

CHAPTER 4 - FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

INTRODUCTION

Formations of the Naval Service, Army and Royal Air Force at 1 April each year

Due to the inclusion of the preceding Health chapter in this year's publication, all tables in Chapter 4 of UKDS 2008 correspond, in the same order, to the tables found in Chapter 3 of previous editions of UKDS.

Table 4.1 shows the number of submarines and ships in the Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Auxiliary, Royal Marine Commando units, squadrons of helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft in the Fleet Air Arm, and Reserve Units.

More information about:

- Royal Navy ships can be found at: <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/server/show/nav.1244>
- Royal Navy submarines can be found at: <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/server/show/nav.2419>
- Royal Fleet Auxiliary can be found at: <http://www.rfa.mod.uk/>
- Royal Marines can be found at: <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/server/show/nav.2566>
- Naval Air Squadrons can be found at: <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/server/show/nav.2236>
- Royal Navy Reserve can be found at: <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/server/show/conWebDoc.1572/changeNav/3533>
- Royal Marine Reserve can be found at: <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/server/show/nav.2974>

Table 4.2 shows the numbers of Regiments and Infantry battalions in the Regular and Territorial Army; and Corps, Divisional and Brigade headquarters.

More information about:

- Regiments and Battalions is at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/structure/corps/default.aspx>
- Divisions and Brigades is at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/structure/divisions/default.aspx>
- The Territorial Army can be found at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/structure/ta/default.aspx>
- The Royal Armoured Corps can be found at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/armoured/armoured.aspx>
- The Infantry can be found at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/infantry/infantry.aspx>
- The Army Air Corps can be found at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/air/air.aspx>
- The Royal Artillery can be found at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/artillery/artillery.aspx>
- The Royal Engineers can be found at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/royalengineers/engineers.aspx>
- The Royal Corps of Signals can be found at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/signals/signals.aspx>
- The Royal Electrical & Mechanical Engineers is at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/remem/remem.aspx>
- The Army Medical Services can be found at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/join/career-paths/1099.aspx>

Table 4.3 shows the number of squadrons in the Royal Air Force (RAF) and the Royal Auxiliary Air Force (RAuxAF), and units in the RAF Regiment.

More information about:

- RAF squadrons can be found at: <http://www.raf.mod.uk/organisation/squadrons.cfm>
- Royal Auxiliary Air Force Units can be found at: <http://www.raf.mod.uk/rafreserves/>
- RAF Regiment can be found at: <http://www.raf.mod.uk/rafregiment/>

Table 4.4 shows the number of regiments and squadrons in the Special Forces, Joint Helicopter Command and Joint Force Harrier.

Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Auxiliary operational ships and submarines

Table 4.5 shows the numbers of Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Auxiliary ships and submarines by class and base port, categorized by those that were operational and those undergoing refit at 1 April 2008.

Militarily useful British-registered merchant vessels at 31 December each year

Militarily useful British-registered merchant vessels are vessels that could be requisitioned in the appropriate circumstances in support of the armed forces. Other types of ship might also be used in certain cases. Foreign-flagged, but British-owned ships could also be requisitioned in certain circumstances.

Table 4.6 shows the number of passenger and dry cargo merchant vessels by principal categories and sizes.

Table 4.7 shows the number of merchant tankers, specialist and fishing vessels by principal categories and sizes.

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Aircraft Fleets by type of aircraft at 1 April each year

Forward Available Fleet (FAF) is a way of managing aircraft resources which aims to enable the optimal level of availability, which has been used since 2006. FAF is defined as the number of aircraft required to undertake the mandated task; including aircrew and ground crew training, 'in-work' rectification and operational / tactical trials.

Table 4.8 shows the aircraft fleets for the Royal Navy Fleet Air Arm.

Table 4.9 shows the aircraft fleets for the Royal Air Force Air Command including Operational Conversion Units and Training Aircraft. The RAF no longer identified separate Required Operating Fleets for Operational Conversion Units with effect from 1 April 2005. This table now incorporates Operational Conversion Units which, prior to UKDS 2005, were in the table corresponding to that which is now **Table 4.10**.

Table 4.10 shows the aircraft fleets by type in the Joint Helicopter Command and Joint Force Harrier.

More information about:

- Fleet Air Arm aircraft can be found at: <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/server/show/nav.2232>
- Army aircraft can be found at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/equipment/aircraft/default.aspx>
- RAF aircraft can be found at: <http://www.raf.mod.uk/equipment/aircraft.cfm>

Equipment holdings within the scope of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe

The equipment numbers shown in **Tables 4.11, 4.12** and **4.13** cover holdings in the UK, Germany, Cyprus and Gibraltar.

Table 4.11 shows the surveyed holdings of Tanks and Artillery by type of equipment, and indicates which types of equipment are obsolete and non-operational at 1 January each year.

Table 4.12 shows the surveyed holdings of Armoured Combat Vehicles and Armoured Combat Vehicle Look-alikes by type of equipment, and indicates which types of equipment are obsolete and non-operational at 1 January each year.

Table 4.13 shows the surveyed holdings of Attack helicopters and Combat aircraft by type of equipment, and indicates which types of equipment are obsolete and non-operational at 1 January each year.

Table 4.14 shows the declared Holdings and Ceilings of Tanks, Armoured Combat Vehicles and Artillery by country within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty at 1 January 2008.

Table 4.15 shows the declared Holdings and Ceilings of Attack helicopters and Combat aircraft by country within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty at 1 January 2008.

Key Points

- There are 13 submarines, and 74 ships in the Royal Navy. There are 22 vessels in the Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service (see **Table 4.1**) at 1 April 2008.
- There are 46 Regular Army and 18 Territorial Army combat arms regiments, and respectively 37 and 23 combat support regiments (see **Table 4.2**) at 1 April 2008.
- The UK has 354 battle tanks and 347 artillery held within the scope of the CFE Treaty (see **Table 4.11**) at 1 April 2008.
- There are 108 Tornado GR and 43 Tornado F3 aircraft, and 34 Typhoons in the Royal Air Force Air Command (see **Table 4.9**) at 1 April 2008.
- The UK has 1728 Armoured Combat Vehicles and 958 Armoured Combat Vehicle look-alikes held within the scope of the CFE Treaty (see **Table 4.11**) at 1 April 2008.
- The UK has 269 attack helicopters and 452 combat aircraft held within the scope of the CFE Treaty (see **Table 4.15**) at 1 April 2008.

