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This 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). Therefore figures provided in this report are not representative of the total equipment holdings of the UK and other nations.

This publication provides UK equipment holdings within the scope of the CFE by equipment type for 2008 to 2015, and other nations' equipment holdings for 2010 to 2015. It provides figures as at 1 January each year and updates figures previously released in the 2014 edition of this publication.

Key Points and Trends

- Between 2014 and 2015 there were reductions in the numbers of attack helicopters (17%), armoured combat vehicles (5%), combat aircraft (1%) and battle tanks (by one) held by the UK in the UK, Germany, Cyprus and Gibraltar within the scope of the CFE. However, there was an increase in the number of artillery pieces (by 3%).
- Between 2008 and 2015, the number of attack helicopters held by the UK in Europe reduced by 43%, armoured combat vehicles by 35%, combat aircraft by 31%, battle tanks by 24% and artillery pieces by 5%.
- The number of Spartan armoured combat vehicles held by the UK in Europe decreased from 326 to 267 between 2014 and 2015, as a result of a planned reduction in these vehicles.
- Since 2014, the number of Sea King unarmed transport helicopters held by the UK in Europe has reduced by 73%, from 33 to 9. This is due to the planned reduction in the number of Sea King helicopters.
- The number of declared tanks held by the USA in Europe has increased from 9 to 61 since 2014 due to the placement of additional tanks in Europe to reinforce NATO operations.
- The data for the Russian Federation continues to be unavailable since it suspended the implementation of the CFE Treaty on 12 December 2007.

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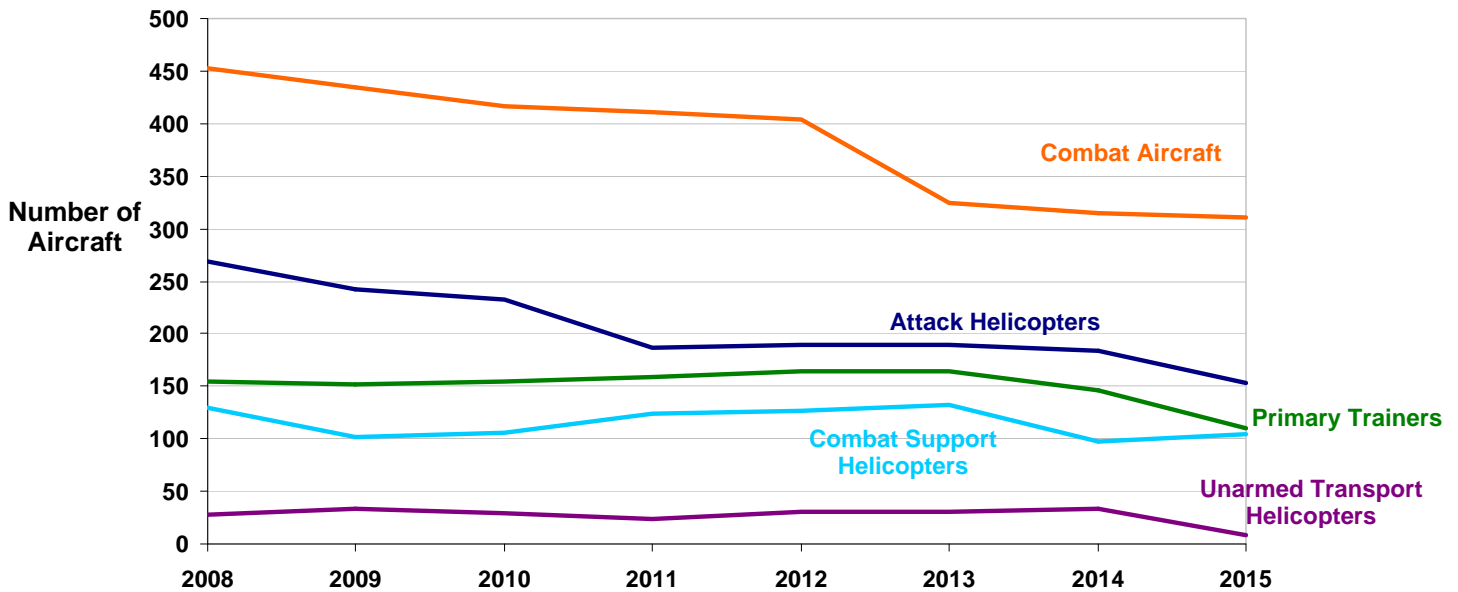
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Tables above marked as **NS** are National Statistics. Those without are Official Statistics but have not been badged as National Statistics. Details are provided above individual tables.

