



UNITED KINGDOM DEFENCE STATISTICS 2010



MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

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DASA

INTRODUCTION



Welcome to the 2010 edition of UK Defence Statistics, the annual statistical compendium published by the Ministry of Defence.

Changes to UK Defence Statistics (UKDS) this year include a new section on Defence Inflation and an expanded International Defence section in Chapter 1, the restructuring of the Armed Forces Personnel section in Chapter 2, and a new section on Amputations in Chapter 3.

UK Defence Statistics (UKDS) is a National Statistics publication, produced according to the standards of the Official Statistics Code of Practice. However some of the tables in UKDS do not have National Statistics status – some are produced by areas outside of the scope of the Government Statistical Service; some do not yet meet all the quality standards of the Official Statistics Code of Practice; and others have not gone through the required assessment process to be classed as National Statistics. All such tables are clearly marked with explanatory notes.

This year UKDS is once again being issued as a web document only, due to financial constraints within the Ministry of Defence. Each table and chapter is available in pdf format which is suitable for printing. There is also a pdf version of the entire publication, and of the UKDS factsheet.

We have ceased publication of the UKDS pocket cards this year, since they are of limited value in electronic format. Almost all of the information that was previously presented on the pocket cards can be found within the main body of the publication – however if you cannot find the information that you need there, please contact us using the contact details listed below.

In 2010 for the first time we have also published Excel versions of each table, to allow the figures to be more easily reused. These can be accessed from the PDF and Excel versions page.

Defence Analytical Services and Advice (DASA) also publish a number of monthly and quarterly statistical bulletins; these are available on our web site or from the DASA contact points listed below.

Contact DASA

DASA welcome feedback on our statistical products. If you have any comments or questions about UK Defence Statistics or about DASA statistics in general, you can contact us as follows:

Phone Laura Bates on 020 7807 8792

Email DASA-enquiries-mailbox@mod.uk

Visit our website at www.dasa.mod.uk and complete the feedback form there.

If you require information which is not available within this or other available publications, you may wish to submit a Request For Information under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 to the Ministry of Defence via the following link:

<http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/ContactUs/FreedomOfInformationInformationRequest.htm>

INTRODUCTION

Other contact points within Defence Analytical Services and Advice are:

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Laura Bates is the Responsible Statistician for UKDS.

SYMBOLS AND CONVENTIONS

Symbols

}	categories merged for some years
||	discontinuity in time series
~	fewer than five
*	not applicable
..	not available
p	provisional
r	revised
rp	revised but still provisional
e	estimate
-	Zero or rounded to zero

Italic figures are used for percentages and other rates, except where otherwise indicated.

Rounding

Where rounding has been used, totals and sub-totals have been rounded separately and so may not equal the sums of their rounded parts. This also applies to Civilian personnel data expressed in terms of Full-Time Equivalents (FTE).

When rounding to the nearest 10, numbers ending in "5" have been rounded to the nearest multiple of 20 to prevent systematic bias.

Abbreviations

See Glossary.

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CHAPTER 1 – FINANCE

INTRODUCTION

This Chapter provides details on the composition and scope of the Department's expenditure including where and on what the budget is spent. It also provides information on the impact of defence spending on the wider economy and international comparisons. For the first time this year, the Chapter also provides detailed estimates of the inflationary pressures that this expenditure is subjected to.

UKDS 2010 can be found at the DASA MOD website address:

<http://www.dasa.mod.uk/UKDS2010/ukds.php>

In addition this chapter can be found in html format at:

<http://www.dasa.mod.uk/UKDS2010/chapter1.php>

A pdf version of Chapter 1 is also available from:

<http://www.dasa.mod.uk/UKDS2010/pdf/Chapter1.pdf>

An excel version of Chapter 1 is available for the first time this year from:

<http://www.dasa.mod.uk/UKDS2010/excel/Chapter1.xls>

Other related sources on the strategy and performance of the Department include:

- [The Defence Plan 2010-2014](#) (June 2010)
- [The Ministry of Defence Consolidated Departmental Resource Accounts 2009-10](#) (HC 258, July 2010)
- [HMT Public Expenditure Statistical Analyses 2010](#) (PU 985, April 2010)

Some of these documents and other background information can be found at the MOD website:

<http://www.mod.uk>

Where possible, every attempt has been made to maintain the consistency of this publication with those above. Where differences do occur, this reflects differences in coverage and/or the availability of more up to date information.

This year has seen the inclusion of some new charts and tables and the removal of others, as well as a number of other changes to existing tables, including:

- An updated and extended section on Resource Accounting and Budgeting including information detailing changes to the MOD accounts this year following the introduction of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and the Clear Line of Sight (CLoS) Alignment Project, which will lead to major changes in the presentation of Government accounts from next year.
- A new **chart to Table 1.1** showing the long term trend in UK Defence expenditure since the mid 1970s.
- A new table detailing how much income is earned by MOD annually (**Table 1.9**)
- New 'Defence Inflation Estimates' section providing formal publication of recently developed estimates (**Tables 1.10a-10d**).
- A new table (**Table 1.18a**) which presents a time series of the annual audited costs of operations in Iraq and Afghanistan since 2002/03.
- Extended International Comparisons section focusing on trend analysis and aggregate comparators for the UK, Germany, France and the US (**Charts 1.22a-d**) and updated text detailing the limitations of making such comparisons.
- Following the consultation and formal announcement last year the National & Regional Employment Estimates (formerly **Tables 1.10, 1.11, 1.11a and 1.11b** in UKDS 2009) have been removed.

CHAPTER 1 – FINANCE

INTRODUCTION

There are six main sections within this Chapter covering:

- **Departmental Resources** – Defence Expenditure Outturn, Public Expenditure by Departmental Grouping, Principal Headings of Defence Expenditure Outturn, Estimated MOD Equipment Expenditure, MOD Resources by Budgetary Areas, MOD Resources by Departmental Strategic Objectives, MOD Fixed Assets, MOD Research & Development Expenditure Outturn and Income Earned by MOD.
- **Defence Inflation Estimates** - Estimated UK defence inflation and a breakdown of defence inflation by type of expenditure.
- **Industry** – Estimated Defence Expenditure Outturn in the UK, and MOD Payments on Private Finance Initiatives (PFI) Projects.
- **Trade** – Estimates of Identified Defence Export Orders and Estimated Balance of Payments for Trade in Services.
- **Contracts** – by type, major equipment projects and main suppliers (including by holding company).
- **International Defence** – MOD Operation and Peacekeeping Costs, NATO Countries Defence Expenditure and their expenditure as a percentage of GDP, Top World-wide Military Spenders in 2009 and more detailed trend analysis and aggregate comparators for the UK, Germany, France and the US.

CHAPTER 1 – FINANCE

INTRODUCTION

Main Findings

The main findings from Chapter 1 are:

Departmental Resources

- In 2009/10, Defence Spending (Resource DEL plus Capital DEL minus Depreciation) totalled £39.3 billion.
- In 2009/10, the outturn against the Departmental Expenditure Limits was £47.6 billion. The Resource DEL accounted for £38.6 billion of the 2009/10 expenditure, whilst the Capital DEL accounted for £9.1 billion.
- In 2009/10 Defence is estimated to be the fourth highest area of Government expenditure (Resource DEL plus Capital DEL plus AME) behind Work and Pensions, Health and Education.
- In 2009/10, the main areas of Resource expenditure were personnel (£12.2 billion) and depreciation (£8.3 billion). (See Note 1 on Table 1.3).
- In 2009/10, the main area of Capital expenditure was Assets under Construction (£6.3 billion), which largely consist of major weapons platforms under construction.
- Estimated MOD Equipment Expenditure for 2009/10 is nearly £13.2 billion, comprising Capital Expenditure (49%), Equipment Support (32%) and Research & Development (19%).
- The total net value of MOD Fixed Assets was £119.1 billion as at 31 March 2010.
- The largest category of assets was Single Use Military Equipment (£35.9 billion) as at 31 March 2010.
- In 2008/09, MOD net expenditure on R&D activity totalled £2.0 billion, comprising £0.6 billion on Research and £1.4 billion on Development.

Defence Inflation Estimates

- Defence inflation was 3.1% in 2009/10 – the lowest rate since the current series began in 2005/06.
- Defence inflation has averaged 3.7% over the period 2005/06 to 2009/10.

Industry

- In 2008/09, the MOD spent nearly £18.6 billion with UK Industry, this represents a nominal increase of some £2.1 billion from the 2007/08 figure. The increase though has not been as a result of the use of new Standard Industrial Classifications rather an increase in overall MOD expenditure on goods and services. The 'manufacturing' industries (section C) attracted just over 50% of MOD expenditure with UK Industry. The single industry group attracting most MOD expenditure was Aircraft and Spacecraft (around 13% of the total).

CHAPTER 1 – FINANCE

INTRODUCTION

Trade

- Estimated UK identified export orders of defence equipment and services were estimated to be nearly £7.3 billion in 2009. Following the fall in 2008 back to historical levels, the 2009 figure again shows a sharp increase caused mainly by the continuing high level of business to Saudi Arabia, which includes a contract for Typhoon Aircraft Support Services. Other significant orders were from the USA for communications equipment from Cobham and M777 Howitzers from BAE Systems.

Contracts

- In 2009/10 MOD HQ placed just over 24,400 contracts with a collective value of around £15.9 billion. The value of the newly placed contracts has fallen considerably from the 2008/09 figure, which had though been inflated by the inclusion of two particularly high value contracts.
- For the first time we are able to give details of the full cost of the Typhoon and Typhoon Future Capability Programme and it is this project, with a forecast cost of £18 billion that is the largest post Main-Gate equipment project by value. This is followed by the Future Strategic Tanker Aircraft (£12.0 billion) and the Type 45 Destroyer (£6.5 billion).

International Defence

- In 2009/10, the MOD spent just over £4.2 billion on conflict prevention worldwide.
- The net additional cost incurred by the MOD, in 2009/10, as a result of operations in Afghanistan and Iraq was around £3.8 billion and £0.3 billion respectively.

CHAPTER 1 – FINANCE

RESOURCE ACCOUNTING & BUDGETING

Government Accounting under RAB

Under Resource Accounting and Budgeting (RAB), Government Departments capture costs using commercial accounting techniques. Costs are accrued (i.e. recognised as the resources are consumed, rather than when they are paid for), and capital purchases are depreciated with time to link their costs with their usage. Under a cash regime (as used to exist pre-RAB) once an item had been purchased, its capital cost no longer entered the reports. Overall (financial) holdings could not be determined.

Departments are accountable to the Treasury (through the budgets that are set in the Comprehensive Spending Review) for their spending against Resource and Capital Departmental Expenditure Limits (DELs). Spending against the Resource DEL includes the current consumption of resources. Capital DEL, whilst included in the Treasury's Total DEL, reflects for the most part investment spending on assets that appear on the Department's balance sheet and are consumed over a number of years. See **Box 1** for a more detailed description of Departmental Expenditure Limits.

Departments are also responsible for Annually Managed Expenditure (AME). This spending is demand led (for example, payment of War Pensions) and therefore cannot be controlled by Departments in the same way. Because of this, AME does not form part of the DELs and Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR).

Box 1: What is the DEL?

Departmental Expenditure Limits (DEL): These are fiscal limits, set by the Spending Review, for discretionary spending within the Department – effectively the majority of our Budget. They are made up of – **Capital DEL** and **Resource DEL**:

Capital DEL (CDEL) – New investment in equipment and infrastructure that has a life over more than one financial year e.g. ships, buildings and aircraft. This is further split into Fiscal CDEL and Single Use Military Equipment (SUME) CDEL:

- *Fiscal CDEL* is expenditure on equipment that may have other civilian uses e.g. a building or IT equipment.
- *SUME CDEL* is expenditure on equipment which only has a military role, e.g. a warship (Dual Use military equipment counts as Fiscal CDEL).

(This division enables reporting as per the System of National Accounts requirements where single use military equipment is currently included in current expenditure.)

Resource DEL (RDEL) – Current expenditure such as pay, allowances, and running costs. It also includes the indirect costs of ownership of assets such as depreciation and cost of capital. This is split into – Direct and Indirect RDEL:

- *Direct Resource DEL (DRDEL)* – essentially near cash running costs - for example: pay and allowances, and accruals.
- *Indirect Resource DEL (IRDEL)* – non-cash expenditure such as depreciation, cost of capital and the creation of non-nuclear provisions.

Total DEL - HM Treasury's preferred measure of Government spending. Total DEL is calculated by adding Direct Resource DEL and Capital DEL plus the cost of capital element of Indirect RDEL (i.e. Near cash plus IRDEL).

CHAPTER 1 – FINANCE

RESOURCE ACCOUNTING & BUDGETING

Two stage implementation of RAB

In **Stage 1** of RAB, which was introduced at the start of financial year 2001/02, the Resource DEL covered current costs such as in year personnel costs, equipment, maintenance of land and buildings. Non cash costs such as depreciation and the cost of capital charge fell within Annually Managed Expenditure (AME) and were not controlled to the same degree as DELs. This allowed departments an interim period to gain experience of managing the new non-cash costs and to review their holdings of stocks and fixed assets, which impact the non-cash costs, prior to the charge impacting on the more tightly controlled DELs.

Stage 2 of RAB was introduced at the start of the financial year 2003/04. This involved the movement of the primary non-cash costs (depreciation and the cost of capital charge) from AME into the Resource DEL, and reduced the cost of capital charge to 3.5% of the net value of assets.

The change in definition of the DELs combined with volatile non-cash costs over the Stage 1 period make time series comparisons over the period 2001/02 - 2003/04 complex.

From 2006/07, the MOD has transferred ownership of fixed assets into two TLBs: Defence Estates (DE) for Land and Buildings; and Defence Equipment & Support (DE&S) for Plant and Machinery, Transport, IT and Communications equipment, and Single Use Military Equipment (SUME).

Factors affecting Cash to RAB data consistency

- There are timing differences as to when payments are recognised.
- The movement of Non-Cash items of expenditure from AME into the Resource DEL from 2003/04 onwards has the 'apparent' effect of inflating the Resource DEL.
- In financial year 2003/04 the rate of interest used to calculate the cost of capital charge was reduced from 6% to 3.5%.
- The discount rate for provisions was changed from 3.5% real to 2.2% real with effect from 1 April 2005.
- The discount rate for pension's liabilities was changed from 2.8% real to 1.8% real with effect from 1 April 2007.

Changes to the 2009/10 MOD Accounts following introduction of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

In accordance with HM Treasury's timetable for the introduction of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the Department has prepared and published, for the first time, accounts based on IFRS as adapted and interpreted by HM Treasury in the [Government Financial Reporting Manual \(FReM\)](#). These changes will affect **Tables 1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5 & 1.6** from 2009/10 onwards. A break in series follows the 2008/09 outturn to denote the implementation of IFRS. Further details of the policies applied are provided at [Note 1 to the Accounts – Statement of Accounting Policies](#).

IMPORTANT NOTE: The MOD Departmental Accounts (DRAc) for 2009/10 also include a restatement of the 2008/09 position based on IFRS definitions. These have been included in the DRAc for comparison purposes only. The official move to IFRS accounts did not take place until 2009/10. Internal Departmental Expenditure Limit (DEL) tables and the data that support them for 2008/09 have not been restated by the Department. Sufficiently detailed data at TLB level is therefore not available to enable a restatement of the 2008/09 outturn data in UKDS Tables 1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5 & 1.6.

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Note 2 (Page 66) of the 2009/10 Accounts provides a reconciliation of the main changes/movements resulting from the MOD's adoption of IFRS. These include:

- *Construction Contracts* – the year end balance in respect of the provision of security services to third parties is required to be accounted for as a receivable under IAS11 (previously accounted for as work-in-progress); the movement identified is based on updated information and includes an increase following the recalculation of related staff costs.
- *Leases* – a review of PFI contracts not meeting the criteria of a Service Concession Arrangement (IFRIC 12) and some other contracts, including the arrangement with Annington Homes for the provision of Service Families Accommodation, resulted in the £1.2 billion increase in the value of non current assets as property, plant and equipment were added to the Statement of Financial Position under finance leases (in accordance with IAS 17 – Leases).
- *Employee Benefits* – in accordance with IAS 19 the accounts include an estimate of the value of unpaid overtime, outstanding non-consolidated pay and untaken leave balances as at year end. The initial assessment of the liability was £330 million and 83% of this amount relates to untaken leave.
- *Provisions* – the £77 million movement is the increase in the value of the capitalised provisions for nuclear decommissioning. The increase results from the capitalisation of the movement following changes in the discount rate for provisions.
- *Non-current Assets Held for Sale* – the movement reflects the identification and valuation (fair value less costs of sale) of assets held for sale.
- *Service Concession Arrangements* – changes to the accounting treatment of some 32 PFI/PPP contracts assessed as Service Concession Arrangements under IFRIC 12 resulted in the net movements as a result of the differences between the depreciation, cost of capital charges and other charges applicable to the assets brought on to the Statement of Financial Position and the corresponding reduction in the service and financing charges.

In line with HM Treasury advice, Prior Period Adjustments (PPAs) arising from the adoption of IFRS were not included in Spring Supplementary Estimates for 2009/10 on the basis that the PPA numbers could have been misleading, particularly where transactions may well have pre-dated the 2001/02 cut off point for reporting PPAs, as only part of an obligation would have been included. PPAs arising from a change in accounting policy related to other than IFRS were included in the Estimates in line with conventional arrangements.

Future changes to Government Accounting: Clear Line of Sight (CLoS)

The method for reporting and controlling defence spending will change again from 2010/11 (for Budgets) and 2011/12 (for Estimates & Accounts (Outturns)) following Treasury plans to simplify the control framework. The Clear Line of Sight (CLoS) Alignment project aims to ensure consistency in presentation as well as promoting better value for money.

