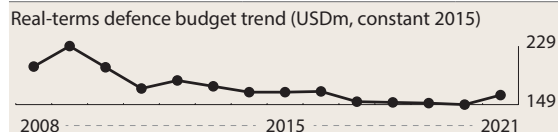


Bosnia-Herzegovina BIH

Convertible Mark BAM		2020	2021	2022
GDP	BAM	34.0bn	35.5bn	
	USD	19.8bn	21.7bn	
<i>per capita</i>	USD	6,035	6,648	
Growth	%	-4.3	2.8	
Inflation	%	-1.1	1.8	
Def bdgt	BAM	288m	318m	313m
	USD	168m	194m	
USD1=BAM		1.72	1.64	



Population 3,824,782

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	6.8%	2.4%	3.1%	3.2%	26.6%	6.7%
Female	6.4%	2.2%	2.9%	3.0%	26.9%	9.9%

Capabilities

The armed forces' primary goals are to defend territorial integrity and contribute to peacekeeping missions and civilian-support operations. Bosnia-Herzegovina joined NATO's Partnership for Peace in 2006 and a Membership Action Plan was presented in 2010. Its aspiration to join NATO has been delayed due to unresolved defence-property issues, and continuing ethnic tensions have seen the ethnic Serb community threaten to withdraw from national structures including the armed forces. The country is reforming its armed forces and modernising its equipment in accordance with its Defence Review, Development and Modernisation Plan for 2017–27 and its NATO aspirations. The armed forces are professional and represent all three ethnic groups. However, low salaries may negatively affect recruitment and retention. Bosnia-Herzegovina contributes to EU, NATO and UN missions, but the armed forces have no capacity to deploy independently and self-sustain beyond national borders. The inventory comprises mainly ageing Soviet-era equipment, though some new helicopters have been procured from the US. Bosnia-Herzegovina has little in the way of a domestic defence industry, with only the capability to produce small arms, ammunition and explosives.

ACTIVE 10,500 (Armed Forces 10,500)

RESERVE 6,000 (Armed Forces 6,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Armed Forces 10,500

1 ops comd; 1 spt comd

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

3 inf bde (1 recce coy, 3 inf bn, 1 arty bn)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 cbt spt bde (1 tk bn, 1 engr bn, 1 EOD bn, 1 int bn, 1 MP bn, 1 CBRN coy, 1 sigs bn)

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log comd (5 log bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 45 M60A3

APC • APC (T) 20 M113A2

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

VLB MTU

MW *Bozena*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • MSL

SP 60: 8 9P122 *Malyutka*; 9 9P133 *Malyutka*; 32 BOV-1; 11 M-92

MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); 9K115 *Metis* (RS-AT-7 *Saxhorn*); HJ-8; *Milan*

ARTILLERY 224

TOWED 122mm 100 D-30

MRL 122mm 24 APRA-40

MOR 120mm 100 M-75

Air Force and Air Defence Brigade 800

FORCES BY ROLE

HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Bell 205; Mi-8MTV *Hip*; Mi-17 *Hip H*

1 sqn with Mi-8 *Hip*; SA-341H/SA-342L *Gazelle* (HN-42/45M)

AIR DEFENCE

1 AD bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

FGA (7 J-22 *Orao* in store)

ATK (6 J-1 (J-21) *Jastreb*; 3 TJ-1(NJ-21) *Jastreb* all in store)

ISR (2 RJ-1 (IJ-21) *Jastreb** in store)

TRG (1 G-4 *Super Galeb* (N-62)* in store)

HELICOPTERS

MRH 13: 4 Mi-8MTV *Hip*; 1 Mi-17 *Hip H*; 1 SA-341H *Gazelle* (HN-42); 7 SA-342L *Gazelle* (HN-45M)

TPT 21: **Medium** 8 Mi-8 *Hip* **Light** 13 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*)

