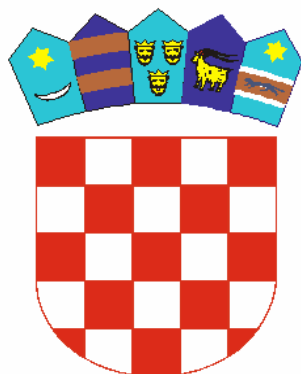


O S C E
FORUM FOR SECURITY COOPERATION



PARTICIPATING STATE

REPUBLIC OF

C R O A T I A

ANNUAL EXCHANGE OF
INFORMATION ON DEFENCE
PLANNING 2009

VIENNA DOCUMENT 1999

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I. INTRODUCTION

The defence system of the Republic of Croatia is going through a process of intensive reforms. The Republic of Croatia endeavours to build armed forces which will be suitable to the capacities of Croatian society while at the same time being capable of facing security challenges of the modern world.

Thanks to the successful implementation of comprehensive reforms, the Republic of Croatia received an invitation for NATO membership on April 4, 2008. In receiving an invitation for membership Croatia has been recognized as a trustworthy partner that is willing to contribute to the common values and goals of the Alliance.

In 2009 the most important tasks essential for the functioning of the Republic of Croatia as a NATO member will be participation in allied operations, assurance and maintenance of reliable public support for NATO membership among its citizens, implementation of further democratic and defence reforms, continuation of cooperation with neighbours and the adoption of a new legislative framework fully compatible with NATO legislature.

Information and data on defence planning presented in this document provide evidence of efforts the Republic of Croatia invests in the transformation of its defence system and its adjustment to NATO standards.

II. DEFENCE PLANNING

Exchange of Information

15. GENERAL PROVISIONS

In accordance with article 15 of the *Vienna Document 1999*, The Republic of Croatia presents information on defence planning for the year 2009.

15.1. DEFENCE POLICY AND DOCTRINE

15.1.1. Defence Policy, Military Strategy/Doctrine

Defence Policy

The definition of defence goals for the Republic of Croatia is based on national values, interests and security needs. The Republic of Croatia is determined to safeguard its freedom, independence and sovereignty under all security conditions.

The main defence goals of the Republic of Croatia which determine its basic areas of activity are:

- Accession of the Republic of Croatia to the NATO Alliance and the EU,
- Development of an effective defence system, based on the concept of collective security,
- Active contribution of the Republic of Croatia in building and advancing stability and security in the world,
- Development of the Republic of Croatia's capabilities to participate in peace support activities in the world.

The defence policy of the Republic of Croatia is being developed and conducted in practice with respect to the following principles:

- Building of a defence system in accordance with democratic standards and processes (democratic control over the defence system, transparency of defence policy, planning and the defence budget);
- Suitability of the defence system to security conditions;
- Maintaining an adequate level of military capabilities within the framework of state economic and budget capacities;
- Rational planning and management of defence resources;
- Respecting national traditions and values, especially experience from the Homeland War;
- Consistent conduct of accepted international obligations.

The Croatian defence system is going through a process of intensive reforms. In the protection of Croatian national interests, the Republic of Croatia endeavours to develop armed forces which will be suitable to the capabilities of society and at the same time able to face all of today's security challenges. The invitation for Croatia to join NATO, received at the Bucharest summit, has additionally stimulated efforts focused on the adaptation of the defence system to NATO membership requirements.

The Republic of Croatia believes that within the framework of collective defence, provided by full NATO membership, it will be able to achieve its own security as well as a contribution to regional European, international and global security. As an EU candidate country, the Republic of Croatia wishes to adjust its defence system to the parameters set by the European Security and Defence Policy within the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the EU. Within the development of the European security and defence, the Republic of Croatia supports the strategic partnership between EU and NATO, based on strong transatlantic links and coherent development of common complementary capabilities.

By successfully implementing comprehensive reforms, at the Bucharest summit on April 4, 2008 the Republic of Croatia received an invitation for NATO membership. Following the membership invitation and with the beginning of accession negotiations in Bruxelles, the Republic of Croatia officially began the procedure for joining the Alliance. During two negotiation cycles, held in April and May 2008, the Republic of Croatia expressed its preparedness to participate in the collective defence system. The Croatian financial contribution to the NATO budget was defined while Croatia's determination to contribute to the protection of classified information and documents of the alliance, in accordance with NATO security regulations, was confirmed. The Republic of Croatia also declared its readiness to adapt to the *acquis* of the Alliance.

Upon the completion of accession negotiations, the Republic of Croatia compiled and consigned to the Alliance a Timetable for Reform with precise dates for the completion of the remaining processes in adjustment to the systems, procedures and standards of the Alliance. The signing of the Protocol to the North Atlantic Treaty on the Accession of the Republic of Croatia followed on July 9, 2008 in Bruxelles. Therewith began the process of the ratification of the Protocol in national parliaments of NATO member states. Under the condition that the

process of ratification will be finished by the NATO summit, which will be held in France and Germany on April 3-4, 2009, Croatia will participate as a full NATO member for the first time.

Beside accession negotiations, the participation of the Republic of Croatia in the NATO integration process was also conducted within the Membership Action Plan (MAP) and the Partnership for Peace (PfP).

Within the MAP framework, in 2008 the Republic of Croatia concluded its sixth cycle for the 2007 – 2008 period and delivered, in September 2008, its seventh and final Annual National Program (ANP) 2008 – 2009. The last ANP is connected to the Timetable for Reform consigned to the Allies in Bruxelles in June 2008.

The participation in the Partnership for Peace (PfP) was defined through activities of the Individual Partnership Program (IPP), Partnership Goals (PG), the Planning and Review Process (PARP) and the Annual National Program (ANP).

Strategic partners in the development of the 2008 IPP were the Joint Force Command Headquarters Naples (JFC HQ Naples) and the NATO School Oberammergau (NSO). Visits by Mobile Training Teams (MTT) to different functional areas were also conducted in cooperation with JFC HQ Naples.

Concerning cooperation with NATO in the field of defence planning, the Republic of Croatia finished its last PARP cycle as a partner country in January 2008 and as an invitee started the integration process into the NATO defence planning system.

During 2008 the Republic of Croatia was host to NATO/PfP exercises *Cooperative Marlin 08*, *MEDCEUR 08* and partially to *Combined Endeavour 08*. The IPP priorities for 2008 were activities which directly support the implementation of the accepted Partnership Goals, the training of declared forces according to NATO standards and the intensifying of their participation in the concept of operative capabilities and NATO exercises open to partners. Furthermore it is significant to note the training of personnel for performing duties in multinational staffs: activities in the area of Combined Joint Task Forces, operative planning,

staff procedures and operative military terminology. The process of standardization for participation in NATO committees and working bodies is being accelerated.

The Republic of Croatia delivered its first answer to the *Defence Planning Questionnaire* (DPQ) in August 2008. Aforementioned answers to the DPQ were used as a basis for the development of an Allied evaluation of the Croatian defence system. Consultations with the Allies regarding answers to the Defence Planning Questionnaire were held in February 2009.

During 2009 the Republic of Croatia will begin the redefinition of its strategic documents adopted in 2002 – the National Security Strategy, the Defence Strategy, the Military Strategy – while a new Strategic Defence Review will also begin as well as a new CAF Long Term Development Plan for the 2011 – 2020 period.

