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Statistical Bulletins Series 4 provides figures on the equipment of the United Kingdom's Armed Forces.

Statistical Bulletin 4.02 is an annual publication which provides information on equipment holdings of the UK and other nations within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty (CFE), as at 1 January each year.

This Bulletin provides UK equipment holdings within the scope of the CFE by equipment type for 2006 to 2013, updating figures previously released in UK Defence Statistics 2012 Chapter 4 Tables 4.11-13, which provided statistics up to 2012.

It also provides equipment holdings of other nations within the scope of the CFE from 2009 to 2013, updating figures released in UK Defence Statistics 2012 Chapter 4 Tables 4.14 and 4.15.

Key Points and Trends

- The numbers of battle tanks, artillery, armoured combat vehicles, and combat aircraft held by the UK in the UK, Germany, Cyprus and Gibraltar, within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty, have reduced between 2012 and 2013, continuing longer-term decreasing trends.
- The number of UK Harrier aircraft has reduced from 85 at 1 Jan 2012, to three at 1 Jan 2013. As a result of the Strategic Defence Review, 82 Harriers were sold to the United States in 2012.
- The number of UK battle tanks has reduced by 11% between 2012 and 2013, from 334 to 296.
- The number of UK attack helicopters is unchanged between 2012 and 2013, while the number of combat support helicopters has increased slightly.
- The data for the Russian Federation continues to be unavailable since it suspended the implementation of the CFE Treaty on 12 December 2007.

Further Information

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A National Statistics publication

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007, and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods; and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

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Tables marked as **NS** are National Statistics. Those without are Official Statistics but have not been badged as National Statistics. Details are provided above individual tables.

Symbols and Conventions

Symbols

}	categories merged for some years
||	discontinuity in time series
~	fewer than five
*	not applicable
..	not available
p	Provisional
r	Revised
rp	revised but still provisional
e	Estimate
–	Zero or rounded to zero

Italic figures are used for percentages and other rates, except where otherwise indicated.

Revisions

There are no regular planned revisions of this Bulletin. Amendments to figures for earlier years may be identified during the annual compilation of this Bulletin. This will be addressed in one of two ways:

- i. where the number of figures updated in a table is small, figures will be updated and those which have been revised will be identified with the symbol "r". An explanation for the revision will be given in the footnotes to the table.
- ii. where the number of figures updated in a table is substantial, the revisions to the table, together with the reason for the revisions, will be identified in the commentary at the beginning of the relevant chapter / section, and in the commentary above affected tables. Revisions will not be identified by the symbol "r" since where there are a large number of revisions in a table this could make them more difficult to read.

Occasionally updated figures will be provided to the editor during the course of the year. Since this Bulletin is now published electronically it is possible to revise figures during the course of the year. However to ensure continuity and consistency, figures will only be adjusted during the year where it is likely to substantially affect interpretation and use of the figures.

Abbreviations

See Glossary.

Introduction

Context

Users

The information in this bulletin has a wide range of users including the media, politicians, academic researchers and the general public who use the information to:

- understand the size and organisation of the United Kingdom's Armed Forces;
- set the context for other information on Defence;
- assist in understanding the impact of changes in Defence policy.

Coverage

The area of application of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty (CFE) is:

- The entire land territory of the States Parties in Europe from the Atlantic Ocean to the Ural Mountains, which incorporates 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 relation to 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.

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.

A complete set of definitions for all these terms can be found in the Glossary.

Interpretation

This bulletin only provides information on holdings within the scope of the Treaty, so holdings in other parts of the world, including Afghanistan and the Falkland Islands, are not included in this publication. Therefore, while historically these statistics may have given a good estimate of the equipment resources available to the UK Armed Forces, this is no longer the case.

Further caution should be taken when interpreting the figures in this bulletin as there is a variety of factors that can affect holdings within the scope of the treaty, including the total size of the equipment fleet and movements arising from operations.

Changes to these statistics

- From 2013 onwards, the tables previously published in UK Defence Statistics (UKDS) are being published in a number of statistical bulletins as soon as the information becomes available. This bulletin is the successor to UKDS Chapter 4, Tables 4.11 – 4.15.
- The number of tables that was previously included in this section of UKDS has been increased for this bulletin and for future editions. Previously, Tables 4.14 and 4.15 contained information on the holdings and ceilings of tanks, armoured combat vehicles and artillery (4.14) and attack helicopters and combat aircraft (4.15) from a range of countries at a single point in time. In order to improve the coherence and comparability of these statistics, the international holdings and ceilings figures for each type of equipment will now be shown in its own table (Tables 4.02.04 – 4.02.08), and as a time series from 2009 to 2013, rather than at a single point in time.