TRG 1 Mi-34 *Hermit*

AIR DEFENCE

SAM

Short-range 20 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*)

Point-defence 9K34 *Strela-3* (RS-SA-14 *Gremlin*); 9K310 *Igla-1* (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*)

GUNS • TOWED 40mm 47: 31 L/60, 16 L/70

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: EU • EUTM RCA 3

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 3

MALI: UN • MINUSMA 2

FOREIGN FORCES

Part of EUFOR – *Operation Althea* unless otherwise stated

Albania 1

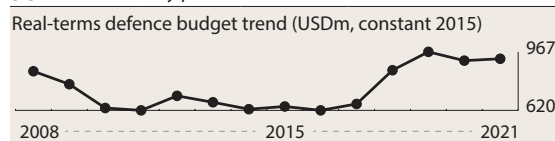
Austria 258; 1 inf bn HQ; 1 inf coy; 1 hel unit

Croatia CRO

Croatian Kuna HRK		2020	2021	2022
GDP	HRK	372bn	398bn	
	USD	56.2bn	63.4bn	
<i>per capita</i>	USD	13,896	15,808	
Growth	%	-8.0	6.3	
Inflation	%	0.1	2.0	
Def exp [a]	HRK	6.70bn	11.1bn	
	USD	1.01bn	1.77bn	
Def bdgt [b]	HRK	6.59bn	6.72bn	6.77bn
	USD	997m	1.07bn	
USD1=HRK		6.61	6.27	

[a] NATO figure

[b] Includes military pensions



Population 4,208,973

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	7.3%	2.5%	2.9%	3.0%	23.7%	8.9%
Female	6.8%	2.3%	2.8%	2.9%	24.2%	12.7%

Capabilities

Principal tasks for the armed forces include defending national sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as tackling terrorism and contributing to international peacekeeping missions. Croatia joined NATO in 2009, having reformed its armed forces to create a small professional force. There have been recent moves to improve conditions of service. Despite economic challenges, the 2021 defence budget exceeded 2% of GDP, with a significant proportion of the budget going to equipment investment. Zagreb has defence-cooperation agreements with Bosnia-Herzegovina, Hungary and Romania, and personnel frequently train with regional and international allies. Croatia hosts the NATO Multi-national Special Aviation Programme and training centre and participates in EU and NATO missions, including NATO's Enhanced Forward Presence in Poland. The inventory is almost entirely composed of ageing Soviet-era equipment. Modernisation objectives include the acquisition of UH-60M helicopters from the US. In May 2021, Croatia announced the purchase of second-hand *Rafale* F3-R fighters from France, after earlier US objections to the proposed sale of second-hand, upgraded Israeli F-16s to replace Croatia's ageing MiG-21s. Croatia has a small defence industry, focused on small arms, ammunition, explosives and naval systems.

ACTIVE 16,700 (Army 11,100 Navy 1,650 Air 1,600 Joint 2,350) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 3,000

Conscript liability Voluntary conscription, 8 weeks

RESERVE 21,000 (Army 21,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Joint 2,350 (General Staff)

FORCES BY ROLE SPECIAL FORCES

5 SF gp

Army 11,100

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 armd bde (1 tk bn, 1 armd bn, 2 armd inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 ADA bn, 1 cbt engr bn)

Mechanised

1 mech bde (3 mech inf bn, 1 lt mech inf bn, 1 fd arty bn, 1 ADA bn, 1 cbt engr bn)

Other

1 inf trg regt

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty/MRL bn

1 engr regt

1 NBC bn

1 sigs bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log regt

AIR DEFENCE

1 ADA regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 75 M-84

IFV 100 M-80

APC 188

APC (T) 15: 11 BTR-50; 4 OT M-60

APC (W) 132: 6 BOV-VP; 126 Patria AMV (incl variants)

PPV 41: 21 *Maxxpro Plus*; 20 RG-33 HAGA (amb)

