

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

INTRODUCTION

Formations

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. The figures show overall unit numbers only; they do not reflect the level of readiness at which the unit is held which changes throughout the year.

More information about:

- Royal Navy ships can be found at: <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/operations-and-support/surface-fleet/>
- Royal Navy submarines can be found at: <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/operations-and-support/submarine-service/>
- Royal Fleet Auxiliary can be found at: <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/operations-and-support/royal-fleet-auxiliary/>
- Royal Marines can be found at: <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/royalmarines/>
- Naval Air Squadrons can be found at: <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/operations-and-support/fleet-air-arm/naval-air-squadrons/>
- Royal Navy Reserve can be found at: <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/operations-and-support/royal-naval-reserve/>
- Royal Marine Reserve can be found at: <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/royalmarines/units-and-deployments/royal-marines-reserves/>

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/122.aspx>
- Divisions and Brigades is at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/structure/1592.aspx>
- The Territorial Army can be found at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/structure/143.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/regiments/default.aspx>
- The Army Air Corps can be found at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/aviation/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.

Vessels

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 2009. The figures for operational vessels show the numbers available for tasking, although they do not indicate the level of readiness at which the vessels were held.

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The numbers of vessels listed in **Tables 4.1 and 4.5** represent all of those in service with the Royal Navy as at 1 April 2009. The distinction between 'active' and 'all' vessels referred to in footnote 1 to **Table 4.1** is a legacy from many years ago when there was also a reserve fleet. No such reserve fleet exists today so the figures simply reflect vessels currently in service, regardless of their level of readiness. The only exception is HMS Invincible. As explained in footnote 5 to **Table 4.1**, she was placed into a state of very low readiness in 2005 and it is planned that she remains there until she is withdrawn from service in 2010. Whilst still officially in the fleet, her extremely low state of readiness means that she is no longer factored into operational planning, therefore she is no longer listed in the tables.

Readiness refers to the length of time it would take for a vessel to be ready to be deployed. Keeping vessels and their crews constantly at a high state of readiness would be both expensive and impractical, therefore the RN's ships are held on a graduated scale of readiness, from very high to very low, that enable it to fulfil its tasks in the most efficient way. With the exception of HMS Invincible, it is Departmental policy not to comment on the readiness states of individual ships, as to do so could be prejudicial to their security and the safety of their crews, as well as to our operational and national security. **Table 4.5** goes as far as noting the distinction between ships undergoing refit and those that are operational, but it does not and should not give any further details about what level of readiness the operational vessels are held at.

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.

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.

Aircraft

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.

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.

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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 2009.

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 2009.

Data Sources

The overall numbers of ships shown in **Table 4.5**, and their respective out-of-service dates, are laid out in the annual Royal Navy Plan. The figures in **Table 4.5** come from Navy Command, who programme the activities of RN ships.

Figures in **4.11 – 4.15** are taken from the Consolidated Matrix showing equipment held under the ratified Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty, which gives figures as at 1 January 2009. See the **CFE Vehicles and Aircraft** text for more information.

Key Points

- There were 12 submarines and 73 ships in the Royal Navy at 1 April 2009. There were 22 vessels in the Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service, including 6 that are commercially owned and leased to the Royal Navy when required (see **Table 4.1**).
- There were 46 Regular Army and 18 Territorial Army combat arms regiments, and respectively 37 and 17 combat support regiments (see **Table 4.2**) at 1 April 2009.
- There were 106 Tornado GR and 14 Tornado F3 aircraft, and 42 Typhoons in the Royal Air Force Air Command (see **Table 4.9**) at 1 April 2009.
- The UK had 328 battle tanks and 357 artillery held within the scope of the CFE Treaty (see **Table 4.11**) at 1 January 2009.
- The UK had 1459 Armoured Combat Vehicles and 1018 Armoured Combat Vehicle look-alikes held within the scope of the CFE Treaty (see **Table 4.12**) at 1 January 2009.
- The UK had 242 attack helicopters and 434 combat aircraft held within the scope of the CFE Treaty (see **Tables 4.13** and **4.15**) at 1 January 2009.

