

## **Kuwait Country Handbook**

This handbook provides basic reference information on Kuwait, including its geography, history, government, military forces, and communications and transportation networks. This information is intended to familiarize military personnel with local customs and area knowledge to assist them during their assignment to Kuwait.

The Marine Corps Intelligence Activity is the community coordinator for the Country Handbook Program. This product reflects the coordinated U.S. Defense Intelligence Community position on Kuwait.

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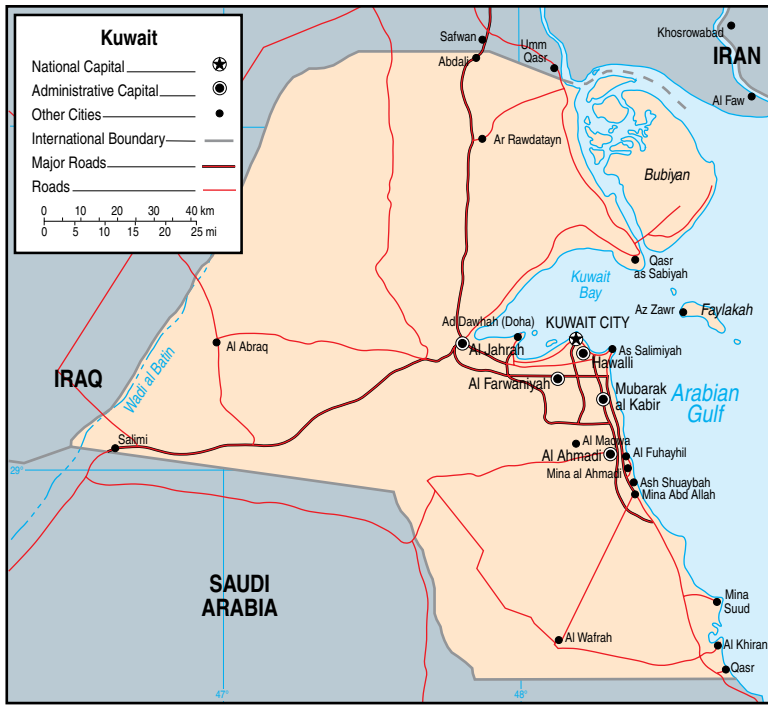
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## Kuwait



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## KEY FACTS

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**Official Country Name.** State of Kuwait.

**Short Form.** Kuwait.

**Chief of State.** His Highness Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah (since 29 January 2006).

**Capital.** Kuwait City.

**National Flag.** The rectangular flag is equally divided into green, white, and red horizontal stripes. The long base of a black trapezoid is against the hoist side and equal to the breadth of the flag; the shorter base is equal to the breadth of the white stripe. The pan-Arab colors are symbolic: green — green fields; white — purity; red — bloodshed; and black — the defeat of the state's enemies.

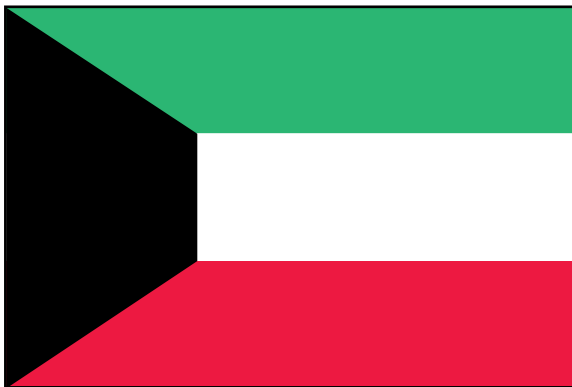
**Time Zone.** UTC+3

**Telephone Country Code.** +965

**Population.** 2,691,158 (July 2009 est.)

**Languages.** Arabic, English, (Mehri-minor)

**Official Currency.** Kuwait *dinar* (KWD); KWD1 = US\$3.67; US\$1 = KWD.27



**National Flag**

**Credit/Debit Card Use.** American Express, MasterCard, and Visa are generally accepted.

**ATM Availability.** ATMs are widely available; one network includes more than 85 ATMs across the country.

**Calendar.** Kuwait uses the Islamic (Hal) calendar, which is 11 days shorter than the Gregorian calendar.

**Business Hours.** 0830 to 1300 and 1600 to 2000 Saturday through Wednesday. Government offices are open from 0700 to 1430 (summer) or 0700 to 1400 (winter) Saturday through Wednesday.

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## **U.S. MISSION**

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### **U.S. Embassy**

The U.S. Embassy is dedicated to protecting U.S. citizens in Kuwait and advancing U.S. interests in the region. It maintains positive bilateral relations and cooperates with the government of Kuwait in promoting regional U.S. policy. The embassy is in the Bayan district in Kuwait City.

### ***General Embassy Information***

<i>Mailing Address</i>	P. O. Box 77 Safat 13001, Kuwait
<i>Telephone Number</i>	00-(965) 259-1001
<i>Fax Number</i>	00-(965) 538-0282
<i>E-mail Address</i>	paskuwaitm@state.gov
<i>Internet Address</i>	kuwait.usembassy.gov
<i>Hours</i>	Sunday through Thursday, 0800 to 1630



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## **Liberation Tower in Kuwait City**

### ***U.S. Consulate***

The consulate provides U.S. citizen services. It is in the embassy in Bayan, Block 6, on Masjed Al-Aqsa Street. It also provides emergency and after-hours services. Normal hours are Sunday through Thursday, 0900 to 1100, 1300 to 1500; the first Sunday of the month from 1700 to 1900; no morning hours are available on Monday.

### ***U.S. Military Facilities***

There are four primary U.S. military facilities in Kuwait and various staging grounds. Camp Arifjan (2854N 4811E) is south of Kuwait City; hosts U.S., UK, Polish, and Romanian military forces; and can garrison approximately 9,000 troops. Camp Buehring (2941N 04725E) is a permanent U.S. Army aviation base 24 ki-

lometers (15 miles) from the Iraq border. The Army uses Camp Buehring as a staging ground for Iraq-bound troops. The U.S. Air Force uses Kuwait's Air Force Ali Salem Air Base, 80 kilometers (50 miles) northwest of Kuwait City (2048N 03115E). The U.S. Air Force also uses Ahmed Al Jaber Air Base, 121 kilometers (75 miles) from the Iraq border (2856N 04747E).

## **Travel Advisories**

Travelers should maintain a low profile and a high level of security awareness. Terrorists may target areas and buildings known to house foreigners. Violent crime is low. Physical and verbal harassment of women is common; women should never travel alone.

Driving is dangerous, as drivers do not drive defensively or observe the rules of the road. Health care is not comparable to U.S. standards. Kuwait authorities reported outbreaks of avian influenza (bird flu) in 2007, but no human infections or deaths.

The United States updates travel advisories for Kuwait every 6 months to a year. Updates typically cover changes in entry or exit requirements, traffic safety and road conditions, and illegal economic activities.

## **Entry Requirements**

### ***Passport/Visa***

U.S. citizens traveling to Kuwait must have passports that will remain valid at least 6 months after departure. Visitor visas can be purchased at the port of entry, but travelers arriving from land or sea should acquire visas in advance; visas are valid for 3 months. Travelers who overstay their visas may be required to pay large fines before departing Kuwait. Travelers who leave without fulfilling exit requirements may face large fines upon re-entry.

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Travelers should keep a copy of their passports. Security may not let travelers with an Israeli border stamp into the country. A contractor identification card is insufficient for entry.

Kuwait takes particular notice of those traveling into and out of Iraq. Travelers are frequently stopped for questioning. The border is occasionally closed, trapping travelers on either side. Use only authorized border crossing points into Iraq and Saudi Arabia. Armed guards patrol the border area. There is no international travel



**Kuwait Towers**

or open-border agreement between the United States and Kuwait.

### ***Customs Restrictions***

Many personal items, such as cameras and film for personal use, are duty free, but gifts are not. Other duty-free items include a reasonable amount of cigarettes, tobacco, perfume and currency for personal use.

Travellers should avoid importing items that may offend Muslims. These items include pork products, such as bacon or pigskin, and alcohol, including materials for making alcohol. Other prohibited items include unsealed food products, including fish and milk, mineral water, fresh figs or vegetables, and any goods from Israel.

Videos, DVDs, and books may be subject to censorship and seizure. Do not import political, subversive, or religiously offensive

material. Penalties for smuggling prohibited items are severe. Bringing a pet into the country requires a veterinary certificate.

### ***Immunization Requirements***

All travelers should have up-to-date routine immunizations before traveling to Kuwait. Kuwait does not require any specific immunizations for international travelers. Recommended immunizations include hepatitis A and B; typhoid; measles, mumps, rubella; and tetanus-diphtheria.

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## **GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE**

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### **Geography**

Kuwait is at the northwestern end of the Arabian Gulf. It is a low-lying desert country with little rainfall and harsh weather conditions. Winters are generally mild, but summers bring dry heat with high temperatures. The highest point above sea level is 306 meters (1,004 feet).

### ***Land Statistics***

<i>Total Area</i>	17,820 square kilometers, (6,950 square miles)
<i>Water Area</i>	0 square kilometers, (0 square miles)
<i>Coastline</i>	499 kilometers, (310 miles)
<i>Area Comparative</i>	Slightly smaller than New Jersey
<i>Central Coordinates</i>	2930N 04545E
<i>Land Usage</i>	Cultivated: 0.2% Inhabited: Info unavailable



## Middle East

### *Boundaries*

Direction	Country	Length kilometers (miles)
North/West	Iraq	240 (149)
East	Arabian Gulf (coastline)	499 (310)
South	Saudi Arabia	222 (138)
Total (land)		462 (287)

## **Border Disputes**

Throughout history, Iraq contested Kuwait's northern and western borders. Iraq's government agreed to recognize the borders with Kuwait in 1963, but continued to press for the Bubiyan and Warbah islands throughout the 1960s and 1970s. Iraq invaded Kuwait in 1990, attempting to incorporate the country into Iraq. After restoring Kuwait's sovereignty in 1991, the UN Security Council marked the borders according to the 1963 treaty. Iraq accepted the decision in 1993.

Kuwait has a maritime border dispute with Iran dating back to the 1960s. The disputed area is in the northern part of Dorra gas field in the Saudi-Kuwait Divided Zone. Kuwait and Saudi Arabia also had a dispute about the territory, but settled it in July 2000.

## ***Bodies of Water***

Kuwait has no permanent surface water. There are no standing bodies of water, streams, or rivers. Winter rains fill dry, desert watercourses called *wadis*. There is a permanent oasis at Al Jahra near the western end of Kuwait Bay.

## ***Topography***

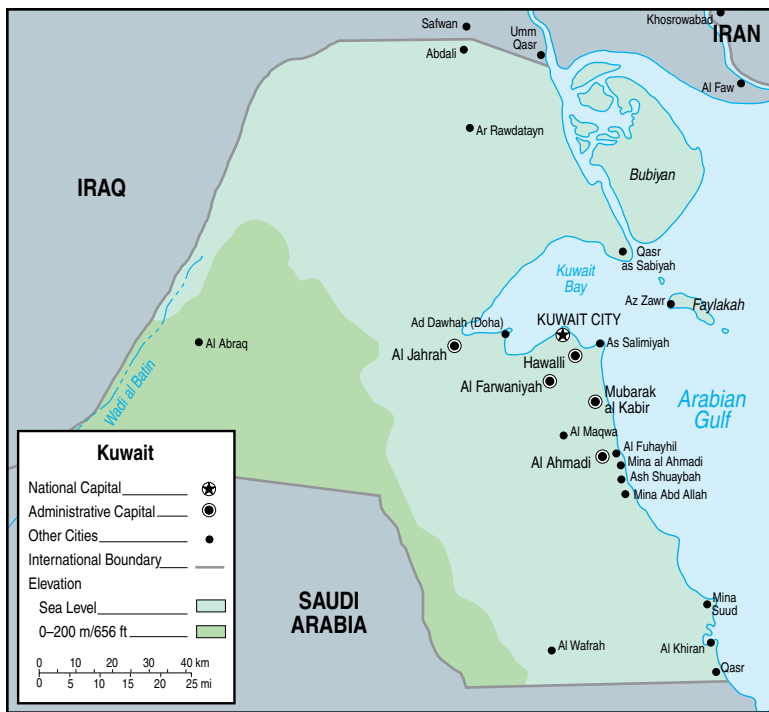
The terrain is flat or rolling desert, broken only by low hills and shallow depressions. The Al Jahra oasis and several fertile areas in the southeastern and coastal areas are the only exceptions. In the center of Kuwait's coastline, there is a deeply indented bay that supports the main population center.

The coastal areas have patches of salty marshland and mudflats. In the northern and western regions, there are desert basins that fill with water after winter rains (*wadis*). The southern regions



have sandy flats with dunes. There are nine islands off the coast of Kuwait, but only the island of Faylakah is inhabited.

Kuwait has no mountains or plateaus and few distinctive landforms. The land rises from sea level to its maximum elevation at the western and southwestern corners of Kuwait. Maximum elevation is 198 meters (650 feet) above sea level in the northwest and 305 meters (1,004 feet) above sea level at the western border. The Al-Zawr escarpment borders the northwestern shore of Kuwait Bay and rises to an elevation of 145 meters (476 feet). The Al-Ahmadj ridge south of the bay rises to 137 meters (449 feet).



## Topography



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## Kuwait City

The soil in Kuwait has high salinity content and a low level of organic matter. Surface soil, which is primarily loose sediments, is continually transported by the wind. Vegetation largely consists of scrub and low, hardy bushes. There are many annual species that vary seasonally, depending on winter rainfall. The most common shrub is the *arfaj*, which can reach a height of 0.7 meter (2.3 feet). In the spring, grass grows and then dies a few days later. After the winter rains, wild flowers blossom throughout the desert. Salt-tolerant plants grow in the marshy areas near the coast. There are few trees beyond developed areas and oases.

## Cross-country Movement

Off-road travel in Kuwait is dangerous and difficult. Unexploded bombs, mines, and other ordnance from the 1991 Gulf War threaten rural areas and beaches. Unexploded ordnance (UXO) is frequently found near the border with Iraq.

Keep off-road travel to clearly identifiable tracks. Use tracked vehicles for any cross-country movement; wheeled vehicles have poor mobility in the off-road conditions. Violent sandstorms can impede travel during the summer months.

### **Urban Geography**

Most of the population lives in Kuwait City, the primary urban center. In the 1930s, the oil industry development led to great urban growth in Kuwait City and the old city wall was removed. Kuwait developed city zones for public buildings, businesses, housing, and public areas in the 1950s. Kuwait also redeveloped its road system, improving transportation links with adjacent towns and villages.

Climate continues to influence building design. Buildings have high walls to create shade and keep out dust storms, and prominently feature courtyards to allow some climate-controlled outdoor access.

A coastal highway surrounds Kuwait City, and several major thoroughfares weave between business and government centers. The center of the city primarily contains commercial centers, buildings, and government offices. A series of six, circular ring-roads tie the dense city center to the outlying suburbs. The suburbs are relatively spread out and expand around Kuwait City.

### **Environment**

During the Gulf War, Iraqi troops sabotaged or set fire to oil wells, covering the desert with oil lakes and oil slicks. They also released oil into the Gulf, polluting large portions of the seabed. Kuwait still has many oil lakes, which may contain UXO. Cleanup efforts were successful, but the pollution still remains and Kuwait continues to recover from the Gulf War damage.

Kuwait's rapid industrial growth is causing the natural ecosystems to deteriorate, reducing its already limited fertile lands. Vehicle and power plant emissions and poor waste management cause air pollution and water pollution, which is a vital issue, as Kuwait has no renewable water supplies. One of the primary aquifers remains contaminated from the Gulf War. The nation relies on desalination plants for potable water.

The Environmental Public Authority (EPA) develops and enforces regulations to protect the environment. It works closely with other federal and local agencies to monitor environmental programs and ensure compliance. The EPA developed a national plan to address economic and social development environmental effects and implement a remedial measures plan. Kuwait is party to international agreements on biodiversity, climate change, desertification, endangered species, environmental modification, hazardous waste, and the Law of the Sea Treaty.

## **Climate**

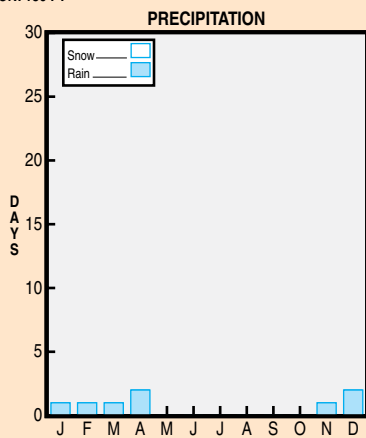
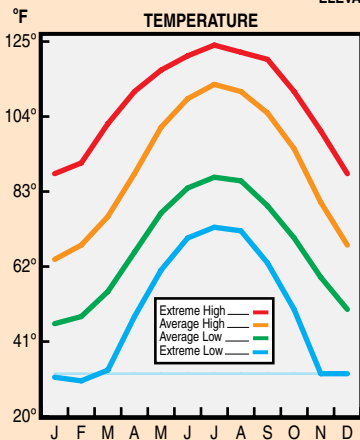
### ***Climatic Patterns***

Kuwait has a hot and dry desert climate. The climate is slightly tempered in the coastal regions by the warm gulf waters.

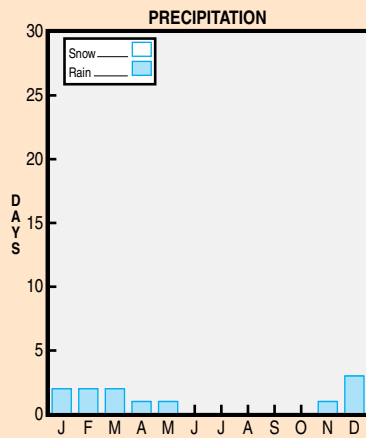
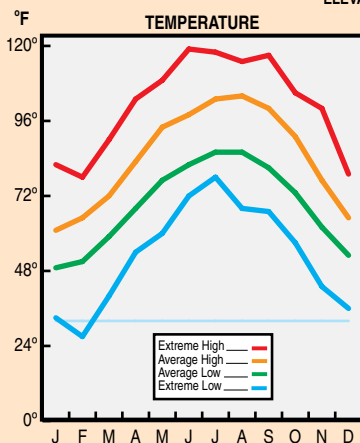
Annual rainfall averages between 75 to 150 millimeters (3 to 6 inches), but it can be as little as 25 millimeters (1 inch). Rain falls mostly between November and March.

Summer is long, generally lasting from April to November, and daily temperatures are high, averaging from 42°C to 46°C (108° F to 115° F).

### KUWAIT CITY ELEVATION: 180 FT

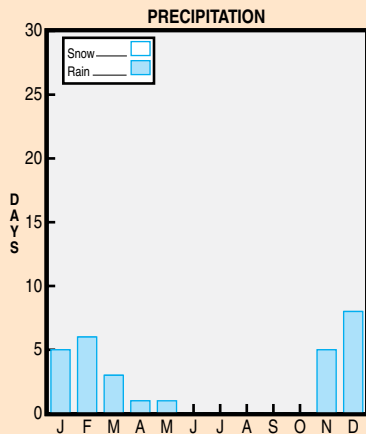
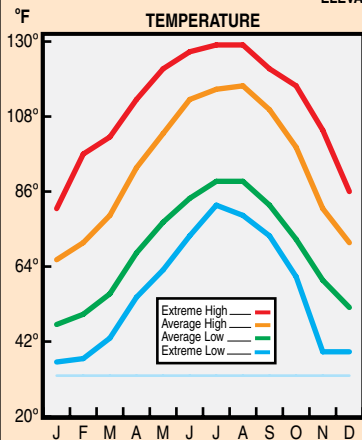


### SHUWAIKH ELEVATION: 36 FT

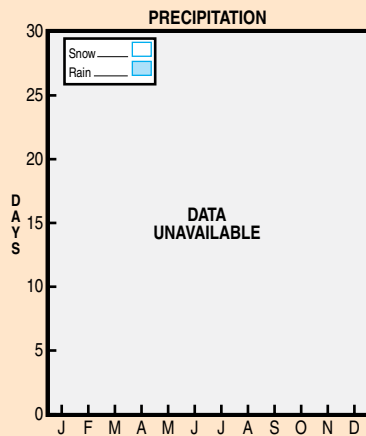
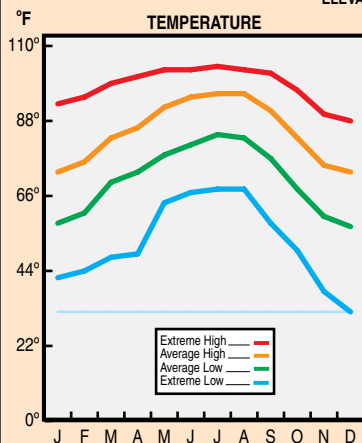


## Kuwait City and Shuwaikh Weather

**AL JABER**  
ELEVATION: 410 FT



**AL SALMI**  
ELEVATION: 951 FT



**Al Jaber and Al Salmi Weather**

In the winter, temperatures occasionally drop to the freezing point at night. Frost rarely occurs on the coast but is common in the interior.

## ***Phenomena***

From October to April, Kuwait's violent, sudden weather can bring cloudbursts and heavy rain. Violent sandstorms and dust storms can happen throughout the year, but are most common between March and August. During the summer, the *shammal*, or north-western winds, causes dust storms that coat the cities. These winds are cool in the spring and winter and hot in the summer.

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## **TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION**

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### **Transportation**

Kuwait has a modern transportation system, which includes a road network, international airport, and seaports. The roads are the most significant means of domestic and commercial transportation. The main airport, Kuwait International Airport (KIA), is south of Kuwait City, and is a regional hub for international travel. Kuwait also has three commercial seaports and four oil terminals on the Gulf. There are no railroads, although the government of Kuwait plans to invest in light and heavy railroads and a metro system for the Kuwait City area.

### **Roads**

Kuwait has 5,749 kilometers (3,572 miles) of roads; 4,887 kilometers (3,037 miles) are paved and 862 kilometers (536 miles) are unpaved. The roads are well-developed and well-lit. The highways and primary roads link Kuwait's major cities and neighboring

countries. Most people travel by car, and imports and exports are generally transported by roads.

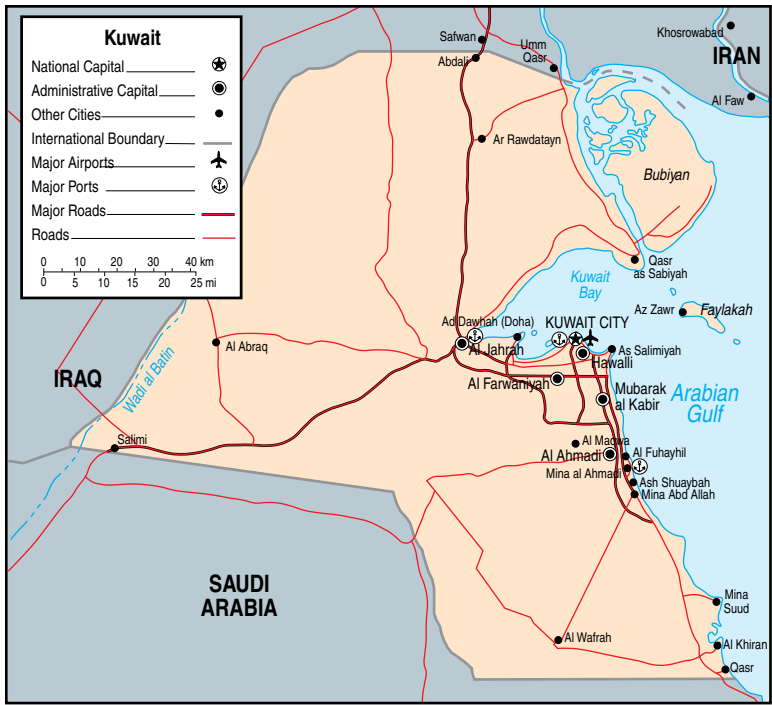
Kuwait's five types of roads are as follows:

- Highways are multi-lane roads with shoulders. The 350 kilometers (217 miles) of highway are paved and kept in all-weather condition. Concrete barriers separate opposing lanes. The speed limit is 120 kilometers per hour (75 miles per hour).
- Primary roads are paved thoroughfares that typically go between districts and have more junctions than the highways. Dividers are either paved or grassy islands. The speed limit is 80 kilometers per hour (50 miles per hour) in most places.
- Secondary roads are paved and designed for local traffic. They have U-turns. Islands separate the opposing lanes. Many junctions are roundabouts. The speed limit is 60 kilometers per hour (37 miles per hour) in most places.
- Local roads are paved feeder and access roads and may not always have lane markings. The speed limit is 45 kilometers per hour (28 miles per hour) in most places.
- Low-volume roads are rural farm-to-market access roads. They are paved, but the pavement is thin because the volume of traffic is low. Time, weather, and traffic wear out the pavement, leaving potholes and cracking. Maintenance includes patching and overlays.

Traffic accidents are the greatest threat to road travel. Kuwait has a high vehicle density, lax traffic law enforcement, and significant speeding on main roads. Drivers are aggressive, poorly trained, and often indifferent to the rules of the road, resulting in a rise in road rage incidents. Driving at night is particularly dangerous.

In the event of an accident, drivers must remain at the scene of an accident until the police arrive. When riding in the front seat of





## Transportation Network

the car, seat belts are mandatory. Cars travel on the right side of the road.

Inclement weather often affects road travel. Heavy rains lead to flooding, causing road closures and trapped cars.

Drivers cannot turn right at a red light unless there is a right turn lane with a yield sign. Parking is prohibited where the curb is painted yellow and black. Drivers flash their car's high beams to ask the driver in front to move into a slower lane to allow faster cars to pass. Road signs in the Kuwait City metro area are in Arabic and English.



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### **Typical Kuwait Road**

To drive in Kuwait, visitors must have an international driver's license, car registration, and liability insurance. The government can provide U.S. citizens with a Kuwait driver's license if their U.S. licenses have been certified by the U.S. Embassy through the consular section.

Buses and taxis are the available forms of public transportation. The Kuwait Public Transport Company (KPTC) operates the public bus system, which has more than 30 routes in the Kuwait City metro area. These buses run 24 hours per day on set routes and schedules, although the timing is unpredictable. KPTC runs buses to cities in Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Jordan, and Bahrain and special seasonal trips to Mecca. Buses are the least-safe form of public transportation, and are not recommended for women.

Kuwait has three types of taxis: call taxis, orange cabs, and *wanettes*. Call taxis are booked by calling the company's office. The inexpensive fares are based on distance and negotiated when reserving the taxi. Rates increase at night. Call taxis are the most reliable because the dispatchers and drivers usually understand some English and have experience serving Westerners. These taxis are also the safest because they do not stop to pick up other passengers, and dispatchers monitor their movements and destinations. Orange cabs are hailed on the street or shared with other people on a fixed route. Negotiate the fares at the beginning of the trip. Women should not use these taxis unaccompanied at night. *Wanettes* are red pick-up trucks that people hire to carry goods and passengers. *Wanettes* are not recommended for women.

Kuwait has more than 250 bridges maintained by the Ministry of Public Works. The ring roads are major expressways around the Kuwait City metro area and have many bridges and tunnels that go over and under other sections of the roadway. The government is improving and repairing the ring roads to relieve congestion.

## ***Rail***

Kuwait has no railway system. The government plans to begin constructing a US\$11.4 billion rail network and metro in 2009. This network will include a 245-kilometer (152-mile) line connecting the borders of Iraq and Saudi Arabia with Kuwait's primary airport and port. It will also include a 171-kilometer (106-mile), 4-line metro system in Kuwait City; the system will be 35 percent underground and 65 percent aboveground. One of the primary goals of the project is to relieve severe traffic congestion by improving public transportation.

## Air

Kuwait has seven airports (four with paved runways) and four heliports. The main airport is Kuwait International Airport (KIA), which serves all international flights and is south of Kuwait City. The airport is small, but it has a state-of-the-art passenger terminal and cargo-handling facilities. The advanced radar equipment monitors airspace and weather.

### Primary Airfields

<b>Airport/ Coordinates</b>	<b>Elevation meters (feet)</b>	<b>Runway Dimensions meters (feet)</b>	<b>Runway Surface</b>
Ahmed Al Jaber (Kuwait military)/ 2856N/04747E	NA	2,988 x 45 (9,804 x 148)	Asphalt
		2,988 x 40 (9,804 x 131)	
Ali Al Salem AB (Kuwait military) 2920N/04731E	144 (472)	2,989 x 45 (9,805 x 148)	Part concrete, asphalt, or bi- tumen-bound macadam
		2,989 x 40 (9,805 x 132)	
Kuwait Intl. Airport 2913N/04758E	63 (207)	3,400 x 45 (11,155 x 148)	Concrete
		3,500 x 45 (11,483 x 148)	Asphalt
Udairi AAF (U.S. Army) 941N/04726E	131 (430)	1,590 x 24 (5,217 x 79)	Asphalt

KIA handles more than 100,000 tons of freight and serves 3 million passengers annually. Most Middle East airlines fly into KIA, as does Air France, British Airways, Air China, Lufthansa, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, and United Airlines. United Airlines has a

daily direct flight from Washington/Dulles International Airport, and Kuwait Airways has weekly direct flights to New York City.

Kuwait Airways is the national, government-owned airline. It flies to destinations in the Middle East, Europe, Asia, and the United States. Jazeera Airways is Kuwait's only privately owned airline. It is based at KIA and flies to destinations in the Middle East.