Key Findings

UK Aircraft Holdings¹ within the scope of the CFE, at 1 January each year



Source: Table 4.02.03

- At 1 January 2015 a total of 687 UK aircraft holdings were declared within the scope of the CFE², which is 89 fewer aircraft than in 2014, and 345 fewer than in 2008. This decreasing trend is largely due to a reduction in the number of attack helicopters (specifically Gazelles) and combat aircraft (Tornados).
- Since 2008, the number of Gazelle attack helicopters declared within the scope of the CFE has reduced by 65% to 45, and the number of Tornados by almost half (48%) to 125.
- The number of Sea King unarmed transport helicopters held by the UK in Europe has reduced by 73%, from 33 to 9 since 2014. This is due to the planned reduction in the number of Sea King helicopters.
- Of the 687 aircraft, almost 2% of these are considered to be obsolete, non-operational equipment.

Other Countries' Declared Holdings within the scope of the CFE

- Since 2014, the number of declared combat aircraft held by France has decreased by almost half (47%) to 223 due to the transference of these aircraft to maintenance units, and are therefore outside the scope of the CFE.
- Due to the acquisition of 24 MI-35 helicopters since 1 Jan 2014, the number of declared attack helicopters held by Azerbaijan has doubled to 48.
- The number of declared tanks held by the USA in Europe has increased from 9 to 61 since 2014 due to the placement of additional tanks in Europe to reinforce NATO operations.

¹ Located either in the UK, Germany, Cyprus or Gibraltar.

² Details about holdings that are declared within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty can be found in the Background Information section of this publication.

Table 4.02.01**UK Tank 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**

Full information on the extent of the geography and equipment covered by the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty is given in the Background Information section of this publication.

Under the Treaty, battle tanks and artillery pieces are subject to both information exchange and numerical limitation.

This table is a National Statistic.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Battle Tanks ¹	354	328	357	337	334	296	270	269
Challenger 1	10	9	8	6	4	3	9	9
Challenger 2	306	293	325	308	319	288	255	254
Chieftain ²	30	19	18	17	7	4	4	3
Centurion ²	8	7	6	6	4	1	2	3
Artillery ¹	347	357	356	322	338	305	321	331
Multiple Launch Rocket System	42	46	51	48	49	39	34	50
105 mm Light Gun	132	134	118	98	113	98	109	115
AS90 155mm Gun	134	121	130	128	128	124	130	117
FH70 155m Towed Howitzer	8	10	8	8	8	7	7	5
105 mm Pack Howitzer ²	14	23	24	23	21	17	21	23
5.5" Towed Howitzer ²	9	12	14	10	11	12	12	13
Abbot 105mm Self-Propelled Gun ²	3	5	5	3	4	4	4	5
M110 8" Self-Propelled Howitzer ²	3	4	4	2	3	3	3	2
Tampella Mortar ²	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1

Source: Joint Arms Control Implementation Group

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**UK 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**

Full information on the extent of the geography and equipment covered by the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty is given in the Background Information section of this publication.

Under the Treaty, armoured combat vehicles are subject to both information exchange and numerical limitation, but armoured combat vehicle look-alikes and armoured vehicle launched bridges are subject to information exchange only.