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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	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	Vessels	33 ||	15 ¹	16	15	15	14	13	13	12
Trident / Polaris Fleet	Vessels	4 ||	3 ¹	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Vessels	29 ||	12 ¹	12	11	11	10 ²	9 ³	9	8 ⁴
Royal Navy ships		1990	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Aircraft Carriers	Vessels	3 ||	3 ¹	3	3	3	2 ⁵	2	2	2
Landing Platform Docks / Helicopter	Vessels	2 ||	2 ¹	1	2	3	3	3	3	3
Destroyers	Vessels	14 ||	12 ¹	11	11	9	8 ⁶	8	8	7 ⁷
Frigates	Vessels	35 ||	23 ¹	20	20	19	17 ⁸	17	17	17
Mine countermeasures vessels	Vessels	41 ||	19 ¹	22	19	16	16	16	16	16
Patrol ships and craft	Vessels	34 ||	34 ¹	22	26	26	22 ⁹	22	22 ¹⁰	22
Support ships	Vessels	8 ||	1 ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Survey ships	Vessels	8 ||	6 ¹	3	5	5	5	5	5	5
Ice patrol ships	Vessels	1 ||	1 ¹	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service		1990	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Tankers	Vessels	13	9	7	7	11 ¹¹	10 ¹²	10	8 ¹³	6 ¹⁴
Fleet replenishment ships	Vessels	4	5	4	6	2 ¹¹	2	2	2	4 ¹⁴
Aviation training ship	Vessels	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Landing ships	Vessels	5	5	5	4	3	3 ¹⁵	4 ¹⁶	4 ¹⁷	4
Forward repair ships	Vessels	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Roll-on Roll-off vessels ¹⁸	Vessels	*	*	7	6	6	6	6	6	6
Royal Marines		1990	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
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 ¹⁹	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	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Fixed Wing Aircraft ²⁰	Squadrons	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Helicopters ^{21,22}	Squadrons	17	15	8	5	6	6	7	7	7
Reserve Units		1990	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Royal Navy Reserve Units	Units	..	..	16	16	16	14	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 was withdrawn from service during the 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 Southampton 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 replenishment 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.
- Two vessels re-categorised as Fleet Replenishment ships to reflect their primary role.
- 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.
- Commercially owned vessels that are leased to the Royal Navy for training and operations as required.
- 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	2003	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2007	2008	2009
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	36	36	36	36
	Territorial Army	Battalions	41	33	15	15	15	15	14	14	14
	Home Service Forces	Battalions	11	7	4	4	4	-	-	-	-
Special Forces	Regular Army ²	Regiments	1	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Territorial Army ²	Regiments	2	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Aviation	Regular Army ³	Regiments	4	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Territorial Army ³	Regiments	..	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Combat support			1990	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2007	2008	2009
Artillery	Regular Army ⁴	Regiments	22	15	15	14	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	12	11	11	11	12	12	12
	Territorial Army	Regiments	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	5 ⁶
Combat service support			1990	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2007	2008	2009
Equipment support	Regular Army	Battalions	..	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	Territorial Army	Battalions	..	5	4	4	4	4	4	2 ⁷	2
Logistics	Regular Army	Regiments	..	24	21	21	22	17	17	17	17
	Territorial Army	Regiments	..	19	17	17	17	15	17	17	17
Medical Regiments / Field Hospitals ⁸	Regular Army	Number	16	12	8	8	8	11	8	8	8
	Territorial Army	Number	17	18	15	15	15	13	13	13	13
Corps, Division & Brigade HQ ⁹			1990	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2007	2008	2009
NATO Corps HQ			..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Division / District HQ:	deployable		..	..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2 ¹⁰
	non-deployable		..	..	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Brigade HQ:	deployable		..	..	9	9	9	8	8	7	7
	non-deployable		..	..	13	13	13	10	9	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. As a result of Planning Round 2009, 6 R Signals Regts (V) were removed from the force structure.
7. Restructuring of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers was announced in 2008.
8. 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.
9. Does not include temporary structures such as 6 Division HQ or 11 Light Brigade.
10. There are 3 Divisional HQs this year. Only two are complete Divisions; a third, 6 Division HQ, was created for a specific operational task, and will then fo

