

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.

The Naval Service website is being reviewed. For limited information please see: <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk>

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>

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 2011. 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.

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 2011. Only 'active' vessels are counted from 1997. This 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.

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 fulfill its tasks in the most efficient way. 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.

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Table 4.6 shows the number of militarily useful passenger, tanker and dry cargo merchant vessels by principal categories and sizes and **Table 4.7** shows the number of militarily useful 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.

The figures for 2009 (unavailable last year) and 2010 for these Tables come from the Department for Transport's world fleet database. The content of this was revised in 2009 to reflect changes in the classification of ships in the underlying data provided by HIS Fairplay. As far as possible, 2008 figures have been provided on the same basis. Statistics prior to 2008 were based on DfT information from a range of sources, some of which are no longer available – therefore there are much larger discontinuities before 2008.

The categories in these two Tables have also been slightly re-arranged with product and chemical tankers moving from Table 4.7 to Table 4.6, and a new category of anchor handling tugs/supply vessels being added to table 4.7.

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/operations-and-support/fleet-air-arm/>
- 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.

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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 2011.

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 2011.

Data Sources

The figures in Tables 4.1 to 4.5 and in Tables 4.8 to 4.10 come from the single Service Resource Planning branches within the Strategy Directorate of the MOD.

Tables 4.6 and 4.7: The figures for 2009 (unavailable last year) and 2010 for these Tables come from the Department for Transport's world fleet database. The content of this was revised in 2009 to reflect changes in the classification of ships in the underlying data provided by HIS Fairplay. As far as possible, 2008 figures have been provided on the same basis. Statistics prior to 2008 were based on DfT information from a range of sources, some of which are no longer available.

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 2011. See the **CFE Vehicles and Aircraft** text for more information.

Key Points

- There were 11 submarines and 67 ships in the Royal Navy at 1 April 2011. There were 19 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 38 and 17 combat support regiments (see **Table 4.2**) at 1 April 2011.
- There were 105 Tornado GR and 50 Typhoons in the Royal Air Force Air Command (see **Table 4.9**) at 1 April 2011.
- The UK had 337 battle tanks and 322 artillery held within the scope of the CFE Treaty (see **Table 4.11**) at 1 January 2011.
- The UK had 1,351 Armoured Combat Vehicles and 742 Armoured Combat Vehicle look-alikes held within the scope of the CFE Treaty (see **Table 4.12**) at 1 January 2011.
- The UK had 187 attack helicopters and 411 combat aircraft held within the scope of the CFE Treaty (see **Tables 4.13** and **4.15**) at 1 January 2011.

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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			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Trident / Polaris	Vessels	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Fleet	Vessels	12	11	10 ¹	9 ²	9	8 ³	7 ⁴	7
Royal Navy ships			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Aircraft Carriers	Vessels	3	3	2 ⁵	2	2	2	2	- ^{6,7}
Landing Platform Docks / Helicopter	Vessels	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4 ⁷
Destroyers	Vessels	11	9	8 ⁸	8	8	7 ⁹	6 ¹⁰	6 ¹¹
Frigates	Vessels	21	19	17 ¹²	17	17	17	17	15 ¹³
Mine countermeasures vessels	Vessels	21	16	16	16	16	16	16	15 ¹⁴
Patrol ships and craft	Vessels	23	26	22 ¹⁵	22	22 ¹⁶	22	22	22
Survey ships	Vessels	6	5	5	5	5	5	4 ¹⁷	4
Ice patrol ships	Vessels	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 ¹⁸	1
Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Tankers	Vessels	7	11 ¹⁹	10 ²⁰	10	8 ²¹	6 ²²	6	5 ²³
Fleet replenishment ships	Vessels	4	2 ¹⁹	2	2	2	4 ²²	4	3 ²⁴
Primary Casualty Receiving Ship ²⁵	Vessels	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Landing ships	Vessels	5	3	3 ²⁶	4 ²⁷	4 ²⁸	4	4	3 ²⁹
Forward repair ships	Vessels	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Roll-on Roll-off vessels ³⁰	Vessels	2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Royal Marines			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
RM Commando	Commandos	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Command Support Group	Commandos	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Infantry Battalion	Battalion	-	-	-	1 ³¹	1	1	1	1
Logistic unit	Regiments	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Artillery unit	Regiments	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Engineer unit	Squadrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nuclear Guarding and Fleet Security	Squadrons	1	3	3	3	3	3	4 ³²	4
Assault (landing craft)	Squadrons	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Naval Aircraft			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Fixed Wing Aircraft	Squadrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	- ³³
Helicopters	Squadrons	9	6	6	7	7	7	7	7
Reserve Units			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Royal Navy Reserve Units	Units	..	16	14	14	14	14	14	14
Royal Marine Reserve Units	Units	..	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

