

replace its Fuji-built AH-1s. The AH-X programme, for around 100 aircraft, is expected to restart in late 2000 with deliveries starting in around 2004. Fuji is offering a four-bladed, twin-engine Cobra variant and may also make a bid based on the AH-64 Apache. Trading house Marubeni is supporting a Tiger bid. Kawasaki is to offer an "AH-2" version of its OH-1. It would have more powerful engines, MTR390s or T800s in place of its 660kW Mitsubishi XTS1-10s. In the 2000-1 budget request the JGSDF included funding for four OH-1s, three improved UH-60Js, seven Fuji UH-1Js, two CH-47JAs and one Raytheon LR-2s.

Type	No	Role
AH-1F Cobra	86	anti-tank
Kawasaki OH-1	13*	scout
CH-47J Chinook	45*	trans
KV-107-II (Sea Knight)	5	trans
AS332L Super Puma	3	VIP
UH-60JA	8*	trans
UH-1H/J Iroquois	170*	trans/mine-lay
OH-6D/J Cayuse	185	AOP/liaison/trng
MU-2 (LR-1)	16	comms
Super King Air (LR-2)	3*	comms

#### JORDAN

##### AL QUWWAT AL JAWWIYA AL MALAKIYA AL URDUNIYA (ROYAL JORDANIAN AIR FORCE/RJAF)

In late 1997/early 1998 the RJAF received 16 F-16s on five-year lease from the USAF. Before delivery the aircraft received a structural and engine upgrade. These aircraft form the basis for an RJAF plan to overhaul its fighter fleet, with further F-16s being acquired to replace the tired Mirage F1s and F-5s. Some two-seat F-5s could be upgraded to perform advanced training. Another 70-80 F-16s would be required by 2007. The air force requires at least three further Hercules, possibly four, following the loss of a C-130 in August 2000, and 12-16 replacement aircraft for its Bulldog primary trainers. Two CN235Ms have been leased from Turkey. The RJAF would also like further UH-1Hs and to upgrade at least some of its UH-1Hs with higher-powered engines and new avionics, which would make the aircraft better equipped for special forces work. The AH-1s also require upgrades, not least the addition of a night fighting capability.

The RJAF operates three BO105CBS acquired in 1988 on behalf of the police.

Type	No	Role
F-16A/B	12/4	int
Mirage F1B/C/E	29	int/attack
F-5E/F Tiger	42	int/recce/trng
AH-1F Cobra	20	anti-tank
C-130B/H Hercules	2/4	trans
CN235	2	trans
C212 Aviocar	2*	trans/VIP/surv
TriStar 500	1	VIP
S-70	3	VIP
Gulfstream	1	VIP
SA316C Alouette III	1	VIP
TB-20	1	VIP
UH-1H/L Iroquois	36/18	trans
AS332M-1 Super Puma	10	trans
C101CC Aviojet	13	trng
Bulldog 125/125A	17	trng
Hughes 500D	6	trng
Extra 300	5	aero team
BO105CBS	3	police
Challenger 604	2	VIP

#### KAZAKHSTAN

##### KAZAKHSTAN AIR FORCE

Like most CIS states, Kazakhstan claimed most of its air force from Soviet equipment based on its territory after independence in December 1991. It acquired new equipment, MiG-29s and Su-27s, in return for handing over 40 Tupolev Tu-95MS Bears that were left at Semipalatinsk airbase. These aircraft and SS-18 ICBM silos left the Kazaks with a formidable nuclear strike force in theory. The silos were all destroyed by late 1996 and the Bears have gone, leaving the nation with a moderate, short-range air force. In February 1999 the Kazak president, Nursultan Nazarbayev, told a local newspaper that the air force had 36 squadrons and that pilots typically flew 100h a year, compared with the more usual 20h for CIS air forces. Kazakhstan is a signatory to the joint CIS air defence plan. A further four Su-27s and some L-39s were delivered in early 2000. Many aircraft are probably stored.