This table is a National Statistic.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Armoured Combat Vehicles ¹	1728	1459	1735	1351	1492	1368	1189	1128
Warrior	352	313	357	364	365	355	352	344
AFV 432	484	524	646	409	466	465	453	444
Saxon ²	265	95	109	-	-	-	-	-
Spartan	451	364	374	371	377	330	326	267
Stormer	33	28	30	17	15	20	20	15
Viking	98	102	98	99	132	131	2	5
Mastiff	18	14	95	75	70	20	18	39
Warthog ³	-	-	-	-	58	40	14	7
AFV 432 Rarden ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humber ⁴	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saracen ⁴	3	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
Saladin ⁴	6	6	6	4	5	3	4	7
Scorpion ⁴	13	12	19	11	3	3	-	-
Armoured Combat Vehicle Look-alikes	958	1018	996	742	702	636	608	559
Warrior RA	49	43	48	38	37	35	36	46
Warrior Rec	23	23	27	18	24	24	21	27
Warrior Rep	75	75	74	67	72	67	69	62
AFV 434	118	126	147	99	57	54	53	47
AFV 432 81mm Mortar	34	15	11	22	24	26	17	12
AFV 432 CP/RA	103	111	102	78	38	23	21	16
AFV 432 EW	19	21	19	25	-	-	-	-
AFV 436	200	200	204	112	155	157	162	159
AFV 439	43	43	9	-	-	-	-	-
Samson	36	36	47	32	33	29	26	28
Saracen CP ⁴	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Saxon AD	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saxon CP	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saxon FCC	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saxon Maintenance	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shielder	20	28	16	-	-	-	-	-
Spartan Milan	1	1	6	6	1	1	-	-
Spartan Javelin	-	2	6	2	2	-	-	-
Stormer HVM	92	109	104	62	60	43	43	42
Striker ⁴	7	-	2	2	2	2	-	-
Sultan	76 ⁵	167	157	162	180	163	160	117
Fuchs NBC	12	11	11	11	11	11	-	-
Viking Rep/Rec	5	5	5	5	5	1	-	-
Wolfhound	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Armoured Vehicle Launched Bridges ¹	39	27	27	20	13	10	18	23
Chieftain	25	6	5	3	2	2	2	2
Titan	14	21	22	17	11	8	16	21

Source: Joint Arms Control Implementation Group

1. See descriptions of equipment in the Glossary.

2. Taken out of service during 2010.

3. New in service during 2011.

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

5. 2008 Sultan figures exclude mainland UK Army figures, due to inaccuracies with a new tracking system.

Table 4.02.03**UK 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**

Full information on the extent of the geography and equipment covered by the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty is given in the Background Information section of this publication.

Under the Treaty, attack helicopters and combat aircraft are subject to both information exchange and numerical limitation. Primary trainer aircraft, combat support helicopters and unarmed transport helicopters are subject to information exchange only.

This table is a National Statistic.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Attack Helicopters ¹	269	242	233	187	190	190	184	153
Lynx	65	59	63	59	59	61	60	47
Gazelle	127	113	100	62	71	64	56	45
Apache	64	54	55	53	47	54	57	57
Scout ²	13	16	15	13	13	11	11	4
Combat Aircraft ¹	452	434	417	411	404	324	315	311
Canberra	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Harrier ³	96	95	91	90	85	3	3	5
Jaguar	68	68	65	66	65	64	68	68
Tornado	240	223	207	193	180	159	140	125
EuroFighter2000 (Typhoon) ⁴	40	39	44	52	64	90	96	108
Buccaneer ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F4 Phantom ²	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	2
Hunter ²	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Lightning ²	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	2
Primary Trainers ¹	154	152	154	159	165	165	146	110
Hawk	127	125	127	133	138	139	138	103
Jet Provost	27	27	27	26	27	26	8	7
Combat Support Helicopters ¹	129 ^r	101 ^r	106 ^r	124 ^r	127 ^r	132 ^r	98 ^r	104
Chinook	43	15	27	46	50	50	50	53
Puma	45	46	43	41	42	44	22	19
Wessex	7	6	1	2	2	5	4	4
Gazelle (RAF)	5	5	6	6	4	4	4	10
Merlin	28	28	28	28	28	28	17	17
Alouette II ^{2,r}	1 ^r	1 ^r	1 ^r	1 ^r	1 ^r	1 ^r	1 ^r	1
Unarmed Transport Helicopters	28	33	29	24	31	31	33	9
Sea King	28	33	29	24	31	31	33	9

Source: Joint Arms Control Implementation Group

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'.

^r The Alouette II Combat Support Helicopter is being included in this publication for the first time.

