU-50); 2 ERJ-135LR (VC-99C); 7 ERJ-145 (C-99A); 1 ERJ-145LR (VC-99A); 9 Learjet 35A (VU-35); 1 Learjet 55C (VU-55); **PAX** 8: 1 A319 (VC-1A); 3 EMB-190 (VC-2); 4 Hawker 800XP (EU-93A – calibration)

TRG 213: up to 50 EMB-312 *Tucano* (T-27); 38 EMB-314 *Super Tucano* (A-29A)*; 44 EMB-314 *Super Tucano* (A-29B)*; 81 T-25A/C

HELICOPTERS

ATK 12 Mi-35M *Hind* (AH-2)

MRH 2 H135M (VH-35)

TPT 58: **Heavy** 14 H225M *Caracal* (12 H-36 & 2 VH-36); **Medium** 16 UH-60L *Black Hawk* (H-60L); **Light** 28: 24 AS350B *Ecureuil* (H-50); 4 AS355 *Ecureuil II* (H-55/VH-55)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR 7: **Heavy** 2 *Heron* 1; **Medium** 5: 4 *Hermes* 450; 1 *Hermes* 900

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR MAA-1 *Piranha*; R-550 *Magic* 2; *Python* 3; IIR *Python* 4; SARH Super 530F; ARH *Derby*

AShM AM39 *Exocet*

ARM MAR-1 (in development)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 395,000**Public Security Forces 395,000 opcon Army**

State police organisation technically under army control. However, military control is reducing, with authority reverting to individual states

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: EU • EUTM RCA 6; UN • MINUSCA 10

CYPRUS: UN • UNFICYP 2

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 23

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 9

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 12

SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 2

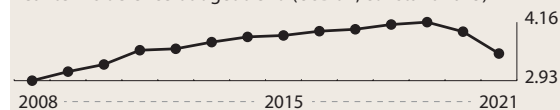
WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 11

Chile CHL

Chilean Peso CLP		2020	2021	2022
GDP	CLP	200tr	241tr	
	USD	253bn	331bn	
per capita	USD	12,993	16,799	
Growth	%	-5.8	11.0	
Inflation	%	3.0	4.2	
Def bdtg [a]	CLP	3.21tr	3.07tr	
	USD	4.05bn	4.22bn	
USD1=CLP		792.17	727.06	

[a] Includes military pensions

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 18,307,925

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	10.0%	3.2%	3.6%	3.9%	23.2%	5.1%
Female	9.6%	3.1%	3.5%	3.8%	23.7%	7.1%

Capabilities

Chile's 2017 defence white paper noted core roles of assuring sovereignty and territorial integrity, but also indicated an increasing shift towards non-traditional military roles such as disaster relief, humanitarian assistance and peacekeeping. In 2021, the armed forces were also granted authority to fight people trafficking and illegal migration in border areas. There is R&D cooperation with Brazil and Colombia, as well as exchange programmes. Defence cooperation with the US is centred on procurement, technical advice and personnel training. There is routine national training, and the armed forces participate in international exercises. Chile has a limited capacity to deploy independently beyond its borders. The plans to upgrade the country's F-16s to prolong service life have been temporarily suspended due to the lack of available funding. Capability priorities reflect a focus on littoral and blue-water surveillance. Two frigates were bought from Australia, arriving in 2020. Chile has a developed defence-industrial base, with ENAER conducting aircraft maintenance. ASMAR and FAMAE are key maritime and land firms respectively, with the former building a new icebreaker that will enhance Chile's ability to support operations in Antarctica. The air force is also currently contributing to the development of the first indigenously built satellite constellation.

ACTIVE 68,500 (Army 37,650 Navy 19,800 Air 11,050) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 44,700

Conscript liability Army 12 months; Navy 18 months; Air Force 12 months. Legally, conscription can last for 2 years

RESERVE 19,100 (Army 19,100)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES

ISR 1 SSOT (Sistema Satelital de Observación de la Tierra)

Army 37,650

6 military administrative regions

FORCES BY ROLE

Currently being reorganised into 1 SF bde, 4 armd bde, 1 armd det, 4 mot bde, 2 mot det, 4 mtn det and 1 avn bde

COMMAND

6 div HQ

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF bde (1 SF bn, 1 (mtn) SF gp, 1 para bn, 3 cdo coy, 1 log coy)

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

4 cav sqn

2 recce sqn

2 recce pl

Armoured

1 (1st) armd bde (1 armd recce pl, 1 armd cav gp, 1 mech inf bn, 2 arty gp, 1 AT coy, 1 engr coy, 1 sigs coy)

2 (2nd & 3rd) armd bde (1 armd recce pl, 1 armd cav gp, 1 mech inf bn, 1 arty gp, 1 AT coy, 1 engr coy, 1 sigs coy)

1 (4th) armd bde (1 armd recce pl, 1 armd cav gp, 1 mech inf bn, 1 arty gp, 1 engr coy)

1 (5th) armd det (1 armd cav gp, 1 mech inf coy, 1 arty gp)

Mechanised

1 (1st) mech inf regt

Light

1 (1st) mot inf bde (1 recce coy, 1 mot inf bn, 1 arty gp, 3 AT coy, 1 engr bn)

1 (4th) mot inf bde (1 mot inf bn, 1 MRL gp, 2 AT coy, 1 engr bn)

1 (24th) mot inf bde (1 mot inf bn, 1 arty gp, 1 AT coy)

1 (Maipo) mot inf bde (3 mot inf regt, 1 arty regt)

1 (6th) reinforced regt (1 mot inf bn, 1 arty gp, 1 sigs coy)

1 (10th) reinforced regt (1 mot inf bn, 2 AT coy, 1 engr bn)

1 (11th) mot inf det (1 inf bn, 1 arty gp)

1 (14th) mot inf det (1 mot inf bn, 1 arty gp, 1 sigs coy, 1 AT coy)

4 mot inf regt

1 (3rd) mtn det (1 mtn inf bn, 1 arty gp, 1 engr coy)

1 (9th) mtn det (1 mtn inf bn, 1 engr coy, 1 construction bn)

2 (8th & 17th) mtn det (1 mtn inf bn, 1 arty coy)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 engr regt

4 sigs bn

1 sigs coy

1 int bde (7 int gp)

2 int regt

1 MP regt

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log div (2 log regt)

4 log regt

6 log coy

1 maint div (1 maint regt)

AVIATION

1 avn bde (1 tpt avn bn, 1 hel bn, 1 spt bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES**

MBT 170: 30 *Leopard* 1V; 140 *Leopard* 2A4

IFV 191: 173 *Marder* 1A3; 18 YPR-765 PRI

APC 445

APC (T) 306 M113A1/A2

APC (W) 139: 121 *Piranha* 6×6; 18 *Piranha* 8×8

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV 6 *Pionierpanzer* 2 *Dachs*

ARV 30 BPz-2

VLB 13 *Biber*

MW 8+: *Bozena* 5; 8 *Leopard* 1 MW

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS *Spike*-LR; *Spike*-ER

RCL 84mm *Carl Gustaf*; 106mm 213 M40A1

ARTILLERY 1,398

SP 155mm 48: 24 M109A3; 24 M109A5+

TOWED 239: 105mm 191: 87 M101; 104 Model 56 pack howitzer; 155mm 48 M-68

MRL 160mm 12 LAR-160

MOR 1,099: 81mm 744: 295 ECIA L65/81; 192 FAMAE;

257 Soltam; 120mm 284: 171 ECIA L65/120; 16 FAMAE;

97 M-65; **SP** 120mm 71: 35 FAMAE (on *Piranha* 6×6); 36

Soltam (on M113A2)

AIRCRAFT

TPT • Light 8: 2 C-212-300 *Aviocar*; 3 Cessna 208

Caravan; 3 CN235

HELICOPTERS

ISR 9 MD-530F *Lifter* (armed)

TPT 17: **Medium** 12: 8 AS532AL *Cougar*; 2 AS532ALe

Cougar; 2 SA330 *Puma*; **Light** 5: 4 H125 *Ecureuil*; 1

AS355F *Ecureuil* II

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence *Mistral*

GUNS 41:

SP 20mm 17 *Piranha*/TCM-20

TOWED 20mm 24 TCM-20

Navy 19,800

5 Naval Zones; 1st Naval Zone and main HQ at Valparaíso; 2nd Naval Zone at Talcahuano; 3rd Naval Zone at Punta Arenas; 4th Naval Zone at Iquique; 5th Naval Zone at Puerto Montt

FORCES BY ROLE**SPECIAL FORCES**

1 (diver) SF comd

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**SUBMARINES • SSK** 4:

2 *O'Higgins* (*Scorpène*) with 6 single 533mm TT with SM39 *Exocet* Block 2 ASHM/*Black Shark* HWT

2 *Thomson* (GER T-209/1400) (of which 1 in refit) with 8 single 533mm TT with SM39 *Exocet* Block 2 ASHM/*Black Shark* HWT/SUT HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 8**FRIGATES • FFGHM** 8:

3 *Almirante Cochrane* (ex-UK *Norfolk* Type-23) with 2 quad Inchr with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B ASHM, 1 32-cell VLS with *Sea Ceptor* SAM, 2 twin 324mm ASTT with Mk 46 mod 2 LWT, 1 114mm gun (capacity 1 AS532SC *Cougar*)

2 *Almirante Latorre* (ex-AUS *Adelaide*) with 1 Mk 13 GMLS with RGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II ASHM/SM-2 Block IIIA SAM, 1 8-cell Mk 41 VLS with RIM-162B ESSM SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with MU90 LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 2 AS532SC *Cougars*)

2 *Almirante Riveros* (ex-NLD *Karel Doorman*) with 2 quad Inchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 ASHM, 1 8-cell Mk 48 VLS with RIM-7P *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 4 single 324mm SVTT Mk 32 mod 9 ASTT with Mk 46 mod 5 HWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 AS532SC *Cougar*)

1 *Almirante Williams* (ex-UK *Broadsword* Type-22) with 2 quad Inchr with RGM-84 *Harpoon* ASHM, 2 8-cell VLS with *Barak*-1 SAM; 2 triple 324mm ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 AS532SC *Cougar*)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 12

PSOH 4: 2 *Piloto Pardo*; 2 *Piloto Pardo* with 1 76mm gun (ice-strengthened hull)

PCG 3:

2 *Casma* (ISR *Sa'ar* 4) with 6 single Inchr with *Gabriel* I ASHM, 2 76mm guns

1 *Casma* (ISR *Sa'ar* 4) with 4 single Inchr with *Gabriel* I ASHM, 2 twin Inchr with MM40 *Exocet* ASHM, 2 76mm guns

PCO 5 *Micalvi***AMPHIBIOUS**

PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS • LPD 1 *Sargento Aldea* (ex-FRA *Foudre*) with 3 twin *Simbad* Inchr with *Mistral* SAM (capacity 4 med hel; 1 LCT; 2 LCM; 22 tanks; 470 troops)

LANDING SHIPS 3

LSM 1 *Elicura*

LST 2 *Maipo* (FRA *Batral*) with 1 hel landing platform (capacity 7 tanks; 140 troops)

LANDING CRAFT 3

LCT 1 CDIC (for use in *Sargento Aldea*)

LCM 2 (for use in *Sargento Aldea*)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 13

ABU 1 *George Slight Marshall* with 1 hel landing platform

AFD 3

AGOR 1 *Cabo de Hornos*

AGHS 1 *Micalvi*

AOR 2: 1 *Almirante Montt* (ex-US *Henry J. Kaiser*) with 1 hel landing platform; 1 *Araucano*

AP 1 *Aguiles* (1 hel landing platform)

ATF 3: 1 *Janequeo*; 2 *Veritas*

AXS 1 *Esmeralda*

Naval Aviation 600**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****AIRCRAFT** 14 combat capable

ASW 4: 2 C295ASW *Persuader*; 2 P-3ACH *Orion*

MP 4: 1 C295MPA *Persuader*; 3 EMB-111 *Bandeirante**

ISR 7 P-68

TRG 7 PC-7 *Turbo Trainer**

HELICOPTERS

ASW 5 AS532SC *Cougar*

MRH 8 AS365 *Dauphin*

TPT 10: **Medium** 2 H215 (AS332L1) *Super Puma*; **Light** 8: 4 Bo-105S; 2 Bell 206 *Jet Ranger*; 2 H125

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • ASHM AM39 *Exocet*

Marines 3,600**FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE****Amphibious**

1 amph bde (2 mne bn, 1 cbt spt bn, 1 log bn)

2 coastal def unit

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES**LT TK 15 FV101 *Scorpion*

APC • APC (W) 25 MOWAG Roland

AAV 12 AAV-7

ARTILLERY 39

TOWED 23: 105mm 7 KH-178; 155mm 16 M-71

MOR 81mm 16

COASTAL DEFENCE • AshM MM38 *Exocet*

AIR DEFENCE • SAM • Point-defence 14: 4 M998

Avenger; 10 M1097 *Avenger***Coast Guard**

Integral part of the Navy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 55**PBF 26 *Archangel*PB 29: 18 *Alacalufe* (*Protector*); 4 *Grumete Diaz* (*Dabor*);6 *Pelluhue*; 1 *Ona***Air Force 11,050****FORCES BY ROLE****FIGHTER**1 sqn with F-5E/F *Tiger III+*2 sqn with F-16AM/BM *Fighting Falcon***FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK**1 sqn with F-16C/D Block 50 *Fighting Falcon* (*Puma*)**ISR**1 (photo) flt with; DHC-6-300 *Twin Otter*; Gulfstream IV**AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING**1 flt with B-707 *Phalcon***TANKER/TRANSPORT**1 sqn with B-737-300; C-130B/H *Hercules*; KC-130R*Hercules*; KC-135 *Stratotanker***TRANSPORT**3 sqn with Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); C-212-200/300*Aviocar*; Cessna O-2A; Cessna 525 *Citation CJ1*; DHC-6-100/300 *Twin Otter*; PA-28-236 *Dakota*; Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*)

1 VIP flt with B-767-300ER; B-737-500; Gulfstream IV

TRAINING1 sqn with EMB-314 *Super Tucano**1 sqn with Cirrus SR-22T; T-35A/B *Pillan***TRANSPORT HELICOPTER**1 sqn with Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); Bell 206B (trg); Bell412 *Twin Huey*; S-70A *Black Hawk***AIR DEFENCE**1 AD regt (5 AD sqn) with *Crotale*; NASAMS; *Mistral*;M163/M167 *Vulcan*; Oerlikon GDF-005**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****AIRCRAFT 92 combat capable**FTR 48: 10 F-5E *Tigre III+*; 2 F-5F *Tigre III+*; 29 F-16AM*Fighting Falcon*; 7 F-16BM *Fighting Falcon*FGA 10: 6 F-16C Block 50 *Fighting Falcon*; 4 F-16D Block 50 *Fighting Falcon*ATK 16 C-101CC *Aviojet* (A-36 *Halcón*)

ISR 3 Cessna O-2A

AEW&C 1 B-707 *Phalcon*TKR 3 KC-135 *Stratotanker*TKR/TPT 2 KC-130R *Hercules*TPT 33: **Medium** 3: 1 C-130B *Hercules*; 2 C-130H*Hercules*; **Light** 24: 2 C-212-200 *Aviocar*; 1 C-212-300*Aviocar*; 4 Cessna 525 *Citation CJ1*; 3 DHC-6-100 *Twin**Otter*; 7 DHC-6-300 *Twin Otter*; 7 PA-28-236 *Dakota*; **PAX**

6: 1 B-737-300; 1 B-737-500 (VIP); 1 B-767-300ER (VIP); 3

Gulfstream IV (VIP/aerial photography)

TRG 57: 8 Cirrus SR-22T; 22 EMB-314 *Super Tucano**; 27T-35A/B *Pillan***HELICOPTERS**MRH 12 Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*TPT 25: **Medium** 7: 1 S-70A *Black Hawk*; 6 S-70i (MH-60M) *Black Hawk*; **Light** 18: 13 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*);

5 Bell 206B (trg)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLESISR • **Medium** 3 *Hermes* 900**AIR DEFENCE****SAM****Short-range** 17: 5 *Crotale*; 12 NASAMS**Point-defence** *Mistral* (including some *Mygale/Aspic*)**GUNS • TOWED** 20mm M163/M167 *Vulcan*; **35mm**

Oerlikon GDF-005

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES**AAM • IR** AIM-9J/M *Sidewinder*; *Python* 3; *Shafrir*†; **IIR***Python* 4; **ARH** AIM-120C *AMRAAM*; *Derby***ASM** AGM-65G *Maverick***BOMBS****Laser-guided** *Paveway II***INS/GPS guided** JDAM**Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 44,700****Carabineros 44,700**Ministry of Interior; 15 zones, 36 districts, 179 *comisaria***EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES**

APC • APC (W) 20 MOWAG Roland

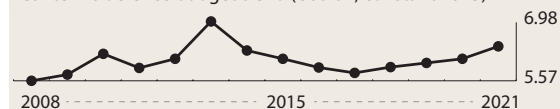
ARTILLERY • MOR 81mm**AIRCRAFT**TPT • **Light** 4: 1 Beech 200 *King Air*; 1 Cessna 208; 1Cessna 550 *Citation V*; 1 PA-31T *Cheyenne II***HELICOPTERS • TPT • Light** 16: 5 AW109E *Power*; 1AW139; 1 Bell 206 *Jet Ranger*; 2 BK-117; 5 Bo-105; 2 H135**DEPLOYMENT****BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA:** EU • EUFOR • *Operation Althea*
8**CYPRUS:** UN • UNFICYP 6**MIDDLE EAST:** UN • UNTSO 3

Colombia COL

Colombian Peso COP		2020	2021	2022
GDP	COP	1003tr	1114tr	
	USD	272bn	301bn	
per capita	USD	5,391	5,892	
Growth	%	-6.8	7.6	
Inflation	%	2.5	3.2	
Def bdgt [a]	COP	20.2tr	22.1tr	23.7tr
	USD	5.48bn	5.97bn	
FMA (US)	USD	45.5m	20.0m	4.0m
USD1=COP		3693.27	3704.35	

[a] Excludes security budget

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 50,355,650

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	12.5%	4.0%	4.1%	4.2%	21.1%	3.6%
Female	11.9%	3.8%	3.9%	4.1%	21.9%	5.0%

Capabilities

Colombia's armed forces have improved their training and overall capabilities in recent decades. Internal security remains a priority, and the armed forces are focused on conducting counter-insurgency and counter-narcotics operations. While the armed forces are looking towards new security roles and organisations for the post-FARC era, the emergence of a FARC splinter group in mid-2019 means that internal security remains a key concern. In response to the humanitarian and security challenge from Venezuela, Colombia is strengthening cooperation with Brazil on border controls. There are military ties with Argentina, Chile and Peru. The US is Colombia's closest international military partner, with cooperation in equipment procurement, technical advice and personnel training. In May 2018, Colombia joined NATO as a global partner. The forces train regularly, including multilateral exercises. Although the equipment inventory mainly comprises legacy systems, Colombia has the capability to independently deploy force elements beyond national borders. The army is planning to modernise its armoured vehicles, while the navy has improved its offshore-patrol capacities in recent years. The air force's ground-attack capabilities remain limited, though it is in the process of renewing its fleet of basic trainers. Colombia's defence industry is active in all domains. CIAC is developing its first indigenous UAVs, while CODALTEC is developing an air-defence system for regional export. COTECMAR has supplied patrol boats and amphibious ships for national and export markets.

ACTIVE 255,950 (Army 185,900, Navy 56,400 Air 13,650) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 172,400

Conscript liability 18 months' duration with upper age limit of 24, males only

RESERVE 34,950 (Army 25,050 Navy 6,500 Air 3,400)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 185,900

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

- 1 SF div (3 SF regt)
- 1 (anti-terrorist) SF bn

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

- 1 (1st) mech div (1 (2nd) mech bde (2 mech inf bn, 1 mtn inf bn, 1 engr bn, 1 MP bn, 1 spt bn, 2 Gaula anti-kidnap gp); 1 (10th) mech bde (1 (urban) spec ops bn, 1 armd recce bn, 1 mech cav bn, 1 mech inf bn, 1 mtn inf bn, 3 sy bn, 2 arty bn, 1 engr bn, 1 spt bn, 2 Gaula anti-kidnap gp))

Light

- 1 (2nd) inf div (1 (1st) inf bde (1 mech cav bn, 2 inf bn, 1 mtn inf bn, 1 sy bn, 1 arty bn, 1 spt bn, 1 Gaula anti-kidnap gp); 1 (5th) inf bde (3 inf bn, 1 jungle inf bn, 1 sy bn, 1 arty bn, 1 engr bn, 1 spt bn, 1 Gaula anti-kidnap gp); 1 (30th) inf bde (1 mech cav bn, 2 inf bn, 1 sy bn, 1 arty bn, 1 engr bn, 1 spt bn, 1 AD bn, 1 sy gp (1 (urban) spec ops bn, 4 COIN bn, 3 sy bn); 1 (rapid reaction) sy bde)
- 1 (3rd) inf div (1 (3rd) inf bde (2 inf bn, 1 mtn inf bn, 1 COIN bn, 1 arty bn, 1 engr bn, 1 cbt spt bn, 1 MP bn, 1 log bn, 1 Gaula anti-kidnap gp); 1 (23rd) inf bde (1 cav gp, 1 lt inf bn, 1 jungle inf bn, 1 spt bn, 1 log bn); 1 (29th) mtn bde (1 mtn inf bn, 1 inf bn, 2 COIN bn, 1 spt bn, 1 log bn); 1 lt cav bde (2 lt cav gp); 1 mtn inf bn; 2 (rapid reaction) sy bde)
- 1 (4th) inf div (1 (7th) air mob bde (1 (urban) spec ops bn, 2 air mob inf bn, 1 lt inf bn, 1 COIN bn, 1 engr bn, 1 spt bn, 1 log bn, 1 Gaula anti-kidnap gp); 1 (22nd) jungle bde (1 air mob inf bn, 1 lt inf bn, 1 jungle inf bn, 1 COIN bn, 1 spt bn, 1 log bn); 1 (31st) jungle bde (1 lt inf bn, 1 jungle inf bn))
- 1 (5th) inf div (1 (6th) lt inf bde (2 lt inf bn, 1 mtn inf bn, 3 COIN bn, 1 EOD bn, 2 spt bn, 1 Gaula anti-kidnap gp); 1 (8th) inf bde (1 inf bn, 1 mtn inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 engr bn, 1 spt bn, 1 Gaula anti-kidnap gp); 1 (9th) inf bde (1 (urban) spec ops bn, 2 inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 COIN bn, 1 sy bn, 1 spt bn, 1 Gaula anti-kidnap gp); 1 (13th) inf bde (1 recce bn, 3 inf bn, 1 mtn inf bn, 1 air mob bn, 1 COIN bn, 1 arty bn, 1 engr bn, 2 MP bn, 1 spt bn, 1 Gaula anti-kidnap gp))
- 1 (6th) inf div (1 (12th) inf bde (1 (urban) spec ops bn, 1 inf bn, 1 jungle inf bn, 1 mtn inf bn, 1 COIN bn, 1 engr bn, 1 spt bn, 1 Gaula anti-kidnap gp); 1 (26th) jungle bde (1 jungle inf bn, 1 spt bn); 1 (27th) jungle inf bde (1 inf bn, 1 jungle inf bn, 1 sy bn, 1 arty bn, 1 engr bn, 1 spt bn); 1 (13th) mobile sy bde; 2 COIN bn)
- 1 (7th) inf div (1 (4th) inf bde (1 (urban) spec ops bn; 1 mech cav gp, 3 inf bn, 1 sy bn, 1 arty bn, 1 engr bn, 1 MP bn, 1 spt bn, 2 Gaula anti-kidnap gp); 1 (11th) inf bde (1 inf bn, 1 air mob bn, 1 sy bn, 1 spt bn, 2 Gaula anti-kidnap gp); 1 (14th) inf bde (2 inf bn, 1 sy bn, 1 engr bn, 1 spt bn); 1 (15th) jungle bde (1 inf bn, 2 COIN bn, 1 engr bn); 1 (17th) inf bde (2 inf bn, 1 engr bn, 1 spt bn))

- 1 (8th) inf div (1 (16th) lt inf bde (1 recce bn, 1 inf bn, 1 spt bn, 1 Gaula anti-kidnap gp); 1 (18th) inf bde (1 (urban) spec ops bn; 1 air mob gp, 5 sy bn, 1 arty bn, 1 engr bn, 1 spt bn); 1 (28th) jungle bde (2 inf, 2 COIN, 1 spt bn); , 1 (rapid reaction) sy bde, 4 COIN bn)
3 COIN mobile bde (each: 4 COIN bn, 1 spt bn)

COMBAT SUPPORT

- 1 cbt engr bde (1 SF engr bn, 1 (emergency response) engr bn, 1 EOD bn, 1 construction bn, 1 demining bn, 1 maint bn)
1 int bde (2 SIGINT bn, 1 log bn, 1 maint bn)

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

- 2 spt/log bde (each: 1 spt bn, 1 maint bn, 1 supply bn, 1 tpt bn, 1 medical bn, 1 log bn)

AVIATION

- 1 air aslt div (1 counter-narcotics bde (4 counter-narcotics bn, 1 spt bn); 1 (25th) avn bde (4 hel bn; 5 avn bn; 1 avn log bn); 1 (32nd) avn bde (1 avn bn, 2 maint bn, 1 trg bn, 1 spt bn); 1 SF avn bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

- RECCE 121 EE-9 *Cascavel*
IFV 60: 28 *Commando Advanced*; 32 LAV III
APC 114
APC (T) 54: 28 M113A1 (TPM-113A1); 26 M113A2 (TPM-113A2)
APC (W) 56 EE-11 *Urutu*
PPV 4+: some *Hunter XL*; 4 RG-31 *Nyala*
AUV 38 M1117 *Guardian*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

- MSL
SP 77 *Nimrod*
MANPATS TOW; *Spike-ER*
RCL 106mm 73 M40A1

ARTILLERY 1,796

- TOWED 120: 105mm 107: 22 LG1 MkIII; 85 M101; 155mm 13 155/52 APU SBT-1
MOR 1,676: 81mm 1,507; 120mm 169

AIRCRAFT

- ELINT 3: 2 Beech B200 *King Air*; 1 Beech 350 *King Air*
TPT • **Light** 23: 2 An-32B; 2 Beech B200 *King Air*; 3 Beech 350 *King Air*; 1 Beech C90 *King Air*; 2 C-212 *Aviocar* (Medevac); 8 Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan*; 1 Cessna 208B-EX *Grand Caravan*; 4 *Turbo Commander* 695A

HELICOPTERS

- MRH 19: 8 Mi-17-1V *Hip*; 6 Mi-17MD; 5 Mi-17V-5 *Hip*
TPT 92: **Medium** 53: 46 UH-60L *Black Hawk*; 7 S-70i *Black Hawk*; **Light** 39: 24 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); 15 Bell 212 (UH-1N *Twin Huey*)

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS • TOWED 40mm 4 M1A1

Navy 56,400 (incl 12,100 conscript)

HQ located at Bogotá

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES 4

- SSK 2 *Pijao* (GER T-209/1200) each with 8 single 533mm TT each with *SeaHake* (DM2A3) HWT
SSC 2 *Intrépido* (ex-GER T-206A) each with 8 single 533mm TT each with *SeaHake* (DM2A3) HWT

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 49

CORVETTES 6

- FSGHM 4 *Almirante Padilla* with 2 quad Inchr with *Hae Sung* I ASHM, 2 twin *Simbad* Inchr with *Mistral* SAM, 2 triple 324mm ILAS-3 (B-515) ASTT each with A244/S LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 Bo-105/AS555SN *Fennec* hel)
FSG 1 *Almirante Tono* (Ex-ROK *Po Hang* (Flight IV)) 2 twin Inchr with *Hae Sung* I ASHM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with Mk 46, 2 76mm guns
FS 1 *Narino* (ex-ROK *Dong Hae*) with 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT

PSOH 3: 2 *20 de Julio* (CHL *Piloto Pardo*); 1 *20 de Julio* (CHL *Piloto Pardo*) with 1 76mm gun

PCR 10: 2 *Arauca* with 1 76mm guns; 8 *Nodriza* (PAF I-IV) with hel landing platform

PBR 30: 5 *Diligente*; 7 LPR-40; 3 Swiftships; 9 *Tenerife* (US Bender Marine 12m); 2 PAF-L; 4 others

AMPHIBIOUS 16

- LCT 6 *Golfo de Tribuga*
LCU 2 *Morrosquillo* (LCU 1466)
UCAC 8 *Griffon* 2000TD

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 9

- ABU 1 *Quindio*
AG 2: 1 *Inirida*; 1 *Luneburg* (ex-GER, depot ship for patrol vessels)
AGHS 2: 1 *Caribe*; 1 *Roncador*
AGOR 2 *Providencia*
AGS 1 *Gorgona*
AXS 1 *Gloria*

Coast Guard

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 16

- PCO 2: 1 *San Andres* (ex-US *Balsam*); 1 *Valle del Cauca Durable* (ex-US *Reliance*) with 1 hel landing platform
PCC 3 *Punta Espada* (CPV-46)
PB 11: 1 *11 de Noviembre* (CPV-40) (GER *Fassmer*); 2 *Castillo y Rada* (Swiftships 105); 2 *Jaime Gomez* (ex-US *Peterson* Mk 3); 1 *José Maria Palas* (Swiftships 110); 3 *Point*; 2 *Toledo* (US Bender Marine 35m)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • ABU 1 *Isla Albuquerque*

Naval Aviation 150

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

- MP 3 CN235 MPA *Persuader*
ISR 1 PA-31 *Navajo* (upgraded for ISR)
TPT • **Light** 11: 1 C-212 (Medevac); 4 Cessna 206; 3 Cessna 208 *Caravan*; 1 PA-31 *Navajo*; 1 PA-34 *Seneca*; 1 Beech 350 *King Air*

HELICOPTERS

- SAR 2 AS365 *Dauphin*
MRH 8: 1 AS555SN *Fennec*; 3 Bell 412 *Twin Huey*; 4 Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*
TPT • **Light** 8: 1 Bell 212; 4 Bell 212 (UH-1N); 1 BK-117; 2 Bo-105

Marines 22,250

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

- 1 SF bde (4 SF bn)

MANOEUVRE**Amphibious**

1 mne bde (1 SF (Gaula) bn, 5 mne bn, 2 rvn bn, 1 spt bn)

1 mne bde (1 SF bn, 2 mne bn, 2 rvn bn, 1 spt bn)

1 rvn bde (1 SF bn, 1 mne bn, 2 rvn bn, 1 spt bn)

1 rvn bde (4 rvn bn)

1 rvn bde (3 rvn bn)

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log bde (6 spt bn)

1 trg bde (7 trg bn, 1 spt bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARTILLERY • MOR 82: 81mm 74; 120mm 8

AIR DEFENCE • SAM • Point-defence *Mistral*

Air Force 13,650**FORCES BY ROLE****FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK**

1 sqn with *Kfir* C-10/C-12/TC-12

GROUND ATTACK/ISR

1 sqn with A-37B/OA-37B *Dragonfly*

1 sqn with AC-47T; ECN235; IAI *Arava*

1 sqn with EMB-312 *Tucano**

2 sqn with EMB-314 *Super Tucano** (A-29)

GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with AC-47T *Spooky* (*Fantasma*); Bell 205 (UH-1H *Huey* II); Cessna 208 *Grand Caravan*

1 sqn with Cessna 208 *Grand Caravan*; C-212; UH-60L *Black Hawk*

EW/ELINT

2 sqn with Beech 350 *King Air*; Cessna 208; SA 2-37; *Turbo Commander* 695

ELINT

2 sqn with Cessna 560

TRANSPORT

1 (Presidential) sqn with AW139; B-737BBJ; EMB-600 *Legacy*; Bell 412EP; F-28 *Fellowship*; UH-60L *Black Hawk*

1 sqn with B-727; B-737-400; Beech C90GTx *King Air*; C-130B/H *Hercules*; C-212; C295M; CN235M; KC-767

1 sqn with Beech 350C *King Air*; Bell 212; Cessna 208B; EMB-110P1 (C-95)

1 sqn with Beech C90 *King Air*

TRAINING

1 sqn with Cessna 172

1 sqn with Lancair *Synergy* (T-90 *Calima*)

1 sqn with T-6C *Texan* II

1 hel sqn with Bell 206B3

1 hel sqn with TH-67

HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AH-60L *Arpia* III

1 sqn with UH-60L *Black Hawk* (CSAR)

1 sqn with Hughes 500M

1 sqn with Bell 205 (UH-1H *Huey* II)

1 sqn with Bell 206B3 *Jet Ranger* III

1 sqn with Bell 212; Bell 205 (UH-1H *Huey* II)

ISR UAV

1 sqn with *Hermes* 450; *Hermes* 900

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 72 combat capable

FGA 22: 10 *Kfir* C-10; 9 *Kfir* C-12; 3 *Kfir* TC-12

ATK 12: 6 A-37B/OA-37B *Dragonfly*; 6 AC-47T *Spooky* (*Fantasma*)

ISR 11: 5 Cessna 560 *Citation* II; 6 SA 2-37

ELINT 13: 3 Beech 350 *King Air*; 6 Cessna 208 *Grand Caravan*; 2 Cessna 337G; 1 ECN235; 1 *Turbo Commander* 695

TKR/TPT 1 KC-767

TPT 70: **Medium** 10: 3 C-130B *Hercules*; 6 C-130H

Hercules; 1 B-737F; **Light** 49: 7 ATR-42; 2 Beech 300 *King Air*; 1 Beech 350C *King Air* (medevac); 1 Beech 350i *King Air* (VIP); 2 Beech 350 *King Air* (medevac); 2 Beech C90

King Air; 3 Beech C90GTx *King Air*; 4 C-212; 6 C295M; 4 Cessna 172; 1 Cessna 182R; 12 Cessna 208B (medevac); 1 CN235M; 2 EMB-110P1 (C-95); 1 IAI-201 *Arava*; **PAX**

11: 2 B-727; 2 B-737-400; 1 B-737BBJ (VIP); 1 EMB-600 *Legacy*; 2 ERJ-145; 1 F-28-1000 *Fellowship*; 1 F-28-3000

Fellowship; 1 Learjet 60

TRG 69: 14 EMB-312 *Tucano**; 24 EMB-314 *Super Tucano* (A-29)*; 23 Lancair *Synergy* (T-90 *Calima*); 6 T-41D

Mescalero; 2 T-6C *Texan* II

HELICOPTERS

MRH 18: 4 AH-60L *Arpia* III; 10 AH-60L *Arpia* IV; 1

AW139 (VIP); 1 Bell 412EP *Twin Huey* (VIP); 2 Hughes 500M

TPT 46: **Medium** 13 UH-60L *Black Hawk* (incl 1 VIP hel); **Light** 33: 10 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Huey* II); 12 Bell 206B3 *Jet Ranger* III; 11 Bell 212

TRG 60 TH-67

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES • ISR • Medium

8: 6 *Hermes* 450; 2 *Hermes* 900

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR *Python* 3; IIR *Python* 4; *Python* 5; **ARH** *Derby*; I-*Derby* ER (reported)

ASM *Spike*-ER; *Spike*-NLOS

BOMBS

Laser-guided *Paveway* II

INS/GPS guided *Spice*

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 172,400

National Police Force 172,400

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

ELINT 5 C-26B *Metroliner*

TPT • **Light** 43: 5 ATR-42; 3 Beech 200 *King Air*; 2

Beech 300 *King Air*; 2 Beech 1900; 1 Beech C99; 4

BT-67; 3 C-26 *Metroliner*; 3 Cessna 152; 3 Cessna 172;

9 Cessna 206; 2 Cessna 208 *Caravan*; 2 DHC-6 *Twin*

Otter; 1 DHC-8; 3 PA-31 *Navajo*

HELICOPTERS

MRH 5: 2 Bell 407GXP; 1 Bell 412EP; 2 MD-500D

TPT 80: **Medium** 22: 10 UH-60A *Black Hawk*; 9 UH-

60L *Black Hawk*; 3 S-70i *Black Hawk*; **Light** 58: 34 Bell

205 (UH-1H-II *Huey* II); 6 Bell 206B; 5 Bell 206L/L3/L4

Long Ranger; 8 Bell 212; 5 Bell 407

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 2

EGYPT: MFO 275; 1 inf bn

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 1

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 2

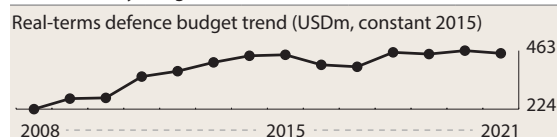
FOREIGN FORCES

United States US Southern Command: 50

Costa Rica CRI

Costa Rican Colon CRC		2020	2021	2022
GDP	CRC	36.2tr	37.9tr	
	USD	61.8bn	61.5bn	
per capita	USD	12,057	11,860	
Growth	%	-4.1	3.9	
Inflation	%	0.7	1.3	
Sy Bdgt [a]	CRC	267bn	267bn	270bn
	USD	457m	434m	
FMA (US)	USD	7.5m	0.0m	0.0m
USD1=CRC		585.03	616.14	

[a] Paramilitary budget



Population 5,151,140

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	11.2%	3.6%	3.9%	4.1%	23.0%	4.2%
Female	10.7%	3.5%	3.8%	4.0%	23.0%	4.9%

Capabilities

Costa Rica's armed forces were constitutionally abolished in 1949, and the country relies on police and coastguard organisations for internal security, maritime and air domain awareness, and counter-narcotics tasks. A new National Security Strategy was adopted in 2018 in order to help tackle rising crime. Colombia and the US have provided assistance and training, focused on policing and internal-security tasks rather than conventional military operations. The Special Intervention Unit (UEI) has received specialist training from non-regional states, including the US. The Public Force, Coast Guard and Air Surveillance units have little heavy equipment, and recent modernisation has depended on donations from countries such as China and the US. Apart from limited maintenance facilities, Costa Rica has no domestic defence industry.

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 9,950

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 9,950

Special Intervention Unit

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 spec ops unit

Public Force 9,000

11 regional directorates

Coast Guard Unit 550

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 10

PB 10: 2 *Cabo Blanco* (US *Swift* 65); 1 *Isla del Coco* (US *Swift* 105); 3 *Libertador Juan Rafael Mora* (ex-US *Island*); 2 *Point*; 1 *Primera Dama* (US *Swift* 42); 1 *Puerto Quepos* (US *Swift* 36)

Air Surveillance Unit 400

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 14: 2 Cessna T210 *Centurion*; 4 Cessna U206G *Stationair*; 2 PA-31 *Navajo*; 2 PA-34 *Seneca*; 1 Piper PA-23 *Aztec*; 1 Cessna 182RG; 2 Y-12E

HELICOPTERS

MRH 3: 1 MD-500E; 2 MD-600N

TPT • Light 4 Bell 212 (UH-1N)

Cuba CUB

Cuban Peso CUP		2020	2021	2022
GDP	USD			
per capita	USD			
Growth				
Inflation				
Def exp	CUP			
	USD			
USD1=CUP				

Population 11,032,343

*definitive data not available

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	8.4%	2.9%	3.1%	3.1%	24.9%	7.3%
Female	7.9%	2.7%	2.9%	2.8%	25.2%	8.8%

Capabilities

Cuba's armed forces are principally focused on protecting territorial integrity, and rely on a mass-mobilisation system. Military capability is limited by equipment obsolescence and a largely conscript-based force. Cuba maintains military ties with China and Russia, and the latter has supplied oil and fuel following Venezuela's economic collapse. Defence cooperation with Russia is largely centred around technical and maintenance support. Cooperation with China appears to be on a smaller scale and involves training agreements and personnel exchanges. The armed forces are no longer designed for expeditionary operations and have little logistical capability to support operational deployments abroad. The inventory is almost entirely composed of legacy Soviet-era systems with varying degrees of obsolescence. Serviceability appears a problem, with much equipment at a low level of availability and maintenance demands growing as fleets age. Much of the aviation fleet is reported to be in storage. Training levels are uncertain and flying hours are likely to be low due to limited availability of aircraft. It is unlikely that significant equipment recapitalisation can be financed in the near term. Cuba has little in the way of domestic defence industry, apart from some upgrade and maintenance capacity. Cuba continues to send maintenance personnel to South Africa, highlighting not just

revenue-raising requirements for its forces but also the potential effect such activities might have on remaining maintenance capacity in Cuba.

ACTIVE 49,000 (Army 38,000 Navy 3,000 Air 8,000)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 26,500

Conscript liability 2 years

RESERVE 39,000 (Army 39,000) **Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 1,120,000**

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

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army €38,000

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

3 regional cmd HQ

3 army cmd HQ

COMMAND

3 SF regt

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 tk div (3 tk bde)

Mechanised

2 (mixed) mech bde

Light

2 (frontier) bde

Air Manoeuvre

1 AB bde

AIR DEFENCE

1 ADA regt

1 SAM bde

Reserves 39,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

14 inf bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT €900 T-34/T-54/T-55/T-62

LT TK PT-76

ASLT BTR-60 100mm

RECCE BRDM-2;

AIFV €50 BMP-1/1P

APC €500 BTR-152/BTR-50/BTR-60

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP 2K16 *Shmel* (RS-AT-1 *Snapper*)

MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*)

GUNS 600+: 57mm 600 ZIS-2 (M-1943); 85mm D-44

ARTILLERY 1,715+

SP 40+: 100mm AAPMP-100; CATAP-100; 122mm 2S1 *Gvozdika*; AAP-T-122; AAP-BMP-122; *Jupiter III*; *Jupiter IV*; 130mm AAP-T-130; *Jupiter V*; 152mm 2S3 *Akatsiya*

TOWED 500: 122mm D-30; M-30 (M-1938); 130mm M-46; 152mm D-1; M-1937 (ML-20)

MRL • SP 175: 122mm BM-21 *Grad*; 140mm BM-14

MOR 1,000: 82mm M-41; 82mm M-43; 120mm M-43; M-38

AIR DEFENCE

SAM

Short-range 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*)

Pont-defence 200+: 200 9K35 *Strela-10* (RS-SA-13

Gopher); 9K33 *Osa* (RS-SA-8 *Gecko*); 9K31 *Strela-1* (RS-

SA-9 *Gaskin*); 9K36 *Strela-3* (RS-SA-14 *Gremlin*); 9K310

Igla-1 (SA-16 *Gimlet*); 9K32 *Strela-2* (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡

GUNS 400

SP 23mm ZSU-23-4; 30mm BTR-60P SP; 57mm ZSU-57-2

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

Navy €3,000

Western Comd HQ at Cabanas; Eastern Comd HQ at Holquin

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • SSW 1 *Delfin*

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 9

PCG 2 *Rio Damuji* with two single P-22 (RS-SS-N-2C *Styx*) ASHM, 2 57mm guns, 1 hel landing platform

PCM 1 Project 1241PE (FSU *Pauk II*) with 1 quad Inchr

(manual aiming) with 9K32 *Strela-2* (RS-SA-N-5 *Grail*)

SAM, 2 RBU 1200 A/S mor, 1 76mm gun

PBF 6 Project 205 (FSU *Osa II*)† each with 4 single Inchr (for P-20U (RS-SS-N-2B *Styx*) ASHM – missiles removed to coastal-defence units)

MINE WARFARE AND MINE COUNTERMEASURES 5

MHI 3 *Korund* (Project 1258 (*Yevgenya*))†

MSC 2 *Yakhont* (FSU Project 1265 (*Sonya*))†

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 2

ABU 1

AX 1

Coastal Defence

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

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

COASTAL DEFENCE • ASHM 4+: *Bandera IV* (reported); 4 4K51 *Rubezh* (RS-SSC-3 *Styx*)

Naval Infantry 550+

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

2 amph aslt bn

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

Air assets divided between Western Air Zone and Eastern Air Zone

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

3 sqn with MiG-21bis/UM *Fishbed*; MiG-23ML/UB/UM *Flogger*; MiG-29/MiG-29UB *Fulcrum*

TRANSPORT

1 (VIP) tpt sqn with An-24 *Coke*; Mi-8P *Hip*

ATTACK HELICOPTER

2 sqn with Mi-17 *Hip H*; Mi-35 *Hind*

TRAINING

2 (tac trg) sqn with L-39C *Albatros* (basic); Z-142 (primary)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**AIRCRAFT** 31 combat capable

FTR 26: 16 MiG-23ML *Flogger*; 1+ MiG-23UB *Flogger*; 4 MiG-23UM *Flogger*; 2 MiG-29 *Fulcrum*†; 3 MiG-29UB *Fulcrum*†; (6 MiG-23ML *Flogger*; 2 MiG-23UM *Flogger* in store)

FGA 5: 3 MiG-21bis *Fishbed*; 2 MiG-21UM *Fishbed*

ISR 1 An-30 *Clank*†

TPT 25: **Heavy** 2 Il-76 *Candid*; **Light** 11: 1 An-24 *Coke* (Aerogaviota); 3 An-26 *Curl* (Aerogaviota); 5 ATR-42-500 (Cubana & Aerogaviota); 2 ATR-72-500 (Cubana); **PAX** 12: 6 An-158 (Cubana); 3 Il-96-300 (Cubana); 3 Tu-204E-100 (Cubana)

TRG 25+: up to 25 L-39 *Albatros*; some Z-142C

HELICOPTERS

ATK 4 Mi-35 *Hind*† (8 more in store)

MRH 8 Mi-17 *Hip H* (12 more in store)

TPT • **Medium** 2 Mi-8P *Hip*

AIR DEFENCE • SAM

Medium-range S-75 *Dvina* (RS-SA-2 *Guideline*); S-75 *Dvina* mod (RS-SA-2 *Guideline* – on T-55 chassis)

Short-range S-125M/M1 *Pechora*-M/M1 (RS-SA-3 *Goa*); S-125M1 *Pechora*-M1 mod (RS-SA-3 *Goa* – on T-55 chassis)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • **IR** R-3† (RS-AA-2 *Atoll*); R-60 (RS-AA-8 *Aphid*); R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); **IR/SARH** R-23/24† (RS-AA-7 *Apex*); R-27 (RS-AA-10 *Alamo*)

ASM Kh-23† (RS-AA-7 *Kerry*)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 26,500 active**State Security** 20,000

Ministry of Interior

Border Guards 6,500

Ministry of Interior

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 20

PCC 2 *Stenka*

PB 18 *Zhuk*

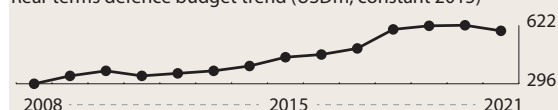
Youth Labour Army 70,000 reservists**Civil Defence Force** 50,000 reservists**Territorial Militia** €1,000,000 reservists**FOREIGN FORCES**

United States US Southern Command: 650 (JTF-GTMO) at Guantanamo Bay

Dominican Republic DOM

Dominican Peso DOP		2020	2021	2022
GDP	DOP	4.46tr	5.13tr	
	USD	78.9bn	89.5bn	
per capita	USD	7,554	8,492	
Growth	%	-6.7	9.5	
Inflation	%	3.8	7.8	
Def bdgt	DOP	33.3bn	33.2bn	41.8bn
	USD	589m	579m	
USD1=DOP		56.47	57.34	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 10,597,348

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	13.5%	4.6%	4.5%	4.3%	20.6%	3.1%
Female	13.0%	4.4%	4.4%	4.1%	20.0%	3.4%

Capabilities

The principal tasks for the Dominican armed forces include internal- and border-security missions, as well as disaster relief. Training and operations increasingly focus on counter-narcotics and include collaboration with the police in an inter-agency task force. The US sends training teams to the country under the terms of a 2015 military-partnership agreement, and the navy has trained with French forces. The Dominican Republic has participated in US SOUTHCOM's *Tradewinds* disaster-response exercise. The army has strengthened its presence along the border with Haiti, establishing new surveillance posts; in 2021 it deployed over 7,000 troops to its border in response to the Haiti crisis. There is little capacity to deploy and sustain forces abroad. The army's limited number of armoured vehicles are obsolete and likely difficult to maintain. The air force operates a modest number of light fixed-wing and rotary-wing assets, and the navy a small fleet of mainly ex-US patrol craft of varying sizes. Apart from maintenance facilities, the country does not have a domestic defence industry.

ACTIVE 56,050 (Army 28,750 Navy 11,200 Air 16,100) Paramilitary 15,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**Army** 28,750

5 Defence Zones

FORCES BY ROLE**SPECIAL FORCES**

3 SF bn

MANOEUVRE**Light**

4 (1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th) inf bde (3 inf bn)

2 (5th & 6th) inf bde (2 inf bn)

Air Manoeuvre

1 air cav bde (1 cdo bn, 1 (6th) mtn bn, 1 hel sqn with Bell 205 (op by Air Force); OH-58 *Kiowa*; R-22; R-44 *Raven II*)

Other

1 (Presidential Guard) gd regt
1 (MoD) sy bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 cbt spt bde (1 lt armd bn; 1 arty bn; 1 engr bn; 1 sigs bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES**

LT TK 12 M41B (76mm)
APC • APC (W) 8 LAV-150 *Commando*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

RCL 106mm 20 M40A1
GUNS 37mm 20 M3

ARTILLERY 104

TOWED 105mm 16: 4 M101; 12 *Reinosa* 105/26
MOR 88: 81mm 60 M1; 107mm 4 M30; 120mm 24 Expal
Model L

HELICOPTERS

ISR 8: 4 OH-58A *Kiowa*; 4 OH-58C *Kiowa*
TPT • Light 6: 4 R-22; 2 R-44 *Raven II*

Navy 11,200

HQ located at Santo Domingo

FORCES BY ROLE**SPECIAL FORCES**

1 (SEAL) SF unit

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious
1 mne sy unit

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 18**

PCO 1 *Almirante Diez Burgos* (ex-US *Balsam*)
PCC 2 *Tortuguero* (ex-US *White Sumac*)
PB 15: 2 *Altair* (Swiftships 35m); 4 *Bellatrix* (US *Sewart* Seacraft); 1 *Betelgeuse* (Damen Stan Patrol 2606); 2 *Canopus* (Swiftships 110); 3 *Hamal* (Damen Stan Patrol 1505); 3 *Point*

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT

LCU 1 *Neyba* (ex-US LCU 1675)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 1

AX 1 *Almirante Juan Bautista Cambiaso*

Air Force 16,100**FORCES BY ROLE****GROUND ATTACK**

1 sqn with EMB-314 *Super Tucano**

SEARCH & RESCUE

1 sqn with Bell 205 (UH-1H *Huey II*); Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); Bell 430 (VIP); OH-58 *Kiowa* (CH-136); S-333

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C-212-400 *Aviocar*; PA-31 *Navajo*

TRAINING

1 sqn with T-35B *Pillan*

AIR DEFENCE

1 ADA bn with 20mm guns

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**AIRCRAFT 8 combat capable**

ISR 1 AMT-200 *Super Ximango*
TPT • Light 13: 3 C-212-400 *Aviocar*; 1 Cessna 172; 1 Cessna 182; 1 Cessna 206; 1 Cessna 207; 1 *Commander* 690; 3 EA-100; 1 PA-31 *Navajo*; 1 P2006T

TRG 12: 8 EMB-314 *Super Tucano**; 4 T-35B *Pillan*

HELICOPTERS

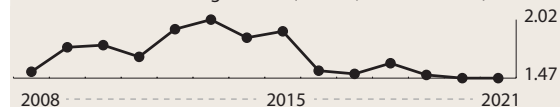
ISR 9 OH-58 *Kiowa* (CH-136)

TPT • Light 16: 8 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Huey II*); 5 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); 1 H155 (VIP); 2 S-333

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS 20mm 4**Paramilitary 15,000****National Police 15,000****Ecuador ECU**

United States Dollar USD		2020	2021	2022
GDP	USD	98.8bn	104bn	
per capita	USD	5,643	5,884	
Growth	%	-7.8	2.8	
Inflation	%	-0.3	0.0	
Def bdgt	USD	1.55bn	1.59bn	1.58bn
FMA (US)	USD	0.0m	0.0m	5.0m

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 17,093,159

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	12.9%	4.4%	4.5%	4.2%	19.5%	4.0%
Female	12.4%	4.3%	4.3%	4.2%	20.7%	4.5%

Capabilities

Ecuador's armed forces are able to fulfil internal-security tasks, although the crisis in Venezuela and resulting refugee flows have added to existing security challenges in the northern border area. These security conditions led the armed forces to create a joint task force for counter-insurgency and counter-narcotics operations. Defence cooperation with Peru includes demining efforts on the border. Military ties with Washington have been revived, which has led to the re-establishment of bilateral training programmes. The armed forces train regularly and have participated in multinational military exercises. There is limited capability to deploy independently beyond national borders. The equipment inventory is derived from a variety of sources, though obsolescence and low availability is a challenge. Modernisation plans are modest in scope and are currently focused on aviation as well as maritime-patrol capabilities. Ecuador's defence industries are centred on the army's Office of Industries (DINE), which produces military equipment through army-run enterprises. The state-owned shipyard ASTINAVE has some construction, maintenance and repair capabilities, although the navy's submarines are being modernised in Chile.

ACTIVE 41,250 (Army 25,650 Navy 9,400 Air 6,200)

Paramilitary 500

Conscript liability Voluntary conscription

RESERVE 118,000 (Joint 118,000)

Ages 18-55

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 25,650

FORCES BY ROLE

gp are bn sized

COMMAND

4 div HQ

SPECIAL FORCES

1 (9th) SF bde (3 SF sqn, 1 SF sqn, 1 para bn, 1 sigs sqn, 1 log comd)

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

1 (11th) armd cav bde (3 armd cav gp, 1 mech inf bn, 1 SP arty gp, 1 engr gp)

1 (5th) inf bde (1 SF sqn, 2 mech cav gp, 2 inf bn, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy)

Light

1 (1st) inf bde (1 SF sqn, 1 armd cav gp, 1 armd recce sqn, 3 inf bn, 1 med coy)

1 (3rd) inf bde (1 SF gp, 1 mech cav gp, 1 inf bn, 1 arty gp, 1 hvy mor coy, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy)

1 (7th) inf bde (1 SF sqn, 1 armd recce sqn, 1 mech cav gp, 3 inf bn, 1 jungle bn, 1 arty gp, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy, 1 med coy)

1 (13th) inf bde (1 SF sqn, 1 armd recce sqn, 1 mot cav gp, 3 inf bn, 1 arty gp, 1 hvy mor coy, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy)

2 (17th & 21st) jungle bde (3 jungle bn, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy)

1 (19th) jungle bde (3 jungle bn, 1 jungle trg bn, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 (27th) arty bde (1 SP arty gp, 1 MRL gp, 1 ADA gp, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log coy)

1 (23rd) engr bde (3 engr bn)

2 indep MP coy

1 indep sigs coy

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 (25th) log bde (1 log bn, 1 tpt bn, 1 maint bn, 1 med bn)

9 indep med coy

AVIATION

1 (15th) avn bde (2 tpt avn gp, 2 hel gp, 1 mixed avn gp)

AIR DEFENCE

1 ADA gp

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

LT TK 25 AMX-13

RECCE 42: 10 EE-3 *Jararaca*; 32 EE-9 *Cascavel*

APC 151

APC (T) 102: 82 AMX-VCI; 20 M113

APC (W) 49: 17 EE-11 *Urutu*; 32 UR-416

ARTILLERY 486

SP 155mm 5 Mk F3

TOWED 106: 105mm 84: 36 M101; 24 M2A2; 24 Model 56 pack howitzer; 155mm 22: 12 M114; 10 M198

MRL 122mm 18 BM-21 *Grad*

MOR 81mm 357 M29

AIRCRAFT

TPT • **Light** 11: 1 Beech 200 *King Air*; 2 C-212; 1 CN235; 2 Cessna 172; 2 Cessna 206; 1 Cessna 500 *Citation I*; 1 IAI-201 *Arava*; 1 M-28 *Skytruck*

TRG 4: 2 MX-7-235 *Star Rocket*; 2 T-41D *Mescalero*

HELICOPTERS

MRH 33: 7 H125M (AS550C3) *Fennec*; 6 Mi-17-1V *Hip*; 2 SA315B *Lama*; 18 SA342L *Gazelle* (13 with HOT for anti-armour role)

TPT 13: **Medium** 9: 5 AS332B *Super Puma*; 2 Mi-171E; 2 SA330 *Puma*; **Light** 4: 2 H125 (AS350B2) *Ecureuil*; 2 H125 (AS350B3) *Ecureuil*

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • **Point-defence** *Blowpipe*; 9K32 *Strela-2* (RS-SA-7 *Grail*); 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*)

GUNS 240

SP 20mm 44 M163 *Vulcan*

TOWED 196: 14.5mm 128 ZPU-1/-2; 20mm 38: 28 M-1935, 10 M167 *Vulcan*; 40mm 30 L/70/M1A1

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • ASM HOT

Navy 9,400 (incl Naval Aviation, Marines and Coast Guard)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES 2

SSK 2 *Shyri* (GER T-209/1300) with 8 single 533mm TT each with A184 mod 3 HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 2

FFGH 2 *Moran Valverde* (ex-UK *Leander* batch II) with 1 quad Inchr with MM40 *Exocet* ASHM, 2 triple 324mm ILAS-3 (B-515) ASTT with A244 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS, 1 twin 114mm gun (capacity 1 Bell 230 hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 11

CORVETTES • FSGM 6

5 *Esmeraldas* (ITA Tipo 550) with 2 triple Inchr with MM40 *Exocet* ASHM, 1 quad *Albatros* Inchr with *Aspide* SAM, 2 triple 324mm ILAS-3 (B-515) ASTT with A244 LWT, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform
1 *Esmeraldas* (ITA Tipo 550) with 2 triple Inchr with MM40 *Exocet* ASHM, 1 quad *Albatros* Inchr with *Aspide* SAM, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

PCFG 3 *Quito* (GER Lurssen TNC-45 45m) with 4 single Inchr with MM38 *Exocet* ASHM, 1 76mm gun (upgrade programme ongoing)

PCC 2 *Hae Uri* (ex-ROK)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 8

AE 1 *Calicuchima*

AG 1 *Hualcopo* (ex-PRC *Fu Yuan Yu Leng* 999) (utilised in transport ship role)

AGOS 1 *Orion* with 1 hel landing platform

AGS 1 *Sirius*

AKL 1 *Isla Bartolome* (operated by TRANSNAVE)

ATF 1 *Chimborazo*

AWT 1 *Atahualpa*

AXS 1 *Guayas*

Naval Aviation 380

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

MP 1 CN235-300M

ISR 3: 2 Beech 200T *King Air*; 1 Beech 300 *Catpass King Air*
TPT • Light 3: 1 Beech 200 *King Air*; 1 Beech 300 *King Air*; 1 CN235-100
TRG 3 T-35B *Pillan*

HELICOPTERS

TPT • Light 9: 3 Bell 206A; 3 Bell 206B; 1 Bell 230; 2 Bell 430

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR 4: **Heavy** 2 *Heron*; **Medium** 2 *Searcher Mk.II*

Marines 1,950

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 cdo bn

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

5 mne bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARTILLERY • MOR 32+ 81mm/120mm

AIR DEFENCE • SAM • Point-defence 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*)

Air Force 6,200

Operational Command

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER

1 sqn with *Cheetah C/D*

GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with EMB-314 *Super Tucano**

Military Air Transport Group

FORCES BY ROLE

ISR

1 sqn with Beech 350i *King Air*; Gulfstream G-1159; *Sabreliner* 40

SEARCH & RESCUE/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AW119 *Koala*; Bell 206B *Jet Ranger* II; H145
1 sqn with Cessna 206; PA-34 *Seneca*

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C295M
1 sqn with DHC-6-300 *Twin Otter*
1 sqn with B-727; B-737-200; EMB-135BJ *Legacy* 600; L-100-30

TRAINING

1 sqn with DA20-C1
1 sqn with G-120TP

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 17 combat capable

TPT 20: **Medium** 1 L-100-30; (2 C-130B *Hercules*; 1 C-130H *Hercules* in store); **Light** 12: 1 Beech E90 *King Air*; 1 Beech 350i *King Air*; 3 C295M; 1 Cessna 206; 3 DHC-6 *Twin Otter*; 1 EMB-135BJ *Legacy* 600; 1 PA-34 *Seneca*; 1 *Sabreliner* 40; **PAX** 7: 2 A320 (operated by TAME); 2 B-727; 1 B-737-200; 1 *Falcon* 7X; 1 Gulfstream G-1159
TRG 36: 11 DA20-C1; 17 EMB-314 *Super Tucano**; 8 G-120TP

HELICOPTERS • TPT • Light 13: 4 AW119 *Koala*; 6 Bell 206B *Jet Ranger* II; 3 H145

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • AAM • IR *Python* 3; R-550 *Magic*; **IIR** *Python* 4

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence 10+: 10 9K33 *Osa* (RS-SA-8 *Gecko*); 9K310 *Igla*-1 (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*)

GUNS • TOWED 52: **23mm** 34 ZU-23; **35mm** 18 GDF-002 (twin)

Paramilitary 500

Coast Guard 500

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 19

PCC 5: 3 *Isla Fernandina* (*Vigilante*); 2 *Isla San Cristóbal* (Damen Stan Patrol 5009)

PB 13: 2 *Espada*; 2 *Manta* (GER Lurssen 36m); 1 *Point*; 4 *Rio Coca*; 4 *Isla Santa Cruz* (Damen Stan 2606)

PBR 1 *Rio Puyango*

DEPLOYMENT

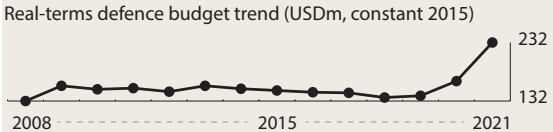
SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 3

SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 3

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 2

El Salvador SLV

United States Dollar USD		2020	2021	2022
GDP	USD	24.6bn	27.7bn	
per capita	USD	3,799	4,244	
Growth	%	-7.9	9.0	
Inflation	%	-0.4	3.6	
Def bdgt	USD	172m	248m	



Population 6,528,135

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	13.1%	4.3%	4.9%	4.7%	17.5%	3.4%
Female	12.5%	4.1%	4.8%	4.8%	21.4%	4.4%

Capabilities

The primary challenge for El Salvador's armed forces is tackling organised crime and narcotics trafficking in support of the National Civil Police. A new Territorial Control Plan implemented in 2019 has seen mixed military and police patrols deployed to areas with high crime rates. El Salvador participates in a tri-national border task force with Guatemala and Honduras. The armed forces have long-standing training programmes, including with regional states and with the US, focused on internal security, disaster relief and support to civilian authorities. El Salvador has deployed on UN peacekeeping missions up to company strength but lacks the logistical support to sustain independent international deployments. The armed forces have received little new heavy military equipment in recent years and are dependent on an inventory of Cold War-era platforms; the majority of these are operational,

indicating adequate support and maintenance. El Salvador lacks a substantive defence industry but has successfully produced light armoured vehicles based upon commercial vehicles.

