



STATEMENT ON THE DEFENCE ESTIMATES 1994

*Presented to Parliament by the
Secretary of State for Defence
by Command of Her Majesty
April 1994*



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The use of italics below denotes material offering additional factual background or indicating the Government's thinking on important general issues as a stimulus to debate. These passages are distinguished from the main text by their distinctive setting.

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Glossary

ACE	Allied Command Europe	DROPS	Demountable Rack Off-loading and Pick-up System
ACV	Armoured Combat Vehicle		
AEW	Airborne Early Warning	EH101	European Helicopter 101
AFMS	Armed Forces Medical Services	ESDI	European Security and Defence Identity
AFNORTHWEST	Allied Forces North West Europe		
AFPRB	Armed Forces Pay Review Body	EU	European Union
AMF(L)	Allied Command Europe Mobile Force (Land)	EUCLID	European Co-operation for the Long Term in Defence
AMRAAM	Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile	FPDA	Five Power Defence Arrangements
ARRC	Allied Command Europe Rapid Reaction Corps	FSC	Forum for Security Co-operation Government Communications Headquarters
ASRAAM	Advanced Short Range Air-to-Air Missile	GCHQ	
ASW	Anti-Submarine Warfare	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ATTU	Atlantic To The Urals	HMS	Her Majesty's Ship
AWE	Atomic Weapons Establishment	HMV	Her Majesty's Yacht
BAOR	British Army of the Rhine	HQ	Headquarters
BATES	Battlefield Artillery Target Engagement System	HRR	High Readiness Reserve
BWC	Biological Weapons Convention	HSC	Health Service Commissioner
CBDE	Chemical and Biological Defence Establishment	ICBM	Intercontinental Ballistic Missile
CDI	Chief of Defence Intelligence	ICP	Integrated Contingency Planning
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbon	IEM	Integrated Emergency Management
CFE	Conventional Armed Forces in Europe	ILS	Integrated Logistic Support
CFSP	Common Foreign and Security Policy	IT	Information Technology
CHOTS	Corporate Headquarters Office Technology System	JIC	Joint Intelligence Committee
CINCHAN	Commander-in-Chief Channel	LEDETS	Law Enforcement Detachments
CIRPLS	Computer Integration of Requirements, Procurement, Logistics and Support	LPD	Landing Platform Dock
CJTf	Combined Joint Task Force	LPH	Landing Platform Helicopter
CNAD	Conference of National Armaments Directors	LSA	Logistic Support Analysis
COCOM	Co-ordinating Committee	LSL	Landing Ship Logistic
CSCE	Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe	MACP	Military Aid to the Civil Power
CTBT	Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty	MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture Food and Fisheries
CWC	Chemical Weapons Convention	MCMV	Mine Countermeasures Vessel
DIS	Defence Intelligence Staff	MHQ	Maritime Headquarters
DPC	Defence Planning Committee	MINURSO	Mission Nations Unis Referendum Sahara Ouest
DRA	Defence Research Agency	MLRS	Multiple Launch Rocket System
		MPAH	Multi-Purpose Attack Helicopter
		MT	Military Task
		NACC	North Atlantic Co-operation Council
		NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
		NHS	National Health Service

Glossary

NMS	New Management Strategy	SSN	Ship Submersible Nuclear (Nuclear-powered submarine)
NPT	Non-Proliferation Treaty	STANAVFORCHAN	Standing Naval Force Channel
OCU	Operational Conversion Unit	STANAVMINFOR	Standing Naval Mine Countermeasures Force
ODA	Overseas Development Administration	START	Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty
OPCW	Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	TA	Territorial Army
PAAMS	Principal Anti-Air Missile System	TLB	Top Level Budget
PES	Public Expenditure Survey	TLE	Treaty Limited Equipment
PIRA	Provisional Irish Republican Army	TWCU	Tactical Weapons Conversion Unit
PVR	Premature Voluntary Release	UDR	Ulster Defence Regiment
RAF	Royal Air Force	UKLF	United Kingdom Land Forces
RAFVR	Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve	UKSC(G)	United Kingdom Support Command (Germany)
RCC	Rescue Co-ordination Centre	UN	United Nations
RFA	Royal Fleet Auxiliary	UNFICYP	United Nations Force in Cyprus
R&M	Reliability and Maintainability	UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
RM	Royal Marines	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
RN	Royal Navy	UNIKOM	United Nations Iraq/Kuwait Observer Mission
RNAS	Royal Naval Air Station	UNPROFOR	United Nations Protection Force
RNAY	Royal Naval Aircraft Yard	UNSCOM	United Nations Special Commission
RNR	Royal Naval Reserve	UNTAC	United Nations Transition Authority Cambodia
RUC	Royal Ulster Constabulary	VE	Victory in Europe
SACEUR	Supreme Allied Commander Europe	VJ	Victory in Japan
SACLANT	Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic	WEAG	Western European Armaments Group
SAR	Search and Rescue	WEU	Western European Union
SBA	Sovereign Base Area	WIGS	West Indies Guardship
SCR	Security Council Resolution	WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
SEN	Services Employment Network		
SF	Special Forces		
SFPA	Scottish Fisheries Protection Agency		
SLBM	Submarine-launched Ballistic Missile		
SRP	Strategic Research Programme		
SSBN	Ship Submersible Ballistic Nuclear (Nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine)		

Introduction

by the Rt Hon Malcolm Rifkind QC MP,
Secretary of State for Defence



In recent years, the Statement on the Defence Estimates has been dominated by the momentous changes to our East and by the major force restructuring programme that those changes made necessary. As we draw nearer to the end of this period of transition to our remodelled front line, and before we embark on the changes to support and Headquarters structures that will flow from the Defence Costs Study, it is worth restating one simple fact that has not changed: that we have world-class armed forces, held in high regard worldwide.

I have no further changes to our front line force levels to announce in this year's Statement. But this does not mean that we have nothing new to say. On the contrary, from the analysis in Chapter Two of the strategic setting and the way in which it influences our policies and our force structures to an updated and improved version of last year's landmark analysis of the defence programme, from a description of our forces' further achievements in Northern Ireland (where this August will mark the 25th year of their deployment) and in the former Yugoslavia to our continuing efforts to ensure the greatest military output for the money we devote to defence, I believe that there is much of interest to be found in this year's Statement. I hope that it will sustain the achievements of previous Statements in contributing to informed debate on our defence and security policies.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Malcolm Rifkind". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Ministry of Defence
April 1994

CHAPTER ONE

Defence Today: A Sharp Sword in a Steady Hand

101. The United Kingdom remains one of the world's most formidable military powers. Only the United States, Russia and France can deploy as broad a range of capabilities as the armed forces of the United Kingdom who, in terms of their experience, training, leadership and esprit, are the match for any in the world. The international reputation traditionally enjoyed by our Servicemen and women has been sustained and enhanced during the past 12 months, particularly in Bosnia, where their professionalism, dedication and courage have helped to save thousands of lives and to keep alive the prospects of peace in that unhappy country.

102. Our armed forces are widely regarded - and rightly - as a valuable and prestigious national asset. The possession of such an asset is not a luxury; and it is not something we could surrender without grave injury to the security and reputation of this country. Our armed forces are available to the nation for our own defence, make a vital contribution with friendly nations to collective defence through our membership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and, through involvement in a wide range of activities outside Europe, make an important contribution to international peace and stability. For as long as we as a country wish to play an active part in international affairs, our defence and security policies will continue to require us to discharge these roles effectively. The way in which we do this must of course take account of a constantly changing world and the new challenges which this poses.

103. After 40 years of relative stability, at least in Europe, uncertainty and unpredictability are once again the norm. We welcomed the end of the Cold War. This meant the removal of the strategic threat which had dominated our security concerns for so long. The likelihood of a direct and major military threat to the United Kingdom, our institutions and our way of life is now remote. We are, in that sense, immeasurably safer than we were when faced with a potentially hostile Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact. It is not only an ideology, and an era of confrontation,

that has disappeared. The removal of East-West tensions has brought great benefits in the wider world. Western values, such as political change through democracy, the rule of law and free markets are now espoused more generally; and countries with whom constructive relationships were once difficult are now our partners in promoting stability and prosperity.

104. But the coin has another and darker side. Nationalism, extremism and ethnocentrism are sadly on the increase. The people of the Czech and Slovak Republics have shown how change can be managed, given goodwill and enlightened leadership. On the other hand, we have found in the Balkans that we cannot exclude the danger that some states, or groups within states, will turn to force of arms in pursuit of their goals. Technologically sophisticated weaponry is widely available, and some states are spending heavily to acquire weapons of mass destruction. In a world made smaller by technological progress and instant media coverage, conflicts, as well as humanitarian disasters, are no longer remote but are brought home to us each day.

105. From our immediate security perspective, perhaps the key factor will be the evolution of Russia; and we have a keen interest in the continuing independence and integrity of the new democracies of central and eastern Europe. Russia's military capabilities and its military procurement programmes are being sharply reduced. But it retains very large conventional forces and thousands of nuclear weapons; and its political and economic evolution will take decades. We are doing much to help Russia with the process of democratic and market reform, and we hope that it will succeed; but we will not know for many years to come whether it will develop into an economically successful and stable democracy, and a permanent friend.

106. All of this has implications for our armed forces. We have seen a major reduction in military commitments flowing from the end of the Cold War. But the potential calls on our armed forces remain

significant; and our planning has to take account of the possibility that they may increase if our hopes for greater stability are not fulfilled. The scope for co-operation in international affairs, principally through the United Nations, will increase. But so too will the challenges we face. After the relative stasis of the Cold War we are already seeing greater fluidity in international relations. Diplomacy will be tested to the full; and military capabilities will have to be deployed in an increasingly sophisticated way, not least in the service of the United Nations.

107. Beyond our responsibilities for the protection of the United Kingdom and Dependent Territories, we can exercise some choice over the part we play in international security. We must always consider what we can realistically expect to achieve, and to afford. The analysis published in last year's Statement *Defending our Future* (Cm 2270) showed how each of our present range of defence capabilities is related to the tasks currently required of our armed forces. We aim to retain the present strength of our front line capabilities; indeed we will need to ensure that we carry through our plans to enhance those capabilities in certain areas.

108. We will achieve this by ensuring that we get the greatest military output from every penny spent on defence. We have therefore set up a major Study - known as 'Front Line First' - which is designed to identify the potential for savings without reducing our front line capability. In this

way, we shall be able to provide the required level of military effectiveness at lower cost. Our 'Front Line First' initiative is designed to eliminate the unnecessary to enable us to do the essential.

109. How does all of this translate into specifics? The fundamental restructuring of our armed forces set out in *Britain's Defence for the 90s* (Cm 1559-I) recognised the need for flexibility in the face of future uncertainty. Our defence capability continues to respond to the current and predicted demands we place upon it. We will continue to deploy a broad range of military capabilities which can be used in integrated operations; these can range from small-scale peacekeeping or humanitarian missions to large-scale high intensity conflict. All three Services will continue to require highly-trained and well-motivated men and women supported by a highly-skilled civilian workforce. They must have the necessary levels of endurance: back-up forces and levels of logistic support which allow them to sustain operations, if necessary over an extended period. And, so that we can respond to the completely unexpected, we will retain the ability to reconstitute forces should that prove necessary.

110. The upheaval in the international security setting in recent years has been massive; and it is not yet possible to reach firm conclusions on the new Europe that is emerging from the end of the Cold War. We do not intend to take risks with our security. The penalties for misjudgment would be too severe.



The second Eurofighter 2000 aircraft makes its maiden flight over Lancashire on 6 April

CHAPTER TWO

British Defence Policy

201. The United Kingdom's defence policy is designed to support our wider security policy, which is to maintain the freedom and territorial integrity of the United Kingdom and its Dependent Territories, and its ability to pursue its legitimate interests at home and abroad.

202. Our defence policy must accommodate continuing change in the strategic setting whilst ensuring that we deploy armed forces well-equipped, properly manned and supported to allow them to undertake effectively the operations on which they are deployed. It must be equally capable of responding to the challenges which may emerge in the future.

THE MULTILATERAL CONTEXT OF OUR SECURITY

203. As our political and economic interests become increasingly linked to those of our international partners, so our security interests will increasingly be pursued in a multilateral context. NATO is already the bedrock of our defence and security policies. The relevance of the policies and actions of the Western European Union (WEU), the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the European Union (EU), the United Nations (UN) and the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) is likely to grow. Thus, whilst our defence and security policies are likely to retain specifically British elements with a commensurate ability for national action, and whilst healthy bilateral defence relationships with the United States, our European partners and with others will remain important both for constructive policy-making and for our own defence effectiveness, the multilateral dimension will increasingly influence our judgments about the programmes we choose to implement. It may also affect the types of operation in which our armed forces become involved and the scale of their commitment.

204. Indeed, a multilateral response is likely to be essential in dealing with some of the challenges we may face. Some of these, such as terrorism, the spread

of conventional arms and weapons of mass destruction and the means of their delivery, drugs, and social upheaval and large-scale environmental threats, are potentially global in nature and require a response by states acting collectively.

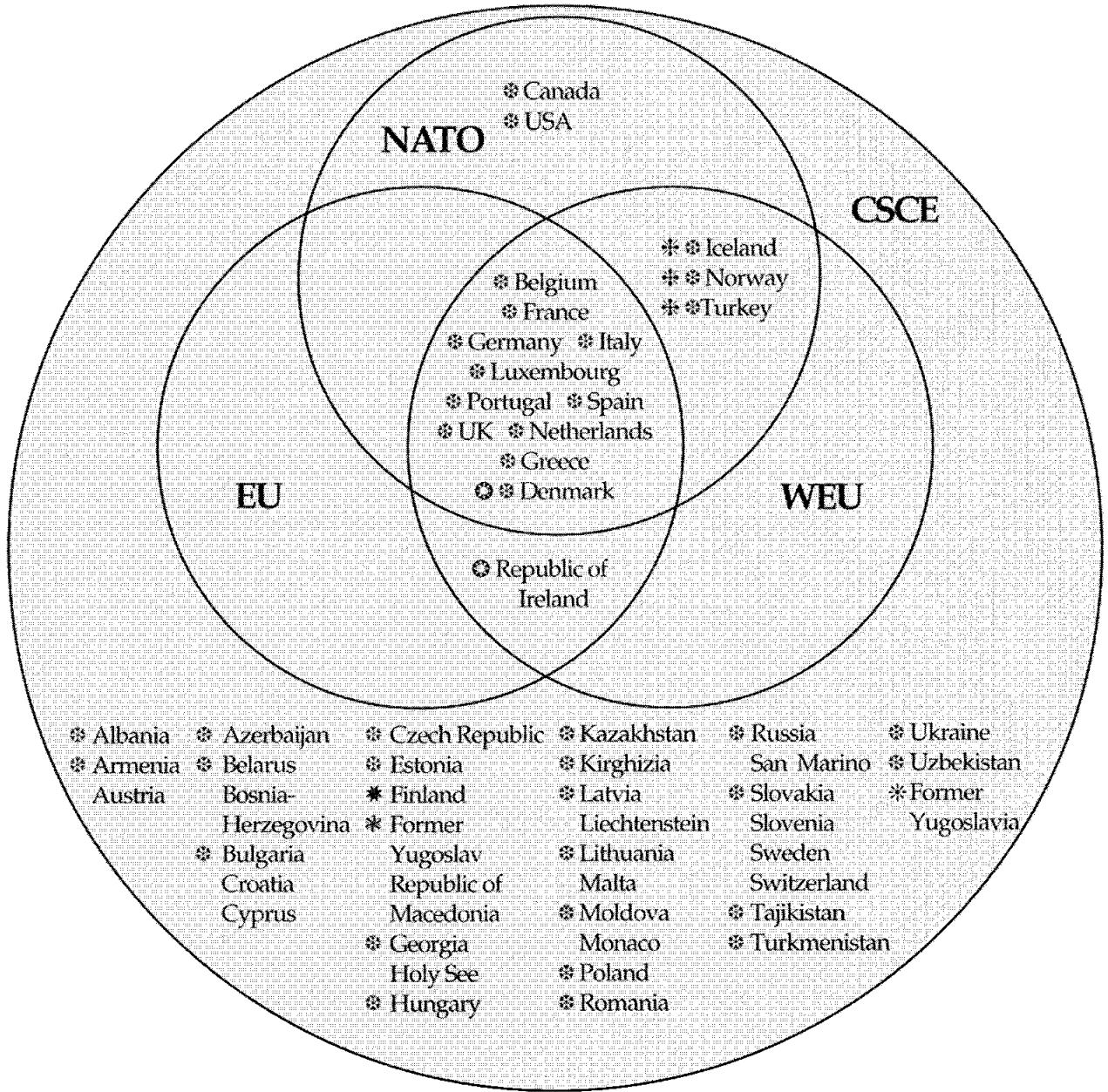
205. Our defence and security policies are based on a security architecture in which NATO, the EU, the WEU, the CSCE and the UN all complement each other. A crucial foundation to much of the work of these organisations will be the retention of the ability to call on credible and effective military forces in order to underpin their activity, from negotiations to resolve conflicts through the deployment of peacekeeping and humanitarian support missions or intervention in support of international law, to collective defence against aggression.

NATO

206. For nearly half a century, we have chosen to organise through NATO our collective defence against a major external threat. We work in the Alliance with states who share our belief in freedom, democracy, the rule of law and non-violent mechanisms for political change. NATO is the only security organisation with the military means to back up its security guarantees. It secures the vital link between Europe and North America: vital in political terms because of our shared fundamental values and common interests, and in military terms because no other European country or group of countries is likely to be able to field the intelligence capabilities, sophisticated firepower or strategic lift supplied by the United States. We believe that the Alliance remains the best vehicle through which to ensure that, were a strategic threat to the United Kingdom to re-emerge, our interests could be effectively defended.

207. NATO is continuing the process of adaptation, which started with the Rome Declaration of 1991 and the new Strategic Concept, to allow it to play a wider role in projecting stability throughout Europe. Paragraphs 324 to 327 describe progress in

Figure 1. Security in Europe: Membership of International Organisations



- ☒ Membership of North Atlantic Co-operation Council.
- ☒ Observers in WEU.
- ☒ Associate Members of WEU.
- ☒ Observers in CSCE.
- ☒ Participation suspended.
- ☒ Observer at NACC.

remodelling NATO's force structures. The NATO Summit, held in Brussels on 10-11 January, made further progress both on adapting the Alliance's structures and on extending security more widely within Europe. The Allies endorsed the concept of flexible Combined Joint Task Forces (CJTFs), which will be adaptable to the wider range of missions that the Alliance may be required to fulfil in future. CJTFs

will also allow non-NATO states to participate in operations and will be able to operate under the control of the Western European Union in circumstances where the European NATO nations perceive a need for action but the United States and Canada, for whatever reason, do not wish to be involved. The Summit is discussed in more detail below.

The NATO Summit

1. The NATO Summit held in Brussels on 10-11 January was the fifth since 1988 and marked an important step in NATO's evolution. It built upon the 1990 London Summit, which declared that the nations of the former Warsaw Pact were no longer our adversaries; and the new Strategic Concept launched at the 1991 Rome Summit, which proposed smaller but better equipped forces, the development of crisis reaction forces and a reduced reliance on nuclear weapons.

2. The Brussels Summit confirmed the enduring validity and indispensability of the Alliance, and reaffirmed the importance of the transatlantic link and the continued substantial presence of United States forces in Europe. The Allies welcomed the emergence of a European security and defence identity and the development of the Western European Union (WEU) as the defence component of the European Union (EU), which will strengthen the European pillar of the Alliance and enable the European allies to take greater responsibility for their common security. The Summit also launched a number of initiatives designed to contribute to lasting peace and stability in Europe.

3. The North Atlantic Council was directed to examine how the Alliance's political and military structures might be adapted in order to reflect the emergence of a European security and defence identity and to enable NATO to undertake new missions which will include, for example, peacekeeping and humanitarian operations. As part of this process, the Summit endorsed the concept of Combined Joint Task Forces (CJTFs). This is based on the principle that NATO should be able to deploy headquarters commanding task forces whose size and capabilities are appropriate for each operation which arises and which enable all 16 Allies to participate fully in the considerable range of contingency operations that NATO may be required to undertake. It follows that there is a need to develop force structures and associated command structures which are inherently flexible,

drawing upon NATO resources and separable but not separate from NATO's integrated military structure. They also need to be sufficiently flexible to allow for the inclusion of forces from non-NATO countries. The aim is that they should be well suited to the new missions without detracting from the Alliance's capability for collective defence.

4. The Allies recognised that CJTF headquarters should be able to operate not only under NATO auspices but also under those of the WEU. The Summit agreed that, in these circumstances, the Allies will stand ready to make the collective assets of the Alliance available, on the basis of consultations in the North Atlantic Council, for WEU operations undertaken by the European allies in pursuit of their Common Foreign and Security Policy. The development of separable but not separate capabilities can thus both respond to European requirements and contribute to Alliance security.

5. Forces similar to those envisaged in the CJTF concept have already been employed with success by nations deploying their own forces on operations (for example, during the liberation of Kuwait) and also within the Alliance for maritime and air operations. There is thus a wealth of experience upon which to draw. CJTFs will allow NATO and the WEU to be better prepared to meet the unexpected.

6. The Allies also recognised that their security is inseparably linked to that of all the other states in Europe. In the light of this, the NATO Allies said they expect and would welcome NATO expansion that would reach democratic states to their east, as part of an evolutionary process, and taking into account political and security developments in the whole of Europe. In line with this evolutionary process, the Summit launched a new programme - called 'Partnership for Peace' - which seeks to deepen the political and military ties between NATO and the central and east

European states through close co-operation in fields such as peacekeeping and humanitarian operations. This programme is discussed in more detail on pages 13 to 14 .

7. The number of nations seeking to acquire or develop weapons of mass destruction is of deepest concern to the Alliance. The Summit considered these developments, and attached crucial importance to the full and timely implementation of existing arms control and disarmament agreements and to:

- The indefinite and unconditional extension of the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and work towards an enhanced verification regime.
- The early entry into force of the Convention on Chemical Weapons and new measures to strengthen the Biological Weapons Convention.
- The negotiation of a universal and verifiable Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
- Ensuring the integrity of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty and full compliance with all its provisions.

Details of the United Kingdom's approach to non-proliferation can be found on pages 20 to 21.

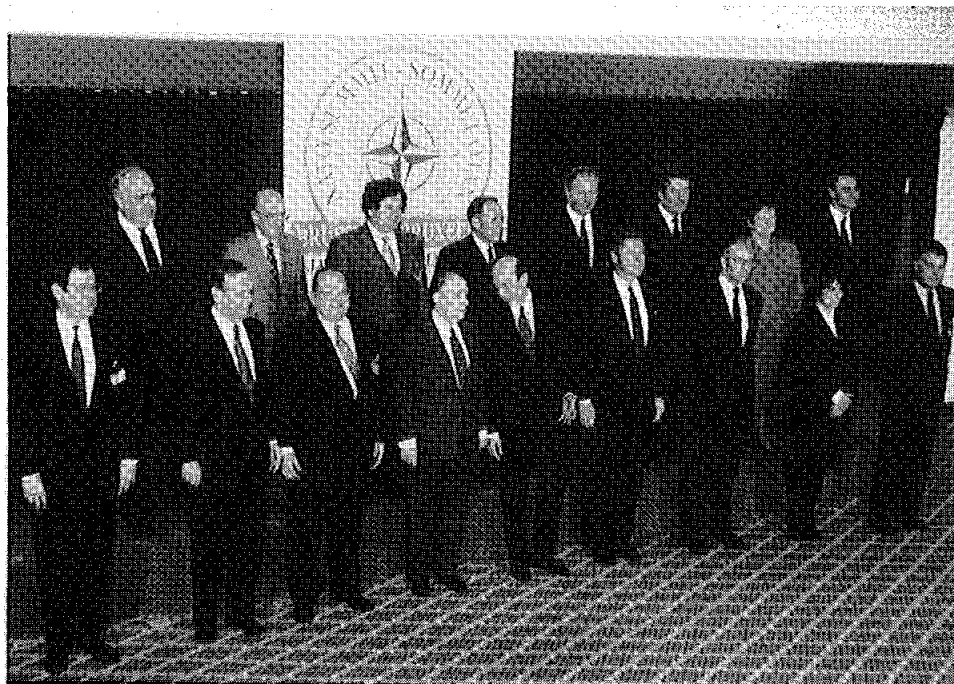
8. The Summit also endorsed an agreement to develop an overall Alliance policy framework

within which member countries will examine the implications of proliferation for the defence planning and capabilities of NATO and to consider what additional capabilities may be needed.

9. The Summit considered specific areas of tension in and around Europe. The Allies welcomed the agreements concluded between Israel and Arab leaders in the Middle East peace process; but expressed concern about the situation in the Southern Caucasus, urging all states to join the search for a solution through the United Nations and the CSCE.

10. An area of particular concern was Bosnia. The Allies expressed unanimous support for the efforts of the United Nations and the European Union to secure a negotiated settlement, and re-affirmed their readiness to carry out air strikes if necessary to prevent the strangulation of Sarajevo, and their commitment to the enforcement of the no-fly zone. The Allies also urged the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) authorities to draw up plans for carrying out the rotation of the UNPROFOR contingent in Srebrenica, which had hitherto been blocked, and for opening Tuzla airport for humanitarian relief purposes.

11. In conclusion, the Summit reaffirmed the vitality of the NATO Alliance; underlined the Allies' common determination to work towards improving security in the whole of Europe; and took some important steps towards adapting the Alliance's structures, and in particular its European pillar, to meet the new challenges which lie ahead.



*NATO Heads of
State gather for the
January Summit*

208. Most European countries, the United Kingdom included, are restructuring their armed forces to make them better suited to the types of mission likely to arise in future. Collectively, the military capabilities and supporting infrastructure available to the Alliance, together with the common procedures and command arrangements developed over 40 years of working together, mean that it is well placed, where appropriate, to offer assistance to those new missions. NATO is already playing a valuable role in assisting the United Nations. It has made a substantial contribution to operations in the former Yugoslavia (discussed further on pages 46 to 48) through the provision of a Headquarters infrastructure and enforcement of the United Nations embargo and no-fly zone, and through the imposition of a deadline for the withdrawal of heavy weapons from around Sarajevo, which led to the ending of the bombardment of that city.

209. NATO is also a focus for stability, valued not only by its members but also by the newly democratic states of central and eastern Europe. The work of the North Atlantic Co-operation Council has done much to cement relations between them and NATO countries. In the field of peacekeeping, for example, significant progress has been made through the exchange of ideas and development of common guidance for practical co-operation. We are looking all the time at new ways of building on those links in order to achieve closer military, political and economic ties. The progress that has been made in this field since 1990, including the 'Partnership for Peace' programme launched at the January Summit, is described below. 'Partnership for Peace' will deepen the ties between NATO and the central and east European states through close co-operation on a range of military and political issues and open up the prospect of enlargement of the Alliance in the longer term.

Extending Security to the East: The United Kingdom Contribution

1. The switch from confrontation to partnership with the West's erstwhile adversaries in central and eastern Europe has been one of the most significant and remarkable features of the post-Cold War period. Responding to the political, military, social and economic change, both in policy and material terms, has been and remains a great challenge to the United Kingdom and its allies in NATO.

2. The response began with NATO's London Summit in 1990, which invited the former adversaries to work with the Alliance to promote security throughout Europe. It was accelerated with the institution of the North Atlantic Co-operation Council (NACC) following the Rome Summit in 1991. In the defence field, we and our allies have concentrated, both bilaterally and through the NACC, on establishing contact and identifying areas where we can co-operate with the new democracies to the east. Much has been done; but it is clear that we have reached a stage where the preliminary process of contact needs to be succeeded quickly by more substantive programmes of co-operation and assistance aimed at extending eastward the security we enjoy in western Europe and thereby reducing the risk of conflict both with and between our eastern neighbours.

3. This has been recognised by NATO, which in its Summit earlier this year launched the 'Partnership for Peace' programme. This is intended to help build a closer relationship between NATO and other states participating in the NACC, together with other CSCE countries able and willing to contribute to it. 'Partnership for Peace' is designed

to expand and intensify political and military co-operation throughout Europe. It will build on and provide the context for the bilateral work which is already taking place between individual Allies and prospective Partners. The initiative was widely welcomed by all countries at which it is aimed, including Russia. 'Partnership for Peace' extends the hand of co-operation to all, without discrimination; and allows Partner countries to find their own level of involvement in it. The Summit also singled out the importance for security and stability in Europe of the Russian Government's firm commitment to democratic and market reform, and undertook to continue to encourage and support the reform process in both Russia and Ukraine, and to develop co-operation with them.

4. The United Kingdom's programme of military and defence co-operation with central and eastern Europe was described in last year's Statement, where we reported the establishment of formal Memoranda of Understanding with Russia, Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary. Since then, further agreements have been reached with Bulgaria, Ukraine, Albania and Romania, covering general co-operation. We have also established substantive contact and co-operation programmes with the Baltic States, Belarus and Slovenia. All this activity takes place against the background of four key considerations which were effectively endorsed by the NATO Summit:

- It is clearly in our security interests, and those of our allies, to promote stability in central and eastern Europe on the basis of respect for sovereign independent states with mature and non-confrontational relationships

between them and who are prepared to meet their international responsibilities. Our assistance is not driven by altruism.

- The resources that governments have available for this task are limited and must therefore be targeted where they can have most effect and in areas where countries like the United Kingdom have expertise.
- Co-ordination of effort with other governments, international organisations and non-governmental institutions is essential to avoid duplication and confusion and to maximise the resources available through multilateral co-operation.
- Defence co-operation cannot be viewed in isolation. The political, social and economic development of the central and eastern European states is vital for the prosperity which must underpin long term security. Again, the emergence of strong, free market economies in the eastern half of Europe must be in our interests as a trading nation and in the interests of Europe as a whole.

5. The United Kingdom's co-operation and assistance effort is structured to meet priorities classified under four broad headings:

- The promotion of stability and respect for internationally agreed boundaries and sovereignty, supported by armed forces which are apolitical and under clear democratic control.
- The promotion of excellence and openness in all aspects of military business to promote confidence and security and closer co-operation with Western security institutions and to develop the ability of the central and eastern European states to contribute more effectively to international crisis management operations.
- Exchanges between units and of information on military matters, including training and exercises.
- Encouraging equipment co-operation.

6. A dedicated division has been established within the Department to oversee and co-ordinate our bilateral programmes of co-operation and assistance. Our programme covers a very wide range of activities at all levels, involving the three Services and many parts of the Department. Much of this is purely military or technical, but an important element has been the provision of advice on the higher management of defence; civil military relations, including the principles and practice of democratic control and accountability; and defence

budgeting and management. Highlights of our work to date include:

- Providing 20 nuclear weapon transport vehicles and 250 super-containers to Russia for the transport of nuclear materials in order to help carry out her obligations under the START I Treaty.
- Establishing a military resettlement advisory project for Russia. We are examining whether this could be extended elsewhere.
- Agreement to provide assistance in the establishment and training of a Baltic peacekeeping battalion, made up of elements from each of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.
- Laying firm plans for carrying out an infantry exercise in Poland. During his visit to Russia in February, the Prime Minister and President Yeltsin announced their agreement to conduct a series of joint military exercises, beginning in 1995. We are exploring the possibilities of doing the same in Hungary and the Czech Republic.

• Establishing a course for English language training in the United Kingdom especially tailored for central and eastern Europeans working in the defence field.

• Drawing up proposals for a training course specifically aimed at civilians working in defence.

• Holding two very successful seminars in the United Kingdom on the principles of defence public relations and defence procurement.

7. Much of this work will contribute to NATO's Partnership for Peace programme. The overall aim is to improve security for the whole of Europe and not to create new lines of division in Europe. If that aim is to be achieved, we will have to break down the view still prevalent in some quarters that NATO is the enemy. And we must not lose sight of the continuing truism that there can be no security without economic success and stability. All the defence and security co-operation in the world will not help if eastern Europe degenerates into economic and social chaos.

8. Ultimately, our goal must be to reach a situation where war with or within eastern Europe is as unthinkable as it is now in western Europe. We have come a long way; but the instability and conflict that we see in the Balkans, the Trans-Caucasus and Central Asia demonstrates that there is much further to go. We believe that the efforts we have put into defence related co-operation have made a difference. It will be important to ensure that they continue to do so.

The European Union

210. There is a long tradition of co-operation with our European partners on foreign and security policy issues. The growing interdependence of our economies and increasing coincidence of foreign policy concerns and goals will mean that our foreign and security policies will to a greater degree be co-ordinated and implemented at European level. We have declared through our signature of the Maastricht Treaty our intention to contribute to work towards a common European defence policy which

may, in time, lead the European Union to a common defence. At the NATO Summit, the Allies on both sides of the Atlantic firmly endorsed the development of a European security and defence identity, which will strengthen the European pillar of the Alliance and allow the European allies to take greater responsibility for their own defence. The CJTF initiative will assist the development of a European defence capability, which will be able to operate under the authority of the WEU, using assets shared with NATO. European defence developments are discussed further below.

European Defence

1. The mid-1990s will be a very important period for the development of European defence, during which the United Kingdom and its allies will need to build upon the basic principles of a European security and defence identity (ESDI) which were set out in the Maastricht Treaty and endorsed at the NATO Summit in Brussels.

2. The Maastricht Treaty laid the foundations of a Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) for the European Union (EU), which would embrace all questions related to the security of the Union. It recognised the need to develop a genuine ESDI and a greater European responsibility on defence matters, while respecting the obligations of member states under the North Atlantic Treaty and the need for the policy of the Union to be compatible with the common security and defence policy established within the NATO framework.

3. The NATO Summit firmly endorsed the development in the longer term of a common defence policy within the EU which might in time lead to a common defence which should be compatible with and complementary to that of the Atlantic Alliance. While reaffirming the importance of the transatlantic link, the Summit recognised ESDI as a means of strengthening the European pillar of the Alliance, allowing it to make a more coherent contribution to the security of all the Allies.

4. Both the EU and NATO Allies have now endorsed two fundamental principles: that Europe should develop its own defence identity and capabilities; and that these should be developed within the context of the North Atlantic Alliance rather than separately. But a great deal of work will need to be done in order to make this vision a reality.

5. The immediate challenge is the practical one of creating a separable European defence capability within NATO. The principal means of achieving

this will be the implementation of the Combined Joint Task Force (CJTF) concept, which was endorsed at the Summit. The challenge is a complex one; the new structures must be fully consistent with the fundamental task of maintaining the collective defence of the North Atlantic area, as set out in Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty. But they must also be sufficiently flexible to enable all Allies to participate fully in carrying out effectively the new missions, such as peacekeeping, which are increasingly important in the post-Cold War era. They must be capable of operating both under NATO control and under that of the Western European Union (WEU) and must also allow non-NATO countries to be involved.

6. Meeting all of these requirements will be a demanding task but progress so far has been promising. The Major NATO Commanders have begun planning for the implementation of CJTFs. Alliance Ministers will receive a progress report in late Spring. During the second part of the year, we expect to see the further development of the CJTF concept, including a significant role for the Major Subordinate Commands such as AFNORTHWEST at High Wycombe, which becomes operational in July. In the longer term, it may also be necessary to look again at NATO's higher military structure to ensure that it remains suited to the new forces and the new tasks.

7. The United Kingdom wishes to ensure an effective CFSP, and to preserve its intergovernmental status. CFSP should be more active, less declaratory than previous foreign policy co-operation under European Political Co-operation. The Treaty on European Union introduced a new instrument, joint action, which involves a stronger commitment to action to implement specific agreed policies. The 'Declaration on areas which could be the subject of joint action' issued at the Maastricht European Council in 1991 identified a number of illustrative

means for joint action in the field of security, including disarmament and arms control, nuclear non-proliferation and economic aspects of security. No joint actions in the field of security have yet been agreed, but some initiatives are likely. The CFSP does not at present embrace defence, but there is a commitment eventually to frame a defence policy on the basis of its security interests. We will be seeking to develop this policy within the broad principles set out at Maastricht and the NATO Summit, recognising both the importance of the North Atlantic Alliance and the need for Europe to be able to act independently when necessary.

8. Another issue under consideration will be the evolution of the WEU. At Maastricht, the WEU was made responsible for elaborating and implementing decisions of the Union which have defence implications. It thus plays a pivotal role as the link between the EU and NATO. We believe that the WEU should be developed as the transmission mechanism between the EU's political decision making under the CFSP and any subsequent military activity using the assets and command structures made available by NATO.

9. A related issue is the prospective enlargement of the EU, the WEU and NATO. Many nations within Europe are interested in joining the EU and decisions are likely to be taken during the next 12 months - both in the EU and in the countries concerned - on the applications of Sweden, Finland, Austria and Norway. Of these, only Norway is

already a member of NATO. The other nations have not hitherto been members of any collective security organisation and will need, at the time of their accession to the EU (which implies acceptance of CFSP obligations), to clarify their status and intentions in regard to the WEU as well. Their positions will then need to be taken into account in the future evolution of the WEU itself and its relations with NATO. As regards those central and east European states who may have ambitions for NATO membership, successful implementation of the 'Partnership for Peace' initiative (described on pages 13 to 14), while not formally linked with NATO enlargement nor designed to create new divisions in Europe, will offer a chance to gain experience and to develop relations on the basis of which this issue can be addressed.

10. We are at an early stage in a new and formative era for European defence and it would be premature to try to predict in detail what progress will be made over the next few months. The challenges facing us are complex and finding the right solutions will require a great deal of hard work, ingenuity and determination. It will also involve ever closer co-operation with our allies on both sides of the Atlantic. But, following the agreement reached between all the NATO Allies at the Summit, we now have a shared vision of the direction in which European defence must progress. The tasks ahead, although demanding, are clearly achievable.

The Western European Union

211. The WEU is being developed simultaneously as the defence component of the European Union and as a means of strengthening the European pillar of the NATO Alliance. The entry into force of the Treaty on European Union, on 1 November 1993, enabled the WEU to take on fully the role given to it at Maastricht of responding to EU requests having defence, as opposed to broader security, implications.

212. The WEU is, in parallel, continuing to forge close working relations in Brussels with NATO. Periodic joint meetings of the WEU and North Atlantic Councils are a hallmark of closer co-operation between the two organisations on areas of key importance. The Summit endorsed the principle that the WEU should be able to use not only European Allies' forces and resources but also, in consultation with all NATO Allies, collective Alliance assets such as communications systems, command facilities and

headquarters. Work on elaborating these themes is being taken forward in NATO and in the WEU. During 1993, agreement was reached on the transfer to the WEU of a number of EUROGROUP activities. With the transfer of its remaining functions to NATO, EUROGROUP has now been formally disbanded.

213. The United Kingdom is playing a full part in the development of the WEU's operational capabilities along the lines set out in its Petersberg Declaration of June 1992. The WEU Planning Cell is working on plans for possible WEU missions in the humanitarian, peacekeeping and crisis management fields and is drawing up lists of forces which could be made available by nations to the WEU for operations on a case-by-case basis. Discussions have also taken place on relations between the WEU and the forces answerable to it, including multinational formations declared to the WEU at the May 1993 Ministerial: the European Corps, which will include France, Germany, Belgium and Spain; the NATO

Multinational Division (Central), to which the United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands contribute; and the United Kingdom/Netherlands Amphibious Force. WEU Ministers endorsed, in November, arrangements for the employment of the European Corps in the framework of the WEU; this parallels the agreement reached in December 1992 between the Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR) and France and Germany on the use of the Corps in an Alliance context. Arrangements for the operation of the Multinational Division (Central) and the United Kingdom/Netherlands Amphibious Force in a WEU context are being concluded separately. As a contribution to the development of the WEU's operational capability, the United Kingdom has announced plans for WEU participation in a British-led command post exercise, PURPLE NOVA 94, which will take place in the autumn. France, the Netherlands and Portugal will participate in the exercise, while other WEU nations and the United States and Canada will attend as observers.