Table 4.02.04**Declared Tank Holdings and Ceilings within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty, at 1 January each year, by country**

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

Full information on the extent of the geography and equipment covered by the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty is given in the Background Information section of this publication.

This table is a National Statistic.

	Holdings						Ceiling
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Countries not in NATO							
Armenia	110	110	110	109	144	144	220
Azerbaijan	381	381	381	381	484	463	220
Belarus	1475	1469	1462	1392	1379	1356	1800
Georgia	135	136	136	136	138	143	220
Moldova	-	-	-	-	-	-	210
Russia ¹	3716	3660	..	..	..	..	6350
Ukraine ²	2767	2522	2395	2311	2212	2195	3200
Countries in NATO							
Belgium	106	106	98	92	36	35	334
Bulgaria	564	524	484	362	361	314	1475
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	77
Czech Republic	174	166	164	123	123	123	957
Denmark	147	60	51	46	46	56	353
France	809	776	588	525	529	503	1306
Germany	1201	1048	858	815	814	863	4069
Greece	1614	1620	1622	1622	1622	1622	1735
Hungary	156	155	155	155	154	74	835
Italy	1168	1178	1178	1176	1173	1174	1348
Netherlands	139	134	145	139	137	137	743
Norway	76	76	76	76	76	74	170
Poland	900	900	900	892	888	948	1730
Portugal	216	224	224	220	220	220	300
Romania	1280	1098	890	857	827	728	1375
Slovakia	232	69	30	30	30	30	478
Spain	532	510	506	484	476	476	891
Turkey	2624	2543	2618	2389	2067	2036	2795
United Kingdom	357	337	334	296	270	269	1015
United States of America	100	100	98	53	9	61	4006

Source: Joint Arms Control Implementation Group

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.

Table 4.02.05**Declared Armoured Combat Vehicle Holdings and Ceilings within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty, at 1 January each year, by country**

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

Full information on the extent of the geography and equipment covered by the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty is given in the Background Information section of this publication.

This table is a National Statistic.

	Holdings						Ceiling
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Countries not in NATO							
Armenia	140	140	140	143	262	241	220
Azerbaijan	181	181	181	181	143	179	220
Belarus	2324	2270	2160	2159	2155	2134	2600
Georgia	208	209	195	195	191	190	220
Moldova	208	208	202	201	201	144	210
Russia ¹	7926	7690	..	..	..	..	11280
Ukraine ²	3833	3855	3815	3782	3794	3508	5050
Countries in NATO							
Belgium	245	229	213	226	167	167	1005
Bulgaria	738	738	737	681	681	556	2000
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	263
Czech Republic	513	494	528	501	442	442	1367
Denmark	321	299	303	229	244	261	336
France	2646	2735	2617	2876	3140	3177	3820
Germany	2214	2050	1981	1774	1653	1634	3281
Greece	2179	2178	2187	2187	2187	2187	2498
Hungary	622	599	597	597	597	593	1700
Italy	3097	3091	3110	3145	3071	2557	3339
Netherlands	715	725	863	634	630	504	1040
Norway	208	218	221	232	216	201	275
Poland	1480	1492	1511	1570	1657	1678	2150
Portugal	424	424	411	425	398	400	430
Romania	1699	1594	1479	1272	1280	1275	2100
Slovakia	430	352	329	327	319	318	683
Spain	992	988	989	1007	967	1045	2047
Turkey	2962	2528	3020	2972	2771	2785	3120
United Kingdom	1735	1351	1492	1368	1189	1128	3176
United States of America	606	701	597	439	353	413	5152

Source: Joint Arms Control Implementation Group

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.

Table 4.02.06**Declared Artillery Holdings and Ceilings within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty, at 1 January each year, by country**

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

Full information on the extent of the geography and equipment covered by the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty is given in the Background Information section of this publication.

This table is a National Statistic.