ACTIVE 24,500 (Army 20,500 Navy 2,000 Air 2,000) Paramilitary 17,000

Conscript liability 12 months (selective); 11 months for officers and NCOs

RESERVE 9,900 (Joint 9,900)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 20,500

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 spec ops gp (1 SF coy, 1 para bn, 1 (naval inf) coy)

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 armd cav regt (2 armd cav bn)

Light

6 inf bde (3 inf bn)

Other

1 (special) sy bde (2 border gd bn, 2 MP bn)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bde (2 fd arty bn, 1 AD bn)

1 engr comd (2 engr bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

RECCE 5 AML-90 (4 more in store)

APC • APC (W) 38: 30 VAL *Cashuat* (mod); 8 UR-416

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

RCL 399: 106mm 20 M40A1 (incl 16 SP); 90mm 379 M67

ARTILLERY 229+

TOWED 66: 105mm 54: 36 M102; 18 M-56 (FRY); 155mm 12 M198

MOR 163+: 81mm 151 M29; 120mm 12+: 12 UBM 52; (some M-74 in store)

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS 35: 20mm 31 M-55; 4 TCM-20

Navy 2,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 10

PB 10: 3 Camcraft (30m); 1 Defiant 85; 1 *Point*; 1

Swiftships 77; 1 Swiftships 65; 4 Type-44 (ex-US)

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT • LCM 4 LCM 8 (of which 3t)

Naval Inf (SF Commandos) 90

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF coy

Air Force 2,000

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK/ISR

1 sqn with A-37B/OA-37B *Dragonfly*; O-2A/B *Skymaster**

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with BT-67; Cessna 210 *Centurion*; Cessna 337G; Commander 114; IAI-202 *Arava*; SA-226T *Merlin* IIIB

TRAINING

1 sqn with R-235GT *Guerrier*; T-35 *Pillan*; T-41D *Mescalero*; TH-300

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); Bell 407; Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*; MD-500E; MD-530F; UH-1M *Iroquois*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 25 combat capable

ATK 14 A-37B *Dragonfly*

ISR 11: 6 O-2A/B *Skymaster**; 5 OA-37B *Dragonfly**

TPT • Light 10: 2 BT-67; 2 Cessna 210 *Centurion*; 1

Cessna 337G *Skymaster*; 1 Commander 114; 3 IAI-201

Arava; 1 SA-226T *Merlin* IIIB

TRG 9: 5 R-235GT *Guerrier*; 3 T-35 *Pillan*; 1 T-41D

Mescalero

HELICOPTERS

MRH 18: 4 Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*; 8 MD-500E; 4+ MD-530F; 2 UH-1M *Iroquois*

TPT • Light 9: 8 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); 1 Bell 407

(VIP tpt, govt owned)

TRG 5 TH-300

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • AAM • IR *Shafir*†

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 17,000

National Civilian Police 17,000

Ministry of Public Security

AIRCRAFT

ISR 1 O-2A *Skymaster*

TPT • Light 1 Cessna 310

HELICOPTERS

MRH 2 MD-520N

TPT • Light 3: 1 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); 2 R-44

Raven II

DEPLOYMENT

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 54; 1 inf pl

MALI: UN • MINUSMA 176; 1 hel sqn with 3 MD-500E

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 2

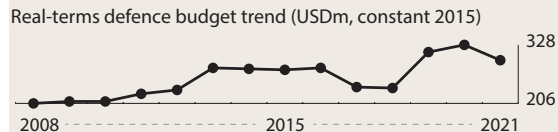
WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 1

FOREIGN FORCES

United States US Southern Command: 1 Forward Operating Location (Military, DEA, USCG and Customs personnel)

Guatemala GUA

Guatemalan Quetzal GTQ		2020	2021	2022
GDP	GTQ	599bn	651bn	
	USD	77.6bn	83.3bn	
per capita	USD	4,317	4,542	
Growth	%	-1.5	5.5	
Inflation	%	3.2	4.8	
Def bdgt	GTQ	2.83bn	2.63bn	3.16bn
	USD	366m	337m	
USD1=GTQ		7.72	7.81	



Population 17,422,821

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	16.8%	5.0%	4.8%	4.5%	16.3%	2.2%
Female	16.2%	4.9%	4.8%	4.5%	17.3%	2.7%

Capabilities

The armed forces are refocusing on border security, having drawn down their decade-long direct support for the National Civil Police in 2018 as part of the inter-agency Plan Fortaleza. Guatemala maintains an inter-agency task force with neighbouring El Salvador and Honduras. The army has trained with US SOUTHCOM, as well as with regional partners such as Brazil and Colombia. Training for conventional military operations is limited by budget constraints and the long focus on providing internal security. Guatemala has participated in UN peacekeeping missions to company level. The equipment inventory is small and ageing. The US has provided several soft-skinned vehicles to the army, while there has been modest recapitalisation of the air force's fixed-wing transport and surveillance capacity. Funding is being sought for additional maritime- and air-patrol capabilities. Aside from limited maintenance facilities, the country has no domestic defence industry.

ACTIVE 18,050 (Army 15,550 Navy 1,500 Air 1,000)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 25,000

RESERVE 63,850 (Navy 650 Air 900 Armed Forces 62,300)

(National Armed Forces are combined; the army provides log spt for navy and air force)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 15,550

15 Military Zones

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

- 1 SF bde (1 SF bn, 1 trg bn)
- 1 SF bde (1 SF coy, 1 ranger bn)
- 1 SF mtn bde

MANOEUVRE

Light

1 (strategic reserve) mech bde (1 inf bn, 1 cav regt, 1 log coy)

6 inf bde (1 inf bn)

Air Manoeuvre

1 AB bde with (2 AB bn)

Amphibious

1 mne bde

Other

1 (Presidential) gd bde (1 gd bn, 1 MP bn, 1 CSS coy)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 engr comd (1 engr bn, 1 construction bn)

2 MP bde with (1 MP bn)

Reserves

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

ε19 inf bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

RECCE (7 M8 in store)

APC 47

APC (T) 10 M113 (5 more in store)

APC (W) 37: 30 *Armadillo*; 7 V-100 *Commando*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

RCL 120+: 75mm M20; 105mm 64 M-1974 FMK-1 (ARG); 106mm 56 M40A1

ARTILLERY 149

TOWED 105mm 76: 12 M101; 8 M102; 56 M-56

MOR 73: 81mm 55 M1; 107mm (12 M30 in store);

120mm 18 ECIA

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS • TOWED 32: 20mm 32: 16 GAI-D01; 16 M-55

Navy 1,500

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 10

PB 10: 6 *Cutlass*; 1 *Dauntless*; 1 *Kukulcan* (US *Broadsword* 32m); 2 *Utatlan* (US *Sewart*)

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 3

LCT 1 *Quetzal* (COL *Golfo de Tribuga*)

LCP 2 *Machete*

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AXS 3

Marines 650 reservists

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

2 mne bn(-)

Air Force 1,000

2 air comd

FORCES BY ROLE

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with Beech 90/200/300 *King Air*

1 (tactical support) sqn with Cessna 206

TRAINING

1 sqn with T-35B *Pillan*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Bell 212 (armed); Bell 407GX; Bell 412 *Twin Huey* (armed)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

Serviceability of ac is less than 50%

AIRCRAFT

TPT • Light 16: 1 Beech 90 *King Air*; 2 Beech 200 *King Air*; 2 Beech 300 *King Air* (VIP); 2 Cessna 206; 3 Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan*; 1 DHC-6 *Twin Otter*; 2 PA-28 *Archer III*; 1 PA-31 *Navajo*; 2 PA-34 *Seneca*; (5 Cessna R172K *Hawk XP* in store)

TRG 1 SR22; (4 T-35B *Pillan* in store)

HELICOPTERS

MRH 2 Bell 412 *Twin Huey* (armed)

TPT • Light 6: 2 Bell 206B *Jet Ranger*; 2 Bell 212 (armed); 2 Bell 407GX

Tactical Security Group

Air Military Police

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 25,000**National Civil Police 25,000****FORCES BY ROLE****SPECIAL FORCES**

1 SF bn

MANOEUVRE**Other**

1 (integrated task force) paramilitary unit (incl mil and treasury police)

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 4

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN •

MONUSCO 155; 1 spec ops coy

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 2

MALI: UN • MINUSMA 2

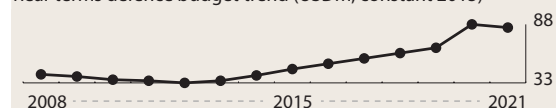
SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 7

SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 3

Guyana GUY

Guyanese Dollar GYD		2020	2021	2022
GDP	GYD	1.14tr	1.53tr	
	USD	5.47bn	7.40bn	
per capita	USD	6,953	9,369	
Growth	%	43.5	20.4	
Inflation	%	0.7	3.2	
Def bdgt	GYD	13.7bn	14.8bn	
	USD	65.8m	71.4m	
USD1=GYD		208.51	207.22	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 787,971

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	12.3%	5.6%	5.8%	3.8%	20.3%	3.2%
Female	11.8%	5.4%	5.4%	3.5%	18.8%	4.1%

Capabilities

The Guyana Defence Force (GDF) is focused on border control, support for law-enforcement operations and assistance to the civil power. The government is planning to restructure the GDF to improve its flexibility. Guyana is part of the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative. It has close military ties with Brazil, with whom it cooperates on border security via annual regional military exchange meetings. The country also has bilateral agreements with China, France and the US. The GDF trains regularly and takes part in bilateral and multinational exercises. A training initiative with China helped two Guyanese pilots to acquire air-combat certification although Guyana has no combat aircraft in its inventory. There is no expeditionary or associated logistics capability. Equipment is mostly composed of second-hand platforms, mainly of Brazilian and North American manufacture. The air force has expanded its modest air-transport capabilities with some second-hand utility aircraft. Apart from maintenance facilities, there is no defence-industrial sector.

ACTIVE 3,400 (Army 3,000 Navy 200 Air 200)

Active numbers combined Guyana Defence Force

RESERVE 670 (Army 500 Navy 170)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**Army 3,000****FORCES BY ROLE****SPECIAL FORCES**

1 SF sqn

MANOEUVRE**Light**

3 inf bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty coy

1 (spt wpn) cbt spt coy

1 engr bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 spt bn

Reserve

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

1 inf bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

RECCE 9: 6 EE-9 *Cascavel* (reported); 3 S52 *Shorland*

ARTILLERY 54

TOWED 130mm 6 M-46†

MOR 48: 81mm 12 L16A1; 82mm 18 M-43; 120mm 18 M-43

Navy 200

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 5

PCO 1 *Essequibo* (ex-UK *River* (MCM))†

PB 4 *Barracuda* (ex-US Type-44) (of which 1 under repair)

Air Force 200

FORCES BY ROLE

TRANSPORT

1 unit with Bell 206; Cessna 206; Y-12 (II)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 6: 2 BN-2 *Islander*; 1 Cessna 206; 2 SC.7 3M *Skyvan*; 1 Y-12 (II)

HELICOPTERS

MRH 2: 1 Bell 412 *Twin Huey*†; 1 Bell 412EPI *Twin Huey*

TPT • Light 2 Bell 206

Haiti HTI

Haitian Gourde HTG		2020	2021	2022
GDP	HTG	1.45tr	1.67tr	
	USD	14.5bn	20.1bn	
per capita	USD	1,235	1,692	
Growth	%	-3.3	-0.7	
Inflation	%	22.9	16.2	
Def bdgt [a]	HTG	998m	2.99bn	
	USD	10.0m	36.0m	
USD1=HTG		99.94	83.03	

[a] 2021 increase in defence budget due to greater investment in infrastructure and new COVID-19 responsibilities of the Haitian Armed Forces

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 11,198,240

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	15.3%	5.1%	5.1%	4.7%	17.2%	1.9%
Female	15.4%	5.2%	5.1%	4.7%	17.8%	2.5%

Capabilities

Haiti possesses almost no military capability. A small coastguard is tasked with maritime security and law enforcement and the country's army is still in the very early stages of development, though it is hoped this will eventually number around 5,000 personnel. Plans for military expansion were outlined in the 2015 White Paper on Security and Defence. A road map for the re-establishment of the Haitian armed forces was distributed to ministers in early 2017 and in March 2018 an army high command was established. Ecuador and Brazil have both pledged to assist with training the new army. The army's initial mandate will be to provide disaster relief and border security. However, in the wake of a presidential assassination, the armed forces' ability to defend the country has been brought into question. The armed forces also struggled to respond swiftly to the country's most recent earthquake, where their ability to deliver aid and shelter was tested. Haiti is a member of the Caribbean Community and has participated in US SOUTHCOM's *Tradewinds* disaster-response exercise. There is no heavy military equipment, and no defence industry.

ACTIVE 500 (Army 500) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 50

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 500

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

1 inf bn (forming)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 50

Coast Guard €50

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS

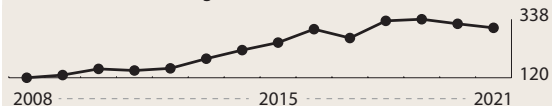
PB 8: 5 *Dauntless*; 3 3812-VCF

Honduras HND

Honduran Lempira HNL		2020	2021	2022
GDP	HNL	586bn	642bn	
	USD	23.8bn	26.3bn	
per capita	USD	2,397	2,602	
Growth	%	-9.0	4.9	
Inflation	%	3.5	4.6	
Def bdgt [a]	HNL	8.48bn	8.46bn	9.34bn
	USD	345m	347m	
USD1=HNL		24.58	24.41	

[a] Defence and national security budget

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 9,346,277

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	14.9%	5.4%	5.1%	4.3%	16.5%	2.5%
Female	14.5%	5.4%	5.1%	4.6%	18.7%	3.1%

Capabilities

The armed forces have been deployed in support of the police to combat organised crime and narcotics trafficking since 2011. Honduras maintains diplomatic relations with Taiwan, which has supplied surplus military equipment, and also receives US security assistance. Honduras hosts a US base at Soto Cano airfield and is also part of a tri-national border-security task force with neighbouring El Salvador and Guatemala. Training remains focused on internal- and border-security requirements, and training for conventional military action is limited. Honduras does not have the capability to maintain substantial overseas deployments. Most equipment is ageing, with serviceability in doubt. There have been reports of security assistance from Israel. Apart from limited maintenance facilities, the country has no domestic defence industry.

ACTIVE 14,950 (Army 7,300 Navy 1,350 Air 2,300 Military Police 4,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 8,000

RESERVE 60,000 (Joint 60,000; Ex-servicemen registered)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 7,300

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 (special tac) spec ops gp (2 spec ops bn, 1 inf bn; 1 AB bn; 1 arty bn)

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

1 inf bde (1 mech cav regt, 1 inf bn, 1 arty bn)

Light

1 inf bde (3 inf bn, 1 arty bn)

3 inf bde (2 inf bn)

1 indep inf bn

Other

1 (Presidential) gd coy

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 engr bn

1 sigs bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

LT TK 12 FV101 *Scorpion*

RECCE 57: 1 FV105 *Sultan* (CP); 3 FV107 *Scimitar*; 40 FV601 *Saladin*; 13 RBY-1

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

RCL 50+: **84mm** *Carl Gustaf*; **106mm** 50 M40A1

ARTILLERY 118+

TOWED 28: **105mm**: 24 M102; **155mm**: 4 M198

MOR 90+: **81mm**; **120mm** 60 FMK-2; **160mm** 30 M-66

Navy 1,350

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 15

PCO 1 *General Cabañas* (ISR OPV 62 *Sa'ar*)

PB 14: 2 *Lempira* (Damen Stan Patrol 4207 – leased); 1 *Chamelecon* (Swiftships 85); 1 *Tegucigalpa* (US Guardian 32m); 3 *Guaymuras* (Swiftships 105); 5 *Nacaome* (Swiftships 65); 1 *Río Aguán* (Defiant 85); 1 *Río Coco* (US PB Mk III)

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 3

LCT 1 *Gracias a Dios* (COL *Golfo de Tribugá*)

LCM 3: 2 LCM 8; 1 *Punta Caxinas*

Marines 1,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

2 mne bn

Air Force 2,300

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with A-37B *Dragonfly*

1 sqn with F-5E/F *Tiger II*

GROUND ATTACK/ISR/TRAINING

1 unit with Cessna 182 *Skylane*; EMB-312 *Tucano*; MXT-7-180 *Star Rocket*

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with Beech 200 *King Air*; C-130A *Hercules*; Cessna 185/210; IAI-201 *Arava*; PA-42 *Cheyenne*; Turbo Commander 690

1 VIP flt with PA-31 *Navajo*; Bell 412EP/SP *Twin Huey*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); Bell 412SP *Twin Huey*

AIR DEFENCE

1 ADA bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 17 combat capable

FTR 11: 9 F-5E *Tiger II*+; 2 F-5F *Tiger II*+

ATK 6 A-37B *Dragonfly*

TPT 17: **Medium** 1 C-130A *Hercules*; **Light** 16: 1 Beech 200 *King Air*; 2 Cessna 172 *Skyhawk*; 2 Cessna 182

Skylane; 1 Cessna 185; 3 Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan*; 1

Cessna 210; 1 EMB-135 *Legacy* 600; 1 IAI-201 *Arava*; 1

L-410 (leased); 1 PA-31 *Navajo*; 1 PA-42 *Cheyenne*; 1 Turbo Commander 690

TRG 15: 9 EMB-312 *Tucano*; 6 MXT-7-180 *Star Rocket*

HELICOPTERS

MRH 7: 1 Bell 412EP *Twin Huey* (VIP); 4 Bell 412SP *Twin Huey*; 2 Hughes 500

TPT • **Light** 7: 6 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); 1 H125 *Ecureuil*

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS 20mm 48: 24 M-55A2; 24 TCM-20

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • AAM • IR *Shafir*†

Military Police 4,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

8 sy bn

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 8,000

Public Security Forces 8,000

Ministry of Public Security and Defence; 11 regional comd

DEPLOYMENT

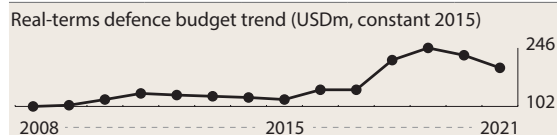
WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 10

FOREIGN FORCES

United States US Southern Command: 400; 1 avn bn with CH-47F *Chinook*; UH-60 *Black Hawk*

Jamaica JAM

Jamaican Dollar JMD		2020	2021	2022
GDP	JMD	1.98tr	2.19tr	
	USD	14.0bn	14.9bn	
per capita	USD	5,103	5,422	
Growth	%	-10.0	4.6	
Inflation	%	5.2	5.6	
Def bdgt	JMD	33.8bn	30.9bn	
	USD	238m	209m	
USD1=JMD		141.66	147.63	



Population 2,816,602

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	12.6%	4.5%	4.5%	3.9%	19.5%	4.5%
Female	12.2%	4.4%	4.4%	4.0%	20.7%	4.9%

Capabilities

The Jamaica Defence Force (JDF) is focused principally on maritime and internal security, including support to police operations. Jamaica maintains military ties, including for training purposes, with Canada, the UK and the US and is a member of the Caribbean Community. The defence force has participated in US SOUTHCOM's *Tradewinds* disaster-response exercise. Jamaica is host to the Caribbean Special Tactics Centre, which trains special-forces units from Jamaica and other Caribbean nations. The JDF does not have any capacity to support independent deployment abroad. Funds have been allocated to procure new vehicles and helicopters, and new patrol craft are being procured. Other than limited maintenance facilities, Jamaica has no domestic defence industry.

ACTIVE 5,950 (Army 5,400 Coast Guard 300 Air 250)
(combined Jamaican Defence Force)

RESERVE 2,580 (Army 2,500 Coast Guard 60 Air 20)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 5,400

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

4 inf bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 engr regt (4 engr sqn)

1 MP bn

1 cbt spt bn (1 (PMV) lt mech inf coy)

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 spt bn (1 med coy, 1 log coy, 1 tpt coy)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

AUV 12 *Bushmaster*

ARTILLERY • MOR 81mm 12 L16A1

Reserves

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

3 inf bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 spt bn

Coast Guard 300

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 10

PCC 1 *Nanny of the Maroons* (Damen Fast Crew Supplier 5009)

PBF 3

PB 6: 2 *County* (Damen Stan Patrol 4207); 4 *Dauntless*

Air Wing 250

Plus National Reserve

FORCES BY ROLE

MARITIME PATROL/TRANSPORT

1 flt with Beech 350ER *King Air*; BN-2A *Defender*

SEARCH & RESCUE/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 flt with Bell 407

1 flt with Bell 412EP

TRAINING

1 unit with Bell 206B3 *Jet Ranger*; Bell 505; DA40-180FP *Diamond Star*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

MP 1 Beech 350ER *King Air*

TPT • Light 2 DA40-180FP *Diamond Star* (1 BN-2A *Defender* in store)

HELICOPTERS

MRH 1 Bell 412EP *Twin Huey* (1 more in store)

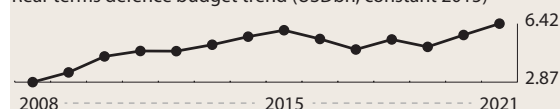
TPT • Light 13: 1 Bell 206B3 *Jet Ranger*; 3 Bell 407; 3 Bell 429; 6 Bell 505

Mexico MEX

Mexican Peso MXN		2020	2021	2022
GDP	MXN	23.1tr	25.9tr	
	USD	1.07tr	1.29tr	
per capita	USD	8,404	9,967	
Growth	%	-8.3	6.2	
Inflation	%	3.4	5.4	
Def bdtg [a]	MXN	115bn	136bn	116bn
	USD	5.35bn	6.76bn	
USD1=MXN		21.49	20.13	

[a] National security expenditure

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 130,207,371

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	13.1%	4.3%	4.2%	4.1%	19.8%	3.5%
Female	12.5%	4.1%	4.1%	4.0%	21.7%	4.4%

Capabilities

Mexico's armed forces are the most capable in Central America, though they have been committed to providing internal-security support within Mexico for nearly a decade. Under the National Plan for Peace and Security 2018–24, the armed forces are now to hand over lead responsibility for tackling drug cartels and other organised crime to the National Guard gendarmerie. Mexico has a close defence relationship with the US, which has provided equipment and training to Mexican forces under the Mérida Initiative, as well as through bilateral programmes via the Pentagon. The armed forces have a moderate capability to deploy independently, but do not do so in significant numbers. There are plans to recapitalise diverse and ageing conventional combat platforms across all three services. In 2020, Mexico brought back to service some of its ageing F-5 combat aircraft. State-owned shipyards have produced patrol craft for the navy. Army factories have produced light armoured utility vehicles for domestic use. Airbus Helicopters operates a manufacturing plant in Querétaro.

ACTIVE 216,000 (Army 157,500 Navy 50,500 Air 8,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 124,500

Conscript liability 12 months (partial, selection by ballot) from age 18, serving on Saturdays; voluntary for women; conscripts allocated to reserves.

RESERVE 81,500 (National Military Service)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES • COMMUNICATIONS 2 *Mexsat*

Army 157,500

12 regions (total: 46 army zones)

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

- 1 (1st) SF bde (5 SF bn)
- 1 (2nd) SF bde (7 SF bn)
- 1 (3rd) SF bde (4 SF bn)

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

- 3 (2nd, 3rd & 4th Armd) mech bde (2 armd recce bn, 2 lt mech bn, 1 arty bn, 1 (Canon) AT gp)
- 25 mot recce regt

Light

- 1 (1st) inf corps (1 (1st Armd) mech bde (2 armd recce bn, 2 lt mech bn, 1 arty bn, 1 (Canon) AT gp), 3 (2nd, 3rd & 6th) inf bde (each: 3 inf bn, 1 arty regt, 1 (Canon) AT gp), 1 cbt engr bde (3 engr bn))
- 3 (1st, 4th & 5th) indep lt inf bde (2 lt inf bn, 1 (Canon) AT gp)
- 92 indep inf bn
- 25 indep inf coy

Air Manoeuvre

- 1 para bde with (1 (GAFF) SF gp, 3 bn, 1 (Canon) AT gp)

COMBAT SUPPORT

- 1 indep arty regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

RECCE 255: 19 DN-5 *Toro*; 127 ERC-90F1 *Lynx* (7 trg); 40 M8; 37 MAC-1; 32 VBL

IFV 390 DNC-1 (mod AMX-VCI)

APC 309

APC (T) 73: 40 HWK-11; 33 M5A1 half-track

APC (W) 236: 95 BDX; 16 DN-4; 2 DN-6; 28 LAV-100 (*Pantera*); 26 LAV-150 ST; 25 MOWAG *Roland*; 44 VCR (3 amb; 5 cmd post)

AUV 347: 100 DN-XI; 247 *SandCat*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 7: 3 M32 *Recovery Sherman*; 4 VCR ARV

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • SP 8 VBL with *Milan*

RCL • 106mm 1,187+ M40A1 (incl some SP)

GUNS 37mm 30 M3

ARTILLERY 1,390

TOWED 123: 105mm 123: 40 M101; 40 M-56; 16 M2A1, 14 M3; 13 NORINCO M90

MOR 1,267: 81mm 1,100: 400 M1; 400 Brandt; 300 SB

120mm 167: 75 Brandt; 60 M-65; 32 RT-61

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS • TOWED 80: 12.7mm 40 M55; 20mm 40 GAI-B01

Navy 50,500

Two Fleet Commands: Gulf (6 zones), Pacific (11 zones)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 1

FFGHM 1 *Benito Juárez* (Damen SIGMA 10514) with 2 quad Inchr with RGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II ASHM, 1 8-cell Mk 56 VLS with RIM-162 ESSM SAM, 1 21-cell Mk 49 Inchr with RIM-116C RAM Block 2 SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 54 LWT, 1 57mm gun (capacity 1 med hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 128**PSOH 8:**

- 4 *Oaxaca* with 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 AS565MB *Panther* hel)
- 4 *Oaxaca* (mod) with 1 57mm gun (capacity 1 AS565MB *Panther* hel)

PCOH 16:

- 4 *Durango* with 1 57mm gun (capacity 1 Bo-105 hel)
- 4 *Holzing* (capacity 1 MD-902 *Explorer*)
- 3 *Sierra* with 1 57mm gun (capacity 1 MD-902 *Explorer*)
- 5 *Uribe* (ESP *Halcon*) (capacity 1 Bo-105 hel)

PCO 9: 6 *Valle* (US *Auk* MSF) with 1 76mm gun; 3 *Valle* (US *Auk* MSF) with 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

PCGH 1 *Huracan* (ex-ISR *Aliya*) with 4 single Inchr with *Gabriel II* ASHM, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS

PCC 2 *Democrata*

PBF 72: 6 *Acuario*; 2 *Acuario B*; 48 *Polaris* (SWE CB90); 16 *Polaris II* (SWE IC 16M)

PB 20: 3 *Azteca*; 3 *Cabo* (ex-US *Cape Higgon*); 2 *Lago*; 2 *Punta* (US *Point*); 10 *Tenochtitlan* (Damen Stan Patrol 4207)

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING SHIPS

LST 4: 2 *Monte Azules* with 1 hel landing platform; 1 *Papaloapan* (ex-US *Newport*) with 2 twin 76mm guns, 1 hel landing platform; 1 *Papaloapan* (ex-US *Newport*) with 1 hel landing platform

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 26

AGOR 2 *Altair* (ex-US *Robert D. Conrad*)

AGS 8: 5 *Arrecife*; 1 *Onjuku*; 1 *Río Hondo*; 1 *Río Tuxpan*

AK 1 *Río Suchiate*

AOTL 2 *Aguascalientes*

AP 2: 1 *Isla María Madre* (Damen Fast Crew Supplier 5009); 1 *Nautla*

ATF 4 *Otomi* with 1 76mm gun

ATS 4 *Kukulcan*

AX 2 *Huasteco* (also serve as troop transport, supply and hospital ships)

AXS 1 *Cuauhtemoc*

Naval Aviation 1,250**FORCES BY ROLE****MARITIME PATROL**

- 5 sqn with MX-7-180 *Star Rocket*; T-6C+ *Texan II*
- 1 sqn with Beech 350ER *King Air*; CN235-300 MPA *Persuader*

TRANSPORT

- 1 (VIP) sqn with DHC-8 *Dash 8*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

- 2 sqn with AS555 *Fennec*; AS565MB/AS565MB *Panther*; MD-902
- 5 sqn with Mi-17-1V/V-5 *Hip*

TRAINING

- 1 sqn with Z-242L; Z-143Lsi

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 3 combat capable

MP 6 CN235-300 MPA *Persuader*

ISR 2 Z-143Lsi

TPT 20: **Light** 18: 5 Beech 350ER *King Air* (4 used for ISR); 3 Beech 350i *King Air*; 4 C295M; 2 C295W; 1 DHC-8 *Dash 8*; 2 Learjet 31A; 1 Learjet 60; **PAX 2:** 1 CL-605 *Challenger*; 1 Gulfstream 550

TRG 47: 7 MX-7-180 *Star Rocket*; 13 T-6C+ *Texan II*; 27 Z-242L

HELICOPTERS

MRH 22: 2 AS555 *Fennec*; 16 Mi-17-1V *Hip*; 4 Mi-17V-5 *Hip*

SAR 14: 4 AS565MB *Panther*; 10 AS565MB *Panther*

TPT 26: **Heavy** 3 H225M *Caracal*; **Medium** 9 UH-60M *Black Hawk*; **Light** 14: 1 AW109SP; 5 MD-902 (SAR role); 8 S-333

TRG 4 Schweizer 300C

Marines 21,500**FORCES BY ROLE****SPECIAL FORCES**

- 3 SF unit

MANOEUVRE**Light**

32 inf bn(-)

Air Manoeuvr

1 AB bn

Amphibious

1 amph bde (4 inf bn, 1 amph bn, 1 arty gp)

Other

1 (Presidential) gd bn (included in army above)

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

2 spt bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES**

APC • APC (W) 29: 3 BTR-60 (APC-60); 26 BTR-70 (APC-70)

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

RCL 106mm M40A1

ARTILLERY 22+

TOWED 105mm 16 M-56

MRL 122mm 6 *Firos-25*

MOR 81mm some

AIR DEFENCE • SAM • Point-defence 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*)

Air Force 8,000**FORCES BY ROLE****FIGHTER**

- 1 sqn with F-5E/F *Tiger II*

GROUND ATTACK/ISR

- 4 sqn with T-6C+ *Texan II**
- 1 sqn with PC-7*

ISR/AEW

- 1 sqn with Beech 350ER *King Air*; EMB-145AEW *Erieye*; EMB-145RS

TRANSPORT

- 1 sqn with C295M; PC-6B
- 1 sqn with B-737; Beech 90 *King Air*
- 1 sqn with C-27J *Spartan*; C-130K-30 *Hercules*; L-100-30
- 5 (liaison) sqn with Cessna 182
- 1 (anti-narcotic spraying) sqn with Bell 206
- 1 (Presidential) gp with AS332L *Super Puma*; AW109SP; B-737; B-757; B-787; Gulfstream 150/450/550; H225; Learjet 35A; Learjet 36; *Turbo Commander* 680
- 1 (VIP) gp with B-737; Beech 200 *King Air*; Beech 350i *King Air*; Cessna 501 *Citation*; CL-605 *Challenger*; Gulfstream 550; Learjet 35A; S-70A-24 *Black Hawk*

TRAINING

- 1 sqn with Cessna 182
- 1 sqn with PC-7; T-6C+ *Texan II*
- 1 sqn with Grob G120TP

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

- 4 sqn with Bell 206B; Bell 407GX
- 1 (anti-narcotic spraying) sqn with Bell 206
- 1 sqn with MD-530MF/MG
- 1 sqn with Mi-17 *Hip*
- 1 sqn with H225M *Caracal*; Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*; S-70A-24 *Black Hawk*
- 1 sqn with UH-60M *Black Hawk*

ISR UAV

- 1 unit with *Hermes 450*; *Hermes 900*; S4 *Ehécatl*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**AIRCRAFT** 80 combat capable

- FTR 5: 4 F-5E *Tiger II*; 1 F-5F *Tiger II*
- ISR 2 Cessna 501 *Citation*
- ELINT 8: 6 Beech 350ER *King Air*; 2 EMB-145RS
- AEW&C 1 EMB-145AEW *Erieye*
- TPT 99: **Medium** 7: 4 C-27J *Spartan*; 2 C-130K-30 *Hercules*; 1 L-100-30; **Light** 79: 2 Beech 90 *King Air*; 1 Beech 200 *King Air*; 1 Beech 350i *King Air*; 6 C295M; 2 C295W; 59 Cessna 182; 1 Cessna 501 *Citation*; 2 Learjet 35A; 1 Learjet 36; 3 PC-6B; 1 *Turbo Commander* 680;
- PAX 13: 6 B-737; 1 B-757; 1 B-787; 1 CL-605 *Challenger*; 2 Gulfstream 150; 1 Gulfstream 450; 1 Gulfstream 550
- TRG 100: 25 Grob G120TP; 20 PC-7* (30 more possibly in store); 55 T-6C+ *Texan II**

HELICOPTERS

- MRH 41: 14 Bell 407GXP; 11 Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*; 16 Mi-17 *Hip H*
- ISR 11: 3 MD-530MF; 8 MD-530MG
- TPT 109: **Heavy** 12 H225M *Caracal*; **Medium** 28: 3 AS332L *Super Puma* (VIP); 2 H225 (VIP); 6 S-70A-24 *Black Hawk*; 17 UH-60M *Black Hawk* **Light** 69: 5 AW109SP; 45 Bell 206; 13 Bell 206B *Jet Ranger II*; 6 Bell 206L

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES • ISR 9: Medium

- 4: 3 *Hermes 450*; 1 *Hermes 900*; **Light** 5 S4 *Ehécatl*

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 124,500**Federal Ministerial Police 4,500****EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****HELICOPTERS**

- TPT • **Light** 25: 18 Bell 205 (UH-1H); 7 Bell 212

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

- ISR • **Heavy** 2 *Dominator XP*

National Guard 102,600

Public Security Secretariat. Gendarmerie created in 2019 from elements of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Federal Police

FORCES BY ROLE**MANOEUVRE****Other**

- 12 sy bde (3 sy bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**HELICOPTERS**

- MRH 5: 1+ Bell 407GX; 4 Mi-17 *Hip H*
- TPT • **Medium** 7 UH-60M *Black Hawk*

Rural Defense Militia 17,400**FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE****Light**

- 13 inf unit
- 13 (horsed) cav unit

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 2

INDIA/PAKISTAN: UN • UNMOGIP 1

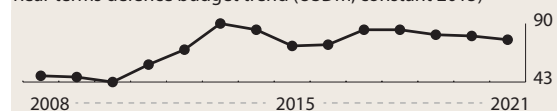
MALI: UN • MINUSMA 4

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 6

Nicaragua NIC

Nicaraguan Cordoba Oro	2020	2021	2022
NIO			
GDP	NIO	433bn	474bn
	USD	12.6bn	13.4bn
<i>per capita</i>	USD	1,943	2,047
Growth	%	-2.0	5.0
Inflation	%	3.7	4.1
Def bdgt	NIO	2.71bn	2.74bn
	USD	78.9m	77.4m
USD1=NIO		34.35	35.38

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 6,243,931

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	12.8%	4.7%	4.9%	5.1%	18.6%	2.7%
Female	12.2%	4.6%	4.8%	5.2%	21.0%	3.4%

Capabilities

Nicaragua's armed forces are primarily a territorial light-infantry force, with limited coastal-patrol capability. They are tasked with border and internal security, as well as with support for disaster-relief efforts and ecological protection. Nicaragua has training relationships with Russia and the US, as well as with neighbouring and regional states, including Cuba and Venezuela. Training is largely focused on key internal- and border-security tasks, although the mechanised brigade has received Russian training. The armed forces do not undertake significant international deployments and lack the logistical support for large-scale military operations, although the mechanised brigade can deploy internally. Equipment primarily consists of ageing Cold War-era platforms. Russia has supplied some second-hand tanks and armoured vehicles to help re-equip the mechanised brigade and has supported the establishment of a repair workshop to maintain the vehicles in-country. There are maintenance facilities but no domestic defence industry.

ACTIVE 12,000 (Army 10,000 Navy 800 Air 1,200)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army €10,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF bde (2 SF bn)

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

1 mech inf bde (1 armd recce bn, 1 tk bn, 1 mech inf bn, 1 arty bn, 1 MRL bn, 1 AT coy)

Light

1 regional comd (3 lt inf bn)
1 regional comd (2 lt inf bn; 1 arty bn)
3 regional comd (2 lt inf bn)
2 indep lt inf bn

Other

1 comd regt (1 inf bn, 1 sy bn, 1 int unit, 1 sigs bn)
1 (ecological) sy bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 engr bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 med bn
1 tpt regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 82: 62 T-55 (65 more in store); 20 T-72B1MS

LT TK (10 PT-76 in store)

RECCE 20 BRDM-2

IFV 17+ BMP-1

APC • APC (W) 90+: 41 BTR-152 (61 more in store); 45 BTR-60 (15 more in store); 4+ BTR-70M

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV IMR

VLB TMM-3

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP 12 9P133 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*)

MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*)

RCL 82mm B-10

GUNS 281: 57mm 174 ZIS-2; (90 more in store); 76mm 83 ZIS-3; 100mm 24 M-1944

ARTILLERY 766

TOWED 12: 122mm 12 D-30; (152mm 30 D-20 in store)

MRL 151: 107mm 33 Type-63; 122mm 118: 18 BM-21 *Grad*; 100 *Grad* 1P (BM-21P) (single-tube rocket launcher, man portable)

MOR 603: 82mm 579; 120mm 24 M-43; (160mm 4 M-160 in store)

AIR DEFENCE • SAM • Point-defence 9K36 *Strela-3* (RS-SA-14 *Gremlin*); 9K310 *Igla-1* (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*); 9K32 *Strela-2* (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)†

Navy €800

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS

PB 12: 3 *Dabur*; 2 *Farallones*; 1 *Rio Segovia* (Zhuk 1400ME); 4 *Rodman* 101; 2 *Soberanía* (ex-JAM Damen Stan Patrol 4207)

Marines

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

1 mne bn

Air Force 1,200

FORCES BY ROLE

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with An-26 *Curl*; Beech 90 *King Air*; Cessna U206; Cessna 404 *Titan* (VIP)

TRAINING

1 unit with Cessna 172; PA-18 *Super Cub*; PA-28 *Cherokee*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Mi-17 *Hip* H (armed)

AIR DEFENCE

1 gp with ZU-23

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

TPT • Light 9: 3 An-26 *Curl*; 1 Beech 90 *King Air*; 1 Cessna 172; 1 Cessna U206; 1 Cessna 404 *Titan* (VIP); 2 PA-28 *Cherokee*

TRG 2 PA-18 *Super Cub*

HELICOPTERS

MRH 7 Mi-17 *Hip* H (armed)†

TPT • Medium 3: 2 Mi-171E; 1 Mi-8MTV-1 *Hip*

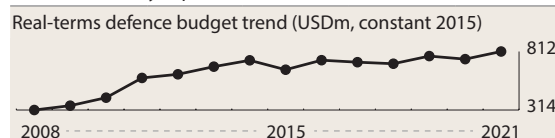
AIR DEFENCE • GUNS 23mm 18 ZU-23

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • ASM 9M17 *Skorpion* (RS-AT-2 *Swatter*)

Panama PAN

Panamanian Balboa PAB		2020	2021	2022
GDP	PAB	52.9bn	60.1bn	
	USD	52.9bn	60.1bn	
per capita	USD	12,373	13,861	
Growth	%	-17.9	12.0	
Inflation	%	-1.6	1.4	
Def bdgt [a]	PAB	753m	830m	
	USD	753m	830m	
USD1=PAB		1.00	1.00	

[a] Public security expenditure



Population 3,928,646

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	12.7%	4.2%	4.2%	3.9%	20.9%	4.3%
Female	12.2%	4.0%	4.1%	3.8%	20.6%	5.0%

Capabilities

Panama abolished its armed forces in 1990, but retains a border service, a police force and an air/maritime service for low-level security tasks. The primary security focus is on the southern border

with Colombia, and the majority of the border service is deployed there. Both Colombia and the US have provided training and support. Training is focused on internal and border security rather than conventional military operations and there is no capability to mount significant external deployments. None of Panama's security services maintain heavy military equipment, focusing instead on light-transport, patrol and surveillance capabilities. Aside from limited maintenance facilities, the country has no domestic defence industry.

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 27,700

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 27,700

National Border Service 4,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF gp

MANOEUVRE

Other

1 sy bde (5 sy bn(-))

1 indep sy bn

National Police Force 20,000

No hvy mil eqpt, small arms only

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF unit

MANOEUVRE

Other

1 (presidential) gd bn(-)

National Aeronaval Service 3,700

FORCES BY ROLE

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C-212M *Aviocar*; Cessna 210; PA-31 *Navajo*; PA-34 *Seneca*

1 (Presidential) flt with ERJ-135BJ; S-76C

TRAINING

1 unit with Cessna 152; Cessna 172; T-35D *Pillan*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AW139; Bell 205; Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); Bell 212; Bell 407; Bell 412EP; H145; MD-500E

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 15

PCO 1 *Independencia* (ex-US *Balsam*)

PCC 1 *Saettia*

PB 13: 1 *Cocle* (ex-US *Swift*); 1 *Chiriqui* (ex-US PB MkIV);

2 *Panquiaco* (UK *Vosper* 31.5m); 5 3 *De Noviembre* (ex-US *Point*), 4 *Type-200*

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 1

LCU 1 *General Estaban Huertas*

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 2

AG 1 *Lina María*

AKR 1 *Manuel Amador Guerror* (Damen Stan Lander 5612)

AIRCRAFT

TPT • **Light** 16: 1 *Beech 100 King Air*; 1 *Beech 350 King Air*; 2 *DHC-6-400 Twin Otter*; 3 *C-212M Aviocar*; 1 *Cessna 152*, 1 *Cessna 172*; 2 *Cessna 208B*; 1 *Cessna 210*; 1 *ERJ-135BJ*; 1 *PA-31 Navajo*; 2 *PA-34 Seneca*

TRG (2 T-35D *Pillan* in store)

HELICOPTERS

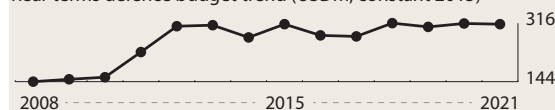
MRH 10: 8 AW139; 1 Bell 412EP; 1 MD-500E

TPT • **Light** 5: 1 AW109; 2 Bell 212; 2 Bell 407

Paraguay PRY

Paraguayan Guarani PYG	2020	2021	2022
GDP	PYG 242tr	255tr	
	USD 35.7bn	37.0bn	
<i>per capita</i>	USD 4,918	5,028	
Growth	% -0.6	4.5	
Inflation	% 1.8	3.5	
Def bdgt	PYG 1.88tr	1.89tr	1.93tr
	USD 278m	274m	
USD1=PYG	6771.15	6900.82	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 7,272,639

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	11.6%	4.1%	4.4%	4.7%	21.2%	4.0%
Female	11.2%	4.0%	4.4%	4.7%	21.0%	4.4%

Capabilities

The armed forces are small by regional standards and the equipment inventory for all services is ageing and largely obsolete. The country faces internal challenges from insurgency and transnational organised crime, chiefly drug trafficking. Conscript numbers have reduced in recent years, and there are a significant number of higher ranks in the force structure. Key formations have long been under-strength. Paraguay has had a consistent if limited tradition of contributing to UN peacekeeping operations since 2001. There is only limited ability to self-sustain forces abroad, and no effective power-projection capacity. There is a small force of river-patrol craft, and some of the oldest vessels have finally been retired. Armoured capability is very limited. Recent acquisitions of heavy equipment have been confined to small quantities of engineering and transport capabilities. There is some local maintenance capacity but the effectiveness of systems is limited by age. While there is some R&D and manufacturing cooperation with local research institutes, there is no traditional defence-industrial base.

ACTIVE 13,950 (Army 7,400 Navy 3,800 Air 2,750)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 14,800

Conscript liability 12 months

RESERVE 164,500 (Joint 164,500)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 7,400

Much of the Paraguayan army is maintained in a cadre state during peacetime; the nominal inf and cav divs are effectively only at coy strength. Active gp/regt are usually coy sized

FORCES BY ROLE**MANOEUVRE****Light**

3 inf corps (total: 6 inf div(-), 3 cav div(-), 6 arty bty)

Other

1 (Presidential) gd regt (1 SF bn, 1 inf bn, 1 sy bn, 1 log gp)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bde with (2 arty gp, 1 ADA gp)

1 engr bde with (1 engr regt, 3 construction regt)

1 sigs bn

Reserves**FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE****Light**

14 inf regt (cadre)

4 cav regt (cadre)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES**

RECCE 28 EE-9 *Cascavel*

APC • APC (W) 12 EE-11 *Urutu*

ARTILLERY 99

TOWED 105mm 19 M101

MOR 81mm 80

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS 22:

SP 20mm 3 M9 half track

TOWED 19: 40mm 13 M1A1, 6 L/60

Navy 3,800**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS** 18

PCR 1 *Itaipú* (BRZ *Roraima*) with 1 hel landing platform

PBR 17: 1 *Capitán Cabral*; 2 *Capitán Ortiz* (ROC *Hai*

Ou); 2 *Novatec*; 4 Type-701 (US *Sewart*); 3 *Croq* 15 (AUS *Armcraft*); 5 others

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT • LCVP 3**Naval Aviation** 100**FORCES BY ROLE****TRANSPORT**

1 (liaison) sqn with Cessna 150; Cessna 210 *Centurion*; Cessna 310

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AS350 *Ecureuil* (HB350 *Esquilo*)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 6: 2 Cessna 150; 1 Cessna 210 *Centurion*; 2 Cessna 310

HELICOPTERS • TPT • Light 2 AS350 *Ecureuil* (HB350 *Esquilo*)

Marines 700; 200 conscript (total 900)**FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE****Amphibious**

3 mne bn(-)

ARTILLERY • TOWED 105mm 2 M101

Air Force 2,750**FORCES BY ROLE****GROUND ATTACK/ISR**

1 sqn with EMB-312 *Tucano**

TRANSPORT

1 gp with C-212-200/400 *Aviocar*; DHC-6 *Twin Otter*

1 VIP gp with Beech 58 *Baron*; Bell 427; Cessna U206

Stationair; Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan*; Cessna 402B;

PA-32R *Saratoga* (EMB-721C *Sertanejo*)

TRAINING

1 sqn with T-25 *Universal*; T-35A/B *Pillan*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 gp with AS350 *Ecureuil* (HB350 *Esquilo*); Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*)

MANOEUVRE**Air Manoeuvre**

1 AB bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 6 combat capable

TPT 18: Light 17: 1 Beech 58 *Baron*; 4 C-212-200 *Aviocar*;

1 C-212-400 *Aviocar*; 5 Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan*; 1

Cessna 310; 1 Cessna 402B; 2 Cessna U206 *Stationair*;

1 DHC-6 *Twin Otter*; 1 PA-32R *Saratoga* (EMB-721C

Sertanejo); PAX 1 Cessna 680 *Sovereign*

TRG 21: 6 EMB-312 *Tucano**; 6 T-25 *Universal*; 6 T-35A *Pillan*; 3 T-35B *Pillan*

HELICOPTERS • TPT • Light 11: 3 AS350 *Ecureuil*

(HB350 *Esquilo*); 6 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); 1 Bell 407; 1 Bell 427 (VIP)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 14,800

Special Police Service 10,800; 4,000 conscript (total 14,800)

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 4

CYPRUS: UN • UNFICYP 12

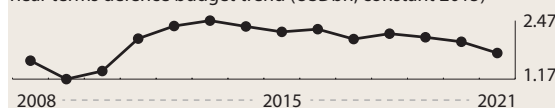
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 7

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 3

Peru PER

Peruvian Sol PEN		2020	2021	2022
GDP	PEN	718bn	853bn	
	USD	205bn	226bn	
per capita	USD	6,134	6,677	
Growth	%	-11.0	10.0	
Inflation	%	1.8	3.1	
Def bdg	PEN	7.45bn	7.05bn	6.98bn
	USD	2.13bn	1.87bn	
USD1=PEN		3.50	3.77	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 32,201,224

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	12.7%	4.2%	4.3%	4.4%	19.5%	3.9%
Female	12.3%	4.1%	4.3%	4.5%	21.4%	4.4%

Capabilities

Peru's armed forces are primarily orientated towards preserving territorial integrity and security, focusing on counter-insurgency and counter-narcotics operations, while also strengthening their disaster-relief capabilities. Their training and capabilities are sufficient to fulfil domestic-security tasks, although they are limited by economic constraints and an increasingly ageing equipment inventory. Peru maintains close ties with Colombia, including a cooperation agreement on air control, humanitarian assistance and counter-narcotics. The armed forces train regularly and take part in national and multilateral exercises, and Peru hosted the 2021 iteration of the UNITAS exercise. The armed forces are capable of independently deploying externally and contribute to UN missions abroad. There has been some aviation modernisation, though not across the whole fleet. Tanker/transport capabilities have been boosted with the recent acquisition of two second-hand KC-130Hs. The navy is looking to acquire new corvettes and to modernise its ageing submarines. The state-owned shipyard SIMA and aviation firm SEMAN are key players in Peru's defence industry, both in terms of manufacturing and maintenance. In 2017, SEMAN completed final assembly for the last Korean-designed KT-1 trainer, and in 2018 the navy commissioned the first locally built and South Korean-designed multipurpose vessel.

ACTIVE 81,000 (Army 47,500 Navy 24,000 Air 9,500)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 77,000

Conscript liability 12 months voluntary conscription for both males and females

RESERVE 188,000 (Army 188,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES • ISR PERÚSAT-1

Army 47,500

4 mil region

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

- 1 (1st) SF bde (2 spec ops bn, 2 cdo bn, 1 cdo coy, 1 CT coy, 1 airmob arty gp, 1 MP coy, 1 cbt spt bn)
- 1 (3rd) SF bde (1 spec ops bn, 2 cdo bn, 1 airmob arty gp, 1 MP coy)
- 1 (6th) SF bde (2 spec ops bn, 2 cdo bn, 1 cdo coy, 1 MP coy)

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

- 1 (3rd) armd bde (2 tk bn, 1 armd inf bn, 1 arty gp, 1 AT coy, 1 AD gp, 1 engr bn, 1 cbt spt bn)

- 1 (9th) armd bde (2 tk bn, 1 armd inf bn, 1 SP arty gp, 1 ADA gp)

Mechanised

- 1 (3rd) armd cav bde (3 mech cav bn, 1 mot inf bn, 1 arty gp, 1 AD gp, 1 engr bn, 1 cbt spt bn)

- 1 (1st) cav bde (4 mech cav bn, 1 MP coy, 1 cbt spt bn)

Light

- 2 (2nd & 31st) mot inf bde (4 mot inf bn, 1 arty gp, 1 MP coy, 1 log bn)

- 3 (1st, 7th & 32nd) inf bde (3 inf bn, 1 MP coy, 1 cbt spt bn)

- 1 (33rd) inf bde (4 inf bn)

- 1 (4th) mtn bde (1 armd regt, 3 mot inf bn, 1 arty gp, 1 MP coy, 1 cbt spt bn)

- 1 (5th) mtn bde (1 armd regt, 2 mot inf bn, 3 jungle coy, 1 arty gp, 1 MP coy, 1 cbt spt bn)

- 1 (6th) jungle inf bde (4 jungle bn, 1 engr bn, 1 MP coy, 1 cbt spt bn)

- 1 (35th) jungle inf bde (1 SF gp, 3 jungle bn, 3 jungle coy, 1 jungle arty gp, 1 AT coy, 1 AD gp, 1 jungle engr bn)

COMBAT SUPPORT

- 1 arty gp (bde) (4 arty gp, 2 AD gp, 1 sigs gp)

- 1 (3rd) arty bde (4 arty gp, 1 AD gp, 1 sigs gp)

- 1 (22nd) engr bde (3 engr bn, 1 demining coy)

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

- 1 (1st Multipurpose) spt bde

AVIATION

- 1 (1st) avn bde (1 atk hel/recce hel bn, 1 avn bn, 2 aslt hel/tpt hel bn)

AIR DEFENCE

- 1 AD gp (regional troops)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 165 T-55; (75+ in store)

LT TK 96 AMX-13

RECCE 95: 30 BRDM-2; 15 Fiat 6616; 50 M9A1

APC 295

APC (T) 120 M113A1

APC (W) 175: 150 UR-416; 25 Fiat 6614

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV M578

VLB GQL-111

ANTI-TANK-ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP 22 M1165A2 HMMWV with 9K135 Kornet E (RS-AT-14 Spriggen)

MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); HJ-73C;
9K135 *Kornet E* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*); *Spike-ER*

RCL 106mm M40A1

ARTILLERY 1,011

SP 155mm 12 M109A2

TOWED 290: 105mm 152: 44 M101; 24 M2A1; 60 M-56;
24 Model 56 pack howitzer; 122mm; 36 D-30; 130mm 36
M-46; 155mm 66: 36 M114, 30 Model 50

MRL 122mm 35: 22 BM-21 *Grad*; 13 Type-90B

MOR 674+: 81mm/107mm 350; SP 107mm 24 M106A1;
120mm 300+ Brandt/Expal Model L

AIRCRAFT

TPT • **Light** 17: 2 An-28 *Cash*; 3 An-32B *Cline*; 1 Beech
350 *King Air*; 1 Beech 1900D; 4 Cessna 152; 1 Cessna 208
Caravan; 1 Cessna 560 *Citation*; 2 Cessna U206 *Stationair*;
1 PA-31T *Cheyenne II*; 1 PA-34 *Seneca*

TRG 4 IL-103

HELICOPTERS

MRH 7 Mi-17 *Hip H*

TPT 33: **Heavy** (3 Mi-26T *Halo* in store); **Medium** 21 Mi-
171Sh; **Light** 12: 1 AW109K2; 9 PZL Mi-2 *Hoplite*; 2 R-44

TRG 4 F-28F

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • **Point-defence** 9K36 *Strela-3* (RS-SA-14 *Gremlin*);
9K310 *Igla-1* (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*); 9K32 *Strela-2* (RS-SA-7
Grail)†

GUNS 165

SP 23mm 35 ZSU-23-4

TOWED 23mm 130: 80 ZU-23-2; 50 ZU-23

Navy 24,000 (incl 1,000 Coast Guard)

Commands: Pacific, Lake Titicaca, Amazon River

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • SSK 6:

- 4 *Angamos* (GER T-209/1200) with 8 single 533mm TT
with SST-4 HWT (of which 1 in refit)
- 2 *Islay* (GER T-209/1100) with 8 single 533mm TT with
SUT 264 HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 7

FFGHM 7:

- 2 *Aguirre* (ex-ITA *Lupo*) with 8 single Inchr with *Otomat*
Mk2 ASHM, 1 octuple Mk 29 Inchr with RIM-7P *Sea*
Sparrow SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with A244 LWT,
1 127mm gun (capacity 1 Bell 212 (AB-212)/SH-3D
Sea King)
- 2 *Aguirre* (ex-ITA *Lupo*) with 2 twin Inchr with MM40
Exocet Block 3 ASHM, 1 octuple Mk 29 Inchr with
RIM-7P *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with
A244 LWT, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 Bell 212 (AB-
212)/SH-3D *Sea King*)
- 1 *Carvajal* (ITA *Lupo* mod) with 8 single Inchr with
Otomat Mk2 ASHM, 1 octuple *Albatros* Inchr with
Aspide SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with A244 LWT,
1 127mm gun (capacity 1 Bell 212 (AB-212)/SH-3D
Sea King)
- 2 *Carvajal* (ITA *Lupo* mod) with 2 twin Inchr with
MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 ASHM, 1 octuple *Albatros* Inchr
with *Aspide* SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with A244
LWT, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 Bell 212 (AB-212)/SH-
3D *Sea King*)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 13

CORVETTES 7

FSG 6 *Velarde* (FRA PR-72 64m) with 4 single Inchr
with MM38 *Exocet* ASHM, 1 76mm gun

FS 1 *Ferré* (ex-ROK *Po Hang*) with 1 76mm gun

PCR 6: 2 *Amazonas* with 1 76mm gun; 2 *Manuel Clavero*; 2
Marañon with 2 76mm guns

AMPHIBIOUS

PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS • LPD 1 *Pisco* (IDN
Makassar) (capacity 2 LCM; 3 heli; 24 IFV; 450 troops)

LANDING SHIPS • LST 2 *Paita* (capacity 395 troops)
(ex-US *Terrebonne Parish*)

LANDING CRAFT • UCAC 7 *Griffon* 2000TD (capacity
22 troops)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 24

AG 6 *Río Napo*

AGOR 1 *Humboldt*

AGORH 1 *Carrasco*

AGS 5: 1 *Zimic* (ex-NLD *Dokkum*); 2 *Van Straelen*; 1 *La*
Macha, 1 *Stiglich* (river survey vessel for the upper
Amazon)

AH 4 (river hospital craft)

AO 2 *Noguera*

AORH 1 *Tacna* (ex-NLD *Amsterdam*)

ATF 1 *Morales*

AWT 1 *Caloyeras*

AXS 2: 1 *Marte*; 1 *Unión*

Naval Aviation €800

FORCES BY ROLE

MARITIME PATROL

1 sqn with Beech 200T; Bell 212 ASW (AB-212 ASW);
F-27 *Friendship*; Fokker 60; SH-2G *Super Seasprite*; SH-
3D *Sea King*

TRANSPORT

1 flt with An-32B *Cline*; Cessna 206; Fokker 50

TRAINING

1 sqn with F-28F; T-34C *Turbo Mentor*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 (liaison) sqn with Bell 206B *Jet Ranger II*; Mi-8 *Hip*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

MP 8: 4 Beech 200T; 4 Fokker 60

ELINT 1 F-27 *Friendship*

TPT • **Light** 5: 2 An-32B *Cline*; 1 Cessna 206; 2 Fokker
50

TRG 5 T-34C *Turbo Mentor*

HELICOPTERS

ASW 6: 2 Bell 212 ASW (AB-212 ASW); 1 SH-2G *Super*
Seasprite; 3 SH-3D *Sea King*

MRH 3 Bell 412SP

TPT 10: **Medium** 7: 1 Mi-8 *Hip*; 6 UH-3H *Sea King*;

Light 3 Bell 206B *Jet Ranger II*

TRG 5 F-28F

MSL • ASHM AM39 *Exocet*

Marines 4,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

3 cdo gp

MANOEUVRE**Light**

2 inf bn

1 inf gp

Amphibious

1 mne bde (1 SF gp, 1 recce bn, 2 inf bn, 1 amph bn, 1 arty gp)

Jungle

1 jungle inf bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES****RECCE** 7 RAM Mk3**APC • APC (W)** 47+: 32 LAV II; V-100 *Commando*; 15 V-200 *Chaimite***ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE****RCL 84mm** *Carl Gustaf*; **106mm** M40A1**ARTILLERY** 18+**TOWED 122mm** D-30**MOR** 18+: **81mm** some; **120mm** ε18**AIR DEFENCE • GUNS 20mm** SP (twin)**Air Force 9,500**

Divided into five regions – North, Lima, South, Central and Amazon

FORCES BY ROLE**FIGHTER**1 sqn with MiG-29S/SE *Fulcrum* C; MiG-29UBM *Fulcrum* B**FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK**1 sqn with *Mirage* 2000E/ED (2000P/DP)2 sqn with A-37B *Dragonfly*1 sqn with Su-25A *Frogfoot* A; Su-25UBK *Frogfoot* B**ISR**1 (photo-survey) sqn with Learjet 36A; SA-227-BC *Metro* III (C-26B)**TRANSPORT**1 sqn with B-737; An-32 *Cline*1 sqn with DHC-6 *Twin Otter*; DHC-6-400 *Twin Otter*; PC-6 *Turbo Porter*

1 sqn with L-100-20

TRAINING2 (drug interdiction) sqn with EMB-312 *Tucano*

1 sqn with MB-339A*

1 sqn with Z-242

1 hel sqn with Enstrom 280FX; Schweizer 300C

ATTACK HELICOPTER1 sqn with Mi-25/Mi-35P *Hind***TRANSPORT HELICOPTER**1 sqn with Mi-17-1V *Hip*1 sqn with Bell 206 *Jet Ranger*; Bell 212 (AB-212); Bell 412 *Twin Huey*

1 sqn with Bo-105LS

AIR DEFENCE6 bn with S-125 *Pechora* (RS-SA-3 Goa)**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****AIRCRAFT** 60 combat capable**FTR** 19: 9 MiG-29S *Fulcrum* C; 3 MiG-29SE *Fulcrum* C; 5 MiG-29SMP *Fulcrum*; 2 MiG-29UBM *Fulcrum* B**FGA** 12: 2 *Mirage* 2000ED (2000DP); 10 *Mirage* 2000E (2000P) (some†)**ATK** 19: 15 A-37B *Dragonfly*; 2 Su-25A *Frogfoot* A; 2 Su-25UBK *Frogfoot* B; (8 Su-25A *Frogfoot* A; 6 Su-25UBK *Frogfoot* B in store)**ISR** 5: 2 Learjet 36A; 3 SA-227-BC *Metro* III (C-26B)**TKR/TPT** 2 KC-130H *Hercules***TPT** 37: **Medium** 6: 4 C-27J *Spartan*; 2 L-100-20; **Light** 29: 4 An-32 *Cline*; 7 Cessna 172 *Skyhawk*; 3 DHC-6 *Twin Otter*; 12 DHC-6-400 *Twin Otter*; 1 Learjet 45 (VIP); 1 PA-44; 1 PC-6 *Turbo-Porter*; **PAX** 2 B-737**TRG** 74: 7 CH-2000; 19 EMB-312 *Tucano*†; 20 KT-1P; 10 MB-339A*; 6 T-41A/D *Mescalero*; 12 Z-242**HELICOPTERS****ATK** 18: 16 Mi-25 *Hind* D; 2 Mi-35P *Hind* E**MRH** 12: 2 Bell 412 *Twin Huey*; up to 10 Mi-17-1V *Hip***TPT** 25: **Medium** 3 Mi-171Sh; **Light** 22: 8 Bell 206 *Jet Ranger*; 6 Bell 212 (AB-212); 6 Bo-105LS; 2 Enstrom 280FX**TRG** 4 Schweizer 300C**AIR DEFENCE • SAM****Short-range** S-125 *Pechora* (RS-SA-3 Goa)**Point-defence** *Javelin***AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES****AAM • IR** R-3 (RS-AA-2 *Atoll*)†; R-60 (RS-AA-8 *Aphid*)†; R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); R-550 *Magic*; **IR/SARH** R-27 (RS-AA-10 *Alamo*); **ARH** R-77 (RS-AA-12 *Adder*)**ASM** AS-30; Kh-29L (RS-AS-14A *Kedge*)**ARM** Kh-58 (RS-AS-11 *Kilter*)**Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 77,000****National Police 77,000 (100,000 reported)****EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES****APC (W)** 120: 20 BMR-600; 100 MOWAG *Roland***AIRCRAFT****TPT • Light** 5: 1 An-32B *Cline*; 1 Beech 1900C; 3 Cessna 208B**HELICOPTERS****MRH** 4 Mi-17 *Hip* H**TPT • Light** 16: 5 H145; 2 Mi-171Sh; 9 UH-1H *Huey* II**General Police 43,000****Security Police 21,000****Technical Police 13,000****Coast Guard 1,000**

Personnel included as part of Navy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS** 45**PSOH** 1 *Carvajal* (ITA *Lupo* mod) with 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 Bell 212 (AB-212)/SH-3D *Sea King*)**PCC** 10: 6 *Río Pativilca* (ROK *Tae Geuk*); 4 *Río Nepeña***PB** 13: 6 *Chicama* (US *Dauntless*); 2 *Punta Sal* (Defiant 45); 1 *Río Chira*; 1 *Río Itaya*; 3 *Río Santa***PBR** 21: 1 *Río Viru*; 8 *Parachique*; 12 *Zorritos***LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AH** 1 *Puno***AIRCRAFT****TPT • Light** 3: 1 DHC-6 *Twin Otter*; 2 F-27 *Friendship*

Rondas Campesinas

Peasant self-defence force. Perhaps 7,000 rondas 'gp', up to pl strength, some with small arms. Deployed mainly in emergency zone

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 217; 1 engr coy

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 6

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 1

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 5

SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 3

Suriname SUR

Suriname Dollar SRD		2020	2021	2022
GDP	SRD	38.4bn	58.7bn	
	USD	2.88bn	2.82bn	
<i>per capita</i>	USD	4,787	4,620	
Growth	%	-15.9	0.7	
Inflation	%	34.9	54.4	
Def bdgt	SRD	n.k.	n.k.	
	USD	n.k.	n.k.	
USD1=SRD		13.30	20.83	

Population 614,749

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	11.6%	4.2%	4.5%	4.0%	23.0%	3.1%
Female	11.2%	4.0%	4.3%	3.8%	22.4%	3.9%

Capabilities

The armed forces are principally tasked with preserving territorial integrity. They also assist the national police in internal- and border-security missions, as well as tackling transnational criminal activity and drug trafficking and have also been involved in disaster-relief and humanitarian-assistance operations. Suriname is a member of the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency and the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative. Ties with Brazil, China, India and the US have been crucial for the supply of equipment, including a limited number of armoured vehicles and helicopters, as well as training activity. The armed forces take part in US SOUTHCOM's *Tradewinds* disaster-response exercise. The armed forces are not sized or equipped for power projection. Resource challenges and limited equipment serviceability means the armed forces are constrained in providing sufficient border and coastal control and surveillance. There is no capability to design and manufacture modern military equipment and Suriname has looked to its foreign-military cooperation to improve not just trade training but also maintenance capacity.