214. The WEU is continuing to develop its relations through the Forum of Consultation mechanism with central European consultation partners - the Visegrad countries (the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia), Bulgaria, Romania and the Baltic States.

Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe

215. With 53 participating states, the CSCE remains the European security structure with the broadest membership. This provides it with a unique perspective for promoting peace and stability in Europe. Since the 1992 Helsinki Summit, the CSCE has extended its role, taking on crisis management and peacekeeping tasks in addition to its traditional functions in the security field of developing confidence-building measures and arms control agreements. To carry out the new tasks, the CSCE has become established as a regional organisation of the United Nations and has created more, formal institutions.

216. As the risk of conflict has grown in the CSCE area, fulfilling the ambitious agenda set by the Helsinki Summit has provided the focus for the CSCE's work. It has established small-scale missions in Georgia, Estonia, Latvia, Moldova, Tajikistan and the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia. It is hoped to re-establish the larger missions of long duration in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina (which left under pressure from Belgrade in July 1993) in order to monitor the tense situation there and prevent any spill-over from the conflict in Bosnia. In Georgia, the CSCE mission has been involved in helping to

discourage the outbreak of further conflict in South Ossetia and in encouraging talks between the South Ossetian leadership and the Government of Georgia. The mission also has a role in the Abkhazian conflict of establishing a negotiation framework between the parties. In addition to these missions, the CSCE conducts other forms of mediation, and continues to strive for a solution to the conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh.

217. The 1993 CSCE Rome Council of Ministers agreed that tackling the root causes of conflicts was a priority; this theme will be developed further in the 1994 CSCE Summit in Budapest. The Council recommended strengthening the CSCE's crisis prevention and management role in the areas of early warning and preventive diplomacy. It seeks to develop its role in peacekeeping (but not peace enforcement), wherever possible in co-operation with other security organisations. Although the CSCE lacks the resources to deploy large-scale peacekeeping forces itself, it can enhance transparency and monitor peace processes. The Council also agreed that The Committee of Senior Officials and the new Permanent Committee in Vienna (formerly the Vienna Group) should elaborate provisions under which the CSCE could consider on a case-by-case basis co-operative arrangements to monitor military operations by third parties in areas of regional conflict. The protection of human rights and minorities also remains a priority, drawing for the latter on support from the CSCE's High Commissioner on National Minorities.

218. The Council recognised the need for the CSCE to continue to match its expanding role with developments in its relations with the United Nations and other international institutions through the CSCE's Chairman-in-Office. With such a large CSCE membership, the Council has also attached importance to improving internal cohesion through further integrating standards of behaviour, devising a code of conduct and establishing its military security commitments in the Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC).

219. The arms control aspects of the FSC's work are discussed in paragraph 346.

The United Nations

220. The United Nations Charter gives it prime responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and stability. Since the end of the Cold War, its ability to operate through the Security Council in pursuit of this goal has increased dramatically. The United Nations has greatly increased both the scope and depth of its activity in recent years, and is now a major force for stability in the world.

221. This expanded role has, however, exposed new issues and re-emphasised old concerns. The nature of United Nations operations is changing, away from the deployment of static forces in classic peacekeeping roles towards more proactive and complex peace support missions, often with a strong humanitarian element. As the conflict in the former Yugoslavia has shown, these often carry a requirement for versatile armed forces deploying sophisticated equipment in order to achieve their missions. Moreover, the number and scale of the peacekeeping operations currently in progress are making heightened demands on the United Nations itself. The United Nations is also experiencing, perhaps to a greater degree than in the past, the practical difficulties of involvement in apparently intractable conflicts. So it is important that expectations about what it can achieve are not pitched unrealistically high; that way lies only disillusionment.

222. The scale of future United Nations operations is difficult to predict: the extent of demand for its involvement in peace support and humanitarian missions is potentially enormous. We are playing a full part not only in individual operations but also in work to develop its organisation and structures to allow it better to respond to new challenges. As a Permanent Member of the Security Council, it is right that we should do so. And we have responded to United Nations requests for assistance: over 3,750 British Service personnel are now committed to "blue beret" operations under United Nations command and some 2,900 are engaged in operations in support of United Nations Security Council Resolutions.

223. It would, however, be unrealistic for us to contribute to every operation which the United Nations undertakes, still less to be the largest contributor when we do take part. Nor do we consider it practical to earmark forces specifically for United Nations operations: we need to balance our involvement in peacekeeping against our other commitments; and it is, in any case, difficult to determine in advance what capabilities would be required in a particular operation. To earmark forces might in fact limit the flexibility with which we could respond to requests for assistance. In deciding upon those operations to which we should contribute forces, and the capabilities we should deploy, we will continue to take into account a broad range of considerations, including whether the commitment of military forces represents the most suitable response; whether there are clear and achievable objectives, linked to a political process which offers reasonable hope of a solution and to which all parties are committed; whether the mandate is precise and finite; and whether we have confidence in arrangements for the safety and security of our

personnel. We will also take into account the scope for co-operation with NATO (and, potentially, 'Partnership for Peace' partners) in the interests of mounting efficient combined operations and sharing the burden.

224. The next Section describes how we are seeking to ensure an acceptable balance between commitments, capabilities and resources. It also sets out progress that we have made in completing the restructuring of our armed forces whilst at the same time retaining the flexibility to respond to new demands and challenges.

MAINTAINING THE BALANCE BETWEEN COMMITMENTS, CAPABILITIES AND RESOURCES

225. As previous Statements have explained, we have drawn a number of conclusions about the broad thrust of our policies in future:

- Where our armed forces underpin the discharge of national obligations, we will preserve, for as long as those obligations remain, military capabilities which give us the ability to conduct a range of operations at various levels and intensities, including, where required, the provision of military aid in support of the maintenance of law and order.
- We will provide for the maintenance of an independent national nuclear deterrent, at a minimum level which reflects the evolving strategic situation. Our nuclear policies and recent decisions on the forces which we intend to deploy are described more fully on page 19.
- We will continue to plan on the basis that we can rely on NATO's system of collective defence if, at some stage in the future, a major threat to the United Kingdom or our European allies should arise. NATO's continuing relevance, and in particular its viability as an effective military organisation, is therefore a vital national interest for us and our allies; and we intend to play an active part in fostering its adaptation to its new roles.
- We will, as part of this, encourage the development of European security and defence arrangements that are compatible with and contribute to the continued effectiveness of NATO.

British Nuclear Policy

1. During the Cold War, NATO's nuclear weapons played an essential part in ensuring that major conflict never occurred. The knowledge that NATO might use the immense power of its nuclear forces in response to aggression removed any rational basis for a potential adversary believing that a war could be fought in Europe and won. Having established such a stable and secure framework for maintaining peace, we should not think lightly of dismantling it.

2. The artificial division of Europe has now gone but uncertainties and dangers remain. Russia will remain the pre-eminent military power in Europe, with large conventional and nuclear forces. We are working to build a new relationship with Russia and the states of central and eastern Europe, based on trust and mutual understanding. The joint declaration by the Prime Minister and President Yeltsin that their strategic nuclear missiles would be detargeted by 30 May 1994 is a reflection of growing confidence. The process as a whole will be helped by maintaining the stability in Europe provided by NATO's strategy, including the element of nuclear deterrence.

3. Complete and general nuclear disarmament remains a desirable ultimate goal, but nuclear weapons cannot be dis-invented. If at some point in the future a new global confrontation arose, the prospect of a race to re-create nuclear weapons would be profoundly destabilising. Moreover, the potential for nuclear proliferation would still exist. For a nuclear-free world to become a practicable objective, the international community would need to develop dependable solutions to these problems.

4. The Government has always been committed to maintaining only the minimum nuclear deterrent capability required for our security. We have long made clear that we will not use the full capacity of the Trident missile system, and that each submarine will carry no more than 128 warheads. In fact, on the basis of our current assessment of our minimum deterrent needs, each submarine will deploy with no more than 96 warheads, and may carry

significantly fewer. It remains our policy not to reveal precisely how many warheads will be carried within the new limit, but on current plans the total explosive power of the warheads to be carried on each Trident submarine will not be much changed from Polaris. Overall, the explosive power of the United Kingdom's operational nuclear inventory when Trident is fully in service will be more than 25% lower than the 1990 figure.

5. Trident was conceived as a replacement for our strategic nuclear capability. But the ability to undertake a massive nuclear strike is not enough to ensure deterrence. An aggressor might, in certain circumstances, gamble on a lack of will ultimately to resort to such a strike. We also need the capability to undertake nuclear action on a more limited scale in order to demonstrate our willingness to defend our vital interests to the utmost, and so induce a political decision to halt aggression without inevitably triggering strategic nuclear exchanges.

6. During the 1980s, continuing improvements in Warsaw Pact air defences led us to consider the early replacement of the WE 177 free-fall bomb with a sophisticated stand-off system. But the security situation has now changed, and we have concluded that replacing the WE 177 is not a sufficiently high priority in current circumstances to justify proceeding with a new nuclear system. We also intend to exploit the flexibility and capability of Trident to provide the vehicle for both the sub-strategic and strategic elements of our deterrent.

7. Judgments of this kind about future circumstances must inevitably be provisional. As insurance against potential adverse trends in the international situation, we will maintain a challenging programme of research at the Atomic Weapons Establishment. This will both sustain our ability to underwrite the safety and reliability of the warheads we have in service, and maintain our ability to develop and produce new warheads in the future.

- We will contribute to multinational efforts to promote security and stability, both within Europe and wider afield. We will attach high priority to helping the countries of central and eastern Europe in their transition to democratic structures. A further

major focus will be efforts to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the accumulation of excessive and destabilising stockpiles of conventional arms. Our objectives and activity in this field are set out on pages 20 to 21.

British Non-Proliferation Policy

Introduction

1. The strategic background to defence policy has altered greatly in recent years. The end of the Cold War has brought many changes for the better, not least an end to the artificial and repressive division of Europe. But we have seen all too often major threats to peace and stability caused by regional ambition. In these circumstances, we and our allies must try to ensure that countries with an appetite for aggressive regional domination are denied the weapons and technologies that they need to impose their will. This is the essence of non-proliferation policy. In concert with NATO Allies in particular, we need to keep under constant and careful review our responses to the risks caused by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and by excessive and destabilising accumulations of conventional arms.

Nuclear Non-Proliferation

2. In the case of nuclear weapons, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) has been the cornerstone of the international non-proliferation regime. This Treaty came into force on 5 March 1970 for an initial 25 year period. In accordance with its provisions, a Conference will convene in New York in April 1995 to decide for how long it should be extended. The Preparatory Committee for this Conference has already held two meetings, with two more scheduled for September this year and January 1995. The Government believes that the interests of all parties to the Treaty will be best served by an unconditional and indefinite extension of the NPT from 1995, and, as one of the three co-depositaries of the Treaty with Russia and the United States, we will play a central role in international efforts to achieve this extension. At the same time, we will continue to encourage universal accession to the Treaty. As of 1 April, there were 164 States Party to the Treaty. This leaves only 27 states which are outside the NPT; these do, however, include some countries of particular concern. We will also continue to support the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency to strengthen the safeguards associated with the Treaty.

3. The Government is committed to playing a positive and constructive part in the negotiations for a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) which began at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva in January this year. We have welcomed the opening of negotiations, and believe that the right kind of CTBT would make a real contribution to our non-proliferation goals. Although we realise that a CTBT would not itself

be able to prevent a determined would-be proliferator from developing a crude nuclear device, we believe that an effective Treaty would inhibit such a state from developing more sophisticated nuclear weapons. We therefore consider it important that when the Treaty comes into force it has the widest possible adherence, particularly from the countries of greatest proliferation concern or whose nuclear status is ambiguous. We will also seek effective verification provisions which would allow us to be confident of detecting, and therefore deterring, any would-be proliferator from developing a sophisticated nuclear weapon.

4. Committing ourselves to negotiate a CTBT has not been an entirely easy decision for us. We have until now relied on a minimal programme of underground nuclear testing, complemented by a range of above-ground experimental work and computer simulation, as a cost-effective means of ensuring our ability to underwrite the safety and reliability of our nuclear warheads. With the possibility of concluding a CTBT, our plans are now based on the use and further development of simulation and alternative technologies so as to provide a basis for the continued underwriting of warhead safety and reliability in a situation where it is no longer possible to conduct nuclear tests.

5. A further measure that might constrain proliferation is the cessation of production of fissile material for weapons purposes. President Clinton proposed such a "cut-off" in his address to the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in September 1993. We have said that we are prepared to work towards such a convention and have begun discussions with the United States, Russia and France. We expect the Conference on Disarmament soon to be given a negotiating mandate. While the implications of such a convention for our nuclear deterrent need to be taken into account, we recognise the potentially valuable contribution which a multilateral, effectively verifiable convention could make to non-proliferation.

Chemical and Biological Non-Proliferation

6. An international treaty to ban chemical weapons - the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) - was signed by 130 countries (including the United Kingdom) when it opened for signature in January 1993. More than 150 states have now signed and four states have ratified. The CWC is expected to enter into force at the earliest possible date in January 1995, provided 65 states have ratified by mid-July 1994. The Convention is not

only global in its coverage but comprehensive in banning all chemical agents, unless intended for permitted purposes. We see the CWC as being a major step forward in enhancing world stability. The United Kingdom continues to work towards the effective implementation of the CWC by providing financial, technical and administrative support to the Preparatory Commission (Prepcom) of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), which is situated in The Hague. The Convention includes an inspection regime enabling managed access to any suspect site. These inspections will be organised and controlled by the OPCW. Our efforts are at present directed at ensuring the OPCW is properly manned and equipped to conduct effective inspections at minimal cost and risk to information of legitimate commercial and national sensitivity.

7. The United Kingdom abandoned its offensive chemical weapons capability in the 1950s but other states have significant stockpiles to destroy. For countries such as Russia, this costly process will take years to complete. It may be some time before all states finally accede to the CWC and the Government will therefore ensure that other measures to deter the proliferation and use of chemical weapons (such as the chemical warfare defence programme and export controls) are maintained at an appropriate level.

8. The international community has been seeking cost-effective ways of monitoring compliance with the 1972 Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons Convention (BWC). In 1991, an ad hoc group of experts was mandated to examine potential verification measures. The group submitted its final report to States Parties late in 1993. Following a request by States Parties, a Special Conference will be held in Geneva in September 1994, preceded by a Preparatory Committee in April, to consider the findings of this report with a view to strengthening the BWC.

Controls on Dual-Use Equipments

9. The Government remains committed to ensuring that efficient controls exist over the export of dual-use materials and technologies which could be used to assist the production of weapons of mass destruction. In this context, the United Kingdom continues to play a leading role in international organisations such as the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Missile Technology Control Regime and the Australia Group (which covers chemical and biological agents as well as elements of dual-use chemical and biological plant and equipment).

Conventional Arms

United Nations Register

10. Following a proposal by the Prime Minister in April 1991, the Government played a leading part in promoting the establishment of a United Nations Register of Conventional Arms. The UNGA agreed to the establishment of the Register in December 1991. The UNGA Resolution specified seven categories of equipment for notification: main battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, large calibre artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, and missiles and missile launchers. Information was also sought on procurement from national production, together with holdings of equipment in the categories for notification, and also statements on relevant policies.

11. The Register has had a successful first year. Nations were invited to submit returns for 1992 to the United Nations Secretary General by 30 April 1993. More than 80 countries did so and independent analysts have estimated that over 90% of transfers made in 1992 were recorded. A Panel of Government Experts, on which the United Kingdom is represented, has now been convened in New York to discuss how the Register should evolve and whether its coverage should be expanded. Striking a balance between transparency and protecting legitimate security interests is bound to be difficult; but we believe nevertheless that it will be possible to build on the progress made so far and that the Register can be developed further as an important confidence-building measure.

Future of COCOM

12. The intergovernmental co-ordinating committee of western nations on technology transfer (COCOM) was founded over 40 years ago at the start of the Cold War. Under COCOM procedures, the countries of the free world agreed to consult together on defence related exports to Warsaw Pact countries in order to prevent the export of strategically important goods and technologies. The Cold War has now come to an end and with it the overriding concern about the transfer of defence and dual-use equipment to what was the Communist world. There was agreement among COCOM members that the organisation was therefore no longer needed. COCOM therefore ceased on 31 March. But members also concluded that it should be replaced by a multilateral arrangement to promote greater transparency and responsibility with regard to transfers of conventional armaments and sensitive dual-use technologies. The new procedures will in part complement the United Nations Register and we hope that Russia will be a founding member. Until this new arrangement is in place, all COCOM countries have agreed to apply national controls on the old COCOM list.

Figure 2. Deployment of the Armed Forces, Early 1994

- 1 ASCENSION ISLAND**
RAF
Staging Airfield to Falkland Islands.
- 2 BELGIUM (Exercises)**
RAF
Jaguars, Tornado F3s, GR1s
Hawks, Harriers, RAF Regt (Rapier).
- 3 BELIZE**
Army
1 Armd Recce Troop,
1 Field Artillery Battery,
1 Engineer Field Squadron,
1 Infantry Battalion,
1 Flight AAC,
1 Logistic Battalion.
RAF
Pumas,
1/2 RAF Regt. Squadron (Rapier).
- 4 BRUNEI**
Army
1 Gurkha Infantry Battalion,
1 Flight AAC,
Supporting Services.
- 5 CANADA (Exercises)**
Army
Battle Group.
RAF
Tornado GR1s,
Jaguar.
- 6 CARIBBEAN**
RN
Frigate, RFA, Survey Detachment,
RM Training Team.
- 7 CENTRAL ATLANTIC**
RN
Frigates.
RAF
Nimrod.
- 8 CHANNEL**
RN
Destroyers, Frigates,
Submarines, MCMVs,
Offshore Patrol Vessels,
RFAs, Shore-based Sea King.
RAF
Canberras, Nimrods, Hawk,
Sea King (SAR).
- 9 CYPRUS**
Army
1 Engineer Support Squadron,
2 Infantry Battalions,
1 Flight AAC,
Signals Units.
RAF
1 Wessex Squadron,
1 RAF Regt (Field) Squadron,
Signals Units,
Hawk detachment.
UNFICYP Contingent
1 Roulement Regiment (Infantry-rolled),
1 Flight AAC,
Supporting services.
- 10 DENMARK (Exercises)**
RAF
Tornado GR1s,
Harriers, Jaguars.
- 11 DIEGO GARCIA**
RN
Naval Party,
RM detachment.
- 12 EASTERN ATLANTIC and NORTH SEA**
RN
Destroyers, Frigates,
Submarines, RFAs, MCMVs,
Offshore Patrol Vessels,
Survey Vessels,
Shore-based Sea Kings.
RAF
Tornado GR1s/F3s,
Canberras, Nimrod,
E-3D Sentry, Hawk,
Sea King (SAR).
- 13 FALKLAND ISLANDS**
RN
Submarine, Frigate,
Offshore Patrol Vessel,
RFAs.
Army
1 Engineer Field Squadron,
1 Infantry Company Group
Supporting services.
RAF
Tornado F3s, Hercules (AAR),
Chinooks, Sea Kings,
RAF Regt Squadron (Rapier).
- 14 FRANCE (Exercises)**
RAF
Pumas.
- 15 GERMANY**
Army
HQ ARRC,
1 Armd Division,
1 Artillery Brigade,
1 Infantry Brigade (Berlin).
RAF
Tornado GR1s, Harriers,
Pumas, Chinooks,
RAF Regt (Field/Rapier) Squadrons, Nimrod,
Chipmunks.
- 16 GIBRALTAR**
RN
Patrol Vessels.
Army
Gibraltar Regiment,
HQ and Base detachments.
RAF
Airbase detachments,
Tornado GR1s, Nimrod MR detachments.
- 17 GREAT BRITAIN**
RN
Carriers,
Destroyers,
Frigates, Submarines,
MCMVs, Offshore Patrol Vessels,
RFAs,
Survey Vessels,
Helicopters,
RM Commando Forces,
RM SBS,
RM Forces for defence of UK.
Army
1 Armd division,
Specialist reinforcement units for NATO,
Forces for defence of UK,
1 SAS Regiment.
RAF
Andover, Canberras, Chinooks,
Harriers, Hawks, Jaguars,
Nimrods, Pumas, Hercules, VC10s,
Sea Kings, E-3D Sentry, Tornados,
Tristars, Wessex helicopters and communications aircraft,
Skyguard, RAF Regt (Field/Rapier) Squadrons.
- 18 GULF**
RN
Destroyer, Frigate, RFA.
Army
Signals, HQ and Support personnel.
RAF
Tornado GR1s,
VC10 detachment.
UNIKOM
HQ Staff,
Military observers.
- 19 HONG KONG**
RN
Patrol Vessels,
RM detachment.
Army
1 Gurkha Signal Regt,
1 Gurkha Engineer Regt,
1 Gurkha Transport Regt,
1 UK Infantry Battalion,
2 Gurkha Infantry Battalions,
1 Squadron AAC,
Supporting services.
RAF
Wessex.



AAC	Army Air Corps	HQ	Headquarters	RFA	Royal Fleet Auxiliary
Armd	Armoured	LSL	Landing Ship Logistic	RM	Royal Marines
BHC	Bosnia-Herzegovina Command	MCMV	Mine Countermeasures Vessel	SAR	Search and Rescue
ECMM	European Community Monitor Mission	Recce	Reconnaissance	SAS	Special Air Service
FY	Former Yugoslavia	Regt	Regiment	SBS	Special Boat Service
		Comms	Communications	UDR	Ulster Defence Regiment
				UNFICYP	United Nations Force in Cyprus

20 KENYA (Exercises)

Army
3 Infantry Battalions (per year)
1 Engineer Squadron.

21 MEDITERRANEAN

RN
Destroyers, Frigates,
RFA, Submarines.

22 NORTHERN IRELAND

RN
Patrol Craft,
RM Raiding Craft,
Sea King.
Army
HQ Northern Ireland,
3 Brigade HQs,
1 Engineer Regiment,
1 Roulement Engineer
Squadron,
5 Resident Infantry
Battalions (Plus 1 home
based), 4 Roulement Infantry
Battalions.

2 Roulement Regiments
(Infantry roled),
1 Regiment AAC,
6 Battalions Royal Irish,
Supporting services.

RAF
Pumas, Wessex, Chinooks,
RAF Regt (Field) Squadron.

23 NORWAY (Exercises)

RN
Assault Ship, LSLs,
3 RM Commando Brigade.

Army
1 Infantry Battalion Group.
RAF
Pumas, Chinooks,
Canberras, E-3Ds, Nimrods,
Jaguar, Harrier, Tornado F3s.

24 SARDINIA (Exercises)

RAF
Tornado GR1s, Tornado F3s,
Jaguars, Harrier.

25 ITALY

RAF
Tornado GR1s
(not in support of FY).
See also 30

26 SOUTH ATLANTIC (Antarctica)

RN
Ice patrol ship.
Army
Personnel.

27 TURKEY

RAF
Harriers, VC10 detachment.

28 USA (Exercises)

RAF
Tornado GR1s, Harrier,
Nimrod, Hercules.

29 WESTERN ATLANTIC

RN
Submarine, Frigate.

30 FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

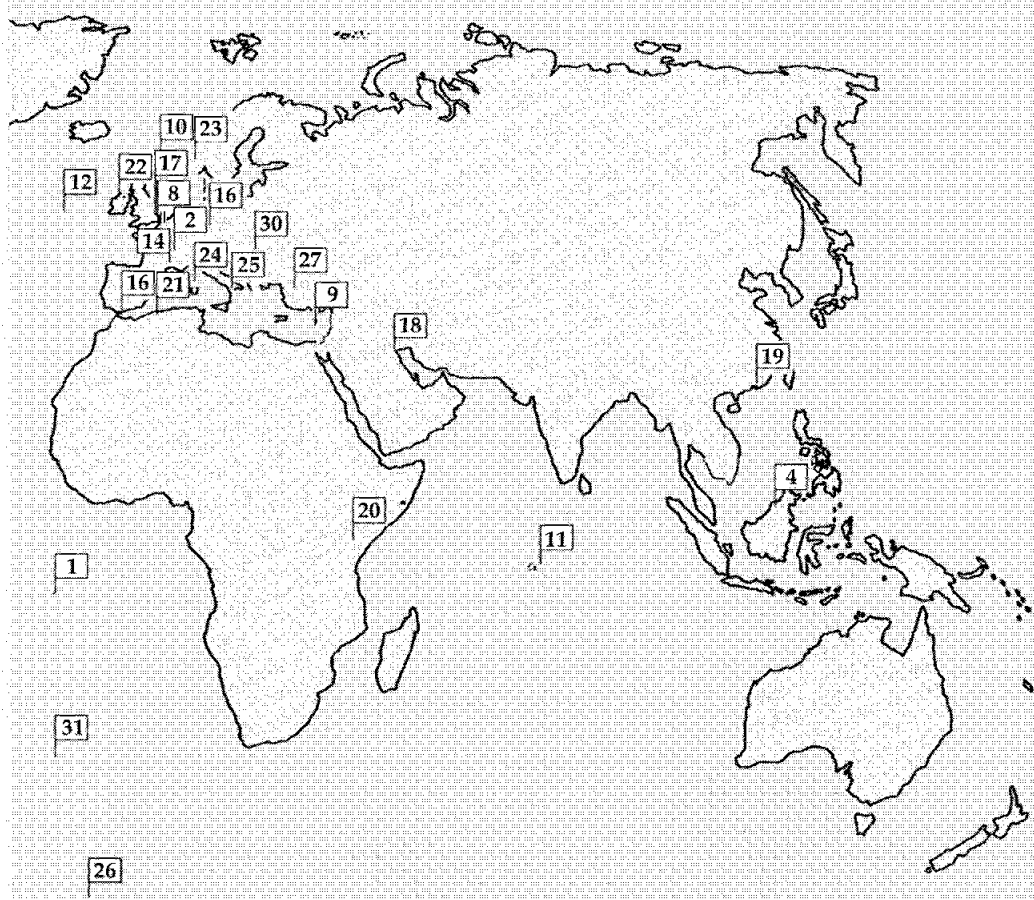
RN
Carrier, Destroyer,
Frigate, RFAs,
Helicopters,
Sea Harriers
(RN complement based
in the Adriatic).

RAF
Tornado F3s, Hercules,
Tristar AAR plus support
personnel, E-3D, Nimrod
detachments

UNPROFOR
1 Bde HQ,
1 Armd Infantry
Battalion,
1 Mech Infantry Battalion,
2 Armd Recce Squadron,
1 Engineer Regt,
National Support and
Comms elements,
Military observers.
UNPROFOR HQ Staff,
BHC HQ Staff,
Sea King,
Jaguars.

31 CENTRAL SOUTH ATLANTIC

RN
Survey Vessel.



UNIKOM United Nations Iraq
Kuwait Observer
Mission
UNPROFOR United Nations
Protection Force

Note:
This map does not include some 400 Loan
Service Personnel deployed worldwide.
The Gibraltar Regiment is included as it is
a MOD sponsored, locally raised unit
with a substantial permanent cadre.

Commitments

226. The continuing success of the United Kingdom's armed forces over the wide span of operations in which they have been engaged over the past year while at the same time maintaining the capability to react to new contingencies bears witness to their continuing effectiveness. Since publication of the proposals set out in *Britain's Defence for the 90s*, our forces have been deployed on or in support of new operations in the former Yugoslavia, in the Adriatic, over Iraq, on the Iraq/Kuwait border, in the Gulf, in Cambodia, and off Haiti. In addition, in Northern Ireland, we have continued to provide support to the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) in maintaining law and order and defeating terrorism. There are British garrisons in Hong Kong, Gibraltar, the Falkland Islands, the Sovereign Base Areas of Cyprus, Brunei and Belize. In addition, we maintain a military presence on Ascension Island, South Georgia and the British Indian Ocean Territory of Diego Garcia. The deployment of the armed forces is shown in Figure 2; fuller details of particular operations and deployments are given in Chapter Three.

227. Over the past year, some commitments have been reduced or removed altogether. In May 1993, we announced our intention, following the Guatemalan Government's recognition of the sovereignty and independence of Belize, to evolve the British garrison in Belize into a training presence. The drawdown of the garrison began on 1 January 1994 and will be completed by 30 September 1994. In November 1993, United Nations forces, including the British contingent, withdrew from Cambodia, following the successful completion of democratic elections in that country. British forces will be withdrawn from Berlin later this year, as will those of the United States and France. We are reviewing the composition of the Gibraltar garrison to identify the minimum force levels necessary to carry out defence tasks. Finally, as a result both of the changed strategic setting and the ability of modern warships to travel further between refuelling stops, we have decided to withdraw our small naval presence on Bermuda from April 1995.

228. Developments in NATO's role and structure have also changed the nature of our potential commitment to NATO activities. 'Partnership for Peace' has a political and diplomatic content. But it also has an important military

component. Practical co-operation measures within 'Partnership for Peace' will, for example, include joint military exercises and co-operation on peacekeeping operations.

229. These changes have been reflected in member states' preparedness to accept potential new commitments in addition to the Alliance's core function of collective territorial defence. The military capabilities necessary to serve this new role and structure are different from those needed prior to the definition of the force structures set out in *Britain's Defence for the 90s*. The requirement for large-scale, immediate territorial defence has receded. While this has enabled the scale of our military contribution to be reduced, the changes set out above have nevertheless required substantial revision of the type and mix of forces we deploy; there is now a closer congruence between the kind of forces we might need to support potential NATO operations and the forces which might be required for operations conducted in support of solely British or United Nations objectives.

Resources

230. The Government continues to place the highest priority on delivering front line military capability with forces that are well equipped, properly manned and supported. Equally, it is essential that the Ministry of Defence should play its



A member of the Mine Clearance Training Unit in Cambodia

part in contributing to the Government's public expenditure policy, and that every effort should therefore be made to identify further areas where savings can be achieved without reducing front line forces. Details of expenditure plans for the Department are set out in paragraphs 501 to 505. In order to meet the complementary aims of maximising cost-effectiveness and military capability, we announced on 1 December the establishment of a Defence Costs Study, known as 'Front Line First', which is a radical review of how the Department conducts its business, including procurement practice, Headquarters and manpower costs and all aspects of support to the front line. Further details of the Defence Costs Study are given in Chapter Five. The information and plans set out in subsequent Chapters predate decisions on the Defence Costs Study and may therefore be subject to change.

Capabilities

231. Our force structure is designed to provide a robust response to the new strategic environment whilst remaining sufficiently responsive to adapt to further developments. This requires a substantial forward programme of investment in equipment enhancements, described fully in Chapter Four, to ensure that the armed forces retain the technological edge which, as the Gulf conflict demonstrated, remains essential even in conflict outside the NATO area. Within the last six months, we have announced our intention to proceed, subject to the satisfactory outcome of contractual negotiations, with a further order for up to 259 Challenger 2 tanks and the procurement of additional support helicopters, and we have also placed an order for eight new Sea Harrier FRS2 aircraft, bringing the total now ordered to 18. We have also issued invitations to tender for a further batch of Sandown Class minehunters.

232. The responsiveness of the new force structure was particularly demonstrated by the announcement by the Secretary of State for Defence on 1 December of a further increase of up to 3,000 additional Army personnel to increase the size of selected Field Army units. This will enable certain combat and combat service support units to be brought nearer to their wartime strengths, and so increase the Army's ability to provide logistic support over protracted periods, as might be required, for example, in the course of peace support operations.

233. For the Royal Navy, we have given priority to maintaining a balanced Fleet. The quality of front line capability will be maintained through the introduction of the VANGUARD class Trident missile submarines; a substantial update of our existing nuclear submarines; a substantially modernised destroyer and frigate force and

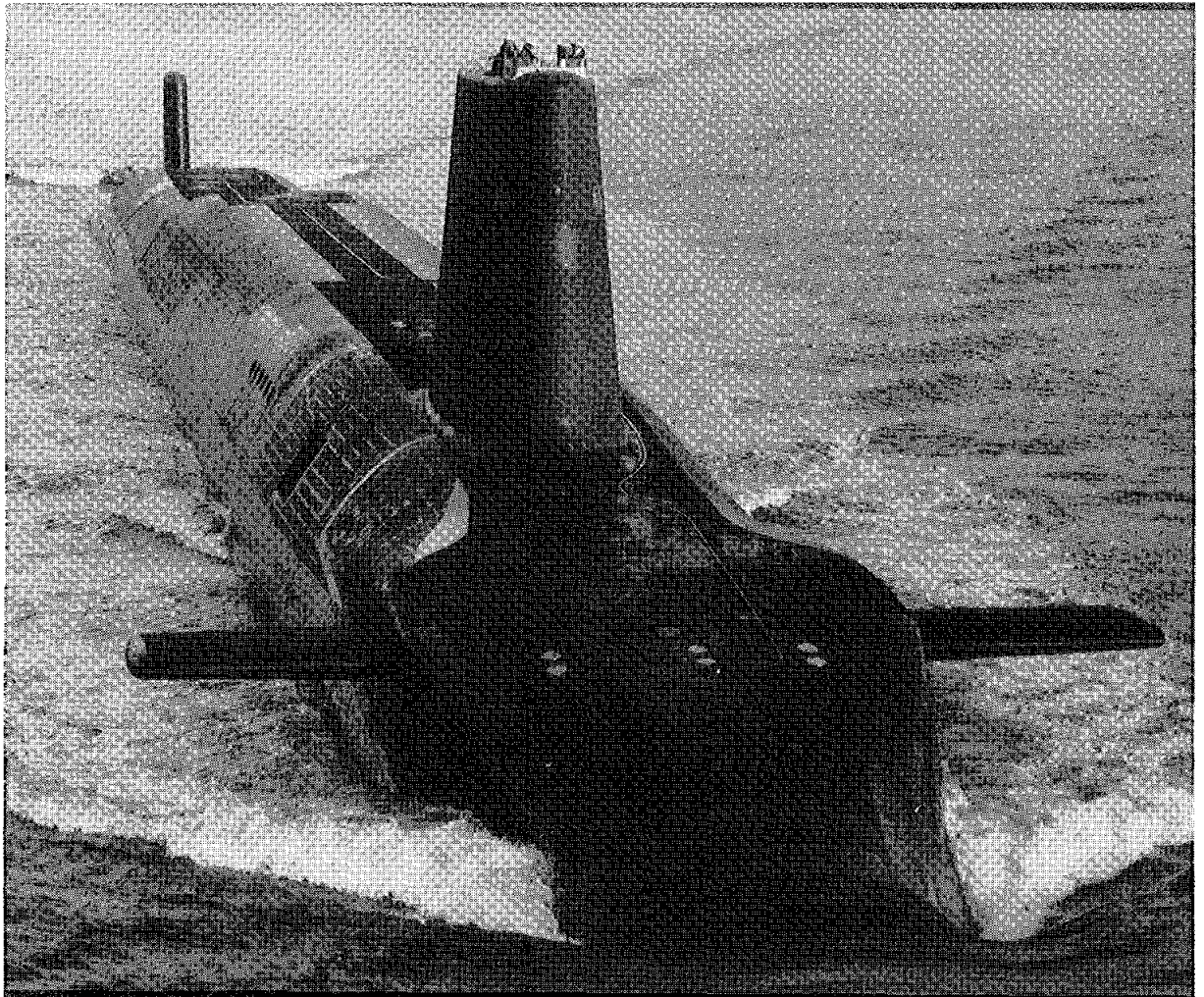
development of the Common New Generation Frigate; the introduction of the Helicopter Carrier; and the replacement of the Sea Harrier FRS1 with the more capable FRS2 aircraft.

234. For the Army, in addition to the further increase in front line manpower described above, front line capability will be enhanced by the Challenger 2 tank; the introduction of a new Attack Helicopter; an improved Rapier short-range missile system, the High Velocity Missile close air defence missile and the new medium-range anti-tank missile; and a new generation of combat radios.

235. For the Royal Air Force, we continue to plan for the entry into service of the Eurofighter 2000; for a substantial upgrade of the Tornado GR1 aircraft; and we have entered negotiations for the procurement of additional support helicopters. We also plan to replace or update some of our fleet of Hercules C130 aircraft, and to introduce advanced air-delivered weapons, including improved laser-guided bombs, an advanced anti-armour weapon and a conventionally armed stand-off missile.

236. We continue to keep under review requirements for readiness, sustainability and endurance, taking account both of the changed strategic setting and the more recent challenge of maintaining endurance in peace support and other operations. Increased warning time of the re-emergence of a major external threat and the advent of less severe if more uncertain challenges has a significant impact on the requirement for and potential use of Reserve forces. We remain determined to make more flexible use of Reservists and have formed a Reserve Forces Bill team to propose, by 1995, legislation to achieve this.

237. Our restructuring plans, as set out in last year's Statement, are now well advanced. In the Royal Navy, the number of nuclear-powered attack submarines will reduce from 13 boats to the planned force level of 12 by 1995. The destroyer and frigate fleet will reduce from 37 to the planned level of 35, also by 1995. In the Army, restructuring of our armoured, armoured reconnaissance and artillery regiments is now complete. Restructuring of the infantry is almost complete. The 41 non-Gurkha infantry battalions will reduce to the planned 38 by November 1994. The four Gurkha battalions will reduce to three by June 1994, with the merger of the two battalions currently deployed in Hong Kong. Further reductions in Gurkha numbers will be aligned with the progressive rundown of our garrison in Hong Kong. In the Royal Air Force, restructuring of our front line strike/attack, air defence and offensive support squadrons is now complete.



HMS Vanguard en route to Faslane

238. The Government remains committed to the flexible approach adopted since *Britain's Defence for the 90s*. Emphasis has, and must remain, concentrated on delivering front line military capability. The necessary changes are well in hand.

ANALYSING THE DEFENCE PROGRAMME

239. Last year's Statement included an analysis of the defence programme setting out our new approach to identifying the way in which defence policy, force structures and resources are linked, in particular the way in which our front line forces have been optimised to meeting the Government's defence and security policies. This analysis was welcomed as a real increase in openness but we subsequently received a number of suggestions for changes to the way the information was presented.

This section seeks to expand some aspects of this analysis in the light of these comments, in addition to updating data in the tables where it has become necessary.

The Analysis

240. The structure of the analysis remains as before. Its principal elements are the three overlapping Defence Roles and the Military Tasks. The Defence Roles are broad categories in which it is convenient to present and analyse defence activity:

- **Defence Role One** - to ensure the protection and security of the United Kingdom and our Dependent Territories, even when there is no major external threat.
- **Defence Role Two** - to insure against any major external threat to the United Kingdom and our allies.

- **Defence Role Three** - to contribute to promoting the United Kingdom's wider security interests through the maintenance of international peace and stability.

The Military Tasks, set out at Annex A, define the military activities which the Department and the armed forces are required to undertake in order to give effect to the Government's defence and security policies.

241. Each Military Task represents an activity or activities for which there is a common policy rationale. For each Task, there is an identified force package, made up of force elements such as naval escorts, armoured regiments or aircraft of a particular type, which provides the military capabilities required to carry out the Task. Thus, the analysis gives an explicit link between policy goals and the forces which achieve them. Two underlying assumptions are common to all the Tasks: all forces must be manned, equipped, and supported to carry out all the Military Tasks to which they are assigned; and a command, control and communications infrastructure must be provided, capable of directing all activities required to perform the Tasks.

The Tables

242. The tables which follow break down in greater detail the assignment of force elements to Military Tasks; and distinguish explicitly between current and contingent Tasks. Tables 1, 2 and 3 show how the major force elements are attributed to each of the Defence Roles. For each Military Task, or group of Tasks, two separate columns identify the number of force elements required for current and contingent commitments; and an 'Increment' column identifies how many of the required force elements cannot be provided by multiple earmarking from other Tasks. We have sought, within the bounds of what is sensible presentationally and in terms of security, to reduce the level of aggregation of data as far as possible. Table 4 shows how the major force elements in each Defence Role are combined to produce the overall force structure required in the mid-1990s.