Exclusions from the scope of the 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.

Data Sources

The figures in this bulletin are supplied by the MOD Directorate for Arms Control and Counter-Proliferation Policy (ACP), which are taken from the Consolidated Matrix, which shows equipment held under the ratified CFE Treaty.

Data Quality

The data in this bulletin are compiled annually via a census, which is sponsored by the Ministry of Defence (MOD) Arms Control and Counter Proliferation Policy Department (ACP). It directs all UK military Formations and Units to provide detailed information on their holdings of military hardware. Primarily, this information is sourced to meet the data requirements of the CFE, The Vienna Document 2011(VD11), and The Global Exchange of Military Information (GEMI). The data provided through the census is error checked by the military Chain-of-Command and by the Joint Arms Control Implementation Group (JACIG), who are responsible for the collation and dissemination of the data to signatory states of each Treaty / Agreement. The data tables have also been subjected to sense checks by Government Statisticians.

Further information can be found in the [Background Quality Report](#).

Table 4.02.01 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

This table is a National Statistic.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Battle Tanks ¹	373	392	354	328	357	337	334	296
Challenger 1	14	12	10	9	8	6	4	3
Challenger 2	313	337	306	293	325	308	319	288
Chieftain ²	32	30	30	19	18	17	7	4
Centurion ²	14	13	8	7	6	6	4	1
Artillery ¹	413	355	347	357	356	322	338	305
Multiple Launch Rocket System	48	47	42	46	51	48	49	39
105 mm Light Gun	147	132	132	134	118	98	113	98
AS90 155mm Gun	156	119	134	121	130	128	128	124
FH70 155m Towed Howitzer	12	11	8	10	8	8	8	7
105 mm Pack Howitzer ²	26	23	14	23	24	23	21	17
5.5" Towed Howitzer ²	13	13	9	12	14	10	11	12
Abbot 105mm Self-Propelled Gun ²	5	5	3	5	5	3	4	4
M110 8" Self-Propelled Howitzer ²	4	3	3	4	4	2	3	3
Tampella Mortar ²	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1

Source: Directorate for Arms Control and Counter-Proliferation Policy (CFE Data Exchange Chart IIA)

1. See descriptions of equipment in the Glossary.

2. Obsolete non-operational equipment used as training aids, gate guardians and museum pieces on CFE declared sites.

Table 4.02.02

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

This table is a National Statistic.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Armoured Combat Vehicles	2 117	2 054	1 728	1 459	1 735	1 351	1 492	1 368
Warrior	404	450	352	313	357	364	365	355
AFV 432 Rarden	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
AFV 432	724	631	484	524	646	409	466	465
Saxon ¹	445	362	265	95	109	-	-	-
Spartan	440	453	451	364	374	371	377	330
Stormer	11	21	33	28	30	17	15	20
Viking	60	102	98	102	98	99	132	131
Mastiff	-	-	18	14	95	75	70	20
Warthog ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	40
Humber ³	2	2	5	-	-	-	-	-
Saracen ³	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
Saladin ³	8	8	6	6	6	4	5	3
Scorpion ³	20	21	13	12	19	11	3	3

Armoured Combat Vehicle Look-alikes	1 349	1 243	958	1 018	996	742	702	636
Warrior RA	67	61	49	43	48	38	37	35
Warrior Rep	80	85	75	75	74	67	72	67
Warrior Rec	29	33	23	23	27	18	24	24
AFV 434	167	138	118	126	147	99	57	54
AFV 432 81mm Mortar	61	43	34	15	11	22	24	26
AFV 432 CP/RA	113	113	103	111	102	78	38	23
AFV 432 EW	25	25	19	21	19	25	-	-
AFV 436	227	230	200	200	204	112	155	157
AFV 439	43	43	43	43	9	-	-	-
Samson	55	43	36	36	47	32	33	29
Saracen CP ³	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-
Saxon AD	10	10	8	-	-	-	-	-
Saxon CP	35	5	-	1	-	-	-	-
Saxon FCC	45	41	19	-	-	-	-	-
Saxon Maintenance	31	33	18	-	-	-	-	-
Shielder	28	25	20	28	16	-	-	-
Spartan Milan	3	9	1	1	6	6	1	1
Spartan Javelin	-	-	-	2	6	2	2	-
Stormer HVM	85	55	92	109	104	62	60	43
Striker ³	51	47	7	-	2	2	2	2
Sultan	183	187	76 ⁴	167	157	162	180	163
Fuchs NBC	11	11	12	11	11	11	11	11
Viking Rep/Rec	-	6	5	5	5	5	5	1

Armoured Vehicle Launcher Bridge	45	44	39	27	27	20	13	10
Chieftain	45	38	25	6	5	3	2	2
Titan	-	6	14	21	22	17	11	8

Source: Directorate for Arms Control and Counter-Proliferation Policy (CFE Data Exchange Chart IIA)

1. Taken out of service during 2010.
2. New in service during 2011.
3. Obsolete non-operational equipment used as training aids, gate guardians and museum pieces on CFE declared sites.
4. 2008 Sultan figures exclude mainland UK Army figures, due to inaccuracies with a new tracking system.

