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REDUCTION OF MILITARY BUDGETS

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: CONVENTIONAL DISARMAMENT

**GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: OBJECTIVE INFORMATION
ON MILITARY MATTERS**

Letter dated 6 February 1989 from the Permanent Representative of
Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you a statement by the Committee of the Ministers of Defence of the Warsaw Treaty member States entitled "On the relative strength of the armed forces and armaments of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Europe and adjacent water areas" (see annex I) and another statement entitled "Correlation of the armed forces and basic types of armaments of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Europe and adjacent water areas" (see annex II), 1/ released on 30 January 1989.

I would be grateful if you could make the necessary arrangements for the present letter and its annexes to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under the items entitled "Reduction of military budgets", "General and complete disarmament: conventional disarmament" and "General and complete disarmament: objective information on military matters".

(Signed) Alexander STRESOV
First Deputy Minister of
Foreign Affairs
Permanent Representative of the
People's Republic of Bulgaria
to the United Nations

Notes

1/ Available in languages of submission only.

ANNEX I

Statement by the Committee of the Ministers of Defence of the Warsaw Treaty member States "On the Relative Strength of the Armed Forces and Armaments of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Europe and Adjacent Water Areas"

The Committee of the Ministers of Defence of the Warsaw Treaty member States stresses the exceptional importance in strengthening world peace, security and confidence of the Soviet Union's unilateral steps in the reduction of its armed forces and armaments, including those in Europe, which General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Mikhail Gorbachev announced at the United Nations on 7 December 1988.

Guided by the decisions of the conferences of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member States in Budapest (1986), Berlin (1987) and Warsaw (1988) and proceeding from the defensive nature of the military doctrine of the alliance, the Committee believes that the main objective of the modern age is the prevention of war, the cessation of the race in nuclear and conventional armaments, and a transition to consistent disarmament. The armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Europe must be such that neither of these alliances, while reliably ensuring its defences, should have the resources for a surprise attack against the other, or for launching offensive operations in general. It is this goal that the participants in the forthcoming talks on the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe should seek to attain.

The participants in the session confirm their resolve to promote an early initiation of these talks and the resumption of the work of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. They are in favour of working at these forums towards reaching an agreement on the mutual elimination of the existing asymmetries and imbalances, both in the whole of Europe and in individual regions, substantially reducing the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, developing and expanding the already existing confidence-building measures in view of the restriction of military activities in the European continent, and extending them to cover the independent activities of the air forces and navies.

This makes all the more important the proposal put forward by the Warsaw Treaty member States in March 1988 to implement an official exchange between the two military-political alliances of numerical data on the armed forces and conventional armaments of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO member States in Europe. The NATO countries failed to give a positive reply to this proposal and unilaterally published tendentious data based on a selective approach.

The Committee of the Ministers of Defence continues to attach a primary importance to the disclosure of actual data on the armed forces and conventional armaments of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries in Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals.

At the same time it deems it necessary to present a general picture of the correlation of the military potentials of the two military-political alliances in Europe in a broader context. The armed forces are an integral whole. Their components - ground forces, air forces, air defences, and navies - interact, supplement and strengthen each other. So only a comprehensive analysis of them will allow an assessment of the actual correlation of both sides' forces.

On this basis, the Committee of the Ministers of Defence has decided to make public numerical data on the armed forces and the basic types of armaments of the Warsaw Treaty member States, as well as its estimate of the armed forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Europe and in adjacent water areas (see annex II).

It can be seen from the data in the tables that, given the roughly equal numerical strength of the ground and air forces, the strength of NATO's navies is twice that of the Warsaw Treaty Organization's. NATO is superior to WTO in the number of attack tactical aircraft and naval aircraft, combat helicopters, and anti-tank missile systems. WTO has superiority in tanks, tactical missile launch systems, AD interceptors, infantry fighting vehicles and armoured personnel carriers, as well as in artillery. As regards naval armaments, NATO is considerably superior to the Warsaw Treaty Organization in the number of naval combat aircraft and large surface ships, including aircraft carriers and other ships capable of carrying airplanes. WTO has some advantage in submarines armed with missiles and torpedoes.

Of course, the intention of the above data is not that of using them in full volume as starting parameters at the future talks and they are not designed for substituting the subject matter of the talks, which should be conducted in accordance with their mandate. However, such a comprehensive approach to the evaluation of the armed forces in Europe is, in the final analysis, required to focus attention on the need to impart a realistic character to the talks from the very beginning and to renounce attempts to gain unilateral advantages.

Taking account of all the components of the military balance in Europe, it may be characterized as a rough parity which denies either side any hope of achieving a decisive military superiority. At the same time, a radical lowering of the present high level of the concentration of armed forces and armaments in Europe is needed in order to ensure a stability which corresponds to the principle of reasonable defensive sufficiency.

The Committee believes that the interests of European security demand that urgent measures be taken aimed at the elimination of the existing imbalances and asymmetries, a substantial reduction in the more dangerous offensive armaments, a lowering of the levels of the armed forces, and a reorganization of the military structures of the two alliances with a view to imparting to them a purely defensive nature. A vivid manifestation of the readiness of the Warsaw Treaty member States to direct the efforts to lower the level of military confrontation in Europe into the area of their implementation in practice are the measures for a unilateral reduction of the armed forces and armaments previously taken by the Warsaw Treaty member States (Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania,

the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Czechoslovakia), and especially the new initiatives undertaken by the Soviet Union to unilaterally reduce its armed forces in the next two years irrespective of the talks by 500,000 men and to effect unilateral sizeable cuts in its combat materiel and equipment - by 10,000 tanks, 8,500 artillery systems, and 800 combat aircraft - along with the withdrawal of six tank divisions from the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

The Committee of the Ministers of Defence of the Warsaw Treaty Member States expresses the hope that the NATO countries will display a similar readiness for progressing as quickly as possible towards greater stability and security in Europe, including by unilateral measures to reduce their armed forces and armaments.

ANNEX II *

Correlation

of the Armed Forces and Basic Types of Armaments of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Europe and Adjacent Water Areas

When calculating the correlation of the armed forces of the two sides in Europe and the adjacent water areas, the ground forces, air forces, air defence forces, and navies, as well as the combat and combat service support assets, the civil and territorial defence of both military political alliances are included in full volume in the total strength of the personnel and the total number of armaments.

The assessment of the armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states includes all navies deployed in the European zone, among them the Northern, Baltic and Black Sea Fleets of the Soviet Union in full strength. In accordance with the same approach the naval forces of the North Atlantic alliance include the navies of all the West European NATO countries, as well as the personnel and armaments of the US Navy in the North Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

The total strength of the armed forces does not include the personnel or armaments of the US and Canada which are deployed on their own territory, in the adjacent areas of the Atlantic Ocean, in the Pacific or in the Indian oceans. Neither are the Soviet forces deployed in the Asian USSR included in the overall balance. The calculations do not include the personnel or armaments of the strategic nuclear forces of the Soviet Union or the US, or the units or formations of missile forces to be disbanded under the Treaty on Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles.

Since British and French missile-carrying submarines, and missiles on the Albion Plateau (S-3) and Mirage IV bombers are not included in the total balance, Soviet medium-range bombers of the Tu-22 type are also not included (except for naval aircraft).

No account was taken of the civilian workers and office employees of the armed forces or of the military construction personnel of both sides as they do not undergo military training in peacetime and carry no weapons.

* Available in the languages of submission only.

In comparing armaments the main types of armaments and combat equipment in service, at depots (in reserve) and in combat employment centres were taken into consideration.