The main change is that the separate near-cash and non-cash controls within resource budgets will be removed. Of those transactions previously recorded in non-cash budgets:

- cost of capital charge will be removed from budgets, Supply Estimates and Resource Accounts;
- provisions, revaluations, write-off of bad debt and exchange rate gains/losses will be moved from DEL budgets into AME; and
- depreciation, impairments and notional audit fees will remain in Resource DEL.

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RESOURCE ACCOUNTING & BUDGETING

These classification changes, which will be reflected in all Departmental Estimates, have the effect of reducing DEL budgets across departments in all years. However, the adjustments have no impact on the purchasing power of departments or the planned level of expenditure.

Other reporting changes include:

- (Parliamentary) Annual estimates will be voted net of income – removes differences in treatment between budgets, estimates and accounts
- (Parliamentary) Single supplementary estimates published in January plus publication of Annual Report & Accounts in June
- Non Departmental Public Bodies (NDPBs) to be included in Estimates and resource accounts
- Separate near and non cash limits removed from budgets – single RDEL; Single Use Military Equipment (SUME) ring fenced until 2014/15
- Parliamentary controls aligned with Estimates and Budgets; RDEL, CDEL, AME and Net Cash Requirement (NCR).

The main issue for MOD will be the removal of the boundary between RDEL and IRDEL (i.e. non cash costs). The relative size of, and fluctuations in, depreciation charges will then have the potential to affect the Department's aggregate RDEL position.

[Annex A of the Departmental Resource Accounts \(DRAc\)](#) for 2009/10 includes an historic time series of Departmental spending (Resource DEL, Capital DEL and AME) based on CLoS definitions and therefore will differ from those reported in previous years due to changes to the Control Framework. Data contained in UKDS has not been restated on this basis as the official reporting of Outturn expenditure on a CLoS basis does not come into effect until 2011/12. These presentational changes will be documented in next years UKDS. Full alignment of Budgets, Estimates and Outturns does not take place until 2011/12.

Further information

Further information on the introduction of RAB can be found in Chapter 1 of *UK Defence Statistics 2002* in the "Resource Accounting & Budgeting" section. Alternatively, more information can be found on the HM Treasury website [here](#).

More information on the Clear Line of Sight (CLoS) alignment project can be found on the Treasury website [here](#)

CHAPTER 1 – FINANCE

DEPARTMENTAL RESOURCES

This section examines changes in defence expenditure over time (**Table 1.1**). **Table 1.2** examines expenditure on defence within the wider public expenditure framework. **Table 1.3** gives a breakdown of defence expenditure outturn by main area. **Table 1.4** presents estimates of MOD equipment expenditure broken out by the main categories of expenditure. **Table 1.5** presents the MOD resources broken down by budgetary area. **Table 1.6** is included to show the resources consumed against departmental objectives. Following the introduction of RAB, **Tables 1.1, 1.2, 1.3** and **1.5** display the Resource, Capital and AME components separately. **Table 1.7** details actual net book values for MOD Fixed Assets broken down by budgetary area. **Table 1.8** details the MOD's annual expenditure on R&D. This is broken down into intramural (within the department) and extramural (outside of the department) expenditure. **Table 1.9** provides a breakdown of the revenue earned by MOD split by Request for Resources category and income source.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Please refer to the [Resource Accounting & Budgeting](#) section to view information relating to the introduction of the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) and the implementation of the Clear Line of Sight (CLoS) Alignment project which will lead to presentational changes to the reporting of MOD accounts from 2009/10 and beyond. These and other changes to the Government accounting framework will mean that the presentational challenges currently faced with reporting defence expenditure are likely to continue for the foreseeable future.

Main Findings

Defence Spending (Table 1.1)

- In 2009/10, Defence Spending (Resource DEL plus Capital DEL minus Depreciation) totalled £39.3 billion.
- In 2009/10, the outturn against the Departmental Expenditure Limits (DEL) was £47.6 billion. The Resource DEL accounted for £38.6 billion of the 2009/10 expenditure, whilst the Capital DEL accounted for £9.1 billion.

Comparison with other Government Departments (Table 1.2)

- In 2009/10 Defence is estimated to be the fourth highest area of Government expenditure (Resource DEL plus Capital DEL plus AME) behind Work and Pensions, Health and Education.
- In 2009/10 Health, Education and Defence represent around 52% of Departmental Expenditure Limits (54% of Resource DEL and 39% of Capital DEL).
- Revisions to this table have been caused by some definitions of Resource DEL and AME being changed to align budgets and resource accounts. In addition revised definitions have been applied as a result of changes from the Clear Line of Sight (CLoS) project.

Principal Headings of Defence Expenditure Outturn (Resources) (Table 1.3)

- In 2009/10, the main areas of Resource expenditure were personnel (£12.2 billion) and depreciation (£8.3 billion). (See Note 1 on Table 1.3).
- In 2009/10, the main area of Capital expenditure was Assets Under Construction (£6.3 billion), which largely consist of major weapons platforms under construction.
- Between 2007/08 and 2008/09 nominal expenditure on service personnel has increased by 6.1% while civilian personnel expenditure has decreased by 1.3%.

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Estimated MOD Equipment Expenditure (Table 1.4)

- Estimated MOD Equipment Expenditure for 2009/10 is nearly £13.2 billion comprising Capital Expenditure £6.5 billion, Equipment Support £4.2 billion and Research & Development £2.5 billion.

MOD Resources by Budgetary Area (Table 1.5)

- The largest outturn against the DEL by TLB in 2009/10 was for Defence Equipment & Support (£23.2 billion).
- Of the operational TLBs, Commander-in-Chief Land Forces had the highest outturn against the DEL in 2009/10 (£7.2 billion).

MOD Resources by Departmental Strategic Objectives (Table 1.6)

- The total net expenditure, in 2009/10, for Departmental Strategic Objectives was £40.2 billion. The increased Total Defence Output Cost figure (13%) for 2009/10 reflects: an increase cost due to the fluctuation in foreign currency forward purchases of £1.4 billion; increases to provisions in respect of nuclear provisions £0.5 billion; and movements in other operating costs including staff £0.5 billion, impairments and depreciation of £1.2 billion and planned expenditure on Non-Equipment Investment Programme of £0.3 billion.
- In 2009/10 the nominal output cost for Objective 1 has increased by 18% from the 2008/09 figure. For Objective 2 the output cost is up 11% with the Army figures increasing by nearly 40% and the Navy by 8%. The Centre Grouping output cost fell by nearly 40%.

Fixed Assets (Table 1.7)

- The total net value of MOD Fixed Assets was £119.1 billion as at 31 March 2010.
- The largest category of assets was Single Use Military Equipment (£35.9 billion) as at 31 March 2010.
- The value of land & buildings owned by the MOD totalled £20.9 billion as at 31 March 2010.
- Defence Estates hold over 99% of the MOD's land and buildings as at 31 March 2010.
- Defence Equipment & Support holds nearly 98% of the Department's fixed assets in the other categories as at 31 March 2010.
- The large holdings for Defence Estates and Defence Equipment & Support of fixed assets reflect the policy since April 2006 to transfer tangible and intangible assets from Top Level Budgets to Single Balance Sheet Owners.

Research & Development (Table 1.8)

- In 2008/09, MOD net expenditure on R&D activity totalled £2.0 billion, comprising £0.6 billion on Research and £1.4 billion on Development.
- Of this (net) £2.0 billion, over 90% was spent on R&D work undertaken outside of the department (extramurally).

External Income earned by MOD (Table 1.9)

- In 2009/10 MOD earned just over £1.4 billion in revenue of which nearly 90% came from external customers.

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Table 1.1 Defence Expenditure Outturn¹

This table shows the changes in Defence expenditure over time, including the period of transition to Stage 1 and 2 of [Resource Accounting & Budgeting \(RAB\)](#). Under Stage 1 RAB, introduced in 2001/02, non-cash costs such as depreciation and cost of capital charge were held under AME, and did not form part of the Resource Departmental Expenditure Limit (DEL). This changed under Stage 2 RAB when non-cash costs moved to the Resource DEL. In order to give a single measure of spending on public services under full resource budgeting, the Defence Spending line is presented as the sum of the resource and capital budgets, net of depreciation and impairments. This reflects the resources required plus the net investment in them, but avoids double counting the writing down of the existing capital stock and the cash outlay on new assets. Control is exercised separately on gross Capital and Resource DEL which replaced Control Totals in 1999/00.

The Net Cash Requirement (NCR) is the actual money that MOD requests from the Government in order to fund its activities. The NCR takes account of movements in working capital levels (debtors, creditors, stock) whilst excluding all non-cash costs.

The data are derived directly from the [MOD Departmental Resource Accounts](#).

Please refer to the [Resource Accounting & Budgeting](#) section to view important information relating to the introduction of the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) and the implementation of the Clear Line of Sight (CLoS) Alignment project which will lead to presentational changes to this table and to the reporting of MOD accounts from 2009/10 and beyond.

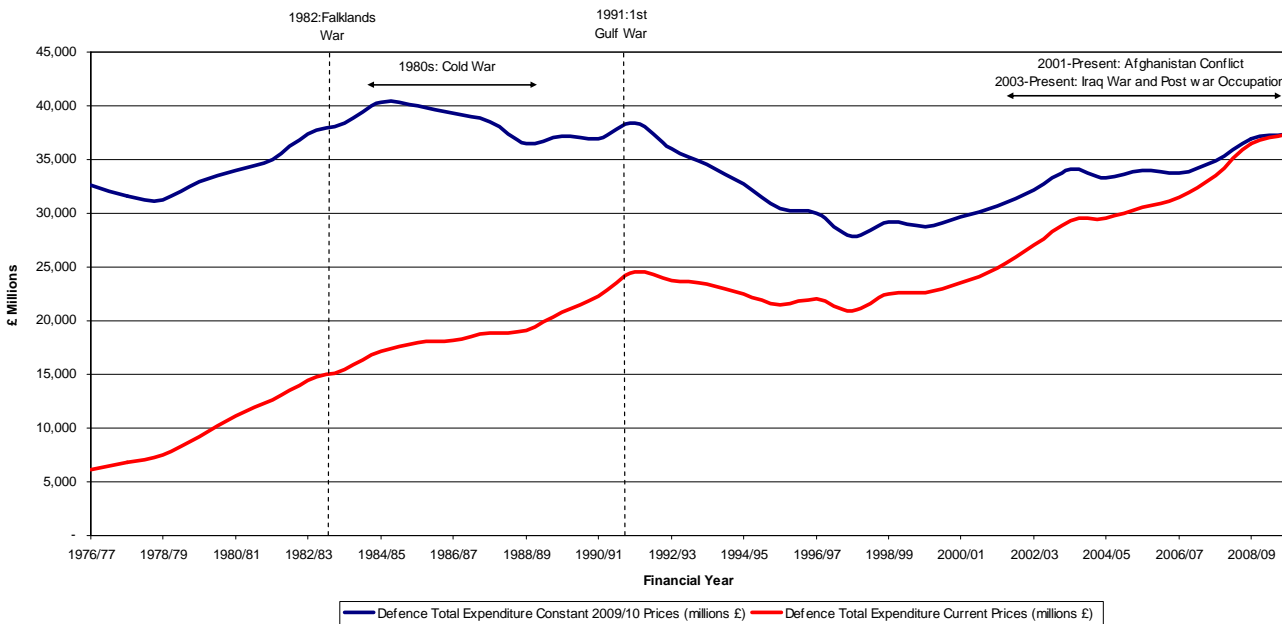
This table includes expenditure on Conflict Prevention (Request for Resources 2 (RfR2)).

	1997/98	Inclusive of non-recoverable VAT at Current Prices (£ million)													
		1999/00	2000/01	Outturn 2001/02	Outturn 2002/03	Outturn 2003/04	Outturn 2004/05	Outturn 2005/06	Outturn 2006/07	Outturn 2007/08	Outturn 2008/09	Outturn 2009/10			
Defence Spending²	*	*	II	*	*	II	30 861	32 515	33 164	34 045	37 387	38 579	II	39 307	
Departmental Expenditure Limits	*	22 572	23 552	II	24 456	26 148	II	37 174	38 323	39 751	40 654	43 634	45 473	II	47 647
Resource DEL³	*	*	..	II	18 905	19 944	II	31 266	31 798	32 911	33 457	35 689	36 715	II	38 572
of which:															
Depreciation/Impairments ⁴	*	*	*	II	*	*	II	6 313	5 808	6 587	6 609	6 247	6 894	II	8 340
Cost of Capital Charge	*	*	*	II	*	*	II	2 770	3 026	3 106	3 242	3 371	3 626	II	3 828
Capital DEL⁵	*	*	..	II	5 551	6 204	II	5 908	6 525	6 840	7 197	7 945	8 758	II	9 075
Annually Managed Expenditure^{6,7}	*	*	..	II	14 962	19 293	II	1 011	908	890	582	510	214	II	2 417
Cash	20 945	22 572	23 552	II	*	*	II	*	*	*	*	*	*	II	*
Net Cash Requirement	*	*	..	II	24 874	26 991	II	29 338	29 524	30 603	31 454	33 486	36 431	II	37 425
Defence Spending² at Constant 2009/10 Prices⁸	*	*	*	II	*	*	II	35 815	36 714	36 779	36 530	38 998	39 160	II	39 307

Source: MOD Directorate of Defence Resources

- The table includes both programme and operational expenditure on conflict prevention.
- Also referred to as Total DEL, Defence Spending in 2003/04 to 2009/10 is the sum of the Resource DEL plus Capital DEL minus depreciation and impairments. This is consistent with HM Treasury guidance.
- Resource DEL includes operating cost items such as pay, equipment support costs, fuel and administrative expenditure. From 2003/04 it also includes non-cash items such as depreciation and the cost of capital charge on the Department's net assets plus stock and fixed asset write offs.
- Under HM Treasury guidance, from 2009/10 Impairments are now scored under Annually Managed Expenditure (AME). Impairments are defined as an unexpected or sudden decline in the service utility of a capital asset, such as a factory, property or vehicle. This could be the result of physical damage to the asset, obsolescence due to technological innovation, or changes to the legal code. Impairments can be written off. By their nature, Impairments are market driven and cannot be controlled hence why they are scored in AME. The increase in Depreciation in 2009/10 is due to the write-off of a number of MOD fixed assets.
- Capital DEL includes expenditure on the purchase of fixed assets (ships, tanks, planes, buildings etc).
- From 2003/04 Annually Managed Expenditure includes only demand led items such as war pensions.
- The large increase in AME in 2009/10 is mainly due to the movement of Impairments from Resource DEL to Annually Managed Expenditure following guidance issued by HM Treasury. The negative figure in previous years has largely been due to fluctuations in the level of Derivatives, which are a set of financial instruments whereby MOD buy forward contracts at a certain rate to lock into a level of payment. The value of Derivatives recorded in the Accounts is the difference between what the Department would have paid if it had bought at a spot exchange rate against what it actually paid buying a forward rate. Last year the Department made large gains (scored as a negative in the Accounts) in Derivatives due to fluctuations in US Dollar and Euro exchange rates: this year the gain was not significant.
- Conversion to constant 2009/10 prices uses the latest available forecast GDP deflator series produced by [HM Treasury](#) dated 12 July 2010.

Chart to Table 1.1: UK Defence Expenditure:1976/77 to 2009/10^{1,2,3}



- Figures presented in the chart are Cash Figures until 2000/01. From 2001/02 onwards the Net Cash Requirement has been used.
- Conversion to constant 2009/10 prices uses the latest available forecast GDP deflator series produced by [HM Treasury](#) dated 12 July 2010.
- All historical data are sourced from Table 1.1 of UK Defence Statistics.

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Table 1.2 Public Expenditure by Departmental Grouping

This table (taken from Table 1.3 and Table 1.6 of [Public Expenditure Statistical Analyses \(PESA 2010\) Cm 7890](#) produced by HMT) examines the expenditure on defence within the wider public expenditure framework. It presents Departmental Expenditure Limits (Resource and Capital) and Annually Managed Expenditure (AME) by departmental groupings.

It is not possible to show figures for all individual departments separately and so departments are grouped broadly on the basis of ministerial responsibilities. A detailed list of departmental groupings can be found in PESA 2010 Annex B.

Annually Managed Expenditure (AME) relates to expenditure outside the Departmental Expenditure Limits (DEL) but included in Departmental Budgets. This is typically demand led items such as social security benefits, certain pension allowances and tax credits for individuals.

DELs are firm plans for three years for a specific part of a department's expenditure. In general DEL will cover all running costs and all programme expenditure. DEL includes relevant non-cash items such as depreciation, cost of capital charges and provisions.