The Republic of Croatia has continued to strengthen its support for international efforts in establishing stability and reconstruction in Afghanistan. Participation in the ISAF mission is a long-term engagement and clearly demonstrates that the Republic of Croatia shares NATO priorities and is ready to carry its portion of the burden and responsibility in the building of a safer environment. Accordingly, the Republic of Croatia has increased its participation and its contribution to the international peace support mission ISAF. This was in accordance with the decision by Croatian parliament to increase the Croatian contingent up to 300 members in 2008. In comparison, the deployment of forces in 2006 and 2007 engaged a total of 200 CAF members. The Republic of Croatia participates in 3 Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRT). By the end of August 2008, within the twelfth rotation of the Croatian contingent and in accordance with bilateral negotiations with the Federal Republic of Germany, the additional forces planned for 2008 were deployed in Mazar-e-Sharif (RC North). The increase from 108 to a total number of 183 CAF members in Mazar-e-Sharif relates to the increase of the Infantry PLT+ (63 members) to an Infantry Company (132 members), to the increase of the Headquarter staff (from 4 to 6) and to the increase of the National Support Element - NSE (from 7 to 9). There are two large rotations foreseen for 2009 (in March and September), while the Croatian components in the Provincial Reconstruction Teams will still depend on the rotation plans of the partner countries (Lithuania and Hungary).

In 2008 the Republic of Croatia continued with the regular implementation of its partnership goals from the 2006 package. The readiness of the Croatian Defence System for NATO

membership and the successful participation of CAF in the NATO-led operation ISAF in Afghanistan give evidence to successful implementation of partnership goals. From the 2006 partnership goals package, 7 partnership goals were realized while 12 partnership goals were incorporated into the new adopted goals.

The new package of partnership goals for the Republic of Croatia was prepared in Zagreb during consultations between the Republic of Croatia and NATO in May 2008. The package consists of 25 modified and 25 new partnership goals. By signing of the Protocol to the North Atlantic Treaty on the Accession of the Republic of Croatia on July 9, 2008, partnership goals have become target force goals and they will become force goals upon accession of the Republic of Croatia to NATO.

The Republic of Croatia pays particular attention to bilateral and multilateral military cooperation and is active in:

- Conduct of internationally accepted obligations regarding arms control, primarily the Agreement on Sub-regional Arms Control (article IV and V, annex 1-b of the Dayton Accord);
- Full implementation of confidence and security building measures within the framework of the *Vienna Document 1999*, along with additional measures of building confidence and security in the region based on reciprocity;
- The activity of RACVIAC (Regional Arms Control Verification and Implementation Assistance Centre), which has proven to be very successful. RACVIAC strives to assist in the process of creating greater transparency, openness and predictability concerning military security as well as cooperation and dialogue among the 20 participating nations. Furthermore, RACVIAC is a forum for courses, seminars and workshops in various fields, such as: border traffic and security, illegal trafficking of drugs, people and weapons; joint activity in the event of natural disasters and accidents; regional cooperation in all peace issues; democratic control of the armed forces as well as European Security and Defence Policy.
- Conduct of the Open Skies agreement, of which Croatia became a full member on January 1, 2005 after many years of preparation;
- Implementation of accepted conventions, global and regional agreements, programs and measures in the area of international security (bans and restrictions of the

production, storage and use of anti-personnel mines, chemical and biological weapons, prevention of terrorism, organized crime, the illegal drug trade, trafficking of human beings, environmental protection and others);

- Participation in regional defence initiative forums of Central and South Eastern Europe: CENCOOP (Central European Nation Cooperation in PSO), the American-Adriatic Charter, the Quadrilateral, SEDM (South-East Defence Ministerial), Adriatic-Ionian Initiative, SEECP (South-East European Cooperation Process), SEEC (South-East European Clearinghouse);
- Near the end of 2008 the Republic of Croatia had 20 accredited military attaches, 2 military advisors and 3 assistant military attaches in 36 countries. Military diplomatic offices have been opened in Macedonia, Greece and the Ukraine and a non-commissioned officer has been sent to the military diplomatic office in the United States. The regular exchange of military attaches in Poland, Serbia, China, Austria, Hungary, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slovenia and Italy has been conducted.

During 2008 significant engagement of CAF members in UN peace support operations was achieved. In June 2008 the members of CAF have participated in 13 peace support operations and that made the Republic of Croatia first among countries providing forces for UN peace support missions.

After the ending of CAF participation in peace support missions in Nepal (UNMIN) and in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) in July and August 2008, the Republic of Croatia continued to participate in 11 UN peace support missions. Currently, 133 CAF members participate in UN peace support missions, 95 of them as CAF unit members (the overview of participation in UN peace support missions has been provided in the annex of the report).

The engagement of CAF members in UN peace support missions conforms to the CAF Long Term Development Plan for the period 2006 – 2015 (participation in UN peace support missions is foreseen with up to 150 CAF members, that is with 50 CAF members individually and with one or two units the size of a platoon or company), and it conforms to the decisions of the Croatian parliament.

In the forthcoming period, participation in the peace support mission in the Central African Republic and Chad has been foreseen which, upon completion of the EU peace support

mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (EUFOR TCHAD/RCA), will continue to function under a UN mandate as MINURCAT II as of March 15, 2009.

The participation of CAF members in UN peace support missions will continue to be in support of the republic of Croatia as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council. It will also depend on the development of situations in areas of individual missions, it will depend on the overall number of personnel available for participation in peace operations and it will depend on a military and political evaluation of the need to participate in a certain mission.

Special attention is given to the adequate level of CAF interoperability with the armed forces of NATO member countries. During CAF reform, emphasis will be placed on the increasing of the level of interoperability. In order to achieve this goal, the Republic of Croatia uses its membership in the NATO/PfP program and especially the Membership Action Plan. The exchange of information and mutual activities, among which are mutual military exercises, contributes to the improvement of CAF capabilities to operate in non-traditional tasks and cooperates with the civilian sector in the areas of security and defence. In this manner the CAF can perform their multiple roles. Along with the basic responsibility of deterrence against aggression and defence of the population and territory of the Republic of Croatia, they are included in planning, preparing and conducting operations for the protection and rescuing of people and property in the event of natural catastrophes or technological accidents, when the scope of such events exceeds the capabilities of designated civilian institutions.

In accordance with international military cooperation goals, key areas of multilateral activities in 2009 are:

- Cooperation within the framework of international organizations (UN, OSCE, EU),
- Cooperation within the framework of regional defence initiatives (the South-East European Defence ministers Forum – SEDM, the Quadrilateral - MLF, the South-East Europe Cooperation Process – SEECP, the South Eastern European Clearinghouse Initiative – SEEC, RACVIAC, as well as projects related to cooperation in the Mediterranean area (Adrion and V-RMTC),

- Other international defence activities (international conferences, seminars, international sports events and military games, weapons and military equipment fairs, Military Ordinarate activities and others).

In the field of cooperation with the UN, the emphasis will be placed on activities related to participation of CAF members in UN peace support operations. After a significant increase of engagement in UN missions during 2008, primarily by including the first CAF unit into the peace support mission on the Golan Heights (UNDOF), it has been foreseen to broaden the engagement in 2009 by participating in the UN mission in Chad. Apart from an officer in the Mission Command, it has been foreseen that once the EUFOR TCHAD/RCA mission has ended and a UN mission mandate has been defined, a smaller CAF unit will be sent to the future UN mission in Chad. According to the International Military Cooperation Implementation Plan for 2009, CAF members have been foreseen to participate in twelve UN peace support missions, which places Croatia among the top AF donor countries for UN peace support missions.

The focus of international cooperation in the area of the EU has been aimed at a continuation of participation at high level meetings (EU Troika with ministers of defence from membership candidate countries; EUMC+5); at activities connected to the fulfilment of the CAF Long Term Development Plan 2006 – 2015; at implementation plans in the area of international cooperation in portions regarding contribution to EU crisis management capabilities; at training and education of MoD and CAF personnel about European Security and Defence Policy and at the participation in working groups for the preparation of EU negotiations.

Military Strategy

The Military Strategy of the Republic of Croatia is a document based on the Constitution, National Security Strategy and Defence Strategy of the Republic of Croatia, concerning the CAF as the basic defence component of the Croatian defence system.

The Military Strategy provides the concept of development, equipping and modernization in the CAF as well as the development of military art and use of achievements in military techniques and technologies. It clearly presents the place and role of the CAF. The CAF

development is based on the improvement of existing capabilities, their expansion as well as building new ones.