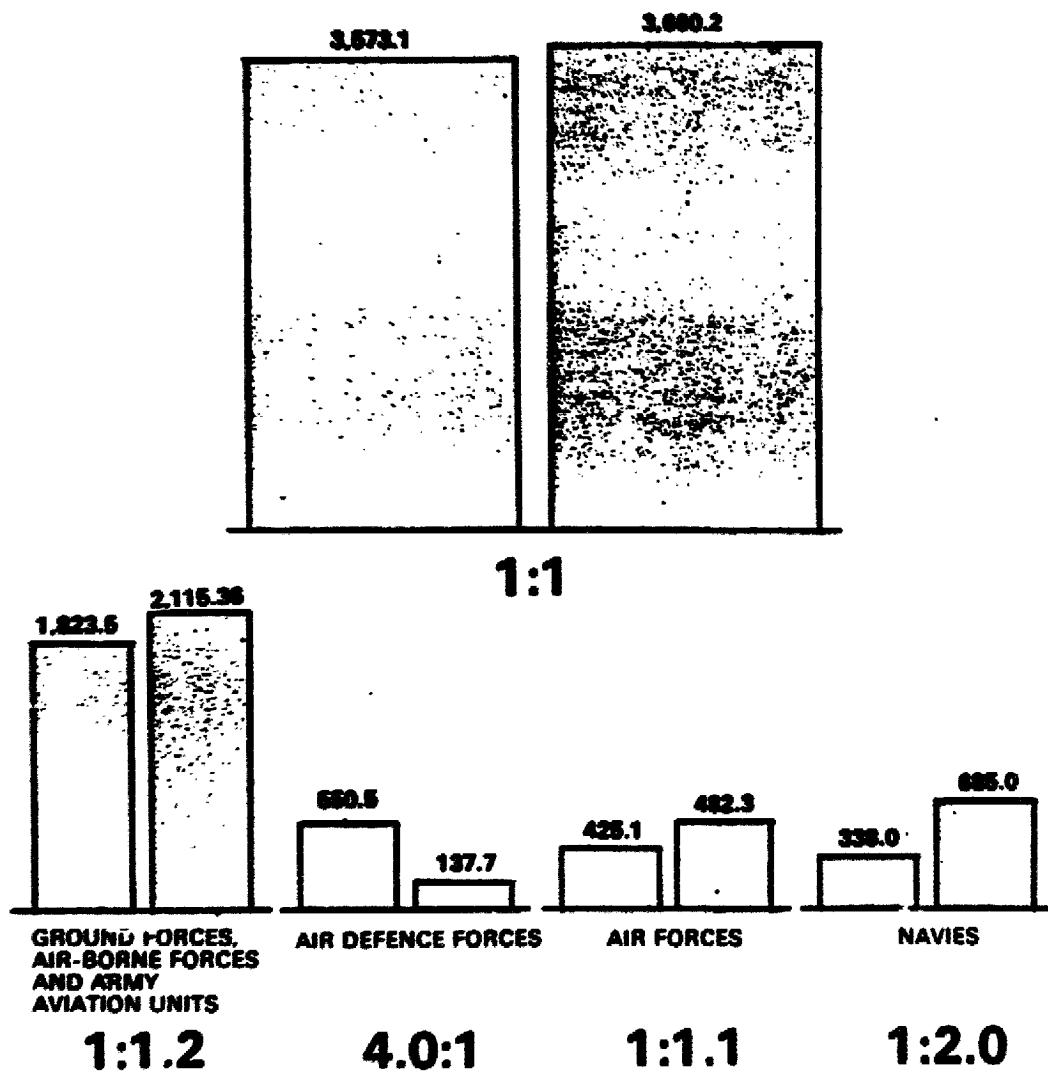
The figures supplied in the present booklet for the numeric strength of the armed forces and the number of the weapon systems of each WTO and NATO country were taken as of July 1, 1988.

**RELATIVE STRENGTHS
OF ARMED FORCES
(thousands of men)**

	WTO	Ratio	NATO
Command and control agencies: general staffs (main headquarters), directorates and departments of Ministries of Defence	30.2	1:1.6	49.47
Ground forces, air-borne troops and army aviation	1,823.5	1:1.2	2,115.36
Air defence forces	550.5	4.0:1	137.7
Air forces	425.1	1:1.1	482.3
Navies	338.0	1:2.0	685.0
Units subordinated to the central command and control agencies (intelligence, communications, radio-electronic warfare, higher educational establishments, and others)	225.4	2.3:1	96.9
Logistic units and establishments of the armed forces	146.3	1.7:1	87.6
Civil (territorial) defence forces	34.1	5.7:1	6.0
TOTAL strength of the armed forces in Europe and adjacent water areas	3,573.1	1:1	3,690.2

NOTE: The personnel of the ministries of the interior (field gendarmerie) and frontier guards units is not included in the total strength of the WTO and NATO armed forces.

RELATIVE STRENGTHS OF ARMED FORCES



WTO



NATO

STRENGTH OF WTO COUNTRIES' ARMED FORCES IN EUROPE (thousands of men)

	Total in WTO	Including						Gastele- ville
		Bulgaria	Hungary	GDR	Poland	Romania	USSR	
Command and control agencies: general staffs (main headquarters), directorates and departments of Ministries of Defence	30.2	1.1	1.2	2.6	2.8	2.2	17.1	3.3
Ground forces, air-borne troops and army aviation	1,823.6	70.4	84.7	103.3	188.8	110.0	1,187.2	128.1
Air defence forces	650.6	17.8	18.8	28.9	48.8	22.0	288.1	22.3
Air forces	426.1	4.5	1.8	4.7	40.9	6.4	345.0	23.0
Navies	338.0	8.3	—	14.2	22.2	6.4	288.9	—
Units subordinated to the central command and control agencies (intelligence, communications, radio-electronic warfare, higher educational establishments, and others)	226.4	14.2	23.5	5.5	21.1	12.0	133.2	16.9
Logistic units and establishments of the armed forces	146.3	2.7	6.0	13.0	33.5	12.0	76.1	4.0
Civil (territorial) defence forces	34.1	0.7	—	—	8.9	1.0	22.4	3.1
TOTAL strength of the armed forces in Europe and adjacent water areas	3,573.1	117.6	108.8	173.1	347.0	171.0	2,468.0	188.7

NOTE: The strength of the ministries of the interior and frontier guards units is not included in the WTO armed forces.

STRENGTH OF NATO COUNTRIES' ARMED FORCES IN EUROPE (thousands of men)

	Total in NATO	Including													USA		CANADA		Ice- land
		Britain	FRG	France	Nor- way	Den- mark	Bel- gium	Nether- lands	Luxem- bourg	Italy	Greece	Por- tugal	Spain	Turkey	in Europe	in the Atlan- tic	in Euro- pe	in the Atlan- tic	
Command and con- trol agencies: ge- neral staffs (main headquarters), direc- torates and depart- ments of ministries of defence	49.47	1.0	1.8	5.0	0.08	0.06	1.0	1.0	0.03	17.0	0.3	1.9	2.3	18.0	—	—	—	—	—
Ground forces, air- borne troops and army aviation	2,115.36	143.9	342.0	238.2	21.2	17.3	59.2	60.4	0.71	234.75	135.4	43.6	185.0	420.0	208.8	—	4.9	—	—
Air defence forces	137.7	13.0	31.3	15.0	2.0	1.5	5.1	4.0	—	21.2	11.4	—	12.0	12.0	9.2	—	—	—	—
Air forces	482.3	74.9	71.3	70.7	6.9	4.5	15.7	13.4	—	51.4	15.2	9.0	23.1	44.2	80.1	—	1.9	—	—
Navies	685.0	71.0	36.0	62.0	8.0	6.0	4.0	18.0	—	45.0	22.0	13.0	48.0	52.0	32.5	261.5	—	6.0	—
Central control units (intelligence, com- munications, radio- electronic warfare, higher educational establishments, and others)	36.9	2.7	6.5	38.5	1.7	0.1	4.2	2.75	0.3	19.65	4.3	1.0	8.8	5.1	—	—	1.5	—	—
Logistic units and establishments of the armed forces	87.5	4.7	5.0	13.1	1.2	1.5	2.8	1.5	—	6.0	1.2	1.5	3.3	44.5	0.9	—	0.3	—	—
Civil (territorial) de- fence forces	6.0	—	1.1	—	—	—	—	0.8	—	1.0	0.2	—	0.5	2.4	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL strength of the armed forces in Europe and adjacent water areas	3,660.2	311.2	495.0	442.5	41.08	30.96	92.0	101.85	1.04	396.0	190.0	70.0	283.0	598.2	331.5	261.5	8.4	6.0	—
															593.0		14.4		

NOTE: The personnel of field gendarmerie and frontier guards units is not included in the total strength of the NATO armed forces.

