SDSR 2015
Defence Key Facts
SDSR 2015 opens a new chapter for defence. It shows how we will protect our people and interests in the coming years.

In particular, it sets out plans to tackle the threat of extremism and state aggression, to strengthen the rules-based international system and to increase our prosperity.

This booklet shows how we’re upgrading the UK’s defence capability in light of that review.

Our investment is rising year-on-year to tackle the complex, diverse and multiple threats we face. We’re meeting our 2 per cent NATO target until the end of the decade and our 10-year equipment plan has now grown to £178bn.

We’re establishing a new Joint Force 2025 with a raft of cutting-edge capability. This includes new carriers, hunter killer subs, frigates and fighter jets as well as multi-mission aircraft capable of maritime patrol, strike brigades and armoured vehicles, double the number of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles and more Special Forces capabilities. We’re doing this by working more closely with our allies, harnessing the power of innovation, and continually improving our productivity.

Today the UK is playing an active role on the global stage and a key part in the fight against evil Daesh. But tomorrow we’re going to be even more assertive - delivering more missions, in more places. The reason is simple. Strong defence underpins the values on which our society and the international system depend – freedom, fairness, peace and prosperity.

SDSR 2015 sends the strongest of signals that nothing will shake our resolution to keep defending our people and our values.
**What We Spend**

£34.4Bn
Defence expenditure in 2014/15

5th Largest defence budget in the world

2%
Percentage of GDP committed to spend on defence for the rest of this decade

£532
UK spend per person on defence in 2014/15

£178Bn over 10 years
Estimated spend on new equipment and support

£1.1Bn
Spend on operations in 2014/15

*Source: NATO, IISS, ONS, MOD*
UK is 5th Largest Defence Spender in the World

Top 15 Defence Budgets 2014 US$bn

1. United States
2. China
3. Saudi Arabia
4. Russia
5. United Kingdom
6. France
7. Japan
8. India
9. Germany
10. South Korea
11. Brazil
12. Italy
13. Israel
14. Australia
15. Iraq

UK is 5th Largest Defence Spender in the World

Source: IISS - The Military Balance
JOINT FORCE 2025

JOINT
Joint Headquarters, Forces and Enablers

Special Forces Squadrons
Special Reconnaissance and Support

Defence Intelligence
Joint Cyber Group

Secure IT & Communications Systems
SKYNET 5 Space Operations Centre

Defence Medical and Dental Services
(including 3 Field Hospitals)

Delivery of the deterrent and a Maritime Task Group from:

4 x SSBN (Nuclear Deterrent)
2 x Aircraft Carriers

7 x SSN (Hunter Killer Submarines)
19 x Frigates & Destroyers

3 Commando Brigade
2 x Landing Platform Dock
3 x Landing Ship Dock

4 x Merlin Mk2 Squadrons
2 x Wildcat Squadrons

12 x Mine Hunters
3 x Survey Vessels
1 x Ice Patrol Ship

6 x Fleet Tankers
3 x Fleet Solid Support Ships

Up to 6 Patrol Vessels
JOINT FORCE 2025

LAND
A war fighting Division from:

2 x Armoured Infantry Brigades

6x Infantry Brigades (overseas engagement & UK resilience)

2 x Strike Brigades

4 x Apache Squadrons
4 x Wildcat Squadrons
3 x Watchkeeper Batteries

16 Air Assault Brigade

2 x Puma Squadrons
3 x Chinook Squadrons
2 x Merlin Mk4 Squadrons

Enabling capabilities (Artillery, Engineers & Logistics)

77 Brigade (Information Warfare)

1 (Intelligence, Surveillance & Reconnaissance) Brigade
JOINT FORCE 2025

**An Air Group from:**

- >20 x Protector
- 2 x F35 Lightning Squadrons
- 7 x Typhoon Squadrons
- 3 x Rivet Joint (Airseeker)
- 8 x Shadow
- 6 x E-3D Sentry
- 9 x P8 Maritime Patrol Aircraft
- 14 x Voyager
- 8 x C-17
- 22 x A400M Atlas
- 14 x C130J Hercules
- 6 x Force Protection Wings

**Ministry of Defence & Permanent Operating Bases**

- Strategic Headquarters
- Global Defence Network
- Whole Force Approach
- Military, Civilian, Industry Collaboration
- Science and Technology
- Research and Development
- Equipment Support
- Logistics
JOINT FORCE 2025