- 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 Trafalgar and HMS Sceptre were withdrawn from service during the year. HMS Astute at sea undergoing sea trials.
- HMS Invincible was placed into a state of very low readiness in late 2005 and was withdrawn from service in 2010.
- HMS Ark Royal withdrawn from service.
- HMS Illustrious converted into an Landing Platform Helicopter.
- HMS Cardiff was withdrawn from service during the year.
- HMS Southampton was withdrawn from service during the year.
- HMS Exeter and HMS Nottingham were withdrawn from service during the year. HMS Daring entered full service during 2010.
- HMS Dauntless entered service and HMS Manchester was withdrawn from service during the year.
- HMS Marlborough and HMS Grafton were withdrawn from service during the year.
- HMS Chatham and HMS Campbeltown were withdrawn from service during the year.
- HMS WALNEY was 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.
- HMS Roebuck was withdrawn from service during the year.
- HMS Endurance is currently non-operational while options for her repair or replacement are considered.
- 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 Fort George was withdrawn from service during the year.
- RFA Bayleaf was withdrawn from service during the year.
- Also known as Aviation training ship, as vessel has both these roles.
- 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.
- RFA Largs Bay was sold to Australia in January 2011 as a result of SDRS10.
- 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.
- Fleet Protection Group Royal Marines expanded by one squadron (P Sqn) during Mar-Sep 10.
- The Harrier was withdrawn as a result of SDRS10. Royal Navy fixed wing aviation will resume when Joint Combat Aircraft is introduced into service

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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			2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Armour	Regular Army	Regiments	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Territorial Army	Regiments	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Infantry	Regular Army	Battalions	40	40	36	36	36	36	36	36
	Territorial Army	Battalions	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	14
	Home Service Forces	Battalions	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combat support			2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Artillery	Regular Army ¹	Regiments	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
	Territorial Army ²	Regiments	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Engineers	Regular Army	Regiments	11	11	11	11	11	11	12 ³	12
	Territorial Army	Regiments	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5
Signals	Regular Army	Regiments	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	12
	Territorial Army	Regiments	11	11	11	11	11	5 ⁴	5	5
Combat service support			2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Equipment support	Regular Army	Battalions	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	Territorial Army	Battalions	4	4	4	4	2 ⁵	2	2	2
Logistics	Regular Army	Regiments	22	22	17	17	17	17	17	17
	Territorial Army	Regiments	17	17	15	17	17	17	17	17
Medical Regiments / Field Hospitals	Regular Army	Number	8	8	11	8	8	8	9	9
	Territorial Army	Number	15	15	15 ^r	15 ^r	15 ^r	15 ^r	15 ^r	15 ^r
Corps, Division & Brigade HQ			2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
NATO Corps HQ			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Division / District HQ:										
	deployable		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	non-deployable		4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Brigade HQ:										
	deployable		7	9	8	8	7	7	7	7
	non-deployable		15	13	10	9	9	9	10	10

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

1. Excludes 14th Regiment Royal Artillery.
2. Includes the Honourable Artillery Company.
3. 101 Engr Regt (EOD) has now been 'regularised' under Op ENTIRETY, in order to support ongoing operations in Afghanistan.
4. As a result of Planning Round 2009, six R Signals Regts (V) were removed from the force structure.
5. Restructuring of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers was announced in 2008.

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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		2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Strike / attack	Squadrons	5	5						
Offensive support ¹	Squadrons	2	1						
Reconnaissance	Squadrons	5	5	13 ²	13	11	11	10 ³	10 ⁴
Air defence	Squadrons	5	4						
Maritime patrol	Squadrons	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
Airborne Early Warning	Squadrons	2	2	3 ²	3	4	4	4	4
ISTAR (inc Airborne Early Warning)	Squadrons	-	-						
Air transport / Air Refuelling	Squadrons	8	9	8	8	8	8	8	7 ⁵
Search and Rescue	Squadrons	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
RAF FP Wg	HQs	..	4	6	6	7	7	8	8
RAF Ground based air defence ⁶	Squadrons	*	4	3	2	-	-	-	-
RAF Regiment Field	Squadrons	*	6	6	6	7	7	8	8
RAF Regt (Jt CBRN)	Squadrons	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Tactical Provost Wg	HQ	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tactical Provost	Squadrons	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	1
Specialist Policing Wg ⁷	HQ	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Specialist Policing Sqns ⁷	Squadrons	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	3