There is a general threat of terrorist attacks against aviation targets in Kuwait and the Gulf region. Western governments receive reports of terrorist plots against Western interests in the region. In the past, there were specific threats against aviation targets. Persons traveling to or from Iraq may be subject to greater scrutiny, and there is the possibility that security will deny travel.

Dust storms, common in the summer, can reduce visibility and disrupt air travel. Northwesterly winds up to 40 kilometers per hour (25 miles per hour) can cause dust storms for days at a time.

Kuwait's Civil Aviation Authority meets the International Civil Aviation Organization's (ICAO) safety standards for air carrier oversight. KIA limits the amount of liquids, aerosols, and gels for carry-on luggage in compliance with the ICAO's standards. Passengers and their baggage are subject to random searching.

## ***Maritime***

Kuwait's major commercial seaports are Ash Shuaiba, Ash Shuwaykh, and Mina Doha. Ash Shuwaykh is the largest and busiest, handling most non-petroleum cargo. The port is on the south shore of Kuwait Bay near downtown Kuwait City. It has 21 berths with a maximum depth of 10 meters (33 feet) and a maximum draft of 9.6 meters (31 feet) at high tide. Vessels passing through the Shuwaykh port include ocean liners, tramp steamers, container

ships, roll-on/roll-off ships, barges, fishing trawlers, and passenger ships. Ash Shuwaykh handles bulk cement and grain, containers, refrigerated cargo, general cargo, and livestock.

Ash Shuaiba is 50 kilometers (31 miles) south of Kuwait City, and primarily serves businesses in the industrial area. The port has 20 commercial and cargo berths. Cargo ships, container ships, roll-on/roll-off ships, tankers, and barges commonly use this port. Area industries include petrochemicals, petroleum products, cement, fish, raw materials, equipment, and machinery. Mina Doha is a smaller coastal port that serves light vessels, *dhow*s (local boats), barges, and wooden ships, primarily from Iran. The following ports have adequate berthing capability for vessels up to 152 meters (500 feet).



**Port Facilities at Shuwaikh**

## Primary Ports

<b>Port Name/Coord.</b>	<b>Anchor Depth meters (feet)</b>	<b>Pier Depth meters (feet)</b>
Az Zawr (Mina' Sa'ud)/ 2844N/04824E	17.1 to 18.2 (56.1 to 59.7)	14 to 15.2 (45.9 to 49.9)
		Oil terminal 15.5 to 16.8 (50.9 to 55.1)
Ash Shuaiba/ 2902N/04810E	18.6 to 19.8 (61 to 65)	11.0 to 12.2 (36.1 to 40)
		Oil terminal 14 to 15.2 (45.9 to 49.9)
Mina' 'Abd Allah/ 2902N/04812E	17.1 to 18.2 (56.1 to 59.7)	14 to 15.2 (45.9 to 49.9)
		Oil terminal 17.1 to 18.2 (56.1 to 59.7)
Mina' al Ahmadi/ 2901N/04811E	17.1 to 18.2 (56.1 to 59.7)	11 to 12.2 (36.1 to 40)
		Oil terminal 6.4 to 7.6 (21 to 24.9)
Al Kuwayt/ 2921N/04756E	9.4 to 10.7 (30.8 to 35.1)	9.4 to 10.7 (30.8 to 35.1)

Kuwait has oil terminals at Mina' al Ahmadi, Mina' 'Abd Allah, Az Zawr (Mina' Sa'ud), and Ash Shuaiba. Mina' al Ahmadi is the largest and handles most petroleum exports. Kuwait National Petroleum Company runs oil refineries near the Mina' al Ahmadi, Mina' 'Abd Allah, and Ash Shuaiba ports. The government is contracting out to build a new deep sea port on Bubiyan Island. The plan is to develop Bubiyan into a regional hub with world-class port facilities that can serve the import and export needs of neighboring countries, particularly Iraq.

Ships should approach maritime boundaries and disputed islands carefully. Mariners may be inspected, detained, or arrested

in these areas. Visitors should be careful when traveling aboard *dhow*s because they may not meet Western safety standards.

## **Communication**

The government administers most communications assets. Private radio stations and television broadcasters, primarily available by satellite, as well as private print media offer some competition for state-controlled companies.

Kuwait has greater freedom of speech and of the press than most Middle Eastern countries, but it is more restrictive than most Western countries. The constitution guarantees freedom of speech and of the press, but the government imposes significant restrictions on the media and internet, and many journalists practice self-censorship. Individuals are free to express themselves in private, but may not publicly criticize Islam, the emir, the constitution, or public prosecutors and judiciary independence. The government also forbids statements considered offensive to public morality or that negatively affect Kuwait's society. The government stopped its practice of pre-publication censorship in 1992, but the Ministry of Information and Ministry of Communication regularly uses post-publication censorship on print, broadcast, and imported media, and the internet. The government also uses its power to grant licenses to control media output.

## ***Radio and Television***

The government owns seven major local radio stations in the Radio Kuwait network. Radio Kuwait has English and Arabic language channels. It also produces programs in Persian, Filipino, and Urdu. Some Arabic channels are devoted specifically to sports, Qur'an recitations, and music. The Main Channel features music, news, information, and variety. Radio Kuwait



also has a channel for international broadcasts. The two English language channels, Super Station and Easy FM, play English popular music and include news, financial reports, and sports updates. The Radio Kuwait transmission stations are at Al-Jeewan, Al-Makawa, and Kabd.

Kuwait's private radio station is Marina FM, a music station broadcasting out of Marina Mall in Salmiya. United Networks, a Kuwait-based media holding company, owns Marina FM. International stations include Radio Sawa Gulf (United States), BBC Arabic Service (United Kingdom), Voice of America, British Forces Broadcasting Service, American Forces Network, and Monte Carlo Doualiya (France).

Most Kuwaitis (85 percent) listen to the radio; 79 percent listen daily. Radio falls behind television and newspapers as a source of daily news for Kuwaitis and does not influence most of the population's political opinions.

Kuwait has a state-owned television network called Kuwait Television (KTV) with 4 channels and 13 broadcast stations. KTV 1 is the main channel, and it broadcasts variety shows, music, movies, news, and events. KTV 4 begins its broadcast in the late evening when KTV 1 closes down. It has Arabic and English language programs. KTV 2 is an English language channel with family and entertainment programs and movies. It broadcasts from 1400 to sometime after 2400. KTV 3 is a sports channel and shows sporting events from around the world. Kuwait Space Channel is KTV's satellite channel.

Private stations use satellite to broadcast. The Boodai Media Group of Kuwait owns the first satellite TV station, Al Rai, which began broadcasting in 2004. The channel's programming is primarily entertainment, but it has a daily news show and some so-

cial and political programs. Another Kuwait satellite channel is Al Mishkat, which specializes in programming about tourism and real estate in the Gulf region.

Al Jazeera has a bureau in Kuwait. The government closed Al Jazeera's offices in 2002 for alleged hostile statements and security reasons prior to the U.S.-led intervention in Iraq. They reopened in 2005, but still face government scrutiny and fines for on-air statements.

Kuwait is small and free-to-air, and satellite broadcasts are able to reach the entire country. Most Kuwaitis (94 percent) have satellite receivers, and fewer than half (47 percent) watch free-to-air TV channels. Satellite receivers are readily available, but service can be expensive.

Satellite television broadcasts from all over the world. Some popular international channels are CNN, TNT, BBC, ESPN, and English language movie channels such as Starz, Orbit, and Showtime.

Television is more influential in Kuwait's society than newspapers, radio, or the internet. Movies are the most popular type of television programming.

## ***Telecommunication***

The Ministry of Communications (MOC) oversees all aspects of telecommunications. The MOC owns and operates Kuwait's landline telephone network. The network is modern and consists of fiber-optic cables linking the landlines to switchboards. The Fiber-Optic Gulf Cable links Kuwait with United Arab Emirates (UAE), Qatar, and Bahrain.

The telephone network is reliable and has clear connections. Local calls are free, and the cost of a landline is US\$110 per year. Calls

to the United States and Europe are expensive. For calls longer than 5 minutes to the United States, purchase a calling card.

Public telephones are located in hotels, the Telecommunications Center, shopping malls, airports, post offices, and some supermarkets. There are also a few on the streets. Some pay phones are coin operated; others are card operated. Purchase cards at the Telecommunications Center and post offices. Visitors can make international calls, using coin or card, from pay phones in hotels, the Telecommunications Center, and post offices.

The Ministry of Post and Telegraph provides telegraph service 24 hours per day. Take telegrams to a post office for delivery.

The modern cellular network offers nationwide coverage. Kuwait's cellular technology allows for media streaming and data transfer from the internet. Most Kuwaitis own a cellular phone, and a few have more than one line. Different service packages are available, including "pre-paid" phones.

### **Kuwait Telecommunication Statistics**

<i>Total telephone subscribers (2006)</i>	3,047,000
<i>Telephone subscribers per 100 inhabitants</i>	110.2
<i>Main telephone lines</i>	517,000
<i>Main telephone lines per 100 inhabitants</i>	18.7
<i>Mobile users (2007)</i>	2,774,000

### **Internet**

Kuwait has more than 900,000 internet users. Less than half of Kuwaitis use the internet. Kuwait City and other urban areas have Internet cafes. There is also a growing number of wireless access points in malls, service centers, and cafes.

Four major internet service providers (ISP) offer dial-up and broadband. The number of broadband subscriptions is increasing faster than dial-up because of better speed and lower rates. Many broadband subscribers use wireless routers. Accessing the internet from a mobile phone is gaining popularity, but only gradually.

ISPs connect to the internet through underwater common fiber-optic links shared by Gulf countries or by satellite. The Ministry of Telecommunications owns the infrastructure and leases it. The ISPs also have emergency lines in case of an outage.

The MOC blocks sites they deem dangerous to Kuwait's security and political stability. It also blocks sites and blogs that criticize the emir. The MOC requires Internet cafe owners to record the names and identification numbers of users and submit them on request.

### **Internet Statistics**

<i>Total internet hosts (2008)</i>	3,289
<i>Hosts per 10,000 inhabitants (2007)</i>	8.0
<i>Users</i>	900,000
<i>Users per 100 inhabitants</i>	29.5
<i>Total number of Personal Computers (PCs) (2005)</i>	600,000
<i>PCs per 100 inhabitants</i>	22.3
<i>Internet broadband per 100 inhabitants</i>	0.9

### **Newspapers and Magazines**

Kuwait's five Arabic and two English daily newspapers are privately owned by independent media companies. The newspapers depend on government subsidies, which are available to all, regardless of political stance. There are no state-owned daily newspapers, but the official Kuwait news bureau, the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA), is government-owned and -operated. Kuwait

has many weekly and monthly newspapers and magazines, some of which cater to minorities and publish in minority languages. Most Kuwaitis get information from newspapers.

International publications are available in Kuwait, although they may be a day late. Notable publications include *International Herald Tribune*, *New York Times*, *Wall Street Journal*, *TIME*, *USA Today*, and *Newsweek*.

The following are the primary daily newspapers:

<b>Publications</b>	<b>Politics</b>	<b>Language</b>	<b>Web Address</b>
<i>Al-Qabas</i> ( <i>Torch</i> )	Independent	Arabic	www.alqabas.com.kw
<i>Al-Watan</i> ( <i>Native Land</i> )	Independent	Arabic	www.alwatan.com.kw
<i>Arab Times</i>	Pro-gvt.	English	www.arabtimeson-line.com
<i>Kuwait Times</i>	Pro-gvt.	English	www.kuwaittimes.net
<i>Al-Anbaa</i> ( <i>News</i> )	Pro-gvt.	Arabic	www.alanba.com.kw
<i>Al-Rai Al Aam</i> ( <i>Public Opinion</i> )	Pro-gvt.	Arabic	www.alraimedia.com
<i>Al-Arabi</i>	Intellectual	Arabic	www.alarabimag.com/main.htm
<i>Al-Seyassah</i> ( <i>Politics</i> )	Pro-gvt.	Arabic	www.alseyassah.com

## **Postal Service**

The Kuwait Post falls under the MOC and serves as the official postal service. The main post office is the General Post Office in

Safat. Kuwait Post has 65 post offices, and it serves 99 percent of the population. Most residents use post office boxes because hand delivery is not available in all areas.

Mailing an international air letter to the United States takes 10 days. Surface mail takes weeks. The best way to ensure international delivery is to send it registered mail or express. International mail is fairly reliable if sent by air. Send urgent items by courier.

Mail packages from the main post offices in Safat, Salmiya, Hawalli, al Jahra, and Fahaheel. International parcels must have customs declaration information attached. Do not send or receive alcohol, pork products, or pornographic material. These items are offensive to Kuwait's Muslim culture, and customs officials will confiscate the items and the sender or addressee may be prosecuted.

Most international courier companies provide services to and from Kuwait, including local delivery. FedEx, UPS, and DHL services are available.

## **Satellites**

Kuwait has earth stations for satellites owned by Intelsat, Inmarsat, and Arabsat. Intelsat has one in the Atlantic Ocean and two in the Indian Ocean. Inmarsat has one in the Atlantic Ocean. Arabsat has two in unknown locations. Kuwait is an Arab League member of Arabsat and is the second largest shareholder. Arabsat owns or leases four satellites, which provide television, radio, and broadband internet access. They were launched in the 1990s and 2000s. Inmarsat also provides telecommunications services, with an emphasis on maritime and aeronautical coverage. Inmarsat launched 10 telecommunication satellites in the 1990s. Each member organization owns its own ground equipment while subscribing to Intelsat's satellite services.

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## CULTURE

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### Statistics

<i>Population</i>	2,691,158 (2008 est.)
<i>Population Growth Rate</i>	3.5%
<i>Birth Rate</i>	21.8 births per 1,000 population
<i>Death Rate</i>	2.4 deaths per 1,000 population
<i>Net Migration Rate</i>	16 migrants per 1,000 population
<i>Life Expectancy at Birth</i>	Total population: 77.7 years Male: 76.5 years Female: 79 years
<i>Population Age Structure</i>	0 to 14 years: 26.4% 15 to 64 years: 70.7% 65 years and older: 2.9%
<i>Date of the Last Census</i>	2005

### Population Patterns

Most of the population lives in Kuwait City and its surrounding coastal suburbs. Kuwait's population density is 160 people per square kilometer (414 people per square mile). More than 98 percent of the population is urban, and recent migration continues the rural-to-urban trend.

Non-Kuwaitis are generally excluded from most of the suburbs and live in compounds or apartments in Kuwait City and its surrounding areas.

<b>City</b>	<b>Population</b>
<i>Qalib ash-Shuyukh</i>	179,264
<i>Salmiya</i>	145,328
<i>Hawalli</i>	106,992

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<i>Janub Khitan</i>	92,646
<i>Al-Farwaniyah</i>	83,544
<i>Salwa</i>	64,075
<i>Abraq Khitan</i>	57,850
<i>Sabah as-Salim</i>	56,261
<i>As-Sulaybiyah</i>	54,784
<i>Al-Fuhayhill</i>	51,210

## ***Ethnic Density***

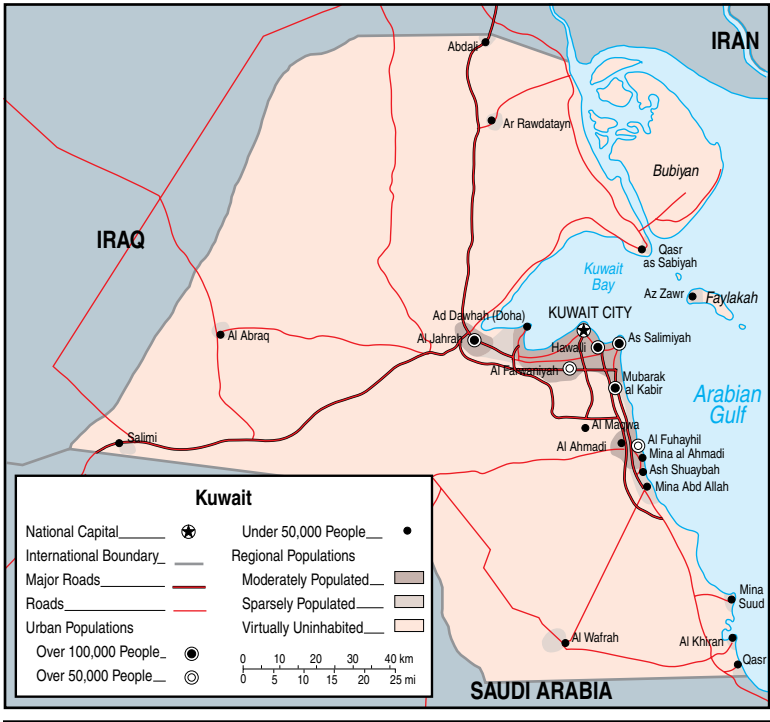
Kuwait's population is mainly Arab, including Kuwaiti citizens and Arab expatriates. Citizenship is difficult to obtain, only 35 percent of the population are Kuwait citizens. Most of the population is expatriate foreign workers. These foreign workers come from Asia (35 percent), neighboring Arab countries (22 percent), and Europe (8 percent).

The foreign worker population is always in flux. Asian foreign workers come from India, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, and other South Asian nations. Arab expatriates come from Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Oman, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen. A group of ethnic Persians reside in Kuwait as well.

## **Society**

Kuwaitis have a strong sense of national identity. For centuries, Kuwait had been an independent social and political unit, which helped strengthen this national identity. Kuwaitis identify with Islamic values and the Arab community, but they also value their cultural traditions and traditional lifestyle. Membership in the Arab Gulf community remains an important source of identity.





## Population Distribution

Kuwaitis are a minority in their own country and feel that their identity and values as a society are in constant need of preservation. Traditional Kuwait values and lifestyle are seen as under threat from the influence of non-Kuwaitis. There are some tensions between conservatives emphasizing tradition and the modernization trend pushing for social reform and liberal values. Kuwaitis find a balance by embracing some elements of Western culture while still retaining their identity through cultural traditions and close family relations. Kuwaitis enjoy shopping, Western clothing, and Western technology, but they seek to maintain their cultural,



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### Typical Downtown Street Corner

social, and moral standards. Kuwait has stringent standards of public behavior, including greater standards of modesty, no public displays of affection, and prohibition of alcohol.

Cultural traditions include specific Kuwait food, sports, clothing, and family life. Family is the primary focus of Kuwaitis, and meals are important family events. Men often congregate in the *diwaniyah*, a meeting place for the men in the family or neighborhood.

Kuwaitis surveyed hold mixed views of society. Many are concerned with the high cost of living. Others believe that their economy is flourishing, even outside of the petroleum industry. Despite this, only 36 percent of Kuwaitis believe that their lives will improve in the next 5 years, down from 50 percent in 2006. More than half of Kuwaitis think their government is on the right path and trust the government.

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Kuwait and the United States have good diplomatic relations. Popular support for the United States remains more positive than in neighboring nations. In 2007, 46 percent held a favorable view and 46 percent held an unfavorable view. Although the United States liberated Kuwait in 1991, Kuwaitis now feel the United States shows little interest in them.

Kuwait has a conflicting relationship with the United States. Most have positive views of U.S. business practices, technology, and cultural exports. U.S. products and business are in demand, and the United States is one of Kuwait's largest trading partners. Despite this, most Kuwaitis do not want Western ideas to spread in Kuwait.

Kuwaitis sympathize with the Arab community and agree with general Arab opinion on many issues. Seventy-three percent of Kuwaitis surveyed do not think that Israel and Palestine can coexist, and 68 percent feel that U.S. policy in the region favors Israel too much. Most have little confidence that any Arab leader can bring about a solution.

Kuwait's support of the Global War on Terrorism decreased from 56 percent in 2003 to only 37 percent in 2007. Their primary international concern is religious and ethnic hatred, and 66 percent of Kuwaitis surveyed believe that it is the world's chief problem.

## ***People***

The primary culture in Kuwait is Arab, as most of the population is either Kuwaiti citizens or Arab expatriates. Shared cultural characteristics include the Arabic language, identification with Arab history and traditions, emphasis on family, gender roles, and adherence to Islam. Muslim societal morals are legally enforced, including restrictions on interactions between men and women.

Kuwait is also home to the Bedouin, traditional nomadic shepherds who live in tents and remain semi-independent. Modernization changed their lifestyle, and most take advantage of employment opportunities the oil expansion created. Bedouin are integrated into Kuwaiti society, but they retain their tribal loyalty and cultural traditions.

The *bidun* are longtime residents of Kuwait who never formalized their citizenship. Most *bidun* are Bedouin descendants who wandered freely across present-day Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait borders. Due to their wandering lifestyle, they could not present the necessary paperwork and were subsequently classified as “stateless.” The estimated number of *bidun* ranges from 90,000 to 120,000.

Before the Gulf War, differences between Kuwaitis and *bidun* were porous due to intermarriage and military service, and the government treated *bidun* as Kuwaitis. *Bidun* categorization became a security threat in the 1980s, as criminals and foreign agents took advantage of loose regulations. Increased regulations led to a loss of privileges and positions for those who were not yet registered as Kuwaitis.

*Biduns* face societal and political discrimination. They are unable to officially register births, marriages, or deaths. They are barred from free public education and health care. They cannot own land, vehicles, or cell phones, and must renew their passports after each journey outside Kuwait. They are also barred from public employment and have difficulty finding consistent work. Most *bidun* live in poor conditions in housing projects. Naturalization remains difficult and slow with only a small number receiving citizenship each year. In July 2006, Kuwait created a parliamentary committee to address the *bidun* issue and began genetic testing to validate residency claims.

Foreign worker population constantly changes, and expatriates typically maintain their cultural identity. Foreign workers are primarily male expatriates. Expatriates tend to band together. Families typically are left behind, and money is sent home.

### **Male to Female Ratio**

<i>At birth</i>	1/1 (2009 estimates)
<i>Under 15 years</i>	1/1
<i>15 to 64 years</i>	1.8/1
<i>65 years and over</i>	1.7/1
<i>Total population</i>	1.5/1

### ***Ethnic Groups***

There is a strong distinction between Kuwaiti Arabs and expatriate Arabs. Kuwaiti Arabs are the dominant group despite their minority status. Kuwaitis fill the most powerful roles in the nation, including all government and government service positions. They also control industry and have the sole ability to sponsor foreign workers. Social and economic gaps result in friction between Kuwaitis and non-Kuwaitis.

Kuwaitis feel non-Kuwaitis threaten their culture. This fear led to strict migration policies intended to ensure migrant workers do not settle down permanently. Migration policies make it virtually impossible to become a Kuwait citizen or for non-Kuwaitis to permanently establish a home.

Identification among Arabs is primarily determined through regional or tribal loyalty. While Kuwaitis are conscious of the gap between themselves and expatriate Arabs, they view them as non-Kuwaitis instead of foreigners. Expatriate Arabs share native Kuwaiti's language, customs, and religion, but they have differing

political views and lifestyles. Kuwaitis fear the cultural effects of association with non-Kuwaiti Arabs causing distant and strictly business relations between Kuwaitis and Arab migrants.

Arab expatriates come from all social levels. Some hold prestigious jobs, such as judges, medical doctors, university professors, and business executives. Many work in education, media, and as religious instructors. Most Arab expatriates are men who married Kuwaitis. Arab expatriates remain strongly connected to their homelands.

A primary source of social tension is that non-Kuwaitis fill a large number of critical roles in society. They perform most of the essential functions in industry and commerce, including a large number of technical roles that Kuwaitis neither have the labor force nor skills to accomplish. While Kuwaitis are concerned with this reliance on foreign technical labor, foreigners in influential roles present even more of a threat. During the 1970s and 1980s, most of Kuwait's public schoolteachers were expatriate Arabs who taught Arab nationalism concepts that were foreign to Kuwaitis. South Asian women are primarily domestic servants. This level of closeness often leads to friction because of their different cultural values.

Other ethnic groups primarily consist of expatriate workers. Most are low-paid laborers. The relationship between Kuwaitis and foreign workers is limited to the employer-employee relationship. Kuwaitis are aware of their social role and carefully maintain a social hierarchy. At the top are Kuwaiti men and women, then Arab expatriate men and women, and then other foreign workers. Kuwaiti nationals occupy most top-level management positions in the public and private sectors.

*Kafala*, which means surety, is a system by which a person is given a permit to stay in the country to work under the responsibility and

surety of a Kuwaiti. This system helps maintain the social hierarchy because expatriate workers need a Kuwaiti sponsor in order to obtain a visa or job. Sponsors hold workers' identification cards and thus maintain authority over their legal status. Expatriates cannot stay after their contract expires, and permanent residency visas are expensive and difficult to renew. They are allowed to bring their families if they meet a required minimum monthly salary. Domestic workers are not allowed to change their place of employment under their work visas; this ties their stay in Kuwait to one employer.

The *kafala* system can create significant tension between Kuwaitis and the expatriate workers, which can cause exploitation and abuse. Local embassies often receive complaints. Domestic workers flee from their employers, and workers complain companies do not fulfill their contractual payment or living arrangement obliga-



**Typical Kuwaiti Shopkeeper**

tions. The government is developing greater legal protection for and oversight of migrant workers.

## ***Family***

Kuwait society is structured around family life. It is the main source of identity, support, and decision making. Kuwaitis maintain close relations with both immediate and extended families, often living with their extended families. Some Kuwaitis live in compounds consisting of three or more extended families. Shared housing allows Kuwaitis to maintain their family and cultural traditions. Government subsidies guarantee each married male Kuwaiti his own home through low-interest loans.

Society is composed of closely interrelated networks with only a few degrees of separation between most Arabs. Kuwaiti families often interconnect through marriage and kinship. Young people



**Indoor Market**



live at home until marriage, and parents often financially support their children afterwards. These family networks form the basis of social relations.

In accordance with Islamic tradition, more-conservative families often segregate men and women. Typically, men and women eat together except in the presence of guests. Almost all males regularly congregate in a *diwanyah*, a men-only sitting room or lounge where they discuss business and family matters. *Diwanyahs* are the core of Kuwait's social, business, and political life. Some are informal and consist of friends and relatives coming and going throughout an evening, while others are formal and dedicated to certain topics. Women also gather to socialize regularly. Weddings often involve a women's reception that lasts throughout the night.

### ***Roles of Men and Women***

Men are heads of households and control all social, political, and economic matters. Men are responsible for providing for the family and maintaining family honor. Boys are taught from an early age to not embarrass their families and to protect their personal image. This concept of honor includes not only the individual's reputation but also the reputation of the entire extended family. Honor is built through hospitality, generosity, and loyalty to the family or group.

Women are primarily homemakers. They are traditionally responsible for raising and taking care of the family. Women's roles are changing with their involvement in education and the workforce (they represent a third of Kuwait's employees). The government now allows women to own land and businesses and guarantees free and equal access to education. Women received the right to vote in May 2005. There is only one woman cabinet minister. She survived a vote of no confidence in 2008.

Women are unequal in marital and inheritance law and have insufficient legal protection from domestic violence. Women do not have the same citizenship rights, as they cannot pass on their citizenship to non-Kuwaiti spouses or the children of such unions. Women receive only half the inheritance of their male siblings. Women need their husbands' permission to apply for a passport.

The Sunni make up the largest religious sect and follow their own family law. In Sunni family courts, a woman's testimony is worth only half of a man's. Under Sunni family law, husbands have many legal means of spousal control. Husbands may forbid their wives to work if they believe it negatively affects the family interests. While husbands have the unconditional right of divorce, women may only seek a divorce in the case of domestic violence or neglect. Both claims are difficult to prove. Husbands may take up to four wives at once without spousal consent. Women are also forbidden to marry without their families' permission. The bride's family may annul marriages conducted outside Kuwait.

Domestic violence is a problem, but the extent remains unknown. There is no legal protection against forced marriage, home imprisonment, or spousal abuse, so victims rarely report occurrences. Family shame also prevents victims from reporting incidents to the police. There are no laws against domestic violence, and there is little support for the victims. Honor killings take place, although few cases are reported. Women also receive inadequate protection while employed. The law guarantees equal salary, but laws protecting domestic workers are weak. The government often does not investigate abuse.

The minimum age for marriage is 15 for girls and 17 for boys. The minimum employment and enlistment age is 18.

## **Education and Literacy**

In an effort to develop a competitive domestic workforce, Kuwait significantly invests in education. Annually, Kuwait spends an average of 6.3 percent of its gross domestic product (GDP) on education, which is above the regional average. Kuwait increased its domestic teaching staff and averages a 12 to 1 student-teacher ratio.

Kuwait reduced the gender gap in education and raised the number of women in higher education. In secondary education, the ratio of women to men is 1.1 to 1. In tertiary education, the ratio is 2.7 to 1.

Kuwait has one of the highest literacy rates of the Arab nations at 93 percent. Youth literacy rates are higher than the general population and may be as high as 99 percent, with girls having a slightly higher rate than boys.

The Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Higher Education regulate the educational system. The Ministry of Education supervises all private and foreign schools. The Ministry of Education provides free kindergarten for Kuwaiti children ages 4 to 6. There are many expatriate kindergarten schools.

Public education is available to all Kuwaiti citizens ages 6 to 17 and is mandatory between ages 6 and 14. Many parents enroll their children in private school. Kuwait segregates schools by gender. The government supports private schools for Arab expatriate children, but limits subsidies for non-Arab expatriates. Education for non-Arab expatriates is similar to that in their native country to allow for easy transitions.