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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	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Strike / attack	Squadrons	11	6	5	5	5				
Offensive support ¹	Squadrons	5	5	2	2	1				
Reconnaissance	Squadrons	3	5	5	5	5	13 ²	13	11 ³	11
Air defence	Squadrons	9	6	4	4	4				
Maritime patrol	Squadrons	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
Airborne Early Warning	Squadrons	1	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
ISTAR (inc Airborne Early Warning)	Squadrons	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	4 ⁴	4
Air transport / Air Refuelling	Squadrons	15	13	9 ⁵	9	9	8	8	8	8
Search and Rescue	Squadrons	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
RAF FP Wg	HQs	..	..	4	4	4	6	6	7	7
RAF Ground based air defence ^{6,7}	Squadrons	*	*	4	4	4	3	2	-	-
RAF Regiment Field ⁷	Squadrons	*	*	6	6	6	6	6	7	7
RAF Regt (Jt CBRN)	Squadrons	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Tactical Provost Wg	HQ	*	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Tactical Provost	Squadrons	*	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1
Specialist Policing Wg ⁸	HQ	*	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Specialist Policing Sqns ⁸	Squadrons	*	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3

Auxiliary Air Force		1990	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
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	3	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	1

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

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-roled 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 re-rolled 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		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
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	1
Joint Nuclear Biological Chemical	Regiments	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Joint Helicopter Command ⁴		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
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	2 ⁶	2	1 ⁷
Royal Air Force Helicopter	Squadrons ²	5	5	5	5	5	6 ⁸	6
Royal Auxiliary Air Force ⁹	Squadrons ²	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Joint Special Forces Air Wing	Unit ¹⁰	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Joint Force Harrier ¹¹		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Royal Navy	Squadrons ²	3	2 ¹²	1 ¹³	1 ^{14,15}	2 ¹⁶	2	2
Royal Air Force	Squadrons ²	3	3	3	2	2	2	2

Source: MOD Resources and 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. 7 Regt AAC(V) was disbanded 31 Mar 09.
8. Reflects the standing up of 78 Sqn RAF to accommodate the endorsed increase in Merlin Mk3 crews and aircraft.
9. 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.
10. Includes an RAF squadron shown against "Royal Air Force Helicopter" above in UKDS editions prior to 2006.
11. 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.
12. 800 Naval Air Sqn (FA2) disbanded 31 Mar 2004.
13. 899 Naval Air Sqn (FA2) disbanded 31 Mar 2005.
14. 801 Naval Air Sqn (FA2) disbanded 31 Mar 2006. The Royal Navy Sea Harrier was withdrawn from service.
15. 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.
16. 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 2009

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	5	2	7
	Faslane	1	-	1

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

Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service ²	Operational	Undergoing refit	Total
Fleet Tankers	5	1	6
Fleet Replenishment ships	3	1	4
Joint Casualty Treatment Ship ³	-	1	1
Landing Ship Dock	4	-	4
Forward Repair ships	1	-	1
Roll-on Roll-off vessels ⁴	-	-	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.

4. Commercially owned vessels that are leased to the Royal Navy for training and operations as required.

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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	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Passenger & dry cargo merchant vessels	221	533	541	550	467	486	497
United Kingdom	94	254	259	265	231	257	283
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	51	89	82	80	64	57	51
UK Overseas Territories	76	190	200	205	172	172	163
Cruise ship (over 200 berths)	8	25	24	26	28	32	32
United Kingdom	8	17	10	10	7	9	9
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UK Overseas Territories	-	8	14	16	21	23	23
Roll-on roll-off passenger (over 200 berths)	10	5	5	5	8	7	5
United Kingdom	10	5	5	5	8	7	5
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UK Overseas Territories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roll-on roll-off freight (over 500 lane metres)	37	53	47	48	39	43	37
United Kingdom	9	27	29	30	21	24	21
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	15	16	9	10	9	8	7
UK Overseas Territories	13	10	9	8	9	11	9
General cargo break bulk (over 1,000 deadweight tons)	72	236	223	216	120	126	118
United Kingdom	46	83	72	74	25	32	37
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	15	59	55	57	33	32	31
UK Overseas Territories	11	94	96	85	62	62	50
Refrigerated cargo (over 1,000 deadweight tons)	35	62	60	60	47	37	30
United Kingdom	-	16	17	21	17	13	8
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	3	2	4	4	5	5	3
UK Overseas Territories	32	44	39	35	25	19	19
Container (fully cellular, over 100 twenty foot containers)	59	152	182	190	225	241	275
United Kingdom	21	106	126	130	153	172	203
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	18	12	14	12	17	12	10
UK Overseas Territories	20	34	42	48	55	57	62