AUV 172: 10 IVECO LMV; 162 M-ATV

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 22: 12 JVBT-55A; 1 M-84AI; 1 WZT-2; 2 WZT-3; 6

Maxxpro Recovery

VLB 6 MT-55A

MW 4 MV-4

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • MSL

SP 20 BOV-1

MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); 9K111

Fagot (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5

Spandrel); 9K115 *Metis* (RS-AT-7 *Saxhorn*)

ARTILLERY 168

SP 21: 122mm 8 2S1 *Gvozдика*; 155mm 13 PzH 2000

TOWED 122mm 20 D-30

MRL 122mm 27: 6 M91 *Vulkan*; 21 BM-21 *Grad*

MOR 100: 82mm 54 LMB M96; 120mm 46 M-75/UBM 52

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence 9+: 9 9K35 *Strela-10M3* (RS-SA-13 *Gopher*); 9K310 *Igla-1* (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*)

GUNS SP 20mm 10 BOV-3 SP

Navy 1,650

Navy HQ at Split

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 5

PCFG 1 *Končar* with 2 twin Inchr with RBS15B Mk I

AShM, 1 AK630 CIWS, 1 57mm gun

PCG 4:

- 2 *Kralj* with 4 single Inchr with RBS15B Mk I ASHM, 1 AK630 CIWS, 1 57mm gun (with minelaying capability)
- 2 *Vukovar* (ex-FIN *Helsinki*) with 4 single Inchr with RBS15B Mk I ASHM, 1 57mm gun

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 1MHI 1 *Korcula***AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 5:**

- LCT 2 *Cetina* (with minelaying capability)
- LCVP 3: 2 Type-21; 1 Type-22

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AKL 1 PDS 713**COASTAL DEFENCE • ASHM 3 RBS15K****Marines****FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE****Amphibious**

- 1 indep mne coy

Coast Guard**FORCES BY ROLE**

Two divisions, headquartered in Split (1st div) and Pula (2nd div)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PB 5: 4***Mirna*; 1 *Omiš***LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 3:**

- AAR 1 *Faust Vrancic* (YUG *Spasilac*)
- AKL 1 PT-71†
- AX 1 *Andrija Mohorovicic* (POL Project 861)

Air Force and Air Defence 1,600**FORCES BY ROLE****FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK**

- 1 (mixed) sqn with MiG-21bis/UMD *Fishbed*

TRAINING

- 1 sqn with PC-9M; Z-242L

ISR HELICOPTER

- 1 hel sqn with Bell 206B *Jet Ranger II*; OH-58D *Kiowa Warrior*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

- 2 sqn with Mi-8MTV *Hip H*; Mi-8T *Hip C*; Mi-171Sh

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**AIRCRAFT 8 combat capable**

- FGA 8: 4 MiG-21bis *Fishbed*; 4 MiG-21UMD *Fishbed*
- TPT • Light (2 An-32 *Cline* in store)
- TRG 21: 17 PC-9M; 4 Z-242L

HELICOPTERS

- MRH 25: 10 Mi-8MTV *Hip H*; 15 OH-58D *Kiowa Warrior*
- TPT 21: Medium 13: 3 Mi-8T *Hip C*; 10 Mi-171Sh; Light 8 Bell 206B *Jet Ranger II*

AIR DEFENCE • SAM

- Point-defence 9K31 *Strela-1* (RS-SA-9 *Gaskin*); 9K34 *Strela-3* (RS-SA-14 *Gremlin*); 9K310 *Igla-1* (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