Children ages 6 to 10 complete 4 years of primary education and finish intermediate school at age 14. Secondary school, which is not compulsory, consists of a 4-year cycle covering grades 9 through 12. Students in grades 11 and 12 may study sciences, arts,

or special education. Religious instruction in Islam is mandatory for all public school students. It is also mandatory in private schools with Muslim students. There are several publicly funded Qur'anic schools that emphasize religious instruction.

Kuwait University and a technical and vocational college are the major public higher education institutions. Kuwait University offers degrees in arts, commerce, economics, political science, engineering, law, Islamic law, Islamic studies, medicine, health, and education. Kuwait University is open to expatriate students who meet the minimum grade requirements.

Several private colleges offer studies in business skills, languages, and other technical degrees. Five post-secondary colleges and seven training institutes offer technical studies, and the Public Authority for Applied Education and Training supervises the programs.

## **Religion**

Eighty percent of Kuwait's population is Muslim. Among Muslim citizens, 70 percent are Sunni, and 30 percent are Shi'a. There is a small population of Christians and Baha'is. Sunni and Shi'a tend to be integrated throughout the population, and there are no geographic concentrations. Around 100,000 expatriates are Shi'a.

Most expatriates make up the estimated 400,000 Christian population. Denominations include Anglican, Armenian Orthodox, Coptic Orthodox, Greek Catholic, Greek Orthodox, Evangelical, and Roman Catholic. The largest congregations are Roman Catholic (250,000), Coptic Orthodox (65,000), and Evangelical (40,000). Many of these denominations meet in the Catholic cathedral in Kuwait City. There are also sizable Buddhist, Hindu, and Sikh populations.

The government does not recognize The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the Indian Orthodox Syrian Church, Mar Thoma, and Seventh Day Adventists.

Kuwait's constitution guarantees religious freedom, provided that it does not conflict with public policy or morals. The government generally respects freedom of belief, but it does place some restrictions upon religious practices. It is illegal to blaspheme or criticize Islam, and there are severe penalties for those who publish material criticizing Islam. Muslims are forbidden to convert to Christianity; any attempt to convert them is prohibited. Converts face harassment from both private individuals and the government, including loss of personal property and legal rights.



**Kuwait Grand Mosque**

Islam is the state religion and is the basis of the legal code. Islamic tradition and practice permeate life in Kuwait through daily prayers, food regulations, and social morals. Sunni Islam is dominant and receives government funding. The government directly controls all Sunni religious institutions. *Imams* are contractually obligated to preach within certain boundaries and face censure for violating these limits. The government also monitors Islamic charities and the content of all religious messages.

The Ministry of *Awqaf* and Islamic Affairs oversees religious groups. Seven Christian denominations have some legal recognition. They may build churches and bring in staff to operate them or minister to the congregation. The government imposes quotas, which most churches claim are insufficient. Christian missionaries are only allowed to minister to Christians. Christian denominations that are not legally recognized are allowed to operate in rented facilities or private homes without government interference.

Kuwaitis are generally tolerant of other religious groups. A small ultraconservative minority opposes the presence of non-Muslim groups within Kuwait. The government promotes interfaith understanding through the Moderation initiative, which includes conferences, lectures, and a public relations campaign intended to highlight Islam's tolerance and moderation.

Tensions between the Sunni and Shi'a are generally reduced by their shared Islamic identity. Shi'a Muslims face societal and governmental discrimination, including legal difficulties in constructing mosques. They lack facilities within Kuwait to train their own clerics and are also underrepresented in government.

## Recreation

### **Sports**

Kuwaitis play traditional nomadic Arab sports and contemporary Western sports. Traditional sports such as camel and horse racing are still popular and attract significant crowds. Kuwait had international success in equestrian sports, and Arabian horses are considered to be some of the best in the world. Wealthier Kuwaitis still practice falconry, but it is declining because of over-hunting.

Kuwaitis compete locally and internationally in both soccer and golf, the country's most popular sports. There are national basketball and swimming clubs. Kuwaitis can participate in major track and field events and indoor sports, including tennis, handball, volleyball, gymnastics, squash, and table tennis. The government heavily funds sports and built four stadiums capable of hosting international competitions. Women's sports are still developing. Water sports are popular. Wealthy Kuwaitis often spend time in beach clubs, and many own chalets along the coast. Swimming, jet skiing, waterskiing, scuba diving, windsurfing, fishing, and boating are popular.

### **Leisure**

Popular leisure activities include socializing at traditional coffee shops called *maqahas*, shopping, and visiting friends and family. Kuwait has several recreational parks, bowling alleys, ice-skating rinks, public gardens, and a national zoo. Kuwaitis enjoy movies in Kuwait City cinemas, which have with segregated seating.

Poetry, particularly traditional poetry intended to accompany dances or other cultural events, is popular in Kuwait. Among Gulf Arab societies, there is a strong tradition of oral and written poetry



## **Many Wealthy Kuwaitis own Boats**

as a primary form of literature. Historically, such poetry recounted heroic exploits, yearnings, and war.

## **Customs and Courtesies**

### ***Gestures***

Kuwaitis often use gestures and body language to communicate and express agreement or disagreement, frustration or confusion, respect and appreciation, or to build trust. Kuwaitis express thanks by placing the palm of their right hand on the chest and bowing slightly forward or by kissing the right hand and then raising both the hand and the eyes.

Kuwaitis express respect by touching the fingertips of their right hand to the forehead while slightly bowing. To indicate respect for someone not present, Kuwaitis will repeat this gesture while utter-



ing the individual's name. Pointing at both eyes with the pointer fingers, stroking the mustache with the right hand, or pointing at the top of the head indicates that the speaker is taking full responsibility to accomplish whatever is being discussed. It literally means "this is on my head."

To express doubt or disapproval, Kuwaitis quickly snap their head upwards while making a clicking sound. Kuwaitis indicate "no" by shaking the index finger. Moving the hand in a circular motion around the chest indicates that the speaker disagrees. Placing the tips of the fingers together with the palm upwards and then moving the hand up and down rapidly indicates "wait," "let me finish," or exasperation. Hitting the palm with a closed fist indicates obscenity or contempt.

Kuwaitis consider several common U.S. gestures offensive. Making the "OK" sign with the hand is universally offensive among Arabs. This indicates the "evil eye." Pointing with the index finger at an individual expresses contempt. The soles of one's feet never face another person.

## **Greetings**

Kuwaitis greet friends and family of the same gender with a kiss on alternate cheeks. Close friends repeat this gesture for the other cheek as well. In formal circumstances, a handshake is the most common greeting. Kuwaitis only use the right hand to shake hands. Eye contact between men is important in greetings. Conservative Kuwaitis do not shake hands or make eye contact with members of the opposite gender.

The most common verbal greeting is *as-salaamu alaykum* (the peace of Allah be with you). The proper response is *wa alaykum as-salaam* (peace be also upon you). Greetings are often followed with inquiries about the other person's well-being and family.

## **Clothing**

Men traditionally wear the *dishdasha*, a long-sleeved, floor-length robe with a central opening for the head. Men also traditionally wear a three-piece cloth headdress called a *gutra*. It is worn in different ways for different occasions. Kuwaitis often wear leather sandals as well.

During the summer months, men wear cream or white *dishdashas* and matching *gutras*. In the winter, they change to heavier, dark-colored *dishdashas* and red and white checked *gutras*. For formal occasions, men will often wear an elaborate dark outer robe called a *bisht* over their *dishdasha*. Younger men will sometimes wear Western clothing.

Women typically wear modest Western clothing. While Kuwaiti women wear Western fashions, many conservative women cover their clothes in public with an *abaya*, a silky black cloak. Younger women often prefer to wear Western clothing in public. While the Muslim headscarf, or *hijab*, is not traditionally worn by Kuwaitis, many expatriate women wear it regularly. Bedouin women may wear a *burqa*, a robe and veil that cover all but the eyes.

## **Dining Etiquette**

Men and women typically socialize separately. Hospitality is important to Kuwaitis, and they will always offer guests food or invite them to take part in meals. Guests should not refuse offers of food or drink and should bring a small gift, such as plants, chocolates, or items from the guest's country. Restaurants will typically have a separate section to accommodate groups that include women. Tipping is only expected at high-end restaurants, as a service charge is normally added to the bill.

## ***Shopping***

While Kuwait still has many traditional *souks* (markets), there are many modern shopping malls and department stores in the Kuwait City metro area. Bargaining is essential to securing a good price at traditional *souks* and many other independent stores. Larger stores generally have fixed prices.

## ***Language***

Arabic is the official language. Most of the population speaks Arabic as a first language. The dialect spoken in Kuwait is closely related to that in other Gulf nations. Kuwaitis write in classical Arabic. English is the second most common language and is widely understood. Both Arabic and English are taught in schools. English is often the language of business. Mehri, a minor language in the country, has about 14,000 speakers. Expatriates speak a variety of languages, including Urdu, Pashtu, Farsi, Malayalam, Tagalog, and Hindi.

## **Cultural Considerations**

Islam rules govern personal and interpersonal conduct and lifestyle with the force of law. Muslims must perform five prayers a day, at published times. It is considered offensive for women to wear revealing clothing. Physical contact in public between opposite genders is prohibited. Muslims are forbidden to consume alcohol and pork. Most strictly follow these regulations. Possession of alcohol, pork products, or narcotics is illegal and can result in harsh prison sentences.

Visitors should be aware of the month of Ramadan. Muslims fast from sunrise to sunset and shorten workdays by 2 hours. All resi-

dents, including non-Muslims, are prohibited from eating, drinking, smoking, or chewing gum during hours of fasting.

Shari'a details business rules that people must follow. Muslims may not deal in things that are harmful or prohibited. Kuwaitis emphasize personal relationships in business and spend time getting to know prospective business associates. They view impatience negatively and place an emphasis on personal presentation, including both dress and posture. Arabs attempt to avoid conflict or confrontation, and will give noncommittal acceptances that mean "maybe." Kuwaitis appreciate foreigners who learn at least a few words in Arabic.

Kuwaitis are not concerned with punctuality. Meetings are often interrupted and may get sidetracked for hours. Meetings always begin with tea, coffee, and small talk. Decisions are arrived at slowly and carefully. The head of the extended family makes many of the business decisions.

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## **MEDICAL ASSESSMENT**

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### **Disease Risks to Deployed Personnel**

The National Center for Medical Intelligence (NCMI) assesses Kuwait as **LOW RISK** for infectious diseases overall. However, food-, water-, and vector-borne diseases may adversely impact mission effectiveness under some circumstances and warrant appropriate force health protection measures.

The following is a summary of the infectious disease risks in Kuwait. Risk varies greatly depending on location, individual exposures, and other factors. More detailed information is available at <http://www.ncmi.detrick.army.mil>.

## ***Food- and Water-borne Diseases***

Sanitation varies with location, but typically is well below U.S. standards. Although sanitation in Kuwait City approaches Western standards, local food and water sources (including ice) may be contaminated with pathogenic bacteria, parasites, and viruses to which most U.S. service members likely have little or no natural immunity. Diarrheal diseases can be expected to temporarily incapacitate a high percentage of deployed personnel within days if local food, water, or ice is consumed. Hepatitis A and typhoid fever can cause prolonged illness in a smaller percentage of unvaccinated personnel. Consuming unpasteurized dairy products or raw animal products increases the risk of diseases such as brucellosis and Q fever; rare cases may occur in the absence of countermeasures.

## ***Vector-borne Diseases***

Ecological conditions support populations of arthropod vectors, including mosquitoes, ticks, and sandflies, particularly during warmer months (April through November). Rare cases of cutaneous leishmaniasis (less than 0.1 percent per month) could occur among personnel exposed to sandfly bites in areas with infected rodents, dogs, or other reservoir animals. Additionally, a variety of other vector-borne diseases occur at low or unknown levels; as a group, these diseases may constitute a potentially serious operational risk.

## ***Water-contact Diseases***

Operations or activities involving extensive water contact may result in personnel in some locations being temporarily debilitated with leptospirosis. In addition, bodies of surface water are likely to be contaminated with human and animal waste. Activities

such as wading or swimming may result in exposures to enteric diseases such as diarrhea and hepatitis via incidental ingestion of water. Prolonged water contact also may lead to the development of a variety of potentially debilitating skin conditions such as bacterial or fungal dermatitis.

### ***Sexually Transmitted and/or Blood-borne Diseases***

Carrier rates for hepatitis B and HIV/AIDS are low, but typically are higher among prostitutes and intravenous drug users. Although the immediate impact of these diseases on an operation is limited, the long-term health impact on individuals is substantial. Gonorrhea, chlamydia, chancroid, herpes, venereal warts, and other diseases may affect a large percentage of personnel who have unprotected sexual contact.

### ***Animal-associated Diseases***

Rabies risk is low, roughly comparable to that in the United States.

### **Medical Capabilities**

Hospitals in Kuwait are modern, clean, and well equipped. The quality of care in Kuwait falls below Western standards. Medical personnel are well trained, and the education and training of most providers approach Western standards. A shortage of trained medical personnel in rural areas is a continuing issue and reduces the quality of health care in outlying areas. Ambulance services are available 24 hours a day. Most ambulances carry modern medical equipment, but ambulance attendants lack advanced lifesaver training. Blood testing procedures in the Kuwait Central Blood Bank meet the standards for accreditation set forth through the American Association of Blood Banks (AABB). Blood collec-

tion is reasonably well regulated, and the Kuwait Central Blood Bank is accredited through the AABB.

Kuwait is a major manufacturer of generic pharmaceuticals and, as such, produces much of its own inventory. Medications not produced in country are imported from Western sources to ensure adequate availability to Kuwaitis. Most medical supplies and equipment are also imported from Western sources; the United States and Germany are Kuwait's leading suppliers.

### ***Primary Medical Facilities***

Sabah

#### **Ibn Sina and Al Sabah Hospital Complex**

***Coordinates:*** 291930000N 0475420000E

***Location:*** Al Shuwwaykh, off General Abdul Nasser Street (15 kilometers from the U.S. Embassy)

***City:*** Kuwait City

***Telephone:*** 484-0300

***Type:*** Government, 1,950 beds

***Capabilities:*** **Medical** — general, gerontology, cardiology, psychiatry. **Surgical** — general, ophthalmology. **Ancillary services** — intensive care unit (ICU), cardiac care unit, surgical ICU, computerized tomography (CT) scanner, magnetic resonance imaging, X-ray, cardiac catheter suite, laboratory, blood bank, pathology, kidney dialysis unit, 2-bed burn unit, prosthetic laboratory

***Comments:*** Best government medical facility and main referral complex in Kuwait; modern; very good reputation. Complex consists of several hospitals, including Ibn Sina, Al-Razi Orthopedic, physical therapy,

*Comments:* maternity, and “chest.” Used by U.S. Embassy personnel. Ambulance service. Western designed and equipped.

### **Al Amiri Hospital**

*Coordinates:* 292325N 0475910E

*Location:* Arabian Gulf Street (about 3 kilometers from the U.S. Embassy)

*City:* Kuwait City

*Telephone:* Emergency room: 245-0005

*Type:* Government, 374 beds

*Capabilities:* **Medical** — general. **Surgical** — general. **Ancillary services** — operating room, ambulance, helipad, blood bank, laboratory, X-ray, CT scanner, 24-hour emergency room

*Comments:* Modern facility with a good reputation. Poison information center. Gastroenterology center for Kuwait. Provides nurse training. Western designed and equipped.

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## **HISTORY**

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The origins of modern-day Kuwait date back to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The Utub, a nomadic Anaiza tribe, migrated from Qatar and founded Kuwait City. They were a federation of Arab families, driven out of Qatar by drought, and after learning seafaring skills, they settled near the port of Kuwait Bay. The settlements became a growing Gulf trading hub during the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. The Al Sabah family established a sheikhdom in Kuwait City in 1756, and they continue to rule Kuwait.



At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Ottoman Turkey and various Arab entities attempted to exert more control over Kuwait. Fearful of Turkish rule, Sheikh Mubarak Al Sabah sought protection through relations with Great Britain. He signed over control of foreign policy to Great Britain in 1899 in return for protection and an annual subsidy. During this period, Kuwait's population increased to around 35,000 and primarily subsisted on shipbuilding, pearl diving, and trade.

Sheikh Mubarak's two sons succeeded him. Their lineage continues to rule Kuwait. The first, Sheikh Jabir, ruled from 1915 to 1917. The second, Sheikh Salim, ruled from 1917 to 1921. Sheikh Jabir's son Sheikh Ahmed Al-Jabir Al Sabah came to power in 1921 and ruled until 1950. Kuwait became a British protectorate in 1914 at the outbreak of World War I. Britain negotiated the Saudi Arabia-Kuwait border in 1922 with significant territory loss to Kuwait. The same treaty established a neutral zone between the two nations in the southern portion of Kuwait.

The new oil wealth from Kuwait's 1938 oil discovery boosted the standard of living and the quality of health care and education. The same year, Iraq attempted to claim Kuwait by arguing that historically Iraq controlled Kuwait territory. This claim contradicted unspoken approval of a 1923 memorandum defining the Iraq-Kuwait border. Iraq supported the Majlis Movement, a failed uprising by the merchants against the emir.

Kuwait achieved independence under the leadership of Sheikh Abdullah al-Salim Al Sabah. Britain reduced its influence in 1960, and Kuwait became fully independent on 19 June 1961. Kuwait established a constitution in 1962 and inaugurated the first National Assembly in 1963. Kuwait also joined the United Nations in 1963. Immediately after gaining independence, Iraq reasserted

its claims to Kuwait, but backed away due to international pressure. Iraq recognized Kuwait's independence in 1963.

Kuwait experienced peace and prosperity during the 1960s and 1970s under the rule of Emir Sabah al-Salim Al Sabah. Kuwait developed a welfare state with a free-market economy. Kuwait and Saudi Arabia signed an agreement defining a new international boundary and equally dividing the oil resources in the Divided Zone.

The 1980 to 1988 Iran-Iraq war threatened Kuwait's security. Kuwait feared Iran's growing regional influence and supported Iraq both financially and logistically. Iran targeted a Kuwait refinery in 1981. Kuwait sought the assistance of the United States and the Soviet Union in 1987 when Iran began targeting oil tankers. During the war, Iraq did not press its territorial claims, but relations began to deteriorate with the end of the war.

Iraq accused Kuwait of taking more than its share of disputed oil on the border in 1990. In August 1990, Iraq unexpectedly invaded Kuwait and quickly overpowered its security forces. A week after the invasion, Iraq annexed Kuwait, establishing full occupation. The emir and the cabinet fled to Saudi Arabia, along with a large number of the citizens.

In January 1991, Iraq failed to comply with a United Nations resolution ordering it to withdraw from Kuwait. A coalition under United Nations authority, led by the United States and Saudi Arabia, began air strikes against Iraq on 16 January 1991. Prior to the ground war, Iraqi troops set fire to hundreds of oil wells in Kuwait, polluting the desert and Kuwait Bay. The coalition successfully liberated Kuwait by the end of February 1991.

Most Kuwaitis returned and began rebuilding the heavily damaged infrastructure in 1991. They confronted the UXO and oil slicks covering the desert. The marine environment also suffered heavily. After a period of martial law, the emir reinstated the National Assembly in 1992. The United Nations established the Kuwait-Iraq border in April 1992. Modifications to the original 1932 borders gave Kuwait six more oil wells in the Ar Rumaylah oil field. Iraq accepted the new boundaries in 1994.

Kuwaitis feared a repeat of the invasion with Saddam Hussein still in power. Iraqi troop movements along the border further heightened tensions. In 2003, the United States was authorized to use Kuwait as a staging ground for Operation IRAQI FREEDOM. Kuwait provided logistical support to the United States and its allies despite public opposition to the war.

Tensions over social and political reform grew between liberals, conservatives, and Islamists, as liberal candidates fared poorly in the 2003 parliamentary elections. In 2005, gun battles broke out between Islamist militants and the police. In May 2005, parliament approved a law granting suffrage to women and allowing them to run for office. In 2006, women took advantage of their new rights and ran for office in national and local elections, but failed to achieve any large success.

In January 2006, Emir Sheikh Jaber al Ahmad al Sabah died. He ruled Kuwait for 27 years. Crown Prince Sheikh Saad al-Abdullah succeeded him, but Sheikh Saad's failing health led to the appointment of Sheikh Sabah al-Ahamad al Sabah as Emir. Prior to his appointment, Sheikh Sabah had been prime minister since 2003 and, in effect, controlled every major aspect of Kuwaiti governance since his appointment as prime minister.

In May 2006, the emir dissolved parliament due to delays in passing an election reform bill that would reduce constituencies, to prevent vote buying. The next session passed the bill in July. In 2007, Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Jarrah Al-Sabah resigned over a political stand-off between the ruling Sabah family and the national government. The only female cabinet member survived an attempted vote of no confidence in 2008.

## Chronology

<b>Date</b>	<b>Event</b>
<i>1756</i>	Sheikhdom established in Kuwait City.
<i>1899</i>	Sheikh Mubarak Al Sabah gives foreign policy control to Britain in return for protection.
<i>1914</i>	Kuwait becomes a British protectorate.
<i>1921</i>	Sheikh Amed Al-Jabir Al Sabah succeeds his father as emir.
<i>1922</i>	Britain negotiates Saudi Arabia-Kuwait border.
<i>1938</i>	Kuwait discovers its oil reserves; Iraq asserts first claim to Kuwait.
<i>1961</i>	Kuwait becomes independent.
<i>1962</i>	Kuwait establishes a constitution.
<i>1963</i>	First National Assembly inaugurated; Kuwait joins United Nations.
<i>1980</i>	Iran-Iraq war starts; Kuwait supports Iraq financially, as well as logistically.
<i>1981</i>	Iran targets Kuwait refinery.
<i>1987</i>	Kuwait seeks United States and Soviet Union assistance to protect oil tankers.
<i>1988</i>	End of Iran-Iraq war; relations with Iraq deteriorate.

<b>Date</b>	<b>Event</b>
<i>1990</i>	Iraq invades Kuwait; Iraq establishes puppet government; emir and cabinet flee.
<i>1991</i>	United States-led coalition liberates Kuwait; Kuwaitis return; infrastructure rebuilt.
<i>1992</i>	National Assembly reinstated.
<i>1992</i>	United Nations demarcates Iraq-Kuwait border.
<i>1994</i>	Iraq formally accepts United Nations-approved border.
<i>2003</i>	United States uses Kuwait as staging ground for Operation IRAQI FREEDOM; conservatives and Islamists defeat liberalists in elections.
<i>2005</i>	Violence breaks out between Kuwaiti police and Islamic militants; women receive suffrage.
<i>2006</i>	Emir Sheikh Jaber al Ahmad al Sabah dies; succeeded by Prime Minister Sheikh Sabah al Ahamad al Sabah; women vote in municipal by-elections.
<i>2007</i>	Oil minister Sheikh Ali Jarrah Al-Sabah resigns.
<i>2008</i>	Sole female cabinet official survives vote of no confidence.

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## **GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS**

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### **Government**

Kuwait is a constitutional monarchy governed by the emir. The Sabah family has ruled Kuwait since 1756. Kuwait's constitution established the unicameral legislature called the National Assembly, the courts system, and the rights and privileges of Kuwaiti citizens.

The government has executive, legislative, and judicial branches; the three branches have some separation of powers. The emir is the head of state and holds all executive power, which is delegated

to appointed ministers. Traditionally and constitutionally, the emir is a prince in the Sabah family who inherits the position.

The National Assembly is popularly elected. Members serve 4-year terms. The judiciary is independent, but it exercises its power in the name of the emir. The emir appoints judges.

### ***National Level***

All executive power rests with the emir, who delegates to the prime minister, deputy prime ministers, and council of ministers. The emir has legal immunity. The ministers are responsible for enacting Kuwait's laws as decreed by the emir. The ministers answer to the emir and National Assembly for the work of their particular ministry. The National Assembly can force the resignation of ministers through a vote of no confidence. The National Assembly can request the prime minister's removal, but only the emir has the power to remove the prime minister.



**Kuwait National Assembly**

The constitution gives legislative power to the emir and the National Assembly. Both entities can submit legislation, and the National Assembly confirms bills with a two-thirds vote. The emir then either sanctions the legislation or sends it back to the National Assembly for reconsideration. The emir can adjourn or dissolve the National Assembly, but actions taken by the emir while the assembly is dissolved or out of session must be confirmed by the assembly in its next session. Assembly members can serve in the cabinet of ministers. After taking cabinet positions, they become ex officio members of the National Assembly. Cabinet ministers who were not elected to the National Assembly are also ex officio members of the assembly.

The courts have judicial power in the name of the emir and within the bounds of the constitution. The emir appoints judges by decree. The Judicial Council, which consists of judges and two members of the executive branch, administers the court system.

The governorates and Municipal Council function as extensions of the central government. The emir appoints governors. Local officials have little fiscal independence from the central government and carry out the state's policies.

### **Executive Branch**

The emir is the head of state and holds all executive powers. He appoints or removes ministers, civil servants, and diplomats. He also appoints judges. He can issue decrees and introduce bills. However, the National Assembly must approve them. The emir has the power to declare war and conclude treaties; however, the National Assembly must ratify them. He can also issue pardons and commute sentences.

The emirate is hereditary. The emir names a crown prince, and the National Assembly approves the nomination. If the assembly rejects the nominee, the emir submits three Sabah family members for consideration. Most successions have transitioned smoothly since Kuwait gained independence; however, in 2006 the National Assembly unanimously rejected a nominee because of his poor health.

The emir appoints the prime minister and two deputy prime ministers. The crown prince was the prime minister, but the emir formally separated the two positions in 2003 and nominated another member of the Sabah family for the prime minister position. The emir appoints and dismisses cabinet ministers upon the recommendation of the prime minister.

### **Legislative Branch**

The National Assembly introduces legislation and must approve it by a two-thirds vote. After the National Assembly approves the legislation, it is sent to the emir for decision. If he chooses to do so, the emir has 7 days to send legislation back to the assembly for reconsideration. If the period passes without such action, the legislation is considered approved and public. The assembly also has the power to overturn the emir's decrees and proposed legislation.

The National Assembly has 50 members, who are popularly elected at the governorate level for 4-year terms, and 11 to 16 cabinet members, who are ex officio members. The assembly elects a speaker and deputy speaker at the beginning of each new assembly. The speaker sets the agenda and performs the general administrative responsibilities for the assembly.



## **Judicial Branch**

Kuwait's judicial system has three levels. The first level is the Courts of First Instance. They decide civil, commercial, personal status, and criminal cases. Rulings on minor cases are final. The courts consist of one to three judges, depending on the nature of the case.

The next level is the Courts of Appeal. Panels of three judges hear appeals from the lower courts. For cases that cannot be appealed to the highest level, the Court of Appeal's ruling is final.

The highest level is the Courts of Cassation. These are five judge panels that decide commercial, civil, and criminal cases. Rulings from the Courts of Cassation are final, although the opinions are not binding upon the lower courts.

A 1973 law established the Constitutional Court, which is responsible for hearing all cases pertaining to the constitutionality of laws. It has exclusive jurisdiction in this area, and rulings are binding. The Judicial Council appoints five judges, and the emir appoints one. All must be senior judges. The emir appoints judges based upon the recommendations of the Judicial Council. Judges have a mandatory retirement age of 65. For non-citizens, judicial appointments are based upon a 1- to 3-year contract with the Ministry of Justice.

## **Corruption**

Corruption at the national level is prevalent, particularly in the executive and legislative branches. The most common types of corruption are bribery, favoritism, and embezzlement. Vote buying is considered a widespread tactic among parliamentary candidates during elections. Most Kuwaitis work in the public sector. They receive bribe attempts and inappropriate requests for favors from businesses, non-citizens, and other Kuwaitis in exchange for access to government services or land.

The government acknowledged its corruption problem in 2004 and made changes in parliament and the executive branch to show its commitment to reform. These changes included strengthening oversight bodies, adding conduct codes for members of parliament and civil servants, and conducting embezzlement investigations. Some believe these changes are superficial and will not result in a significant reduction of corruption.

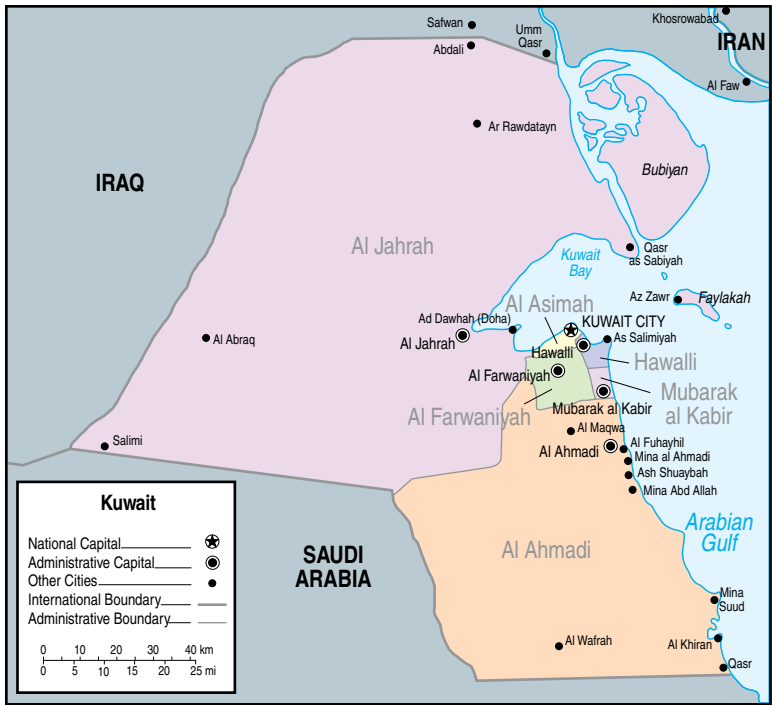
### ***Local Level***

Local governments generally carry out the policies of the central government. The governorates have little fiscal independence. Their primary role is administering public services such as sanitation and roads. Kuwait has six governorates. The emir appoints the governors to 4-year terms, which the prime minister can extend.