Auxiliary Air Force		2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Air Movements	Squadrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Aeromedical ⁸	Squadrons	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
HQ Augmentation	Squadrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Intelligence	Squadrons	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Photographic Interpretation	Squadrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Public Relations	Squadrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meteorological	Squadrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
RAuxAF Regt Field	Squadrons	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
FP Operations Support	Squadrons	4	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	1	1

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

1. Excludes Joint Force Harrier squadrons. See **Table 4.4** - Joint units.

2. From 2006, Four 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. 43 Sqn was stood down on 1 July 2009

4. 6 Sqn (Typhoon) stood up 6 Sep 2010. 111 Sqn (Tornado F3) stood down 22 Mar 2011.

5. 70 Sqn disbanded 10 Sep 2010.

6. Delivery of Ground based air defence has been vested with the Army since 2008. The remaining 2 squadrons were roled on 1 Apr 08 to increase the numbers of Force Protection Wgs and Field Regts.

7. Project DARWIN1 and Project BEAGLE re-brigaded Specialist Policing assets under Specialist Policing Wg in 2006.

8. 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		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Special Forces								
Special Air Service	Regiments	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Special Air Service - Territorial Army	Regiments	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Special Boat Service	Squadrons ¹	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Special Forces Support Group Battalion	Battalions	-	1 ²	1	1	1	1	1
Joint Nuclear Biological Chemical	Regiments	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Joint Helicopter Command								
Royal Navy Helicopter	Squadrons ¹	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Army Aviation ³	Regiments	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Army Aviation - Territorial Army	Regiments	1	1	2 ⁴	2	1 ⁵	1	1
Royal Air Force Helicopter	Squadrons ¹	5	5	5	6 ⁶	6	6	6
Royal Auxiliary Air Force ⁷	Squadrons ¹	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Joint Special Forces Air Wing	Unit	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Joint Force Harrier								
Royal Navy	Squadrons ¹	1	1	2	2	2	1 ⁸	- ¹⁰
Royal Air Force	Squadrons ¹	3	2	2	2	2	1 ⁹	- ¹¹

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

1. The term "squadron" has different meanings among the three Services: see **Glossary** for details.
2. 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.
3. These figures exclude the School of Army Aviation, 667 (D&T) Sqn and 657 Sqn and three independent Army Air Corps flights (7, 25 and 29 Flts).
4. 6 Regt AAC(V) formed on 1 April 2007.
5. 7 Regt AAC(V) was disbanded 31 March 09.
6. Reflects the standing up of 78 Sqn RAF to accommodate the endorsed increase in Merlin Mk3 crews and aircraft.
7. 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.
8. On the reduction in the Joint Force Harrier force from 1 April 2010, the Fleet Air Arm Strike Wing was counted as 1 Sqn.
9. 20 Sqn was disbanded 31 March 2010.
10. 800 RNAS was disbanded on 28 January 2011.
11. 1 Sqn was disbanded on 28 January 2011.

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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 2011

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	4	2	6
	Faslane	1	-	1

Royal Navy ships	Base port	Operational	Undergoing refit	Total
Aircraft Carriers	Portsmouth	-	-	-
Landing Platform Dock	Devonport	1	1	2
Landing Platform Helicopter	Devonport	1	1	2
Destroyers				
Type 42	Portsmouth	4	-	4
Type 45	Portsmouth	2	-	2
Frigates				
Type 23	Devonport	6	1	7
	Portsmouth	4	2	6
Type 22	Devonport	2	-	2
Offshore patrol ships				
River class ¹	Portsmouth	4	-	4
Mine countermeasures vessels				
Hunt class	Portsmouth	8	-	8
Sandown class	Faslane	7	-	7
Patrol craft				
University Royal Navy Unit Navigational training	Various	14	-	14
Gibraltar Squadron	Gibraltar	2	-	2
Op IMPERIOUS	Faslane	2	-	2
Survey ships	Devonport	4	-	4
Ice patrol ships²	Portsmouth	-	1	1

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

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

1. Includes Falkland Islands protection vessel.

2. HMS Endurance is currently non-operational while options for her repair or replacement are considered.

3. RFA Fort Austin in extended readiness.

4. Also known as Aviation training ship, as vessel has both these roles.

5. Commercially owned vessels that are leased to the Ministry of Defence for training and operations as required.

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Table 4.6 Militarily useful British-registered passenger, tankers 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.