243. Two concepts underpin the data in these tables: multiple earmarking; and the identification of some Tasks as being not eligible to be force drivers. Multiple earmarking is central to our force planning process. It reconciles the many demands which may be placed on our armed forces with the need to ensure that the defence budget is spent in the most cost-effective way possible to

achieve the greatest military output. Multiple earmarking takes two forms, which are not distinguished separately in the tables. First, a Task may require only a proportion of a force element's annual capacity. For example, it is only necessary to provide a frigate or destroyer to escort the Royal Yacht for a few weeks each year. Thus, the force elements concerned are available for other Tasks. Second, force elements may be assigned to be ready to meet two or more contingencies, possibly as well as being assigned to a current Task. Of course, should any of the contingencies arise and require that forces be committed to operations, the capacity to meet the other contingencies is diminished and may be lost altogether. In other words, it is not possible to keep all options open all the time.

244. Some Tasks are defined as not eligible to be force drivers. That is, although they are legitimate activities for the armed forces, they do not justify force elements being maintained solely for those Tasks. Thus, they never give rise to increments in the force structure tables but are always carried out on an opportunity basis by force elements attributed to other Tasks. They may be current or contingent.

245. Disaggregating data to provide greater detail of the force structure has resulted in a number of changes from the tables published last year. In Defence Role Three, for example, we have revised the presentation of forces assumed for the national intervention capability (Military Tasks 3.1 to 3.5) to remove multiple earmarking within the column and show strategic lift separately. A number of changes reflect refinements in the compilation of the data with the aim of achieving consistency of treatment among all force elements. Thus, for example, in Defence Role Two we show only force elements which are formally assigned to NATO, except under Military Task 2.13 which is a national responsibility and is now shown as a separate column; and in Defence Role One we have included some Royal Navy force elements earmarked for additional contingent Tasks. In addition, there have been some definitional changes: for example, certain naval and air units have been re-categorised from Main Defence Forces (Maritime) to Reaction Forces (Maritime) by the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic (SACLANT). Finally, some substantive changes have occurred in the way in which force elements are deployed or earmarked. In most cases, these have arisen as a result of using actual deployments from the current year as illustrative examples; an example is the case of the Jaguar aircraft now deployed as part of the NATO air forces supporting United Nations operations in Bosnia.

Table 1. Force Elements Contributing to Defence Role One

Force Elements	National & NATO Nuclear Forces MTs 1.1, 2.1			Nuclear Accident Response MT 1.2			Machinery of Government in War MT 1.3			Military Aid to Civil Authorities MTs 1.4, 1.6, 1.7			Northern Ireland MT 1.5		
	Curr	Cont	Inc	Curr	Cont	Inc	Curr	Cont	Inc	Curr	Cont	Inc	Curr	Cont	Inc
Destroyers & Frigates	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-
Mine Countermeasures Vessels	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	*4	-	-	-	-	-
Patrol Vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*7	1	1	4	-	4
Royal Fleet Auxiliary Vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
RM Commando	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Strategic Deterrent Submarines	*4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nuclear-powered Fleet Submarines	*3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Army Air Corps Regiments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{6}$	-	$\frac{1}{6}$	1	-	1
Armoured & Reconnaissance Regiments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Artillery Regiments (Regular)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Engineer Regiments (Regular)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{3}$	-	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	-	1
Infantry Battalions (Regular)	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	*17	1	1
Infantry Battalions (TA & HS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Transport, Tanker & SAR Aircraft	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	1	11	9	28	6	29
Jaguar	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nimrod MR	-	12	12	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	6	-
Tornado F3	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes:

- These Figures are illustrative and reflect the likely attribution of forces in the mid-1990s
- Aircraft numbers exclude In-Use Reserves, and those OCU and TWCU aircraft which are not assigned to specific Military Tasks.
- Support helicopters are included in the lines for 'Transport, Tanker and SAR Aircraft'.

Column Headings:

- 'Curr': number of force elements currently committed to a Task. Entries marked * include 'pipeline' force elements engaged in Task preparation, transit or re-training after a Task's completion.
- 'Cont': contingent forces; number of force elements held at readiness for deployment on a Task (and trained as necessary) when it is not known that the Task will be activated.
- 'Inc': increment; number of force elements not provided by multiple earmarking from other Tasks.

Table 1 Cont. Force Elements Contributing to Defence Role One

Force Elements	Search and Rescue MT 1.8			Integrity of U.K. Waters & Airspace MTs 1.9, 1.10			Royal Transport & State Ceremonial MTs 1.13, 1.14 ^①			Dependent Territories in Peacetime MTs 1.15 - 1.20, 1.25 ^②			Dependent Territories Reinforcement MTs 1.21 - 1.23 ^③		
	Curr	Cont	Inc	Curr	Cont	Inc	Curr	Cont	Inc	Curr	Cont	Inc	Curr	Cont	Inc
Aircraft Carriers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Destroyers & Frigates	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	* 2	1	3	-	19	9
Amphibious Ships	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2
Mine Countermeasures Vessels	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4
Patrol Vessels	-	-	-	-	7	6	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
Royal Fleet Auxiliary Vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	11	4
RM Commando	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Nuclear-powered Fleet Submarines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
Army Air Corps Regiments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/4	-	1/4	-	1	1/2
Armoured & Reconnaissance Regiments	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/3	1/3
Artillery Regiments (Regular)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/6	1/3
Engineer Regiments (Regular)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	* 1 1/3	-	1 1/3	-	1 1/3	1
Infantry Battalions (Regular)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	* 3 1/2	-	3	-	6	3
Infantry Battalions (TA & HS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Transport, Tanker & SAR Aircraft	* 16	-	-	-	1	1	5	-	-	* 15	-	15	-	132	68
Harrier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Jaguar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7
Nimrod R & MR	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Rapier Fire Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	8	8
Tornado F3	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	* 6	-	6	-	9	9

Notes:

- Military Task 1.11 (Intelligence Collection) does not appear for security reasons.
- Military Task 1.12 (Physical Security and Protection) does not appear because it is carried out by all Services from forces assigned to other Tasks. The totals of Army force elements attributed in Defence Role One are therefore different to those shown in last year's Statement.
- Military Task 1.24 (Hydrographic Surveying and Geographical Services) does not appear because not all the units principally involved are shown in the list of force elements.

① HMV *Britannia* is not shown in the list of force elements.

② Planning assumptions, not actual deployments.

③ Forces allocated for planning purposes; additional forces would be available if required (cf Military Tasks 3.1-3.5).

Table 2. Force Elements Contributing to Defence Role Two

Force Elements	NATO Reaction Forces MTs 2.2-2.7, 2.12			NATO Main Defence Forces MTs 2.8-2.10 ^①			NATO Augmentation Forces MT 2.11			Deployment & Logistic Support MT 2.13		
	Curr	Cont	Inc	Curr	Cont	Inc	Curr	Cont	Inc	Curr	Cont	Inc
Aircraft Carriers	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Destroyers & Frigates	2	9	2	-	13	3	-	11	11	-	-	-
Amphibious Ships	-	4	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	7	-
Mine Countermeasures Vessels	1	6	3	-	5	3	-	1	1	-	-	-
Patrol Vessels	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royal Fleet Auxiliary Vessels	1	6	4	-	4	2	-	5	4	-	-	-
RM Commando	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nuclear-powered Fleet	-	6	2	-	3	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
Submarines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Army Air Corps Regiments	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	2	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armoured & Reconnaissance Regiments	-	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armoured & Reconnaissance Regiments (TA)	-	1	1	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-
Artillery Regiments (Regular)	$\frac{1}{3}$	14 $\frac{1}{3}$	11	-	6 $\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	-	-	-	-	-	-
Artillery Regiments(TA)	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineer Regiments (Regular)	$\frac{1}{6}$	11 $\frac{1}{6}$	8 $\frac{1}{6}$	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineer Regiments (TA)	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infantry Battalions (Regular)	1	18	16	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infantry Battalions (TA & HS)	-	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	28	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport, Tanker & SAR Aircraft	-	55	34	-	29	16	-	-	-	-	109	32
Airborne Early Warning Aircraft	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harrier	-	16	10	-	33	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jaguar	-	24	16	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nimrod MR	-	21	5	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rapier Fire Units	-	8	-	-	34	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tornado F3	-	34	25	-	74	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tornado GR1	-	32	32	-	64	64	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes:

- Military Task 2.1 does not appear in Table 3. Its forces, which are the same as those for Military Task 1.1 (National Nuclear Forces), are counted in the Defence Role One column for the purposes of Table 1.
- These Figures are illustrative and reflect the likely attribution of forces in the mid-1990s.
- Aircraft numbers exclude In-Use Reserves, and those OCU and TWCU aircraft which are not assigned to specific Military Tasks.
- Support helicopters are included in the lines for 'Transport, Tanker and SAR Aircraft'.
- Column Headings:

'Curr': number of force elements currently committed to a Task.

'Cont': contingent forces; number of force elements held at readiness for deployment on a Task (and trained as necessary) when it is not known that the Task will be activated.

'Inc': increment; number of force elements not provided by multiple earmarking from other Tasks.

① Forces required for the defence of the UK landmass are under review.

Table 3. Force Elements Contributing to Defence Role Three

Force Element	Regional Security in Peace MTs 3.6-3.12			Regional Security Intervention Capability MTs 3.1-3.4			National Strategic Lift MT 3.5		
	Curr	Cont	Inc	Curr	Cont	Inc	Curr	Cont	Inc
Aircraft Carriers	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Destroyers & Frigates	* 7	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
Amphibious Ships	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	7	-
Mine Countermeasures Vessels	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Royal Fleet Auxiliary Vessels	4	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Royal Marines Commando	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Nuclear-powered Fleet Submarines	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Army Air Corps Regiments	1 ³ / ₄	-	-	-	3 ¹ / ₂	-	-	-	-
Armoured & Reconnaissance Regiments	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
Artillery Regiments (Regular)	* 1	1 ¹ / ₂	-	-	9	-	-	-	-
Artillery Regiments(TA)	-	-	-	-	1 ¹ / ₂	-	-	-	-
Engineer Regiments (Regular)	* 1	1	-	-	6 ¹ / ₂	-	-	-	-
Engineer Regiments (TA)	-	-	-	-	3 ¹ / ₂	-	-	-	-
Infantry Battalions (Regular)	* 5	2	1 ^①	-	10	-	-	-	-
Infantry Battalions (TA & HS)	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Transport, Tanker & SAR Aircraft	9	49	-	-	120	-	-	77	-
Airborne Early Warning Aircraft	2	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Harrier	8	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-
Jaguar	12	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-
Nimrod MR	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Rapier Fire Units	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-
Tornado F3	8	6	-	-	22	-	-	-	-
Tornado GR1	6	24	-	-	24	-	-	-	-

Notes:

- These Figures are illustrative and reflect the likely attribution of forces in the mid-1990s.
- Aircraft numbers exclude In-Use Reserves, and those OCU and TWCU aircraft which are not assigned to specific Military Tasks.
- Support helicopters are included in the lines for 'Transport, Tanker and SAR Aircraft'.
- Column Headings:
 - 'Curr': number of force elements currently committed to a Task. Entries marked * include 'pipeline' force elements engaged in Task preparation, transit or re-training after a Task's completion.
 - 'Cont': contingent forces; number of force elements held at readiness for deployment on a Task (and trained as necessary) when it is not known that the Task will be activated.
 - 'Inc': increment; number of force elements not provided by multiple earmarking from other Tasks.

① Battalion in Brunei; full costs met by Sultan.

Table 4. Defence Role Totals

Force Elements	Defence Role One ^①			Defence Role Two			Defence Role Three			Grand Total		
	Curr	Cont	Inc	Curr	Cont	Inc	Curr	Cont	Inc	Curr	Cont	Inc
Aircraft Carriers	-	3	1	-	4	2	1	2	-	1	9	3
Destroyers & Frigates	2	30	19	2	33	16	7	9	-	11	72	35
Amphibious Ships ^②	-	9	2	-	14	5	1	11	-	1	34	7
Mine Countermeasures Vessels ^③	5	23	18	1	12	7	-	6	-	6	41	25
Patrol Vessels	15	8	15	-	11	-	-	-	-	15	19	15
Royal Fleet Auxiliary Vessels	2	12	6	1	15	10	4	7	-	7	34	16
RM Commando ^④	1½	3	2½	-	3	1	-	3	-	1½	9	3½
Strategic Deterrent Submarines	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Nuclear-powered Fleet Submarines	4	5	6	-	13	6	-	3	-	4	21	12
Army Air Corps Regiments ^⑤	1½	1	1½	-	6½	4½	¼	3½	-	1½	11	6½
Armoured & Reconnaissance Regiments	3½	2½	2½	-	17	7½	1	7	-	4½	24½	10
Reconnaissance Regiments (TA)	-	-	-	-	5½	5½	-	-	-	-	5½	5½
Artillery Regiments (Regular) ^⑥	2½	3½	4	½	21	11½	1	10½	-	4	34½	15½
Artillery Regiments (TA)	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	1½	-	-	8½	7
Engineer Regiments (Regular) ^⑦	3	1½	4	½	17½	8½	1	7½	-	4½	26	12½
Engineer Regiments (TA)	-	-	-	-	11½	10½	-	3½	-	-	15	10½
Infantry Battalions (Regular) ^⑧	23½	24	24	1	24	16	5	12	1	29½	60	41
Infantry Battalions (TA & HS)	8	-	8	-	38½	38½	-	4	-	8	42½	46½
Transport, Tanker & SAR Aircraft	65	154	126	-	193	82	9	246	-	74	593	208
Aircraft	-	-	-	-	6	6	2	6	-	2	12	6
Airborne Early Warning Aircraft	-	6	6	-	49	43	8	16	-	8	71	49
Jaguar	-	9	8	-	40	32	12	24	-	12	73	40
Nimrod MR	-	51	19	-	30	5	-	12	-	-	93	24
Rapier Fire Units	6	8	14	-	42	28	-	24	-	6	74	42
Tornado F3	6	17	19	-	108	73	8	28	-	14	153	92
Tornado GR1 ^⑨	-	-	-	-	96	96	6	48	-	6	144	96

Notes:

- These Figures are illustrative and reflect the likely attribution of forces in the mid-1990s.
- Aircraft numbers exclude In-Use Reserves, and those OCU and TWCU aircraft which are not assigned to specific Military Tasks.
- Support helicopters are included in the lines for 'Transport, Tanker and SAR Aircraft'.
- Column Headings:
 - 'Curr': number of force elements currently committed to a Task.
 - 'Cont': contingent forces; number of force elements held at readiness for deployment on a Task (and trained as necessary) when it is not known that the Task will be activated.
 - 'Inc': increment; number of force elements not provided by multiple earmarking from other Tasks.
- ① Forces for Military Task 2.1 (NATO Nuclear Forces), which are the same as those for Military Task 1.1 (National Nuclear Forces), are counted in the Defence Role One column for the purposes of this Table.
- ② Does not include the LPH, which on current plans is due to enter service in 1998.
- ③ Until new vessels come into service, the number of Mine Countermeasures Vessels will remain below 25 for a period following the paying-off or re-rolling of Ton and River Class vessels.
- ④ Includes RM Comacchio Group.
- ⑤ Includes RM Squadron.
- ⑥ Includes King's Troop RHA.
- ⑦ Includes Military Works Force and Commando Engineer Squadron.
- ⑧ Reduces to 40 after withdrawal from Hong Kong in 1997.
- ⑨ All Tornado GR1s are dual-capable and therefore able to contribute to the nuclear deterrent.

CHAPTER THREE

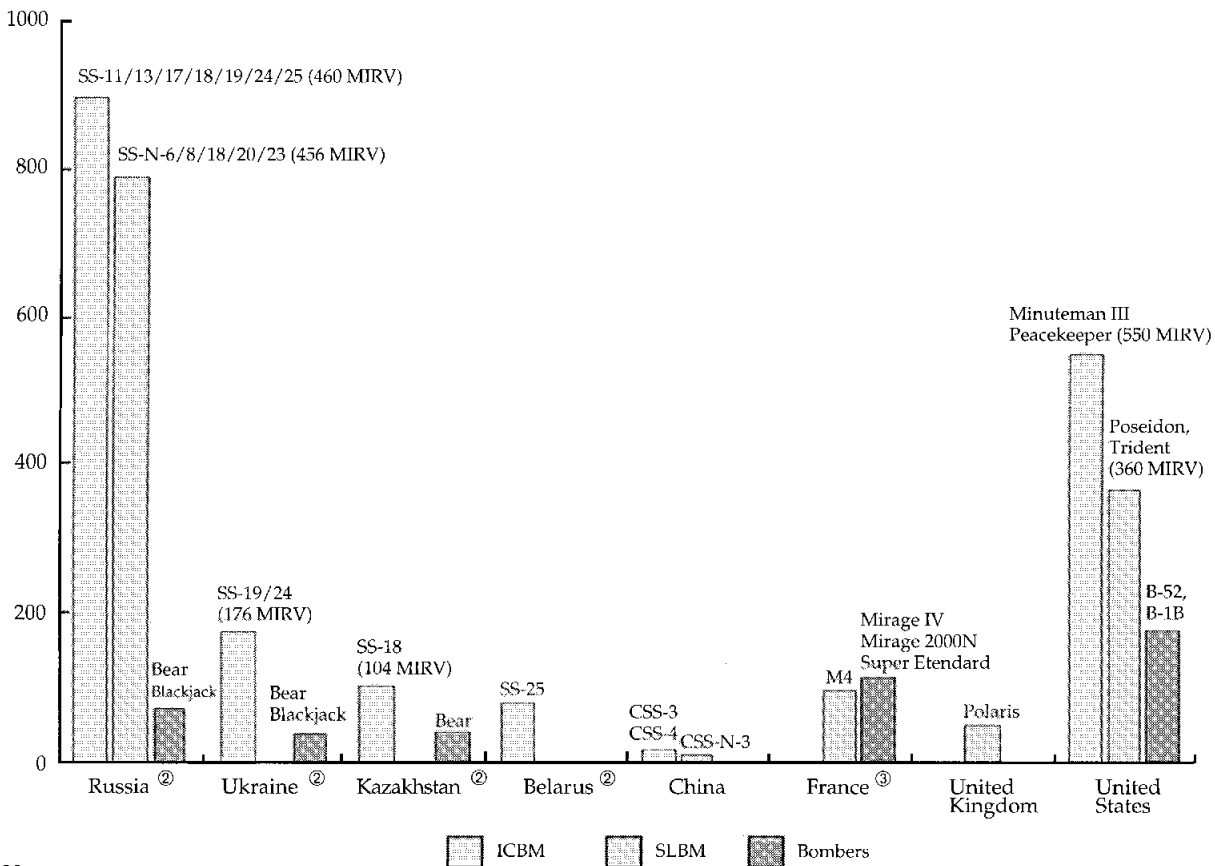
Military Activity Under the Three Defence Roles

301. The way in which the United Kingdom's three Defence Roles give rise to the 50 Military Tasks (MTs) that our armed forces are required to undertake was set out in last year's Statement. This Chapter describes, Task-by-Task, notable events and activities that have occurred since then. MTs for which we have nothing new to report are not covered here. A brief description of each MT can, however, be found at Annex A.

DEFENCE ROLE ONE

302. **MT 1.1: Provision of an Effective Independent Strategic and Sub-strategic Nuclear Capability** - Our independent nuclear forces are the ultimate guarantee of this country's security and an important element of NATO's strategy of war-prevention. HMS *Vanguard*, the first British Trident submarine, remains on course to begin its first

Figure 3. Nuclear Weapon Holding States: Strategic Nuclear Forces^①
 Typical Range: above 5,500 km



Notes:

- ① As at end of 1993.
- ② All ICBMs and SLBMs are centrally controlled.
- ③ France does not distinguish between strategic and sub-strategic nuclear bombers. This figure includes both.

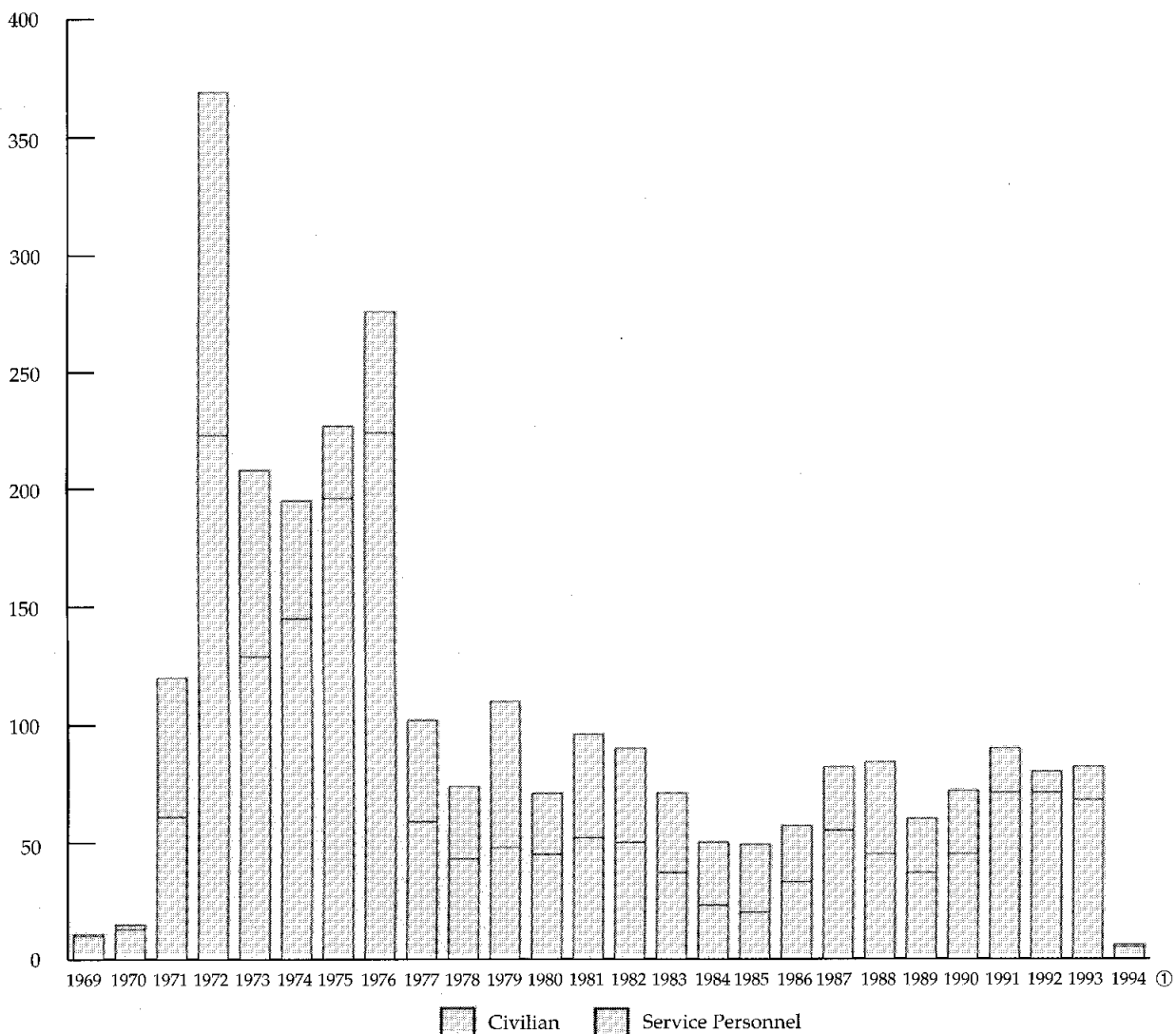
deterrent patrol towards the end of 1994 or early in 1995. Full details of progress on the Trident submarine programme are given in paragraph 406.

303. The Government remains committed to maintaining only the minimum nuclear capability required by our security needs. We announced in November 1993 that each submarine will deploy with no more than 96 warheads. A fuller explanation of the capability to be deployed on Trident can be found on page 19.

304. With the disbandment of the last Buccaneer squadron on 31 March this year, our sub-strategic capability is now provided by eight nuclear-capable Royal Air Force Tornado GR1/1a/1b squadrons equipped to employ the WE 177 free-fall bomb. Details of our plans for the United Kingdom's sub-strategic capability in the long-term are given on page 19.

305. **MT 1.3: Provision of Military Support to the Machinery of Government in War** - Support for future national or Alliance operations will be characterised by the greater likelihood of commitments of unpredictable scale, varying intensity and uncertain duration. A more responsive and cost-effective method of crisis management and force generation in peace, crisis and war is therefore needed. To this end, a new concept called Integrated Contingency Planning (ICP) has been developed. This will provide a framework for a graduated military response to a wide range of contingencies in peace, crisis, and war. ICP encompasses the activities of the armed forces under Military Tasks 1.4, 1.6 and 1.8; military support to the mounting of operations; Military Home Defence; and military support to civil defence. Planning for the implementation of the ICP concept is well advanced and should be completed by the end of 1994.

Figure 4a. Service Personnel and Civilians Killed in Terrorist Incidents in Northern Ireland and Mainland Britain



Note:

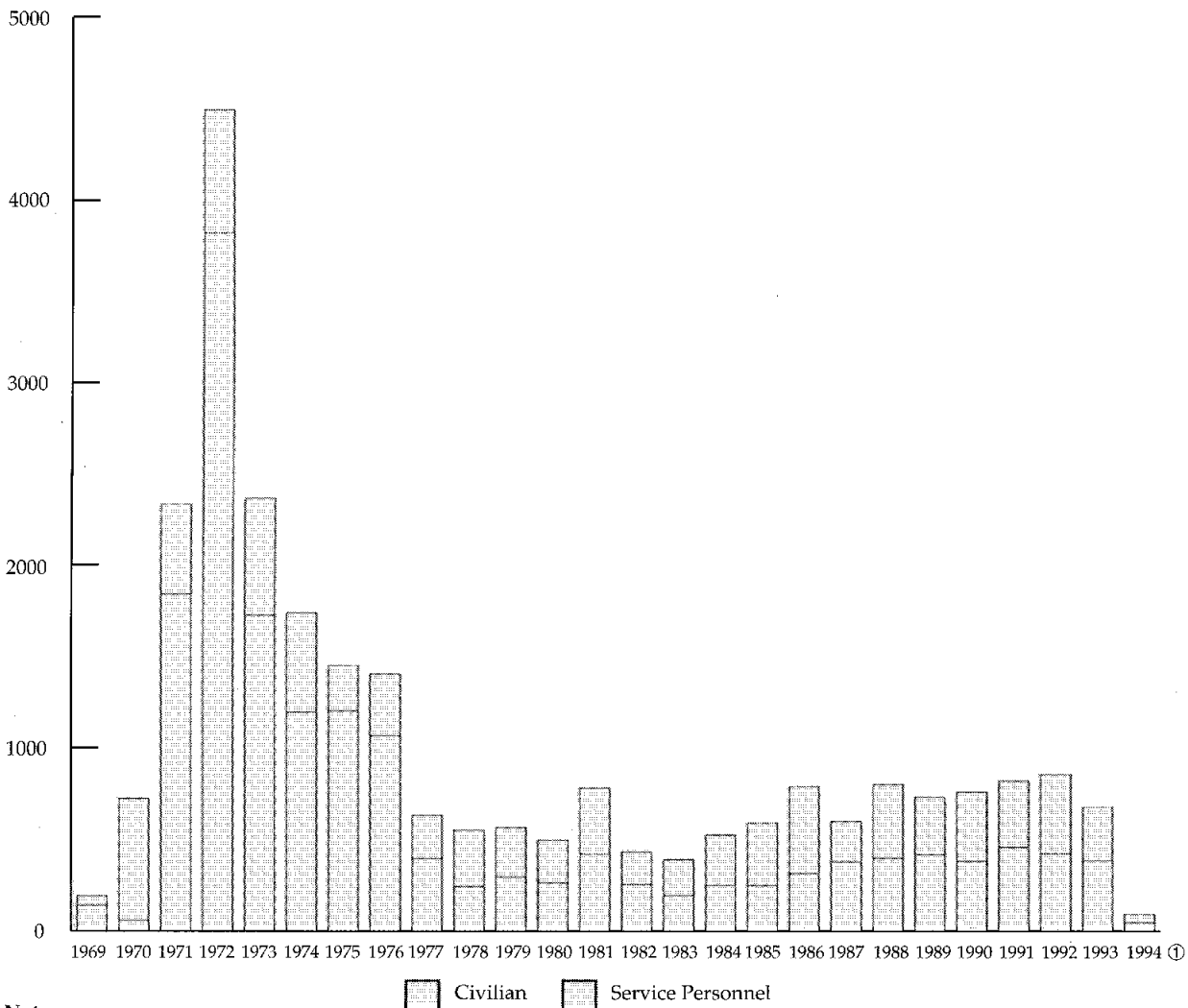
① Figures for 1994 are as at 28 February.

306. In November 1992, the Home Secretary announced changes to the United Kingdom's civil defence and emergency planning system and the introduction of a new Home Office policy called Integrated Emergency Management (IEM). Its aim is to develop a flexible response to a range of disasters and crises, based upon peacetime structures and responsibilities, which will be used in an emergency and developed during crisis and war. The integration of both ICP and IEM, related and complementary policies, is nearing completion and will provide both Departments with graduated and responsive emergency planning systems to meet a variety of challenges.

307. **MTs 1.4 & 1.5: Military Aid to the Civil Power** - The armed forces continue to provide essential support to the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) in Northern Ireland, in the face of continuing violence from both republican and loyalist terrorists. The role of the armed forces is described on pages 36 to 38.

308. In 1993, terrorist attacks resulted in the murder of eight soldiers; a further 181 Service personnel were injured while serving in Northern Ireland. Six officers of the RUC and 70 civilians were killed; 109 officers of the RUC and 391 civilians were injured in terrorist attacks. The security forces in Northern Ireland achieved significant successes during the year against both republican and loyalist terrorists. The Army's Explosive Ordnance Disposal teams were called out on 1,424 occasions, neutralised 92 devices and recovered nearly ten and a half tonnes of explosives (the highest total since 1976); 256 weapons were recovered; and 368 people were charged with terrorist offences. In the Republic of Ireland, the Garda was also successful in seizing terrorist arms and making arrests. The continued bravery and dedication of the armed forces in Northern Ireland were recognised in 375 awards made for gallantry and meritorious conduct.

Figure 4b. Service Personnel and Civilians Wounded/Injured in Terrorist Incidents in Northern Ireland and Mainland Britain



Note:

① Figures for 1994 are as at 28 February.

Northern Ireland

The Armed Forces' Largest Peacetime Commitment

1. By August 1994, the armed forces will have been deployed for 25 years in aid of the Civil Power in Northern Ireland. Since 1969, Northern Ireland has been the armed forces' largest peacetime commitment. The commitment has evolved considerably over this period, but the basic aim has been the same throughout - to counter the use of violence for political ends, whether by republican or loyalist extremists, and to assist the return of normality to Northern Ireland.

Police Primacy and the Rule of Law

2. Terrorist acts are offences against the criminal law, and suspected terrorists are therefore arrested and brought before the courts for trial under the law. The Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) takes the lead in maintaining law and order: the role of the armed forces is to support the RUC in combatting terrorism. Armed forces' operations are carried out to meet requirements set by the RUC, and are agreed in advance with them. Most of these operations are carried out jointly. There is very close co-operation between RUC and military commanders, who often meet on a daily basis to plan operations, with the RUC chairing the meetings. At the highest operational level, the Province Executive Committee, which assists in the overall co-ordination of the counter-terrorist effort, is chaired by a Deputy Chief Constable.

3. Service personnel are given certain specific powers under the law (for example, to make arrests and carry out searches) in order to enable them to provide effective support to the RUC. In exercising these powers and in seeking to uphold the law, Service personnel remain accountable to the law at all times. They have no immunity, nor do they receive special treatment. If Service personnel breach the law, they are liable to arrest and prosecution under the law. This applies equally to the use of force, including lethal force. All Service personnel are required to follow strict rules of engagement (the Yellow Card), which are intended to ensure that they open fire only in accordance with the law.

The Need for the Armed Forces: Public Disorder and Terrorist Violence.

4. When the armed forces were first deployed in 1969, they were required primarily to deal with widespread public disorder, involving both

communities. Since that time, street violence has reduced to a very low level, and in recent years the RUC has rarely needed military support in dealing with public disorder.



Belfast street bombing

5. The reason for the continued deployment of the armed forces in support of the RUC is terrorist violence. As figures 4 and 5 show, the level of terrorist attacks rose rapidly to a peak in 1972, after which it reduced sharply, largely as a direct result of successful security force operations. Police forces in Great Britain, the Republic of Ireland, Europe and the United States have also achieved major successes against terrorists, both by bringing them before the courts and by seizing large quantities of arms. The Provisional IRA (PIRA) has, however, developed into a heavily armed and very dangerous terrorist organisation; it carries out bombing and shooting attacks in Great Britain and in Europe, as well as in Northern Ireland, aimed at the security forces, commercial premises and many other civilian "targets". PIRA has murdered large numbers of civilians, both Catholic and Protestant. In the mid-1980s, PIRA received huge shipments of sophisticated modern arms and explosives from Libya, considerable quantities of which remain in its hands. In parallel, it has developed and manufactured effective weapons and explosives of its own.

6. Loyalist terrorist organisations also present a very serious threat to life in Northern Ireland. Often their victims have been Catholics with no terrorist connections. Loyalist terrorists too have acquired substantial stocks of modern arms. In 1993, two tonnes of explosive, 320 rifles and 70,000 rounds of ammunition, destined for Loyalist terrorists, were seized at Teesport by HM Customs. This is the largest seizure of terrorist arms made in Great Britain.

7. In the face of this twofold terrorist threat, the support of the armed forces for the RUC remains "indispensable", as the Chief Constable observed in his report for 1992.

Role and Operations of the Armed Forces

8. The armed forces operate wherever the RUC requires their support, in both Catholic and Protestant areas. In several areas of Northern Ireland (for example, West Belfast and South Armagh), routine military support is necessary for the RUC to be able to carry out normal police duties safely and effectively. Armed forces' operations are intended to:

- Deter terrorist activity.
- Reassure the community by providing a visible armed presence.
- Reduce terrorist capability through the arrest of terrorists and the seizure of arms, explosives and other terrorist equipment.

9. Operations include patrolling on foot and in vehicles; the mounting of vehicle check points; and searches of property for arms and explosives. When deployed on operations, soldiers routinely work a 16-hour day. Helicopters of all three Services provide a vital element of support to ground operations. The armed forces also provide specialist expertise (for example in making safe the terrorists' explosive devices). Ships of the Royal Navy's Northern Ireland Squadron conduct maritime patrols to deter the movement of terrorists by sea, and board ships to search for terrorist arms.

Training

10. Every major unit begins a structured training programme some six months before it deploys to Northern Ireland, assisted by a specialist military training team and by the RUC. The aim is to prepare soldiers as fully as possible for the wide variety of situations which they will find in the particular area where they will deploy. The training programme culminates in two weeks of exercises which test soldiers in realistic and demanding scenarios. Particular emphasis is given to the soldier's position under the law and the rules for opening fire. It is also made clear to soldiers that the terrorists are a very small minority of the population in Northern Ireland, with a small core of support, and that the vast majority of both Catholics and Protestants are law abiding citizens who wish to have nothing to do with terrorism.

Relations with the Community

11. The armed forces attach great importance to maintaining the best possible relations with all sections of the community in Northern Ireland. Service personnel are trained to act with courtesy and consideration towards members of the public. A high priority is given to the investigation of all complaints against members of the armed forces. Criminal complaints are investigated by the RUC and may lead to prosecution in the courts; non-criminal complaints are investigated by the military authorities, and may lead to disciplinary action. All patrols carry identification cards, to assist any member of the public who might wish to make a complaint. In addition, an Independent Assessor of Military Complaints Procedures provides an independent element to the oversight of procedures for non-criminal complaints.

Force Levels

12. In 1969, the normal peacetime garrison in Northern Ireland was about 3,000 strong, including two infantry battalions and an armoured reconnaissance regiment. Since then, force levels have reflected the terrorist threat, reaching a peak of over 30,000 Service personnel in 1972, including 26 major regular Army units and the Ulster Defence Regiment (UDR), and a low point in 1983-85 of fewer than 17,000 Service personnel, including eight major regular units in the infantry role and the UDR. With the increase in the terrorist threat from about 1986, the military force level was gradually increased until it reached its present level in 1992 - some 19,000 Service personnel,



*PIRA mortar attack
on 10 Downing Street
- 7 February 1991*

comprising 18 major units in the infantry role, including six Royal Irish Regiment Home Service battalions. This total includes some 250 personnel of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines and some 1,100 Royal Air Force personnel. Force levels are kept under continuous review, to ensure that they are appropriate to the prevailing level of terrorist threat.

Structure of the Armed Forces in Northern Ireland

13. The General Officer Commanding Northern Ireland is responsible to the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland and the Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary for directing the military contribution to security policy and counter-terrorist operations in Northern Ireland. He remains responsible to the Ministry of Defence for the conduct of operations by all elements of the armed forces in Northern Ireland; his Headquarters is at Lisburn. Under the day-to-day command of the Commander Land Forces, troops are allocated to three brigades, corresponding to the three RUC regions, with headquarters at Portadown (3 Infantry Brigade), Londonderry (8 Infantry Brigade) and Lisburn (39 Infantry Brigade). Six infantry battalions serve on resident tours of up to two and a half years, during which they may be accompanied by their families; a further six major units (including Royal Armoured Corps and Royal Artillery regiments, and Royal Marine Commandos) serve in the infantry role on six month unaccompanied roulement tours. The six Home Service battalions of the Royal Irish Regiment are permanently deployed in Northern Ireland. Maritime operations are conducted by the Royal Navy's Northern Ireland Squadron while a detachment of Royal Navy Sea Kings operates alongside the Royal Air Force, which provides two helicopter squadrons and a Royal Air Force Regiment field squadron, responsible for the protection of RAF Aldergrove. Support is provided by the Royal Engineers, the Army Air Corps, the Royal Signals, the Royal Logistic Corps and other Arms; and by the other Services, including air transport and Tactical Communications Wing and Tactical Supply Wing detachments from the Royal Air Force.