The Municipal Council governs Kuwait City. The emir appoints six council members and ten are elected. The council has responsibilities in housing, infrastructure, urban planning, and environmental issues. It is subdivided into committees to deal with particular issues.

### ***Key Government Officials***

<i>Emir</i>	Sabah al Ahmad al Jabir al Sabah
<i>Prime Minister</i>	Nasir al-Muhammad al-Ahmad al-Sabah
<i>First Deputy Prime Minister;</i> <i>Minister of Defense</i>	Jabir al-Mubarak al-Hamad al-Sabah
<i>Deputy Prime Minister;</i> <i>Minister of Foreign Affairs</i>	Muhammad al-Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah
<i>Deputy Prime Minister;</i> <i>Minister of Cabinet Affairs</i>	Faysal al-Hajji



## Administrative Districts

*Minister of Interior*  
*Minister of Finance*

Jabir al-Khalid al-Jabir al-Sabah  
Mustafa Jassim al-Shimmali

## Politics

Kuwait held its last parliamentary elections in June 2006. Elections are generally held every 4 years, but if the emir dissolves the National Assembly, new elections must take place within 2 months. Kuwait held elections in June 2005. A special election was held in April 2006 to fill a vacant seat on the Municipal Council.

Kuwait has 345,000 eligible voters out of a population of 2.5 million. Of the eligible voters, 65 percent voted in the last parliamentary elections, and 50 percent voted in the municipal elections, which is low by Kuwait's standards. Only Kuwaitis age 21 or older, citizens living in Kuwait before 1920 (and their descendants), and the descendants of naturalized citizens can vote. Naturalized citizens must wait 20 years after their naturalization for voting eligibility. Women received equal voting rights in May 2005. Judges, police, and military personnel cannot vote.

### ***Political Parties***

The government unofficially bans political parties. Kuwait has unofficial political blocs that are organized and run like political parties. All candidates nominate themselves and run as independents, although many are associated with a political bloc. The blocs represent diverse political movements and are formed along ideological lines. Candidates must be Kuwait citizens 30 years or older and are generally divided into three categories: government and royal family supporters, opposition candidates, and tribal candidates.

Pro-government candidates' platforms are generally focused on their service records. Opposition candidates are usually members of a political bloc and their platform is geared toward the groups' ideals. During past elections, the media reported pro-government and opposition candidates attempted to buy votes. The National Assembly passed a law in 2006 reducing the number of districts from 25 to 5, to lessen the influence of vote buying by increasing the number of votes a candidate must receive to win.

Many political discussions and consultations take place in *diwan-yahs*. These meetings are protected by the constitution as private meetings where any topic may be discussed. Political reform led to the partial inclusion of women in some political *diwanyahs*.

## **Primary Political Parties**

<i>Islamic Constitutional Movement</i>	Sunni Islamist party; aligned with Muslim Brotherhood; advocates rule of Shari'a; considered moderate
<i>Islamic Popular Grouping</i>	Sunni Islamists
<i>Umma Party (Hizb al-Umma)</i>	Sunni Islamist Salafi party; calls itself a political party; founders charged with plotting to overthrow government; advocates a literal interpretation of Shari'a
<i>Islamic National Alliance</i>	Shi'a political group
<i>Popular Action Bloc</i>	Secular party of merchants and Kuwait nationalists
<i>Kuwait Democratic Forum</i>	Arab and pan-Arab nationalists; secular group; critical of government
<i>National Democratic Alliance</i>	Secular party; considered progressive and liberal
<i>Tribal confederations</i>	Loose organizations along tribal lines; predominant in rural areas; some support the government, others support the Sunni Islamist parties; generally conservative; opposed suffrage for women

## **Foreign Relations**

Events in Iraq and Iran drive Kuwait's foreign relations. After the fall of Saddam Hussein's regime in Iraq, Kuwait has developed close ties with other Arab nations in an effort to build consensus on regional and international issues concerning Arab countries. Kuwait plays a significant role in supporting Coalition forces in Iraq and forming Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) policy toward

Iran and its nuclear program. Kuwait maintains defense agreements with the United States and Great Britain.

Kuwait is a major foreign aid donor, particularly to Middle Eastern countries. It provided aid to Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, and the Palestinian Authority. During Operation IRAQI FREEDOM, Kuwait supplied humanitarian assistance and acted as a staging area for humanitarian operations in Iraq. The government pledged US\$1.5 billion in total aid to Iraq in 2003, and disbursed some through the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, its economic aid agency. Kuwait also donated money to Lebanon after the 2006 Israel-Lebanon conflict, to Pakistan following the earthquake in 2005, to the United States after Hurricane Katrina in 2005, and to tsunami victims in Southeast Asia in 2005.

## **United States**

The United States and Kuwait enjoy a strong bilateral relationship. The United States opened a consulate in Kuwait in 1951. In 1991, the United States led an effort that liberated Kuwait from Iraqi occupation. Kuwait hosted Coalition forces conducting Operation SOUTHERN WATCH in Iraq and Operation ENDURING FREEDOM in Afghanistan. The Kuwait government publicly opposed the U.S.-led intervention in Iraq in 2003, but it provided substantial materiel support for Coalition forces. Kuwait still hosts 90,000 U.S. military personnel at any given time, many of whom are preparing to enter Iraq. Kuwait is concerned with Iraq's stability and fears any civil war or refugee crisis will spill over into Kuwait.

The United States and Kuwait have a defense pact that lasts until 2012. They also have a Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA), and the United States designated Kuwait a major non-NATO ally in 2004. The United States sells billions of dollars of arms to Kuwait. Agreements between the United States and Kuwait include avia-

tion security, consular relations, defense, investment guaranties, judicial assistance, mapping, postal matters, radio, and visas.

## **Iran**

Kuwait and Iran historically had an uneasy relationship, but relations are improving. Iran's nuclear program, the environmental consequences of a nuclear leak, and Iran's ability to incite an uprising of the Shi'a in Kuwait are major concerns. Kuwait is also concerned about a U.S. strike against Iran's nuclear facilities, and repeatedly states that it will not permit the United States to use bases in Kuwait for such a purpose. Kuwait sees a positive bilateral relationship as a means of balancing its pro-U.S. stance with potential security risks from Iran. Kuwait and Iran have bilateral trade, tourism, and security agreements.

## **Iraq**

Kuwait and Iraq's relationship has improved dramatically with the end of Saddam Hussein's regime. Kuwait served as a base of operations for Coalition forces entering Iraq and for humanitarian aid and logistics for the reconstruction process after Saddam Hussein's removal from power. The Kuwait government pledged more than US\$1 billion for Iraq's reconstruction and provided some debt forgiveness. Kuwait and Iraq re-established diplomatic relations in 2004. Kuwait strongly supports the new government and the political process in Iraq.

## **Saudi Arabia**

Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are regional allies. They are both members of the GCC and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Saudi Arabia provided refuge for Kuwaitis and the royal family fleeing the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait in 1990. Saudi Arabia was also a significant member of the coalition that liberated Kuwait in 1991.

## **Bahrain**

Kuwait is one of Bahrain's biggest financial supporters, offering assistance for infrastructure and development projects. Both countries are members of the GCC. Bahrain participated in "Peninsula Shield," the GCC's collective defense force, at Kuwait's request during the U.S.-led intervention in Iraq in 2003, and it supported Kuwait during the 1990 Iraqi occupation. Kuwait and Bahrain have bilateral agreements covering cooperation on education, culture, arts, environment, oil policy, sports, and youth. They also have agreements related to security, tourism, investment, and aviation.

## **Qatar**

Kuwait maintains a positive relationship with Qatar, its Gulf neighbor. Both countries are members of the GCC and OPEC. After abandoning a project to import natural gas from Iraq in 2006, Kuwait turned to Qatar as a new supplier of liquefied natural gas. The two countries signed agreements to allow for sea exports from Qatar to Kuwait, which will begin in 2009.

The media made comments that strained bilateral relations between the two countries. Kuwait closed the offices of Al Jazeera in Kuwait in 2002 after the Qatar-financed TV channel broadcast an allegedly insulting report about a member of the Kuwaiti royal family. Qatar's prime minister filed a lawsuit against the Kuwait paper *Al Watan* in 2008 for damaging his reputation with a series of articles questioning his ties to Israel.

## **United Arab Emirates**

Kuwait has a close relationship with the United Arab Emirates (UAE). Both countries are members of the GCC and OPEC. Kuwait and UAE have a high-level joint committee that meets



regularly to discuss issues of mutual interest and sign agreements to promote greater cooperation. They have agreements on political, economic, cultural, and scientific cooperation.

### **Great Britain**

Kuwait and Great Britain's relationship dates back to the 1899 Anglo-Kuwaiti Treaty of Friendship. The two countries signed a Memorandum of Understanding relating to defense in 1992 after Great Britain help liberate Kuwait from Iraq in the Gulf War. Since then, bilateral relations have focused on increasing trade and investment and cultural exchanges.

### **Gulf Cooperation Council**

The GCC is an association of Gulf Arab states (Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, UAE, and Oman) formed in 1981. The GCC promotes closer cooperation between member states on economics, international affairs, and regional issues. The GCC also has a role in mediating regional disputes. Kuwait has sought closer ties with its neighbors through the GCC since the nation's liberation from Iraq. Kuwait generally seeks to orient its foreign policy to match that of the GCC member countries, particularly on stances toward Iran and Israel.

### ***International Organizations***

Kuwait participates in the following select list of organizations:

- African Development Bank
- Gulf Cooperation Council
- International Atomic Energy Agency
- International Criminal Court (signatory)
- International Monetary Fund
- Islamic Development Bank

- League of Arab States
- Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
- Organization of the Islamic Conference
- United Nations
- World Bank
- World Trade Organization

### **Non-governmental Organizations**

The government allows international non-governmental organizations (NGO) into Kuwait to visit or set up offices, but none have country offices. However, Mercy Corps International is the only international NGO registered in Kuwait. Many international NGOs moved their Iraq offices to Kuwait when the security situation in Iraq deteriorated in 2004.

The Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor is responsible for registering NGOs. Hundreds of NGOs apply for licenses, many have to wait years. NGOs licensed after 2004 receive government subsidies. NGOs may not participate in political activities, and members must receive permission to travel to international conferences.

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## **ECONOMY**

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Kuwait's economy is primarily petroleum-based. Oil enables Kuwait to be a worldwide economic force. Oil extraction and processing accounts for half of the GDP (95 percent of export earnings and 90 percent of government revenues). Kuwait diversifies its economy through foreign investment and domestic industry and by developing trade, services, and manufacturing sectors.

## Economic Statistics

### GDP

*Purchasing power parity* US\$149.1 billion (2008 estimates)

*Official exchange rate* US\$159.7 billion

*Growth rate* 8.5%

*Per capita* US\$57,400

**Inflation Rate** 11.7%

**Budget Revenues** US\$113.3 billion

**Budget Expenditures** US\$63.55 billion

**National Debt** 7.2 % of GDP

**Unemployment Rate** 2.2% (2004 est)

**Total Value of Imports** US\$26.54 billion

**Import Commodities** Food, construction materials, vehicles/parts, clothing

**Import Partners** United States: 12.7% ; Japan: 8.5%; Germany: 7.3%; China: 6.8%; South Korea: 6.6%; Saudi Arabia: 6.2%; Italy: 5.8%; United Kingdom: 4.6%; Others: 41.5%

**Total Value of Exports** US\$95.46 billion

**Export Commodities** Oil, refined products, fertilizers

**Export Partners** Japan: 19.9%; South Korea: 17%; Taiwan: 11.2%; Singapore: 9.9%; United States: 8.4%; Netherlands: 4.8%; China: 4.4%; Others: 24.4%

### ***Economic Aid***

Kuwait does not receive any economic aid.

## ***Banking Services***

The Central Bank of Kuwait (CBK) regulates and controls Kuwait's banking sector. CBK formulates and implements the nation's monetary policy, prints and regulates the currency, licenses banks, and oversees the banks' operations. Its regulatory role is limited. There are 7 commercial banks in Kuwait with a total of 140 branches. Of these seven, one is an Islamic bank, two are specialized banks, and one is a branch of a foreign-owned bank. While the government holds controlling interest in two banks, the remaining banks are privately owned and operated. The government intends to privatize its shares.

The banking sector is highly concentrated. The two largest banks hold half of all assets, loans, and deposits. The largest is the National Bank of Kuwait, with an extensive network of branches in Kuwait and around the world. Founded in 1952, it is a joint-stock private company that offers a wide range of investment and banking services to both individuals and corporations. The second largest is Gulf Bank, with 42 branches in Kuwait. Kuwait banks offer modern banking services, including online banking and ATM access.

The two specialized banks are the Industrial Bank of Kuwait and Kuwait Real Estate Bank. The banks originally provided long-term credit during a period of expansion, but now they function mainly as investment banks. Kuwait Finance House, established in 1977, is the only bank in Kuwait to operate according to Shari'a, which prohibits charging interest.

## **Resources**

Kuwait's primary natural resources are oil and natural gas. Kuwait has 8 to 10 percent of the world's crude oil reserves, which can sustain current levels of production for a century. Petroleum ex-

traction and processing forms the basis of the economy and produces most of Kuwait's wealth. Kuwait has few non-fuel mineral resources, producing only small amounts of manufactured fertilizer, iron, and steel.

Most of Kuwait's oil reserves are in the Greater Burgan area, which comprises the Burgan, Magwa, and Ahmadi oil fields. Greater Burgan is the second largest oil field in the world. Kuwait continues to develop and discover new fields. The Ruadhatain, Subariya, and Minagsh fields have large proven reserves. Kuwait has rights to half the large oil reserves in the Saudi-Kuwait Divided Zone. The South Magwa field holds light oil reserves. In 2003 and 2006, Kuwait discovered large light oil fields in the north. Kuwait has large natural gas reserves and produces it at a modest volume. Kuwait's gas reserves are mostly associated gas, which is gas that is found and produced along with oil. In 2006, Kuwait discovered non-associated natural gas fields in the Sabriya and Umm Niqa areas. The country intends to increase its use of natural gas to free up additional oil reserves for export; Kuwait began developing offshore reserves in the Dorra natural gas field in 2006.

The ecological disaster of the Iraqi invasion and industrialization cause an array of pollution issues, including air and water pollution. Vehicles, power plants, and poor waste management cause air pollution. Pollution to existing water resources is a pressing problem, because Kuwait has no renewable water supplies.



**Oil Pipeline**

Fleeing Iraqi soldiers sabotaged or set fire to hundreds of oil wells during the Gulf War, polluting large areas of the desert. Oil slicks remain, some containing UXO. Iraqi troops also spilled oil into the Gulf in 1991, polluting large parts of the seabed. While clean-up efforts were largely successful, some pollution still remains.

## ***Industry***

Kuwait's export-oriented petrochemical, oil, small manufactures, and growing construction industries contribute to 54 percent of the GDP. Petroleum extraction and refinement accounts for most industrial activity and employs most of the workforce. The oil industry's three refineries produce 930,000 barrels per day. The Kuwait National Petroleum Company plans to raise capacity to 1.4 million barrels per day by 2010 by extensively renovating existing refineries and through building a fourth refinery at Al-Zour. Rising construction costs are delaying improvements .



**National Petroleum Company Headquarters**

Kuwait diversified its industries and now has strong manufacturing and construction sectors. Manufacturing is a developing sector and produces increasing amounts of petrochemicals. Small-scale plants produce industrial products, processed food, and other consumer goods. Large plants produce industrial products, including ammonia, fertilizer, desalinated water, chemical detergents, chlorine, caustic soda, urea, concrete, soaps, cleansers, and bricks.

Kuwait's well-developed construction industry continues to grow. It is one of the strongest in the region, with a planned investment of more than US\$11 billion — US\$3 billion of government investment and US\$8 billion of private investment.

Since 2003, rising oil prices increased investment funds, leading to project growth. Projects include malls, new hotels, office towers, residential complexes, and retail spaces. The Madinat al-Hareer, or City of Silk—a 250 square kilometer (96 square mile) planned urban area built around what will be the tallest building in the world, the Burj Mubarak Al-Kabir—is one of the more ambitious projects.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry regulates industry. The ministry is responsible for subsidies, regulating and licensing commercial companies and public shops, managing imports and exports, and foreign commercial relations. The ministry also oversees restrictions on importing subsidized items.

## ***Agriculture***

Lack of arable land, water resources, and skilled labor limits Kuwait's agricultural sector. Less than 1 percent of the land is cultivated, and agriculture provides less than 1 percent of GDP. Despite this, Kuwait has actively pursued developing the agricultural sector, distributing arable land to farmers along with

long-term loans and inexpensive irrigation. The government has worked to boost productivity by making irrigation more efficient, implementing modern farming techniques, and introducing crop varieties better suited to Kuwait's climate.

Agriculture is primarily concentrated in Abdali, which is in the northeast by the border with Iraq, and in Wafra, located toward the southern border. The main crops are vegetables, melons, dates, and alfalfa. Hydroponic farms grow tomatoes, melons, strawberries, cucumbers, and onions in climate-controlled greenhouses. Kuwait has a prosperous aquaculture industry and averages a large fish catch annually. Kuwait also exports large amounts of shrimp.

## ***Utilities***

### **Electric**

Kuwait's five power plants (Doha East and West, Al-Subiya, Shuaiba South, and Al-Zour South) generate 9.4 gigawatts capacity. Production is thermal and produced by natural gas or petroleum. Kuwait plans to increase its use of natural gas to reduce petroleum consumption.

Kuwait has one of the highest per capita electricity consumptions in the world due to heavy air conditioning use, reliance on desalination plants for water, and power subsidies. Demand continues to increase 7 to 9 percent. The government plans to invest US\$3.6 billion to increase generating capacity by 3,000 megawatts by 2010. The Al-Zour South plant, completed in 2005, has a generating capacity of 1,000 megawatts. Rising costs and legal issues are delaying the 2,500 megawatt plant planned for Al-Zour North.

Kuwait is expanding its national power grid and intends to link its grid with other GCC countries. The grid connections will provide



spare capacity allowing for peak demand. Electricity is widely available. It is an alternating current (AC) with 240/415 volts, 50-cycle, 3-phase, and accommodates both Type C and Type G plugs.

Kuwait does not use renewable energy sources. Kuwait attempted to develop solar power sources in the 1980s, but found it was not cost-effective.

## **Water**

Kuwait has no renewable water resources and no permanent surface water flows, resulting in one of the lowest per capita water resource levels of in the world. Freshwater sources are at Rawdatain and Suaqaya, but desalination continues to provide most of the water resources. Almost all Kuwait's freshwater resources come from six desalination plants; the remainder is drawn from groundwater resources. Most of the population has access to a constant water supply, but in more-rural areas water is delivered.

Water demand is increasing. Kuwait will invest heavily in infrastructure development to ensure efficient management of water resources. A US\$370 million water desalination plant is under construction in Sabiya and was scheduled to be operational in 2008.

Kuwait is also investing in wastewater reclamation as an alternative to potable water to reduce the demand on the desalination plants. The Sulaibaya Wastewater Treatment and Reclamation Plant is the world's largest of such plants, boasting 85 percent in-flow recovery.

Kuwait's urban population has access to improved sanitation and water sources. The Ministry of Electricity and Water is responsible for water desalination, distribution, and licensing and development.



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## **Water Towers**

### ***Foreign Investment***

Foreign investment is limited and below regional averages. Kuwait received US\$110 million in direct foreign investment in 2006, falling from US\$250 million in 2005. Kuwait promotes foreign investment in various sectors, providing tax incentives and land grant to promote new investment; however, these incentives and land grants are often tied to the number of Kuwaitis employed. Kuwait restricts foreign investment in the upstream petroleum and downstream gas and petroleum sectors. The government removed some restrictions in an effort to increase foreign investment. In 2008, a law reduced corporate taxes for foreign-owned companies.

A 2003 direct foreign investment law authorized majority foreign ownership in new investments, with 100 percent foreign ownership in infrastructure projects such as water, power, wastewater treatment,

or communications; investment and exchange companies; insurance companies; information technology and software development; hospitals and pharmaceuticals; air, land, and sea shipping; tourism, hospitality, and entertainment; and housing and urban development. The law also promotes foreign investment by providing up to 10 yearly tax holidays for new investors and through land grants.

## ***Outlook***

The economic outlook for Kuwait is positive. GDP growth will continue at a steady pace as Kuwait continues to diversify its economy. Fiscal surpluses and external financial investments will continue to boost government revenues. Infrastructure development in both the petroleum and natural gas extraction sectors should contribute to long-term gains.

Planned commercial developments will increase Kuwait's role as a regional trading hub. Privatization, reduced foreign restrictions, and tax benefits should attract increased foreign direct investment. Water resource management will continue to be a pressing issue.

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## **THREAT**

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### **Crime**

Kuwait has a low crime rate. Petty crimes, including residential and vehicle break-ins, are rare, though visitors should take usual precautions to protect themselves and their belongings. Violent crime is generally curbed by the police and limited to areas with large expatriate populations. Road rage and harassment are infrequent, but travelers should drive defensively and avoid confrontations.

A particularly serious crime trend involves Middle Eastern or South Asian men impersonating police officers and assaulting

women or expatriate workers traveling alone. The offenders pose as police officers or military personnel in plainclothes and stop victims travelling either on foot or in a car. The offender uses false pretenses and police authority to get the victim into his car or to gain entrance into the victim's car. These men do not have police identification, and they drive unmarked cars.

Violent crime generally takes place in areas with large expatriate populations. Many crimes against expatriates go unreported because the workers fear deportation. The lawlessness of these areas is exacerbated by police unresponsiveness to emergency calls. Many expatriates are underpaid and turn to illegal activities, such as drugs, prostitution, gambling, and black market sales for financial support. For these reasons, travelers should avoid the district of al Jahra and the neighborhoods of Khaitan and Farwaniya.

In some areas, such as al Jahra, gangs of *bidun* youth operate without interference from law enforcement officials. These youth are under the authority of tribal law and customs, but the tribal authorities do not typically punish them.

Financial or job scams are commonly sent by mail or e-mail. These schemes vary, but generally they promise to secure the recipient a large sum of money (such as a lottery) or a well-paying job if the recipient agrees to pay an advance fee. The perpetrators claim to represent a legitimate entity, such as the Central Bank of Kuwait or a company registered in a European country. Police usually cannot recover a victim's money or catch the perpetrators.

## **Drug Trafficking**

Drug trafficking is an increasing problem in Kuwait. The number of drug users and size of drug seizures has steadily increased since the 1990 Iraqi invasion. Drugs trafficked in Kuwait include

hashish, heroin, cocaine, opium, marijuana, amphetamines, and sedatives. Drugs are smuggled through Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, and Syria. There is a notable increase of Afghan opium through Iran, and marijuana and psychotropic drugs through Iraq.

Police are responsible for counternarcotics operations. Kuwait devotes resources to drug rehabilitation centers, anti-drug education campaigns, and participates in regional and international initiatives. Kuwait also uses severe punishment, such as life imprisonment or death by hanging, as a way of deterring drug trafficking.

## **Major Intelligence Services**

The Kuwait State Security Department, which operates under the authority of the Ministry of the Interior (MOI), is responsible for intelligence and national security issues. The State Security Department works in conjunction with the Public Prosecution, referring defendants to the prosecutors.

The State Security Department provides intelligence to the United States in the Global War on Terrorism. It also acts upon U.S. intelligence about terrorism suspects in Kuwait. Most of Kuwait's intelligence activity focuses on internal threats.

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## **ARMED FORCES**

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### **Army**

#### ***Mission***

The mission of the Kuwait Land Force (KLF) is to train, equip, and organize the ground forces to deter aggression and defend the country if deterrence fails.

As a member of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), Kuwait signed a mutual defense pact whereby an attack on one state will mean an attack on all those who signed the pact. The GCC created the Peninsula Shield Force (PSF) in 1984 as their military arm for their collective defense. The GCC has agreed to a PSF force level of 25,000 personnel. The paramilitary and military must keep the northern border with Iraq secure, in order to prevent a spill-over of insurgency attacks.

In the weeks immediately prior to the U.S.-led intervention into Iraq in March 2003, Kuwait received military assistance from the other countries of the GCC. Saudi Arabia, UAE, Qatar, Oman, and Bahrain deployed troops to Kuwait on a temporary basis as part of the PSF. These troops remained in Kuwait throughout 2004 serving as a symbolic force of GCC defense.

## ***Organization***

The KLF is organized into the following eight combat brigades:

- Two armored brigades
- Two mechanized infantry brigades
- One artillery brigade
- One engineer brigade
- One commando brigade

Additionally, there is the Emiri Guard Brigade, which protects the ruling family. Furthermore, there is a Special Forces battalion with three main subordinate elements:

- A counter-terrorism unit
- A riot control unit and
- A VIP protection unit

The brigades are cadre forces, kept at up to 80 percent of full strength, with wartime augmentation coming from reserve forces.

## ***Personnel***

The KLF has 11,000 active duty soldiers and 25,000 reservists. National service lasts 2 years and all reservists serve until age 40. Reservists complete a month's annual training per year.
















## ***Training***

The KLF trains with U.S., UK, and French troops in Kuwait. Kuwaiti soldiers attend service schools in the United States and the United Kingdom. Kuwait training varies from basic soldier skills to vehicle operations to command post exercises. The KLF is also involved in inter-service and joint operations training. As a member of the GCC Peninsula Shield Force, Kuwait regularly participates in exercises.



**Kuwaiti Soldier in Training**

U.S. and Kuwaiti forces regularly carry out joint exercises involving live fire and other tactical training in the desert. An important training facility, the Al-Udairi Range, is about 70 kilometers (43 miles) northwest of Kuwait City, where Coalition forces train. The training exercises involve both live and inert ordnance, including close air support exercises (CASEX). The military holds CASEXs quarterly to practice air operations against hostile ground targets in proximity to friendly forces.

<b>Enlisted</b>						
	Wakil Arif	Arif	Raqib	Raqib Awwal		
<b>U.S. Equivalent</b>	<i>Private 1st Class</i>	<i>Corporal</i>	<i>Sergeant</i>	<i>Sergeant 1st Class</i>		
<b>Officers</b>						
	Wakil	Wakil Awwal	Mulazim	Mulazim Awwal	Naqib	Ra'id
<b>U.S. Equivalent</b>	<i>Warrant Officer</i>	<i>Chief Warrant Officer</i>	<i>2nd Lieutenant</i>	<i>1st Lieutenant</i>	<i>Captain</i>	<i>Major</i>
<b>Officers</b>						
	Muqaddam	Aqid	Amid	Liwa	Fariq	
<b>U.S. Equivalent</b>	<i>Lieutenant Colonel</i>	<i>Colonel</i>	<i>Brigadier General</i>	<i>Major General</i>	<i>Lieutenant General</i>	

## Army Rank Insignia



## ***Disposition***

The bulk of the KLF is deployed in four main garrisons. The main base for the Kuwait Army's 15<sup>th</sup> Mubarak Armored Brigade is south of Kuwait City, near the large U.S. base at Arifjan. At least one other armored brigade is in garrison in the north, and a third brigade is in Al Jahra west of Kuwait City. Headquarters and training units, as well as Emiri Guard units, are based in Kuwait City.

## ***Equipment***

<b>Main Battle Tanks</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
M-84	150
M1A2	218
<b>Infantry Fighting Vehicles</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
BMP-2	76
BMP-3	120
Desert Warrior	254
<b>Armored Personnel Carriers</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
M113	60
Pandur	70
Fahd-280	100
M-577 (Armored Command Post Veh)	40
TPz 1 Fuchs (NBC Recon)	11
S-600 (Ambulance)	22
VBL (French Armored Car)	20
<b>Artillery</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
PLZ45 155-mm SP	54
M109 A1/A2 155-mm SP	23
F-3 155-mm SP	18
Smerch 9A52 Multiple Rocket Launcher	27

<b>Mortars</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
81-mm SP mortars	60
107-mm M-30 SP mortars	6
120-mm RT F-1 mortars	12
<b>ATGMs</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
TOW M-901 launchers	8
TOW II launchers	66
<b>Helicopters</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
SA 342K Gazelle	13
AH 64 D	16
AS 532SC Cougar	4
<b>Helicopters</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
SA 330 Puma	5
AS 332 F Super Puma	4

## ***Main Weapon Systems***

### **Armor**

The KLF's main priority after the Iraqi invasion, and the subsequent war in 1990–91, was to completely rebuild its armed forces with an emphasis on enhancing the armor capabilities of the land forces.

### **Artillery**

The KLF wants to enhance the effectiveness of its artillery forces. After a highly political competition to supply 155-millimeter self-propelled howitzers (SPHs), Kuwait decided in November 1997 to choose the Chinese PLZ45.

## **Air Force**

### ***Mission***

The primary mission of the Kuwait Air Force (KAF) is to provide air support to the ground forces. In the event of enemy aggression, the KAF would defend Kuwait's territory until foreign assistance arrives.

The KAF is comparatively small in size, but is well trained and equipped. It does not represent a significant threat to its Arab neighbors, but can be called upon to support ground forces in defensive operations. The KAF is also used within a wider military structure, such as an ad hoc Western-dominated defense force, or as part of an integrated GCC force.