The Military Strategy takes into account changes resulting from the end of the Cold War so that, along with traditional and non-traditional tasks, the CAF also prepare for defence in the event of various possible trans-national and asymmetric threats. In doing so, the CAF rely upon current PfP membership and anticipated NATO membership.

The Military Strategy defines the size and structure of the CAF and the place, role and tasks of the branches. Modular and professional forces, as well as the development of military capabilities are significant CAF guidelines necessary for the realization of defence.

The CAF consist of:

- The CAF General Staff, defined as a joint staff, which directly commands the armed forces services – the Croatian Army, the Croatian Air Force and Air Defence and the Croatian Navy
- Support Command
- The Croatian Military Academy
- Sub-Staff units.

In accordance with current threat and risk evaluations, the emphasis in CAF activities will be placed upon development and improvement of capabilities. The CAF will continue to increase the effectiveness of their branches, services, specializations and units while simultaneously developing capabilities adjusted to requirements for participation in the joint operations of the international community. Importance will be given to training and preparation for international peace support and other operations.

15.1.2. National Defence Planning Procedures

Defence planning is a continuous and systematic planning activity conducted by government bodies and state departments as well as by the CAF in the area of defence. This activity defines, coordinates, elaborates and adopts general and specific strategic goals under the jurisdiction of all incumbents of planning within the MoD and CAF. It consists of strategic, developmental and operative planning. The following participate in the process of defence

planning, in accordance with their jurisdiction: The President of the Republic, the Croatian Parliament, the Government of the Republic of Croatia, the Ministry of Defence and other incumbent ministries as well as other state institutions.

Defence planning procedures in the CAF and MoD are defined by the Regulation on the Manner of Planning, Programming, Development and Implementation of the MoD Budget that was adopted in February 2003.

After its adoption in July 2006 by the Croatian parliament, in 2007 the CAF Long Term Development Plan was elaborated by implementation plans in six functional areas: personnel management, international military cooperation, equipping and modernization, the property management, MOD and CAF strategic communications networks and IT and research and development. The implementation plans operationalize projects and activities within the Long Term Development Plan, which will enable a gradual achievement of targeted capabilities by the year 2015.

Defence Planning Levels:

- *Strategic planning* is a component of defence planning in the framework of which legislative and executive government bodies define in the long term, through documents of the highest level, the security and defence requirements of the Republic of Croatia as well as methods of ensuring security and defence requirements. Strategic planning documents are: the National Security Strategy, the Defence Strategy, the Military Strategy and the Strategic Review of the Status of Military Capabilities.
- *Developmental planning* is a component of defence planning that, in the long term and mid-term creates the building, development and maintenance of personnel and material defence capabilities. Development planning documents are: The CAF Long Term Development Plan that covers a period of 10 years and the MOD and CAF Mid-Term Development Plan that covers a period of 6 years.
- *Operative planning* is a component of defence planning that covers the management of personnel and material resources, with an aim to realize strategic and development planning as fully and consistently as possible. Operative planning most directly ties

the planning functions with programming and budget development. Operative planning documents are: Annual Military Priorities, Annual Defence Planning Guidance, the Armed Forces Plan, and the Annual Report on the Readiness of the Defence System, the Conduct of Personnel Policy and the Overall State of the Armed Forces.

Programming

Programming is a continuous process which connects planning, budget development and implementation through allocation of resources according to adopted plans that lead directly to the budget development. In programming adopted plans are translated into programs, that is projects and activities are translated through the main budget categories, in accordance with desired capabilities and priorities defined in the planning stage. In programming alternative methods of goal achievement are also defined and analyzed, differing options of goal achievement in relation to possible costs and benefits are evaluated, while the effects of assigned resources are also analysed in relation to the planned dynamics of goal achievement.

Institutions Included In The Defence Planning Process

The President of the Republic of Croatia is the supreme commander of the CAF. The President endorses the proposed Defence Strategy of the Republic of Croatia and the proposed Defence Plan of the Republic of Croatia. The President also adopts the Military Strategy, the CAF Plan of Use, the Decision on the CAF Size, Composition and Mobilization Development and the Decision on the Military-territorial Division of the Republic of Croatia.

The Croatian Parliament adopts the defence budget as part of the state budget, which is one of the elements of democratic parliamentary control. The Croatian Parliament adopts the National Security Strategy, the Defence Strategy and the CAF Long Term Development Plan.

The Government of the Republic of Croatia proposes the defence budget as a part of the state budget. The Government also proposes the Defence Strategy and the CAF Long Term Development Plan to the Parliament. The Government submits the Annual Report on the Readiness of the Defence System, Conduct of Personnel Policy and the Overall State of the CAF. The Government also adopts the Defence Plan of the Republic of Croatia.

The Ministry of Defence defines, coordinates, develops and conducts defence policy. It is responsible for the development of draft proposals for the following documents: the Defence Strategy and the Defence Plan of the Republic of Croatia as well as the development of the Annual Report on the Readiness of the Defence System, Conduct of Personnel Policy and the Overall State of the CAF. It is also responsible for the development of the CAF Long Term Development Plan. The MoD gives its endorsement to the proposed Military Strategy of the Republic of Croatia.

The General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia develops proposals for the Military Strategy, CAF Plan of Use, Decision on the CAF Size, Composition and Mobilization Development. The CAF General Staff also participates in the development of the Defence Strategy. According to the Regulation on the Method of Planning, Programming, Development and Implementation of the Budget it develops the Annual Military Priorities.

With changes to the Law on Defence adopted in July 2007, the Defence Council was introduced with the following tasks: consideration of fundamental documents regarding defence, consideration of state and local government bodies in the area of defence, monitoring the conduct of reforms in the defence system and other issues when necessary. The President calls a session of the Defence Council in concurrence with the Prime Minister, while they mutually decide upon issues that will be considered at the session.

The Defence Council consists of the President, Prime Minister, President of the Parliament, Minister of Defence, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Interior Minister, the Minister of Finance, the CAF Chief of Staff, the Director of the State Department for Protection and Rescuing, the presidential advisors for national security and defence, the head of the President's Office and the head of the President's Military Cabinet.

15.1.3. Personnel Management Policy

Personnel management policy is implemented through four main program areas: the recruiting program, the professional development program, the personnel support program and the personnel transition and separation program. All four programs are whole and encompass civilian and military personnel. The system of personnel management in the MoD and the CAF is based on the presumptions of defence policy, available resources and evaluation of future needs. Priorities in the development of this system are: optimization of personnel numbers, rejuvenation, raising the education structure, advancing the system of training and education, raising the quality of life, development of personnel doctrine and measures for a consistent, correct, unbiased and objective approach to personnel management, improving the personnel information system and the readiness management system. Changes to the law and regulation on standards of professional development and the starting of the civil-military education mechanism have created the basis for a new system of personnel management that enables rejuvenation of the CAF.

Main personnel management system tasks for the year 2009 are:

- Continue the reorganization and establish the organizational structure and numerical size of the CAF.
- Establishment of a singular personnel management system, which will have the Personnel Management Centre as a component part. Transfer authority to newly organized bodies;
- Achieving the targeted CAF numerical size by the end of 2009 (16 000 active military personnel and 2000 civilian personnel), while improving the overall personnel age and education structure;
- Increase living standards of personnel by implementation of a new housing model and different personnel support programs
- Implement a complete family support concept with emphasis on the separation phase during peace support missions
- Implement a new organization of military-expert specialist classifications;
- Start with the establishment of the contract reserve
- Continue the voluntary conscript concept within the CAF;
- Maintain the targeted personnel structure with planned recruitment, assignments, promotions and separation of personnel;

- Transform and adjust the existing education system to the civilian system of higher education, through conduct of the education concept and project tasks. Continue to link to the university community and related civilian institutions.