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.

The data in this Table are outside the scope of National Statistics

	2005	2006	2007	II	2008 ¹	2009	2010
Passenger, tankers & dry cargo merchant vessels	745	742	770	II	817	841	799
United Kingdom	339	313	342	II	376	402	363
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	144	149	131	II	133	130	141
UK Overseas Territories	262	280	297	II	308	309	295
<i>of which</i>							
Cruise ship (over 200 berths)	26	28	32	II	33	32	32
United Kingdom	10	7	9	II	8	7	6
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	-	-	-	II	-	-	-
UK Overseas Territories	16	21	23	II	25	25	26
Roll-on roll-off passenger (over 200 berths)	5	8	7	II	35	41	38
United Kingdom	5	8	7	II	33	38	36
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	-	-	-	II	1	1	1
UK Overseas Territories	-	-	-	II	1	2	1
Roll-on roll-off freight (over 500 lane metres)	48	39	43	II	33	35	28
United Kingdom	30	21	24	II	17	19	21
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	10	9	8	II	7	3	3
UK Overseas Territories	8	9	11	II	9	13	4
General cargo break bulk (over 1,000 deadweight tons)	216	120	126	II	120	115	123
United Kingdom	74	25	32	II	33	32	33
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	57	33	32	II	31	35	49
UK Overseas Territories	85	62	62	II	56	48	41
Refrigerated cargo (over 1,000 deadweight tons)	60	47	37	II	31	30	21
United Kingdom	21	17	13	II	8	8	2
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	4	5	5	II	4	3	-
UK Overseas Territories	35	25	19	II	19	19	19
Product and chemical tankers (2,000 to 80,000 deadweight tons)	200	275	284	II	300	318	311
United Kingdom	69	82	85	II	87	90	74
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	61	85	74	II	78	80	81
UK Overseas Territories	70	108	125	II	135	148	156
Container (fully cellular, over 100 twenty foot containers)	190	225	241	II	265	270	246
United Kingdom	130	153	172	II	190	208	191
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	12	17	12	II	12	8	7
UK Overseas Territories	48	55	57	II	63	54	48

Source: Department for Transport

1. The content of the Department for Transport's world fleet database was revised in 2009 to reflect changes in the classification of ships in the underlying data provided by HIS Fairplay. As far as possible 2008 figures have been provided on the same basis. Statistics prior to 2008 were based on DfT information from a range of sources, some of which are no longer available - therefore there are larger discontinuities before 2008.

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

VESSELS

Table 4.7 Militarily useful British-registered merchant 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.

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.

The data in this Table are outside the scope of National Statistics

	2005	2006	2007	II	2008 ¹	2009	2010
Specialist vessels & Fishing vessels	46	23	30	II	44	102	99
United Kingdom	37	22	29	II	15	61	65
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	8	1	1	II	27	27	21
UK Overseas Territories	1	-	-	II	2	14	13
<i>of which</i>							
Large diving support vessels	2	1	1	II	4	5	7
United Kingdom	1	-	-	II	2	3	4
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	-	1	1	II	2	2	3
UK Overseas Territories	1	-	-	II	-	-	-
Large ocean tugs (over 100t bollard pull)	9	2	2	II	8	7	8
United Kingdom	1	2	2	II	7	7	8
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	8	-	-	II	1	-	-
UK Overseas Territories	-	-	-	II	-	-	-
Large anchor handling tugs/supply vessels (over 100t bollard pull)	..	..	..	II	32	33	26
United Kingdom	..	..	..	II	6	6	6
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	..	..	..	II	24	25	18
UK Overseas Territories	..	..	..	II	2	2	2
Large fishing vessels (over 1,500kW)	35	20	27	II	..	57	58
United Kingdom	35	20	27	II	..	45	47
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	-	-	-	II	..	-	-
UK Overseas Territories	-	-	-	II	..	12	11

Source: Department for Transport

1. The content of the Department for Transport's world fleet database was revised in 2009 to reflect changes in the classification of ships in the underlying data provided by HIS Fairplay. As far as possible 2008 figures have been provided on the same basis. Statistics prior to 2008 were based on DfT information from a range of sources, some of which are no longer available - therefore there are larger discontinuities before 2008.