By 2025 we will be able to deploy a force of around 50,000 drawn from:

- Maritime Task Group of around 10-25 ships and 4,000 to 10,000 personnel
- Army Division of 3 brigades and supporting functions of around 30,000 to 40,000 personnel
- Air Group of around 4-9 combat aircraft squadrons, 6-20 surveillance platforms and 5-15 transport aircraft and 4,000 to 10,000 personnel
- Joint Forces, including enablers and headquarters, of around 2,000 to 6,000 personnel

The composition and balance of the force would be dependent on a number of variables, including:

- The adversary and their capabilities;
- The region of the world into which we were deploying;
- The extent to which Allies and/or multinational organisations such as NATO, are engaged.
- The amount of logistic support, basing and access offered by a host nation.

In headline personnel terms, we will be slightly increasing overall regular numbers, maintaining an Army of 82,000 and increasing the size of the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force, by 400 and 300 respectively. We will continue to increase our Reserves to 35,000.

In line with wider Government measures, we will be reducing the number of civilians employed by the MOD to around 41,000. Defence will in future be drawing more heavily on people and skills within the private sector.
NATO Defence Expenditure as % of GDP - 2014

Source: NATO
### Trained Military Personnel & Civilians

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Military Full Time Trained Strength and Civilians</th>
<th>1 October 2015</th>
<th>2020 Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Royal Navy / Royal Marines</td>
<td>29,710</td>
<td>30,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>80,430</td>
<td>82,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAF</td>
<td>31,250</td>
<td>31,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Full Time Trained Strength</td>
<td>141,390</td>
<td>144,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>56,860</td>
<td>41,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Personnel</td>
<td>198,260^2</td>
<td>185,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Future Reserves 2020 - Volunteer Reserves Trained Strength</th>
<th>1 October 2015</th>
<th>2020 Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maritime Reserve</td>
<td>2,190</td>
<td>3,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Reserve</td>
<td>22,040</td>
<td>30,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAF Reserve</td>
<td>1,740</td>
<td>1,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Reserves</td>
<td>25,970</td>
<td>35,060</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 2: Totals and sub-totals are rounded separately to the nearest 10 and so may not equal the sum of their rounded parts.

Note 3: Civilian includes all permanent and casual civilian personnel, Royal Fleet Auxiliaries, Trading Funds and locally engaged civilians.

### 2020 Military Full Time Trained Strength & Civilians

![Image showing military personnel]

= 20,000 personnel

Source: MOD Defence Statistics
Campaign Against Daesh - UK Military Contribution (as at 11 Nov 2015)

RAF has flown 1,562 Missions in the fight against Daesh

Carried out 352 Strikes

Current aircraft in the region include:

- Tornado aircraft
- Voyager aircraft
- Reaper remotely piloted aircraft
- C130 transport aircraft
- Sentinel aircraft
- Rivet Joint (Airseeker) aircraft

Around 870 UK personnel in the counter-Daesh campaign (approximately 200 are delivering training in Iraq)

Source: MOD
World Wide UK Regular Military Presence
1 April 2015

Total 153,720
UK 134,930
Europe (Exc. UK) 13,970
Asia (Exc. Middle East) 790
North Africa/Middle East 1,170
Sub Saharan Africa 560

North America 910
Central America/Caribbean 10
South America 10
South Atlantic 1,030
Oceania 50
Unallocated 300

of which some key locations include....

Canada 280
United States 630
Falkland Islands 1,010
Germany 9,920

Cyprus 3,060
Saudi Arabia 140
Kenya 200
Brunei 150

(includes personnel deployed and those stationed at the location)

Note 1: In addition, there are 600 Gurkhas in Brunei, as at 1 April from Army figures.

Source: MOD Defence Statistics
The UK = the 2nd Largest Exporter of New Defence Products and Services, with orders of £116bn between 2005 & 2014

The Largest Markets in 2014 = the Middle East and the USA

Source: UKTI DSO
Breakdown of Expenditure 2014/15

32% Spend on Military and Civilian Personnel

24% Spend on Capital Projects

Further information of individual expenditure categories can be found in the MOD Departmental Resources Statistical Bulletin 2015: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/defence-departmental-resources-2015

Source: MOD Annual Report & Accounts 2014/15