

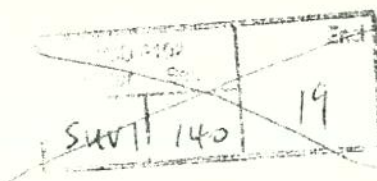
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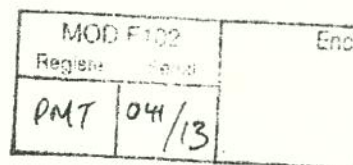
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STATEMENT OF OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENT FOR PROTECTED PATROL VEHICLE (PPV) FOR OPERATIONS DURING PERIOD 2005-2007

References:

- A. D/DJC/Afg/Strat dated 22 Oct 04.
- B. DFD/C&C/FCD dated 4 Oct 04.
- C. D/DEC(SP)/68/20 dated 26 Mar 04.
- D. DEC (SP) 68/20 dated 21 Jul 04.
- E. D/DDefSy/125/1 dated 25 Jul 03.
- F. D/DCI(A)/47/6 dated 22 Oct 04 (NOTAL).
- G. APRC/P(04)/44 dated 4 Aug 04.



ISSUE

1. There is potentially an increase in operational activity over the period of 2005-2007 and in particular 2006 (Reference A). The nature of this activity correlates with DFD's first 2 priorities it has issued to assist in developing capability (Reference B). These priorities expressly identify the important rôle light forces have in combating international terrorism and the key capability of force protection from asymmetric threats.
2. The requirement for protected mobility and force protection measures (i.e. ECM), across a spectrum of protection levels is unlikely to diminish.¹ Indeed PPV has and continues to prove its worth, albeit within strict limitations of physical protection, in Northern Ireland (NI), the Balkans, Iraq and Afghanistan (AFG). Moreover, it is likely to continue to represent a key capability for light forces and by extension is an important element within a deployed balanced force. Its rôles lie principally within the sphere of counter-terrorism (CT) and internal security (IS) operations and include: public order (PO), escorting, framework patrolling and rear area security (including IEDD and APOD security).

TIMESCALE

3. **Priority.** A statement of requirement is needed as a matter of priority to inform DEC SP's EP05 options process. Moreover, the finite number of PPV SNATCH and the protracted industrial lead times² to meet the projected operational requirements within the 2006 timeframe, given in this paper, would require production to begin expeditiously

¹ DEC ELS is running a UOR to provide a greater level of protection to B Vehicles and their crews (UOR IO422). DEC SP is in the process of refurbishing and upgrading the current PPV (commonly called "SNATCH"). DEC GM is looking to run EP05 options to provide enhanced protection to the CVR(T) fleet both in preparation for the ISAF deployment in 2006 and as a fleet coherence measure.

² Industry would not be able to produce more than approximately 240 additional PPV in time for an AFG deployment in 2006.

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RECOMMENDATIONS

4. A minimum requirement of **1236 IS/PO and Expeditionary PPV variants** is to be made available to support UK operations world-wide during 2006.
5. A minimum requirement of **77 Combat Support (IEDD, CMD, RE Search and ECM) PPV variant³** is to be made available to support UK operations world-wide during 2006.
6. A minimum requirement of **1228 ECM suites** is to be made available to support the deployment of PPV world-wide. These suites should be able to counter the prevailing threat where PPV are deployed.
7. Note that these figures are the minimum and not the totality of the requirement. As such they have been set at what is judged to be an acceptable level of risk, which is assessed to be 72% of the total requirement based on the analysis in Paragraph 17.
8. Note that the URD for PPV SNATCH 2 remains extant for the PO variant but, in respect of the Expeditionary PPV variant, amendments to that URD should be made to reflect a need for a greater level of protection on current and future operations.
9. NI Marching Season surge and Op TELIC PPV requirements are to be kept under review throughout this period.
10. DCI(A) acts as Customer 2 (Core Leader) [C2(CL)] with the rôle of overseeing the lines of development in consultation with D Jt Cap as the Joint C2(CL) and RP Air, acting as C2(CL) for RAF Regt and RAF EOD.
11. Note that PPV has strict limitations to the degree of protection it can provide (i.e. provisionally SA and fragmentation only, and not rocket propelled grenades).