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AIRCRAFT

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

Aircraft type	Aircraft role	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Merlin Mk 1	Anti-Submarine	27	30	30	28	24	22
Lynx Mk 3	Anti-Submarine / Anti-Ship	23	21	21	19	13	4 ¹
Lynx Mk 8	Anti-Submarine / Anti-Ship	23	20	20	20	25	25
Sea King Mk 5	Search & Rescue	11	11	11	11	11	11
Sea King Mk 7 ASAC	Airborne Surveillance and Area Control	9	9	10	10	10	10
Hawk	Fleet Training Support	14	12	12	12	12	12
Jetstream T2	Aircrew Training	8	8	8	8	8	- ²
Jetstream T3³	Aircrew Training and Support	3	2	2	-	-	-
King Air	Aircrew Training	..	..	..	..	..	4 ²

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

1. All Lynx Mk 3 aircraft were withdrawn from service as part of the SDSR outcome but the Navy has had to run on 4 dual control aircraft (used for training pilots) because there are not enough Mk 8 dual aircraft yet. Once enough Mk 8s have been generated then the Mk3s will be withdrawn.
2. All Jetream T2 aircraft have been withdrawn from service and replaced by King Air
3. The RN Comms Flight became non-operational during 2008.

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AIRCRAFT

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

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	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Air - Combat	Tornado GR	106	106	108	106	105	105
	Jaguar GR1A/3/3A	13	13	- ¹	-	-	-
	Jaguar T2A/T4	3	-	-	-	-	-
	Tornado F3	72	59	47	14	12	- ²
	Typhoon	25	32	34	42	50	47
C4 and ISTAR	Nimrod R1	3	3	3	3	1	1
	Canberra PR9	3	- ³	-	-	-	-
	Sentinel	-	-	-	5 ⁴	4 ⁵	4
	Sentry AEW	6	6	6	6	5 ⁵	5
Maritime	Nimrod MR2	14	14	14	14	- ⁶	-
Air Support	VC10 C1K	10	10	10	10	11 ⁵	11
	VC10 K3	4	4	4	4		
	VC10 K4	2	2	1	1		
	Sea King HAR3/3A ⁷	23	23	23	23	17 ⁵	17
	Tristar K1	1	1	1	1	7 ⁵	6
	Tristar KC1	4	4	4	4		
	Tristar C2	3	3	3	3		
	Hawk (100 Sqn)	16	14	16	14	14	17
Logistics	BAe 125 CC3	5	5	5	5	5	5
	BAe 146 CC2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	C-17	4	4	5	6	6	6
	Hercules C1/C3/C4/C5	50	44	44	38	29 ⁵	24

Training Aircraft

Aircraft Role	Aircraft type	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Elementary Training⁸	Viking	72	82	82	82	82	82
	Vigilant	61	63	63	63	61	65
Basic Training⁸	Tucano	44	52	52	52	52	52
	Dominie T1	9	8	8	8	7	- ⁹
Advanced Training⁸	Hawk T1/T1A/T1W	61	55	49	49	49	39
	Hawk 128	-	-	-	4	21	27
RAF Aerobatic Team (Red Arrows)	Hawk T1/T1A	13	13	13	13	13	13

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

1. Jaguar GR1A/3/3A were declared non-operational with effect from 30 April 07.

2. Tornado F3 were withdrawn from service on 31 March 2011.

3. Canberra was declared non-operational with effect from July 2006.

4. Sentinel entered service in November 2008.

5. Reductions in these fleets also reflect transfers to sustainment (depth) fleet.

6. The Nimrod MR2 force was stood down 31 March 2010.

7. Excludes two Sea King aircraft attached to 78 Sqn (based in the Falkland Islands).

8. Air Command also use Beechking Air 200, Tutor, Squirrel and Griffin aircraft owned by a private contractor in training roles.