	Current Prices (£ billion)					Estimated Outturn 2009/10
	Outturn 2004/05	Outturn 2005/06	Outturn 2006/07	Outturn 2007/08	Outturn 2008/09	
Total Government Resource DEL^{1,2}	253.8 ^r	270.4 ^r	283.4 ^r	300.0 ^r	313.5	334.8
<i>Of which:</i>						
Education	12.6	14.3	42.1	44.9	46.8	49.6
Health	69.2	75.0	78.6	84.3	90.3	97.6
<i>Of which: NHS England</i>	67.0	72.8	76.7	82.3	88.8	96.0
CLG Local Government ³	43.3	46.2	22.5	22.8	24.7	25.5
Home Office	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.8	9.2	9.5
Defence	27.8	29.6	30.1	31.8	32.6	35.2
Work and Pensions	8.0	7.9	7.8	8.0	7.9	9.1

	Current Prices (£ billion)					Estimated Outturn 2009/10
	Outturn 2004/05	Outturn 2005/06	Outturn 2006/07	Outturn 2007/08	Outturn 2008/09	
Total Government Capital DEL²	32.9 ^r	36.6 ^r	39.5 ^r	44.8 ^r	48.5	56.6
<i>Of which:</i>						
Education	4.1	4.4	4.1	5.2	5.5	7.5
Health	2.7	2.2	3.0	4.0	4.4	5.4
<i>Of which: NHS England</i>	2.6	2.1	2.9	3.8	4.2	5.2
CLG Local Government ³	0.3	0.3	0.2	-	0.1	0.2
Home Office	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0
Defence	6.8	6.8	7.2	8.6	9.0	9.2
Work and Pensions	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3

	Current Prices (£ billion)					Estimated Outturn 2009/10
	Outturn 2004/05	Outturn 2005/06	Outturn 2006/07	Outturn 2007/08	Outturn 2008/09 ⁴	
Total Government AME^{1,2,4,5}	168.4 ^r	189.6 ^r	202.7 ^r	219.4 ^r	354.7	294.7
<i>Of which:</i>						
Education	6.4	8.1	8.6	10.7	10.7	10.5
Health	5.9	10.6	11.6	13.9	15.0	17.7
<i>Of which: NHS England</i>	-0.5	1.3	1.4	3.7	1.6	4.9
CLG Local Government ³	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.3
Home Office	-	-	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8
Defence ⁶	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.2	2.4
Work and Pensions	110.6	115.2	119.3	127.5	135.5	147.2

Total Government DEL (RDEL + CDEL)^{1,2,7}	286.7 ^r	307.1 ^r	322.8 ^r	344.8 ^r	362.0	391.4
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Total Government AME^{1,2,4,5}	168.4 ^r	189.6 ^r	202.7 ^r	219.4 ^r	354.7	294.7
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Total Government Spend (RDEL + CDEL + AME)^{1,2,6}	455.1 ^r	496.6 ^r	525.5 ^r	564.2 ^r	716.8	686.1
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Source: HMT Public Expenditure Statistical Analyses 2010 (Table 1.3 & Table 1.6)

- The definitions of Resource DEL and AME have been changed to align budgets and resource accounts. They also incorporate revised definitions as a result of changes from the Clear Line of Sight (CLoS) project. Further details of these changes can be found on [page 42 of Public Expenditure and Statistical Analyses 2010](#).
- Changes in the machinery of government account for the revisions to Capital DEL and further revisions to RDEL and AME beyond those stated in note 1.
- CLG Local Government was introduced in 2006/07 but it is comparable with the "Local Government" category referred to in previous editions of UKDS. This category is due to the creation of the "Department for Communities and Local Government" established on 5 Apr 2006.
- For more information relating to the increase in Government AME in 2008/09 please refer to the Main Findings in the [Departmental Resources](#) section.
- Total figures include Defence figures for AME as shown in PESA 2010 and not as shown in this table.
- The figures for Defence AME from 2004/05 onwards have been adjusted to align with the data contained in **Tables 1.1, 1.3 and 1.5** which excludes contributions to the Armed Forces Pensions Scheme.
- These figures are different from PESA 2010, which presents Total DEL as RDEL + CDEL less depreciation.

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Table 1.3 Principal Headings of Defence Expenditure Outturn (Resource basis)

This table provides a breakdown of defence outturn in terms of resources consumed. This is distributed between the main personnel, fixed assets and other expenditure groups. These groupings differ from those used under cash accounting and are not directly comparable. **This table includes expenditure on Conflict Prevention (RfR2).**

Please refer to the [Resource Accounting & Budgeting section](#) to view important information relating to the introduction of the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) and the implementation of the Clear Line of Sight (CLOs) Alignment project which will lead to presentational changes to this table and to the reporting of MOD accounts from 2009/10 and beyond.

	Inclusive of non-recoverable VAT at Current Prices (£ million)						
	Outturn 2003/04	Outturn 2004/05	Outturn 2005/06	Outturn 2006/07	Outturn 2007/08	Outturn 2008/09	Outturn 2009/10
Defence Spending	30 861	32 515	33 164	34 045	37 387	38 579 ||	39 307
Departmental Expenditure Limits	37 174	38 323	39 751	40 654	43 634	45 473 ||	47 647
Resource DEL	31 266	31 798	32 911	33 457	35 689	36 715 ||	38 572
<i>of which:</i>							
Expenditure on Personnel	10 435	10 996	11 255	11 204	11 474	11 723 ||	12 231
<i>of which:</i> for Armed Forces	7 974	8 047	8 263	8 423	8 646	8 937 ||	9 481
for Civilians	2 461	2 948	2 992	2 781	2 828	2 786 ||	2 750
Depreciation/Impairments ¹	6 313	5 808	6 587	6 609	6 247	6 894 ||	8 340
Cost of Capital	2 770	3 026	3 106	3 242	3 371	3 626 ||	3 828
Equipment Support ²	3 804	3 623	3 542	3 793	4 272	4 292 ||	4 212
Stock Consumption ³	1 060	1 079	1 039	1 140	1 071	1 181 ||	1 112
Property Management ⁴	1 393	1 509	1 367	1 258	1 523	1 508 ||	1 625
Movements ⁵	491	711	729	774	858	975 ||	929
Accommodation & Utilities ⁶	643	581	735	786	750	866 ||	688
Professional Fees ⁷	549	565	553	482	471	391 ||	308
Fuel ⁸	161	239	369	416	537	695 ||	482
Hospitality & Entertainment	8	6	5	4	4	4 ||	4
PFI Service Charges	*	*	870	1 148	1 276	1 482 ||	1 133
IT & Communications	738	678	643	719	655	852 ||	886
Research and Expensed Development	1 011	996	994	988	952	1 115 ||	1 222
Rentals Paid Under Operating Leases	214	229	56	138	152	148 ||	254
Fixed Assets Written Off/Written On	26	- 86	- 302	730	870	424 ||	- 95
Movement in Stock Related Provisions	*	*	*	*	137	- 250 ||	322
Stock Written Off	528	704	759	95	432	130 ||	374
Other Costs ⁹	1 121	1 134	604	- 69	637	659 ||	716
Capital DEL	5 908	6 525	6 840	7 197	7 945	8 758 ||	9 075
<i>of which:</i>							
Expenditure on Fixed Asset Categories							
Intangible Assets ¹⁰	1 665	1 580	1 550	1 744	1 756	1 311 ||	1 271
Land and Buildings	54	388	31	45	126	163 ||	246
Single Use Military Equipment ¹¹	90	435	402	404	657	552 ||	504
Plant, Machinery & Vehicles	78	124	64	32	36	30 ||	299
IT & Communications Equipment	183	134	180	206	361	336 ||	347
Assets Under Construction ¹²	3 931	4 335	4 879	5 099	5 450	6 515 ||	6 277
Transport ¹³	*	73	13	33	55	239 ||	73
Capital Spares ¹³	581	*	*	*	*	* ||	*
Capital Loan Repayment	- 28	- 25	- 53	- 8	- 10	- 65 ||	- 8
Capital Income ^{14,15}	- 646	- 519	- 225	- 358	- 486	- 323 ||	- 111
Other Costs ¹⁶	*	*	*	*	*	* ||	176
AME	1 011	908	890	582	510	214 ||	2 417
<i>of which:</i>							
War Pensions	1 116	1 110	1 067	1 038	1 014	1 000 ||	980
Other ^{17,18}	- 105	- 202	- 177	- 456	- 504	- 785 ||	1 437

Source: MOD Directorate of Defence Resources

- Under HM Treasury guidance, from 2009/10 Impairments are now scored under Annually Managed Expenditure (AME). Impairments are defined as an unexpected or sudden decline in the service utility of a capital asset, such as a factory, property or vehicle. This could be the result of physical damage to the asset, obsolescence due to technological innovation, or changes to the legal code. Impairments can be written off. By their nature, Impairments are market driven and cannot be controlled hence why they are scored in AME. The increase in Depreciation in 2009/10 is due to the write-off of a number of MOD fixed assets.
- Internal and contracted out costs for equipment repair and maintenance.
- Consumption of armament, medical, dental, veterinary, oil, clothing, and general stores.
- Estate and facilities management services and costs for buildings' maintenance.
- Cost of transportation of freight and personnel.
- Charges include rent, rates, gas, electricity, water and sewerage costs.
- Fees, such as legal costs, paid to professional organisations.
- Relates to fuel consumption by military vehicles, ships and aircraft.
- Other Costs can include Grants-in-Aid, Exchange Rate Movements, Provisions, Receipts, Welfare, Medical and Legal Costs. Movement in Stock Related Provisions previously shown under 'Other Costs', are now shown separately.
- Intangible Assets comprise the development costs of major equipment projects and Intellectual Property Rights.
- Single Use Military Equipment (SUME) are assets which only have a military use, such as tanks and fighter aircrafts. Dual use items i.e. those that also have a civilian use are recorded under the other categories.
- Assets Under Construction (AUC) largely consist of major weapons platforms under construction in the Defence Equipment & Support, and a smaller element of Buildings under construction. Once construction is complete, those platforms will transfer to the relevant Top Level Budget holder as SUME on their Balance Sheets.
- From 2004/05 Transport has been recorded as a separate category and Capital Spares has been removed as a category, with the costs previously recorded here being incorporated into Transport or SUME.
- Redemption of QinetiQ preference shares refers to the proceeds received from the partial redemption of the redeemable preference shares during 2004/05.
- Capital income is receipts for the sale of fixed assets.
- Other Costs includes long term debtors and movement on derivatives previously included in Capital Income.
- Under Stage 2 of RAB, this category now contains only demand led payments, such as Cash Release and Cost of Capital Credit on nuclear provisions and QinetiQ loan repayments.
- The large increase in Other AME in 2009/10 is mainly due to the movement of Impairments from Resource DEL to Annually Managed Expenditure following guidance issued by HM Treasury. The negative figure in previous years has largely been due to fluctuations in the level of Derivatives, which are a set of financial instruments whereby MOD buy forward contracts at a certain rate to lock into a level of payment. The value of Derivatives recorded in the Accounts is the difference between what the Department would have paid if it had bought at a spot exchange rate against what it actually paid buying a forward rate. Last year the Department made large gains (scored as a negative in the Accounts) in Derivatives due to fluctuations in US Dollar and Euro exchange rates: this year the gain was not significant.

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Table 1.4 Estimated MOD Equipment Expenditure¹

This table presents estimates of MOD equipment expenditure broken out by the main categories of expenditure. Aggregate MOD Equipment expenditure here has been used to indicate expenditure on acquisition, maintenance, repair and update of items such as plant, machinery and vehicles and fighting equipment plus associated Research & Development, and expenditure on administrative computers. It is therefore a wider definition to that used by the MOD Equipment and Equipment Support Plans, and covers both military and non-military equipment (including dual use equipment) used by MOD service and civilian personnel. The data are derived directly from the [MOD Departmental Resource Accounts](#).

Please refer to the [Resource Accounting & Budgeting](#) section to view important information relating to the introduction of the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) and the implementation of the Clear Line of Sight (CLoS) Alignment project which will lead to presentational changes to this table and to the reporting of MOD accounts from 2009/10 and beyond.

This table is outside the scope of National Statistics because it is still under review to ensure it meets all of the high professional quality assurance standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

	Inclusive of non-recoverable VAT at Current Prices (£ million)						
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Estimated MOD Equipment Expenditure	10 886	10 754	10 974	11 672	12 380	13 386 ||	13 174
<i>Of which:</i>							
Capital Expenditure on Equipment ^{2,3}	4 404	4 555	4 913	5 146	5 401	6 669 ||	6 469
Equipment Support ⁴	3 804	3 623	3 542	3 793	4 272	4 292 ||	4 212
Research & Development ⁵	2 677	2 576	2 519	2 732	2 707	2 426 ||	2 493

Source: MOD Departmental Resource Accounts

1. These estimates are not directly comparable to the old cash equipment procurement time series last published in 2000/01 (UKDS 2002) due to the exclusion of in year stock purchases. It is not possible to identify that element of stock purchases which wholly relates to MOD equipment expenditure.
2. Capital expenditure on Equipment includes those Assets Under Construction (AUC) relating to Single Use Military Equipment (SUME) only plus in year purchases on IT and communications equipment, vehicles, SUME and plant and machinery. AUC SUME largely consist of major weapons platforms under construction in the Defence Equipment & Support (DE&S) Organisation (formerly the Defence Procurement Agency and Defence Logistics Organisation), and excludes that element of buildings under construction and land which would fall outside the wider definition of MOD equipment procurement detailed in the commentary above. Once construction is complete, those platforms will transfer to the relevant Single Balance Sheets Owners (SBSO) as SUME on their Balance Sheets.
3. During 2007/08, the augmentation of the MOD Chart of Accounts has enabled more detailed reporting of the 'AUC-Other' classification by category type by the Defence Equipment & Support Organisation. This has improved the coverage of equipment expenditure reported in the table from 2007/08 by providing a more distinct separation of equipment (particularly dual use) from non-equipment expenditure (e.g. construction, land and buildings, and other administrative costs).
4. Internal and contracted out costs for equipment repair and maintenance.
5. The data are derived from information held on MOD accounting systems relating to expenditure on Additions to Intangible Assets and Research & Expensed Development. Development activity associated with acquiring assets is the most significant part of this expenditure. These figures do not fully align with those in **Table 1.8** which present MOD R&D expenditure on a different basis using OECD Frascati definitions. (See Defence Statistics [Bulletin No. 6 & No. 9](#)). The estimates in **Table 1.4** will include items which fall outside these definitions but nonetheless broadly relate to the wider definition of MOD equipment expenditure as described in the commentary above.

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Table 1.5 MOD Resources by Budgetary Areas¹

This table provides a detailed breakdown of resource consumption by budgetary area for 2003/04 through to 2009/10. Under Spending Review 2002 rules, figures for financial years 2003/04 onward include non-cash items such as depreciation and cost of capital charge that previously were part of Annually Managed Expenditure (AME). Under HM Treasury guidance, from 2009/10 Impairments previously scored under Resource DEL have now moved to Annually Managed Expenditure (AME).

From 2007/08, changes to the MOD Top Level Budget (TLB) structure have been reflected in the figures and highlighted at footnotes 2-5.

Please refer to the [Resource Accounting & Budgeting section](#), to view important information relating to the introduction of the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) and the implementation of the Clear Line of Sight (CLoS) Alignment project which will lead to presentational changes to this table and to the reporting of MOD accounts from 2009/10 and beyond.

This table includes expenditure on Conflict Prevention (RFR2).

		RAB Stage 2						
		Inclusive of non-recoverable VAT at Current Prices (£ million)						
		Outturn 2003/04	Outturn 2004/05	Outturn 2005/06	Outturn 2006/07	Outturn 2007/08	Outturn 2008/09	Outturn 2009/10
Departmental Expenditure Limits (DEL)		37 174	38 323	39 751	40 654	43 634	45 473	47 647
Request for Resources 1: PROVISION OF DEFENCE CAPABILITY		35 681	37 211	38 484	38 858	40 602	41 382	43 429
Resource DEL		30 033	30 860	31 855	32 009	33 493	33 850	35 890
<i>of which:</i>								
Commander-in-Chief Navy Command ²		3 242	3 569	3 548	2 148	2 185	2 182	2 211
General Officer Commanding (Northern Ireland)		649	626	580	389	*	*	*
Commander-in-Chief Land Forces ³		5 079	5 341	5 632	4 322	6 495	6 707	6 990
Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief RAF Strike Command		3 385	3 503	4 043	1 924	*	*	*
Commander-in-Chief Air Command ⁴		*	*	*	*	2 635	2 725	2 790
Chief of Joint Operations		524	493	570	391	475	437	444
Chief Defence Logistics		7 758	7 452	7 588	12 788	*	*	*
Defence Equipment & Support ⁵		*	*	*	*	16 236	14 688	16 496
2nd Sea Lord/Commander-in-Chief Naval Home Command		693	763	778	*	*	*	*
Adjutant General (Personnel and Training Command)		1 743	1 778	1 924	1 576	*	*	*
Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief RAF Personnel and Training Command		995	1 125	904	762	*	*	*
Central		2 695	3 136	2 458	2 172	2 297	1 718	1 620
Defence Estates ⁶		*	*	1 056	2 692	2 628	2 613	2 732
Defence Procurement Agency		2 850	2 568	2 272	2 321	*	*	*
Science Innovation Technology		420	506	502	524	542	500	466
Administration ⁷		*	*	*	*	*	2 280	2 141
Capital DEL		5 648	6 351	6 629	6 849	7 109	7 532	7 539
<i>of which:</i>								
Commander-in-Chief Navy Command ²		37	17	7	14	29	20	12
General Officer Commanding (Northern Ireland)		43	28	4	2	*	*	*
Commander-in-Chief Land Forces ³		21	153	47	75	123	149	213
Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief RAF Strike Command		40	27	10	7	*	*	*
Commander-in-Chief Air Command ⁴		*	*	*	*	13	14	20
Chief of Joint Operations		22	24	19	4	34	55	93
Chief Defence Logistics		1 210	1 121	1 045	1 243	*	*	*
Defence Equipment & Support ⁵		*	*	*	*	6 661	7 023	6 749
2nd Sea Lord/Commander-in-Chief Naval Home Command		28	23	11	*	*	*	*
Adjutant General (Personnel and Training Command)		41	26	17	15	*	*	*
Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief RAF Personnel and Training Command		18	24	13	11	*	*	*
Central		-96	322	-44	44	41	-182	-67
Defence Estates ⁶		*	*	274	140	208	452	518
Defence Procurement Agency		4 284	4 586	5 226	5 294	*	*	*
Science Innovation Technology		*	*	*	*	*	1	*
Request for Resources 2: CONFLICT PREVENTION		1 493	1 112	1 266	1 797	3 032	4 091	4 218
(not broken down by Top Level Budget)								
Resource DEL		1 233	938	1 055	1 448	2 196	2 865	2 682
Capital DEL		260	174	211	348	836	1 226	1 536
Annually Managed Expenditure (AME)⁸		1 011	908	890	582	510	214	2 417
Request for Resources 1: PROVISION OF DEFENCE CAPABILITY⁹		- 105	- 202	- 177	- 456	-504	- 785	1 437
Commander-in-Chief Navy Command ²		- 2	*	8	*	*	*	*
General Officer Commanding (Northern Ireland)		*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Commander-in-Chief Land Forces ³		*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief RAF Strike Command		*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Commander-in-Chief Air Command ⁴		*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Chief of Joint Operations		5	- 3	7	9	*	*	*
Chief Defence Logistics		-66	26	3	67	*	*	*
Defence Equipment & Support ⁵		*	*	*	*	169	-91	255
2nd Sea Lord/Commander-in-Chief Naval Home Command		*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Adjutant General (Personnel and Training Command)		*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief RAF Personnel and Training Command		*	2	*	*	*	*	*
Central		6	2	-2	*	*	-1 177	271
Defence Estates ⁶		*	*	*	*	-673	483	910
Defence Procurement Agency		-49	-228	-193	-545	*	*	*
Science Innovation Technology		*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Not Allocated		*	*	*	13	*	*	*
Request for Resources 2: CONFLICT PREVENTION		*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Request for Resources 3: WAR PENSIONS & ALLOWANCES, etc		1 116	1 110	1 067	1 038	1 014	1 000	980

Source: MOD Directorate of Defence Resources

1. Full TLB definitions are available in the **Glossary** at the back of this publication.

2. C-in-C Navy Command TLB includes the former 2nd Sea Lord/C-in-C Naval Home Command TLB from 2006/07.

3. Land Forces includes the former Adjutant General (Personnel and Training Command).

4. Air Command is an amalgamation of 'Air Officer Commanding in Chief RAF Personnel and Training Command' and 'RAF Strike Command'.