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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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	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Tankers, Specialist vessels & Fishing vessels	169	207	236	260	298	314	346
United Kingdom	96	91	97	110	104	114	115
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	44	55	67	74	86	75	80
UK Overseas Territories	29	61	72	76	108	125	151
Product and chemical tankers (2,000 to 80,000 dead weight tons)	94	163	195	200	275	284	306
United Kingdom	39	56	64	69	82	85	88
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	32	48	60	61	85	74	80
UK Overseas Territories	23	59	71	70	108	125	138
Large diving support vessels	13	5	2	2	1	1	1
United Kingdom	7	3	1	1	-	-	1
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
UK Overseas Territories	5	2	1	1	-	-	-
Large tugs (over 100t bollard pull)	14	8	8	9	2	2	2
United Kingdom	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	11	7	7	8	-	-	-
UK Overseas Territories	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Large fishing vessels (over 2,000 horse power)	48	31	31	35	20	27	37
United Kingdom	48	31	31	35	20	27	24
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UK Overseas Territories	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 ¹

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.

1. Includes vessels registered in the Falkland Islands, which were not included in previous editions of UKDS.

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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			
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Merlin Mk 1	Anti-Submarine	27	33	33	27	30	30	28
Lynx Mk 3	Anti-Submarine / Anti-Ship	29	29	29	23	21	21	19
Lynx Mk 8	Anti-Submarine / Anti-Ship	26	26	26	23	20	20	20
Sea King Mk 5	Anti-Submarine and Search & Rescue	12	12	12	11	11	11	11
Sea King MK 6	Anti-Submarine	8	3	2	-	-	-	-
Sea King Mk 7 ASAC	Airborne Surveillance and Area Control	10	10	10	9	9	10	10
Hawk	Fleet Training Support	15	15	14	14	12	12	12
Jetstream T2	Aircrew Training	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Jetstream T3 ²	Aircrew Training and Support	3	3	3	3	2	2	- ²

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

1. Forward Available Fleet - see Introduction to Chapter 4
2. The RN Comms Flight became non-operational during 2008.

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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 Strike Command and Personnel and Training Command amalgamated into Air Command which now controls all RAF flying assets.

Aircraft Role	Aircraft type	Required Operating Fleet								FAF ¹	
		1990	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2009
Air - Combat	Tornado GR	166	128	110	110 ||	101	||	106	106	108	106
	Jaguar GR1/A/3/3A	40	40	38	38	32	||	13	13	- ²	-
	Jaguar T2A/T4	7	7	7	7	5	||	3	-	-	-
	Harrier GR3/5/7 ³	63	51	*	*	*	||	*	*	*	*
	Harrier T4/10 ³	14	9	*	*	*	||	*	*	*	*
	Tornado F3 ⁴	99	104	90	90	83	||	72	59	47	14
	Typhoon	-	-	-	-	-	||	25	32	34	42
C4 and ISTAR	Nimrod R1	3	3	3	3	3	||	3	3	3	3
	Canberra PR9	3	4	4	4	4	||	3	- ⁵	-	-
	Canberra T4	6	1	1	1	1	||	-	-⁵	-	-
	Sentinel	-	-	-	-	-	||	-	-	-	5 ⁶
	Sentry AEW	-	6	6	6	6	||	6	6	6	6
Maritime	Nimrod MR2	32	24	20	20	14	||	14	14	14	14 ⁷
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	4	4	2	||	2	2	1	1
	Sea King HAR3/3A ⁸	16	19	21	21	23	||	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
Logistics	Hawk (100 Sqn)	*	*	*	* ||	16 ⁹	||	16	14	16	14
	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	5	6
	Hercules C1/C3/C4/C5	59	50	51	51	50	||	50	44	44	38
Support Helicopters ¹⁰	Chinook	28	27 ||	*	*	*	||	*	*	*	*
	Puma	35	33 ||	*	*	*	||	*	*	*	*
	Wessex	46	17 ||	*	*	*	||	*	*	*	*