### ***Organization***

The KAF is organized into eight squadrons—one transport, two combat, two training, and three helicopter squadrons.

### ***Personnel***

The KAF has about 2,500 personnel.

### ***Equipment***

Due to reorganization, the KAF phased out the Mirage F-1 combat aircraft in favor of the F/A-18. The F-1's are in storage and no longer in an operational status.

In 2002, the Kuwait Air Force signed a deal to acquire 16 Apache-64D Longbow helicopters in an effort to increase its rotary attack capabilities. The KAF recently fielded this helicopter. Kuwait is also looking at the UH-60 Blackhawk to replace its aging trans-

<b>Enlisted</b>						
	Wakil Arif	Arif	Raqib	Raqib Awwal		
<b>U.S. Equivalent</b>	<i>Private 1st Class</i>	<i>Corporal</i>	<i>Sergeant</i>	<i>Sergeant 1st Class</i>		
<b>Officers</b>						
	Wakil	Wakil Awwal	Mulazim	Mulazim Awwal	Naqib	Ra'id
<b>U.S. Equivalent</b>	<i>Warrant Officer</i>	<i>Chief Warrant Officer</i>	<i>2nd Lieutenant</i>	<i>1st Lieutenant</i>	<i>Captain</i>	<i>Major</i>
<b>Officers</b>						
	Muqaddam	Aqid	Amid	Liwa	Fariq	
<b>U.S. Equivalent</b>	<i>Lieutenant Colonel</i>	<i>Colonel</i>	<i>Brigadier General</i>	<i>Major General</i>	<i>Lieutenant General</i>	

## Air Force Rank Insignia

portation aircraft fleet. The country relies heavily on contractor support for materiel, maintenance, and logistics.

## Aircraft

Type	Role	Quantity
<i>F/A-18C</i>	Fighter/Ground Attack	32
<i>F/A-18D</i>	Combat Trainer	8
<i>Mirage F-1</i>	Fighter/Combat Trainer	15

<b>Type</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
<i>Hawk Mk 64</i>	Combat Trainer	12
<i>Tucano</i>	Trainer	16
<i>L-100-30</i>	Transport	4
<i>DC-9</i>	Transport	2
<i>AS 332</i>	Transport Helicopter	4
<i>SA 330</i>	Transport Helicopter	8
<i>SA 342</i>	Attack Helicopter	16
<i>AH-64D</i>	Attack Helicopter	16

## **Navy**

### ***Mission***

The Kuwait Naval Force (KNF) is a limited littoral navy and performs basic coastal defense and law enforcement missions, including protecting offshore oil facilities and islands in territorial waters.















### ***Organization***

The KNF is commanded by MajGen Ahmad Yousif Al Mullah. It consists of one flotilla that operates in Kuwait's territorial waters on the Arabian Gulf.

The KNF maintains close relations with the U.S. Navy, as well as France and Great Britain by deploying fast missile craft. The KNF hopes to improve its ability to patrol territorial waters with the purchase of new high-speed intruder interceptor boats.

### ***Personnel***

The KNF consists of roughly 2,000 personnel. Approximately 500 personnel are in the Kuwait Coast Guard. The major naval base is

Enlisted					
	Wakil Arif	Arif	Raqib	Raqib Awwal	
<i>U.S. Equivalent</i>	<i>Private 1st Class</i>	<i>Corporal</i>	<i>Sergeant</i>	<i>Sergeant 1st Class</i>	
Officers					
	Wakil	Wakil Awwal	Mulazim	Mulazim Awwal	Naqib
<i>U.S. Equivalent</i>	<i>Warrant Officer</i>	<i>Chief Warrant Officer</i>	<i>2nd Lieutenant</i>	<i>1st Lieutenant</i>	<i>Captain</i>
Officers					
	Ra'id	Muqaddam	Aqid	Amid	Liwa
<i>U.S. Equivalent</i>	<i>Major</i>	<i>Lieutenant Colonel</i>	<i>Colonel</i>	<i>Brigadier General</i>	<i>Major General</i>

## Navy Rank Insignia

the Kuwait Naval Base at Ras Al Qulayah. Coast guard bases are Shuwaikh, Umm Al-Hainan, and Al-Bida.

## Equipment

### Plans and Acquisitions

Kuwait has requested 10 Mark V-C fast interceptors to enhance protection of its coastal regions. Kuwait also has a requirement

out for two to four fast-attack craft (corvettes), which would be the largest ships in Kuwait's inventory.

## Surface Fleet

Type	Role	Quantity
<i>Combattante I</i>	Fast Attack-Missile	8
<i>Lurssen TNC 45</i>	Fast Attack-Missile	1
<i>Lurssen FPB 57</i>	Fast Attack-Missile	1
<i>Manta</i>	Inshore Patrol Craft	12
<i>Star Naja</i>	Coastal Defense/Patrol Craft	12
<i>Vosper 26-M</i>	Medium Landing/Support Craft	1
<i>Cheverton 33-M</i>	Utility Landing/Support Craft	3
<i>Loadmaster</i>	Utility Landing/Support Craft	3
<i>Vosper 32-M</i>	Utility Landing/Support Craft	1

## Coastal Defense

Kuwait likely does not maintain land-based coastal defense systems or minesweeping capabilities, and relies on allies to perform these functions in the event of conflict.

## Paramilitary

### *Kuwait National Guard*

The Kuwait National Guard (KNG) comprises 6,500 volunteers organized into six major units. There are three guards or battalions, one armored vehicle unit, one Special Forces unit, and one military police battalion. The KNG is separate from the armed forces and concentrates on internal security tasks.

The KNG's traditional role is protecting the royal family and securing Kuwait City. During wartime, the KNG protects key facilities

inside Kuwait City under the Kuwait Joint Rear Area Command. After the Gulf War, the KNG also began patrolling the borders along the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait. Major KNG equipment includes light armored vehicles (LAVs) and armored personnel carriers (APCs). An advanced simulation training center is under construction at Kazma, just outside Kuwait City.

The National Guard is under the jurisdiction of the MOI. Unlike the KLFs and the police, the KNG is made up exclusively of Kuwaitis. Another difference between the KLF and KNG is that KNG members can vote in parliamentary elections.

### **Primary Weapon Systems**

The KNG has 22 Shorland S600 series APCs. They also have 70 Pandur 6x6 LAVs. The Pandurs equipped one KNG battalion. The KNG also possesses 20 Panhard VBL reconnaissance vehicles.

### ***National Police***

The MOI is responsible for law enforcement in Kuwait and maintains a uniformed force of approximately 4,000 personnel; most are deployed in and around Kuwait City.



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## APPENDIX A: EQUIPMENT RECOGNITION

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### INFANTRY WEAPONS

#### 9-mm Pistol Browning High Power FN 35



<b>Caliber</b>	9.0 x 19.0 mm (Parabellum)
<b>Effective Range</b>	50 m
<b>Operation</b>	Recoil, semiautomatic
<b>Feed Device</b>	13-round box magazine
<b>Weight Loaded</b>	1.06 kg
<b>Length Overall</b>	204 mm

## 5.56-mm Assault Rifle M16A2



<b>Cartridge</b>	5.56 x 45 mm
<b>Range</b>	
<b>Maximum</b>	3,600 m
<b>Effective</b>	800 m
<b>Rate of Fire</b>	
<b>Cyclic</b>	700 rounds per minute
<b>Automatic</b>	60 to 80 rounds per minute
<b>Single-Shot</b>	40 to 50 rounds per minute
<b>Operation</b>	Gas blowback, direct action, selective fire (semiautomatic, 3-round burst, automatic)
<b>Feed Device</b>	20- or 30-round detachable box magazine
<b>Weight Unloaded</b>	3.40 kg
<b>Length Overall</b>	1,005 mm

## 7.62-mm Rifle Model FN FAL



<b>Caliber</b>	7.62 x 51 mm
<b>Maximum Range</b>	3,700 m
<b>Effective Range</b>	600 m
<b>Cyclic Rate of Fire</b>	650 rounds per minute
<b>Operation</b>	Gas, selective fire
<b>Feed Device</b>	20-round box magazine
<b>Weight Unloaded</b>	4.3 kg
<b>Length Overall</b>	1,100 mm

## 7.62-mm Assault Rifle AK-47



<b>Cartridge</b>	7.62 x 39 mm
<b>Maximum Range</b>	400 m
<b>Effective Range</b>	300 m
<b>Rate of Fire</b>	
Cyclic	600 rounds per minute
Single-Shot	40 rounds per minute
<b>Operation</b>	Gas blowback, semiautomatic fire
<b>Feed Device</b>	30-round box magazine
<b>Weight Unloaded</b>	4.3 kg
<b>Length Overall</b>	870.0 mm

## 9-mm Submachinegun Sterling



<b>Cartridge</b>	9- x 19-mm Parabellum
<b>Range</b>	
<b>Semiautomatic Fire</b>	185 m
<b>Automatic Fire</b>	Approximately 90 m
<b>Cyclic Rate of Fire</b>	550 rounds per minute
<b>Operation</b>	Blowback, selective fire
<b>Feed Device</b>	34-round box magazine
<b>Weight Unloaded</b>	2.7 kg
<b>Length Overall</b>	711.0 mm

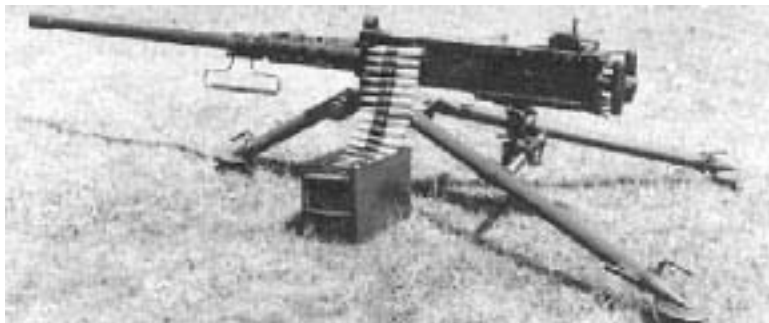
**Using the Sterling Submachinegun:** (1) Pull the operating handle to the rear [the bolt will remain to the rear as the weapon fires from an open-bolt]. (2) Engage the safety by moving the change lever [located on the left side of the pistol grip] to the letter **S**. (3) Insert a loaded 34-round magazine into the magazine well on the left-side of the receiver, ensuring that it locks in place. (4) Move Safety to letter **R** for **SEMI** or **A** for **AUTO**. **STERLING IS READY TO FIRE.**

## 7.62-mm General Purpose Machinegun FN MAG, M240



<b>Cartridge</b>	7.62 x 51 mm NATO
<b>Effective Range</b>	1,500 m
<b>Cyclic Rate of Fire</b>	650 to 1,000 rounds per minute
<b>Operation</b>	Gas, automatic
<b>Feed Device</b>	Disintegrating metal link belt
<b>Weight Loaded</b>	13.92 kg (with butt stock and bipod)
<b>Overall Length</b>	1,260 mm

## 0.50-in. (12.7-mm) Heavy Machinegun Browning M2 HB, L111A1 (U.K.)



<b>Caliber</b>	12.7 x 99 mm
<b>Range</b>	
<b>Maximum</b>	6,800 m
<b>Effective</b>	1,500 m
<b>Cyclic Rate of Fire</b>	450 to 600 rounds per minute
<b>Operation</b>	Short recoil
<b>Feed Device</b>	Disintegrating link belt
<b>Weight</b>	38 kg
<b>Overall Length</b>	1,651 mm

**NOTE:** Manroy Engineering in the United Kingdom produces a variant (L111A1) that allows rapid barrel-changing (in about 10 seconds) and excludes the need to adjust headspace. Manroy produces a conversion kit to add this capability to standard M2 HB machineguns.

## 0.50-in (12.7-mm) Antimateriel Rifle Barrett Model 82A1



<b>Caliber</b>	12.7 x 99.0 mm
<b>Maximum Range</b>	2,000 m
<b>Effective Range</b>	1,500 m
<b>Operation</b>	Short recoil, semiautomatic fire
<b>Feed Device</b>	10-round box magazine
<b>Weight Loaded</b>	13.6 kg
<b>Overall Length</b>	1,448.0 mm

## 40-mm M203 Grenade Launcher



<b>Cartridge</b>	40 x 46 mm
<b>Effective Range</b>	Point target 150 m; area target 350 m
<b>Operation</b>	Breech loaded, sliding barrel
<b>Weight Loaded</b>	1.63 kg
<b>Length Overall</b>	380 mm

**NOTE:** The M203 grenade launcher was originally designed for attachment to the M16-series assault rifles. The M203 can be used attached to an M16 assault rifle or M4 carbine, or as a standalone weapon attached to a modified stock.



## 5.66-mm Underwater Assault Rifle APS



<b>Cartridge</b>	5.66 x 39.0 mm (complete round, with dart, is 150 mm long)
<b>Maximum Range, in the Air</b>	100 m
<b>Effective Range, Underwater</b>	
<b>At 5 meters depth</b>	30 meters
<b>At 40 meters depth</b>	10 meters
<b>Cyclic Rate of Fire</b>	600 rounds per minute
<b>Operation</b>	Gas (adjustable), selective fire
<b>Feed Device</b>	26-round detachable box magazine
<b>Weight Unloaded</b>	3.4 kg
<b>Length</b>	
<b>Butt Stock Stowed</b>	615 mm
<b>Butt Stock Extended</b>	823 mm

# ARMOR

## Main Battle Tank M1A2



<b>Crew</b>	4
<b>Armament</b>	
<b>Main</b>	120-mm smoothbore cannon
<b>Coaxial</b>	7.62-mm machinegun
<b>Turret</b>	12.7-mm machinegun and 7.62-mm machinegun
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	67 km/h
<b>Range</b>	425 km
<b>Gradient/Side Slope</b>	60/30 percent
<b>Vertical Obstacle</b>	1.06 m
<b>Trench</b>	2.74 m
<b>Fording</b>	1.22 m (1.98 m with preparation)
<b>Combat Weight</b>	63,100 kg
<b>Length x Width x Height</b>	9.8 x 3.7 x 2.9 m
<b>Fuel Capacity</b>	1,907 liters

## Main Battle Tank M-84AB



<b>Crew</b>	3
<b>Armament</b>	
<b>Main</b>	125-mm smoothbore cannon
<b>Coaxial</b>	7.62-mm machinegun
<b>Turret</b>	12.7-mm machinegun
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	65 km/h
<b>Range</b>	600 km
<b>Gradient/Side Slope</b>	60/47 percent
<b>Vertical Obstacle</b>	0.85 m
<b>Trench</b>	2.8 m
<b>Fording</b>	1.8 m (up to 5 m with preparation)
<b>Combat Weight</b>	42,000 kg
<b>Length x Width x Height</b>	9.53 x 3.59 x 2.50 m
<b>Fuel Capacity</b>	1,450 liters

**NOTE:** T-84 is a T-72 produced in the former Yugoslavia. T-84AB is the designation for an upgraded variant exported to Kuwait.

## Infantry Fighting Vehicle Desert Warrior



<b>Crew; Passengers</b>	3; 7
<b>Armament</b>	
<b>Main</b>	25-mm chain gun
<b>Coaxial</b>	7.62-mm machinegun
<b>Other</b>	TOW ATGM
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	75 km/h
<b>Road Range</b>	660 km
<b>Gradient/Side Slope</b>	60/40 percent
<b>Vertical Step</b>	0.75 m
<b>Trench</b>	2.5 m
<b>Fording</b>	1.3 m
<b>Combat Weight</b>	About 26,000 kg
<b>Length x Width x Height</b>	6.3 x 3.0 x 2.8 m
<b>Fuel Capacity</b>	770 liters of diesel

## Amphibious Infantry Fighting Vehicle BMP-3



<b>Crew; Passengers</b>	3; 7
<b>Armament</b>	
<b>Main</b>	100-mm rifled gun and 30-mm automatic cannon
<b>Coaxial</b>	7.62-mm machinegun
<b>Bow</b>	2x 7.62-mm machinegun, one on each side
<b>Other</b>	AT-10 ATGMs (launched from 100-mm gun)
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	70 km/h (10 km/h on water)
<b>Road Range</b>	600 km (70 km on water)
<b>Gradient/Side Slope</b>	75/35 percent
<b>Vertical Step</b>	0.8 m
<b>Trench</b>	2.5 m
<b>Fording</b>	Amphibious
<b>Combat Weight</b>	18,700 kg
<b>Length x Width x Height</b>	6.7 x 3.3 x 2.5 m
<b>Fuel Capacity</b>	690 liters of diesel (multifuel capable)

## Amphibious Infantry Fighting Vehicle BMP-2



<b>Crew; Passengers</b>	3; 7
<b>Armament</b>	30-mm rifled cannon; coaxial 7.62-mm machinegun; AT-5 ATGMs
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	65 km/h (on water 7 km/h)
<b>Road Range</b>	600 km
<b>Fording</b>	Amphibious
<b>Gradient/Side Slope</b>	75/12 percent
<b>Vertical Step</b>	0.8 m
<b>Trench</b>	2.5 m
<b>Combat Weight</b>	13,500 kg
<b>Length x Width x Height</b>	6.7 x 3.2 x 2.9 m
<b>Fuel Capacity</b>	460 liters

## Improved TOW Vehicle M901, M901A1



<b>Type</b>	Self-propelled TOW antitank missile system
<b>Crew</b>	5
<b>Armament</b>	
<b>Main</b>	2x TOW ATGM launch tubes
<b>Auxiliary</b>	12.7-mm heavy machinegun
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	63 km/h (5.8 km/h on water)
<b>Road Range</b>	497 km
<b>Gradient/Side Slope</b>	60/30 percent
<b>Vertical Obstacle</b>	0.61 m
<b>Trench</b>	1.68 m
<b>Fording</b>	Amphibious
<b>Combat Weight</b>	11,700 kg
<b>Length x Width x Height</b>	4.9 x 2.7 x 2.5 m
<b>NOTE:</b>	The M901 is based on an M113 chassis.

## Armored Personnel Carrier Pandur II



<b>Crew; Passengers</b>	2; 10 to 12
<b>Armament</b>	
<b>Main</b>	Options include 105- or 90-mm cannon, 30- or 25-mm automatic cannon, or 12.7-mm machinegun
<b>Coaxial</b>	7.62-mm machinegun
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	100 km/h
<b>Road Range</b>	800 km
<b>Gradient/Side Slope</b>	70/40 percent
<b>Vertical Step</b>	0.6 m
<b>Trench</b>	2.2 m
<b>Fording</b>	Amphibious capability optional
<b>Combat Weight</b>	22,000 kg
<b>Length x Width x Height</b>	7.54 X 2.68 X 2.08 m (to top of hull)
<b>Fuel Capacity</b>	450 liters of diesel
<b>NOTE:</b>	Shown above with 30-mm gun.



**Armored Reconnaissance Fire Support Vehicle (ARFSV) Pandur;  
Armored Fighting Vehicle Pandur;  
Armored Personnel Carrier Pandur Type 330, Type 332**



<b>Crew; Passengers</b>	2 to 3; 6 to 10 (APC)
<b>Armament</b>	
<b>Main</b>	90-mm cannon (ARFSV), 40-mm automatic grenade launcher, 25-mm chain gun, or 81-mm mortar
<b>Coaxial</b>	7.62-mm machinegun
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	100 km/h
<b>Road Range</b>	700 km
<b>Gradient/Side Slope</b>	70/40 percent
<b>Vertical Step</b>	0.5 m
<b>Trench</b>	1.1 m
<b>Fording</b>	1.2 m
<b>Combat Weight</b>	
<b>ARFSV, Type 330</b>	13,500 kg
<b>Type 332</b>	14,500 kg
<b>Length x Width x Height</b>	
<b>ARFSV</b>	6.53 x 2.50 x 2.58 m
<b>Type 330 APC</b>	5.78 x 2.50 x 2.67 m
<b>Type 332 APC</b>	6.28 x 2.50 x 2.67 m
<b>Fuel Capacity</b>	275 liters of diesel

**NOTE:** Shown above with 25-mm gun. Self-propelled mortar variant employs a man-portable weapon on a turntable.

## Armored Personnel Carrier TPz-1 Fuchs



<b>Role</b>	APC; NBC reconnaissance
<b>Crew; Passengers</b>	2; 10
<b>Armament</b>	Possibly a light machinegun
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	105 km/h (10.5 km/h on water)
<b>Road Range</b>	800 km
<b>Gradient/Side Slope</b>	60/30 percent
<b>Vertical Step</b>	0.7 m
<b>Trench</b>	1.2 m
<b>Fording</b>	Amphibious
<b>Combat Weight</b>	17,000 kg
<b>Length x Width x Height</b>	6.8 x 3.0 x 2.3 m
<b>Fuel Capacity</b>	390 liters of diesel

## Armored Personnel Carrier M113A2



<b>Type</b>	Armored personnel carrier
<b>Crew; Passengers</b>	2; 11
<b>Armament</b>	12.7-mm heavy machinegun
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	61 km/h (6 km/h on water)
<b>Road Range</b>	480 km
<b>Gradient</b>	60 percent
<b>Vertical Obstacle</b>	0.61 m
<b>Trench</b>	1.68 m
<b>Fording</b>	Amphibious
<b>Combat Weight</b>	11,250 kg
<b>Length x Width x Height</b>	4.86 x 2.69 x 2.52 m
<b>Fuel Capacity</b>	360 liters of diesel

## Armored Reconnaissance Vehicle Car Panhard VBL



<b>Crew; Passengers</b>	2 to 3; 0 to 4 depending on variant
<b>Armament</b>	7.62- or 12.7-mm machinegun; possibly ATGMs (TOW or HOT)
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	95 km/h (4.5 km/h on water)
<b>Road Range</b>	600 km
<b>Gradient/Side Slope</b>	50/30 percent
<b>Trench</b>	0.50 m
<b>Fording</b>	0.9 m
<b>Combat Weight</b>	3,550 kg
<b>Length x Width x Height</b>	3.82 x 2.02 x 2.14 (with overhead weapon station)

**NOTE:** The VBL is amphibious with minor preparation. It may be fitted with an air-defense radar system, antitank weapon system, light or heavy machinegun, or 20-mm Rh 202 automatic cannon.

## Armored Personnel Carrier Fahd 240



<b>Mission</b>	Internal security
<b>Crew; Passengers</b>	2; 10
<b>Armament</b>	Possibly a machinegun
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	35 km/h
<b>Road Range</b>	400 km
<b>Gradient/Side Slope</b>	70/30 percent
<b>Vertical Step</b>	0.5 m
<b>Trench</b>	0.8 m
<b>Fording</b>	0.7 m
<b>Combat Weight</b>	12,500 kg
<b>Overall Width x Height</b>	2.5 x 2.9 m
<b>Fuel Type</b>	Diesel

## ARTILLERY

### 300-mm Multiple Rocket System 9K58, 9K58-2 Smerch



<b>Major System Components</b>	Launcher 9A52 or 9A52-2; Transloader/resupply vehicle 9T234 or 9T234-2; Rocket 9M55-series
<b>Crew; Section Size</b>	4; 7
<b>Tube Configuration</b>	3 rows of 4 tubes
<b>Range</b>	20,000 to 70,000/90,000 m, depending on rocket type
<b>Rate of Fire</b>	12 rounds in 38 seconds
<b>Reload Time</b>	36.0 minutes
<b>Emplacement; Displacement Time</b>	3; 1 to 3 minutes
<b>Maximum Road Speed</b>	60 km/h
<b>Road Range</b>	850 km
<b>Fording</b>	1.1 m
<b>Traverse Limits</b>	30 degrees left or right
<b>Elevation Limits</b>	0 to +55 degrees
<b>Travel Weight</b>	9T234 44,000 kg; 9T234-2 43,700 kg (launcher with rockets)
<b>Travel Length x Width x Height</b>	12.1 x 3.1 x 3.1 m

**NOTE:** The 9K58-2 is built on a newer version of the MAZ chassis used for the 9K58.

## 300-mm ADHPM Course-Corrected Rockets for 9K58, 9K58-2 Smerch



Rocket	Description	Range
9M55F, 9M528	Controlled-fragmentation unitary warhead. Warhead separates from body in flight and deploys a parachute that slows its decent and gives it a vertical orientation to optimize lethality.	70 km, 90 km
9M55K, 9M525	HE-frag. submunition warhead. Each of the 72 bomblets produces fragments in two sizes.	70 km, 90 km
9M55K1, 9M526	Each of five anti-armor submunition deploys a parachute to slow descent, chooses a suitable target using its IR sensor, then engages the selected target with an explosively-formed penetrator.	70 km, 90 km
9M55K4, 9M527	Rocket scatters 25 antitank mines, each with 1.85 kg of HE, which self-destruct after 16 to 24 hours.	70 km, 90 km
9K55K5, 9M531	646 dual purpose submunitions with a shaped-charge fragmentation warhead.	70 km, 90 km
9M55S, 9M529	Thermobaric warhead. Timed fuze separates warhead from body. Warhead deploys a parachute to slow descent. Proximity fuze detonates 100 kg of thermobaric paste.	70 km, 90 km
9M530	Probably a non-separating rocket with a hardened HE warhead designed to detonate after penetrating the target.	90 km
R-90	Expendable UAV (R-90) separates from rocket warhead and descends under parachute as wings and tail deploy. A pulse-jet engine propels the UAV along a pre-programmed route. The UAV transmits target images and position to a ground station up to 70 km away. The R-90 can operate for 30 minutes at an altitude of up to 9,000 m.	70 km

**NOTE:** Rockets weigh approximately 800 kg and are 7.6 m long. Not all rocket types may be on hand.

## 544-mm Tactical Rocket System 9K52 Luna-M (FROG 7)



### Major System Components

8x8 transporter-erector-launcher (TEL) 9P113TS;  
rocket transport/resupply vehicle 9T29;  
rocket 9M21-series

### Crew

5

### Rocket Length x Diameter

9.4 x 0.544 m

### Warhead Types

Unitary frag-HE; HE submunitions (unguided)

### Rocket Range

68 km

### Maximum Road Speed

60 km/h

### Road Range

650 km

### Travel Weight

19,000 kg (launcher and rocket)

### Travel Length x Width x Height

10.69 x 2.8 x 3.4 m (TEL with rocket)

**NOTE:** The launcher uses a ZIL-135 LM chassis.



## 155-mm Self-Propelled Gun-Howitzer PLZ45



<b>Crew</b>	5
<b>Gun Caliber</b>	155.0 mm x 45.0
<b>Ammunition Types</b>	HE-frag., illumination, smoke
<b>Range, Conventional, Indirect Fire</b>	5,400 to 30,000 m (50,000 m extended)
<b>Rate of Fire</b>	
<b>Burst</b>	4 to 5 rounds per minute
<b>Sustained</b>	2 rounds per minute
<b>Traverse Limits</b>	30.0 degrees left or right
<b>Elevation Limits</b>	-3.0 to +45.0 degrees
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	55 km/h
<b>Road Range</b>	450 km
<b>Vertical Step</b>	0.7 m
<b>Gradient/Side Slope</b>	58 percent/21.15 degrees
<b>Trench</b>	2.7 m
<b>Fording</b>	1.2 m
<b>Travel Weight</b>	32,000 kg
<b>Travel Length x Width x Height</b>	10.5 x 3.3 x 2.6 m

## 155-mm Self-propelled Howitzer M109A1B, M109A2



<b>Crew</b>	4
<b>Gun Caliber</b>	155.0 mm x 39.0
<b>Ammunition Types</b>	HE-frag, smoke, illumination,
<b>Range, Indirect Fire</b>	
Conventional	18,100 m
Extended (RAP)	23,500 m
<b>Rate of Fire</b>	
Burst	4 rounds per minute for 3 minutes
Normal	2 rounds per minute
Sustained	1 rounds per minute for 60 minutes
<b>Emplacement/Displacement Time</b>	1 minute
<b>Traverse Limits</b>	Unlimited
<b>Elevation Limits</b>	-30 to +75.0 degrees
<b>Maximum Cruise Speed</b>	56 km/h
<b>Cruise Range</b>	349 km
<b>Gradient</b>	60 percent
<b>Vertical Step</b>	0.53 m
<b>Trench</b>	1.83 m
<b>Fording</b>	1.14 m
<b>Travel Weight</b>	26,072 kg
<b>Hull Length x Width x Height</b>	6.19 x 3.15 x 2.8 m
<b>NOTE:</b>	may also carry a 12.7- or 7.62-mm machinegun.

## 155-mm Self-propelled Howitzer F3



<b>Crew, Section Size</b>	2, 12
<b>Gun Caliber</b>	155.0 mm x 33.0
<b>Ammunition Types</b>	HE-frag., illumination, smoke
<b>Range, Indirect Fire</b>	3,000 to 21,600 m (24,800 m extended [RAP])
<b>Rate of Fire</b>	
<b>Burst</b>	4 rounds per minute
<b>Normal</b>	2 rounds per minute
<b>Sustained</b>	1 rounds per minute
<b>Emplacement/Displacement Time</b>	Less than 3 minutes
<b>Traverse Limits</b>	
<b>Left</b>	<20 degrees (decreases as elevation increases)
<b>Right</b>	30 degrees
<b>Elevation Limits</b>	0.0 to +67.0 degrees
<b>Maximum Cruise Speed</b>	64 km/h
<b>Cruise Range</b>	300 km
<b>Gradient/Side Slope</b>	40 percent/31.0 degrees
<b>Vertical Step</b>	0.6 m
<b>Trench</b>	1.8 m
<b>Fording</b>	0.65 m
<b>Travel Weight</b>	17,400
<b>Travel Length x Width x Height</b>	6.22 x 2.72 x 2.15 m
<b>NOTE:</b>	must be accompanied by its ammunition vehicle.