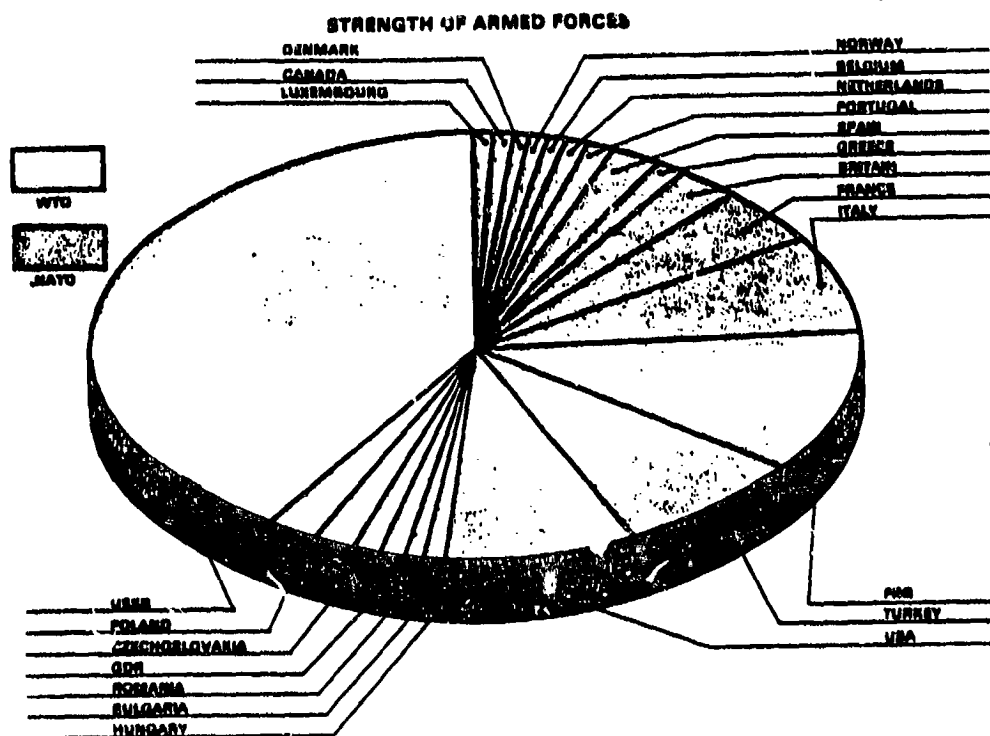
STRENGTH OF ARMED FORCES **(thousands of men)**

WTO		NATO	
Country	Figures for each country	Country	Figures for each country
Bulgaria	117.5	Britain	311.2
Hungary	106.8	FRG	496.0
GDR	173.1	France	442.5
Poland	347.0	Norway	41.08
Romania	171.0	Denmark	30.96
USSR	2,458.0	Belgium	92.0
Czechoslovakia	199.7	Netherlands	101.85
		Luxembourg	1.04
		Italy	396.0
		Greece	190.0
		Portugal	70.0
		Spain	283.0
		Turkey	698.2
		USA	693.0
		Canada	14.4
		Iceland	—
TOTAL:	3,573.1	TOTAL:	3,860.2

NOTE: Included is the full strength of ground forces, air forces, air defence and naval forces, as well as combat and combat service support assets, and civil and territorial defence forces of both military-political alliances.

The strength of the troops of the ministries of the interior and frontier guards units is not included in the WTO armed forces.

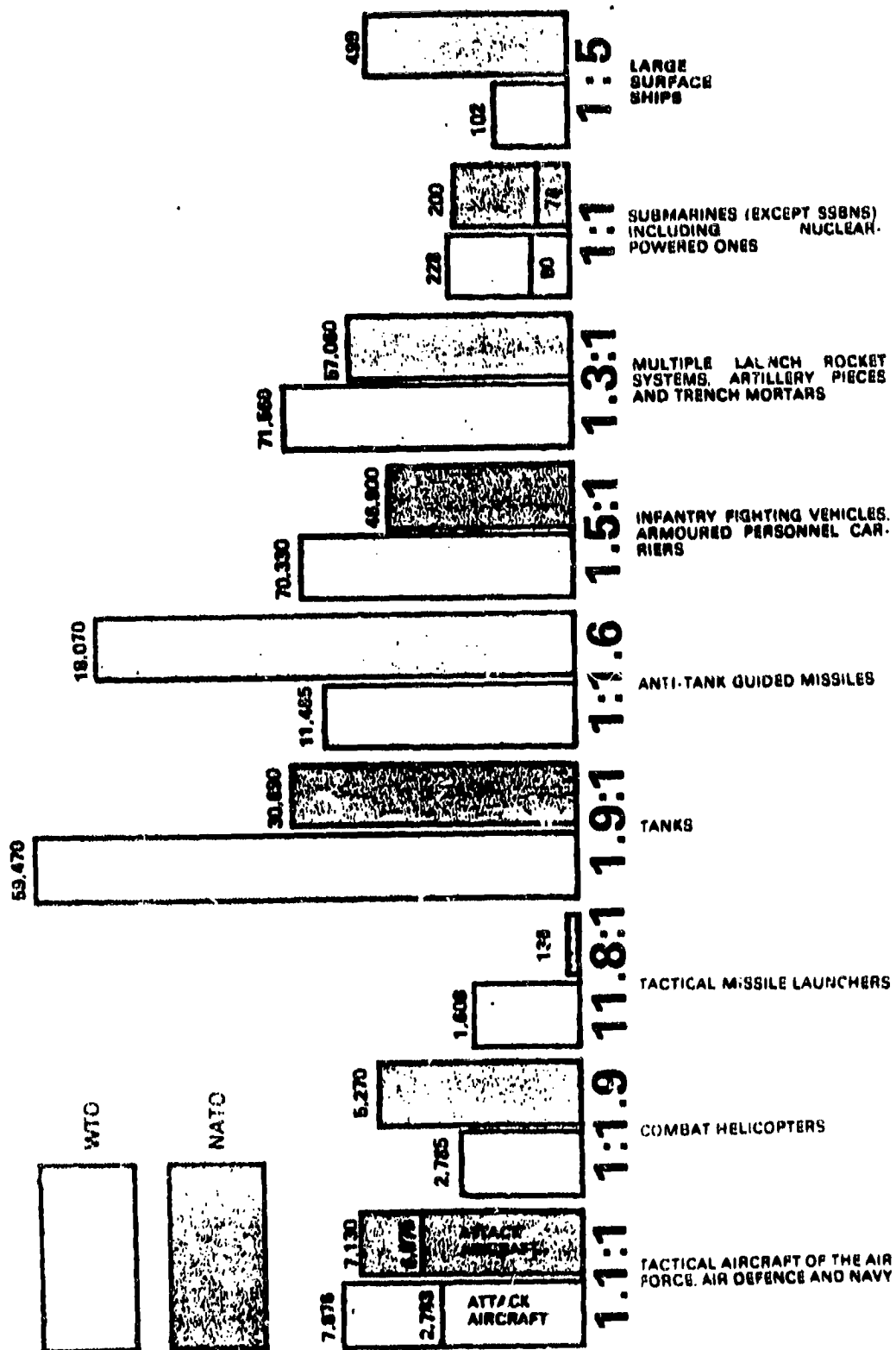
The strength of the field gendarmerie and frontier guards units is not included in the NATO armed forces.