DETAIL

ASSUMPTIONS

12. The following assumptions are made in developing this statement of requirement.
13. Operational Environments. There are 2 broad categories of operational environment in which PPV can be expected to operate:
 - a. Public Order. Low level CT and PO operations (e.g. in NI and the Balkans) including CMD, ECM, IEDD, and RE search tasks.
 - b. Expeditionary. High threat CT operations (e.g. in Iraq and AFG) including CMD, ECM, IEDD, and RE search tasks.

³ To be met by FORMAT.

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14. Nature of Threat. Current operations in Iraq and AFG give clear examples of the complexities of the threat to which UK personnel are being exposed. The threat spectrum runs from crowd/riot induced violence (e.g. petrol bombs, rocks etc) to small arms and rocket propelled grenades to IEDD (including use of mines and conventional munitions initiated both remotely and by command wire). The pervasiveness of the asymmetric threat demands higher levels of protection across the deployed force.

STATEMENT OF REQUIREMENT

15. Rôles and Users. There is a continued requirement for a PPV for use on operations both in NI and ROW, which is currently being met by PPV SNATCH. Operational experience has indicated that PPV's utility has grown in concert with increased force protection requirements. PPV is being extensively used across the 3 Services by combat arms, combat support and combat service support units in the following rôles:

- a. patrolling both in urban and rural environments (including vehicle check points, QRF, mobile and static tasks, such as APOD security) both for short and extended periods (i.e. a minimum of 8 hours),
- b. internal and rear security tasks and PO (e.g. providing moveable obstacles and rapid reaction forces in crowd control situations) duties,
- c. command and control (e.g. commander's tactical group, liaison),
- d. escort tasks (especially of other B Vehicles and administration tasks etc),
- e. IEDD, ECM, CMD and RE search tasks,
- f. utility tasks (e.g. administration including limited transportation of men (including casualties) and materiel).

16. User Requirements. Based on operational experience from Op TELIC, the likely tasks and operational environment in AFG, and drawing on analysis conducted in 2003 (Reference C), the 2 operational environments require 3 variants of PPV; these are described at Annex A. For the Type A (PO) variant the current URD (Reference D) remains extant. For the expeditionary variant (Type B), the URD is similar to the Type A but with the following changes to cater for the need for an enhanced PPV capability:⁴

a. Protection.

- (1) Physical Protection. A minimum protection level of is required and protection against fragmentation and blast are essential. Some degree of protection from mines is highly desirable.

⁴ While it is noted that DEC SP intend to convert the current PPV SNATCH fleet to the SNATCH 2 Standard (dieselised and ACU), these recommendations would apply to any new vehicle that might be procured to meet the numbers of PPV required.

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(2) ECM⁵. Every PPV should be "fitted for but not with" an ECM capability; this will permit deployed PPV to be fitted with the most appropriate ECM suite to counter the prevailing threat in a given theatre. Moreover, the PPV's ECM capability should have adequate range and be dismountable in order to provide a sufficient umbrella of protection to vehicles it is escorting or foot patrols it is supporting. The ability to dismount ECM from the PPV will be important when it is necessary to give direct support to foot patrols operating away from, and thus outside the cover of mounted ECM suites, the vehicle and at static locations.

b. Mobility. PPV SNATCH is currently adequate for paved roads. Expeditionary operations demand higher degrees of mobility (i.e. on rough tracks and limited off-road capability).

c. Capacity. With reference to specific user requirements (UR) in Reference E, the following is recommended:

(1) UR 3.1 – seating for 8 (driver, commander, 4 military (including ECM operator) and 2 non-military (i.e. interpreter and police)) is highly desirable and reflects the well established tactics, techniques and practices (TTP) developed on Op TELIC and Op HERRICK (AFG).

(2) UR 3.2 – it is assessed that individual weight of crewman is nearer 150kg not 100kg.

(3) UR 3.6 – stowage is required for personal equipment and combat supplies.

(4) UR 3.11 – should be able to be fitted for BOWMAN, CLANSMAN or commercial radio.

(5) UR 3.12 – fitted for current ECM and provision made for future ECM, both being compatible with the communications on the vehicle.

d. Operating Environment. Consideration should be given to the likely altitudes and temperatures in AFG, in which UK troops would be expected to operate.

e. Equipment. An ability to fit either a boiling vessel (BV) or refrigeration facilities should be included.

f. Miscellaneous. The PPV's power budget should make provision for communications, recharging batteries, ECM, BV/fridge and in due course allow FIST equipment recharging etc.