Table 4.02.03 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

This table is a National Statistic.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Attack helicopters ¹	276	278	269	242	233	187	190	190
Lynx	84	81	65	59	63	59	59	61
Gazelle	116	124	127	113	100	62	71	64
Apache	61	58	64	54	55	53	47	54
Scout ²	15	15	13	16	15	13	13	11

Combat aircraft ¹	501	471	452	434	417	411	404	324
Canberra	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Harrier ³	84	95	96	95	91	90	85	3
Jaguar	106	73	68	68	65	66	65	64
Tornado	275	259	240	223	207	193	180	159
EuroFighter2000 ⁴	19	34	40	39	44	52	64	90
Buccaneer ²	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
F4 Phantom ²	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	4
Hunter ²	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Lightning ²	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3

Primary Trainers ¹	176	164	154	152	154	159	165	165
Hawk	127	130	127	125	127	133	138	139
Jet Provost	49	34	27	27	27	26	27	26

Combat Support Helicopters ¹	124	124	128	100	105	123	126	131
Chinook	43	43	43	15	27	46	50	50
Puma	45	45	45	46	43	41	42	44
Wessex	9	9	7	6	1	2	2	5
Gazelle (RAF)	5	5	5	5	6	6	4	4
Merlin	22	22	28	28	28	28	28	28

Unarmed Transport Helicopter ¹	29	28	28	33	29	24	31	31
Sea King	29	28	28	33	29	24	31	31

Source: Directorate for Arms Control and Counter-Proliferation Policy

1. See descriptions of equipment in the Glossary.
2. Obsolete non-operational equipment used as training aids, gate guardians and museum pieces on CFE declared sites.
3. Since 2013, obsolete non-operational equipment used as training aids, gate guardians and museum pieces on CFE declared sites.
4. Eurofighter 2000 also known as 'Typhoon'.

Table 4.02.04

Declared Tank Holdings and Ceilings by country within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty, at 1 January each year

Includes Treaty Limited Equipment with land-based maritime sources such as Marines and Naval Infantry.
This table is a National Statistic.

	Holdings					Ceiling
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Countries not in NATO						
Armenia	110	110	110	110	109	220
Azerbaijan	381	381	381	381	381	220
Belarus	1 476	1 475	1 469	1 462	1 392	1 800
Georgia	137	135	136	136	136	220
Moldova	-	-	-	-	-	210
Russia ¹	4 508	3 716	3 660	..	..	6 350
Ukraine ²	2 792	2 767	2 522	2 395	2 311	3 200
Countries in NATO						
Belgium	135	106	106	98	92	334
Bulgaria	565	564	524	484	362	1 475
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	77
Czech Republic	178	174	166	164	123	957
Denmark	171	147	60	51	46	353
France	814	809	776	588	525	1 306
Germany	1 385	1 201	1 048	858	815	4 069
Greece	1 635	1 614	1 620	1 622	1 622	1 735
Hungary	156	156	155	155	155	835
Italy	1 199	1 168	1 178	1 178	1 176	1 348
Netherlands	183	139	134	145	139	743
Norway	81	76	76	76	76	170
Poland	947	900	900	900	892	1 730
Portugal	195	216	224	224	220	300
Romania	1 239	1 280	1 098	890	857	1 375
Slovakia	235	232	69	30	30	478
Spain	495	532	510	506	484	891
Turkey	2 453	2 624	2 543	2 618	2 389	2 795
United Kingdom	328	357	337	334	296	1 015 ^r
United States of America	90	100	100	98	53	4 006

Source: Directorate for Arms Control and Counter-Proliferation Policy

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 2010 as a sign of goodwill.
 2. The figures include Treaty Limited Equipment belonging to the Naval Infantry and Coastal Defence Forces of Ukraine.
- r The UK Ceiling figure was incorrectly stated as 1105 in UK Defence Statistics 2012 Table 4.14, although correctly as 1015 in UKDS up to 2011.