## Self-propelled Mortar System Pandur Type 330, Type 332



<b>Crew</b>	5
<b>Armament</b>	
<b>Main</b>	81-mm mortar M8-211
<b>Coaxial</b>	7.62-mm machinegun
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	100 km/h
<b>Range, Conventional</b>	6,600 kg
<b>Rate of Fire</b>	
<b>Burst</b>	25 rounds per minute
<b>Normal</b>	20 rounds per minute
<b>Sustained</b>	6 rounds per minute
<b>Emplacement/Displacement Time</b>	<1 minute
<b>Traverse Limits</b>	
<b>Mounted</b>	180 degrees left or right
<b>Dismounted</b>	4.0 degrees left or right
<b>Elevation Limits</b>	+45.0 to +80.0 degrees
<b>Maximum Cruise Speed</b>	110 km/h
<b>Cruise Range</b>	650 km
<b>Travel Weight</b>	12,000 kg
<b>Length x Width x Height</b>	5.78 x 2.50 x 2.67 m
<b>Fuel Capacity</b>	275 liters of diesel

**NOTE:** Factory designation is reported as AMC-81. Man-portable mortar is mounted on a turntable inside a modified Pandur Type 330 APC. Minimum elevation may be greater for mounted mortar. See Pandur Type 330 entry for additional mobility characteristics.

## 120-mm Towed Rifled Mortar MO-120-RT, RT-61, RT-F1



<b>Ammunition Types</b>	HE-frag (PR 14, PR PA), IR illumination
<b>Range</b>	1,100 to 8,350 m
<b>Burst Rate of Fire</b>	18 rounds per minute
<b>Traverse Limits</b>	7.5 degrees left or right
<b>Elevation Limits</b>	40 to 85 degrees
<b>Emplacement/Displacement Time</b>	Less than 2 minutes
<b>Travel Weight</b>	582 kg
<b>Travel Length x Width</b>	2.70 x 1.55 m
<b>Prime Mover</b>	VAB M120 (variant of VAB APC)
<b>NOTE:</b>	a range of 13,000 m is possible with the PR PA rocket-assisted projectile.

## 4.2-in (107-mm) M30 Mortar



<b>Crew</b>	6
<b>Ammunition Types</b>	HE-frag, illumination, and smoke
<b>Range</b>	920 to 6,600 m
<b>Rate of Fire</b>	
<b>Sustained</b>	3 rounds per minute
<b>Normal</b>	9 rounds per minute for 5 minutes
<b>Burst</b>	18 rounds per minute for 1 minute
<b>Traverse</b>	360 degrees
<b>Elevation</b>	+40 to +65 degrees
<b>Complete Weight</b>	305 kg
<b>Barrel Length</b>	1.524 m
<b>Prime Mover</b>	2-ton truck (mortar not normally towed)

## 81-mm Mortar L16A1, L16A2



<b>Crew; Section Size</b>	3; 5
<b>Range</b>	5,650 m
<b>Rate of Fire</b>	
<b>Burst</b>	20 rounds per minute
<b>Normal</b>	15 rounds per minute
<b>Sustained</b>	10 rounds per minute
<b>Traverse Limits</b>	5.5 to 18.0 degrees left or right (increases with elevation)
<b>Elevation Limits</b>	+45 to +85 degrees
<b>Weight Empty</b>	38.3 kg
<b>Barrel Length</b>	1,280.0 mm

# ANTIARMOR

## Heavy Antitank Guided Missile System BGM 71D TOW 2/2A



### Major System Components

Tripod, traversing unit, launch tube, optical sight, missile guidance set with battery assembly

### Effective Range

65 to 3,750 m

### Warhead

5.72 kg HEAT with impact fuze

### Guidance

Optically tracked, wire guided SACLOS

### Armor Penetration

600 mm

### Missile Launch Weight

21.5 kg

### Diameter x Wingspan x Length

0.152 x 0.45 x 1.52 m

**NOTE:** launch system can be crew-portable, vehicle-mounted, or helicopter-carried.



## AGM-114K Hellfire II, AGM-114L Longbow Hellfire II



<b>Type</b>	Air-launched guided battlefield missile system
<b>Launcher</b>	2- or 4-rail launch assembly
<b>Range</b>	0.5 to 9 km
<b>Warhead</b>	
AGM-114K	8-kg HE shaped charge with impact fuze
AGM-114L	Tandem HEAT with impact fuze
<b>Seeker</b>	
AGM-114K	Semi-active laser
AGM-114L	Inertial and millimeter microwave radar
<b>Missile Launch Weight</b>	AGM-114K 45.7 kg; AGM-114L 50 kg
<b>Missile Length x Max. Diameter</b>	
AGM-114K	1.63 x 0.178 m (wingspan 0.33 m)
AGM-114L	1.78 x 0.178 m (wingspan 0.33 m)

**NOTE:** The Hellfire was designed as an anti-armor weapon effective against tanks, bunkers, and structures. Air-, vehicle-, ship- and ground-launched (i.e., portable) variants exist. The antiship/coastal-defense variants (ship- and ground-launched) have a range of 4.5 nmi. Other warhead types include blast-fragmentation and thermobaric.

## Antitank Guided Missile System HOT 2, HOT 3



<b>Type</b>	Short-range tube-launched battlefield missile
<b>Range</b>	
HOT 2	4 km
HOT 3	4.3 km
<b>Warhead</b>	
HOT 2	5-kg HE shaped charge (anti-armor) or HE-fragmentation (multipurpose) with impact fuze
HOT 3	6.5-kg HE tandem shaped charges with IR proximity fuze
<b>Guidance</b>	Wire-guided SACLOS
<b>Armor Penetration</b>	1,250 mm (350 mm for multipurpose warhead)
<b>Missile Launch Weight</b>	
HOT 2	23.5 kg
HOT 3	32.5 kg
<b>Missile Length x Max. Diameter</b>	1.3 x 0.15 m

**NOTE:** HOT is commonly mounted on Gazelle/Partizan helicopters, Pandur armored fighting vehicles (shown above), VBL scout cars, and HMMWVs. For successful engagement, the launch vehicle must be turned to within 5 degrees of line of sight with the target; roll angle must be within 10 degrees of line of sight with the target (helicopters); and launcher/sight elevation angle must be matched to the target before firing. It takes a missile 17.3 seconds to reach 4 km (i.e., maximum range). The multipurpose warhead for HOT 2 (missile designation HOT 2MP) uses a hollow charge covered with 1,000 steel balls and a chemical compound to create an incendiary effect. Its blast radius is 20 to 30 m.

## 84-mm Recoilless Gun Carl Gustaf M3



**Type**

Multipurpose manportable shoulder-fired recoilless weapon.

**Types of Rounds**

HEAT, HEDP, HE, flechette, illumination, smoke

**Effective Range**

**HEAT**

Up to 700 m

**HEDP**

Hardened targets 500 m; troops in the open 1,000 m

**HE**

Up to 1,250 m

**Flechette**

100 m

**Armor Penetration**

400 mm of RHA

**Launcher Weight**

10 kg

**Overall Length**

1,065 mm

## AIR DEFENSE

### Manportable Surface-to-Air Missile System FIM-92A Stinger



<b>Type</b>	2-stage low-altitude air defense missile system
<b>Range</b>	
<b>Maximum</b>	8,000 m
<b>Effective</b>	4,000 m
<b>Maximum Engagement Altitude</b>	3,500 m
<b>Warhead</b>	1 kg HE-frag. with time-delayed contact fuze
<b>Guidance</b>	Passive IR-homing
<b>Missile Weight</b>	10.1 kg
<b>System Weight</b>	
<b>Shoulder-Fired</b>	15.7 kg
<b>Tripod-Mounted (4 missiles)</b>	136.4 kg
<b>Missile Length x Diameter</b>	1.47 x 0.069 m
<b>NOTE:</b>	Missile and manportable launcher shown above.

## Manportable Air Defense Missile System Starburst



<b>Type</b>	2-stage low-altitude air defense missile system
<b>Range</b>	3,000 to <7,000 m
<b>Maximum Engagement Altitude</b>	3,500 m
<b>Warhead</b>	2.74-kg HE-frag. with contact and proximity fuzing
<b>Guidance</b>	Beam-riding laser
<b>Missile Weight</b>	8.5 kg
<b>System Weight, Shoulder-Fired</b>	15.2 kg
<b>Missile Length x Wingspan</b>	1.394 x 0.197 m
<b>NOTE:</b> Shoulder-fired missile shown above. A 3-round tripod mounted launcher and various vehicle-mounted launchers exist.	

## Low- to Medium-Altitude Surface-to-Air Missile System I-HAWK III



<b>Missile Designations</b>	MIM-23A, MIM-23B
<b>Effective Range</b>	
<b>High-Altitude Target</b>	1,500 to 40,000 m (MIM-24B)
<b>Low-Altitude Target</b>	2,500 to 20,000 m (MIM-24B)
<b>Effective Altitude</b>	60 to 17,700 m
<b>Warhead</b>	54 or 75 kg HE blast-fragmentation
<b>Guidance</b>	Semi-active radar homing with proportional navigation
<b>Fuze</b>	Proximity and contact
<b>Missile Launch Weight</b>	584 kg (MIM-24A) or 627.3 kg (MIM-24B)
<b>Wingspan</b>	1.19 m
<b>Missile Length x Diameter</b>	5.08 x 0.37 m

**NOTE:** I-HAWK can be integrated with Patriot target tracking and fire control systems.

**Theater Air Defense Missile System  
Patriot Advanced Capability-2 (PAC-2) GEM+**



<b>Missile Designation</b>	MIM-104
<b>Type</b>	Mobile short-range theater defense missile
<b>Range</b>	Up to 70 km, depending on target
<b>Warhead</b>	84-kg HE-fragmentation
<b>Guidance</b>	Command with inertial and semi-active track-via-missile terminal homing and home-on-jam
<b>Fuze</b>	Pulse-doppler dual-beam proximity
<b>Missile Launch Weight</b>	914 kg
<b>Missile Length x Diameter</b>	5.2 x 0.41 m

## Air Defense Gun-Missile System Skyguard-Sparrow/Aspide (Amount)



<b>Type</b>	Low-level air defense gun-missile system
<b>System Components</b>	Each battery consists of 1x Skyguard radar fire-control system, 2x twin 35-mm GDF guns, and 2x 4-round Sparrow or Aspide 2000 launchers
<b>Search and Identification</b>	Out to 20 km
<b>Engagement Range</b>	
RIM-7E Sparrow	<20,000 m
Aspide 2000	25,000 m
<b>Engagement Altitude</b>	
RIM-7E Sparrow	15 to 5,000 m
Aspide 2000	15 to 6,000 m
<b>Warhead</b>	
RIM-7E Sparrow	39-kg HE-frag.
Aspide 2000	33-kg HE-frag.
<b>Guidance</b>	Semi-active radar-homing
<b>Fuze</b>	Contact and proximity
<b>Missile Launch Weight</b>	
RIM-7E Sparrow	233.6 kg
Aspide 2000	240 kg
<b>Wingspan</b>	
RIM-7E Sparrow	1.02 m
Aspide 2000	0.68 m
<b>Missile Length x Diameter</b>	
RIM-7E Sparrow	3.66 x 0.203 m
Aspide 2000	3.7 x 0.203-0.234 m

**NOTE:** Skyguard (left) and Sparrow launcher (right) shown above. See entry *35-mm Twin GDF-001, -002, -003, 005* for characteristics of gun component. Kuwait is expected to replace its Sparrow with Aspide 2000 missiles.



## 35-mm Twin Anti-aircraft Gun GDF-001, -002, -003, 005



<b>Crew</b>	3 (1 for GDF-005)
<b>Cartridge</b>	35.0 x 228 mm
<b>Ammunition Types</b>	HEI, HEI-T, SAPHEI-T, APDS-T, PFHE
<b>Range</b>	
<b>Tactical Antiaircraft</b>	Up to 4,000 m
<b>Maximum Vertical</b>	8,500 m
<b>Maximum Horizontal</b>	11,200 m
<b>Rate of Fire per Barrel</b>	550 rounds per minute
<b>Traverse Limits; Rate</b>	Unlimited; 120 degrees per second
<b>Elevation Limits; Rate</b>	-5 to +92 degrees; 60 degrees per second
<b>Weight</b>	GDF-001 to -003 approximately 6,400 kg; GDF-005 7,700 kg
<b>Travel Length x Width x Height</b>	GDF-003 7.8 x 2.26 x 2.6 m
<b>Emplacement/Displacement Time</b>	2 to 4/5 minutes
<b>NOTE:</b> GDF-005 shown. Commonly associated with Skyguard fire control system.	

# AIRCRAFT

## F/A-18C, -18D Hornet



<b>Type</b>	Multirole fighter
<b>Crew</b>	
F/A-18C (shown above)	1
F/A-18D	2 tandem
<b>Armament</b>	
<b>Main</b>	20-mm 6-barrel gun
<b>External Load</b>	9x external weapons stations for up to 10 AMRAAMs or a combination of various air-to-air and air-to-ground missiles, laser-guided bombs, general purpose bombs, antiship missiles (Harpoon), cluster bombs
<b>Maximum Level Speed</b>	>Mach 1.8
<b>Ferry Range, Unrefueled</b>	>1,800 nmi
<b>Combat Ceiling</b>	Approximately 15, 240 m
<b>Maximum External Stores Load</b>	7,031 kg
<b>Takeoff Weight</b>	
<b>Fighter Mission</b>	16,651 kg
<b>Attack Mission</b>	23,541 kg
<b>Weight Empty</b>	10,810 kg
<b>Length x Wingspan x Height</b>	17.07 x 11.43 x 4.66 m

## Hawk Mk 64



<b>Mission</b>	Advanced trainer
<b>Crew</b>	2 tandem
<b>Maximum Level Speed</b>	545 kn
<b>Ferry Range</b>	1,575 nmi
<b>Service Ceiling</b>	14,020 m
<b>Armament</b>	30-mm gun pod and various rockets, bombs, cluster bombs, air-to-air missiles
<b>Maximum Weapon Load</b>	3,000 kg
<b>Maximum Takeoff Weight</b>	9,100 kg
<b>Weight Empty</b>	4,012 kg
<b>Length x Wingspan x Height</b>	11.85 x 9.39 x 3.98 m

## S.312 Tucano Mk 52



<b>Type</b>	Armed Trainer
<b>Role</b>	Counterinsurgency
<b>Crew</b>	2, tandem
<b>Armament</b>	2x or 4x hardpoints under each wing can accommodate 125- and 250-kg bombs, rocket launchers, heavy machinegun pods
<b>Maximum Level Speed</b>	277 kn at 3,050 m
<b>Ferry Range</b>	1,790 nmi at 7,620 m, with external fuel
<b>Service Ceiling</b>	10,365 m
<b>Maximum External Stores Load</b>	>1,000 kg
<b>Maximum Takeoff Weight</b>	3,600 kg, with external stores
<b>Basic Weight Empty</b>	2,232 kg
<b>Length x Wingspan x Height</b>	9.86 x 11.28 x 3.40 m
<b>NOTE:</b>	The S.312, built by Shorts, is based on the EMB 312 Tucano.

## C-130H-30, L-100H-30



<b>Mission</b>	Transport
<b>Crew</b>	4 or 5
<b>Passengers</b>	128 troops, 92 paratroopers, or 97 litter patients with 4 attendants
<b>Maximum Cruising Speed</b>	325 kn
<b>Range with Maximum Payload</b>	2,046 nmi
<b>Service Ceiling</b>	10,060 m
<b>Maximum Payload</b>	17,645 kg
<b>Maximum Normal Takeoff Weight</b>	70,310 kg
<b>Operating Weight Empty</b>	36,397 kg
<b>Length x Wingspan x Height</b>	34.37 x 40.41 x 11.66 m

## AH-64D Apache Longbow Attack Helicopter



<b>Crew</b>	2 tandem
<b>Armament</b>	30-mm automatic cannon; combination of up to 16x ATGMs (Hellfire) and 76x 2.75-in rockets; air-to-air missiles
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	197 kn
<b>Range with Typical Weapons</b>	286 nmi at 154 kn
<b>Maximum Design Takeoff Weight</b>	10,432.8 kg
<b>Basic Weight Empty</b>	Approximately 5,165 kg
<b>Main Rotor</b>	
Number of Blades	4
Diameter	14.6 m
<b>Wingspan</b>	5.0 m
<b>Fuselage Length x Width x Height</b>	15.0 x 3.0 x 4.9 m

## SA 342K, SA 342L1, SA, 342L2, SA 342M Gazelle



<b>Role</b>	Attack
<b>Crew; Passengers</b>	2; 3
<b>Armament</b>	4x ATGMs (poss. HOT 2), 20-mm gun pod, 7.62-mm machinegun pod, 2x 2.75-in or 68- mm rocket pods
<b>Maximum Dash Speed</b>	167 kn
<b>Range, No Reserve</b>	407 nmi
<b>Maximum Payload</b>	700 kg
<b>Maximum Takeoff Weight</b>	2,100 kg
<b>Basic Weight Empty</b>	975 kg
<b>Main Rotor</b>	
Number of Blades	3
Diameter	10.65 m
<b>Tail Rotor</b>	
Number of Blades	13
Diameter	0.7 m
<b>Fuselage Length x Width x Height</b>	9.5 x 2.0 x 3.2 m

## SA 342, SA 341G, SA 341H Partizan; HI-42, HO-42



<b>Mission</b>	Attack (SA 341H)
<b>Crew; Passengers</b>	2; 3
<b>Armament</b>	ATGMs, 2.75-in or 68-mm rocket pods, or guns
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	167 kn
<b>Range, No Reserve</b>	415 nmi
<b>Service Ceiling</b>	4,550 kg
<b>Maximum Design Takeoff Weight</b>	1,800 kg
<b>Basic Weight Empty</b>	958 kg
<b>Main Rotor</b>	
Number of Blades	3
Diameter	10.5 m
<b>Tail Rotor</b>	
Number of Blades	13
Diameter	0.7 m
<b>Fuselage Length x Width x Height</b>	9.53 x 2.04 x 3.18 m



## AS 532SC Cougar



<b>Role</b>	Medium-lift transport, naval warfare, search and rescue
<b>Crew; Passengers</b>	2 (3 to 4 for ASW missions); 21 troops (transport mission)
<b>Armament</b>	Antiship missiles (Exocet) or 2x lightweight torpedoes (naval warfare mission); 2x 20-mm guns or 2x 7.62-mm machineguns
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	150 kn
<b>Range</b>	470 nmi
<b>Maximum Payload</b>	4,400 kg
<b>Maximum Takeoff Weight</b>	9,350 kg (with external load)
<b>Basic Weight Empty</b>	4,500 kg
<b>Main Rotor</b>	
Number of Blades	4
Diameter	15.60 m
<b>Tail Rotor</b>	
Number of Blades	5
Diameter	3.05 m
<b>Fuselage Length x Width x Height</b>	15.53 x 3.76 x 4.92 m

## AS 332F Super Puma



<b>Role</b>	Search and rescue; antisurface and antisubmarine warfare
<b>Crew</b>	2
<b>Armament</b>	Antiship missiles (Exocet or AS15TT); Mk 46 torpedoes
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	160 kn
<b>Range</b>	432 nmi
<b>Maximum Payload</b>	4,400 kg
<b>Maximum Takeoff Weight</b>	8,700 kg
<b>Basic Weight Empty</b>	4,120 kg
<b>Main Rotor</b>	
<b>Number of Blades</b>	4
<b>Diameter</b>	15.58 m
<b>Tail Rotor</b>	
<b>Number of Blades</b>	5
<b>Diameter</b>	3.04 m
<b>Fuselage Length x Width x Height</b>	14.76 x 3.79 x 4.92 m

## SA 330J Puma



<b>Type</b>	Medium multimission helicopter
<b>Crew; Passengers</b>	2; 18
<b>Armament</b>	Possibly a side-firing 20-mm gun, axial-firing 7.62-mm machineguns, rockets, ATGMs
<b>Maximum Speed</b>	167 kn
<b>Range, Full Load</b>	310 nmi at 120 kn
<b>Service Ceiling</b>	4,800 m
<b>Maximum Payload</b>	3,448.0 kg
<b>Cargo Handling or Sling Load</b>	3,200 kg
<b>Normal Design Takeoff Weight</b>	7,400 kg
<b>Basic Weight Empty</b>	3,536 kg
<b>Main Rotor</b>	
Number of Blades	4
Diameter	15.0 m
<b>Tail Rotor</b>	
Number of Blades	5
Diameter	3.04 m
<b>Fuselage Length x Width x Height</b>	14.06 x 3.50 x 4.54 m

# SHIPS

## LURSSEN FPB 57 Class PTG



<b>LOA x Beam x Draft</b>	58.1 x 7.6 x 2.7 m
<b>Displacement, Full Load</b>	410 metric tons
<b>Complement</b>	40
<b>Speed, Full Power</b>	36 kn
<b>Range</b>	1,300 nmi at 30 kn
<b>Armament</b>	
<b>Missiles</b>	4x Exocet antiship
<b>Guns</b>	1x 76-mm x 62; 1x twin 40-mm x 70
<b>Other</b>	Fitted for minelaying
<b>Radar Systems</b>	
<b>Surface Search</b>	Marconi S 810
<b>Navigation</b>	Decca TM 1226C
<b>Acoustic Navigation System</b>	Echo sounder
<b>Weapons Control System</b>	9LV-200

## LURSENTNC 45 Class PTG



<b>LOA x Beam x Draft</b>	44.9 x 7 x 2.3 m
<b>Displacement, Full Load</b>	255 metric tons
<b>Complement</b>	35
<b>Speed</b>	41 kn
<b>Range</b>	1,800 nmi at 16 kn
<b>Armament</b>	
<b>Missiles</b>	4x Exocet antiship
<b>Guns</b>	1x 76-mm x 62; 1x twin 40-mm x 70
<b>Radar Systems</b>	
<b>Surface Search/Navigation</b>	Decca 1226
<b>Fire Control</b>	9LV-200
<b>Air/Surface Search</b>	Sea Giraffe 50HC
<b>Acoustic System</b>	
<b>Navigation</b>	Echo sounder
<b>Weapons Control System</b>	PEAB 9LV-208, CSEE Lynx electro-optical

## UM ALMARADIM (COMBATTANTE I) Class PTG



<b>LOA x Beam x Draft</b>	42 x 8.2 x 1.9 m
<b>Displacement, Full Load</b>	247 metric tons
<b>Complement</b>	31
<b>Speed</b>	30 kn
<b>Range</b>	1,350 nmi at 14 kn
<b>Armament</b>	
<b>Missiles</b>	2x twin launchers for Sea Skua SL
<b>Guns</b>	1x 40-mm x 70; 1x 20-mm; 2x 12.7-mm x 90
<b>Radar Systems</b>	
<b>Navigation</b>	Litton Marine 20V90
<b>Fire Control</b>	BAe Seaspray Mk 3
<b>Air/Surface Search</b>	Thomson-CSF MRR
<b>Weapons Control System</b>	CS Defence Najir Mk 2 optronic director

## ASITYPE 315 (INTTISAR, OPV 310) Class WPC



<b>LOA x Beam x Draft</b>	31.5 x 6.5 x 2 m
<b>Displacement, Full Load</b>	150 metric tons
<b>Complement</b>	11
<b>Speed</b>	28 kn
<b>Range</b>	300 nmi at 28 kn
<b>Guns</b>	1x 20-mm x 70; 1x 12.7-mm x 90 machinegun
<b>Equipment</b>	1x RHIB
<b>Navigation Radar System</b>	2x Racal Decca

## SABAHI (OCEA) Class WPB



<b>LOA x Beam x Draft</b>	35.2 x 6.8 x 1.2 m
<b>Displacement, Full Load</b>	116 metric tons
<b>Complement</b>	11
<b>Speed</b>	32 kn
<b>Range</b>	300 nmi at 28 kn
<b>Guns</b>	1x 20-mm x 70; 2x 12.7-mm x 90 machineguns
<b>Navigation Radar System</b>	Sperry Bridgmaster E
<b>NOTE:</b> P 300 is a VIP variant.	



## OPV 35 (AL SHAHEED) Class WPC



<b>LOA x Beam x Draft</b>	33.3 x 7 x 1.2 m
<b>Displacement, Full Load</b>	104 metric tons
<b>Complement</b>	11
<b>Speed</b>	30 kn
<b>Range</b>	360 nmi at 25 kn
<b>Guns</b>	1x 20-mm x 70; 2x 12.7-mm x 90 machineguns
<b>Radar Systems</b>	
<b>Navigation</b>	Racal Decca Bridgemaster ARPA
<b>Surface Search</b>	Racal Decca 20V 90 TA

## VICTORY TEAM P46 Class WPB



<b>LOA x Beam x Draft</b>	14.0 x 3.23 x 0.8 m
<b>Displacement</b>	8.5 metric tons
<b>Complement</b>	4
<b>Speed</b>	52 kn
<b>Range</b>	200 nmi at 50 kn
<b>Guns</b>	2x 12.7-mm machineguns
<b>Navigation Radar System</b>	Unidentified
<b>NOTE:</b> cockpit affords ballistic protection.	

## ASTRAL Class (Image Marine) WPB



**LOA x Beam x Draft**

21.6 x 5.96 x 1.5 m

**Complement**

3 plus 41 passengers

**Speed**

25 kn

**Range**

325 nmi at 25 kn

## SAWAHIL (QARUH) Class YPB



<b>LOA x Beam x Draft</b>	55.4 x 20 x 2
<b>Deadweight Tonnage</b>	545
<b>Complement</b>	40
<b>Speed</b>	2 kn
<b>Guns</b>	2x 12.7-mm machineguns
<b>Aviation</b>	Helicopter deck aft
<b>Navigation Radar System</b>	Racal Decca

## CHEVERTON 33-M LOADMASTER Class LCU



<b>LOA x Beam x Draft</b>	33.0 x 10.2 x 1.75 m
<b>Displacement, Full Load</b>	420 metric tons
<b>Complement</b>	7
<b>Speed</b>	10
<b>Navigation Radar System</b>	Unidentified I-band

## AL TAHADDY Class WLCU



<b>LOA x Beam x Draft</b>	43 x 10 x 1.9 m
<b>Displacement, Full Load</b>	215 metric tons
<b>Complement</b>	12
<b>Speed</b>	13 kn
<b>Equipment</b>	3-ton crane
<b>Military Lift</b>	80 metric tons
<b>Navigation Radar System</b>	Racal Decca
<b>NOTE:</b> capable of breaching.	

# ANTISHIP MISSILES

## AGM-84A, RGM-84C Harpoon



### Type

**AGM-84A**

Air-launched antiship missile

**RGM-84C**

Sea-launched antiship missile

### Range, AGM-84A/RGM-84C

65/67 nmi

### Warhead

222-kg HE blast-penetration with delayed-action impact fuze

### Guidance

Inertial with active radar

### Launch Weight

556 kg

### Wingspan

0.91 m

### Length x Diameter

**AGM-84A/RGM-84C**

3.85/4.64 x 0.343 m

**NOTE:** Possible air platforms include F/A-18. LURSSEN FPB 57 and LURSSEN TNC 45 ship platforms can carry Harpoon. RGM-84 length and weight include a booster.

## AM 39, MM 40 Block 2 Exocet



### Type

**AM 39 (shown above)**

Air-launched medium-range antiship missile

**MM 40 Block 2**

Ship-launched medium-range antiship missile

### Range

38 nmi

### Warhead

165-kg blast-fragmentation warhead with delayed-impact and radar proximity fuzing

### Guidance

Inertial and active radar

### Flight Profile

Sea-skimming

### Launch Weight

**AM 39**

670 kg

**MM 40 Block 2**

870 kg

### Wingspan

Approximately 1 m

### Missile Length x Diameter

**AM 39**

4.69 x 0.35 m

**MM 40 Block 2**

5.8 x 0.35 m

**NOTE:** Maximum range is achieved with the aid of over-the-horizon targeting data from aircraft or another ship. After launch, the AM 39 (shown above on Super Puma) reportedly chooses a cruise altitude of 9 to 15 m; at 12 to 15 km from the target, it descends to between 3 and 8 m, depending on Sea State, for its terminal approach. The MM 40 can fly at an altitude of 2 to 3 m, depending on Sea State. The MM 40 also can be preprogrammed to follow a specific route to the target area and carry out specific flight maneuvers.



## Sea Skua SL



<b>Type</b>	Ship-launched short-range antiship missile
<b>Range</b>	8 nmi (15 km)
<b>Warhead</b>	30-kg HE semi-armor-piercing with impact fuze
<b>Guidance</b>	Semi-active radar
<b>Flight Profile</b>	Sea-skimming approach to target
<b>Flight Time to Full Range</b>	Approximately 2 minutes
<b>Launch Weight</b>	145 kg
<b>Wingspan</b>	0.72 m
<b>Missile Length x Diameter</b>	2.5 x 0.25 m

**NOTE:** The Sea Skua was originally designed for launch from helicopters. The sea-launched (SL) variant is associated with the Seaspray Mk 3 radar system.