- AAM • IR R-60; R-60MK (RS-AA-8 *Aphid*)
- ASM AGM-114R *Hellfire*

Special Forces Command**FORCES BY ROLE****SPECIAL FORCES**

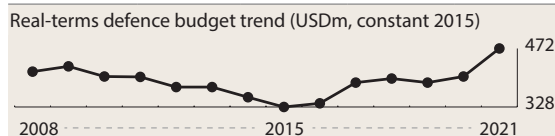
- 2 SF gp

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 3,000

Police 3,000 armed

DEPLOYMENT**INDIA/PAKISTAN: UN • UNMOGIP 8****IRAQ: NATO • NATO Mission Iraq 10****LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 1****POLAND: NATO • Enhanced Forward Presence 80; 1 MRL bty with M91 *Vulkan*****SERBIA: NATO • KFOR 142; 1 inf coy; 1 hel unit with Mi-8 *Hip*****WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 9****Cyprus CYP**

Euro EUR		2020	2021	2022
GDP	EUR	20.8bn	22.2bn	
	USD	23.8bn	26.5bn	
<i>per capita</i>	USD	26,785	29,486	
Growth	%	-5.1	4.8	
Inflation	%	-1.1	1.7	
Def bdtgt	EUR	367m	438m	465m
	USD	419m	523m	
USD1=EUR		0.88	0.84	



Population 1,281,506

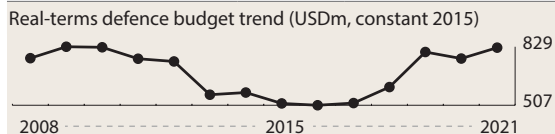
Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	8.0%	2.8%	3.7%	4.6%	26.3%	5.8%
Female	7.6%	2.4%	3.0%	3.8%	24.6%	7.5%

Capabilities

The National Guard is focused on protecting the island's territorial integrity and sovereignty, and safeguarding Cyprus's EEZ. Its main objective is to deter any Turkish incursion, and to provide enough opposition until military support can be provided by Greece, its primary ally. Cyprus has been enhancing its defence cooperation with Greece, including on cyber defence. Nicosia has also pledged deeper military ties with Israel, while France has renewed and enhanced its defence-cooperation agreement with Cyprus. In 2018 Cyprus also signed a memorandum of understanding on enhancing defence and security cooperation with the UK. Having reduced conscript liability in 2016, Nicosia began recruiting additional contract-service personnel, as part of the effort to modernise and professionalise its forces. Cyprus exercises with several international partners, most notably France, Greece and Israel. External deployments have been limited to some officers joining EU and

Serbia SER

Serbian Dinar RSD		2020	2021	2022
GDP	RSD	5.46tr	5.99tr	
	USD	53.0bn	60.7bn	
<i>per capita</i>	USD	7,646	8,794	
Growth	%	-1.0	6.5	
Inflation	%	1.6	3.0	
Def bdgt	RSD	92.4bn	103bn	
	USD	896m	1.04bn	
USD1=RSD		103.16	98.67	



Population 6,974,289

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	7.2%	2.8%	2.8%	3.2%	24.3%	8.5%
Female	6.8%	2.6%	2.6%	3.0%	24.4%	11.8%

Capabilities

Serbia's armed forces focus on territorial defence, internal security and limited support to peacekeeping missions. According to the 2019 national-security strategy, key threats include separatism, ethnic and religious extremism, climate change and further international recognition of Kosovo. The armed forces are modernising to address long-term capability shortfalls and personnel shortages. Priorities include procurements; improving availability, maintenance and readiness levels; and bolstering air-defence systems. Serbia has agreed to deepen cooperation with NATO through an Individual Partnership Action Plan. Belgrade aspires to join the EU but not NATO. Serbia also maintains a close relationship with Russia, from which it has received transfers of military equipment in recent years. The armed forces have reduced in size over the last decade, though annual recruitment goals are not met. The armed forces also lack skilled technicians to operate and maintain advanced systems and suffer from a shortage of pilots. However, a number of items of new equipment were on display in its *Lightning Strike 2021* exercise, including new or improved versions of various armoured vehicles. Serbia mostly trains with its Balkan neighbours, Russia and NATO countries. It contributes to EU, OSCE and UN peacekeeping missions. Serbia's defence industry focuses on missile and artillery systems, and small arms and ammunition, but the country is reliant on external suppliers for major platforms. Serbia continues to develop its defence industry, with a focus on the aerospace industry.

