T
day, UK Armed Forces are busy all around the world. We are guarding
NATO’s eastern border, striking Daesh in Iraq and Syria, and providing
vital humanitarian support in the Mediterranean and Africa. This booklet
tells our story in numbers.

This is the story of an annual defence budget – the fifth biggest in the world
– that not only continues to meet NATO’s 2 per cent commitment but is
growing annually by at least 0.5 per cent above inflation. It’s an increase this
government has guaranteed to maintain in every year of this parliament.

This is the story too of a world class future force that, thanks to our 10-year
£178 billion equipment plan, will be bolstered by high-tech capabilities
including: digital armoured vehicles; nuclear Dreadnought submarines to
maintain continuous at sea patrols; and two new aircraft carriers - the most
powerful ships ever built in Britain – with fifth generation F35s to fly from
them.

And this is the story of a world class defence industry which, besides
supporting our brave men and women, provides high value jobs for
hundreds of thousands across the country, boosting our exports and
bringing billions into the UK economy.

Above all, this is the story of a nation fired up by global ambition. That’s
why, in a more dangerous age, you’ll find Great Britain continuing to step
up – using all its power to protect our people, our partners and the values
we hold dear.
What We Spend

£35.3bn
Defence expenditure in 2016/17

5th Biggest defence budget in the world

£538
UK spend per person on defence in 2016/17 (third highest in NATO)

£8.7bn
Spend on new equipment and infrastructure in 2016/17

2.2%
Percentage of GDP spent on defence in 2016

The government is committed to increase defence spending by at least 0.5% above inflation every year of this Parliament

£1.7bn
Research and Development in 2015/16

UK has the 5th Biggest Defence Budget in the World

Top 15 Defence Budgets 2016 (US$bn)

1. United States

604.5

2. China
145.0

3. Russia
58.9

4. Saudi Arabia
56.9

5. United Kingdom
52.5

6. India
51.1

7. Japan
47.3

8. France
47.2

9. Germany
38.3

10. South Korea
33.8

11. Australia
24.2

12. Brazil
23.5

13. Italy
22.3

14. Israel
19.0

15. Iraq
18.1

Source: IISS - The Military Balance 2017
NATO Defence Expenditure as % of GDP - 2016

Source: NATO Defence Expenditure of NATO Countries (2010-2017) 29 June 2017
% of NATO Defence Expenditure Spent on Equipment - 2016

Source: NATO Defence Expenditure of NATO Countries (2010-2017) 29 June 2017
## Trained Military and Civilian Personnel

### Regular Trained Strength\(^1\) and Civilians, as at 1 April 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Strength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Royal Navy/Royal Marines</td>
<td>29,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAF</td>
<td>30,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>78,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>56,680</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Future Reserves 2020 Trained Strength as at 1 April 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Strength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maritime Reserve</td>
<td>2,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAF Reserves</td>
<td>2,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Reserve</td>
<td>26,660</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Defined as Military Full-Time Trained Strength (RN/RM and RAF), Trade Trained Strength (Army).

Source: MOD Annual Report & Accounts 2016/17
Diversity in the Armed Forces

Diverse Armed Forces are stronger Armed Forces.

By 2020 Defence aims to…

15% of total intake
Increase female personnel to at least

10% of total intake
Increase Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) personnel to at least

Source: SDSR 2015
UK Armed Forces are deployed on over 20 operations in more than 25 countries including:

**Tackling Extremism/State Aggression**

- **Counter Daesh** - around 1,350 currently deployed
- **Nigeria** - 300 providing training to Nigerian Armed Forces to counter Boko Haram operations
- **Ukraine** - 100 deployed at any one time to train Ukrainian Armed Forces in 2017

**NATO Missions**

- **Afghanistan** - UK deployment of around 600
- **Estonia** - around 800 currently deployed as part of NATO’s Enhanced Forward Presence
- **Poland** - around 150 deployed as part of NATO Enhanced Forward Presence
- **Romania** - around 150 people deployed as part of NATO Enhanced Air Policing
- **Mediterranean** - 660 deployed at sea commanding a NATO Maritime Task Group and supporting NATO objectives in the Region