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Table 4.1 Number of vessels in the Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Auxiliary, and squadrons in the Fleet Air Arm, at 1 April each year

Royal Navy submarines		1990	1997	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	Vessels	33	15 ¹	16	16	15	15	14	13	13
Trident / Polaris	Vessels	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Fleet	Vessels	29	12	12	12	11	11	10	9	9

Royal Navy ships		1990	1997	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Aircraft Carriers	Vessels	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
Landing Platform Docks / Helicopter	Vessels	2	2	1	1	2	3	3	3	3
Destroyers	Vessels	14	12	11	11	11	9	8	8	8
Frigates	Vessels	35	23	21	20	20	19	17	17	17
Mine countermeasures vessels	Vessels	41	19	22	22	19	16	16	16	16
Patrol ships and craft	Vessels	34	34	23	22	26	26	22	22	22
Support ships	Vessels	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Survey ships	Vessels	8	6	3	3	5	5	5	5	5
Ice patrol ships	Vessels	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service		1990	1997	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Tankers	Vessels	13	9	7	7	7	11	10	10	8
Fleet replenishment ships	Vessels	4	5	4	4	6	2	2	2	2
Aviation training ship	Vessels	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Landing ships	Vessels	5	5	5	5	4	3	3	4	4
Forward repair ships	Vessels	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Roll-on Roll-off vessels	Vessels	*	*	2	7	6	6	6	6	6

Royal Marines		1990	1997	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
RM Commando	Commandos	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Command Support Group	Commandos	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Infantry Battalion	Battalion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Logistic unit	Regiments	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Artillery unit	Regiments	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Engineer unit	Squadrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nuclear Guarding and Fleet Security	Squadrons	..	..	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Assault (landing craft)	Squadrons	..	..	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

Naval Aircraft		1990	1997	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Fixed Wing Aircraft ¹⁷	Squadrons	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Helicopters ^{18,19}	Squadrons	17	15	8	8	5	6	6	7	7

Reserve Units		1990	1997	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Royal Navy Reserve Units	Units	..	..	16	16	16	16	14	14	14
Royal Marine Reserve Units	Units	..	..	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

- All Royal Naval vessels are counted in 1990. Only active vessels are counted from 1997.
- HMS Spartan was withdrawn from service during the year.
- HMS Sovereign was withdrawn from service during the year.
- HMS Superb due to leave service during year.
- HMS Invincible was placed into a state of very low readiness in late 2005.
- HMS Cardiff was withdrawn from service during the year.
- HMS Marlborough and HMS Grafton were withdrawn from service during the year.
- HMS Leeds Castle and the NI Squadron, consisting of HMS Brecon, HMS Cottesmore and HMS Dulverton, were withdrawn from service during the year.
- HMS Clyde entered service during the year. HMS Dumbarton Castle was withdrawn from service.
- Four Fleet replacement ships were re-categorised as Tankers to reflect their primary role.
- RFA Grey Rover was withdrawn from service during the year.
- RFA Brambleleaf and RFA Oakleaf were withdrawn from service during the year.
- RFA Mounts Bay entered service during the year. RFA Sir Tristram was withdrawn from service.
- RFA Largs Bay and RFA Cardigan Bay entered service during the year. RFA Sir Galahad was withdrawn from service.
- RFA Lyme Bay entered service during the year. RFA Sir Bedivere was withdrawn from service.
- 1 Rifles became part of 3 Commando Brigade on 1 April 2008.
- Excludes Joint Force Harrier squadrons from 1 April 2000 and 727 Sqn (ex Grading Flight).
- Excludes Joint Helicopter Command squadrons from 1 October 1999.
- OCUs/ OEU's excluded from 2005 onwards.

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Table 4.2 Number of Regiments, Infantry battalions & Major Headquarters, in the Regular & Territorial Army, at 1 April each year

Combat arms			1990	1997	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2007	2008
Armour	Regular Army	Regiments	19	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Territorial Army	Regiments	5	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Infantry	Regular Army	Battalions	55	40	40	40	40	40	36	36	36
	Territorial Army	Battalions	41	33	15	15	15	15	15	14	14
	Home Service Forces	Battalions	11	7	4	4	4	4	-	-	-
Special Forces	Regular Army	Regiments	1	1	*2	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Territorial Army	Regiments	2	2	*2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Aviation	Regular Army	Regiments	4	5	*3	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Territorial Army	Regiments	..	1	*3	*	*	*	*	*	*
Combat support			1990	1997	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2007	2008
Artillery	Regular Army ⁴	Regiments	22	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	14
	Territorial Army ⁵	Regiments	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Engineers	Regular Army	Regiments	13	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Territorial Army	Regiments	8	9	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Signals	Regular Army	Regiments	13	11	11	12	11	11	11	12	12
	Territorial Army	Regiments	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Combat service support			1990	1997	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2007	2008
Equipment support	Regular Army	Battalions	..	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	Territorial Army	Battalions	..	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	2 ⁶
Logistics	Regular Army	Regiments	..	24	20	21	21	22	17	17	17
	Territorial Army	Regiments	..	19	17	17	17	17	15	17	17
Medical Regiments / Field Hospitals ⁷	Regular Army	Number	16	12	8	8	8	8	11	8	8
	Territorial Army	Number	17	18	15	15	15	15	13	13	13
Corps, Division & Brigade HQ ⁸			1990	1997	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2007	2008
NATO Corps HQ			..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Division / District HQ:	deployable		..	..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	non-deployable		..	..	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Brigade HQ:	deployable		..	..	8	9	9	9	8	8	7
	non-deployable		..	..	13	13	13	13	10	9	9

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

1. The numbers for 2006 reflect the Army's implementation of the Future Army Structure (FAS), announced on 16 December 2004.
2. From 1 April 2000 these units form part of Direct Special Forces. See **Table 4.4**.
3. From 1 April 2000 these units form part of the Joint Helicopter Command. See **Table 4.4**.
4. Excludes 14th Regiment Royal Artillery.
5. Includes the Honourable Artillery Company.
6. Restructuring of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers was announced in 2008.
7. Field Ambulance structures have been subsumed into the Medical Regiment concept as part of structural changes across the Medical Services. Field Ambulances still exist in the Territorial Army.
8. Does not include temporary structures such as 6 Division HQ or 11 Light Brigade.