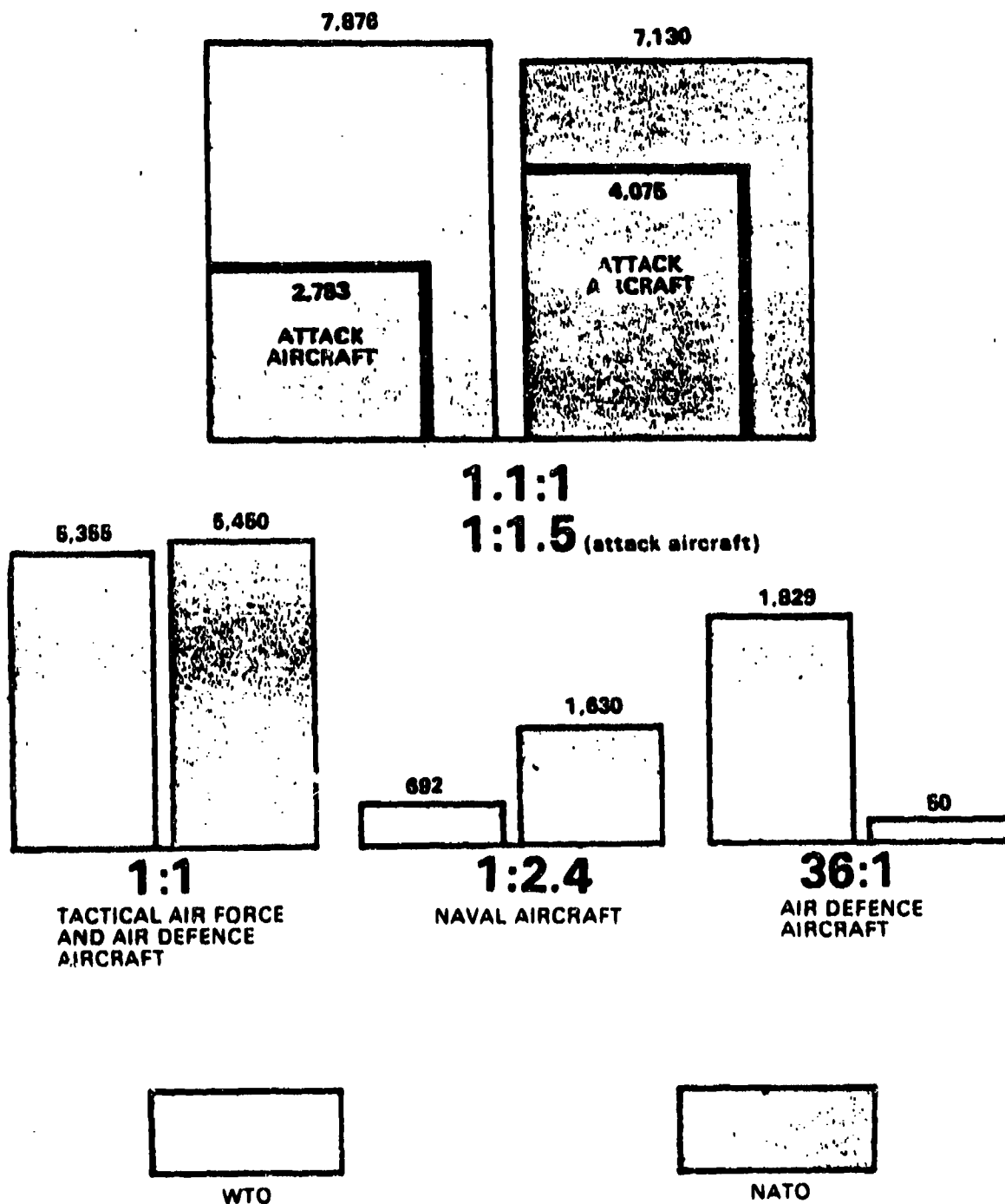
CORRELATION OF BASIC TYPES OF ARMAMENTS

	WTO	Ratio	NATO
Tactical combat aircraft of the air forces, air defence forces and navies	7,876	1.1:1	7,130
Including: tactical combat aircraft of the air forces and air defence forces	6,365	1:1	5,450
AD interceptors that cannot be employed against ground targets	1,829	38:1	50
naval combat aircraft	692	1:2.4	1,630
Total number of attack aircraft (bombers, fighter-bombers, ground attack aircraft) in the air force and naval tactical aviation	2,783	1:1.5	4,075
Combat helicopters, including those in the navies	2,785	1:1.9	5,270
Tactical missile launch systems	1,608	11.8:1	136
Tanks	59,470	1.9:1	30,690
Anti-tank missile launchers	11,485	1:1.6	18,070
Infantry fighting vehicles and armoured personnel carriers	70,330	1.5:1	48,900
Multiple launch rocket systems, artillery pieces (75-mm calibre and larger) and mortars (60-mm calibre and larger)	71,580	1.3:1	57,060
Submarines (except strategic ballistic missile submarines)	228	1.1:1	200
including nuclear-powered ones	80	1:1	76
Large surface ships (aircraft carriers, battleships, cruisers, destroyers, frigates, and amphibious ships with 1,200-ton displacement and over)	102	1:5	499
including: ships capable of carrying aircraft, aircraft carriers	2	1:7.5	15
cruise missile ships	23	1:11.9	274
amphibious ships (1,200-ton displacement and over)	24	1:3.5	84

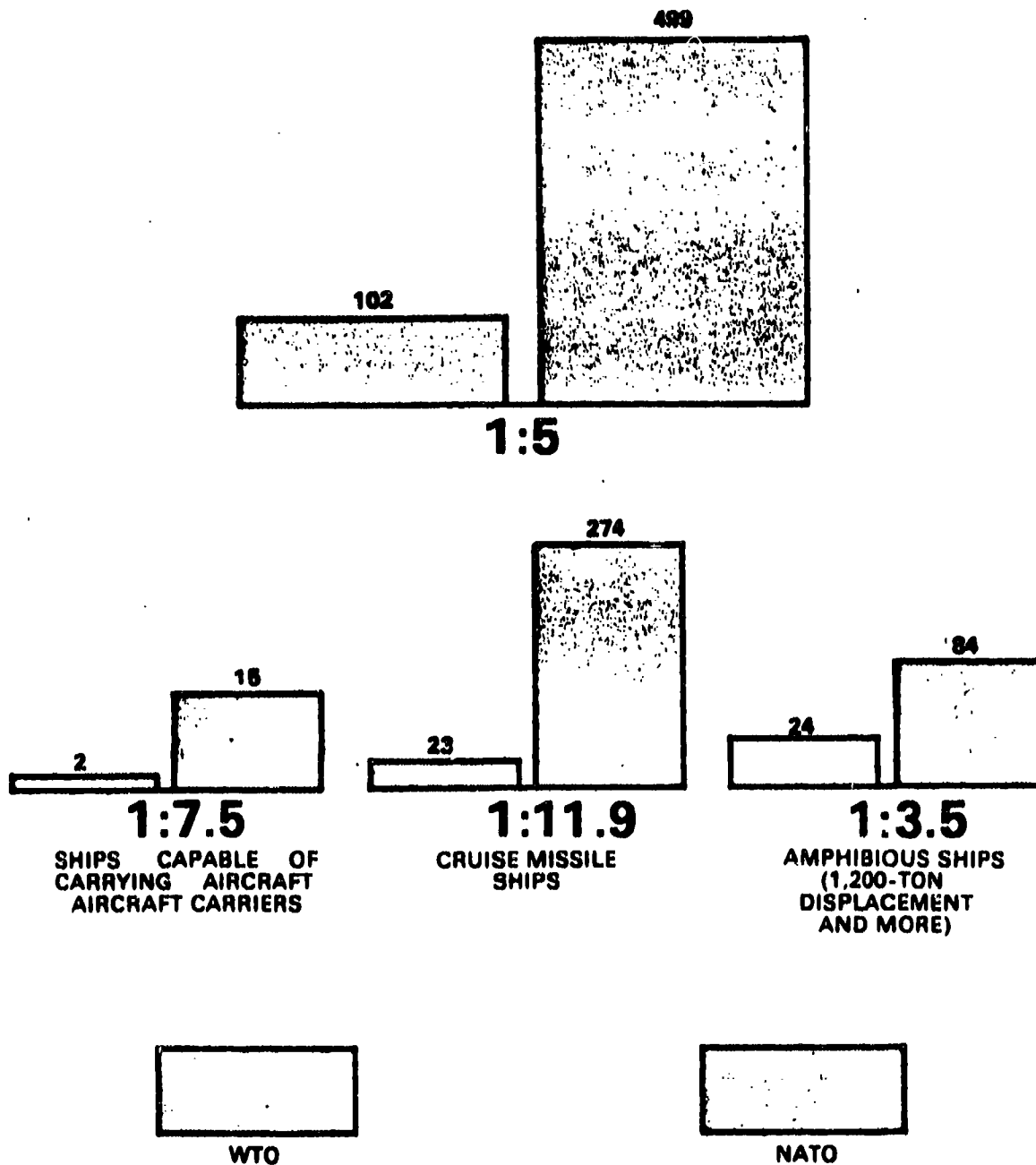
**CORRELATION
OF BASIC TYPES OF ARMAMENTS**



CORRELATION OF COMBAT AIRCRAFT



CORRELATION OF LARGE SURFACE SHIPS



QUANTITIES OF WTO BASIC ARMAMENTS IN EUROPE

	Total in WTO	Including						
		Bulgaria	Hungary	GDR	Poland	Romania	USSR	Czechoslovakia
Tactical combat aircraft of the air forces, air defence forces and navies	7,878	234	113	307	480	380	5,955	407
including: tactical combat aircraft of the air forces and air defence forces	5,355	234	113	283	480	156	3,682	407
AD interceptors that cannot be employed against ground targets	1,829	—	—	—	—	224	1,605	—
naval combat aircraft	692	—	—	24	—	—	668	—
Total number of attack aircraft (bombers, fighter-bombers, ground attack aircraft) in the tactical air forces and naval aviation	2,783	69	—	65	108	128	2,278	137
Combat helicopters, including those in the navy	2,785	51	96	74	45	220	2,200	101
Tactical missile launchers	1,608	72	27	80	81	50	1,221	77
Tanks	59,470	2,200	1,435	3,140	3,330	3,200	41,580	4,585
Anti-tank missile launchers	11,455	360	270	620	435	400	8,840	540
Infantry fighting vehicles and armoured personnel carriers	70,330	2,365	2,310	5,900	4,855	5,000	45,000	4,900