5. Defence Equipment & Support was created from the amalgamation of the 'Chief of Defence Logistics' and 'Defence Procurement Agency'.

6. The 'Defence Estates' TLB was formed on 1 April 2005. This was formerly part of 'Central' TLB. There is no historic data for this new TLB.

7. From 1 April 2008, the Operating Cost Statement has been analysed into Programme and Administration costs. This is as a result of the Comprehensive Spending Review settlement in 2007 which required separate disclosure.

8. The large increase in AME in 2009/10 is mainly due to the movement of Impairments from Resource DEL to Annually Managed Expenditure following guidance issued by HM Treasury.

The negative figure in previous years has largely been due to fluctuations in the level of Derivatives, which are a set of financial instruments whereby MOD buy forward contracts at a certain rate to lock into a level of payment. The value of Derivatives recorded in the Accounts is the difference between what the Department would have paid if it had bought at a spot exchange rate against what it actually paid buying a forward rate. Last year the Department made large gains (scored as a negative in the Accounts) in Derivatives due to fluctuations in US Dollar and Euro exchange rates: this year the gain was not significant.

9. AME for 2003/04 onwards includes accounting charges relating to nuclear decommissioning, loan interest and cost of capital charges for self financing public corporations. The negative AME figures arise from the cash release from the nuclear decommissioning provision and the cost of capital charge calculated on a net balance sheet liability (as opposed to net assets).

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Table 1.6 MOD Resources by Departmental Strategic Objectives

The MOD's aim is to "deliver security for the people of the United Kingdom and the Overseas Territories by defending them, including against terrorism, and act as a force for good by strengthening international peace and security". This aim and three supporting objectives are set out in the MOD's Public Service Agreement for the years 2008 to 2011. The costs of meeting these objectives, and their enabling outputs set out below, are reported in the [MOD Departmental Resource Accounts](#). The outputs are defined more fully in Note 25 to the Accounts. Figures are net of receipts and are not comparable with those presented in [Tables 1.1, 1.3 and 1.5](#), for example, due to the treatment of MOD Trading Funds. The Total Defence Output Cost is consistent with the net operating cost figure (excluding the payments of War Pensions and Benefits) in the statement of Operating Costs by Departmental Strategic Objectives of the [MOD Departmental Resource Accounts](#).

The sum of Resource DEL and "Other AME", which may be derived from [Table 1.5](#), closely aligns with the total of these net operating costs. The figures do not exactly match because certain categories of MOD's interest payments and grants and other non budgetary costs are specified by HM Treasury to be outside the scope of the MOD's Departmental Expenditure Limits (DEL) and Annually Managed Expenditure (AME).

Operating costs include resource charges for capital assets through depreciation and cost of capital charges.

Please refer to the [Resource Accounting & Budgeting](#) section to view important information relating to the introduction of the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) and the implementation of the Clear Line of Sight (CLoS) Alignment project which will lead to presentational changes to this table and to the reporting of MOD accounts from 2009/10 and beyond. Differences between the totals and sums of the components are caused by rounding.

	Inclusive of non-recoverable VAT at Current Prices (£ million)						
	Outturn 2003/04	Outturn 2004/05	Outturn 2005/06 ¹	Outturn 2006/07 ²	Outturn 2007/08 ³	Outturn 2008/09	Outturn 2009/10 ⁴
Total Defence Output Cost	33 415	31 222	33 325	32 911	35 190	35 717 ||	40 228
OBJECTIVE 1: Achieving success in the tasks we undertake	3 481	3 390	3 564	3 711	4 048	4 521 ||	5 344
Operations	1 233	938	1 040	1 443	2 196	2 855 ||	2 682
Other Military Tasks	1 659	1 764	1 698	1 525	1 157	883 ||	1 887
Contributing to the Community	360	395	494	397	439	449 ||	429
Helping to Build a Safer World	229	293	332	346	255	334 ||	346
OBJECTIVE 2: Being ready to respond to the tasks that might arise⁵	26 777	24 934	26 601	26 292	26 802	26 342 ||	29 821
Royal Navy	9 990	7 310	7 942	7 037	7 314	7 318 ||	7 945
Aircraft Carriers	293	347	354	339	362	438 ||	349
Frigates & Destroyers	1 709	1 548	1 355	1 619	1 439	1 744 ||	1 382
Smaller Warships	284	486	413	390	338	316 ||	231
Amphibious Ships	339	340	290	339	399	491 ||	354
Strategic Sealift	3	38	41	46	34	64 ||	33
Fleet Support Ships	348	408	344	366	294	299 ||	467
Survey & Other Vessels	157	102	72	94	145	179 ||	260
Naval Aircraft	1 393	1 193	1 139	1 083	1 076	1 152 ||	1 748
Submarines	4 862	2 307	3 393	2 204	2 715	2 037 ||	2 524
Royal Marines	604	540	540	557	511	600 ||	598
Army	8 723	9 252	10 479	10 706	10 359	9 796 ||	13 685
Field Units	6 372	7 517	8 492	8 822	9 275	8 197 ||	10 795
Other Units	2 350	1 736	1 987	1 884	1 084	1 599 ||	2 890
Royal Air Force	7 002	6 825	6 848	6 987	7 194	7 319 ||	7 001
Combat Aircraft ⁶	4 519	4 577	4 125	3 692	3 728	3 546 ||	1 997
Intelligence, Surveillance, Target Acquisition and Reconnaissance Aircraft (ISTAR) ⁷	350	489	606	613	829	899 ||	1 584
Tankers, Transport and Communications Aircraft	1 040	1 028	1 247	1 211	1 005	866 ||	1 170
Future Capability	339	15	20	44	143	200 ||	800
Other Aircraft and RAF Units	753	716	850	1 427	1 489	1 808 ||	1 450
Centre Grouping	1 063	1 547	1 332	1 562	1 935	1 908 ||	1 190
Joint and Multinational Operations	148	523	474	425	771	405 ||	280
Centrally Managed Military Support	236	289	400	367	636	656 ||	903
Maintenance of War Reserve Stocks	679	734	458	770	529	848 ||	7
OBJECTIVE 3: Building for the future	3 156	2 899	3 160	2 907	4 340	4 854 ||	5 063
Research & Expensed Development	1 007	996	1 041	1 026	973	1 112 ||	1 242
Equipment Programme	2 149	1 903	2 119	1 881	1 819	1 883 ||	1 643
Non-Equipment Investment Programme	*	*	*	*	1 548	1 858 ||	2 178

Source: MOD Departmental Resource Accounts

- The increased Total Defence Output Cost figure for 2005/06 reflects: an increased cost incurred following the change in discount rate, from 3.5% to 2.2%, applied to the Department's provisions for nuclear decommissioning of £1.1 billion; and movements in other operating costs, including staff, impairments, and depreciation as a result of the Quinquennial review of fixed assets of £1.4 billion offset by receipts from the sale of QinetiQ shares.
- With effect from April 2006, intangible and tangible fixed assets were transferred from Top Level Budgets (TLBs) to Single Balance Sheet Owners (SBSOs). The related operating costs (e.g. depreciation and cost of capital charge) have been apportioned to outputs by the SBSOs using the percentage of costs attributed to the Management Grouping in 2005/06 as a basis for the apportionment. Where Front Line TLBs had previously allocated some asset costs directly to final outputs, the methodology used in 2006/07 has resulted in some variances in costs attributed to final outputs from those reported in 2005/06. Restructuring within RAF Strike Command resulted in a more accurate alignment of costs to outputs.
- A working group, consisting of all TLBs and the SBSOs, was set up in 2007/08 to review the apportionment methods used. The aim was to improve consistency in the costing of final outputs; some of the variances between 2006/07 and 2007/08 are as a result of changes agreed by the group. The increase in the Total Defence Output Cost figure in 2007/08 is as a result of Operational costs due to continuing commitments in Iraq and Afghanistan (£0.75 billion) and costs in respect of Typhoon £0.5 billion, Apache helicopters £0.3 billion and increases to provisions in respect of nuclear decommissioning £0.5 billion.
- The increase in the Total Defence Output Cost figure for 2009/10 reflects: an increase cost due to the fluctuation in foreign currency forward purchases of £1.4 billion, increases to provisions in respect of nuclear decommissioning £0.5 billion; and movements in other operating costs including staff £0.5 billion, impairments and depreciation of £1.2 billion and planned expenditure on Non-Equipment Investment Programme of £0.3 billion.
- The costs of delivering the military capability to meet Objective 2 are analysed among force elements of the front line commands, including joint force units where these have been established, and a small number of centrally managed military support activities. In addition to the direct operating costs of the front line units, they include the attributed costs of logistical and personnel support. In common with all Objectives, these also contain a share of the costs of advising ministers and accountability to Parliament, and apportioned overheads for head office functions and centrally provided services.
- Combines former titles of Strike/Attack and Offensive Support Aircraft and Defensive and Surveillance Aircraft.
- Formerly Reconnaissance and Maritime Patrol Aircraft.

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Table 1.7 MOD Fixed Assets: 2009/10¹

This table gives a detailed breakdown of the **net book value** of the MOD's Fixed Assets by category and budgetary area. The MOD is one of the largest owners of fixed assets in the United Kingdom. The stewardship and efficient management of the Department's assets are the responsibility of Top Level Budget (TLB) Holders. MOD Fixed Assets are formally revalued on a five-yearly basis, but are uplifted annually using indexation.

The values contained in the table are at 31 March 2010. The valuation method complies with financial reporting standards with values being on an existing use basis and not market value at disposal. Overseas estates for which the Crown holds no legal title, but which are used for garrison and training purposes by British Forces are included in the MOD Fixed Assets Register. UK bases occupied by visiting forces are also included.

The data are derived directly from the [MOD Departmental Resource Accounts](#).

From 2006/07 the creation of Single balance sheet owners has meant that most classes of assets are now almost entirely accounted for by one TLB.

	Tangible Fixed Assets							Intangible Assets	Investments	Total Assets
	Land & Buildings	Plant & Machinery	Transport	IT & Comms Equipment	SUME ²	AUC ³ SUME	AUC ³ Other			
Top Level Budget⁴ Total	20 893	2 083	7 560	2 854	35 897	14 978	5 469	29 134	224	119 092
Commander-in-Chief Navy Command	-	1	-	2	-	-	31	-	-	35
General Officer Commanding (Northern Ireland)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commander-in-Chief Land Forces	68	-	4	6	-	-	122	-	-	200
Commander-in-Chief Air Command ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	48
Chief of Joint Operations	1	-	1	2	-	1	21	-	-	27
Defence Equipment & Support ⁶	111	2 080	7 552	2 840	35 897	14 977	3 889	29 131	-	96 478
Central	-	-	2	2	-	-	35	2	224	265
Defence Estates	20 713	1	1	1	-	-	1 322	-	-	22 038

Source: MOD Directorate of Defence Resources

1. Figures provided as at 31 March 2010 are taken from MOD Fixed Assets Register. Figures relate to the net book value of the MOD fixed assets. The net value of an asset is equal to its original cost (its book value) minus depreciation and amortisation costs.

2. SUME refers to Single Use Military Equipment.

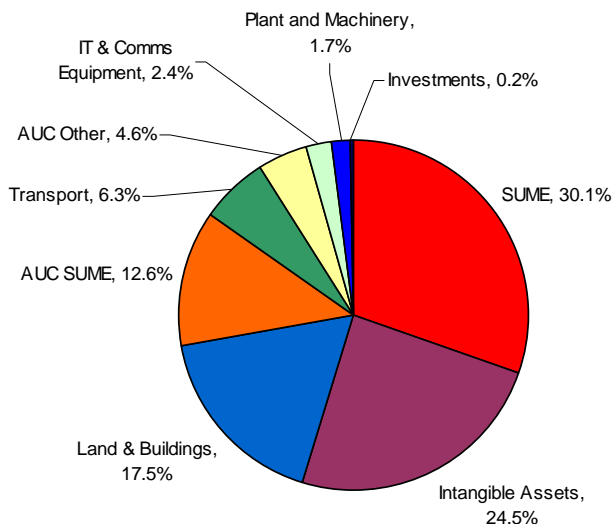
3. AUC refers to Assets Under Construction.

4. The reason for the relatively small amounts in TLBs is due to the Fixed Assets not having been transferred to the single balance sheet holder due mainly because the TLBs cannot agree on the asset value or there are other difficulties over the paper work. If the system works well they should reduce to zero.

5. Air Command is an amalgamation of 'Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief RAF Personnel and Training Command' and 'RAF Strike Command'.

6. Defence Equipment & Support was created from the amalgamation of the 'Chief of Defence Logistics' and 'Defence Procurement Agency'.

Chart to Table 1.7: MOD Fixed Assets by Category



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Table 1.8 MOD Research & Development Expenditure Outturn

This table details the MOD's annual expenditure on Research and Development (R&D) activity. Expenditure is broken down into intramural (i.e. R&D activity undertaken within the Department) and extramural (i.e. R&D activity undertaken outside of the Department). The data included in this table are derived from an annual survey of MOD R&D expenditure conducted by DASA and information from MOD accounting systems. DASA seek to classify R&D activity within the Organisation for Economic Co-operation & Development's Frascati Guidelines which align to National Accounts definitions.

For an explanation of the breaks in series after 1997 and before 2001/02 please refer to [Defence Statistics Bulletin No.6](#).

Following a data quality review in 2009, the MOD development estimates from 2003/04 to 2005/06 were revised downwards. The MOD research expenditure estimates remain unaffected by these revisions. For the years 2001/02 and 2002/03 MOD net development expenditure, as defined by Frascati, may have been overstated by up to 40% per year, but insufficient records exist to enable a true estimate to be made. **We therefore advise that the data for these years be treated with caution as we cannot guarantee that the data complies with the Frascati guidelines and meets all of the high professional assurance standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.**

Full details highlighting the deficiencies in the estimates for 2001/02 and 2002/03, the revisions to later years and our future plans to continue to improve these statistics are published in [DASA Defence Statistics Bulletin No.9](#) which is available on the DASA website.

		Inclusive of non-recoverable VAT at Current Prices (£ million)							
Research & Development ^{1,2}	1997/98	2000/01	2002/03	2003/04 ³	2004/05 ³	2005/06 ³	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Total Gross Expenditure on R&D	2 371	2 321	2 790	2 200	2 260	2 318	2 212	2 220	2 074
<i>Of which:</i>									
Intramural	750	932	288	380	357	365	361	279	262
Extramural	1 622	1 389	2 502	1 820	1 903	1 953	1 851	1 941	1 812
Receipts⁴	57	81	56	68	69	75	88	81	83
<i>Of which used:</i>									
Intramurally	39	45	46	59	61	74	81	74	75
Extramurally	18	36	10	9	8	1	7	7	8
Total Net Expenditure on R&D	2 314	2 240	2 734	2 133	2 191	2 243	2 124	2 139	1 991

		Inclusive of non-recoverable VAT at Current Prices (£ million)							
Research	1997/98	2000/01	2002/03	2003/04 ³	2004/05 ³	2005/06 ³	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Total Gross Expenditure on Research	577	612	524	548	664	626	664	672	622
<i>Of which:</i>									
Intramural	325	400	145	164	190	171	179	197	186
Extramural	251	212	379	384	474	455	485	474	436
Receipts⁴	13	45	9	24	26	28	32	37	37
<i>Of which used:</i>									
Intramurally	12	45	9	23	25	27	31	37	36
Extramurally	2	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Net Expenditure on Research	564	566	515	524	639	598	632	635	584

		Inclusive of non-recoverable VAT at Current Prices (£ million)							
Development	1997/98	2000/01	2002/03	2003/04 ³	2004/05 ³	2005/06 ³	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Total Gross Expenditure on Development	1 794	1 709	2 266	1 652	1 596	1 693	1 548	1 549	1 452
<i>Of which:</i>									
Intramural	424	532	143	216	167	194	182	82	76
Extramural	1 370	1 177	2 123	1 436	1 429	1 499	1 366	1 467	1 376
Receipts⁴	44	36	48	44	43	47	56	44	46
<i>Of which used:</i>									
Intramurally	28	-	38	35	36	47	49	37	39
Extramurally	16	36	10	8	8	-	7	6	7
Total Net Expenditure on Development	1 750	1 673	2 218	1 609	1 552	1 645	1 492	1 505	1 406

Source: DASA (Defence Expenditure Analysis)

- Since 2000/01 the Departmental Resource Accounts (DRAc) follow Statement of Standard Accounting Practice 13, "Accounting for Research and Development". Since 2000/01 the figures are calculated on a resource basis, and are consistent with the aggregate of Research & Expensed Development plus Additions to Intangible Assets. Following last years quality review, figures from 2003/04 onwards continue to be consistent with the aggregate of Research & Expensed Development but comprise only that element of Additions to Intangible Assets (taken to represent capitalised development) which has been assessed as Frascati compliant. This table therefore comprises elements from both the Operating Cost Statement and the Balance Sheet in the MOD accounts.
- On 1 July 2001 DERA was split into two organisations: the Defence Science & Technology Laboratory (Dstl) (about a quarter of DERA) staying as a Trading Fund within MOD, and QinetiQ, the remainder, becoming a private (extramural) company.
- Access to project level data for the first time enabled us to more closely align to the OECD definitions and remove activities which do not strictly comply to these. Non Frascati expenditure during this period represented an average of 20% per year of the annual estimate of aggregate MOD net development spend.
- Receipts are monies received by MOD and its Trading Funds for expenditure on R&D, for example from other government departments and private industry. This money is not necessarily spent on defence-related R&D.