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Table 4.3 Number of squadrons in the Royal Air Force and the Royal Auxiliary Air Force, at 1 April each year

Excludes Operational Conversion Units which train qualified aircrew for different aircraft types

Regular Air Force		1990	1997	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Strike / attack	Squadrons	11	6	5	5	5	5	13 ^{r,2}	13 ^r	11 ³
Offensive support	Squadrons	5	5	2 ¹	2	2	1			
Reconnaissance	Squadrons	3	5	5	5	5	5			
Air defence	Squadrons	9	6	5	4	4	4			
Maritime patrol	Squadrons	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
Airborne Early Warning	Squadrons	1	2	2	2	2	2	- ^r	- ^r	-
ISTAR (inc Airborne Early Warning)	Squadrons	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 ^r	3 ^r	4 ⁴
Air transport / Air Refuelling	Squadrons	15	13	9 ⁵	9	9	9	8	8	8
Search and Rescue	Squadrons	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
RAF FP Wg	HQs	..	..	4	4	4	4	6	6	7
RAF Ground based air defence ⁶	Squadrons	*	*	4	4	4	4	3	2	-
RAF Regiment Field	Squadrons	*	*	6	6	6	6	6	6	7 ⁷
RAF Regt (Jt CBRN)	Squadrons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Tactical Provost Wg	HQ	*	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Tactical Provost	Squadrons	*	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
Specialist Policing Wg ⁸	HQ	*	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Specialist Policing Sqns ⁸	Squadrons	*	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3

Auxiliary Air Force		1990	1997	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Air Movements	Squadrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Aeromedical ⁹	Squadrons	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
HQ Augmentation	Squadrons	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Intelligence	Squadrons	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Photographic Interpretation	Squadrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Public Relations	Squadrons	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meteorological	Squadrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
RAuxAF Regt Field	Squadrons	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	3
FP Operations Support	Squadrons	-	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Tactical Provost	Squadrons	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
RAuxAF Regt Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear	Squadrons	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

There have been changes in the format of this table due to restructuring in 2006. As a result it has been necessary to revise figures published in previous editions of UKDS.

1. Excludes Joint Force Harrier squadrons from 1 April 2000. See **Table 4.4** - Joint units.
2. From 2006, 4 Air Defence squadrons amalgamated with Strike/Attack, Offensive support and Reconnaissance to form multi-rolled squadrons. One squadron moved from reconnaissance to ISTAR, one squadron was disbanded.
3. 6 Sqn (Jag) was disbanded on 30 April 07, 25 Sqn was disbanded 1 April 08. 43 Sqn also cover the role of the OCU since the disbandment of 56 Sqn, however this is not their only role.
4. 39 Sqn was re-formed on 23 January 2008.
5. Excludes Support Helicopter squadrons in the Joint Helicopter Command from October 1999. See **Table 4.4** - Joint units.
6. Delivery of Ground based air defence is now vested with the Army. The remaining 2 squadrons were roled on 1 Apr 08 to increase the numbers of FP Wgs and Field Regts.
7. In UKDS editions 2003 and 2004, Ground Based Air Defence and Field Squadrons for years 2001 to 2004 were also included under Regular Air Force.
8. Project DARWIN1 and Project BEAGLE re-brigaded Specialist Policing assets under Specialist Policing Wg in 2006.
9. Includes Air Transportable Surgical.

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Table 4.4 Number of Regiments and Squadrons in selected Joint Units, at 1 April each year

Excludes Operational Conversion Units which train qualified aircrew for different aircraft types.

Joint Units		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Special Forces								
Special Air Service ¹	Regiments	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Special Air Service - Territorial Army ¹	Regiments	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Special Boat Service	Squadrons ²	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Special Forces Support Group Battalion	Battalions	-	-	-	-	1 ³	1	1
Joint Nuclear Biological Chemical	Regiments	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Joint Helicopter Command ⁴		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Royal Navy Helicopter	Squadrons ²	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Army Aviation ⁵	Regiments	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Army Aviation - Territorial Army	Regiments	1	1	1	1	1	2 ⁶	2
Royal Air Force Helicopter	Squadrons ²	5	5	5	5	5	5	6 ⁷
Royal Auxiliary Air Force ⁸	Squadrons ²	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Joint Special Forces Air Wing	Unit ⁹	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Joint Force Harrier ¹⁰		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Royal Navy	Squadrons ²	3	3	2 ¹¹	1 ¹²	1 ^{13,14}	2 ¹⁵	2
Royal Air Force	Squadrons ²	3	3	3	3	2	2	2

Source: MOD Resources & Plans

1. Data for previous years prior to the creation of Joint Units are shown in **Table 4.2** - Army Regiments.
2. The term "squadron" has different meanings among the three Services: see **Glossary** for details.
3. The Special Forces Support Group was formed as a result of the Ministerial Announcement on 16 Dec 2004 as part of The Future Army Structure. It is a Tri-Service Unit based on 1 PARA, to provide specialist support to Special Forces.
4. Helicopters were transferred to the Joint Helicopter Command on 1 Oct 1999.
5. These figures exclude the School of Army Aviation, 667 (D&T) Sqn and 657 Sqn and six independent Army Air Corps flights.
6. 6 Regt AAC(V) formed on 1 Apr 2007.
7. Reflects the standing up of 78 Sqn RAF to accommodate the endorsed increase in Merlin Mk3 crews and aircraft.
8. Helicopter Support Squadron provides a pool of trained personnel to provide combat service support to the Support Helicopter Force in training and on operations in times of crisis and war.
9. Includes an RAF squadron shown against "Royal Air Force Helicopter" above in UKDS editions prior to 2006.
10. Harrier aircraft were transferred to the Joint Force Harrier on 1 April 2000. Related data for previous years are shown in **Table 4.1** - Naval aircraft and **Table 4.3** - RAF aircraft.
11. 800 Naval Air Sqn (FA2) disbanded 31 Mar 2004.
12. 899 Naval Air Sqn (FA2) disbanded 31 Mar 2005.
13. 801 Naval Air Sqn (FA2) disbanded 31 Mar 2006. The Royal Navy Sea Harrier was withdrawn from service.
14. 800 Naval Air Squadron was reformed with Harrier GR7/9 on 31 Mar 2006, and 801 Naval Air Squadron was commissioned on 1 Oct 2006.
15. The Fleet Air Arm Strike Wing, the equivalent to an RAF Squadron, comprises 800 and 801 Naval Air Squadrons.