ACTIVE 1,840 (Army 1,400 Navy 240 Air 200)

(All services form part of the army)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 1,400

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

1 mech cav sqn

Light

1 inf bn (4 coy)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 MP bn (coy)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

RECCE 6 EE-9 *Cascavel*

APC • APC (W) 15 EE-11 *Urutu*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

RCL 106mm M40A1

ARTILLERY • MOR 81mm 6

Navy €240

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 13

PB 8: 2 FPB 72 Mk II; 1 FPB 98 Mk I; 3 Rodman 101t; 2 others

PBR 5 Rodman 55

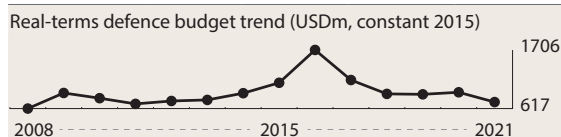
Air Force €200

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

HELICOPTERS • MRH 3 SA316B *Alouette III* (*Chetak*)

Trinidad and Tobago TTO

Trinidad and Tobago Dollar TTD		2020	2021	2022
GDP	TTD	146bn	146bn	
	USD	21.6bn	21.6bn	
<i>per capita</i>	USD	15,425	15,353	
Growth	%	-7.9	-1.0	
Inflation	%	0.6	1.0	
Def bdgt	TTD	6.44bn	5.23bn	5.66bn
	USD	954m	773m	
USD1=TTD		6.75	6.76	



Population 1,221,047

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	9.4%	3.0%	2.9%	3.0%	26.6%	5.7%
Female	9.1%	2.8%	2.6%	2.8%	24.9%	7.2%

Capabilities

The Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force (TTDF) focuses on border protection and maritime security, as well as counter-narcotics tasks. A larger role in law-enforcement support is planned for the army. Trinidad and Tobago is a member of the Caribbean Community and cooperates with other countries in the region in disaster-relief efforts. There are plans to establish a joint training academy in Trinidad and a proposal for a new coastguard base in Tobago. The TTDF has taken part in US SOUTHCOM's *Tradewinds*

disaster-response exercise and has sent personnel to the US and UK for training. Trinidad and Tobago has no capacity to deploy and maintain troops abroad, and apart from limited maintenance facilities has no domestic defence industry.

ACTIVE 4,650 (Army 3,000 Coast Guard 1,600 Air Guard 50)

(All services form the Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force)

RESERVE 650

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army €3,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF unit

MANOEUVRE

Light

2 inf bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 engr bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

RCL 84mm *Carl Gustaf*

ARTILLERY • MOR 81mm 6 L16A1

Coast Guard 1,600

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

1 mne HQ

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 17

PCO 3: 2 *Port of Spain* (AUS *Cape*); 1 *Nelson II* (ex-PRC *Shuke III*)

PCC 6: 2 *Point Lisas* (Damen Fast Crew Supplier 5009); 4 *Speyside* (Damen Stan Patrol 5009)

PB 8: 2 *Gaspar Grandet*; 6 *Scarlet Ibis* (Austal 30m)

Air Guard 50

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

TPT • **Light** 2 SA-227 *Metro III* (C-26)

HELICOPTERS

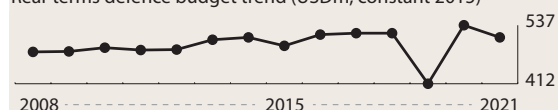
MRH 4 AW139

TPT • **Light** 1 S-76

Uruguay URY

Uruguayan Peso UYU		2020	2021	2022
GDP	UYU	2.25tr	2.58tr	
	USD	56.6bn	60.1bn	
<i>per capita</i>	USD	16,023	16,965	
Growth	%	-5.9	3.1	
Inflation	%	9.8	7.5	
Def bdgt	UYU	21.3bn	22.5bn	22.9bn
	USD	535m	525m	
USD1=UYU		39.82	42.86	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 3,398,239

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	9.8%	3.6%	3.9%	3.9%	21.2%	6.0%
Female	9.5%	3.5%	3.8%	3.8%	22.1%	8.9%

Capabilities

Principal tasks for the armed forces are assuring sovereignty and territorial integrity. In 2019, parliament approved a new Military Law, which aims, among other measures, to reduce the number of senior officers and address promotion issues across all services. Uruguay and Argentina have a joint peacekeeping unit and conduct joint exercises. In 2018 a defence-cooperation agreement was signed with Russia, including training exchanges. The armed forces participate regularly in multinational exercises and deployments, notably on UN missions. The air force is focused on the counter-insurgency role, but ambitions to purchase a light fighter aircraft remain hampered by funding problems. The acquisition of air-defence radars may have improved the armed forces' ability to monitor domestic airspace, but the lack of interdiction capability will continue to limit the capacity to respond to contingencies. Much equipment is second-hand, and there is little capacity for independent power projection. Maintenance work is sometimes outsourced to foreign companies, such as Chile's ENAER.

ACTIVE 21,100 (Army 13,500 Navy 5,000 Air 2,600) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 1,400

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 13,500

Uruguayan units are substandard size, mostly around 30%. Div are at most bde size, while bn are of reinforced coy strength. Regts are also coy size, some bn size, with the largest formation being the 2nd armd cav regt

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

4 mil region/div HQ

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

2 (1st & 2nd Cav) mech bde (1 armd cav regt, 2 mech cav regt)

1 (3rd Cav) mech bde (2 mech cav regt, 1 mech inf bn)
 3 (2nd, 3rd & 4th Inf) mech bde (2 mech inf bn; 1 inf bn)
 1 (5th Inf) mech bde (1 armd cav regt; 1 armd inf bn; 1 mech inf bn)

Light

1 (1st Inf) inf bde (2 inf bn)

Air Manoeuvre

1 para bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 (strategic reserve) arty regt

5 fd arty gp

1 (1st) engr bde (2 engr bn)

4 cbt engr bn

AIR DEFENCE

1 AD gp

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES**

MBT 15 *Tiran-5*

LT TK 47: 22 M41A1UR; 25 M41C

RECCE 15 EE-9 *Cascavel*

IFV 18 BMP-1

APC 376

APC (T) 27: 24 M113A1UR; 3 MT-LB

APC (W) 349: 54 *Condor*; 48 GAZ-39371 *Vodnik*; 53 OT-64; 47 OT-93; 147 *Piranha*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV MT-LB

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS *Milan*

RCL 106mm 69 M40A1

ARTILLERY 185

SP 122mm 6 2S1 *Gvozdika*

TOWED 44: 105mm 36: 28 M101A1; 8 M102; 155mm 8 M114A1

MOR 135: 81mm 91: 35 M1, 56 Expal Model LN; 120mm 44 Model SL

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES • ISR • Light 1 Charrua

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS • TOWED 14: 20mm 14: 6 M167 *Vulcan*; 8 TCM-20 (w/Elta M-2106 radar)

Navy 5,000

HQ at Montevideo

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 16**

CORVETTES • FS 1 *Uruguay* (ex-PRT Joao Belo) (FRA *Commandant Riviere*) with 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 2 100mm gun

PB 15: 2 *Colonia* (ex-US *Cape*); 1 *Paysandu*; 9 Type-44; 3 PS

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 2

MSO 2 *Temerario* (*Kondor II*)

AMPHIBIOUS 3: 2 LCVP; 1 LCM**LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 10**

AAR 2 *Islas de Flores* (ex-GER *Hermann Helms*)

ABU 1 *Sirius*

AG 2: 1 *Artigas* (GER *Freiburg*, general spt ship with replenishment capabilities); 1 *Maldonado* (also used as patrol craft)

AGS 2: 1 *Helgoland*; 1 *Trieste* (in refit)

ARS 1 *Vanguardia*

AXS 2: 1 *Capitan Miranda*; 1 *Bonanza*

Naval Aviation 210**FORCES BY ROLE****MARITIME PATROL**

1 flt with Beech 200T*; Cessna O-2A *Skymaster*

SEARCH & RESCUE/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AS350B2 *Ecureuil* (*Esquilo*); Bell 412SP *Twin Huey*

TRANSPORT/TRAINING

1 flt with T-34C *Turbo Mentor*

TRAINING

1 hel sqn with Bell 412SP *Twin Huey*; OH-58 *Kiowa*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**AIRCRAFT 2 combat capable**

ISR 4: 2 Beech 200T*; 2 Cessna O-2A *Skymaster*

TRG 2 T-34C *Turbo Mentor*

HELICOPTERS

ISR 1 OH-58 *Kiowa*

MRH 4: 2 Bell 412 (AB-412); 2 Bell 412SP *Twin Huey*

TPT • Light 1 AS350B2 *Ecureuil* (*Esquilo*)

Naval Infantry 700**FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE****Amphibious**

1 mne bn(-)

Air Force 2,600**FORCES BY ROLE****FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK**

1 sqn with A-37B *Dragonfly*

ISR

1 flt with EMB-110 *Bandeirante*

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C-130B *Hercules*; C-212 *Aviocar*; EMB-110C *Bandeirante*; EMB-120 *Brasilia*

1 (liaison) sqn with Cessna 206H; T-41D

1 (liaison) flt with Cessna 206H

TRAINING

1 sqn with PC-7U *Turbo Trainer*

1 sqn with Beech 58 *Baron* (UB-58); SF-260EU

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AS365 *Dauphin*; Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); Bell 212

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**AIRCRAFT 13 combat capable**

ATK 12 A-37B *Dragonfly*

ISR 4: 1 EMB-110 *Bandeirante**; 3 O-2A *Skymaster*

TKR/TPT 2 KC-130H *Hercules*

TPT 25: Medium 2 C-130B *Hercules*; Light 22: 1 BAe-125-700A; 2 Beech 58 *Baron* (UB-58); 6 C-212 *Aviocar*; 9 Cessna 206H; 1 Cessna 210; 2 EMB-110C *Bandeirante*; 1 EMB-120 *Brasilia*; PAX 1 C-29 *Hawker*

TRG 17: 5 PC-7U *Turbo Trainer*; 12 SF-260EU

HELICOPTERS

MRH 2 AS365N2 *Dauphin II*

TPT • Light 8: 5 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); 3 Bell 212

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 1,400

Guardia Nacional Republicana 1,400

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 3

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 822; 1 inf bn; 1 hel sqn

EGYPT: MFO 41; 1 engr/tpt unit

INDIA/PAKISTAN: UN • UNMOGIP 3

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 1

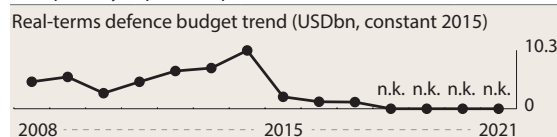
SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 2

SYRIA/ISRAEL: UN • UNDOF 232; 1 mech inf coy

Venezuela VEN

Venezuelan Bolivar soberano VES		2020	2021	2022
GDP	VES	n.k	n.k	
	USD	47.3bn	44.9bn	
<i>per capita</i>	USD	1,691	1,627	
Growth	%	-30.0	-5.0	
Inflation	%	2355.2	2700.0	
Def bdtgt	VES [a]	n.k	n.k	
	USD	n.k	n.k	
USD1=VES		n.k	n.k	

[a] Defence budget allocations have been difficult to track since 2017 due to high levels of currency volatility and reduced transparency in public expenditure



Population 29,069,153

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	13.0%	4.1%	4.0%	4.0%	20.8%	3.8%
Female	12.4%	4.0%	3.9%	4.0%	21.4%	4.6%

Capabilities

The armed forces and national guard are tasked with protecting sovereignty, assuring territorial integrity and assisting with internal-security and counter-narcotics operations. They have sufficient capabilities and funding to fulfil internal-security tasks and their regime-protection role, but economic challenges have affected equipment availability and training levels. Incidents such as the apparent assassination attempt against President Nicolás Maduro in 2018 and the attack on the supreme court in 2017 point to some internal stresses in the armed forces. Venezuela is almost completely isolated regionally, with frictions relating to the humanitarian crisis and to the presence of irregular Colombian armed groups leading to troop deployments near the Colombia–Venezuela border. There are close ties with China and Russia, with Caracas relying on both countries for procurements and technical support. The armed forces train regularly and civil–military cooperation has increased. Venezuela has also taken part in joint combined exercises with

China, Cuba and Russia. There is little logistics capability to support deployment abroad. Equipment is relatively modern and much is of Chinese and Russian manufacture. However, the economic crisis has affected the government's ability to sustain military expenditure. Maintenance and further procurement have suffered as a consequence. Venezuela's defence industry is based on a series of small, state-owned companies, mainly focused on the production of small arms and munitions. Local platform production has been limited to small coastal-patrol boats.

ACTIVE 123,000 (Army 63,000 Navy 25,500 Air 11,500 National Guard 23,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 220,000

Conscript liability 30 months selective, varies by region for all services

RESERVE 8,000 (Army 8,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES • COMMUNICATIONS 1 *Venesat-1*

Army €63,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 (4th) armd div (1 armd bde, 1 lt armd bde, 1 AB bde, 1 arty bde)

Mechanised

1 (9th) mot cav div (1 mot cav bde, 1 ranger bde, 1 sy bde)

Light

1 (1st) inf div (1 SF bn, 1 armd bde, 1 mech inf bde, 1 ranger bde, 1 inf bde, 1 arty unit, 1 spt unit)

1 (2nd) inf div (1 mech inf bde, 1 inf bde, 1 mtn inf bde)

1 (3rd) inf div (1 inf bde, 1 ranger bde, 1 sigs bde, 1 MP bde)

1 (5th) inf div (1 SF bn, 1 cav sqn, 2 jungle inf bde, 1 engr bn)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 cbt engr corps (3 engr regt)

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log comd (2 log regt)

AVIATION

1 avn comd (1 tpt avn bn, 1 atk hel bn, 1 ISR avn bn)

Reserve Organisations 8,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 armd bn

Light

4 inf bn

1 ranger bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bn

2 engr regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 173: 81 AMX-30V; 92 T-72B1

LT TK 109: 31 AMX-13; 78 *Scorpion*-90

RECCE 121: 42 *Dragoon* 300 LFV2; 79 V-100/V-150
IFV 237: 123 BMP-3 (incl variants); 114 BTR-80A (incl variants)
APC 81

APC (T) 45: 25 AMX-VCI; 12 AMX-PC (CP); 8 AMX-VCTB (Amb)

APC (W) 36 *Dragoon* 300

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 5: 3 AMX-30D; BREM-1; 2 *Dragoon* 300RV; *Samson*
VLB *Leguan*

NBC VEHICLES 10 TPz-1 *Fuchs* NBC

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS IMI MAPATS

RCL 106mm 175 M40A1

GUNS • SP 76mm 75 M18 *Hellcat*

ARTILLERY 515

SP 60: 152mm 48 2S19 *Msta-S*; 155mm 12 Mk F3

TOWED 92: 105mm 80: 40 M101A1; 40 Model 56 pack howitzer; 155mm 12 M114A1

MRL 56: 122mm 24 BM-21 *Grad*; 160mm 20 LAR SP (LAR-160); 300mm 12 9A52 *Smerch*

GUN/MOR 120mm 13 2S23 NONA-SVK

MOR 294: 81mm 165; **SP** 81mm 21 *Dragoon* 300PM; AMX-VTT; 120mm 108: 60 Brandt; 48 2S12

AIRCRAFT

TPT • Light 28: 1 Beech 90 *King Air*; 1 Beech 200 *King Air*; 1 Beech 300 *King Air*; 1 Cessna 172; 6 Cessna 182 *Skylane*; 2 Cessna 206; 2 Cessna 207 *Stationair*; 1 IAI-201 *Arava*; 2 IAI-202 *Arava*; 11 M-28 *Skytruck*

HELICOPTERS

ATK 9 Mi-35M2 *Hind*

MRH 32: 10 Bell 412EP; 2 Bell 412SP; 20 Mi-17V-5 *Hip H*

TPT 9: **Heavy** 3 Mi-26T2 *Halo*; **Medium** 2 AS-61D; **Light** 4: 3 Bell 206B *Jet Ranger*, 1 Bell 206L3 *Long Ranger* II

Navy €22,300; €3,200 conscript (total €25,500)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES 1

SSK 1 *Sábalo* (in refit; 1 more non-operational) (GER T-209/1300) with 8 single 533mm TT with SST-4 HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 2

FFGHM 2 *Mariscal Sucre* (ITA *Lupo* mod)† (1 more non-operational) with 8 single Inchr with *Otomat* Mk2 AShM, 1 octuple *Albatros* Inchr with *Aspide* SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with A244 LWT, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 Bell 212 (AB-212) hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 10

PSOH 3 *Guaiqueri* with 1 Millennium CIWS, 1 76mm gun
PBG 3 *Federación* (UK Vosper 37m) with 2 single Inchr with *Otomat* Mk2 AShM

PB 4: 3 *Constitucion* (UK Vosper 37m) with 1 76mm gun; 1 *Fernando Gomez de Saa* (Damen Stan Patrol 4207)

AMPHIBIOUS

LANDING SHIPS • LST 4 *Capana* (ROK *Alligator*) capacity 12 tanks; 200 troops)

LANDING CRAFT 3:

LCU 2 *Margarita* (river comd)

UCAC 1 *Griffon* 2000TD

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 10

AGOR 1 *Punta Brava*

AGS 2 *Gabriela*

AKR 4 *Los Frailes*

AORH 1 *Ciudad Bolívar*

ATF 1 *Almirante Franciso de Miranda* (Damen Salvage Tug 6014)

AXS 1 *Simón Bolívar*

Naval Aviation 500

FORCES BY ROLE

ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE

1 sqn with Bell 212 ASW (AB-212 ASW)

MARITIME PATROL

1 flt with C-212-200 MPA

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with Beech 200 *King Air*; C-212 *Aviocar*; *Turbo Commander* 980C

TRAINING

1 hel sqn with Bell 206B *Jet Ranger* II; TH-57A *Sea Ranger*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*; Mi-17V-5 *Hip H*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 2 combat capable

MP 2 C-212-200 MPA*

TPT • Light 7: 1 Beech C90 *King Air*; 1 Beech 200 *King Air*; 4 C-212 *Aviocar*; 1 *Turbo Commander* 980C

HELICOPTERS

ASW 4 Bell 212 ASW (AB-212 ASW)

MRH 12: 6 Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*; 6 Mi-17V-5 *Hip H*

TPT • Light 1 Bell 206B *Jet Ranger* II (trg)

TRG 1 TH-57A *Sea Ranger*

Marines €15,000

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

1 div HQ

SPECIAL FORCES

1 spec ops bde

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

1 amph aslt bde

3 mne bde

3 (rvn) mne bde

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 cbt engr bn

1 MP bde

1 sigs bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

LT TK 10 VN-16

IFV 21: 11 VN-1; 10 VN-18

APC • APC (W) 37 EE-11 *Urutu*

AAV 11 LVTP-7

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 1 VN-16 ARV

AEV 1 AAVR7

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

RCL 84mm *Carl Gustaf*; 106mm M40A1

ARTILLERY 30

TOWED 105mm 18 M-56

MOR 120mm 12 Brandt

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS

PBR 23: 18 *Constancia*; 2 *Manaure*; 3 *Terepaima* (*Cougar*)
AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT • 1 LCU; 1 LCM;
 12 LCVF

Coast Guard 1,000**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 22**

PSO 2 *Guaicamacuto* (1 additional vessel in build; 1 other sank April 2020) with 1 *Millennium CIWS*, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 Bell 212 (AB-212) hel)
PB 20: 12 *Gavion*; 2 *Pagalo* (Damen Stan Patrol 2606); 4 *Petrel* (US *Point*); 2 *Protector*

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 4

AG 1 *Los Taques* (salvage ship)
AKSL 1
AP 2

Air Force 11,500**FORCES BY ROLE****FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK**

1 sqn with F-5 *Freedom Fighter* (VF-5)
 2 sqn with F-16A/B *Fighting Falcon*
 4 sqn with Su-30MKV *Flanker*
 2 sqn with K-8W *Karakorum**

GROUND ATTACK/ISR

1 sqn with EMB-312 *Tucano**

ELECTRONIC WARFARE

1 sqn with *Falcon* 20DC; SA-227 *Metro III* (C-26B)

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with Y-8; C-130H *Hercules*; KC-137
 1 sqn with A319CJ; B-737
 4 sqn with Cessna T206H; Cessna 750
 1 sqn with Cessna 500/550/551; *Falcon* 20F; *Falcon* 900
 1 sqn with G-222; Short 360 *Sherpa*

TRAINING

1 sqn with Cessna 182N; SF-260E
 2 sqn with DA40NG; DA42VI
 1 sqn with EMB-312 *Tucano**

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 VIP sqn with AS532UL *Cougar*; Mi-172
 3 sqn with AS332B *Super Puma*; AS532 *Cougar*
 2 sqn with Mi-17 *Hip H*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**AIRCRAFT** 81 combat capable

FTR 18: 15 F-16A *Fighting Falcon*†; 3 F-16B *Fighting Falcon*†
FGA 22 Su-30MKV *Flanker*
EW 4: 2 *Falcon* 20DC; 2 SA-227 *Metro III* (C-26B)
TKR 1 KC-137
TPT 75: **Medium** 14: 5 C-130H *Hercules* (some in store); 1 G-222; 8 Y-8; **Light** 56: 6 Beech 200 *King Air*; 2 Beech 350 *King Air*; 10 Cessna 182N *Skylane*; 12 Cessna 206 *Stationair*; 4 Cessna 208B *Caravan*; 1 Cessna 500 *Citation I*; 3 Cessna 550 *Citation II*; 1 Cessna 551; 1 Cessna 750 *Citation X*; 2 Do-228-212; 1 Do-228-212NG; 11 Quad City *Challenger II*; 2 Short 360 *Sherpa*; **PAX** 5: 1 A319CJ; 1 B-737; 1 *Falcon* 20F; 2 *Falcon* 900
TRG 83: 24 DA40NG; 6 DA42VI; 17 EMB-312 *Tucano**; 24 K-8W *Karakorum**; 12 SF-260E

HELICOPTERS

MRH 8 Mi-17 (Mi-17VS) *Hip H*
TPT 22: **Medium** 14: 3 AS332B *Super Puma*; 7 AS532 *Cougar*; 2 AS532UL *Cougar*; 2 Mi-172 (VIP); **Light** 8+ Enstrom 480B

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AIM-9L/P *Sidewinder*; R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); PL-5E; R-27T/ET (RS-AA-10B/D *Alamo*); **IR** *Python* 4; **SARH** R-27R/ER (RS-AA-10A/C *Alamo*); **ARH** R-77 (RS-AA-12 *Adder*)
ASM Kh-29L/T (RS-AS-14A/B *Kedge*); Kh-59M (RS-AS-18 *Kazoo*)
AShM Kh-31A (RS-AS-17B *Krypton*); AM39 *Exocet*
ARM Kh-31P (RS-AS-17A *Krypton*)

Air Defence Command (CODAI)

Joint service command with personnel drawn from other services

FORCES BY ROLE**AIR DEFENCE**

5 AD bde

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log bde (5 log gp)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**AIR DEFENCE****SAM**

Long-range 12 S-300VM (RS-SA-23)
Medium-range 53: 9 9K317M2 *Buk-M2E* (RS-SA-17 *Grizzly*); 44 S-125 *Pechora-2M* (RS-SA-26)
Point-defence 9K338 *Igla-S* (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*); *ADAMS*; *Mistral*; *RBS-70*

GUNS 440+

SP 40mm 12+: 6+ AMX-13 *Rafaga*; 6 M42
TOWED 428+: **20mm**: 114 TCM-20; **23mm** €200 ZU-23-2; **35mm**; **40mm** 114+: 114+ L/70; Some M1

National Guard (Fuerzas Armadas de Cooperacion) 23,000

(Internal sy, customs) 9 regional comd

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES**

APC • APC (W) 44: 24 Fiat 6614; 20 UR-416
AUV 121 VN4

ARTILLERY • MOR 50 81mm**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS**

PB 34: 12 *Protector*; 12 *Punta*; 10 *Rio Orinoco II*

AIRCRAFT

TPT • Light 34: 1 Beech 55 *Baron*; 1 Beech 80 *Queen Air*; 1 Beech 90 *King Air*; 1 Beech 200C *King Air*; 3 Cessna 152 *Aerobat*; 2 Cessna 172; 2 Cessna 402C; 4 Cessna U206 *Stationair*; 6 DA42 MPP; 1 IAI-201 *Arava*; 12 M-28 *Skytruck*
TRG 3: 1 PZL 106 *Kruk*; 2 PLZ M2-6 *Isquierka*

HELICOPTERS

MRH 13: 8 Bell 412EP; 5 Mi-17V-5 *Hip H*
TPT • Light 18: 9 AS355F *Ecureuil II*; 4 AW109; 4 Bell 206B/L *Jet Ranger/Long Ranger*; 1 Bell 212 (AB 212); **TRG** 5 F-280C

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary €220,000**Bolivarian National Militia €220,000**

Chapter Nine

Sub-Saharan Africa

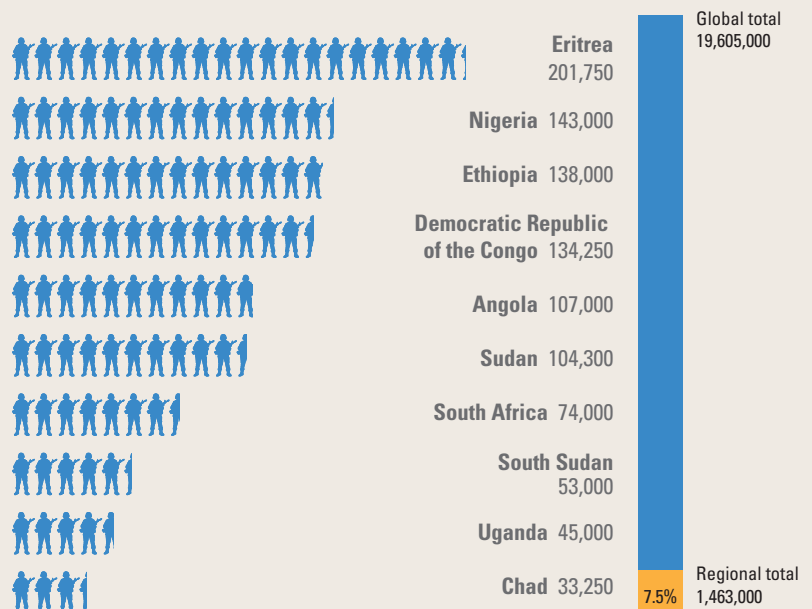
- Defence spending continues to reduce in sub-Saharan Africa, but the balance has shifted between its sub-regions. Defence spending in 2021 (USD16 billion) has reduced, in real terms, to the same level as that seen in 2012, but West African spending now accounts for 40.6% of total regional spending, and now exceeds Southern African states.
- France is reshaping its military posture in Africa but will retain its significant role in operations in the Sahel, as well as in security assistance more broadly. The long-running *Barkhane* operation will draw down, with emphasis instead on the special forces-focused *Takuba* mission which will feature significant French components as well as troops from European partners. Sweden took over command of *Takuba*, from France, in November 2021 and will command the mission until early 2022.
- Russia continues to make inroads into security assistance on the continent, in the form of formal military advisory roles and military assistance agreements, as well as the activities of private military contractors.
- Defence policy in the Horn of Africa and East Africa was increasingly nationalised in 2021, with tensions between states putting pressure on established multi-lateral mechanisms and agreements. The conflict in Ethiopia, meanwhile, raised fears not only for that country's broader stability but also about the effect the conflict might have on the wider region.
- Rwanda's armed forces have demonstrated their ability to operate at reach from the homeland, deploying into the Central African Republic and also sending over 1,000 troops to Mozambique in 2021, where they played a significant role in reversing the gains made by Islamist groups in the northern province of Cabo Delgado. Rwanda is not part of the SADC, but deployed alongside SADC nations in support of Mozambican government forces.

Sub-Saharan Africa defence spending, 2021 – top 5



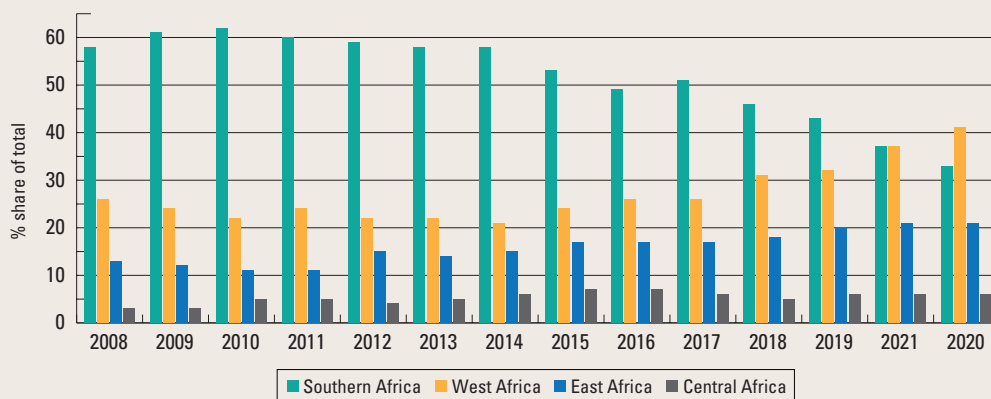
Active military personnel – top 10

(10,000 per unit)



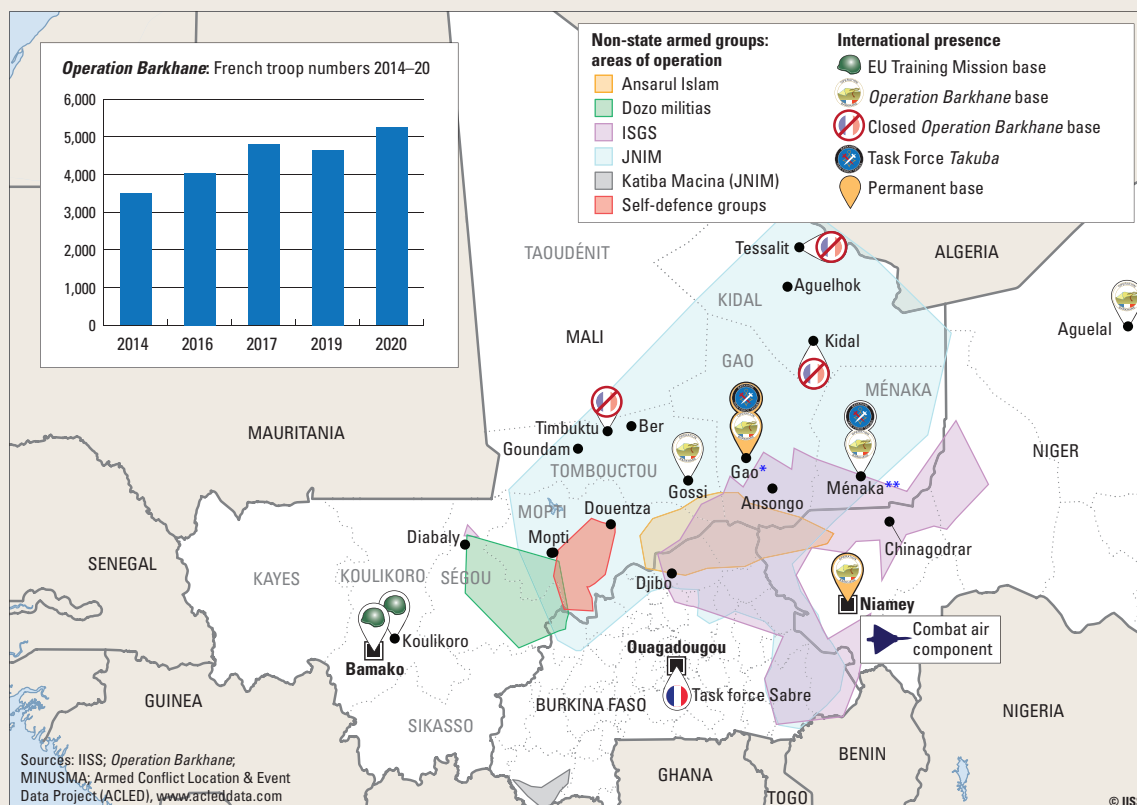
Regional defence policy and economics	438 ►
Armed forces data section	450 ►
Arms procurements and deliveries	452 ►

Sub-Saharan Africa: Defence spending by sub-region, 2008–21



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France in the Sahel: from *Barkhane* to *Takuba*



*UK transport helicopter detachment; **Partners in Task Force *Takuba*: BEL, CZE, EST, FRA, ITA, SWE. Others are due to join in 2022.

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Sub-Saharan Africa

WEST AFRICA

Security remains fragile in West Africa and the Sahel. Military coups in Mali and Guinea, and continued military rule in Chad after the death of president Idriss Déby in April, highlighted established challenges to state stability, including from the weakness of defence and broader governmental institutions, economic fragility and from the continued activity of Islamist groups in the Sahel. Military activity by regional states and external actors continues in the Sahel, and while France has indicated that it is reframing the nature of its defence support, Paris continues to lead international military efforts in the region. Meanwhile, regional efforts to develop a robust institutional framework for tackling security risks have made little progress. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) 2020–24 Action Plan for the ‘eradication’ of terrorism, adopted in 2019 (based on another plan drafted in 2013 but not implemented), has been relatively unsuccessful, while effective coordination with and through the various regional security initiatives remains challenging. Moreover, security problems continue to transcend the boundaries established by regional organisations’ memberships. For instance, the challenge posed first by Boko Haram and now by a range of other Islamist groups concerns both ECOWAS, because of its member states Niger and Nigeria, and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), due to its members Chad and Cameroon. These boundaries were straddled by the creation of the Multi-National Joint Task Force (MNJTF) and the G5 Sahel and its Joint Force; the latter integrated Chad with other West African states.

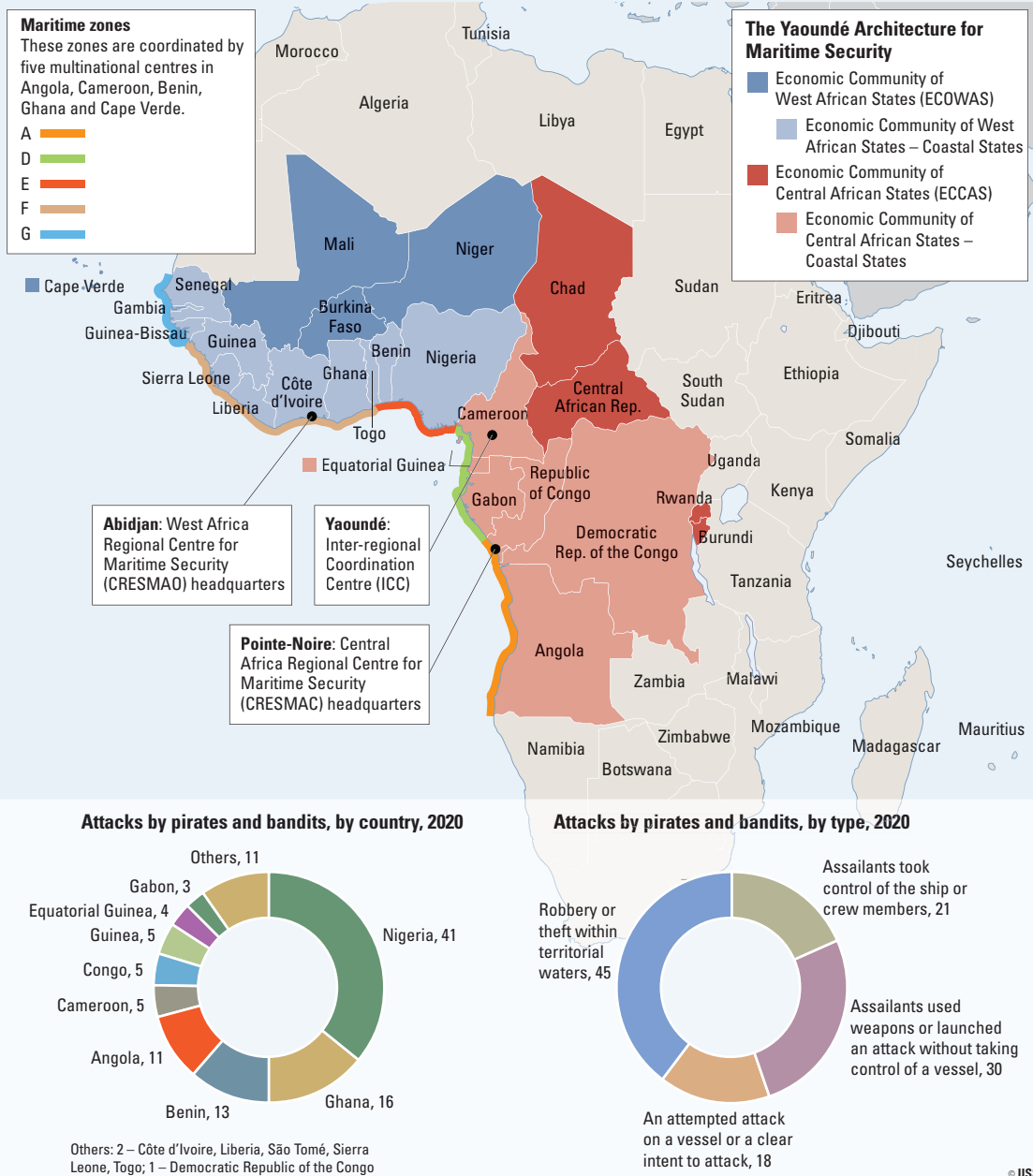
However, attacks in the Sahel continue, with insurgent groups remaining active in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger, and scores of civilians and troops killed in 2021. These included personnel trained for counter-insurgency, such as Nigerien troops deployed on *Operation Almahaou* (intended to combat Islamist groups in the border area between Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger). Insurgent tactics remain relatively consistent, blending guerrilla

warfare and terrorism, and exploiting mobility and dispersal through the extensive use of pickup trucks and motorcycles. This further necessitates not only good military skills and effective employment by government forces of military equipment, such as surveillance assets, but also better coordination (for instance, reducing any overlap in the differing national doctrines used by international trainers) and the effective employment of military trades, such as military intelligence. It also makes it more important that defence organisations gain the confidence of the local population to improve information gathering. This is more difficult in environments where trust in state authorities may already be low.

In June 2021, French President Emmanuel Macron announced that *Operation Barkhane*, which has operated in the region since 2014, would end in 2022. Although this move does not herald a reduction in France’s military commitment to the region, according to French officials, it does signal a reduction in numbers and a reshaping of France’s military contribution. In the future this will be focused on the international *Takuba* task force – usually led by France and supported by other European states – designed to offer special-forces support to local armed forces. While *Operation Barkhane* has provided significant operational experience for French forces – and highlighted capability gaps (such as heavy rotary-wing airlift), as well as showcasing new equipment (such as the *Griffon* vehicles deployed in 2021) – it has also meant sustained operational costs, as well as wear and tear on both personnel and equipment. France’s decision to end the operation is, moreover, a reflection of reality on the ground. The mission has achieved tactical successes, yet the threat remains persistent, while local security forces continue to be hampered by institutional weaknesses. At a press conference in June, Macron explained, ‘we cannot secure areas that are falling back into lawlessness because states decide not to shoulder their responsibilities. It is impossible, or else it is endless work.’ France had earlier suspended cooperation with Malian forces because the government failed to commit to holding

Map 8 Maritime security in the Gulf of Guinea

Maritime-security challenges persist in the Gulf of Guinea despite efforts to boost regional maritime capacity. The region accounts for 25% of African maritime traffic. The economic importance of its natural resources, such as hydrocarbons and fisheries, has helped motivate regional states to try and improve maritime security. These measures have included increased cooperation and intelligence sharing within the framework of the Yaoundé Architecture for Maritime Security, which was agreed in 2013 by Central and West African leaders. Pressure on ECCAS, ECOWAS and the Gulf of Guinea Commission to improve maritime security led to the establishment of two regional centres, CRESMAO and CRESMAC, designed to help local navies share information and coordinate activities at sea. However, financial problems continue to affect their readiness and training. Efforts to improve maritime security capacity are also supported by international partners, notably France and the United States. Both countries deploy assets to the region and have organised exercises with regional states to improve maritime capacity. Overall, enhanced coordination between local countries is important, as are better maritime capabilities, but effectively tackling maritime insecurity in the Gulf of Guinea depends as much on addressing its underlying causes.



Source: French Navy: Maritime Information Cooperation & Awareness Center, 'Worldwide Maritime Piracy and Robbery Annual Report 2020'

free elections. Paris hopes that the international community will support *Takuba* and further extend funding support to the G5 Sahel states. But the move likely also reflects frustration, not only with persistent institutional weaknesses, but also over reports of debates in some regional capitals about the possibility of negotiations with some of the armed groups. This is rejected by France, though the former chief of staff said in 2020 that ‘this does not mean, however, that we do not negotiate with an enemy. ... And so that will one day raise the question of a political agreement that will be made with people who at one time or another have been the enemies of the Barkhane force, the enemies of the Malian armed forces. It is not a choice of the military, it is a choice of politicians, starting with Malian politicians.’ International involvement in West Africa is growing in other ways. In 2019 Russia signed a defence cooperation agreement with Mali. More recently, there have been a number of apparent protests against Western military support in Mali, calling instead for cooperation with Russia. In October 2021 Washington and Paris expressed concern over reports that the government in Bamako was exploring a defence support agreement with the Russian private military company (PMC) the Wagner Group.

EAST AFRICA

International defence relationships in the Horn of Africa and East Africa changed in 2021. The United States withdrew its troops from Somalia by mid-January, although US troops continue to visit the country to deliver security cooperation, and US counter-terrorist airstrikes continue. Four months later, the US imposed restrictions on its economic and security assistance programmes for Ethiopia. France also withdrew defence support from Ethiopia, citing concerns over the conflict in Tigray. In their place, Russia has renewed relationships, including by signing a defence assistance agreement with Ethiopia in July 2021, and continues to seek Red Sea access in both Eritrea and Somaliland. China has maintained quieter support, linked to the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation Beijing Action Plan (2019–21) which calls for security cooperation under the Belt and Road Initiative. Chinese cooperation includes military training, intelligence sharing and counter-terrorism efforts. The need for rearmament following the Ethiopian National

Defense Force (ENDF) losses to the Tigray People’s Liberation Front (TPLF), and lessons on the utility of uninhabited aerial vehicles (UAVs), have reportedly sent Ethiopia in the direction of new suppliers, with both Iran and Turkey mentioned in media reporting. In the meantime, the United Kingdom cemented its defence relationship in the region with the signing of a new agreement with Kenya in July 2021.

In March 2021 the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM) was granted an extension to December 2021. The continuing lack of success in developing a coherent and effective Somali security sector, combined with the lessons of the withdrawal from Afghanistan, seems likely to guarantee the future of AMISOM at least to the end of 2022. This is under consideration by the African Union, but decisions on the nature of the mission and the troop-contributing nations are yet to be made. The 4th Session of the IGAD (Intergovernmental Authority on Development) Special Task Force on the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden was held in Ethiopia in July 2021 following a series of six national consultative meetings over the previous two years. IGAD member states endorsed initiatives relating to peace and security as well as capacity-building, and recommended the development of a Common IGAD Position, Regional Plan of Action and Convention on the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden.

Intra-regional tensions

Defence policy in the Horn of Africa and East Africa was increasingly nationalised in 2021, with tensions between states putting pressure on established multi-lateral mechanisms and agreements. This has been most visible in the near-conflict between Sudan and Ethiopia over the disputed al-Fashaga triangle. This dispute is likely to endure given the Sudanese military occupation of 90% of the triangle, which was previously largely overseen by Ethiopian regional and federal forces, and the construction of new roads and bridges over the Atbara River firmly connecting the triangle to the Sudanese state and economy. Some reports have linked Sudan’s action in al-Fashaga with the tension between Egypt, Ethiopia and Sudan over the continuing Ethiopian construction and filling of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD). For instance, although bilateral Egyptian and Sudanese military exercises in Sudan in November 2020 and April 2021 did not explicitly target Ethiopia, the exercises – which included the dispatch of Egyptian combat

Ethiopia

The Ethiopian National Defense Force (ENDF) traditionally saw its role as territorial defence against external threats, notably from Eritrea and Somalia, but also from more distant potential adversaries such as Egypt. As a result, the ENDF was organised into four commands, each focused outwards towards one of Ethiopia's borders with Eritrea, Somaliland/Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan. Since 2016 the tensions within Ethiopia and the widespread unrest and deployment of small (company to battalion-size) contingents to operate in support of the regional and federal police forces have resulted in a redeployment of one command from Shire to Hawassa in the south and the establishment of new commands at Addis Ababa in the centre of the country and Nekemte in western Oromia.

The ENDF has had mixed fortunes since the start of the conflict between the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) and the federal government in November 2020. It appears to have maintained its organisational and command and control structures despite suffering battlefield losses in two distinct phases in early November 2020 and in May and June 2021. An early loss of initiative and equipment was addressed by the extensive deployment of armed UAVs and the involvement of the Eritrean Defense Force (EDF), Amhara Special Forces (ASF) and Amhara militias from mid-November 2020. (The ASF are formally part of the Amhara region's police force, a model that has been implemented by all regions in Ethiopia for at least five years.) The ENDF's air superiority, in terms of fixed-wing aircraft, helicopters and UAVs, was apparent in engagements in November, when the TPLF's Tigray Defense Force (TDF) lost a series of positional battles resulting in the loss of the regional capital and re-establishment of an interim political administration in Tigray by the federal state. However, failure to subsequently locate and neutralise the key political and military leadership of the TDF, or to capture the remaining forces, allowed the TDF to transition into an insurgent campaign in which the equipment advantage of the ENDF, EDF and ASF was successfully overcome by the TDF's ability to deny freedom of movement by the use of ambushes.

In late June 2021, following the retaking of Mekele by the TDF and the declaration of a unilateral 'humanitarian ceasefire' and withdrawal of the ENDF from central Tigray by the federal government, the TDF resumed more conventional operations and attacked the Amhara and Afar regions. It remains to be seen whether the TDF can continue to prevail conventionally, and as of early September 2021 there were signs that the TDF offensive

was being held in North Gondar and North Wollo in Amhara. In the meantime, the federal government has initiated a recruiting drive for the ENDF, while reports have also emerged of new UAV acquisitions including platforms of Chinese, Iranian and Turkish design. Some ENDF armoured vehicles and equipment were returned to Ethiopia from UNAMID in Sudan via Djibouti in mid-August 2021. The Amhara regional leadership have also started to mobilise men of military age both for the ASF and as militias to defend Amhara land against TDF incursions.

Ethiopia's regional forces, and Eritrea

The close operational relationship between the ENDF and the ASF, and between other Ethiopian regional special forces, has raised questions about the constitutional legitimacy of quasi-military forces under the control of Ethiopia's regional governments. As a result, and following a study lasting over three years about the future of policing in Ethiopia (conducted latterly by the federal Ministry of Peace), there have been calls, including from the political opposition, for the regional special forces to be incorporated into the ENDF. Some elements of the Oromia and Somali regions' special forces are already reported to have been operating with the ENDF in ENDF uniform. Should the Tigray conflict be resolved, it is possible that there will be pressure from the federal government to bring the regional special forces into the Ethiopian Federal Police and the ENDF.

These regional special forces vary in their number of troops. In 2019, analysts estimated that they numbered between 3,000 and 25,000 between the nine regions and two city administrations of Ethiopia. By the start of the conflict, Tigray had reorganised its special forces, police and militia into a force perhaps up to 250,000-strong. Following battlefield losses by the ENDF and regional recruitment drives, especially in Amhara and Oromia, the regional special forces now outnumber the ENDF, though precise figures are unavailable. By their existence the regional special forces represent a challenge to federal control of the regions, and the federal government in Addis Ababa wishes to reduce their autonomy. As such, developing clearer and more formal command and control links between the ENDF and the regional forces is likely to be a priority. In order to redress the balance between the roughly 60,000 ENDF troops available in November 2020 to fight in Tigray (those in Tigray or close enough to engage) and the much larger TDF, the Ethiopian government requested the assistance of the EDF. The EDF deployed into Tigray in large numbers, with

some analysts estimating a peak perhaps of 100,000. Analysts report that relationships between the ENDF and EDF were strained and, although joint operations were conducted in central Tigray, command relationships remained national with no overall ENDF command of all forces in the field.

Lessons for the ENDF

The loss of Tigray meant that four of the ENDF's key training schools – signals, intelligence, logistics and engineering – were lost, as was the Northern Command headquarters. However, the tank, artillery, mechanised training, officer training, recruit training and air and aviation training bases are all located in central and southern Ethiopia and remain under ENDF control. The re-establishment of the Ethiopian Navy, announced at a formation ceremony in early May 2021, illustrates that the ENDF has not been solely focused on the war, while large ENDF contingents remain in Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan on UN and African Union peacekeeping missions. However, building a new ENDF while concurrently fighting the war in the north will prove challenging. Until the war in Tigray, the US and France were key development partners for the ENDF, while much technical equipment was purchased from China. The suspension of Western military cooperation agreements has paved the way for non-traditional partners to offer support: a military-technical cooperation agreement was signed with Russia in July 2021.

The ENDF has been engaged in a similar conflict and on the same terrain to that fought by the army of the Ethiopian Derg regime that ruled from 1974 to 1991, but with significant differences. The Tigrayans do not now have the strategic depth afforded to them previously by Eritrea and do not have access to support and supply from Sudan. The ENDF's early successes came when it employed modern surveillance systems and precision weapons from UAVs to strike Tigrayan equipment while also denying communications. Nevertheless, the ENDF has been subjected to tactical defeats on the ground in Tigray whenever it has emulated the tactics of the Derg

army – manoeuvring on roads in hilly terrain in lightly armoured ex-Soviet vehicles with only limited air cover.

Another consideration relates to personnel strength. The recruitment drive underway in 2021 could indicate either the need to replace combat losses, or perhaps also the ENDF's intention to grow larger than its total strength of around 138,000 at the start of 2021; indeed, analysts considered that this total was insufficient when the armed forces were called on to operate across the country for an extended period of time. It is also possible that the ENDF will look to bolster its air superiority, precision weapons, and intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance capabilities, while new UAVs will likely continue to feature in future acquisition requirements. Key precision-strike capabilities such as the A200 and PHL-03 long-range rockets were not secured by the ENDF before the conflict, were lost to the TDF and subsequently used to strike Gondar, Bahir Dar and Asmara, though efforts will have been made to either destroy or recapture these weapons. Such key capabilities will in future be held in more secure locations. Another lesson likely relates to communications. Destruction of mobile telephone and communications infrastructure has been a feature of the conflict, as has denial of internet services to areas held by TDF forces. These tactics are likely to continue in any future conflicts in Ethiopia and the ENDF will seek communications capabilities, including SATCOM, that mitigate the effects of any disruption to communications.

It remains to be seen what precise lessons will be drawn from the conflict by regional states, but it seems likely that all will have paid close attention to the use of indigenous UAV and long-range missile capabilities by the ENDF and TPLF. Possible acquisition and integration of capabilities like UAVs – particularly armed UAVs – would not only have an effect were they to be used in combat, but would also complicate the monopoly currently held by some states, such as by the US against al-Shabaab in Somalia. At the same time, it would raise similar questions about the quality and legality of the associated targeting processes and protocols as have been raised elsewhere.

aircraft to Sudan – coincided with the start of a new round of negotiations over the second filling of the GERD. Despite these exercises, Ethiopia continued filling the dam in July 2021. Meanwhile, the African Union–United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) force was withdrawn from Sudan's Darfur region by the time a UN report was issued on 27 July. Some contingent equipment remained to be shipped back to various countries or redeployed

to other missions. In October, one month after a failed coup attempt in Sudan, and amid continued tensions between the armed forces and civilian authorities, the armed forces succeeded in toppling the administration and detaining the prime minister and other government figures. The military effort was apparently led by General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan, who had been chair of the administration's power-sharing Sovereign Council.

Tensions between Somalia and Kenya over issues including gas exploration rights off the coast of southern Somalia caused a public rift between the two countries in early 2021 in advance of Somali elections. This rift is exacerbated by the tripartite cooperation between Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia which has divided the Horn of Africa since Ethiopia gave up the IGAD chair, handing it to Sudan in November 2019. As a result of these tensions, IGAD influence and engagement in Horn security affairs cannot be assumed. Meanwhile, the motivations underlying Eritrea's involvement in the Horn of Africa remain difficult to gauge. The 2018 peace deal with Ethiopia has continued to give Eritrea's President Isaias Afwerki access and influence within the region and beyond that he did not enjoy from 2000–18. However, Eritrea's involvement in the Tigray conflict in November 2020 was instrumental in the early defeat of the TPLF's armed forces, the Tigray Defense Forces, though reports of the Eritrean Defence Forces' (EDF) subsequent ill treatment of and crimes against Tigrayan civilians has once more placed Eritrea in the international spotlight: in August the US sanctioned the Eritrean armed forces' chief of staff and later, in November, placed the EDF itself on its sanctions list. The EDF's positions along the Ethiopia–Sudan border in the al-Fashaga area illustrate the difficult and contentious position that Eritrea continues to adopt with regional neighbours.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

The insurgency in Mozambique's northern Cabo Delgado province continues to attract international concern and has led to the deployment of a military mission by the Southern African Development Community (SADC), as well as by Rwandan forces.

The decision by energy firm Total to halt production and withdraw staff from its gas project at Afungi in the north of the province in April 2021, declaring 'force majeure', highlighted the gravity of the situation. Insurgents had captured the coastal town of Mocímboa da Praia in August 2020, and in March 2021 captured the town of Palma. Government forces lacked the strength, mobility and air support to contain the insurgency, and private military companies engaged earlier by Maputo had failed to stem the attacks. In April, the government agreed to an SADC 'technical assessment mission', which recommended deployment of SADC forces,

proposing a light infantry brigade plus a naval force to interdict supplies coming by sea.

Meanwhile, Mozambique's President Filipe Nyusi visited Rwanda in April to request assistance. From 9 July, 1,000 Rwandan troops and police, along with infantry fighting vehicles and small interceptor craft, started deploying. They immediately went on the offensive, securing the Afungi Peninsula on 10 July, the key crossroads at Awasse on 24 July, Palma on 4 August and Mocímboa da Praia on 8 August, together with elements of Mozambique's army and navy. Meanwhile, President Nyusi signed the status of forces agreement with the SADC on 16 July, and Botswana and South African special forces deployed by C-130 *Hercules* to Pemba on 21 July, with larger elements following by road, the Botswana contingent through Zimbabwe, and a South African Navy patrol vessel arrived at Pemba on 1 August. The SADC mission was formally launched by President Nyusi in Pemba on 9 August.

South Africa committed around 1,500 personnel, including an infantry battalion, a special forces group with supporting elements, a naval element and an air element with two *Oryx* helicopters and a Cessna *Caravan* deploying to Pemba in August and a C-130 *Hercules* providing transport capacity. Botswana committed 296 personnel, including special forces, and deployed using its own C-130Bs, while Lesotho deployed a company. Zimbabwe declined to join the combat force but undertook to provide 300 instructors and a staff officer, while Angola provided an Il-76 transport aircraft and ten staff officers. Tanzania had already deployed force elements along the Ruvuma River to prevent over-spill and was reported to have deployed troops to Pemba in early August. This still left the force short of two infantry battalions, and it was not clear whether South Africa would be able to deploy and sustain other maritime forces, possibly including a submarine and frigates. However, even if the full strength of some 3,000 is reached, the combined forces of the SADC and Rwanda will still face a significant task, with a premium placed on air mobility and support. Another challenge will be coordination. The SADC force has its own command structure, but must coordinate with the Rwandans, Mozambique forces and, at least to some extent, with the European Union training mission (agreed by Brussels on 12 July) and its protection force, and a US training team.

Meanwhile, instability persists elsewhere. There was a surge in violence in the Central African

Republic (CAR) at the end of 2020, which was halted by forces from the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), Rwandan personnel, and the Russian private military company Wagner Group. Official Russian military advisers also remain in the country. Conflict continues in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), particularly in its eastern provinces, involving guerrillas from Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda who use the DRC as a base, as well as local tribal militias and criminal groups. This is despite a large peacekeeping force that includes an offensive brigade but is arguably too small for the task with only minimal organic air support. There were other foreign deployments, including troops from Zambia in 2020 in Tanganyika (where there is a territorial dispute between the DRC and Zambia), while elsewhere Burundian and Rwandan troops partnered in operations with government forces. However, DRC forces continue to suffer from institutional weakness, while disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) programmes have met only limited success.

SOUTH AFRICA

The effect of South Africa's defence funding challenges was highlighted in July 2021 when the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) was tasked to deploy in support of the police during unrest in the KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng provinces. Only two C-130s were available, out of a nominal total of six, reflecting an approach of maintaining only a limited number of each type for operations, cycling the fleet between operations and storage (analysts report that this has affected more than just the C-130 fleet). The deployment additionally coincided with demands on airlift related to the deployment to Mozambique as part of the SADC intervention force. In late July, the navy dispatched one of its *Warrior*-class patrol craft, while the intention apparently remains to deploy a frigate, though maintaining vessels on station will require significant sustainment capacities.

With defence funding moribund, maintaining the availability and utility of equipment is also determined by the level of funding available for operations, training and maintenance. For instance, one of the South African Navy's four frigates and one of the three submarines have been refitted, but there are few precision weapons on the *Gripen*

fighters, *Rooivalk* attack helicopters and *Super Lynx* naval helicopters. IRIS-T imaging infrared air-to-air missiles and *Paveway* II laser-guided bombs have been integrated on the *Gripen*, but it lacks beyond-visual-range missiles. The reduction in funding levels – with the 2021 budget down by 19.5% in real terms compared to 2020 figures – means that available funding has to cover day-to-day costs as well as maintenance and operational costs, not to mention modernisation and upgrades. Meanwhile, some 61% of the budget is consumed by personnel costs, partly because a large number of staff are over-age for their rank, with some at the top of their pay scales and receiving family allowances and possibly other benefits. Without funding for severance packages, however, it can prove difficult for armed forces to retire such personnel.

Low levels of funding for upgrades and acquisitions has not only meant that the SANDF has had to retain old equipment – much of the army's equipment dates from the 1970s–80s – it has also hindered its ability to address capability gaps, such as maritime surveillance aircraft. Challenges for the force include the army's infantry budget, which fell by 19.8% between 2020 and 2021 (reducing from ZAR6.71 billion to ZAR5.38bn or USD408 million to USD364m respectively) with no funding for the new *Badger* (project *Hoefyster*) infantry fighting vehicles. In the same period, the air force reduced its operational flying hours from 17,200 to 15,000, and 'air combat capability' funding was reduced by 60%, from ZAR867m (USD52.7m) in 2020 to ZAR343m (USD23.2m) in 2021. Also, the Special Defence Account, used to fund multi-year acquisition and major upgrades, is set to be reduced to zero in the 2021/22 financial year.

Meanwhile, operational employment remains high. In addition to a combat group and a mixed helicopter unit in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and border patrol duties, SANDF personnel deployed during 2020 to assist other government departments with their coronavirus response, dispatched 25,000 troops to deal with unrest in July and August 2021, and sent around 1,500 personnel to Mozambique as part of the SADC intervention force. The challenge of reconciling funding and commitments is becoming more pressing.

Defence industry

South Africa's defence industry continues to struggle, affected by low levels of acquisition

funding and export support among other factors. The 2017 Defence Industry Strategy envisaged an increase in acquisition funding and government support for defence exports, as well as a streamlined process for export permits, but analysts report that there has been little progress on this or the aims of the 2020 Aerospace and Defence Masterplan.

State-owned Denel, the country's primary defence manufacturer, was already facing a severe liquidity crisis before the pandemic, with the company struggling to pay staff wages since 2019. In 2019–20, Denel reported losses of ZAR1.96bn (USD119m). The company is undergoing a restructuring effort to raise funds through divestments in order to increase cash flow and improve the balance sheet. It is also reported to have lost a number of engineers, notably in its missile and UAV division, Denel Dynamics. For several years Denel reportedly resisted taking foreign partners and it remains hard to gauge the level of interest that the firm would now generate. Analysts note challenges for other local firms, though Paramount's maritime division continues to sell patrol craft to states in West Africa. Other large defence companies are foreign owned, including subsidiaries of Hensoldt, Rheinmetall and Saab, while smaller firms include Thales and ASELSAN, the latter focusing on research and development (R&D), initially in optronics. Hensoldt has started to establish a radar development arm in South Africa to complement its electronic warfare and optronics companies, working closely with the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. Smaller companies that provide components or services and rely on orders from the SANDF or Denel face a challenging business climate. Some, like Incomar, have secured international R&D contracts, but permit delays are reported to have hampered some export-focused firms.

