



Vehicle & Aircraft Holdings within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty 2016

Published 25 February 2016

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 \(CFE\)](#). Figures provided in this report are therefore not representative of the total equipment holdings of the UK and other nations.

Under the terms of the Treaty all participating states are required to exchange information annually on their equipment holdings within the terms of coverage. The Treaty covers a specific geographical area and has particular guidelines on what types of equipment are counted as part of the information exchange. Further details about the coverage of the Treaty are provided in the Background Information.

This publication provides UK equipment holdings within the scope of the CFE by equipment type, and other nations' equipment holdings for 2009 to 2016. It provides figures as at 1 January each year.

Key Points and Trends

- Between 2015 and 2016 there were reductions in the numbers of attack helicopters (22%), artillery (19%), combat aircraft (12%) and battle tanks (6%) held by the UK in the UK, Germany, Cyprus and Gibraltar within the scope of the CFE.
- However there has been a 10% increase in the number of armoured combat vehicles held by the UK (the first increase in these vehicles since 2012). Primarily, this is due to an increase in vehicle numbers since 2015 including Warthog (increasing from 7 to 56) and Warrior (increasing from 344 to 375).
- Between 2009 and 2016, the number of attack helicopters held by the UK reduced by 50%, combat aircraft by 37%, battle tanks by 23%, artillery pieces by 25% and armoured combat vehicles by 15%.
- The number of declared tanks held by the USA in Europe has increased from 61 to 108 since 2015 (an increase of 77%).
- 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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Background quality report: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/conventional-armed-forces-in-europe-equipment-holdings-statistics-index>

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Contents

Key Points and Trends	1
Key Findings	3
Background Information	4
Symbols & Conventions	7

UK Holdings in the UK, Germany, Cyprus and Gibraltar within the scope of the CFE Treaty at 1 January each year

Table 1 – UK Tank and Artillery Holdings	8
Table 2 – UK Armoured Combat Vehicle Holdings	9
Table 3 – UK Aircraft Holdings	10

International Holdings within the scope of the CFE Treaty at 1 January each year

Table 4 – Declared Tank Holdings and Ceilings	11
Table 5 – Declared Armoured Combat Vehicle Holdings and Ceilings	12
Table 6 – Declared Artillery Holdings and Ceilings	13
Table 7 – Declared Attack Helicopter Holdings and Ceilings	14
Table 8 – Declared Combat Aircraft Holdings and Ceilings	15
Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations	16

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.

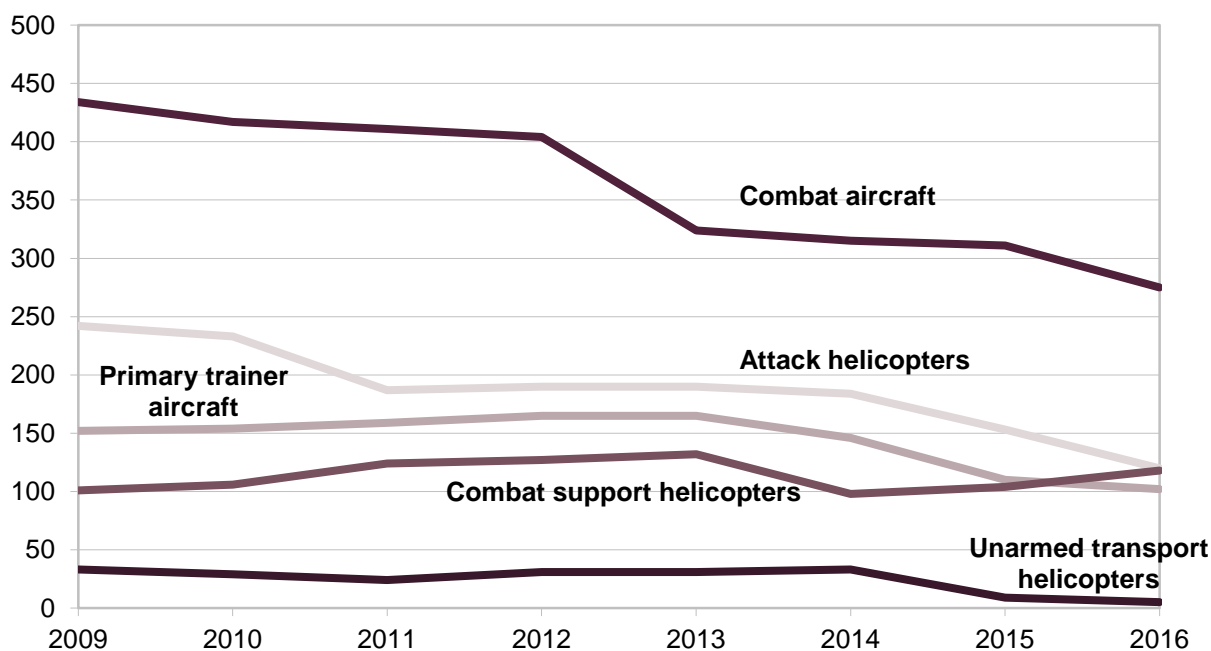
Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- 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.