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DEPARTMENTAL RESOURCES

Table 1.9 External Income Earned by MOD

This table provides a breakdown of the revenue earned by MOD split by Request for Resources category and income source. Where the Department has spare capacity, it provides a range of services to external organisations. The majority of these services are in the form of military support to foreign governments and other government departments. Where appropriate, costs are recovered in accordance with [Managing Public Money](#) guidance set out by HM Treasury. On a smaller scale, the Department provides services to support charities, local community initiatives as well as commercial companies where there is a defence interest.

	Inclusive of non-recoverable VAT at Current Prices (£ million)					
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Income Earned	1 417	1 391	1 429	1 394	1 479	1 409
Income Source						
External Customers	1 214	1 204	1 183	1 181	1 209	1 227
RFR1¹	1 214	1 188	1 163	1 159	1 170	1 156
<i>of which:</i>						
Rental income - property	55	49	29	34	32	30
Receipts - personnel	53	55	62	62	26	26
Receipts - sale of fuel	57	57	106	101	108	79
Receipts - personnel related	174	175	152	119	126	101
Receipts - supplies and services	169	176	186	120	207	213
Receipts - provision of service accommodation	178	181	215	229	233	246
Receipts - NATO/UN/US Forces/Foreign Govts	348	300	294	346	291	340
Other	180	194	119	149	148	121
RFR2²						
<i>of which:</i>						
Receipts - NATO/UN/US Forces/Foreign Govts	-	16	21	22	39	71
Other Government Departments, Trading Funds and QinetiQ	203	187	246	214	271	181
RFR1¹	203	187	246	214	271	181
<i>of which:</i>						
Rental income - property	3	-	1	1	2	-
Receipts - personnel related	18	3	-	2	9	-
Reverse tasking ³	28	26	29	32	26	35
Dividends from Financial Assets ⁴	28	39	50	40	57	24
Income from provisions of goods and services	123	113	166	139	172	116
Other	3	4	-	-	5	5

Source: MOD Departmental Resource Accounts

1. Request for Resources 1 = Provision of Defence Capability
2. Request for Resources 2 = Net additional cost of operations
3. Receipts for invoiced goods and/or services supplied to the MOD Trading Funds and QinetiQ Group PLC by MOD
4. Dividends received from QinetiQ, DSTL, UK Hydrographic Office, Met Office and Defence Support Group

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DEFENCE INFLATION

This section provides information on defence inflation with a breakdown by type of expenditure.

Defence inflation is defined as the average rate of increase in pay, and prices of all goods and services making up the Defence budget, after allowing for changes in quality and quantity. This definition allows the pure price movements of defence inputs to be targeted.

Table 1.10a presents the overall estimates of defence inflation from 2005/06 to 2009/10. **Chart 1.10b** compares defence inflation with general inflation in the UK economy. **Table 1.10c** presents inflation within defence contracts, broken down into four categories. **Table 1.10d** presents inflation for overall defence labour costs, broken down into military and civilian personnel.

Main Findings

- Defence inflation was 3.1% in 2009/10 – the lowest rate since the current series began in 2005/06.
- Defence inflation has averaged 3.7% over the period 2005/06 to 2009/10.
- In 2009/10, inflation in the GDP deflator was 1.5% and inflation in RPIX (a widely accepted proxy for UK general inflation) was 2.5%. Defence inflation has been higher than the GDP deflator and RPIX for four out of the five years between 2005/06 and 2009/10; in 2006/07 the three measures were broadly similar.
- The inflation rate for all defence contracts was 2.4% in 2009/10.
- The Inflation rate for all defence labour costs was 3.9% in 2009/10 – inflation in civilian labour costs was 2.9%, and inflation in military labour costs was 4.2% in 2009/10.

Further Information

More information on the methodology can be found in [Defence Statistics Bulletin No.10](#)

More information on the estimates for 2005/06 to 2009/10 can be found in the latest [Defence Inflation Statistical Notice](#).

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DEFENCE INFLATION

Table 1.10a Defence Inflation

Latest Estimates: Defence inflation was 3.1% in 2009/10.

Trends Over Time: Between 2005/06 and 2009/10 defence inflation averaged 3.7% per year. Defence inflation in 2009/10 was at its lowest rate since the current series began in 2005/06.

	Weights ²	Index (Growth Rate ¹)					
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
All Defence (UK)³	1000	100.0	104.1 (4.1%)	107.5 (3.3%)	111.7 (3.9%)	116.4 (4.2%)	120.0 (3.1%)
Contracts ^{3,4}	632	100.0	103.3 (3.3%)	106.7 (3.3%)	110.8 (3.8%)	115.4 (4.2%)	118.2 (2.4%)
Labour Costs ^{3,4,5}	336	100.0	105.6 (5.6%)	109.2 (3.4%)	113.8 (4.3%)	118.1 (3.7%)	122.7 (3.9%)
Cash Offices ^{3,4}	32	100.0	100.9 (0.9%)	102.2 (1.4%)	104.6 (2.4%)	114.3 (9.3%)	123.2 (7.7%)

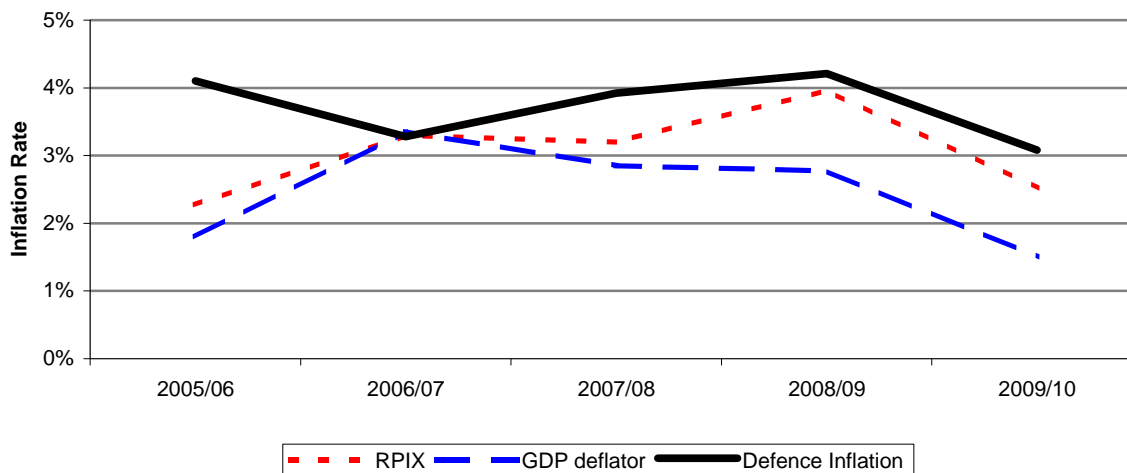
Source: DASA(Price Indices)

- Growth rates are year-on-year and calculated from unrounded data.
- These weights apply to the 2009/10 measure. Due to chain-linking, weights reflect the expenditure pattern within the base year not the reference year e.g. for the 2009/10 inflation measure weights reflect expenditure in 2008/09.
- Data from 2005/06 to 2008/09 have been revised since their original publication in March 2010. For further details see the 2009/10 [Defence Inflation Statistical Notice](#).
- For the definitions refer to the Glossary within the [Defence Inflation Statistical Notice](#).
- Due to the different methods adopted for estimating inflation in expenditure on pay for military and civilian personnel, the estimates for defence inflation in military and civilian labour costs are not directly comparable. For further details refer to the [Defence Inflation Statistical Bulletin No.10](#).

Chart 1.10b UK General Inflation and Defence Inflation

The chart below compares defence inflation with inflation in the whole economy, indicated by the Retail Price Index excluding mortgage interest payments (RPIX) and the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) deflator. For further details on the relationship between general inflation and defence inflation, and the complexities surrounding making a direct comparison between these three indices, refer to the 2009/10 [Defence Inflation Statistical Notice](#).

In 2009/10, RPIX was 2.5% and GDP deflator was 1.5%. Defence inflation has been higher than the GDP deflator and RPIX (a widely accepted proxy for UK general inflation) for four of the five years between 2005/06 and 2009/10; in 2006/07 the three measures were broadly similar.



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DEFENCE INFLATION

Table 1.10c Defence Inflation: Contracts

Latest Estimates: The inflation rate within all defence contracts was 2.4% in 2009/10.

Trends Over Time: Inflation within contracts grew between 2005/06 and 2008/09 and then fell in 2009/10 to its lowest level (2.4%) since the current series began in 2005/06. Between 2005/06 and 2009/10, inflation in defence contracts averaged 3.4% per year.

	Weights ²	Index (Growth Rate ¹)					
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Defence Contracts^{3,4}	1000	100.0	103.3 (3.3%)	106.7 (3.3%)	110.8 (3.8%)	115.4 (4.2%)	118.2 (2.4%)
High Value Firm Price ^{3,4}	344	100.0	103.9 (3.9%)	107.3 (3.3%)	111.8 (4.2%)	116.4 (4.2%)	119.9 (3.0%)
Fixed Price ^{3,4}	341	100.0	102.4 (2.4%)	106.1 (3.6%)	109.8 (3.5%)	114.2 (3.9%)	117.0 (2.5%)
Low Value Services & Commodities ^{3,4}	236	100.0	103.1 (3.1%)	106.4 (3.2%)	110.4 (3.8%)	115.3 (4.4%)	117.2 (1.7%)
High Value Miscellaneous ^{3,4}	79	100.0	103.1 (3.1%)	106.5 (3.3%)	110.0 (3.4%)	114.8 (4.4%)	117.0 (1.9%)

Source: DASA(Price Indices)

1. Growth rates are year-on-year and calculated from unrounded data.
2. These weights apply to the 2009/10 measure. Due to chain-linking, weights reflect the expenditure pattern within the base year not the reference year e.g. for the 2009/10 inflation measure weights reflect expenditure in 2008/09.
3. Data from 2005/06 to 2008/09 have been revised since their original publication in March 2010. For further details see the 2009/10 [Defence Inflation Statistical Notice](#).
4. For the definitions refer to the Glossary within the [Defence Inflation Statistical Notice](#).

Table 1.10d Defence Inflation: Labour Costs

Latest Estimates: The inflation rate for all defence labour costs was 3.9% in 2009/10.

Trends Over Time: Between 2005/06 and 2009/10 inflation within labour costs averaged 4.2% per year; it was highest in 2005/06 at 5.6%.

	Weights ²	Index (Growth Rate ¹)					
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Defence Labour Costs^{3,4,5}	1000	100.0	105.6 (5.6%)	109.2 (3.4%)	113.8 (4.3%)	118.1 (3.7%)	122.7 (3.9%)
Military Labour Costs ^{3,4,5}	776	100.0	105.1 (5.1%)	108.5 (3.2%)	113.3 (4.5%)	117.2 (3.4%)	122.2 (4.2%)
Civilian Labour Costs ^{3,4,5}	224	100.0	107.4 (7.4%)	111.5 (3.9%)	115.5 (3.6%)	120.8 (4.6%)	124.3 (2.9%)

Source: DASA(Price Indices)

1. Growth rates are year-on-year and calculated from unrounded data.
2. These weights apply to the 2009/10 measure. Due to chain-linking, weights reflect the expenditure pattern within the base year not the reference year e.g. for the 2009/10 inflation measure weights reflect expenditure in 2008/09.
3. Data from 2005/06 to 2008/09 have been revised since their original publication in March 2010. For further details see the 2009/10 [Defence Inflation Statistical Notice](#).
4. For the definitions refer to the Glossary within the [Defence Inflation Statistical Notice](#).
5. Due to the different methods adopted for estimating inflation in expenditure on pay for military and civilian personnel, the estimates for defence inflation in military and civilian labour costs are not directly comparable. For further details refer to the [Defence Inflation Statistical Bulletin No.10](#).

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INDUSTRY

This section provides data on the impact of MOD's spending on equipment and services in the UK. **Table 1.11** details the estimated amount of money that the MOD spent with UK industry broken down by industrial group. The industrial groupings are based on the [UK Standard Industrial Classification \(SIC\)](#) maintained by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). **Table 1.12** details MOD payments on PFI projects during 2009/10 whilst **Table 1.12a** lists those PFI projects which have planned unitary charge payments of over £25 million in 2010/11.

Main Findings

Expenditure by Industry Group (Table 1.11)

- The 2008/09 industrial groupings are based, for the first time, on the 2007 Standard Industrial Classifications. In 2008/09, the MOD spent nearly £18.6 billion with UK Industry, this represents a nominal increase of some £2.1 billion from the 2007/08 figure. The increase though has not been as a result of the use of the new classification but rather an increase in overall MOD expenditure on goods and services. The 'manufacturing' industries (section C) attracted just over 50% of MOD expenditure with UK Industry. The single industry group attracting most MOD expenditure was Aircraft and Spacecraft (around 13% of the total).

MOD PFI Projects (Table 1.12)

- The PFI projects against which the highest payments were made in 2009/10 were Allenby/Connaught, Attack Helicopter Training – Apache Simulator Training, Colchester, Defence Fixed Telecommunications Service (DFTS), Future Provision of Marine Services (FPMS), Main Building Refurbishment, Skynet 5 and Tri-Service White Fleet.

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Table 1.11 Estimated Defence Expenditure Outturn in the UK: Breakdown by Industry Group

This table, which has been prepared from MOD administrative systems introduced under Resource Accounting and Budgeting (RAB), estimates the amount of money the MOD spends directly with UK industry broken down by industrial group. The RAB breakdowns do not permit the analysis that was undertaken [previously](#). The move to RAB has, however, permitted the table to show all the sections of the economy that are represented in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Figures exclude 'internal' MOD expenditure such as pay and allowances. Industrial groupings are based on the relevant SIC classification 1992, 2003 or 2007 guidelines maintained by the Office for National Statistics. To view the SIC Codes that comprise the various table headings [click here](#). More detailed information on the SIC 2007 codes can be found [here](#). The figures have been rounded to the nearest £10M.

Differences between the totals and sums of the components are caused by this rounding.