**Humanitarian/ Peacekeeping Operations**

- **Southern Mediterranean** - around 80 currently deployed in support of EU operations to counter illegal people trafficking
- **Somalia** - commitment to deploy up to 100 at any one time in support of EU and UN operations in 2017
- **South Sudan** - around 350 currently deployed in support of UN operations, including a Role 2 Hospital
- **Cyprus** - around 250 currently deployed in support of UN operations
- **Caribbean** - 160 at sea conducting counter narcotics, humanitarian aid and disaster relief operations and supporting UK Overseas Territories

*Source: MOD Annual Report & Accounts 2016/17*
The UK has helped train 55,000 Iraqi Security Forces.

The UK has pledged £209.5m to assist humanitarian relief in Iraq.

The UK has committed £2.46bn to humanitarian aid in Syria, our largest ever response to a single humanitarian crisis.

350,000 pupils have returned to school in East Mosul.

Over 4.2m people liberated from Daesh rule.

The UK has conducted the 2nd highest number of strikes - 1,318 in Iraq and 196 in Syria.
# Defence Advisers/Attachés

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>No. of Attachés</th>
<th>Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asia (exc. Middle East)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Bangladesh, Brunei, Burma, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, South Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Singapore, Thailand, Uzbekistan, Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central America / Caribbean</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jamaica, Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe (ex. UK)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Albania, Austria, Bosnia &amp; Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Africa / Middle East</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Canada, United States of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Australia, New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Saharan Africa</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda, Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>81</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: MOD*
£178bn Planned Expenditure on Equipment and Support between 2016-2026

Planned spend includes:

- **Submarines - £44.0bn**
  (all Submarines and Atomic Weapons Establishment)

- **Land Equipment - £19.1bn**
  (e.g. AJAX and personal equipment)

- **Ships - £19.0bn**
  (e.g. T45s, T26s, Queen Elizabeth Carrier, Support Shipping)

- **Combat Air - £18.0bn**
  (e.g. Typhoon, Tornado, F-35)

- **Air Support - £16.6bn**
  (e.g. Voyager, A400M, C130)

- **Weapons - £13.5bn**
  (e.g. Air and sea launched missiles)

- **Helicopters - £10.6bn**
  (e.g. Merlin, Apache, Chinook)

- **Intelligence, Surveillance, Target Acquisition & Reconnaissance - £4.6bn**
  (Air traffic management and multiple small programmes)

Source: MOD Equipment Plan 2016
## Joint Force 2025

Our ambition for 2025, set out in SDSR 2015

### Joint Headquarter, Forces and Enablers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JOINT</th>
<th>Joint Headquarter, Forces and Enablers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Special Forces Squadrons</td>
<td>Secure IT and Communications Systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Reconnaissance and Support</td>
<td>Defence Intelligence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SKYNET 5 Space Operations Centre</td>
<td>Defence Medical and Dental Services (including 3 Field Hospitals)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Strategic Base

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRATEGIC BASE</th>
<th>Ministry of Defence and Permanent Operating Bases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Headquarters</td>
<td>Science, Technology and Research Capability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Defence Network</td>
<td>Whole Force Approach Military, Civilian, Industry Collaboration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Equipment Support Logistics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Maritime

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MARITIME</th>
<th>Delivery of the deterrent and a Maritime Task Group from:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 x SSBN (Nuclear Deterrent)</td>
<td>19 x Frigates and Destroyers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 x SSN (Hunter Killer Submarines)</td>
<td>18 Inshore Patrol Vessels Up to 6 Offshore Patrol Vessels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 x Aircraft Carriers</td>
<td>12 x Mine Hunters 3 x Survey Vessels 1 x Ice Patrol Ship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 Commando Brigade 2 x Landing Platform Dock 3 x Landing Ship Dock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 x Fleet Tankers 3 x Fleet Solid Support Ships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 x Merlin MK2 Squadrons 2 x Wildcat Squadrons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** SDSR 2015
### LAND