The Royal Irish Regiment

14. The Royal Irish Regiment was formed on 1 July 1992 as a result of the merger of the Royal Irish Rangers and the UDR. The UDR had been formed in 1970 to provide support to the regular armed forces in Northern Ireland; the Royal Irish Rangers was a long established regular infantry regiment. The Royal Irish Regiment comprises one General Service

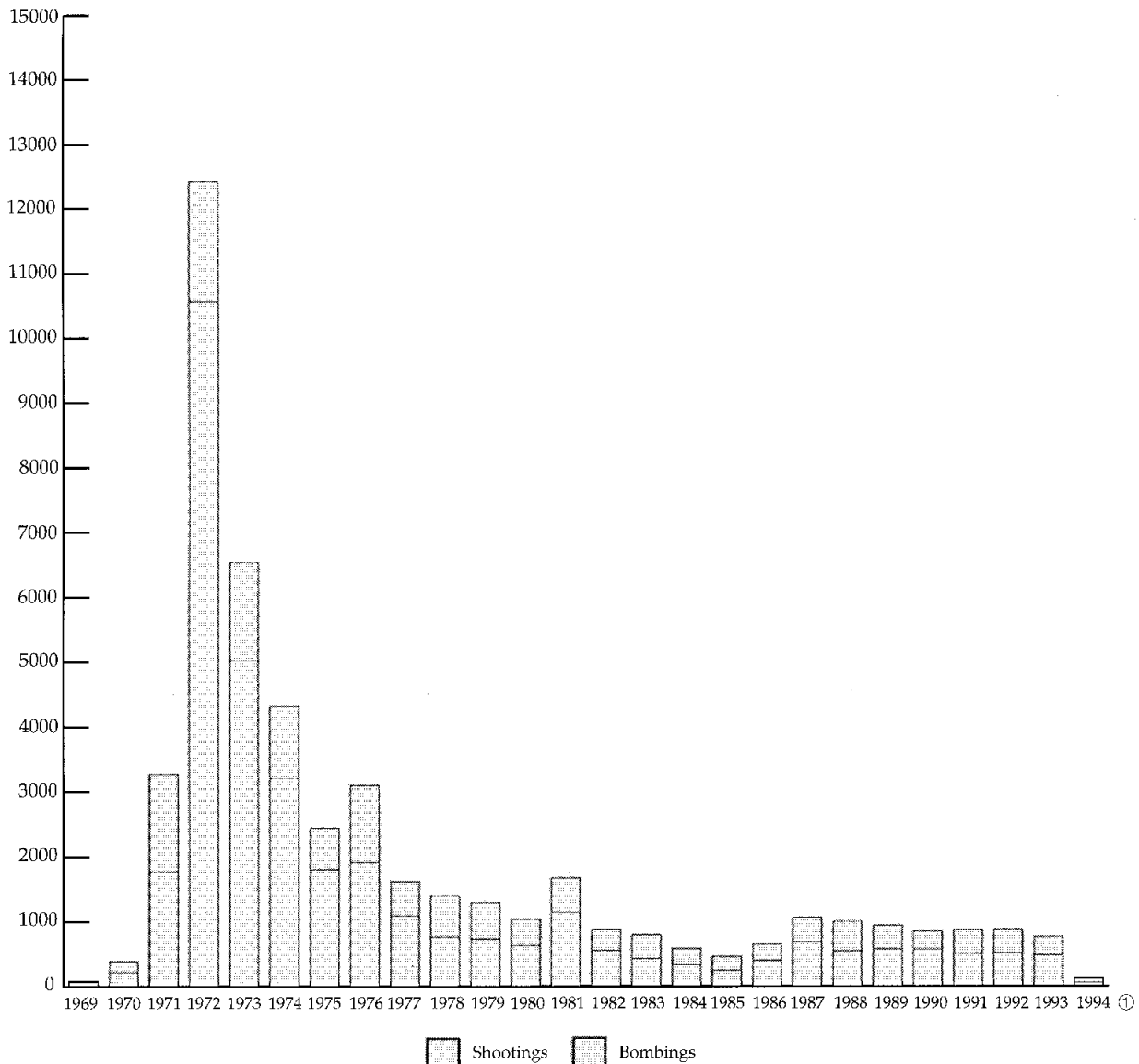
battalion, liable to serve worldwide, and six Home Service battalions, liable to serve only in Northern Ireland. The Home Service element is some 5,500 strong, with some 3,000 full-time and 2,500 part-time soldiers. The merger has been very successful, and has allowed the Home Service element to become fully integrated into the Regular Army, with better training and career opportunities and an even higher level of professionalism. The Regiment continues to provide an essential element of the armed forces' support to the RUC.

The Future

15. Nearly 300,000 Service personnel have played their part in the provision of Military Aid to the Civil Power in Northern Ireland, many of them serving on several tours of duty. It is a tragedy that it has been necessary for the armed forces to carry out duties of this nature within the United Kingdom. But all of us, especially the people of Northern Ireland, have reason to be grateful for the high standards of professionalism which our Service personnel, together with their colleagues in the RUC, have shown. The operations of the armed forces have made a vital contribution to the fight against terrorism. They have prevented innumerable terrorist attacks against people and property, and achieved substantial numbers of arrests of terrorists and finds of weapons; without their efforts, the violence would have been very much worse.

16. No-one pretends that there is a military solution to the problems of Northern Ireland; the problems are essentially political ones, which require a combination of political, social, economic and security measures to resolve. The Government is working strenuously to achieve its objective of creating the conditions for a just, peaceful and prosperous society in Northern Ireland. As soon as the terrorists on both sides renounce violence, and fully demonstrate their commitment to doing so, the armed forces will progressively be withdrawn from the streets. They will then return to their peacetime role, so that normal policing can resume throughout Northern Ireland. But, in the meantime, the armed forces will continue steadfastly to support the RUC for as long as the terrorists make it necessary.

Figure 5. Terrorist Shooting and Bombing Incidents



Note:

① Figures for 1994 are as at 28 February.

309. During 1993, Service bomb disposal teams were called to investigate some 4,111 incidents outside Northern Ireland. Of these, 3,052 involved conventional munitions disposal, 105 were improvised explosive devices and 954 proved to be false alarms.

310. **MT 1.6: Provision of Military Assistance to Civil Ministries in the United Kingdom** - The Ministry of Defence routinely carries out a number of duties for other Government Departments on a repayment basis. Between March and November this year, Naval Party 1008 is undertaking a survey in the Fair Isle Channel so that recommended routes can be laid down for ships navigating in the area.

This forms part of the civil hydrography programme, financed by the Department of Transport to ensure the safe navigation of shipping on the United Kingdom continental shelf. Assistance to HM Customs and Excise in anti-drugs operations is described on page 40. Fishery patrols by the Royal Navy's Fishery Protection Squadron are conducted on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) and the Scottish Fisheries Protection Agency (SFPA) and are governed by contracts between the Ministry of Defence and these Departments. In March, MAFF entered into a further contract with the Department to undertake surface surveillance and enforcement within United Kingdom fishery limits over the next five years,

and a similar contract has been agreed with SFPA to last two years. This underlines the Government's determination to ensure that fisheries legislation is fairly and effectively enforced in United Kingdom waters, irrespective of who fishes in them.

311. **MT 1.7: Provision of Military Aid to the Civil Community** - Flooding in the south of England in October 1993 and January 1994 brought

requests for the Army to provide help under the principles of Military Aid to the Civil Community. On both occasions, thousands of sandbags were filled by troops from various units to reinforce flood defences. On 12-13 October, The Household Cavalry Regiment gave shelter to evacuated families in the Windsor area; and on 10 January, following a request for assistance from West Sussex County Council, 36 Engineer Regiment

The Involvement of the Armed Forces in Anti-Drug Operations

1. Recent years have seen a marked increase in the involvement of the armed forces in operations mounted against drug traffickers by the civil authorities. While this is not a dedicated Military Task, and the Department does not set aside military assets or funding for this activity, the Services nonetheless possess specialised equipment and capabilities which are not available to authorities such as HM Customs and Excise and which can be of use in enforcing the law against drug trafficking. The Department seeks to respond to requests from other Government Departments where operational commitments and resources allow. In most cases, anti-drug operations provide valuable and realistic training opportunities and experience for those Service personnel taking part.

2. Of the three Services, the Royal Navy is most frequently involved in anti-drug operations. Because it maintains a 24 hour a day, year-round presence in the waters of the United Kingdom, Royal Navy ships are often well placed to respond to urgent requests for help. Over the past 18 months, the Royal Navy has provided assistance in anti-drug operations, at the request of HM Customs and Excise, on a number of occasions. At the end of 1992, Royal Navy vessels played a key role in an operation in the North Sea which resulted in the largest ever seizure of cannabis by HM Customs and Excise; and, last November, two Royal Navy ships together with Sea King helicopters of 772 Squadron assisted Customs officers in boarding a merchant ship suspected of drug trafficking some distance south-west of Land's End. Other forms of assistance are provided on occasion. The Royal Navy is sometimes asked to help search ships seized by HM Customs and Excise; military helicopters have been used to transport Customs investigators in the field; and training assistance and equipment have also been provided - the Royal Air Force has, for example, trained dogs in anti-drug detection work.

3. The Royal Navy has also assisted in the effort to combat trafficking in illegal drugs in the

Caribbean, some of which are destined for the European market. The West Indies Guardship (WIGS) spends several weeks a year on anti-drug patrols either alone or in conjunction with forces from friendly states, including British Dependent Territories whose geographical position and limited indigenous resources make them vulnerable to drug trafficking. To increase the ship's effectiveness in this role, as well as to improve international co-operation in this important field, arrangements were agreed with the United States Government in 1993 to allow for Law Enforcement Detachments (LEDETs) of the United States Coastguard to be embarked during these patrols. Where there are legal grounds for doing so, the LEDETs are able to board and search suspect vessels. This is seen by the United States as a valuable development in maximising the effectiveness of the international effort against drug traffickers in the Caribbean.

4. The WIGS achieved a number of successes in 1993. In September, HMS *Cumberland* helped the St Lucia Coastguard to apprehend a speedboat from which a local law enforcement official had earlier been forced overboard at gunpoint. Although no drugs were found on this occasion, two large containers were released from the speedboat during the chase. The crew were arrested and charged with attempted murder. In November, HMS *Active* interrupted an airdrop of drugs in British Virgin Island waters. About one tonne of cocaine, worth approximately £100 million at street prices, in sealed packages, was recovered from the sea.

5. Our current policy of not providing dedicated resources specifically for anti-drugs work, but of providing assistance where and when we can, allows scope in practice for a considerable amount of anti-drugs work to be carried out on an opportunity basis. It remains our intention to continue to give such help in a pragmatic fashion, although the precise level of assistance will, of course, depend upon the competing demands of other defence commitments.

9(Para)Sqn Royal Engineers constructing a Bailey bridge at Chichester



reconnoitred a flood area near Chichester by helicopter and identified two emergency bridging tasks where roads were impassable. By 13 January,

despite setbacks caused by the severity of the flooding, Sappers completed two Bailey bridges each at West Hampnett and Merston, where they were to remain for two months.

312. MT 1.8: Provision of a Military Search and Rescue Service - In last year's Statement, we set out plans for the Royal Air Force to introduce an all-Sea King Search and Rescue (SAR) Force, available round-the-clock and with enhanced bad weather performance. Under these plans, the Wessex flight at RAF Leuchars has now been withdrawn and the flight at RAF Coltishall will be withdrawn in July 1994. The Sea King flights at RAF Manston and RAF Brawdy will move to RAF Wattisham and RAF Chivenor respectively in July 1994. The flight at RAF Valley will be upgraded

Manston and RAF Brawdy will move to RAF Wattisham and RAF Chivenor respectively in July 1994. The flight at RAF Valley will be upgraded

Defence Intelligence

1. The Department's defence intelligence capability has been co-ordinated since 1991 by the Chief of Defence Intelligence (CDI), currently Air Marshal Sir John Walker. This capability encompasses the Defence Intelligence Staff (DIS), described below, and intelligence elements throughout the armed forces and within the single Service Commands. This co-ordination role is of particular importance in providing timely intelligence support to our forces at all levels who are involved in military operations. This role is in addition to the traditional task of providing defence intelligence assessments to the Ministry of Defence and to other Government Departments in times of peace, crisis and war.

The Defence Intelligence Staff

2. The DIS, which is only one component of the defence intelligence community, was established in 1964, when the single Service and central defence intelligence organisations were amalgamated. The budget for 1994-95 for the DIS element alone is around £60 million, just over one-third of CDI's total budget area.

Users and Assessments

3. DIS assessments draw on all possible sources of information. These can be open (the media), official (reports from diplomatic posts or attachés), the product of military collection, or covert (reporting by the Government Communications Headquarters, the Secret Intelligence Service and military surveillance). All these must be analysed

to produce the best possible assessment, tailored to the user's specific needs. The output takes several forms, from short briefs on current conflicts to major reports, looking many years ahead, which will act as a standard reference for the Department and provide the basis for long-term planning.

4. Much of the work of the DIS is devoted to exclusively military subjects, such as defence doctrines and policies, orders of battle, force structures and capabilities, and weapon characteristics. But these are only some of the issues. The DIS also looks at the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and ballistic missiles; scientific and technological developments of application to defence, and the transfer of technology; arms sales, arms control and verification issues; and defence industries and infrastructure.

5. The Service exists to meet the needs of users. There are many of these, including Ministers, the Chiefs of Staff, the various armed forces Commands at home and overseas, the defence, single-Service and scientific staffs, the Procurement Executive and other Government Departments. Information and analyses are exchanged with the United Kingdom's allies, both in NATO and through bilateral arrangements. The DIS also plays a part in the central Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC) process: CDI and his deputy are both members of the JIC. The workings of the JIC were described in a recently-published Cabinet Office booklet, entitled *Central Intelligence Machinery*.

6. The world has changed radically in recent years, and the balance of DIS effort has been shifting accordingly to reflect that change. The collapse of communism, the Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Union has caused the traditional monolithic threat from the East to disappear. But Russia is still the largest military power in Europe and conflicts on its borders threaten the security and stability of surrounding areas and could draw in neighbouring countries; the fighting in former Yugoslavia has already demonstrated the fragility of parts of Europe. Support for United Nations operations, sanctions and embargoes is a significant and growing area of work. Further afield, the Gulf conflict has shown the need to monitor potential trouble-spots and to be prepared to provide support to British forces deployed on operations, including peace support operations.

DIS structure and personnel

7. Under CDI are three Directors-General: the Director General of Intelligence (Assessments), who is also CDI's deputy, is responsible for intelligence assessments, which includes work on ground, air and naval forces; logistics; tactics, strategy and doctrine; and defence-related political and economic issues. He is also responsible for providing warning of preparation for war or military attack on the United Kingdom, NATO, British Dependent Territories and British interests elsewhere in the world. The Director General of Scientific and Technical Intelligence is responsible for scientific and technical assessments of land, air and naval systems; ballistic missiles; nuclear,

biological and chemical issues; space vehicles; and defence industries. The Director General for Management and Support of Intelligence is responsible for general management and support functions within the DIS and also for co-ordinating intelligence support throughout the armed forces, including collection, specialist equipment, emergency manning, training, data management and methods of dissemination, especially for operational deployments.

8. There are four main types of intelligence analyst in the DIS. Serving officers of all three Services may join for two to three years as one means of ensuring that the DIS has fully integrated and up-to-date military expertise. Similarly, Scientific and Technical Officers are posted from the Department's research establishments to provide the necessary technical knowledge. Continuity is provided by two further groups who usually serve for much longer periods. Intelligence Officers, often retired Service officers, bring the benefits of their knowledge and expertise in particular areas. Finally, Research Officers are graduates, usually recruited direct from university, who provide the DIS with long-term professional intelligence analysts; they undertake a variety of tasks during their career in the DIS. All these groups are assisted by a supporting staff representing a variety of Civil Service skills and expertise. In particular, Linguist Officers provide an essential service in the fields of document research, translation and interpreting. Information technology specialists provide support in the increasingly important area of computer-based analytical tools.

from Wessex to Sea King in the first half of 1996. Existing SAR flights at RAF Leconfield, RAF Lossiemouth and RAF Boulmer and Royal Navy SAR units at Culdrose and Prestwick are already equipped with Sea King and continue to contribute to round-the-clock coverage; in addition, the Sea King flight at Portland provides daytime cover only.

313. In the course of 1993, Royal Air Force and Royal Navy SAR units were called out on 2,092 occasions and rescued or assisted 1,568 people, of whom 1,455 were civilians and 113 were military. They also received a number of awards for rescue operations. In July last year, plans were announced for the establishment of a single military Rescue Co-ordination Centre (RCC), to be based at the Maritime Headquarters (MHQ) at Pitreavie, which

it is intended should take on tasks currently undertaken by the existing two RCCs at MHQ Pitreavie and MHQ Mountwise. The single RCC is planned to be operational in 1995.

314. **MT 1.13: Provision of HMY *Britannia* and *The Queen's Flight*** - Highlights of the Royal Yacht's programme over the last year have included the hosting of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Cyprus in October and a programme of visits in November to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates in support of His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales. Most recently HMY *Britannia* has been in the Caribbean where Her Majesty The Queen has carried out a number of Royal visits. A number of business promotion activities were also undertaken.

315. **MT 1.20: The Security of Hong Kong** - Plans for the staged withdrawal of the Hong Kong garrison are reviewed regularly to ensure that the handover to China is achieved in a manner that will ensure the stability and confidence of Hong Kong and its people, and the maintenance of its infrastructure. The garrison is currently centred on three infantry battalions, two of which are Gurkha, supported by engineer, transport and signals units; three Royal Navy patrol craft; and one squadron of Royal Air Force Wessex helicopters. In August 1993, we announced that by September 1994, with the agreement of the Hong Kong Government, the garrison will reduce to one infantry battalion with supporting elements. The three Royal Navy patrol craft and the Royal Air Force Wessex helicopter squadron will remain.

316. In Hong Kong, all three Services assist the Hong Kong Government's campaign against smuggling. Royal Navy patrol craft continue their highly effective patrols. In 1993 they recovered 70 smugglers' high-speed boats, 35 luxury cars and 147 motorcycles. Our forces' regular involvement in Search and Rescue missions also continues. In August 1993, HMS *Plover* rescued 16 survivors from a capsized dredger in Chinese waters. Following an outstanding rescue during Typhoon Koryn in June 1993, five gallantry awards were made to personnel of No.28(AC) Squadron RAF. HMS *Peacock* stood by to assist during the rescue of passengers from the China Airlines Boeing 747 which overshot the runway at Kai Tak Airport.

317. **MT 1.24: Provision of Hydrographic Surveying and Geographic Services** - The Royal Navy Hydrographic Surveying Squadron has undertaken an increasing number of short-notice tasks in direct support of operations and exercises whilst maintaining geophysical, bathymetric and oceanographic data-gathering programmes in key areas of British defence interest. New requirements in British waters have included surveys in the Plymouth Command area in preparation for the transfer of the Operational Sea Training task to Devonport next year.

318. The Hydrographic Office Defence Agency has provided urgent operational support in the form of special charts and other services for NATO and WEU maritime forces in the Adriatic. In home waters, the Department is continuing its major effort, described in last year's Statement, to reduce the risk to fishing vessels from operations by dived submarines. As part of this effort, the Hydrographic Office has planned and produced new charts showing the revised Clyde and Plymouth Submarine Exercise Areas. A major programme is in hand to compute and promulgate datum transformations

on charts for operators using satellite navigation systems and the Hydrographic Office is also making steady progress with the development of digital data-bases.

319. The Military Survey Defence Agency continues to contribute to all Military Tasks. During 1993, 42 Survey Engineer Group (and 14 Independent Topographic Squadron) have deployed soldiers to United Nations operations in Bosnia-Herzegovina to undertake the printing of operational orders and situation graphics, map supply and terrain analysis. Military Survey has also provided maps for other United Nations operations as well as geographic support to all deployed forces in the United Kingdom and worldwide. The School of Military Survey has provided navigation training for British and other United Nations forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Western Sahara and Cambodia.

320. **MT 1.25: Ice Patrol Ship** - The Ice Patrol Ship HMS *Endurance's* 1993-94 work programme has taken her to the southern edge of the Continent's Weddell Sea, which is thought to be further south than any Royal Navy ship has ever gone before.

DEFENCE ROLE TWO

321. As Chapter Two explained, work in NATO over the past year has been dominated by preparations for, and follow-up to, the decisions taken at the NATO Summit. The agenda for the next stage in the transformation of the Alliance is now clear. In parallel, the process of restructuring the Alliance's command and force structures, set in hand in 1990, has continued.

NATO Command Structures

322. Details of NATO's new command structures have been set out in previous Statements. At the highest level of command in the Alliance the number of Commands will be reduced from three to two. The Commander-in-Chief Channel (CINCHAN) will hand over his responsibilities in the Channel area to the Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR) on 30 June.

323. NATO's command structure is undergoing considerable modification in Allied Command Europe (ACE). Of importance to the United Kingdom is the formation of Allied Forces North West Europe (AFNORTHWEST), which will incorporate the landmass of the United Kingdom and Norway, the United Kingdom Air Defence Region and the maritime area of the North Sea. This new Major Subordinate Command will form on 1 July and be

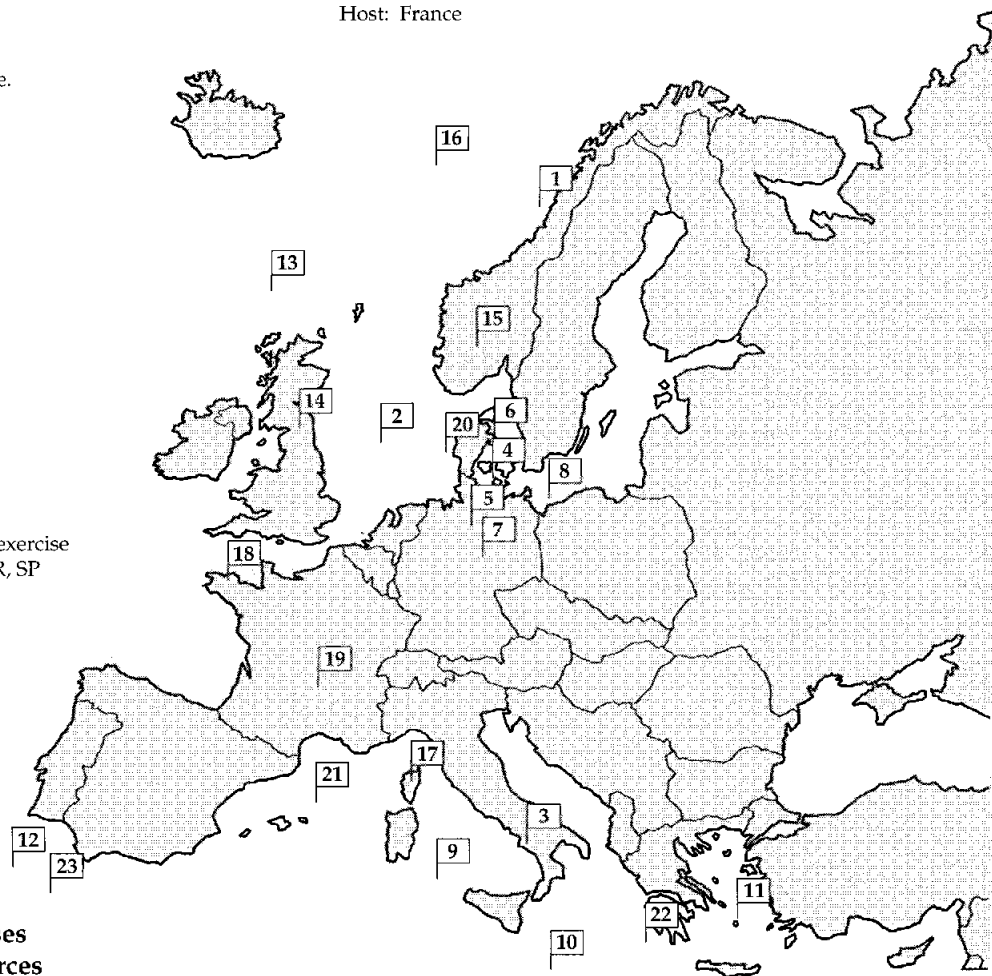
Figure 6. Exercises in Europe in 1993

British Participation in Major NATO Exercises

- 1 BATTLE GRIFFIN**
Maritime, amphibious and air exercise
CA, BE, DA, GE, NL, NO, US, FR, SP
- 2 ELDER JOUST**
Air Defence exercise
BE, GE, NL, NO, US, FR, IT
- 3 ARENA EXCHANGE**
AMF(L) command field exercise
BE, GE, IT, NL, US, SP
- 4 BOLD GAME**
Annual fast patrol boat exercise.
DA, GE, NO
- 5 BOLD GROUSE**
Field training exercise
DA, GE
- 6 ACTION EXPRESS**
AMF(L) field training exercise
BE, GE, DA, NL, US
- 7 CENTRAL ENTERPRISE**
Multifaceted air exercise
BE, CA, DA, GE, NL, US, FR
- 8 BRIGHT HORIZON**
Maritime training exercise
DA, GE, NO, NL
- 9 DRAGON HAMMER**
Maritime, amphibious and air exercise
GE, GR, IT, NL, PO, TU, US, FR, SP
- 10 DOG FISH**
Submarine and ASW exercise
GR, IT, TU, US, FR, SP
- 11 DYNAMIC GUARD**
Maritime and air exercise
GE, IT, NL, TU, US, FR, SP
- 12 LINKED SEAS**
Maritime and air exercise
GE, IT, NL, SP, US, PO, FR

Exercises Conducted in Europe with Participation of British Forces

- 17 WINGED CRUSADER**
Field training exercise
Host: France
- 18 NORMINEX/SUROIT**
Mine Countermeasures exercise
Host: France
- 19 DATEX**
Air Defence exercise
Host: France



British National Exercises in Europe Involving Forces from Other Nations

- 13 JOINT MARITIME COURSE**
Maritime joint procedural and tactical training
All NATO nations invited
- 14 NORTHERN BANNER**
Ground Attack and Air Defence exercise
DA, NL, US, FR
- 15 HARDFALL AND ROYAL MARINES WINTER DEPLOYMENT**
Arctic warfare training
NO
- 16 VENDETTA**
Submarine exercise
NO, FR, US, NL, DA, GE

- 20 BLUE MOON AND BROWN FALCON**
Air Defence exercises
Host: Denmark
- 21 OLIVES NOIRES**
Mine Countermeasures exercise
Host: France
- 22 NIRIIS**
Maritime warfare exercise
Host: Greece
- 23 TAPON**
ASW exercise
Host: Spain

commanded from headquarters at RAF High Wycombe. This development and the parallel work underway in other areas will complete current work on the re-organisation of NATO's command structures.

NATO Force Structures

324. The Alliance has continued to examine its force structures and force levels to ensure that they reflect the significant changes in the political and strategic environment. Following Ministerial guidance issued at the Defence Planning Committee (DPC) in May 1993, and the Major NATO Commanders' reviews of force structures and levels which were noted by Ministers at the DPC in December 1993, the Alliance's military authorities are developing detailed force proposals covering the capabilities required to fulfil the full range of the Alliance's missions. Defence Ministers will consider these plans at the DPC in May.

325. **MT 2.2: Maritime Immediate Reaction Forces** - Standing Naval Force Channel (STANAVFORCHAN) will be redesignated Standing Naval Mine Countermeasures Force (STANAVMINFOR) on 1 July this year. The involvement of NATO Standing Naval Forces in operations in the Adriatic is described on page 48.

326. **MT 2.6: Land Rapid Reaction Forces** - As last year's Statement described, the United Kingdom plays a leading role in the ACE Rapid Reaction Corps (ARRC), both in the assignment of forces and in the provision of the Corps Commander, the bulk of the Corps Headquarters staff and the Headquarters' administrative and logistic support. HQ ARRC now has a fully multinational staff complement, including officers drawn from the 12 NATO nations who assign forces to the Corps.

327. The dominant theme during the Headquarters' first full year of existence has been contingency planning in case of deployment of HQ ARRC to the former Yugoslavia as part of the implementation by NATO of a peace plan. The move of HQ ARRC to Rheindahlen is in progress and will be completed in time for the inauguration ceremony on 3 May. HQ ARRC will be collocated with the Headquarters of one of its subordinate formations, the Multinational Division (Central).

DEFENCE ROLE THREE

328. **MT 3.6: Humanitarian and Disaster Relief** - When appropriate, and at the request of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office or Overseas Development Administration (ODA), British armed

forces contribute to humanitarian and disaster relief operations, either on an individual basis or as part of a co-ordinated international effort. The military contribution varies from operation to operation, although specialist capabilities and logistic support are often called upon.

329. In late July 1993, severe flooding in Nepal killed hundreds and destroyed many bridges and roads, effectively cutting off Kathmandu from India, the source of most of its supplies. The United Kingdom participated in a major disaster relief operation, to which the Department provided a Squadron of Queen's Gurkha Engineers and bridging equipment from Hong Kong. The engineers also assisted in the clearance of roads and the construction of bridges using equipment provided by the ODA from the United Kingdom.

330. **MT 3.7: Provision of a Military Contribution to Operations Under International Auspices** - During 1993, the United Kingdom remained a major troop contributor to the United Nations. The British contribution to United Nations operations in the former Yugoslavia is outlined on pages 46 to 48. We also provided contingents in Cyprus (UNFICYP), Iraq/Kuwait (UNIKOM), Cambodia (UNTAC) and Western Sahara (MINURSO).

331. As part of the general restructuring of UNFICYP, we have reduced our manpower contribution by 50% since 1992. Despite this, we remain the largest contributor to this force. The successful United Nations operation in Cambodia enabled democratic elections to be held in May 1993. United Nations forces, including the United Kingdom contingent, withdrew by November 1993, as planned. Having contributed to MINURSO since its inception in 1991, we decided to withdraw our contribution of 15 Military Observers, a process completed in October 1993.

332. Royal Air Force Harriers, together with United States and French aircraft, have continued to fly reconnaissance missions over northern Iraq. Since August 1992, the coalition has patrolled a similar no-fly zone over southern Iraq; Royal Air Force Tornado GR1/1a aircraft participate in these patrols. Both operations are in support of United Nations Security Council Resolution (SCR) 688, which calls upon the Iraqi Government to cease repression of its civilian population.

333. International pressure is being maintained to achieve full Iraqi compliance with all the relevant United Nations SCRs. Such pressure was instrumental in the recent Iraqi acceptance of her obligations under SCR 715, which requires the future monitoring of Iraqi weapons programmes. Particular

importance is attached to the efforts of the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) to eliminate Iraqi Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) programmes in accordance with SCR 687. UNSCOM activities in Iraq continue and the United Kingdom will maintain its involvement both in monitoring Iraqi compliance with relevant SCRs and in providing personnel and equipment support to the United Nations. Iraq has failed on a number of occasions to co-operate satisfactorily with UNSCOM but now appears to be doing so.

British Forces in the Former Yugoslavia

1. All three Services have been involved in United Nations operations to bring humanitarian aid to the innocent victims of the civil war in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and continue to fulfil important tasks in support of the international community's efforts to assist the peace process in the former Yugoslavia.
2. In Croatia, 5 Field Ambulance of the Royal Army Medical Corps, comprising about 240 personnel, supported the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) until the end of its tour in September 1993. The Field Ambulance provided second line medical support, medical advice and a casualty evacuation service to UNPROFOR. Field Ambulance personnel also provided, on a voluntary basis, medical care to displaced Croats and assisted international agencies with early analyses of vital humanitarian needs in certain communities.
3. In Bosnia, since initial deployment in autumn 1992 as part of an expanded UNPROFOR, British forces, equipped with Warrior and Scimitar armoured fighting vehicles, have provided protection for aid convoys operating under the auspices of the United Nations High



Warrior Armoured Combat Vehicles provide protection for UNHCR convoys and refugees

334. **MT 3.8: Operational Deployments Under Bilateral and Multilateral Agreements** - Changes to the British military presence in Belize were announced in May 1993. At the request of the Government of Belize, we maintained the garrison to deter, and if necessary defend against, possible Guatemalan aggression. Relations between Belize and Guatemala have improved greatly in recent years and Guatemala now recognises Belize's sovereignty and independence. In these changed circumstances, it is no longer necessary to maintain

Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and escorted released detainees to safety at the behest of the International Committee for the Red Cross. The British contingent, which operates in central and north-east Bosnia, has undertaken other tasks falling within its humanitarian mandate, such as providing security and transport for the evacuation of civilians trapped in villages between the cross-fire of warring factions. In its primary role of escorting aid, the British contingent has assisted with the delivery of over 100,000 tonnes of aid in the 17 months up to March. Without doubt, UNHCR could not have delivered this amount of aid without the assistance of British troops. In addition, a Royal Air Force Hercules aircraft, operating from Ancona, Italy, has been participating in the international humanitarian airlift to Sarajevo since July 1992 and by March had flown some 1,200 sorties, delivering over 16,000 tonnes of much needed relief supplies.

4. The 1st Battalion The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire, with supporting units, deployed to Bosnia in May 1993 for a six month tour (relieving the 1st Battalion The Cheshire Regiment) and were themselves relieved in November 1993 by the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, whose tour ends in May. The Coldstream Guards will be relieved by 2nd Battalion Royal Anglian Regiment. Each infantry Battalion Group has been supported by a squadron of The Light Dragoons, a squadron of the Royal Engineers and a range of support units. On 19 March, Corporal Barney Warburton of the Royal Engineers sadly became the second British fatality in action in Bosnia when he was killed while preparing to destroy a mine handed in to a United Nations checkpoint. Four Royal Navy Sea King helicopters have operated with the contingent to provide casualty evacuation support. The Sea Kings have also taken part in humanitarian

operations, such as a joint operation with the French in May 1993 to evacuate 700 injured and sick civilians from Srebrenica, in central Bosnia. RFAs *Resource*, *Sir Percivale* and *Sir Geraint* (which replaced RFA *Sir Percivale*) have provided logistic support. A total of 18 officers have been deployed as United Nations military observers to monitor and assess responsibility for ceasefire violations, and to liaise with local factions in order to reduce tension. These officers are available for deployment throughout Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia. A small number of volunteer reservists from all three Services have been called out to support operations in the former Yugoslavia. They are undertaking specialist duties (mainly in the Public Relations and Intelligence fields) for which appropriate Regular personnel are not available. A British officer, Lieutenant General Sir Michael Rose, was appointed Commander of UNPROFOR's Bosnia-Herzegovina Command in January.



Royal Navy Sea Kings in Bosnia help with the evacuation of sick and wounded civilians

5. In February, following the NATO Summit, NATO issued an ultimatum to all parties that any further shelling of Sarajevo would be met by air strikes, and set a deadline for all heavy weapons to be placed under United Nations control or withdrawn from a zone 20 kilometres around the city. At the same time, Lieutenant General Rose successfully negotiated a ceasefire plan between the Serbs and the Muslims, which resulted in heavy weapons being placed under United Nations control or withdrawn. In response to a United Nations request for reinforcements and equipment to help implement the ceasefire arrangements, the United Kingdom sent a troop with five Cymbeline mortar-locating radars and Joint Commission Officers to act as observers and liaison officers. Implementation of the ceasefire in central Bosnia, agreed between the Bosnian Government and Bosnian Croat commanders in late February, placed further responsibilities on UNPROFOR. In March, in response to a further

United Nations appeal for additional troops, the United Kingdom deployed to Bosnia a second Battalion Group, whose nucleus was the 1st Duke of Wellington regiment, initially for four months.

6. A Carrier Group led by HMS *Ark Royal* (which replaced HMS *Invincible* in February) remains on station in the Adriatic to reinforce the two Battalion Groups in Bosnia if necessary. During HMS *Invincible*'s period of service in this role, she also hosted a meeting between the leaders of the Croatian, Serbian and Bosnian parties, under the auspices of the co-Chairmen (Lord Owen and Mr Stoltenberg) of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.

7. Royal Air Force Jaguars deployed to Italy in July 1993 to take part in the NATO operation to provide close air support to UNPROFOR troops in Bosnia, if required. Sea Harriers, embarked with HMS *Ark Royal*, are also available.

8. Royal Air Force Tornado F3 aircraft and the Sea Harriers embarked with HMS *Ark Royal*, with air-to-air refuelling support from Royal Air Force Tristar and VC10 aircraft, have been participating in the NATO operation to monitor and enforce a no-fly zone in the airspace of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Royal Air Force Airborne Early Warning aircraft have provided surveillance support to this operation.

9. Royal Navy destroyers and frigates have taken part in joint NATO and WEU operations in the Adriatic to enforce the arms embargo against the whole of the former Yugoslavia and the trade sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro. Royal Air Force Maritime Patrol Aircraft and Airborne Early Warning aircraft have provided surveillance in support of the naval operations.



RAF Jaguars based at Gioia del Colle provide close air support to UNPROFOR troops in Bosnia

the garrison, which is being reduced accordingly. At the request and with the agreement of the Belize Government, the British military presence in Belize will take the form of a jungle training operation for troops from the United Kingdom. Responsibility for the defence of Belize was assumed by the Government of Belize on 1 January 1994. They have been assured that the British Government is fully prepared to play its part in consultations which would lead to the appropriate response should the security of Belize be threatened in future.

335. MT 3.10: Other Operational Deployments - Ships of the Armilla patrol, which is now in its fourteenth year, continue to provide reassurance and assistance to entitled merchant shipping in the Gulf area. They regularly participate in maritime exercises with navies of Gulf states and coalition allies. Since December 1993, commercial shipping has begun to use the Iraqi port of Umm Qasr for the delivery of food and other humanitarian aid. The Armilla Patrol has conducted interception and boarding operations to ensure that these vessels do not breach United Nations sanctions on Iraq.

336. Trafficking in illicit drugs is a threat to stability in many areas of the world and the Government is committed to working with other states to combat this trade. Primary responsibility for this work rests with other Departments, but the armed forces provide assistance where this can be done without detriment to the performance of other Military Tasks. The number of such operations has increased in recent years, especially

in the Caribbean, where the West Indies Guardship and other Royal Navy ships work closely with the authorities of the United States, the Dependent Territories and the Regional Security System to combat drugs trafficking. A fuller description of anti-drugs operations is given on page 40.

337. HMS *Norfolk* and RFA *Grey Rover* conducted a highly successful visit to South Africa in February this year, the first visit by Royal Navy ships to South Africa for almost 20 years. The purpose of the visit was to renew the close relationship between the Royal Navy and the South African Navy. The ships received a very warm welcome in Cape Town and were visited by some 69,000 people.

338. MT 3.11: Military Assistance and Combined Exercises - During 1993-94, some 4,000 students from 97 different nations attended military training courses in the United Kingdom. On 1 January 1994, some 394 British Service personnel (61 Royal Navy and Royal Marines, 215 Army and 118 Royal Air Force) were on loan in 37 different countries. The duties of these personnel include assisting, advising and training the armed forces of the country or territory to which they are loaned. Where no direct defence interest is served, costs are met either by the customer or the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

339. United Kingdom armed forces participated in almost 200 exercises and training periods in 22 different countries outside Europe in 1993. The map on page 49 shows a selection of our activities.

Figure 7. Exercises Outside Europe in 1993

- 1 AUSTRALIA**
1 company level exercise.
RAF participation in tactical support exercise.
- 2 BOTSWANA**
1 company level exercise.
- 3 BRUNEI**
4 company exercises (including 1 RM Coy).
Miscellaneous minor unit training (from Hong Kong).
- 4 CANADA**
Training by 6 battle groups and 3 battalion groups.
Tornado GR1 and F3 and Jaguar exercises.^①
- 5 CARIBBEAN**
RN ships plus support vessels to maritime exercise.
1 company level exercise (Jamaica).
Company level and RAF (Hercules) participation in Regional Security System (RSS) exercise.
4 company exercises (Belize)
Nimrod maritime recce exercise.
- 6 CYPRUS**
RN units and support vessels participated in maritime air defence exercise.
1 battalion level exercise.
22 company level exercises.
Air Defence exercise involving Tornados and support aircraft.^①
4 RAF armament practice camps.
- 7 PACIFIC**
Miscellaneous minor unit training (Hong Kong and Hawaii).
- 8 KENYA**
3 battalion group exercises.
1 company level exercise plus an engineer project.
- 9 MALAYSIA AND SINGAPORE**
RN support to FPDA air defence exercises.
2 company level exercises (from Hong Kong).
1 battalion HQ participated in FPDA CPX.^②
RN participated in FPDA maritime exercise (South China Sea).
- 10 NEW ZEALAND**
Company level exchange exercise.
- 11 USA**
2 battalion group and 1 company level exercises.
Tactical training by Tornados and supporting aircraft.^①
RN and support vessels and RAF aircraft participated in maritime exercise in Western Atlantic.
- 12 ALASKA**
Tactical training by 4 RAF Tornado Squadrons and supporting aircraft.
- 13 ASCENSION ISLAND**
Sub-unit and communications exercises.
- 14 THE GULF**
Nimrods to maritime reconnaissance training.
Company level, and combined naval and air force exercises with Gulf States.
Major communications exercise.
- 15 MIDDLE EAST**
2 company level exercises and 1 battalion sized exercise.



Notes:

- ① Some deployments supported by RAF tanker aircraft.
- ② CPX - Command Post Exercise.

340. The Government attaches particular importance to developing the United Kingdom's relationship with the states of central and eastern Europe through the encouragement of economic reform and effective democratic government as a means to securing stability. Our contribution to furthering these contacts is set out in Chapter Two.