Type	No	Role
MiG-23/U Flogger	100	int/attack/trng
MiG-25PD/U Foxbat	30	int/trng
MiG-31 Foxhound	30	int
MiG-29A/U Fulcrum	36	int/attack/trng
Su-27C/UB Flanker	20	int/attack
Su-24 Fencer	40	attack/recce
Mi-24 Hind	42	attack
Mi-8 Hip	60	assault/trans
An-12 Cub	5	trans
An-24 Coke	1	trans
An-26 Curl	14	trans
Mi-6 Hook	6	trans
Mi-26 Halo	24	trans
757-200	1	VIP
Falcon 900	1	VIP
Tu-134	2	comms
Tu-154	2	comms/VIP
An-30 Clank	6	surv

#### KENYA

##### KENYA AIR FORCE

Between 1982 and 1994 the air force operated as The '82 Air Force. After an attempted coup in August 1982 it was disbanded and placed under army control. Its main strike force comprises F-5E Tigers delivered in the late 1970s. The Buffaloes will remain in service until at least 2005. Some MD500s have Nitesun searchlights for anti-poaching patrols in game reserves.

Type	No	Role
F-5E/F Tiger II	6/2	int/FGA/trng
Hawk Mk52	9	trng/attack
Tucano Mk51	11	trng/COIN
BO105CBS	1	liaison
Bulldog 103/127	7	trng
DHC-5D Buffalo	8	trans
DHC-8-100 Dash 8	3	trans
Fokker 70	1	VIP
Dornier 28D Sky servant	6	trans
Hughes 500MD/ME/D	30/2	COIN/trng
SA330/IAR-330 Puma	3/9	trans
Y-12	6	trans

#### KUWAIT

Al Quwwat Al Jawwiya Al Kuwaitiya (Kuwait Air Force) Kuwait acquired 40 F/A-18s after the 1991 Gulf War and sold its A-4 Skyhawks to Brazil. It has also tried to sell its Mirage

F1 fleet, which was refurbished after the Gulf War by Dassault and retired in 1993. Kuwait has been evaluating attack helicopters. It selected the AH-64D Apache in late 1997. A letter of acceptance was to be signed in early 1998 for 16 aircraft without the Longbow radar, but an order still awaits finalisation. Any deal is expected to include Hellfire missiles, other weapons and spares, and, following changes in US policy, the Longbow radar. Kuwait has selected the C-130J and is expected at some stage to sign a deal for six aircraft. During 1998-9 the Hawk fleet was returned to airworthiness by the manufacturer and the Tucanos are also expected to return to the air. These moves mark the restart of Kuwait's flying training programme.

Type	No	Role
F/A-18 C/D Hornet	32/8	int/attack
Hawk 64	12	trng/attack
Shorts Tucano	16	trng
L-100-30 Hercules	3	trans
AS532AF Cougar	3	anti-shiping
SA330H Puma	8	trans/SAR
SA342K Gazelle	16	anti-tank/AOP/police
DC-9/MD-83	1/1	trans

#### KYRGYZSTAN

##### REPUBLIC OF KYRGIZIA AIR ARM

The Kyrgyz Republic is a signatory to the CIS joint air defence pact. Its own air arm was inherited from the central Soviet air force training school. This gave the nation a fleet of nearly 70 L-39s, dismantled MiG-21s and various Mi-8s and Mi-24s, but its air force appears limited to a few L-39 Albatros trainers and perhaps 20 Mi-8 and Mi-24 helicopters.

In September 1999 continuing unrest in Central Asia led Russia to offer an aid package which reportedly included Su-24 and Su-25 attack aircraft, transport aircraft and helicopters. The unrest led to the Kyrgyz air force launching air strikes against insurgents in August-September 2000.

#### LAOS PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

##### LAOS PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY AIR FORCE

Laos and Russia signed a defence co-operation pact in July 1997. The Laotian air force received 12 Mi-17s in 1998-9. Laos also acquired six Ka-32T Helix transports, the first of which was delivered in June 2000. Also in 1998-9, Indian manufacturer HAL was awarded a maintenance deal for 29 MiG-21s, but this collapsed once it was evident the MiG-21's structural life had expired.

The transport aircraft are operated jointly with the national airline, Lao Aviation, which also has Chinese-built Y-12(II)s and Y-7s.

Type	No	Role
MiG-21PF/U Fishbed	29†	int/FGA/trng
An-24 Coke	3	trans
Y-12(II)	7	trans
Y-7	5	trans
An-2 Colt	10	trans
Yak-40 Codling	2	VIP
Mi-6 Hook	1	heavy lift
Mi-8/17 Hip	9/12*	trans
Ka-32T Helix	6	trans

†probably wfu

#### LATVIA

##### LATVIA REPUBLIKAS GAISA SPEKI (AIR FORCE)

Latvia's air force was formed in August 1994 after the last Russian forces withdrew. The inventory includes four