ACTIVE 28,150 (Army 13,250 Air Force and Air Defence 5,100 Training Command 3,000 Guards 1,600 Other MoD 5,200) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 3,700

Conscript liability 6 months (voluntary)

RESERVE 50,150

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 13,250

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF bde (1 CT bn, 1 cdo bn, 1 para bn)

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

1 (1st) bde (1 tk bn, 2 mech inf bn, 1 inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 MRL bn, 1 AD bn, 1 engr bn, 1 log bn)

3 (2nd, 3rd & 4th) bde (1 tk bn, 2 mech inf bn, 2 inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 MRL bn, 1 AD bn, 1 engr bn, 1 log bn)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 (mixed) arty bde (4 arty bn, 1 MRL bn, 1 spt bn)

2 ptn bridging bn

1 NBC bn

1 sigs bn

2 MP bn

Reserve Organisations

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

8 (territorial) inf bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 229: 199 M-84; 30 T-72MS

RECCE 76: 46 BRDM-2; 30 BRDM-2M

IFV 335: 320 M-80; 3 M80AB1; 12 *Lazar-3* IFV

APC 95

APC(T) 44: 12 BTR-50 (CP); 32 MT-LB (CP)

APC (W) 51: 39 BOV-VP M-86; 12 *Lazar-3* APC

AUV 25 BOV M16 *Milos*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV IWT

ARV M84A1; T-54/T-55

VLB MT-55; TMM

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP 48 BOV-1 (M-83) with 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*)

MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*)

RCL 90mm M-79

ARTILLERY 449

SP 73+: 122mm 67 2S1 *Gvozdika*; 155mm 6+ B-52 NORA

TOWED 132: 122mm 78 D-30; 130mm 18 M-46; 152mm 36 M-84 NORA-A

MRL 81: 128mm 78: 18 M-63 *Plamen*; 60 M-77 *Organj*;

262mm 3 M-87 *Orkan*

MOR 163: 82mm 106 M-69; 120mm 57 M-74/M-75

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 94+

Short-range 77 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*);

Point-defence 17+: 12 9K31M *Strela-1M* (RS-SA-9

Gaskin); 5 9K35M *Strela-10M*; 9K32M *Strela-2M* (RS-SA-7B *Grail*); *Šilo* (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*)

GUNS

SP 40mm 8+ *Pasars-16*

TOWED 40mm 36 Bofors L/70

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Medium 6 CH-92A

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

ASM FT-8C

River Flotilla

The Serbian–Montenegrin navy was transferred to Montenegro upon independence in 2006, but the Danube flotilla remained in Serbian control. The flotilla is subordinate to the Land Forces

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 5

PBR 5: 3 Type-20; 2 *Jadar*

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 4

MSI 4 *Nestin* with 1 quad Inchr with 9K32 *Strela-2M* (RS-SA-N-5 *Grail*) SAM

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT

LCVP 4 Type-22 (1 more non-operational)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 3

AG 1 *Šabac* (degussing vessel also used for patrol and troop transport) (capacity 80 troops)

AGF 1 *Kozara*

AOL 1

Air Force and Air Defence 5,100

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER

1 sqn with MiG-29 *Fulcrum*; MiG-29UB *Fulcrum B*; MiG-29SE *Fulcrum C*

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with IJ-22 *Orao 1**; J-22 *Orao 1*

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with An-2; An-26; Yak-40 (Jak-40); 1 PA-34 *Seneca V*

TRAINING

1 sqn with G-4 *Super Galeb** (adv trg/light atk); SA341/342 *Gazelle*; *Lasta 95*; *Utva-75* (basic trg)

ATTACK HELICOPTER

1 sqn with SA341H/342L *Gazelle*; (HN-42/45); Mi-24 *Hind*; Mi-35M *Hind*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