Key Findings

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



- At 1 January 2016 a total of 620 UK aircraft holdings were declared within the scope of the CFE², which is 67 fewer aircraft than in 2015, and 342 fewer than in 2009. Despite an increase in combat support helicopters in 2016, this decreasing trend is largely due to a reduction in the number of combat aircraft and attack helicopters.
- Since 2009, the number of Tornados declared within the scope of the CFE has reduced by over half (56%) to 98, and the number of Gazelle attack helicopters has reduced by 79% to 24.
- As a result of the planned drawdown of Lynx attack helicopters as part of the [Wildcat programme](#), the number of Lynx has more than halved since 2012 (59 to 28). There are now 16 Wildcats declared within the scope of the CFE.
- Of the 620 aircraft, 2% of these are considered to be obsolete, non-operational equipment.

Other Countries' Declared Holdings within the scope of the CFE

- Since 2015, Azerbaijan has increased the numbers of declared armoured combat vehicles by 60 (to 239), artillery pieces by 68 (to 864) and tanks by 57 (to 520).
- The number of declared tanks held by the USA in Europe has increased from 61 to 108 since 2015 (an increase of 77%).

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.

Background Information

What vehicles and aircraft figures are covered by this publication?

The vehicle and aircraft figures in this publication 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 publication have been available to all other participating states since 15th December.

Public accountability requires that the MOD should account for its assets, as well as knowing where they are and how they are used. The publication of this information means that the data is available publicly, regularly and as a time series.

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; and
- 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.

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

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

Tables 1 to 3 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 to 8 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 publication 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.

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

Contact Us

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

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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. For more information, see:

<https://www.gov.uk/make-a-freedom-of-information-request/the-freedom-of-information-act>

Symbols and Conventions

Symbols

- * Not applicable
- .. Not available
- Zero or rounded to zero

Rounding

Where rounding has been used, totals and sub-totals have been rounded separately and so may not equal the sums of their rounded parts.

Revisions

There are no regular planned revisions of this publication.

Corrections to the published statistics will be made if errors are found, or if figures change as a result of improvements to methodology or changes to definitions. When making corrections, we will follow the Ministry of Defence Statistics [Revisions and Corrections Policy](#). All corrected figures will be identified by the symbol “r”, and an explanation will be given of the reason for and size of the revision. Corrections which would have a significant impact on the utility of the statistics will be corrected as soon as possible, by reissuing the publication. Minor errors will also be corrected, but for convenience these corrections may be timed to coincide with the next annual release of the publication.