	Total in WTO	Including						
		Bulgaria	Hungary	GDR	Poland	Romania	USSR	Czechoslovakia
Multiple launch rocket systems, artillery pieces (75-mm calibre and larger) and mortars (50-mm calibre and larger)	71,660	3,590	1,750	2,435	3,065	6,600	50,275	3,445
Submarines (except strategic ballistic missile submarines)	228	4	—	—	3	1	220	—
including nuclear-powered ones	80	—	—	—	—	—	80	—
Large surface ships (aircraft carriers, battleships, cruisers, destroyers, frigates and amphibious ships with 1,200-ton displacement and over)	102	—	—	—	—	1	101	—
including: ships capable of carrying aircraft, aircraft carriers	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
cruise missile ships	23	—	—	—	—	—	23	—
amphibious ships (1,200-ton displacement and over)	24	—	—	—	—	—	24	—

QUANTITIES OF NATO BASIC ARMAMENTS IN EUROPE

	TOTAL in NATO in Europe	Including															
		Britain	FRG	France	Nor- way	Den- mark	Bel- gium	Nether- lands	Lu- xe-m- bourg	Italy	Greece	Portu- gal	Spain	Tur- key	USA in Euro- pe	Can- ada in Euro- pe	Ice- land
Tactical combat aircraft of the air forces, air defence forces and navies	7,130	835	850	880	100	100	170	200	—	450	450	150	295	640	1,980	50	—
including: tactical combat aircraft of the air forces and air defence forces	5,450	740	680	690	100	100	170	180	—	430	450	150	280	630	810	50	—
AD interceptors that cannot be employed against ground targets	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
naval combat aircraft	1,630	45	170	200	—	—	—	20	—	20	—	—	15	10	1,150	—	—
Total number of attack aircraft (bombers, fighter-bombers, ground attack aircraft) in the tactical air forces and naval aviation	4,075	410	815	460	50	50	110	110	—	160	230	130	140	410	1,150	50	—
Combat helicopters, including those in the navy	5,270	700	450	700	—	—	70	20	—	540	130	—	160	310	2,180	10	—
Tactical missile launchers	136	12	26	36	—	—	6	8	—	12	—	—	—	—	36	—	—
Tanks	30,690	2,000	4,900	3,190	370	350	530	1,250	—	2,330	2,000	470	1,850	4,320	6,980	150	—
Anti-tank missile systems	18,070	1,480	2,760	2,000	150	310	560	764	8	2,130	320	40	190	2,350	4,940	70	—

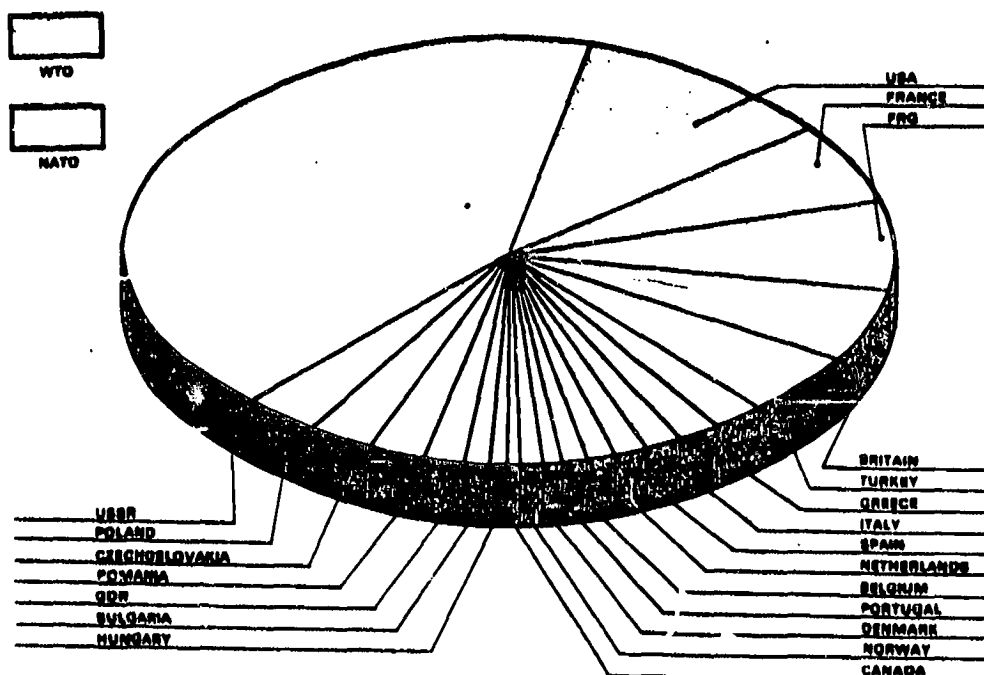
	TOTAL in NATO in Europe	including															
		Britain	FRG	France	Nor- way	Den- mark	Bel- gium	Nether- lands	Lu- xem- bourg	Italy	Greece	Portu- gal	Spain	Tur- key	USA in Euro- pe	Can- ada in Euro- pe	Iceland
Infantry fighting vehicles and armoured personnel carriers	46,900	5,480	6,840	4,520	190	1,090	2,020	3,240	—	6,440	1,720	280	1,720	5,270	7,590	500	—
Multiple launch rocket systems, artillery pieces (75-mm calibre and larger) and mortars (50-mm calibre and larger)	57,060	3,320	3,190	8,510	2,320	1,750	1,620	1,410	10	5,510	3,950	1,870	5,010	14,900	3,520	170	—
Submarines (except strategic ballistic missile submarines)	200	28	24	17	11	7	—	5	—	10	10	3	8	17	57	3	—
including nuclear-powered ones	76	16	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	—
Large surface ships (aircraft carriers, battleships, cruisers, destroyers, frigates and amphibious ships with 1,200-ton displacement and over)	499	66	16	54	11	10	4	17	—	27	29	17	29	31	173	15	—
including: ships capable of carrying aircraft, aircraft carriers	15	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	—	—
cruise missile ships	274	31	13	40	5	5	4	17	—	19	8	—	13	10	109	—	—
amphibious ships (1,200-ton displacement and over)	84	10	—	9	3	—	—	—	—	3	9	—	6	7	37	—	—

COMBAT AIRCRAFT

WTO		NATO	
Country	Figures for each country	Country	Figures for each country
Bulgaria	234	Britain	835
Hungary	113	FRG	860
GDR	307	France	890
Poland	480	Norway	100
Romania	380	Denmark	100
USSR	5,955	Belgium	170
Czechoslovakia	407	Netherlands	200
		Luxembourg	—
		Italy	450
		Greece	450
		Portugal	150
		Spain	295
		Turkey	640
		USA (in Europe)	1,960
		Canada (in Europe)	50
		Iceland	—
TOTAL	7,876	TOTAL	7,130

NOTE: in WTO—short-range bombers (Su-24), fighter-bombers (Su-22, Su-7B, Su-17, MIG-17, MIG-27), ground attack aircraft (Su-26), fighters (MIG-29, MIG-23, MIG-21, Su-27), AD interceptors (MIG-31, MIG-25, Su-27, Su-15, Tu-128, Yak-28), reconnaissance and radio-electronic warfare aircraft (MIG-26, MIG-21, Su-17, Su-24, Yak-28), naval aircraft (Tu-16, Tu-22, Tu-142, Il-38, Be-12, Yak-38, Su-17, MIG-21, MIG-23, MIG-29, Su-27);