According to the 2008 active Military Personnel Recruitment Plan, which is approved by the Government of the Republic of Croatia, the recruitment of 800 enlisted and 110 officers was planned for 2008 (in accordance with the CAF Long Term Development Plan 2006 - 2015).

In June 2008 an advertisement for recruiting citizens into active military service was announced. The recruitment was planned according to the current needs and available starting positions for officers and enlisted personnel.

In 2008 employment of 164 civil servants and employees has been planned, 88 of them apprentices and 76 with work experience. In June 2008 an advertisement was announced and 56 apprentices were selected and employed along with 8 persons possessing work experience.

The main reason for the failure to fulfil the Plan in the part concerning recruitment of officers continues to be an unsatisfying response by candidates, especially candidates from unavailable professions, which have been identified in the CAF requirements.

The realization of the Personnel Recruitment Plan for 2008 was at 75 %.

Proposals for the Active Military Personnel Recruitment Plan and Civil Servant Recruitment Plan for 2009 have been made. They are currently in the adoption procedure. According to the 2009 Civil Servant Recruitment Plan the recruitment of 96 civil servants in the MoD has been planned.

In 2008 the planned separation was continued of mainly older personnel that have fulfilled the legal conditions for pension, military personnel whose physical capabilities do not satisfy criteria for remainder in active military service as well as civilian and military personnel with inadequate levels of education.

An inability of further professional development for active military personnel who don't comply with standards was determined. Those persons with 20 years seniority are placed on a

separation candidate list and are informed of possibilities to remain in service or, in the event of separation, possibilities to use transition programs.

During the implementation of the Personnel Separation Plan and during 2008, a quarterly separation model was applied as well as the possibility for temporarily retainment of necessary personnel. Mechanisms have been developed for the effective management of the separation process for military and civilian personnel.

The realization of the Personnel Separation Plan for 2008 was at 80 %. This percentage is a result of the incomplete process of the organizational separation of the Air Technical Agency. The same resulted in the previously mentioned number of separations for civil servants and employees.

Changes in the MoD and CAF personnel structure following the downsizing process are shown in the following tables:

1. The structure of personnel in the MoD and CAF on December 31, 2007 according to categories:

CATEGORY	NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
OFFICERS	4419
NCOs	6778
ENLISTED	5941
ACTIVE	17138
STATE OFFICIALS	5
CIVIL SERVANTS	1765
CIVIL EMPLOYEES	2614
CIVIL SERVANTS AND EMPLOYEES	4384
Total	21522

2. Implementation of the Separation Plan for 2008 by categories:

CATEGORY	2008.	
	PLANNED	ACHIEVED
OFFICERS	537	288
NCOs	470	362
ENLISTED	350	374
ACTIVE	1357	1024
CIVIL SERVANTS AND EMPLOYEES	1000	858
Total	2357	1882

3. In 2008 the following number of personnel was recruited through the recruitment process:

- 622 enlisted that signed professional contracts for a period of three years,
- 72 officer candidates (younger higher-educated people) who have been accepted into active military service for an undefined period of time following the completion of basic officer's education,
- 107 civil servants and employees.

15.2. FORCE PLANNING

15.2.1. Size, Structure and Capabilities of Croatian Armed Forces

Organization and Command of the CAF

The organization and command of the CAF are defined by the Constitution, Defence Law and the Armed Forces Service Law. The President of the Republic of Croatia is the Supreme Commander of the CAF. The MoD is managed by the Minister of Defence. In accordance with the military depoliticization principle, Croatian Parliament exercises democratic control over the armed forces. The CAF General Staff is a constituent part of the MoD, headed by the Chief of the CAF General staff, who is superior to the CAF commands and units. He answers to the President of the Republic and the Minister of Defence for his work. In the case of a direct threat of war or in the case of war, the President of the Republic of Croatia or the Supreme Commander directly commands the CAF through the Chief of the CAF General Staff.

The CAF have four fundamental missions: protection of the sovereignty of the Republic of Croatia, defence of the Republic of Croatia and its allies, participation in crisis response operations abroad, participation in confidence and security building measures and assistance to civil institutions in the country. The CAF prepare and train for conducting all forms of armed combat and have a peacetime and wartime structure. The peacetime structure consists of personnel serving in the armed forces (active military personnel: officers, NCOs, enlisted and conscripts; civilian personnel: civil servants and civil employees). The wartime structure, besides the peacetime structure, also includes members of the CAF reserve component.

The CAF are organized into staffs, commands, units and organizations, and they consist of branches, services and specialities. The branches are: the Croatian Army, the Croatian Navy and the Croatian Air Force and Air Defence.

The Republic of Croatia develops its armed forces with an aim to become NATO interoperable and functional in the organization of the allied forces so they may respond to new security threats. They should also be deployable, adaptable, efficient and supplied with modern equipment, in accordance with available resources. For that purpose, planning and reform processes are being continued in pursuant with the Long Term Development Plan of the Croatian Armed Forces for the period 2006 – 2015. The armed forces are a significant

support element of foreign policy contributing to the development of good neighbourly relations and also global stability and security. They give significant attention to the development of capabilities needed for participating in international operations.

Structure of the CAF

Branches of the Croatian Armed Forces:

- *The Croatian Army* - most significant and numerous component of the CAF. It is responsible for the conduct of defence operations independently and with the participation and support of other CAF branches. In accordance with the Long Term Development Plan, and with an intention to reach NATO usability targets, 40 % of the land forces will be deployable, and 8% of the land forces will be sustainable in NATO-led operations.
- *The Croatian Navy* - acts independently and jointly with other branches. The role of the Croatian Navy is to defend the integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Croatia, promote and protect its interests on the Adriatic Sea, islands and coastal region. The Croatian Navy is responsible for and organizes the naval defence of the Republic of Croatia. The Croatian Navy jurisdiction encompasses the territorial sea, islands, inner sea waters and deep waters over which the Republic of Croatia exercises full sovereignty and sovereign rights for the exploitation of the sea waters and the sea floor. The Croatian Navy is also included in: search and rescue activities, maritime traffic control, prevention of criminal and other illegal acts by ships, protection of natural resources and the environment, assistance to ships, assistance in fire fighting activities, as well as during other disaster relief activities.
- *The Croatian Air Force and Air Defence* - is CAF branch intended to ensure sovereignty over the air space of the Republic of Croatia and to provide air support for other branches in conducting their tasks in joint operations. It is responsible for and organises the integrated system of air defence of the Republic of Croatia. The Croatian Air Force and Air Defence are a part of constantly ready forces, capable of providing a fast and efficient response to a military threat and also to participate in execution of all tasks.

During 2008 the establishment of the Operational Command Centre of the CAF General Staff was been completed. The Centre fulfils its foreseen role of monitoring situations and activities, while it is also capable to conduct command and control over operations in the country and abroad.

Core features of last year's changes in the current structure of the Croatian Armed Forces are as follows:

- A new structure of the CAF General Staff and sub-staff units has been implemented;
- In the Croatian Army reorganization has been conducted in guard brigades, service units and the Training and Doctrine Command;
- In the Croatian Navy, establishment of the Coast Guard and reorganization of the logistic support portion of the structure was continued;
- In the Croatian Air Force and Air Defence, transition to a system of functioning with two air-bases is in progress as well as further adjustment of the support portion of the structure;
- The process of separation of the Air Technical Agency from the CAF structure is continuing;
- In the Support Command, reorganization has been completed and logistics and other support tasks have been taken over.

The CAF Logistics System

In establishing the Support Command, foundations have been set for the efficient and economic use of logistics capacities in support of the CAF. A new logistics-support system has been established, with emphasis on the creation of task tailored logistics-support units for operations in the country and abroad, based on the capacities of the Support Command.

A new logistics-support system in stationary facilities-barracks has also been established and will continue to develop separately from logistics-support development in field conditions.

The achieved level of development was confirmed through provision of logistics-support for forces in international military exercises *MEDCEUR 08* and *Combined Endeavour 08* which were held at the *Lora* Naval Base in Split and at the *Divulje* Military Base in May 2008.