DEFENCE ECONOMICS

Macroeconomics

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimate of a 1.8% economic contraction in sub-Saharan Africa for 2020 may seem mild in comparison to the global average of 3.2%, but this estimate masks some of the challenges facing the region. The contraction represents the deepest recession since the 1960s in a region that faces continued waves of COVID-19 infections but lacks the purchasing power to fund the extensive vaccination programmes or

the generous fiscal support schemes that have been offered in advanced economies. The region is struggling to vaccinate even essential frontline workers, with widespread vaccine availability unlikely in several countries before 2023, while most have entered the second wave of the coronavirus pandemic with depleted fiscal and monetary buffers which further restricts the support options available. Access to external financing on accommodative terms is also more limited than in advanced economies.

Sub-Saharan Africa was the world's slowest-growing region in economic terms in 2021, amid an uneven global recovery. The regional real GDP growth of 3.4% and 4.1% projected for 2021 and 2022 respectively is based on expectations of an improvement in export performance with stronger external demand from trading partners like China and the US, higher commodity prices, and a mild recovery in consumption and investment. However, global output projections of 6.0% and 4.9% growth for 2021 and 2022 respectively indicate that sub-Saharan African development will continue to lag behind the rest of the world. According to the IMF, many countries across the region will not see per capita incomes return to pre-crisis levels before 2025 and cumulative output losses will amount to almost 12% of GDP over 2020–21.

The economic outlook varies across the region too. Tourism-dependent economies, such as those of Cabo Verde, Mauritius and the Seychelles, experienced double-digit contractions in real GDP in 2020 and will see sluggish growth in 2021 as global travel restrictions persist. According to the World Bank, a reduction in external demand meant that in 2020, economies contracted in many of the region's industrial and agricultural-commodity exporters, such as Angola, Mali and the Republic of Congo. However, recoveries are underway. For instance, strengthening oil prices mean that Angola's economy is expected to expand in 2021 for the first time since 2015. Meanwhile, the economies in Benin, Ethiopia and Guinea did not contract in 2020 as their COVID-19 infection rates remained low, minimising disruption to economic activity, although all experienced reduced rates of growth. IMF data suggests that the economic impact on Ethiopia was more severe in the first quarter of 2021 as continued coronavirus-related uncertainty depressed non-agricultural activity, locust swarms impacted agricultural output and the conflict with

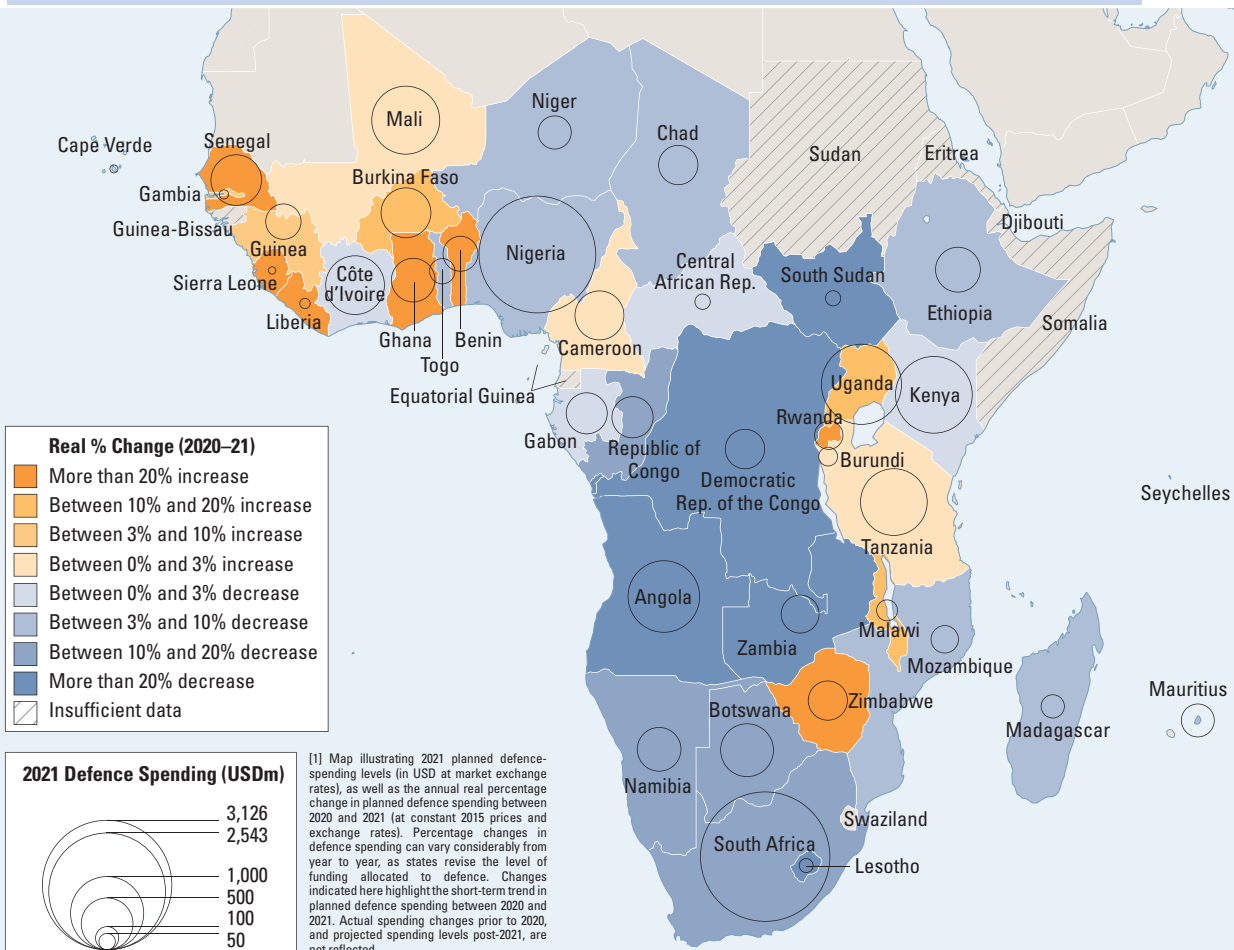
the TPLF precipitated the closure of factories and mines at an estimated cost of USD20 million per month to Ethiopia's economy.

More broadly, employment across the region fell by more than 8% in 2020 with more than 32m people falling into extreme poverty and longer-term prospects challenged by prolonged school closures and widespread disruption to education caused by the pandemic. According to the IMF, sub-Saharan Africa needs additional external financing to the tune of USD425 billion from 2021–25 to help strengthen coronavirus-response spending and recover the ground lost during the pandemic.

The fragile regional recovery is subject to several risks beyond the uncertainty surrounding the trajectory of the pandemic and vaccine programmes. The World Bank cites food insecurity as a key risk, with food inflation in some countries

exacerbated by currency depreciation. Moreover, supply-chain disruptions stemming from the pandemic meant that inflation rates spiked across the region in 2020, a situation that persisted into 2021. This increases the likelihood that regional populations (primarily in Eastern and Southern Africa) will be at a higher risk from hunger or food crises should conflict or other hazards like natural disasters further disrupt agricultural production. Meanwhile, there is also a possibility that social unrest may affect recovery efforts. For instance, the widespread protests in South Africa resulted in significant business and supply-chain disruption in summer 2019. Meanwhile, financial concerns remain acute. Fiscal pressure on governments will likely increase should sovereign borrowing costs rise, limiting their ability to provide broader domestic support.

▼ Map 9 Sub-Saharan Africa: regional defence spending¹



Defence economics

Economic constraints continue to subdue defence expenditure in sub-Saharan Africa. In 2014, regional defence spending accounted for 1.5% of the global total, a proportion that has steadily fallen every year since, to just 0.9% in 2021. After strong, double-digit real-terms growth in 2013 and 2014, regional spending contracted by 3.9% annually on average every year up to and including 2019. There was a brief rise in 2020, when regional spending increased by 7.5% as a result of an increase in Nigeria's budget, though this was reversed in 2021 when regional spending contracted by 7.4% in real terms. This means that regional spending has fallen to the same level as in 2012 in real terms, to USD16bn.

Nigeria's 2020 defence budget rose by 41% in real terms, to NGN878bn or USD2.44bn (compared to NGN594bn or USD1.83bn in 2019), with spending primarily directed towards army personnel costs. An emergency appropriations bill, signed in response to the coronavirus pandemic, implemented spending measures that included an increase to NGN900bn (USD2.51bn) for defence in 2020. The 2021 budget of NGN966bn (USD2.54bn) is a 7% nominal increase from 2020 but with inflation running at 16%, this translates to a 6.9% cut in real terms.

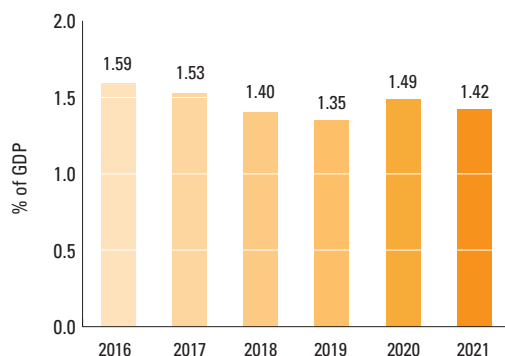
Nonetheless, Nigerian spending is still considerably higher than the levels seen over the last decade, and the real-terms cut in 2021 is offset by increases in other West African countries including Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali and Senegal. As a result, West African spending has grown to account

for 39.0% of total spending in sub-Saharan Africa and now exceeds that in Southern African states. South Africa's defence budget has stagnated over the last decade and Angolan spending has declined every year since 2015, which has meant that sub-regional spending reduced from 60.7% of the regional total in 2009 to 34.3% in 2021. Indeed, Nigeria's 2021 defence budget is just USD300m less than that of South Africa, which is a fraction of the USD3bn difference that existed between the two budgets as recently as 2012. If trends continue, Nigeria's defence budget could exceed South Africa's in 2022.

South Africa's defence budget fell to ZAR46.3bn (USD3.13bn) in 2021 from ZAR54.2bn (USD3.29bn) in 2020. In real terms, the budget fell to USD2.65bn (in 2015 US dollars), almost USD1bn less than the 2012 level of USD3.84bn (in 2015 US dollars), signalling a decade of stagnation in military spending. The Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) to 2023/24 projects that the Department of Defence (DoD) budget will grow modestly to ZAR46.8bn (USD3.15bn) in 2022/23 and to ZAR47.2bn (USD3.18bn) in 2023/24. As such, the budget does not build in any significant growth, making a return to 2012 peak levels of defence spending unlikely until the latter half of the 2020s. Investment spending accounted for 9.7% of the budget in 2021/22 and will fall to just 2.2% in 2022/23 before recovering slightly to 4.0% by 2023/24 according to the MTEF.

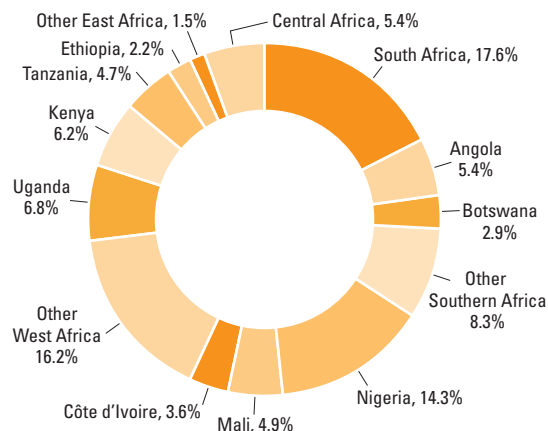
Even before the pandemic, South African public spending had been restricted by a poorly

▼ Figure 27 Sub-Saharan Africa: regional defence spending as % of GDP (average)

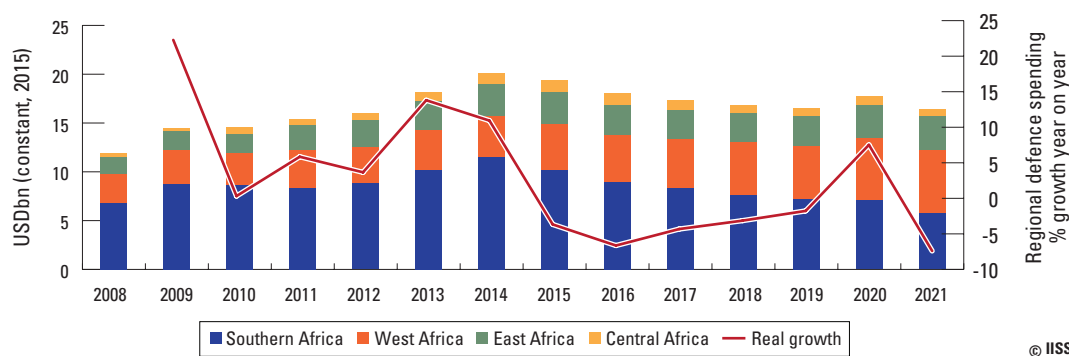


Note: Analysis excludes Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Guinea Bissau, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan

▼ Figure 28 Sub-Saharan Africa: defence spending by country and sub-region, 2021



Note: Analysis excludes Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Guinea Bissau, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan



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▲ Figure 29 Sub-Saharan Africa: total defence spending by sub-region, 2008–21

performing economy and rising unemployment, among other factors. In the 2021 DoD Annual Performance Plan, then-minister of defence and military veterans, Nosiviwe Noluthando Mapisa-Nqakula, acknowledged that the DoD has been operating on a constrained budget in recent years and that the burden has become more pronounced as the pandemic necessitated shifts in government funding from various departments to mitigate the impact of the crisis. The minister continued that ‘this has had a dire effect on the operational effectiveness of the South African National Defence Force’ and that the current performance plan is intended as a guide to navigate through these ‘difficult times’.

Angola’s defence budget increased from AGO586bn in 2020 to AGO627bn in 2021, but this mild 7% nominal increase is not reflected in US dollar terms as the Angolan kwanza continues to devalue against the US dollar. In 2014, one US dollar was worth 98 kwanza. By 2020, the currency had fallen to AGO716 to the dollar and the currency further devalued to AGO789 to the dollar in 2021. Consequently, the defence budget fell in dollar terms from USD1.01bn in 2020 to USD0.96bn in 2021, a fraction of the 2014 high of USD6.85bn. The inflation rate in Angola has also averaged 24% annually since 2015, negating the effect of any nominal spending increases and leading to six consecutive years of real cuts to the defence budget: in 2021 it fell by 22.2% compared to 2020 spending. Angola’s financial difficulties pre-date the economic fallout of the pandemic and primarily stem from the 2014–16 collapse in oil prices. The oil sector accounts for between one-third and one-half of Angola’s annual GDP. This dependence will endure in the medium

term as plans to transform the economy from one dependent on oil prices to one based on private-sector growth will take time.

The picture is different in East Africa. Consistent spending in Tanzania, combined with a 2020 jump in Uganda’s defence budget, means that the sub-region now accounts for 21.2% of total regional spending, up from 11.2% in 2010. However, spending in Central Africa continues to stagnate with the sub-region now accounting for 5.4% of the sub-Saharan Africa total, down from a high of 7.4% in 2016.

Defence industry

The lack of sustained growth in defence spending and the low proportions allocated to investment and R&D have severely restricted the development of indigenous capabilities and local defence industries. The South African DoD Strategic Plan 2020–2025 acknowledged that the economic outlook and persistently low defence budget allocations had constrained the implementation of the National Policy on Defence (the Defence Review 2015), ‘with a profound adverse impact on the availability and modernisation of required defence capabilities’. State-owned Denel, the country’s primary defence manufacturer, was already facing a severe liquidity crisis before the pandemic with the company struggling to pay staff wages in 2019. Denel reported 2019/20 losses of ZAR1.96bn (USD119m) and the company is undergoing a restructuring effort to raise funds through divestments in order to increase cash flow and improve the balance sheet.

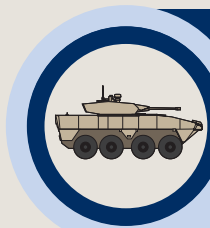
Meanwhile, Nigeria’s efforts to bolster indigenous capabilities have also been restricted by economic conditions, such as persistently low oil prices since 2015, which have hampered investment.

Conflicting budget priorities, including the drive to professionalise the armed forces and the need to counter insurgent groups, creates a higher personnel and operational burden within the budget, further constricting R&D funds. Indeed, the personnel account was principally responsible for the 2020 surge in Nigeria's defence spending. As a result,

capital spending has fallen from 26.6% of the budget in 2019 to 12.9% in 2020 and 12.6% in 2021. Similarly, while allocations to the state-owned Defence Industries Corporation of Nigeria (DICON) have been maintained over the last five years, allocations have fallen proportionally, from 1.1% of the defence budget in 2016 to just 0.43% in 2021.

Arms procurements and deliveries – Sub-Saharan Africa

Significant events in 2021



MARCH

DENEL AND PROJECT HOEFYSTER

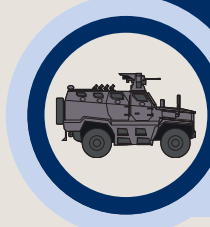
The South African parliament's joint standing committee on defence convened to discuss Project *Hoefyster*, which has been delayed for nine years, and the financial difficulties of Denel, South Africa's state-owned defence manufacturer. Project *Hoefyster* is an indigenous new-generation infantry combat vehicle programme, launched in 2006, for the procurement of 243 *Badger* infantry fighting vehicles (IFVs) to replace the South African National Defence Force (SANDF)'s ageing *Ratel* IFV by 2023. The project is organised in five phases, under which Denel Land Systems is to develop and acquire the *Badger* through an agreement with Finland's Patria, including the initial supply of hulls, technology transfer and local production. The first and second phases of the project have not been completed, largely due to Denel's financial problems and a lack of technical and production capacity. The committee was advised to cancel the programme. Denel has been South Africa's leading equipment supplier and 40% of Denel's order book comes from the SANDF. However, the firm's debt amounts to ZAR3.4bn (USD210.44m) despite a cash injection by the government of ZAR2.37bn (USD146.68m) in four tranches in 2007, 2013, 2020 and 2021. In August, Denel outlined plans to restructure the company's six divisions into two (engineering-and-manufacturing and maintenance) over a five-year period.



MARCH

ARMSCOR ANNUAL PROCUREMENT PLAN

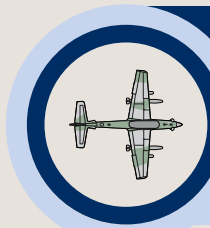
South Africa's defence procurement agency, the Armaments Corporation of South Africa (ARMSCOR), published its annual procurement plan containing a list of 71 tenders to be completed by April 2022. The list covers mostly industrial-equipment acquisition and infrastructure-upgrade work to modernise local industry. As part of ARMSCOR's defence-industry enterprise and supplier development (ESD) scheme, local bidders who comply with at least Level 4 of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE) strategy will be preferred. The agency also placed a tender notice worth ZAR350m (USD21.66m) in August indicating that it also 'had a vested interest in the advancement of [ESD] beneficiary entities which are at least 51% black owned'. The majority (79.5%) of ARMSCOR's funding comes from the national defence budget and the agency generated a revenue of ZAR1.8bn (USD109.38m) in 2020.



JULY

TURKISH MRAP SALES TO SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Turkish company Katmercil announced it had secured a USD91.42m contract to supply Kenya with 118 *Hizir* protected patrol vehicles with deliveries to take place in 2022 and 2023. This is the company's largest export contract to date and its second *Hizir* sale to sub-Saharan Africa after a USD20.7m contract with Ghana signed in 2019. This follows a trend of growing Turkish exports to the region, with at least 57 and 40 *Cobra* armoured vehicles delivered to Ghana and Burkina Faso, respectively, since 2018. Nigeria has been the biggest customer in the region to date, taking delivery of 204 wheeled armoured vehicles from Turkey between 2007 and 2008.



AUGUST

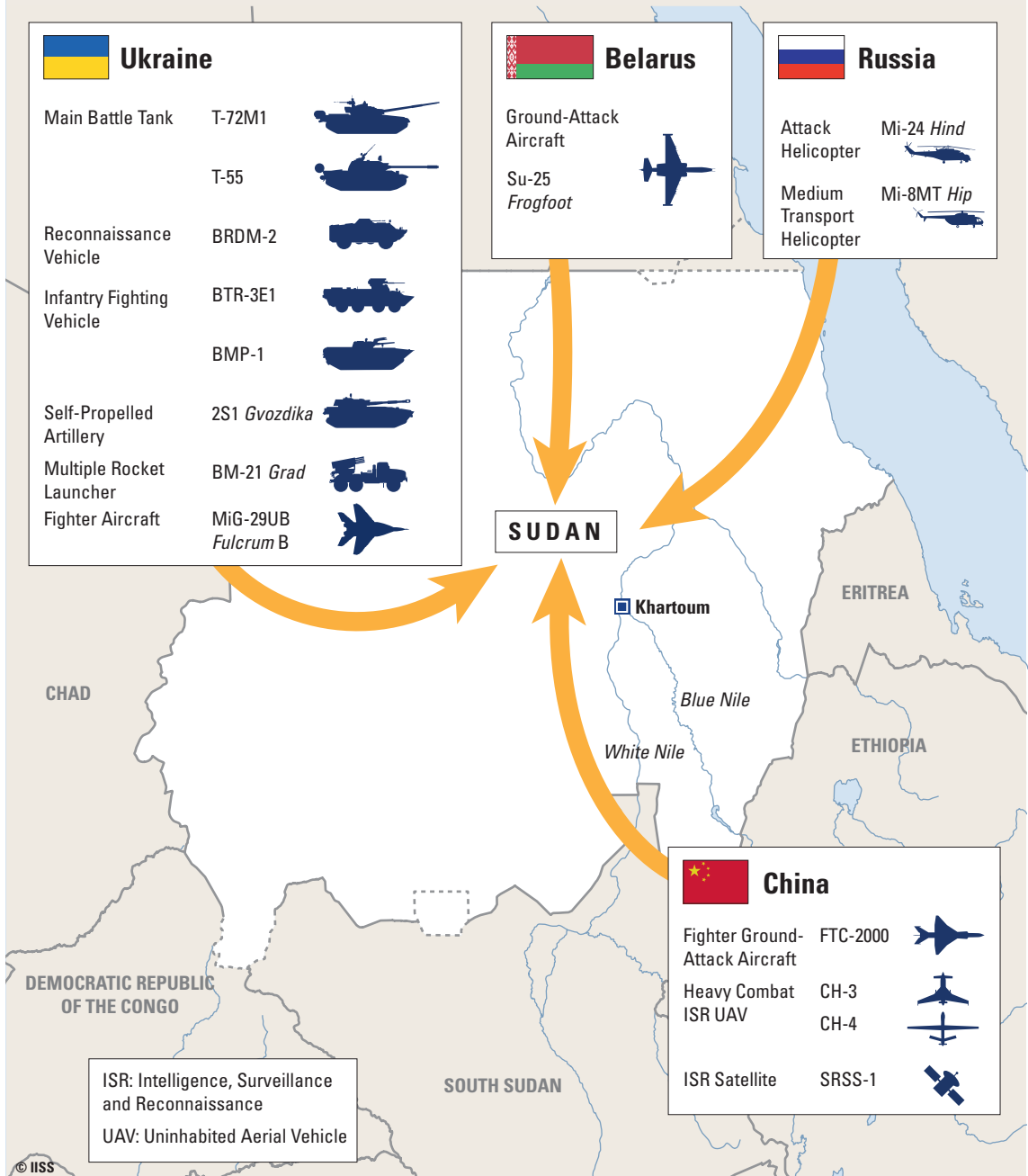
NIGERIAN AIR FORCE RECAPITALISATION

The Nigerian Air Force (NAF) formally introduced into service the first six of 12 A-29 *Super Tucano* trainer/light attack aircraft, marking another milestone in the NAF's equipment-modernisation drive of recent years. The USD500m contract was agreed with the US government in 2018 and is currently the largest Foreign Military Sale contract in sub-Saharan Africa. Earlier in 2021, three JF-17 *Thunder* fighter aircraft, from Pakistan, entered service. These are Nigeria's first new fast jets since 2009. In the past several years, the NAF has taken delivery of attack and transport helicopters from Russia and Italy as the force has recapitalised its equipment inventory to fight the continuing insurgency in the north of the country.

▼ **Figure 30**  **Sudan: defence imports since 2005**

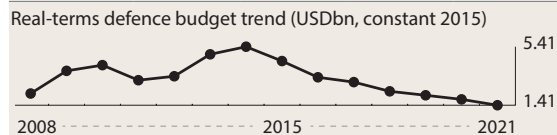
Erratic economic growth and high inflation have limited procurements since the end of the civil war in 2005. Defence acquisitions during this time have typically consisted of second-hand Cold War-era armoured vehicles, helicopters and attack aircraft from Belarus, Russia and, most significantly, Ukraine. However, from 2015 China has sold Sudan small numbers of fighter ground-attack aircraft, armed uninhabited aerial vehicles (UAVs) and also an intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) satellite. No major procurement

has been observed since former president Omar al-Bashir was deposed in April 2019. A military coup in October 2021 led to weeks of mass protests and ultimately the formal reinstatement of the civilian prime minister in November 2021. Prior to the coup, the government was working with the IMF to stabilise the economy and the currency. It is likely that a resumption of procurement activity is dependent not only on improved economic circumstances, but also on greater political stability.



Angola ANG

Angolan Kwanza AOA		2020	2021	2022
GDP	AOA	33.8tr	46.1tr	
	USD	58.4bn	70.3bn	
per capita	USD	1,881	2,201	
Growth	%	-5.4	-0.7	
Inflation	%	22.3	24.4	
Def bdgt	AOA	586bn	627bn	
	USD	1.01bn	956m	
USD1=AOA		578.26	656.03	



Population 33,642,646

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	23.8%	5.2%	4.0%	3.3%	11.6%	1.0%
Female	23.8%	5.4%	4.2%	3.6%	12.8%	1.3%

Capabilities

Though numerically one of the region's largest and best-equipped armed forces, Angola's available inventory faces maintenance and readiness challenges. The armed forces are constitutionally tasked with ensuring sovereignty and territorial integrity, and there is growing attention to the protection of offshore resources and maritime-security cooperation with regional and external powers. Defence ties with Russia continue, mainly in the form of equipment deliveries, though there are plans to boost defence-industrial cooperation. There are increasing military ties with China, and Luanda is looking to Beijing for help in military modernisation and defence-industrial development. Angola retains conscription and, in recent years, force health and education have been investment priorities. The armed forces train regularly and have participated in multinational exercises. Angola is the only regional state with a strategic-airlift capacity, and though availability has been questioned, an Il-76 was employed to transport SADC personnel to Mozambique in 2021, along with a small Angolan military contingent. Improving the military-logistics system has been identified as a key requirement, but progress is unclear. Modernisation and equipment-purchasing plans have been curtailed by the fall in oil prices and a reduced defence budget, though there have nonetheless been some orders and acquisitions. The defence industry is limited to in-service maintenance facilities, but Angola has ambitions to develop greater capacity by partnering with countries such as Brazil, China, Portugal and Russia.

ACTIVE 107,000 (Army 100,000 Navy 1,000 Air 6,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 10,000

Conscript liability 2 years

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 100,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 tk bde

Light

1 SF bde

1 (1st) div (1 mot inf bde, 2 inf bde)

1 (2nd) div (3 mot inf bde, 3 inf bde, 1 arty regt)

1 (3rd) div (2 mot inf bde, 3 inf bde)

1 (4th) div (1 tk regt, 5 mot inf bde, 2 inf bde, 1 engr bde)

1 (5th) div (2 inf bde)

1 (6th) div (1 mot inf bde, 2 inf bde, 1 engr bde)

COMBAT SUPPORT

Some engr units

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

Some log units

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 300: ε200 T-55AM2; 50 T-62; 50 T-72M1

LT TK 10 PT-76

ASLT 9+ PTL-02 *Assaulter*

RECCE 600 BRDM-2

IFV 250 BMP-1/BMP-2

APC 246

APC (T) 31 MT-LB

APC (W) 170+: ε170 BTR-152/BTR-60/BTR-80; WZ-551 (CP)

PPV 45 *Casspir* NG2000

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV T-54/T-55

MW *Bozena*

ARTILLERY 1,439+

SP 16+: 122mm 2S1 *Gvozhdika*; 152mm 4 2S3 *Akatsiya*;

203mm 12 2S7 *Pion*

TOWED 575: 122mm 523 D-30; 130mm 48 M-46; 152mm 4 D-20

MRL 98+: 122mm 98: 58 BM-21 *Grad*; 40 RM-70; 240mm BM-24

MOR 750: 82mm 250; 120mm 500

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS 9K11 (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*)

RCL 500: 400 82mm B-10/107mm B-11†; 106mm 100 M40†

GUNS • SP 100mm SU-100†

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence 9K32 *Strela-2* (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)†;

9K36 *Strela-3* (RS-SA-14 *Gremlin*); 9K310 *Igla-1* (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*)

GUNS

SP 23mm ZSU-23-4

TOWED 450+: 14.5mm ZPU-4; 23mm ZU-23-2; 37mm M-1939; 57mm S-60

Navy ε1,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 24

PCO 2 *Ngola Kiluanje* with 1 hel landing platform (Ministry of Fisheries)

PCC 5 *Rei Bula Matadi* (Ministry of Fisheries)

PBF 8: 3 HSI 32; 5 PVC-10

PB 9: 4 *Mandume*; 5 *Comandante Imperial Santana* (Ministry of Fisheries)

Coastal Defence

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

COASTAL DEFENCE • AshM 4K44 *Utyos* (RS-SSC-1B *Sepal* – at Luanda)

Air Force/Air Defence 6,000

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER

- 1 sqn with MiG-21bis/MF *Fishbed*
- 1 sqn with Su-27/Su-27UB/Su-30K *Flanker*

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

- 1 sqn with MiG-23BN/ML/UB *Flogger*
- 1 sqn with Su-22 *Fitter D*

GROUND ATTACK

- 1 sqn with Su-25 *Frogfoot*

MARITIME PATROL

- 1 sqn with Cessna 500 *Citation 1*; C-212 *Aviocar*

TRANSPORT

- 3 sqn with An-12 *Cub*; An-26 *Curl*; An-32 *Cline*; An-72 *Coaler*; BN-2A *Islander*; C-212 *Aviocar*; Do-28D *Skyservant*; EMB-135BJ *Legacy 600* (VIP); Il-76TD *Candid MA60*

TRAINING

- 1 sqn with Cessna 172K/R
- 1 sqn with EMB-312 *Tucano*
- 1 sqn with L-29 *Delfin*; L-39 *Albatros*
- 1 sqn with PC-7 *Turbo Trainer*; PC-9*
- 1 sqn with Z-142

ATTACK HELICOPTER

- 2 sqn with Mi-24/Mi-35 *Hind*; SA342M *Gazelle* (with HOT)

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

- 2 sqn with AS565; SA316 *Alouette III* (IAR-316) (trg)
- 1 sqn with Bell 212
- 1 sqn with Mi-8 *Hip*; Mi-17 *Hip H*
- 1 sqn with Mi-171Sh

AIR DEFENCE

- 5 bty with S-125M1 *Pechora-M1* (RS-SA-3 *Goa*);
- 5 coy with 9K35 *Strela-10* (RS-SA-13 *Gopher*)†; 2K12-ML *Kvadrat-ML* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*); 9K33 *Osa* (RS-SA-8 *Gecko*); 9K31 *Strela-1* (RS-SA-9 *Gaskin*)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

AIRCRAFT 97 combat capable

- FTR** 36: 6 Su-27/Su-27UB *Flanker*; 12 Su-30K *Flanker*; 18 MiG-23ML *Flogger*
- FGA** 41: 20 MiG-21bis/MF *Fishbed*; 8 MiG-23BN/UB *Flogger*; 13 Su-22 *Fitter D*
- ATK** 10: 8 Su-25 *Frogfoot*; 2 Su-25UB *Frogfoot*
- MP** 1 Cessna 500 *Citation I*
- TPT** 57: **Heavy** 4 Il-76TD *Candid*; **Medium** 6 An-12 *Cub*; **Light** 47: 12 An-26 *Curl*; 2 An-32 *Cline*; 8 An-72 *Coaler*; 8 BN-2A *Islander*; 2 C-212 *Aviocar*; 5 Cessna 172K; 6 Cessna 172R; 1 Do-28D *Skyservant*; 1 EMB-135BJ *Legacy 600* (VIP); 2 MA60
- TRG** 54: 13 EMB-312 *Tucano*; 6 EMB-314 *Super Tucano**; 12 K-8W *Karakorum*; 6 L-29 *Delfin*; 2 L-39C *Albatros*; 5 PC-7 *Turbo Trainer*; 4 PC-9*; 6 Z-142

HELICOPTERS

- ATK** 56: 34 Mi-24 *Hind*; 22 Mi-35 *Hind*
- MRH** 63: 8 AS565 *Panther*; 4 AW139; 8 SA316 *Alouette III*

(IAR-316) (incl trg); 8 SA342M *Gazelle*; 27 Mi-8 *Hip*/Mi-17 *Hip H*; 8 Mi-171Sh *Terminator*

TPT • **Light** 10: 2+ AW109E; 8 Bell 212

AIR DEFENCE • SAM 73

Short-range 28: 16 2K12-ML *Kvadrat-ML* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*); 12 S-125M1 *Pechora-M1* (RS-SA-3 *Goa*)

Point-defence 45: 10 9K35 *Strela-10* (RS-SA-13 *Gopher*)†; 15 9K33 *Osa* (RS-SA-8 *Gecko*); 20 9K31 *Strela-1* (RS-SA-9 *Gaskin*)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM

IR R-3 (RS-AA-2 *Atoll*)†; R-60 (RS-AA-8 *Aphid*); R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*)

IR/SARH R-23/24 (RS-AA-7 *Apex*)†; R-27 (RS-AA-10 *Alamo*)

ASM 9M17M *Falanga-M* (RS-AT-2 *Swatter*); HOT

ARM Kh-28 (RS-AS-9 *Kyle*)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 10,000

Rapid-Reaction Police 10,000

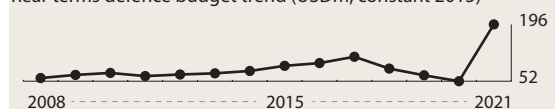
DEPLOYMENT

MOZAMBIQUE: SADC • SAMIM 18

Benin BEN

CFA Franc BCEAO XOF		2020	2021	2022
GDP	XOF	9.01tr	9.89tr	
	USD	15.7bn	18.1bn	
per capita	USD	1,291	1,447	
Growth	%	3.8	5.5	
Inflation	%	3.0	3.0	
Def bdgt	XOF	32.0bn	125bn	
	USD	55.7m	228m	
USD1=XOF		574.76	547.34	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 13,301,694

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	23.0%	5.4%	4.7%	3.7%	11.4%	1.1%
Female	22.6%	5.4%	4.8%	4.0%	12.8%	1.3%

Capabilities

The armed forces focus on border- and internal-security issues, as well as combating illicit trafficking. Border patrols and security have increased following concern over the regional threat from Islamist groups. Maritime security is a priority in light of continuing piracy in the Gulf of Guinea. A National Guard was reportedly created in 2020 and there have been reports of efforts to improve soldiers' living conditions. There is a military-cooperation agreement with France, whose Senegal-based forces have delivered training to boost Benin's border-surveillance capacity. Armoured vehicles have also been received from China. The US has provided

similar training to the army and national police. US forces have also delivered pre-deployment training to the armed forces and training in professional ethics, anti-corruption and accountability to the Republican Police. Benin contributes personnel to the Multi-national Joint Task Force fighting Boko Haram. There is a limited capacity to deploy beyond neighbouring states without external support. There is some maintenance capability but no defence-manufacturing sector.

ACTIVE 7,250 (Army 6,500 Navy 500 Air 250)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 4,800

Conscript liability 18 months (selective)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 6,500

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

2 armd sqn

Light

1 (rapid reaction) mot inf bn

8 inf bn

Air Manoeuvre

1 AB bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

2 arty bn

1 engr bn

1 sigs bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log bn

1 spt bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

LT TK 18 PT-76†

RECCE 34: 3 AML-90; 14 BRDM-2; 7 M8; 10 VBL

APC 34

APC (T) 22 M113;

APC (W) 2 Bastion APC

PPV 10 Casspir NG

AUV Dongfeng Mengshi

ARTILLERY 16+

TOWED 105mm 16: 12 L118 Light Gun; 4 M101

MOR 81mm some; 120mm some

Navy ε500

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PB 6: 2

Matelot Brice Kpomasse (ex-PRC); 3 FPB 98; 1 27m (PRC)

Air Force 250

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

TPT 3: **Light** 1 DHC-6 *Twin Otter*†; PAX 2: 1 B-727; 1

HS-748†

TRG (1 LH-10 *Ellipse* non-operational)

HELICOPTERS

TPT • **Light** 5: 4 AW109BA; 1 AS350B *Ecureuil*†

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 4,800

Republican Police 4,800

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC • PPV *Casspir* NG

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 6

CHAD: Lake Chad Basin Commission • MNJTF 150

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 9

MALI: UN • MINUSMA 260; 1 mech inf coy(+)

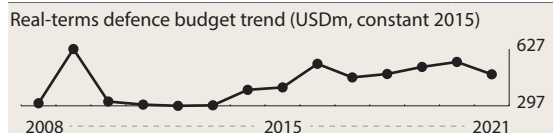
SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 5

SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 2

Botswana BWA

Botswana Pula BWP		2020	2021	2022
GDP	BWP	173bn	194bn	
	USD	15.1bn	17.6bn	
<i>per capita</i>	USD	6,420	7,350	
Growth	%	-8.5	9.2	
Inflation	%	1.9	5.8	
Def bdtg [a]	BWP	6.42bn	5.76bn	
	USD	560m	522m	
USD1=BWP		11.45	11.05	

[a] Defence, Justice and Security Budget



Population 2,350,667

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	15.2%	4.6%	4.3%	4.3%	17.3%	2.3%
Female	14.9%	4.7%	4.5%	4.4%	20.1%	3.3%

Capabilities

The Botswana Defence Force (BDF) comprises ground forces and a small but comparatively well-equipped air wing. The BDF's primary responsibility is to ensure territorial integrity; its other tasks include tackling poaching. There is a history of involvement in peace-keeping operations. The BDF has reportedly been working on a defence doctrine that is believed to be influenced by US concepts and practices. Botswana has a good relationship with the US and regularly sends its officers to train there. The armed forces also train with other African nations, including Namibia, with whom it holds biannual exercises. The operations centre for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Standby Force is located in Gaborone. Recent personnel priorities include improving conditions of service and overhauling retirement ages. Recruitment into the BDF is voluntary. Relations with China are improving, and Botswana joined the Belt and Road Initiative in 2021. Some BDF military personnel have travelled to China for training. The air force has

a modest airlift capacity and the BDF is able to deploy a small force by air if required. There is interest in replacing the ageing fleet of F-5 combat aircraft, though a successor type has yet to be ordered due to financial constraints. While reports suggest a limited maintenance capacity, there is no defence-manufacturing sector.

ACTIVE 9,000 (Army 8,500 Air 500)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 8,500

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 armd bde(-)

Light

2 inf bde (1 armd recce regt, 4 inf bn, 1 cdo unit, 1 engr regt, 1 log bn, 2 ADA regt)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bde

1 engr coy

1 sigs coy

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log gp

AIR DEFENCE

1 AD bde(-)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

LT TK 45: ε20 SK-105 *Kurassier*; 25 FV101 *Scorpion*

RECCE 72+: RAM-V-1; ε8 RAM-V-2; 64 VBL

IFV 22+ *Piranha* V UT-30

APC 157:

APC (W) 145: 50 BTR-60; 50 LAV-150 *Commando* (some with 90mm gun); 45 *Piranha* III

PPV 12 *Casspir*

AUV 6 FV103 *Spartan*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV *Greif*; M578

MW *Aardvark* Mk2

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP V-150 TOW

MANPATS TOW

RCL 84mm *Carl Gustaf*

ARTILLERY 78

TOWED 30: 105mm 18: 12 L118 Light Gun; 6 Model 56 pack howitzer; 155mm 12 Soltam

MRL 122mm 20 APRA-40

MOR 28: 81mm 22; 120mm 6 M-43

AIR DEFENCE

SAM

Short-range VL MICA

Point-defence 9K32 *Strela-2* (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)†; 9K310

Igla-1 (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*); *Javelin*; *Mistral*

GUNS • TOWED 20mm 7 M167 *Vulcan*; 37mm PG-65

Air Wing 500

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with F-5A *Freedom Fighter*; F-5D *Tiger II*

ISR

1 sqn with O-2 *Skymaster*

TRANSPORT

2 sqn with BD-700 *Global Express*; BN-2/-2B *Defender**; Beech 200 *King Air* (VIP); C-130B *Hercules*; C-212-300/400 *Aviocar*; CN-235M-100; Do-328-110 (VIP)

TRAINING

1 sqn with PC-7 MkII *Turbo Trainer**

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AS350B *Ecureuil*; Bell 412EP/SP *Twin Huey*; EC225LP *Super Puma*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 28 combat capable

FTR 13: 8 F-5A *Freedom Fighter*; 5 F-5D *Tiger II*

ISR 5 O-2 *Skymaster*

TPT 20: **Medium** 3 C-130B *Hercules*; **Light** 16: 4 BN-2 *Defender**; 6 BN-2B *Defender**; 1 Beech 200 *King Air* (VIP); 1 C-212-300 *Aviocar*; 1 C-212-400 *Aviocar*; 2 CN-235M-100; 1 Do-328-110 (VIP); **PAX** 1 BD700 *Global Express*

TRG 5 PC-7 MkII *Turbo Trainer**

HELICOPTERS

MRH 7: 2 Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*; 5 Bell 412SP *Twin Huey*

TPT 9: **Medium** 1 EC225LP *Super Puma*; **Light** 8 AS350B *Ecureuil*

DEPLOYMENT

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN •

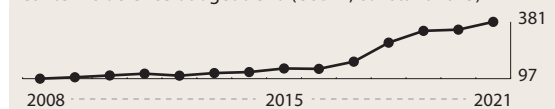
MONUSCO 3

MOZAMBIQUE: SADC • SAMIM 110

Burkina Faso BFA

CFA Franc BCEAO XOF		2020	2021	2022
GDP	XOF	9.99tr	10.9tr	
	USD	17.4bn	19.9bn	
per capita	USD	831	926	
Growth	%	1.9	6.7	
Inflation	%	1.9	3.0	
Def bdgt	XOF	223bn	254bn	
	USD	388m	464m	
USD1=XOF		574.77	547.36	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 21,382,659

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	21.9%	5.6%	4.7%	3.7%	11.7%	1.4%
Female	21.3%	5.4%	4.7%	4.0%	13.8%	1.8%

Capabilities

In recent years, Burkina Faso's security forces have been challenged by an increasing terrorist threat, which has led Ouagadougou to

refocus its military efforts particularly on the north of the country. Burkina Faso is part of the G5 Sahel grouping and, as part of its support for this framework, it cooperates with Mali and Niger, particularly on border security. There is also defence cooperation with France. In July, the US donated armoured vehicles and other equipment. Aviation capacity is slowly improving with the arrival of additional helicopters, though financial challenges hinder broader capability developments. Without external support, deployment capacity is limited to neighbouring countries. While there are maintenance facilities, there is no defence-manufacturing sector.

ACTIVE 11,200 (Army 6,400 Air 600 Gendarmerie 4,200) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 250

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 6,400

Three military regions. In 2011, several regiments were disbanded and merged into other formations, including the new 24th and 34th *régiments interarmes*

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

1 cbd arms regt

Light

1 cbd arms regt

6 inf regt

Air Manoeuvr

1 AB regt (1 CT coy)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bn (2 arty tp)

1 engr bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

RECCE 91+: 19 AML-60/AML-90; 8+ *Bastion Patsas*; 24 EE-9 *Cascavel*; 30 *Ferret*; 2 M20; 8 M8

APC 100

APC (W) 25: 13 Panhard M3; 12 *Bastion APC*

PPV 75: 6 *Gila*; 31 *Puma M26-15*; 14 *Puma M36*; 24 Stark Motors *Storm*

AUV 39 *Cobra*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

MW 3 *Shrek-M*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

RCL 75mm Type-52 (M20); 84mm *Carl Gustaf*

ARTILLERY 50+

TOWED 14: 105mm 8 M101; 122mm 6

MRL 9: 107mm ε4 Type-63; 122mm 5 APR-40

MOR 27+: 81mm Brandt; 82mm 15; 120mm 12

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence 9K32 *Strela-2* (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)†

GUNS • TOWED 42: 14.5mm 30 ZPU; 20mm 12 TCM-20

Air Force 600

FORCES BY ROLE

GROUND ATTACK/TRAINING

1 sqn with SF-260WL *Warrior**; Embraer EMB-314 *Super Tucano**

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with AT-802 *Air Tractor*; B-727 (VIP); Beech 200 *King Air*; 1 C295W; CN235-220; PA-34 *Seneca*; *Tetras*

ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AS350 *Ecureuil*; Mi-8 *Hip*; Mi-17 *Hip H*; Mi-35 *Hind* AW 139; UH-1Y *Huey*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 5 combat capable

ISR 1 DA42M (reported)

TPT 10: **Light** 9: 1 AT-802 *Air Tractor*; 2 Beech 200 *King Air*; 1 C295W; 1 CN235-220; 1 PA-34 *Seneca*; 3 *Tetras*;

PAX 1 B-727 (VIP)

TRG 5: 3 EMB-314 *Super Tucano**; 2 SF-260WL *Warrior**

HELICOPTERS

ATK 2 Mi-35 *Hind*

MRH 3: 2 Mi-17 *Hip H*; 1 AW139

TPT 3: **Medium** 1 Mi-8 *Hip*; **Light** 2: 1 AS350 *Ecureuil*; 1 UH-1H *Huey*

Gendarmerie 4,200

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 spec ops gp (USIGN)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC • APC (W) some *Bastion APC*

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 250

People's Militia (R) 45,000 reservists (trained)

Security Company 250

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 7

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 5

MALI: UN • MINUSMA 936; 1 inf bn

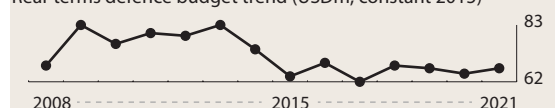
FOREIGN FORCES

France *Operation Barkhane* 4000; 1 SF gp; 2 *Tiger*; 2 AS532UL; 2 H225M; 3 *Gazelle*

Burundi BDI

Burundi Franc BIF		2020	2021	2022
GDP	BIF	5.82tr	6.27tr	
	USD	3.04bn	3.19bn	
per capita	USD	256	261	
Growth	%	-1.0	1.6	
Inflation	%	7.3	5.6	
Def bdtgt	BIF	119bn	129bn	136bn
	USD	62.3m	65.8m	
USD1=BIF		1914.93	1962.36	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 12,241,065

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	21.9%	5.5%	4.5%	3.7%	12.8%	1.4%
Female	21.5%	5.5%	4.5%	3.7%	13.3%	1.8%

Capabilities

The political crisis in 2015 tested the cohesion of the armed forces and largely halted military-training activity with international partners. Cross-border security challenges continue, though there are signs of improving relations with Rwanda. Burundi signed a cooperation agreement with Russia in 2018 on counter-terrorism and joint training. The experience accumulated during UN operations, where troops have gained valuable military experience, boosts training levels. The armed forces have a limited capability to deploy externally and maintain a deployment to the AMISOM mission in Somalia. Peacekeeping missions help to fund the armed forces, though financial and equipment deficiencies otherwise restrict military effectiveness. Apart from limited maintenance facilities, the country has no domestic defence-industrial capability.

ACTIVE 30,050 (Army 30,000 Navy 50) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 1,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 30,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

2 lt armd bn (sqn)

Light

7 inf bn

Some indep inf coy

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bn

1 engr bn

AIR DEFENCE

1 AD bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

RECCE 55: 6 AML-60; 12 AML-90; 30 BRDM-2; 7 S52

Shorland

APC 114

APC (W) 70: 20 BTR-40; 10 BTR-80; 10 Fahd-300; 9

Panhard M3; 15 Type-92; 6 Walid

PPV 44: 12 Casspir; 12 RG-31 Nyala; 10 RG-33L; 10

Springbuck 4x4

AUV 15 Cougar 4x4

ARTILLERY 120

TOWED 122mm 18 D-30

MRL 122mm 12 BM-21 Grad

MOR 90: 82mm 15 M-43; 120mm ε75

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS Milan (reported)

RCL 75mm Type-52 (M20)

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence 9K32 Strela-2 (RS-SA-7 Grail)†

GUNS • TOWED 150+: 14.5mm 15 ZPU-4; 135+ 23mm

ZU-23/37mm Type-55 (M-1939)

Air Wing 200

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 1 combat capable

TPT • Light 2 Cessna 150L+

TRG 1 SF-260W Warrior*

HELICOPTERS

ATK 2 Mi-24 Hind

MRH 2 SA342L Gazelle

TPT • Medium (2 Mi-8 Hip non-op)

Reserves

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

10 inf bn (reported)

Navy 50

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PB 4

AMPHIBIOUS • LCT 2

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary ε1,000

General Administration of State Security
ε1,000

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 760; 1 inf bn

MALI: UN • MINUSMA 1

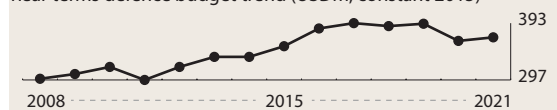
SOMALIA: AU • AMISOM 4,000; 5 inf bn

SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 4

Cameroon CMR

CFA Franc BEAC XAF		2020	2021	2022
GDP	XAF	23.0tr	24.6tr	
	USD	39.9bn	44.8bn	
per capita	USD	1,505	1,646	
Growth	%	-1.5	3.6	
Inflation	%	2.4	2.3	
Def bdgt	XAF	234bn	246bn	
	USD	407m	448m	
USD1=XAF		574.76	549.22	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 28,524,175

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	21.3%	5.4%	4.6%	4.0%	13.1%	1.5%
Female	20.9%	5.4%	4.6%	4.0%	13.6%	1.7%

Capabilities

Internal security is a key concern for Cameroon's armed forces, as is the cross-border challenge from Boko Haram. Cameroon is part of the Multinational Joint Task Force engaged on operations against Boko Haram. There are long-standing military ties with France, including for support and training. There is a military-assistance agreement with China and the two countries have cooperated over a floating dock at Kribi, which it is hoped will improve operational readiness. The AU maintains its continental logistics base at Douala. The armed forces are considered well organised, though allegations of abuses led the US in February 2019 to halt some military assistance. Although deployments continue to UN peace-keeping operations, there is only limited organic power-projection capability without external support. Much of the equipment inventory is ageing, but infantry fighting vehicles and protected patrol vehicles have been acquired from China and South Africa and gifted by the US. The armed forces are improving their ISR capability with fixed-wing aircraft and small UAVs. Additional patrol vessels have in recent years improved maritime capability. Cameroon has no defence-industrial capacity, bar maintenance facilities.

ACTIVE 25,400 (Army 23,500 Navy 1,500 Air 400)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 9,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 23,500

5 Mil Regions

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

- 1 rapid reaction bde (1 armd recce bn, 1 AB bn, 1 amph bn)
- 1 mot inf bde (4 mot inf bn, 1 spt bn)
- 5 mot inf bde (3 mot inf bn, 1 spt bn)
- 6 rapid reaction bn
- 4 inf bn

Air Manoeuvre

1 cdo/AB bn

Other

1 (Presidential Guard) gd bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty regt (5 arty bty)

5 engr regt

AIR DEFENCE

1 AD regt (6 AD bty)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

ASLT 18: 6 AMX-10RC; ε12 PTL-02 mod (*Cara 105*)

RECCE 64: 31 AML-90; 15 *Ferret*; 8 M8; 5 RAM Mk3; 5 VBL

IFV 42: 8 LAV-150 *Commando* with 20mm gun; 14 LAV-150 *Commando* with 90mm gun; 12 *Ratel-20* (Engr); ε8 Type-07P

APC 73

APC (T) 12 M3 half-track

APC (W) 45: 24 *Bastion* APC; 21 LAV-150 *Commando*

PPV 16 *Gaia Thunder*

AUV 6+: 6 *Cougar* 4x4; *Panthera* T6

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV WZ-551 ARV

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP 24 TOW (on Jeeps)

MANPATS *Milan*

RCL 53: 75mm 13 Type-52 (M20); 106mm 40 M40A2

ARTILLERY 106+

SP 155mm 18 ATMOS 2000

TOWED 52: 105mm 20 M101; 130mm 24: 12 M-1982 (reported); 12 Type-59 (M-46); 155mm 8 M-71

MRL 122mm 20 BM-21 *Grad*

MOR 16+: 81mm (some SP); 120mm 16 Brandt

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS

SP 20mm RBY-1 with TCM-20

TOWED 54: 14.5mm 18 Type-58 (ZPU-2); 35mm 18

GDF-002; 37mm 18 Type-63

Navy ε1,500

HQ located at Douala

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 16

PCC 3: 1 *Dipikar* (ex-FRA *Flamant*); 2 *Le Ntem* (PRC *Limam El Hidrami*)

PB 11: 2 Aresa 2400; 2 Aresa 3200; 2 Rodman 101; 4 Rodman 46; 1 *Quartier Maître Alfred Mottot*

PBR 2 *Swift-38*

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 4

LCU 2 Type-067 (*Yunnan*)

LCM 2: 1 Aresa 2300; 1 *Le Moungo*

Fusiliers Marin

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious

3 mne bn

Air Force 300–400

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with *Alpha Jet**†

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C-130H/H-30 *Hercules*; PA-23 *Aztec*

1 VIP unit with AS332 *Super Puma*; AS365 *Dauphin* 2;
Bell 206B *Jet Ranger*; Gulfstream III

TRAINING

1 unit with *Tetrax*

ATTACK HELICOPTER

1 sqn with SA342 *Gazelle* (with HOT); Mi-24 *Hind*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Bell 206L-3; Bell 412; SA319 *Alouette* III

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 6 combat capable

ISR 2 Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan*

TPT 17: **Medium** 3: 2 C-130H *Hercules*; 1 C-130H-30

Hercules; **Light** 13: 1 CN235 (1 IAI-201 *Arava* in store);
2 J.300 *Joker*; 1 MA60; 2 PA-23 *Aztec*; 7 *Tetrax*; **PAX** 1

Gulfstream III

TRG 6 *Alpha Jet**†

HELICOPTERS

ATK 2 Mi-24 *Hind*

MRH 15: 1 AS365 *Dauphin* 2; 4 Bell 412 *Twin Huey*; 2
Mi-17 *Hip H*; 2 SA319 *Alouette* III; 4 SA342 *Gazelle* (with
HOT); 2 Z-9

TPT 6: **Medium** 4: 2 AS332 *Super Puma*; 2 SA330J *Puma*;

Light 2: 1 Bell 206B *Jet Ranger*; 1 Bell 206L3 *Long Ranger*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

ASM HOT

Fusiliers de l'Air

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

1 sy bn

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 9,000

Gendarmerie 9,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

3 (regional spt) paramilitary gp

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 808; 1
inf bn

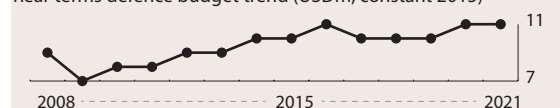
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN •
MONUSCO 3

MALI: UN • MINUSMA 3

Cape Verde CPV

Cape Verde Escudo CVE		2020	2021	2022
GDP	CVE	165bn	174bn	
	USD	1.71bn	1.89bn	
<i>per capita</i>	USD	3,065	3,347	
Growth	%	-14.8	4.0	
Inflation	%	0.6	1.5	
Def bdgt	CVE	1.12bn	1.12bn	
	USD	11.6m	12.1m	
USD1=CVE		96.61	92.30	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 589,451

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	13.7%	4.5%	4.6%	4.6%	18.9%	2.2%
Female	13.6%	4.5%	4.6%	4.7%	20.5%	3.5%

Capabilities

In its legislative programme for 2016–21, the government outlined defence priorities including territorial defence, maritime security, and EEZ and airspace protection. A new law, issued in September 2021, set out defence-ministerial structures and modernisation aspirations for the armed forces. Reports in the same year indicated an intention to improve airspace monitoring and related procurement aspirations, including for aircraft. The government is interested in greater regional and international defence engagement. International partners provide some maritime-security training support and China reportedly donated equipment including trucks and buses to the armed forces in 2021. The armed forces take part in multinational regional exercises and cooperative activities. Equipment capabilities remain limited and there is no defence industry, beyond maintenance facilities.

ACTIVE 1,200 (Army 1,000 Coast Guard 100 Air 100)

Conscript liability Selective conscription (14 months)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 1,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

2 inf bn (gp)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 engr bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

RECCE 10 BRDM-2

ARTILLERY • MOR 18: 82mm 12; 120mm 6 M-1943

AIR DEFENCE

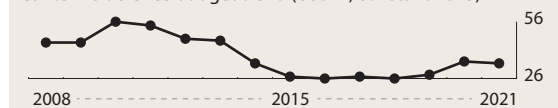
SAM • **Point-defence** 9K32 *Strela* (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)†

GUNS • **TOWED** 30: 14.5mm 18 ZPU-1; 23mm 12 ZU-23

Coast Guard €100**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS** 5PCC 2: 1 *Guardião*; 1 *Kondor I*PB 2: 1 *Espadarte*; 1 *Tainha* (PRC 27m)PBF 1 *Archangel***AIRCRAFT** • TPT • Light 1 Do-228**Air Force** up to 100**FORCES BY ROLE****MARITIME PATROL**1 sqn with An-26 *Curl***EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****AIRCRAFT** • TPT • Light 3 An-26 *Curl*†**Central African Republic** CAR

CFA Franc	BEAC	XAF	2020	2021	2022
GDP	XAF	1.37tr	1.39tr		
	USD	2.39bn	2.59bn		
<i>per capita</i>	USD	494	526		
Growth	%	1.0	-1.0		
Inflation	%	2.3	3.7		
Def exp	XAF	23.8bn	24.0bn		
	USD	41.4m	44.5m		
USD1=XAF		574.73	538.46		

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 5,357,984

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	20.2%	5.6%	5.0%	4.1%	13.3%	1.5%
Female	19.2%	5.2%	4.7%	4.2%	15.0%	2.0%

Capabilities

Effective military and security organisations remain largely absent in the wake of violence in 2013 and the armed forces remain unable to fully address the country's internal-security challenges. Under the National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan 2017–21, attempts to improve security focus on DDR and SSR. The UN's MINUSCA mission remains the principal security provider in the country. Russia has been deepening its military ties in the CAR and has donated small arms and armoured vehicles and dispatched teams of military instructors. Russian private military contractors are also active in the country. Apart from some equipment deliveries, the country remains under a UN arms embargo, though the terms of this were eased in late 2019. The armed forces receive training from UN forces and an EU training mission. Poor infrastructure and logistics capacity limit the armed forces' ability to provide security across the country. There is no independent capability to deploy troops externally, while the lack of financial resources and defence-industrial capacity makes equipment maintenance problematic.

ACTIVE 9,150 (Army 9,000 Air 150) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 1,000

Conscript liability Selective conscription 2 years; reserve obligation thereafter, term n.k.

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**Army** €9,000**FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE****Light**

1 spec ops bn

7 inf bn

Amphibious

1 amph coy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES**

MBT 3 T-55†

RECCE 28: 8 *Ferret*†; 20 BRDM-2IFV 18 *Ratel*

APC • APC (W) 14+: 4 BTR-152†; 10+ VAB†

AUV *Cobra* (reported)**ARTILLERY** • MOR 12+: 81mm†; 120mm 12 M-1943†**ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE**

RCL 106mm 14 M40†

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PBR 9†**Air Force** 150**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****AIRCRAFT** • TPT 6: **Medium** (1 C-130A *Hercules* instore); **Light** 6: 3 BN-2 *Islander*; 1 Cessna 172R *Skyhawk*; 2J.300 *Joker***HELICOPTERS**ATK 1 Mi-24V *Hind E*MRH some SA341B *Gazelle*TPT 2: **Medium** 1 Mi-8T *Hip*; **Light** 1 AS350 *Ecureuil***FOREIGN FORCES**

MINUSCA unless stated

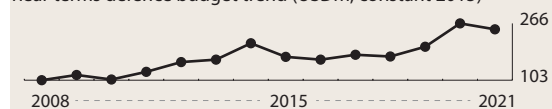
Argentina 2**Bangladesh** 1,301; 1 cdo coy; 1 inf bn; 1 med coy; 1 hel coy**Benin** 6**Belgium** EUTM RCA 60**Bhutan** 5**Bolivia** 3**Bosnia-Herzegovina** EUTM RCA 3**Brazil** 10 • EUTM RCA 6**Burkina Faso** 7**Burundi** 760; 1 inf bn**Cambodia** 210; 1 engr coy**Cameroon** 808; 1 inf bn**Colombia** 2**Congo** 12**Côte d'Ivoire** 1**Czech Republic** 3**Egypt** 1,022; 1 inf bn; 1 tpt coy**France** 8 • EUTM RCA 100 • Army 160**Gabon** 43**Gambia** 10**Georgia** EUTM RCA 35**Ghana** 13**Guatemala** 4**Indonesia** 230; 1 engr coy

Italy EUTM RCA 2
 Jordan 10
 Kenya 15
 Lithuania EUTM RCA 2
 Macedonia, North EUTM RCA 2
 Mauritania 464; 1 inf bn(-)
 Mexico 2
 Moldova 4
 Morocco 767; 1 inf bn
 Nepal 752; 1 inf bn; 1 MP pl
 Niger 5
 Nigeria 5
 Pakistan 1,314; 1 inf bn; 2 engr coy; 1 hel sqn
 Paraguay 4
 Peru 217; 1 engr coy
 Philippines 2
 Poland EUTM RCA 1
 Portugal 189; 1 AB coy • EUTM RCA 55
 Romania EUTM RCA 13
 Russia 8
 Rwanda 1,690; 2 inf bn; 1 fd hospital
 Senegal 9
 Serbia 76; 1 med coy • EUTM RCA 7
 Sierra Leone 5
 Slovakia EUTM RCA 2
 Spain EUTM RCA 8
 Sri Lanka 113; 1 hel sqn
 Sweden EUTM RCA 9
 Tanzania 456; 1 inf bn(-)
 Togo 10
 Tunisia 134; 1 hel sqn with 3 Bell 205
 United States 8
 Uruguay 3
 Vietnam 7
 Zambia 932; 1 inf bn
 Zimbabwe 2

Chad CHA

CFA Franc BEAC XAF		2020	2021	2022
GDP	XAF	6.23tr	6.78tr	
	USD	10.8bn	12.3bn	
per capita	USD	660	730	
Growth	%	-0.8	0.9	
Inflation	%	4.5	2.6	
Def bdgt	XAF	157bn	159bn	
	USD	274m	289m	
USD1=XAF		574.74	549.23	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 17,414,108

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	23.8%	5.7%	4.4%	3.5%	11.1%	1.1%
Female	23.2%	5.6%	4.4%	3.5%	12.4%	1.4%

Capabilities

Chad's principal security concerns relate to instability in West Africa and the Sahel and counter-insurgency operations against Boko Haram in the Lake Chad Basin area. Although the armed forces are combat experienced, some observers judge that improvements are required in strategy and doctrine, and command and control. The country is a key contributor to the G5 Sahel and is an important component of the Multinational Joint Task Force fighting Boko Haram. There is close defence cooperation with France and *Operation Barkhane* is headquartered in N'Djamena. Chadian military skills are widely recognised by partners, though training levels are not uniform across the force. After the death of president Idriss Déby in 2021, his son assumed the role of leader of an interim administration. This body passed reform plans for the armed forces, which if implemented would increase the size of the army. However, implementation is now dependent on the transitional council appointed in September. A lack of logistical capacity has hindered routine rotations for deployed forces. The country's ISR capability improved with the arrival of aircraft from the US, following improvements in ground-attack and medium-airlift capability. Apart from maintenance facilities, there is no domestic defence-industrial capacity.