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Table 4.5 Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Auxiliary ships and submarines that were operational or undergoing refit by class and base port, at 1 April 2008

Operational vessels are manned, in and around water, with readiness state under the command of CINCFLEET. Vessels undergoing refit are unmanned and in a dockyard in the custody of the DE&S organisation.

Royal Navy submarines	Base port	Operational	Undergoing refit	Total
Trident	Faslane	3	1	4
Fleet	Devonport	6	1	7
	Faslane	2	-	2

Royal Navy ships	Base port	Operational	Undergoing refit	Total
Aircraft Carriers	Portsmouth	2	-	2
Landing Platform Dock	Devonport	2	-	2
Landing Platform Helicopter	Devonport	-	1	1
Destroyers				
Type 42	Portsmouth	7	1	8
Frigates				
Type 23	Devonport	6	1	7
	Portsmouth	5	1	6
Type 22	Devonport	4	-	4
Offshore patrol				
River class ¹	Portsmouth	4	-	4
Castle class	Portsmouth	-	-	-
Mine countermeasures vessels				
Hunt class	Faslane	-	-	-
	Portsmouth	8	-	8
Sandown class	Faslane	8	-	8
	Portsmouth	-	-	-
Patrol craft				
University Royal Navy Unit Navigational training	Various	14	-	14
Gibraltar Squadron	Gibraltar	2	-	2
Cyprus Squadron	Cyprus	1	1	2
Survey ships	Devonport	5	-	5
Ice patrol ships	Portsmouth	1	-	1

Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service ²	Operational	Undergoing refit	Total
Fleet Tankers	6	2	8
Fleet Replenishment ships	2	-	2
Joint Casualty Treatment Ship ³	1	-	1
Landing Ship Dock	4	-	4
Forward Repair ships	1	-	1
Roll-on Roll-off vessels	4	2	6

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

1. Includes FI protection vessel.
2. Support tankers taken out of service during 2008.
3. Also known as Aviation training ship, as vessel has both these roles.

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Table 4.6 Militarily useful British-registered passenger and dry cargo merchant vessels by principal categories and sizes, at 31 December each year

Militarily useful British-registered merchant vessels are vessels that could be requisitioned in the appropriate circumstances in support of the armed forces. Other types of ship might also be used in certain cases. Foreign-flagged but British-owned ships could also be requisitioned in certain circumstances.

	1997	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Passenger & dry cargo merchant vessels	221	417	533	541	550	467	486
United Kingdom	94	178	254	259	265	231	257
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	51	92	89	82	80	64	57
UK Overseas Territories	76	147	190	200	205	172	172
Cruise ship (over 200 berths)	8	23	25	24	26	28	32
United Kingdom	8	16	17	10	10	7	9
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UK Overseas Territories	-	7	8	14	16	21	23
Roll-on roll-off passenger (over 200 berths)	10	5	5	5	5	8	7
United Kingdom	10	5	5	5	5	8	7
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UK Overseas Territories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roll-on roll-off freight (over 500 lane metres)	37	54	53	47	48	39	43
United Kingdom	9	24	27	29	30	21	24
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	15	22	16	9	10	9	8
UK Overseas Territories	13	8	10	9	8	9	11
General cargo break bulk (over 1,000 deadweight tons)	72	178	236	223	216	120	126
United Kingdom	46	73	83	72	74	25	32
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	15	45	59	55	57	33	32
UK Overseas Territories	11	60	94	96	85	62	62
Refrigerated cargo (over 1,000 deadweight tons)	35	47	62	60	60	47	37
United Kingdom	-	1	16	17	21	17	13
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	3	-	2	4	4	5	5
UK Overseas Territories	32	46	44	39	35	25	19
Container (fully cellular, over 100 twenty foot containers)	59	110	152	182	190	225	241
United Kingdom	21	59	106	126	130	153	172
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	18	25	12	14	12	17	12
UK Overseas Territories	20	26	34	42	48	55	57

Source: Department for Transport

The information in this table is for UK Overseas Territories: Anguilla, British Antarctic Territory, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, Belize [British], British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands (and Dependencies), Gibraltar, Montserrat, St Helena, Turks and Caicos Islands. This list of countries differs slightly from the list used by the FCO.

CHAPTER 4 - FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

VESSELS

Table 4.7 Militarily useful British-registered merchant tankers, specialist and fishing vessels by principal categories and sizes, at 31 December each year

Militarily useful British-registered merchant vessels are vessels that could be requisitioned in the appropriate circumstances in support of the armed forces. Other types of ship might also be used in certain cases. Foreign-flagged but British-owned ships could also be requisitioned in certain circumstances.

	1997	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Tankers, Specialist vessels & Fishing vessels	169	206	207	236	260	298	314
United Kingdom	96	99	91	97	110	104	114
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	44	53	55	67	74	86	75
UK Overseas Territories	29	54	61	72	76	108	125
Product and chemical tankers (2,000 to 80,000 dead weight tons)	94	146	163	195	200	275	284
United Kingdom	39	50	56	64	69	82	85
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	32	46	48	60	61	85	74
UK Overseas Territories	23	50	59	71	70	108	125
Large diving support vessels	13	10	5	2	2	1	1
United Kingdom	7	6	3	1	1	-	-
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
UK Overseas Territories	5	4	2	1	1	-	-
Large tugs (over 100t bollard pull)	14	8	8	8	9	2	2
United Kingdom	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	11	7	7	7	8	-	-
UK Overseas Territories	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Large fishing vessels (over 2,000 horse power)	48	42	31	31	35	20	27
United Kingdom	48	42	31	31	35	20	27
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UK Overseas Territories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Department for Transport

The information in this table is for UK Overseas Territories: Anguilla, British Antarctic Territory, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, Belize [British], British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands (and Dependencies), Gibraltar, Montserrat, St Helena, Turks and Caicos Islands. This list of countries differs slightly from the list used by the FCO.

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AIRCRAFT

Table 4.8 Aircraft Fleets by type of aircraft for the Royal Navy Fleet Air Arm, at 1 April each year

From 2006 onwards the term Required Operating Fleet is no longer used and has been replaced by Forward Available Fleet as defined in the introduction to Chapter 4. The Required Operating Fleet was the total number of aircraft needed to undertake the defined military task.