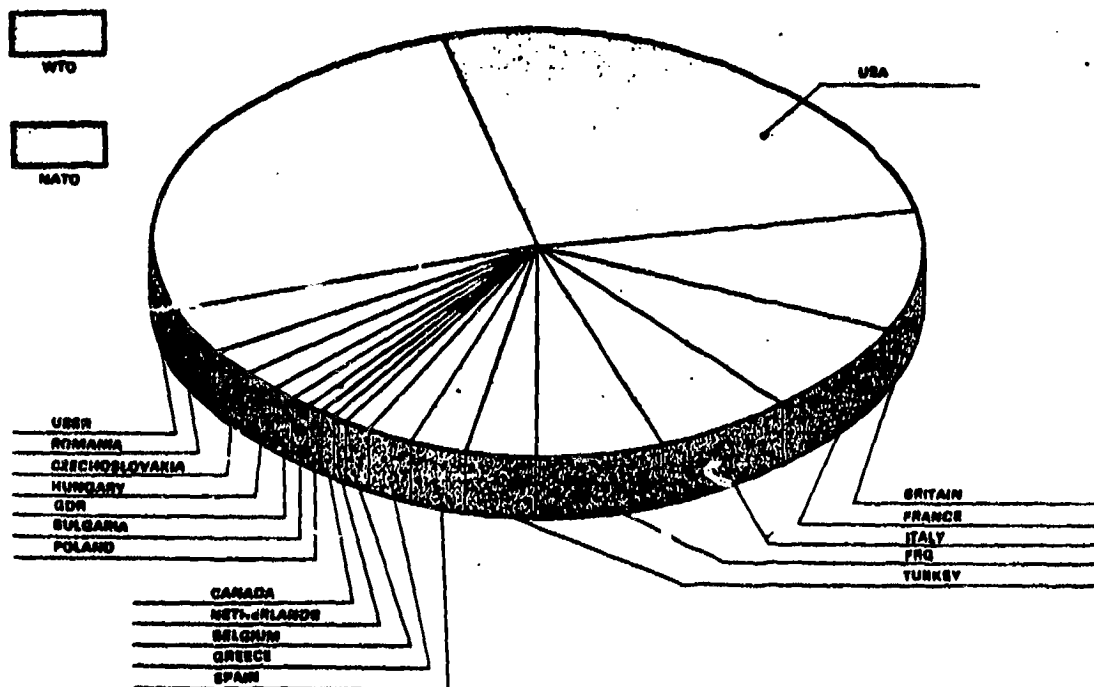
in NATO—fighter-bombers (Buccaneer, Tornado, F-111, Mirage 5, F-4, F-15, F-16, F-18, Jaguar, Mirage III, F-104, Mirage 2000, F-100, F-35 Dragon, F-5, F-84, G-91), ground attack aircraft (A-7, A-10, Harrier Alpha Jet), fighters (F-15, Tornado, Mirage 2000, F-4, F-104, Mirage F-1, F-5), air defence interceptors (Lightning), reconnaissance and radio-electronic warfare aircraft (EF-111, RF-4, Tornado, Jaguar, Mirage F-1R, RF-5, Mirage IIIR, RF-10, Nimrod, P-3 Orion, G-81R, RF-104, RF-84, EC-130, DC-8, Canberra, Shackleton), naval aircraft (A-4, A-6, A-7, F/A-18, Sea Harrier, AV-8, Etendard, Super Etendard, F-4, Tornado, F-104, F-14, Crusader, anti-submarine warfare aircraft, reconnaissance and radio-electronic warfare aircraft), combat support aircraft.



COMBAT HELICOPTERS (including naval ones)

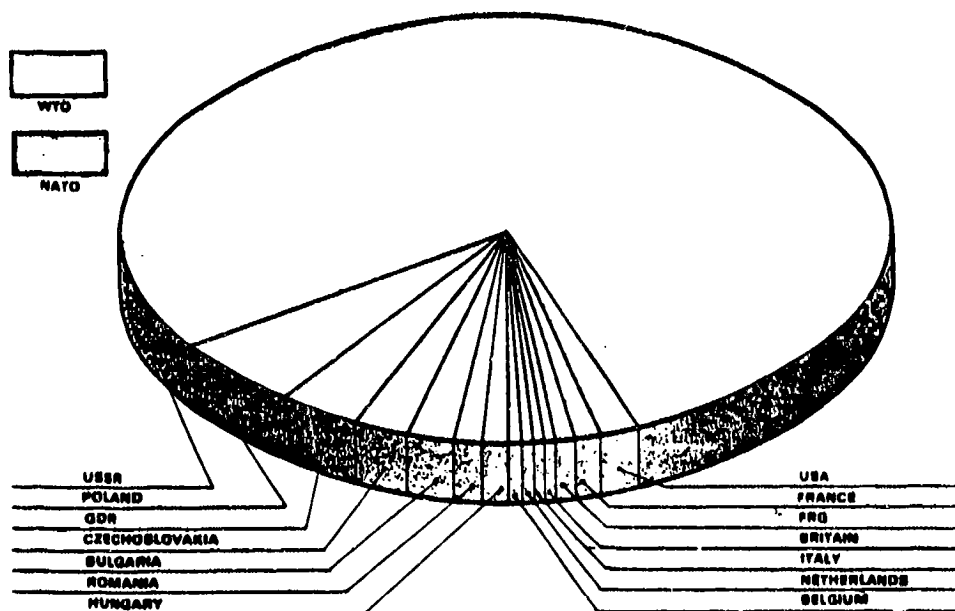
WTO		NATO	
Country	Figures for each country	Country	Figures for each country
Bulgaria	51	Britain	700
Hungary	96	FRG	450
GDR	74	France	700
Poland	43	Norway	—
Romania	220	Denmark	—
USSR	2,200	Belgium	70
Czechoslovakia	101	Netherlands	20
		Luxembourg	—
		Italy	540
		Greece	130
		Portugal	—
		Spain	180
		Turkey	310
		USA (in Europe)	2,180
		Canada (in Europe)	10
		Iceland	—
TOTAL:	2,785	TOTAL:	5,270

NOTE: in WTO—helicopter gunships (Mi-24), troop-carrying (Mi-8), reconnaissance and fire adjustment (Mi-24 and Mi-8), radio-electronic warfare (Mi-8) and naval helicopters (Ka-26, Ka-27, Ka-29, Mi-14);
in NATO—attack helicopters and gunships (Apache, Huey Cobra, Cobra Tow, Bo-105P, Lynx, Mongoose, Gazelle), utility helicopters (Iroquois, Blackhawk, Bo-105M, Alouette, Lynx, AB-204, AB-205, AB-206, AB-212), scouts (Kiowa, Gazelle, Alouette), troop-carrying and special-purpose (Puma, EH-1H, EH-80), naval helicopters (Sea King, Wessex, Lynx, Super Frelon, Alouette, AB-212, Sea Cobra, Sea Stallion, Sea Hawk, Iroquois).



TACTICAL MISSILE LAUNCHERS

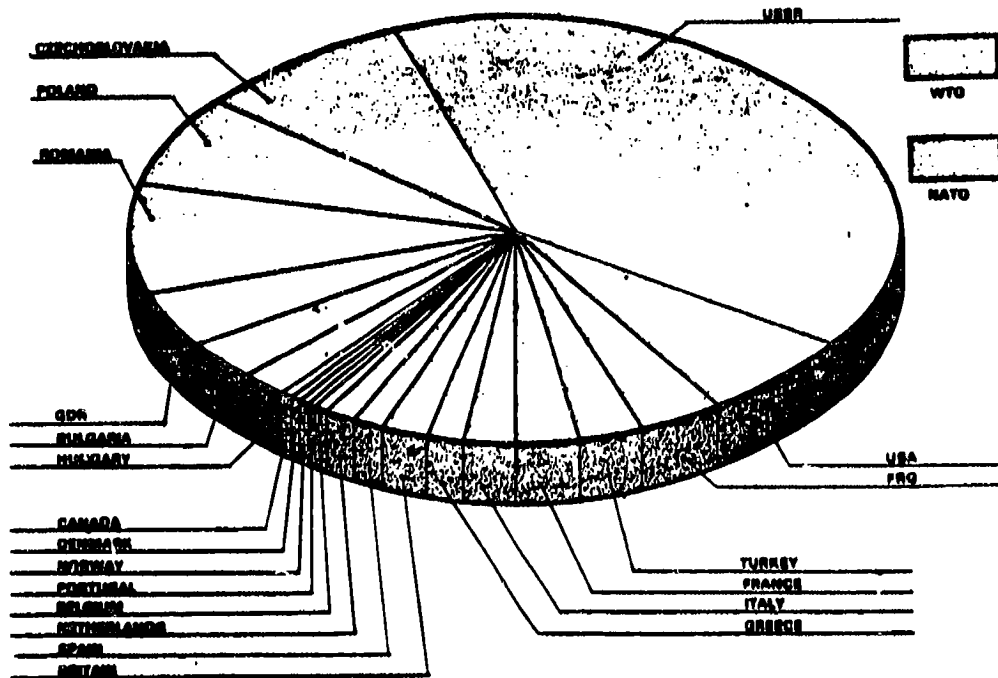
WTO		NATO	
Country	Figures for each country	Country	Figures for each country
Bulgaria	72	Britain	12
Hungary	27	FRG	26
GDR	80	France	36
Poland	81	Norway	—
Romania	50	Denmark	—
USSR	1,221	Belgium	8
Czechoslovakia	77	Netherlands	8
		Luxembourg	—
		Italy	12
		Greece	—
		Portugal	—
		Spain	—
		Turkey	—
		USA (in Europe)	36
		Canada (in Europe)	—
		Iceland	—
TOTAL:	1,608	TOTAL:	136



TANKS

WTO		NATO	
Country	Figures for each country	Country	Figures for each country
Bulgaria	2,200	Britain	2,000
Hungary	1,435	FRG	4,900
GDR	3,140	France	3,190
Poland	3,330	Norway	370
Romania	3,200	Denmark	350
USSR	41,580	Belgium	530
Czechoslovakia	4,585	Netherlands	1,250
		Luxembourg	—
		Italy	2,330
		Greece	2,000
		Portugal	470
		Spain	1,850
		Turkey	4,320
		USA (in Europe)	6,980
		Canada (in Europe)	150
		Iceland	—
TOTAL:	59,470	TOTAL:	30,680

NOTE: included are tanks of all types in service with WTO and NATO.