2 sqn with H145M; Mi-8 *Hip*; Mi-17 *Hip H*; Mi-17V-5 *Hip*

AIR DEFENCE

1 bde (5 bn (2 msl, 3 SP msl) with S-125M *Neva-M* (RS-SA-3 *Goa*); 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*); 9K32 *Strela-2* (RS-SA-7 *Grail*); 9K310 *Igla-1* (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*))

2 radar bn (for early warning and reporting)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 sigs bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 maint bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 60 combat capable

FTR 14: 3 MiG-29 *Fulcrum*; 3 MiG-29UB *Fulcrum B*; 8 MiG-29SE *Fulcrum C*

FGA 17 J-22 *Orao 1*

ISR 10 IJ-22R *Orao 1**

TPT • **Light** 8: 1 An-2 *Colt*; 4 An-26 *Curl*; 2 Yak-40 (Jak-40); 1 PA-34 *Seneca V*

TRG 44: 19 G-4 *Super Galeb**; 11 *Utva-75*; 14 *Lasta 95*

HELICOPTERS

ATK 6: 2 Mi-24 *Hind†*; 4 Mi-35M *Hind*

MRH 52: 5 H145M; 1 Mi-17 *Hip H*; 5 Mi-17V-5 *Hip*; 2 SA341H *Gazelle* (HI-42); 26 SA341H *Gazelle* (HN-42)/

SA342L *Gazelle* (HN-45); 13 SA341H *Gazelle* (HO-42)/

SA342L1 *Gazelle* (HO-45)

TPT • **Medium** 8 Mi-8T *Hip* (HT-40)

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 21+

Short-range 21: 6 S-125M *Neva-M* (RS-SA-3 *Goa*); 9 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*); 6 96K6 *Pantsir-S1* (RS-SA-22 *Greyhound*)

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

GUNS • TOWED 40mm 24 Bofors L/70

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR R-60 (RS-AA-8 *Aphid*)

ASM AGM-65 *Maverick*; A-77 *Thunder*

Guards 1,600

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

1 (ceremonial) gd bde (1 gd bn, 1 MP bn, 1 spt bn)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 3,700

Gendarmerie 3,700

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

APC • APC (W) 18: 6 *Lazar-3*; 12 BOV-VP M-86

AUV BOV M16 *Milos*

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: EU • EUTM RCA 7; UN • MINUSCA 76; 1 med coy

CYPRUS: UN • UNFICYP 8

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 1

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 177; 1 mech inf coy

MALI: EU • EUTM Mali 3

MIDDLE EAST: UN • UNTSO 1

SOMALIA: EU • EUTM Somalia 6

TERRITORY WHERE THE GOVERNMENT DOES NOT EXERCISE EFFECTIVE CONTROL

In February 2008, Kosovo declared itself independent. Serbia remains opposed to this, and while Kosovo has not been admitted to the United Nations, a number of states have recognised Kosovo's self-declared status.

Kosovo Security Force 2,500; reserves 800

The Kosovo Security Force (KSF) was formed in January 2009 as a non-military organisation with responsibility for crisis response, civil protection and EOD. The new president has reaffirmed the ambition to develop a regular army following NATO standards and to join the Alliance, although NATO members are divided on this and the Alliance is formally against such a development. The KSF has been upgrading its capabilities to some extent, includ-

ing the acquisition of light armoured security vehicles from the United States starting in 2021. NATO has said that should the KSF's mandate evolve, it would have to examine its level of engagement with the force. The KSF is armed with small arms and light vehicles only. The NATO peace-support mission, KFOR, continues to maintain a presence in Kosovo. In March 2021 Kosovo deployed a platoon to Kuwait, where it will reportedly be under the command of the US Iowa National Guard.

Data here represents the de facto situation in Kosovo. This does not imply international recognition as a sovereign state.