341. **MT 3.12: Arms Control, Disarmament and Confidence and Security-Building Measures** - The Baseline Validation Period and the first year of the Reduction Phase of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty ran from 17 July 1992 (when the Treaty provisionally came into force) to 16 November 1993. During this period, a total of 17,450 items of Treaty Limited Equipment (TLE) were destroyed or converted by all CFE States Parties. The bulk of these reductions (some 11,000 items of TLE) were made by countries of central and eastern Europe and were verified as such by NATO multinational teams. For our part, of a total eventual reduction liability of 183 tanks, 30 Armoured Combat Vehicles (ACVs) and five multi-purpose attack helicopters (MPAHs), the United Kingdom destroyed 50 Chieftain Tanks, eight Humber ACVs and four MPAHs (one MPAH was destroyed in an accident).

342. During this period, over 1,000 inspections were carried out by the States Parties to the Treaty of each others armed forces or of operations to reduce TLE. By the end of December 1993, the United Kingdom had conducted 72 inspections, including 38 of reduction sites, covering Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Georgia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Russia, the Slovak Republic and Ukraine. Guest inspectors from other NATO and central and eastern European nations have been included in British inspection teams, and British officials have taken part in inspections with other NATO inspection teams. We also received 36 inbound inspections on British forces in the United Kingdom, Gibraltar and Germany. Since July 1992, over a quarter of all military units in central and eastern Europe and the relevant Soviet successor states have been inspected by NATO. No significant breaches of the Treaty have been discovered by any state, although a number of issues relating to Treaty interpretation have arisen and are being pursued.

343. By 16 November 1995, on completion of the Reduction Phase, over 70,000 major items of military hardware have to be removed from the inventory of the 30 States Parties to the Treaty. Reduction monitoring and declared site inspections will continue. It is expected that the countries of central and eastern Europe will conduct more inspections than before as their implementation capabilities grow. NATO countries, including the United

Kingdom, will conduct inspections up to the limit allowed by the Treaty.

344. The Concluding Act of the Negotiation on Personnel Strength of Conventional Armed Forces in Europe - known as CFE IA - was signed in Helsinki by the CFE parties on 10 July 1992. The United Kingdom accepted a limitation of 260,000 men and women in the relevant categories. CFE IA came into force at the same time as CFE, and, like that Treaty, its limitations are to be realised within 40 months from entry into force (i.e. by November 1995). The most recent declared personnel strengths suggest that States Parties are, in the vast majority of cases, already taking steps towards meeting their personnel ceilings.

345. The United Kingdom ratified the Open Skies Treaty on 19 November 1993. By 1 April, 11 nations had ratified. A total of 20 ratifications, including certain key states, is required to enable the Treaty to enter into force. National preparations for its implementation continue. The United Kingdom's Open Skies aircraft, a former Royal Air Force Andover, is now operated by the Aircraft and Armament Evaluation Establishment at Boscombe Down; it is undertaking regular exercises, together with personnel of the Joint Arms Control Implementation Group, to practise our national procedures. We are maintaining close co-operation with our WEU partners as well as working with other signatory states to develop common procedures. To this end, the Russian Federation undertook a successful trial flight over the United Kingdom in June 1993.

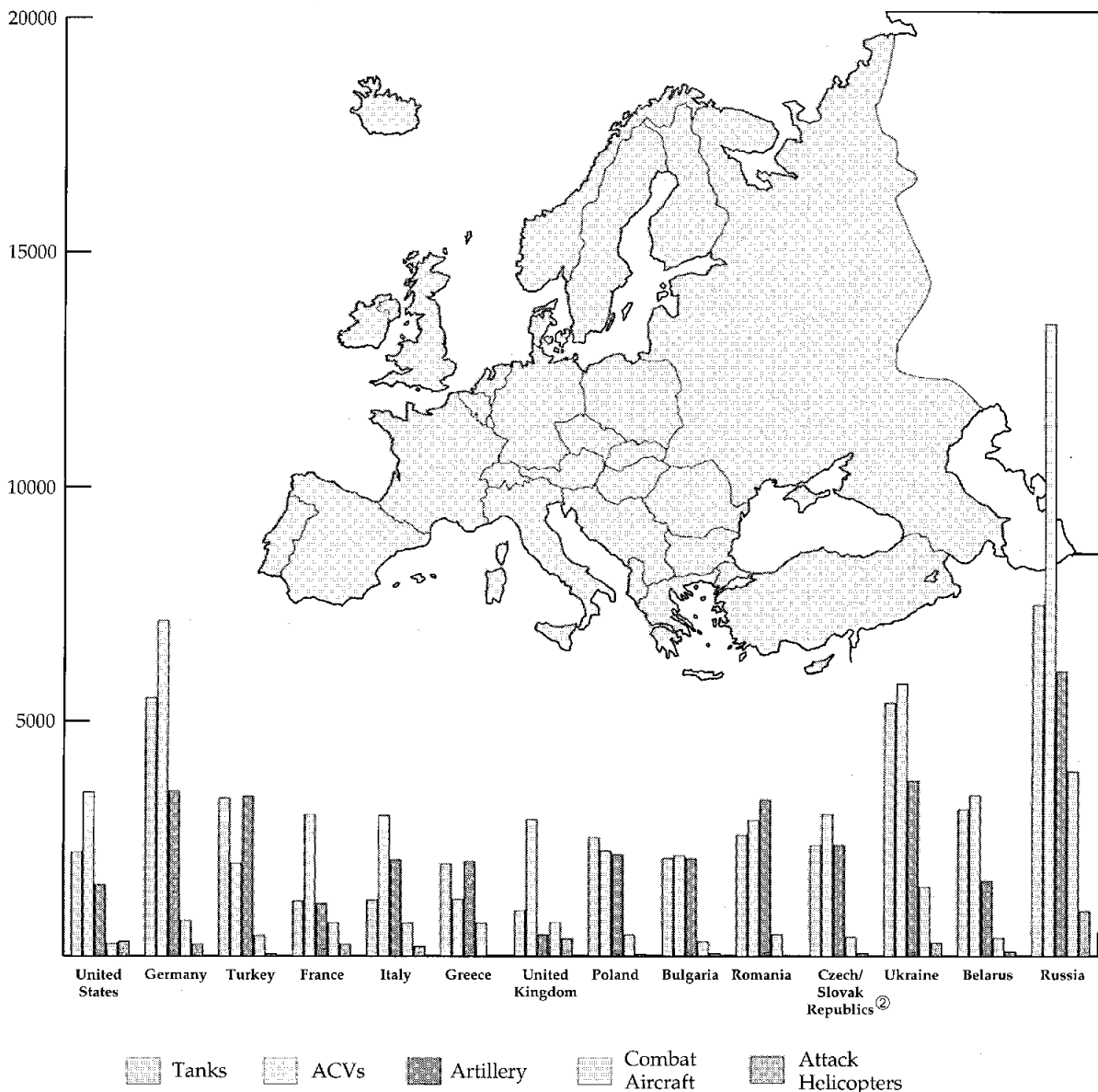
346. Although our efforts are concentrated on the effective implementation of the CFE Treaty and preparing for the entry into force of the Open Skies Treaty, new security measures have nonetheless been agreed in the Forum for Security Co-operation of the CSCE. These include an exchange of information on defence planning, a programme of military contacts and co-operation, stabilising measures for localised crisis situations and principles governing conventional arms transfers. Meanwhile, we continue to work in the CSCE to harmonise the information exchange, force level and verification obligations undertaken by the 30 States Parties and by the 52 Participating States to the Vienna Document 1992. We are seeking in addition to establish a code of conduct governing Participating States' security relations and to build further on regional arms control and confidence-building measures.

347. Last year's Statement described the obligations which Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarus had accepted, through the Lisbon protocol, on succeeding the Soviet Union as parties to the Strategic Arms

Reduction Treaty (START); and the further reductions agreed by Russia and the United States in the START II Treaty. The Government warmly welcomed the agreement reached on 14 January 1994 between the Presidents of the United States, Russia and Ukraine on the removal of nuclear weapons from Ukraine. We are pleased that this has paved the way for the Government of Ukraine to ratify START I and the Lisbon Protocol and hope

that Ukraine will make all possible speed in acceding to the NPT as a non-nuclear weapons state. In accordance with the trilateral agreement, we will join the United States and Russia in extending Security Assurances to Ukraine when it accedes to the NPT. We have also discussed with Ukrainian authorities possible British assistance with the task of eliminating strategic delivery systems and aiding with the conversion to the civil sector.

Figure 8. CFE Treaty: Largest Declared Equipment Holdings ^①



Notes:

- ① Declared holdings at 1 January 1994 of equipment in the ATTU limited by the CFE Treaty.
- ② Does not reflect the dissolution of the Czech and Slovak Republic (CSFR) and agreement that CSFR's holdings will be divided in the ratio 2:1.

The Law of Armed Conflict

1. The Ancient Greeks and Romans were the first to recognise the need to apply humanitarian standards in the conduct of war. But it was only in the second half of the nineteenth century that practices which had evolved through the ages began to be codified in binding international agreements. The general history of humanitarianism in armed conflict has been one of a steady expansion of the categories of persons protected. Great efforts have also been made to control the methods and means of warfare, and 1993 marked the 125th anniversary of the first major agreement in this field - the St Petersburg Declaration on explosive projectiles. It was, therefore, appropriate that in 1993 we announced our decision to ratify the two Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions.

2. The first Geneva Convention relating to the protection of the wounded was concluded in 1864 and work on the latest four Conventions was finalised in 1949. Based on lessons learnt during the Second World War, these later Conventions deal primarily with the protection of the victims of war. They have been signed and ratified by more states than any other agreement in this field and many of their provisions are now considered to be customary international law. The enabling Act in United Kingdom law for these Conventions is the Geneva Conventions Act of 1957.

3. States Parties to the Geneva Conventions are required to comply fully with the obligations they have assumed. These include provision that any persons who commit or order the commission of grave breaches of these Conventions shall bear individual criminal responsibility for such breaches. We take our duties in this area very seriously; United Kingdom military personnel are given proper training to ensure that their actions in time of war are consistent with the agreements to which we are committed.

4. The 1977 Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions apply to both international and non-international armed conflicts and are aimed at further improving the protection of prisoners of war, as well as giving added protection to civilians and the environment in wartime. Although we have only recently taken the decision to ratify the Protocols, we played a large part in drafting them and have always observed their principles. The Additional Protocols currently await legislation to give them effect in domestic law before we can formally complete the ratification process.

5. The Geneva Conventions and the Additional Protocols provide us with an internationally-

accepted yardstick against which to judge behaviour in armed conflict. They form a basis on which the international community can respond to breaches such as we have seen in recent years in Cambodia, Iraq and the former Yugoslavia; and they have, therefore, been widely quoted in United Nations Security Council Resolutions. Like any law, they can never prevent illegal behaviour; but their existence can and does act as a deterrent to potential transgressors.

6. Closely linked to the Additional Protocols is the United Nations Weapons Convention, which grew out of the Diplomatic Conference at which the Additional Protocols were signed in 1977. At that time, no agreement had been reached banning or limiting the use of specific conventional weapons and the first Additional Protocol therefore contains only very general provisions relating to the use of such weapons. A separate conference was convened to consider prohibitions and restrictions on the use of specific conventional weapons, and, as a result, the United Nations Weapons Convention was signed in 1981. This seeks to control certain types of conventional weapons considered to cause unnecessary suffering. It has three annexed Protocols covering non-detectable fragments, mines and booby traps, and incendiaries. The United Kingdom adheres fully to the principles of the Convention and we hope to ratify it later this year. On 1 April, 39 states had ratified the Convention and others are currently considering ratification. The Convention will become more effective as more states take the decision to ratify it and we actively encourage other countries to do so.

7. France has exercised its right to call a Review Conference on the Weapons Convention, focusing particularly on Protocol II governing the use of landmines. The indiscriminate use of landmines in several countries has long been a subject of international concern which is shared by the United Kingdom. We will play a full part in the Review Conference, which will take place in 1995, and have already been involved in the preparatory meetings in Geneva, the first of which took place from 28 February to 4 March.

8. The Law of Armed Conflict which is applicable today is wide-ranging and has, in many instances, achieved very full international recognition. We now need to build on this achievement, not so much by writing new laws but rather by attempting to ensure that the existing Conventions are properly implemented. This is where the emphasis of our future work will lie.

CHAPTER FOUR

The Defence Equipment Programme

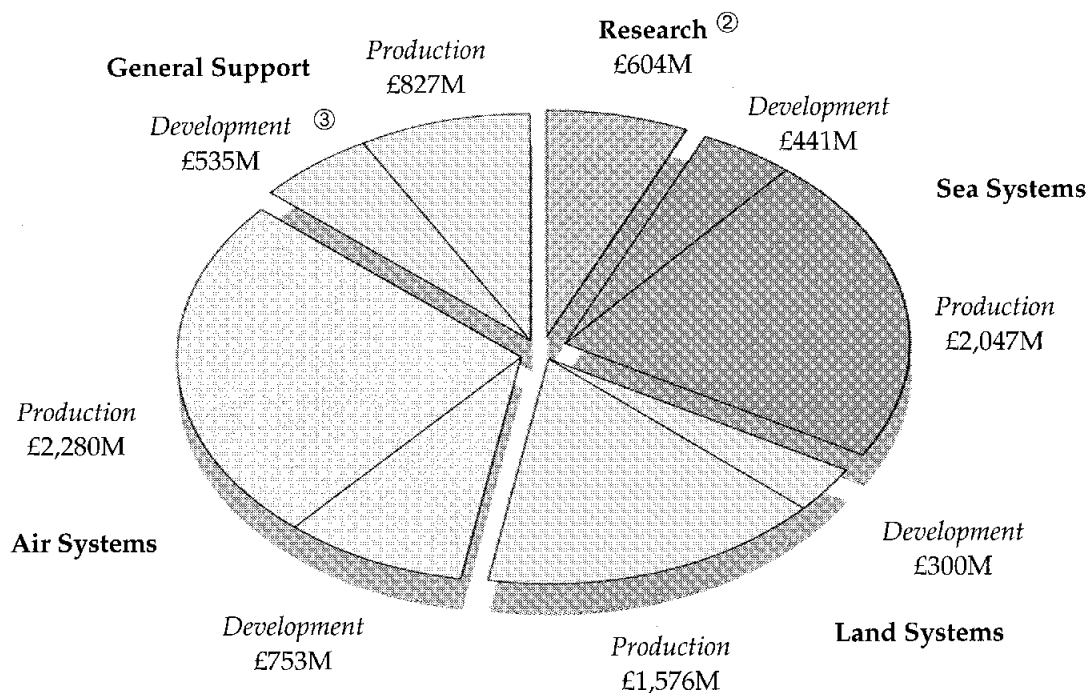
401. Extensive equipment procurement programmes continue for all three Services. Modern, capable equipment is essential if one of the key aims of our force restructuring programme is to be achieved: that of increasing the flexibility and mobility of our armed forces.

JOINT SYSTEMS

402. Excluding systems deployed by our NATO Allies, only the strategic ballistic missiles of the former Soviet Union and China have the range to reach the United Kingdom. We are, however, evaluating the

Figure 9. Main Divisions of the Procurement Programme 1994-95 ^①

Total procurement £9,363M



Notes:

① Provisional Figures.

② The basis of the research estimates has been changed to align them more closely with international definitions of Research and Development (the so-called Frascati definitions). This figure includes all MOD research conducted with the DRA and elsewhere, but excludes the work with the DRA that is not defined as research under Frascati conventions.

③ Includes the cost of some HQ staff who are responsible for both research and development, and some non-innovative procurement expenditure.

potential risks of attack from ballistic missiles in future to both the United Kingdom and to our forces deployed overseas, and the possible means of countering them, including the deployment of ballistic missile defences. A two-year programme of pre-feasibility studies, which will run to summer 1996, will provide information on risks, technical options and the costs and performance of systems likely to be available. This will inform subsequent policy decisions on the way ahead, especially on whether we have a requirement for a ballistic missile defence capability.

403. The United Kingdom is fully involved in parallel studies in progress in NATO under various auspices. Close links remain in place between the Department and the United States Ballistic Missile Defense Organization (previously the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization), and informal discussions take place with other allies, in both policy and technical fora.

404. Earlier this year, we placed a contract for the development and delivery in orbit of two communications satellites (SKYNET 4 Stage 2) to continue the service provided by the present constellation of SKYNET 4 Stage 1 satellites, which will reach the end of their useful lives towards the end of the century. Satellite communications are important to the command and control of operations, and the Stage 1 satellites made a vital contribution during the Gulf conflict. Initial studies have started on a further generation of satellites (SKYNET 5), which might be developed in collaboration with allies, to replace SKYNET 4 Stage 2 in the next century.

ROYAL NAVY EQUIPMENT

405. The Royal Navy's equipment programme continues to provide a range of capabilities that will enable the inherent mobility and flexibility of naval forces to be exploited into the next century.

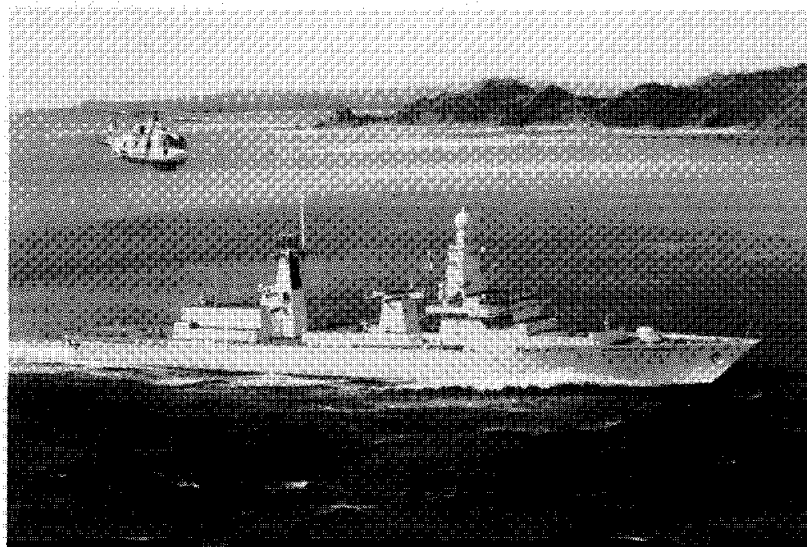
406. The first Trident submarine, HMS *Vanguard*, was formally accepted by the Royal Navy in September 1993, and will undertake her first Trident missile test firings off the coast of Florida this summer. The second submarine, *Victorious*, was rolled out of the Devonshire Dock Hall at Barrow-in-Furness and named last September, and will shortly start contractor's sea trials. Construction of the other two vessels, *Vigilant* and the as yet

un-named SSBN 08, continues to make good progress. The current estimated cost of the Trident programme is £11,631 million. This represents a small real cost reduction of £24 million over the previous year's estimate and a total real cost reduction of £3,500 million on the original estimate for Trident II made some 12 years ago.

407. The Royal Navy plans to operate a fleet of 12 nuclear-powered attack submarines, made up of Swiftsure and Trafalgar Class SSNs, whose sonar and command systems are being modernised. A contract has been awarded for the next, and most significant, stage of the project which includes Sonar 2076. We will be inviting tenders shortly for an overall prime contractor for the design and build of the Batch 2 Trafalgar Class submarine, which is planned to replace the Swiftsure Class.

408. To maintain an effective capability for the Royal Navy's three aircraft carriers, the Sea Harrier FRS2 will begin to replace the FRS1 in the course of this year. It will be equipped with the Blue Vixen look-down shoot-down radar and, from next year, will be armed with the Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM) system. An order was placed in January for an additional eight new-build Sea Harrier FRS2 aircraft, bringing the total now ordered to 18, and we expect to place a contract shortly for the update of a further five aircraft from FRS1 to FRS2 standard. Work on the development and production of 44 EH101 Merlin ASW helicopters is proceeding well. Plans remain in place to update the Sea King Airborne Early Warning aircraft from around the turn of the century with an improved radar and data link. The upgrading of Lynx Mark Three helicopters to Mark Eight standard is proceeding well.

Artist's impression of the UK variant of the Common New Generation Frigate



409. We are currently making a sizeable investment in our amphibious capability in recognition of the importance of this area in the current strategic environment. Following the order which we placed last year, progress continues on the design and construction of the helicopter carrier (LPH). This ship, a flexible asset suitable for a variety of tasks, will play a key role in future amphibious operations. We are currently considering the results of the project definition studies into the replacement of the assault ships HMS *Fearless* and HMS *Intrepid*, and hope to be in a position to make a decision on the issue of an Invitation to Tender for the design and build of the first of class, LPD(R)01, later this year. The Invitation to Tender for the refurbishment of the Landing Ship Logistic (LSL) *Sir Bedivere* was issued in November 1993; we are currently aiming to award a contract for this work later this year. We also plan to refurbish the other two older LSLs, *Sir Geraint* and *Sir Percivale*.

410. We continue to plan for a force level of 35 destroyers and frigates by 1995. Eight of the Duke Class Type 23 frigates have now been accepted, although not all have yet entered service, and a further two, *Northumberland* and *Richmond*, are due to be accepted later this year. Three more Type 23s are on order. We plan to issue invitations to tender for a further batch during the coming year.

411. Preliminary work continues, in collaboration with the French and Italian Governments, for the

production of a new class of air defence frigate, the Common New Generation Frigate (Project HORIZON), to replace our Type 42 destroyers. Following competition, we have recently selected the British member for the International Joint Venture Company which will take this project forward. We hope to be in a position to make final decisions on the Principal Anti-Air Missile System (PAAMS) for the frigate and on the design and build of the first of class ships, one for each participant nation, during the coming year.

412. We continue to plan for a modern and highly capable Mine Countermeasures flotilla for the Royal Navy. Accordingly, we invited tenders in December 1993 for a further batch of Sandown Class Single Role Minehunters; we expect to place a contract later this year. Feasibility studies into the planned mid-life update of all vessels of the Hunt Class Flotilla are planned to start shortly.

413. Feasibility studies also started in March into options for future afloat support requirements to enable replacement of the ageing 'O' Class fleet support tankers around the turn of the century.

414. The first operational deployment of Spearfish, the replacement for the Tigerfish heavyweight torpedo, took place in March. Following improvements to the weapon's reliability, Spearfish is now the most advanced and reliable torpedo of its kind. We plan to let the contract for the main production order later this year.

Table 5. Royal Navy Forward Equipment Programme^①

Equipment	Numbers ordered up to 1993	Numbers ordered 1993-94	Numbers brought into service during 1993-94	Balance Outstanding	ISD ^②
Submarines					
Vanguard Class (Trident)	4	-	1	3	1993
Submarine Equipment					
Vanguard Submarine Self Protection Mast	4	-	-	4	1994/5
Submarine Command System	14	-	-	14	1994/5
Spearfish Heavyweight Torpedo	100	-	38	42 ^③	1994
Sonar 2054 - for Vanguard Class SSBNs	3	1	-	4	1994/5
Sonar 2076 - for Trafalgar Class SSNs	-	4	-	4	2002/3
Surface Ships					
Type 23 Frigate (Duke Class)	13	-	3	5 ^③	1989
Landing Platform Helicopter	-	1	-	1	1998

Equipment	Numbers ordered up to 1993	Numbers ordered 1993-94	Numbers brought into service during 1993-94	Balance Outstanding	ISD ^②
Surface Ship Equipment					
Sonar 2050 - for surface ships	31	-	2	11	1989
Sonar 2093 - for Sandown Class	13 ^④	-	1	8	1992
GWS 60 Harpoon Surface Launched Missile and Ship System	20 ^⑤	-	3	8 ^③	1988
GWS 26 MOD1 Vertical Launch Sea Wolf Missile and Ship System	11 ^⑤	1	2	3 ^③	1991
Type 675(2) Electronic Countermeasures	⑥	-	-	⑥	1990
Type 996 Radar	37	-	3	20 ^③	1988
Type 23 Frigate Command System	12	5	-	17	1997
Action Data Automation Improvements	14	-	14	-	1994
Goalkeeper Close In Weapons System	15	-	3	3	1988
SCOT SHF Satellite Comms Terminals	52	3	4	8 ^③	1989
Naval Aircraft					
EH101 Merlin ASW Helicopter	44	-	-	44	1998
Sea Harrier FRS 2	10	8	-	18	1995
Sea Harrier Mid-life Update	31	-	11	20	1994
AMRAAM	210	-	-	210	1995
Notes:					
① Includes all current projects on which development expenditure of over £40M or production expenditure of over £75M has been approved at 1 April 1994.					
② In-Service Dates for ships and submarines are based on the acceptance date from the contractor of the First of Class, not the date on which the vessel formally became operational. In-Service Dates for equipment are defined as the date by which the equipment (or specified number of equipments) will contribute to the operational capability of the Royal Navy.					
③ Corrects inaccurate figures given in last year's Statement.					
④ Includes shore-based sets not included in previous Statements.					
⑤ Figures refer to ship systems only: missile quantities are classified.					
⑥ Numbers classified.					

ARMY EQUIPMENT

415. The Army is undergoing a major re-equipment programme that will provide it with an effective capability across the whole spectrum of operations, from peacekeeping tasks to full-scale conflict.

416. The continuing importance of the tank in the land battle was clearly demonstrated in the Gulf. It will remain a vital element of our anti-armour forces for the foreseeable future. In order to increase the capability of the Army's tank force, we placed an order in 1991 for 127 new Challenger 2 tanks. These are now in production and are expected to come into service at the end of 1995. Challenger 2 is highly capable and reliable and will provide a substantial improvement to the quality of our armed forces, particularly in their contribution to the NATO Rapid Reaction Corps. Having examined a number of options for improving the rest of the tank fleet, we decided last year that it would be more cost-effective to buy more Challenger 2, rather than upgrade the Army's existing Challenger 1 tanks. Subject to the satisfactory outcome of contractual negotiations currently in progress, we therefore intend to place a further order for up to 259 Challenger 2 tanks in addition to those already in production.

417. The Attack Helicopter, which is to replace the Army's Lynx helicopter, will represent a major enhancement to the Army's anti-tank capability. Six tenders have been received, four of which involve partnerships with British companies. We plan to place a production contract next year, with the aim of bringing the aircraft into service by the end of the decade.

418. The new, more potent, medium-range anti-tank missile (MR TRIGAT), which is being developed in collaboration with France and Germany, is planned to enter service around the turn of the century, replacing the existing MILAN system. In the armoured infantry role, MR TRIGAT will be carried by a variant of the WARRIOR armoured combat vehicle; this combination will provide these units with greatly improved mobility, protection and firepower.

419. The Army's air defence capability will also be substantially enhanced with the introduction of the close air defence High Velocity Missile and by the new Rapier Field Standard C short-range missile system, which are expected to enter service next year. The AS90 self-propelled howitzer is now in service and the capability of the Royal Artillery's Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) is expected to be further improved this year by the introduction of the new MLRS II scatterable anti-tank munitions.

420. A number of other major orders have been placed in the course of the year. These include the second production phase of the Battlefield Artillery Target Engagement System (BATES); the purchase of 404 Demountable Rack Off-loading and Pick-up System (DROPS) Improved Mobility Load Carriers, the first batch of which will enter service in 1994; modern bridging equipment for the Royal Engineers, which will come into service from 1996; and an order for five years' worth of various ammunition natures, ranging from small arms to 120mm tank ammunition.

421. Contracts have also been placed for the competitive project definition phase for BOWMAN, the Army's future combat radio. BOWMAN will replace the Army's CLANSMAN radio and is expected to enter service at the end of the decade.



*Rapier Field
Standard C
short-range
missile system*

Table 6. Army Forward Equipment Programme ①

Equipment	Numbers ordered up to 1993	Numbers ordered 1993-94	Numbers brought into service during 1993-94	Balance Outstanding	ISD
Tanks					
Challenger 2	127 ②	-	-	127	1995
Armoured Combat Vehicles					
Warrior	789	-	68	39	1988
Saxon	664	-	53	-	1984
Logistic Vehicles					
4 Tonne Load Carriers	4,180 ③	-	631 ④	1,000	1990
DROPS	1,522	-	349	-	1990
Improved DROPS	-	404	10	394	1994
Helicopters					
Further Improved TOW	⑤ ⑥	-	-	Remainder	1992
Air Defence Systems					
Rapier FSC Fire Units	31	-	-	31	1995
Starstreak (HVM) Fire Units	135	-	42	93	1994
Air Defence Alerting Device	391	-	72	233	1992
Air Defence Command Control & Information System	1	-	-	1	1995
Field Artillery					
BATES	1	Final Phase	-	-	1992
AS90	179	-	43	128	1993
Infantry Weapons					
SA80 Rifle	332,000	-	23,000	-	1986
SA80 Night Sight	10,381	-	783	-	1987
Full Operational Stocks of LAW80	⑤	-	Remainder of Tranche 3	-	1988
Other Equipment					
Phoenix Troops	3 ⑦	-	-	3	1995
CRARRV	80 ⑧	-	3	-	1992
CHAVRE	48 ⑧	-	29	19	1993
EW System	1	-	-	1	1995
BR 90 System	1 ⑧	-	-	1	1996/7

Notes:

- ① Includes all current projects on which development expenditure of over £40M or production expenditure of over £75M has been approved at 1 April 1994.
- ② Up to 259 further Challenger 2 tanks may be ordered during 1994, depending on the outcome of negotiations with Vickers plc. Procurement of the CHARM Gun/Ammunition is now included in the Challenger programme.
- ③ Numbers were reduced following renegotiation of the contract with Leyland Trucks Ltd.

- ④ This figure is an estimate. The figure of 860 given in last year's Statement was also an estimate; actual deliveries in 1992-93 were 958.
- ⑤ Numbers classified.
- ⑥ Projects included in last year's table which this year fall outside the definition in footnote ①.
- ⑦ Precise number of equipments is classified; previous Statements have shown numbers expressed in terms of Phoenix equipped sub-units. Current plans envisage two such units, with the remaining equipment being utilised for training and spares.
- ⑧ System comprises general support bridges and launching systems.

ROYAL AIR FORCE EQUIPMENT

422. Development of the Eurofighter 2000 continues and the aircraft successfully undertook its first flight in March. The project, the cornerstone of the Royal Air Force's future equipment programme, aims to provide the RAF with a highly agile air superiority fighter which will also be capable of carrying out ground attack and tactical reconnaissance operations. To complement this capability and to ensure that the RAF continues to have an effective long-range strike/attack capability, we plan to begin the update of our Tornado GR1 aircraft to a new GR4 standard.

423. We announced in last year's Statement that greater priority was being given to transport aircraft and support helicopters to reflect the need for greater mobility in the changed strategic environment. Our evaluation of the requirement for support helicopters has concluded that only the Chinook and the Utility EH101 are capable of meeting our particular needs for a medium-sized helicopter. Some large loads could only be carried by the Chinook, which is a capacious aircraft, proven in RAF service. But for other tasks, advantages would be offered by the operational flexibility of a mixed fleet containing the modern and sophisticated EH101. We are now seeking price quotations for these two aircraft from the manufacturers (Boeing and Westland). Using these and performance data, we will compare, on the basis of operational effectiveness and cost,

the options for satisfying the support helicopter requirement. We aim to reach a decision by the end of this year.

424. Our existing fleet of 32 Chinook helicopters is currently being updated to a new Mk II standard, which comprises a number of new systems and which will ensure the continued effectiveness of the aircraft for many years to come. The update provides structural improvements to the aircraft, including modern and more reliable transmission, hydraulic and electrical systems. The update programme is due for completion by the middle of next year. Further enhancements to the aircraft's avionics, navigation, communication and defensive systems are planned.

425. We also plan to replace or update some of our fleet of Hercules C-130 transport aircraft. To



Artist's impression of the Harrier T10

determine which option offers the best value for money, a contract to establish the cost and risks of refurbishment was placed with Marshalls of Cambridge in November last year, and an invitation to tender for replacement aircraft was issued to Lockheed in January. We are also looking at the possibility of increasing our use of chartered aircraft and of leasing aircraft to see if this would provide any useful savings over the present arrangements. We hope to be in a position to make a decision on the way forward for the first half of the Hercules fleet later this year. The remaining Hercules will be considered alongside the possible replacement of other RAF transport aircraft. We do not envisage taking a decision on these for a number of years, at which time all contender aircraft, including the European Future Large Aircraft if available, would be considered.

426. The programme to convert and fully refurbish five VC10 aircraft to three-point tankers, designated VC10K4, is due for completion this year. We are also modifying the current strategic airlift VC10C1s to dual-role VC10C1Ks by the addition of wing-mounted refuelling pods.

427. The Harrier T10 will enter service early next year. This will give the RAF a two-seat aircraft for training night-attack Harrier GR7 pilots. The aircraft will also have a full operational capability.

428. The Gulf conflict demonstrated the importance of air-launched weapons. Programmes to update our inventory of these continue. We have placed contracts for additional Thermal Imaging Laser Designation pods. Together with improved laser-guided bombs, these will provide the RAF with an enhanced precision bombing capability. A contract has also been placed to complete our stockpile of Advanced Short Range Air-to-Air Missiles (ASRAAM); and we hope to issue invitations to tender for an advanced anti-armour weapon and for a conventionally armed stand-off missile later in the year.

429. The Italian Government has decided to supplement its existing air defence aircraft by the lease of 24 Tornado F3 aircraft from the United Kingdom. These will fill the air defence capability gap that its Air Force faces until Eurofighter 2000 enters service.

Table 7. Royal Air Force Forward Equipment Programme ①

Equipment	Numbers ordered up to 1993	Numbers ordered 1993-94	Numbers brought into service during 1993-94	Balance Outstanding	ISD
Eurofighter 2000 ②	-	-	-	-	2000
Air Defence					
Rapier Field Standard C Squadrons	3	-	-	3	1994
Transport/Tankers					
VC10 Tankers ③	18	-	4	12	1992
Chinook Mk1/Mk2 Update	32	3	8	27	1994
Search & Rescue					
Sea King HAR3	6	-	-	6	1996
Basic Trainer					
Tucano	130	-	2	-	1988
Advanced Trainer					
Harrier T10	13	-	-	13	1994
Missiles ④					
ALARM	Full operational stocks	-	13% of initial stocks	-	1991
ASRAAM ⑤	Tranche 1 operational stocks	Tranche 2 operational stocks	-	All	1998

Equipment	Numbers ordered up to 1993	Numbers ordered 1993-94	Numbers brought into service during 1993-94	Balance Outstanding	ISD
Electronic Systems					
Boxer Communications System	1 System	-	-	1 System	1996
Uniter Communications System	1 System	-	-	1 System	1994
Joint Tactical Information Distribution System (JTIDS)	60 Terminals	-	30 Terminals	30 Terminals	1994
IUKADGE Command and Control System	1 System	-	1 System	-	1993
Passive Night and Poor Visibility Flying Aid Fixed Wing Aircraft	339	-	46	128	Harrier GR7 1992 Tornado GR4 1997
Notes:					
① Includes all current projects on which development expenditure of over £40M or production expenditure of over £75M has been approved at 1 April 1994.					
② The United Kingdom has declared an off-take of 250 aircraft.					
③ Conversion of existing aircraft to tanker role.					
④ Numbers classified.					
⑤ Last year's Statement reported full operational stocks ordered up to 1992. A review of operational and training usage has led to the purchase of a second tranche of missiles.					

DEFENCE PROCUREMENT AND THE DEFENCE INDUSTRY

430. British defence procurement policy aims to provide our armed forces with the equipment and services they need at the best value for money. This does not necessarily mean that the cheapest solution is chosen. Full account is taken of operational, technical, manpower and all other relevant factors in determining the best means of delivering the required defence capability. At the heart of our procedures is the commitment to place orders following open competition wherever possible.

431. During the last year we have continued to refine our procurement procedures and practices as we build upon the successful implementation of policies introduced in the late 1980s. We recognise that British companies in the defence industry are facing challenging times as they adjust to reduced demand for their products and services. We recognise too that they have a legitimate interest in gaining an

informed perception of our long-term procurement plans, whilst recognising that such plans are inevitably subject to refinement and modification. With this in mind, a number of steps have been taken to give industry greater visibility of our equipment plans. These range from informal working level discussions through to conferences, visits and meetings with Ministers. In July 1993, for the benefit of industry, we published for the first time an annual compendium of endorsed Staff Targets and Staff Requirements. In the field of ammunition procurement, we are moving where possible towards longer duration contracts. These give industry a firmer basis on which to plan ahead. An example is the five-year contract, worth around £200 million, for the supply of certain types of ammunition won by Royal Ordnance plc last October, referred to in paragraph 420 above.

432. As part of our work to extend security to the east, described on pages 13 to 14, the Department's Procurement Executive conducted a Defence

Procurement Seminar in February. Representatives from nine central and east European countries participated. Delegates were particularly interested to learn more about how defence procurement operates in a democracy. This is an area where we expect contacts to develop on a bilateral basis, as well as in conjunction with other NATO Allies, over the next year and beyond.

Armaments Co-operation

433. Increases in the cost of developing and producing modern, high technology equipment, coupled with reductions in the defence budget, make wider armaments co-operation with other nations vital to meet our future defence needs. Collaborative projects and the opening of defence markets will help to make the most of our expenditure and provide more business and greater opportunities for British industry to participate in multilateral equipment projects.

Through Life Engineering

1. Defence equipment which works reliably increases the operational effectiveness of our armed forces, and that which is easily maintained reduces the costs of our logistic support. We aim to ensure that the armed forces after restructuring retain their capability to meet the United Kingdom's defence and security needs at minimum through-life cost. We recognise the need in achieving this aim to harness the benefits of high technology without adding to the costs of its support.

2. The goal is met in the procurement of equipment by:

- Ensuring that all engineering aspects of an operational capability are fully justified and included in the Staff Requirement.
- Translating that requirement into a Technical Specification which defines the proposed equipment in terms of performance and reliability and maintainability (R&M), and which takes full account of the need to match support elements to both present and any future deployments at minimum life cycle cost.
- Reducing the risk of failing to meet these needs to an acceptable minimum by linking payment to the demonstration of contract satisfaction in service.

3. These three measures build upon the Department's existing policies for the achievement of increased levels of R&M and the disciplined approach we adopt, through Integrated Logistic Support (ILS), to reducing life cycle costs.

434. The development and production of some major equipments, such as Eurofighter 2000 and the Common New Generation Frigate (Project HORIZON), are proceeding through such multilateral collaborative ventures. The importance of such armaments co-operation is reflected in the work of the Western European Armaments Group (WEAG), which comprises the member nations of the former Independent European Programme Group, now working under the auspices of the WEU. The United Kingdom will continue to work through WEAG to develop an open European defence equipment market and to encourage harmonisation of requirements and opportunities for collaborative research and development. Collective transatlantic armaments co-operation is fostered through NATO's Conference of National Armaments Directors (CNAD), with which the WEAG is developing its links. The CNAD's examination of the armaments-related aspects of ground surveillance is an example of current work in a key area.

4. The rigorous refinement of detail for the Staff Requirement leads to clear and concise statements which are then subjected to Logistic Support Analysis (LSA). This ensures that through-life factors are considered at the design stages where maximum benefits can be realised for minimum cost. In the case of commercial off-the-shelf procurement, where no development is planned, the application of LSA influences the selection of equipment.

5. We expect to meet our objective of incorporating R&M requirements in all new equipment contracts over £1 million by the end of 1993-94; and have set ourselves similar targets for ILS in contracts of 80% implementation by 1996-97 and 90% by 1997-98.

6. The processes of ILS lend themselves to computer integration, and the Department has launched an initiative - known as Computer Integration of Requirements, Procurement, Logistics and Support (CIRPLS) - to ensure the compatibility of the emerging Information Technology strategies of the Services and Procurement Executive branches. This will lead to the more effective and efficient use of our resources.