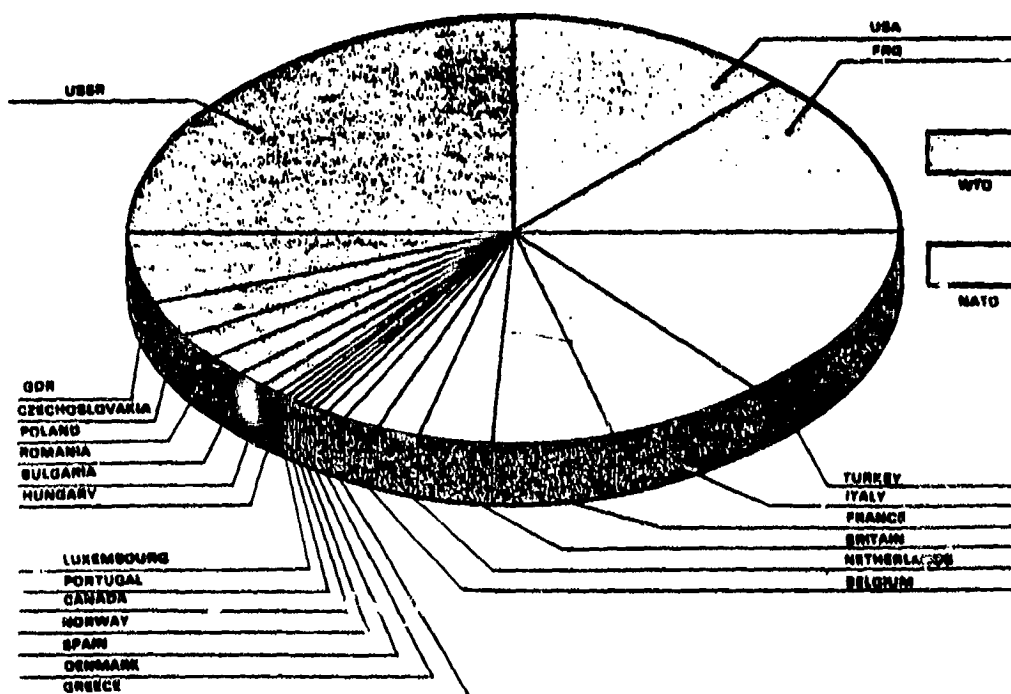


ANTI-TANK MISSILE SYSTEMS

WTO		NATO	
Country	Figures for each country	Country	Figures for each country
Bulgaria	360	Britain	1,460
Hungary	270	FRG	2,760
GDR	620	France	2,000
Poland	435	Norway	150
Romania	400	Denmark	310
USSR	8,840	Belgium	660
Czechoslovakia	640	Netherlands	764
		Luxembourg	6
		Italy	2,130
		Greece	120
		Portugal	40
		Spain	190
		Turkey	2,380
		USA (in Europe)	4,940
		Canada (in Europe)	70
		Iceland	—
TOTAL:	11,465	TOTAL:	18,070

NOTE:

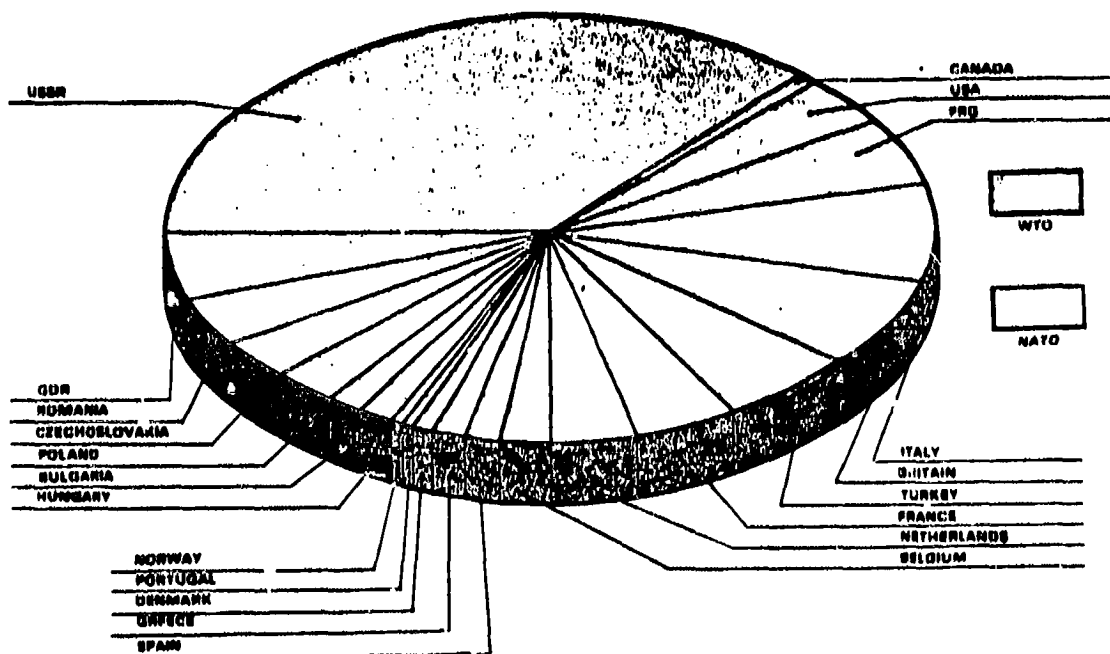
in WTO—anti-tank missile systems mounted on combat vehicles organic to fronts, armies, divisions and regiments, as well as portable systems organic to battalions;
in NATO—systems for similar purposes and characteristics.



INFANTRY FIGHTING VEHICLES AND ARMoured PERSONNEL CARRIERS

WTO		NATO	
Country	Figures for each country	Country	Figures for each country
Bulgaria	2,365	Britain	6,480
Hungary	2,310	FRG	6,840
GDR	6,900	France	4,620
Poland	4,855	Norway	190
Romania	5,000	Denmark	1,090
USSR	45,000	Belgium	2,020
Czechoslovakia	4,900	Netherlands	3,240
		Luxembourg	—
		Italy	6,440
		Greece	1,720
		Portugal	280
		Spain	1,720
		Turkey	5,270
		USA (in Europe)	7,590
		Canada (in Europe)	600
		Iceland	—
TOTAL:	70,330	TOTAL:	46,900

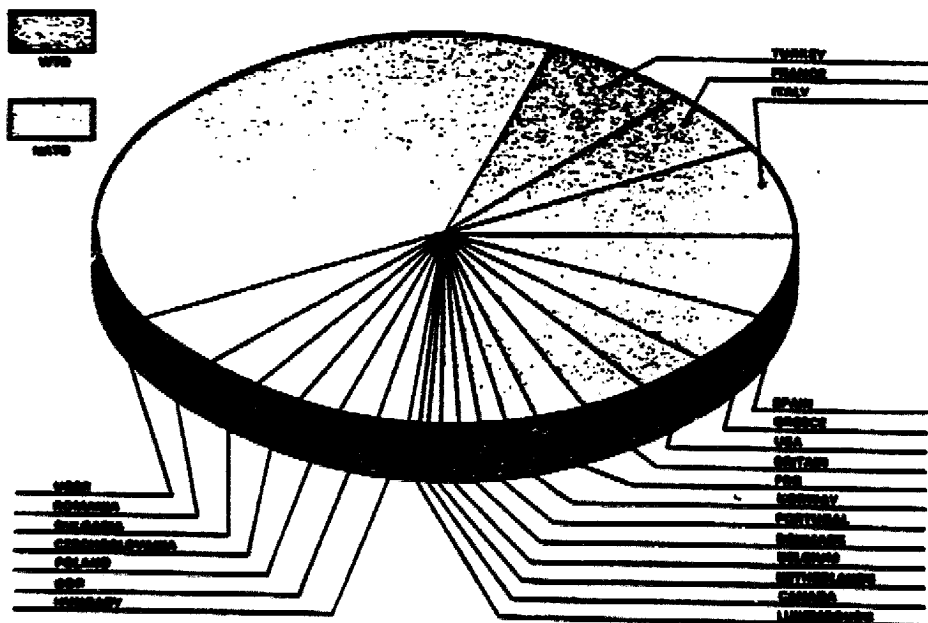
NOTE: Included are infantry fighting vehicles, armoured personnel carriers, AB infantry fighting vehicles, combat patrol vehicles and scout vehicles.