ACTIVE 33,250 (Army 27,500 Air 350 State Security Service 5,400) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 11,900

Conscript liability Conscription authorised

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army €27,500

7 Mil Regions

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 armd bn

Light

7 inf bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bn

1 engr bn

1 sigs bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log gp

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 74: 60 T-55; 14 ZTZ-59G

ASLT €20 PTL-02 *Assaulter*

RECCE 318+: 132 AML-60/-90; 22 *Bastion Patsas*; €100

BRDM-2; 20 EE-9 *Cascavel*; 9 ERC-90D *Sagaie*; 4 ERC-90F *Sagaie*; 31+ RAM Mk3

IFV 131: 80 BMP-1; 42 BMP-1U; 9 LAV-150 *Commando* with 90mm gun

APC 129

APC (W) 103: 4+ *Bastion* APC; 24 BTR-80; 12 BTR-3E;

€20 BTR-60; €10 *Black Scorpion*; 25 VAB-VTT; 8 WZ-523

PPV 26: 6+ KrAZ *Cougar*; 20 Proforce *Ara 2*

AUV 30 *Terrier* LT-79

ARTILLERY 28+

SP 122mm 10 2S1 *Gvozdika*

TOWED 7: 105mm 5 M2; 122mm 2+ D-74

MRL 11+: 107mm some PH-63; 122mm 11: 6 BM-21

Grad; 5 PHL-81

MOR 81mm some; 120mm AM-50

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATs Eryx; Milan

RCL 106mm M40A1

AIR DEFENCE

SAM

Short-range 4 2K12 Kub (RS-SA-6 Gainful)

Point-defence 9K310 Igla-1 (RS-SA-16 Gimlet)

GUNS

SP 23mm ZSU-23-4 Shilka

TOWED 14.5mm ZPU-1/-2/-4; 23mm ZU-23

Air Force 350

FORCES BY ROLE

GROUND ATTACK

1 unit with PC-7; PC-9*; SF-260WL Warrior*; Su-25 Frogfoot

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with An-26 Curl; C-130H-30 Hercules; Mi-17 Hip H; Mi-171

1 (Presidential) Flt with B-737BBJ; Beech 1900; DC-9-87; Gulfstream II

ATTACK HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AS550C Fennec; Mi-24V Hind; SA316 Alouette III

MANOEUVRE

Other

1 sy bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 10 combat capable

FTR (1 MiG-29S Fulcrum C in store)

ATK 7: 6 Su-25 Frogfoot (2 more in store); 1 Su-25UB

Frogfoot B (1 more in store)

ISR 2 Cessna 208B Grand Caravan

TPT 10: Medium 3: 2 C-27J Spartan; 1 C-130H-30

Hercules; Light 4: 3 An-26 Curl; 1 Beech 1900; PAX 3: 1 B-737BBJ; 1 DC-9-87; 1 Gulfstream II

TRG 4: 2 PC-7 (only 1*); 1 PC-9 Turbo Trainer*; 1 SF-260WL Warrior*

HELICOPTERS

ATK 5 Mi-24V Hind

MRH 8: 3 AS550C Fennec; 3 Mi-17 Hip H; 2 SA316

TPT • Medium 2 Mi-171

State Security Service General Direction (DGSSIE) 5,400

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 11,900 active

Gendarmerie 4,500

National and Nomadic Guard (GNNT) 7,400

Police Mobile Intervention Group (GMIP)

DEPLOYMENT

MALI: UN • MINUSMA 1,451; 1 SF coy; 2 inf bn

NIGER: G5 Sahel 600; 1 inf bn

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 2

FOREIGN FORCES

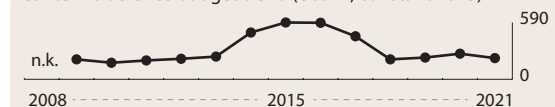
Benin MNJTF 150

France Operation Barkhane 1,500; 1 mech inf BG; 1 FGA det with 4 Mirage 2000D; 1 tpt det with 1 C-130H; 2 CN235M; 1 UAV det with 1 MQ-9A Reaper

Congo, Republic of COG

CFA Franc BEAC XAF		2020	2021	2022
GDP	XAF	5.94tr	6.98tr	
	USD	10.3bn	12.7bn	
per capita	USD	2,206	2,656	
Growth	%	-8.2	-0.2	
Inflation	%	1.8	2.0	
Def bddgt	XAF	179bn	174bn	164bn
	USD	311m	317m	
USD1=XAF		574.74	547.36	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 5,417,414

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	20.8%	4.8%	3.9%	3.6%	15.5%	1.5%
Female	20.4%	4.8%	3.9%	3.6%	15.4%	1.8%

Capabilities

Congo's small armed forces have low levels of training and limited overall capability, and utilise ageing equipment. They have struggled to recover from the brief but devastating civil war in the late 1990s. France provides advisory assistance and capacity-building support in military administration and military and police capability. A military-cooperation agreement was signed with Russia in 2019. The troop contingent deployed to the CAR was withdrawn by the government in mid-2017, amid allegations of indiscipline. Deployment capability is limited to neighbouring countries without external support. The air force is effectively grounded for lack of spares and serviceable equipment. The navy is largely a riverine force, despite the need for maritime security on the country's small coastline. A modernisation effort is under way and several MRAPs have been bought. Maintenance facilities are limited and the country has no domestic defence-industrial capability.

ACTIVE 10,000 (Army 8,000 Navy 800 Air 1,200)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 2,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 8,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

2 armd bn

Light

2 inf bn (gp) each with (1 lt tk tp, 1 arty bty)

1 inf bn

Air Manoeuvre

1 cdo/AB bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty gp (with MRL)

1 engr bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†**ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES**

MBT 40: 25 T-54/T-55; 15 Type-59; (some T-34 in store)

LT TK 13: 3 PT-76; 10 Type-62

RECCE 25 BRDM-1/BRDM-2

APC 133+

APC (W) 78+: 28 AT-105 *Saxon*; 20 BTR-152; 30 BTR-60;

Panhard M3

PPV 55: 18 *Mamba*; 37 *Marauder***ARTILLERY 56+**SP 122mm 3 2S1 *Gvozhdika*

TOWED 15+: 122mm 10 D-30; 130mm 5 M-46; 152mm

D-20

MRL 10+: 122mm 10 BM-21 *Grad*; 140mm BM-14;

140mm BM-16

MOR 28+: 82mm; 120mm 28 M-43

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

RCL 57mm M18

GUNS 15: 57mm 5 ZIS-2 (M-1943); 100mm 10 M-1944

AIR DEFENCE • GUNSSP 23mm ZSU-23-4 *Shilka*

TOWED 14.5mm ZPU-2/-4; 37mm 28 M-1939; 57mm

S-60; 100mm KS-19

Navy €800**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 8**PCC 4 5 *Février* 1979

PBR 4

Air Force 1,200**FORCES BY ROLE****FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK**1 sqn with *Mirage* F-1AZ**TRANSPORT**1 sqn with An-24 *Coke*; An-32 *Cline*; CN235M-100**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†**

3 combat capable

AIRCRAFTFGA up to 3 *Mirage* F-1AZTPT • **Light** 4: 1 An-24 *Coke*; 2 An-32 *Cline*; 1

CN235M-100

HELICOPTERSATK (2 Mi-35P *Hind* in store)TPT • **Medium** (3 Mi-8 *Hip* in store)**AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • AAM • IR R-3 (RS-AA-2***Atoll*)‡**Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 2,000 active****Gendarmerie 2,000****FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE****Other**

20 paramilitary coy

Presidential Guard some**FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE****Other**

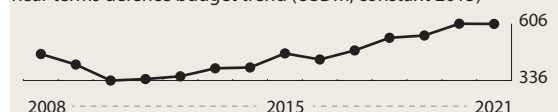
1 paramilitary bn

DEPLOYMENT**CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 12****Côte d'Ivoire CIV**

CFA Franc BCEAO XOF		2020	2021	2022
GDP	XOF	35.2tr	37.8tr	
	USD	61.2bn	68.8bn	
per capita	USD	2,271	2,489	
Growth	%	2.0	6.0	
Inflation	%	2.4	3.0	
Def bdgt [a]	XOF	349bn	354bn	
	USD	608m	644m	
USD1=XOF		574.76	549.22	

[a] Defence budget only – order and security expenses excluded

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 28,088,455

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	19.0%	5.5%	4.7%	4.1%	15.6%	1.3%
Female	18.9%	5.5%	4.7%	4.1%	15.0%	1.6%

Capabilities

The armed forces are still regenerating and SSR initiatives continue. A 2015 law detailed defence zones and military regions as well as the creation of a general staff and general inspectorate for the armed forces. It stressed the armed forces' role in assisting societal development. In 2016 a Military Programme Law for 2016–20 was adopted. The plan was to reduce military strength in order to enable an increase in the size of the gendarmerie, though the precise outcome remains unclear. The authorities have standardised promotion and salary structures in order to boost professionalisation and are also looking to improve military infrastructure. There is close defence cooperation with France, which has a significant training mission in the country. The armed-forces school at Zambakro runs courses for Ivorian as well as regional personnel, and the second Higher Defence Studies course graduated in late 2021 with personnel from across the region. In 2021, with French assistance, Côte d'Ivoire opened the International Academy for the Fight Against Terrorism (AILCT) in Abidjan, to help develop

regional as well as Ivorian counter-terrorist capability. Except for limited maintenance facilities, there is no domestic defence-industrial capability.

ACTIVE 27,400 (Army 23,000 Navy 1,000 Air 1,400 Special Forces 2,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary n.k.
Moves to restructure and reform the armed forces continue

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army €23,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 armd bn

Light

7 inf bn

Air Manoeuvre

1 cdo/AB bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bn

1 engr bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log bn

AIR DEFENCE

1 AD bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 10 T-55+

RECCE 18; 13 BRDM-2; 5 *Cayman* BRDM

IFV 10 BMP-1/BMP-2+

APC 41

APC (W) 40: 9 *Bastion* APC; 6 BTR-80; 12 Panhard M3; 13 VAB

PPV 1 *Snake*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

VLB MTU

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*) (reported); 9K135 *Kornet* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggin*) (reported)

RCL 106mm €12 M40A1

ARTILLERY 36+

TOWED 4+: 105mm 4 M-1950; 122mm (reported)

MRL 122mm 6 BM-21

MOR 26+: 81mm; 82mm 10 M-37; 120mm 16 AM-50

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Medium 1 An-12 *Cub*+

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence 9K32 *Strela-2* (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)† (reported)

GUNS 21+

SP 20mm 6 M3 VDAA

TOWED 15+: 20mm 10; 23mm ZU-23-2; 40mm 5 L/60

Navy €1,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 4

PB 4: 3 *L'Emergence*; 1 *Atchan 2*

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 1

LCM 1 *Aby*

Air Force €1,400

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

AIRCRAFT

TPT 3: Light 2: 1 An-26 *Curl*; 1 C295W; PAX 1 B-727

HELICOPTERS

ATK 3 Mi-24V *Hind E*

MRH 2 Mi-8P *Hip*

TPT • Medium 2 SA330L *Puma* (IAR-330L)

Special Forces €2,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 spec ops bde

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary n.k.

Republican Guard n.k.

Gendarmerie n.k.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

RECCE 3 *Cayman* BRDM

IFV BMP-1

APC

APC (W) BTR-80; VAB

PPV RG-31 *Nyala*; *Springbuck* HD; Streit *Spartan*

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PB 1 *Bian*

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 1

MALI: UN • MINUSMA 802; 1 mech inf bn; 1 sy coy

MALI: UN • MINURSO 2

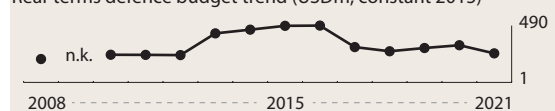
FOREIGN FORCES

France 950; 1 (Marine) inf bn; 1 hel unit with 1 AS555 *Fennec*; 2 SA330 *Puma*; 2 SA342 *Gazelle*

Democratic Republic of the Congo DRC

Congolese Franc CDF		2020	2021	2022
GDP	CDF	90.2tr	110tr	
	USD	48.7bn	54.8bn	
per capita	USD	544	594	
Growth	%	1.7	4.9	
Inflation	%	11.4	9.4	
Def bdtg	CDF	641bn	580bn	
	USD	346m	290m	
USD1=CDF		1851.50	2000.64	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 105,044,646

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	23.3%	5.2%	4.5%	3.8%	12.1%	1.1%
Female	23.0%	5.2%	4.5%	3.8%	12.2%	1.4%

Capabilities

On paper, the DRC has the largest armed forces in Central Africa. However, given the country's size and the poor levels of training, morale and equipment, they are unable to provide security throughout the country. Kinshasa has pursued several military-modernisation programmes, though plans to re-examine doctrine and organisation have seen little positive impact. When conflict finally abates in the east, significant attention to wide-ranging DDR and SSR will be required, to continue the work intermittently undertaken over the past decade. The mandate of the UN's MONUSCO mission in the DRC was renewed in December 2019 and the UN's Force Intervention Brigade (FIB) remains active in the east. Training will have improved for units operating with the FIB, and there is also foreign assistance in training and capacity-building. The armed forces have incorporated a number of non-state armed groups. There remains significant scope to improve training, recruitment and retention. Deployment capability is limited and the lack of logistics vehicles significantly reduces transport capacity. The lack of sufficient tactical airlift and helicopters is a brake on military effectiveness and there is some reliance on MONUSCO capabilities, which are also insufficient given the geographical scale of the country. Much of the inventory is in poor repair and, while new equipment has been acquired, the absence of any defence sector apart from limited maintenance capability will also hinder military efficiency.

ACTIVE €134,250 (Central Staffs €14,000, Army 103,000 Republican Guard 8,000 Navy 6,700 Air 2,550)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army (Force Terrestre) €103,000

The DRC has 11 Military Regions. In 2011, all brigades in North and South Kivu provinces were consolidated into 27

new regiments, the latest in a sequence of reorganisations designed to integrate non-state armed groups. The actual combat effectiveness of many formations is doubtful

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

6 (integrated) inf bde
 €3 inf bde (non-integrated)
 27+ inf regt

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty regt
 1 MP bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

(includes Republican Guard eqpt)

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 174: 12–17 Type-59†; 32 T-55; 25 T-64BV-1; 100 T-72AV

LT TK 40: 10 PT-76; 30 Type-62†

RECCE up to 52: up to 17 AML-60; 14 AML-90; 19 EE-9 *Cascavel*; 2 RAM-V-2

IFV 20 BMP-1

APC 104+:

APC (T) 9: 3 BTR-50; 6 MT-LB

APC (W) 95+: 30–70 BTR-60PB; 58 Panhard M3†; 7 TH 390 *Fahd*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

RCL 57mm M18; 73mm SPG-9; 75mm M20; 106mm M40A1

GUNS 85mm 10 Type-56 (D-44)

ARTILLERY 726+

SP 16: 122mm 6 2S1 *Gvozhdika*; 152mm 10 2S3 *Akatsiya*

TOWED 125: 122mm 77 M-30 (M-1938)/D-30/Type-60; 130mm 42 Type-59 (M-46)/Type-59-I; 152mm 6 D-20 (reported)

MRL 57+: 107mm 12 Type-63; 122mm 24+ 24 BM-21 *Grad*; some RM-70; 128mm 6 M-51; 130mm 3 Type-82; 132mm 12

MOR 528+: 81mm 100; 82mm 400; 107mm M30; 120mm 28; 10 Brandt; 18 other

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence 9K32 *Strela-2* (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)†

GUNS • TOWED 64: 14.5mm 12 ZPU-4; 37mm 52 M-1939

Republican Guard 8,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 armd regt

Light

3 gd bde

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty regt

Navy 6,700 (incl infantry and marines)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 1

PB 1 Type-062 (*Shanghai II*)†

Air Force 2,550**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AIRCRAFT 4 combat capable

ATK 4 Su-25 *Frogfoot*TPT 4: **Medium** 1 C-130H *Hercules*; **Light** 1 An-26 *Curl*;

PAX 2 B-727

HELICOPTERSATK 7: 4 Mi-24 *Hind*; 3 Mi-24V *Hind*TPT • **Medium** 3: 1 AS332L *Super Puma*; 2 Mi-8 *Hip***Paramilitary****National Police Force**

Incl Rapid Intervention Police (National and Provincial)

People's Defence Force**FOREIGN FORCES**

All part of MONUSCO unless otherwise specified

Algeria 2

Bangladesh 1,632; 1 inf bn; 1 engr coy; 1 avn coy; 1 hel coy

Belgium 1

Benin 9

Bhutan 2

Bolivia 4

Bosnia-Herzegovina 3

Botswana 3

Brazil 23

Burkina Faso 5 Cameroon 3

Canada (*Operation Crocodile*) 8

China, People's Republic of 232; 1 engr coy; 1 fd hospital

Czech Republic 2

Egypt 11

France 2

Gambia 2

Ghana 20

Guatemala 155; 1 SF coy

India 1,858; 2 inf bn; 1 med coy

Indonesia 1,035; 1 inf bn; 1 engr coy

Ireland 3

Jordan 14

Kenya 262

Malawi 718; 1 inf bn

Malaysia 6

Mali 4

Mongolia 2

Morocco 926; 1 inf bn; 1 fd hospital

Nepal 899; 1 inf bn; 1 engr coy

Niger 3

Nigeria 10

Pakistan 1,974; 2 inf bn; 1 hel sqn

Paraguay 7

Peru 6

Poland 2

Romania 6

Russia 10

Senegal 6

Serbia 1

Sierra Leone 3

South Africa (*Operation Mistral*) 939; 1 inf bn; 1 hel sqn

Switzerland 1

Tanzania 854; 1 spec ops coy; 1 inf bn

Tunisia 13

Ukraine 260; 1 atk hel sqn

United Kingdom 3

United States 3

Uruguay 822; 1 inf bn; 1 hel sqn

Zambia 7

Zimbabwe 3

Djibouti DJB

Djiboutian Franc DJF		2020	2021	2022
GDP	DJF	611bn	649bn	
	USD	3.44bn	3.65bn	
<i>per capita</i>	USD	3,482	3,646	
Growth	%	1.0	5.0	
Inflation	%	1.8	1.2	
Def exp	DJF	n.k	n.k	
	USD	n.k	n.k	
FMA (US)	USD	5m	5m	6m
USD1=DJF		177.71	177.70	

Population 938,413

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	14.7%	4.8%	4.7%	4.5%	15.0%	1.8%
Female	14.6%	5.0%	5.6%	5.8%	21.3%	2.2%

Capabilities

Djibouti's strategic location and relative stability have led a number of foreign states to station forces in the country. The armed forces' main responsibility is internal and border security, as well as counter-insurgency operations. The 2017 defence white paper highlighted a requirement to modernise key capabilities, but funds remain limited. Djibouti maintains close defence cooperation with France as it hosts its largest foreign military base. The US also operates its Combined Joint Task Force–Horn of Africa from Djibouti. Japan has based forces there for regional counter-piracy missions and the EU and NATO have at various times maintained a presence to support their operations. Djibouti also hosts an Italian base with a focus on anti-piracy activities. China's first overseas military base, including dock facilities, was officially opened in Djibouti in 2017. France and the US provide training assistance. EU NAVFOR Somalia has delivered maritime-security training to the navy and coastguard. Djibouti participates in a number of regional multinational exercises and contributes personnel to the AMISOM mission in Somalia but has limited capacity to independently deploy beyond its territory. Army equipment consists predominantly of older French and Soviet-era equipment. There are some maintenance facilities, but no defence manufacturing sector.

ACTIVE 10,450 (Army 8,000 Navy 200 Air 250 Gendarmerie 2,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 2,650

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army €8,000

FORCES BY ROLE

4 military districts (Tadjourah, Dikhil, Ali-Sabieh and Obock)

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

1 arm'd regt (1 recce sqn, 3 arm'd sqn, 1 (anti-smuggling) sy coy)

Light

4 inf regt (3-4 inf coy, 1 spt coy)

1 rapid reaction regt (4 inf coy, 1 spt coy)

Other

1 (Republican Guard) gd regt (1 sy sqn, 1 (close protection) sy sqn, 1 cbt spt sqn (1 recce pl, 1 arm'd pl, 1 arty pl), 1 spt sqn)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty regt

1 demining coy

1 sigs regt

1 CIS sect

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log regt

1 maint coy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

ASLT 3+ PTL-02 *Assaulter*

RECCE 38: 4 AML-60+; 17 AML-90; 2 BRDM-2; 15 VBL

IFV 28: 8 BTR-80A; 16-20 *Ratel*

APC 43

APC (W) 30+: 12 BTR-60+; 4+ AT-105 *Saxon*; 14 *Puma*

PPV 13: 3 *Casspir*; 10 RG-33L

AUV 22: 10 *Cougar* 4x4 (one with 90mm gun); 2 CS/VN3B; 10 PKSV

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

RCL 106mm 16 M40A1

ARTILLERY 76

SP 155mm 10 M109L

TOWED 122mm 9 D-30

MRL 12: 107mm 2 PKSV AUV with PH-63; 122mm 10: 6 (6-tube Toyota Land Cruiser 70 series); 2 (30-tube Iveco 110-16); 2 (30-tube)

MOR 45: 81mm 25; 120mm 20 Brandt

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS 15+

SP 20mm 5 M693

TOWED 10: 23mm 5 ZU-23-2; 40mm 5 L/70

Navy €200

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 12

PBF 2 Battalion-17

PB 10: 1 *Plascoat*; 2 *Sea Ark* 1739; 1 *Swarit*; 6 others

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 1

LCT 1 EDIC 700

Air Force 250

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

TPT • Light 6: 1 Cessna U206G *Stationair*; 1 Cessna 208 *Caravan*; 2 Y-12E; 1 L-410UVP *Turbolet*; 1 MA60

HELICOPTERS

ATK (2 Mi-35 *Hind* in store)

MRH 6: 4 AS365 *Dauphin*; 1 Mi-17 *Hip* H; 1 Z-9WE

TPT 3: Medium 1 Mi-8T *Hip*; Light 2 AS355F *Ecureuil* II

Gendarmerie 2,000+

Ministry of Defence

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

1 paramilitary bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AFV • AUV 2 CS/VN3B

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • 1 PB

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary €2,650

National Police Force €2,500

Ministry of Interior

Coast Guard 150

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PB 11: 2

Khor Angar; 9 other

DEPLOYMENT

SOMALIA: AU • AMISOM 1,800; 2 inf bn

FOREIGN FORCES

China 240: 1 mne coy(-); 1 med unit; 2 ZTL-11; 8 ZBL-08; 1 LPD; 1 ESD

France 1,450: 1 SF unit; 1 (Marine) combined arms regt (2 recce sqn, 2 inf coy, 1 arty bty, 1 engr coy); 1 hel det with 2 SA330 *Puma*; 2 SA342 *Gazelle*; 1 LCM; 1 air sqn with 4 *Mirage* 2000-5; 1 CN235M; 2 SA330 *Puma*

Italy BMIS 147

Japan 180; 2 P-3C *Orion*

Spain *Operation Atalanta* 1 P-3M *Orion*

United States US Africa Command: 4,000; 1 tpt sqn with C-130H/J-30 *Hercules*; 1 tpt sqn with 6 MV-22B *Osprey*; 2 KC-130J *Hercules*; 1 spec ops sqn with MC-130H; PC-12

(U-28A); 1 CSAR sqn with HH-60G *Pave Hawk*; 1 CISR sqn with MQ-9A *Reaper*; 1 naval air base

Equatorial Guinea EQG

CFA Franc BEAC XAF		2020	2021	2022
GDP	XAF	5.77tr	6.74tr	
	USD	10.0bn	12.5bn	
<i>per capita</i>	USD	7,137	8,626	
Growth	%	-4.9	4.1	
Inflation	%	4.8	0.5	
Def exp	XAF	n.k	n.k	
	USD	n.k	n.k	
USD1=XAF		574.77	538.34	

Population 857,008

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	19.3%	5.4%	4.7%	4.0%	14.7%	1.7%
Female	18.8%	5.2%	4.6%	3.9%	15.2%	2.4%

Capabilities

The army dominates the armed forces, with internal security the principal task. Equatorial Guinea has been trying for several years to modernise its armed forces. France maintains a military detachment in Malabo, advising on defence-institutional development and delivering capacity-building support at the naval-focused regional school at Tica. These personnel also engage in some training activities with French forces based in Gabon and more generally in the region as part of France's *Corymbe* mission. There is only limited capability for power projection and deployments are limited to neighbouring countries without external support. Recent naval investments include both equipment and onshore-infrastructure improvements at Bata and Malabo, although naval capabilities overall remain limited. Maritime-security concerns in the Gulf of Guinea have resulted in an increased emphasis on boosting maritime-patrol capacity. There is limited maintenance capacity and no defence industrial sector.

ACTIVE 1,450 (Army 1,100 Navy 250 Air 100)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 1,100

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

3 inf bn(-)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 3 T-55

RECCE 6 BRDM-2

IFV 20 BMP-1

APC 35

APC (W) 10 BTR-152

PPV 25 *Reva* (reported)

Navy €250

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 1

FF 1 *Wele Nzas* with 2 MS-227 *Ogon'* 122mm MRL, 2

AK630 CIWS, 2 76mm guns

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 10

CORVETTES • FSG 1 *Bata* with 2 *Katran*-M RWS with

Barrier SSM, 2 AK630 CIWS, 1 76mm gun

PCC 2 OPV 62

PBF 2 *Shaldag* II

PB 5: 1 *Daphnet*; 2 *Estuario de Muni*; 2 *Zhuk*

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT

AKRH 1 *Capitán David Eyama Angue Osa* with 1 76mm gun

Air Force 100

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 4 combat capable

ATK 4: 2 Su-25 *Frogfoot*; 2 Su-25UB *Frogfoot* B

TPT 4: **Light** 3: 1 An-32B *Cline*; 2 An-72 *Coaler*; **PAX** 1 *Falcon* 900 (VIP)

TRG 2 L-39C *Albatros*

HELICOPTERS

ATK 5 Mi-24P/V *Hind*

MRH 1 Mi-17 *Hip* H

TPT 4: **Heavy** 1 Mi-26 *Halo*; **Medium** 1 Ka-29 *Helix*;

Light 2 Enstrom 480

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary

Guardia Civil

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

2 paramilitary coy

Coast Guard n.k.

Eritrea ERI

Eritrean Nakfa ERN		2020	2021	2022
GDP	ERN	31.4bn	34.0bn	
	USD	2.08bn	2.25bn	
<i>per capita</i>	USD	588	626	
Growth	%	-0.6	2.9	
Inflation	%	4.8	4.3	
Def exp	ERN	n.k	n.k	
	USD	n.k	n.k	
USD1=ERN		15.07	15.08	

Population 6,147,398

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	18.9%	5.8%	4.5%	3.7%	14.6%	1.6%
Female	18.7%	5.8%	4.6%	3.8%	15.4%	2.4%

Capabilities

Eritrea has maintained large armed forces mainly because of historical military tensions and conflict with Ethiopia, though tensions eased after a September 2018 peace agreement. The peace agreement may have afforded the armed forces the opportunity to consider restructuring and recapitalisation. Fighting in the neighbouring Ethiopian province of Tigray from late 2020 saw Eritrean forces deploy over the border in support of Ethiopian government forces. However, the extent of Eritrea's involvement in this conflict and the level of ongoing support for Ethiopian forces remain

unclear. Maritime insecurity, including piracy, remains a challenge. It appears that the foreign military presence and related facilities at Assab, which had been used to support Gulf states' participation in the Yemen campaign, had been wound down by mid-2021. Eritrea maintains a large army due to mandatory conscription. For some the term of service is reportedly indefinite, and significant numbers of conscripts have chosen to leave the country or otherwise evade service. These factors likely affect overall military cohesion and effectiveness. Eritrea has demonstrated limited capacity to deploy beyond its immediate borders. The armed forces' inventory primarily comprises outdated Soviet-era systems and modernisation was restricted by the UN arms embargo, until it was lifted in 2018. The arms embargo will have resulted in serviceability issues, notwithstanding allegations of external support. The navy remains capable of only limited coastal-patrol and interception operations. There is some maintenance capability, but no defence-manufacturing sector.

ACTIVE 201,750 (Army 200,000 Navy 1,400 Air 350)

Conscript liability 18 months (4 months mil trg) between ages 18 and 40

RESERVE 120,000 (Army €120,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army €200,000

Heavily cadreised

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

4 corps HQ

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

1 mech bde

Light

19 inf div

1 cdo div

Reserve €120,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

1 inf div

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 270 T-54/T-55

RECCE 40 BRDM-1/BRDM-2

IFV 15 BMP-1

APC 35

APC (T) 10 MT-LB†

APC (W) 25 BTR-152/BTR-60

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV T-54/T-55 reported

VLB MTU reported

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*);

9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*)

GUNS 85mm D-44

ARTILLERY 258

SP 45: 122mm 32 2S1 *Gvozdika*; 152mm 13 2S5 *Giatsint-S*

TOWED 19+: 122mm D-30; 130mm 19 M-46

MRL 44: 122mm 35 BM-21 *Grad*; 220mm 9 9P140 *Uragan*

MOR 150+: 82mm 50+; 120mm/160mm 100+

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence 9K32 *Strela-2* (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)†

GUNS 70+

SP 23mm ZSU-23-4 *Shilka*

TOWED 23mm ZU-23

Navy 1,400

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 12

PBF 9: 5 Battalion-17; 4 *Super Dvora*

PB 3 Swiftships

AMPHIBIOUS 3

LANDING SHIP 2

LST 2: 1 *Chamot* (Ministry of Transport); 1 *Ashdod†*

LANDING CRAFT 1

LCU 1 T-4† (in harbour service)

Air Force €350

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with MiG-29/MiG-29SE/MiG-29UB *Fulcrum*

1 sqn with Su-27/Su-27UBK *Flanker*

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with Y-12(II)

TRAINING

1 sqn with L-90 *Redigo*

1 sqn with MB-339CE*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*

1 sqn with Mi-17 *Hip H*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 14 combat capable

FTR 8: 4 MiG-29 *Fulcrum*; 2 MiG-29UB *Fulcrum*; 1 Su-27

Flanker; 1 Su-27UBK *Flanker*

FGA 2 MiG-29SE *Fulcrum*

TPT • Light 5: 1 Beech 200 *King Air*; 4 Y-12(II)

TRG 16+: 8 L-90 *Redigo*; 4 MB-339CE*; 4+ Z-143/Z-242

HELICOPTERS

MRH 8: 4 Bell 412EP *Twin Huey* (AB-412EP); 4 Mi-17

Hip H

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR R-60 (RS-AA-8 *Aphid*); R-73 (RS-AA-11A

Archer); IR/SARH R-27 (RS-AA-10 *Alamo*)

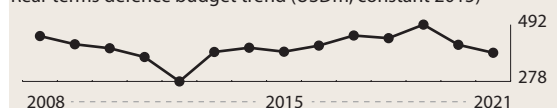
DEPLOYMENT

ETHIOPIA: Tigray: up to 20,000 (reported)

Ethiopia ETH

Ethiopian Birr ETB		2020	2021	2022
GDP	ETB	3.37tr	4.08tr	
	USD	96.6bn	92.8bn	
per capita	USD	994	940	
Growth	%	6.1	2.0	
Inflation	%	20.4	25.2	
Def bdgt	ETB	15.0bn	16.5bn	
	USD	429m	375m	
USD1=ETB		34.93	43.97	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 110,871,031

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	19.9%	5.3%	4.5%	3.9%	14.7%	1.6%
Female	19.6%	5.2%	4.5%	4.0%	14.9%	1.9%

Capabilities

Ethiopia's armed forces, among the region's largest and most capable, have been engaged in fighting armed groups in and around the northern province of Tigray since November 2020. This has created a humanitarian crisis, and both Tigrayan and government forces and their allies have been subject to allegations of human-rights violations. In 2021, the conflict began to involve other ethnic groups in Ethiopia. Nonetheless, countering al-Shabaab remains an ongoing military commitment and Ethiopia continues to contribute to the AMISOM mission in Somalia and also to the UN mission in South Sudan. The armed forces are experienced by regional standards, following a history of combat operations and international peacekeeping deployments. The authorities are now trying to expand personnel numbers. The country's inventory comprises mostly Soviet-era equipment, though surplus stocks have been acquired from China, Hungary, Ukraine and the US, and modern air-defence systems purchased from Russia. Armed UAVs have recently been bought from abroad. The loss of Northern Command bases in the early fighting led to equipment losses, but reports of recent imports from other sources remain unconfirmed, as does the extent of equipment attrition during the conflict. There is a modest local defence-industrial base, with some licensed production of light armoured vehicles. There is adequate maintenance capability but only a limited capacity to support advanced platforms.

ACTIVE 138,000 (Army 135,000 Air 3,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 135,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

5 mech inf div(-)

Light

18 inf div(-)

Other

1 (Republican Guard) gd div

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 370: ε180 T-55/T-62; ε190 T-72B/UA1

RECCE ε100 BRDM-1/BRDM-2

IFV ε20 BMP-1

APC 375+

APC (T) some ZSD-89

APC (W) 300+: ε300 BTR-60/BTR-152; some WZ-551

PPV 75 Gaia *Thunder*

AUV some *Ze'ev*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV T-54/T-55 ARV reported; 3 BTS-5B

VLB GQL-111; MTU reported

MW *Bozena*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*);

9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); 9K135 *Kornet-E* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggin*)

RCL 82mm B-10; 107mm B-11

GUNS 85mm D-44

ARTILLERY 450+

SP 10+: 122mm 2S1 *Gvozdika*; 152mm 10 2S19 *Msta-S*

TOWED 400+: 122mm ε400 D-30/M-30 (M-1938);

130mm M-46; 155mm AH2

MRL 40+: 107mm PH-63; 122mm ε40 BM-21 *Grad*;

300mm AR-2

MOR 81mm M1/M29; 82mm M-1937; 120mm M-1944

AIR DEFENCE

SAM

Medium-range ε4 S-75M3 *Volkhov* (RS-SA-2 *Guideline*)

Short-range ε4 S-125M1 *Pechora-M1* (RS-SA-3 *Goa*)

Point-defence 9K32 *Strela-2* (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)†; 9K310

Igla-1 (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*); ε6 9K6 *Pantsir-S1* (RS-SA-22 *Greyhound*)

GUNS

SP 23mm ZSU-23-4 *Shilka*

TOWED 23mm ZU-23; 37mm M-1939; 57mm S-60

Air Force 3,000

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with MiG-23BN/UB *Flogger* H/C

1 sqn with Su-27/Su-27UB *Flanker*

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with An-12 *Cub*; An-26 *Curl*; An-32 *Cline*; C-130B *Hercules*; DHC-6 *Twin Otter*; L-100-30; Yak-40 *Codling* (VIP)

TRAINING

1 sqn with L-39 *Albatros*

1 sqn with G 120TP

ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

2 sqn with Mi-24/Mi-35 *Hind*; Mi-8 *Hip*; Mi-17 *Hip H*;

SA316 *Alouette III*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 20 combat capable

FTR 11: 8 Su-27 *Flanker*; 3 Su-27UB *Flanker*

FGA 6+ MiG-23BN/UB *Flogger* H/C

ATK 3: 1 Su-25T *Frogfoot*; 2 Su-25UB *Frogfoot*

TPT 14: Medium 8: 3 An-12 *Cub*; 2 C-130B *Hercules*; 2 C-130E *Hercules*; 1 L-100-30; **Light** 6: 1 An-26 *Curl*; 1 An-32 *Cline*; 3 DHC-6 *Twin Otter*; 1 Yak-40 *Codling* (VIP)
TRG 24: 12 G 120TP; 12 L-39 *Albatros*

HELICOPTERS

ATK 18: 15 Mi-24 *Hind*; 3 Mi-35 *Hind*
MRH 19: 1 AW139; 6 SA316 *Alouette III*; 12 Mi-8 *Hip*/Mi-17 *Hip H*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • **Heavy** some *Wing Loong I*; **Medium** some *Mohajer* 6 (reported); some *Bayraktar TB2*; some *Mohajer* 6 (reported).

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • **IR** R-3 (RS-AA-2 *Atoll*)†; R-60 (RS-AA-8 *Aphid*); R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); **IR/SARH** R-23/R-24 (RS-AA-7 *Apex*); R-27 (RS-AA-10 *Alamo*)
ASM Kh-25ML (RS-AS-12B *Kegler*); Kh-29T (RS-AS-14B *Kedge*); TL-2 (reported)

BOMBS

TV-guided KAB-500KR

DEPLOYMENT

MALI: UN • MINUSMA 1

SOMALIA: AU • AMISOM 4,000; 5 inf bn

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 1,523; 3 inf bn

SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 3,306; 3 inf bn; 2 arty coy; 1 engr coy; 1 sigs coy; 1 log coy; 1 med bn

TERRITORY WHERE THE GOVERNMENT DOES NOT EXERCISE EFFECTIVE CONTROL

Political tensions between Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed's federal government and the Tigray People's Liberation Front resulted in the outbreak of open fighting between the Tigray Defense Force and the Ethiopian National Defense Force in November 2020. Following early reverses, federal government forces were subsequently reinforced by forces from other Ethiopian regions as well as troops from the Eritrean Defense Forces.

Tigray Defense Forces (TDF)

A significant amount of Ethiopian National Defense Force heavy equipment, including long-range rocket and missile artillery, was captured by the TDF early in the conflict. It is unclear how much of this materiel remains in operation.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT T-55; T-62; T-72B

APC

APC (T) ZSD-89

APC (W) WZ-551

ARTILLERY

TOWED 107mm PH-63; 122mm D-30; 130mm M-46; 155mm AH-2

MRL 122mm BM-21

AIR DEFENCE

SAM

Short-range S-125M1 *Pechora*-M1 (RS-SA-3 *Goa*)

Point-defence 9K310 *Igla*-1 (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*)

GUNS

TOWED 23mm ZU-23; 37mm M-1939

FOREIGN FORCES

Eritrea Army: up to 20,000 (reported)

Gabon GAB

CFA Franc BEAC XAF		2020	2021	2022
GDP	XAF	8.82tr	10.0tr	
	USD	15.3bn	18.3bn	
<i>per capita</i>	USD	7,277	8,569	
Growth	%	-1.8	1.5	
Inflation	%	1.3	2.0	
Def bdgt [a]	XAF	156bn	173bn	
	USD	272m	315m	
USD1=XAF		574.75	549.21	

[a] Includes funds allocated to Republican Guard

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 2,284,912

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	18.2%	5.9%	5.4%	5.1%	15.2%	2.0%
Female	17.7%	5.5%	4.9%	4.3%	13.7%	2.0%

Capabilities

Oil revenues have allowed the government to support small but regionally capable armed forces, while the country has benefited from the long-term presence of French troops acting as a security guarantor. There is regular training with French forces, including with France's regionally deployed naval units, as well as with the US and other international partners. There are reports of a developing security relationship with Russia. Gabonese forces have taken part in the US Navy-led *Obangame Express* exercise. A new maritime-operations centre was built by the US in 2019. Military medicine is well regarded. The armed forces retain sufficient airlift to ensure mobility within the country, but very limited capability to project power by sea and air. Apart from limited maintenance facilities, there is no domestic defence-industrial capacity.

ACTIVE 4,700 (Army 3,200 Navy 500 Air 1,000)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 2,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 3,200

Republican Guard under direct presidential control

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

1 (Republican Guard) gd gp (bn)

(1 armd/recce coy, 3 inf coy, 1 arty bty, 1 ADA bty)

8 inf coy

Air Manoeuvre
1 cdo/AB coy
COMBAT SUPPORT
1 engr coy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

RECCE 77: 24 AML-60/AML-90; 12 EE-3 *Jararaca*; 14 EE-9 *Cascavel*; 6 ERC-90F4 *Sagaie*; 7 RAM V-2; 14 VBL
IFV 17: 12 EE-11 *Urutu* (with 20mm gun); 5 VN-1+
APC 77
APC (W) 35: 9 LAV-150 *Commando*; 5 *Bastion* APC; 3 WZ-523; 5 VAB; 12 VXB-170; 1 *Pandur*
PPV 42: 8 *Aravis*; 34 Ashok Leyland MPV

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS *Milan*
RCL 106mm M40A1

ARTILLERY 67

TOWED 105mm 4 M101
MRL 24: **107mm** 16 PH-63; **140mm** 8 *Teruel*
MOR 39: **81mm** 35; **120mm** 4 Brandt

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS 41

SP 20mm 4 ERC-20
TOWED 37+: **14.5mm** ZPU-4; **23mm** 24 ZU-23-2; **37mm** 10 M-1939; **40mm** 3 L/70

Navy £500

HQ located at Port Gentil

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 10

PB 10: 1 *Patrat*; 4 *Port Gentil* (FRA VCSM); 4 Rodman 66;
1 *Vice Amiral d'Escadre Jean Léonard Mbini* (PRC 66m)

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 1

LCM 1 Mk 9 (ex-UK)

Air Force 1,000

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with *Mirage F-1AZ*

TRANSPORT

1 (Republican Guard) sqn with AS332 *Super Puma*; ATR-42F; *Falcon 900*; Gulfstream IV-SP/G650ER
1 sqn with C-130H *Hercules*; CN-235M-100

ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Bell 412 *Twin Huey* (AB-412); SA330C/H *Puma*; SA342M *Gazelle*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 8 combat capable

FGA 6 *Mirage F-1AZ*
MP (1 EMB-111* in store)
TPT 6: **Medium** 1 C-130H *Hercules*; (1 L-100-30 in store); **Light 2:** 1 ATR-42F; 1 CN-235M-100; **PAX 3:** 1 *Falcon 900*; 1 Gulfstream IV-SP; 1 Gulfstream G650ER
TRG 2 MB-326 *Impala I** (4 CM-170 *Magister* in store)

HELICOPTERS

MRH 2: 1 Bell 412 *Twin Huey* (AB-412); 1 SA342M *Gazelle*; (2 SA342L *Gazelle* in store)
TPT 7: **Medium 4:** 1 AS332 *Super Puma*; 3 SA330C/H *Puma*; **Light 3:** 2 H120 *Colibri*; 1 H135

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • AAM • IR U-Darter
(reported)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 2,000

Gendarmerie 2,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

2 armd sqn

Other

3 paramilitary bde

11 paramilitary coy

Aviation

1 unit with AS350 *Ecureuil*; AS355 *Ecureuil II*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

HELICOPTERS • TPT • Light 4: 2 AS350 *Ecureuil*; 2 AS355 *Ecureuil II*

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 43

FOREIGN FORCES

France 350; 1 inf bn

Gambia GAM

Gambian Dalasi GMD		2020	2021	2022
GDP	GMD	96.0bn	106bn	
	USD	1.9bn	2.0bn	
per capita	USD	770	819	
Growth	%	-0.2	4.9	
Inflation	%	5.9	7.0	
Def bdgt	GMD	762m	834m	
	USD	15m	16m	
USD1=GMD		51.58	51.73	

Population 2,221,301

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	17.6%	5.2%	4.7%	4.4%	15.6%	1.7%
Female	17.5%	5.3%	4.9%	4.6%	16.4%	2.1%

Capabilities

Reform of Gambia's security structure, and the armed forces, has been a key objective of the SSR process that was implemented following political instability in 2016-17. The SSR process is supported by UN organisations, the AU, ECOWAS, EU, France, the UK and the US. A National Defence Policy is under development. Gambia's small forces have traditionally focused on maritime security and countering human trafficking. France, Germany, Turkey, the UK and US have delivered military support in recent years. There is also cooperation with neighbouring states and with the AU, which maintains a technical-support mission to assist in the SSR process, including on defence reform, military reorganisation and the rule of law. The ECOMIG deployment remains in place, with its mandate extended until the end of 2021, after which it is scheduled to transform into a police mission. The armed forces participate in some multinational exercises and have deployed

in support of UN missions in Africa. The equipment inventory is limited, with serviceability in doubt for some types. Gambia has no significant defence-industrial capabilities.

ACTIVE 4,100 (Army 3,500 Navy 300 National Guard 300)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Gambian National Army 3,500

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

4 inf bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 engr sqn

Air Wing

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

TPT 5: Light 2 AT-802A *Air Tractor*; PAX 3: 1 B-727; 1 CL-601; 1 Il-62M *Classic* (VIP)

Gambia Navy 300

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 8

PBF 4: 2 Rodman 55; 2 *Fatimah I*

PB 4: 1 *Bolong Kanta*; 3 *Taipei* (ROC *Hai Ou*) (one additional damaged and in reserve)

Republican National Guard 300

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

1 gd bn (forming)

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 10

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 2

MALI: UN • MINUSMA 6

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 5

FOREIGN FORCES

Ghana ECOMIG 50

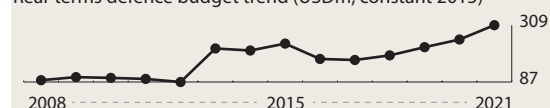
Nigeria ECOMIG 197

Senegal ECOMIG 250

Ghana GHA

Ghanaian Cedi GHS		2020	2021	2022
GDP	GHS	383bn	447bn	
	USD	68.5bn	75.5bn	
<i>per capita</i>	USD	2,226	2,413	
Growth	%	0.4	4.7	
Inflation	%	9.9	9.3	
Def bdgt	GHS	1.54bn	2.10bn	
	USD	276m	355m	
USD1=GHS		5.60	5.92	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 32,372,889

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	19.3%	4.9%	4.2%	3.7%	14.6%	1.9%
Female	19.0%	4.9%	4.3%	4.0%	16.7%	2.4%

Capabilities

Ghana's armed forces are among the most capable in the region, with a long-term development plan covering both the current and next decade. The ability to control its EEZ is of increasing importance, and this underpins the navy's expansion plans, including the opening of a new forward-operating base. Internal and maritime security are central military tasks, along with peacekeeping missions. The US delivers training and support and there is also significant and long-standing defence engagement with the UK. Air-force training, close-air support and airlift capabilities have developed in recent years. There are plans to boost training and exercises, as well as to improve military infrastructure. The army is a regular contributor to UN peacekeeping operations. The development of forward-operating bases continues, with the principal objective of protecting energy resources. There is a limited defence-industrial base, including maintenance facilities and ammunition manufacturing as well as a more recent armoured-vehicle production capability.

ACTIVE 15,500 (Army 11,500 Navy 2,000 Air 2,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 11,500

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

2 comd HQ

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 armd recce regt (2 recce sqn)

1 armd recce regt (forming)

Light

1 (rapid reaction) mot inf bn

6 inf bn

Air Manoeuvre

2 AB coy

COMBAT SUPPORT

- 1 arty regt (1 arty bty, 2 mor bty)
- 1 fd engr regt (bn)
- 1 sigs regt
- 1 sigs sqn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

- 1 log gp
- 1 tpt coy
- 2 maint coy
- 1 med coy
- 1 trg bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

- RECCE 3 EE-9 *Cascavel*
- IFV 48: 24 *Ratel*-90; 15 *Ratel*-20; 4 *Piranha* 25mm; 5+ Type-05P 25mm
- APC 105
 - APC (W) 55+: 46 *Piranha*; 9+ Type-05P
 - PPV 50 *Streit Typhoon*
 - AUV 73 *Cobra/Cobra II*

ARTILLERY 87+

- TOWED 122mm 6 D-30
- MRL 3+: 107mm Type-63; 122mm 3 Type-81
- MOR 78: 81mm 50; 120mm 28 Tampella

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

- AEV 1 Type-05P AEV
- ARV *Piranha* reported

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

- RCL 84mm *Carl Gustaf*

AIR DEFENCE

- SAM • Point-defence 9K32 *Strela-2* (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)†
- GUNS • TOWED 8+: 14.5mm 4+: 4 ZPU-2; ZPU-4; 23mm 4 ZU-23-2

Navy 2,000

Naval HQ located at Accra; Western HQ located at Sekondi; Eastern HQ located at Tema

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 14

- PCO 2 *Anzone* (US)
- PCC 10: 2 *Achimota* (GER Lurssen 57m) with 1 76mm gun; 2 *Dzata* (GER Lurssen 45m); 4 *Snake* (PRC 47m); 2 *Yaa Asantewa* (ex-GER Albatros)
- PBF 1 *Stephen Otu* (ROK Sea Dolphin)
- PB 1 *David Hansen* (US)

Special Boat Squadron

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

- 1 SF unit

Air Force 2,000

FORCES BY ROLE

GROUND ATTACK

- 1 sqn with K-8 *Karakorum**; L-39ZO*; MB-339A*

ISR

- 1 unit with DA42

TRANSPORT

- 1 sqn with BN-2 *Defender*; C295; Cessna 172

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

- 1 sqn with AW109A; Bell 412SP *Twin Huey*; Mi-17V-5 *Hip H*; SA319 *Alouette III*; Z-9EH

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

AIRCRAFT 8 combat capable

- ATK (3 MB-326K in store)
- TPT 10: **Light** 10: 1 BN-2 *Defender*; 3 C295; 3 Cessna 172; 3 DA42; (PAX 1 F-28 *Fellowship* (VIP) in store)
- TRG 8: 4 K-8 *Karakorum**; 2 L-39ZO*; 2 MB-339A*

HELICOPTERS

- MRH 10: 1 Bell 412SP *Twin Huey*; 3 Mi-17V-5 *Hip H*; 2 SA319 *Alouette III*; 4 Z-9EH
- TPT 6: **Medium** 4 Mi-171Sh; **Light** 2 AW109A

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 13

CYPRUS: UN • UNFICYP 1

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 20

GAMBIA: ECOWAS • ECOMIG 50

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 877; 1 recce coy; 1 mech inf bn

MALI: UN • MINUSMA 154; 1 engr coy

SOMALIA: UN • UNSOM 1; UN • UNSOS 1

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 881; 1 inf bn

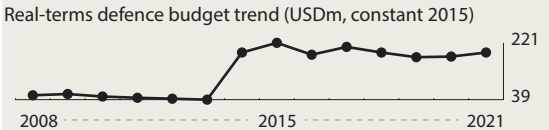
SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 8

SYRIA/ISRAEL: UN • UNDOF 6

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 17

Guinea GUI

Guinean Franc GNF		2020	2021	2022
GDP	GNF	147tr	172tr	
	USD	15.4bn	16.7bn	
per capita	USD	1,102	1,168	
Growth	%	7.1	5.2	
Inflation	%	10.6	11.6	
Def bdtgt	GNF	2.02tr	2.41tr	
	USD	211m	234m	
USD1=GNF		9565.11	10301.34	



Population 12,877,894

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	20.7%	5.3%	4.5%	3.7%	14.0%	1.8%
Female	20.4%	5.2%	4.4%	3.7%	14.1%	2.2%

Capabilities

Guinea's armed forces remain limited in size and conventional capacity. Special-forces troops toppled the government of former president Alpha Condé in September 2021, with their leader, Col. Mamady Doumbouya, sworn in as interim leader a month later.

ECOWAS has sanctioned the new leadership and called for elections within six months. Since 2010, there have been plans to bring the armed forces under political control and begin a professionalisation process. Piracy in the Gulf of Guinea is a key concern, as is illegal trafficking and fishing. A military-programme law for the period 2015–20 was not fully implemented due to funding issues. Defence cooperation in recent years with France and the US has led to financial and training assistance, including for personnel earmarked for deployment to Mali. Much of the country's military equipment is ageing and of Soviet-era vintage; serviceability will be questionable for some types. There is limited organic airlift and France is supporting the development of a light aviation observation capability. Guinea is also attempting to improve its logistics and military-health capacities. There are no significant defence-industrial capabilities.

ACTIVE 9,700 (Army 8,500 Navy 400 Air 800)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 2,600

Conscript liability 9–12 months (students, before graduation)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 8,500

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 armd bn

Light

1 SF bn

5 inf bn

1 ranger bn

1 cdo bn

Air Manoeuvre

1 air mob bn

Other

1 (Presidential Guard) gd bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bn

1 AD bn

1 engr bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 38: 30 T-34; 8 T-54

LT TK 15 PT-76

RECCE 27: 2 AML-90; 25 BRDM-1/BRDM-2

IFV 2 BMP-1

APC 59

APC (T) 10 BTR-50

APC (W) 30: 16 BTR-40; 8 BTR-60; 6 BTR-152

PPV 19: 10 *Mambati*; some *Puma* M26; 9 *Puma* M36

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV T-54/T-55 reported

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*);

9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*)

RCL 82mm B-10

GUNS 6+: 57mm ZIS-2 (M-1943); 85mm 6 D-44

ARTILLERY 47+

TOWED 24: 122mm 12 M-1931/37; 130mm 12 M-46

MRL 220mm 3 9P140 *Uragan*

MOR 20+: 82mm M-43; 120mm 20 M-1938/M-1943

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence 9K32 *Strela-2* (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)†

GUNS • TOWED 24+: 30mm M-53 (twin); 37mm 8 M-1939; 57mm 12 Type-59 (S-60); 100mm 4 KS-19

Navy €400

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 4

PB 4: 1 Swiftships†; 3 RPB 20

Air Force 800

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

AIRCRAFT

FGA (3 MiG-21 *Fishbed* non-op)

TPT • Light 4: 2 An-2 *Colt*; 2 *Tetras*

HELICOPTERS

ATK 4 Mi-24 *Hind*

MRH 5: 2 MD-500MD; 2 Mi-17-1V *Hip H*; 1 SA342K *Gazelle*

TPT 2: Medium 1 SA330 *Puma*; Light 1 AS350B *Ecureuil*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR R-3 (RS-AA-2 *Atoll*)†

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 2,600 active

Gendarmerie 1,000

Republican Guard 1,600

People's Militia 7,000 reservists

DEPLOYMENT

MALI: UN • MINUSMA 666; 1 mech inf bn

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 3

SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 1

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 4

Guinea-Bissau GNB

CFA Franc BCEAO XOF		2020	2021	2022
GDP	XOF	824bn	874bn	
	USD	1.43bn	1.59bn	
<i>per capita</i>	USD	790	858	
Growth	%	-1.4	3.3	
Inflation	%	1.5	1.9	
Def bdgt	XOF	n.k	n.k	
	USD	n.k	n.k	
USD1=XOF		574.65	549.15	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 1,976,187

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	21.6%	5.5%	4.5%	3.7%	12.2%	1.3%
Female	21.4%	5.6%	4.8%	4.1%	13.5%	1.8%

Capabilities

Guinea-Bissau's armed forces have limited capabilities and are in the midst of DDR and SSR programmes. The UN expressed concern about the armed forces' role in politics, following political disputes after the late-2019 election. Defence policy is focused mainly on tackling internal-security challenges, in particular drug trafficking. The ECOWAS and UN missions withdrew before the end of 2020. Training remains limited and there are problems with recruitment and retention, as well as in developing adequate non-commissioned-officer structures. Much of the country's military equipment is ageing and maintenance likely limits military effectiveness. There is no defence-manufacturing sector.

ACTIVE 4,450 (Army 4,000 Navy 350 Air 100)

Conscript liability Selective conscription

Personnel and eqpt totals should be treated with caution. A number of draft laws to restructure the armed services and police have been produced

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army €4,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 recce coy

Armoured

1 armd bn (sqn)

Light

5 inf bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bn

1 engr coy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 10 T-34

LT TK 15 PT-76

RECCE 10 BRDM-2

APC • APC (W) 55: 35 BTR-40/BTR-60; 20 Type-56 (BTR-152)

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

RCL 75mm Type-52 (M20); 82mm B-10

GUNS 85mm 8 D-44

ARTILLERY 26+

TOWED 122mm 18 D-30/M-30 (M-1938)

MOR 8+: 82mm M-43; 120mm 8 M-1943

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence 9K32 *Strela-2* (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)†

GUNS • TOWED 34: 23mm 18 ZU-23; 37mm 6 M-1939; 57mm 10 S-60

Navy €350

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 4

PB 4: 2 *Alfeite*†; 2 Rodman 55m

Air Force 100

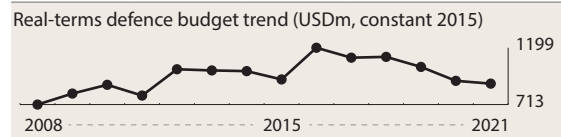
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 1 Cessna 208B

Kenya KEN

Kenyan Shilling KES		2020	2021	2022
GDP	KES	10.8tr	12.0tr	
	USD	102bn	109bn	
per capita	USD	2,104	2,199	
Growth	%	-0.3	5.6	
Inflation	%	5.2	6.0	
Def bdgt [a]	KES	117bn	120bn	
	USD	1.11bn	1.09bn	
USD1=KES		104.98	109.38	

[a] Includes national intelligence funding



Population 54,685,051

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	19.1%	5.8%	4.7%	3.8%	15.3%	1.4%
Female	18.9%	5.7%	4.7%	3.8%	15.3%	1.7%

Capabilities

The armed forces are concerned with threats to regional stability and tackling security challenges, particularly from neighbouring Somalia, though there is also concern about the possibility of overspill from the conflict in Ethiopia. A separate coastguard service was established in late 2018 to boost maritime security. The long-standing defence and security agreement with the UK was reaffirmed with a new five-year Defence Cooperation Agreement in 2021, which has included a permanent UK training unit within the country and dedicated support for maritime security and a counter-IED training centre. There are also significant defence ties with the US and evidence of developing relationships with the Chinese and Jordanian armed forces. Regular operational deployments have increased military experience and confidence. Kenya has been a key contributor to AMISOM in Somalia, demonstrating limited capacity to project power immediately beyond its own territory. The armed forces also provide smaller contributions to other UN missions and are a leading element of the East African Standby Force. Kenya's armed forces regularly participate in multinational exercises. Involvement in regional security missions and multinational exercises may also foster improved levels of cooperation and interoperability. Training has received attention, given the need to prepare for AU deployments. Recent equipment investments have focused on improving counter-insurgency capabilities and transport capacity to support regional deployments. There is a limited defence industry focused on equipment maintenance as well as the manufacture of small arms and ammunition.

ACTIVE 24,100 (Army 20,000 Navy 1,600 Air 2,500)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 5,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 20,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 spec ops bn

1 ranger regt (1 ranger bn, 1 AB bn)

MANOEUVRE**Armoured**

1 armd bde (2 armd recce bn, 2 armd bn)

Mechanised

1 mech inf bde (3 mech inf bn)

Light

3 inf bde (3 inf bn)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bde (2 arty bn, 1 ADA bn, 1 mor bty)

1 engr bde (2 engr bn)

HELICOPTER

1 air cav bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES****MBT** 78 Vickers Mk 3**RECCE** 92: 72 AML-60/AML-90; 12 *Ferret*; 8 S52 *Shorland***APC** 200**APC (W)** 95: 52 UR-416; 31 WZ-551; 12 *Bastion* APC; (10 M3 Panhard in store)**PPV** 105 *Puma* M26-15; CS/VP14**ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES****ARV** 7 Vickers ARV**MW** *Bozena***ARTILLERY** 111**SP** 155mm 2+ *Nora* B-52**TOWED** 105mm 47: 40 L118 Light Gun; 7 Model 56 pack howitzer**MOR** 62: 81mm 50; 120mm 12 Brandt**ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE****MSL** • MANPATS *Milan***RCL** 84mm *Carl Gustaf***HELICOPTERS****MRH** 42: 2 Hughes 500D+; 12 Hughes 500M+; 10 Hughes 500MD *Scout Defender*+ (with TOW); 9 Hughes 500ME+; 6 MD-530F; 3 Z-9W**AIR DEFENCE • GUNS • TOWED** 94: 20mm 81: 11 Oerlikon; ε70 TCM-20; 40mm 13 L/70**AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • ASM TOW****Navy** 1,600 (incl 120 marines)**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS** 7**PCO** 1 *Jasiri* with 1 AK630 CIWS, 1 76mm gun**PCF** 2 *Nyayo***PCC** 3: 1 *Harambee* II (ex-FRA P400); 1 *Shujaa* with 176mm gun; 1 *Shujaa***PBF** 1 *Archangel***AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT** 2**LCM** 2 *Galana***LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AP** 2**Air Force** 2,500**FORCES BY ROLE****FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK**2 sqn with F-5E/F *Tiger* II**TRANSPORT**Some sqn with DHC-5D *Buffalo*+; DHC-8+; F-70+ (VIP); Y-12(II)+; C-27J *Spartan*; M-28 *Skytruck* (C-145A)**TRAINING**Some sqn with *Bulldog* 103/*Bulldog* 127+; EMB-312 *Tucano*+***TRANSPORT HELICOPTER**1 sqn with SA330 *Puma*+**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE+****AIRCRAFT** 32 combat capable**FTR** 21: 17 F-5E *Tiger* II; 4 F-5F *Tiger* II**TPT** 20: **Medium** 3 C-27J *Spartan*; **Light** 16: 4 DHC-5D *Buffalo*+; 3 DHC-8+; 2 M-28 *Skytruck* (C-145A); 7 Y-12(II)+; (6 Do-28D-2 in store); **PAX** 1 F-70 (VIP)**TRG** 33: 8 *Bulldog* 103/127+; 11 EMB-312 *Tucano*+*; 5 G 120A; 9 G 120TP**HELICOPTERS****ATK** 3 AH-1F *Cobra***MRH** 12: 3 AW139; 9 H125M (AS550) *Fennec***TPT** 19: **Medium** 11: 1 Mi-171E; 10 SA330 *Puma*+; **Light** 8 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Huey* II)**AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES****AAM** • IR AIM-9 *Sidewinder***ASM** AGM-65 *Maverick***Gendarmerie & Paramilitary** 5,000**Police General Service Unit** 5,000**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES****APC** • **PPV** 25 CS/VP3**AUV** 30: some Streit *Cyclone*; 30 VN-4**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS** 5**PB** 5 (2 on Lake Victoria)**Air Wing****EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****AIRCRAFT** • **TPT** • **Light** 6: 2 Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan*; 3 Cessna 310; 1 Cessna 402**HELICOPTERS****MRH** 3 Mi-17 *Hip* H**TPT** 5: **Medium** 1 Mi-17V-5; **Light** 4: 2 AW139; 1Bell 206L *Long Ranger*; 1 Bo-105**TRG** 1 Bell 47G**Coast Guard**

Ministry of Interior

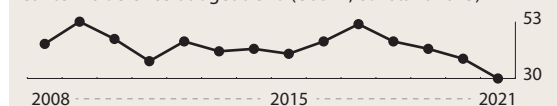
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS** 1**PCC** 1 *Doria* with 1 hel landing platform**DEPLOYMENT****CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC:** UN • MINUSCA 15**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO:** UN • MONUSCO 262; 1 inf coy(+)**LEBANON:** UN • UNIFIL 4**MALI:** UN • MINUSMA 10**SOMALIA:** AU • AMISOM 4,000; 3 inf bn; UN • UNSOS 1**SOUTH SUDAN:** UN • UNMISS 19**FOREIGN FORCES**

United Kingdom BATUK 350; 1 trg unit

Lesotho LSO

Lesotho Loti LSL		2020	2021	2022
GDP	LSL	32.7bn	35.4bn	
	USD	2.00bn	2.48bn	
per capita	USD	970	1,188	
Growth	%	-5.4	2.8	
Inflation	%	5.0	5.8	
Def bdgt	LSL	621m	519m	
	USD	37.9m	36.3m	
USD1=LSL		16.37	14.30	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 2,177,740

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	16.8%	5.2%	4.7%	4.3%	16.4%	2.0%
Female	16.6%	5.2%	4.6%	4.1%	16.8%	3.4%

Capabilities

Lesotho has a small ground force and an air wing for light transport and liaison. It is a SADC member state, and a force from that organisation deployed to the country in late 2017 to support the government following the assassination of the army chief. The mission concluded at the end of November 2018. The Lesotho Defence Force (LDF) is charged with protecting territorial integrity and sovereignty and ensuring internal security. The armed forces are comprised of volunteers. India has provided training to the LDF since 2001. In April 2020 the army was briefly deployed internally by the prime minister. The armed forces, and military facilities, were also utilised in the country's coronavirus response. There is limited capacity to deploy and sustain missions beyond national borders, though Lesotho deployed personnel to Mozambique in 2021 as part of the SADC mission, with some moved by an Angolan Il-76. Lesotho's limited inventory is obsolescent by modern standards and there is little possibility of significant recapitalisation, although there is an aspiration to acquire light helicopters. Except for limited maintenance capacity, there is no defence-industrial base.