17. Fleet Size. A minimum requirement of 1236 IS/PO and Expeditionary and 77 Combat Support variants is required for 2006. These figures represent the baseline in order to meet the enduring CT, stabilisation and peace support operations in NI and ROW, while taking risk (i.e. 72% of the peak requirement) against the potential peak of demand

⁵ ECM is of course required for all deployed PPV (i.e. Types A and B).

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for PPV in the first half of 2006. Risk would therefore be taken against deployment of NRF6, draw down in Iraq and the period of transition of strategic focus from Iraq to AFG. The 1228 ECM suites are required to provide every appropriate PPV with the necessary ECM protection.⁶ Annex B shows the possible operational commitments for the period 2005-2007 and 2006 in particular. Indicative numbers of PPV by type required for each commitment and the ORBAT assumptions are given in terms of PPV. These figures have been derived from consultation with FLCs, PJHQ and within MoD Centre. It should be noted that there are a number of factors and "unknowns" that constrain the ability to achieve a high degree of accuracy in assessing the number of PPV required at the time of writing. These are as follows:

- a. the timeline for the draw down in Iraq,
- b. the nature of the threat and UK concept of operations in AFG,
- c. changes to the AFG ORBAT resulting from revised multinational contributions,
- d. the scale and timing of the UK medium-term engagement in AFG, possibly up to Medium Scale,
- e. the likelihood of the deployment of NRF6,
- f. the initiation of NI Normalisation.

18. Alternative Solutions. It is assessed that there are no alternatives to PPV for the protected mobility capability requirement within the timeframe under consideration here. The following equipments that might be construed to fall within this capability area are discounted for the reasons given.

a. Current Vehicles.

(1) SAXON.

provides. Indeed SAXON is a complementary system to PPV SNATCH as opposed to a replacement.

(2) TAVERN.

, it has significant constraints in terms of mobility, capacity and utility (significantly regarding its use in A1 climates).

(3) Light Armoured Vehicles.

However, the nature of the operations, for which PPV would be engaged on (e.g. PO etc), make tracked armoured vehicles inappropriate due to their posture and the extended distances that are regularly travelled while on patrol or escort tasks.

⁶ Based on 1 x ECM suite per deployed PPV and includes the Type C (CMD and RE Search) and the Sustain element but excludes MT1.2, Gibraltar, the Balkans and 50% of the training fleet.

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b. Future Vehicles.

a. PANTHER. This vehicle is configured for a command and liaison rôle, and is not suited to patrol and PO tasks. Moreover, its ISD is Nov 06 and therefore falls outside the critical period.

b. Operational Utility Vehicle System (OUVS). OUVS has an ISD of 2011⁷ and therefore is not considered further.

19. Current PPV Programme Update. DEC SP has the lead for producing PPV. Two programmes (desertisation⁸ and conversion⁹) are being run currently to sustain the immediate requirements (i.e. in NI and Iraq). There is a contract in place to convert 312 PPV at SNATCH 1 (unmodified) and SNATCH 1.5 (desertised) standards to SNATCH 2 (dieselised) standard. The first tranche of 70 PPV at SNATCH 2 standard are due to be delivered to MND(SE) at the end of Dec 04.

SUMMARY OF STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENT

20. NI. Under MT2.2 HQNI is tasked to provide support to the PSNI in maintaining law and order and combating terrorism through the conduct of operations to deter terrorist activity. Use of PPV is an integral part in HQNI's PO doctrine, around which many of its TTP have been built. Not only does the vehicle provide protected mobility for its crew but also provides a degree of interoperability with PSNI close quarter drills based on the HOTSPUR vehicle. Deficiencies in the number of PPV SNATCH are mitigated by PPV TAVERN in part and also, but to a lesser degree, SAXON.

21. Iraq. The threat to UK forces is currently from IED (static and vehicle borne), mines, small arms and anti-armour weapons. Therefore the employment of PPV SNATCH in this theatre of operations is threat driven, which in turn has generally been geographically orientated. This has meant that all tasks being conducted in or through specific areas have required the use of PPV SNATCH, with these tasks ranging from framework patrolling to the escorting of white fleet vehicles that are unable to provide their own top cover protection. In Baghdad PPV SNATCH is primarily used for the movement of personnel and stores and escorting soft skinned vehicles carrying out the same function. PPV SNATCH is also used in support of

22. AFG. PPV SNATCH is already employed in AFG on tasks such as patrolling vulnerable MSRs, escort duties, PO and movement of detainees. These uses are likely to remain extant for the foreseeable future and may well expand, depending upon the concept of operations for ISAF and any additional deployment of UK units. To that end its employment and limitations are assumed to be similar to those in Iraq.