7. Progress has been encouraging, with adoption of the R&M policy generating improvements in projects now entering service, such as Spearfish, Challenger 2 and AS90. The ILS policy has now also been adopted on such projects as the Attack and Support Helicopters. We are therefore confident that similar benefits will be seen when those projects enter service.

Table 8. Collaborative Projects involving the United Kingdom at 1 April 1994

	AUSTRALIA	BELGIUM	CANADA	DENMARK	FRANCE	GERMANY	GREECE	ITALY	NETHERLANDS	NORWAY	PORTUGAL	SPAIN	TURKEY	USA
Production or Service														
Naval Equipment:														
Sea Gnat Decoy System														
Barra Sonobuoy		●												
NATO Ships Inertial Navigation System				●						●			●	
Land Equipment:														
FH70 Howitzer														
M483A1 Artillery Shell														
Scorpion Reconnaissance Vehicle			●											
Multiple-Launch Rocket System Phase I						●	●							●
Multiple-Launch Rocket System Phase II						●	●							●
Missiles:														
Sidewinder Air-to-Air							●							
Milan Anti-Tank (including improvements)						●	●				●			
Air Systems:														
Jaguar						●	●							
Lynx						●	●							
Puma						●	●							
Gazelle						●	●							
Tornado									●					
Harrier AV8B/GR5/7										●				
Joint Tactical Information Distribution System														●
EH101 Merlin Helicopter														●
RTM322 Helicopter Engine						●								
Other Equipment:														
Navstar Global Positioning System (GPS)		●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Midge Drone			●	●			●							
Development Phase														
Land Equipment:														
COBRA (Counter Battery Radar)						●	●							
Aimed Control Effect Anti-Tank Mine						●	●							
Missiles:														
Medium Range TRIGAT														
(Third Generation Anti-Tank Guided Weapon)		●				●	●			●				
Long Range TRIGAT (Third Gen. Anti-Tank Guided Weapon)						●	●							
Air Systems:														
Eurofighter 2000							●			●			●	
Other Equipment:														
ADA Computer Language Project Support Environment				●	●	●	●		●	●	●		●	●
Universal Modem for Satellite Communications														●
Allied Data Systems Interoperability Agency														●
NATO Procedural Interoperability Standards											●	●		●
Study Phase														
Naval Equipment:														
Common New Generation Frigate							●			●				●
Surface Ship Torpedo Defence System														●
NATO Improved Link Eleven			●			●	●			●				●
Land Equipment:														
Future Tank Main Armament						●	●							●
Electro-magnetic Launcher														●
Missiles:														
Principal Anti-Air Missile Systems						●				●				
Air Systems:														
Active Electronically Scanned Radar for Airborne Multimode							●							●
Solid-State Active-Array Radar							●							●
Allied Standard Avionics Architecture Initiative							●	●						●
Other Equipment:														
Next Generation III ⁺						●	●		●					●
Communication System Network Interoperability				●										●
Future Military Satellite Communication Systems														●
International Military Satellite for Communications (INMILSAT)						●	●							●

DEFENCE RESEARCH

435. Defence research programmes are directed to support defence roles and change to reflect changing priorities. The aim must always be to maintain that degree of capability in advanced technologies that will deliver the decisive advantage to our armed forces in any future conflict. In addition, as the customer-supplier relationship in research develops, the effect of taut and well-targeted research programmes will be to ensure that the Department remains an intelligent customer, able to ask the right questions and thus to ensure value-for-money across the full spectrum of defence procurement.

The Strategic Research Programme

1. Historically, the armed forces of the United Kingdom have been fortunate in being able to exploit the leading edge technology of the day. Arguably the most famous example this century was the use of radar in the Second World War. The need to retain battle-winning technological advantage is as pressing now as it has ever been in the context of changing, unpredictable risks.

2. The aim of defence research is to ensure that the Department is able to derive maximum defence benefits from current advances in science and technology and to grow expertise in support of the procurement programme. To achieve this aim, the Department supports a programme:

- of challenging and innovative research;
- with clear potential benefits to the Department;
- of the highest quality, judged by international standards.

3. The Strategic Research Programme (SRP) investigates state-of-the-art science and technology with the potential for increasing substantially the performance of military systems, stimulating new concepts and enabling significant reductions in future procurement costs. The SRP also considers new fundamental processes and techniques of potential long-term benefit to the Department but not being explored elsewhere.

4. The Programme provides a knowledge base for developing new concepts and technology options and for providing advice to Operational Requirements and Procurement Executive staffs as new technologies mature and approach application. The SRP also acts as a source of expertise, capable of moving into new technical areas and of assessing the implications of emerging

436. Spending on defence research is planned to be £600 million in 1994-95. The key aim of our research programmes is to retain a war-winning edge and, to that end, maintain the Department's status as an intelligent customer in those areas where we are likely to develop Operational Requirements over the next 15 years or so. Further objectives are to demonstrate technology maturity and assess risk; and to maintain a capability that can be used to support threat assessment, new equipment projects and critical military capabilities, and which can be drawn upon at short notice in cases of operational emergency.

technologies which may represent future military threats.

5. Every year, the Department invites its research suppliers to submit a portfolio of proposals for new items of strategic research. The invitation identifies technology areas for particular emphasis, in accordance with Departmental policy. Proposals are also invited for high-risk, strategic research in any other technology area, provided the potential pay-off is also high. Individual research items are required to have a duration of no more than three years.

6. The nature of this innovatory process is such that a tight, multi-disciplinary approach is needed to monitor it. In assessing which proposals to recommend for inclusion in the Strategic Research Programme, ten Technology Panels, composed of academic advisers and senior Ministry of Defence scientists, assess the proposals for novelty and innovation, potential defence relevance and quality. These assessments are then combined into an overall mark to reflect the potential value of the work to the Department. Decisions based on these assessments take into account wider issues such as the added value arising from joint venture arrangements with industry, Higher Education Institutions, other Government Departments and other nations.

7. Programme reviews, following a similar format, are also conducted annually to assess progress, consider the exploitation potential of current work, and to terminate items not fulfilling their initial promise. Successful work is taken up by the Applied Research Programme, which progresses it further towards exploitation in defence equipment. Recent examples taken up in this way include innovative advances in infra-red detection arrays, in the mobility of dynamic material deformation and in speech recognition.

437. A recent review of the programme means that, overall, there will be a modest though noticeable shift away from areas of research on platforms (such as ships and aircrafts) towards research on weapons and sensors. In terms of technology:

- There is a mass of requirements spanning what might broadly be described as electronic and information technologies. These are largely associated with sensors, "smart" weapons, Electronic Warfare and Command Information Systems. Specific technology categories are: acoustics; visible infra-red and ultra-violet; lasers; electrical and magnetic; radio frequencies and microwaves; computers and processors; information processing techniques; and guidance and control.
- There is a further set of technology requirements associated with platforms: power and propulsion; aerodynamics; hydrodynamics; structures; and materials.
- There is widespread requirement for systems and operational effectiveness studies.

438. International collaboration continues to provide a major method of enhancing the value for money of the research programme. This is described more fully on page 66.

439. As indicated in *Realising Our Potential* (Cm 2250), the May 1993 Government White Paper on science, engineering and technology, considerable efforts are being made to exploit the wealth-creation potential of the research programme. Seminars have been held with other Government Departments aimed at informing them more fully about our programmes. Industry has been given greater visibility of our programmes than ever before, including through special seminars. We shall be playing a full part in the production of the Government's 'Forward Look' and Technology Foresight Programme. In addition, the Defence Research Agency (DRA) has launched a second round of Pathfinder, its scheme to facilitate the early transfer of ideas into wealth-creating development and production. The results are still being evaluated but early indications are that this round will be even more successful than the first. The DRA's Strategic Alignment Programme, which involves high-level DRA-industry contact, has been widely welcomed as a method of reducing duplication and waste. Finally, in co-operation with industry, a dual-use technology centre - the Structural Materials Centre - will open shortly.

440. One example of defence research leading to potential commercial benefits is the Army's new technique for freezing blood. The Army Blood Supply Depot has for some years been researching the possibility of freezing blood for long-term stockpiling. The availability of a stockpile of frozen blood would give troops in the field a great deal more flexibility in the medical support of operations. While there is an initial cost in laying down the stockpile, which will have a shelf-life in excess of 20 years, this should be offset by future savings and decreased wastage. The research phase of the Frozen Blood Project is now complete and patents for the method have been granted in the United Kingdom, the United States, all European countries and a number of others. The Department has signed a licence agreement with the Dutch manufacturing company NPBI, who will bear the cost of the clinical trials. If these trials are successfully completed, licensing will be sought from the Medical Control Agency (in the United Kingdom) and the Food and Drug Administration (in the United States). The method will then be available for military use and there may also be commercial applications from which the Department would benefit under licensing arrangements.

441. A second example is the new gas gangrene vaccine developed by the Chemical and Biological Defence Establishment (CBDE). Since the Gulf conflict, scientists at CBDE have increased their efforts to develop effective vaccines against biological weapons agents which might be used against the United Kingdom's armed forces. CBDE has recently patented a genetically engineered vaccine against gas gangrene, an infection of serious wounds. Most cases of gas gangrene are caused by *Clostridium perfringens*, a bacterium which occurs widely in nature but which has also been linked to biological weapons programmes. The bacterium can enter wounded tissue in soil or other organic matter. There it produces a protein called alpha-toxin which kills surrounding healthy tissue. The disease spreads very rapidly. Prompt treatment of injuries is needed to halt infection - once established, removal of the affected limb or tissues is usually the only option if the patient's life is to be saved. Gas gangrene kills or maims hundreds of people every year worldwide. During armed conflict, the number of cases may rise dramatically: the disease was responsible for hundreds of thousands of deaths during the First World War. Today, the onset of gas gangrene can be prevented by antibiotics, if given within a few hours of injury. The new vaccine, based on a harmless fragment of the alpha-toxin which can induce immunity against the whole toxin, should provide an alternative line of defence, both for military personnel and at-risk groups of civilians.

International Research Collaboration

1. Non-nuclear research collaboration is pursued as a means of achieving the aims of the Department's Applied and Strategic Research Programmes in a cost-effective manner. We participate in both bilateral and multilateral programmes. The latter include the Technical Co-operation Programme (with the United States, Australia, Canada and New Zealand), the NATO Defence Research Group and the Western European Armaments Group's European Co-operation for the Long term In Defence (EUCLID) programme. Such bilateral and multilateral arrangements are of mutual benefit not only in promoting technology exchange but also as a means of achieving a gearing on our investment. Our participation in joint programmes and information exchanges can generate up to a six-fold return on our investment. We commit some 8% of our research activity to international joint programmes.

2. Wider benefits are also obtained from exposure to multinational debate on defence research needs and key technologies and their application. International research collaboration affords us the ability to influence the thinking of our allies, not only about defence research but also about wider security issues such as arms and export controls. The international contacts that are made can prove vital in combined operations. International research collaboration underwrites the United Kingdom's commitment

to broader international agreements and to achieving greater commonality and interoperability of defence equipment. It is also important in providing a 'peer review' of our research programme.

3. The United Kingdom maintains a broad portfolio of collaborative arrangements, drawing on the individual strengths of its partners and selecting those opportunities which offer the best return on investment. Care is taken to ensure that we join only those programmes which meet the Department's research priorities. Current programmes are worth about £100 million, mainly purchased with relatively modest investments.

4. There is a growing realisation in Europe and the United States that collaboration can allow important programmes to be maintained at reduced cost by sharing technical and financial risks. This has led to a range of initiatives over the last five years with the United States and France, our main collaborative partners.

5. A close relationship is maintained between growing industrial links in Europe and research funded by the Department. Many of our significant collaborative research programmes are based on industrial as well as Government collaboration and attract a significant level of private venture funding.

DEFENCE EXPORTS

442. 1993 was another record year for British defence exports, with orders worth around £6,000 million. This has ensured that the United Kingdom remains second only to the United States as a defence equipment exporter.

443. Our success in winning export orders has been achieved against a background of very strict export controls. It is the Government's policy to encourage the sale of British defence equipment overseas as long as this is compatible with our political, strategic and security interests and does not conflict with our international obligations. The Department is co-operating fully with Lord Justice Scott's Inquiry into exports of defence-related equipment and dual-use goods to Iraq.

444. We have continued to do particularly well in the key aerospace sector and in the most important

markets: the countries of the Gulf Co-operation Council, the United States and the Asian Pacific Rim. The world market overall continues to decrease but there are some growth sectors in which the United Kingdom is well-placed. Our objective will be to retain our market share.

445. Projected reductions in United Kingdom defence spending have brought into sharper focus the importance of defence exports. The latest available figures show the defence industry as a whole supports 560,000 jobs; exports make a significant contribution to this total. Defence exports can reduce the cost of equipment purchased by the Department by lengthening production runs and spreading overheads. They also help to maintain a competitive, high technology, defence industrial and research and development base. More generally, the defence supply relationship often forms a key part of our wider diplomatic relations with our friends and allies throughout the world.

THE DEFENCE BUDGET

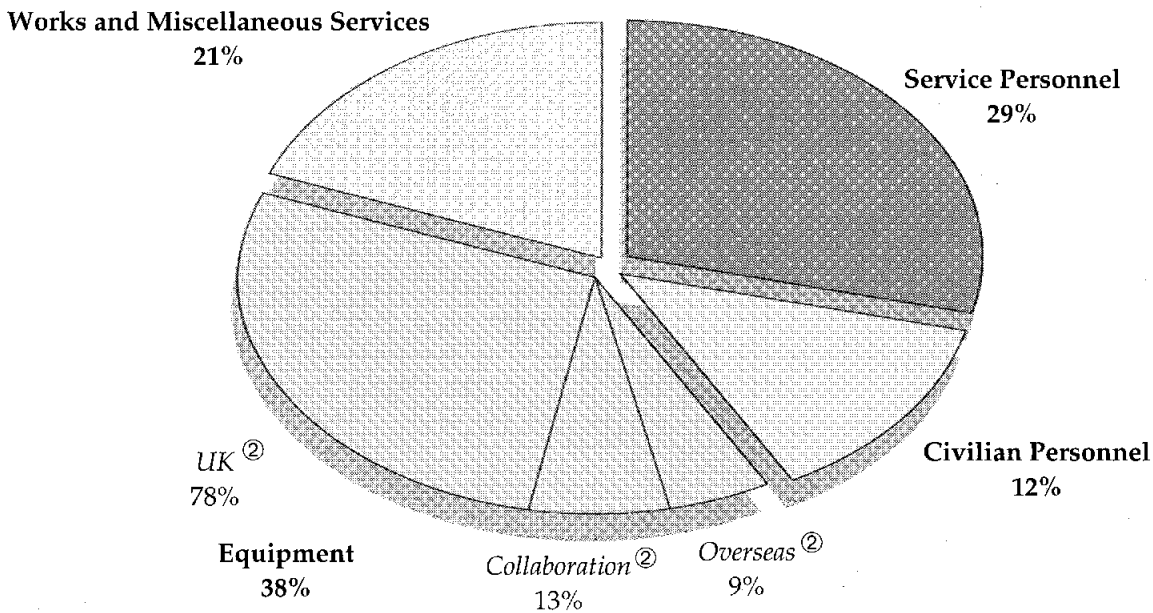
501. The estimated outturn for the defence budget in 1993-94 is £23,450 million, around £70 million lower than the plans set out in last year's Statement. The reduction in forecast expenditure is attributable mainly to lower than expected costs arising from recovery from the Gulf conflict.

502. The cash plans for 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 announced in the 1994-95 Financial Statement and Budget Report were £23,490 million, £22,700 million and £22,790 million respectively. Expenditure plans have since been revised to £22,890 million, £22,130 million and £22,230 million

to take into account the transfer to a new Cabinet Office Vote from 1 April 1994 of provision for the security and intelligence services and other minor transfers of provision between the Ministry of Defence and other Government Departments.

503. Excluding the effect of the technical changes relating to the security and intelligence services, the new plans represent reductions of £260 million and £520 million in 1994-95 and 1995-96 on the provision agreed in the 1992 Public Expenditure Survey. The budget set for 1996-97 is £420 million less than the previous plan for 1995-96. The continuing costs of recovery from the Gulf conflict and the costs of transition to the new force structure will be met from within the new expenditure plans.

Figure 10. The Divisions of the Defence Budget by Principal Headings 1994-95^①



Notes:

- ① Figures exclude provision for the Security and Intelligence Services which have been removed from the Defence Budget from 1994-95.
- ② Proportion of equipment expenditure in the UK, overseas and on Collaborative Projects over the last five years.

Chief of Defence Procurement

1,036,422

⑥ The defence budget funds working capital loans and rationalisation costs.

Non-budgetary Major Equipment Procurement^④

Sea Systems

1,390,076

Land Systems

1,431,837

Air Systems

1,954,710

Non-budgetary Major Research Expenditure^⑤

483,781

DRA: Loans and Funds^⑥

107,343

504. Over the next three years, significant savings to the defence programme are expected to arise from lower inflation and pay costs than assumed previously. The Department also expects to benefit in 1995-96 from a receipt of several hundred million pounds in respect of the sale to a private sector housing trust of Service married quarters. Substantial savings are expected from 1996-97 onwards from the results of the Defence Costs Study, which is described in paragraphs 537 to 538 and on pages 78 to 79, and continuing improvements in the management of defence. In addition, savings will be achieved through the routine but essential process of re-appraising all aspects of the defence programme: within this process, particular care is being taken to maintain front line capability.

505. Allowing for the effect of the transfer of provision for the security and intelligence services, but excluding provision for redundancies and the cost of the Gulf conflict, defence spending is expected to fall by around 14% in real terms between 1992-93 and 1996-97. Over the same period, underlying defence expenditure is also expected to fall from 3.8% to 2.9% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

SERVICE PERSONNEL

506. Chapter Two described continuing progress on the restructuring of our forces. This has significant manpower implications. In addition, voluntary wastage is at a very low level and has contributed to the need for further redundancies. Recruiting continues in order to maintain the right balance of age and rank, and to meet current areas of shortfall, but targets have been significantly reduced in all three Services. In the 12 months to 1 January 1994, the rate of applications from officers for Premature Voluntary Release (PVR) remained at 1.3% but the PVR exit rate fell from 2.1% to 1.3%. Applications for PVR from non-commissioned personnel fell from 4.7% to 3.7% and exits on PVR from 5.0% to 4.0%. Total outflow in the 12 months to 1 January 1994 was 32,992 personnel.

507. The Royal Navy and the Army are currently implementing their third phases of redundancy, while the Royal Air Force is in the implementation stage of its second phase. The Royal Navy's third phase, which was announced in April 1993, will involve 76 officers and 2,364 ratings, of whom all but 44 applied to be considered for redundancy. All naval personnel made redundant in this phase will leave by the end of November 1994. The Army's third phase of redundancy, announced on 23 February 1994, will comprise 720 officers and 6,295 soldiers. Of these, all but 142 officers and 953 soldiers applied to be considered for redundancy. Those made redundant in this phase will leave the Army by the end of February 1995. The Royal Air Force's

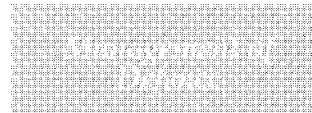
second phase of redundancies comprises 373 officers, 35 airmen aircrew and 1,792 ground trades personnel. All will leave before the end of March 1995. It is not known at this stage whether further redundancies will be necessary.

508. Despite the overall improvement in manning levels, there are continuing shortages among the infantry in the Army and fighter controllers, some medical specialisms and gunners in the Royal Air Force. Future manpower requirements continue to be kept under review in the light of changing circumstances, including, on the one hand, new operational commitments and, on the other, the improved use of resources resulting from new technology and management initiatives, such as the market testing programme and the Defence Costs Study. Our current plans are based on a forecast requirement for Service manpower on 1 April 1995 of around 241,000 (around 51,000 Royal Navy, 120,000 Army and 70,000 Royal Air Force). Manpower numbers should not, however, be taken as a direct measurement of military capability. Uniformed strength is only one of the elements which, when combined, determine military capability. It is maintained to meet a range of requirements in the front line and support areas and not for its own sake - it would clearly be foolish to impose a particular level of uniformed manpower. For these reasons, we do not set a target for, or ceiling on, future manpower numbers.

509. We attach priority to our front line forces. Commitments are generally matched by force levels, but there is a strong case for increasing the planned peacetime establishments of certain Field Army combat and operational logistic support units to nearer their wartime establishments. This will help to reduce the requirement for emergency short-term cross-posting of manpower to fill gaps, and will increase the Army's ability to provide logistic support for operations over protracted periods.

510. To meet identified needs in these areas, up to an additional 3,000 personnel will be made available to increase the size of selected Field Army units. Their precise disposition will be the subject of further work in the months ahead, but we will not be creating any major new units or cancelling any of the planned amalgamations, as the most immediate need is to increase the complement of certain existing units in order to make them better able to undertake their peacetime operational tasks.

511. The Department is paying compensation to Servicewomen who were discharged on pregnancy between 9 August 1978 and August 1990. This is in accordance with the ruling by the High Court that the policy of compulsorily discharging Servicewomen on grounds of pregnancy was



discriminatory and a breach of European Community Directive 76/207 on the equal treatment of men and women in their conditions of employment. The Department was not aware that the European Community Directive applied to the armed forces but accepted that it was liable to pay compensation to Servicewomen dismissed on pregnancy between August 1978, when the European Community Directive came into effect, and August 1990, when the policy of compulsorily dismissing Servicewomen who became pregnant was discontinued, allowing such women the option of taking a period of maternity leave and returning to duty. The total number of potential claimants is estimated to be approximately 5,700. By 1 April, claims had been received from nearly 4,000 of them; 3,865 offers of compensation had been made and some 1,929 claims had been settled at a cost of £10.3 million. Any claimant who is dissatisfied with the amount of compensation offered to her is entitled to apply to an Industrial Tribunal. Following a decision by the European Court of Justice last year, the upper limit on the amount of compensation awardable by Industrial Tribunals in sex discrimination cases was removed and interest on the award became payable from the date the claimant was discharged until the date the award was made. There is an appeals procedure against Tribunal decisions and the Department will appeal where it believes it has good grounds for doing so.

512. The health of Service personnel is a major priority for the Department. During the past year, concerns have been expressed about possible adverse health effects suffered by troops from the coalition forces who served during the Gulf conflict. Media reports have cited thousands of United States troops claiming unexplained symptoms, and also alleged that large, but unspecified, numbers of British Gulf veterans are suffering similarly from what has become popularly known as "Desert Storm Syndrome". The claimed symptoms of the alleged syndrome are numerous and include many which are commonly experienced among the general population, such as diarrhoea, hair loss, bleeding gums, breathing difficulties, joint pains and tiredness. Despite extensive investigations, however, no clinical or statistical evidence has been found among United Kingdom personnel to support allegations of the existence of a new syndrome or medical condition caused by service in the Gulf. We have, however, asked those British Gulf veterans who believe they are suffering unexplained illnesses as a result of their service in the Gulf to come forward, via their GPs, for medical assessment by the Services' medical specialists. To date, 14 Gulf veterans have done so. Of the 12 so far examined, all have been found to be suffering recognised medical conditions not peculiar to service in the Gulf. In March, the Department

received claims for compensation from a group of solicitors representing 273 Gulf veterans. These cases are being investigated. Despite the lack of convincing evidence so far, we continue to keep an open mind on the "Desert Storm Syndrome" issue and to monitor developments closely.

Service Pay

513. The Government recognises the need to fund rates of pay which are fair to Service personnel and to the taxpayer and which take account of the need to recruit, retain and motivate personnel of sufficient calibre. The recommendations of the Armed Forces Pay Review Body (AFPRB) have once again been accepted in full but, because the recommended awards, which ranged from 3% to 4.4%, were higher than those of the other Review Bodies, implementation is being staged. All personnel received a 2.7% increase from 1 April and the balance of the award will be paid from 1 January 1995.

Independent Review of Service Career and Manpower Structures and Terms and Conditions of Service

514. The Government has initiated a major independent review of Service career and manpower structures and terms and conditions of service. This will be separate from the AFPRB's work in making recommendations on the level of Service pay and charges. A small review team, led by Mr Michael Bett, will undertake this work, which is expected to last about a year. The Government's aim is to ensure that we have arrangements which are appropriate to the early part of the 21st century, to reflect changes in military commitments and deployment patterns, and in the light of developments in society in terms of employment patterns, management structures and remuneration practices. Current arrangements for pay and allowances are over-complex and were identified by the AFPRB in their 1994 report as ripe for careful review. The independence of the review team should ensure that relevant lessons are learned from the best modern practice outside the armed forces and Government. The review team will be supported by an in-house project team of uniformed and civilian personnel and will have access to expert advice from all levels of the Department.

Resettlement

515. The Department continues to improve the range and quality of help given to those leaving the Services, whether through redundancy or at the end of their engagement.

516. A new allowance, the Individual Resettlement Training Costs grant, has been introduced. This provides up to £534 towards the cost of resettlement training charges. Graduated resettlement time is also being phased in, and will relate an individual's resettlement time entitlement to his or her length of service, with 16 years being the qualifying point for maximum time. By encouraging flexible use of this time, individuals will be able to tailor their resettlement programme to suit their particular requirements.

517. A network of eight Regional Resettlement Centres will be in place by October 1994. These will provide nationwide facilities for resettlement briefings, training and information on local employment initiatives. Individuals will be able to attend the nearest Centre that caters for their needs, and will thus spend less time away from their units. Centres are already open in Aldershot, Catterick, Portsmouth, Tidworth, Rosyth and London. The remaining two Centres will open in Plymouth and the East Midlands by October. The building of the Royal British Legion's new Training Centre in Tidworth has been another most welcome development, and close co-operation and co-ordination continues between the Department and all the other providers of resettlement assistance.

518. The impact of the 'Access to Excellence' marketing campaign continues to grow, with the number of Servicemen and women registering with the Services Employment Network (SEN) having risen to over 8,000. An important development has been the increase in the range of Service leavers who can now register with the job-matching service.

Registration is open to all officers, non-commissioned officers and junior ranks who have completed more than five years' service, and to anyone leaving the Services through invalidity.

519. Job vacancies being notified to the SEN have more than doubled over the past year. The average monthly figure over the past six months has exceeded 700. Job opportunities are computer matched and Service registrants are notified of suitable vacancies. Where appropriate, these vacancies are also advertised in the Services Resettlement Vacancy Supplement, which has a weekly circulation of 15,000 copies. The available positions are also shared with other network members, notably the Officers Association and the Regular Forces Employment Association.

520. Post-release statistics provide encouraging evidence of the success of the Resettlement programme: 80% of ex-Service personnel are either in employment or re-training within three months of discharge.

Housing

521. The initiatives to encourage home ownership within the Services and to help with the housing needs of those leaving which were outlined in last year's Statement are continuing. These include the sale of surplus Ministry of Defence houses at a discount to long-serving personnel; the sale or lease of other Ministry of Defence properties to housing associations; access to Do-It-Yourself Shared Ownership opportunities; and the Services Home Savings Scheme.

The Service Married Quarters Estate - the Concept of a Housing Trust

1. In 1991, the Ministry of Defence Housing Task Force, established by the previous Secretary of State for Defence (Mr King), recommended to Ministers that the ownership and management of the 69,000 married quarters in mainland Great Britain be transferred to a non-profit distributing body in the private sector. Housing is not a 'core' function of the armed forces and had been an easy target for some budget holders seeking savings measures. The estate had fallen behind the best modern standards and many quarters had been left unoccupied for significant periods of time while awaiting necessary repairs and improvements. The view of the Task Force, endorsed by Ministers, was that transfer of the estate to the private sector would allow the introduction of dedicated professional housing management skills to undertake the

improvements required. The new organisation would be free to concentrate on the management of the estate and could take a long-term view of its funding. It would also establish a clear customer-supplier relationship and provide a more responsive and cost-effective service to Service personnel and their families.

2. In March 1993, the then Minister of State for the Armed Forces (Mr Hamilton) announced that, in order to take this work forward, a non-profit distributing Housing Trust was being established, with a view to negotiating the terms of any eventual transfer to it of a long lease on the married quarters estate; but that further detailed work would be required to evaluate and develop the concept before a final decision could be made.

3. A joint civilian and military team was set up within the Department to take this work forward and Major General (Retired) James Johnston was appointed Chairman-designate of the Trust. Coopers and Lybrand, Management Consultants, were engaged to advise the Department.

4. Preliminary work undertaken by the Department has demonstrated the validity of the proposal. Work is therefore being undertaken to set up a new organisation in the private sector. Mr Michael Robinson has been appointed Chief Executive. We plan, subject to negotiations, to sell a 99-year lease of the estate. The Department will pay a rental for the number of properties it requires.

5. The value of the transaction will be determined on the basis of the foreseeable rental income and the purchase price will be subject to negotiation between the Trust and the Department. The Trust will need to raise funds from the private sector to finance the purchase and its future operations. The Trust will then contract for the provision of housing and related services in accordance with a service agreement setting out the standards of housing required by the armed forces. As part of this agreement, it will undertake a major improvement programme in the next few years to bring all properties retained up to an acceptable modern standard.

6. There are no plans to change the arrangements whereby the Armed Forces Pay Review Body recommends the levels of accommodation charges to be levied from Service personnel.

7. As an independent private sector body, the new Trust will determine its own organisation and operational structure. The Trust is beginning its work to define its future structure, assisted by its own consultants, Price Waterhouse, Chapman Hendy Associates and UBS Limited. A detailed organisational structure for the Trust has still to be finalised but it is likely to comprise a small headquarters organisation which will be the central point of contact with the Department and

which will define overall policy and standards. For operational purposes, the Trust could be split into regional units which would take full responsibility for managing the properties in their areas. Each regional office could have a number of area offices which would liaise and consult with Service families and local Service commanders and carry out the day-to-day management of the estate. In some cases, it might be in the interests of the Housing Trust to sub-contract the district office function to an outside organisation, such as a housing association or property management company, if this proved to be a more cost-effective and efficient way of providing the service. In any event, it is envisaged that the Trust will sub-contract all of the maintenance and improvement activities.

8. Until the detailed organisational structure is finalised, it is not possible to specify with any certainty the exact number of staff required by the Trust. But work is being taken forward on the basis that the provisions of the Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations 1981 will apply to those civilian staff who are transferred. The Department will need to retain some staff to carry out the residual welfare and furnishing functions which are currently undertaken by staff involved in estate management but which will not be transferred to the Trust. The Department will also need to establish procedures for monitoring the contract with the Trust.

9. A detailed plan for the transfer of responsibility for the estate has yet to be agreed with the Trust but it is envisaged that the sale of the lease on the estate will take place in April 1995.

10. Much work remains to be done before the project can come to fruition. It is hoped that individual Service personnel and their families will see the benefit of the new arrangements in more modern accommodation and a more responsive service. In addition, the creation of the Trust may provide opportunities for those leaving the Services to rent properties from the Housing Trust.

Equal Opportunities in the Armed Forces

522. On 1 November 1993, the Women's Royal Naval Service was formally integrated into the Royal Navy. There are currently 800 women serving at sea in 28 surface ships. The first female trainee pilot has joined the Britannia Royal Naval College,

Dartmouth. There are now 14 women undergoing training in the Royal Marines Band Service which was opened to women in September 1992. There are two female pilots under training in the Army Air Corps. Work is continuing in the Army on gender free physical assessment. In the Royal Air Force, three female pilots have entered service,



two on multi-engined aircraft and one on rotary wing. Eleven female navigators have also entered service on multi-engined aircraft; a further 28 pilots and 12 navigators are under training. The use of the title Women's Royal Air Force was discontinued on 1 April when the post of Director, Women's Royal Air Force was disestablished. In future, advice on the separate concerns of Servicewomen will be provided by the Adviser, Women (RAF), an appointment held by the most senior female officer at the new Headquarters Personnel and Training Command.

523. We are committed to racial equality in the armed forces and are working to attract more applicants from the ethnic minorities. The steps we taking are described below.

*Weapons Engineer/Radar User
Maintainer working on Sea Wolf
launcher*

Ethnic Minorities in the Armed Forces

1. The armed forces are subject to the Race Relations Act 1976 and are fully integrated, non-discriminatory organisations. No form of racial discrimination is tolerated. To reinforce the Services' commitment to equal opportunities for personnel of all racial origins, a Code of Practice on Race Relations in the armed forces was published in December last year and disseminated throughout the Services. The Code makes it clear that action will be taken against any personnel found guilty of racial discrimination, abuse or other ill-treatment. Racial abuse includes name-calling or nicknames which are offensive to those who are the target of such treatment. The Services' policy is that all personnel, irrespective of their racial origin, should be able to pursue their Service career free from harassment and intimidation.

2. It is of concern to the Department that the ethnic minorities continue to be under-represented among applicants to the armed forces. Despite a range of measures being taken by the Services to attract applicants from the ethnic minorities, their numbers remain low. The provisional results of the ethnic monitoring survey for 1992-93, the latest year for which figures are available, showed that 1.3% of applicants and 0.8% of entrants were from the ethnic minorities. Despite these disappointing figures, we remain committed to action to increase recruitment from the ethnic minorities. The activities being undertaken include pre-recruitment courses, support to youth club activities, cultural awareness training for recruiting staff and development of contacts with local ethnic minority communities. In

addition, the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force operate mobile recruiting offices to target areas of high ethnic minority population. Each of the Services has a designated recruiting officer responsible for ethnic minority recruitment.

3. We announced in May 1992 that we would extend ethnic monitoring to serving personnel and this has now started. As a first step, we are conducting a survey of the ethnic origins of serving personnel to establish a database which will, in due course, be amended as personnel enter and leave the Services. The despatch of ethnic origin questionnaires to every member of the regular armed forces, excluding the Brigade of Gurkhas, will take place between December 1993 and May 1994.

4. The information provided by the survey will enable the armed forces to monitor their policy of equal opportunities for all personnel irrespective of their racial origins. The confidentiality of the information gathered is guaranteed in a Code of Practice. Ethnic origin information will be held separately from other personal records and will not be made available to line managers or personnel management staff. Only a small number of staff, in the Office of Population, Censuses and Surveys and in the Department, involved in ethnic monitoring will have access to the information. In due course we plan to publish an annual statistical analysis of the ethnic origins of serving personnel, by Service and rank group, in *UK Defence Statistics*.



World War II Commemorations

524. The Department will be organising a number of official events, which will have a military theme, in the period 4-6 June to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Normandy Landings. There will also be an International Ceremony organised by the French Government on Omaha Beach. The 1944 Battle of Kohima and the War in the Far East will be commemorated in a Service of Remembrance and Thanksgiving in May. All events will be conducted in a spirit of remembrance, thanksgiving and reconciliation; surviving veterans will have pride of place. The Department of National Heritage will also be orchestrating extensive nationwide events in the months ahead, with a civilian theme.

525. The Government has chosen the Ministry of Defence to organise events to commemorate the anniversary of the end of World War II. These will take place around 8 May 1995 (VE Day) and 15 August 1995 (VJ Day).

The Future of the Reserves

1. A Consultative Document setting out our proposals for the future use of the Reserves was published on 12 October 1993. The proposals were a development of those published in March 1992 in an Open Government Document, and took account of the many helpful comments received. The Consultative Document explained our aim of introducing new legislation to enable the Reserves to be used more flexibly than is currently possible.

A key proposal was the extension and rationalisation of the call out liabilities set out in the Reserve Forces Act 1980, which was a consolidation measure drawing together provisions from 34 previous Acts.

2. It was also proposed to give Reservists the opportunity to volunteer to be called out for deployment should the need arise. This would be managed through a Ready Reserve List. Within the Ready Reserve List would be a group - known as High Readiness Reserves (HRR) - with skills in short supply in the armed forces who would voluntarily assume an increased call out liability. A further category was proposed, a Sponsored Reserve, comprising civilians belonging to a contractor's workforce who would accept a Reserve liability to continue to provide the contracted service in an operational environment. Finally, the Document examined the tripartite relationship between the Government, the Reservist and his or her civilian employer, and put forward some ideas for change.

3. The consultation period ended on 23 November by which time some 500 responses had been received from Reservists, members of the Regular Forces

THE RESERVES

526. Reserve Forces remain a central component of the United Kingdom's defence capability. We continue to rely on units and individuals from the Volunteer Reserves and ex-Regular personnel with a reserve liability to supplement our Regular Forces in time of tension and war. In particular, Reserves can provide skills and units not available or required in peacetime.

527. The Government's concept for the future use of the Reserves is underpinned by three principles: that they will continue to play a crucial part in providing support to our Regular forces; that their roles should be relevant to today's defence needs; and that we should plan to make fuller use of Reserves in operational roles in peacetime. Changes to existing legislation to encompass the Reserves' new roles will need to be made and we have formed a Bill team to take work forward. Fuller details of our plans for the future of the Reserves are given below.

and a wide range of employers. More continued to arrive after the end of the consultation period, and these were also taken into account in further work. The Document was generally well received; the majority of responses expressed support for the Reserve forces, and were generally favourable to the proposals. A digest of the responses has been placed in the libraries of both Houses of Parliament.

4. The responses revealed enthusiastic support from Reservists for the policy of using Reserves more flexibly, although employers believed that this could lead to more frequent call out and were concerned about the burden that this might place upon them. Most of the responses emphasised the need for compensation for individuals and employers. In response to the request for views on the forms of employer compensation suggested in the Consultative Document, most employers expressed a preference for a banded costs system.

5. There was wide support for the proposal to set up a Ready Reserve List, but employers were less supportive of the proposed HRR; they expressed concern about the likely frequency and duration of call out of the HRR. Some Reservists thought that an elite HRR group could be divisive. The responses revealed that there was also a lack of understanding of how the Sponsored Reserve would work in practice.

6. The Department is currently studying all the responses before making final decisions on the more flexible use of Reserves. Interested parties will continue to be consulted as ideas are developed.

528. A small number of individuals from the Reserves of all three Services, mainly with linguistic and public information skills, have been called out for service in connection with current operations in the former Yugoslavia. On 1 April, four Royal Naval Reserve (RNR), 27 Territorial Army (TA) and five Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve (RAFVR) personnel were serving in the United Kingdom as part of the Defence Debriefing Team; one TA officer was based in Split; and one RAFVR officer was based in Italy and another in Turkey.

529. Proposed changes to the Volunteer Reserves of the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force were confirmed in October 1993. The RNR will reduce from 4,700 to around 3,500 by October, and the Royal Naval Auxiliary Service was disbanded on 31 March. No.1339 Wing and No.2623 Squadron of the Royal Auxiliary Air Force Regiment disbanded on 18 April. Work on the operational requirement for the Army's Reserves, and hence the size and shape of the TA, is continuing. A Royal Marines Command study into its Reserves is being undertaken as part of the normal process of review.

Civilian Staff in the Ministry of Defence

1. The Department's civilian staff are employed in support of the armed forces at all levels. A small number work alongside military colleagues in the Ministry of Defence Headquarters, carrying out its complementary functions of a Department of State and the Headquarters of the armed forces. But most are fully integrated into the Command and support structures of the three Services. Of the Department's 19 Top Level Budget Holders, 14 are military officers; they are responsible between them for the employment of about 75% of the civilian workforce. Civilian staff work at over 2,000 locations in the United Kingdom and overseas, where they are engaged in a wide range of different occupations, trades and professions. They include highly skilled craftsmen, scientists and engineers, police and security guards and staff serving abroad, as well as those responsible for the formulation and execution of policy at Headquarters level.

2. In July 1990, the then Secretary of State for Defence indicated that civilian staff numbers should reduce in line with the planned reduction of some 20% in the armed forces by 1996. To meet this commitment, the number of civilians employed in support of the armed forces would have to reduce by some 32,100 to a total of 128,700 by April 1996, allowing for the removal from Ministry of Defence numbers of staff employed by the Atomic Weapons Establishment (AWE) and the Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ).