	Holdings						Ceiling
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Countries not in NATO							
Armenia	239	239	239	232	232	232	285
Azerbaijan	425	469	516	516	624	796	285
Belarus	1407	1285	1285	1284	1283	1249	1615
Georgia	221	221	240	240	238	236	285
Moldova	148	148	148	148	148	146	250
Russia ¹	4465	4634	..	..	..	..	6315
Ukraine ²	3216	3149	3108	3101	3063	2898	3600
Countries in NATO							
Belgium	133	133	133	133	113	113	320
Bulgaria	1176	1161	1127	1035	1022	950	1750
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Czech Republic	258	244	194	182	179	179	767
Denmark	42	56	56	56	56	50	503
France	704	666	654	638	603	520	1292
Germany	1070	734	404	401	387	379	2445
Greece	1723	1722	1920	1920	1920	1920	1920
Hungary	115	30	30	30	30	30	840
Italy	1424	1436	1439	1456	1241	1103	1955
Netherlands	252	258	250	135	132	131	607
Norway	67	67	67	67	67	66	491
Poland	1046	1048	1057	1007	929	853	1610
Portugal	381	165	381	377	377	375	450
Romania	1335	1287	1276	1273	1281	1279	1475
Slovakia	162	122	99	68	67	67	383
Spain	896	387	810	811	813	807	1370
Turkey	3214	3239	3232	3260	3198	3182	3523
United Kingdom	356	322	338	305	321	331	636
United States of America	206	204	198	123	125	115	2742

Source: Joint Arms Control Implementation Group

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.

Table 4.02.07**Declared Attack Helicopter Holdings and Ceilings within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty, at 1 January each year, by country**

Full information on the extent of the geography and equipment covered by the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty is given in the Background Information section of this publication.

This table is a National Statistic.

	Holdings					Ceiling	
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		2015
Countries not in NATO							
Armenia	8	15	8	8	8	8	50
Azerbaijan	15	26	27	27	24	48	50
Belarus	22	22	22	21	21	21	80
Georgia	6	6	6	6	6	5	50
Moldova	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Russia ¹	385	365	..	..	..	..	855
Ukraine	150	147	136	121	116	113	250
Countries in NATO							
Belgium	31	31	31	27	27	27	46
Bulgaria	19	19	19	12	12	12	67
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Czech Republic	26	25	24	24	17	17	50
Denmark	12	12	12	12	12	12	18
France	246	254	248	237	234	232	374
Germany	163	153	156	158	132	87	280
Greece	31	30	29	29	29	29	65
Hungary	30	23	23	23	18	18	108
Italy	119	107	107	107	89	89	142
Netherlands	16	21	21	21	21	17	50
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Poland	90	84	84	83	84	82	130
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Romania	23	23	23	23	22	22	120
Slovakia	16	15	15	12	12	12	40
Spain	32	28	28	27	27	27	80
Turkey	29	25	25	23	26	31	130
United Kingdom	233	187	190	190	184	153	356
United States of America	48	48	48	48	48	48	396

Source: Joint Arms Control Implementation Group

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 within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty, at 1 January each year, by country**

Full information on the extent of the geography and equipment covered by the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty is given in the Background Information section of this publication.

This table is a National Statistic.

	Holdings						Ceiling
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Countries not in NATO							
Armenia	16	16	16	15	15	15	100
Azerbaijan	75	79	79	88	53	54	100
Belarus	133	128	126	122	66	63	294
Georgia	12	12	12	12	12	12	100
Moldova	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Russia ¹	1679	1542	..	..	..	..	3416
Ukraine	519	517	511	507	491	488	800
Countries in NATO							
Belgium	77	77	68	67	66	66	232
Bulgaria	62	57	57	53	49	49	235
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
Czech Republic	42	38	38	39	39	39	230
Denmark	62	62	45	45	45	38	106
France	431	424	421	415	424	223	800
Germany	306	301	308	296	244	195	900
Greece	588	595	595	588	589	588	650
Hungary	50	50	26	26	25	25	180
Italy	442	434	395	372	342	339	650
Netherlands	101	93	85	79	80	80	230
Norway	56	56	56	56	56	56	100
Poland	130	118	119	115	113	116	460
Portugal	120	89	89	84	84	84	160
Romania	74	99	98	98	98	98	430
Slovakia	23	23	23	19	18	17	100
Spain	169	174	177	172	159	159	310
Turkey	317	335	263	321	327	313	750
United Kingdom	417	411	404	324	315	311	900
United States of America	209	185	183	179	161	158	784

Source: Joint Arms Control Implementation Group

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.