9. The Dominie was withdrawn from service on 31 January 2011.

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

AIRCRAFT

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

Joint Helicopter Command	Aircraft type	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Royal Navy Helicopters	Sea King HC4	29	26	26	26	26	29
	Sea King HC6 ¹	-	3	3	3	3	-
	Lynx AH7 ²	6	6	6	6	6	6
Army Aviation Helicopters	Lynx	74	68	59	36	36	49
	Gazelle	57	45	42	12 ³	12	12
	Apache	38	42	51	51	51	51
Army Aviation Fixed Wing	Islander	5	5	5	5	3	3
	Defender 4000	3	3	3	4	9	9
RAF Helicopters	Chinook HC2/3	27	27	29	29	29 ⁴	32
	Puma HC1	26	24	23	22	22	15
	Merlin Mk 3/3A ⁵	15	15	18	28	28	20

Joint Force Harrier	Aircraft type	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
RN/RAF Aircraft (including OCU ⁶ s)	Harrier GR	45	45	45	45	27 ⁷	- ⁸
	Harrier T10 / T12	7	7	6	7	5	-

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

1. Sea King HC6 was brought into service from 1 April 2006 and has maintained operational capability whilst Sea King HC4 has undergone modification.
2. Operated by the Royal Navy, but owned by the Army and included in the Army Aviation Helicopter figures.
3. Reflects restructuring of fleet to meet revised operational requirement.
4. Chinook Mk 3 first entered the forward fleet in 2010.
5. Merlin Mk 3 and 3A operate within the same fleet and so have been combined.
6. Operational Conversion Units train qualified aircrew for different aircraft types.
7. Reflects reduction in Joint Force Harrier from 1 April 2010.
8. Harrier aircraft were withdrawn from service on 15 December 2010.

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

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.

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

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.

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

CFE VEHICLES AND AIRCRAFT

“**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.

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

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Battle Tanks¹	402	373	392	354	328	357	337
Challenger 1	14	14	12	10	9	8	6
Challenger 2	342	313	337	306	293	325	308
Chieftain ²	32	32	30	30	19	18	17
Centurion ²	14	14	13	8	7	6	6

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Artillery¹	406	413	355	347	357	356	322
Multiple Launch Rocket System	60	48	47	42	46	51	48
105 mm Light Gun	146	147	132	132	134	118	98
AS90 155mm Gun	139	156	119	134	121	130	128
FH70 155m Towed Howitzer	12	12	11	8	10	8	8
105 mm Pack Howitzer ²	25	26	23	14	23	24	23
5.5" Towed Howitzer ²	13	13	13	9	12	14	10
Abbot 105mm Self-Propelled Gun ²	5	5	5	3	5	5	3
M110 8" Self-Propelled Howitzer ²	4	4	3	3	4	4	2
Tampella Mortar ²	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

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

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.

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

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Armoured Combat Vehicles	2 114	2 117	2 054	1 728	1 459	1 735	1351
Warrior	454	404	450	352	313	357	364
AFV 432 Rarden	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
AFV 432	661	724	631	484	524	646	409
Saxon ²	435	445	362	265	95	109	-
Spartan	462	440	453	451	364	374	371
Stormer	9	11	21	33	28	30	17
Viking	53	60	102	98	102	98	99
Mastiff	-	-	-	18	14	95	75
Humber ¹	2	2	2	5	-	-	-
Saracen ¹	4	3	3	3	1	1	1
Saladin ¹	9	8	8	6	6	6	4
Scorpion ¹	23	20	21	13	12	19	11
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Armoured Combat Vehicle Look-alikes	1 472	1 349	1 243	958	1 018	996	742
Warrior RA	70	67	61	49	43	48	38
Warrior Rep	92	80	85	75	75	74	67
Warrior Rec	31	29	33	23	23	27	18
AFV 434	171	167	138	118	126	147	99
AFV 432 81mm Mortar	59	61	43	34	15	11	22
AFV 432 CP/RA	124	113	113	103	111	102	78
AFV 432 EW	19	25	25	19	21	19	25
AFV 436	275	227	230	200	200	204	112
AFV 439	52	43	43	43	43	9	-
Samson	46	55	43	36	36	47	32
Saracen CP ¹	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Saxon AD ²	9	10	10	8	-	-	-
Saxon CP ²	40	35	5	-	1	-	-
Saxon FCC ²	42	45	41	19	-	-	-
Saxon Maintenance ²	33	31	33	18	-	-	-
Shielder	29	28	25	20	28	16	-
Spartan Milan	9	3	9	1	1	6	6
Spartan Javelin	-	-	-	-	2	6	2
Stormer HVM	118	85	55	92	109	104	62
Striker ¹	50	51	47	7	-	2	2
Sultan	192	183	187	76 ³	167	157	162
Fuchs NBC	11	11	11	12	11	11	11
Viking Rep/Rec	-	-	6	5	5	5	5
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Armoured Vehicle Launcher Bridge	43	45	44	39	27	27	20
Chieftain	43	45	38	25	6	5	3
Titan	-	-	6	14	21	22	17

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

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

2. Taken out of service during 2010.

3. 2008 Sultan figures exclude mainland UK Army figures, due to inaccuracies with a new tracking system.