Aircraft type	Aircraft role	Required Operating Fleet				FAF ¹		
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Merlin Mk 1	Anti-Submarine	21	27	33	33	27	30	30
Lynx Mk 3	Anti-Submarine / Anti-Ship	31	29	29	29	23	21	21
Lynx Mk 8	Anti-Submarine / Anti-Ship	26	26	26	26	23	20	20
Sea King Mk 2 AEW²	Airborne Early Warning	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sea King Mk 5	Anti-Submarine and Search & Rescue	10	12	12	12	11	11	11
Sea King MK 6	Anti-Submarine	15	8	3	2	-	-	-
Sea King Mk 7 ASAC²	Airborne Surveillance and Area Control	5	10	10	10	9	9	10
Hawk	Fleet Training Support	15	15	15	14	14	12	12
Jetstream T2	Aircrew Training	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Jetstream T3³	Aircrew Training and Support	3	3	3	3	3	2	2 ³

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

1. Forward Available Fleet - see Introduction to Chapter 4
2. The Sea King Mk 7 replaced the Sea King Mk 2 in the Airborne Surveillance role.
3. The RN Comms Flight is due to become non-operational during 2008.

CHAPTER 4 - FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

AIRCRAFT

Table 4.9 Aircraft Fleets by type of aircraft for the Royal Air Force Air Command including Operational Conversion Units and Training Aircraft, at 1 April each year

The RAF no longer identified separate Required Operating Fleets for Operational Conversion Units with effect from 1 April 2005. Operational Conversion Units train qualified aircrew for different aircraft types. As at 1 Apr 07 STC and PTC amalgamated into Air Command which now controls all RAF flying assets.

Aircraft Role	Aircraft type	1990	1997	Required Operating Fleet				FAF ¹		
				2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Air - Combat	Tornado GR	166	128	110	110	110	101 ¹	106	106	108
	Jaguar GR1/A/3/3A	40	40	38	38	38	32	13	13	- ²
	Jaguar T2A/T4	7	7	7	7	7	5	3	-	-
	Harrier GR3/5/7 ³	63	51	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Harrier T4/10 ³	14	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Tornado F3	99	104	90	90	90	83	72	59	47 ⁴
	Typhoon	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	32	34
C4 and ISTAR	Nimrod R1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Canberra PR9	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	- ⁵	-
	Canberra T4	6	1	1	1	1	1	-	- ⁵	-
	Sentry AEW	-	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Maritime	Nimrod MR2	32	24	20	20	20	14	14	14	14 ⁶
Air Support	VC10 C1K	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	VC10 K3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	VC10 K4	-	5	5	4	4	2	2	2	1
	Sea King HAR3/3A ⁷	16	19	19	21	21	23	23	23	23
	Tristar K1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Tristar KC1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Tristar C2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Hawk (100 Sqn)	*	*	*	*	*	16 ⁸	16	14	16	
Logistics	BAe 125 CC3	10	7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	BAe 146 CC2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	C-17	-	-	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
	Hercules C1/C3/C4/C5	59	50	50	51	51	50	50	44	44
Support Helicopters ⁹	Chinook	28	27	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Puma	35	33	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Wessex	46	17	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Training Aircraft

Aircraft Role	Aircraft type	1990	1997	Required Operating Fleet				FAF ¹		
				2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Elementary Training ¹⁰	Viking	..	82	82	82	87	72	72	82	82
	Vigilant	..	53	55	61	61	61	61	63	63
Basic Training ¹⁰	Tucano	..	66	76	73	73	44 ¹¹	44	52	52
	Jetstream T1	..	10	9	9	9	11	-	-	-
	Dominie T1	..	8	9	9	7	9	9	8	8
Advanced Training ¹⁰	Hawk T1/T1A/T1W	..	62	69	72	65	61	61	55	49
RAF Aerobatic Team (Red Arrows)	Hawk T1/T1A	..	10	10	10	10	13	13	13	13

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

1. Forward Available Fleet - see **Introduction to Chapter 4**.
2. Jaguar GR1A/3/3A were declared non-operational with effect from 30 April 07.
3. Harrier aircraft were transferred to the Joint Force Harrier on 1 April 2000. See **Table 4.10**.
4. Tornado F3 are reducing and due to be disbanded.
5. Canberra was declared non-operational with effect from July 2006.
6. The Nimrod MR2 are to be replaced by the Nimrod MRA4.
7. Excludes two Sea King aircraft attached to 78 Sqn (based in the Falkland Islands).
8. Prior to 2005, 100 Sqn were included under Personnel and Training Command, and not STC. Up to 1 Apr 2007 the data shown in the table are for STC only.
9. Support helicopters were transferred to the Joint Helicopter Command on 1 October 1999. See **Table 4.10**.
10. Air Command also use Beechking Air 200, Tutor, Firefly, Squirrel and Griffin aircraft owned by a private contractor in training roles.
11. Reduction in Tucano ROF reflected maturing Resources and Management programmes.

CHAPTER 4 - FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

AIRCRAFT

Table 4.10 Aircraft Fleets by type of aircraft in the Joint Helicopter Command and Joint Force Harrier, at 1 April each year

The Joint Helicopter Command was formed on 1 October 1999.

The Joint Force Harrier was formed on 1 April 2000. See **Table 4.9** for earlier data on RAF aircraft.

Joint Helicopter Command	Aircraft type	Required Operating Fleet					FAF ¹		
		2002	2003	2004	2005		2006	2007	2008
Royal Navy Helicopters	Sea King HC4 ²	33	33	33	33	||	29	26	26
	Sea King HC6 ³	-	-	-	-	||	-	3	3
	Lynx AH7 ⁴	6	6	6	6	||	6	6	6
	Gazelle ⁴	9	8	8	-	||	-	-	-
Army Aviation Helicopters	Lynx	117	116	116	98 ⁵	||	74	68	59
	Gazelle	117	113	113	91 ⁵	||	57	45	42
	Apache	..	..	..	..⁵	||	38	42	51
	Islander	6	6	6	6 ⁵	||	5	5	5
	Defender 4000 ⁶	-	-	-	3 ⁵	||	3	3	3
RAF Helicopters	Chinook HC2	31	31	31	31	||	27	27	29
	Puma HC1	37	37	37	37	||	26	24	23
	Merlin Mk 3	-	18 ⁷	18	18	||	15	15	15
	Merlin MK3a ⁸	-	-	-	-	||	-	-	3
	Wessex HC1	8	- ⁷	-	-	||	-	-	-