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

530. The Department's civilian staff provide essential support to our armed forces, both in the United Kingdom and overseas. They serve alongside their military colleagues in operational theatres throughout the world, both ashore and afloat. In recent years, civilian staff have faced a period of considerable change but they have continued to provide the loyal and dedicated support which is vital to the success of the United Kingdom's defence effort. Contracting out, market testing, the creation of Defence Agencies, and the restructuring of our defence effort will continue to place considerable demands on our civilian staff. We will, however, do everything possible to minimise uncertainty and turbulence, and to keep the number of redundancies (of which there have been some 7,700 since April 1990) to a minimum.

531. Details of the rundown in civilian numbers since 1990 and our plans for the next few years are discussed below.

3. Our initial assessment of plans for the restructuring of the armed forces suggested that the number of United Kingdom-based civilians (excluding AWE and GCHQ) would fall by some 17,100, while locally-entered staff would reduce by around 15,000. We recognised that a large proportion of the reduction in United Kingdom-based staff would fall on industrial grades, reflecting the major cost savings to be obtained through the rationalisation and closure across the country of defence establishments where predominantly industrial grades are employed. The anticipated fall in numbers of locally-entered staff reflected the planned reduction in our armed forces overseas, the closure of the associated bases, depots and barracks and the concentration of our forces in the United Kingdom.

4. On 1 February 1994, the number of civilians stood at 144,010 (122,567 United Kingdom-based and 21,443 locally-entered). On the basis of their current plans, Top Level Budget Holders forecast that civilian numbers will fall to 128,700 (113,000 United Kingdom-based and 15,700 locally-entered) by April 1996, in line with the Ministerial commitment to reduce by 20% against the 1990 base-line.

5. At the same time, the Department remains committed to a process of civilianisation. Increasingly, it makes no sense to employ

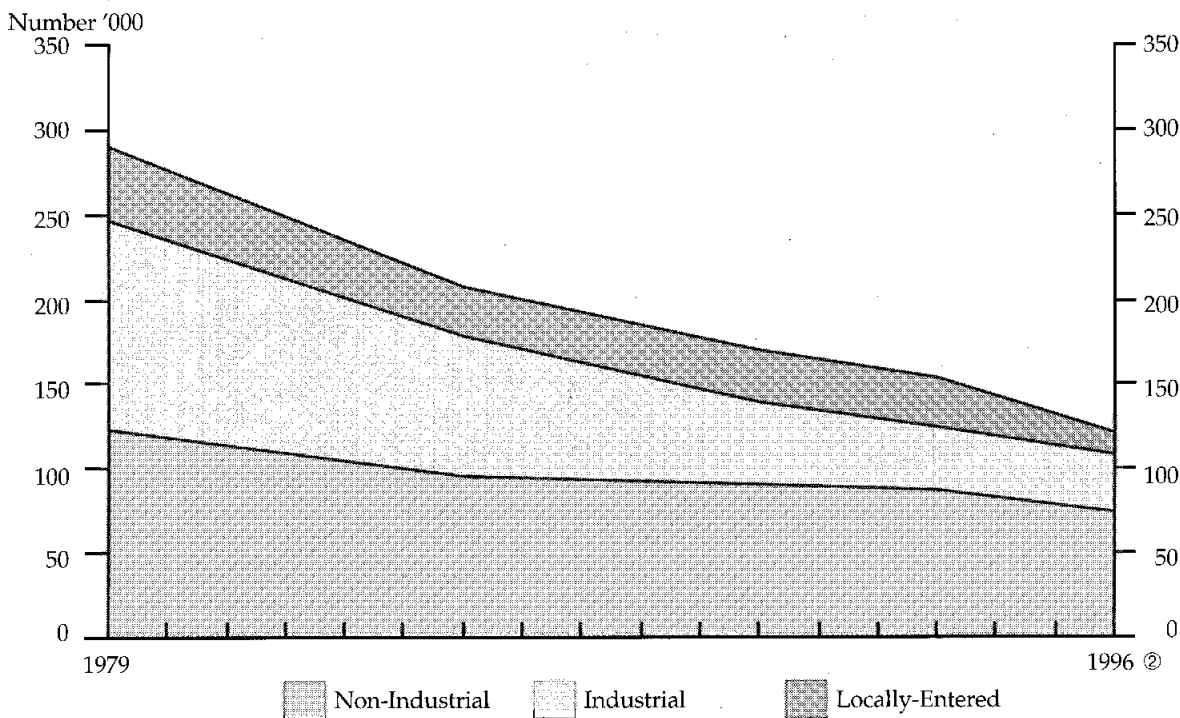
expensively trained and highly professional military personnel in jobs which civilians could do equally well. Civilians are generally cheaper than their military counterparts and, as they often remain longer in post, can provide greater continuity. For these reasons, it is our long-standing policy to civilianise posts and so release valuable military resources to the front line whenever it makes operational and economic sense to do so. Since 1990, some 2,000 military posts have been civilianised. The 1990 baseline has not, however, been adjusted to allow for this increase, nor has any allowance been made for approximately 1,400 posts transferred into the Department from the Property Services Agency.

6. These continuing reductions come on top of a decline of some 40% in civilian numbers (114,000, of which some 34,000 can be attributed to the

transfer of the Royal Ordnance Factories and staff of the Royal Dockyards to the private sector) between April 1979, when the Department employed just over one third of the total size of the Home Civil Service, and 1990, when the Department's civilian workforce made up rather less than one quarter of overall Civil Service numbers. Over the same period, the proportion of civilian staff to the total size of the armed forces has been reduced from 88% in 1979 to 55% today.

7. Our plans are continually updated and the Defence Costs Study, described on pages 78-79, will also have a significant impact on our future civilian manpower needs. If the armed forces are to be properly supported, however, the Department will continue to need a highly skilled and motivated civilian workforce.

Figure 13. MOD United Kingdom-Based and Locally-Entered Civilian Staff ^①



Notes:

- ① Figures shown are those for 1 April.
- ② The figure for 1996 is the most recently available estimate.

Civilian Pay and Conditions

532. All grades below Permanent Secretary have now moved to performance-related pay arrangements. In keeping with the Government's public sector pay policy, pay increases in 1994-95 will be funded from efficiency savings found from

within the defence budget. A new Recruitment and Retention allowance with an upper limit of £3,000 will be introduced in 1994 to replace existing pay additions and geographically-based allowances such as London Weighting. The Department has been granted delegated responsibility for pay and grading bargaining for its industrial staff from 1 July 1994.

The Department and its Agencies are now considering the question of pay delegation for non-industrial civilian staff. At the same time, we are about to embark on a preliminary examination of the Department's non-industrial pay and grading structures with the aim of ensuring that those structures meet our future organisational needs and deliver best value-for-money.

Equal Opportunities for Civilian Staff

533. The Department remains firmly committed to achieving equality of opportunity for all staff and continues to develop and refine its policies, which are based on the three guiding principles of compliance with the law, good business practice and fairness.

534. The Department continues to do less well than other major Government Departments in the proportions of women employed in higher levels of management, ethnic minority and disabled staff, and staff in non-standard working patterns, although there has been a small improvement in recent years. Over the past year, we have continued our efforts to tackle this problem through the development of an equal opportunities training strategy (which includes mandatory training of senior managers, including military officers with substantial responsibility for civilian staff), and the setting of new equal opportunities targets which will help managers at all levels to make a practical contribution towards implementing equal opportunities policies.

535. In the three main areas of equal opportunities:

- In addition to four nurseries already operating in the Department, plans for a nursery at Devonport Naval Base are well advanced.

- The progress made as a result of the three-year programme for action on race is under review.
- A survey of building access is underway across the Department to assess facilities in relation to the needs of disabled staff.

536. We are also undertaking increased monitoring. Databases are being developed to improve reporting on the progress of under-represented groups through recruitment and promotion procedures. Arrangements to monitor demand for part-time working are in place and exit surveys are being set up to identify reasons for resignation.

THE MANAGEMENT OF DEFENCE

537. The expenditure plans outlined in paragraphs 501 to 505 require significant reductions to be made in the costs of the defence programme. Our firm goal is that this should be achieved without reductions to front line force levels. To find the reductions necessary from 1996-97 onwards, a major Defence Costs Study has been set in hand to identify all practicable ways of minimising support and administration costs whilst preserving front line operational capability. An outline of the work carried out to date is given below. This is now being assessed and specific proposals will be announced as soon as possible.

538. The Defence Costs Study aims to build on the considerable achievements the Department has already made in improving efficiency. The following sections outline our main initiatives to date in this area and describe our plans for the future. These predate the Defence Costs Study and it is possible that some may be affected by its conclusions.

The Defence Costs Study

1. The Defence Costs Study was launched on 1 December 1993 to find further ways of reducing the costs of supporting our front line forces, from 1996-97 onwards, without reducing their military capability. For this reason, the exercise is known as 'Front Line First'.

2. The Study's remit is rigorously to examine all areas of administration and support to the front line to ensure that the money spent is essential for effectiveness. The Study identified 33 key areas where significant potential for reducing costs was judged to exist. Teams tasked with adopting an imaginative and radical

approach were set up to examine each of these areas. The members of the teams were selected to provide an appropriate blend of experience from the armed forces, the Civil Service (including the Treasury and the Prime Minister's Efficiency Unit) and from outside Government.

3. Twenty of the studies were defined as major studies and 13 as minor studies. They are:

Major Studies

Ministry of Defence Head Office
Headquarters/Service Command and Top Level Budget Structure

Ministry of Defence Police
 Research and Development
 Procurement Projects and Practices
 Procurement Executive - Organisation and Function
 Review of Market Testing Programme and Contracting Out
 Financial Management
 Estate/Property
 Repairs/Spares/Storage/Distribution
 Naval Infrastructure
 Training
 Recruiting/Manning Arrangements
 Medical
 Non-operational Information Systems Strategies and Expenditure
 Security
 Defence Intelligence
 Royal Air Force Management, Structure and Manning
 Army Management Structure and Manning
 Navy Management Structure and Manning

Minor Studies

Music
 Animals and Vets
 Catering and Messes
 Chaplaincy Services
 Ministry of Defence Fire Services
 Terminal Air Traffic Control Services
 Legal Services
 Travel and Subsistence.
 Costs of Regulations
 Meteorological Office
 Radiological Protection Policy, Advice and Audit
 Forms and Publications.
 Uniforms.

4. Most studies have now produced their proposals; these are now being considered. In view of the number of studies, their potentially far-reaching consequences and the complex inter-relationships between many, this process will take some time to complete. We will, however, publish details of the outcome of the Study as soon as possible.

The New Management Strategy

539. The principles and objectives of the Department's New Management Strategy (NMS) have been explained in previous Statements. NMS continues to be refined and developed with a view to achieving better value-for-money. Recent developments include work on moving towards integration of the management planning and budgeting processes, increasing budget holders' control over their resources through further delegation of authority, and improvement of management processes and systems. Further work will be done in the coming year to integrate the management planning and budgeting processes. This represents a considerable challenge during a period of restructuring.

Efficiency

540. The Department has been set annual efficiency targets of 2.5% in each year since the launch of the Defence Efficiency Programme in 1988, apart from 1991-92 when a target of 1.5% was agreed because of the extensive changes associated with the introduction of the New Management Strategy. We have exceeded our target in every year. Both military and civilian staff have played a major role in identifying and implementing efficiency input savings and output enhancements which should in total realise over £3 billion a year in savings by 1997. The Defence Costs Study will build on this work.

Defence Agencies

541. The Department continues to make a substantial contribution to the Government's Next Steps initiative with the establishment of agencies to undertake a variety of support functions and services. There are now 17 Defence Agencies, employing over 33,000 civilian and 15,000 military personnel and with total operating costs approaching £2 billion. Royal Air Force Training Group became a Defence Agency on 1 April. The Fleet Maintenance and Repair Organisation, the naval Marine Services organisation, Army logistic information systems, Army Engineer Services, Royal Air Force signals, the Ministry of Defence Police, test and evaluation, sales (disposals) and those schools not already in Agencies are being considered for Agency status in the coming year.

542. We continue to review the entire support area for potential Agency candidates. Potential candidates include the whole of the naval support organisation, including the naval bases and the storage and distribution function; the recruiting, pay and some personnel systems for each of the Services; Royal Navy training; Army individual training; significant further elements of Army logistics and Royal Air Force logistics; the medical organisations of each Service; tri-service communications systems; the Defence Lands organisation; and elements of the Procurement Executive.

543. The expectation is that support activities which do not have to be carried out in-house should be abolished or transferred to the private sector. Activities which need to be retained in-house, for example where there are important operational

considerations, will be considered for Agency status. This provides a framework for improving performance through increased flexibility, delegation of responsibility and greater accountability against clear and challenging performance targets.

Corporate Headquarters Office Technology System (CHOTS)

1. The Department has in recent years benefited from the wide-scale use of desk-top personal computers. But we came to recognise, as others have, that we could get significantly better value from our investment in Information Technology (IT) if our desk-top computers used a common set of software, were connected together into a network and were linked with the larger systems and databases that support our business operations and management decision-making. In this way, a unified electronic infrastructure could be created which would provide the foundation for meeting the information processing needs of individuals, work groups and the Department as a whole. Because of the additional risks to sensitive information in a networked environment, we recognised that such a system had to have adequate levels of security.

2. We set about realising this vision in a manner which minimised risk. Following a competition we selected, from two different consortia, prototypes of systems which provided common desk-top terminals, software and networking elements; and then operated those systems in two of our buildings. We subsequently evaluated benefits, costs and technical feasibility. As a result, we took the decision two years ago to implement a full-scale system aimed at supporting in excess of 10,000 users spread around the United Kingdom. This programme was called the Corporate Headquarters Office Technology System (CHOTS); the contract was awarded to the TOPIX consortium led by ICL. The system uses Open Systems standards and has security features to meet our requirements.

3. The estimated value of the contract is £250 million over five years. It contains some innovative features. The greatest possible responsibility has been placed on the contractor so as to minimise dependencies and inter-contractor disputes and provide the incentive to produce high-quality products and services. TOPIX is responsible for implementation and subsequently for managing the CHOTS service once operational against tough performance criteria. The contract provides the flexibility we need, within a fixed price framework, to cope with the inevitable changes in the numbers

and location of staff over the period of implementation and to bring in new technology as it matures; and it contains options for exercising competition so that value-for-money can continue to be tested.

4. The process of implementing CHOTS has gathered pace since the contract was awarded in late 1991. At the start of 1994, there were 2,000 users, with new users being added at the rate of over 100 each week. We firmly believe that real benefits will arise from using CHOTS to enable beneficial change in the way we run our business. Each new user therefore receives a minimum of two days training. There is also a parallel education programme for senior managers designed to help them to identify ways of exploiting the new opportunities. Education and training form part of a substantial user support programme, which includes a nationwide Help Desk and on-call business analysts.

5. Changing work-place tools and practices is never easy, and a secure system requires more design compromises and imposes more constraints than usual, but the evidence from user satisfaction surveys is encouraging. The benefits of a common system with standard applications are already being demonstrated and these will grow as more staff join the system. We are regularly monitoring benefits as part of our normal procedures for investment review. Initial results from these reviews show that the costs for the programme remain within the original estimates. They also indicate that staff efficiency improvements envisaged for the programme are likely to be achieved. Already - early in the programme - further benefits are being highlighted, over and above the original expectations - for example, direct savings in training of over £300 per user per year.

6. The ability to bind the organisation together with a common information system is very important to sustaining and improving management performance and Departmental cohesion whilst we are delivering the major changes we plan in management style, structure and location over the next few years. Planned technical developments over the next two years will make the system more capable and flexible.

Competing for Quality

544. As reported in last year's Statement, the Department introduced an expanded market testing programme in 1992, following the issue of the 1991 Government White Paper *Competing for Quality* (Cm 1730). We aim to test activities worth £1.2 billion in the four years from April 1992, the biggest programme in Whitehall. In the first period, to September 1993, the Department tested 36 support activities, originally costing £346 million per year. Of these, 18 were directly contractorised and 18 were subjected to competition. Eight of the latter were won by in-house teams, including experimental flying for the Defence Research Agency. The Department intends to pursue vigorously market testing opportunities across the whole range of defence activities, including the Defence Agencies, in subsequent periods of the programme. The Defence Costs Study will, of course, have a significant influence on the scale of the future programme and decisions on future plans will therefore be taken in the light of the outcome of the Study.

545. We recognise that market testing has an impact on all the support areas in the Department and has many personnel, legal and contracting implications. A comprehensive consultancy advice and training package has therefore been produced to cope with the requirement to train both the customers and those preparing in-house bids. In addition, two advisers, on secondment from the private sector, are helping us develop our approach to market testing by providing a valuable insight into the commercial dimension.

The Citizen's Charter

546. Although there are few examples of the provision of services direct to the public, defence activities do affect the citizen in a number of ways. The Department contributes to the principles enshrined in the Citizen's Charter by continuing to provide a high standard of defence capability whilst ensuring best value-for-money to the taxpayer. The performance and quality disciplines inherent in the New Management Strategy and in the formation of Defence Agencies are valuable tools through which we are seeking to improve the standard of our service. In addition, where services may be provided to the public, or defence activity comes into contact with the public, targets have been set for the improvement of quality and performance.



547. The Services in Northern Ireland have accepted a commitment to ensure that members of the public can make complaints against members of the armed forces without impediment. Comprehensive procedures have been introduced to process formal non-criminal complaints made against the armed forces. These procedures are subject to annual audit by the Independent Assessor of Military Complaints Procedures. The armed forces introduced in 1992 a leaflet which advises members of the public on how to make a complaint; copies are available from police stations and from the offices of elected representatives. A Patrol Identification Card, which every patrol carries and is available to members of the public on request, helps to identify the unit against which a complaint might be lodged.

548. The Department receives a considerable amount of correspondence from members of the public about military low flying, most of which is carried out by the Royal Air Force. Where complaints about Royal Air Force aircraft activity cannot be resolved locally, they are referred to the low flying complaints cell in the Secretariat (Air Staff). In accordance with Charter principles, the Secretariat works to a target time of four weeks for a written reply to complaints or enquiries; this target has been met in all but exceptional cases.

549. The Defence Accounts Agency has a target to pay 96% of valid bills within 11 days of receipt at its bill paying directorate in Liverpool and regularly exceeds that figure; it pays 99.9% of all valid bills within 30 days.

550. Over the last six months of 1993, the Department achieved the target of answering all incoming telephone calls to Headquarters buildings in London within an average of 15 seconds. The average answer time recorded during weekdays is 14.7 seconds. The weekend performance is, on average, much better than the target. A new Metropolitan digital telephone network serving all Ministry of Defence buildings in London has been commissioned, which will include a new Ministry of Defence Centralised Operating and Enquiry service. This will allow for further improvements in the service. Further traffic distribution changes across all the exchanges are being implemented in order to balance the incoming calls with the number of operators. This should allow us to achieve a maximum target time of 15 seconds.

551. The Meteorological Office has issued a Charter Standards Statement and appointed an Enquiries Officer to deal directly with enquiries from the general public. The Enquiries Officer ensures that all general enquiries are dealt with (or, where more detailed research is required, at least acknowledged

with an estimate of the date by which a reply will be sent) within two working days of receipt. Enquiries relating to education are handled by special units.

552. The Records Management area has set an average turn-round target of four weeks for answering enquiries from the public concerning Service personnel records.

553. The Department is committed to applying the Parent's Charter to Service schools through the introduction of parental choice of schools by the end of this year.

554. The Armed Forces Medical Services (AFMS) have readily accepted the principle of the applicability of the Patients' Charter to Service and civilian patients treated in Service hospitals. Central monitoring has been introduced to ensure that three key National Standards are being met: the provision of an immediate initial assessment in accident and emergency departments; a wait of no longer than 30 minutes of the stated appointment time in outpatient clinics; and no cancellation of operations on the day of arrival in hospital except where postponements are required because of staff sickness or emergency. The current re-organisation of the Services' Secondary Care facilities and the expected introduction of new management information systems are important factors affecting the ability of the AFMS to meet in full the provisions of the Patients' Charter at this stage; but it is anticipated that the majority of difficulties arising from these changes will have been overcome by the end of 1994.

555. There are well-established internal procedures for Service and civilian patients treated in Service hospitals to register complaints about both administrative arrangements and clinical treatment. Equivalent procedures in the National Health Service (NHS), however, provide for an independent complaints process on administrative issues through the Health Service Commissioner (HSC). Advice is being sought on what jurisdiction the HSC and Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration have over complaints made by patients treated in Service hospitals, and whether there is a need for change to meet Patients' Charter requirements.

556. The practical application of the Patients' Charter to Service hospitals is not without difficulty. This is partly a reflection of the different underlying purpose of Service hospitals compared to their NHS equivalents. The prime role of a Service hospital is to train armed forces medical personnel for their role in war. This objective must take priority and means that it is not always possible for the performance of a Service hospital to be judged against the same criteria

that apply to an NHS hospital. For this reason, the inclusion of Service hospitals in NHS 'league tables' will not be automatic but will be the subject of local arrangement with individual Health Authorities.

557. The Department is discussing with the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families Association those professional health and social welfare services the Association provides for the armed forces to which the Charter principles could best be applied. Emphasis is being placed on standards of service, publication of response times and redress procedures.

The Support Area

558. The Royal Navy has continued to rationalise its infrastructure and support activities in order to maximise the resources available to the front line. The last Type 42 destroyers currently at Rosyth will move to Portsmouth in 1994, and Rosyth Naval Base will complete its transition to a minor war vessel operating base by March 1995. Good progress is being made towards the closure of Portland Naval Base and the transfer of operational sea training to Devonport by April 1996. The closure of Royal Naval Air Station HMS *Daedalus*, Lee on Solent, by April 1996 has also been confirmed; its activities will transfer to HMS *Sultan*, RNAY Fleetlands and RNAS Yeovilton. Additionally we have, following consultation, announced that First Degree Naval Engineering Officer education will be transferred from Manadon to Southampton University. We have announced our intention to move the other activities carried out at Manadon to HMS *Sultan* and HMS *Collingwood*, allowing the full closure of Manadon in 1995 - 96. The new joint Second Sea Lord/Naval Home Command formed on 1 April in a new Headquarters building - Victory Building - in Portsmouth Naval Base. The Command will be responsible for all aspects of Naval personnel policy including training, reserves, and medical and welfare issues. The new Naval Support Command, which will provide a central focus for all matters related to the support of the Fleet, also formed on 1 April.

559. Following the decision, reported in last year's Statement, that nuclear refitting should be concentrated at Devonport Dockyard, with Rosyth Dockyard receiving a substantial allocated programme of refits of surface warships, the Government announced in October its intention to seek competitive tenders from industry for the sale of both Royal Dockyards. Offers will be sought from industry shortly, with a view to implementing new arrangements by no later than April 1996.

560. On 1 April, 1(UK) Division became fully operational and HQ British Army of the Rhine

(BAOR) became HQ United Kingdom Support Command (Germany) (UKSC(G)). The formation of 3(UK) Division will be complete by 1 April 1995. A review of the Army Command Structure has been completed. As a consequence, from 1 April 1995, UKSC(G) will be integrated with the United Kingdom Land Forces (UKLF) under a new Headquarters Land Command as a single Top Level Budget. Also from 1 April 1995, the Inspector General of Doctrine and Training will report to the Adjutant General rather than to the Commander in Chief UKLF. Further decisions resulting from this review will be made later in the year.

561. The review of the Army Training Organisation has continued over the past year. Restructuring follows the principle of centralising training wherever possible, in order to reduce manpower and infrastructure costs. In the majority of cases, this has seen a withdrawal from smaller centres and the transfer of residual tasks to achieve a concentration at the existing Arm or Service Centre.

562. We plan to concentrate the training of the Royal Armoured Corps at Bovington, although gunnery training will continue to be carried out at Lulworth and Castlemartin. Royal Artillery training will be centred on the Royal School of Artillery, Larkhill. Royal Engineers' training will be carried out at Chatham and at Minley Manor in Hampshire. Royal Signals training will be concentrated at Blandford. Infantry phase 2 training will take place at Catterick, with specialist career and instructor training at Warminster and Brecon. The training of the Royal Logistic Corps will be carried out mainly at Deepcut in Surrey. Driver training will be undertaken at Leconfield in Humberside and at Bovington. Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers' training will take place at Arborfield and Bordon. As part of this, the School of Aeronautical Engineering will relocate from Middle Wallop to Arborfield. Mytchett in Hampshire and Millbank, London, will be the main locations for the training of the Army Medical Services; and training for the Adjutant General's Corps will be carried out at Worthy Down and at Beaconsfield. The Defence Automatic Data Processing Training Centre will relocate from Blandford to Shrivenham. The result of these rationalisation measures is that the Army will cease to train at Harrogate, Ouston, Strensall, Chichester, Northampton and parts of Chattenden and Netheravon.

563. Major changes are also under way in the Army personnel organisation. The Adjutant General headquarters will move from London to

Upavon, where it will be collocated with the headquarters of the Inspector General of Doctrine and Training. The announcement of the formation of the Army Personnel Centre, and the consequent closures of the Manning and Records Offices and Regimental Pay Offices at Chester, Exeter, Leicester and York, was made in September. Further elements of the Army's Personnel Services and Administration organisation moved to Worthy Down in January.

564. The move of the Army School of Recruiting from Sutton Coldfield to Bovington was completed in November 1993. Plans to move the Army Chaplains from Bagshot Park to Eltham Palace were announced in December.

565. A study of Army Catering has concluded that savings could be made by contracting out or civilianising more of the work in static (non-Field Army) units. The Field Army will remain fully manned with military chefs, centrally controlled for operational deployment, but the numbers of catering posts in the Army will reduce by 25% to around 2,500.

566. Good progress continues to be made with the restructuring of the Royal Air Force support area. The new Logistics Command was formed at RAF Brampton, and the Personnel and Training Command at RAF Innsworth, on 1 April this year. Progress has also been made with the Maintenance Group 2000 initiative, under which maintenance, engineering and storage functions will be concentrated on four major sites by the end of the century. For example, detailed assessments of the need for logistics support for the RAF showed that only one major Equipment Supply Depot is required. Following a detailed study of operational and financial options, we published proposals that RAF Carlisle should be closed from early 1997 and RAF Quedgeley from early 1998, and that the focus of the technical storage function should be concentrated at RAF Stafford, which offers greater warehouse capacity and lower upgrade costs. These proposals have been the subject of consultation with the trade unions and we will make an announcement once a final decision has been taken.

567. A study has been conducted into the Royal Air Force's flying training organisation to ensure that the training is being carried out in the most efficient and cost-effective manner possible. The study concluded that Fast Jet Advanced Flying Training should be rationalised from the current two stations to one, RAF Valley, and that RAF Chivenor should cease flying operations by October 1994 and be placed on care and

maintenance by October 1995. This proposal is currently the subject of consultation. Further work is under way into the pattern of RAF flying training to determine whether there is scope for further rationalisation. Rationalisation of ground training has reduced the number of stations involved from six to three. RAF Swinderby was closed in December 1993, RAF Hereford will close in December 1994 (although it is being considered for alternative use) and units will move out of RAF Newton early in 1995. Of the three remaining stations, RAF Halton, RAF Cosford and RAF Locking, the last is being studied with a view to further rationalisation.

568. In addition to improving efficiency through rationalisation, the Royal Air Force is also planning major improvements in the management of the support chain, with the aim of maximising the gain from the RAF's new Logistics Information Technology Strategy, which will introduce an integrated system serving the whole RAF Logistics Command.

United States Military Drawdown in the United Kingdom

569. To reflect the changed strategic setting, the United States Government, in consultation with its NATO partners, has been realigning its forces. Current plans call for a reduction to 100,000 United States Service personnel based in Europe as a whole. The number of United States Service personnel based in the United Kingdom will reduce to approximately 15,000 by 1995.

570. The United States Department of Defense has, over the last six years, announced plans to withdraw or partially withdraw from 41 bases and facilities in the United Kingdom. Of these, 29 locations have been returned to Ministry of Defence control. All F-111 aircraft have now left the United Kingdom and, by March, had been replaced by about 50 F-15Es. In addition, 18 F-15Cs deployed to the United Kingdom between January and March as a result of realignment changes in Germany.

571. The United States withdrew from RAF Greenham Common, RAF Kemble, RAF Sculthorpe and Holy Loch in 1992. The major United States Army storage site at RAF Burtonwood closed on 26 August last year and the United States Army munitions storage site at RAF Caerwent closed on 30 November. The United States Air Force main operating bases at RAF Woodbridge and RAF Bentwaters closed last year on 20 August and 30 September respectively. The United States Navy will withdraw from the NATO Armament Depot,

Glen Douglas, later this year. The United States Air Force will return RAF Upper Heyford by the end of September 1994 and will partially withdraw from RAF Alconbury by the end of September 1995. RAF Chicksands will close by the end of September 1995.

Merchant Shipping

572. Last year's Statement reported that further consideration would be given to the future availability of British crews to ascertain whether there were still sufficient British seafarers on the British Registers to man strategic vessels for defence purposes. The crewing study, which was completed in October 1993, was based on federated vessel figures provided by the Chamber of Shipping from its Fleet and Manpower Inquiry, and on a survey conducted by the Department of Transport on the number of British seamen employed on non-federated vessels. The study demonstrated that, if necessary, there would be no difficulty in manning strategic chartered or requisitioned ships with British crews. The Department is continuing the dialogue with the Department of Transport and the Chamber of Shipping on crew availability.

573. Merchant ships continue to be used in support of the deployment of British forces to Bosnia-Herzegovina, and in a number of national and NATO exercises. In keeping with the Department's policy of seeking best value for money, vessels for these requirements were chartered on the international shipping market after competition.

The Release of Information

574. The Department is committed to greater openness in its activities, and already aims to release as much information into the public domain as possible without compromising security and commercial confidentiality. We have taken several important steps to increase openness since last year's Statement. As noted in paragraph 431, we published in July 1993, for the first time, an annual compendium of endorsed Staff Targets and Staff Requirements. The Department has led in a review of the former D Notice system. As a result, a new set of Defence Advisory Notices, agreed with other Government Departments and the media, was issued in August 1993. The new system is more transparent and relevant in the light of international changes. Open publication has ensured that the system is better understood. On 4 April this year, we introduced a new classification system for Government



documents, which will permit greater flexibility in their release. We also continue to review closed Departmental records to assess suitability for release to the Public Records Office; over 2,500 were released during 1993, with a similar figure expected in 1994.

575. The White Paper *Open Government* (Cm 2290), published in July 1993, gave details of a new Code of Practice on Government Information, which will shape Departmental practice on the release of information both in published form and in response to individual requests. The Department is in the process of clarifying its internal instructions in the light of the White Paper to ensure that the release of information to the public is further increased in future, whilst continuing to protect the interests of national security and personal privacy.

Historic Buildings

1. *This Common Inheritance* (see paragraph 578) included a statement that the Government "aims for the highest standards of conservation and will ensure that those responsible for its historic buildings are aware of the heritage they hold in trust". As the Government's major owner of listed and scheduled buildings, of which it has over 700, the Department is implementing the Action Plan for the Care of Historic Buildings put forward by the Department of the Environment in response to the recommendations of the Comptroller and Auditor General in his 1991 report on the *Upkeep of Historic Buildings on the Civil Estate*.

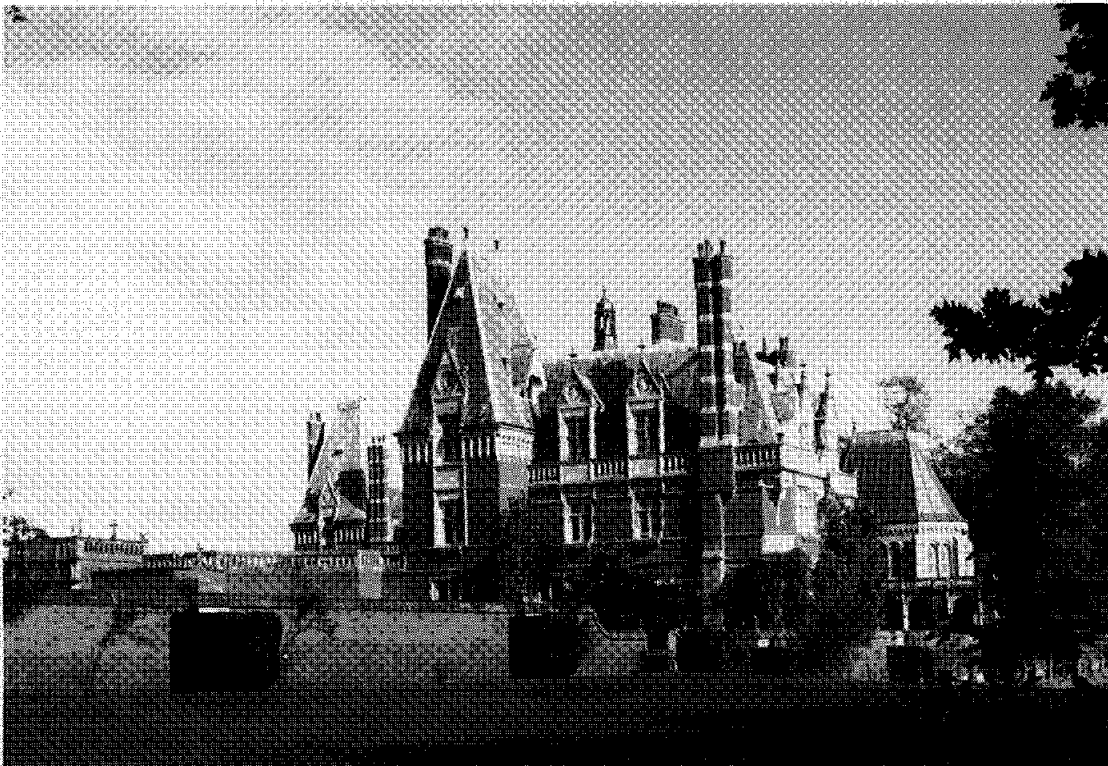
Deregulation

576. Although not a regulator of business, the Department is contributing to the Government's Deregulation Initiative by continuing to streamline its relationship with suppliers and by ensuring that industry is consulted on major issues whenever appropriate.

The Defence Estate

577. The defence estate exists to meet the operational needs of the Services. Land holdings are kept under continuous review and the opportunity cost of retaining property is taken into account in all rationalisation decisions and before new major works projects are approved. The early identification and

2. The Department has nominated a focal point for dealing with its historic estate, as required by the Action Plan, and is working on the development of a coherent and consistent policy. In doing so, we consult fully with the Department of National Heritage and the national heritage bodies at both Departmental and at local level. A booklet on the Department's historic buildings, called *Defending Our Heritage*, has been published both within the Department and outside. The aim is to promote awareness of our buildings and of the current position on the historic estate generally, which is bound up with the significant



Minley Manor,
Fleet, Hampshire

rationalisation that the defence estate is currently undergoing. As Lord Cranborne stated in his foreword to *Defending Our Heritage*:

"It is clear that we will be able to continue to use a great many buildings for Defence purposes without damaging them. This is good news for the Ministry since we value the tradition and continuity they represent. Where they need repair or alteration we will make sure we carry out the work expertly and with suitable outside advice. We will also consult the statutory authorities. Some of these buildings will be easy to open to the public. Others will not: they are in operational use every day and some are homes for Servicemen and women. Security has to be

tight for obvious reasons. Nevertheless, we will do what we can to inform the public of what historic buildings the Ministry owns and to promote their study even where public access must be restricted or forbidden. There are also a large number of buildings we will not need, either because they do not suit modern defence requirements or because the Armed Forces are getting smaller. These we will try and sell. This will not be easy since old buildings can be expensive to maintain and, particularly if they were built for a special purpose, not always easy to adapt for new uses. As we decide what buildings to sell, it will be interesting to see what suggestions prospective buyers and other members of the public make for their use."

sale of surplus property is a key objective. The scaling back of our armed forces in response to changes in the strategic setting has presented us with opportunities to rationalise our land holdings; but the nature of the estate affects our ability to generate receipts for the defence budget. The Department utilises some valuable urban sites, but over 80% of the estate consists of training areas, ranges and operational airfields in remote locations. Whilst these are extremely valuable assets in the operational sense, commercial values are very low. Nevertheless, despite a depressed property market, some £250 million has been raised in the last three financial years from the sale of surplus property, and we expect to continue an ambitious disposal programme into the future. The steps we are taking to care for the historic buildings which we will continue to own are described on pages 85 to 86.

Defence and the Environment

578. The Department conducts its activities in accordance with the Government's overall environmental policy, set out in the 1990 White Paper *This Common Inheritance* (Cm 1200) and its associated reports. It is Departmental policy to comply with national environmental protection legislation, and relevant European Community directives and international agreements which have been ratified by the United Kingdom, except where Crown or defence exemptions need to be invoked for essential national security or operational reasons.

579. In accordance with the Environmental Information Regulations 1992, the Department will make available accessible environmental information or data on 'the state of water, air, soil, fauna, land and natural sites'. Requests for such information should be sent to: The Environment Unit, IL(Log), Room 9340,

Ministry of Defence, Main Building, Whitehall, London, SW1A 2HB.

580. Lord Cranborne, the Under Secretary of State for Defence, is the Department's 'Green Minister'. He is responsible for ensuring that environmental considerations are taken into account at all levels of Departmental decision-making and for developing environmental strategies appropriate to defence activities. He is chairman of the Department's senior environmental forum, the Ministerial Steering Group on Environment and Energy Efficiency, and acts in liaison with other Green Ministers to ensure that the Department keeps abreast of policy developments and environmental best practice.

581. Measures to safeguard the environment include the implementation of 'green' housekeeping procedures throughout the Department. For example, it is Departmental policy that all non-hazardous waste products should be recycled where this can be achieved without disproportionate cost. As a result, recycled paper is used widely and the Department participates in paper, aluminium, glass, metal and battery recycling schemes. Similarly, it is our policy to minimise and, if possible, eliminate the use of substances such as heavy metals, certain pesticides and solvents which are particularly persistent, toxic and bioaccumulative. Good progress has been made in devising environmental training courses for the Services, and training aids, such as videos, showing how to conduct military training in an environmentally sensitive manner are widely used. The public information video 'Green Forces', which illustrates how the Department is incorporating environmental considerations into its day-to-day business, won an award at the 1993 Rome International Military Film Festival and has been widely distributed.

582. The 'Joining Forces for the Environment' scheme, set up in 1992 to encourage greater collaboration between the armed forces and the scientific community, has led to several programmes of co-operation, including assistance with the transport of scientific equipment to remote locations and the granting of access to military training areas for scientists wishing to undertake research.

583. The work needed to meet the requirements of the 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer is a good example of how the Department has responded to more demanding international environmental protection standards. The Protocol and subsequent European Community legislation contain phase-out dates for the production and consumption of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and halons which harm the ozone layer. The Department is taking a leading role in implementing the requirements of the Montreal Protocol and European Community regulation 3952/92. A Montreal Protocol Task Force has been established to bring together all those who are affected by the Protocol in order to ensure that the Department reduces its procurement of CFCs and halons in line with internationally agreed timescales. Plans have been finalised for a banking and recycling facility to support equipment identified as 'essential' for the remainder of its operational life or until suitable alternatives become available. The Department, in conjunction with industry, is actively seeking alternative equipment and substances which will not harm the ozone layer.

584. The Department is by far the largest consumer of energy on the Government estate, accounting for

some 70% of the total. Our efforts are therefore vital to the Government's energy-saving goals. We started to promote energy efficiency in 1974 and now participate in the Government's estate campaign, with a target of saving 15% of energy consumption over a five year period from 1991-92 to 1995-96. Energy-saving campaigns on the Defence estate are for 'non-operational' energy: broadly, all those forms of energy used for purposes other than the propulsion of vehicles, ships, aircraft and weapons. We are seeking more modern technology and techniques to assist our endeavours, including Combined Heat and Power schemes which will allow us to generate our own electricity and use the heat produced for domestic purposes.