Background Information

Which vehicles and aircraft are covered by this publication?

The vehicle and aircraft figures published in this bulletin do not simply provide counts of equipment as they are subject to a number of restrictions which are determined by the [Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty \(CFE\)](#). The Treaty, signed in 1990, established an agreement between NATO and Warsaw Pact members (collectively known in the Treaty as the States Parties) to reduce the possibility of military confrontation in Europe, through limiting the numbers of armaments e.g. artillery, battle tanks, as well as military personnel.

The Treaty refers to a specific geographical area and has particular guidelines on what types of equipment are counted as part of the information exchange with participating States Parties. Further details about the geographical and equipment coverage of the Treaty are provided below.

Exchange of this data between States

Under the terms of the Treaty all participating states are required to exchange information annually with all other participating states on their equipment holdings within the terms of coverage outlined below. This data is exchanged no later than 15th December and is valid as at 1st January the following year. Therefore the figures in this bulletin have been available to all other participating states since 15th December.

Geographical Coverage of the Treaty

As stated in the Treaty, the area of application is:

- The States Parties' entire land territory 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.

Equipment that is held by States Parties outside Europe, such as in Afghanistan and the Falkland Islands, and in parts of Europe which are not their own territory or the territory of other States Parties, are not within the area of application of the Treaty, and so are not included in this publication. Therefore, while historically these statistics may have given a good estimate of the total equipment resources available to the UK Armed Forces, this is no longer the case.

Although Cyprus is a non-CFE territory, the UK Sovereign Base Areas on Cyprus **are** CFE territory.

Equipment Coverage of the Treaty

Conventional armaments and equipment **numerically limited by the Treaty** are:

- Battle tanks
- Armoured combat vehicles
- Artillery
- Combat aircraft
- Attack helicopters

These, as defined in Article II of the Treaty, within the area of application, are subject to specific **numerical limitations** and other provisions as set out 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.

Conventional armaments and equipment **subject to the Treaty** are:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| - Battle tanks | - Unarmed trainer aircraft |
| - Armoured combat vehicles | - Unarmed transport helicopters |
| - Artillery | - Armoured vehicle launched bridges |
| - Combat aircraft | - Armoured personnel carrier look-alikes |
| - Combat helicopters | - Armoured infantry fighting vehicle look-likes |
| - Primary trainer aircraft | |

These are subject to **information exchange** in accordance with the Protocol on Information Exchange.

Tables 4.02.01 to 4.02.03 provide information on holdings by the UK of equipment subject to both information exchange and numerical limitation (battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, artillery, combat aircraft, and attack helicopters), and holdings by the UK of equipment subject to information exchange only (armoured combat vehicle look-alikes, armoured vehicle launched bridges, primary trainer aircraft, combat support helicopters, and unarmed transport helicopters). **Navy equipment in these categories has not been included as it is not subject to numerical limitation, and only some is subject to information exchange.**

Tables 4.02.04 to 4.02.08 provide information on holdings by the CFE States Parties of equipment which is subject to both information exchange and numerical limitation.

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

Data Sources and Data Quality

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 figures in this bulletin are compiled annually via a census, which is sponsored by the Joint Arms Control Implementation Group (JACIG). JACIG directs all UK military Formations and Units to provide detailed information on their holdings of military hardware. The data are error checked by the military Chain-of-Command and by JACIG, who are responsible for the collation and dissemination of the data to signatory states of each Treaty / Agreement.

Further information about the data quality and data sources can be found in the [Background Quality Report](#).

Symbols and Conventions

Symbols

- * not applicable
- .. not available
- 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.

Further Information

Defence Statistics welcomes feedback on statistical products. If you have any comments or questions about this Statistical Bulletin or about our statistics in general, you can contact us as follows:

- Phone Defence Statistics 020 7807 8792, or mil: 9621 78792.
- Email DefStrat-Stat-Enquiries-Mailbox@mod.uk

If you require information which is not available within this or other available publications, you may wish to submit a Request for Information under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 to the Ministry of Defence via the following link:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ministry-of-defence#freedom-of-information>

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.