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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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Attack helicopters ¹	263	276	278	269	242	233	187
Lynx	87	84	81	65	59	63	59
Gazelle	111	116	124	127	113	100	62
Apache	49	61	58	64	54	55	53
Scout ²	16	15	15	13	16	15	13

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Combat aircraft ¹	503	501	471	452	434	417	411
Canberra	11	8	1	1	1	1	1
Harrier	88	84	95	96	95	91	90
Jaguar	112	106	73	68	68	65	66
Tornado	283	275	259	240	223	207	193
EuroFighter2000 ³	-	19	34	40	39	44	52
Buccaneer ²	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
F4 Phantom ²	6	6	6	5	5	5	5
Hunter ²	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lightning ²	1	1	1	1	2	3	3

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Primary Trainers	176	176	164	154	152	154	159
Hawk	128	127	130	127	125	127	133
Jet Provost	48	49	34	27	27	27	26

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Combat Support Helicopters	121	124	124	128	100	105	123
Chinook	43	43	43	43	15	27	46
Puma	44	45	45	45	46	43	41
Wessex	8	9	9	7	6	1	2
Gazelle (RAF)	4	5	5	5	5	6	6
Merlin	22	22	22	28	28	28	28

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Unarmed Transport Helicopter	28	29	28	28	33	29	24
Sea King	28	29	28	28	33	29	24

Source: Directorate for Arms Control and Counter-Proliferation Policy

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 2011

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	469	285
Belarus	1 469	1 800	2 270	2 600	1 285	1 615
Georgia	136	220	209	220	221	285
Moldova	-	210	208	210	148	250
Russia ¹	3 660	6 350	7 690	11 280	4 634	6 315
Ukraine ²	2 522	3 200	3 855	5 050	3 149	3 600
Countries in NATO						
Belgium	106	334	229	1 005	133	320
Bulgaria	524	1 475	738	2 000	1 161	1 750
Canada	-	77	-	263	-	32
Czech Republic	166	957	494	1 367	244	767
Denmark	60	353	299	336	56	503
France	776	1 306	2 735	3 820	666	1 292
Germany	1 048	4 069	2 050	3 281	734	2 445
Greece	1 620	1 735	2 178	2 498	1 722	1 920
Hungary	155	835	599	1 700	30	840
Italy	1 178	1 348	3 091	3 339	1 436	1 955
Netherlands	134	743	725	1 040	258	607
Norway	76	170	218	275	67	491
Poland	900	1 730	1 492	2 150	1 048	1 610
Portugal	224	300	424	430	165	450
Romania	1 098	1 375	1 594	2 100	1 287	1 475
Slovakia	69	478	352	683	122	383
Spain	510	891	988	2 047	387	1 370
Turkey	2 543	2 795	2 528	3 120	3 239	3 523
United Kingdom	337	1 015	1 353	3 176	305	636
United States of America	100	4 006	701	5 152	204	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.

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 2011

	Attack helicopters		Combat aircraft ¹	
	Holdings	Ceiling	Holdings	Ceiling
Countries not in NATO				
Armenia	15	50	16	100
Azerbaijan	26	50	79	100
Belarus	22	80	128	294
Georgia	6	50	12	100
Moldova	-	50	-	50
Russia ²	365	855	1 542	3 416
Ukraine	147	250	517	800
Countries in NATO				
Belgium	31	46	77	232
Bulgaria	19	67	57	235
Canada	-	13	-	90
Czech Republic	25	50	38	230
Denmark	12	18	62	106
France	254	374	424	800
Germany	153	280	301	900
Greece	30	65	595	650
Hungary	23	108	50	180
Italy	107	142	434	650
Netherlands	21	50	93	230
Norway	-	24	56	100
Poland	84	130	118	460
Portugal	-	26	89	160
Romania	23	120	99	430
Slovakia	15	40	23	100
Spain	28	80	174	310
Turkey	25	130	335	750
United Kingdom	187	356	411	900
United States of America	48	396	185	784

Source: Directorate for Arms Control and Counter-Proliferation Policy

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 2010 as a sign of goodwill.