ACTIVE 2,000 (Army 2,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army €2,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 recce coy

Light

7 inf coy

Aviation

1 sqn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bty(-)

1 spt coy (with mor)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 1 T-55

RECCE 30: 4 AML-90; 2 BRDM-2t; 6 RAM Mk3; 10

RBV-1; 8 S52 *Shorland*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

RCL 106mm 6 M40

ARTILLERY 12

TOWED 105mm 2

MOR 81mm 10

Air Wing 110

AIRCRAFT

TPT • Light 3: 2 C-212-300 *Aviocar*; 1 GA-8 *Airvan*

HELICOPTERS

MRH 3: 1 Bell 412 *Twin Huey*; 2 Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*

TPT • Light 4: 1 Bell 206 *Jet Ranger*; 3 H125 (AS350)

Ecureuil

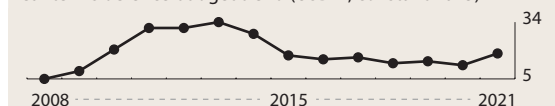
DEPLOYMENT

MOZAMBIQUE: SADC • SAMIM 71

Liberia LBR

Liberian Dollar LRD		2020	2021	2022
GDP	LRD	3.04bn	3.38bn	
	USD	3.04bn	3.38bn	
per capita	USD	647	703	
Growth	%	-3.0	3.6	
Inflation	%	17.0	5.9	
Def bdgt	LRD	12.2m	19.6m	
	USD	12.2m	19.6m	
USD1=LRD		1.00	1.00	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 5,214,030

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	21.8%	5.4%	4.8%	3.3%	13.2%	1.4%
Female	21.3%	5.4%	4.8%	3.4%	13.6%	1.4%

Capabilities

A revised National Security Strategy was produced in 2017, reportedly clarifying the roles of Liberia's security institutions; priorities include improving infrastructure, training, operational readiness and personnel welfare. A new National Security Agency headquarters was opened in 2021. There are plans to establish an air wing. US military assistance has in recent years focused on areas such as force health, including schemes to improve recruitment and retention, as well as maritime security and military medicine, training and the provision of spare parts (including for the coastguard). The armed forces are able to deploy and sustain small units, such as to the MINUSMA mission in Mali. Equipment recapitalisation will depend on finances and the development of a supporting force structure but will also be dictated by the armed

forces' role in national development objectives. Apart from limited maintenance-support capacities, Liberia has no domestic defence industry.

ACTIVE 2,010 (Army 1,950, Coast Guard 60)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 1,950

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

1 (23rd) inf bde with (2 inf bn, 1 engr coy, 1 MP coy)

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 trg unit (forming)

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC • PPV 3+ Streit *Cougar*

Coast Guard 60

All operational patrol vessels under 10t FLD

DEPLOYMENT

MALI: UN • MINUSMA 162; 1 inf coy

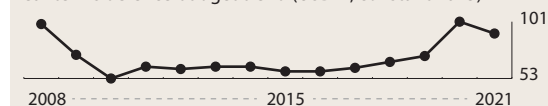
SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 2

SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 2

Madagascar MDG

Malagasy Ariary MGA		2020	2021	2022
GDP	MGA	49.9tr	54.5tr	
	USD	13.2bn	14.1bn	
<i>per capita</i>	USD	462	499	
Growth	%	-6.1	2.9	
Inflation	%	4.2	6.0	
Def bdgt	MGA	407bn	390bn	
	USD	107m	101m	
USD1=MGA		3787.80	3861.86	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 27,534,354

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	19.3%	5.3%	4.7%	4.2%	14.8%	1.7%
Female	18.9%	5.2%	4.7%	4.2%	14.9%	2.0%

Capabilities

Madagascar's principal defence aspirations include ensuring sovereignty and territorial integrity. Maritime security is also an area of focus. The army is the largest armed service. The armed forces intervened in domestic politics in 2009. Madagascar is a member of the SADC and its regional Standby Force. In 2018, the country signed an 'umbrella defence agreement' with India to explore closer defence ties and an intergovernmental agreement with

Russia on military cooperation. China has also embarked on out-reach activities to foster better relations with Madagascar. There is no independent capacity to deploy and support operations beyond national borders. The equipment inventory is obsolescent, and with economic development a key government target, equipment recapitalisation is unlikely to be a key priority. A small number of second-hand transport aircraft and helicopters were acquired in 2019, modestly boosting military mobility. In 2020, UAE-manufactured protected patrol vehicles were observed at a parade.

ACTIVE 13,500 (Army 12,500 Navy 500 Air 500)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 8,100

Conscript liability 18 months (incl for civil purposes)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 12,500+

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

2 (intervention) inf regt

10 (regional) inf regt

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty regt

3 engr regt

1 sigs regt

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log regt

AIR DEFENCE

1 ADA regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

LT TK 12 PT-76

RECCE 73: €35 BRDM-2; 10 FV701 *Ferret*; €20 M3A1; 8 M8

APC • APC (T) €30 M3A1 half-track

AUV 6 *Panthera* T4

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

RCL 106mm M40A1

ARTILLERY 25+

TOWED 17: 105mm 5 M101; 122mm 12 D-30

MOR 8+: 82mm M-37; 120mm 8 M-43

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS • TOWED 70: 14.5mm 50 ZPU-4; 37mm 20 PG-55 (M-1939)

Navy 500 (incl some 100 Marines)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 8

PCC 1 *Trozona*

PB 7 (ex-US CG MLB)

AMPHIBIOUS • LCT 1 (ex-FRA EDIC)

Air Force 500

FORCES BY ROLE

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with An-26 *Curl*; Yak-40 *Codling* (VIP)

1 (liaison) sqn with Cessna 310; Cessna 337 *Skymaster*;

PA-23 *Aztec*

TRAINING

1 sqn with Cessna 172; J.300 *Joker*; *Tetras*

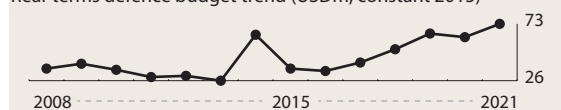
TRANSPORT HELICOPTER1 sqn with SA318C *Alouette II***EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AIRCRAFT • **TPT** 22: **Light** 20: 1 An-26 *Curl*; 4 Cessna 172; 5 Cessna 206; 1 Cessna 310; 2 Cessna 337 *Skymaster*; 1 CN235M; 2 J.300 *Joker*; 1 PA-23 *Aztec*; 1 *Tetras*; 2 Yak-40 *Codling* (VIP); **PAX** 2 B-737

HELICOPTERSMRH 3 SA318C *Alouette II***TPT** • **Light** 4: 3 AS350 *Ecureuil*; 1 BK117**Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 8,100****Gendarmerie 8,100****Malawi MWI**

Malawian Kwacha MWK		2020	2021	2022
GDP	MWK	8.82tr	9.77tr	
	USD	11.8bn	12.2bn	
<i>per capita</i>	USD	568	566	
Growth	%	0.9	2.2	
Inflation	%	8.6	9.5	
Def bdtg	MWK	51.1bn	65.8bn	
	USD	68.7m	81.8m	
USD1=MWK		744.10	804.42	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)

**Population** 20,308,502

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	19.9%	5.5%	4.7%	4.0%	13.2%	1.7%
Female	20.2%	5.7%	4.9%	4.2%	14.0%	2.0%

Capabilities

The Malawi Defence Forces (MDF) are constitutionally tasked with ensuring sovereignty and territorial integrity. Additional tasks include providing military assistance to civil authorities and support to the police, and in recent years the army has been used to help with infrastructure development, attempts to control illegal deforestation and the government's coronavirus response. The army is the largest of the armed forces. Counter-trafficking is a role for the MDF's small air force, previously an air wing, and its naval unit. Development priorities include improving combat readiness and military medicine and engineering. Malawi is a member of the SADC and its Standby Force. The armed forces have contributed to AU and UN peacekeeping operations, including in Côte d'Ivoire and the DRC. The UK provided training and support for the deployment to the DRC (to the Force Intervention Brigade), and the UK also supports the MDF's counter-poaching operations. The armed forces have no independent capacity to deploy and support operations beyond national borders.

ACTIVE 10,700 (Army 10,500 Air Force 200)**Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 4,200****ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE****Army 10,500****FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE****Mechanised**

1 mech bn

Light

2 inf bde (2 inf bn)

1 inf bde (1 inf bn)

Air Manoeuvre

1 para bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

3 lt arty bty

1 engr bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

12 log coy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES**RECCE 66: 30 *Eland*-90; 8 FV701 *Ferret*; 20 FV721 *Fox*; 8

RAM Mk3

APC • **PPV** 31: 14 *Casspir*; 9 *Marauder*; 8 *Puma* M26-15**ARTILLERY 107****TOWED 105mm** 9 L118 *Light Gun***MOR 81mm** 98: 82 L16A1; 16 M3**AIR DEFENCE** • **GUNS** • **TOWED 72: 12.7mm** 32;**14.5mm** 40 ZPU-4**Navy 220****EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS** • **PB** 3: 1*Kasungu* (ex-FRA *Antares*)†; 2 *Mutharika* (PRC)**Air Force 200****EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****AIRCRAFT** • **TPT** • **Light** 1 Do-228**HELICOPTERS** • **TPT** 8: **Medium** 3: 1 AS532UL *Cougar*;1 SA330H *Puma*; 1 H215 *Super Puma* **Light** 5: 1 AS350L*Ecureuil*; 4 SA341B *Gazelle***Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 4,200****Police Mobile Service 4,200****EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES**RECCE 8 S52 *Shorland***AIRCRAFT****TPT** • **Light** 4: 3 BN-2T *Defender* (border patrol); 1SC.7 3M *Skyvan***HELICOPTERS** • **MRH** 2 AS365 *Dauphin* 2**DEPLOYMENT****DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN** •

MONUSCO 718; 1 inf bn

MOZAMBIQUE: SADC • SAMIM 1

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 6

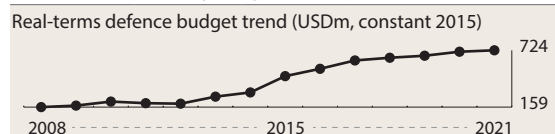
SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 3

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 4

Mali MLI

CFA Franc BCEAO XOF		2020	2021	2022
GDP	XOF	10.1tr	10.7tr	
	USD	17.5bn	19.6bn	
<i>per capita</i>	USD	890	966	
Growth	%	-1.6	4.0	
Inflation	%	0.5	3.0	
Def bdgt [a]	XOF	452bn	474bn	
	USD	787m	863m	
USD1=XOF		574.77	549.22	

[a] Defence and security budget



Population 20,137,527

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	23.9%	5.2%	3.9%	3.0%	11.1%	1.5%
Female	23.6%	5.5%	4.5%	3.7%	12.5%	1.5%

Capabilities

The armed forces remain focused on countering rebel and Islamist groups. A defence-reform process is ongoing, but the objectives of the 2015–19 military-programming law have been only partly achieved. Improvements are still required in recruitment and training, as well as in basic administrative support. Mali is supported by neighbouring states in the G5 Sahel partnership, and has received training assistance from the EU, France and the US. However, two military coups in August 2020 and May 2021 have cast doubt on international support. The EU temporarily suspended its training mission after the 2020 coup, and Estonia, France and the US also temporarily suspended support. France maintains bases, personnel and equipment in Mali as part of *Operation Barkhane*, but is partly withdrawing from the northern part of the country; other states currently supporting *Barkhane* also deploy personnel and equipment in-country. The armed forces also participate in multinational exercises, particularly those focused on counter-terrorism capabilities, but still suffer from operational deficiencies as well as broader institutional weakness. Despite vehicle deliveries by external partners, and the acquisition of several aircraft, the armed forces remain under-equipped. Mali does not possess a defence-manufacturing industry and, with limited equipment and maintenance capabilities, equipment serviceability will likely be variable.

ACTIVE 21,000 (Army 19,000 Air Force 2,000)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 20,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army €19,000

FORCES BY ROLE

The remnants of the pre-conflict Malian army are being reformed into new combined-arms battlegroups, each of which comprises one lt mech coy, three mot inf coy, one arty bty and additional recce, cdo and cbt spt elms

MANOEUVRE

Light

9 mot inf bn

1 inf coy (Special Joint Unit)

5 inf coy (ULRI)

Air Manoeuvre

1 para bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 engr bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 med unit

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

LT TK 2+ PT-76

RECCE BRDM-2+

APC 232:

APC (W) 46+: 27 *Bastion* APC; 10+ BTR-60PB; 9 BTR-70

PPV 186: 50 *Casspir*; 13 *Marauder*; 30 *Puma* M26-15/*Puma* M36; 24 *Stark Motors Storm Light*; 30 *Streit Cougar*; 4 *Streit Gladiator*; 5+ *Streit Python*; 30 *Streit Typhoon*†

ARTILLERY 30+

TOWED 122mm D-30

MRL 122mm 30+ BM-21 *Grad*

Air Force 2,000

FORCES BY ROLE

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with BT-67; C295W; Y-12E

TRAINING

1 sqn with *Tetras*

TRANSPORT/ATTACK HELICOPTER

1 sqn with H215; Mi-24D *Hind*; Mi-35M *Hind*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 3 combat capable

ISR 1 Cessna 208 *Caravan*

TPT • **Light** 11: 1 BT-67; 1 C295W; 7 *Tetras*; 2 Y-12E (1 An-24 *Coke*; 2 An-26 *Curl*; 2 BN-2 *Islander* all in store)

TRG 3 A-29 *Super Tucano** (6 L-29 *Delfin*; 2 SF-260WL *Warrior** all in store)

HELICOPTERS

ATK 6: 2 Mi-24D *Hind*; 4 Mi-35M *Hind*

TPT 7: **Medium** 6: 2 H215 (AS332L1) *Super Puma*; 4 Mi-171Sh *Hip*; (1 Mi-8 *Hip* in store); **Light** (1 AS350 *Ecureuil* in store)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 20,000 active

Gendarmerie 6,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

8 paramilitary coy

1 air tpt gp (2 sy coy; 1 tpt coy)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES**APC • PPV 1+ RG-31 *Nyala***National Guard** 10,000**FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE****Reconnaissance**

6 (camel) cav coy

Light

1 inf coy (Anti-terrorist special force)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES**APC • PPV 1+ RG-31 *Nyala***National Police** 1,000**Militia** 3,000**DEPLOYMENT****DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO:** UN • MONUSCO 4**FOREIGN FORCES**

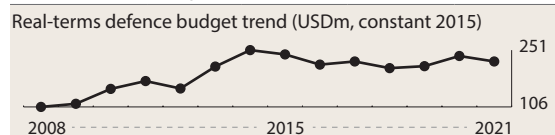
All under MINUSMA comd unless otherwise specified

Armenia 1**Australia** 1**Austria** 2 • EUTM Mali 21**Bangladesh** 1,118; 1 inf bn; 1 engr coy; 2 sigs coy; 1 tpt coy**Belgium** 53 • *Operation Barkhane* 3 • EUTM Mali 15**Benin** 260; 1 mech inf coy**Bhutan** 5**Bosnia-Herzegovina** 2**Bulgaria** EUTM Mali 4**Burkina Faso** 936; 1 inf bn**Burundi** 1**Cambodia** 289; 2 engr coy; 1 EOD coy**Cameroon** 3**Canada** 5**Chad** 1,451; 1 SF coy; 2 inf bn**China** 426; 1 sy coy; 1 engr coy; 1 fd hospital**Côte d'Ivoire** 802; 1 mech inf bn; 1 sy coy**Czech Republic** 4 • *Operation Barkhane* 60; 1 SF unit • EUTM Mali 120**Denmark** 2**Egypt** 1,066; 1 SF coy; 1 sy bn; 1 MP coy**El Salvador** 176; 1 hel sqn with 3 MD-500E**Estonia** 2 • *Operation Barkhane* 75; 1 SF unit • EUTM Mali 10**Ethiopia** 1**Finland** 4 • EUTM Mali 12**France** 21 • *Operation Barkhane* 2,500; 1 mech inf BG; 1 log bn; 1 tpt unit with 1 CN235M; 1 PC-6B; 1 hel unit with 5 *Tiger*; 5 AS532UL *Cougar*; 5 NH90 TTH; 4 SA342 *Gazelle* • EUTM Mali 13**Gambia** 6**Georgia** EUTM Mali 1**Germany** 426; 1 obs; 1 sy coy; 1 int coy; 1 UAV sqn • EUTM Mali 120**Ghana** 154; 1 engr coy**Greece** EUTM Mali 2**Guatemala** 2**Guinea** 666; 1 inf bn**Hungary** EUTM Mali 20**Indonesia** 9**Ireland** EUTM Mali 20**Italy** 2 • *Operation Barkhane* 100 • EUTM Mali 14**Jordan** 329; 1 mech inf coy(+)**Kenya** 10**Latvia** 1 • EUTM Mali 4**Liberia** 162; 1 sy coy**Lithuania** 45 • EUTM Mali 2**Luxembourg** EUTM Mali 15**Mauritania** 7**Mexico** 4**Moldova** EUTM Mali 3**Montenegro** EUTM Mali 2**Nepal** 202; 1 EOD coy**Netherlands** 5 • *Operation Barkhane* 4 • EUTM Mali 6**Niger** 873; 1 inf bn**Nigeria** 78; 1 fd hospital**Norway** 13; 1 tpt flt with 1 C-130J**Pakistan** 217; 1 hel sqn**Portugal** 67; 1 tpt flt with 1 C295M • *Operation Barkhane* 2; • EUTM Mali 11**Romania** 5 • EUTM Mali 1**Senegal** 1,003; 1 inf bn; 1 engr coy**Sierra Leone** 18**Slovakia** EUTM Mali 15**Slovenia** EUTM Mali 8**Spain** 1 • EUTM Mali 540; 1 hel unit with 3 NH90 TTH**Sri Lanka** 242; 1 sy coy**Sweden** 187; 1 int coy • *Operation Barkhane* 150; 1 SF unit; 1 hel unit with 3 UH-60M • EUTM Mali 8**Switzerland** 6**Togo** 931; 1 mech inf bn; 1 fd hospital**Tunisia** 87; 1 tpt flt with 1 C-130J-30**Ukraine** 12**United Kingdom** 256; 1 recce sqn • *Operation Barkhane* 90; 1 hel flt with 3 CH-47SD *Chinook* HC5**United States** 8**Zambia** 3

Mauritius MUS

Mauritian Rupee MUR		2020	2021	2022
GDP	MUR	430bn	457bn	
	USD	10.9bn	11.0bn	
per capita	USD	8,619	8,682	
Growth	%	-14.9	5.0	
Inflation	%	2.5	5.1	
Def bdgt [a]	MUR	8.86bn	8.42bn	10.4bn
	USD	225m	203m	
USD1=MUR		39.35	41.52	

[a] Police service budget



Population 1,386,129

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	9.8%	3.5%	3.6%	3.8%	23.6%	4.8%
Female	9.4%	3.4%	3.5%	3.8%	24.2%	6.8%

Capabilities

The country has no standing armed forces; instead, responsibility for security lies with the Mauritius Police Force's Special Mobile Force (SMF), formed as a motorised infantry battalion. The SMF is tasked with ensuring internal and external territorial and maritime security. India provides support to the Mauritian National Coast Guard, which is also a branch of the police force, through training, equipment maintenance and leasing. The SMF trains along traditional military lines but has no ability to deploy beyond national borders. Apart from very limited maintenance facilities there is no defence industry.

ACTIVE NIL Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 2,550

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 2,550

Special Mobile Force €1,750

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

2 recce coy

Light

5 (rifle) mot inf coy

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 engr sqn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 spt pl

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

IFV 2 VAB with 20mm gun

APC • APC (W) 12: 3 *Tactica*; 9 VAB

ARTILLERY • MOR 81mm 2

Coast Guard €800

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 17

PCO 1 *Barracuda* with 1 hel landing platform

PCC 2 *Victory* (IND *Sarojini Naidu*)

PB 14: 10 (IND Fast Interceptor Boat); 1 P-2000; 1 SDB-Mk3; 2 *Rescuer* (FSU *Zhuk*)

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 4: 1 BN-2T *Defender*; 3 Do-228-101

Police Air Wing

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

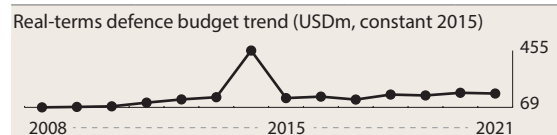
HELICOPTERS

MRH 9: 1 H125 (AS555) *Fennec*; 2 *Dhruv*; 1 SA315B

Lama (Cheetah); 5 SA316 *Alouette III* (Chetak)

Mozambique MOZ

Mozambique Metical MZN		2020	2021	2022
GDP	MZN	975bn	1.06tr	
	USD	14.0bn	15.8bn	
per capita	USD	449	492	
Growth	%	-1.2	2.5	
Inflation	%	3.1	6.2	
Def bdgt	MZN	9.11bn	9.35bn	
	USD	131m	140m	
USD1=MZN		69.46	66.72	



Population 30,888,034

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	23.0%	5.5%	4.5%	3.6%	11.2%	1.4%
Female	22.4%	5.4%	4.6%	3.8%	13.0%	1.5%

Capabilities

Mozambique faces a growing internal threat from Islamist groups that continue to challenge national defence forces, with attacks being carried out in the country's northern province of Cabo Delgado. As a result, in 2021, SADC deployed a force comprising multiple regional states, while there has also been support from Portugal, Rwanda and the United States. The armed forces are tasked with ensuring territorial integrity and internal security, as well as tackling piracy and human trafficking. The integration of Resistência Nacional Moçambicana (RENAMO) personnel into the military is a long-standing objective. Talks between the government and RENAMO from July 2019 resulted in most RENAMO fighters disarming, although some rebels have splintered into separate groups. Mozambique has defence relationships with China, Portugal and Russia, although US forces have delivered training to the Mozambican military in response to the growing insurgency. Private military contractors have also allegedly been hired to provide training to Mozambican forces. The armed forces have no capacity to deploy beyond Mozambique's borders without assistance. Soviet-era equipment makes up the majority of the inventory and maintaining this will be problematic, not least in the

absence of any local defence industry. Moreover, Mozambique's recent economic performance will likely limit the government's ability to recapitalise.

ACTIVE 11,200 (Army 10,000 Navy 200 Air 1,000)

Conscript liability 2 years

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army €9,000–10,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

3 SF bn

MANOEUVRE

Light

7 inf bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

2-3 arty bn

2 engr bn COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

Equipment estimated at 10% or less serviceability

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 60+ T-54

RECCE 30 BRDM-1/BRDM-2

IFV 40 BMP-1

APC 338

APC (T) 30 FV430

APC (W) 285: 160 BTR-60; 100 BTR-152; 25 AT-105 Saxon

PPV 23+: 11 *Casspir*; 12 *Marauder*; some Tata Motors

MRAP

AUV 9+ Tiger 4x4

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS 9K11 Malyutka (RS-AT-3 Sagger);

9K111 Fagot (RS-AT-4 Spigot)

RCL 75mm; 82mm B-10; 107mm 24 B-12

GUNS 85mm 18: 6 D-48; 12 PT-56 (D-44)

ARTILLERY 126

TOWED 62: 100mm 20 M-1944; 105mm 12 M101;

122mm 12 D-30; 130mm 6 M-46; 152mm 12 D-1

MRL 122mm 12 BM-21 Grad

MOR 52: 82mm 40 M-43; 120mm 12 M-43

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS 290+

SP 57mm 20 ZSU-57-2

TOWED 270+: 20mm M-55; 23mm 120 ZU-23-2; 37mm 90 M-1939; (10 M-1939 in store); 57mm 60 S-60; (30 S-60 in store)

Navy €200

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 28

PBF 24: 20+ DV 15; 2 HSI 32; 2 Namilti (ex-IND C-401)

PB 4: 3 Ocean Eagle 43 (capacity 1 Camcopter S-100

UAV); 1 Pebane (ex-ESP Conejera)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Light 1 S-100 Camcopter

Air Force 1,000

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with MiG-21bis *Fishbed*; MiG-21UM *Mongol B*

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with An-26 *Curl*; FTB-337G *Milirole*; Cessna 150B;

Cessna 172; PA-34 *Seneca*

ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Mi-24 *Hind†*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 8 combat capable

FGA 8: 6 MiG-21bis *Fishbed*; 2 MiG-21UM *Mongol B*

ISR 2 FTB-337G *Milirole*

TPT 6: Light 5: 1 An-26 *Curl*; 2 Cessna 150B; 1 Cessna 172; 1 PA-34 *Seneca*; (4 PA-32 *Cherokee* non-op); PAX 1 Hawker 850XP

TRG 3: 1 Aerostar R40S *Festival*; 2 L-39 *Albatros*

HELICOPTERS

ATK 2 Mi-24V *Hind E*

MRH 2+ SA314B *Gazelle*

TPT • Medium 2 Mi-8 *Hip*

FOREIGN FORCES

Angola SAMIM 18

Botswana SAMIM 110

Lesotho SAMIM 71

Malawi SAMIM 1

Portugal EUTM Mozambique 120

Rwanda Army: 1,500

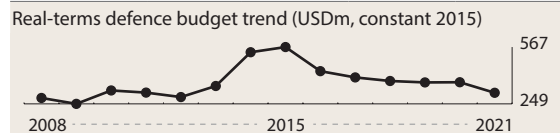
South Africa SAMIM 272

Tanzania SAMIM 277

Zimbabwe SAMIM 1

Namibia NAM

Namibian Dollar NAD		2020	2021	2022
GDP	NAD	176bn	186bn	
	USD	10.7bn	12.2bn	
per capita	USD	4,276	4,693	
Growth	%	-8.0	1.3	
Inflation	%	2.2	4.0	
Def bdgt	NAD	6.23bn	5.43bn	
	USD	378m	357m	
USD1=NAD		16.46	15.20	



Population 2,678,191

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	17.8%	5.4%	4.8%	4.3%	15.1%	1.7%
Female	17.4%	5.3%	4.8%	4.4%	16.8%	2.2%

Capabilities

The Namibian defence authorities aim to develop a small, mobile professional force. According to the constitution, the primary mission of the Namibian Defence Force (NDF) is territorial defence. Secondary roles include assistance to the civil power and sup-

porting the AU, SADC and UN. The NDF Development Strategy 2012–22 states that the NDF design should be based on a conventional force with a force-projection capability. The navy exercises with the SADC as part of the SADC's Standing Maritime Committee. It also has conducted multinational training missions organised by US forces. Annual meetings of a permanent commission on defence and security between Namibia and Botswana were elevated in 2021 to a biannual commission, chaired by the two countries' heads of state. While the NDF receives a comparatively large proportion of the state budget, there have been recent problems in adequately funding training. Namibia has deployed on AU and UN missions, but there is only limited capacity for independent power projection. The NDF is equipped for the most part with ageing or obsolescent systems, but economic difficulties make recapitalisation unlikely in the near term. There is a limited defence-manufacturing sector mainly focused on armoured vehicles, tactical communications and ammunition.

ACTIVE 9,900 (Army 9,000 Navy 900) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 6,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 9,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 rece regt

Light

3 inf bde (total: 6 inf bn)

Other

1 (Presidential Guard) gd bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bde with (1 arty regt)

1 AT regt

1 engr regt

1 sigs regt

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log bn

AIR DEFENCE

1 AD regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT T-54/T-55+; T-34+

RECCE 12 BRDM-2

IFV 7: 5 Type-05P mod (with BMP-1 turret); 2 *Wolf*

Turbo 2 mod (with BMP-1 turret)

APC 61

APC (W) 13: 10 BTR-60; 3 Type-05P

PPV 48: 20 *Casspir*; 28 *Wolf Turbo* 2

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV T-54/T-55 reported

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

RCL 82mm B-10

GUNS 12+: 57mm ZIS-2; 76mm 12 ZIS-3

ARTILLERY 72

TOWED 140mm 24 G-2

MRL 122mm 8: 5 BM-21 *Grad*; 3 PHL-81

MOR 40: 81mm; 82mm

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence FN-6 (CH-SA-10)

GUNS 65

SP 23mm 15 *Zumlac*

TOWED 50+: 14.5mm 50 ZPU-4; 57mm S-60

Navy €900

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 7

PSO 1 *Elephant* with 1 hel landing platform

PCC 3: 2 *Daures* (ex-PRC *Haiqing* (Type-037-IS)) with 2

FQF-3200 A/S mor; 1 *Oryx*

PB 3: 1 *Brendan Simbwaye* (BRZ *Grajaú*); 2 *Terrace Bay* (BRZ *Marlim*)

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 1 F406 *Caravan II*

HELICOPTERS • TPT • Medium 1 S-61L

Marines €700

Air Force

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with F-7 (F-7NM); FT-7 (FT-7NG)

ISR

1 sqn with O-2A *Skymaster*

TRANSPORT

Some sqn with An-26 *Curl*; *Falcon* 900; Learjet 36; Y-12

TRAINING

1 sqn with K-8 *Karakorum**

ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with H425; Mi-8 *Hip*; Mi-25 *Hind D*; SA315 *Lama* (*Cheetah*); SA316B *Alouette III* (*Chetak*)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 11+ combat capable

FTR 7: 5 F-7 (F-7NM); 2 FT-7 (FT-7NG)

ISR 5 Cessna O-2A *Skymaster*

TPT 6: Light 5: 2 An-26 *Curl*; 1 Learjet 36; 2 Y-12; PAX 1

Falcon 900

TRG 4+ K-8 *Karakorum**

HELICOPTERS

ATK 2 Mi-25 *Hind D*

MRH 5: 1 H425; 1 SA315 *Lama* (*Cheetah*); 3 SA316B

Alouette III (*Chetak*)

TPT • Medium 1 Mi-8 *Hip*

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 6,000

Police Force • Special Field Force 6,000 (incl Border Guard and Special Reserve Force)

DEPLOYMENT

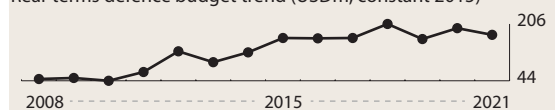
SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 4

SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 7

Niger NER

CFA Franc BCEAO XOF		2020	2021	2022
GDP	XOF	7.91tr	8.56tr	
	USD	13.8bn	15.6bn	
<i>per capita</i>	USD	568	622	
Growth	%	3.6	5.4	
Inflation	%	2.9	2.9	
Def bdgt	XOF	121bn	112bn	
	USD	211m	205m	
USD1=XOF		574.77	547.36	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 23,605,767

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	25.3%	5.7%	4.3%	3.2%	9.8%	1.3%
Female	24.9%	5.8%	4.5%	3.3%	10.5%	1.4%

Capabilities

Principal military roles include maintaining internal and border security, in light of the regional threat from Islamist groups. The country is a member of the G5 Sahel group and part of the Multi-National Joint Task Force fighting Boko Haram in the Lake Chad Basin. France has conducted joint counter-terrorism operations with Niger's armed forces. Niamey hosts air contingents from France, Germany (an air-transport base to supply its troops in neighbouring Mali) and the US, which maintains a detachment of UAVs. Niger's armed forces are combat experienced and relatively well trained, and there is training support from France, Italy and the US. Combat operations have also been conducted with US forces. There is limited capacity to deploy beyond neighbouring countries without external support. Operations in austere environments have demonstrated adequate sustainment and manoeuvre capacity. While there have been moves to integrate better-protected armoured vehicles, the armed forces are generally under-equipped and under-resourced. Apart from limited maintenance facilities, the country has no domestic defence-industrial capability.

ACTIVE 5,300 (Army 5,200 Air 100) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 5,400

Conscript liability Selective conscription, 2 years

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 5,200

3 Mil Districts

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

4 armd recce sqn

Light

7 inf coy

Air Manoeuvre

2 AB coy

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 engr coy

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log gp

AIR DEFENCE

1 AD coy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

RECCE 132: 35 AML-20/AML-60; 90 AML-90; *Bastion Patsas*; 7 VBL

APC 148

APC (W) 55: 13 *Bastion* APC; 22 Panhard M3; 20 WZ-551

PPV 93+: 15 IAG *Guardian Xtreme*; 57 *Mamba* Mk7; 21 *Puma* M26-15; some *Puma* M36

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

RCL 14: 75mm 6 M20; 106mm 8 M40

ARTILLERY • **MOR** 40: 81mm 19 Brandt; 82mm 17; 120mm 4 Brandt

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS 39

SP 20mm 10 Panhard M3 VDAA

TOWED 20mm 29

Air Force 100

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 2 combat capable

ATK 2 Su-25 *Frogfoot*

ISR 6: 4 Cessna 208 *Caravan*; 2 DA42 MPP *Twin Star*

TPT 8: **Medium** 2 C-130H *Hercules*; **Light** 5: 1 An-26

Curl; 2 Cessna 208 *Caravan*; 1 Do-28 *Skyservant*; 1 Do-228-201; **PAX** 1 B-737-700 (VIP)

HELICOPTERS

ATK 2 Mi-35P *Hind*

MRH 5: 2 Mi-17 *Hip*; 3 SA342 *Gazelle*

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 5,400

Gendarmerie 1,400

Republican Guard 2,500

National Police 1,500

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 5

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 3

MALI: UN • MINUSMA 873; 1 inf bn

FOREIGN FORCES

Belgium METT 130

Chad G5 Sahel 600; 1 inf bn

France *Operation Barkhane* 1,000; 1 FGA det with 4 *Mirage* 2000C/D; 1 tkr/tpt det with 1 *Atlantique* 2; 1 C-135FR; 1 C-130J-30; 1 UAV det with 6 MQ-9A *Reaper*

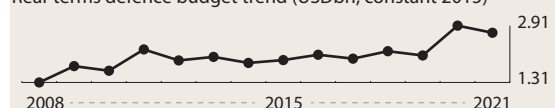
Italy MISIN 295; 1 inf coy; 1 engr unit; 1 CBRN unit; 1 med unit; 1 trg unit; 1 ISR unit

United States 800; 1 ISR UAV sqn with MQ-9A *Reaper*

Nigeria NGA

Nigerian Naira NGN		2020	2021	2022
GDP	NGN	154tr	183tr	
	USD	429bn	480bn	
per capita	USD	2,083	2,273	
Growth	%	-1.8	2.6	
Inflation	%	13.2	16.9	
Def bdtgt	NGN	900bn	966bn	1.4tr
	USD	2.51bn	2.54bn	
USD1=NGN		359.21	380.00	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 219,463,862

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	21.1%	5.7%	4.7%	3.7%	13.7%	1.6%
Female	20.2%	5.5%	4.6%	3.7%	13.8%	1.8%

Capabilities

Nigeria is West Africa's principal military power and faces numerous security challenges, including from the Islamic State West African Province, Boko Haram and militants in the Delta. Reform initiatives have developed after relative military weaknesses were exposed during counter-insurgency operations. There have been operational changes, including attempts to implement counter-insurgency tactics, forward-operating bases and quick-reaction groups. Nigeria is part of the Multinational Joint Task Force and is a key member of the ECOWAS Standby Force. Nigeria is strengthening its cooperation with Pakistan while military and security assistance is either discussed or under way with Germany, the UK and the US. The UK bases its British Defence Staff for West Africa in Nigeria. Efforts have been made to improve training, notably in the air force with the establishment of Air Training Command and Ground Training Command. Contractors have also been used to improve training and maintenance levels. Nigeria is able to mount regional operations, though its deployment capacities remain limited. Important acquisitions have been made in every domain, including the introduction of fighter ground-attack aircraft and combat-capable trainers as well as new tanks and howitzers. Patrol boats and a number of small coastal-patrol boats have been acquired in light of security requirements in the Delta region. Nigeria is developing its defence-industrial capacity, including local production facilities for small arms and protected patrol vehicles.

ACTIVE 143,000 (Army 100,000 Navy 25,000 Air 18,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 80,000

Reserves planned, none org

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 100,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 spec ops bn

3 (mobile strike team) spec ops units

1 ranger bn

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 (3rd) armd div (1 armd bde, 1 arty bde)

Mechanised

1 (1st) mech div (1 recce bn, 1 mech bde, 1 mot inf bde, 1 arty bde, 1 engr regt)

1 (2nd) mech div (1 recce bn, 1 armd bde, 1 arty bde, 1 engr regt)

1 (81st) composite div (1 recce bn, 1 mech bde, 1 arty bde, 1 engr regt)

Light

1 (6th) inf div (1 amph bde, 2 inf bde)

1 (7th) inf div (1 spec ops bn, 1 recce bn(-), 1 armd bde, 7 (task force) inf bde, 1 arty bde, 1 engr regt)

1 (8th Task Force) inf div (2 inf bde)

1 (82nd) composite div (1 recce bn, 3 mot inf bde, 1 arty bde, 1 engr regt)

1 (Multi-National Joint Task Force) bde (2 inf bn(-))

Other

1 (Presidential Guard) gd bde (4 gd bn)

AIR DEFENCE

1 AD regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 319+: 100 T-55+; 10 T-72AV; 31 T-72M1; 172 Vickers Mk 3; 6+ VT-4

LT TK 154 FV101 Scorpion

ASLT 6+ ST-1

RECCE 384: 88 AML-60; 40 AML-90; 70 EE-9 *Cascavel*; 44 ERC-90F1 *Lynx*; 50 FV721 *Fox*; 20 FV601 *Saladin* Mk2; 72 VBL

IFV 31: 9 BTR-4EN; 22 BVP-1

APC 866+

APC (T) 373: 248 4K-7FA *Steyr*; 65 MT-LB; 60 ZSD-89

APC (W) 172+: 10 FV603 *Saracen*; 110 AVGP *Grizzly* mod/*Piranha* I 6x6; 47 BTR-3UN; 5 BTR-80; some EE-11 *Urutu* (reported);

PPV 321+: 14 *Caiman*; some *Conqueror*; 160 CS/VP3; 47 *Ezugwu*; 5+ *Isotrex Phantom II*; some *Marauder*; 7+ *Maxxpro*; 8 *Proforce Ara-1*; 13 *Proforce Ara-2*; 23 REVA III 4x4; 10 *Streit Spartan*; 9 *Streit Cougar* (Igirigi); 25 *Streit Typhoon*

AUV 107 Cobra; FV103 Spartan

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 17+: AVGP *Husky*; 2 *Greif*; 15 Vickers ARV

VLB MTU-20; VAB

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS Shershen

RCL 84mm Carl Gustaf; 106mm M40A1

ARTILLERY 518+

SP 43+: 105mm 4+ SH-5; 122mm some SH-2; 155mm 39 *Palmaria*

TOWED 104: 105mm 49 M-56; 122mm 48 D-30/D-74; 130mm 7 M-46; (155mm 24 FH-77B in store)

MRL 122mm 41: 9 BM-21 *Grad*; 25 APR-21; 7 RM-70

MOR 330+: 81mm 200; 82mm 100; 120mm 30+

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence 16+: 16 *Roland*; *Blowpipe*; 9K32 *Strela-2* (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)†

GUNS 89+SP 23mm 29 ZSU-23-4 *Shilka*

TOWED 60+: 20mm 60+; 23mm ZU-23; 40mm L/70

Navy 25,000 (incl Coast Guard)

Western Comd HQ located at Apapa; Eastern Comd HQ located at Calabar; Central Comd HQ located at Brass

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES**FFGHM (1 *Aradu* (GER MEKO 360) (non-operational) with 8 single Inchr with *Otomat* Mk1 AShM, 1 octuple *Albatros* Inchr with *Aspide* SAM, 2 triple 324mm A5TT with A244/S LWT, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 med hel))**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 122**CORVETTES • FSM (1 *Erinomi* (UK Vosper Mk 9) (non-operational) with 1 triple Inchr with *Seacat* SAM, 1 twin 375mm Bofors ASW Rocket Launcher System A/S mor, 1 76mm gun)PSOH 4: 2 *Centenary* with 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 Z-9 hel); 2 *Thunder* (ex-US *Hamilton*) with 1 76mm gunPCFG 1 *Siri* (FRA *Combattante* IIIB)† with 2 twin Inchr with MM38 *Exocet* AShM, 1 76mm gunPCF 2 *Siri* (FRA *Combattante* IIIB) with 1 76mm gunPCO 4 *Kyanwa* (ex-US CG *Balsam*)PCC 4: 2 *Ekpe* (GER *Lurssen* 57m)† with 1 76mm gun; 2 *Kano* (Damen Fast Crew Supplier 4008)PBF 26: 2 *ARESA* 1700; 4 *C-Falcon*; 12 *Manta* MkIII (Suncraft 17m); 3 *Shaldag* II; 2 *Torie* (Nautic Sentinel 17m); 3 *Wave Rider*PB 81: 1 *Andoni*; 1 *Dorina* (FPB 98); 4 *FPB* 110 MkII; 8 *Okpoku* (FPB 72); 1 *Karaduwa*; 1 *Sagbama*; 2 *Sea Eagle* (Suncraft 38m); 15 *Stingray* (Suncraft 16m); 40 *Suncraft* 12m; 4 *Swiftships*; 2 *Town* (of which one laid up); 2 *Yolat***MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 2**MCC 2 *Ohue* (ITA *Lerici* mod)†**AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 4**LCVP 4 *Stingray* 20**LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 2**AGHS 1 *Lana* (OSV 190)AX 1 *Prosperity***Naval Aviation****EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****HELICOPTERS**

MRH 2 AW139 (AB-139)

TPT • *Light* 3 AW109E *Power*†**Special Boat Service 200****EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****FORCES BY ROLE****SPECIAL FORCES**

1 SF unit

Air Force 18,000**FORCES BY ROLE**

Very limited op capability

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with F-7 (F-7NI); FT-7 (FT-7NI)

MARITIME PATROL1 sqn with ATR-42-500 MP; Do-128D-6 *Turbo SkyServant*; Do-228-100/200**TRANSPORT**2 sqn with C-130H *Hercules*; C-130H-30 *Hercules*; G-222

1 (Presidential) gp with B-727; B-737BBJ; BAe-125-800;

Beech 350 *King Air*; Do-228-200; *Falcon* 7X; *Falcon* 900;

Gulfstream IV/V

TRAINING1 unit with *Air Beetle*†1 unit with *Alpha Jet**1 unit with L-39 *Albatros**; MB-339AN*1 unit with *Super Mushshak*; DA40NG1 hel unit with Mi-34 *Hermit* (trg)**ATTACK HELICOPTER**1 sqn with Mi-24/Mi-35 *Hind*†**TRANSPORT HELICOPTER**1 sqn with H215 (AS332) *Super Puma*; (AS365N)*Dauphin*; AW109LUH; H135**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†****AIRCRAFT 74 combat capable**

FTR 12: 10 F-7 (F-7NI); 2 FT-7 (FT-7NI)

FGA 3 JF-17 *Thunder* Block II

ELINT 2 ATR-42-500 MP

ISR 1 Beech 350 *King Air*MP 1 Cessna 525 *Citation* CJ3 (operated on behalf of NIMASA)TPT 32: **Medium** 5: 1 C-130H *Hercules* (4 more in store†);1 C-130H-30 *Hercules* (2 more in store); 3 G.222† (2 more in store†); **Light** 18: 1 Beech 350 *King Air*; 1 Cessna 550*Citation*; 8 Do-128D-6 *Turbo SkyServant*; 1 Do-228-100; 2Do-228-101; 5 Do-228-200 (incl 2 VIP); **PAX** 9: 1 B-727;1 B-737BBJ; 1 BAe 125-800; 2 *Falcon* 7X; 2 *Falcon* 900; 1

Gulfstream IV; 1 Gulfstream V

TRG 129: 58 *Air Beetle*† (up to 20 awaiting repair); 2 *Alpha**Jet A**; 10 *Alpha Jet E**; 2 DA40NG; 12 EMB-314 *Super Tucano* (A-29B)*; 23 L-39ZA *Albatros**†; 12 MB-339AN*(all being upgraded); 10 *Super Mushshak***HELICOPTERS**ATK 16: 2 Mi-24P *Hind*; 4 Mi-24V *Hind*; 3 Mi-35 *Hind*; 2 Mi-35P *Hind*; 5 Mi-35M *Hind*MRH 11+: 6 AW109LUH; 2 Bell 412EP; 3+ SA341 *Gazelle*TPT 24: **Medium** 12: 2 AW101; 5 H215 (AS332) *Super**Puma* (4 more in store); 3 AS365N *Dauphin*; 1 Mi-171Sh; 2Mi-171E; **Light** 11: 4 H125 (AS350B) *Ecureuil*; 1 AW109; 2

AW109M; 1 Bell 205; 3 H135

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES 5+CISR • **Heavy** 3: 1+ CH-3; 2+ *Wing Loong* IIISR 2: **Heavy** 1+ *Yabhon Flash*-20; **Medium** (9 *Aerostar* non-operational); **Light** 1+ *Tsaigami***AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES**AAM • IR R-3 (RS-AA-2 *Atoll*)†; PL-9C

ASM AGR-20A APKWS; AR-1

BOMBS • INS/GPS guided FT-9**Gendarmerie & Paramilitary €80,000****Security and Civil Defence Corps 80,000****EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES**

APC 80+

APC (W) 74+: 70+ AT105 *Saxon*†; 4 BTR-3U; UR-416PPV 6 *Springbuck* 4x4

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 4: 1 Cessna 500 *Citation I*; 2 PA-31 *Navajo*; 1 PA-31-350 *Navajo Chieftain*
HELICOPTERS • TPT • Light 5: 2 Bell 212 (AB-212); 2 Bell 222 (AB-222); 1 Bell 429

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 5

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 10

GAMBIA: ECOWAS • ECOMIG 197

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 1

MALI: UN • MINUSMA 78; 1 fd hospital

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 14

SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 4

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 5

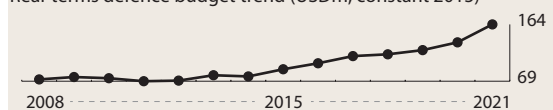
FOREIGN FORCES

United Kingdom 80 (trg teams)

Rwanda RWA

Rwandan Franc RWF		2020	2021	2022
GDP	RWF	9.75tr	10.4tr	
	USD	10.3bn	10.4bn	
<i>per capita</i>	USD	816	802	
Growth	%	-3.4	5.1	
Inflation	%	7.7	2.4	
Def bdgt	RWF	121bn	151bn	178bn
	USD	128m	150m	
USD1=RWF		943.28	1004.11	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 12,943,132

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	19.9%	5.5%	4.7%	3.8%	14.1%	1.1%
Female	19.5%	5.4%	4.7%	3.8%	16.0%	1.6%

Capabilities

Rwanda is one of the principal security actors in East Africa, with disciplined and well-trained armed forces. Their key missions are to defend territorial integrity and national sovereignty. The country fields a relatively large army, but units are lightly equipped, with little mechanisation. Rwanda signed a Mutual Defence Treaty with Kenya and Uganda in 2014 and participates in the East African Standby Force. A law on downsizing and demobilising elements of the armed forces was published in October 2015 and there have in recent years been official retirement ceremonies for those reaching rank-related retirement ages. The lack of fixed-wing aircraft limits the armed forces' ability to independently deploy much overseas beyond personnel. There have been

some acquisitions of modern artillery and armoured vehicles. There is limited maintenance capacity but no defence manufacturing sector.

ACTIVE 33,000 (Army 32,000 Air 1,000)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 2,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 32,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

2 cdo bn

4 inf div (3 inf bde)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 34: 24 T-54/T-55; 10 *Tiran-5*

RECCE 106: 60 AML-60/AML-90; 16 VBL

IFV 38+: BMP; 13+ Ratel-23; 10 Ratel-60; 15 Ratel-90

APC 60+

APC (W) 20+: BTR; *Buffalo* (Panhard M3); 20 WZ-551 (reported)

PPV 40 RG-31 *Nyala*

AUV 76 *Cobra/Cobra II*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV T-54/T-55 ARV reported

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • SP HJ-9A (on *Cobra*)

ARTILLERY 177+

SP 17: 122mm 12: 6 CS/SH-1; 6 SH-3; 155mm 5 ATMOS 2000

TOWED 35+: 105mm some; 122mm 6 D-30; 152mm 29 Type-54 (D-1)†

MRL 10: 122mm 5 RM-70; 160mm 5 LAR-160

MOR 115: 81mm; 82mm; 120mm

AIR DEFENCE SAM • Point-defence 9K32 *Strela-2* (SA-7 *Grail*)‡

GUNS 150: 14.5mm; 23mm; 37mm

Air Force 1,000

FORCES BY ROLE

ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Mi-17/Mi-17MD/Mi-17V-5/Mi-17-1V *Hip H*; Mi-24P/V *Hind*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

HELICOPTERS

ATK 5: 2 Mi-24V *Hind E*; 3 Mi-24P *Hind*

MRH 12: 1 AW139; 4 Mi-17 *Hip H*; 1 Mi-17MD *Hip H*; 1 Mi-17V-5 *Hip H*; 5 Mi-17-1V *Hip H*

TPT • Light 1 AW109S

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary

District Administration Security Support Organ 2,000

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 1,690; 2 inf bn; 1 fd hospital

MOZAMBIQUE: Army 1,500

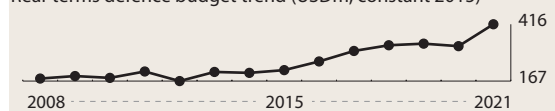
SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 2,640; 3 inf bn; 2 hel sqn

SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 8

Senegal SEN

CFA Franc BCEAO XOF		2020	2021	2022
GDP	XOF	14.2tr	15.1tr	
	USD	24.7bn	27.6bn	
<i>per capita</i>	USD	1,474	1,603	
Growth	%	1.5	4.7	
Inflation	%	2.5	2.4	
Def bdgt	XOF	199bn	263bn	
	USD	346m	479m	
USD1=XOF		574.75	549.22	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 16,082,442

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	19.9%	5.5%	4.7%	4.0%	12.9%	1.4%
Female	19.7%	5.4%	4.7%	4.2%	15.6%	1.9%

Capabilities

Senegal's armed forces have strong international relationships and are experienced in foreign deployments. Their focus is internal and border security, including counter-insurgency in the country's south and Islamist activity in neighbouring states, as well as combating narcotics trafficking. Under the 'Horizon 2025' programme, the defence authorities intend to reorganise and re-equip key defence organisations and renew infrastructure. Professional military education is a focus. A new navy school and National Defence Institute are under development; the latter will contain a higher war college, staff college and doctrine centre. Other areas for improvement include mobility and firepower, and air and naval modernisation. Despite limited resources, there are plans to improve operational capabilities and training. France remains Senegal's principal defence partner and retains a military presence in the country. French military forces deliver training assistance to the armed forces and gendarmerie, including training in 2021 on the SIMBAD air-defence system that will equip new patrol ships. There is also defence cooperation with Spain and the UK, while an agreement was signed with Mauritania in 2021 regarding offshore energy-related maritime security. The US also provides security assistance, including to the national police and gendarmerie. A US-funded counter-terrorism training centre was opened in September 2018. The armed forces are able to deploy personnel using organic airlift, but short-notice movements of heavy equipment would be problematic without external assistance. Apart from maintenance facilities, the country has no domestic defence-industrial capability.

ACTIVE 13,600 (Army 11,900 Navy 950 Air 750)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 5,000

Conscript liability Selective conscription, 24 months

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 11,900 (incl conscripts)

7 Mil Zone HQ

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

5 armd recce bn

Light

1 cdo bn

6 inf bn

Air Manoeuvre

1 AB bn

Other

1 (Presidential Guard) horse cav bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bn

1 engr bn

3 construction coy

1 sigs bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log bn

1 med bn

1 trg bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

ASLT 27 PTL-02 *Assaulter*

RECCE 165: 30 AML-60; 74 AML-90; 20 BRDM-2; 10 M8;

4 M20; 27 RAM Mk3

IFV 26 *Ratel*-20

APC 91

APC (T) 12 M3 half-track

APC (W) 22: 2 *Oncilla*; 16 Panhard M3; 4 WZ-551 (CP)

PPV 57: 8 *Casspir*; 39 *Puma* M26-15; 10 *Puma* M36

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 2 *Puma* M36 ARV

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS *Milan*

ARTILLERY 82

TOWED 20: 105mm 6 HM-2/M101; 155mm 14: ε6

Model-50; 8 TR-F1

MRL 122mm 6 BM-21 *Grad* (UKR *Bastion*-1 mod)

MOR 56: 81mm 24; 120mm 32

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS • TOWED 39: 14.5mm 6 ZPU-4 (tch); 20mm 21 M693; 40mm 12 L/60

Navy (incl Coast Guard) 950

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 cdo coy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 10

PCO 1 *Fouladou* (OPV 190 Mk II)

PCC 1 *Njambour* (FRA SFCN 59m) with 2 76mm gun

PBF 6: 3 *Anambe* (Shaldag II); 2 *Ferlo* (RPB 33); 1 *Lac Retba* (Shaldag V)

PB 2: 1 *Conejera*; 1 *Kedougou*

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 2

LCT 2 EDIC 700

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AG 1

Air Force 750

FORCES BY ROLE

MARITIME PATROL/SEARCH & RESCUE

1 sqn with C-212 *Aviocar*; CN235; Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*)

ISR

1 unit with BN-2T *Islander* (anti-smuggling patrols)

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with B-727-200 (VIP); F-27-400M *Troopship*

TRAINING

1 sqn with R-235 *Guerrier**; TB-30 *Epsilon*; KA-1S*

ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AS355F *Ecureuil* II; Bell 206; Mi-35P *Hind*; Mi-171Sh

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 5 combat capable

MP 1 CN235

TPT 10: **Light** 8: 1 BN-2T *Islander* (govt owned, mil op); 1 C-212-100 *Aviocar*; 2 CN235; 2 Beech B200 *King Air*; 2 F-27-400M *Troopship* (3 more in store); **PAX** 2: 1 A319; 1 B-727-200 (VIP)

TRG 11: 4+ KA-1S*; 1 R-235 *Guerrier**; 6 TB-30 *Epsilon*

HELICOPTERS

ATK 4: 2 Mi-24V *Hind* D; 2 Mi-35P *Hind*

MRH 1 AW139

TPT 8: **Medium** 2 Mi-171Sh; **Light** 6: 1 AS355F *Ecureuil* II; 1 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); 2 Bell 206; 2 PZL Mi-2 *Hoplite*

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 5,000

Gendarmerie 5,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

RECCE 13: 2 *Bastion Patsas*; 11 RAM Mk3

APC 56

APC (W) 24: 7 *Bastion* APC; 5 EE-11 *Urutu*; 12 VXB-170+

PPV 32: 24 *Ejder Yalcin*; 8 *Gila*

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 9

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 6

GAMBIA: ECOWAS • ECOMIG 250

MALI: UN • MINUSMA 1,003; 1 mech inf bn; 1 engr coy

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 2

FOREIGN FORCES

France 350; 1 *Falcon* 50MI

Spain *Operation Barkhane* 65; 2 C295M

Seychelles SYC

Seychelles Rupee SCR		2020	2021	2022
GDP	SCR	20.0bn	23.6bn	
	USD	1.14bn	1.29bn	
per capita	USD	11,702	13,140	
Growth	%	-12.9	6.9	
Inflation	%	1.2	10.0	
Def exp	SCR	n.k	n.k	
	USD	n.k	n.k	
USD1=SCR		17.59	18.31	

Population 96,387

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	9.5%	3.1%	3.3%	3.9%	28.4%	3.5%
Female	9.0%	2.9%	2.8%	3.4%	25.1%	5.0%

Capabilities

The Seychelles maintains one of the smallest standing armed forces in the world. Its proximity to key international shipping lanes increases its strategic significance. The Seychelles People's Defence Force (PDF) primarily focuses on maritime security and counter-piracy operations. The country hosts US military forces conducting maritime-patrol activities on a rotational basis, including the operation of unarmed UAVs. India maintains strong defence ties with the Seychelles, donating equipment, providing maintenance and supporting efforts to enhance its maritime-patrol and -surveillance capability. There are plans to improve defence cooperation with China, which has already led to some equipment deliveries. The Seychelles continues to participate in and host a number of multinational maritime-security exercises. The PDF does not deploy overseas and has a limited capacity to deploy and support troops operating in the archipelago. Modern platforms in the air force and coastguard comprise donations from China, India and the UAE. There are limited maintenance facilities but no domestic defence manufacturing sector.

ACTIVE 420 (Land Forces 200; Coast Guard 200; Air Force 20)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

People's Defence Force

Land Forces 200

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF unit

MANOEUVRE

Light

1 inf coy

Other

1 sy unit

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 MP unit

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

RECCE 6 BRDM-2+

ARTILLERY • MOR 82mm 6 M-43+

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS • TOWED 14.5mm ZPU-2†; ZPU-4†; 37mm M-1939†

Coast Guard 200 (incl 80 Marines)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 11

PCO 3: 1 *Andromache* (ITA *Pichiotti* 42m); 2 *Topaz* (ex-IND *Trinkat*)
PCC 1 *Zoroaster*
PBF 3: 1 *Hermes* (ex-IND *Coastal Interceptor Craft*); 2 *Wave Rider*
PB 4: 1 *Etoile* (*Shanghai II* mod); 2 *Le Vigilant* (ex-UAE *Rodman* 101); 1 *Fortune* (UK *Tyne*)

Air Force 20

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

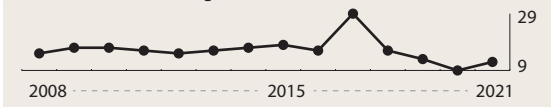
AIRCRAFT

TPT • Light 5: 1 DHC-6-320 *Twin Otter*; 2 Do-228; 2 Y-12

Sierra Leone SLE

Sierra Leonean Leone SLL		2020	2021	2022
GDP	SLL	41.3tr	47.7tr	
	USD	4.20bn	4.41bn	
<i>per capita</i>	USD	527	541	
Growth	%	-2.2	3.2	
Inflation	%	13.4	11.3	
Def bdgt	SLL	70.8bn	109bn	124bn
	USD	7.19m	10.1m	
USD1=SLL		9839.13	10821.25	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 6,807,277

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	20.5%	5.1%	4.2%	3.6%	13.7%	1.6%
Female	20.5%	5.2%	4.4%	3.9%	15.0%	2.2%

Capabilities

The armed forces' primary task is to ensure internal and border security and provide forces for peacekeeping missions. With international support, there remains a focus on building defence institutions, generating formal defence documentation and improving planning functions. Canada, China, France, the UK and US are among the nations supporting military capacity-building. UK training is also intended to boost the capacity of the police force. Freetown's Horton Academy delivers professional military education training to national and regional personnel. Defence ties with China include personnel exchanges and support for the development of military infrastructure, and officers' quarters have been built with Chinese support. Other construction activities are focusing on barracks accommodation and NCO messes. The armed forces' ability to deploy anything other than small units is constrained by force size and logistics-support capacity. There are plans to generate a company-sized quick-reaction force for peace-

keeping missions. Limited capability in areas including air and maritime surveillance was modestly boosted by the arrival of additional inshore-patrol craft in 2020, donated by South Korea. There is limited maintenance capacity and no defence-manufacturing capability.

ACTIVE 8,500 (Joint 8,500)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Armed Forces 8,500

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 recce unit

Light

3 inf bde (total: 12 inf bn)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 engr regt

1 int unit

1 MP unit

1 sigs unit

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 log unit

1 fd hospital

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC • PPV 4: 3 *Casspir*; 1 *Mamba* Mk5

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

RCL 84mm *Carl Gustaf*

ARTILLERY 37

TOWED 122mm 6 PL-96 (D-30)

MOR 31: **81mm** €27; **82mm** 2; **120mm** 2

HELICOPTERS • MRH 2 Mi-17 *Hip* H/Mi-8 *Hip*†

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS 14.5mm 3

Maritime Wing €200

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 2

PB 2: 1 Type-062/I (ex-PRC *Shanghai III*)†; 1 *Isle of Man*

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 5

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 3

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 3

MALI: UN • MINUSMA 18

SOMALIA: UN • UNSOM 1; **UN • UNSOS** 1

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 1

SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 10

Somalia SOM

Somali Shilling SOS		2020	2021	2022
GDP	USD	4.99bn	5.42bn	
per capita	USD	n.k.	n.k.	
Growth	%	-0.7	1.6	
Inflation	%	n.k.	n.k.	
Def bdtgt	USD	n.k.	n.k.	
USD1=SOS		1.00	1.00	

*Definitive economic data unavailable

Population 12,094,640

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	20.9%	5.3%	4.6%	3.6%	14.9%	1.0%
Female	21.0%	5.4%	4.6%	3.4%	13.8%	1.5%

Capabilities

Internal stability remains fragile following decades of conflict and insurgency, with al-Shabaab and other extremist groups still active in the country. Deployed international forces look to provide security, stabilisation and capacity-building assistance. However, continued challenges have required revisions to the 2018 transition plan under which Somali forces were to assume security responsibility in 2021, acknowledging the need for continued African Union support into 2022. The Somali National Army (SNA) remains weak in terms of both organisation and military capability, although a multi-clan US-mentored force, the Danab Brigade, has displayed greater capability and is slated for modest expansion. US forces are deployed independently to Somalia and target militant groups. Plans to professionalise, legitimise and unite the loose collections of clan-based militia groups that form the SNA have yet to be fully realised. Training programmes for enlisted and, more recently, senior commissioned personnel have been delivered by a number of countries, organisations and private security companies, but even though NATO standards were adopted as a training objective in 2018, reports indicate that coordination remains difficult in practice. Moreover, it remains difficult to grow a training staff within the SNA, to enable continuation training within the force itself. There is no capacity to deploy beyond national borders, while there is minimal national infrastructure available to support domestic operations. The equipment inventory is limited and eclectic, and government plans to re-establish and equip Somalia's air and maritime forces remain unfulfilled. There is no domestic defence-industrial capability.