Table 1**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.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Battle Tanks ¹	328	357	337	334	296	270	269	253
Challenger 1	9	8	6	4	3	9	9	1
Challenger 2	293	325	308	319	288	255	254	246
Chieftain ²	19	18	17	7	4	4	3	4
Centurion ²	7	6	6	4	1	2	3	2
Artillery ¹	357	356	322	338	305	321	331	268
Multiple Launch Rocket System	46	51	48	49	39	34	50	28
105 mm Light Gun	134	118	98	113	98	109	115	108
AS90 155mm Gun	121	130	128	128	124	130	117	110
FH70 155m Towed Howitzer	10	8	8	8	7	7	5	4
105 mm Pack Howitzer ²	23	24	23	21	17	21	23	9
5.5" Towed Howitzer ²	12	14	10	11	12	12	13	6
Abbot 105mm Self-Propelled Gun ²	5	5	3	4	4	4	5	1
M110 8" Self-Propelled Howitzer ²	4	4	2	3	3	3	2	1
Tampella Mortar ²	2	2	2	1	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 2**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.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Armoured Combat Vehicles ¹	1459	1735	1351	1492	1368	1189	1128	1244
Warrior	313	357	364	365	355	352	344	375
AFV 432	524	646	409	466	465	453	444	472
Saxon ²	95	109	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spartan	364	374	371	377	330	326	267	245
Stormer	28	30	17	15	20	20	15	15
Viking	102	98	99	132	131	2	5	5
Mastiff	14	95	75	70	20	18	39	72
Warthog ³	*	*	-	58	40	14	7	56
AFV 432 Rarden ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humber ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saracen ⁴	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Saladin ⁴	6	6	4	5	3	4	7	4
Scorpion ⁴	12	19	11	3	3	-	-	-
Armoured Combat Vehicle Look-alikes	1018	996	742	702	636	608	559	508
Warrior RA	43	48	38	37	35	36	46	43
Warrior Rec	23	27	18	24	24	21	27	21
Warrior Rep	75	74	67	72	67	69	62	60
AFV 434	126	147	99	57	54	53	47	45
AFV 432 81mm Mortar	15	11	22	24	26	17	12	15
AFV 432 CP/RA	111	102	78	38	23	21	16	1
AFV 432 EW	21	19	25	-	-	-	-	-
AFV 436	200	204	112	155	157	162	159	137
AFV 439	43	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samson	36	47	32	33	29	26	28	24
Saracen CP ⁴	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Saxon AD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saxon CP	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saxon FCC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saxon Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shielder	28	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spartan Milan	1	6	6	1	1	-	-	-
Spartan Javelin	2	6	2	2	-	-	-	-
Stormer HVM	109	104	62	60	43	43	42	42
Striker ⁴	-	2	2	2	2	-	-	-
Sultan	167	157	162	180	163	160	117	102
Fuchs NBC	11	11	11	11	11	-	-	8
Viking Rep/Rec	5	5	5	5	1	-	-	-
Wolfhound	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	10
Armoured Vehicle Launched Bridges ¹	27	27	20	13	10	18	23	23
Chieftain	6	5	3	2	2	2	2	-
Titan	21	22	17	11	8	16	21	23

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.

Table 3**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.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Attack Helicopters ¹	242	233	187	190	190	184	153	120
Lynx	59	63	59	59	61	60	47	28
Gazelle	113	100	62	71	64	56	45	24
Apache	54	55	53	47	54	57	57	63
Scout ²	16	15	13	13	11	11	4	5
Combat Aircraft ¹	434	417	411	404	324	315	311	275
Canberra	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Harrier ³	95	91	90	85	3	3	5	4
Jaguar	68	65	66	65	64	68	68	61
Tornado	223	207	193	180	159	140	125	98
EuroFighter2000 (Typhoon) ⁴	39	44	52	64	90	96	108	108
Buccaneer ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F4 Phantom ²	5	5	5	5	4	4	2	1
Hunter ²	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Lightning ²	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
Primary Trainers ¹	152	154	159	165	165	146	110	102
Hawk	125	127	133	138	139	138	103	96
Jet Provost	27	27	26	27	26	8	7	6
Combat Support Helicopters ¹	101	106	124	127	132	98	104	118
Chinook	15	27	46	50	50	50	53	63
Puma	46	43	41	42	44	22	19	20
Wessex	6	1	2	2	5	4	4	3
Gazelle (RAF)	5	6	6	4	4	4	10	10
Merlin	28	28	28	28	28	17	17	5
Alouette II ²	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wildcat	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Unarmed Transport Helicopters	33	29	24	31	31	33	9	5
Sea King	33	29	24	31	31	33	9	5

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'.