SIC(92)/SIC(03)/SIC(07) Section		VAT exclusive at Current Prices (£ million)						
		2002/03 ¹	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 ²
Total		13 810 ||	14 640	14 490	16 030	16 490	16 450 ||	18 590
A, B	Agriculture, Fishing and Mining	- ||	-	-	-	-	- ||	-
C	Manufacturing, excluding those industries itemised below	1 470 ||	1 470	1 350	1 740	1 640	1 910 ||	2 390
	Weapons & Ammunition	790 ||	740	820	1 030	1 080	900 ||	1 030
	Data Processing Equipment	170 ||	180	110	70	50	40 ||	100
	Other Electrical Engineering	170 ||	180	150	180	200	250 ||	220
	Electronics	640 ||	600	910	1 160	1 000	950 ||	920
	Precision Instruments	810 ||	760	690	750	600	530 ||	540
	Motor Vehicles & Parts	130 ||	170	220	330	300	320 ||	490
	Shipbuilding & Repairing	1 070 ||	1 160	1 060	1 100	1 150	1 110 ||	1 250
	Aircraft & Spacecraft	2 380 ||	2 050	1 810	1 730	1 960	2 100 ||	2 480
D, E	Electricity, Gas & Water	190 ||	210	230	260	280	220 ||	340
F	Construction	990 ||	1 190	1 230	1 310	1 380	1 270 ||	1 680
G	Wholesale, Retail & Repair of Motor Vehicles	170 ||	180	160	180	230	280 ||	330
H, I, J	Hotels & Restaurants	200 ||	210	200	250	230	150 ||	160
	Transport via Railways	80 ||	70	60	70	70	80 ||	90
	Other Land Transport (incl. via pipelines)	70 ||	70	20	30	20	40 ||	60
	Water, Air and Auxiliary/freight supply transportation	420 ||	490	380	370	450	560 ||	600
	Post & Courier Services	10 ||	10	10	10	10	10 ||	10
	Telecommunications	320 ||	530	310	300	330	270 ||	190
K, L, M, N, O, P	Financial Services, Business Activities, Education, Health, & Other Service	2 150 ||	2 590	2 750	2 800	2 880	2 670 ||	2 490
Q, R, S, T	Activities excluding those industries itemised below ^{3,4}							
	Real Estate & Renting	950 ||	1 000	1 230	1 460	1 500	1 690 ||	2 030
	Computer Services	640 ||	800	790	930	1 110	1 120 ||	1 180

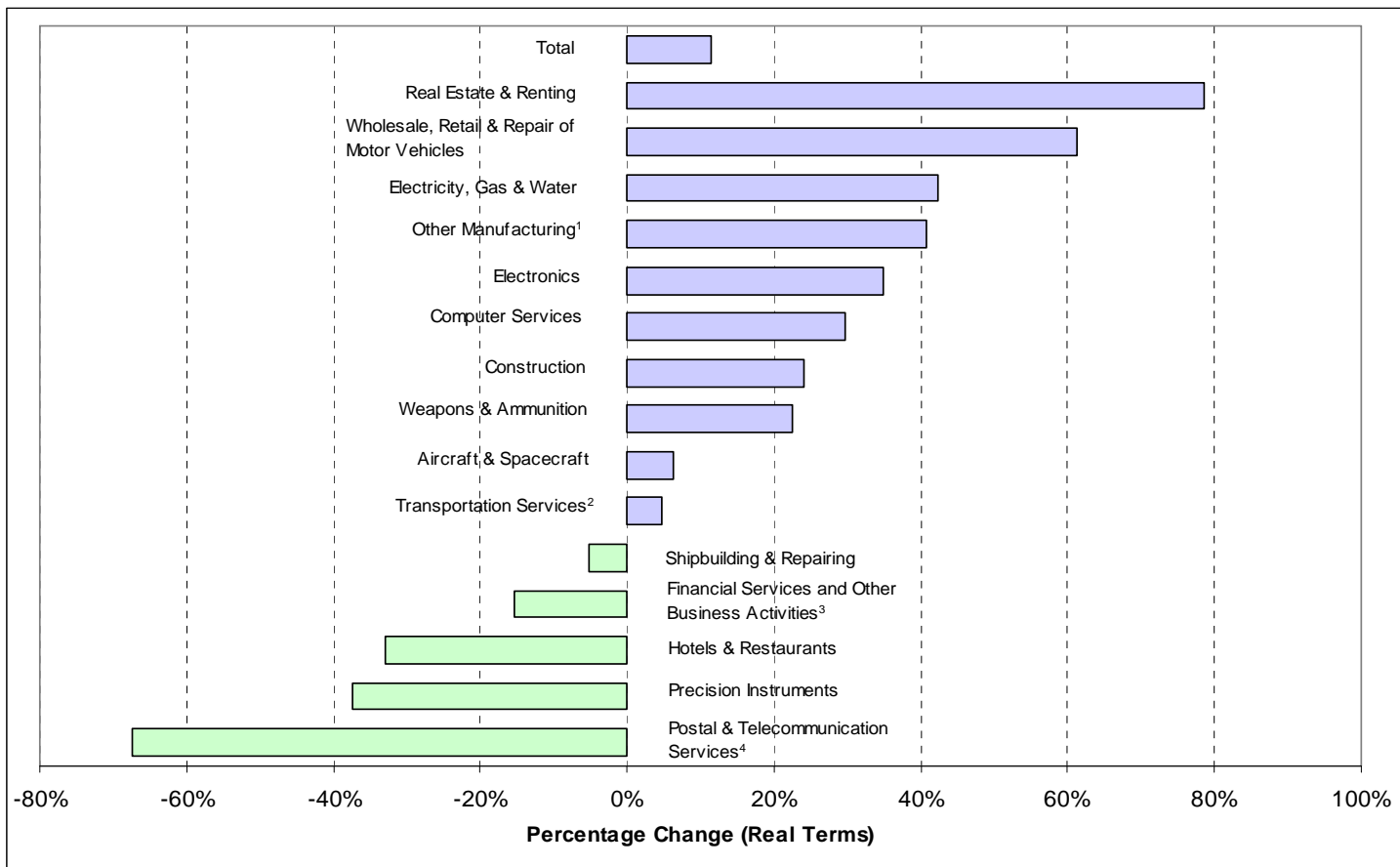
Source: DASA (Defence Expenditure Analysis)

1. The break in series between 2002/03 and 2003/04 reflects the fact that for 2002/03 the Defence Bills Agency data was still based on Internal Account Codes (used under the old cash system), and was migrated to Resource Accounting Codes one year later than the accounting systems, on 1 April 2003.
2. For 2008/09, industrial groupings are based on the 2007 Standard Industrial Classification. The increase in spend during 2008/09 is not due to the change to SIC 2007 classifications rather an increase in overall MOD expenditure on goods and services.
3. Includes MOD payments to AWE Management Ltd, who manage the Atomic Weapons Establishment on behalf of the MOD under a Government-owned/contractor-operated arrangement.
4. The quality of data available for the service industries is insufficient to identify these SICs separately.

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Chart to Table 1.11: Change in Real UK Defence Spending By Industry Group: 2003/04 - 2008/09



1. Includes 'Manufacturing, excluding those industries itemised below', 'Data Processing Equipment', 'Motor Vehicles & Parts' and 'Other Electrical Engineering' from Table 1.11

2. Includes 'Transport via Railways', 'Other Land Transport (incl. via pipelines)' and 'Water, Air and Auxiliary/freight supply transportation' from Table 1.11

3. Is the 'Financial Services, Business Activities, Education, Health & Other Service Activities' from Table 1.11.

4. Includes 'Post & Courier Services' and 'Telecommunications' from Table 1.11.

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Table 1.12 MOD Payments on Private Finance Initiative (PFI) Projects: 2009/10

This table provides a listing of PFI commitments and payments made to each project by MOD during the financial year 2009/10. Values represent payments made in year against contracts relating to the project and **not the capital value**. It is based on the 'signed' projects from the PFI Project database as at 1 April 2010 and payments data drawn from the Financial Management Shared Service Centre (FMSSC). This table is split into payment groups and individual PFI projects are shown in **alphabetical order**. Table 1.12a shows PFI contracts where forecast payments of £25 million or over are due in 2010/11. More detailed information concerning through life planned Unitary charge payments for all currently [signed PFI contracts](#), can be found via the HM Treasury website.

VAT exclusive at Current Prices (£ million)

Over £50 million (8 Projects)	
Allenby/Connaught	Future Provision of Marine Services (FPMS)
Attack Helicopter Training - Apache Simulator Training	Main Building Refurbishment
Colchester	Skynet 5
Defence Fixed Telecommunications Service (DFTS)	Tri-Service White Fleet
£25 - £50 million (8 Projects)	
"C" Vehicles	MOD-Wide Water and Wastewater (Project Aquatrine) - Package C
Joint Services Command and Staff College	Northwood Headquarters
Medium Support Helicopter Aircrew Training Facility (MSHATF)	Strategic Sealift (Ro-Ro Ferries)
MOD-Wide Water and Wastewater (Project Aquatrine) - Package A	Training Administration and Financial Management Information Systems (TAFMIS)
£10 - £25 million (10 Projects)	
Army Foundation College (AFC)	Heavy Equipment Transporters (HET)
ASTUTE Class Training Service (ACTS)	MOD-Wide Water and Wastewater (Project Aquatrine) - Package B
Defence Sixth Form College (DSFC)	Naval Communications
Devonport Support Services - ARMADA	Tornado GR4 Simulator
Field Electrical Power Supplies (FEPS)	UKMFTS - Advanced Jet Trainer Ground Based Training Service (GBTE) ¹
£5 - £10 million (6 Projects)	
Bristol, Bath and Portsmouth Family Quarters	NRTA Fire Fighting Training Units (FFTU)
Marine Support to Range and Aircrew Services	RAF Fylingdales (Power)
Material Handling Equipment (MHE) - (Follow on)	Tri Service Materials Handling Service
Up to £5 million (17 Projects)	
Central Scotland Family Quarters (HQ)	RAF Cosford and Shawbury Family Quarters
Corsham	RAF Lossiemouth Family Quarters
Defence Animal Centre (DAC) ²	RAF Lyneham Sewerage
Defence Housing Executive - Information Systems (DOMIS)	RAF Mail ²
Future Strategic Tanker Aircraft (FSTA)	RAF Sentry E3D Aircrew Training
Hawk Simulator	Tidworth Water & Sewerage (Thames Water)
Hazardous Stores Information System (HSIS) ²	Wattisham Married Quarters
Lynx Aircrew Training	Yeovilton Family Quarters
Portsmouth Housing 2	

Source: MOD Commercial Assurance and Governance & DASA (Defence Expenditure Analysis)

1. New PFI project added this year.

2. The Defence Animal Centre (DAC), Hazardous Stores Information System (HSIS) and RAF Mail PFI's have all now ended but residual payments were made during 2009/10.

Table 1.12a PFI Projects with Planned MOD Unitary Charge Payments^{1,2} over £25 million: 2010/11

VAT exclusive at current prices (£ million)

Over £50 million (7 Projects)	
Allenby/Connaught	Main Building Refurbishment
Colchester	Skynet 5
Defence Fixed Telecommunications Service (DFTS)	Tri-Service White Fleet
Future Provision of Marine Services (FPMS)	
£25 - £50 million (6 Projects)	
Attack Helicopter Training - Apache Simulator Training	MOD-Wide Water and Wastewater (Project Aquatrine) - Package C
"C" Vehicles	Northwood Headquarters
MOD-Wide Water and Wastewater (Project Aquatrine) - Package A	Strategic Sealift (Ro-Ro Ferries)

Source: MOD Commercial Assurance and Governance & DASA (Defence Expenditure Analysis)

1. The Unitary Charge is the regular service payment made to the private sector partner for the provision of services and is calculated in accordance with the price and payment mechanism.

2. Planned expenditure may not be directly comparable to the actual spend reported in 2010/11 because unexpected additional works and services (albeit controlled and managed by agreed control procedures) may be incurred.

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TRADE

This section contains information on defence trade. This includes the estimated value of export orders of defence equipment and services (**Table 1.13**) and payments made for services consumed by MOD establishments overseas (**Table 1.14**).

The UK Trade & Investment (UKTI) arm of the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) collects data on defence export contracts and they relate to orders placed. These data are collected from the UKTI DSO publication 'The World Defence Export Market' compiled via a quarterly survey with known UK defence contractors.

Detailed information of export licences and numbers of small arms and weapons are published in the Annual Report on Strategic Arms Exports Controls published by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO). This is available [online](#).

MOD Trade in Services are provisions of services between UK residents and non-residents (e.g. training, cleaning services, IT support etc.) and transactions in goods which are not freighted out of the country in which they take place. They are published in the ONS 'First Release' and '[The Pink Book](#)'.

More information outlining the methodology behind these tables can be found in [DASA Defence Statistics Bulletin No 4](#) and in the National Statistics Quality Review, detailing Trade Statistics and MOD Balance of Payments Statistics respectively.

Main Findings

Estimated UK identified defence export orders (Table 1.13)

- Estimated UK identified export orders of defence equipment and services were estimated to be nearly £7.3 billion in 2009. Following the fall in 2008 back to historical levels, the 2009 figure again shows a sharp increase caused largely by the continuing high level of business to Saudi Arabia, which includes a contract for Typhoon Aircraft Support Services. Other significant orders were from the USA for communications equipment from Cobham and M777 Howitzers from BAE Systems.

Balance of Payments: Trade in Services (Table 1.14)

- In 2009, the MOD's estimated Balance of Payments for Trade in Services was £3.0 billion in deficit made up of £3.4 billion debits and over £0.3 billion credits. These figures are broadly consistent with the 2008 figures.

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TRADE

Table 1.13 Estimates of Identified Export Orders: Defence Equipment & Services

This table provides data on identified export orders of defence equipment and services. These are taken from the annual survey of known defence contractors conducted by the Defence and Security Organisation within UK Trade & Industry (UKTI).

The data in this table are outside the scope of National Statistics because they do not meet all of the high professional quality assurance standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

	Current Prices (£ million)								
	1997	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ¹	2008	2009 ²
Identified Export Orders for Defence Equipment and Services³	5 540	4 737	4 882	4 546	3 989	5 527	9 651	4 357	7 251
Split by Equipment Type:									
Air Sector	3 193	3 501	3 526	3 199	2 491	4 133	7 525	2 940	5 263
Land Sector	656	616	303	475	584	670	762	447	940
Sea Sector	368	475	252	209	369	280	1 017	355	520
Not Specified	1 323	145	801	663	546	444	347	615	528

Source: UKTI Defence and Security Organisation

1. The large increase in the 2007 export orders figures can be attributed to a large order from Saudi Arabia for Typhoon aircraft (valued initially at £4.4 billion), and orders from Oman and Trinidad & Tobago for offshore patrol vessels.
2. The increase in 2009 aerospace orders is due to the continuing high level of business to Saudi Arabia, including a contract for Typhoon Aircraft Support Services. Other orders included the United States purchase of communications equipment from Cobham and M777 Howitzers from BAE Systems.
3. Figures for export orders are taken from the UKTI DSO survey of known Defence Contractors. It should be noted that export orders can subsequently be cancelled, prolonged or changed at any time in the future after the initial order has been placed.

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TRADE

Table 1.14 Ministry of Defence Estimated Balance of Payments for Trade in Services

Balance of Payments is a measure of the UK's trading account with the rest of the world. Trade in Services are provisions of services (e.g. training, cleaning services, IT support etc.) between UK residents and non-residents, and transactions in goods which are not freighted out of the country in which they take place; these transactions are not recorded in the official 'Trade in Goods' statistics. A detailed discussion of these concepts can be found in the latest edition of [The Pink Book](#) published by the Office for National Statistics. More details are available in [Defence Statistics Bulletin No 4](#) or in the [National Statistics Quality Review report on Balance of Payments: Trade in Services](#).

The data in this table are outside the scope of National Statistics because they do not meet all of the high professional quality assurance standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

		Current Prices (£ million)								
	1999	2002	2003 ¹	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 ^{2,3}	2009	
Net Balance	-1 958	-1 500 ^{ll}	-2 021	-1 762	-1 717	-1 979	-2 338	-3 061 ^r	-3 007	
Total Debits	2 157	1 764	2 411	2 200	2 152	2 471	2 763	3 366 ^r	3 350	
Expenditure ⁴										
Germany	1 258	799	974	1 190	1 231	1 244	1 501	1 822 ^r	2 099	
Other identified NATO countries	670	731	1 139	801	573	755	881	1 310 ^r	1 035	
Mediterranean	130	156	173	168	182	226	175	92	88	
Far East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other areas	99	78	125	41	166	245	206	142 ^r	128	
Total Credits	198	264 ^{ll}	390	438	435	492	425	304	343	
Receipts ⁵										
Receipts from US Forces in UK	137	154	142	126	128	126	116	127	149	
Other Receipts	61	110 ^{ll}	248	312	307	366	309	177	194	

Source: DASA (Defence Expenditure Analysis)

1. The increase in 'Total Debits' in 2003 was largely attributable to increased spending on services as a result of military activity in Iraq.
2. The large increase in 'Total Debits' in 2008 was mainly due to two factors. First, the stronger Dollar / Euro exchange rates against the pound which has increased the cost of purchasing these currencies during 2008 and second, an increase in expenditure in both currencies on Urgent Operational Requirements.
3. Revisions to 2008 figures due to improvement in coverage of data provided by data supplier.
4. Based on drawings of foreign exchange.
5. A mix of export sales and receipts from other Government and International Organisations for services provided overseas and to overseas forces based in the UK.

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DEFENCE CONTRACTS

This section presents an analysis of contracts placed, major equipment projects and payments made by the MOD to its suppliers. **Table 1.15** shows the number and value of contracts placed by type during 2009/10 and earlier years. **Table 1.16** presents more information on the MOD's major equipment projects. **Table 1.17** provides a list, by broad-banded value, of organisations paid £5 million or more during 2009/10. Following requests from UK industry, **Table 1.17a** provides a further dimension on the data contained within **Table 1.17** by presenting the individual subsidiary organisations “rolled up” into their holding companies. These data are based on information from the Financial Management Shared Service Centre (FMSSC) – who are responsible for setting up and paying the majority of the MOD contracts issued each year.

Information on Major Equipment Projects comes from the [Major Projects Report](#). This details the 15 largest projects on which the main investment decision has been taken (post Main-Gate), the 10 largest projects yet to reach that point (pre Main-Gate) and the 5 most significant support projects for equipment in service. The full report provides a summary of the current status of each project and progress to date. It also provides comparisons on current forecast costs and in-service dates. Smart Procurement stresses the importance of allocating appropriate resources in the early stages to reduce risk and increase confidence before the main investment decision is made. This is known as the Smart Procurement Acquisition Cycle. Under Resource Accounting and Budgeting, all costs are at estimated outturn prices and include ‘new’ types of cost such as the cost of capital charge.

Main Findings

Contracts by Type (Table 1.15)

- In 2009/10 MOD HQ placed just over 24,400 contracts with a collective value of around £15.9 billion. The value of the newly placed contracts has fallen considerably from the 2008/09 figure, though this had been inflated by the inclusion of two particularly high value contracts which were let in that year.
- The number of contracts placed in 2009/10 has increased slightly (by just over 1.5%) compared to that reported for 2008/09. Please note that most contract payments are not made during the year in which the contract is placed.
- Of the total value of MOD HQ contracts placed in 2009/10 around 50% were priced by competition.

Major Equipment Projects (Table 1.16)

- For the first time we are able to provide details of the full cost of the Typhoon and Typhoon Future Capability Programme and it is this project, with a forecast cost of £18.0 billion that is the largest post Main-Gate equipment project by value. This is followed by the Future Strategic Tanker Aircraft at £12.0 billion and the Type 45 Destroyer at £6.5 billion.

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Table 1.15 Contracts Placed: By Type

This table provides an analysis of MOD new contracts and value of amendments to **existing contracts** broken down by contract type. It includes contracts set up for payment through the Financial Management Shared Service Centre (FMSSC), who are responsible for the payment of the majority of MOD contracts.