Training Aircraft

Aircraft Role	Aircraft type	1990	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Elementary Training ¹¹	Viking	..	82	82	87	72	||	72	82	82	82
	Vigilant	..	53	61	61	61	||	61	63	63	63
Basic Training ¹¹	Tucano	..	66	73	73	44 ¹²	||	44	52	52	52
	Jetstream T1	..	10	9	9	11	||	-	-	-	-
	Dominie T1	..	8	9	7	9	||	9	8	8	8
Advanced Training ¹¹	Hawk T1/T1A/T1W	..	62	72	65 ||	61	||	61	55	49	49
	Hawk 128	-	-	-	-	-	||	-	-	-	4
RAF Aerobatic Team (Red Arrows)	Hawk T1/T1A	..	10	10	10	13	||	13	13	13	13

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

- Forward Available Fleet - see Introduction to Chapter 4
- Jaguar GR1A/3/3A were declared non-operational with effect from 30 April 07.
- Harrier aircraft were transferred to the Joint Force Harrier on 1 April 2000. See Table 4.10.
- Tornado F3 are reducing and due to be disbanded.
- Canberra was declared non-operational with effect from July 2006.
- Sentinel entered service in November 2008.
- The Nimrod MR2 are to be replaced by the Nimrod MRA4.
- Excludes two Sea King aircraft attached to 78 Sqn (based in the Falkland Islands).
- Prior to 2005, 100 Sqn were included under Personnel and Training Command, and not Strike Command. Up to 1 Apr 2007 the data shown in the table are for Strike Command only.
- Support helicopters were transferred to the Joint Helicopter Command on 1 October 1999. See Table 4.10.
- Air Command also use Beechking Air 200, Tutor, Firefly, Squirrel and Griffin aircraft owned by a private contractor in training roles.
- Reduction in Tucano ROF reflected maturing Resources and Management programmes.

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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			
		2003	2004	2005		2006	2007	2008	2009
Royal Navy Helicopters	Sea King HC4 ²	33	33	33	||	29	26	26	26
	Sea King HC6 ³	-	-	-	||	-	3	3	3
	Lynx AH7 ⁴	6	6	6	||	6	6	6	6
	Gazelle ⁴	8	8	-	||	-	-	-	-
Army Aviation Helicopters	Lynx	116	116	98 ⁵	||	74	68	59	36
	Gazelle	113	113	91 ⁵	||	57	45	42	12 ⁶
	Apache	..	..	..	||	38	42	51	51
	Islander	6	6	6	||	5	5	5	5
	Defender 4000	-	-	3	||	3	3	3	4
RAF Helicopters	Chinook HC2	31	31	31	||	27	27	29	29
	Puma HC1	37	37	37	||	26	24	23	22
	Merlin Mk 3	18	18	18	||	15	15	15	22
	Merlin MK3a	-	-	-	||	-	-	3	6

Joint Force Harrier	Aircraft type	2003	2004	2005		2006	2007	2008	2009
Royal Navy Aircraft	Sea Harrier FA2 ²	26	17	8	||	-⁷	-	-	-
	Harrier T4 / T8	4	4	2	||	-⁷	-	-	-
RAF Aircraft (including OCU ⁸)	Harrier GR	48	48	45	||	45	45	45	45
	Harrier T10 / T12	8	8	7	||	7	7	6	7

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 HC6 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. Reflects restructuring of fleet to meet revised operational requirement.

7. The Sea Harrier and Harrier T8 were decommissioned prior to 1 April 2006.

8. 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 AND 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, and VI.

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, and VI, with the exception of those which in a manner consistent with a State Party's normal practices:

- (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 USSR.