23. NRF 6. The UK is due to provide the NRF6 commitment, with the UK JFAC HQ, HQ 3(UK) Div and the 19 Bde between 1 Jan and 30 Jun 06. 19 Bde is likely to be comprised of 1 mechanised and 2 light battalions, CS and CSS elements. It is assumed that PPV will be required for these units.

⁷ It is also likely that a PPV equivalent will not be funded within the OUVS programme.

⁸ SNATCH 1.5 Standard: fitting of Air Condition Units (ACU) and refurbishment but retention of petrol engine

⁹ SNATCH 2 Standard: fitting of new chassis, dieselisation and improvement in protection levels.

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24. MT1.2 - Op FARDRUM and Op DANSK. FLEET Protection Group Royal Marines (FPG RM) has a key rôle in the provision of protection associated with MT1.2.¹⁰ FPG RM response forces are equipped with PPV SNATCH to counter threats ranging from PO (e.g. moveable obstacles for crowd control tasks) to IS (including anti-material, anti-armour and automatic weapons (Reference E¹¹)) at either of the HMNB Clyde locations¹² and provide security for nuclear convoys¹³ (e.g. armed and armoured response units).
25. The Balkans. PPV SNATCH is employed in support of SFOR and KFOR. The UK is mandated under the CJSOR to provide a Crowd and Riot Control company. PPV SNATCH with its protection level and operational mobility has proved its value when it was rapidly deployed in support of Op MERCIAN early in 2004. PPV SNATCH would also be used in support of the evacuation of UK diplomatic staff.¹⁴
26. Airport Security (Gibraltar). The security threat posed to Gibraltar has been assessed as "substantial" by JTAC.¹⁵ As a result rapid response teams providing security at Gibraltar airfield, which has a main road running across the runway, are equipped with PPV SNATCH. The 2 vehicles currently held in Gibraltar meet the minimum requirement of both a moveable obstacle and rapid reaction platform. PPV SNATCH provides an appropriate balance between robustness, profile and speed of response.
27. Combat Support Tasks. HQ E-in-C has confirmed that, along with HQ LAND (PATO), its requirements for Op TELIC and future expeditionary operations can be met by the FORMAT vehicle. RAF CMD/IEDD teams have been using PPV SNATCH and CVR(T) on operations, and although there is an aspiration to equip them with PANTHER this would not be likely until 2007.
28. Irreducible Training Minimum. A training pool of vehicles sufficient to provide pre-deployment and roulement training for all PPV vehicle types is essential.
29. Sustain Element. Given the attrition rates currently experienced, a repair pool of 10% for each PPV type is deemed necessary.

¹⁰ MT 1.2 Nuclear Deterrence: the provision of an operationally independent strategic and sub-strategic nuclear capability, including its protection.

¹¹ Latest revision of the UK's postulated threat.

¹² Op FARDRUM.

¹³ Op DANSK: nuclear convoys make use of unscheduled and unpredictable staging posts in military establishments that have no protection and routes that have no security facilities on them.

¹⁴ Op BRITANNICA.

¹⁵ Assessment is dated 15 Mar 04.

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LINES OF DEVELOPMENT

30. C2(CL). DJtCap is the Joint C2(CL) for PPV and therefore principal sponsor of this joint capability. Its rôle has included the oversight of the overall PPV requirement, setting priorities for the operational requirement and arbitrating the allocation of capability between users through the Protected Mobility Operational Resource Management Group¹⁶. DCI(A) is the Army's C2(CL) for this capability and, as with PANTHER, is contracted to oversee the total fleet requirement, integration into service and coherence across the lines of development. Pivotal management will be a TLB responsibility, although HQ LAND will in due course subsume HQNI in accordance with NI Normalisation, and under WFM would take the lead for PPV in consultation with the other FLCs and PJHQ.

31. Concept/Doctrine. While the PO concept of use (CONUSE) is well developed from NI experiences, the lessons drawn from Op TELIC and Op MERCIAN¹⁷ need to be captured in a CONUSE for the expeditionary and EOD rôles. This CONUSE will be sponsored by DJtCap through the offices of DCI(A) and authorship of DInf. It should be developed on the following lines:

- a. it must be coherent with the Medium Weight Capability and Light Forces concept of operations, which are currently being developed by DGD&D;
- b. the current patrol duration of 8 hours may have to be extended to 12 hours or more, depending upon the emerging concept of operations for AFG;
- c. ;
- d. fitting for of ECM in accordance with the prevailing threat will become the standard;
- e. give guidance to relevant future equipment programmes such as PANTHER and OUVS etc.