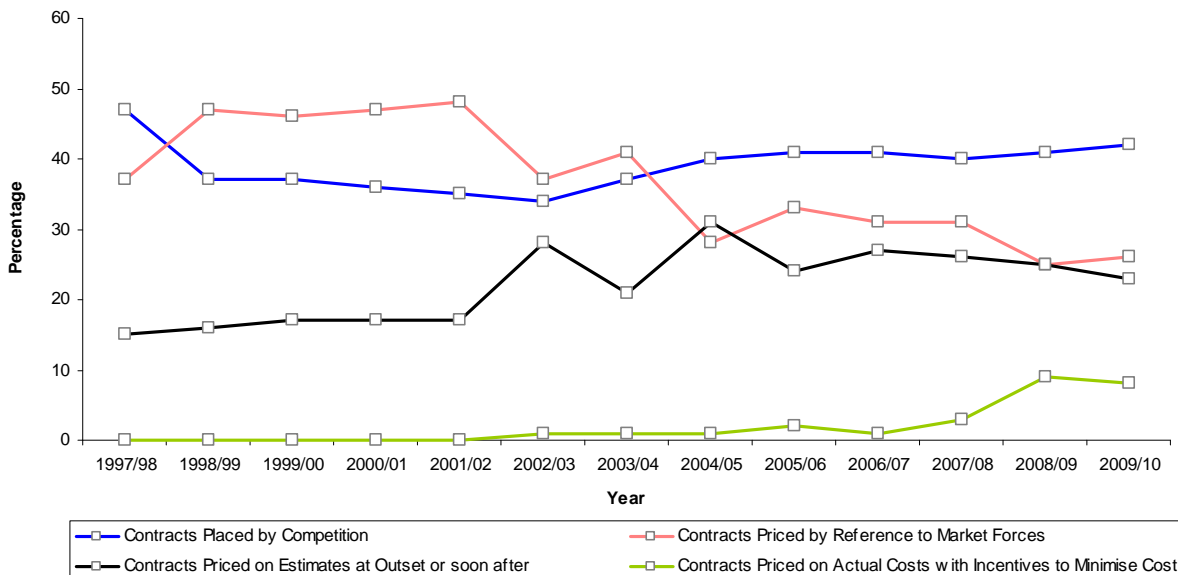
Figures for 2009/10 have now been finalised following the completion of quality assurance checks undertaken by the MOD Commercial Project Enablement (CPET) team – these figures differ from the originally published 'provisional' figures in respect of the total value of contracts placed (down £2.909 billion) and differences in the split between contracts let by competition and the other types of contract.

	1997/98	2000/01	Current Prices (£ million)/Percentage						
			2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07 ¹	2007/08	2008/09 ²	2009/10 ^r
Total Value of MOD HQ Contracts Placed³	8 073	10 053	13 107	14 888	18 242	28 148	14 388	32 656	15 922
Percentage of Total Value:									
Contracts Priced by Competition	67	56	70	65	51	62	36	59	38
Contracts Priced by Reference to Market Forces ⁴	8	9	9	8	7	7	11	5	12
Contracts Priced on Estimates at Outset or as soon as possible thereafter ⁵	20	21	18	23	35	22	29	22	30
Contracts Priced on Actual Costs with Incentives to Minimise Cost ⁶	1	14	3	4	7	9	24	14	17
Contracts Priced on Actual Costs plus a % Fee ⁵	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
			Number/Percentage						
Total Number of MOD HQ Contracts Placed³	91 481	54 269	36 610	27 419	25 865	22 712	22 910	24 045	24 407
Percentage of Total Number:									
Contracts Priced by Competition	47	36	37	40	41	41	40	41	42
Contracts Priced by Reference to Market Forces ⁴	37	47	41	28	33	31	31	25	26
Contracts Priced on Estimates at Outset or as soon as possible thereafter ⁵	15	17	21	31	24	27	26	25	23
Contracts Priced on Actual Costs with Incentives to Minimise Cost ⁶	-	-	1	1	2	1	3	9	8
Contracts Priced on Actual Costs plus a % Fee ⁵	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: MOD Commercial Project Enablement Team (CPET)

- The increase in the overall value of MOD contracts in 2006/07 and the subsequent fall in value in 2007/08 can be attributed to the placing of a £9 billion competitively let contract in 2006/07. This one contract has also impacted on the split between the value of competitively let contracts and the other categories.
- The increase in the overall value of MOD contracts in 2008/09 is due to a number of new high value equipment contracts and amendments to the value of existing contract arrangements. The most notable new contracts in 2008/09 were related (a) to the manufacture of the Future Aircraft Carrier (CVF) which was valued at some £3.1 billion and b) the Future Strategic Tanker Aircraft with a contract valued at some £10.4 billion. It should be noted that the start date for this latter contract was 28 March 2008 but full details of the contract were not formally recorded on MOD financial systems until after 1 April 2008. This contract has therefore been counted in financial year 2008/09.
- Includes amendments which had financial implications for existing contracts.
- Includes the use of informal competitive tendering procedures and commercial price lists.
- Priced by reference to the Government profit formula.

Chart to Table 1.15: Number of Contracts Placed by Type



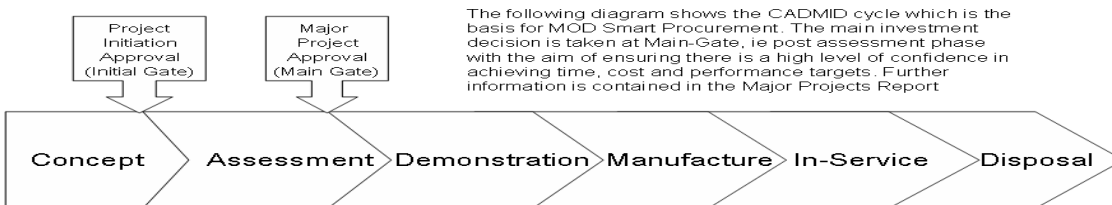
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Table 1.16 Major Equipment Projects

This table shows the MOD's major equipment projects as at 31 March 2009. The report details the 15 largest projects on which the main investment decision has been taken (post Main-Gate), the 5 most significant support projects for equipment in service (post Main-Gate) and the 10 largest projects yet to reach that point (pre Main-Gate). The information is taken from the [Major Projects Report](#) relating to 31 March 2009, which provides a summary of each project's current status and progress to date.

Costs are on a resource basis at outturn prices. Forecast costs include accruals, VAT (less recoverable elements), resource elements such as interest on capital and inflation factors. Major Project Report costs relating to the pre-Main Gate projects are costs of the Assessment phase only. For post Main-Gate projects, costs are of the Demonstration and Manufacture phases.



As at 31 March 2009	MPR2009		
	In-Service Date Forecast or Actual	Forecast Cost (£ million)	Change in Cost (£ million) from MPR2008
Post Main Gate Major Equipment Projects			
A400M	2015	3 285	653
Astute Class Submarine ^{1,2}	2010 & 2016	5 522	*
Beyond Visual Range Air-To-Air Missile (METEOR) ³	2012 & 2015	1 282	3
Falcon ^{1,2}	2010 & 2011	331	*
Future Joint Combat Aircraft (JCA) ^{1,3}	..	2 451	*
Future Strategic Tanker Aircraft (FSTA) ⁴	2014	11 963	*
Lynx Wildcat	2014	1 669	-242
Merlin Mk 1 Capability Sustainment Programme	2014	830	-2
Queen Elizabeth Class ⁴	2016	5 133	*
Support Vehicle	2008	1 272	-
Terrier	2013	322	9
Type 45 Destroyer	2010	6 464	-
Typhoon and Typhoon Future Capability Programme ^{1,2}	2003 & 2012	17 962	*
UK Military Flying Training System (UKMFTS) - holistic ⁵	2010	841	*
Watchkeeper	2010	895	-3

As at 31 March 2009	MPR 2009		
	Go-Live Date Forecast or Actual	Forecast Cost (£ million)	Change in Cost (£ million) from MPR2008
Post Main Gate Major Equipment Projects (Support/Service/PFI Contracts)⁵			
Attack Helicopter Interim Support Arrangement	2007	222	*
Hercules Integrated Operational Support	2006	1 447	*
Nimrod Maritime Reconnaissance and Attack Mk4 (5 contracts)	2005-2009	140	*
Skynet 5	2003	3 203	*
Tornado Support Contracts (ATTAC & ROCET)	2005 & 2007	1 725	*

As at 31 March 2009	MPR 2009
Pre Main Gate Major Equipment Projects (Projects in Assessment Phase only)	Forecast Cost (£ million)
Dabinett	8
Future Integrated Soldier Technology (FIST)	142
Future Rapid Effects System	320
Helix	41
Indirect Fire Precision Attack (IFPA)	102
Joint Military Air Traffic Services	2
Maritime, Airborne, Surveillance, and Control (MASC)	15
Military Afloat Reach & Sustainability (MARS) ⁶	..
Search and Rescue - Helicopter (SAR-H)	7
UKCEC Frigate & Destroyer Programme	53

Source: Defence Equipment & Support

1. Cost comparison to MPR08 not possible due to addition of different elements to the Project not previously included
2. In Service Date (ISD) redefined in MPR 2009 to reflect two-stage approach to delivering the capability
3. The tailored Demonstration Main Gate noted but did not approve ISD.
4. Cost comparison not possible as project appeared in previous MPR as Pre Main Gate
5. Support/Service/PFI Contracts included for first time in MPR09.
6. Cost data excluded on grounds of commercial sensitivity.

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Table 1.17 Organisations paid £5 million or more by the Ministry of Defence in 2009/10

This table shows a listing of the UK and foreign owned organisations, including defence suppliers and intermediate bodies paid through the Financial Management Shared Service Centre (FMSSC). The term 'defence suppliers' includes defence contractors, Defence Agencies and other Government Departments. The FMSSC is responsible for the majority of such payments (around 95% by value) made by MOD. Other payments are made, for example, via British Defence Staff (United States), MOD Trading Funds and through local cash offices. The table is split into payment groups with the organisations shown in **alphabetical order**. Company and organisation names have been reproduced (at the 1 April 2010 position) directly from the truncated entries recorded on the FMSSC database and may appear in a shortened format in places. **Where a contract is novated during the year, annual payments are shown against the new 'owner' (company or entity) of that contract.**

VAT exclusive at Current Prices (£ million)

Over £500 million (7 Organisations)		
AWE Management Ltd	HP Enterprise Services Defence & Security UK Ltd	Westland Helicopters Ltd
BAE Systems (Operations) Ltd	NETMA	
BAE Systems Surface Ships Ltd	QinetiQ Ltd	
£250 - £500 million (13 Organisations)		
Aspire Defence Ltd	Debut Services Ltd ¹	OCCAR-EA
BAE Systems Electronics Ltd	Defence Science & Technology Laboratory	Paradigm Secure Communications Ltd
BAE Systems Land Systems (Munitions & Ordnance) Ltd	Devonport Royal Dockyard Ltd	Rolls-Royce Power Engineering PLC
BAE Systems Marine Ltd	Man Truck & Bus UK Ltd	
British Telecommunications PLC	MBDA UK Ltd	
£100 - £250 million (26 Organisations)		
BAE Systems Integrated System Technologies Ltd	Marshall of Cambridge Aerospace Ltd	Sodexo Ltd
BAE Systems Land Systems (Weapons & Vehicles) Ltd	Meteorological Office	Supreme Fuels Trading Fze
BAE Systems Surface Ships Support Ltd	Modern Housing Solutions (Prime) Ltd	Thales UK Ltd
Carillion Enterprise Ltd	NP Aerospace Ltd	The Boeing Company
Defence Support Group (DSG) ²	Pride (Serp) Ltd	United States Government
General Dynamics United Kingdom Ltd	Purple Foodservice Solutions Ltd	US Treasury
Holdfast Training Services Ltd	Reserve Forces and Cadets Associations ³	VT Flagship Ltd
Kellogg Brown & Root Ltd	Rolls-Royce PLC	VT Land (Whitefleet Management) Ltd
Lockheed Martin Aerospace Systems Integration Corporation	Serco Ltd	
£50 - £100 million (38 Organisations)		
Annington Property Ltd	Hess Energy Trading Company (UK) Ltd	Selex Galileo Ltd
Annington Receivables Ltd	Hirtenberger Defence Systems GmbH & Co Kg	SHAPE
Aviation Training International Ltd	IBM UK Ltd	Shell Marine Products Ltd
Babcock Dyncorp Ltd	Interserve (Defence) Ltd	Singapore Technologies Kinetics Ltd
Babcock Marine (Clyde) Ltd	Landmarc Support Services Ltd	SSE Energy Supply Ltd
Babcock Marine (Rosyth) Ltd	Lockheed Martin UK INSYS Ltd	Supacat Ltd
BAE Systems Hagglunds AB	Modus Services Ltd	Thales Air Defence Ltd
BP Oil International Ltd	NATO	Thales Optronics Ltd
Cammell Laird Shiprepairers and Shipbuilders Ltd	Navistar Defense LLC	Thales Underwater Systems Ltd
Chapman Freeborn Airchartering Ltd	NSAF Ltd	Total Gas and Power Ltd
FBS Ltd	Raytheon Systems Ltd	Turner Estate Solutions Ltd
Foreign and Commonwealth Office	RMPA Services PLC	Ultra Electronics Ltd
HCR Ltd	SD Marine Services Ltd	
£25 - £50 million (50 Organisations)		
A & P Group Ltd	Gallagher Bassett International Ltd	Office of Communications (OFCOM)
Air Partner PLC	Guy's & St Thomas NHS Foundation Trust	Qioptiq Ltd
ALC (SPC) Ltd	Henry Brothers (Magherafelt) Ltd	Receiver General for Canada
Aramark Ltd	Hogg Robinson (Travel) Ltd ⁴	Rheinmetall Waffe Munition GmbH
Brey Utilities Ltd	Integrated Survivability Technologies Ltd	Rolls Royce Turbomeca Ltd
CAE Aircrew Training Services PLC	Iturri SA	Saab AB (PUBL)
Central Office of Information	Lockheed Martin UK Ltd	Selex Communications Ltd
Coast To Coast Water Ltd	Logica UK Ltd	Services Sound and Vision Corporation
Commonwealth War Graves Commission	M & S Shipping (International) Ltd	Skanska UK PLC
Defence Management (Watchfield) Ltd	Mansell Construction Services Ltd	Software Box Ltd
Defense Finance & Accounting Service Columbus	Motor Oils (Hellas) Corinth Refineries SA (MOH)	The Treasury Solicitor
Eastbury Park Ltd	NAMSA	TRL Technology Ltd
Eurocopter	NATO Consultation Command and Control Agency	Vector Aerospace International Ltd
Europaams SAS	NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency	VSM Estates Ltd
Foreland Shipping Ltd	NATS (En Route) PLC	VT Aerospace Ltd
FR Aviation Ltd	Northrop Grumman Information Technology International Inc	VT Land Ltd
Fujitsu Services Ltd	Northrop Grumman Overseas Service Corporation	

Source: DASA (Defence Expenditure Analysis)

Continued on next page

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DEFENCE CONTRACTS

Table 1.17 Organisations paid £5 million or more by the Ministry of Defence in 2009/10 (continued)

VAT exclusive at Current Prices (£ million)