Table 4**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
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Countries not in NATO									
Armenia	110	110	110	110	109	144	144	144	220
Azerbaijan	381	381	381	381	381	484	463	520	220
Belarus	1 476	1475	1469	1462	1392	1379	1356	1345	1800
Georgia	137	135	136	136	136	138	143	143	220
Moldova	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210
Russia ¹	4 508	3716	3660	..	..	..	..	..	6350
Ukraine ²	2 792	2767	2522	2395	2311	2212	2195	1918	3200
Countries in NATO									
Belgium	135	106	106	98	92	36	35	32	334
Bulgaria	565	564	524	484	362	361	314	314	1475
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77
Czech Republic	178	174	166	164	123	123	123	123	957
Denmark	171	147	60	51	46	46	56	56	353
France	814	809	776	588	525	529	503	484	1306
Germany	1 385	1201	1048	858	815	814	863	816	4069
Greece	1 635	1614	1620	1622	1622	1622	1622	1621	1735
Hungary	156	156	155	155	155	154	74	74	835
Italy	1 199	1168	1178	1178	1176	1173	1174	1168	1348
Netherlands	183	139	134	145	139	137	137	114	743
Norway	81	76	76	76	76	76	74	73	170
Poland	947	900	900	900	892	888	948	984	1730
Portugal	195	216	224	224	220	220	220	220	300
Romania	1 239	1280	1098	890	857	827	728	725	1375
Slovakia	235	232	69	30	30	30	30	30	478
Spain	495	532	510	506	484	476	476	476	891
Turkey	2 453	2624	2543	2618	2389	2067	2036	1994	2795
United Kingdom	328	357	337	334	296	270	269	253	1015
United States of America	90	100	100	98	53	9	61	108	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 5**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
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Countries not in NATO									
Armenia	140	140	140	140	143	262	241	241	220
Azerbaijan	181	181	181	181	181	143	179	239	220
Belarus	2 337	2324	2270	2160	2159	2155	2134	2092	2600
Georgia	128	208	209	195	195	191	190	190	220
Moldova	208	208	208	202	201	201	144	160	210
Russia ¹	8 944	7926	7690	..	..	..	..	..	11280
Ukraine ²	3 937	3833	3855	3815	3782	3794	3508	3086	5050
Countries in NATO									
Belgium	325	245	229	213	226	167	167	152	1005
Bulgaria	930	738	738	737	681	681	556	556	2000
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	263
Czech Republic	490	513	494	528	501	442	442	440	1367
Denmark	298	321	299	303	229	244	261	249	336
France	2 550	2646	2735	2617	2876	3140	3177	3130	3820
Germany	2 306	2214	2050	1981	1774	1653	1634	1485	3281
Greece	2 188	2179	2178	2187	2187	2187	2187	2254	2498
Hungary	647	622	599	597	597	597	593	575	1700
Italy	3 202	3097	3091	3110	3145	3071	2557	2340	3339
Netherlands	668	715	725	863	634	630	504	500	1040
Norway	210	208	218	221	232	216	201	183	275
Poland	1 435	1480	1492	1511	1570	1657	1678	1691	2150
Portugal	362	424	424	411	425	398	400	407	430
Romania	1 750	1699	1594	1479	1272	1280	1275	1304	2100
Slovakia	453	430	352	329	327	319	318	315	683
Spain	1 003	992	988	989	1007	967	1045	1046	2047
Turkey	3 055	2962	2528	3020	2972	2771	2785	2745	3120
United Kingdom	1 459	1735	1351	1492	1368	1189	1128	1244	3176
United States of America	561	606	701	597	439	353	413	478	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 6**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
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Countries not in NATO									
Armenia	239	239	239	239	232	232	232	234	285
Azerbaijan	404	425	469	516	516	624	796	864	285
Belarus	1 407	1407	1285	1285	1284	1283	1249	1126	1615
Georgia	203	221	221	240	240	238	236	236	285
Moldova	148	148	148	148	148	148	146	146	250
Russia ¹	5 364	4465	4634	..	..	..	..	..	6315
Ukraine ²	3 228	3216	3149	3108	3101	3063	2898	2595	3600
Countries in NATO									
Belgium	134	133	133	133	133	113	113	113	320
Bulgaria	1 260	1176	1161	1127	1035	1022	950	950	1750
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Czech Republic	259	258	244	194	182	179	179	179	767
Denmark	57	42	56	56	56	56	50	31	503
France	711	704	666	654	638	603	520	505	1292