32. Equipment and Technology. Capacity (especially with regard to the Combat Support variant), protection levels, ECM (and its integration), environmental considerations (such as the fitting of ACU) and communications (e.g. BOWMAN) are key factors in the development of PPV. Engagement with ITDU will clearly be important in the development of this capability.

33. Sustainability. Commonality of the fleet, coherence with the Single Fuel policy and compliance with EURO 3 legislation must be accounted for.

34. Training. The weight of PPV SNATCH requires a dispensation for it to be driven by Cat B licence holders in the short term. Training needs analysis will need to identify whether this dispensation can be extended to the potentially heavier PPV at SNATCH 2

¹⁶ Membership of this working group includes: DJC, DCT and UK Ops, ACDS (Log Ops), DCI(A), FLEET, HQ LAND, STRIKE, PJHQ, HQ NI, DSF, ES LAND, ES Log, DEC SP, SUV IPT.

¹⁷ SLE very rapid deployment to the Balkans in 2004.

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standard and a new build PPV, and if so for how long. If this is not feasible, Cat C licence training will need to be started immediately.

(Signed on DII)

PJF EBERLE
Cdre RN
DJtCap

Annexes:

- A. PPV Types Defined.
- B. PPV Requirement Defined.

Distribution:

Action:

DCI(A)
DEC SP

Information:

MA/ACDS (Ops)
MA/CM(BM)
D CT and UK Ops
DJC
DFD
DEP
DEF RP
IAB (Sec)
DCRS
FLEET N7
LAND CD
LAND Ops/Cts
LAND PATO
HQ STRIKE (EOD)
PJHQ (J3, J4 and J5)
HQ NI
D Army RP
D Air RP
ACDS (Log Ops) Cts
ES(LAND)
DEC GM
DEC ELS
SUV IPT
DRAC
DInf
E-in-C
DRLC
ITDU
FPG RM
LWC

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ANNEX A TO
DjtCap/Mvre/J3/FP
DATED 27 OCT 04

PPV TYPES DEFINED

Ser (a)	Characteristic (b)	Type A (c)	Type B (d)	Type C (e)	Remarks (f)
1.	Role	Low level CT and PO operations (Typified by NI rural & PO role)	High threat CT operations (Typified by post-conflict operations ie TELIC, AFG etc)	High threat CT operations (Typified by post-conflict operations ie TELIC, AFG etc)	All roles are for operations other than war, although some war roles outside the direct fire zone (rear-area security, EOD operations etc) could be considered.
2.	Protection				
3.	Capacity	2 + 4 + 1t scales (ie NI patrol order for up to 3 hrs)	2 + 6 + 1t scales: 2 + 4 (including ECM operator and top cover sentries) + 2 specialists (i.e. interpreter and HNS policeman) and operating for periods in excess of 8 hours.	2 + 6 + full kit or 2 + 2 + CUTLASS	CUTLASS is the next generation Remote Control Vehicle (RCV) for RLC and RE IEDD/CMD use
4.	Mobility	Roads & tracks only	Mainly roads & tracks. Limited off-road	Mainly roads & tracks. Limited off-road	
5.	Firepower	Nil. Top cover hatches essential	Nil. Top cover hatches essential	Nil. Top cover hatches desirable.	Top cover deters close-in attack and hand-held anti-tk wpns. Protection by dismounts/foot patrols.
6.	ECM	Fitted for whole range. ECM specific to role	Fitted for whole range. ECM specific to role	Fitted for whole range. ECM specific to role	
7.	Comms	NI - ROW - BOWMAN	CLANSMAN / BOWMAN	CLANSMAN / BOWMAN	
8.	Environment	Mainly Nil. Fit for ACU but not with	Expeditionary - ACU fitted as standard	Expeditionary - ACU fitted as standard	Air Conditioning Units (ACU) have proved to be essential for Iraq/AFG
9.	Deployability	C130 essential	C130 essential	C130 desirable C17 essential	

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ANNEX B TO
DJI Cap/Mvire/J3/FP
DATED 27 OCT 04