The logistics system has been effectively rationalized, with an aim to achieve a capability of executing all functional tasks through rational use of human and material resources.

15.2.2. Deployment of the Croatian Armed Forces

The CAF are mostly deployed on the territory of the Republic of Croatia, while smaller portions are located beyond its borders in international peace operations.

Members of the CAF are currently involved in 11 UN peace operations with 133 members. By sending a company in the UNDOF mission on the Golan Heights in June 2008 the CAF was, for the first time, included in a UN mission with a military unit.

Participation of a smaller unit in the peace operation in the Central African Republic and Chad has been planned in the forthcoming period. This mission will continue to operate under a UN mandate as of March 15, 2009 under the name MINURCAT II, once the EU peace operation in CAR and Chad (EUFOR TCHAD/RCA) has been completed.

In October 2008 a reconnaissance team consisted of 15 members of CAF, was sent for the first time to an EU peace mission in CAR and Chad (EUFOR Tchad/RCA) for a period of 6 months.

During last year, the number of engaged members of CAF in the NATO-led operation ISAF in Afghanistan was increased to 277 members, wherewith the upper limit of 300 soldiers approved by the Croatian Parliament has not yet been reached.

The Republic of Croatia has announced its entry into the KFOR operation with 2 helicopters and 20 soldiers. The engagement is expected in the first half of 2009.

Furthermore, the Republic of Croatia is formally entering operation *Active Endeavour*. Contribution does not include the participation of military forces, but rather, for the needs of operation conduct, the Croatian Navy Command will continue to exchange security data

regarding maritime transport with the Operations Command in Naples CC-MAR (Maritime Component Commander in Naples).

Along with other assignments, engagement of CAF members has manifested in assistance to civilian institutions in the country, participation in the fire fighting season, logistics-support, airlift of life threatened people, emergency transport of organs for transplantation, search and rescue in inaccessible mountainous areas, sea rescue and assistance in building local infrastructure.

15.2.3. Croatian Armed Forces Education and Training

The CAF training system includes the training of volunteer conscripts, training of reserves and training of active military personnel. Institutional training and education at CAF academies and schools has special importance, including the education of commanders and staffs on modern simulation systems, which can create the conditions for complex and realistic training. Standards used by NATO member countries are applied during training while the conduct of education is based upon our own knowledge and experience gained during the Homeland War.

The military education system was focused on and provided support for the following areas:

- Adjustment to the civilian education system in compliance with the principles of Bologna Declaration and integration of military modules into the civilian education system;
- Implementation of the MAP (Membership Action Plan), international military education, international exercises and other forms of international cooperation;
- Gathering experiences from the participation of CAF members in NATO, UN and EU-led missions through the *lessons learned* system;
- Adoption of STANAGs (Standardization Agreements) as Croatian military norms and their implementation in teaching contents at the military academy;
- Intensive study of foreign languages, primarily English.

The Croatian Military Academy is under direct command of the General Staff and has the following tasks:

- Conduct of inter-branch education and training of officers and NCOs;
- Proposing and developing CAF joint doctrine;
- Participation in development of unique standards and measures for training and education in the CAF;
- Development of manuals for training and education.

The professional development of officers is based on 4 levels of education:

- Basic officer education,
- Advanced officer education,
- Command-Staff College,
- War College.

The development model for NCOs is based on a selection of the most successful and best quality soldiers that are sent for education and promoted to NCOs. Following basic training, they are sent for specialist training in order to gain skills and knowledge in a specific military activity, then to a unit. Having gained required skills, knowledge and experience, based on evaluation of success as the main selection criteria, NCOs qualify for training and education in higher NCO positions. Besides regular training, this model also encompasses specialist courses for specific military duties as well as tactical and technical capabilities and is supplemented with higher NCO education as the highest level of NCO education.

One of the most important priorities in training and education in the CAF is the study of foreign languages, it is a key aspect of intellectual interoperability with NATO, which is being conducted by the Foreign Language School.

The CAF training system is focused on priorities, intensified training with the use of simulations in training at the tactical level, training for non-war activities as well as creating preconditions for the conduct of training with the assistance of computer simulations on the operative strategic level. Furthermore, training is conducted for all types of missions and tasks. The Combat Training Centre has a significant place in the training of the Army and is a presumption for the development of training for joint operations.

Basic military training procedures for volunteer conscripts has begun for the first time at the Požega Basic Training Centre, while specialist military training will be conducted at the Infantry Regiment Training Battalion. Voluntary conscripts are being trained in basic and specialized military knowledge and capabilities in the infantry service.

The *Cadet* Project, as a model of civil-military education which is used for training officer candidates, for the needs of combat units and combat support units in all three branches, represents the primary form of education and scholarship allocation for career officers. Activities have been intensified within the Cadet Attraction Improvement Project, and alongside the already existing models of selection and education, an improvement was made in relation to last year.

Two hundred and seventy-six CAF and MoD members abroad completed various forms of linearly growing and functional education. After the reactivation of education under the IMET program (International Military Education and Training Programme), 28 members of the CAF and MoD were sent to attend this type of education programme.

For the purpose of intensifying English language studies, the first multimedia classroom for studying English in units is being put into function.

Ten different NATO ADL courses are being taught in the CAF, and during 2009 the first e-learning contents of the CAF will be set up.

Final preparations for deployment to the peace mission in Kosovo, KFOR, where CAF will participate with 2 helicopters and 20 members, are in progress. Preparations for the mission are being conducted through intensive training in night flying, as well as training helicopter crews. Additionally, these helicopters participated in a great number of exercises and activities of the CAF as well as in several international military exercises. Deployment to this mission is expected in the first half of 2009.

15.2.4. Equipping and Modernization

a) Equipping and modernization programs that were conducted during 2008:

- further conduct of the *Sky* project – equipping with radar systems for the control of air space;
- further conduct of the *Sea* project – equipping with radar systems for the control of coastal space;
- project development for equipping with combat armoured personnel carriers on wheels (various models);
- equipping with 10 Mi-171Sh transport helicopters from the clearing debt of the Russian Federation – realized
- Procurement of two *Helsinki* type missile gunboats, from the Finnish Defence Forces structure – realized
- equipping with non-combat vehicles for varied use (personal and terrain vehicles, terrain vehicles with anti-mine and ballistic protection, 5 and 10 ton transport vehicles).
- acquisition of engineering machines and equipment for units intended to take part in NATO/PfP operations;
- acquisition of NBC equipment for CAF needs (prior for units intended to take part in NATO/PfP operations);
- equipping of CAF units intended for participation in NATO/PfP operations with personal equipment.

b) Equipping and modernization programs planned for the year 2009:

- Project for equipping with armoured infantry combat vehicles on wheels (various models);
- Beginning of equipping project for a multi-purpose combat aircraft – beginning of project implementation has been temporary postponed;
- Continuation of equipping with non-combat vehicles for varied use (personal and terrain vehicles, terrain vehicles with anti-mine and ballistic protection, 5 and 10 ton transport vehicles);
- Procurement of optoelectronic devices for activity at night and under conditions of reduced visibility;
- Continuation of equipping with engineering machines and equipment for units intended to take part in NATO/PfP operations;

- Continuation of equipping with NBC equipment for CAF needs (primarily for units intended to take part in NATO/PfP operations);
- Equipping of CAF units intended for participation in NATO/PfP operations with personal equipment.

PROJECT *AICV* (Armoured Infantry Combat Vehicles)

The project is developing according to plan. Equipping with a total of 126 vehicles in 13 variations is planned.

PROJECT *SKY*

After successfully ended testing, the FPS-117 radar system has been given to the CAF for use and it is in operational use. In the following period, the implementation of the new operation headquarters with NATO capabilities (MASE – Multi AEGIS Site Emulator) and integration into NATINEADS (NATO Integrated Extended Air Defence System) has been planned.