Joint Force Harrier	Aircraft type	Required Operating Fleet					FAF ¹		
		2002	2003	2004	2005		2006	2007	2008
Royal Navy Aircraft	Sea Harrier FA2 ²	26	26	17	8	||	-⁹	-	-
	Harrier T4 / T8	4	4	4	2	||	-⁹	-	-
RAF Aircraft (including OCU ¹⁰)	Harrier GR	48	48	48	45	||	45	45	45
	Harrier T10 / T12	9	8	8	7	||	7	7	6

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

1. Forward Available Fleet - see **Introduction to chapter 4**.
2. Prior to 2006 the Required Operational Fleet was the Aircraft Establishment plus the Air Engineering Pool (AEP). Sea King HC4 had an AEP of 4, and Sea Harrier FA2 an AEP of 2.
3. Sea King HC 6 was brought into service from 1 April 2006 to replace Sea King HC4 undergoing modification.
4. Operated by the Royal Navy, but owned by the Army and included in the Army Aviation Helicopter figures.
5. Reduction due to restructuring under medium term strategy plans and moving personnel to Attack Helicopters.
6. The In Service Date for the Defender 4000 was 24 December 2004.
7. Merlin replaced Wessex in 2002.
8. Procured under UOR to support current operations.
9. The Sea Harrier and Harrier T8 were decommissioned prior to 1 April 2006.
10. Operational Conversion Units train qualified aircrew for different aircraft types. In editions of UKDS prior to 2006 these were shown separately. The RAF no longer identifies ROFs for OCUs separately from front line aircraft.

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CFE VEHICLES & AIRCRAFT

Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE)

Conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty are battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, artillery, combat aircraft and attack helicopters subject to the numerical limitations set forth in Articles IV, V, VII, the Protocol on National Ceilings and the Protocol on Territorial Ceilings.

Conventional armaments and equipment subject to the Treaty means battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, artillery, combat aircraft, primary trainer aircraft, unarmed trainer aircraft, combat helicopters, unarmed transport helicopters, armoured vehicle launched bridges, armoured personnel carrier look-alikes and armoured infantry fighting vehicle look-alikes subject to information exchange in accordance with the Protocol on Information Exchange.

The following criteria are adumbrated from Article III of the CFE Treaty.

All battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, artillery, combat aircraft and attack helicopters, as defined in Article II, within the area of application shall be subject to the numerical limitations and other provisions set forth in Articles IV, V, VII, the Protocol on National Ceilings and the Protocol on Territorial Ceilings, with the exception of those which in a manner consistent with a State Party's normal practices:

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- (A) Are in the process of manufacture, including manufacturing-related testing;
 - (B) Are used exclusively for the purposes of research and development;
 - (C) Belong to historical collections;
 - (D) Are awaiting disposal, having been decommissioned from service in accordance with Article IX;
 - (E) Are awaiting, or being refurbished for, export or re-export and are temporarily retained within the area of application. Such battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, artillery, combat aircraft and attack helicopters shall be located elsewhere than at sites declared under the terms of Section V of the Protocol on Information Exchange or at no more than 10 such declared sites which shall have been notified in the previous year's annual information exchange. In the latter case, they shall be separately distinguishable from conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty;
 - (F) Are, in the case of armoured personnel carriers, armoured infantry fighting vehicles (AIFVs), heavy armament combat vehicles (HACVs) or multi-purpose attack helicopters, held by organisations designed and structured to perform in peacetime internal security functions; or
 - (G) Are in transit through the area of application between an origin and final destination both outside the area of application, and are in the area of application for no longer than a total of seven days.

The term "**area of application**" means the entire land territory of the States Parties in Europe from the Atlantic Ocean to the Ural Mountains, which includes all the European island territories of the States Parties, including the Faroe Islands of the Kingdom of Denmark, Svalbard including Bear Island of the Kingdom of Norway, the islands of Azores and Madeira of the Portuguese Republic, the Canary Islands of the Kingdom of Spain and Franz Josef Land and Novaya Zemlya of the Russian Federation.

In the case of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation, the area of application includes all territory lying west of the Ural River and the Caspian Sea.

In the case of the Republic of Turkey, the area of application includes the territory of the Republic of Turkey north and west of a line extending from the point of intersection of the Turkish border with the 39th parallel to Muradiye, Patnos, Karayazi, Tekman, Kemaliye, Feke, Ceyhan, Dogankent, Gözne and thence to the sea.

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CFE VEHICLES & AIRCRAFT

Descriptions of equipments

The following descriptions are adumbrated from Article II of the CFE Treaty.

“Battle tank”: a self-propelled armoured fighting vehicle, capable of heavy firepower, primarily of a high muzzle velocity direct fire main gun necessary to engage armoured and other targets, with high cross-country mobility and a high level of self-protection, not designed and equipped primarily to transport combat troops. Such vehicles serve as the principal weapon system of ground-force tank and other armoured formations.

Battle tanks are tracked armoured fighting vehicles which weigh at least 16.5 metric tons unladen weight and which are armed with a 360-degree traverse gun of at least 75 millimetres calibre. Also, any wheeled armoured fighting vehicles entering into service which meet all the other criteria stated above shall also be deemed battle tanks.

“Artillery”: large calibre systems capable of engaging ground targets by delivering primarily indirect fire. Such artillery systems provide the essential indirect fire support to combined arms formations. Large calibre artillery systems are guns, howitzers and artillery pieces combining their characteristics; mortars and multiple launch rocket systems with a calibre of 100 millimetres and above. In addition, any future large calibre direct fire system with a secondary effective indirect fire capability shall be counted against the artillery ceilings.

“Armoured combat vehicle”: a self-propelled vehicle with armoured protection and cross-country capability. These include armoured personnel carriers, armoured infantry fighting vehicles and heavy armament combat vehicles.

“Armoured personnel carrier”: an armoured combat vehicle designed and equipped to transport a combat infantry squad and, as a rule, armed with an integral or organic weapon of less than 20 millimetres calibre.

“Armoured infantry fighting vehicle”: an armoured combat vehicle designed and equipped primarily to transport a combat infantry squad, normally providing the capability for the troops to deliver fire from inside the vehicle under armoured protection, and armed with an integral or organic cannon of at least 20 millimetres calibre and sometimes an antitank missile launcher. These vehicles serve as the principal weapon system of armoured infantry or mechanised infantry or motorised infantry formations and units of ground forces.

“Heavy armament combat vehicle”: an armoured combat vehicle with an integral or organic direct fire gun of at least 75 millimetres calibre, weighing at least 6.0 metric tonnes unladen weight, that does not fall within the definitions of an armoured personnel carrier, or an armoured infantry fighting vehicle or a battle tank.