A war fighting Division from:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Aircraft/Helicopters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 x Armoured Infantry Brigades</td>
<td>6 x Apache Squadrons / 4 x Wildcat Squadrons / 3 x Watchkeeper Batteries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 x Strike Brigades</td>
<td>77 Brigade (Information Warfare)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Air Assault Brigade</td>
<td>1 (Intelligence, Surveillance &amp; Reconnaissance) Brigade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enabling capabilities</td>
<td>4 x Puma Squadrons / 3 x Chinook Squadrons / 2 x Merlin Mk4 Squadrons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### AIR

An Air Group from:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aircraft / Aircraft System</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt;20 x Protector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 x P8 Maritime Patrol Aircraft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 x F-35 Lightning Squadrons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 x Rivet Joint (Airseeker)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 x Typhoon Squadrons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 x C-17 Globemaster</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 x E-3D Sentry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 x Force Protection Wings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 x A400M Atlas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 x Voyager</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 x C-130J Hercules</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The UK is the 2\textsuperscript{nd} largest exporter of Defence products and services, with exports of $120\text{bn} between 2007 & 2016.

### Top Defence Exporters, 2007-16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>US $bn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The largest markets for UK Defence exports in 2016 were the Middle East and North America

- Middle East: 49%
- North America: 23%
- Europe: 14%
- Asia Pacific: 13%
- Africa: 1%

*Source: UK Defence and Security Export Statistics 2016*
Breakdown of Defence Expenditure 2016/17

- Service Personnel: 27.3%
- Equipment Support: 18.9%
- Specialist Military Equipment: 15.0%
- Infrastructure: 11.8%
- Inventory: 3.6%
- Civilian Personnel: 5.0%
- Property & Other Equipment: 6.5%
- Other: 12.0%

Source: MOD Annual Report & Accounts 2016/17
MOD spent £18.7bn with UK industry in 2015/16

This means per capita MOD spends…

Source: MOD Regional Expenditure with UK Industry and Commerce 2015/16
MOD expenditure with UK industry in 2015/16 directly supported 1 in every 200 jobs in the UK

Technical, Financial Services & Other Business Services
(including R&D, Equipment testing, Education and Healthcare)

- 42,800 jobs

Shipbuilding and Repair
- 19,250 jobs

Other Manufacturing
- 10,100 jobs

Aircraft and spacecraft
- 7,150 jobs

Weapons and Ammunition
- 5,950 jobs

Construction
- 5,900 jobs

Source: MOD Regional Expenditure with UK Industry and Commerce 2015/16
In 2016/17 MOD enrolled 12,630 new apprentices

- 7,220 with the Army
- 2,700 with the Royal Navy and the Royal Marines
- 1,950 with the RAF
- 760 Civilian apprentices

- Engineering 4,700
- ICT 1,890
- Healthcare and Public Services 970
- Intelligence 120
- Policing 150
- Finance and Administration 710
- Animal Care 140

“I wanted a different life from the 9 – 5 job – my apprenticeship means I can get skills and still do a job that I love.”

“I would definitely recommend this career to anyone thinking about it as it will allow them opportunities to travel, meet new people and gain a trade and qualifications.”

“My apprenticeship has given me experiences that are not available anywhere else.”

Source: MOD
Defence Innovation Initiative

Innovation and Research InSight Unit (IRIS) is deciphering trends in external technology and innovation.

Defence and Security Accelerator has received 547 proposals in 6 months, with 15% funded.

Defence Innovation Fund, worth around £800m, is enabling development and exploitation of innovative ideas.

External Innovation Advisory Panel is providing the department with expertise, advice and challenge.

1.2% of the core Defence budget is dedicated to Science and Technology.

Source: MOD
The Armed Forces Covenant

Over **1,300** UK organisations are now signed up to the Covenant

**100%** Of Local Authorities in Great Britain have signed the Covenant

Over **£270m** has been allocated to deliver Covenant commitments since its launch in 2011

**172** Projects funded to support the Armed Forces community in 2016

**£22m** Service Pupil Premium payments supporting 73,000 pupils

*Source: Covenant in Numbers 2016*