In the case of the USSR, 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 AND 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 4.11 Tanks and Artillery 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	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Battle Tanks ¹	521	560	421	402	373	392	354	328
Challenger 1	396	178	46	14	14	12	10	9
Challenger 2	19	341	331	342	313	337	306	293
Chieftain ²	98	30	32	32	32	30	30	19
Centurion ²	8	11	12	14	14	13	8	7

	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Artillery ¹	436	441	416	406	413	355	347	357
Multiple Launch Rocket System	63	62	62	60	48	47	42	46
105 mm Light Gun	149	133	146	146	147	132	132	134
AS90 155mm gun	164	152	149	139	156	119	134	121
FH70 155m towed howitzer	48	47	11	12	12	11	8	10
105 mm Pack Howitzer ²	3	24	25	25	26	23	14	23
5.5" Towed Howitzer ²	3	12	12	13	13	13	9	12
Abbot 105mm self-propelled gun ²	4	5	5	5	5	5	3	5
M110 8" self-propelled howitzer ²	1	4	4	4	4	3	3	4
Tampella Mortar ²	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

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.

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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	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Armoured Combat Vehicles	2 411	2 361	2 403	2 114	2 117	2 054	1 728	1 459
Warrior	523	484	482	454	404	450	352	313
AFV 432 Rarden	11	7	4	2	-	1	-	-
AFV 432	892	790	811	661	724	631	484	524
Saxon	424	465	482	435	445	362	265	95
Spartan	495	573	557	462	440	453	451	364
Stormer	-	13	13	9	11	21	33	28
Viking	*	* ||	18 ¹	53	60	102	98	102
Mastiff	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	14
Humber ²	1	1	2	2	2	2	5	-
Saracen ²	4	2	3	4	3	3	3	1
Saladin ²	2	8	8	9	8	8	6	6
Scorpion ²	59	18	23	23	20	21	13	12
Armoured Combat Vehicle Look-alikes	1 016	1 515	1 486	1 472	1 349	1 243	958	1 018
Warrior RA	68	63	59	70	67	61	49	43
Warrior Rep	90	92	89	92	80	85	75	75
Warrior Rec	36	34	37	31	29	33	23	23
AFV 434	*	157	157	171	167	138	118	126
AFV 432 81mm Mortar	75	83	73	59	61	43	34	15
AFV 432 CP/RA	104	111	113	124	113	113	103	111
AFV 432 Cymbeline	23	8	13	-	-	-	-	-
AFV 432 EW	5	13	18	19	25	25	19	21
AFV 436	231	236	234	275	227	230	200	200
AFV 439	44	45	44	52	43	43	43	43
Samson	82	74	71	46	55	43	36	36
Saracen CP ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Saxon AD ³	28	19	9	9	10	10	8	-
Saxon CP	30	45	43	40	35	5	-	1
Saxon FCC ³	20	33	41	42	45	41	19	-
Saxon Maintenance ³	31	36	30	33	31	33	18	-
Shielder	*	26	25	29	28	25	20	28
Spartan Milan	10	10	9	9	3	9	1	1
Spartan Javelin	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Stormer HVM	*	118	113	118	85	55	92	109
Striker ³	56	58	54	50	51	47	7	-
Sultan	*	243	243	192	183	187	76 ⁴	167
Fuchs NBC	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	11
Viking Rep/Rec	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	5
Armoured Vehicle Launcher Bridge	49	46	45	43	45	44	39	27
Chieftain	49	46	45	43	45	38	25	6
Titan	-	-	-	-	-	6	14	21

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.
3. Taken out of service during 2008.
4. 2008 Sultan figures exclude mainland UK Army figures, due to inaccuracies with a new tracking system.