Table 4.02.05

Declared Armoured Combat Vehicle Holdings and Ceilings by country within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty, at 1 January each year

Includes Treaty Limited Equipment with land-based maritime sources such as Marines and Naval Infantry.
This table is a National Statistic.

	Holdings					Ceiling
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Countries not in NATO						
Armenia	140	140	140	140	143	220
Azerbaijan	181	181	181	181	181	220
Belarus	2 337	2 324	2 270	2 160	2 159	2 600
Georgia	128	208	209	195	195	220
Moldova	208	208	208	202	201	210
Russia ¹	8 944	7 926	7 690	..	..	11 280
Ukraine ²	3 937	3 833	3 855	3 815	3 782	5 050
Countries in NATO						
Belgium	325	245	229	213	226	1 005
Bulgaria	930	738	738	737 ^r	681	2 000
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	263
Czech Republic	490	513	494	528	501	1 367
Denmark	298	321	299	303	229	336
France	2 550	2 646	2 735	2 617	2 876	3 820
Germany	2 306	2 214	2 050	1 981	1 774	3 281
Greece	2 188	2 179	2 178	2 187	2 187	2 498
Hungary	647	622	599	597	597	1 700
Italy	3 202	3 097	3 091	3 110	3 145	3 339
Netherlands	668	715	725	863	634	1 040
Norway	210	208	218	221	232	275
Poland	1 435	1 480	1 492	1 511	1 570	2 150
Portugal	362	424	424	411	425	430
Romania	1 750	1 699	1 594	1 479	1 272	2 100
Slovakia	453	430	352	329	327	683
Spain	1 003	992	988	989	1 007	2 047
Turkey	3 055	2 962	2 528	3 020	2 972	3 120
United Kingdom	1 459	1 735	1 351	1 492	1 368	3 176
United States of America	561	606	701	597	439	5 152

Source: Directorate for Arms Control and Counter-Proliferation Policy

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 2010 as a sign of goodwill.
 2. The figures include Treaty Limited Equipment belonging to the Naval Infantry and Coastal Defence Forces of Ukraine.
- ^r The 2012 figure for Bulgaria was incorrectly stated as 400 in UK Defence Statistics 2012 Table 4.14, due to incorrect data from the data supplier.

Table 4.02.06

Declared Artillery Holdings and Ceilings by country within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty, at 1 January each year

Includes Treaty Limited Equipment with land-based maritime sources such as Marines and Naval Infantry.
This table is a National Statistic.

	Holdings					Ceiling
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Countries not in NATO						
Armenia	239	239	239	239	232	285
Azerbaijan	404	425	469	516	516	285
Belarus	1 407	1 407	1 285	1 285	1 284	1 615
Georgia	203	221	221	240	240	285
Moldova	148	148	148	148	148	250
Russia ¹	5 364	4 465	4 634	..	..	6 315
Ukraine ²	3 228	3 216	3 149	3 108	3 101	3 600
Countries in NATO						
Belgium	134	133	133	133	133	320
Bulgaria	1 260	1 176	1 161	1 127	1 035	1 750
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	32
Czech Republic	259	258	244	194	182	767
Denmark	57	42	56	56	56	503
France	711	704	666	654	638	1 292
Germany	1 201	1 070	734	404	401	2 445
Greece	1 733	1 723	1 722	1 920	1 920	1 920
Hungary	124	115	30	30	30	840
Italy	1 481	1 424	1 436	1 439 ^r	1 456	1 955
Netherlands	259	252	258	250	135	607
Norway	68	67	67	67	67	491
Poland	1 051	1 046	1 048	1 057	1 007	1 610
Portugal	381	381	165	381	377	450
Romania	1 338	1 335	1 287	1 276	1 273	1 475
Slovakia	244	162	122	99	68	383
Spain	886	896	387	810	811	1 370
Turkey	3 217	3 214	3 239	3 232	3 260	3 523
United Kingdom	357	356	322	338	305	636
United States of America	199	206	204	198	123	2 742

Source: Directorate for Arms Control and Counter-Proliferation Policy

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 2010 as a sign of goodwill.

2. The figures include Treaty Limited Equipment belonging to the Naval Infantry and Coastal Defence Forces of Ukraine.

^r The 2012 figure for Italy was incorrectly stated as 1435 in UK Defence Statistics 2012 Table 4.14, due to incorrect data from the data supplier.

Table 4.02.07

Declared Attack Helicopter Holdings and Ceilings by country within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty, at 1 January each year

This table is a National Statistic.