585. The Department continues to give a high priority to the conservation of wildlife and the protection of the archaeological heritage on the estate. The loss of opportunities to train in Germany puts additional pressure on training areas in the United Kingdom and long term management plans are being developed in order to reconcile the conservation of sensitive sites with increased utilisation. Some agreements with statutory conservation bodies are already in place; others are under negotiation. These agreements seek to promote mutual understanding and ensure compliance with national and European legislation. Conservation achievements on the defence estate continue to attract national coverage, and our aim is to continue to foster public understanding of the importance of the estate for the flora and fauna of the United Kingdom. We are also keen to encourage public access to the estate wherever possible by making information available on footpaths and times when training areas and

ranges are open. Following the success of the initial publication of a pamphlet detailing walks available on the defence estate (150,000 copies have so far been distributed), it is our intention to publish a further version describing the additional areas accessible to the public.



*Gad Cliff coastal path,
Lulworth Ranges*

The Military Tasks

DEFENCE ROLE ONE: *to ensure the protection and security of the United Kingdom and our Dependent Territories even when there is no major external threat.*

MT 1.1: Provision of an Effective Independent Strategic and Sub-strategic Nuclear Capability - National nuclear capabilities, both strategic and sub-strategic, continue to underpin British defence strategy and provide the ultimate guarantee of our security. Maintenance of an effective independent strategic deterrent involves nuclear research, development, production and testing expertise and facilities; a minimum ballistic missile submarine (SSBN) force, providing assurance that at least one vessel can be at sea at all times, supported by secure, continuous real-time communications facilities covering the SSBN operating area; access to support and maintenance facilities for SSBNs, missiles and warheads; adequate conventional forces to safeguard deployment of the SSBN force; and conventional forces to safeguard at all times the physical security of nuclear assets as well as the command and control infrastructure.

MT 1.2: Provision of a Nuclear Accident Response Organisation - The Ministry of Defence would be the lead Government Department for the response to any incident or accident in the United Kingdom involving nuclear weapons, military nuclear materials or naval reactors. For this reason, the Department maintains specialist capabilities in support of the Nuclear Accident Response Organisation, designed to respond to such incidents or accidents.

MT 1.3: Provision of Military Support to the Machinery of Government in War - In transition to war or war the Government, at central or regional levels, would need to draw on military support to maintain the Machinery of Government in War. This requires provision of a military infrastructure, including communications and the maintenance of secure key points; military support for civil defence and emergency planning; and specialist support, including Explosive Ordnance Disposal teams.

MT 1.4: Provision of Military Aid to the Civil Power in the United Kingdom and Dependent Territories - Military Aid to the Civil Power (MACP) is provided in the United Kingdom and Dependent Territories for the direct maintenance or restoration of law and order in situations beyond the capacity of the civil power to resolve in any other way. The military role is to respond to a request for assistance, resolve the immediate problem and then return control to the civil power. MACP involves both specialist units - for example, bomb disposal teams - with the necessary specialist support and lift, and forces maintained for other tasks.

MT 1.5: Military Aid to the Civil Power in Northern Ireland - The armed forces continue to provide essential support to the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) in Northern Ireland. This includes operations to deter and combat terrorist activity through the arrest of terrorists and the seizure of equipment and other resources; foot patrols to protect RUC officers carrying out normal police duties; vehicle check points; patrol bases at the border to discourage cross-border attacks; and specialist assistance, including helicopter support, bomb disposal and search teams.

MT 1.6: Provision of Military Assistance to Civil Ministries in the United Kingdom - Military Assistance to Civil Ministries is the use of military forces for non-military Government tasks, including assistance to maintain the essentials of life in the community or to undertake urgent work of national importance. Additionally, the Ministry of Defence routinely carries out a number of duties for other Government Departments on a repayment basis, in particular fishery protection, hydrographic tasks and assistance to HM Customs and Excise.

MT 1.7: Provision of Military Aid to the Civil Community - Military Aid to the Civil Community is the provision of Service personnel and equipment, both in emergencies and in routine situations, to assist the community at large.

MT 1.8: Provision of a Military Search and Rescue Service - The armed forces provide a continuous peacetime search and rescue (SAR) capability, with the priority task of rescuing Service personnel in the United Kingdom and surrounding seas. Where military SAR cover is not affected, SAR for the civil community is provided within the terms of agreements with other Government Departments. Under MTs 1.15, 1.18 and 1.20, SAR helicopter forces are also based in Cyprus, the Falkland Islands and Hong Kong.

MT 1.9: Maintenance of the Integrity of British Waters in Peacetime - The Government has an obligation to ensure the integrity of the United Kingdom's territorial waters and to protect British rights and activities in the surrounding seas. Military activities include sea and air surveillance of both surface vessels and submarines; maintenance of a presence in territorial waters and surrounding seas; and maintenance of the security of vital ports, anchorages and sea lanes, especially in time of rising tension.

MT 1.10: Maintenance of the Integrity of British Airspace in Peacetime - The integrity of British airspace in peacetime is maintained through a continuous Recognised Air Picture and air policing of the United Kingdom Air Defence Region.

MT 1.11: Military Intelligence and Surveillance - The armed forces assist the Government Communications Headquarters and other agencies in obtaining intelligence.

MT 1.12: Physical Security and Protection - The armed forces, the Ministry of Defence Police and Guard Service and, in some cases, civilian security services operate with the civil police and other agencies to protect Service personnel (both on and off duty) and their dependents against terrorist attack, and to guard establishments, ships, aircraft, equipment and munitions against destruction or theft by hostile individuals or organisations.

MT 1.13: Provision of HMY *Britannia* and *The Queen's Flight* - The Government provides secure maritime and air travel, as required, for The Sovereign.

MT 1.14: State Ceremonial and Routine Public Duties - The Department provides military personnel for State ceremonial and routine public duties.

MT 1.15: The Security of Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas - The United Kingdom retains a substantial presence in the Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs) of Cyprus. This is centred on two resident infantry battalions and RAF Akrotiri, and provides communications facilities; an airhead for reinforcement, and evacuation when necessary; a Forward Mounting Base for operations in the Middle East and North Africa; military search and rescue; and training facilities for resident and non-resident forces. Other activities include assistance to the SBA administration, in particular maintenance of law and order in the SBAs using a mixture of military and civilian personnel.

MT 1.16: The Security of Gibraltar - The Government is responsible for the defence and the internal security of Gibraltar. The United Kingdom provides forces to deter and if necessary defend against aggression. We also provide a tri-Service Headquarters and facilities for the NATO commander for the Gibraltar area; operate, protect and maintain communications and surveillance facilities; provide a Forward Mounting Base and a Royal Air Force-manned airfield, which is also used by civilian airlines; assist in the training of the Gibraltar Regiment; and make available a destroyer or frigate at specified notice, as a guardship.

MT 1.17: Maintenance of a Base on Ascension Island - The Royal Air Force maintains a presence at Wideawake airfield on Ascension Island to support the Falkland Island airbridge and reinforcement plans and to act as a Forward Mounting Base for evacuation operations in sub-Saharan Africa.

MT 1.18: The Security of the Falklands and South Georgia - The United Kingdom continues to maintain a defensive capability in the South Atlantic. The garrison is tasked with maintaining the integrity of Mount Pleasant airfield as an airhead for reinforcement; defending other military installations in the Falkland Islands; providing for the safety of shipping and aircraft within the area; countering military action against South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands; and providing 24-hour military search and rescue (SAR) cover and, when military cover is not affected, SAR for the civil community.

MT 1.19: Maintenance of a British Military Presence in the British Indian Ocean Territory (Diego Garcia) - A small naval party is based on Diego Garcia in the British Indian Ocean Territory to exercise the Government's sovereign rights. Its tasks include administrative functions on behalf of the Commissioner of the Territory.

MT 1.20: The Security of Hong Kong - The garrison's primary role is to demonstrate British sovereignty and to support the Hong Kong civil authorities in maintaining internal security and stability.

MT 1.21: Maintenance and Activation of Service Evacuation Plans - In cases where civil contingency plans prove insufficient to guarantee their safety, we maintain plans to evacuate British nationals at short notice from a number of countries.

MT 1.22: Reinforcement of the Cyprus SBAs, Gibraltar, Ascension Island, the Falklands and South Georgia, Diego Garcia, and Hong Kong - The Government is committed to the stability, security and defence of the Dependent Territories, including, if necessary, the restoration and maintenance of law and order. None of the resident forces for Military Tasks 1.15 to 1.20 are capable of meeting all possible contingencies and therefore could require reinforcement. Rehearsal of reinforcement plans contributes to deterrence, as well as maintaining expertise.

MT 1.23: Reinforcement of Other British Dependent Territories - The Dependent Territories which do not have resident British garrisons face no particular military risk. They could, however, face challenges to their internal security which might lead to a request for military support, drawing on our national intervention capability.

MT 1.24: Provision of Hydrographic Surveying and Geographic Services - Hydrographic surveying and geographic mapping and survey services are a defence responsibility because of the security aspects of providing hydrographic support for the strategic deterrent, anti-submarine warfare and mine countermeasures operations, the security aspects of geographic support, and the need to preserve a uniformed field survey capability for operations and emergencies.

MT 1.25: Ice Patrol Ship - British sovereignty interests in the Antarctic are demonstrated by the annual deployment to the region, during the austral summer, of the Ice Patrol Ship HMS *Endurance*. The ice patrol task includes assistance to the British Antarctic Survey, hydrographic survey and meteorological work.

DEFENCE ROLE TWO: to insure against a major external threat to the United Kingdom and our allies.

MT 2.1: NATO Nuclear Forces - NATO's Strategic Concept requires the maintenance of nuclear forces, including sub-strategic forces, based in Europe, but at much reduced levels. The United Kingdom has committed all its nuclear forces, both strategic and sub-strategic, to NATO.

MT 2.2: Maritime Immediate Reaction Forces - Maritime immediate reaction forces provide a small core of units held at the highest levels of readiness which can be deployed at very short notice in response to a crisis. They would form the nucleus around which the United Kingdom and its allies could deploy their rapid reaction or main defence forces.

MT 2.3: Land Immediate Reaction Forces - Land immediate reaction forces are designed to provide a multinational presence in potential areas of crisis. This role is currently undertaken by the Allied Command Europe Mobile Force (Land), which is capable of ACE-wide operations, acting independently or in conjunction with other forces.

MT 2.4: Air Immediate Reaction Forces - Air Immediate Reaction Forces are capable of deployment ACE-wide at short notice.

MT 2.5: Maritime Rapid Reaction Forces - Maritime rapid reaction forces will respond to a crisis which exceeds the capability of immediate reaction forces to deter or counter. Their high state of readiness and need to react to a wide variety of military situations calls for a pre-planned force mix and capability. Maritime rapid reaction forces could be formed into NATO Task Groups, NATO Task Forces or NATO Expanded Task Forces depending upon the requirements of a particular crisis.

MT 2.6: Land Rapid Reaction Forces - The multinational ACE Rapid Reaction Corps (ARRC) - to which the majority of NATO nations are contributing - is the key land component of NATO's rapid reaction forces. It will provide the Alliance as a whole with the ability to respond quickly and effectively to any major threat to its security.

MT 2.7: Air Rapid Reaction Forces - Air reaction forces are required to provide a capability across the broad spectrum of mission types: offensive air support, tactical reconnaissance; and interdiction.

MT 2.8: Maritime Main Defence Forces - Maritime main defence forces are at lower readiness than those in the maritime reaction forces but could be used to supplement or reinforce these formations in an escalating crisis.

MT 2.9: Land Main Defence Forces - If not required by the ARRC, we will contribute land main defence forces capable of conducting operations under NATO command. With the creation of AFNORTHWEST, the landmass of the United Kingdom will fall within ACE for the first time, and its defence will encompass some of the activities previously defined as Military Home Defence.

MT 2.10: Air Main Defence Forces - The United Kingdom contributes to Airborne Early Warning operations, offensive, defensive and reconnaissance operations for SACEUR with associated ground and air support, and wartime search and rescue operations.

MT 2.11: Maritime Augmentation Forces - The United Kingdom provides a range of forces and capabilities to NATO's maritime augmentation forces. These will be held at the lowest readiness, and in peacetime will mainly comprise vessels in routine refit or maintenance which will not be available for short-notice deployment.

MT 2.12: Special Forces - The provision of highly trained Special Forces (SF) able to carry out specialised military tasks is of considerable value in NATO's high-level operational planning. SF provide a unique contribution at the strategic and operational level, but they are also able to provide significant support to conventional formations; they can be committed in peace, crisis and war. The United Kingdom contributes Special Forces at theatre level

to support reaction and main defence force deployments. These can carry out surveillance, reconnaissance, offensive action and military assistance operations independently or in conjunction with other units.

MT 2.13: Deployment and Logistic Support - All the forces covered by the previous Military Tasks need to be deployed and sustained. We achieve this using military and civil air transport aircraft and shipping as appropriate to the situation, linked with a complex network of supply agencies, both in the United Kingdom and overseas.

***DEFENCE ROLE THREE:** to contribute to promoting the United Kingdom's wider security interests through the maintenance of international peace and stability.*

MTs 3.1-3.5: Maintenance of a National Intervention Capability - A number of Military Tasks in Defence Roles One and Three require forces to be available on a contingency basis. For some, the United Kingdom is likely to have to act alone. For others, operations are likely to be based on a multinational response, probably under United Nations auspices. The armed forces need to be able to produce a graduated range of military options, from the employment of small teams of Special Forces to the mounting of an operation requiring the deployment of a division with maritime and air support, as circumstances demand. We have therefore identified for planning purposes an intervention capability from which appropriate contingency forces could be drawn as required.

MT 3.6: Humanitarian and Disaster Relief - When appropriate, and at the request of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office or Overseas Development Administration, British armed forces contribute to humanitarian and disaster relief operations, either on an individual basis or as part of a co-ordinated international effort.

MT 3.7: Provision of a Military Contribution to Operations Under International Auspices - The forces identified in Military Tasks 3.1 to 3.5 provide the ability to contribute to operations under international auspices, in particular those of the United Nations, CSCE and WEU, and to NATO operations in support of United Nations or CSCE mandates.

MT 3.8: Operational Deployments Under Bilateral and Multilateral Agreements - The responsibility for the defence of Belize was assumed by the Government of Belize on 1 January 1994. The British military presence in Belize will in future take the form of a training operation for troops from the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom is committed to the stationing of a Gurkha battalion in Brunei until 1998; full costs are met by the Sultan. In the run-up to the withdrawal of the Hong Kong garrison in 1997, the Brunei garrison provides the acclimatised reserve for Hong Kong. We also have jungle training facilities in Brunei. We maintain our commitment to the Five Power Defence Arrangements (FPDA), which provides for consultation in the event of a threat to the security of Malaysia or Singapore. The commitment involves provision of Headquarters staff for the Integrated Air Defence System Staffs and participation on an opportunity basis in FPDA exercises.

MT 3.9: Reinforcement of Brunei - In the event of an external threat to Brunei, and subject to the consultation stipulated in the exchange of notes between the two Governments, the British garrison may be deployed in support of the Royal Brunei Armed Forces; this may require reinforcement.

MT 3.10: Other Operational Deployments - The United Kingdom provides forces which contribute to the development of greater stability

both within and beyond Europe. The Armilla Patrol provides reassurance and assistance to entitled merchant shipping in and around the Gulf area. It is also helping to enforce the remaining United Nations resolutions on trade with Iraq. The armed forces also provide assistance to combat the trade in drugs, where this can be done without detriment to the performance of other military tasks. Overseas visits, including ship visits, provide unique opportunities for contact with foreign armed forces, and thus have an important role to play in developing military links. They can also contribute to improving bilateral relations in other ways.

MT 3.11: Military Assistance and Combined Exercises - Military assistance takes place mainly in support of wider foreign policy aims; the defence objective is limited to promoting stability and military effectiveness in countries where we retain valuable facilities, including for transit and training, or where we have an obligation to assist in the event of a security threat. Such military training can make a significant contribution to regional stability by promoting military effectiveness and individual states' own perceptions of security.

MT 3.12: Arms Control, Disarmament and Confidence and Security-Building Measures - Under current treaties and agreements, the United Kingdom has an inescapable duty to host incoming inspections, and also has the right to make a certain number of outgoing inspections.

The Strength of the Fleet

Ships of the Royal Navy^①

Type/ Class ^②	Base Port ^③	No.	Operational or engaged in preparing for service, trials or training	No.	Undergoing refit or on standby, etc.
Submarines					
Trident	F	1	<i>Vanguard</i> , ^④ <i>Victorious</i> ^⑤		
Polaris	F	3	<i>Resolution</i> , <i>Repulse</i> , <i>Renown</i>		
Fleet	D	5	<i>Tireless</i> , <i>Torbay</i> , <i>Trenchant</i> , <i>Talent</i> , <i>Triumph</i>	2	<i>Trafalgar</i> <i>Turbulent</i>
	F	5	<i>Sceptre</i> , <i>Spartan</i> , <i>Valiant</i> , <i>Superb</i> , <i>Splendid</i>	1	<i>Sovereign</i>
Type 2400/ Upholder	D	4	<i>Upholder</i> , <i>Unicorn</i> , <i>Unseen</i> , <i>Ursula</i>		
ASW Carriers	P	3	<i>Ark Royal</i> , <i>Invincible</i> , <i>Illustrious</i>		
Assault Ships	P	1	<i>Fearless</i>	1	<i>Intrepid</i>
Destroyers					
Type 42	P	9	<i>Cardiff</i> , <i>Exeter</i> , <i>Manchester</i> , <i>Newcastle</i> , <i>Nottingham</i> , <i>Southampton</i> , <i>Birmingham</i> , <i>Glasgow</i> , <i>Liverpool</i> ,	1	<i>Gloucester</i>
	R	1	<i>Edinburgh</i>	1	<i>York</i>
Frigates					
Type 23	D	8	<i>Norfolk</i> , <i>Marlborough</i> , <i>Argyll</i> , <i>Lancaster</i> , <i>Iron Duke</i> , <i>Monmouth</i> , <i>Montrose</i> , ^④ <i>Westminster</i> , ^④ <i>Northumberland</i> ^⑥		
	P		<i>Richmond</i> ^⑥		
Type 22	D	12	<i>Broadsword</i> , <i>Beaver</i> , <i>Boxer</i> , <i>Brazen</i> , <i>Brilliant</i> , <i>Brave</i> , <i>Campbeltown</i> , <i>Chatham</i> , <i>Cornwall</i> , <i>Coventry</i> , <i>Cumberland</i> , <i>Sheffield</i>	2	<i>Battleaxe</i> <i>London</i>
Type 21	D	2	<i>Active</i> , <i>Avenger</i>		
Leander	P			1	<i>Andromeda</i>

Ships of the Royal Navy (continued)^①

Type/ Class ^②	Base Port ^③	No.	Operational or engaged in preparing for service, trials or training	No.	Undergoing refit or on standby, etc.
Offshore Patrol Castle Class	R	1	<i>Dumbarton Castle</i>	1	<i>Leeds Castle</i>
Island Class	R	6	<i>Alderney, Guernsey, Anglesey, Lindisfarne, Orkney, Shetland</i>		
Minehunters Hunt Class	R	7	<i>Berkeley, Brocklesby, Chiddingfold, Dulverton Ledbury, Middleton, Quorn</i>		
	P	6	<i>Atherstone, Cattistock, Cottesmore, Hurworth, Brecon, Bicester</i>		
Sandown Class	R	5	<i>Sandown, Inverness, Cromer,^④ Walney,^④ Bridport^④</i>		
Patrol Craft Bird Class	F	3	<i>Kingfisher, Cygnet, Redpole</i>		
Peacock Class	HK	3	<i>Peacock, Plover, Starling</i>		
River Class	F	1	<i>Blackwater</i>	3	<i>Itchen, Spey, Arun</i>
	P			1	<i>Orwell</i>
Ton Class	P	1	<i>Wilton</i>		
Coastal Training Craft ^⑦		12	<i>Biter, Blazer, Archer, Charger, Dasher, Smiter Puncher, Pursuer, Example, Explorer, Express, Exploit</i>		
Gibraltar Search & Rescue Craft	G	2	<i>Ranger, Trumpeter</i>		

Ships of the Royal Navy (continued)^①

Type/ Class ^②	Base Port ^③	No.	Operational or engaged in preparing for service, trials or training	No.	Undergoing refit or on standby, etc.
Support Ships					
Royal Yacht	P	1	<i>Britannia</i>		
Ice Patrol Ship	P	1	<i>Endurance</i>		
Survey Ships	D	5	<i>Beagle, Bulldog, Herald, Roebuck, Hecla</i>		
	P			1	<i>Gleaner</i>

Notes:

- ① Strengths at 1 April 1994. This table includes ships due for completion or disposal during the course of 1994-95; numbers of each type are not therefore an accurate indication of the ships available at any one time. Ships solely engaged in harbour training duties are not included.
- ② All submarines, ASW Carriers, Assault Ships, Destroyers, Frigates, Offshore Patrol Vessels and MCMV are assigned to NATO, or will be so on becoming operational. Other ships could be made available in support of NATO operations if national requirements permit.
- ③ Base Ports: D - Devonport, F - Faslane, G - Gibraltar, HK - Hong Kong, P - Portsmouth, R - Rosyth.
- ④ Ships engaged in trials or training.
- ⑤ *Victorious* is due to start contractor's sea trials this year.
- ⑥ Ships under construction on 1 April 1994 and planned to be accepted during 1994-95.
- ⑦ Vessels operated by the University Royal Naval Units.

Ships sold or decommissioned during 1993-94: *Opossum, Opportune, Oracle, Amazon, Ambuscade, Arrow, Alacrity, Scylla, Jersey, Waveney, Carron, Dovey, Helford, Humber, Helmsdale, Ribble, Brinton, Iveston, Kellington, Nurton, Sheraton.*

Ships of the Royal Fleet Auxiliary^①

Type/ Class	No.	Operational or engaged in preparing for service, trials or training	No.	Undergoing refit or on standby, etc.
Fleet Tankers Large	2	<i>Olna, Olwen</i>		
Fleet Tankers Small	3	<i>Black Rover, Gold Rover, Grey Rover</i>		
Support Tankers	3	<i>Bayleaf, Oakleaf, Orangeleaf</i>	1	<i>Brambleleaf</i>
Fleet Replenishment Ships	5	<i>Fort George,^② Fort Austin, Fort Grange, Fort Victoria,^② Resource</i>		
Aviation Training Ship	1	<i>Argus</i>		
Landing Ships	5	<i>Sir Bedivere, Sir Galahad, Sir Geraint, Sir Percivale, Sir Tristram</i>		
Forward Repair Ship	1	<i>Diligence</i>		

Notes:

- ① Strength at 1 April 1994.
- ② Ships engaged in trials or training.

Royal Marines Commando Forces^①

Type	No.
Headquarters	
Commando Brigade Headquarters RM (including Air Defence and Brigade Reconnaissance assets)	1
Commandos	
RM Commandos	3
Artillery	
Commando Regiment RA	1
Commando Battery RA (Volunteer)	1
Engineers	
Commando Squadron RE	1
Commando Squadron RE (Volunteer)	1
Light Helicopter Support	
Brigade Air Squadron RM	1
Logistics Unit	
Commando Logistic Regiment RM	1
Special Boat Service	
Squadrons RM	5
Assault Squadrons (Landing Craft)	2

Note:

① At 1 April 1994. Table covers major operational units of the Royal Marines Command.

Naval Aircraft^①

Role	Aircraft	Number	Squadron
Air Defence/ Recce/Attack	Sea Harrier FRS1	6	800
		6	801
	Harrier T4	8	899
		4	899
Anti-Submarine	Sea King HAS 5/6	11	810
		7	814
		11	819
		7	820
		11	706
Anti Submarine/ Anti-Ship	Lynx HAS 3	37	815 ^{② ③}
		12	702
Airborne Early Warning	Sea King AEW 2	8 ^④	849 ^②
Commando Assault	Sea King HC 4	7	845
		8	846
		8	707
Aircrew Training	Gazelle HT 2	17	705
	Jetstream T2	13	750
Fleet Support/ Search and Rescue	Sea King MK5	5	771
	Sea King MK4	6	772
Fleet Training and Support	Hunter T8/GA11	9	
Support	Jetstream T3	2	

Notes:

- ① Total approved unit strengths at 1 April 1994. All these aircraft are assigned to NATO or could be made available in support of NATO operations.
- ② Aircraft in these squadrons are deployed in flights of single and multiple aircraft.
- ③ Includes 6 Lynx based at Squadron HQ.
- ④ Includes 2 Sea Kings based at Squadron HQ.

The Strength of the Army^①

Major Combat Headquarters

	BAOR	Berlin	UK	Elsewhere
Headquarters				
NATO Corps Headquarters	1			
Armoured Divisional Headquarters	1			
Brigade Headquarters	3 ^②	1 ^③	17 ^②	1 ^④

Major Units

	Regular Army				TA
	BAOR	Berlin	UK	Elsewhere	UK
Combat Arms					
Armour					
Armoured Regiments	6		3 ^⑤		
Armoured Reconnaissance Regiments	2		1		5 ^⑥
Infantry^⑦					
Battalions	6	2	30	3	36
Gurkha Battalions			1	3	
Aviation^⑧					
Army Air Corps Regiments ^⑨	2		3		
Combat Support					
Artillery^⑩					
Surface-to-Surface Regiments	4		8 ^⑤		3 ^⑪
Surface-to-Air Regiments	2		2		3
Engineers					
Engineer Regiments	5		6	1 ^⑫	9
Signals					
Signal Regiments	4		7 ^⑬	2	11
Electronic Warfare Regiments	1				

Major Units (continued)

	Regular Army			TA
	BAOR	UK	Elsewhere	UK
Combat Service Support				
Equipment				
Equipment Support Battalions	4	1		4
Logistics				
Logistics Regiments	9	15 ^⑭	2 ^⑮	11
Medical				
Field Ambulances, Field/General Hospitals	4	9		23
Special Forces				
SAS Regiments		1		2

Notes:

- ① Normal deployment locations at 1 April 1994 are shown: no account is taken of temporary or emergency deployments.
- ② Does not include Engineer, Signals and Logistics Brigades. UK figures include Northern Ireland and Home Defence Brigades.
- ③ Closes September 1994.
- ④ 48 (Gurkha) Infantry Brigade.
- ⑤ Includes one training regiment.
- ⑥ One Medium Reconnaissance regiment and four Regional National Defence Reconnaissance regiments.
- ⑦ Excludes six battalions comprising Home Service element of the Royal Irish Regiment.
- ⑧ Aircraft types are: Islander, Scout, Lynx, Gazelle.
- ⑨ The AAC also provide support in Northern Ireland on a mixed resident and roulement basis and this is sometimes referred to as the sixth AAC regiment, although the units disperse in war and have no regimental title.
- ⑩ Artillery unit equipment comprises:
- Surface-to-Surface Regiments (depending on role) - 105mm light guns, 155mm FH70 towed howitzers and 155mm M109 SP guns, Multiple Launch Rocket System.
 - Surface-to-Air Regiments - Rapier, Blowpipe/Javelin, High Velocity Missile .
- ⑪ Includes Honourable Artillery Company.
- ⑫ The Queen's Gurkha Engineers.
- ⑬ Includes two training regiments.
- ⑭ Includes 3 Combat Service Support battalions (REME, RLC, and RAMC elements combined).
- ⑮ Belize and Cyprus.

Army Equipment Holdings in the UK^①

	TANKS		ACVs		ACV Lookalikes ^②		ARTILLERY		AVLB	Helos
	Challenger	Others	Warrior	Others	Warrior	Others	MLRS	Others		
EDIST	-	37	-	243	2	84	18	94	-	59
LONDIST	-	-	-	32	-	5	-	18	-	-
SCOTLAND	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
SDIST	75	507	180	1191	86	349	26	188	18	135
W&WDIST	-	41	13	47	-	4	-	47	-	4
N IRELAND	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	34
ALL UK	75	585	193	1634	88	444	44	347	18	232

Army Equipment Holdings on the Continent^①

	TANKS		ACVs		ACV Lookalikes ^②		ARTILLERY		AVLB	Helos
	Challenger	Others	Warrior	Others	Warrior	Others	MLRS	Others		
BERLIN INF BDE	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	3
HQ RHINE GAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
1(UK) ARMD DIV	297	-	273	710	101	283	18	83	24	61
BAOR TOTAL	297	-	273	730	101	283	18	83	24	67
CYPRUS SBAs	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	3

Notes:

- ① All figures based on the 1 January 1994 CFE Declaration.
- ② Under the CFE Treaty, variants of Armoured Personnel Carriers or Armoured Infantry Vehicles precluded from carrying an infantry section are declared as "Lookalikes" to avoid confusion.

The Strength of the Royal Air Force^①

SQUADRON	STATION	AIRCRAFT TYPE	AE ^②	IUR ^③
Strike/Attack				
9 Sqn	RAF Bruggen	Tornado GR1	12	1
14 Sqn	RAF Bruggen	Tornado GR1	12	1
17 Sqn	RAF Bruggen	Tornado GR1	12	1
31 Sqn	RAF Bruggen	Tornado GR1	12	1
617 Sqn	RAF Marham	Tornado GR1/1b	12	1
12 Sqn	RAF Lossiemouth	Tornado GR1/1b	12	1
Offensive Support				
1 Sqn	RAF Wittering	Harrier GR7	13	
		Harrier T4	1	
3 Sqn	RAF Laarbruch	Harrier GR7	13	
4 Sqn	RAF Laarbruch	Harrier GR7	13	
6 Sqn	RAF Coltishall	Jaguar GR1A	12	1
		Jaguar T2A	1	
54 Sqn	RAF Coltishall	Jaguar GR1A	12	1
		Jaguar T2A	1	1
Reconnaissance				
2 Sqn	RAF Marham	Tornado GR1A	12	1
13 Sqn	RAF Marham	Tornado GR1A	12	1
41 Sqn	RAF Coltishall	Jaguar GR1A	12	1
		Jaguar T2A	1	
51 Sqn	RAF Wyton	Nimrod R1	3	
39(1 PRU)Sqn	RAF Marham	Canberra PR9	3	2
		Canberra T4	1	1
Maritime Patrol				
120 Sqn	RAF Kinloss	Nimrod MR2	7	1
201 Sqn	RAF Kinloss		7	1
206 Sqn	RAF Kinloss		7	
Air Defence				
5 Sqn	RAF Coningsby	Tornado F3	12	2
11 Sqn	RAF Leeming	Tornado F3	15	2
25 Sqn	RAF Leeming	Tornado F3	15	2
29 Sqn	RAF Coningsby	Tornado F3	12	2
43 Sqn	RAF Leuchars	Tornado F3	13	2
111 Sqn	RAF Leuchars	Tornado F3	13	2
Airborne Early Warning				
8 Sqn	RAF Waddington	Sentry AEW1	6	1

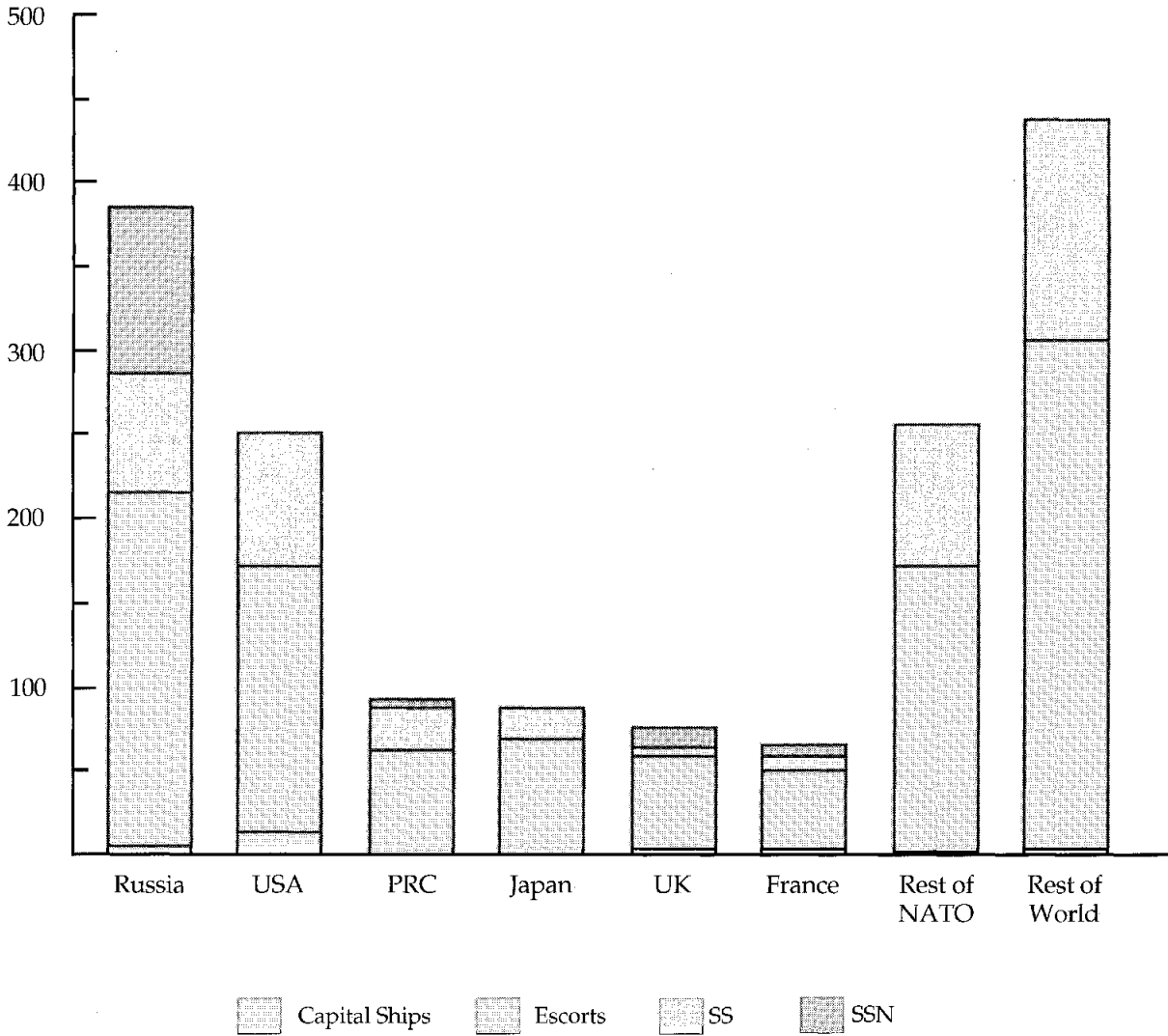
SQUADRON	STATION	AIRCRAFT TYPE	AE ^②	IUR ^③
EW Training/Radar Calibration				
360 Sqn	RAF Wyton	Canberra T17	8	
		Canberra PR7	1	1
Target Towing				
100 Sqn	RAF Finningley	Hawk T1/T1A	13	1
Air Transport & Tankers				
10 Sqn	RAF Brize Norton	VC10 C1/C1K	8	2
216 Sqn	RAF Brize Norton	Tristar K1/KC1/C2/C2A	8	1
24 Sqn	RAF Lyneham	Hercules C1/C3/C1K	12	2
30 Sqn	RAF Lyneham	Hercules C1/C3/C1K	12	1
47 Sqn	RAF Lyneham	Hercules C1/C3	12	1
70 Sqn	RAF Lyneham	Hercules C1/C3	11	2
32 Sqn	RAF Northolt	BAe125 CC2/3	7	1
		Andover CC2	2	
		Gazelle HT3	2	2
7 Sqn	RAF Odiham	Chinook HC1/2	5 ^④	
		Gazelle HT3	2	
18 Sqn	RAF Laarbruch	Chinook HC2	1 ^④	
		Puma HC1	4	1
		Gazelle HT3	1	
78 Sqn	RAF Mount Pleasant	Chinook HC2	1	1 ^④
		Sea King HAR3	2	
33 Sqn	RAF Odiham	Puma HC1	10	2
230 Sqn	RAF Aldergrove	Puma HC1	13	2
72 Sqn	RAF Aldergrove	Wessex HC2	13	2
60 Sqn	RAF Benson	Wessex HC2	8	1
The Queen's Flight	RAF Benson	BAe 146 CC2	3	
		Wessex HCC4	2	
28 Sqn	RAF Sek Kong	Wessex HC2	4	2
84 Sqn	RAF Akrotiri	Wessex HC5	3	1
1563 Flt	RAF Belize	Puma HC1	3	
101 Sqn	RAF Brize Norton	VC10 K2/K3	8	1
1312 Flt		Hercules C1K	2	
Search and Rescue^⑤				
202 Sqn	RAF Lossiemouth	Sea King	12	3
	RAF Boulmer			
	RAF Leconfield			
	RAF Manston			
	RAF Brawdy			
22 Sqn	RAF Coltishall	Wessex HC2	4	2
	RAF Chivenor			
	RAF Valley			
RAF Regiment				
15 Sqn RAF Regt	RAF Leeming	Rapier		
26 Sqn RAF Regt	RAF Laarbruch	Rapier		
27 Sqn RAF Regt	RAF Leuchars	Rapier		
37 Sqn RAF Regt	RAF Bruggen	Rapier		
48 Sqn RAF Regt	RAF Lossiemouth	Rapier		
1 Sqn RAF Regt	RAF Laarbruch			
2 Sqn RAF Regt	RAF Catterick			
3 Sqn RAF Regt	RAF Aldergrove			
34 Sqn RAF Regt	RAF Akrotiri			

SQUADRON	STATION	AIRCRAFT TYPE	AE ^②	IUR ^③
63(QCS)Sqn RAF Regt	RAF Uxbridge			
1310 Wg R Aux AF Regt	RAF Catterick			
2503 Sqn R Aux AF Regt	RAF Waddington			
2620 Sqn R Aux AF Regt	RAF Marham			
2622 Sqn R Aux AF Regt	RAF Lossiemouth			
2624 Sqn R Aux AF Regt	RAF Brize Norton			
2625 Sqn R Aux AF Regt	RAF St Mawgan			
Training				
15(R) Sqn	RAF Lossiemouth	Tornado GR1	16	6
20(R) Sqn	RAF Wittering	Harrier GR7	10	
		Harrier T4	6	
16(R) Sqn	RAF Lossiemouth	Jaguar T2A	4	2
		Jaguar GR1A	4	
56(R) Sqn	RAF Coningsby	Tornado F3	20	2
42(R) Sqn	RAF Kinloss	NimrodMR2	3	
57(R) Sqn	RAF Lyneham	Hercules C1/C3	5	
27(R) Sqn	RAF Odiham	Chinook HC2	2 ^④	
		Puma HC1	4	1
Sea King Training Unit	RAF St Mawgan	Sea King HAR3	2	
SAR Training Unit	RAF Valley	Wessex HC2	5	
Tri-national Tornado Training Establishment	RAF Cottesmore	Tornado GR1	14	2
RAF Aerobatic Team	RAF Scampton	Hawk T1/T1A	10	1
University Air Squadrons, Air Experience Flights, and various training establishments including flying training controls, advanced flying training and weapons units.		Chipmunk, Bulldog, Tucano, Dominie, Jetstream, Hawk, Wessex, Gazelle.		

Notes:

- ① This table shows Aircraft Establishments and In-Use Reserves by units at 1 April 1994.
- ② The Aircraft Establishment (AE) figure represents the number of aircraft that are manned and fully-resourced, and are required to meet training and operational needs.
- ③ The In-Use Reserve (IUR) aircraft provide a reserve so that those in the AE can undergo major servicing, modification or repair.
- ④ Numbers show aircraft at units and do not include those undergoing mid-life update.
- ⑤ The RAF SAR force is being restructured to an all Sea King fleet. On current plans this should be completed by 1996.

Global Naval Forces 1993 ^①



Note:

① Includes surface warships of more than 1,000 tons displacement; excludes ballistic missile submarines.

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