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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	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Attack helicopters¹	289	254	272	263	276	278	269	242
Lynx	116	95	98	87	84	81	65	59
Gazelle	154	120	117	111	116	124	127	113
Apache	-	25	43	49	61	58	64	54
Wessex HC5C	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scout ²	18	14	14	16	15	15	13	16

	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Combat aircraft¹	624	502	504	503	501	471	452	434
Canberra	13	11	10	11	8	1	1	1
Harrier	117	96	97	88	84	95	96	95
Jaguar	132	117	114	112	106	73	68	68
Tornado	324	269	275	283	275	259	240	223
EuroFighter2000 ³	-	-	-	-	19	34	40	39
Buccaneer ²	6	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
F4 Phantom ²	26	6	5	6	6	6	5	5
Hunter ²	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lightning ²	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	2

	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Primary Trainers	183	166	173	176	176	164	154	152
Hawk	140	122	129	128	127	130	127	125
Jet Provost	43	44	44	48	49	34	27	27

	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Combat Support Helicopters	155	126	123	121	124	124	128	100
Chinook	33	41	42	43	43	43	43	15
Puma	42	43	42	44	45	45	45	46
Wessex	56	16	13	8	9	9	7	6
Gazelle (RAF)	24	5	4	4	5	5	5	5
Merlin	-	21	22	22	22	22	28	28

	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Unarmed Transport Helicopter	20	28	28	28	29	28	28	33
Sea King	20	28	28	28	29	28	28	33

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. Eurofighter 2000 also known as 'Typhoon'.

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

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 2009

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	381	220	181	220	404	285
Belarus	1 476	1 800	2 337	2 600	1 407	1 615
Georgia	137	220	128	220	203	285
Moldova	-	210	208	210	148	250
Russia ¹	4 508	6 350	8 944	11 280	5 364	6 315
Ukraine ²	2 792	3 200	3 937	5 050	3 228	3 600
Countries in NATO						
Belgium	135	334	325	1 005	134	320
Bulgaria ³	565	1 475	930	2 000	1 260	1 750
Canada	-	77	-	263	-	32
Czech Republic ⁴	178	957	490	1 367	259	767
Denmark	171	353	298	336	57	503
France	814	1 306	2 550	3 820	711	1 292
Germany	1 385	4 069	2 306	3 281	1 201	2 445
Greece	1 635	1 735	2 188	2 498	1 733	1 920
Hungary ⁴	156	835	647	1 700	124	840
Italy	1 199	1 348	3 202	3 339	1 481	1 955
Netherlands	183	743	668	1 040	259	607
Norway	81	170	210	275	68	491
Poland ⁴	947	1 730	1 435	2 150	1 051	1 610
Portugal	195	300	362	430	381	450
Romania ³	1 239	1 375	1 750	2 100	1 338	1 475
Slovakia ³	235	478	453	683	244	383
Spain	495	891	1 003	2 047	886	1 370
Turkey	2 453	2 795	3 055	3 120	3 217	3 523
United Kingdom	328	1 015	1 459	3 176	357	636
United States of America	90	4 006	561	5 152	199	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 15 December 2008 as a sign of goodwill.
2. The figures include Treaty Limited Equipment belonging to the Naval Infantry and Coastal Defence Forces of Ukraine.
3. These countries joined NATO on 29 March 2004.
4. 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.

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 2009

Attack helicopters			Combat aircraft ¹		
Countries not in NATO	Holdings	Ceiling	Holdings	Ceiling	
Armenia	8	50	16	100	
Azerbaijan	15	50	75	100	
Belarus	22	80	153	294	
Georgia	6	50	12	100	
Moldova	-	50	-	50	
Russia ²	410	855	1 828	3 416	
Ukraine	161	250	525	800	
Countries in NATO	Holdings	Ceiling	Holdings	Ceiling	
Belgium	39	46	85	232	
Bulgaria ³	20	67	67	235	
Canada	-	13	-	90	
Czech Republic ⁴	29	50	42	230	
Denmark	8	18	62	106	
France	256	374	433	800	
Germany	165	280	324	900	
Greece	31	65	568	650	
Hungary ⁴	45	108	89	180	
Italy	127	142	437	650	
Netherlands	16	50	106	230	
Norway	-	24	57	100	
Poland ⁴	91	130	131	460	
Portugal	-	26	111	160	
Romania ³	31	120	84	430	
Slovakia ³	16	40	46	100	
Spain	32	80	168	310	
Turkey	32	130	304	750	
United Kingdom	242	356	434	900	
United States of America	48	396	216	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 15 December 2008 as a sign of goodwill.
3. These countries joined NATO on 29 March 2004.
4. 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.