## AGM-65F, -65G Maverick



### Type

AGM-65F

Air-launched antiship missile

AGM-65G

Air-to-surface missile

### Range

13.5 nmi (25 km);

4 nmi (7.4 km) when launched at 15,000 ft

### Warhead

136-kg blast-frag. penetrator

### Guidance

Imaging infrared seeker

### Fuze

### Launch Weight

307 kg

### Wingspan

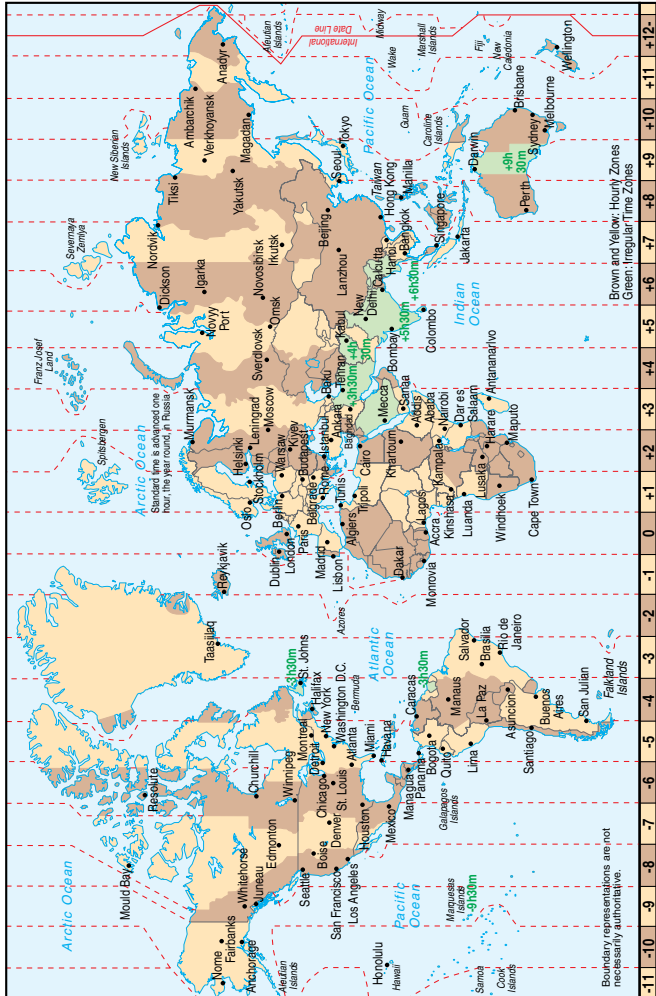
0.72 m

### Length x Diameter

2.49 x 0.305 m

**NOTE:** Air platforms include F/A-18. Shown above (front to rear) AGM-65D (same appearance as AGM-65G), AGM-65E, AGM-65B, and AGM-65F.

# APPENDIX B: INTERNATIONAL TIME ZONES



## Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)

To use the table, go to the country you are interested in, and add the number of hours corresponding to the United States time zone to the current time. The UTC is also known as Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

Country	UTC	Eastern	Central	Mountain	Pacific
Afghanistan	+4.5 H	+9.5 H	+10.5 H	+11.5 H	+12.5 H
Albania	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Algeria	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
American Samoa	-11.0 H	-6.0 H	-5.0 H	-4.0 H	-3.0 H
Andorra	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Angola	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Antarctica	-2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H
Antigua and Barbuda	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Argentina	-3.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H
Armenia	+4.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H
Aruba	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Ascension	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Australia North	+9.5 H	+14.5 H	+15.5 H	+16.5 H	+17.5 H
Australia South	+10.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H
Australia West	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Australia East	+10.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H
Austria	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Azerbaijan	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Bahamas	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Bahrain	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Bangladesh	+6.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H
Barbados	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Belarus	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Belgium	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Belize	-6.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H
Benin	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Bermuda	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Bhutan	+6.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H

<b>Country</b>	<b>UTC</b>	<b>Eastern</b>	<b>Central</b>	<b>Mountain</b>	<b>Pacific</b>
Bolivia	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Bosnia Herzegovina	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Botswana	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Brazil East	-3.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H
Brazil West	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
British Virgin Islands	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Brunei	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Bulgaria	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Burkina Faso	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Burundi	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Cambodia	+7.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H
Cameroon	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Canada East	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Canada Central	-6.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H
Canada Mountain	-7.0 H	-2.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H
Canada West	-8.0 H	-3.0 H	-2.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H
Cape Verde	-1.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H
Cayman Islands	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Central African Rep.	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Chad Republic	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Chile	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
China	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Christmas Island	-10.0 H	-5.0 H	-4.0 H	-3.0 H	-2.0 H
Colombia	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Congo	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Cook Island	-10.0 H	-5.0 H	-4.0 H	-3.0 H	-2.0 H
Costa Rica	-6.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H
Croatia	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Cuba	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Cyprus	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Czech Republic	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Denmark	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Djibouti	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Dominica	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H

<b>Country</b>	<b>UTC</b>	<b>Eastern</b>	<b>Central</b>	<b>Mountain</b>	<b>Pacific</b>
Dominican Republic	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Ecuador	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Egypt	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
El Salvador	-6.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H
Equatorial Guinea	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Eritrea	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Estonia	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Ethiopia	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Falkland Islands	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Fiji Islands	+12.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H	+20.0 H
Finland	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
France	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
French Antilles	-3.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H
French Guinea	-3.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H
French Polynesia	-10.0 H	-5.0 H	-4.0 H	-3.0 H	-2.0 H
Gabon Republic	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Gambia	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Georgia	+4.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H
Germany	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Ghana	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Gibraltar	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Greece	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Greenland	-3.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H
Grenada	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Guadeloupe	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Guam	+10.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H
Guatemala	-6.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H
Guinea-Bissau	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Guinea	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Guyana	-3.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H
Haiti	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Honduras	-6.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H
Hong Kong	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Hungary	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Iceland	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H

<b>Country</b>	<b>UTC</b>	<b>Eastern</b>	<b>Central</b>	<b>Mountain</b>	<b>Pacific</b>
India	+5.5 H	+10.5 H	+11.5 H	+12.5 H	+13.5 H
Indonesia East	+9.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H
Indonesia Central	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Indonesia West	+7.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H
Iran	+3.5 H	+8.5 H	+9.5 H	+10.5 H	+11.5 H
Iraq	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Ireland	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Israel	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Italy	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Jamaica	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Japan	+9.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H
Kazakhstan	+6.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H
Kenya	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Kiribati	+12.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H	+20.0 H
Korea, North	+9.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H
Korea, South	+9.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H
Kuwait	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Kyrgyzstan	+5.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H
Laos	+7.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H
Latvia	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Lebanon	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Lesotho	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Liberia	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Libya	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Liechtenstein	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Lithuania	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Luxembourg	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Macedonia	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Madagascar	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Malawi	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Malaysia	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Maldives	+5.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H
Mali Republic	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Malta	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Marshall Islands	+12.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H	+20.0 H

<b>Country</b>	<b>UTC</b>	<b>Eastern</b>	<b>Central</b>	<b>Mountain</b>	<b>Pacific</b>
Mauritania	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Mauritius	+4.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H
Mayotte	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Mexico East	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Mexico Central	-6.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H
Mexico West	-7.0 H	-2.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H
Moldova	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Monaco	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Mongolia	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Morocco	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Mozambique	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Myanmar (Burma)	+6.5 H	+11.5 H	+12.5 H	+13.5 H	+14.5 H
Namibia	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Nauru	+12.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H	+20.0 H
Nepal	+5.5 H	+10.5 H	+11.5 H	+12.5 H	+13.5 H
Netherlands	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Netherlands Antilles	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
New Caledonia	+11.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H
New Zealand	+12.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H	+20.0 H
Newfoundland	-3.5 H	+1.5 H	+2.5 H	+3.5 H	+4.5 H
Nicaragua	-6.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H
Nigeria	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Niger Republic	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Norfolk Island	+11.5 H	+16.5 H	+17.5 H	+18.5 H	+19.5 H
Norway	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Oman	+4.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H
Pakistan	+5.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H
Palau	+9.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H
Panama, Rep. of	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Papua New Guinea	+10.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H
Paraguay	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Peru	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Philippines	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Poland	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Portugal	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H



<b>Country</b>	<b>UTC</b>	<b>Eastern</b>	<b>Central</b>	<b>Mountain</b>	<b>Pacific</b>
Puerto Rico	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Qatar	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Reunion Island	+4.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H
Romania	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Russia West	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Russia Central 1	+4.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H
Russia Central 2	+7.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H
Russia East	+11.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H
Rwanda	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Saba	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Samoa	-11.0 H	-6.0 H	-5.0 H	-4.0 H	-3.0 H
San Marino	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Sao Tome	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Saudi Arabia	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Senegal	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Seychelles Islands	+4.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H
Sierra Leone	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Singapore	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Slovakia	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Slovenia	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Solomon Islands	+11.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H
Somalia	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
South Africa	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Spain	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Sri Lanka	+5.5 H	+10.5 H	+11.5 H	+12.5 H	+13.5 H
St. Lucia	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
St. Maarten	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
St. Pierre & Miquelon	-3.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H
St. Thomas	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
St. Vincent	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Sudan	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Suriname	-3.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H
Swaziland	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Sweden	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Switzerland	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H

<b>Country</b>	<b>UTC</b>	<b>Eastern</b>	<b>Central</b>	<b>Mountain</b>	<b>Pacific</b>
Syria	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Taiwan	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Tajikistan	+6.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H
Tanzania	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Thailand	+7.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H
Togo	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Tonga Islands	+13.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H	+20.0 H	+21.0 H
Trinidad and Tobago	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Tunisia	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Turkey	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Turkmenistan	+5.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H
Turks and Caicos	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Tuvalu	+12.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H	+20.0 H
Uganda	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Ukraine	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
United Arab Emirates	+4.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H
United Kingdom	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Uruguay	-3.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H
USA Eastern	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
USA Central	-6.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H
USA Mountain	-7.0 H	-2.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H
USA Western	-8.0 H	-3.0 H	-2.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H
USA Alaska	-9.0 H	-4.0 H	-3.0 H	-2.0 H	-1.0 H
USA Hawaii	-10.0 H	-5.0 H	-4.0 H	-3.0 H	-2.0 H
Uzbekistan	+5.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H
Vanuatu	+11.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H
Vatican City	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Venezuela	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Vietnam	+7.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H
Wallis & Futuna Is.	+12.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H	+20.0 H
Yemen	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Yugoslavia	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Zambia	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Zimbabwe	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H

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## APPENDIX C: CONVERSION CHARTS

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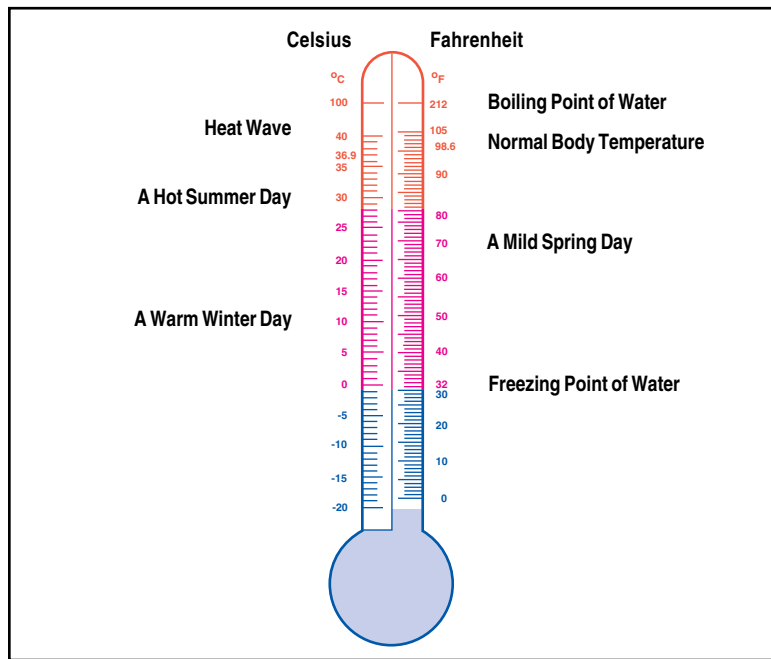
### When You Know

<b>Units of Length</b>	<b>Multiply by</b>	<b>To find</b>
Millimeters	0.04	Inches
Centimeters	0.39	Inches
Meters	3.28	Feet
Meters	1.09	Yards
Kilometers	0.62	Miles
Inches	25.40	Millimeters
Inches	2.54	Centimeters
Feet	30.48	Centimeters
Yards	0.91	Meters
Miles	1.61	Kilometers
<b>Units of Area</b>		
Sq. Centimeters	0.16	Sq. Inches
Sq. Meters	1.20	Sq. Yards
Sq. Kilometers	0.39	Sq. Miles
Hectares	2.47	Acres
Sq. Inches	6.45	Sq. Cm
Sq. Feet	0.09	Sq. Meters
Sq. Yards	0.84	Sq. Meters
Sq. Miles	2.60	Sq. Km
Acres	0.40	Hectares
<b>Units of Mass and Weight</b>		
Grams	0.035	Ounces
Kilograms	2.21	Pounds
Tons (100kg)	1.10	Short Tons
Ounces	28.35	Grams
Pounds	0.45	Kilograms
Short Tons	2.12	Tons

<b>Units of Volume</b>	<b>Multiply by</b>	<b>To find</b>
Milliliters	0.20	Teaspoons
Milliliters	0.06	Tablespoons
Milliliters	0.03	Fluid Ounces
Liters	4.23	Cups
Liters	2.12	Pints
Liters	1.06	Quarts
Liters	0.26	Gallons
Cubic Meters	35.32	Cubic Feet
Cubic Meters	1.35	Cubic Yards
Teaspoons	4.93	Milliliters
Tablespoons	14.78	Milliliters
Fluid Ounces	29.57	Milliliters
Cups	0.24	Liters
Pints	0.47	Liters
Quarts	0.95	Liters
Gallons	3.79	Liters
Cubic Feet	0.03	Cubic Meters
Cubic Yards	0.76	Cubic Meters
<b>Units of Speed</b>		
Miles per Hour	1.61	Kilometers per Hour
Km per Hour	0.62	Miles per Hour

# Temperature

To convert Celsius into degrees Fahrenheit, multiply Celsius by 1.8 and add 32. To convert degrees Fahrenheit to Celsius, subtract 32 and divide by 1.8.



Temperature Chart



## APPENDIX D: HOLIDAYS

Date	Holiday	Description
1 January	New Year's Day	Celebrates the start of the calendar year.
Date varies: 18 December 2009 7 December 2010 26 November 2011 15 November 2012	<i>Al-Hijra</i> (Islamic New Year)	Celebrates Muhammad's journey from Mecca to Medina; time of reflection; family and friends may exchange cards.
25 February	National Day	Celebrates Kuwait's independence in 1961; national celebration includes fireworks, public gatherings; Kuwaitis wear national dress.
26 February	Liberation Day	Celebrates liberation from Iraqi occupation (26 February 1991); time of commemoration and reflection.
Date varies: 26 February 2010 15 February 2011 5 February 2012	<i>Moulid al-Nabi</i> (Prophet Muhammad's Birthday)	Commemorates the birth of Muhammad; special candles are made and people dress well and have family gatherings; it is the Islamic equivalent of Christmas.
Date varies: 21 September 2009 10 September 2010 30 August 2011 19 August 2012	<i>Eid al-Fitr</i> (end of Ramadan)	Celebrates the end of Ramadan fast.
Date varies: 27 November 2009 12 November 2010 6 November 2011 26 October 2012	<i>Eid al-Adha</i> (Celebration of Sacrifice)	Commemorates Abraham's willingness to sacrifice his son; a Muslim offers a <i>Quar bani</i> (sacrifice) and divides it into three portions—for the poor, friends and family, and his own household.





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## APPENDIX E: LANGUAGE

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### Arabic

#### *Alphabet*

The Arabic alphabet is written from right to left, but numerals are written from left to right. There are 28 characters, all of which are consonants, and 10 numerals. Short vowels are generally unwritten, although three markers are used to ensure proper pronunciation. While there is no capitalization in Arabic, each letter has a different form depending on where it falls in the word—at the beginning, middle, end, or standing alone.

Arabic is a semitic language; its structure and grammar are different from English. Words are formed from three letter roots (root verbs) by changing the vowels (vowel sounds or diacritics) between the consonants, which always begin and end the word. For example, the word for book is *Ketab* and the word for library is *Maktabah*. The root is K-T-B.

#### *Key Phrases*

<b>English</b>	<b>Arabic</b>
Yes	<i>aywaa</i>
No	<i>laa</i>
Please	<i>min fadlak</i>
Welcome	<i>aahlaan wa saahlaan</i>
Thank you.	<i>shukran</i>
Hello	<i>marhaba</i>
How are you?	<i>kayf halak?</i>
I am fine, thank you.	<i>kwayyis, shukran</i>

**English**

Good morning.  
Good morning (reply).  
Good evening.  
Good evening (reply).  
Good night.  
Good-bye.  
Praise be to God.  
Excuse me.  
I  
You  
We  
Them  
Where?  
When?  
What?  
How?  
How much/many?  
Who?  
Why?  
Which?  
What is this?  
This is mine.  
This is not mine.  
What does this mean?  
Do you speak English?  
I am an American.  
I understand.  
I don't understand.

**Arabic**

*sobah al kheir*  
*sobah an noor*  
*masaa' al kheir*  
*masaa' an noor*  
*laylaa saidaa*  
*maa'a ssaalamaa*  
*al hamdulillah*  
*afwan*  
*ana*  
*inta*  
*ihna*  
*hum*  
*wayn?*  
*imta?*  
*shoo? or aysh?*  
*kayf?*  
*gedeesh?*  
*men?*  
*laysh?*  
*ay?*  
*shoo haada?*  
*hada lee.*  
*hada mish lee.*  
*shoo maa'na hada?*  
*ibtahki inta Englizi?*  
*ana amreeki.*  
*mafhoom.*  
*ana mish faahim.*

**English**

Can you help me?  
 I'm hungry.  
 I'm thirsty.  
 I'm tired.  
 I'm lost.  
 Hurry!  
 No smoking!

**Arabic**

*momkin tisa'idini?*  
*ana joo'wan.*  
*ana aatshan.*  
*ana ta'abaan.*  
*ana toht.*  
*bisor'aa! or yalla!*  
*maamnoo' at tatkheen!*

**Vocabulary****English**

American Embassy  
 Arm (body)  
 Bandage  
 Beach  
 Blanket  
 Book  
 Boots  
 Bridge  
 Building  
 Coat  
 Entrance  
 Exit  
 First Aid Kit  
 Flashlight  
 Gloves  
 Gulf  
 Harbor

**Arabic**

*sifaara amreekiya*  
*zaraa'*  
*aasaabe*  
*shawti*  
*baataniye*  
*ketab*  
*boot*  
*jisr*  
*mabna*  
*mi'taf*  
*dokhool*  
*khorooj*  
*ilbah is'aafaat awalliiyaa*  
*batariiyaa*  
*jowanti*  
*khaleej*  
*mina'*

**English****Arabic**

Hat	<i>kobaa'aa</i>
Head	<i>ra'as</i>
Highway	<i>tareeg</i>
Hospital	<i>mostaashfah</i>
Insect Repellent	<i>tarid lilhaashaarat</i>
Knife	<i>sakeenah</i>
Leg	<i>rijil</i>
Map	<i>khareeta</i>
Market	<i>sooq</i>
Matches	<i>kabreet</i>
Medicine	<i>dawaa'</i>
Mosque	<i>masjid</i>
Passport	<i>jewazz as-safar</i>
Police	<i>shurta</i>
Radio	<i>radyo</i>
River	<i>nahr</i>
Soap	<i>saboon</i>
Sea	<i>bahr</i>
Seacoast	<i>sahil al bahr</i>
Shoes	<i>hiza'</i>
Taxi	<i>taaksi</i>
Toilet	<i>twaalet</i>
Tower	<i>borj</i>
Watch	<i>sa'aah</i>
Big	<i>kabeer</i>
Small	<i>sagheer</i>
Fast	<i>saree'</i>

**English**

Slow

Early

Late

Near

Far

Hot

Cold

Heavy

Light

Open

Shut

Right

Wrong

Old

New

**Arabic***bati'**mobakir**mit'aker**kareeb**ba'eed**sakhen**bareed**thageel**khafeef**maftuuh**ma'fuul**sahh**ghalat**kadeem**jadeed****Military Vocabulary*****English**

Aircraft

Aircraft Carrier

Air Defense

Airfield

Ammunition

Amphibious

Antiair artillery

Antilanding Defense

Antitank artillery

**Arabic***ta'ereh**hamleh atta'erat**defa' jawi**mutaar**zakheereh**bear-ma'i**maadfa'iyeh modawd atta'erat**defa' ded al-aabrar**maadfa'iyeh modawd al-dababaat*

<b>English</b>	<b>Arabic</b>
Army	<i>jaysh</i>
Artillery	<i>maadfa'iyeh</i>
Aviation	<i>teyiran</i>
Battalion	<i>kateebah</i>
Battleship	<i>baraajeh</i>
Bomb	<i>gunbuleh</i>
Camouflage	<i>tamwiyeh</i>
Cruiser (ship)	<i>torad</i>
Chemical Weapon	<i>salaah kimawi</i>
Coastal Defense	<i>defa' saaheli</i>
Corps	<i>faylag</i>
Destroyer (ship)	<i>modemmoreh</i>
Division	<i>firqeh</i>
Engineer	<i>mohandess</i>
Garrison	<i>hamieh</i>
Gun	<i>medfa'</i>
Hand Grenade	<i>qunbuleh yedawiyeh</i>
Headquarters	<i>qiyadeh</i>
Helicopter	<i>helicooper</i>
Howitzer	<i>howetzer</i>
Infantry	<i>mushaa't</i>
Latitude	<i>khatt al-arad</i>
Longitude	<i>khatt at-tool</i>
Machinegun	<i>reshashah</i>
Map	<i>khareetah</i>
Military	<i>aaskaaria</i>
Mine	<i>lagham</i>
Minefield	<i>haql alghaam</i>

**English**

Mortar

Nuclear weapon

Platoon

Radar

Reconnaissance

Rifle

Submachinegun

Tank

Tactics

Torpedo

Topography

Weapon

Weather

**Arabic***howwen**salaah noowawi**faseeleh**radar**'estitlaa'**bunduqiyeh**reshashah qaseerah**dababeh**taktik**toorbid**toboografia**salaah**at-taqs*





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## APPENDIX F: INTERNATIONAL ROAD SIGNS

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Crossroads



Maximum speed



No through road



Road narrows



Fallen/falling rock



No entry for  
vehicular traffic



Motorway



Stop and give way



Low flying aircraft or  
sudden aircraft noise



No left turn



One way street



Tourist  
information point



Traffic signals



No u-turn



Cable height  
16' - 6"

Overhead cables,  
Maximum height



Failure of  
traffic light signals



Sharp deviation



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## **APPENDIX G: DEPLOYED PERSONNEL'S GUIDE TO HEALTH MAINTENANCE**

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DoD-prescribed immunizations and medications, including birth control pills, should be brought in sufficient quantity for deployment's duration.

Only food, water, and ice from approved U.S. military sources should be consumed. Consuming food or water from unapproved sources may cause illness. Food should be thoroughly cooked and served hot.

Thorough hand-washing before eating and after using the latrine is highly recommended, as is regular bathing. Feet should be kept dry and treated with antifungal powder. Socks and underwear should be changed daily; underwear should fit loosely and be made of cotton fiber.

Excessive heat and sunlight exposure should be minimized. Maintaining hydration is important, as are following work-rest cycles and wearing uniforms properly. Sunglasses, sunscreen (SPF 15 or higher), and lip balm are recommended. Drinking alcohol should be avoided. Personnel with previous heat injuries should be closely monitored.

Uniforms should be worn properly (blouse boots). DEET should be applied to exposed skin and uniforms treated with permethrin; permethrin is not intended for use on skin. Proper treatment and wear of uniform, plus application of DEET to exposed skin, decreases the risk of diseases transmitted by biting insects.

Overcrowded living areas should be avoided. Ventilated living areas and avoiding coughing or sneezing toward others can re-

duce colds and other respiratory infections. Cots or sleeping bags should be arranged “head to toe” to avoid the face-to-face contact that spreads germs.

Contact with animals is not recommended. Animals should not be kept as mascots. Cats, dogs, and other animals can transmit disease. Food should not be kept in living areas as it attracts rodents and insects, and trash should be disposed of properly.

Hazardous snakes, plants, spiders, and other insects and arthropods such as scorpions, centipedes, ants, bees, wasps, and flies should be avoided. Those bitten or stung should contact U.S. medical personnel.

All sexual contact should be avoided. Properly used condoms offer some protection from sexually transmitted diseases but not full protection.

Stress and fatigue can be minimized by maintaining physical fitness, staying informed, and sleeping when the mission and safety permits. Alcohol should be avoided as it causes dehydration, contributes to jet lag, can lead to depression, and decreases physical and mental readiness. Separation anxiety, continuous operations, changing conditions, and the observation of human suffering will intensify stress. Assistance from medical personnel or chaplains is available.

## **Additional Information**

### ***Water***

If unapproved water, as found in many lakes, rivers, streams, and city water supplies, must be used in an emergency, the water may be disinfected by:

- Adding calcium hypochlorite at 5.0 ppm for 30 minutes,
- Adding Chlor-Floc or iodine tablets according to label instructions,

- Heating water to a rolling boil for 5 to 10 minutes, or
- Adding 2 to 4 drops of ordinary chlorine bleach per quart of water and waiting 30 minutes before using it.

Either U.S. military preventive medicine or veterinary personnel should inspect bottled water supplies. Bottled water does not guarantee purity; direct sunlight on bottled water supplies may promote bacterial growth.

Water in canals, lakes, rivers, and streams is likely contaminated; unnecessary bathing, swimming, and wading should be avoided. If the tactical situation requires entering bodies of water, all exposed skin should be covered to protect from parasites. Following exposure, it is important to dry vigorously and change clothing.

## ***Rodents***

Rodents should not be tolerated in the unit area; they can spread serious illness. Diseases may be contracted through rodent bites or scratches, transmitted by insects carried on rodents (e.g., fleas, ticks, or mites), or by contamination of food from rodent nesting or feeding. Personnel can minimize the risk of disease caused by rodents by:

- Maintaining a high state of sanitation throughout the unit area
- Sealing openings 1/4 inch or greater to prevent rodents from entering unit areas
- Avoiding inhalation of dust when cleaning previously unoccupied areas (mist these areas with water before sweeping; when possible, disinfect area using 3 ounces of liquid bleach per 1 gallon of water)
- Promptly removing dead rodents; personnel should use disposable gloves or plastic bags over the hands when handling any dead animal and place the dead rodent/animal into a plastic bag prior to disposal

- Seeking immediate attention if bitten or scratched by a rodent or if experiencing difficulty breathing or flu-like symptoms

## ***Insects***

Exposure to harmful insects, ticks, and other pests is a year-round, worldwide risk. The following protective measures reduce the risk of insect and tick bites:

- Use DoD-approved insect repellents properly
- Apply DEET on all exposed skin
- Apply permethrin on clothing and bed nets
- Tuck bed net under bedding; use bed net pole
- Avoid exposure to living or dead animals
- Regularly check for ticks
- Discourage pests by disposing of trash properly; eliminate food storage in living areas
- Cover exposed skin by keeping sleeves rolled down when possible, especially during peak periods of mosquito biting (dusk and dawn); keep undershirts tucked into pants; tuck pant legs into boots

Uniforms correctly treated with permethrin, using either the aerosol spray (reapply after sixth laundering) or Individual Dynamic Absorption (IDA) impregnation kit (good for 6 months or the life of the uniform), will help minimize risks posed by insects. The date of treatment should be labeled on the uniform.

Bed nets should be treated with permethrin for protection against biting insects using either the single aerosol spray can (treating two bed nets) or the unit's 2-gallon sprayer. All personnel should sleep under mosquito nets, regardless of time of day, ensure net-

ting is tucked under bedding, and use poles to prevent bed nets from draping on the skin.

### ***DoD-approved insect repellents are:***

- IDA KIT: NSN 6840-01-345-0237
- Permethrin Aerosol Spray: NSN 6840-01-278-1336
- DEET Insect Repellent: NSN 6840-01-284-3982

### **Hot Weather**

If heat is a threat in the area, personnel should:

- Stay hydrated by drinking water frequently
- Follow work-rest cycles
- Monitor others who may have heat-related problems
- Wear uniforms properly
- Use a sun block (SPF 15 or higher), sunglasses, and lip balm
- During hot weather, wear natural fiber clothing (such as cotton) next to the skin for increased ventilation
- Seek immediate medical attention for heat injuries such as cramps, exhaustion, or stroke. Heat injuries can also occur in cold weather
- Avoid standing in direct sunlight for long periods; be prepared for rapid drops in temperature at night, and construct wind screens if necessary to avoid blowing dust or sand

### ***Sunscreens:***

- Sunscreen lotion: NSN 6505-01-121-2336
- Non-alcohol lotion-base sunscreen: NSN 6505-01-267-1486

## Work-Rest Table

		EASY WORK		MODERATE WORK		HARD WORK	
Heat Cat	WBGT Index (°F)	Work/Rest (min.)	Water Intake (Qt/Hr)	Work/Rest (min.)	Water Intake (Qt/Hr)	Work/Rest (min.)	Water Intake (Qt/Hr)
1	78 – 81.9	NL	1/2	NL	3/4	40/20	3/4
2	82 – 84.9	NL	1/2	50/10	3/4	30/30	1
3	85 – 87.9	NL	3/4	40/20	3/4	30/30	1
4	88 – 89.9	NL	3/4	30/30	3/4	20/40	1
5	> 90	50/10	1	20/40	1	10/50	1

The work-rest times and fluid replacement volumes in the specific heat category sustain performance and hydration for at least 4 hours. Individual water needs will vary  $\pm 1/4$  quart per hour.