Germany	1 201	1070	734	404	401	387	379	345	2445
Greece	1 733	1723	1722	1920	1920	1920	1920	1890	1920
Hungary	124	115	30	30	30	30	30	30	840
Italy	1 481	1424	1436	1439	1456	1241	1103	1086	1955
Netherlands	259	252	258	250	135	132	131	131	607
Norway	68	67	67	67	67	67	66	66	491
Poland	1 051	1046	1048	1057	1007	929	853	852	1610
Portugal	381	381	165	381	377	377	375	374	450
Romania	1 338	1335	1287	1276	1273	1281	1279	1286	1475
Slovakia	244	162	122	99	68	67	67	67	383
Spain	886	896	387	810	811	813	807	829	1370
Turkey	3 217	3214	3239	3232	3260	3198	3182	3208	3523
United Kingdom	357	356	322	338	305	321	331	268	636
United States of America	199	206	204	198	123	125	115	143	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 7**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
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Countries not in NATO									
Armenia	8	8	15	8	8	8	8	8	50
Azerbaijan	15	15	26	27	27	24	48	48	50
Belarus	22	22	22	22	21	21	21	17	80
Georgia	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	50
Moldova	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Russia ¹	410	385	365	..	..	..	..	..	855
Ukraine	161	150	147	136	121	116	113	108	250
Countries in NATO									
Belgium	39	31	31	31	27	27	27	26	46
Bulgaria	20	19	19	19	12	12	12	12	67
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Czech Republic	29	26	25	24	24	17	17	17	50
Denmark	8	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	18
France	256	246	254	248	237	234	232	232	374
Germany	165	163	153	156	158	132	87	72	280
Greece	31	31	30	29	29	29	29	29	65
Hungary	45	30	23	23	23	18	18	18	108
Italy	127	119	107	107	107	89	89	94	142
Netherlands	16	16	21	21	21	21	17	16	50
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Poland	91	90	84	84	83	84	82	87	130
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Romania	31	23	23	23	23	22	22	22	120
Slovakia	16	16	15	15	12	12	12	-	40
Spain	32	32	28	28	27	27	27	31	80
Turkey	32	29	25	25	23	26	31	21	130
United Kingdom	242	233	187	190	190	184	153	120	356
United States of America	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	24	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 8**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
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Countries not in NATO									
Armenia	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	100
Azerbaijan	75	75	79	79	88	53	54	54	100
Belarus	153	133	128	126	122	66	63	63	294
Georgia	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	100
Moldova	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Russia ¹	1 828	1679	1542	..	..	..	..	..	3416
Ukraine	525	519	517	511	507	491	488	482	800
Countries in NATO									
Belgium	85	77	77	68	67	66	66	66	232
Bulgaria	67	62	57	57	53	49	49	49	235
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
Czech Republic	42	42	38	38	39	39	39	35	230
Denmark	62	62	62	45	45	45	38	43	106
France	433	431	424	421	415	424	223	212	800
Germany	324	306	301	308	296	244	195	198	900
Greece	568	588	595	595	588	589	588	586	650
Hungary	89	50	50	26	26	25	25	24	180
Italy	437	442	434	395	372	342	339	323	650
Netherlands	106	101	93	85	79	80	80	74	230
Norway	57	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	100
Poland	131	130	118	119	115	113	116	116	460
Portugal	111	120	89	89	84	84	84	83	160
Romania	84	74	99	98	98	98	98	98	430
Slovakia	46	23	23	23	19	18	17	17	100
Spain	168	169	174	177	172	159	159	150	310
Turkey	304	317	335	263	321	327	313	305	750
United Kingdom	434	417	411	404	324	315	311	275	900
United States of America	216	209	185	183	179	161	158	170	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.

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.

NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

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 paraphrased 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.