FOREIGN FORCES

All under Kosovo Force (KFOR) command unless otherwise specified

Albania 29

Armenia 40

Austria 338; 1 recce coy; 1 mech inf coy; 1 log coy • UNMIK 1 obs

Bulgaria 26

Canada 5

Croatia 142; 1 inf coy; 1 hel flt with Mi-8

Czech Republic 9 • UNMIK 2 obs

Denmark 35

Finland 20

Germany 70

Greece 114; 1 inf coy

Hungary 472; 1 inf coy (KTM)

Ireland 13

Italy 638; 1 arty regt BG HQ; 1 Carabinieri unit

Latvia 133; 1 inf coy

Lithuania 1

Moldova 41 • UNMIK 1 obs

Montenegro 2

Poland 230; 1 inf coy • UNMIK 1 obs

Romania 63 • UNMIK 1 obs

Slovenia 219; 1 mot inf coy; 1 MP unit; 1 hel unit

Sweden 2

Switzerland 165; 1 inf coy; 1 engr pl; 1 hel flt with AS332

Turkey 321; 1 inf coy • UNMIK 1 obs

Ukraine 40 • UNMIK 2 obs

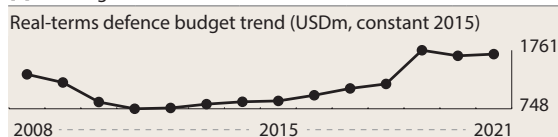
United Kingdom 35

United States 660; elm 1 ARNG inf bde HQ; 1 ARNG recce bn; 1 hel flt with UH-60

Slovakia SVK

Euro EUR		2020	2021	2022
GDP	EUR	91.6bn	97.8bn	
	USD	104bn	117bn	
per capita	USD	19,145	21,383	
Growth	%	-4.8	4.4	
Inflation	%	2.0	2.4	
Def exp [a]	EUR	1.80bn	1.68bn	
	USD	2.05bn	2.00bn	
Def bdgt	EUR	1.62bn	1.68bn	1.86bn
	USD	1.85bn	2.01bn	
USD1=EUR		0.88	0.84	

[a] NATO figure



Population 5,436,066

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	7.7%	2.5%	2.6%	3.2%	25.5%	7.0%
Female	7.3%	2.3%	2.5%	3.0%	25.7%	10.6%

Capabilities

Slovakia is trying to modernise its armed forces and replace obsolete equipment while contributing to international crisis-management missions. A defence white paper in September 2016 set out security priorities and a plan to increase defence capabilities. In 2017, the government approved a new defence strategy, a military strategy and a Long-Term Defence Development Plan. Work on a new security strategy and a new defence strategy began in July 2020 and was due to be completed by the end of the year. A NATO and EU member state, Slovakia cooperates closely with the Visegrád Group framework. Bratislava has signed an agreement to enable air policing and closer integration of air-defence capabilities. After amending the law on conscription in 2017, Slovakia began to implement its Active Reserves pilot project in order to help address shortfalls in specialist capacities, including in engineering. Results of the pilot project fell short of expectations, and Slovakia passed legislation in early 2018 to improve the training conditions for active reservists from mid-2018 onwards. Slovakia has committed to deploying a company-sized unit to NATO's Enhanced Forward Presence, serving with the Canadian-led battlegroup in Latvia, and has also contributed to EU operations and UN peacekeeping missions. Bratislava has begun to replace its small fighter and rotary-wing-transport fleets. Coinciding with the July 2018 NATO summit, the government announced it had selected the F-16, with delivery due between 2022 and 2024. There are also ambitions to replace land equipment and improve the level of technology in the armed forces. Part of Slovakia's defence-industrial base is organised within the state-controlled holding company DMD Group, including KONSTRUKTA Defence, which produces land systems. Other companies focus on maintenance, repair and overhaul services.

ACTIVE 17,950 (Army 10,300 Air 4,000 Central Staff 3,650)