MULTIPLE LAUNCH ROCKET SYSTEMS, ARTILLERY PIECES AND MORTARS

WTO		NATO	
Country	Figures for each country	Country	Figures for each country
Bulgaria	3,980	Britain	3,320
Hungary	1,780	FRG	3,180
GDR	2,435	France	8,510
Poland	3,065	Norway	2,320
Romania	5,600	Denmark	1,750
USSR	50,275	Belgium	1,620
Czechoslovakia	3,445	Netherlands	1,410
		Luxembourg	10
		Italy	5,510
		Greece	3,980
		Portugal	1,570
		Spain	5,010
		Turkey	14,900
		USA (in Europe)	3,520
		Canada (in Europe)	170
		Iceland	—
TOTAL:	71,580	TOTAL:	57,080

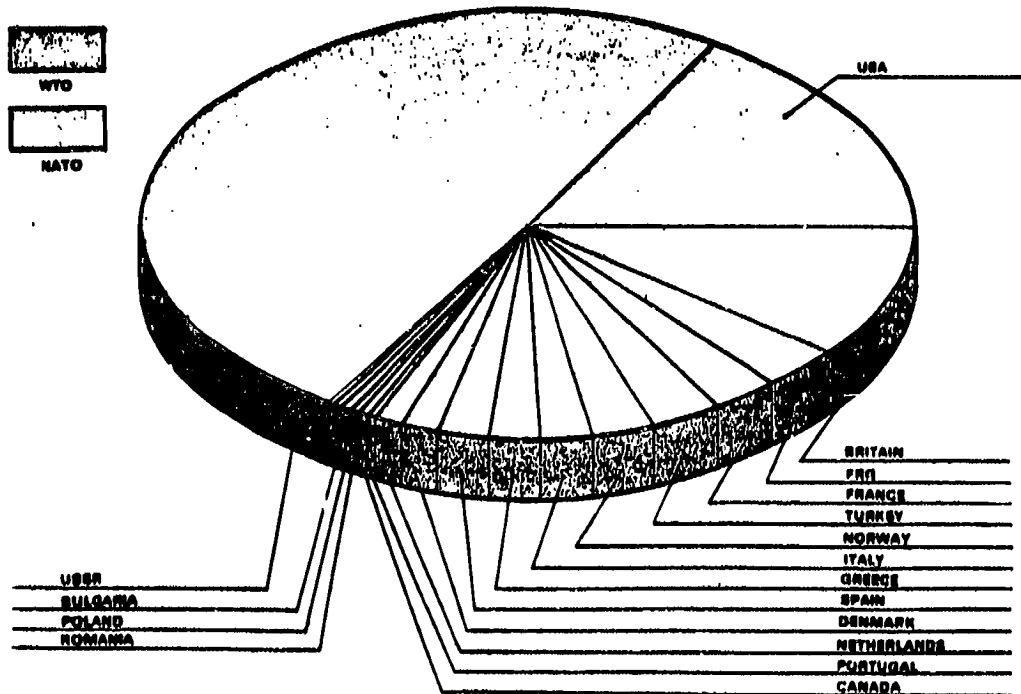
NOTE: included are multiple launch rocket systems, field artillery pieces with a calibre of 75 mm and over, mortars with a calibre of 50 mm and over.



SUBMARINES (excluding strategic nuclear ballistic missile submarines)

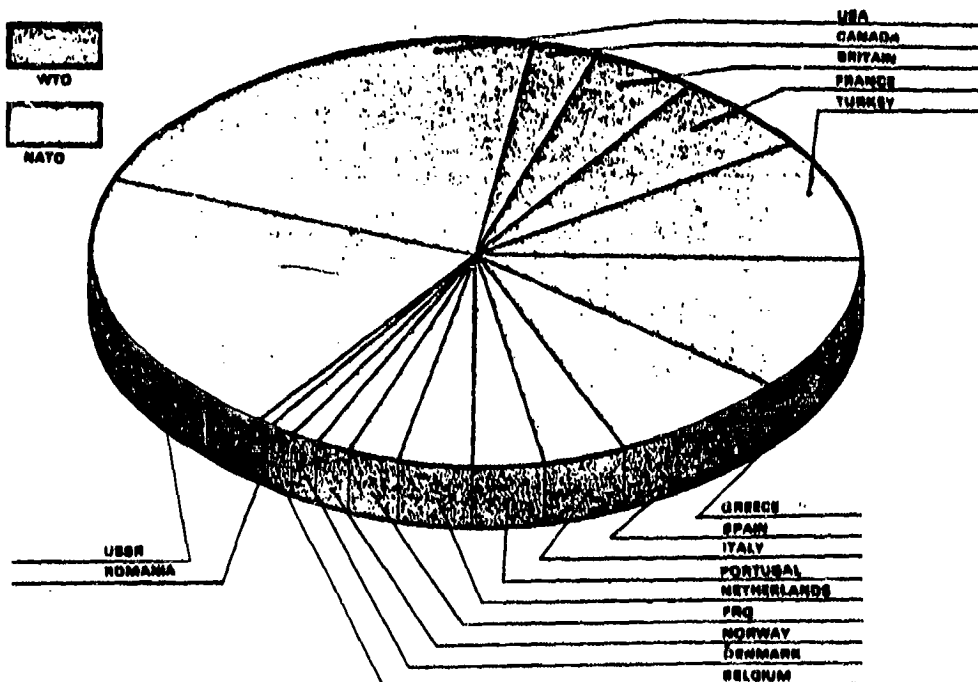
WTO		NATO	
Country	Figures for each country	Country	Figures for each country
Bulgaria	4	Britain	28/16*
Hungary	—	FRG	24
GDR	—	France	17/4*
Poland	3	Norway	11
Romania	1	Denmark	7
USSR	220/80*	Belgium	—
Czechoslovakia	—	Netherlands	5
		Luxembourg	—
		Italy	10
		Greece	10
		Portugal	3
		Spain	8
		Turkey	17
		USA (in Europe)	57/56*
		Canada (in Europe)	3
		Iceland	—
TOTAL:	228/80*	TOTAL:	200/78*

* Including nuclear ones



LARGE SURFACE SHIPS

WTO		NATO	
Country	Figures for each country	Country	Figures for each country
Bulgaria	—	Britain	68 3/31/10
Hungary	—	FRG	16 0/13/0
GDR	—	France	54 2/40/8
Poland	—	Norway	11 0/5/3
Romania	1 0/0/0	Denmark	10 0/5/0
USSR	101 2/23/24	Belgium	4 0/4/0



WTO		NATO	
Country	Figures for each country	Country	Figures for each country
Czechoslovakia	—	Netherlands	17
			0/17/0
		Luxembourg	—
		Italy	27
			0/19/3
		Greece	29
			0/8/9
		Portugal	17
			0/0/0
		Spain	29
			1/13/8
		Turkey	31
			0/10/7
		USA (in Europe)	173
			9/109/37
		Canada (in Europe)	15
			0/0/0
		Iceland	—
TOTAL:		TOTAL:	
	102 2/23/24		489 15/274/84

NOTE: Included are aircraft carriers, battleships, cruisers, destroyers, frigates and amphibious ships with a displacement of 1,200t and over.

The numerator shows the total number of large surface ships; the denominator, respectively, ships capable of carrying aircraft, aircraft carriers; cruise missile ships; amphibious ships (with a displacement of 1,200t and over).