PROJECT *SEA*

Construction of all facilities and the larger portion of infrastructure at all four radar positions have been completed. During the testing process it has been found that the manufacturer cannot achieve the declared system capabilities, thus the project implementation has been temporary suspended. A decision regarding the method of project continuation is expected.

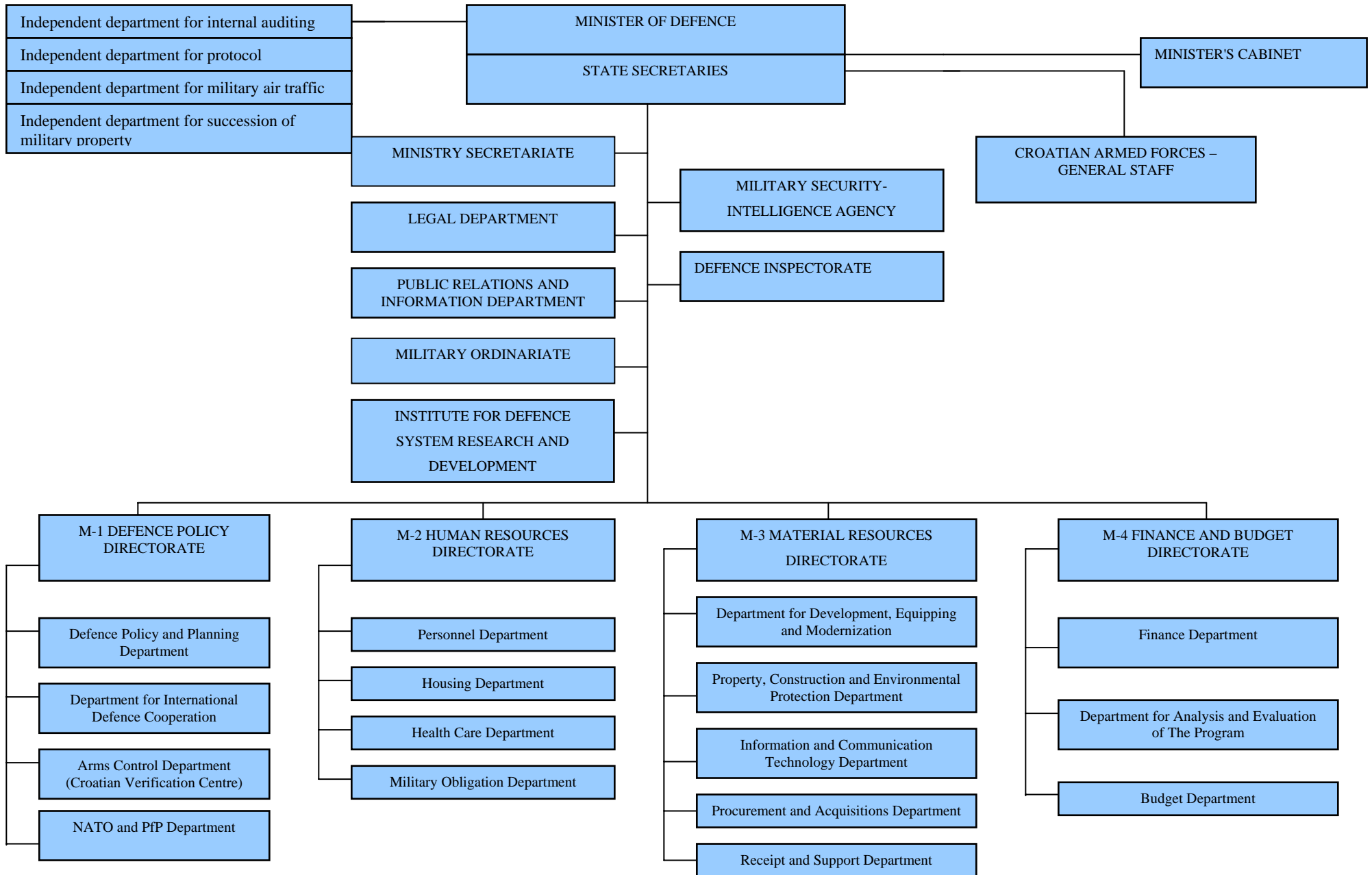
15.3. BUDGET INFORMATION

Budget information is provided in the annexes.