PPV REQUIREMENT DEFINED

TYPE A/B - PO/EXPEDITIONARY

Commitment	2005						2007					
	Jan-May	Jun-Jun	Aug-Dec	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	Jan-Dec
NI (Note 1)	445											
MT1.2	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Airport Sy (Gib)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Balkans	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
ISAF (HQ AHRC)												
NHF-6												
AFG												
Irreducible Trg Min	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Sustain 10% (Note 3)	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
PPV Total (risk in red)	1017	1017	1017	1017	1017	1017	1017	1017	1017	1017	1017	1017
ECM Total (Note 4)	367	367	367	367	367	367	367	367	367	367	367	367

Assumptions for PPV Types A and B for Non Permanently Committed Forces

Assumptions	2005						2007					
	Jan-May	Jun-Jun	Aug-Dec	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	Jan-Dec
Baseline	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
ECM	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
VHR	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 x Light Bn (Note 5)	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144
1 x Mech Bn (Note 6)	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
CS/CSS (Note 7)	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191
336 HQ	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Bde HQ												
3 Div HQ												
Total	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192

TYPE C - COMBAT SUPPORT (IEDD, ECM, CMD)

Assumptions	2005						2007					
	Jan-May	Jun-Jun	Aug-Dec	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	Jan-Dec
IEDD	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
ECM	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
CMD	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
RE Support	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Sustain 10%	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26

Appendix: 1. Detailed Assumptions for Calculating Fleet Size.

- Notes (See Appendix 1)
1. NI baseline is 445 rising to 614, which includes 96 PPV TAVERN and dedicated repair pool.
 2. Draw down in Iraq from MS to SS likely to take place gradually during Apr-Oct 06.
 3. Repair pool excludes NI, which is included within its figure.
 4. 1 x ECM suite per vehicle (incl Type C (CMD) but excl FPG RM, Gib, Balkans and 50% of training fleet).
 5. 14 per company + 12 for BGHQ/Ech.
 6. 12 for BGHQ only.
 7. Includes: artillery, engineer, ISTAR, FP units (e.g. security of DOB, APOD etc), Bde Sp Unit, MP etc.

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APPENDIX 1 TO
ANNEX A TO
DJtCap/Mvre/J3/FP
DATED 27 OCT 04

DETAILED ASSUMPTIONS FOR CALCULATING FLEET SIZE

1. The detailed assumptions for calculating the PPV fleet size were defined by a military judgement panel (MJP), and its findings (Reference F) have been fed into the recommended figures given in this paper.

2. Methodology. The MJP was comprised of representatives from DJtCap, DCI(A), HQ LAND CD and Cts/Ops branches, ITDU and DInf. The process by which the detailed assumptions were arrived at is summarised below:

a. Step 1. With reference to the DGS Total Fleet Requirement (TFR) methodology (Reference G), the basic units of PPV are as follows:

Formation HQ		Combat Arms		CS and CSS	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Div (-) HQ	20	Platoon	4	Major unit	20
Bde HQ (sum of:	16	Rifle Coy	14 (3 x pl + 2 Coy HQ)	Independent subunit	4
Comd Tac	(2)	Fire Sp Coy	18 (4 x pl + 2 Coy HQ)	Independent detachment	2
COS Tac	(2)	BGHQ/Ech	12		
Sigs Sqn	(4)	Bn total	72		
Visits	(4)				
G2/CIMIC)	(4)				

b. Step 2. This allocation was then compared with that currently used on Op TELIC as follows, which it should be noted is deemed to be below the actual requirements as they are currently assessed to be:

Formation HQ		Combat Arms		CS and CSS	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Bde HQ	10	Unit HQ/Ech	10	MI Coy	14
		Rifle Coy	14 (6 multiples)	Engr Regt	22
		FP Coy	10 (4 multiples)	JHF	10
		FP Coy (TA)	10	APOD	37
		Surge BG	46	UK NSE	22
				Baghdad	15

c. Step 3. To calculate the detailed assumptions for AFG, reference was made to Reference A (proposed 19 Lt Bde ORBAT for AFG), FAS 19 Mech Bde and TFR endorsed Medium Scale peacekeeping ORBAT (particular the composition and number of CS and CSS units). The result of this analysis is as follows:

Formation HQ		Combat Arms		CS and CSS	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Div (-) HQ	20	Coy	14 (3 x pl + 2 Coy HQ)	CS Units	106
Bde HQ	16	BGHQ/Ech	12	CSS Units	85
		Bn total	72		

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