ACTIVE 13,900 (Army 13,900)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 13,900

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

4 div HQ

MANOEUVRE

Light

Some cdo bn(+)

12 inf bde (3 inf bn)

2 indep inf bn

Other

1 gd bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC 73+

APC (W) 38+: 25+ AT-105 *Saxon*; 13 *Bastion* APC; Fiat 6614

PPV 35+: *Casspir*; MAV-5; 20 *Kirpi*; 9+ *Mamba* Mk5; 6

Puma M36; RG-31 *Nyala*

AUV 12 *Tiger* 4x4

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary

Coast Guard

All operational patrol vessels under 10t FLD

FOREIGN FORCES

Under UNSOM command unless stated

Burundi AMISOM 4,000; 5 inf bn

Djibouti AMISOM 1,800; 2 inf bn

Ethiopia AMISOM 4,000; 6 inf bn

Finland EUTM Somalia 10

Ghana 1 • UNSOS 1

India 1

Italy EUTM Somalia 154

Kenya AMISOM 4,000; 3 inf bn • UNSOS 1

Mauritania UNSOS 1

Pakistan UNSOS 1

Portugal EUTM Somalia 2

Romania EUTM Somalia 1

Serbia EUTM Somalia 6

Sierra Leone 1 • UNSOS 1

Spain EUTM Somalia 20

Sweden EUTM Somalia 9

Turkey Army: 200 (trg base)

Uganda 626; 1 sy bn • AMISOM 5,800; 7 inf bn • UNSOS 1

United Kingdom 2 • UNSOS 10 • Army: 65 (trg team)

TERRITORY WHERE THE GOVERNMENT DOES NOT EXERCISE EFFECTIVE CONTROL

Data presented here represents the de facto situation. This does not imply international recognition as a sovereign state. Much of this equipment is in poor repair or inoperable

Somaliland

Army €12,500

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

2 armd bde

Mechanised

1 mech inf bde

Light

14 inf bde

COMBAT SUPPORT

2 arty bde

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 spt bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†**ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES**

MBT T-54/55

RECCE Fiat 6616

APC • APC(W) Fiat 6614

ARTILLERY • MRL various incl BM-21 *Grad*

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS • 23mm ZU-23-2

Ministry of the Interior**Coast Guard 600**

All operational patrol vessels under 10t FLD

Puntland**Army** €3,000 (to be integrated into Somali National Army)**Maritime Police Force** €1,000**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS**

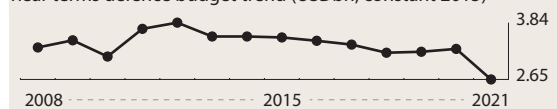
All operational patrol vessels under 10t FLD

AIRCRAFT • TPT 4; Light 3 Ayres S2R; PAX 1 DC-3

HELICOPTERS • MRH SA316 *Alouette III***South Africa RSA**

South African Rand ZAR		2020	2021	2022
GDP	ZAR	5.52tr	6.15tr	
	USD	335bn	415bn	
per capita	USD	5,625	6,861	
Growth	%	-6.4	5.0	
Inflation	%	3.3	4.4	
Def bdgt	ZAR	54.2bn	46.3bn	
	USD	3.29bn	3.13bn	
USD1=ZAR		16.46	14.80	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 56,978,635

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	13.9%	4.2%	4.1%	4.2%	20.4%	2.6%
Female	13.9%	4.2%	4.2%	4.4%	20.2%	3.6%

Capabilities

South Africa's armed forces are on paper the most capable in the region, but economic and structural problems are eroding capability. Principal roles include maintaining territorial integrity and supporting the police service. The Department of Defence Strategic Plan 2020–2025 is the South African National Defence Force's (SANDF) primary policy instrument. The first of six strategic-planning milestones is to arrest the decline of critical military capabilities. However, the 2019/20 Defence Annual Report said that funding constraints would negatively affect this ambition, resulting in an inability to meet future SANDF requirements and objectives outlined in the 2015 Defence Review. South Africa contributes to UN operations and has been a key component of

the Force Intervention Brigade in the Democratic Republic of the Congo since its inception. It is a member of the SADC Standby Force. In 2021, South Africa sent 1,500 personnel to neighbouring Mozambique as part of a SADC force to combat the Islamist insurgency in the north of the country. Troops were also deployed domestically in 2021 to help counter internal unrest. Historically, South African forces have also played a key role in training and supporting other regional forces. The SANDF can independently deploy its forces and as well as peacekeeping missions it participates in national and multinational exercises. The SANDF has a credible modernisation plan on paper but reduced funding has undermined these ambitions, resulting in programmes being behind schedule and difficulties in maintaining and replacing obsolete equipment. Budget cuts are also likely to have an adverse effect on training. South Africa has the continent's most capable defence industry, including the state-owned Armaments Corporation of South Africa (ARMSCOR) and weapons manufacturer Denel, which continues to experience financial difficulties. Cuban personnel remain engaged on a project for the maintenance and refurbishment of land vehicles.

ACTIVE 74,000 (Army 38,000 Navy 6,650 Air 9,800 South African Military Health Service 7,300 Other 12,250)

RESERVE 15,050 (Army 12,250 Navy 850 Air 850 South African Military Health Service Reserve 1,100)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**Space****EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**SATELLITES • ISR 1 *Kondor-E***Army 38,000****FORCES BY ROLE**

Regt are bn sized. A new army structure is planned with 3 mixed regular/reserve divisions (1 mechanised, 1 motorised and 1 contingency) comprising 12 brigades (1 armoured, 1 mechanised, 7 motorised, 1 airborne, 1 air-landed and 1 sea landed)

COMMAND

2 bde HQ

SPECIAL FORCES

2 SF regt(-)

MANOEUVRE**Reconnaissance**

1 armd recce regt

Armoured

1 tk regt(-)

Mechanised

2 mech inf bn

Light

8 mot inf bn

1 lt inf bn

Air Manoeuvre

1 AB bn

1 air mob bn

Amphibious

1 amph bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty regt

- 1 engr regt
- 1 construction regt
- 3 sigs regt

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

- 1 engr spt regt

AIR DEFENCE

- 1 ADA regt

Reserve 12,250 reservists (under-strength)**FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE****Reconnaissance**

- 3 armd recce regt

Armoured

- 4 tk regt

Mechanised

- 6 mech inf bn

Light

- 14 mot inf bn

- 3 lt inf bn (converting to mot inf)

Air Manoeuvre

- 1 AB bn

- 2 air mob bn

Amphibious

- 1 amph bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

- 7 arty regt

- 2 engr regt

AIR DEFENCE

- 5 AD regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES**

MBT 24 *Olifant* 2 (133 *Olifant* 1B in store)

ASLT 50 *Rooikat*-76 (126 in store)

IFV 534 *Ratel*-20/*Ratel*-60/*Ratel*-90

APC • PPV 810: 370 *Casspir*; 440 *Mamba*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV *Gemsbok*

VLB *Leguan*

MW *Husky*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE**MSL**

SP ZT-3 *Swift*

MANPATS *Milan* ADT/ER

RCL 106mm M40A1 (some SP)

ARTILLERY 1,240

SP 155mm 2 G-6 (41 in store)

TOWED 155mm 6 G-5 (66 in store)

MRL 127mm 6 *Valkiri* Mk II MARS *Bataleur*; (26 *Valkiri* Mk I and 19 *Valkiri* Mk II in store)

MOR 1,226: 81mm 1,190 (incl some SP on *Casspir* & *Ratel*); 120mm 36

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Light up to 4 *Vulture*

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence *Starstreak*

GUNS 40

SP 23mm (36 *Zumlac* in store)

TOWED 35mm 40: 22 GDF-002; 18 GDF-005A/007

Navy 6,650

Fleet HQ and Naval base located at Simon's Town; Naval stations located at Durban and Port Elizabeth

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**SUBMARINES 2**

SSK 2 *Heroine* (Type-209/1400 mod) (1 additional boat in refit since 2014, awaiting funds to complete) with 8 533mm TT with SUT 264 HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 4

FFGHM 4 *Valour* (MEKO A200) with 2 quad Inchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 2 ASHM (upgrade to Block 3 planned); 2 16-cell VLS with *Umkhonto*-IR SAM, 1 Denel Dual Purpose Gun (DPG) CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 *Super Lynx* 300 hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 4

PCC 3 *Warrior* (ISR *Reshef*) with 1 76mm gun

PB 1 *Tobie* (2 additional in reserve)

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 3

MHC 3 *River* (GER *Navors*) (limited operational roles; training and dive support) (1 additional in reserve)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 2

AGHS 1 *Protea* (UK *Hecla*) with 1 hel landing platform

AORH 1 *Drakensberg* (capacity 2 *Oryx* hel; 100 troops)

Maritime Reaction Squadron**FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE****Amphibious**

- 1 mne patrol gp

- 1 diving gp

- 1 mne boarding gp

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

- 1 spt gp

Air Force 9,800

Air Force HQ, Pretoria, and 4 op gps

Command & Control: 2 Airspace Control Sectors, 1 Mobile Deployment Wg, 1 Air Force Command Post

FORCES BY ROLE**FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK**

- 1 sqn with *Gripen* C/D (JAS-39C/D)

GROUND ATTACK/TRAINING

- 1 sqn with *Hawk* Mk120*

TRANSPORT

- 1 (VIP) sqn with B-737 BBJ; Cessna 550 *Citation* II; *Falcon* 50; *Falcon* 900

- 1 sqn with C-47TP

- 2 sqn with Beech 200/300 *King Air*; C-130B/BZ; C-212

ATTACK HELICOPTER

- 1 (cbt spt) sqn with AH-2 *Rooivalk*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

- 4 (mixed) sqn with AW109; BK-117; *Oryx*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**AIRCRAFT 50 combat capable**

FGA 26: 17 *Gripen* C (JAS-39C); 9 *Gripen* D (JAS-39D)

TPT 23: **Medium** 6: 2 C-130B *Hercules*; 4 C-130BZ

Hercules; **Light** 13: 3 Beech 200C *King Air*; 1 Beech 300

King Air; 3 C-47TP (maritime); 2 C-212-200 *Aviocart*; 1

C-212-300 *Aviocart*; 2 Cessna 550 *Citation* II; 1 PC-12; (9

Cessna 208 *Caravan* in store) **PAX** 4: 1 B-737BBJ; 2 *Falcon* 50; 1 *Falcon* 900
TRG 59: 24 *Hawk* Mk120*; 35 PC-7 Mk II *Astra*

HELICOPTERS

ATK 11 AH-2 *Rooivalk*
MRH 4 *Super Lynx* 300
TPT 69: **Medium** 36 *Oryx*; **Light** 33: 25 AW109; 8 BK-117

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • **AAM** • **IIR** IRIS-T

BOMBS • **Laser-guided** GBU-12 *Paveway* II

Ground Defence

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

12 sy sqn (SAAF regt)

South African Military Health Service 7,300

DEPLOYMENT

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO • *Operation Mistral* 939; 1 inf bn; 1 hel sqn

MOZAMBIQUE: SADC • SAMIM 272

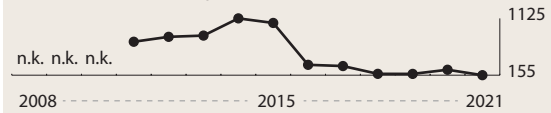
MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL: Navy • 1 FFGHM

South Sudan SSD

South Sudanese Pound SSP		2020	2021	2022
GDP	SSP	737bn	1.08tr	
	USD	4.44bn	3.26bn	
per capita	USD	322	230	
Growth	%	-6.6	5.3	
Inflation	%	24.0	23.0	
Def bdgt [a]	SSP	16.4bn	14.3bn	
	USD	98.7m	43.1m	
USD1=SSP		165.89	331.81	

[a] Security and law enforcement spending

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 10,984,074

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	21.2%	5.7%	5.1%	4.1%	13.8%	1.5%
Female	20.4%	5.7%	4.7%	3.5%	13.2%	1.1%

Capabilities

South Sudan's civil war formally ended in 2020. The September 2020 peace deal built on a 2018 accord that laid out a peace framework for opposition and government forces, resulting in changes to the number and demarcation of federal states, which had been a stumbling block in peace negotiations. Although major fighting between government and opposition forces has halted, skirmishes still occur, with violence also continuing between the various armed groups and militias. Progress to disarm these parties and unify them under the banner of the South Sudan People's Defence

Forces (SSPDF) remains limited. The level of progress in professionalising these rebranded government forces remains unclear, and reports of child-soldier recruitment and the use of sexual and gender-based violence continue. In 2018, South Sudan reportedly signed a defence agreement with South Africa, including scope to cooperate on procurement and training. There is no capacity to deploy and sustain military units beyond national borders. Equipment is primarily of Soviet origin with some light arms of Chinese origin, and there have been efforts to expand the small air force. Sanctions remain in place, with both the EU and UN arms embargoes widened in 2018 to include all types of military equipment. South Sudan has no established domestic defence industry but has reportedly sought to develop an ammunition-manufacturing capacity in recent years.

ACTIVE 53,000 (Army 53,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army £53,000 (in training)

FORCES BY ROLE

3 military comd

MANOEUVRE

Light

8 inf div

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 engr corps

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 80+: some T-55†; 80 T-72AV†

APC • **PPV** *Streit Typhoon*; *Streit Cougar*; *Mamba*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • **MANPATS** HJ-73; 9K115 *Metis* (RS-AT-7 *Saxhorn*)

RCL 73mm SPG-9 (with SSLA)

ARTILLERY

SP 122mm 2S1 *Gvozdika*; **152mm** 2S3 *Akatsiya*

TOWED 130mm Some M-46

MRL 122mm BM-21 *Grad*; **107mm** PH-63

MOR 82mm; **120mm** Type-55 look-alike

AIR DEFENCE

SAM

Short-range 16 S-125 *Pechora* (RS-SA-3 *Goa*)†

Point-defence 9K32 *Strela-2* (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)†; QW-2

GUNS 14.5mm ZPU-4; **23mm** ZU-23-2; **37mm** Type-65/74

Air Force

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 2 combat capable

TPT • **Light** 1 Beech 1900

TRG £2 L-39 *Albatros**

HELICOPTERS

ATK 5: 2 Mi-24V *Hind*; 3 Mi-24V-SMB *Hind*

MRH 9 Mi-17 *Hip* H

TPT 3: **Medium** 1 Mi-172 (VIP); **Light** 2 AW109 (civ livery)

FOREIGN FORCES

All UNMISS, unless otherwise indicated

Albania 2

Australia 13

Azerbaijan 2

Bangladesh 1,623; 1 inf coy; 2 rvn coy; 2 engr coy
 Benin 5
 Bhutan 4
 Bolivia 4
 Brazil 12
 Cambodia 86; 1 MP unit
 Canada 6
 China, People's Republic of 1,054; 1 inf bn; 1 engr coy; 1 fd hospital
 Ecuador 3
 Egypt 4
 El Salvador 2
 Ethiopia 1,523; 3 inf bn
 Fiji 4
 Gambia 5
 Germany 14
 Ghana 881; 1 inf bn
 Guatemala 7
 Guinea 3
 India 2,372; 2 inf bn; 1 engr coy; 1 sigs coy; 1 fd hospital
 Indonesia 4
 Japan 4
 Jordan 6
 Kenya 19
 Korea, Republic of 274; 1 engr coy
 Kyrgyzstan 2
 Liberia 2
 Moldova 5
 Mongolia 871; 1 inf bn
 Morocco 2
 Namibia 4
 Nepal 1,752; 2 inf bn
 New Zealand 3
 Nigeria 14
 Norway 14
 Pakistan 285; 1 engr coy
 Papua New Guinea 2
 Paraguay 3
 Peru 5
 Philippines 2
 Poland 1
 Romania 6
 Russia 2
 Rwanda 2,640; 3 inf bn; 2 hel sqn
 Senegal 2
 Sierra Leone 1
 Sri Lanka 66; 1 fd hospital; 1 hel sqn
 Switzerland 1
 Tanzania 9
 Thailand 276; 1 engr coy
 Togo 2
 Tunisia 3
 Uganda 2
 Ukraine 4
 United Kingdom 4
 United States 7

Vietnam 68
 Zambia 11
 Zimbabwe 13

Sudan SDN

Sudanese Pound SDG		2020	2021	2022
GDP	SDG	5.17tr	15.60tr	
	USD	34.4bn	35.9bn	
<i>per capita</i>	USD	776	789	
Growth	%	-3.6	0.9	
Inflation	%	163.3	194.6	
Def exp	SDG	n.k	n.k	
	USD	n.k	n.k	
USD1=SDG		150.37	434.23	

Population 46,751,152

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	21.0%	5.9%	4.8%	3.7%	13.0%	1.6%
Female	20.4%	5.8%	4.7%	3.5%	13.9%	1.5%

Capabilities

Political uncertainty and internal division continue in Sudan in the wake of the October 2021 military coup. This replaced the civilian and military Sovereign Council formed to lead a transition to civilian rule following the 2019 ousting of President Omar al-Bashir after 30 years in power, though the civilian prime minister was later reinstated. The armed forces remain focused on internal security, though a peace deal was signed with five rebel groups in August 2020. Border issues remain a concern with neighbouring Ethiopia, and there have been reports of cross-border incursions amid the continuing conflict between Addis Ababa and Tigrayan forces. Sudan is part of the Saudi-led coalition intervention in Yemen. A defence agreement with Iran in 2008 reportedly included assistance in developing the domestic arms industry. Growing military cooperation with Egypt has also been demonstrated through joint exercises in 2020 and 2021. The armed forces are conscript-based and will have gained operational experience from internal-security deployments and the intervention in Yemen. By regional standards, Sudan's armed forces are relatively well equipped, with significant holdings of both ageing and modern systems. While there is a UN arms embargo in place, it is limited to equipment used within Darfur. Recent acquisitions have included Russian and Ukrainian government surplus and also new Chinese aircraft. The state-run Military Industry Corporation manufactures a range of ammunition, small arms and armoured vehicles for the domestic and export market. The majority of the corporation's products are based on older Chinese and Russian systems.

ACTIVE 104,300 (Army 100,000 Navy 1,300 Air 3,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 40,000

Conscript liability 2 years for males aged 18–30

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES • ISR 1 SRSS-1

Army 100,000+**FORCES BY ROLE****SPECIAL FORCES**

5 SF coy

MANOEUVRE**Reconnaissance**

1 indep recce bde

Armoured

1 armd div

Mechanised

1 mech inf div

1 indep mech inf bde

Light

15+ inf div

6 indep inf bde

Air Manoeuvre

1 air aslt bde

Amphibious

1 mne div

Other

1 (Border Guard) sy bde

COMBAT SUPPORT

3 indep arty bde

1 engr div (9 engr bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES****MBT** 465: 20 M60A3; 60 Type-59/Type-59D; 305 T-54/T-55; 70 T-72AV; 10 *Al-Bashier* (Type-85-IIM)**LT TK** 115: 70 Type-62; 45 Type-63**RECCE** 206: 6 AML-90; 70 BRDM-1/2; 50–80 FV701 *Ferret*; 30–50 FV601 *Saladin***IFV** 145: 135 BMP-1/-2; 10 BTR-3**APC** 405+**APC (T)** 66: 20-30 BTR-50; 36 M113**APC (W)** 339+: 50–80 BTR-152; 20 OT-62; 50 OT-64; 3+ *Rakhsh*; 10 WZ-551; WZ-523; 55-80 V-150 *Commando*; 96 *Walid***PPV** some *Sarsar-2*; some *Streit Spartan***AUV** 4+ *Nimr Ajban* 440A**ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE****MSL • MANPATS** 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); HJ-8; 9K135 *Kornet* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*)**RCL** 106mm 40 M40A1**GUNS** 76mm ZIS-3; 100mm M-1944; 85mm D-44**ARTILLERY** 860+**SP** 66: 122mm 56 2S1 *Gvozdika*; 155mm 10 Mk F3**TOWED** 128+: 105mm 20 M101; 122mm 21+: 21 D-30; D-74; M-30; 130mm 75 M-46/Type-59-I; 155mm 12 M114A1**MRL** 666+: 107mm 477 Type-63; 122mm 188: 120 BM-21 *Grad*; 50 *Sagur*; 18 Type-81; 302mm 1+ WS-1**MOR** 81mm; 82mm; 120mm AM-49; M-43; W86**AIR DEFENCE****SAM • Point-defence** 4+: 9K32 *Strela-2* (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡; 4+ 9K33 *Osa* (RS-SA-8 *Gecko*); FN-6 (CH-SA-10)**GUNS** 966+**SP** 20: 20mm 8 M163 *Vulcan*; 12 M3 VDAA**TOWED** 946+: 740+ 14.5mm ZPU-2/14.5mm ZPU-4/37mm Type-63/57mm S-60/85mm M-1944; 20mm 16M167 *Vulcan*; 23mm 50 ZU-23-2; 37mm 80 M-1939; (30 M-1939 unserviceable); 40mm 60**Navy 1,300****EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS** 11**PBR** 4 *Kurmuk***PB** 7: 1 13.5m; 1 14m; 2 19m; 3 41m (PRC)**AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT • LCVP** 5**LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT** 4**AG** 3**AXL** 1 *Petrushka* (ex-RUS)**Air Force 3,000****FORCES BY ROLE****FIGHTER**2 sqn with MiG-29SE/UB *Fulcrum***FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK**

1 sqn with FTC-2000*

GROUND ATTACK1 sqn with Su-24M/MR *Fencer*1 sqn with Su-25K/Su-25UB *Frogfoot***TRANSPORT**Some sqn with An-30 *Clank*; An-32 *Cline*; An-72 *Coaler*; An-74TK-200/300; C-130H *Hercules*; Il-76 *Candid*; Y-81 VIP unit with *Falcon* 20F; *Falcon* 50; *Falcon* 900; F-27; Il-62M *Classic***TRAINING**1 sqn with K-8 *Karakorum****ATTACK HELICOPTER**2 sqn with Mi-24/Mi-24P/Mi-24V/Mi-35P *Hind***TRANSPORT HELICOPTER**2 sqn with Mi-8 *Hip*; Mi-17 *Hip H*; Mi-171**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****AIRCRAFT** 59 combat capable**FTR** 22: 20 MiG-29SE *Fulcrum* C; 2 MiG-29UB *Fulcrum* B**FGA** 6 FTC-2000G**ATK** 20: 6 Su-24M/MR *Fencer*; 14 Su-25K/UB *Frogfoot*; (15 A-5 *Fantan* in store)**ISR** 2 An-30 *Clank***TPT** 24: **Heavy** 1 Il-76 *Candid*; **Medium** 6: 4 C-130H *Hercules*; 2 Y-8; **Light** 13: ε3 An-26 *Curl*; 2 An-32 *Cline*; 2 An-72 *Coaler*; 4 An-74TK-200; 2 An-74TK-300; **PAX** 4: 1 *Falcon* 20F (VIP); 1 *Falcon* 50 (VIP); 1 *Falcon* 900; 1 Il-62M *Classic***TRG** 15+: 11 K-8 *Karakorum**; some SAFAT-03; 3 Utva-75**HELICOPTERS****ATK** 40: 25 Mi-24 *Hind*; 2 Mi-24P *Hind*; 7 Mi-24V *Hind* E; 6 Mi-35P *Hind***MRH** ε3 Mi-17 *Hip H***TPT** 27: **Medium** 23: 21 Mi-8 *Hip*; 2 Mi-171; **Light** 4: 1 Bell 205; 3 Bo-105**TRG** some SAFAT 02**UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES****CISR • Heavy** CH-3; CH-4**AIR DEFENCE • SAM • Medium-range**: (18 S-75M *Dvina* (RS-SA-2 *Guideline*)‡ (non-operational))**AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • AAM • IR** R-3 (RS-AA-2 *Atoll*)‡; R-60 (RS-AA-8 *Aphid*); R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); ARH R-77 (RS-AA-12A *Adder*)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 40,000

The Popular Defence Forces were officially disbanded in 2019, but it is unclear if elements still exist in some form

Rapid Support Force 40,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

IFV 7 BTR-80A; WZ-523 IFV

APC • APC (W) 20+ BTR-70M *Kobra* 2

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS

SP 14.5mm ZPU-2 (tch)

DEPLOYMENT

SAUDI ARABIA: *Operation Restoring Hope* 3 Su-24M/MR Fencer

YEMEN: *Operation Restoring Hope* 650; 1 mech BG; T-72AV, BTR-70M *Kobra* 2

FOREIGN FORCES

All UNISFA unless otherwise indicated

Bangladesh 3

Benin 2

Bhutan 2

Bolivia 4

Brazil 2

Burundi 4

Cambodia 1

China, People's Republic of 86; 1 hel flt

Ecuador 3

Ethiopia 3,306; 3 inf bn; 2 arty coy; 1 engr coy; 1 sigs coy; 1 log coy; 1 med bn

Ghana 8

Guatemala 3

Guinea 1

India 4

Indonesia 4

Kyrgyzstan 1

Liberia 2

Malawi 3

Malaysia 2

Mongolia 4

Namibia 7

Nepal 8

Nigeria 4

Pakistan 4

Peru 3

Russia 2

Rwanda 8

Sierra Leone 10

Tanzania 1

Uganda 2

Ukraine 6

Uruguay 2

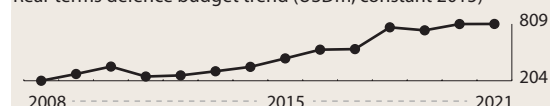
Zambia 4

Zimbabwe 11

Tanzania TZA

Tanzanian Shilling TZS		2020	2021	2022
GDP	TZS	149tr	160tr	
	USD	64.4bn	69.2bn	
per capita	USD	1,110	1,159	
Growth	%	4.8	4.0	
Inflation	%	3.3	3.2	
Def bdgt	TZS	1.85tr	1.92tr	
	USD	803m	831m	
USD1=TZS		2306.14	2314.74	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 62,092,761

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	21.3%	5.4%	4.5%	3.8%	13.5%	1.4%
Female	20.8%	5.3%	4.5%	3.8%	13.8%	1.9%

Capabilities

Non-state actors pose the principal threat to Tanzania's security, with terrorism, poaching and piracy of concern. A developing relationship with China has led to a series of procurements and training contacts. There are also defence-related ties with Israel, Pakistan and Russia. The armed forces take part in multinational exercises in Africa and have provided some training assistance to other African forces. Training relationships also exist with extra-regional armed forces, including the US. Tanzania's contribution to the UN's Force Intervention Brigade in the eastern DRC, notably its special forces, will have provided lessons for force development. However, there is only a limited capacity to project power independently beyond the country's borders. Budget constraints have limited recapitalisation ambitions and, although heavy equipment is ageing, airlift capacity has improved with the delivery of new helicopters. There are local ammunition facilities, but otherwise Tanzania relies on imports for its military equipment.

ACTIVE 27,000 (Army 23,000 Navy 1,000 Air 3,000)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 1,400

Conscript liability Three months basic military training combined with social service, ages 18-23

RESERVE 80,000 (Joint 80,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army €23,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF unit

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 tk bde

Light

5 inf bde

COMBAT SUPPORT

4 arty bn
1 mor bn
2 AT bn
1 engr regt (bn)

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log gp

AIR DEFENCE

2 ADA bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†**ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES**

MBT 45: 30 T-54/T-55; 15 Type-59G
LT TK 57+: 30 FV101 *Scorpion*; 25 Type-62; 2+ Type-63A
RECCE 10 BRDM-2
APC • APC (W) 14: ε10 BTR-40/BTR-152; 4 Type-92

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

RCL 75mm Type-52 (M20)
GUNS 85mm 75 Type-56 (D-44)

ARTILLERY 344+

TOWED 130: 122mm 100: 20 D-30; 80 Type-54-1 (M-30);
130mm 30 Type-59-I
GUN/MOR 120mm 3+ Type-07PA
MRL 61+: 122mm 58 BM-21 *Grad*; 300mm 3+ A100
MOR 150: 82mm 100 M-43; 120mm 50 M-43

Navy €1,000**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 14**

PCC 2 *Mwitongo* (ex-PRC *Haiqing*)
PHT 2 Type-025 (*Huchuan*) each with 2 single 533mm
ASTT
PB 10: 2 *Ngunguri*; 2 Type-062 (PRC *Shanghai II*); 2 VT
23m; 4 *Mambwe* (Damen Fast Crew Supplier 3307)

AMPHIBIOUS 3

LCT 1 *Kasa*
LCM 2 *Mbono* (ex-PRC *Yunnan*)

Air Defence Command €3,000**FORCES BY ROLE****FIGHTER**

3 sqn with F-7/FT-7; FT-5; K-8 *Karakorum**

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with Cessna 404 *Titan*; DHC-5D *Buffalo*; F-28
Fellowship; F-50; Gulfstream G550; Y-12 (II)

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Bell 205 (AB-205); Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†**AIRCRAFT 17 combat capable**

FTR 11: 9 F-7 (F-7TN); 2 FT-7 (FT-7N)
ISR 1 SB7L-360 *Seeker*
TPT 12: **Medium** 2 Y-8; **Light** 7: 2 Cessna 404 *Titan*; 3
DHC-5D *Buffalo*; 2 Y-12(II); **PAX** 3: 1 F-28 *Fellowship*; 1
F-50; 1 Gulfstream G550
TRG 9: 3 FT-5 (JJ-5); 6 K-8 *Karakorum**

HELICOPTERS

MRH 1 Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*
TPT 2: **Medium** 1+ H225; **Light** 1 Bell 205 (AB-205)

AIR DEFENCE**SAM**

Short-range 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*)†
Point-defence 9K32 *Strela-2* (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡

GUNS 200

TOWED 14.5mm 40 ZPU-2/ZPU-4+; 23mm 40 ZU-23-
2; 37mm 120 M-1939

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 1,400 active**Police Field Force 1,400**

18 sub-units incl Police Marine Unit

Air Wing**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AIRCRAFT • TPT • **Light** 1 Cessna U206 *Stationair*
HELICOPTERS
TPT • **Light** 4: 2 Bell 206A *Jet Ranger* (AB-206A);
2 Bell 206L *Long Ranger*
TRG 2 Bell 47G (AB-47G)/Bell 47G2

Marine Unit 100**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS
All operational patrol vessels under 10t FLD

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 456; 1 inf
bn(-)

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN •
MONUSCO 854; 1 spec ops coy; 1 inf bn

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 125; 1 MP coy

MOZAMBIQUE: SADC • SAMIM 277

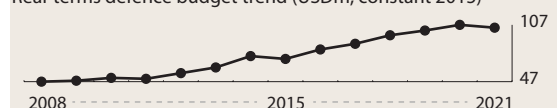
SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 9

SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 1

Togo TGO

CFA Franc BCEAO XOF		2020	2021	2022
GDP	XOF	4.36tr	4.65tr	
	USD	7.59bn	8.49bn	
per capita	USD	916	1,000	
Growth	%	1.8	4.8	
Inflation	%	1.8	2.7	
Def bdgt	XOF	66.6bn	65.6bn	
	USD	116m	120m	
USD1=XOF		574.72	547.38	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 8,283,189

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	20.0%	5.0%	4.1%	3.8%	14.6%	1.7%
Female	19.5%	4.9%	4.2%	3.9%	15.8%	2.4%

Capabilities

Defence authorities are increasingly concerned by the challenge from piracy and other illicit maritime activities in the Gulf of Guinea. As a result, regional cooperation is now being strengthened. In 2020 Togo adopted a new military-programming law, leading to the creation of a special-forces group. France continues to deliver military training, including for Togolese peacekeeping contingents. There is also a peacekeeping training centre in Lomé. The United States' Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance programme has provided assistance with training. Togo's deployment capabilities are limited without external support, while financial challenges limit capability development more broadly. There are some maintenance facilities but there is no defence-manufacturing sector.

ACTIVE 8,550 (Army 8,100 Navy 200 Air 250)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 750

Conscript liability Selective conscription, 2 years

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 8,100+

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 armd recce regt

Mechanised

1 armd bn

Light

2 cbd arms regt

2 inf regt

1 rapid reaction force

Air Manoeuvre

1 cdo/para regt (3 cdo/para coy)

Other

1 (Presidential Guard) gd regt (1 gd bn, 1 cdo bn, 2 indep gd coy)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 cbt spt regt (1 fd arty bty, 2 ADA bty, 1 engr/log/tpt bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 2 T-54/T-55

LT TK 18 FV101 *Scorpion*

RECCE 86: 3 AML-60; 7 AML-90; 29 *Bastion Patsas*; 36

EE-9 *Cascavel*; 6 M8; 3 M20; 2 VBL

IFV 20 BMP-2

APC 86

APC (T) 4 M3A1 half-track

APC (W) 32: 2 *Mbombe* 4; 30 UR-416

PPV 50 *Mamba* Mk7

AUV 1 FV103 *Spartan*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

RCL 75mm Type-52 (M20)/Type-56; 82mm Type-65 (B-10)

GUNS 57mm 5 ZIS-2

ARTILLERY 30+

SP 122mm 6

TOWED 105mm 4 HM-2

MRL 122mm PHL-81 mod (SC6 chassis)

MOR 82mm 20 M-43

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS • TOWED 43 14.5mm 38 ZPU-4; 37mm 5 M-1939

Navy €200 (incl Marine Infantry unit)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 3

PBF 1 *Agou* (RPB 33)

PB 2 *Kara* (FRA *Esterel*)

Air Force 250

FORCES BY ROLE

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with Beech 200 *King Air*

1 VIP unit with DC-8; F-28-1000

TRAINING

1 sqn with TB-30 *Epsilon**

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with SA315 *Lama*; SA316 *Alouette* III; SA319

Alouette III; SA342L1 *Gazelle*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

AIRCRAFT 3 combat capable

TPT 5: **Light** 2 Beech 200 *King Air*; **PAX** 3: 1 DC-8; 2 F-28-1000 (VIP)

TRG 3 TB-30 *Epsilon** (3 *Alpha Jet**; 4 EMB-326G* in store)

HELICOPTERS

MRH 6: 2 SA315 *Lama*; 1 SA316 *Alouette* III; 1 SA319

Alouette III; 2 SA342L1 *Gazelle*

TPT • **Medium** 2 Mi-8T *Hip* C (1 SA330 *Puma* in store)

Special Forces Group

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF unit

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 750

Gendarmerie 750

Ministry of Interior

FORCES BY ROLE

2 reg sections

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF unit

MANOEUVRE

Other

1 (mobile) paramilitary sqn

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC • PPV *Mamba* Mk7

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 10

MALI: UN • MINUSMA 931; 1 mech inf bn; 1 fd hospital

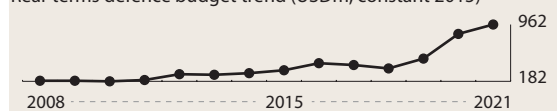
SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 2

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 2

Uganda UGA

Ugandan Shilling UGX		2020	2021	2022
GDP	UGX	144tr	157tr	
	USD	38.1bn	43.2bn	
per capita	USD	925	1,018	
Growth	%	-0.8	4.7	
Inflation	%	2.8	2.2	
Def bdgt	UGX	3.62tr	4.35tr	3.87tr
	USD	960m	1.20bn	
USD1=UGX		3772.95	3630.53	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 44,712,143

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	24.2%	5.7%	4.2%	3.3%	10.2%	1.0%
Female	23.7%	5.8%	4.7%	4.0%	11.9%	1.4%

Capabilities

Uganda's armed forces are well equipped and are important contributors to East African security. Operational experience and training have led to improvements in administration and planning, as well as in military skills including counter-IED and urban patrolling. A number of years spent targeting the Lord's Resistance Army has also developed counter-insurgency experience. There are plans to establish a National Defence College. Uganda is one of the largest contributors to the East Africa Standby Force and in 2014

signed a Mutual Defence Treaty with Kenya and Rwanda. Training levels are adequate, particularly for the special forces, and are improving after recent experiences. There is regular training with international partners, including at Uganda's own facilities. Airlift is limited though rotary-wing aviation has improved in recent years, partly due to US assistance. Motorised infantry formations still lack sufficient transport and logistics capacity. Mechanised forces are relatively well equipped, though heavy equipment is disparate and ageing. Improvements include the arrival of MRAPs and other protected vehicles. There is limited defence-industrial capacity, though there is some manufacturing of light armoured vehicles. Uganda's 2015–19 Security Sector Development plan included the establishment of an engineering centre and a defence-research facility.

ACTIVE 45,000 (Ugandan People's Defence Force 45,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 1,400

RESERVE 10,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Ugandan People's Defence Force €40,000–45,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 armd bde

Light

1 cdo bn

5 inf div (total: 16 inf bde)

Other

1 (Special Forces Command) mot bde

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bde

AIR DEFENCE

2 AD bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 279+: 140 T-54/T-55; 45 T-55AM2; 40 T-72A; 10

T-72B1; 44 T-90S; ZTZ-85-IIM

LT TK €20 PT-76

RECCE 46: 40 *Eland*-20; 6 FV701 *Ferret*

IFV 37 BMP-2

APC 185

APC (W) 58: 15 BTR-60; 20 *Buffel*; 4 OT-64; 19 *Bastion*

APC

PPV 127+: 42 *Casspir*; some *Chui*; 35 *Hizir*; 40 *Mamba*;

10 RG-33L

AUV 15 *Cougar*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 1 BTS-4; T-54/T-55 reported

VLB MTU reported

MW *Husky*

ARTILLERY 333+

SP 155mm 6 ATMOS 2000

TOWED 243+: 122mm M-30; 130mm 221; 155mm 22: 4

G-5; 18 M-839

MRL 6+: 107mm (12-tube); 122mm 6+: BM-21 *Grad*; 6

RM-70

MOR 78+: 81mm L16; 82mm M-43; 120mm 78 *Soltam*

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence 9K32 *Strela-2* (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)†; 9K310 *Igla-1* (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*)
GUNS • TOWED 20+: 14.5mm ZPU-1/ZPU-2/ZPU-4; 37mm 20 M-1939

Marines €400

All operational patrol vessels under 10t FLD

FORCES BY ROLE**MANOEUVRE****Amphibious**

1 mne bn

Air Wing**FORCES BY ROLE****FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK**

1 sqn with Su-30MK2 *Flanker*

TRANSPORT

1 unit with Y-12

1 VIP unit with Gulfstream 550; L-100-30

TRAINING

1 unit with L-39ZA/ZO *Albatros**

ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Bell 412 *Twin Huey*; Mi-Mi-17/171E *Hip*;
 Mi-24V/P *Hind* E/F; Mi-17A1 (VIP)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**AIRCRAFT** 13 combat capable

FGA 6 Su-30MK2 *Flanker* (3+ MiG-21bis *Fishbed*; 1

MiG-21UM *Mongol B* in store)

TPT 10: **Medium** 1 L-100-30; **Light** 8: 4 Cessna 172; 2

Cessna 208B; 2 Y-12; **PAX** 1 Gulfstream 550

TRG 7 L-39ZA/ZO *Albatros**

HELICOPTERS

ATK €7 Mi-24V/P *Hind* E/F

MRH 6: 2 Bell 412 *Twin Huey*; 5 Mi-17/171E *Hip*

TPT 3: **Medium** 1 Mi-17A1 (VIP)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); SARH R-27 (RS-AA-10 *Alamo*); ARH R-77 (RS-AA-12 *Adder*) (reported)

ARM Kh-31P (RS-AS-17A *Krypton*) (reported)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary €600 active**Border Defence Unit** €600

Equipped with small arms only

DEPLOYMENT

SOMALIA: AU • AMISOM 5,800; 7 inf bn; UN • UNSOM 626; 1 sy bn; UN • UNSOS 1

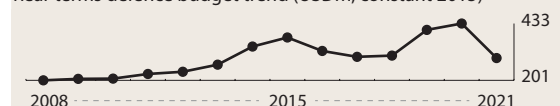
SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 2

SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 2

Zambia ZMB

Zambian Kwacha ZMW		2020	2021	2022
GDP	ZMW	354bn	456bn	
	USD	19.3bn	21.7bn	
<i>per capita</i>	USD	1,023	1,115	
Growth	%	-3.0	1.0	
Inflation	%	15.7	22.8	
Def bdgt	ZMW	6.57bn	5.64bn	3.25bn
	USD	358m	268m	
USD1=ZMW		18.34	21.02	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 19,077,816

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	21.9%	5.6%	4.6%	3.8%	13.0%	1.2%
Female	21.5%	5.6%	4.6%	3.8%	13.1%	1.5%

Capabilities

Zambia faces no immediate external threat, though there is a border dispute with the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The armed forces' principal tasks are ensuring territorial integrity and border security, and there is also a commitment to international peacekeeping operations, though these roles could be challenged by equipment obsolescence and a comparatively small establishment strength. Ties have developed with China over the past decade, including in military training and weapons sales. There are reports that some equipment may have been procured from Israeli firms. Zambia is a member of the AU and SADC and the armed services have participated in exercises with international and regional partners including for the SADC Standby Force. Zambia's largest peacekeeping contribution is to the MINUSCA operation in the Central African Republic (CAR). In April 2017, Zambia signed a defence deal with Russia for spare-parts support. The armed forces are all-volunteer. The US has provided funding and material support for army and air-force pre-deployment training for the CAR peacekeeping mission. The armed forces have limited capacity to independently deploy and sustain forces beyond national borders. While there is a need to modernise the inventory, funds remain limited. The country has no defence-industrial base, apart from limited ammunition production.

ACTIVE 15,100 (Army 13,500 Air 1,600)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 1,400

RESERVE 3,000 (Army 3,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**Army 13,500****FORCES BY ROLE****COMMAND**

3 bde HQ

SPECIAL FORCES

1 cdo bn

MANOEUVRE**Armoured**

1 armd regt (1 tk bn, 1 armd recce regt)

Light

6 inf bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty regt (2 fd arty bn, 1 MRL bn)

1 engr regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

Some equipment†

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 30: 10 T-55; 20 ZTZ-59

LT TK 30 PT-76

RECCE 70 BRDM-1/BRDM-2 (ε30 serviceable)

IFV 23 Ratel-20

APC • APC (W) 47+: 13 BTR-60; 20 BTR-70; 10 BTR-80;

4+ WZ-551

AUV 22 Tigr

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV T-54/T-55 reported

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS 9K11 Malyutka (RS-AT-3 Sagger)

RCL 12+: 57mm 12 M18; 75mm M20; 84mm Carl Gustaf

ARTILLERY 194

SP 6 Atmos M-46

TOWED 61: 105mm 18 Model 56 pack howitzer; 122mm

25 D-30; 130mm 18 M-46

MRL 122mm 30 BM-21 Grad (ε12 serviceable)

MOR 917: 81mm 55; 82mm 24; 120mm 12 SP 120mm 6+

Elbit Spear Mk2

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • MANPAD 9K32 Strela-2 (RS-SA-7 Grail)‡

GUNS

SP 23mm 4 ZSU-23-4 Shilka

TOWED 136: 14.5mm ZPU-4; 20mm 50 M-55 (triple);

23mm ZU-23; 37mm 40 M-1939; PG-65; 40mm L/70;

57mm ε30 S-60; 85mm 16 M-1939 KS-12

Reserve 3,000**FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE****Light**

3 inf bn

Air Force 1,600**FORCES BY ROLE****FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK**

1 sqn with K-8 Karakorum*

1 sqn with L-15*

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with MA60; Y-12(II); Y-12(IV)

1 (VIP) unit with AW139; HS-748

1 (liaison) sqn with Do-28

TRAINING

2 sqn with MB-326GB; MFI-15 Safari

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Mi-17 Hip H

1 (liaison) sqn with Bell 47G; Bell 205 (UH-1H Iroquois/AB-205)

AIR DEFENCE

2 bty with S-125M Pechora-M (RS-SA-3 Goa)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

Very low serviceability

AIRCRAFT 21 combat capable

TPT 19: Medium 2 C-27J Spartan; Light 15: 1 Cessna 208B

Grand Caravan; 5 Do-28; 2 MA60; 3 Y-12(II); 4 Y-12(IV);

PAX 2: 1 Gulfstream G650ER; 1 HS-748

TRG 51: 15 K-8 Karakorum*; 6 L-15*; 10 MB-326GB; 8

MFI-15 Safari; 12 SF-260TW

HELICOPTERS

MRH 5: 1 AW139; 4 Mi-17 Hip H

TPT • Light 12: 9 Bell 205 (UH-1H Iroquois/AB-205); 3

Bell 212

TRG 5 Bell 47G

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES 3+

ISR • Medium 3+ Hermes 450

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Short-range 6 S-125M Pechora-M (RS-SA-3 Goa)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR PL-5E-II

ASM 9K11 Malyutka (RS-AT-3 Sagger)

Paramilitary 1,400**Police Mobile Unit 700****FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE****Other**

1 police bn (4 police coy)

Police Paramilitary Unit 700**FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE****Other**

1 paramilitary bn (3 paramilitary coy)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES**

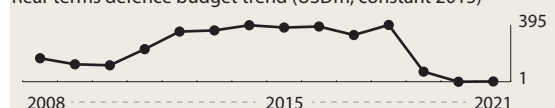
APC • PPV 9+: 3+ Marauder; 6 CS/VP3

DEPLOYMENT**CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC:** UN • MINUSCA 932; 1 inf bn**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO:** UN • MONUSCO 7**LEBANON:** UN • UNIFIL 2**MALI:** UN • MINUSMA 3**MIDDLE EAST:** UN • UNTSO 1**SOUTH SUDAN:** UN • UNMISS 11**SUDAN:** UN • UNISFA 4

Zimbabwe ZWE

Zimbabwe Dollar ZWL		2020	2021	2022
GDP	ZWL	1.12tr	2.20tr	
	USD	21.9bn	25.8bn	
per capita	USD	1,443	1,665	
Growth	%	-4.1	5.1	
Inflation	%	557.2	92.5	
Def bdgt	ZWL	3.11bn	23.3bn	
	USD	38.9m	287m	
USD1=ZWL		80.00	81.00	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 14,829,988

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	18.9%	5.2%	4.6%	4.3%	14.3%	1.8%
Female	19.3%	5.4%	4.9%	4.3%	14.2%	2.7%

Capabilities

Zimbabwe's political instability and weak economy remain key challenges for the government, and have been exacerbated by the coronavirus pandemic. Principal military tasks include ensuring sovereignty, territorial integrity and border security, as well as providing internal-security support to the police. The armed forces take an active political role. Zimbabwe is a member of the AU and the SADC and takes part in SADC Standby Force exercises. Zimbabwe has also sent military forces as part of an SADC deployment to Mozambique to combat the Islamist insurgency there. There are defence ties with China and an emergent defence relationship with Belarus, while Russia in mid-2019 reportedly said it would consider alternative payment means for military cooperation. Military leaders have identified training as a development priority. Small numbers of personnel have deployed on peacekeeping operations but there is no capacity to sustain a force far beyond national borders. Equipment recapitalisation is also a priority, though much will depend on domestic economic health and perhaps the extent to which China and Russia provide support. There are plans to revive state-owned small-arms and munitions manufacturer Zimbabwe Defence Industries, although these may be hindered by continuing US and EU sanctions.

ACTIVE 29,000 (Army 25,000 Air 4,000)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 21,800

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army €25,000

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

- 1 SF bde HQ
- 1 mech bde HQ
- 5 inf bde HQ

SPECIAL FORCES

- 1 SF regt

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

- 1 armd sqn

Mechanised

- 1 mech inf bn

Light

- 15 inf bn

- 1 cdo bn

Air Manoeuvre

- 1 para bn

Other

- 3 gd bn

- 1 (Presidential Guard) gd gp

COMBAT SUPPORT

- 1 arty bde

- 1 fd arty regt

- 2 engr regt

AIR DEFENCE

- 1 AD regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 40: 30 Type-59†; 10 Type-69†

RECCE 115: 20 *Eland*-60/90; 15 FV701 *Ferret*†; 80 EE-9

Cascavel (90mm)

IFV 2+ YW307

APC • APC (T) 30: 8 ZSD-85 (incl CP); 22 VTT-323

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV T-54/T-55 reported; ZJX-93 ARV

VLB MTU reported

ARTILLERY 254

SP 122mm 12 2S1 *Gvozhdika*

TOWED 122mm 20: 4 D-30; 16 Type-60 (D-74)

MRL 76: 107mm 16 Type-63; 122mm 60 RM-70

MOR 146: 81mm/82mm €140; 120mm 6 M-43

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence 9K32 *Strela-2* (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)†

GUNS • TOWED 116: 14.5mm 36 ZPU-1/ZPU-2/ZPU-4;

23mm 45 ZU-23-2; 37mm 35 M-1939

Air Force 4,000

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER

- 1 sqn with F-7 II†; FT-7†

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

- 1 sqn with K-8 *Karakorum**

GROUND ATTACK/ISR

- 1 sqn with Cessna 337/O-2A *Skymaster**

ISR/TRAINING

- 1 sqn with SF-260F/M; SF-260TP*; SF-260W *Warrior**

TRANSPORT

- 1 sqn with BN-2 *Islander*; CASA 212-200 *Aviocar* (VIP)

ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

- 1 sqn with Mi-35 *Hind*; Mi-35P *Hind* (liaison); SA316

Alouette III; AS532UL *Cougar* (VIP)

- 1 trg sqn with Bell 412 *Twin Huey*, SA316 *Alouette* III

AIR DEFENCE

- 1 sqn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 45 combat capable

FTR 9: 7 F-7 II†; 2 FT-7†

ISR 2 O-2A *Skymaster*

TPT • Light 25: 5 BN-2 *Islander*; 7 C-212-200 *Aviocar*; 13 Cessna 337 *Skymaster**; (10 C-47 *Skytrain* in store)

TRG 33: 10 K-8 *Karakorum**; 5 SF-260M; 8 SF-260TP*; 5 SF-260W *Warrior**; 5 SF-260F

HELICOPTERS

ATK 6: 4 Mi-35 *Hind*; 2 Mi-35P *Hind*

MRH 8: 7 Bell 412 *Twin Huey*; 1 SA316 *Alouette* III

TPT • Medium 2 AS532UL *Cougar* (VIP)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • AAM • IR PL-2; PL-5 (reported)

AD • GUNS 100mm (not deployed); 37mm (not deployed); 57mm (not deployed)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 21,800

Zimbabwe Republic Police Force 19,500

incl air wg

Police Support Unit 2,300

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS

All operational patrol vessels under 10t FLD

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 2

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 3

MOZAMBIQUE: SADC • SAMIM 1

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 13

SUDAN: UN • UNISFA 11

Chapter Nine

Military cyber capabilities

The IISS methodology for assessing military cyber capability is intended to provide a rigorous foundation for data collection and the construction of meaningful indicators for the subsequent comparative analysis of military cyber forces. It primarily applies to active-duty military forces with responsibility for cyberspace operations, although information has also been gathered on some reservist units. *Military Balance* assessments focus on military-owned cyber power. To fully assess national cyber power, civil-sector and whole-of-government cyber capacities need to be considered. Moreover, information availability (and a resulting requirement to focus on operationally relevant factors) leads to a focus on select indicators. These factors are given broader context with short text summaries of national military cyber power. Three examples are given below.

Strategic documents

Strategic documents are assessed as they provide insights into national strategy developments that influence military roles in cyberspace. They include national security strategies; national cyber-security strategies; strategy documents at the national, ministry and service levels; joint command publications; military doctrines; and relevant white papers.

Cyber force structure

These indicators are intended to provide insight into force structures and command and control. A country may have multiple military cyber forces and a number of organisations structured into unified joint-service commands – as stand-alone services or as unified independent branches (the latter including structures like Russia's Main Directorate of the General Staff, GRU). Defence- or military-intelligence organisations with cyber capabilities are also included in this category.

Force-structure indicators seek to help determine whether a country's principal cyber force has the capabilities to conduct offensive cyber operations. As part of its broader work on cyber power, the IISS assesses that offensive cyber capability is determined by factors including the ability to research system vulnerabilities and develop exploits; to write

or use malware to deliver destructive, degradative and disruptive payloads; and to maintain command and control (if required) via exploited technologies, domain names of phishing pages, botnet servers and virtual private networks. These three conditions are individually necessary and jointly sufficient to constitute the possession of offensive capabilities.

There is also assessment of whether the cyber force has ever used offensive capabilities in an operational context. Offensive cyber operations encompass the use of capabilities with payloads that deny, degrade, disrupt or destroy adversaries' networks, computers and devices, or the information they contain. These effects can be either digital or physical. Such capabilities can be used independently or they can be integrated with more conventional capabilities. Espionage and theft are only considered as attacks when information or systems are destroyed. The methodology credits the cyber force with offensive cyber operations if these are either independently executed by the armed forces' cyber force elements or executed by these cyber force elements in conjunction with third-party proxies. State-sponsored operations are excluded where a third party conducts an attack but government cyber forces do not play an active role in the operation.

Cyber exercises

Cyber exercises are assessed to shed light on their purposes, the development of indigenous staging capability and the degree to which an armed force is outwardly engaging in exercises.

The type of exercise forces conduct can provide lessons about the maturity of military cyber forces. For example, **tabletop exercises** rely entirely on written material and do not require modelling of threat environments; the goal is to find and document solutions to different scenarios. 'Root cause' pre-mortem exercises are tabletop exercises. **Synthetic training exercises** take place in a virtual training environment (isolated from real networks) using computer simulations that mimic live-fire situations. These include 'capture the flag' exercises, where participants or teams score points by finding 'flags' (e.g., lines of code) in a system or network. **Field training exercises** occur on self-contained networks, such as those

▼ Figure 31 Cyber force structures

The graphic below assesses cyber-force structures for China, Russia and the United States. It details the principal cyber force(s) for each country, and their command authorities and subordinate component commands. The graphic also details the composition of the principal cyber forces according to the roles assigned to individual units, in order to aid comparison between states and provide a proxy indicator for capability development. The data does not capture the overall size of each

force in terms of, for instance, personnel complement. Instead, the graphic captures the percentage of units with particular assigned roles in relation to the entire principal cyber force. Grey boxes indicate headquarters elements; blue represents incident-response functions; green represents intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) roles; yellow represents strategic-communications functions; and red represents the units responsible for producing effects in cyberspace.

United States

Principal cyber force(s)

US Cyber Command

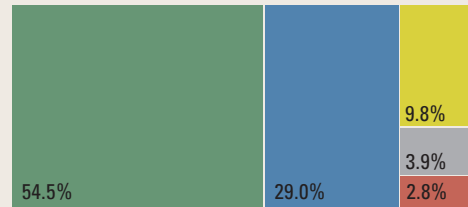
Type

Unified Joint-Service Command

Immediate relevant components of principal force(s)

- Army Cyber Command
- Air Forces Cyber
- Fleet Cyber Command
- Marine Corps Forces Cyberspace Command
- Coast Guard Cyber Command
- National Guard

Distribution of roles across principal cyber force(s) by number of units



Russia

Principal cyber force(s)

Information Operations Troops

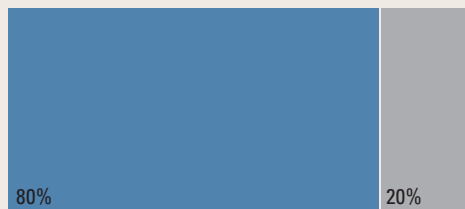
Type

Independent Branch

Immediate relevant components of principal force(s)*

- Western Military District Cyber Center
- Southern Military District Cyber Center
- Central Military District Cyber Center
- Eastern Military District Cyber Center

Distribution of roles across principal cyber force(s) by number of units



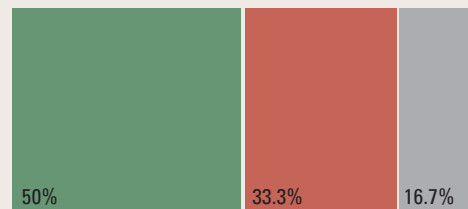
Principal cyber force(s)

Main Directorate of the General Staff (GRU)

Type

Unified Independent Branch

Distribution of roles across principal cyber force(s) by number of units



*It is as yet unclear whether there is a similar function within the Northern Fleet Military District

China

Principal cyber force(s)

Strategic Support Force

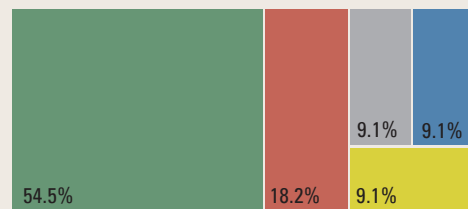
Type

Stand-alone Service

Immediate relevant components of principal force(s)

- Network Systems Department

Distribution of roles across principal cyber force(s) by number of units



used in emulation ranges, or in network environments that map realistic networks and servers onto a physical network infrastructure to mirror production networks, such as the actual operating network used by the respective military service. **Live-fire exercises** entail real-time incident response by a defensive team against either an automated or human opponent. Live-fire in this context implies factors including the injection of malicious code into networks by ‘adversary’ role players. In contrast to field training exercises, live-fire exercises can have a component taking place on production networks by using overlay ranges – a network environment created to run in conjunction with production networks. Importantly, such environments are not limited to the simulation of a single security scenario and offer dynamic training experiences.

China

China is a highly capable cyber power that has shown significant improvements in its military cyber capabilities in the last decade.

China first indicated that it considered cyberspace to be a war-fighting domain in its 2015 Military Strategy. A 2019 defence white paper reiterated China’s active-defence strategy in cyberspace, which was first set out in the 2015 strategy. Though China has not published a cyber-warfare doctrine, authoritative People’s Liberation Army (PLA) writings indicate that China possesses offensive cyber capabilities.

Under the overall command authority of President Xi Jinping, the PLA’s Strategic Support Force Network Systems Department has primary responsibility for the PLA’s information operations. The Network Systems Department is a sub-unified component command under the Strategic Support Force, an independent PLA service. China’s stated goal is to become a world leader in technologies including artificial intelligence and quantum information by 2035. Outside formal command structures, the PLA also utilises ‘cyber militias’ mainly for defensive missions and to improve civil–military cooperation.

China’s core cyber defences remain relatively weak, evidenced by its continued reliance on US-based corporations for core internet technology and its shortage of cyber-security professionals. It leverages the Military–Civil Fusion strategy not only for talent recruitment and training but also for cyber-related research projects. The National Cybersecurity Center is the most recent effort aimed at cultivating talent of all types – from full-time students to mid-

career cyber-security professionals. This body also supports private-sector and government research in indigenous cyber-security technologies. While China’s cyber-security industry is at an early stage of development, recent government plans to cultivate ‘high-quality’ industrial development are expected to boost military cyber defences.

The PLA has begun to integrate offensive cyber operations into its military exercises. For instance, in 2020, the Tibet military command reportedly held a field training exercise in September 2020 in which live-fire offensive cyber operations were integrated as part of joint air–ground combat drills. These developments occur within the context of broader PLA modernisation efforts set out in 2017.

Russia

Russia is a highly capable cyber power. Cyber capabilities are part of a broader framework of information operations, and strategic documents generally refer to cyber security under the rubric of ‘information security’. In July 2021, Russia released the latest update to its National Security Strategy, which devoted a section to information security and indicated attention on the further development of military cyber forces and capabilities.

In 2017, Defence Minister Sergei Shoigu announced the establishment of information-operations forces within the Russian armed forces, noting that these troops are more effective than those used in the past in countering propaganda.

The GRU takes the leading role in military cyber operations. It is a unified independent branch under the command of the General Staff and the defence minister. Offensive cyber operations have been attributed to Unit 26165 (85th Main Special Services Centre) with the monikers ‘Fancy Bear’, ‘Strontium’ and ‘APT 28’, and Unit 74455 (the Main Centre for Special Technologies) dubbed ‘Sandworm hackers’. Other paramilitary and civilian intelligence agencies such as the Federal Security Service (FSB) and the Foreign Intelligence Service (SVR) also play a prominent role in carrying out cyber operations. In 2020, the armed forces announced the goal of forming an operational cyber-security centre in each military district. Their operational status is not known. Russia introduced information-security units into its Strategic Rocket Forces for the first time only in 2014. The training of military information-security specialists is mainly undertaken by Krasnodar Higher Military School.

Despite import-substitution policies, Russia's domestic cyber-defence and ICT sectors remain largely dependent on foreign suppliers and vendors. The country lags in adapting to emerging technologies and struggles with the domestic recruitment of cyber-security specialists. To these ends, in 2018 the defence ministry launched 'ERA Technopolis', a research centre and technology park intended, among other things, to create and develop military and dual-use technologies. In 2021, the US Treasury sanctioned ERA Technopolis, alleging that it supported and housed GRU units that carry out offensive cyber operations.

In September 2021, there were reports that Russia's major *Zapad* strategic-level exercise contained a cyber component. Earlier, in July 2021, the country held a multi-day exercise to operationally test Russia's internet domain, which has been labelled RuNET.

United States

The US is the world's most capable cyber power. US Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM), raised to the level of a unified combatant command in 2018, coordinates military cyber operations and defends Department of Defense (DoD) networks. The commander of USCYBERCOM is simultaneously the director of the National Security Agency (NSA) and the Central Security Service. Both are part of the Department of Defense.

USCYBERCOM's command vision, released in 2018, emphasises the need to achieve and maintain

superiority over adversaries in the cyber domain. It also describes a policy of 'persistent engagement' and a construct of 'defend forward' to deter unacceptable operations by foreign countries.

USCYBERCOM leads cyber forces across all branches of the armed forces apart from the Space Force. The bulk of these cyber forces are housed in the US Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps. USCYBERCOM has also announced plans to expand its Cyber Mission Force (CMF) by 2024 with 14 new teams. This will expand USCYBERCOM's CMF teams from 133 to 147.

USCYBERCOM's 2022 budget request reportedly includes funds for standing up four of the 14 new CMF teams. It has recently launched a Joint Cyber Warfare Architecture to promote interoperability amongst its combat service components.

The US has several government-level higher-education initiatives aimed at increasing the number of cyber-security specialists. The Department of Homeland Security and the NSA have sponsored the National Centers of Academic Excellence in Cybersecurity. The DoD also launched its Defense Industrial Base Cybersecurity Program in 2020, which is intended to include collaboration with the private sector.

USCYBERCOM conducts a range of cyber exercises annually including tabletop and live-fire exercises, also participating in international drills. The command's premier annual synthetic training exercise, *Cyber Flag*, was last held in June 2021.

Explanatory notes

The Military Balance provides an assessment of the armed forces and defence economics of 171 countries and territories. Each edition contributes to the provision of a unique compilation of data and information, enabling the reader to discern trends by studying editions as far back as 1959. The data in the current edition is accurate according to IISS assessments as of November 2021, unless specified. Inclusion of a territory, country or state in *The Military Balance*, or terminology or boundaries used in graphics or mapping, does not imply legal recognition or indicate support for any government or administration.