“Armoured personnel carrier look-alike” and **“armoured infantry fighting vehicle look-alike”**: an armoured vehicle based on the same chassis as, and externally similar to, an armoured personnel carrier or armoured infantry fighting vehicle, respectively, which does not have a cannon or gun of 20 millimetres calibre or greater and has been constructed or modified in such a way as not to permit the transportation of a combat infantry squad. Taking into account the provisions of the Geneva Convention “For the Amelioration of the Conditions of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field” of 12 August 1949 that confer a special status on ambulances, armoured personnel carrier ambulances shall not be deemed armoured combat vehicles or armoured personnel carrier look-alikes.

“Armoured vehicle launched bridge”: a self-propelled armoured transporter-launcher vehicle capable of carrying and, through built-in mechanisms, of emplacing and retrieving a bridge structure. Such a vehicle with a bridge structure operates as an integrated system.

“Combat helicopter”: a rotary wing aircraft armed and equipped to engage targets or equipped to perform other military functions.

“Attack helicopter”: a combat helicopter equipped to employ anti-armour, air-to-ground, or air-to-air guided weapons and equipped with an integrated fire control and aiming system for these weapons. The term “attack helicopter” comprises specialised attack helicopters and multi-purpose attack helicopters.

“Specialised attack helicopter”: an attack helicopter designed primarily to employ guided weapons.

“Multi-purpose attack helicopter”: means an attack helicopter designed to perform multiple military functions and equipped to employ guided weapons.

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“Combat aircraft”: means a fixed-wing or variable-geometry wing aircraft armed and equipped to engage targets by employing guided missiles, unguided rockets, bombs, guns, cannons, or other weapons of destruction, as well as any model or version of such an aircraft which performs other military functions such as reconnaissance or electronic warfare. The term “combat aircraft” does not include primary trainer aircraft.

“Primary trainer aircraft”: are designed and constructed for primary flying training and means aircraft which may possess only limited armament capability necessary for basic training in weapon delivery techniques.

“Combat support helicopters”: means a combat helicopter which does not fulfil the requirements to qualify as an attack helicopter and which may be equipped with a variety of self-defence and area suppression weapons, such as guns, cannons and unguided rockets, bombs or cluster bombs, or which may be equipped to perform other military functions.

“Unarmed transport helicopters”: are not equipped for the employment of weapons.

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CFE VEHICLES & AIRCRAFT

Table 4.12 Armoured Combat Vehicle Holdings in the UK, Germany, Cyprus and Gibraltar within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty, at 1 January each year

	1997	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Armoured Combat Vehicles	2 411	2 344	2 361	2 403	2 114	2 117	2 054	1 728
Warrior	523	530	484	482	454	404	450	352
AFV 432 Rarden	11	11	7	4	2	-	1	-
AFV 432	892	786	790	811	661	724	631	484
Saxon	424	469	465	482	435	445	362	265
Spartan	495	509	573	557	462	440	453	451
Stormer	-	10	13	13	9	11	21	33
Viking	*	*	* ||	18 ¹	53	60	102	98
Mastiff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Humber ²	1	-	1	2	2	2	2	5
Saracen ²	4	2	2	3	4	3	3	3
Saladin ²	2	7	8	8	9	8	8	6
Scorpion ²	59	20	18	23	23	20	21	13
Armoured Combat Vehicle Look-alikes	1 016	1 695	1 515	1 486	1 472	1 349	1 243	958
Warrior RA	68	74	63	59	70	67	61	49
Warrior Rep	90	97	92	89	92	80	85	75
Warrior Rec	36	39	34	37	31	29	33	23
AFV 434	*	167	157	157	171	167	138	118
AFV 432 81mm Mortar	75	88	83	73	59	61	43	34
AFV 432 CP/RA	104	117	111	113	124	113	113	103
AFV 432 Cymbeline	23	17	8	13	-	-	-	-
AFV 432 EW	5	17	13	18	19	25	25	19
AFV 436	231	234	236	234	275	227	230	200
AFV 439	44	48	45	44	52	43	43	43
Samson	82	78	74	71	46	55	43	36
Saracen CP ²	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saxon AD	28	25	19	9	9	10	10	8
Saxon CP	30	67	45	43	40	35	5	-
Saxon FCC	20	31	33	41	42	45	41	19
Saxon Maintenance	31	37	36	30	33	31	33	18
Shielder	*	28	26	25	29	28	25	20
Spartan Milan	10	9	10	9	9	3	9	1
Spartan Javelin	72	52	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stormer HVM	*	132	118	113	118	85	55	92
Striker	56	59	58	54	50	51	47	7
Sultan	*	267	243	243	192	183	187	76
Fuchs NBC	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12
Viking Rep/Rec	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5
Armoured Vehicle Launcher Bridge	49	53	46	45	43	45	44	39
Chieftain	49	53	46	45	43	45	38	25
Titan	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	14

Source: Directorate for Counter-Proliferation and Arms Control

1. These Armoured Combat Vehicles are included in the reported figures from 2004, in accordance with the CFE treaty.
2. Obsolete non-operational equipment used as training aids, gate guardians and museum pieces on CFE declared sites.

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CFE VEHICLES & AIRCRAFT

Table 4.13 Aircraft Holdings in the UK, Germany, Cyprus and Gibraltar within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty, at 1 January each year

	1997	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Attack helicopters ¹	289	267	254	272	263	276	278	269
Lynx	116	108	95	98	87	84	81	65
Gazelle	154	133	120	117	111	116	124	127
Apache	-	11	25	43	49	61	58	64
Wessex HC5C	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scout ²	18	15 ³	14	14	16	15	15	13
Combat aircraft ¹	624	511	502	504	503	501	471	452
Canberra	13	11	11	10	11	8	1	1
Harrier	117	96	96	97	88	84	95	96
Jaguar	132	117	117	114	112	106	73	68
Tornado	324	277	269	275	283	275	259	240
EuroFighter2000 ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	19	34	40
Buccaneer ²	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
F4 Phantom ²	26	7	6	5	6	6	6	5
Hunter ²	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lightning ²	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Primary Trainers ⁵	183	166	166	173	176	176	164	154
Hawk	140	124	122	129	128	127	130	127
Jet Provost	43	42	44	44	48	49	34	27
Combat Support Helicopters ⁵	155	114	126	123	121	124	124	128
Chinook	33	46	41	42	43	43	43	43
Puma	42	39	43	42	44	45	45	45
Wessex	56	26	16	13	8	9	9	7
Gazelle (RAF)	24	3	5	4	4	5	5	5
Merlin	-	-	21	22	22	22	22	28
Unarmed Transport Helicopter ⁵	20	23	28	28	28	29	28	28
Sea King	20	23	28	28	28	29	28	28

Source: Directorate for Counter-Proliferation and Arms Control

1. See descriptions of equipment on previous pages.
2. Obsolete non-operational equipment used as training aids, gate guardians and museum pieces on CFE declared sites.
3. Obsolete equipment used for static display, training aids & targetry are included in the reported figures from 2002.
4. Eurofighter 2000 also known as 'Typhoon'.
5. Figures for these vehicle types have been added as they are declared under the CFE treaty, although there is no ceiling on their numbers under the treaty.