NL = no limit to work time per hour. Rest means minimal physical activity (sitting or standing) and should be accomplished in shade.

**Caution:** Hourly fluid intake should not exceed  $1/2$  quarts. Daily fluid intake should not exceed 12 quarts.

**Note:** MOPP gear adds  $10^\circ$  to WBGT Index.

## Food

High risk food items such as fresh eggs, unpasteurized dairy products, lettuce and other uncooked vegetables, and raw or undercooked meats should be avoided unless they are from U.S. military-approved sources. Those who must consume unapproved foods should choose low risk foods such as bread and other baked goods, fruits that have thick peels (washed with safe water), and boiled foods such as rice and vegetables.



## Human Waste

Military-approved latrines should be used when possible. If no latrines are available, personnel should bury all human waste in pits or trenches.

## Cold Weather

If cold weather injuries are a threat in the area, personnel should:

- Drink plenty of fluids, preferably water or other decaffeinated beverages
- Closely monitor others who have had previous cold injuries
- Use well-ventilated warming tents and hot liquids for relief from the cold. Watch for shivering and increase rations to the equivalent of four MREs per day
- Not rest or sleep in tents or vehicles unless well ventilated; temperatures can drop drastically at night

WIND SPEED		COOLING POWER OF WIND EXPRESSED AS "EQUIVALENT CHILL TEMPERATURE"																				
KNOTS	MPH	TEMPERATURE (°F)																				
CALM	CALM	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50	-55	-60
		EQUIVALENT CHILL TEMPERATURE																				
3-6	5	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50	-55	-60	-70
7-10	10	30	20	15	10	5	0	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-40	-45	-50	-60	-65	-70	-75	-80	-90	-95
11-15	15	25	15	10	0	-5	-10	-20	-25	-30	-40	-45	-50	-60	-65	-70	-80	-85	-90	-100	-105	-110
16-19	20	20	10	5	0	-10	-15	-25	-30	-35	-45	-50	-60	-65	-75	-80	-85	-95	-100	-110	-115	-120
20-23	25	15	10	0	-5	-15	-20	-30	-35	-45	-50	-60	-65	-75	-80	-90	-95	-105	-110	-120	-125	-135
24-28	30	10	5	0	-10	-20	-25	-30	-40	-50	-55	-65	-70	-80	-85	-95	-100	-110	-115	-125	-130	-140
29-32	35	10	5	-5	-10	-20	-30	-35	-40	-50	-60	-65	-75	-80	-90	-100	-105	-115	-120	-130	-135	-145
33-36	40	10	0	-5	-10	-20	-30	-35	-45	-55	-60	-70	-75	-85	-95	-100	-110	-115	-125	-130	-140	-150
Winds Above 40 MPH Have Little Additional Effect		LITTLE DANGER					INCREASING DANGER Flesh may freeze within 1 minute					GREAT DANGER Flesh may freeze within 30 seconds										

- Dress in layers, wear polypropylene long underwear, and use sunglasses, scarf, unscented lip balm, sunscreen, and skin moisturizers
- Insulate themselves from the ground with tree boughs or sleeping mats and construct windscreens to avoid unnecessary heat loss
- Seek immediate medical attention for loss of sensitivity in any part of the body

## **First Aid**

### ***Basic Lifesaving***

Those caring for injured persons should immediately:

- Establish an open airway
- Ensure the victim is breathing
- Stop bleeding to support circulation
- Prevent further disability
- Place dressing over open wounds
- Immobilize neck injuries
- Splint obvious limb deformities
- Minimize further exposure to adverse weather

### ***Injuries and Care***

#### **Shock**

##### **Symptoms**

- Confusion
- Cold, clammy skin
- Sweating
- Shallow, labored, and rapid breathing
- Rapid pulse

## **Treatment**

- An open airway should be maintained
- Unconscious victims should be placed on their side
- Victims should be kept calm, warm, and comfortable
- Lower extremities should be elevated
- Medical attention should be sought as soon as possible

## **Abdominal Wound**

### **Treatment**

- Exposed organs should be covered with moist, clean dressing
- Wound should be secured with bandages
- Displaced organs should never be reintroduced to the body

## **Bleeding**

### **Treatment**

- Direct pressure with hand should be applied; a dressing should be used if available
- Injured extremity should be elevated if no fractures are suspected
- Pressure points may be used to control bleeding
- Dressings should not be removed; additional dressings may be applied over old dressings

## **Tourniquet**

**NOTE:** Tourniquets should only be used when an injury is life threatening.

- A 1-inch band should be tied between the injury and the heart, 2 to 4 inches from the injury, to stop severe bleeding; wire or shoe strings should not be used
- Band should be tight enough to stop bleeding and no tighter
- Once the tourniquet is tied, it should not be loosened

- The tourniquet should be left exposed for quick visual reference
- The time that the tourniquet is tied and the letter “T” should be written on the casualty’s forehead

## **Eye Injury**

### **Treatment**

- Embedded objects should not be removed; dressings should secure objects to prohibit movement
- Bandages should be applied lightly to both eyes.
- Patients should be continuously attended.

## **Chest Wound**

### **Symptoms**

- Sucking noise from chest
- Frothy red blood from wound

### **Treatment**

- Entry and exit wounds should be identified; wounds should be covered (aluminum foil, ID card)
- Three sides of the material covering the wound should be taped, leaving the bottom untaped
- Victim should be positioned to facilitate easiest breathing.

## **Fractures**

### **Symptoms**

- Deformity, bruising
- Tenderness
- Swelling and discoloration

### **Treatment**

- Fractured limb should not be straightened

- Injury should be splinted with minimal movement of injured person
- Joints above and below the injury should be splinted.
- If not in a chemical environment, remove clothing from injured area
- Rings should be removed from fingers
- Check pulse below injury to determine blood flow restrictions

## **Spinal, Neck, Head Injury**

### **Symptoms**

- Lack of feeling or control below neck

### **Treatment**

- Conscious victims should be cautioned to remain still
- Airway should be checked without moving injured person's head
- Victims who must be moved should be placed, without bending or rotating victim's head and neck, on a hard surface that would act as a litter (door, cut lumber)
- Head and neck should be immobilized

## **Heat Injury**

### **Heat Cramps**

#### **Symptoms**

- Spasms, usually in muscles or arms
- Results from strenuous work or exercise
- Loss of salt in the body
- Normal body temperature

## **Heat Exhaustion**

### **Symptoms**

- Cramps in abdomen or limbs
- Pale skin
- Dizziness, faintness, weakness
- Nausea or vomiting
- Profuse sweating or moist, cool skin
- Weak pulse
- Normal body temperature

## **Heat Stroke**

### **Symptoms**

- Headache, dizziness
- Red face/skin
- Hot, dry skin (no sweating)
- Strong, rapid pulse
- High body temperature (hot to touch)

### **Treatment**

- Victim should be treated for shock
- Victim should be laid in a cool area with clothing loosened.
- Victim can be cooled by sprinkling with cool water or fanning (though not to the point of shivering)
- If conscious, victim may drink cool water (2 teaspoons of salt to one canteen may be added)
- Seek medical attention immediately; heat stroke can kill

## **Burns**

Burns may be caused by heat (thermal), electricity, chemicals, or radiation. Treatment is based on depth, size, and severity (degree

of burn). All burn victims should be treated for shock and seen by medical personnel.

### **Thermal/First Degree**

#### **Symptoms**

- Skin reddens
- Painful

#### **Treatment**

- Source of burn should be removed
- Cool water should be applied to the affected area

### **Thermal/Second Degree**

#### **Symptoms**

- Skin reddens and blisters
- Very painful

#### **Treatment**

- Source of burn should be removed
- Cool water should be applied to the affected area
- Blisters should not be broken
- A dry dressing should cover the affected area

### **Thermal/Third Degree**

#### **Symptoms**

- Charred or whitish looking skin
- May burn to the bone
- Burned area not painful; surrounding area very painful

#### **Treatment**

- Source of burn should be removed
- Clothing that adheres to burned area should not be removed

- A dry dressing should cover the affected area

## **Electrical Burns**

### **Treatment**

- Power source must be off
- Entry and exit wounds should be identified

Burned area should be treated in accordance with its severity

## **Chemical Burns**

### **Treatment**

- Skin should be flushed with a large amount of water; eyes should be flushed for at least 20 minutes.
- Visible contaminants should be removed.
- Phosphorus burns should be covered with a wet dressing (prevents air from activating the phosphorous)

## **Cold Injuries**

### **Hypothermia**

#### **Symptoms**

- Body is cold under clothing
- Victim may appear confused or dead

#### **Treatment**

- Victim should be moved to a warm place
- Wet clothing should be removed; victim should be dressed in warm clothing or wrapped in a dry blanket
- Body parts should not be rubbed
- Victims must not consume alcoholic beverages

### **Frostbite**

#### **Symptoms**



- Skin appears white or waxy
- Skin is hard to the touch

### **Treatment**

- Victim should be moved to a warm place
- Affected area should be warmed in 104 to 108° F (40° C) water for 15 to 30 minutes (NOT hot water)
- Affected area should be covered with several layers of clothing
- Affected area must not be rubbed
- Victim must seek medical attention

### **Emergency Life-Saving Equipment**

Equipment may be improvised when necessary. Following is a list of possible uses for commonly found items:

- Shirts = Dressings/Bandages
- Belts, Ties = Tourniquets, Bandages
- Towels, Sheets = Dressings/Bandages
- Socks, Panty Hose, Flight cap = Dressings/Bandages
- Sticks or Tree Limbs = Splints
- Blankets = Litters, Splints
- Field Jackets = Litters
- BDU Shirts = Litters/Splints
- Ponchos = Litters/Bandages
- Rifle Sling = Bandages
- M-16 Heat Guards = Splints



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## **APPENDIX H: INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE MEASURES**

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### **Security Threats**

Individual protective measures are the conscious actions that people take to guard themselves against physical harm. These measures can involve simple acts such as locking the car and avoiding high-crime areas. When physical protection measures are combined they form a personal security program, the object of which is to make yourself a harder target. The following checklists contain basic individual protective measures that, if understood and followed, may significantly reduce one's vulnerability to the security threats overseas (foreign intelligence, security services, and terrorist organizations). If detained or taken hostage, following the measures listed in these checklists may influence or improve one's treatment.

### ***Foreign Intelligence and Security Services***

- Avoid illegal, improper, or indiscreet actions or activities.
- Guard conversation and keep sensitive papers in custody.
- Take for granted that you are under surveillance by both technical and physical means, including:
  - Communications monitoring (telephone, e-mail, cell phones, mail, etc.)
  - Eavesdropping in hotels, offices, and apartments
  - Do not discuss sensitive matters:
    - On the telephone
    - In your room
    - In a car, particularly in front of an assigned driver

- Do not leave sensitive personal or business papers:
  - In your room
  - In the hotel safe
  - In a locked suitcase or briefcase
  - In unattended cars, offices, trains, or planes
  - Open to photography from the ceiling
  - In wastebaskets as drafts or doodles
- Do not try to defeat surveillance by trying to slip away from followers or by trying to locate “bugs” in your room. These actions will only generate more interest in you. If you feel you are under surveillance, act as naturally as possible, go to a safe location (your office, hotel, U.S. Embassy), and contact your superior.
- Avoid offers of sexual companionship. They may lead to a room raid, photography, and blackmail. Prostitutes in many countries report to the police, work for a criminal organization, or are sympathetic to insurgent or terrorist organizations; in other words, are anti-U.S. Others may be employed by an intelligence service.
- Be suspicious of casual acquaintances and quick friendships with local citizens in intelligence/terrorist threat countries. In many countries, people tend to stay away from foreigners and do not readily or easily make contact. Many who actively seek out friendships with Americans may do so as a result of government orders or for personal gain.

In your personal contacts, follow these guidelines:

- Do not attempt to keep up with your hosts in social drinking.
- Do not engage in black market activity for money or goods.
- Do not sell your possessions.

- Do not bring in or purchase illegal drugs.
- Do not bring in pornography.
- Do not bring religious literature for distribution. (You may bring one Bible, or Qu`ran, or other such material for personal use.)
- Do not seek out religious or political dissidents.
- Do not take ashtrays, towels, menus, glasses, or other mementos from hotels or restaurants.
- Do not accept packages, letters, etc., from local citizens for delivery to the U.S.
- Do not make political comments or engage in political activity.
- Do not be lured into clandestine meetings with would-be informants or defectors.
- Be careful about taking pictures. In some countries it is unwise to take photographs of scenes that could be used to make unfavorable comparisons between U.S. and local standards of living or other cultural differences. Avoid taking any photographs from moving buses, trains, or aircraft.

The following picture subjects are clearly prohibited in most countries where an intelligence, terrorist, or insurgent threat is evident:

- Police or military installations and personnel
- Bridges
- Fortifications
- Railroad facilities
- Tunnels
- Elevated trains
- Border areas
- Industrial complexes
- Port complexes
- Airports

## Detention

Most intelligence and security services in threat countries detain persons for a wide range of real or imagined wrongs. The best advice, of course, is to do nothing that would give a foreign service the least reason to pick you up. If you are arrested or detained by host nation intelligence or security, however, remember the following:

- Always ask to contact the U.S. Embassy. You are entitled to do so under international diplomatic and consular agreements, to which most countries are signatories.
- Phrase your request appropriately. In Third World countries, however, making demands could lead to physical abuse.
- Do not admit to wrongdoing or sign anything. Part of the detention ritual in some threat countries is a written report you will be asked or told to sign. Decline to do so, and continue demanding to contact the Embassy or consulate.
- Do not agree to help your detainer. The foreign intelligence or security service may offer you the opportunity to help them in return for releasing you, foregoing prosecution, or not informing your employer or spouse of your indiscretion. If they will not take a simple no, delay a firm commitment by saying that you have to think it over.
- Report to your supervisor immediately. Once your supervisor is informed, the Embassy or consulate security officer needs to be informed. Depending on the circumstances and your status, the Embassy or consulate may have to provide you assistance in departing the country expeditiously.
- Report to your unit's security officer and your service's criminal investigative branch upon returning to the U.S. This is especially important if you were unable to report to the Embassy or consulate in country. Remember, you will not be able to

outwit a foreign intelligence organization. Do not compound your error by betraying your country.

## **Foreign Terrorist Threat**

Terrorism may seem like mindless violence committed without logic or purpose, but it is not. Terrorists attack soft and undefended targets, both people and facilities, to gain political objectives they see as out of reach by less violent means. Many of today's terrorists view no one as innocent. Thus, injury and loss of life are justified as acceptable means to gain the notoriety generated by a violent act in order to support their cause.

Because of their distinctive dress, speech patterns, and outgoing personalities, Americans are often highly visible and easily recognized when they are abroad. The obvious association of U.S. military personnel with their government enhances their potential media and political worth as casualties or hostages. Other U.S. citizens are also at risk, including political figures, police, intelligence personnel, and VIPs (such as businessmen and celebrities).

Therefore, you must develop a comprehensive personal security program to safeguard yourself while traveling abroad. An awareness of the threat and the practice of security procedures like those advocated in crime prevention programs are adequate precautions for the majority of people. While total protection is impossible, basic common sense precautions such as an awareness of any local threat, elimination of predictable travel and lifestyle routines, and security consciousness at your quarters or work locations significantly reduce the probability of success of terrorist attacks.

To realistically evaluate your individual security program, you must understand how terrorists select and identify their victims. Terrorists generally classify targets in terms of accessibility, vul-

nerability, and political worth (symbolic nature). These perceptions may not be based on the person's actual position, but rather the image of wealth or importance they represent to the public. For each potential target, a risk versus gain assessment is conducted to determine if a terrorist can victimize a target without ramifications to the terrorist organization. It is during this phase that the terrorist determines if a target is "hard or soft." A hard target is someone who is aware of the threat of terrorism and adjusts his personal habits accordingly. Soft targets are oblivious to the threat and their surroundings, making an easy target.

Identification by name is another targeting method gathered from aircraft manifests, unit/duty rosters, public documents (Who's Who or the Social Register), personnel files, discarded mail, or personal papers in trash. Many targets are selected based upon their easily identifiable symbols or trademarks, such as uniforms, luggage (seabags or duffle bags), blatant national symbols (currency, tatoos, and clothing), and decals and bumper stickers.

## **Travel Security**

Travel on temporary duty (TAD/TDY) abroad may require you to stay in commercial hotels. Being away from your home duty station requires increasing your security planning and awareness; this is especially important when choosing and checking into a hotel and during your residence there.

The recent experiences with airport bombings and airplane hijackings suggest some simple precautions:

- You should not travel in uniform outside the continental U.S. on commercial aircraft.
- Before traveling by commercial aircraft, you should screen your wallet and other personal items, removing any documents that could reveal military affiliation (e.g., credit cards and club membership cards).



Note that USMC policy requires service members to wear two I.D. tags with metal necklaces while on official business. In addition, service members must carry a current I.D. card at all times. These requirements are valid even while traveling to or through terrorist areas. In view of these requirements, service members must be prepared to remove and conceal these and any other items that could identify them as military personnel in the event of a hijacking.

- You should stay alert to any suspicious activity when traveling. Keep in mind that the less time spent in waiting areas and lobbies, the better. This means adjusting your schedule to reduce your wait at these locations.
- You should not discuss your military affiliation with anyone during your travels because this increases your chances of being singled out as a symbolic victim.
- In case of an incident, you should not confront a terrorist or present a threatening image. The lower your profile, the less likely you are of becoming a victim or bargaining chip for the terrorists, and the better your chances of survival.

## **Hostage Situation**

The probability of anyone becoming a hostage is very remote. However, as a member of the Armed Forces, you should always consider yourself a potential hostage or terrorist victim and reflect this in planning your affairs, both personal and professional. You should have an up-to-date will, provide next of kin with an appropriate power-of-attorney, and take measures to ensure your dependents' financial security if necessary. Experience has shown that concern for the welfare of family members is a source of great stress to kidnap victims.

Do not be depressed if negotiation efforts appear to be taking a long time. Remember, chance of survival actually increases with

time. The physical and psychological stress while a hostage could seem overpowering, but the key to your well-being is to approach captivity as a mission. Maintaining emotional control and alertness, and introducing order into each day of captivity can ensure your success and survival with honor.

During interaction with captors, maintaining self respect and dignity can be keys to retaining status as a human being in the captor's eyes. Complying with instructions, avoiding provocative conversations (political, religious, etc.), and establishing a positive relationship will increase survivability. Being polite and freely discussing insignificant and nonessential matters can reinforce this relationship. Under no circumstance should classified information be divulged. If forced to present terrorist demands to the media, make it clear that the demands are those of the captor and that the plea is not made on your behalf. You must remember that you are an American service member; conduct yourself with dignity and honor while maintaining your bearing.

Hostages sometimes are killed during rescue attempts; therefore, take measures to protect yourself during such an action. Drop to the floor immediately, remain still and avoid sudden movement; select a safe corner if it offers more security than the floor. Do not attempt to assist the rescuing forces but wait for instructions. After the rescue, do not make any comment to the media until you have been debriefed by appropriate U.S. authorities.

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## APPENDIX I: DANGEROUS PLANTS AND ANIMALS

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### Snakes

#### ***Gasperetti's Horned Desert Viper***

##### **Description:**

Adult length usually 0.3 to 0.6 meter, maximum of 0.85 meter.

Background generally yellowish, yellowish brown, pale gray,

pinkish, or pale brown with rows of dark spots along the back. Belly whitish. Tip of tail may be black. May have a long spine-like horn above each eye.

##### **Habitat:**

Found in deserts with rock outcroppings and fine sand. Often in very arid places, however, may be found near oases.

##### **Activity and behavioral patterns:**

Nocturnal. Can make itself almost invisible by wriggling down into loose sand. Hides in rodent holes and under stones. When angered, rubs inflated loops of body together to make rasping hiss. Can strike quickly if disturbed.

##### **Venom's effects:**

Venom primarily hemotoxic. Local symptoms include pain, edema, redness, possible hematoma at site of bite. No fatalities reported.



## ***Desert Black Snake***

### **Description:**

Adult length usually 0.9 meter to 1.2 meters; moderately stout snake. Background color generally glossy black sometimes with brownish tinge; belly more pale.



### **Habitat:**

Various habitats, including open desert, cultivated fields, gardens, oases, irrigated areas, and around buildings. Also barren, rocky mountain hillsides and sandy desert with sparse brush.

### **Activity and behavioral patterns:**

Nocturnal; spends much time underground. Can be very aggressive. When molested, threatened, or provoked, will hiss violently and strike.

### **Venom's effects:**

Venom strongly neurotoxic.

## ***Blunt-nosed or Levantine Viper***

### **Description:**

Adult length usually 0.7 to 1 meter; maximum of 1.5 meters. Background color generally light gray, khaki, or buff, with double row of opposing or alternating



spots from head to tail along back. Belly light gray to yellow, with small dark brown spots; tail pinkish brown.

**Habitat:**

Wide variety of habitats from marshes and plains at sea level to mountainous areas at elevations up to 2,000 meters. also semi-desert areas and rocky, hilly country at moderate elevations, with scattered bushes and adequate water supply. Often near farms and grazing areas.

**Activity and behavioral patterns:**

Primarily nocturnal. Sluggish. Most active and alert at night, usually very slow-moving and almost oblivious to stimuli when encountered during day. However, temperament unpredictable, and may strike quickly and savagely at any time.

**Venom's effects:**

Primarily hemotoxic. Bite causes sharp pain at site, followed by local swelling and necrosis. Deaths reported.

***False-horned Viper***

**Description:**

Adult length usually 0.5 to 0.7 meter, maximum of 0.9 meter. Background generally pale or bluish gray to khaki; gray or brown-gray blotches or crossbands on back. Alternating faint spots on throat and body sides. Ventral side white; tail black. Head very broad; distinct from neck. Horn, composed of several overlapping scales, above each eye.



**Habitat:**

Most often found in desert bush. Also found in sandy, rocky terrain, as well as burrows and crevices in elevations of up to 2,000 meters.

### **Activity and behavioral patterns:**

Nocturnal. Sluggish, placid, less likely to bite during the day. Dangerously active and aggressive at night. When disturbed, hisses loudly but not particularly vicious. Locomotion characteristically sidwinding. Frequently hides in rodent tunnels and beneath rocks.

### **Venom's effects:**

Primarily neurotoxic. May produce a few local symptoms such as minor pain, mild tingling of the local area, stiffness; more serious bite causes weakness followed by ptosis. Victim may be conscious, but be unable to respond due to paralysis.

## **Dangerous Invertebrates**

### ***Centipedes***

Although area centipedes are capable of inflicting a painful bite, none are known to be life-threatening.



### ***Spiders***

Although there are several spider species found in the region that are capable of inflicting a painful bite, including some very large and physically imposing tarantulas, none are known to be life-threatening.

### ***Millipedes***

Millipedes do not bite and in general are harmless to humans. However, when handled, some larger millipedes (may be more than 50 centimeters long) secrete a very noxious fluid that can cause severe blistering upon contact; some can squirt this fluid at least 2 feet.

## **Scorpions**

Although scorpions in the region are capable of inflicting a painful sting, none are known to be life-threatening.

## **Insects**

There is little specific information of medical importance regarding insects. However, nearly all countries have at least one species of moth having venomous/urticating hairs and/or whose larva (caterpillar) has venomous spines. Some caterpillars are very hairy (such as puss moths and flannel moths) and almost unrecognizable as caterpillars, with long silky hairs completely covering the shorter venomous spines. Others bear prominent clumps of still, venomous spines on an otherwise smooth body. Contact with these caterpillars can be very painful. Some are brightly colored. Paederus are small (usually 4 to 7 millimeters), slender rove beetles that do not look like typical beetles and have very short wing covers that expose most of their flexible abdomens. When crushed, their body fluid contains an agent that will blister skin on contact. The lesions take about a week to heal and the area remains painful for several weeks. The substance is extremely irritating if it gets into the eyes; temporary blindness has been reported.



## Dangerous Plants

### ***Desert Rose***

**Other names:**

Monkey poison, mock azalea, impala lily.

**Mechanisms of toxicity:**

Cardiac glycosides; used for ordeals, arrow poison, and as a fish stupifier.



**Comments:**

Five species; shrubs or trees; tropical and subtropical African and Arabian distribution. Thrive best in dry areas; have thick stems.

### ***Bushman's Poison***

**Other name:**

Poison tree, wintersweet.

**Mechanisms of toxicity:**

Seeds have a high concentration of toxin (cardiac glycosides); fruit pulp contains only traces. Wood extract is eas-



ily absorbed through the skin; can be mixed with latex from one of the Euphorbia family and gum from Acacia to make arrow poison; also used as an ordeal poison. Extracts applied to prickly fruits and laid in paths of barefoot enemy to kill. Symptoms of toxicity include pain, nausea/vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea. Variable latent period (interval between exposure and symptoms) with cardiac conduction defects and sinus bradycardia; hyperkalemia. Some species cause dermatitis, but this is not a common problem.



**Comments:**

Dense evergreen shrubs or small trees with a milky sap found in Arabia and tropical eastern and southern Africa. Fruit resembles an olive or small ellipsoidal plum and turns reddish to purple-black at maturity (one to two seeds). Fruit exudes a milky sap when cut. Aromatic flowers are tubular, white/pink, in dense clusters in the forks of the leaves.

***Gomboge Tree***

**No Photograph Available.**

**Mechanisms of toxicity:**

The bark exudate is a drastic purgative. Can be fatal.

**Comments:**

The gum resin is called gomboge; used in lacquers, metal finishes, and watercolors in China since the 13th century. A non-toxic plant; aril is delicious; one of the best tropical fruits; only in Malaysia/Thailand.

***Panama Tree*****Other names:**

Castano, tartargum.

**Mechanisms of toxicity:**

Seeds are edible, but pods have internal stiff bristles that easily penetrate skin, causing intense irritation.

**Comments:**

There are 200 tropical species.

## ***Velvet Bean***

### **Other names:**

Cowitch, cowhage, pica-pica, ox eye bean, horse-eye bean.

### **Mechanisms of toxicity:**

Many of the species' pods and flowers are covered with irritant hairs (proteolytic enzymes). Can be dangerous if they become embedded in the eye. Beans tend to be foul tasting, even after thorough boiling, so little danger of ingestion exists.



### **Comments:**

Many species are widely naturalized.

## ***English Yew***

### **Other names:**

American yew, Ground hemlock, Japanese yew.

### **Mechanisms of toxicity:**

Taxine A and B, classed as steroid alkaloids, are present in all plant parts except the aril. A single



chewed seed is deadly. An hour after ingestion, nausea, dizziness, and abdominal pain begin. This is followed by reddening of the lips, dilatation of the pupils, shallow breathing, tachycardia, and coma. Then the pulse slows, blood pressure drops, and death occurs through respiratory paralysis. No proven treatment exists. Emptying the stomach hours after ingestion may be helpful as

leaves may not pass through the GI tract expeditiously. Various clinical measures (circulatory stimulants, artificial respiration, cardiac pacemaker) have not prevented death in suicide cases.

**Comments:**

An evergreen shrub or small tree bearing a characteristic fleshy, red, sweet-tasting aril with a single green to black, partly exposed, hard-shelled seed within. In North America, the Japanese yew, the toxicity of which may exceed that of the English yew, has repeatedly caused fatal animal poisonings. Was once known as the “tree of death.”

***Heliotrope***

**Other names:**

Cherry pie, scorpion’s tail, Indian heliotrope.

**Mechanisms of toxicity:**

Contains pyrrolizidine alkaloids. Cause of large epidemics (Afghanistan, India) of illness following ingestion of bread made with flour contaminated with members of this genus. The pathologic effects (Budd-Chiari syndrome) take weeks to months, and death comes slowly over years. Chronic copper poisoning has occurred associated with this plant.



**Comments:**

A large genus of worldwide distribution (250 tropical and temperate trees and shrubs).



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## APPENDIX J: INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE CODES

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Algeria	213	Malta	356
Australia	61	Mexico	52
Austria	43	Morocco	212
Bahrain	973	Netherlands	31
Belgium	32	Nigeria	234
Brazil	55	New Zealand	64
Canada	1	Norway	47
China	86	Oman	968
Cyprus	357	Philippines	63
Denmark	45	Portugal	351
Djibouti	253	Qatar	974
Egypt	20	Republic of Korea	82
Ethiopia	251	Saudi Arabia	966
Finland	358	Senegal	221
France	33	Seychelles	248
Gabon	241	Singapore	65
Germany	49	Somalia	252
Greece	30	South Africa	27
Hawaii	1	Spain	34
Hong Kong	852	Sweden	46
Indonesia	62	Switzerland	41
Iran	98	Syria	963
Iraq	964	Taiwan	886
Ireland	353	Tanzania	255
Israel	972	Thailand	66
Ivory Coast	225	Tunisia	216
Japan	81	Turkey	90
Jordan	962	UAE	971
Kenya	254	United Kingdom	44
Kuwait	965	United States	1
Libya	218	Yemen	967
Madagascar	261	Zambia	260
Malaysia	60	Zimbabwe	263

AT&T (public phones)

0072-911  
or 0030-911

On Base

550-HOME  
or 550-2USA



