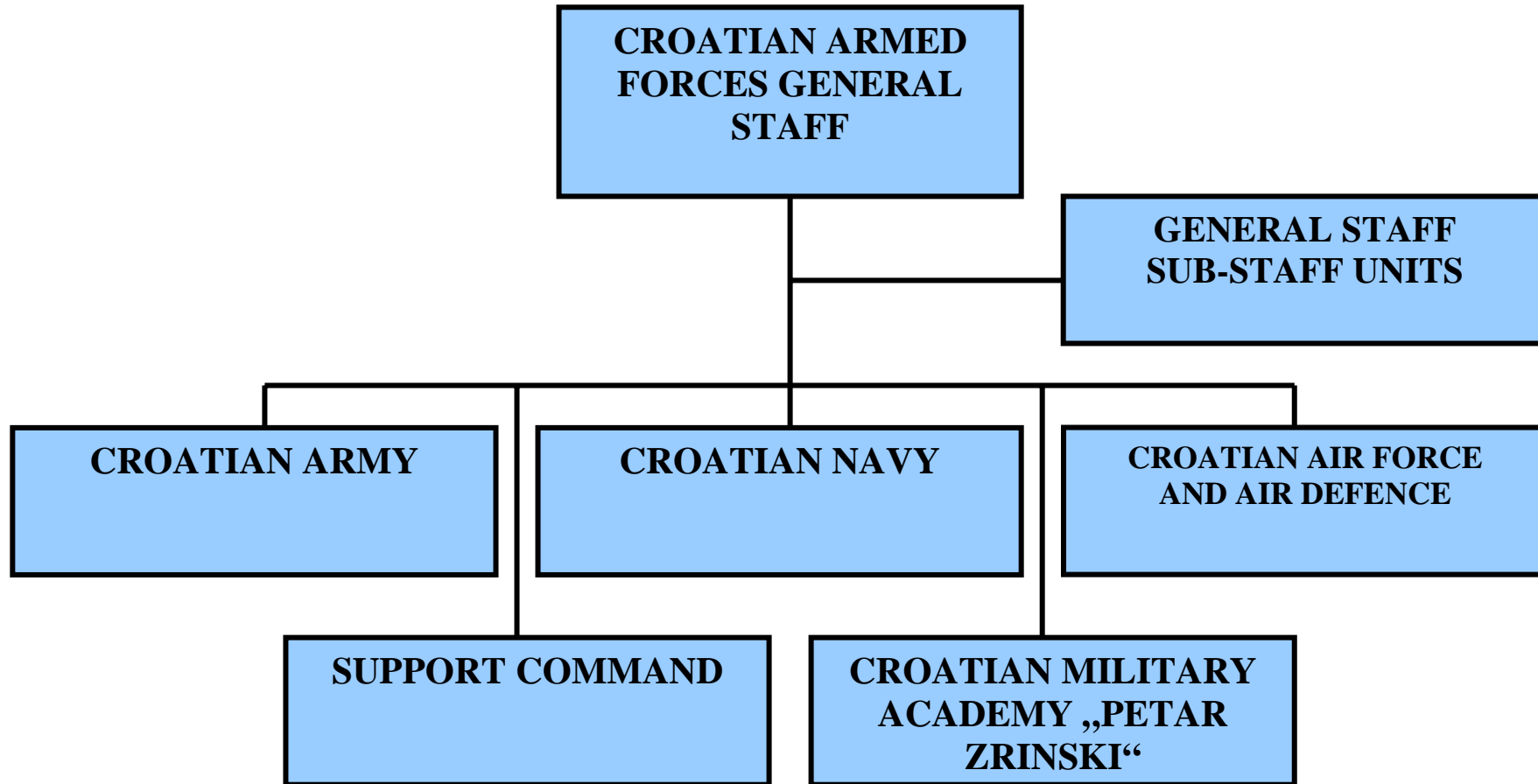
III. ANNEXES

1. Organizational Structure of the MoD
2. Basic Organizational Structure of the CAF
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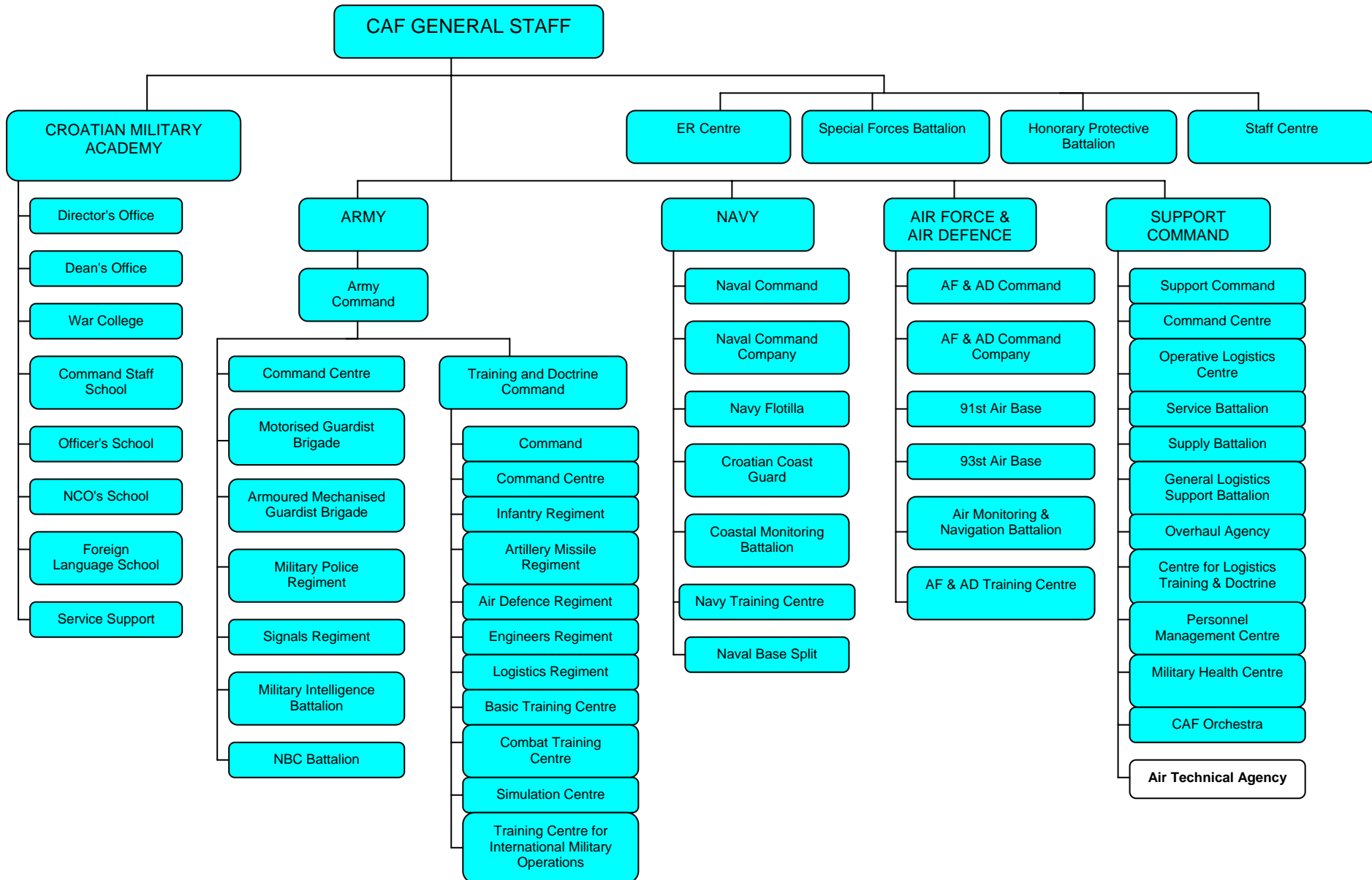
ANNEX 1: ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE



ANNEX 2: BASIC ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE CROATIAN ARMED FORCES



ANNEX 3: ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE CROATIAN ARMED FORCES



ANNEX 4: MoD AND CAF BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION FOR 2008 IN EUROS

SUBJECT:CSBM/VIENNA DOC.94/DEFENSE PLANNING/INFORMATION ON MILITARY EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2008.

in 000 EUR

FORCE GROUPS RESOURCE COSTS	Strategic forces	Land forces	Naval forces	Air forces	Other combat forces	Central support administration and command		Paramilitary forces	Military assistance			Undistributed	Total military expenditure (1-12)	Civil defence
	1	2	3	4	5	Support	Command	8	Home territory	Abroad-ISAF	UN Peace keeping	12	13	14
						6	7		9	10	11			
The Fiscal Year begins in (Month / Year)	January 2008.													
The following information is provided in accordance with "15.3/15.4.1/15.4.2" (Designate one reference only):	15.3. Information on previous expenditures													
1. OPERATING COSTS		249.384	49.650	66.688	0	94.801	128.049	0	0	26.006	3.255	0	617.833	0
1.1 Personnel		206.123	30.593	41.993	0	56.578	82.141	0	0	15.557	2.181	0	435.165	
1.1.1 Conscripts		14	2	2	0	26	3	0	0	0	0	0	47	
1.1.2 Other military personnel, including		192.864	27.164	37.360	0	33.795	60.753	0	0	15.519	2.181	0	369.635	
1.1.3 Civilian personnel		13.244	3.426	4.632	0	22.757	21.385	0	0	38	0	0	65.483	
1.2 Operations and maintenance		43.262	19.058	24.695	0	38.223	45.908	0	0	10.449	1.074	0	182.668	
1.2.1 Materials for current use		21.005	5.879	12.818	0	4.356	19.657	0	0	3.604	849	0	68.168	
1.2.2 Maintenance and repair		8.307	8.065	7.021	0	6.005	10.339	0	0	677	82	0	40.497	
1.2.3 Purchased services		11.669	3.089	3.941	0	6.597	8.664	0	0	3.288	22	0	37.269	
1.2.4 Rent costs		15	553	0	0	2.633	1.462	0	0	12	0	0	4.675	
1.2.5 Other		2.266	1.472	914	0	18.632	5.786	0	0	2.868	122	0	32.060	
2. PROCURMENT/CONSTRUCTION		23.337	13.852	77.389	0	9.564	8.308	0	0	3.205	1.540	0	137.195	0
2.1 Procurement		19.701	13.090	76.150	0	7.205	5.318	0	0	2.881	1.540	0	125.886	
2.1.1 Aircraft and engines		168	0	67.890	0	0	958	0	0	0	0	0	69.017	
2.1.2 Missiles incl. conv. warheads		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.1.4 Ships and boats		127	12.424	0	0	0	399	0	0	0	0	0	12.951	
2.1.5 Armoured vehicles		517	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	517	
2.1.6 Artillery		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force		5.656	238	6.020	0	0	213	0	0	1.076	397	0	13.600	
2.1.8 Ammunition		0	0	0	0	0	226	0	0	213	35	0	473	
2.1.9 Electronics and communications		5.540	139	1.467	0	1.963	318	0	0	191	49	0	9.668	
2.1.10 Non armoured vehicles		1.901	1	0	0	1.909	702	0	0	694	0	0	5.206	
2.1.11 Other		5.791	288	773	0	3.334	2.502	0	0	707	1.059	0	14.454	
2.2 Construction		3.636	761	1.239	0	2.359	2.990	0	0	324	0	0	11.309	
2.2.1 Air bases, airfields		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.2.2 Missile sites		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.2.3 Naval bases and facilities		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.2.4 Electronics etc.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.2.5 Personnel facilities		3.032	0	275	0	340	1.041	0	0	0	0	0	4.687	
2.2.6 Medical facilities		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.2.7 Training facilities		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.2.8 Warehouses, depots, etc.		0	0	62	0	0	115	0	0	0	0	0	177	
2.2.9 Command and adm. facilities		15	564	840	0	1.920	826	0	0	0	0	0	4.164	
2.2.10 Fortifications		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.2.11 Shelters		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.2.12 Land		0	179	0	0	0	346	0	0	0	0	0	525	
2.2.13 Other		589	19	62	0	100	662	0	0	324	0	0	1.757	
3. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT		456	213	68	0	2.244	512	0	0	31	0	0	3.524	0
3.1 Basic and applied research		456	213	68	0	2.244	512	0	0	31	0	0	3.524	
3.2 Development, testing and evaluation		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4. TOTAL (1+2+3)		273.178	63.715	144.145	0	106.609	136.869	0	0	29.242	4.795	0	758.552	0