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CFE VEHICLES & AIRCRAFT

Table 4.14 Declared Tanks, Armoured Combat Vehicles and Artillery Holdings and Ceilings by country within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty, at 1 January 2008

Includes Treaty Limited Equipment with land-based maritime sources such as Marines and Naval Infantry.

	Tanks		Armoured Combat Vehicles		Artillery	
	Holdings	Ceiling	Holdings	Ceiling	Holdings	Ceiling
Countries not in NATO						
Armenia	110	220	140	220	239	285
Azerbaijan	319	220	181	220	349	285
Belarus	1 499	1 800	2 339	2 600	1 419	1 615
Georgia	183	220	134	220	238	285
Moldova	-	210	210	210	148	250
Russia ^{1,2}	4 865	6 350	9 149	11 280	5 696	6 315
Ukraine ³	2 875	3 200	4 127	5 050	3 245	3 600
Countries in NATO						
Belgium	135	334	542	1 005	133	320
Bulgaria ⁴	615	1 475	1 036	2 000	1 279	1 750
Canada	-	77	-	263	-	32
Czech Republic ⁵	179	957	515	1 367	317	767
Denmark	174	353	296	336	57	503
France	992	1 306	2 840	3 820	773	1 292
Germany	1 607	4 069	2 369	3 281	1 237	2 445
Greece	1 566	1 735	2 188	2 498	1 783	1 920
Hungary ⁵	159	835	1 140	1 700	459	840
Italy	1 200	1 348	3 258	3 339	1 461	1 955
Netherlands	290	743	644	1 040	243	607
Norway	141	170	230	275	68	491
Poland ⁵	958	1 730	1 414	2 150	1 080	1 610
Portugal	187	300	362	430	381	450
Romania ⁴	1 245	1 375	1 755	2 100	1 318	1 475
Slovakia ⁴	245	478	515	683	338	383
Spain	520	891	1 003	2 047	886	1 370
Turkey	2 312	2 795	2 902	3 120	3 156	3 523
United Kingdom	354	1 015	1 728 ⁶	3 176	347	636
United States of America	91	4 006	613	5 152	218	2 742

Source: Directorate for Counter-Proliferation and Arms Control

1. The Russian Federation suspended the implementation of the CFE Treaty on 12 December 2007. Consequently, Russia did not submit the annual exchange of information required by the Treaty. The given numbers of holdings are taken from the "Consolidated Information" provided by the Russian Federation on 18 December 2007 as a sign of goodwill.
2. Manpower and Treaty Limited Equipment is only for that in the Atlantic to the Urals zone
3. Including Conventional Armaments and Equipment limited by the Treaty belonging to the Naval Infantry and Coastal Defence Forces of Ukraine: 39 Battle Tanks, 187 Armoured Combat Vehicles (incl. 84 Armoured Infantry Fighting Vehicles) and 65 pieces of artillery.
4. These countries joined NATO on 29 March 2004.
5. Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland became NATO members on 12 March 1999.
6. UK ACV holdings: The UK notified 97 saxon and 147 AFV432 as going out of service during 2007. The AFV432s are now filtering back into service from a major refit program as AFV432 Mk3 "Bulldog" vehicles.

The ceiling figures given above differ from the figures in editions of UKDS from 2006 and earlier. This is because the figures were previously reproduced from the Military Balance publication, which used an unratified version of the Adapted CFE Treaty, and we are now using ceiling figures from the ratified version of the CFE Treaty.

CHAPTER 4 - FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

CFE VEHICLES & AIRCRAFT

Table 4.15 Declared Attack Helicopters and Combat Aircraft Holdings and Ceilings by country within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty, at 1 January 2008

	Attack helicopters		Combat aircraft ¹	
	Holdings	Ceiling	Holdings	Ceiling
Countries not in NATO				
Armenia	8	50	16	100
Azerbaijan	15	50	67	100
Belarus	22	80	176	294
Georgia	9	50	9	100
Moldova	-	50	-	50
Russia ^{2,3}	413	855	1 919	3 416
Ukraine	170	250	526	800
Countries in NATO				
Belgium	43	46	93	232
Bulgaria ⁴	19	67	113	235
Canada	-	13	-	90
Czech Republic ⁵	38	50	42	230
Denmark	8	18	62	106
France	254	374	433	800
Germany	168	280	347	900
Greece	32	65	566	650
Hungary ⁵	45	108	90	180
Italy	127	142	447	650
Netherlands	16	50	106	230
Norway	-	24	57	100
Poland ⁵	93	130	118	460
Portugal	-	26	106	160
Romania ⁴	31	120	84	430
Slovakia ⁴	16	40	46	100
Spain	31	80	168	310
Turkey	32	130	319	750
United Kingdom	269	356	452	900
United States of America	48	396	207	784

Source: Directorate for Counter-Proliferation and Arms Control

1. Does not include land-based maritime aircraft for which a separate limit has been set.
2. The Russian Federation suspended the implementation of the CFE Treaty on 12 December 2007. Consequently, Russia did not submit the annual exchange of information required by the Treaty. The given numbers of holdings are taken from the "Consolidated Information" provided by the Russian Federation on 18 December 2007 as a sign of goodwill.
3. Manpower and Treaty Limited Equipment is only for that in the Atlantic to the Urals zone.
4. These countries joined NATO on 29 March 2004.
5. Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland became NATO members on 12 March 1999.

The ceiling figures given above differ from the figures in editions of UKDS from 2006 and earlier. This is because the figures were previously reproduced from the Military Balance publication, which used an unratified version of the Adapted CFE Treaty, and we are now using ceiling figures from the ratified version of the CFE Treaty.