	Holdings					Ceiling
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Countries not in NATO						
Armenia	8	8	15	8	8	50
Azerbaijan	15	15	26	27	27	50
Belarus	22	22	22	22	21	80
Georgia	6	6	6	6	6	50
Moldova	-	-	-	-	-	50
Russia ¹	410	385	365	..	..	855
Ukraine	161	150	147	136	121	250
Countries in NATO						
Belgium	39	31	31	31	27	46
Bulgaria	20	19	19	19	12	67
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	13
Czech Republic	29	26	25	24	24	50
Denmark	8	12	12	12	12	18
France	256	246	254	248	237	374
Germany	165	163	153	156	158	280
Greece	31	31	30	29	29	65
Hungary	45	30	23	23	23	108
Italy	127	119	107	107	107	142
Netherlands	16	16	21	21	21	50
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	24
Poland	91	90	84	84	83	130
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	26
Romania	31	23	23	23	23	120
Slovakia	16	16	15	15	12	40
Spain	32	32	28	28	27	80
Turkey	32	29	25	25	23	130
United Kingdom	242	233	187	190	190	356
United States of America	48	48	48	48	48	396

Source: Directorate for Arms Control and Counter-Proliferation Policy

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 2010 as a sign of goodwill.

Table 4.02.08

Declared Combat Aircraft Holdings and Ceilings by country within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty, at 1 January each year

This table is a National Statistic.

	Holdings					Ceiling
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Countries not in NATO						
Armenia	16	16	16	16	15	100
Azerbaijan	75	75	79	79	88	100
Belarus	153	133	128	126	122	294
Georgia	12	12	12	12	12	100
Moldova	-	-	-	-	-	50
Russia ¹	1 828	1 679	1 542	..	..	3 416
Ukraine	525	519	517	511	507	800
Countries in NATO						
Belgium	85	77	77	68	67	232
Bulgaria	67	62	57	57	53	235
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	90
Czech Republic	42	42	38	38	39	230
Denmark	62	62	62	45	45	106
France	433	431	424	421	415	800
Germany	324	306	301	308	296	900
Greece	568	588	595	595	588	650
Hungary	89	50	50	26	26	180
Italy	437	442	434	395	372	650
Netherlands	106	101	93	85	79	230
Norway	57	56	56	56	56	100
Poland	131	130	118	119	115	460
Portugal	111	120	89	89	84	160
Romania	84	74	99	98	98	430
Slovakia	46	23	23	23	19	100
Spain	168	169	174	177	172	310
Turkey	304	317	335	263	321	750
United Kingdom	434	417	411	404	324	900
United States of America	216	209	185	183	179	784

Source: Directorate for Arms Control and Counter-Proliferation Policy

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 2010 as a sign of goodwill.

Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

CFE Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty

Ministry of Defence The Ministry of Defence (MOD) is the United Kingdom government department responsible for implementation of government defence policy and is the headquarters of the British Armed Forces. The principal objective of the MOD is to defend the United Kingdom and its interests. The MOD also manages day to day running of the armed forces, contingency planning and defence procurement.

MOD see **Ministry of Defence**

NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

RAF see **Royal Air Force**.

Royal Air Force The RAF's mission is: "To generate air power to meet the Defence Mission."

RN see **Royal Navy**.

Royal Navy The sea-going defence forces of the UK, including ships, submarines, and Naval aircraft and their personnel, but excluding the Royal Marines and the Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service (RFA). From 1 April 2000 the Royal Navy incorporated Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service (QARNNS).

UK Statistics Authority The UK Statistics Authority is an independent body, and is directly accountable to Parliament. It was established on 1 April 2008. The Authority's overall objective is to promote and safeguard the quality of official statistics that serve the public good. It is also required to safeguard the comprehensiveness of official statistics, and ensure good practice in relation to official statistics. The UK Statistics Authority has three main functions: oversight of the Office for National Statistics (ONS) (its executive office), monitoring and reporting on all UK official statistics, and independent assessment of official statistics.

Descriptions of Equipment

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

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

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.

Armoured infantry fighting vehicle look-alike An armoured vehicle based on the same chassis as, and externally similar to an armoured infantry fighting vehicle, 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 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 personnel carrier look-alike An armoured vehicle based on the same chassis as, and externally similar to, an armoured personnel carrier, 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 launcher 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.

Artillery systems 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.

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.

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.

Combat aircraft 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.

Combat helicopter A rotary wing aircraft armed and equipped to engage targets or equipped to perform other military functions.

Combat support helicopters 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.

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.

Multi-purpose attack helicopter An attack helicopter designed to perform multiple military functions and equipped to employ guided weapons.

Primary trainer aircraft These 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.

Specialised attack helicopter An attack helicopter designed primarily to employ guided weapons.

Unarmed transport helicopters These helicopters are not equipped for the employment of weapons.