ANNEX 5: MoD AND CAF BUDGET FOR 2009 IN EUROS

SUBJECT: CSBM/VIENNA DOC.94 DEFENSE PLANNING/INFORMATION ON MILITARY EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2009.																
U 000 EUR																
Resource costs	Force groups	Strategic forces	Land forces	Naval forces	Air forces	Other combat forces	Central support administration and command		Paramilitary forces	Military assistance			Undistributed	Total military expenditure (1-12)	Civil defence	
	Support						Command			Home territory	Abroad ISAF-NATO	UN Peace keeping				
	1						2	3								4
The Fiscal Year begins in (Month / Year)		January 2009.														
The following information is provided in accordance with "15.3/15.4.1/15.4.2" (Designate one reference only):		15.3. Information on budget														
1.	OPERATING COSTS		244.647	50.075	67.327	0	101.508	128.938	0	0	36.642	7.149	0	636.287	0	
1.1	Personnel		216.072	34.808	43.759	0	56.095	77.735	0	0	19.707	4.958	0	453.134	0	
1.1.1	Conscripts					0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1.1.2	Other military personnel, including reserves		209.456	31.568	40.625	0	30.043	59.126	0	0	19.665	4.958	0	395.441	0	
1.1.3	Civilian personnel		6.616	3.241	3.133	0	26.052	18.609	0	0	42	0	0	57.693	0	
1.2	Operations and maintenance		28.575	15.267	23.569	0	45.413	51.203	0	0	16.935	2.192	0	183.152	0	
1.2.1	Materials for current use		14.352	5.825	12.757	0	5.235	21.352	0	0	7.168	1.240	0	67.930	0	
1.2.2	Maintenance and repair		2.873	5.551	6.675	0	6.285	5.854	0	0	478	0	0	27.716	0	
1.2.3	Purchased services		6.352	2.288	2.378	0	8.093	14.287	0	0	4.769	383	0	38.550	0	
1.2.4	Rent costs		5	1	1	0	2.814	1.544	0	0	352	0	0	4.718	0	
1.2.5	Other		4.994	1.601	1.757	0	22.984	8.166	0	0	4.167	568	0	44.238	0	
2.	PROCUREMENT/CONSTRUCTION		61.719	13.433	29.517	0	8.850	15.619	0	0	5.596	1.790	0	136.525	0	
2.1	Procurement		53.023	13.433	26.730	0	7.743	8.839	0	0	5.134	1.783	0	116.686	0	
2.1.1	Aircraft and engines		0	0	24.287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24.287	0	
2.1.2	Missiles incl. conv. warheads		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.1.3	Nuclear warheads and bombs		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.1.4	Ships and boats		0	11.692	0	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	11.692	0	
2.1.5	Armoured vehicles		39.041	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39.041	0	
2.1.6	Artillery		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.1.7	Other ordnance and ground force weapons		1.938	178	276	0	0	689	0	0	2.809	864	0	6.755	0	
2.1.8	Ammunition		197	0	0	0	8	28	0	0	526	350	0	1.109	0	
2.1.9	Electronics and communications		4.697	1.280	713	0	2.251	862	0	0	859	246	0	10.908	0	
2.1.10	Non armoured vehicles		3.363	0	301	0	787	2.218	0	0	0	0	0	6.670	0	
2.1.11	Other		3.788	284	1.153	0	4.697	5.041	0	0	941	322	0	16.226	0	
2.2	Construction		8.696	0	2.786	0	1.106	6.781	0	0	462	7	0	19.838	0	
2.2.1	Air bases, airfields		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.2.2	Missile sites		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.2.3	Naval bases and facilities		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.2.4	Electronics etc.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.2.5	Personnel facilities		8.344	0	1.266	0	0	3.616	0	0	0	0	0	13.226	0	
2.2.6	Medical facilities		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.2.7	Training facilities		3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
2.2.8	Warehouses, depots, etc.		0	0	0	0	322	1.233	0	0	0	0	0	1.555	0	
2.2.9	Command and adm. facilities		75	0	1.110	0	784	959	0	0	0	0	0	2.928	0	
2.2.10	Fortifications		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.2.11	Shelters		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.2.12	Land		205	0	0	0	0	548	0	0	0	0	0	753	0	
2.2.13	Other		68	0	411	0	0	425	0	0	462	7	0	1.373	0	
3.	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT		1.018	196	93	0	5.436	929	0	0	96	0	0	7.768	0	
3.1	Basic and applied research		1.018	196	93	0	5.436	929	0	0	96	0	0	7.768	0	
3.2	Development, testing and evaluation		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(1+2+3)	TOTAL (1+2+3)		307.384	63.705	96.937	0	115.794	145.486	0	0	42.334	8.939	0	780.580	0	

ANNEX 6: CHANGES IN THE GDP, STATE BUDGET AND DEFENCE BUDGET 2003 – 2009

in millions of Euros

YEAR	GDP	STATE BUDGET	DEFENCE EXPENDITURE	DEFENCE EXPENDITURES as %	
				in GDP	in STATE BUDGET
1	2	3	4	$5=4/2*100$	$6=4/3*100$
2003	27.181	12.051	673	2,47%	5,58%
2004	29.449	14.233	595	2,02%	4,18%
2005	31.691	14.100	562	1,77%	3,98%
2006	34.327	15.082	575	1,67%	3,81%
2007	37.681	16.680	609	1,61%	3,65%
2008	41.034	17.401	768	1,87%	4,41%
2009	43.403	18.879	780	1,81%	4,17%

ANNEX 7: PROJECTION OF THE MoD FINANCIAL PLAN OVER THE 2009 – 2011 PERIOD

	ITEM	2009 (adopted)	2010 (estimation)	2011 (estimation)
1.	MOD FINANCIAL PLAN	780.580	826.560	874.190
2.	LONG TERM LOANS IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE	6.927	7.047	7.047
1.+2.	DEFENCE EXPENDITURES	787.507	833.607	881.237
<i>in 000 EUR 1 EUR = 7,4 kn</i>				

ANNEX 8: DEPLOYMENT OF CAF MEMBERS IN UN AND EU-LED MISSIONS

Peace mission	Numbers of CAF military personnel		
	Military observers	Staff officers	Unit
1. UNMOGIP - India/Pakistan	8	-	-
2. MINURSO - West Sahara	7	-	-
3. UNMIL - Liberia	-	4	-
4. MINUSTAH - Haiti	-	3	-
5. UNOCI – Cote d'Ivoire	2	-	-
6. UNFICYP - Cyprus	4	-	-
7. UNOMIG - Georgia	3	-	-
8. UNMIS - Sudan	-	5	-
9. UNIFIL - Lebanon	-	1	-
10. BINUB - Burundi	1	-	-
11. UNDOF – Golan Heights	-	2	93
12. EUFOR -Tchad/RCA	-	-	15
TOTAL BY CATEGORIES	25	15	108
TOTAL	148		