General arrangement and contents

The introduction is an assessment of global defence developments and key themes in the 2022 edition. There are three analytical essays, followed by a graphical section analysing comparative defence statistics by domain, as well as key trends in defence economics. Regional chapters begin with analysis of the military and security issues that drive national-defence policy developments, and key trends in regional defence economics. These are followed by focused analysis, for certain countries, of defence policy and capability issues, and defence economics, and then a section assessing important regional arms procurements and deliveries. Next, detailed data on regional states' military forces and equipment, and defence economics, is presented in alphabetical order. The book closes with a reference section containing comparisons of defence economics and personnel statistics.

The Military Balance wall chart

The Military Balance 2022 wall chart is an assessment of Arctic security dynamics. Using text, data and graphics, the chart assesses key security issues concerning states with territory within the Arctic Circle, or with significant interests there, within a broader context of declining sea ice levels and an increasingly competitive strategic environment. Selected military bases within the Arctic Circle are detailed, along with principal units and capabilities, information on territorial claims, Arctic-related strategy and policy documents, military exercises, and icebreakers and ice-capable patrol ships.

Using The Military Balance

The country entries assess personnel strengths, organisation and equipment holdings of the world's armed forces.

Abbreviations and definitions

Qualifier

'At least'	Total is no less than the number given
'Up to'	Total is at most the number given, but could be lower
'About'	Total could be higher than given
'Some'	Precise inventory is unavailable at time of press
'In store'	Equipment held away from front-line units; readiness and maintenance varies
Billion (bn)	1,000 million (m)
Trillion (tr)	1,000 billion
\$	US dollars unless otherwise stated
€	Estimated
*	Aircraft counted by the IISS as combat capable
-	Part of a unit is detached/less than
+	Unit reinforced/more than
†	IISS assesses that the serviceability of equipment is in doubt ^[a]
‡	Equipment judged obsolete (weapons whose basic design is more than four decades old and which have not been significantly upgraded within the past decade) ^[a]

^[a] Not to be taken to imply that such equipment cannot be used

Force-strength and equipment-inventory data is based on the most accurate data available, or on the best estimate that can be made. In estimating a country's total capabilities, old equipment may be counted where it is considered that it may still be deployable. The data presented reflects judgements based on information available to the IISS at the time the book is compiled. Where information differs from previous editions, this is mainly because of changes in national forces, but it is sometimes because the IISS has reassessed the evidence supporting past entries.

Country entries

Information on each country is shown in a standard format, although the differing availability of information and differences in nomenclature result in some variations. Country entries include economic, demographic and military data. Population figures are based on demographic statistics taken from the US Census Bureau. Military data includes personnel numbers, conscript liability where relevant, outline organisation, number of formations and units, and an inventory of the major equipment of each

service. Details of national forces stationed abroad and of foreign forces stationed within the given country are also provided.

Arms procurements and deliveries

A series of thematic tables, graphics and text follow the regional text. These are designed to illustrate key trends, principal programmes and significant events in regional defence procurements. More detailed information on defence procurements, organised by country, equipment type and manufacturing company, can be found on the IISS Military Balance+ database (<https://www.iiss.org/militarybalanceplus>). The information in this section meets the threshold for a *Military Balance* country entry and as such does not feature information on sales of small arms and light weapons.

Defence economics

Country entries include annual defence budgets (and expenditure where applicable), selected economic-performance indicators and demographic aggregates. All country entries are subject to revision each year as new information, particularly regarding actual defence expenditure, becomes available. On pp. 521–6, there are also international comparisons of defence expenditure and military personnel, giving expenditure figures for the past three years in per capita terms and as a % of gross domestic product (GDP). The aim is to provide a measure of military expenditure and the allocation of economic resources to defence.

Individual country entries show economic performance over the past two years and current demographic data. Where this data is unavailable, information from the last available year is provided. All financial data in the country entries is shown in both national currency and US dollars at current – not constant – prices. US-dollar conversions are calculated from the exchange rates listed in the entry.

The use of market exchange rates has limitations, particularly because it does not consider the varying levels of development or the differing cost of inputs (principally personnel, equipment and investment, factors that help determine a country's military capability) specific to each country's national context. An alternative approach is to make conversions using purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates, which at least partially takes these cost differentials into account.

However, the suitability of PPP conversions depends on the extent to which a country is self-sufficient in developing and producing the armaments required by its armed forces. For Russia and China they are appropriate, as imported systems play almost no role in Russia's case and only a small and decreasing one in that of China. However, PPP conversions are less suitable when assessing the spending of countries such as India and Saudi Arabia,

which rely heavily on imports of military equipment from relatively high-cost producers. For those countries it would be necessary to adopt a hybrid approach to determine defence expenditure in dollars, with the market exchange rate used for converting defence procurement and the PPP conversion rate applied to all other defence expenditure (personnel, operations, etc.). As such, to produce standardised international comparisons, PPP conversions would have to be applied to all countries. In the absence of defence-based PPP rates, analysts would have to use the GDP-based PPP rates that are available for all countries. However, these are also statistical estimates and, as such, difficult to apply to military expenditure because they reflect the purchasing power of the wider economy, primarily civilian goods and services.

Definitions of terms

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

- For most countries, an official defence-budget figure is provided.
- For those countries where other military-related outlays, over and above the defence budget, are known or can be reasonably estimated, an additional measurement referred to as defence expenditure is also provided. Defence-expenditure figures will naturally be higher than official budget figures, depending on the range of additional factors included.
- For NATO countries, a defence-budget figure, as well as defence expenditure reported by NATO in local-currency terms and converted using IMF exchange rates, is quoted.

NATO's military-expenditure definition (the most comprehensive) is cash outlays of central or federal governments to meet the costs of national armed forces. The term 'armed forces' includes strategic, land, naval, air, command, administration and support forces. It also includes other forces if they are trained, structured and equipped to support defence forces and are realistically deployable. Defence expenditures are reported in four categories: Operating Costs, Procurement and Construction, Research and Development (R&D) and Other Expenditure. Operating Costs include salaries and pensions for military and civilian personnel; the cost of maintaining and training units, service organisations, headquarters and support elements; and the cost of servicing and repairing

military equipment and infrastructure. Procurement and Construction expenditure covers national equipment and infrastructure spending, as well as common infrastructure programmes. R&D is defence expenditure up to the point at which new equipment can be put in service, regardless of whether new equipment is actually procured. Foreign Military Assistance (FMA) contributions are also noted – primarily the IISS tracks Foreign Military Financing (FMF) allocations from the US.

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

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

Percentage changes in defence spending are referred to in either nominal or real terms. Nominal terms relate to the percentage change in numerical spending figures, and do not account for the impact of price changes (i.e., inflation) on defence spending. By contrast, real terms account for inflationary effects, and may therefore be considered a more accurate representation of change over time.

The principal sources for national economic statistics cited in the country entries are the IMF, the OECD, the World Bank and three regional banks (the Inter-American, Asian and African Development banks). For some countries, basic economic data is difficult to obtain. GDP figures are nominal (current) values at market prices. GDP growth is real, not nominal growth, and inflation is the year-on-year change in consumer prices. When real-terms defence-spending figures are mentioned, these are measured in constant 2015 US dollars.

Units and formation strength

Company	100–200
Battalion	500–1,000
Brigade	3,000–5,000
Division	15,000–20,000
Corps or Army	50,000–100,000

General defence data

Personnel

The 'Active' total comprises all servicemen and women on full-time duty (including conscripts and long-term assignments from the Reserves). When a gendarmerie or equivalent is under control of the defence ministry, they may be included in the active total. Only the length of conscript liability is shown; where service is voluntary there is no entry. 'Reserve' describes formations and units not fully manned or operational in peacetime, but which can be mobilised by recalling reservists in an emergency. Some countries have more than one category of reserves, often kept at varying degrees of readiness. Where possible, these differences are denoted using the national descriptive title, but always under the heading of 'Reserves' to distinguish them from full-time active forces. All personnel figures are rounded to the nearest 50, except for organisations with under 500 personnel, where figures are rounded to the nearest ten.

Other forces

Many countries maintain forces whose training, organisation, equipment and control suggest that they may be used to support or replace regular military forces or be used more broadly by states to deliver militarily relevant effect. They include some forces that may have a constabulary role or are classed as gendarmerie forces, with more formal law-enforcement responsibilities. These are called 'Gendarmerie & Paramilitary' and are detailed after the military forces of each country. Their personnel numbers are not normally included in the totals at the start of each entry.

Forces by role and equipment by type

Quantities are shown by function (according to each nation's employment) and type, and represent what are believed to be total holdings, including active and reserve operational and training units. Inventory totals for missile systems relate to launchers and not to missiles. Equipment held 'in store' is not counted in the main inventory totals.

Deployments

The Military Balance mainly lists permanent bases and operational deployments abroad, including peacekeeping opera-

tions. Domestic deployments are not included, with the exception of overseas territories. Information in the country-data sections details troop deployments and, where available, the role and equipment of deployed units. Personnel figures are not generally included for embassy staff or standing multinational headquarters.

Land forces

To make international comparison easier and more consistent, *The Military Balance* categorises forces by role and translates national military terminology for unit and formation sizes. Typical personnel strength, equipment holdings and organisation of formations such as brigades and divisions vary from country to country. In addition, some unit terms, such as 'regiment', 'squadron', 'battery' and 'troop', can refer to significantly different unit sizes in different countries. Unless otherwise stated, these terms should be assumed to reflect standard British usage where they occur.

Naval forces

Classifying naval vessels according to role is complex. A post-war consensus on primary surface combatants revolved around a distinction between independently operating cruisers, air-defence escorts (destroyers) and anti-submarine-warfare escorts (frigates). However, ships are increasingly performing a range of roles. Also, modern ship design has meant that the full-load displacement (FLD) of different warship types has evolved and in some cases overlaps. For these reasons, *The Military Balance* now classifies vessels by an assessed combination of role, equipment fit and displacement.

Air forces

Aircraft listed as combat capable are assessed as being equipped to deliver air-to-air or air-to-surface ordnance. The definition includes aircraft designated by type as bomber, fighter, fighter/ground attack, ground attack and anti-submarine warfare. Other aircraft considered to be combat capable are marked with an asterisk (*). Operational groupings of air forces are shown where known. Typical squadron aircraft strengths can vary both between aircraft types and from country to country. When assessing missile ranges, *The Military Balance* uses the following range indicators:

- Short-range ballistic missile (SRBM): less than 1,000 km;
- Medium-range ballistic missile (MRBM): 1,000–3,000 km;
- Intermediate-range ballistic missile (IRBM): 3,000–5,000 km;
- Intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM): over 5,000 km.

Cyber

The Military Balance+ database is integrating information on military-owned cyber capacities. The research taxonomy focuses on enablers, including indicators of capability from the armed forces. The methodology includes military or militarily relevant cyber strategy and doctrine; organisations and principal cyber units and military cyber exercises; with these categories framed by a brief prose assessment. However, military-owned cyber capabilities only constitute one part of national cyber capabilities and, because of this, care must be taken when looking at this information for judgements of national 'cyber power'.

Attribution and acknowledgements

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Principal land definitions

FORCES BY ROLE

Command:	free-standing, deployable formation headquarters (HQs).
Special Forces (SF):	elite units specially trained and equipped for unconventional warfare and operations in enemy-controlled territory. Many are employed in counter-terrorist roles.
Manoeuvre:	combat units and formations capable of manoeuvring. These are subdivided as follows:
Reconnaissance:	combat units and formations whose primary purpose is to gain information.
Armoured:	units and formations principally equipped with main battle tanks (MBTs) and infantry fighting vehicles (IFVs) to provide heavy mounted close-combat capability. Units and formations intended to provide mounted close-combat capability with lighter armoured vehicles, such as light tanks or wheeled assault guns, are classified as light armoured.
Mechanised:	units and formations primarily equipped with lighter armoured vehicles such as armoured personnel carriers (APCs). They have less mounted firepower and protection than their armoured equivalents, but can usually deploy more infantry.
Light:	units and formations whose principal combat capability is dismounted infantry, with few, if any, organic armoured vehicles. Some may be motorised and equipped with soft-skinned vehicles.
Air Manoeuvre:	units and formations trained and equipped for delivery by transport aircraft and/or helicopters.
Amphibious:	amphibious forces are trained and equipped to project force from the sea.
Other Forces:	includes security units such as Presidential Guards, paramilitary units such as border guards and combat formations permanently employed in training or demonstration tasks.
Combat Support:	combat support units and formations not integral to manoeuvre formations. Includes artillery, engineers, military intelligence, nuclear, biological and chemical defence, signals and information operations.
Combat Service Support (CSS):	includes logistics, maintenance, medical, supply and transport units and formations.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

Light Weapons:	small arms, machine guns, grenades and grenade launchers and unguided man-portable anti-armour and support weapons have proliferated so much and are sufficiently easy to manufacture or copy that listing them would be impractical.
Crew-Served Weapons:	crew-served recoilless rifles, man-portable ATGW, MANPADs and mortars of greater than 80mm calibre are listed, but the high degree of proliferation and local manufacture of many of these weapons means that estimates of numbers held may not be reliable.
Armoured Fighting Vehicles (AFVs):	armoured combat vehicles with a combat weight of at least six metric tonnes, further subdivided as below:
Main Battle Tank (MBT):	armoured, tracked combat vehicles, armed with a turret-mounted gun of at least 100mm calibre and with a combat weight of between 35 and 75 metric tonnes.
Light Tank (LT TK):	armoured, tracked combat vehicles, armed with a turret-mounted gun of at least 75mm calibre and with a combat weight of between 15 and 40 metric tonnes.
Wheeled Assault Gun (ASLT):	armoured, wheeled combat vehicles, armed with a turret-mounted gun of at least 75mm calibre and with a combat weight of at least 15 metric tonnes.
Armoured Reconnaissance (RECCE):	armoured vehicles primarily designed for reconnaissance tasks with no significant transport capability and either a main gun of less than 75mm calibre or a combat weight of less than 15 metric tonnes, or both.
Infantry Fighting Vehicle (IFV):	armoured combat vehicles designed and equipped to transport an infantry squad and armed with a cannon of at least 20mm calibre.

Armoured Personnel Carrier (APC):	lightly armoured combat vehicles designed and equipped to transport an infantry squad but either unarmed or armed with a cannon of less than 20mm calibre.
Airborne Combat Vehicle (ABCV):	armoured vehicles designed to be deployable by parachute alongside airborne forces.
Amphibious Assault Vehicle (AAV):	armoured vehicles designed to have an amphibious ship-to-shore capability.
Armoured Utility Vehicle (AUV):	armoured vehicles not designed to transport an infantry squad, but capable of undertaking a variety of other utility battlefield tasks, including light reconnaissance and light transport.
Specialist Variants:	variants of armoured vehicles listed above that are designed to fill a specialised role, such as command posts (CP), artillery observation posts (OP), signals (sigs) and ambulances (amb), are categorised with their parent vehicles.
Engineering and Maintenance Vehicles:	includes armoured engineer vehicles (AEV), armoured repair and recovery vehicles (ARV), assault bridging (VLB) and mine-warfare vehicles (MW).
Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Defence Vehicles (NBC):	armoured vehicles principally designed to operate in potentially contaminated terrain.
Anti-Tank/Anti-Infrastructure (AT):	guns, guided weapons and recoilless rifles designed to engage armoured vehicles and battlefield hardened targets.
Surface-to-Surface Missile Launchers (SSM):	launch vehicles for transporting and firing surface-to-surface ballistic and cruise missiles.
Artillery:	weapons (including guns, howitzers, gun/howitzers, multiple-rocket launchers, mortars and gun/mortars) with a calibre greater than 100mm for artillery pieces and 80mm and above for mortars, capable of engaging ground targets with indirect fire.
Coastal Defence:	land-based coastal artillery pieces and anti-ship-missile launchers.
Air Defence (AD):	guns, directed-energy (DE) weapons and surface-to-air missile (SAM) launchers designed to engage fixed-wing, rotary-wing and uninhabited aircraft. Missiles are further classified by maximum notional engagement range: point-defence (up to 10 km); short-range (10–30 km); medium-range (30–75 km); and long-range (75 km+). Systems primarily intended to intercept missiles rather than aircraft are categorised separately as Missile Defence.

Principal naval definitions

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

Submarines:	all vessels designed to operate primarily under water. Submarines with a dived displacement below 250 tonnes are classified as midget submarines (SSW); those below 500 tonnes are coastal submarines (SSC).
Principal Surface Combatants:	all surface ships designed for combat operations on the high seas, with an FLD above 2,200 tonnes. Aircraft carriers (CV), including smaller support carriers (CVS) embarking STOVL aircraft and helicopter carriers (CVH), are vessels with a flat deck primarily designed to carry fixed- and/or rotary-wing aircraft, without specialised amphibious capability. Other principal surface combatants include cruisers (C) (FLD above 9,750 tonnes), destroyers (DD) (FLD 4,500–9,749 tonnes with a primary area air-defence weapons fit and role) and frigates (FF) (FLD 2,200–9,000 tonnes and a primary anti-submarine/general-purpose weapons fit and role).

Patrol and Coastal Combatants:	surface vessels designed for coastal or inshore operations. These include corvettes (FS), which usually have an FLD between 500 and 2,199 tonnes and are distinguished from other patrol vessels by their heavier armaments. Also included in this category are offshore-patrol ships (PSO), with an FLD greater than 1,500 tonnes; patrol craft (PC), which have an FLD between 250 and 1,499 tonnes; and patrol boats (PB) with an FLD between ten and 250 tonnes. Vessels with a top speed greater than 35 knots are designated as 'fast'.
Mine warfare vessels:	all surface vessels configured primarily for mine laying (ML) or countermeasures. Countermeasures vessels are either: sweepers (MS), which are designed to locate and destroy mines in an area; hunters (MH), which are designed to locate and destroy individual mines; or countermeasures vessels (MC), which combine both roles.
Amphibious vessels:	vessels designed to transport combat personnel and/or equipment onto shore. These include aviation-capable amphibious assault ships (LHA), which can embark rotary-wing or STOVL air assets and may have a well deck for LCACs and landing craft; aviation-capable amphibious assault ships with a well dock for LCACs and landing craft (LHD), which can embark rotary-wing or STOVL assets; landing platform helicopters (LPH), which have a primary role of launch and recovery platform for rotary-wing or STOVL assets; landing platform docks (LPD), which do not have a through deck but do have a well dock and carry both combat personnel and equipment; and land ships docks (LSD) with a well dock but focused more on equipment transport. Landing ships (LS) are amphibious vessels capable of ocean passage and landing craft (LC) are smaller vessels designed to transport personnel and equipment from a larger vessel to land or across small stretches of water. Landing ships have a hold; landing craft are open vessels. Landing craft air cushioned (LCAC) are differentiated from utility craft air cushioned (UCAC) in that the former have a bow ramp for the disembarkation of vehicles and personnel.
Auxiliary vessels:	ocean-going surface vessels performing an auxiliary military role, supporting combat ships or operations. These generally fulfil five roles: replenishment (such as oilers (AO) and solid stores (AKS)); logistics (such as cargo ships (AK) and logistics ships (AFS)); maintenance (such as cable-repair ships (ARC) or buoy tenders (ABU)); research (such as survey ships (AFS)); and special purpose (such as intelligence-collection ships (AGI) and ocean-going tugs (ATF)).
Weapons systems:	weapons are listed in the following order: land-attack cruise missiles (LACM), anti-ship missiles (AShM), surface-to-air missiles (SAM), heavy (HWT) and lightweight (LWT) torpedoes, anti-submarine weapons (A/S), CIWS, guns and aircraft. Missiles with a range less than 5 km and guns with a calibre less than 57mm are generally not included.
Organisations:	naval groupings such as fleets and squadrons frequently change and are shown only where doing so would aid qualitative judgements.
Legacy platforms:	legacy-generation platforms, unless specifically modified for a new role, may be listed with their original designations although they may not conform fully with current guidance criteria.

Principal aviation definitions

Bomber (Bbr):	comparatively large platforms intended for the delivery of air-to-surface ordnance. Bbr units are units equipped with bomber aircraft for the air-to-surface role.
Fighter (Ftr):	aircraft designed primarily for air-to-air combat, which may also have a limited air-to-surface capability. Ftr units are equipped with aircraft intended to provide air superiority, which may have a secondary and limited air-to-surface capability.
Fighter/Ground Attack (FGA):	multi-role fighter-size platforms with significant air-to-surface capability, potentially including maritime attack, and at least some air-to-air capacity. FGA units are multi-role units equipped with aircraft capable of air-to-air and air-to-surface attack.
Ground Attack (Atk):	aircraft designed solely for the air-to-surface task, with limited or no air-to-air capability. Atk units are equipped with fixed-wing aircraft.

Attack Helicopter (Atk hel):	rotary-wing platforms designed for delivery of air-to-surface weapons, and fitted with an integrated fire-control system.
Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW):	fixed- and rotary-wing platforms designed to locate and engage submarines, many with a secondary anti-surface-warfare capability. ASW units are equipped with fixed- or rotary-wing aircraft.
Anti-Surface Warfare (ASuW):	ASuW units are equipped with fixed- or rotary-wing aircraft intended for anti-surface-warfare missions.
Maritime Patrol (MP):	fixed-wing aircraft and uninhabited aerial vehicles (UAVs) intended for maritime surface surveillance, which may possess an anti-surface-warfare capability. MP units are equipped with fixed-wing aircraft or UAVs.
Electronic Warfare (EW):	fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft and UAVs intended for electronic warfare. EW units are equipped with fixed- or rotary-wing aircraft or UAVs.
Intelligence/ Surveillance/ Reconnaissance (ISR):	fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft and UAVs intended to provide radar, visible-light or infrared imagery, or a mix thereof. ISR units are equipped with fixed- or rotary-wing aircraft or UAVs.
Combat/Intelligence/ Surveillance/ Reconnaissance (CISR):	aircraft and UAVs that have the capability to deliver air-to-surface weapons, as well as undertake ISR tasks. CISR units are equipped with armed aircraft and/or UAVs for ISR and air-to-surface missions.
COMINT/ELINT/ SIGINT:	fixed- and rotary-wing platforms and UAVs capable of gathering electronic (ELINT), communications (COMINT) or signals intelligence (SIGINT). COMINT units are equipped with fixed- or rotary-wing aircraft or UAVs intended for the communications-intelligence task. ELINT units are equipped with fixed- or rotary-wing aircraft or UAVs used for gathering electronic intelligence. SIGINT units are equipped with fixed- or rotary-wing aircraft or UAVs used to collect signals intelligence.
Airborne Early Warning (& Control) (AEW (&C)):	fixed- and rotary-wing platforms capable of providing airborne early warning, with a varying degree of onboard command and control depending on the platform. AEW(&C) units are equipped with fixed- or rotary-wing aircraft.
Search and Rescue (SAR):	units are equipped with fixed- or rotary-wing aircraft used to recover military personnel or civilians.
Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR):	units are equipped with armed fixed- or rotary-wing aircraft for recovery of personnel from hostile territory.
Tanker (Tkr):	fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft designed for air-to-air refuelling. Tkr units are equipped with fixed- or rotary-wing aircraft used for air-to-air refuelling.
Tanker Transport (Tkr/Tpt):	platforms capable of both air-to-air refuelling and military airlift.
Transport (Tpt):	fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft intended for military airlift. Light transport aircraft are categorised as having a maximum payload of up to 11,340 kg; medium up to 27,215 kg; and heavy above 27,215 kg. Light transport helicopters have an internal payload of up to 2,000 kg; medium transport helicopters up to 4,535 kg; heavy transport helicopters greater than 4,535 kg. PAX aircraft are platforms generally unsuited for transporting cargo on the main deck. Tpt units are equipped with fixed- or rotary-wing platforms to transport personnel or cargo.
Trainer (Trg):	fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft designed primarily for the training role; some also have the capacity to carry light to medium ordnance. Trg units are equipped with fixed- or rotary-wing training aircraft intended for pilot or other aircrew training.
Multi-Role Helicopter (MRH):	rotary-wing platforms designed to carry out a variety of military tasks including light transport, armed reconnaissance and battlefield support.
Uninhabited Aerial Vehicles (UAVs):	remotely piloted or controlled uninhabited fixed- or rotary-wing systems. Light UAVs are those weighing 20–150 kg; medium: 150–600 kg; and large: more than 600 kg.
Loitering Munition:	an air vehicle with an integral warhead designed to be able to fly in a search or holding pattern and to be used to identify and attack a target.

Reference

Table 12 List of abbreviations for data sections

AAA	anti-aircraft artillery	armd	armoured	CV/H/L/N/S	aircraft carrier/helicopter/light/nuclear powered/STOVL
AAM	air-to-air missile	ARS/H	rescue and salvage ship/with hangar	CW	chemical warfare/weapons
AAR	search-and-rescue vessel	arty	artillery	DD/G/H/M	destroyer/with surface-to-surface missile/with hangar/with SAM
AAV	amphibious assault vehicle	ARV	armoured recovery vehicle	DDR	disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration
AB	airborne	AS	anti-submarine/submarine tender	DE	directed energy
ABM	anti-ballistic missile	ASBM	anti-ship ballistic missile	def	defence
ABU/H	sea-going buoy tender/with hangar	ASCM	anti-ship cruise missile	det	detachment
ABCV	airborne combat vehicle	AShM	anti-ship missile	div	division
ac	aircraft	aslt	assault	ECM	electronic countermeasures
ACV	armoured combat vehicle	ASM	air-to-surface missile	ELINT	electronic intelligence
ACS	crane ship	ASR	submarine rescue craft	elm	element/s
AD	air defence	ASTT	anti-submarine torpedo tube	engr	engineer
ADA	air-defence artillery	ASW	anti-submarine warfare	EOD	explosive ordnance disposal
adj	adjusted	ASuW	anti-surface warfare	EPF	expeditionary fast transport vessel
AE	auxiliary, ammunition carrier	AT	anti-tank	eqpt	equipment
AEM	missile support ship	ATBM	anti-tactical ballistic missile	ESB	expeditionary sea base
AEV	armoured engineer vehicle	ATF	ocean going tug	ESD	expeditionary transport dock
AEW(&C)	airborne early warning (and control)	ATGW	anti-tank guided weapon	EW	electronic warfare
AFD/L	auxiliary floating dry dock/small	Atk	attack/ground attack	excl	excludes/excluding
AFS/H	logistics ship/with hangar	ATS	tug, salvage and rescue ship	exp	expenditure/expeditionary
AFSB	afloat forward staging base	AUV	armoured utility vehicle	FAC	forward air control
AFV	armoured fighting vehicle	avn	aviation	fd	field
AG	misc auxiliary	AWT	water tanker	FF/G/H/M	frigate/with surface-to-surface missile/with hangar/with SAM
AGB/H	icebreaker/with hangar	AX/L/S	training craft/light/sail	FGA	fighter/ground attack
AGE/H	experimental auxiliary ship/with hangar	BA	Budget Authority (US)	FLD	full-load displacement
AGF/H	command ship/with hangar	Bbr	bomber	flt	flight
AGHS	hydrographic survey vessel	BCT	brigade combat team	FMA	Foreign Military Assistance
AGI	intelligence collection vessel	bde	brigade	FRS	fleet replacement squadron
AGM	space tracking vessel	bdgt	budget	FS/G/H/M	corvette/with surface-to-surface missile/with hangar/with SAM
AGOR	oceanographic research vessel	BG	battlegroup	Ftr	fighter
AGOS	oceanographic surveillance vessel	BMD	ballistic-missile defence	FTX	field training exercise
AGS/H	survey ship/with hangar	bn	battalion/billion	FY	fiscal year
AH	hospital ship	bty	battery	gd	guard
AIP	air-independent propulsion	C2	command and control	GDP	gross domestic product
AK/L	cargo ship/light	C4	command, control, communications, and computers	GLCM	ground-launched cruise missile
aka	also known as	casevac	casualty evacuation	GMLS	Guided Missile Launching System
AKEH	dry cargo/ammunition ship	cav	cavalry	gp	group
AKR/H	roll-on/roll-off cargo ship/with hangar	cbt	combat	GPS	Global Positioning System
AKS/L	stores ship/light	CBRN	chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, explosive	HA/DR	humanitarian assistance/disaster relief
ALBM	air-launched ballistic missile	cdo	commando	hel	helicopter
ALCM	air-launched cruise missile	C/G/H/M/N	cruiser/with surface-to-surface missile/with hangar/with SAM/nuclear-powered	how	howitzer
amb	ambulance	CISR	combat ISR	HQ	headquarters
amph	amphibious/amphibian	CIMIC	civil-military cooperation	HUMINT	human intelligence
AO/S	oiler/small	CIWS	close-in weapons system	HWT	heavyweight torpedo
AOE	fast combat support ship	COIN	counter-insurgency	hy	heavy
AOR/L/H	fleet replenishment oiler with RAS capability/light/with hangar	comd	command	IBU	inshore boat unit
AOT/L	oiler transport/light	COMINT	communications intelligence	ICBM	intercontinental ballistic missile
AP	armour-piercing/anti-personnel/transport ship	comms	communications	IFV	infantry fighting vehicle
APB	barracks ship	coy	company	IIR	imaging infrared
APC	armoured personnel carrier	CP	command post	IMINT	imagery intelligence
AR/C/D/L	repair ship/cable/dry dock/light	CPX	command post exercise	imp	improved
ARG	amphibious ready group	CS	combat support	indep	independent
ARH	active radar homing	CSAR	combat search and rescue	inf	infantry
ARL	airborne reconnaissance low	CSS	combat service support		
ARM	anti-radiation missile	CT	counter-terrorism		

info ops	information operations	MRBM	medium-range ballistic missile	sat	satellite
INS	inertial navigation system	MRH	multi-role helicopter	SDV	swimmer delivery vehicle
int	intelligence	MRL	multiple rocket launcher	SEAD	suppression of enemy air defence
IOC	initial operating capability	MS/C/D/I/O/R	mine sweeper/coastal/drone/ inshore/ocean/river	SF	special forces
IR	infrared			SHORAD	short-range air defence
IRBM	intermediate-range ballistic missile	msl	missile	SIGINT	signals intelligence
ISD	in-service date	mtn	mountain	sig	signals
ISR	intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance	MW	mine warfare	SLBM	submarine-launched ballistic missile
ISTAR	intelligence, surveillance, target acquisition and reconnaissance	n.a.	not applicable	SLCM	submarine-launched cruise missile
LACM	land-attack cruise missile	n.k.	not known	SLEP	service-life-extension programme
LC/A/AC/H/M/P/T/U/VP	landing craft/assault/air cushion/ heavy/medium/personnel/tank/ utility/vehicles and personnel	NBC	nuclear, biological, chemical	SP	self-propelled
		NCO	non-commissioned officer	Spec Ops	special operations
LCC	amphibious command ship	nm	nautical mile	SPAAGM	self-propelled anti-aircraft gun and missile system
LGB	laser-guided bomb	nuc	nuclear	spt	support
LHA	aviation-capable amphibious assault ship	O & M	operations and maintenance	sqn	squadron
LHD	aviation-capable amphibious assault ship with well dock	obs	observation/observer	SRBM	short-range ballistic missile
LIFT	lead-in frt trainer	OCU	operational conversion unit	SS	submarine
LKA	amphibious cargo ship	OP	observation post	SSA/N	auxiliary support submarine/ nuclear-powered
LLI	long-lead items	op/ops	operational/operations	SSB/N	ballistic missile submarine/ nuclear-powered
Inchr	launcher	OPFOR	opposition training force	SSC	coastal submarine
LoA	letter of offer and acceptance	org	organised/organisation	SSG	conventionally-powered attack submarine with dedicated launch tubes for guided missiles
log	logistic	OPV	offshore patrol vessel	SSGN	nuclear-powered submarine with dedicated launch tubes for guided missiles
LoI	letter of intent	para	paratroop/parachute	SSK	conventionally-powered attack submarine
LP/D/H	landing platform/dock/helicopter	PAX	passenger/passenger transport aircraft	SSM	surface-to-surface missile
LRIP	low-rate initial production	PF/B/G/I/M/R/T	patrol boat/fast/with surface-to- surface missile/inshore/with SAM/ riverine/with torpedo	SSN	nuclear-powered attack submarine
LS/D/L/H/M/T	landing ship/dock/logistic/with hangar/medium/tank	PC/C/F/G/H/I/M/O/R/T	patrol craft/coastal/fast/with surface-to-surface missile/with hangar/inshore/with CIWS missile or SAM/offshore/riverine/with torpedo	SSR	security-sector reform
lt	light			SSW	midget submarine
LWT	lightweight torpedo	pdr	pounder	str	strength
maint	maintenance	pers	personnel	STOVL	short take-off and vertical landing
MANPAD	man-portable air-defence system	PGM	precision-guided munitions	surv	surveillance
MANPATS	man-portable anti-tank system	PH/G/M/T	patrol hydrofoil/with surface-to- surface missile/with SAM/with torpedo	sy	security
MBT	main battle tank			t	tonnes
MC/C/CS/D/I/O	mine countermeasure coastal/ command and support/diving support/inshore/ocean	pl	platoon	tac	tactical
		PKO	peacekeeping operations	tch	technical
MCM	mine countermeasures	PoR	programme of record	temp	temporary
MCMV	mine countermeasures vessel	PPP	purchasing-power parity	tk	tank
MD	military district	PPV	protected patrol vehicle	tkr	tanker
mech	mechanised	PRH	passive radar-homing	TMD	theatre missile defence
med	medium/medical	prepo	pre-positioned	torp	torpedo
medevac	medical evacuation	PSO/H	peace support operations or offshore patrol ship/with hangar	tpt	transport
MH/C/D/I/O	mine hunter/coastal/drone/ inshore/ocean			tr	trillion
		psyops	psychological operations	trg	training
mil	military	ptn br	pontoon bridging	TRV	torpedo recovery vehicle
MIRV	multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicle	quad	quadruple	TT	torpedo tube
		R&D	research and development	UAV	uninhabited aerial vehicle
mk	mark (model number)	RCL	recoilless launcher	UCAC	utility craft air cushioned
ML	minelayer	recce	reconnaissance	UCAV	uninhabited combat air vehicle
MLU	mid-life update	regt	regiment	UGV	uninhabited ground vehicle
mne	marine	RFI	request for information	utl	utility
mnv enh	manoeuvre enhancement	RFP	request for proposals	UUV	uninhabited underwater vehicle
mod	modified/modification	RL	rocket launcher		
mor	mortar	ro-ro	roll-on, roll-off	veh	vehicle
mot	motorised/motor	RRC/F/U	rapid-reaction corps/force/unit	VLB	vehicle launched bridge
MoU	memorandum of understanding	RV	re-entry vehicle	VLS	vertical launch system
MP	maritime patrol/military police	rvn	riverine	VSHORAD	very short-range air defence
MR	maritime reconnaissance/motor rifle	SAM	surface-to-air missile	WFO	withdrawn from use
		SAR	search and rescue	wg	wing
		SARH	semi-active radar homing		

Table 13 International comparisons of defence expenditure and military personnel

	Defence spending (current USDm)			Defence spending per capita (current USD)			Defence spending % of GDP			Active armed forces (000)		Estimated reservists (000)		Active paramilitary (000)	
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2021		2021		2021	
North America															
Canada	18,731	20,144	23,232	518	534	612	1.08	1.23	1.15	67		34		5	
United States	745,732	774,527	754,019	2,247	2,328	2,251	3.49	3.71	3.29	1,395		843		0	
Total	764,463	794,671	777,251	1,383	1,431	1,432	2.28	2.47	2.22	1,462		878		5	
Europe															
Albania	198	222	246	64	72	80	1.29	1.50	1.47	8		0		0	
Austria	3,238	3,466	3,681	367	391	414	0.73	0.80	0.76	23		116		0	
Belgium	4,817	5,323	6,400	414	454	543	0.90	1.03	1.10	24		6		0	
Bosnia-Herzegovina	165	168	194	43	44	51	0.82	0.85	0.89	11		6		0	
Bulgaria	2,067	1,249	1,282	295	179	185	3.03	1.81	1.65	37		3		0	
Croatia	1,047	997	1,071	247	236	255	1.72	1.77	1.69	17		21		3	
Cyprus	402	419	523	321	331	408	1.61	1.76	1.97	12		50		1	
Czech Republic	2,910	3,253	3,971	272	304	371	1.15	1.33	1.43	27		0		0	
Denmark	4,557	4,919	5,419	780	838	919	1.31	1.38	1.37	15		44		0	
Estonia	688	716	786	557	583	644	2.24	2.36	2.19	7		18		0	
Finland	3,920	4,153	5,962	706	745	1,067	1.46	1.54	2.01	19		238		3	
France	52,100	54,864	59,342	771	809	872	1.91	2.09	2.02	203		41		101	
Germany	48,398	52,094	56,051	603	650	701	1.24	1.36	1.33	183		30		0	
Greece	4,806	4,976	7,728	447	469	731	2.34	2.63	3.65	143		221		4	
Hungary	1,824	2,000	2,633	186	205	271	1.12	1.29	1.45	34		20		12	
Iceland	55	52	44	159	149	124	0.22	0.24	0.17	0		0		0	
Ireland	1,113	1,187	1,280	217	229	245	0.28	0.28	0.25	9		1		0	
Italy	27,049	29,696	33,785	434	476	542	1.35	1.58	1.59	162		18		176	
Latvia	710	757	835	373	402	448	2.11	2.28	2.26	9		11		0	
Lithuania	1,061	1,161	1,252	384	425	462	1.96	2.09	2.01	23		7		14	
Luxembourg	341	390	416	552	620	650	0.48	0.53	0.50	0		0		1	
Macedonia, North	151	188	209	71	88	98	1.25	1.57	1.51	8		5		8	
Malta	84	81	86	185	177	186	0.53	0.54	0.51	2		0		0	
Montenegro	74	74	87	120	121	143	1.42	1.65	1.58	2		3		10	
Netherlands	12,060	12,594	14,763	700	729	851	1.32	1.38	1.47	34		6		7	
Norway	6,689	6,476	7,457	1,234	1,184	1,353	1.65	1.79	1.67	25		40		0	
Poland	11,817	12,780	13,419	308	334	351	1.98	2.14	2.05	114		0		75	

Table 13 International comparisons of defence expenditure and military personnel

	Defence spending (current USDm)			Defence spending per capita (current USD)			Defence spending % of GDP			Active armed forces (000)		Estimated reservists (000)		Active paramilitary (000)	
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2021		2021		2021	
Portugal	2,674	2,853	2,959	259	277	288	1.11	1.25	1.18	27		212		25	
Romania	4,939	5,182	5,613	231	243	264	1.98	2.09	1.95	71		55		57	
Serbia	903	896	1,039	128	128	149	1.75	1.69	1.71	28		50		4	
Slovakia	1,871	1,847	2,010	344	339	370	1.78	1.77	1.72	18		0		0	
Slovenia	628	605	670	299	288	319	1.16	1.13	1.10	7		1		0	
Spain	12,630	12,729	13,767	254	254	291	0.91	0.99	0.96	123		15		76	
Sweden	6,373	7,036	8,359	630	690	815	1.19	1.30	1.34	15		10		0	
Switzerland	5,343	5,724	5,722	640	681	677	0.73	0.76	0.71	20		123		0	
Turkey	12,082	10,885	10,160	148	133	123	1.59	1.51	1.28	355		379		157	
United Kingdom*	59,438	61,473	71,627	908	935	1,084	2.10	2.27	2.30	153		75		0	
Total	299,222	313,483	350,845	396	411	469	1.40	1.47	1.48	1,967		1,826		732	
Russia and Eurasia															
Armenia	644	628	603	212	208	200	4.73	4.97	4.43	43		210		4	
Azerbaijan	1,787	2,267	2,698	176	222	262	3.71	5.32	5.12	67		300		15	
Belarus	651	601	638	69	63	68	1.01	1.00	0.97	48		290		110	
Georgia	310	283	279	63	57	57	1.98	2.03	1.68	21		0		5	
Kazakhstan	1,595	1,430	1,539	84	75	80	0.88	0.84	0.79	39		0		32	
Kyrgyzstan	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	11		0		10	
Moldova	43	44	51	12	13	15	0.36	0.37	0.41	5		58		1	
Russia [a]	46,366	43,804	45,802	327	309	322	2.74	2.96	2.78	900		2,000		554	
Tajikistan	89	89	93	10	10	10	1.09	1.11	1.15	9		20		8	
Turkmenistan*	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	37		0		20	
Ukraine	3,968	4,353	4,269	90	99	98	2.65	2.82	2.42	196		900		102	
Uzbekistan	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	48		0		20	
Total**	55,453	53,500	55,973	116	117	124	2.13	2.38	2.20	1,422		3,778		880	
Asia															
Afghanistan	1,963	2,014	1,880	55	55	50	10.40	10.00	8.47	165		0		0	
Australia	29,912	31,418	34,306	1,262	1,234	1,329	2.15	2.31	2.13	60		30		0	
Bangladesh	3,652	3,786	4,059	23	23	25	1.21	1.17	1.14	163		0		64	
Brunei	432	439	457	945	946	969	3.21	3.66	2.91	7		1		1	
Cambodia*	1,043	1,032	1,024	62	61	59	3.85	4.10	3.93	124		0		67	
China	177,075	188,597	207,340	127	135	148	1.23	1.27	1.23	2,035		510		500	
Fiji	56	52	47	60	55	50	1.02	1.15	1.00	4		6		0	

Table 13 International comparisons of defence expenditure and military personnel

	Defence spending (current USDm)			Defence spending per capita (current USD)			Defence spending % of GDP			Active armed forces (000)		Estimated reservists (000)		Active paramilitary (000)	
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021
India	63,306	63,507	65,079	48	48	49	2.21	2.39	2.21	1,460	1,155	1,608			
Indonesia	7,600	8,098	8,399	29	30	31	0.68	0.77	0.73	396	400	280			
Japan	49,229	49,762	49,254	383	396	395	0.94	0.99	0.97	247	56	14			
Korea, DPR of	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	1,280	600	189			
Korea, Republic of	40,071	40,999	46,650	776	791	902	2.43	2.50	2.56	555	3,100	14			
Laos	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	29	0	100			
Malaysia	3,698	3,706	3,903	115	114	116	1.01	1.10	1.05	113	52	23			
Mongolia	98	105	97	31	33	30	0.72	0.82	0.68	10	137	8			
Myanmar	2,132	2,390	2,299	38	42	40	3.10	2.94	3.44	356	0	107			
Nepal	398	435	408	13	14	13	1.17	1.28	1.19	97	0	15			
New Zealand	2,673	3,287	3,273	584	667	656	1.27	1.57	1.32	10	3	0			
Pakistan	10,175	9,332	10,393	48	40	44	3.70	3.57	3.61	652	0	291			
Papua New Guinea	79	94	87	11	13	12	0.32	0.40	0.33	4	0	0			
Philippines	4,684	5,269	5,651	44	48	51	1.25	1.47	1.48	145	131	12			
Singapore	11,339	9,879	11,566	1,858	1,591	1,972	3.03	2.91	3.05	51	253	8			
Sri Lanka	1,666	1,684	1,529	73	74	66	1.98	2.09	1.89	255	6	62			
Taiwan	11,010	13,903	16,214	467	589	688	1.80	2.08	2.06	169	1,657	12			
Thailand	7,315	6,839	7,273	106	99	105	1.34	1.36	1.33	361	200	94			
Timor-Leste	31	42	39	23	30	28	1.87	2.66	2.41	2	0	0			
Vietnam*	5,221	5,727	6,345	53	58	62	1.60	1.68	1.73	482	5,000	40			
Total **	433,857	452,394	487,574	289	287	316	2.14	2.25	2.11	9,231	13,295	3,508			
Middle East and North Africa															
Algeria	10,300	9,699	9,039	243	226	207	6.02	6.57	5.52	139	150	187			
Bahrain	1,411	1,405	1,399	957	934	916	3.67	4.05	3.58	8	0	11			
Egypt	3,353	4,106	4,824	33	39	45	1.54	1.49	1.55	439	479	397			
Iran	17,189	16,549	25,002	205	195	291	2.96	1.98	2.31	610	350	40			
Iraq	9,855	10,191	7,352	239	262	185	4.32	6.01	3.65	193	0	266			
Israel	16,804	17,234	20,299	1,965	1,987	2,310	5.05	5.04	5.05	170	465	8			
Jordan	1,691	1,719	1,801	158	159	165	4.75	4.90	5.07	101	65	15			
Kuwait	7,820	6,823	9,635	2,645	2,279	3,178	5.74	6.44	7.28	18	24	7			
Lebanon	1,885	575	579	322	105	110	3.80	3.29	3.50	60	0	20			
Libya	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.			

Table 13 International comparisons of defence expenditure and military personnel

	Defence spending (current USDm)			Defence spending per capita (current USD)			Defence spending % of GDP			Active armed forces (000)		Estimated reservists (000)		Active paramilitary (000)	
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2021		2021		2021	
Mauritania	161	207	212	41	52	52	2.04	2.56	2.31	16		0		5	
Morocco	4,817	5,955	6,349	139	167	177	4.03	5.20	5.04	196		150		50	
Oman	7,530	7,483	6,431	2,113	2,059	1,741	9.86	11.81	7.98	43		0		4	
Palestinian Territories	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	0		0		n.k.	
Qatar	6,399	6,466	6,258	2,659	2,645	2,523	3.64	4.45	3.70	17		0		5	
Saudi Arabia	50,933	52,000	46,667	1,514	1,522	1,342	6.42	7.43	5.54	257		0		25	
Syria	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	169		0		100	
Tunisia	999	1,153	1,222	86	98	103	2.77	3.16	2.95	36		0		12	
United Arab Emirates	19,329	19,826	19,159	1,964	1,984	1,944	4.63	5.52	4.67	63		0		0	
Yemen	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	40		0		0	
Total**	160,476	161,391	166,229	955	920	956	4.45	4.99	4.36	2,572		1,683		1,152	
Latin America and the Caribbean															
Antigua and Barbuda	7	8	7	74	80	75	0.43	0.57	0.53	0		0		0	
Argentina	3,281	2,904	2,572	73	64	56	0.73	0.75	0.57	72		0		31	
Bahamas	92	86	95	275	254	270	0.70	0.87	0.89	2		0		0	
Barbados	38	41	40	131	138	132	0.72	0.92	0.86	1		0		0	
Belize	23	25	20	59	61	49	1.23	1.44	1.05	2		1		0	
Bolivia	479	479	476	42	41	40	1.16	1.30	1.23	34		0		37	
Brazil	27,133	22,234	21,752	129	105	102	1.44	1.54	1.32	367		1,340		395	
Chile	4,416	4,049	4,219	245	223	230	1.58	1.60	1.27	69		19		45	
Colombia	5,948	5,480	5,970	122	112	119	1.85	2.03	1.99	256		35		172	
Costa Rica	440	457	434	87	90	84	0.70	0.75	0.71	0		0		10	
Cuba	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	49		39		27	
Dominican Republic	616	589	579	59	56	55	0.69	0.75	0.65	56		0		15	
Ecuador	1,590	1,545	1,593	95	91	93	1.47	1.56	1.52	41		118		1	
El Salvador	145	172	248	23	27	38	0.55	0.70	0.90	25		10		17	
Guatemala	341	366	337	20	21	19	0.44	0.47	0.40	18		64		25	
Guyana	67	66	71	90	88	91	1.30	1.20	0.97	3		1		0	
Haiti	13	10	36	1	1	3	0.09	0.07	0.18	1		0		0	
Honduras	348	345	347	37	37	37	1.39	1.45	1.32	15		60		8	
Jamaica	262	238	209	93	85	74	1.66	1.71	1.41	6		3		0	
Mexico	5,067	5,352	6,760	40	42	52	0.40	0.50	0.53	216		82		125	
Nicaragua	79	79	77	13	13	12	0.62	0.63	0.58	12		0		0	

Table 13 International comparisons of defence expenditure and military personnel

	Defence spending (current USDm)			Defence spending per capita (current USD)			Defence spending % of GDP			Active armed forces (000)		Estimated reservists (000)		Active paramilitary (000)	
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2021		2021		2021	
Panama	805	753	830	209	193	211	1.21	1.42	1.38	0		0		0	28
Paraguay	284	278	274	40	39	38	0.75	0.78	0.74	14		14		165	15
Peru	2,238	2,132	1,868	71	67	58	0.97	1.04	0.83	81		81		188	77
Suriname	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	2		0		0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	906	954	773	747	789	633	3.90	4.42	3.58	5		5		1	0
Uruguay	423	535	525	125	158	154	0.68	0.95	0.87	21		0		0	1
Venezuela	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	123		8		220	
Total**	55,044	49,176	50,113	116	115	109	1.07	1.18	1.05	1,488		2,132		1,248	
Sub-Saharan Africa															
Angola	1,607	1,014	956	51	31	28	1.90	1.74	1.36	107		0		0	10
Benin	68	56	228	6	4	17	0.47	0.36	1.26	7		0		0	5
Botswana	535	560	522	234	242	222	3.22	3.72	2.96	9		0		0	0
Burkina Faso	358	388	464	18	19	22	2.24	2.23	2.33	11		0		0	0
Burundi	63	62	66	5	5	5	2.10	2.05	2.06	30		0		0	1
Cameroon	422	407	448	16	15	16	1.08	1.02	1.00	25		0		0	9
Cape Verde	11	12	12	19	20	21	0.54	0.68	0.64	1		0		0	0
Central African Rep	32	41	44	6	7	8	1.42	1.73	1.72	9		0		0	1
Chad	205	274	289	13	16	17	1.88	2.52	2.34	33		0		0	12
Congo	300	311	317	58	59	59	2.35	3.01	2.49	10		0		0	2
Côte d'Ivoire	538	608	644	20	22	23	0.92	0.99	0.94	27		0		0	n.k.
Dem Republic of the Congo	337	346	290	4	3	3	0.67	0.71	0.53	134		0		0	0
Djibouti	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	10		0		0	3
Equatorial Guinea	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	1		0		0	0
Eritrea	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	202		120		0	0
Ethiopia	516	429	375	5	4	3	0.56	0.44	0.40	138		0		0	0
Gabon	267	272	315	123	122	138	1.58	1.77	1.72	5		0		0	2
Gambia	14	15	16	7	7	7	0.80	0.79	0.79	4		0		0	0
Ghana	244	276	355	9	9	11	0.36	0.40	0.47	16		0		0	0
Guinea	195	211	234	16	17	18	1.45	1.37	1.40	10		0		0	3
Guinea-Bissau	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	4		0		0	0
Kenya	1,232	1,115	1,100	25	21	20	1.23	1.09	1.00	24		0		0	5
Lesotho	44	38	36	22	19	17	1.95	1.90	1.46	2		0		0	0

Table 13 International comparisons of defence expenditure and military personnel

	Defence spending (current USDm)			Defence spending per capita (current USD)			Defence spending % of GDP			Active armed forces (000)		Estimated reservists (000)		Active paramilitary (000)	
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2021		2021		2021	
Liberia	14	12	20	3	2	4	0.45	0.40	0.58	2		0		0	
Madagascar	77	107	101	3	4	4	0.55	0.82	0.72	14		0		8	
Malawi	68	69	82	3	3	4	0.62	0.58	0.67	11		0		4	
Mali	722	787	863	38	40	43	4.18	4.50	4.41	21		0		20	
Mauritius	219	225	203	159	163	146	1.56	2.06	1.84	0		0		3	
Mozambique	127	131	140	5	4	5	0.82	0.94	0.89	11		0		0	
Namibia	407	378	357	158	144	133	3.24	3.53	2.92	10		0		6	
Niger	172	211	205	8	9	9	1.33	1.53	1.31	5		0		5	
Nigeria	1,827	2,505	2,543	9	12	12	0.41	0.58	0.53	143		0		80	
Rwanda	112	128	150	9	10	12	1.08	1.24	1.44	33		0		2	
Senegal	342	346	479	22	22	30	1.47	1.40	1.74	14		0		5	
Seychelles	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	0		0		0	
Sierra Leone	11	7	10	2	1	1	0.26	0.17	0.23	9		0		0	
Somalia	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	14		0		0	
South Africa	3,495	3,292	3,126	63	58	55	0.90	0.98	0.75	74		0		15	
South Sudan	68	99	43	7	9	4	1.48	2.22	1.32	53		0		0	
Sudan	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	104		0		40	
Tanzania	728	803	831	13	14	13	1.20	1.25	1.20	27		80		1	
Togo	106	116	120	13	13	14	1.46	1.53	1.41	9		0		1	
Uganda	562	960	1,199	13	22	27	1.48	2.52	2.77	45		10		1	
Zambia	394	358	268	23	21	14	1.69	1.85	1.24	15		3		1	
Zimbabwe	67	39	287	5	3	19	0.34	0.18	1.11	29		0		22	
Total**	16,506	17,007	17,738	32	32	32	1.35	1.49	1.42	1,463		213		268	
Summary															
North America	764,463	794,671	777,251	1,383	1,431	1,432	2.28	2.47	2.22	1,462		878		5	
Europe	299,222	313,483	350,845	396	411	469	1.40	1.47	1.48	1,967		1,826		732	
Russia and Eurasia	55,453	53,500	55,973	116	117	124	2.13	2.38	2.20	1,422		3,778		880	
Asia	433,857	452,394	487,574	289	287	316	2.14	2.25	2.11	9,231		13,295		3,508	
Middle East and North Africa	160,476	161,391	166,229	955	920	956	4.45	4.99	4.36	2,572		1,683		1,152	
Latin America and the Caribbean	55,044	49,176	50,113	116	115	109	1.07	1.18	1.05	1,488		2,132		1,248	
Sub-Saharan Africa	16,506	17,007	17,738	32	32	32	1.35	1.49	1.42	1,463		213		268	
Global totals	1,785,020	1,841,624	1,905,723	297	297	319	1.83	1.99	1.85	19,605		23,803		7,793	

Totals may not sum precisely due to rounding. * Estimates. ** Totals exclude defence-spending estimates for states where insufficient official information is available in order to enable approximate comparisons of regional defence spending between years. Defence spending per capita (current USD) and Defence spending % of GDP totals are regional averages. [a] 'National Defence' budget chapter. Excludes other defence-related expenditures included under other budget lines (e.g., pensions) – see Table 6, p. 173. Defence spending as % of GDP includes US Foreign Military Financing programmes – other figures do not.

Table 14 Index of country/territory abbreviations

AFG	Afghanistan	GEO	Georgia	NPL	Nepal
ALB	Albania	GER	Germany	NZL	New Zealand
ALG	Algeria	GF	French Guiana	OMN	Oman
ANG	Angola	GHA	Ghana	PT	Palestinian Territories
ARG	Argentina	GIB	Gibraltar	PAN	Panama
ARM	Armenia	GNB	Guinea-Bissau	PAK	Pakistan
ATG	Antigua and Barbuda	GRC	Greece	PER	Peru
AUS	Australia	GRL	Greenland	PHL	Philippines
AUT	Austria	GUA	Guatemala	POL	Poland
AZE	Azerbaijan	GUI	Guinea	PNG	Papua New Guinea
BDI	Burundi	GUY	Guyana	PRC	China, People's Republic of
BEL	Belgium	HND	Honduras	PRT	Portugal
BEN	Benin	HTI	Haiti	PRY	Paraguay
BFA	Burkina Faso	HUN	Hungary	PYF	French Polynesia
BGD	Bangladesh	IDN	Indonesia	QTR	Qatar
BHR	Bahrain	IND	India	ROC	Taiwan (Republic of China)
BHS	Bahamas	IRL	Ireland	ROK	Korea, Republic of
BIH	Bosnia-Herzegovina	IRN	Iran	ROM	Romania
BIOT	British Indian Ocean Territory	IRQ	Iraq	RSA	South Africa
BLG	Bulgaria	ISL	Iceland	RUS	Russia
BLR	Belarus	ISR	Israel	RWA	Rwanda
BLZ	Belize	ITA	Italy	SAU	Saudi Arabia
BOL	Bolivia	JAM	Jamaica	SDN	Sudan
BRB	Barbados	JOR	Jordan	SEN	Senegal
BRN	Brunei	JPN	Japan	SER	Serbia
BRZ	Brazil	KAZ	Kazakhstan	SGP	Singapore
BWA	Botswana	KEN	Kenya	SLB	Solomon Islands
CAM	Cambodia	KGZ	Kyrgyzstan	SLE	Sierra Leone
CAN	Canada	KWT	Kuwait	SLV	El Salvador
CAR	Central African Republic	LAO	Laos	SOM	Somalia
CHA	Chad	LBN	Lebanon	SSD	South Sudan
CHE	Switzerland	LBR	Liberia	STP	São Tomé and Príncipe
CHL	Chile	LBY	Libya	SUR	Suriname
CIV	Côte d'Ivoire	LKA	Sri Lanka	SVK	Slovakia
CMR	Cameroon	LSO	Lesotho	SVN	Slovenia
COG	Republic of Congo	LTU	Lithuania	SWE	Sweden
COL	Colombia	LUX	Luxembourg	SYC	Seychelles
CPV	Cape Verde	LVA	Latvia	SYR	Syria
CRI	Costa Rica	MDA	Moldova	TGO	Togo
CRO	Croatia	MDG	Madagascar	THA	Thailand
CUB	Cuba	MEX	Mexico	TJK	Tajikistan
CYP	Cyprus	MHL	Marshall Islands	TKM	Turkmenistan
CZE	Czech Republic	MKD	Macedonia, North	TLS	Timor-Leste
DJB	Djibouti	MLI	Mali	TTO	Trinidad and Tobago
DNK	Denmark	MLT	Malta	TUN	Tunisia
DOM	Dominican Republic	MMR	Myanmar	TUR	Turkey
DPRK	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	MNE	Montenegro	TZA	Tanzania
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo	MNG	Mongolia	UAE	United Arab Emirates
ECU	Ecuador	MOR	Morocco	UGA	Uganda
EGY	Egypt	MOZ	Mozambique	UK	United Kingdom
EQG	Equatorial Guinea	MRT	Mauritania	UKR	Ukraine
ERI	Eritrea	MUS	Mauritius	URY	Uruguay
ESP	Spain	MWI	Malawi	US	United States
EST	Estonia	MYS	Malaysia	UZB	Uzbekistan
ETH	Ethiopia	NAM	Namibia	VEN	Venezuela
FIN	Finland	NCL	New Caledonia	VNM	Vietnam
FJI	Fiji	NER	Niger	YEM	Yemen, Republic of
FLK	Falkland Islands	NGA	Nigeria	ZMB	Zambia
FRA	France	NIC	Nicaragua	ZWE	Zimbabwe
GAB	Gabon	NLD	Netherlands		
GAM	Gambia	NOR	Norway		

Table 15 Index of countries and territories

Afghanistan AFG	247	Gambia GAM	472	Nicaragua NIC	423
Albania ALB	86	Georgia GEO	187	Nigeria NGA	487
Algeria ALG	332	Germany GER	109	Niger NER	486
Angola ANG	452	Ghana GHA	473	Norway NOR	132
Antigua and Barbuda ATG	392	Greece GRC	112	Oman OMN	361
Argentina ARG	392	Guatemala GUA	416	Pakistan PAK	296
Armenia ARM	181	Guinea-Bissau GNB	475	Palestinian Territories PT	363
Australia AUS	247	Guinea GUI	474	Panama PAN	424
Austria AUT	87	Guyana GUY	417	Papua New Guinea PNG	300
Azerbaijan AZE	182	Haiti HTI	418	Paraguay PRY	425
Bahamas BHS	395	Honduras HND	418	Peru PER	427
Bahrain BHR	334	Hungary HUN	115	Philippines PHL	301
Bangladesh BGD	250	Iceland ISL	116	Poland POL	134
Barbados BRB	396	India IND	265	Portugal PRT	137
Belarus BLR	185	Indonesia IDN	271	Qatar QTR	364
Belgium BEL	88	Iran IRN	340	Romania ROM	139
Belize BLZ	396	Iraq IRQ	344	Russia RUS	192
Benin BEN	453	Ireland IRL	117	Rwanda RWA	489
Bolivia BOL	397	Israel ISR	347	Saudi Arabia SAU	366
Bosnia-Herzegovina BIH	90	Italy ITA	118	Senegal SEN	490
Botswana BWA	454	Jamaica JAM	420	Serbia SER	142
Brazil BRZ	399	Japan JPN	275	Seychelles SYC	491
Brunei BRN	252	Jordan JOR	350	Sierra Leone SLE	492
Bulgaria BLG	91	Kazakhstan KAZ	188	Singapore SGP	303
Burkina Faso BFA	455	Kenya KEN	476	Slovakia SVK	144
Burundi BDI	457	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of DPRK	280	Slovenia SVN	146
Cambodia CAM	253	Korea, Republic of ROK	283	Somalia SOM	493
Cameroon CMR	458	Kuwait KWT	352	South Africa RSA	494
Canada CAN	45	Kyrgyzstan KGZ	190	South Sudan SSD	496
Cape Verde CPV	459	Laos LAO	287	Spain ESP	147
Central African Republic CAR	460	Latvia LVA	122	Sri Lanka LKA	306
Chad CHA	461	Lebanon LBN	354	Sudan SDN	497
Chile CHL	403	Lesotho LSO	478	Suriname SUR	430
China, People's Republic of PRC	255	Liberia LBR	478	Sweden SWE	151
Colombia COL	406	Libya LBY	356	Switzerland CHE	153
Congo, Republic of COG	462	Lithuania LTU	124	Syria SYR	369
Costa Rica CRI	409	Luxembourg LUX	125	Taiwan (Republic of China) ROC	308
Côte d'Ivoire CIV	463	Macedonia, North MKD	126	Tajikistan TJK	208
Croatia CRO	93	Madagascar MDG	479	Tanzania TZA	499
Cuba CUB	409	Malawi MWI	480	Thailand THA	311
Cyprus CYP	94	Malaysia MYS	288	Timor-Leste TLS	314
Czech Republic CZE	96	Mali MLI	481	Togo TGO	501
Democratic Republic of the Congo DRC	465	Malta MLT	127	Trinidad and Tobago TTO	430
Denmark DNK	98	Mauritania MRT	357	Tunisia TUN	372
Djibouti DJB	466	Mauritius MUS	483	Turkey TUR	155
Dominican Republic DOM	411	Mexico MEX	421	Turkmenistan TKM	209
Ecuador ECU	412	Moldova MDA	191	Uganda UGA	502
Egypt EGY	336	Mongolia MNG	291	Ukraine UKR	211
El Salvador SLV	414	Montenegro MNE	128	United Arab Emirates UAE	374
Equatorial Guinea EQG	468	Morocco MOR	359	United Kingdom UK	158
Eritrea ERI	468	Mozambique MOZ	483	United States US	48
Estonia EST	100	Multinational Organisations	129	Uruguay URY	431
Ethiopia ETH	470	Myanmar MMR	292	Uzbekistan UZB	216
Fiji FJI	264	Namibia NAM	484	Venezuela VEN	433
Finland FIN	102	Nepal NPL	294	Vietnam VNM	315
France FRA	104	Netherlands NLD	130	Yemen, Republic of YEM	376
Gabon GAB	471	New Zealand NZL	295	Zambia ZMB	503
				Zimbabwe ZWE	505