£10 - £25 million (120 Organisations)		
AAH Pharmaceuticals Ltd	Cooneen Watts & Stone Ltd	Nuclear Decommissioning Authority
Advanced Material Engineering Pte. Ltd	Corporate Document Services Ltd	Oracle Corporation UK Ltd
Air Charter Service PLC	Cranfield University	Pace Fuelcare Ltd
Airborne Systems Ltd	Cubic Defense Applications Inc	Paradigm Services Ltd
Alert Communications Ltd	Davitt Jones Boul	Perkins Engines Company Ltd
Alliant Techsystems Inc	Defence Training Services Ltd	Post Office Ltd
Amec(AGL) Ltd	DHL Global Forwarding (UK) Ltd	Racal Acoustics Ltd
Anteon Ltd	E.ON	Rail Settlement Plan Ltd
Arval PHH Business Solutions Ltd	EADS Defence and Security Systems Ltd	Raytheon Company
Ascent Flight Training (Management) Ltd	ESSO Petroleum Company Ltd	Raytheon/Lockheed Martin Javelin Joint Venture
Astrum (UK) Ltd	Eurocopter UK Ltd	Rockwell Collins UK Ltd
Atkins Consultants Ltd	FB Heliservices Ltd	Royal and Sun Alliance Insurance PLC
Atlas Elektronik UK Ltd	Falcon Support Services Ltd	Royal Hospital
Avenance PLC	Fast Training Services Ltd	RUAG Ammotec
Babcock International Group PLC	Fasttrax Ltd	Ryder Deutschland GmbH
Babcock Support Services Ltd	Forbo Flooring UK Ltd	Saab Bofors Dynamics AB
BAE Systems (Defence Systems) Ltd	GB Oils Ltd	Saab Training Systems AB
BAE Systems Information and Electronic Systems Integration	GE Aviation Systems Ltd	Seafast Logistics PLC
BAE Systems Land Systems Pinzgauer Ltd	General Dynamics Ordnance and Tactical Systems - Canada Inc	SHAPE Budfin
BAE Systems Surface Ships Maritime Ltd	Genistics Ltd	Shell UK Ltd
Balfour Beatty Construction Northern Ltd	Goodrich Control Systems Ltd	Skylink Aviation Inc
Barloworld Handling Ltd	Government Communications HQ	SSAFA GSTT Care LLP
BMT Defence Services Ltd	Harris Corporation	Steria Ltd
British Airways PLC ⁴	Hawker Beechcraft Ltd	Systems Consultants Services Ltd
Britten-Norman Aircraft Ltd	Hewlett-Packard Ltd	Thales Avionics Ltd
Busverkehr Ostwestfalen GmbH	Inteq Services Ltd	Thales Naval Ltd
CADG Engineering Pte Ltd	Inviron Ltd	Thales Training & Simulation (Ace) Ltd
Cap Gemini UK PLC	ISS Mediclean Ltd	Thales Training & Simulation (Merlin) Ltd
Capita Resourcing Ltd	ITT Night Vision	The United Kingdom Hydrographic Office
Carillion (AMBS) Ltd	Junghans Microtec GmbH	Turbomeca UK Ltd
Cartus Ltd	LA International Computer Consultants Ltd	Turner Facilities Management Ltd
Centerprise International Ltd ⁴	Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company	United Tool Distributors Ltd
Chemring Counter Measures Ltd	Lockheed Martin Overseas Corporation	University Hospital Birmingham NHS Foundation Trust
Chemring Defence UK Ltd	Marlborough Communications Ltd	Vega Consulting Services Ltd
Chevron Singapore Pte Ltd	Marshall Specialist Vehicles Ltd	Veolia Water Nevis Ltd
Communities and Local Government	Mass Consultants Ltd	Vinci Construction UK Ltd
Companhia Brasileira De Cartuchos	Microsoft Ireland Operations Ltd	Volkerfitzpatrick Ltd
Compass Contract Services (UK) Ltd	Minerva Education and Training Ltd	VT Communications Ltd
Compass Group UK and Ireland Ltd	MLS (Overseas) Ltd	Watan Risk Management
Compass Services (UK) Ltd	Navy Army and Air Force Institutes	XMA Ltd ⁴
£5 - £10 million (128 Organisations)		
Aerosystems International Ltd	Entec UK Ltd	Microsoft Ltd
Airwave Solutions Ltd	Ernst and Young	Mitie Engineering Maintenance Ltd
Anixter Ltd	ESW - Extel Systems Wedel Gesellschaft Fur Ausruestung GmbH	Monarch Airlines Ltd
Argyll & Bute Council	Finning (UK) Ltd	MSI Defence Systems Ltd
Atkins Ltd	Flight Support Services of Canada Ltd	Multipart Solutions Ltd
Aviation Requirements Ltd	Flybe Ltd ⁴	National United Engineering and Contracting Co. LLC
Avon Polymer Products Ltd	FN Herstal SA	NSSL Ltd
AWE PLC	Frimley Park Hospital NHS Foundation Trust	NVV AG / New Energie GmbH
Babcock Integrated Technology Ltd	G4S FSI Ltd	PA Consulting Services Ltd
BAE Systems / Rockwell Collins Data Link Solutions LLC	Graham Asset Management Ltd	Parity Solutions Ltd
BAE Systems Surface Ships Integrated Support Ltd	H M Treasury	Pertemps Recruitment Partnership Ltd
BAE Systems Surface Ships Portsmouth Ltd	H Morris & Co Ltd ⁴	Petards Joyce-Loebl Ltd
Bechtel Ltd	Hawker Beechcraft Corporation	Plymouth Hospitals NHS Trust
BOC Ltd	Hesco Bastion Ltd	Portsmouth Aviation Ltd
Bristol Aerospace Ltd	Holyhead Marine Services Ltd	Portsmouth Hospitals NHS Trust
British Embassy	Honeybeerecruitment.com Ltd	QinetiQ Target Services Ltd
British Energy Direct Ltd	Honeywell Aerospace UK	Recon International Ltd
British Gas Trading Ltd	Ian Edgar (Liverpool) Ltd ⁴	Reed Employment Ltd
British International Helicopter Services Ltd	Istec Services Ltd	Remotec UK Ltd
BVT Surface Fleet Ltd	J&P and J&P (O) Joint Venture-Accommodation Services	RFD Beaufort Ltd
Canon (UK) Ltd	James Fisher Marine Services Ltd	Ricardo UK Ltd
Compania Espanola de Petroleos SA	Kylmar (KMC) Ltd	Right Management Ltd
David Brown Gear Systems Ltd	L-3 Services Inc	Roke Manor Research Ltd
DB Schenker Rail (UK) Ltd	Lockheed Martin Maritime Systems and Sensors	Rolls-Royce Marine Power Operations Ltd
Defence Support (St Athan) Ltd	Lockheed Martin UK Integrated Systems & Solutions Ltd	Rosenblatt Solicitors LLP
Deflog VQ Trust Ltd	Lockheed Martin UK Strategic Systems Ltd	Royal Air Force Museum
Deloitte MCS Ltd	London & Regional (St Georges Court) Ltd	Royal Norwegian Government
Department for Work and Pensions	Lyreco UK Ltd ⁴	S.Com Group Ltd
Detica Ltd	Man Diesel Ltd	Saft Ltd
Drumgrange Ltd	Manroy Engineering Ltd	SCA Packaging Ltd
Electricity Authority of Cyprus	Maritime Corporate Ltd	Scottish Power Energy Retail Ltd
Enoc International Sales LLC	MAS Zengrange Ltd	Sea Cadet Corps

Source: DASA(Defence Expenditure Analysis)

Continued on next page

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DEFENCE CONTRACTS

Table 1.17 Organisations paid £5 million or more by the Ministry of Defence in 2009/10 (continued)

VAT exclusive at Current Prices (£ million)

£5 - £10 million (128 organisations)		
Security Services Group	Thales Training and Simulation Ltd	VT Flagship Fire Fighting Training Ltd
Sefa Contractors JV	The Maersk Company Ltd	VT Training Ltd
Smit International (Scotland) Ltd	Thistle Garments Ltd	Wallop Defence Systems Ltd
Sodexo Defence Services Ltd	Touchstone Corporate Property Services Ltd	Wartsila UK Ltd
Specialist Computer Centres PLC	Trant Construction Ltd	Wellman Defence Ltd
SSAFA Family Health Services	Tricomm Housing Ltd	Wescam Inc
SVO GmbH	Trimline Ltd	Wiltshire and Somerset Colleges Partnership Ltd
Systems Engineering & Assessment Ltd	Triumph Corporate Filing And Storage ⁴	Wiltshire Council
T.G. Power Ltd	Turbomeca SA	World Fuel Services Europe Ltd
Terberg DTS (UK) Ltd	Turner Virr & Co Ltd	WYG Management Services Ltd
Thales Missile Electronics Ltd	Virgin Atlantic Airways Ltd ⁴	

Source: DASA(Defence Expenditure Analysis)

1. Debut Services Ltd includes payments made to Debut Services Ltd and Debut Services (South West) Ltd.
2. On 1 April 2008 ABRO business units merged with those of Defence Aviation Repair Agency (DARA) to form a single new Government owned organisation called Defence Support Group (DSG).
3. Reserve Forces and Cadets Associations includes payments made to: The Council of Reserve Forces and Cadets Association, Reserve Forces and Cadets Association for East Anglia, Lowland Reserve Forces and Cadets Association, Reserve Forces and Cadets Association for Wales, Reserve Forces and Cadets Association for Greater London, South East Reserve Forces and Cadets Association, The Highland Reserve Forces and Cadets Association, The Reserve Forces and Cadets Association for the North of England, The Reserve Forces and Cadets Association for Yorkshire and the Humber, The Wessex Reserve Forces and Cadets Association, West Midland Reserve Forces and Cadets Association, Reserve Forces and Cadets Association for Northern Ireland, Council of Reserve Forces and Cadets Associations Pension Scheme, The Reserve Forces and Cadets Association for the North West of England and the Isle of Man and The United Kingdom Reserve Forces Association.
4. Totals have been calculated using FMSSC data and Government Procurement Card (GPC) payments made to the companies that were previously shown against the card provider Barclay's Bank PLC.

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Table 1.17a Private Sector Companies paid £50 million or more by the Ministry of Defence in 2009/10: By Holding Company

This table shows a subset of the data contained within **Table 1.17**, providing a listing of the Private Sector Companies that were paid £50 million or more through the Financial Management Shared Service Centre (FMSSC) in 2009/10.

This listing details the individual subsidiaries listed in **Table 1.17** 'rolled up' by holding company. The term 'holding company' refers to companies which are full or part owner of other companies (subsidiaries and joint ventures). The table includes only those subsidiaries where the MOD has made payments during 2009/10 and therefore, is not an exhaustive listing of all subsidiaries and joint ventures relating to that holding company. It also excludes those companies and/or joint ventures which work as part of a consortium. Payments to joint ventures have been allocated to their parent holding companies in proportion to their equity holdings. The table excludes all payments made to public sector bodies, government departments and agencies, local authorities, MOD trading funds, multi nation project management agencies, charities and associations.

Please note that the placement of companies by payment bandings may differ from **Table 1.17** as the sum of the annual payments made to the holding company will exceed the values for individual subsidiaries listed in **Table 1.17**. The composition of Holding Companies in terms of their subsidiaries is derived as at **31 March 2010**. A listing of each company's subsidiaries and joint ventures, who have made payments during 2009/10 can be found in the footnotes below. It is recognized that the structure and ownership of modern corporations is dynamic and changes frequently. The FMSSC are responsible for the majority of such payments (around 95% by value) made by MOD. Other payments are made, for example, via British Defence Staff (United States), MOD Trading Funds and through local cash offices. The table is split into payment groups with the companies shown in **alphabetical order**. Company and organisation names have been reproduced (at 1 April 2010 position) directly from the truncated entries recorded on the FMSSC database and may appear in a shortened format in places.

Where a contract is novated during the year, annual payments are shown against the new 'owner' (company or entity) of that contract.

VAT exclusive at current prices (£ million)

Over £500 million (9 Companies)		
Babcock International Group PLC ¹	Finmeccanica SpA ⁴	QinetiQ Group PLC ⁷
BAE Systems PLC ²	Hewlett-Packard Company ⁵	Rolls-Royce Group PLC ⁸
EADS NV ³	Lockheed Martin Corporation ⁶	Thales SA ⁹
£250 - £500 million (7 Companies)		
Aspire Defence Holdings Ltd ¹⁰	Jacobs Engineering Group Inc. ¹³	VT Group PLC ¹⁶
BT Group PLC ¹¹	Man SE ¹⁴	
General Dynamics Corporation ¹²	Sercos Group PLC ¹⁵	
£100 - £250 million (13 Companies)		
3i Group PLC ¹⁷	Lend Lease Group ²²	Supreme Group Holding Sari ²⁷
Carillion PLC ¹⁸	Marshall of Cambridge (Holdings) Ltd ²³	The Boeing Company ²⁸
Interserve PLC ¹⁹	Morgan Crucible Company PLC ²⁴	Turner & Co (Glasgow) Ltd ²⁹
KBR Inc ²⁰	Scottish & Southern Energy PLC ²⁵	
Le Grand Annington Ltd ²¹	Sodexo SA ²⁶	
£50 - £100 million (22 Companies)		
Balfour Beatty PLC ³⁰	International Business Machines Corporation ³⁸	Royal Dutch Shell PLC ⁴⁶
BP PLC ³¹	Matrix FPMs Holdings Ltd ³⁹	SAAB AB ⁴⁷
Chapman Freeborn Holdings Ltd ³²	Modus Services (Holdings) Ltd ⁴⁰	Safran SA ⁴⁸
Cobham PLC ³³	Nats Holdings Ltd ⁴¹	Temasek Holdings (Private) Ltd ⁴⁹
HCR Group Holdings Ltd ³⁴	Navistar International Corporation ⁴²	Total SA ⁵⁰
Heckler & Koch GmbH ³⁵	Northrop Grumman Corporation ⁴³	Ultra Electronics Holdings PLC ⁵¹
Hess Corporation ³⁶	Raytheon Company ⁴⁴	
Hirtenberg Hirtenberger Defence Systems GmbH (PhG) ³⁷	RMPA Holdings Ltd ⁴⁵	

Source: DASA (Defence Expenditure Analysis)

- Babcock International Group PLC includes payments made to Babcock Dyncorp Ltd, Babcock Integrated Technology Ltd, Babcock International Group PLC, Babcock Marine (Clyde) Ltd, Babcock Marine (Rosyth) Ltd, Babcock Support Services Ltd, BNS Nuclear Services Ltd, Debut Services (South West) Ltd, Debut Services Ltd, Devonport Royal Dockyard Ltd, Frazer-Nash Consultancy Ltd, Holdfast Training Services Ltd, LSC Group Ltd, Rosyth Royal Dockyard Ltd, Rosyth Royal Dockyard Pension Scheme and Strachan & Henshaw Ltd.
- BAE Systems PLC includes payments made to Aerosystems International Ltd, Atlantic Inertial Systems Ltd, BAE Systems (Aviation Services) Ltd, BAE Systems (Defence Systems) Ltd, BAE Systems (Hawk Synthetic Training) Ltd, BAE Systems (Operations) Ltd, BAE Systems Australia Ltd, BAE Systems Bofors AB, BAE Systems Defence Ltd, BAE Systems Electronics Ltd, BAE Systems Hagglunds AB, BAE Systems Information & Electronic Systems Integration Inc, BAE Systems Information & Electronic Warfare Systems, BAE Systems Integrated System Technologies Ltd, BAE Systems Land Systems (Bridging) Ltd, BAE Systems Land Systems (Munitions & Ordnance) Ltd, BAE Systems Land Systems (Weapons and Vehicles) Ltd, BAE Systems Marine Ltd, BAE Systems National Security Solutions Inc, BAE Systems Pinzgauer Ltd, BAE Systems PLC, BAE Systems Regional Aircraft Ltd, BAE Systems Surface Ships Integrated Support Ltd, BAE Systems Surface Ships Ltd, BAE Systems Surface Ships Maritime Ltd, BAE Systems Surface Ships Portsmouth Ltd, BAE Systems Surface Ships Support Ltd, BAE Systems/Rockwell Collins Data Link Solutions LLC, Corda Ltd, Detica Group PLC, Detica Ltd, Europaams SAS, IFS Defence Ltd, MBDA France, MBDA UK Ltd, Piper Group PLC, SAAB AB (Publ), SAAB AB Gripen, SAAB Barracuda AB, SAAB Bofors Dynamics AB, SAAB Seaeeye Ltd and SAAB Training Systems AB.
- EADS NV includes payments made to Airbus UK Ltd, Astrium Ltd, EADS Defence & Security Systems Ltd, EADS Deutschland GmbH, EADS France SAS, EADS Test and Services (UK) Ltd, EADS Test Engineering Services (UK) Ltd, Eurocopter, Eurocopter UK Ltd, Europaams SAS, Infoterra Ltd, MBDA France, MBDA UK Ltd, Paradigm Secure Communications Ltd and Paradigm Services Ltd.
- Finmeccanica SpA includes payments made to Agustawestland International Ltd, Aviation Training International Ltd, DRS C3 Systems Inc, DRS Data Services Ltd, DRS Technologies UK Ltd, Europaams SAS, Galileo Avionica Spa, MBDA France, MBDA UK Ltd, Selex Communications Ltd, Selex Galileo Ltd, Selex Sensors & Airborne Systems Ltd, Selex Systems Integration Ltd, Vega Consulting Services Ltd and Westland Helicopters Ltd.
- Hewlett-Packard Company includes payments made to EDS Defence Ltd, Hewlett-Packard Ltd and HP Enterprise Services Defence & Security UK Ltd.
- Lockheed Martin Corporation includes payments made to Ascent Flight Training (Management) Ltd, AWE Management Ltd, AWE PLC, Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company, Lockheed Martin Aerospace Systems Integration Corp, Lockheed Martin Canada Inc, Lockheed Martin Maritime Systems & Sensors Ltd, Lockheed Martin Overseas Corp, Lockheed Martin Sippican Inc, Lockheed Martin UK Insys Ltd, Lockheed Martin UK Integrated Systems & Solutions Ltd, Lockheed Martin UK Ltd, Lockheed Martin UK Strategic Systems Ltd, and Raytheon/Lockheed Martin Javelin Joint Venture.
- QinetiQ Group PLC includes payments made to ASAP Calibration Services Ltd, Boldon James Ltd, Graphics Research Corporation Ltd, HVR Consulting Services Ltd, QinetiQ Commerce Decisions Ltd, QinetiQ Group PLC, QinetiQ Ltd and QinetiQ Target Services Ltd.
- Rolls-Royce Group PLC includes payments made to Industria de Turbo Propulsores S.A., Optimized Systems and Solutions Ltd, Powerfield Ltd, Rolls-Royce Corporation, Rolls-Royce Deutschland Ltd & Co KG, Rolls-Royce Marine Electrical Systems Ltd, Rolls-Royce Marine Power Operations Ltd, Rolls-Royce PLC, Rolls-Royce Power Engineering PLC, Rolls-Royce Turbomeca Ltd and Vinters Engineering PLC.

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Table 1.17a Private Sector Companies paid £50 million or more by the Ministry of Defence in 2009/10: By Holding Company (continued)

9. Thales SA includes payments made to Europaams SAS, Quintec Associates Ltd, Thales Air Defence Limited, Thales ATM Ltd, Thales Avionics Electrical Systems Ltd, Thales Avionics Ltd, Thales Communications Inc, Thales Communications Ltd, Thales E-Security Ltd, Thales Missile Electronics Ltd, Thales Naval Ltd, Thales Nederland BV, Thales Norway AS, Thales Optronics (Bury St Edmunds) Ltd, Thales Optronics Ltd, Thales Systemes Aeroportes S.A., Thales Training & Simulation (ACE) Ltd, Thales Training & Simulation (Eagle Middle Wallop) Ltd, Thales Training & Simulation (Merlin) Ltd, Thales Training & Simulation Ltd, Thales UK Ltd and Thales Underwater Systems Ltd.
10. Aspire Defence Holdings Ltd includes payments made to Aspire Defence Ltd and Aspire Defence Services Ltd.
11. BT Group PLC includes payments made to British Telecommunications Northern Ireland, British Telecommunications PLC, BT Payment Services Ltd, BT Redcare, Dabs.com PLC and Syntegra Ltd.
12. General Dynamics Corporation includes payments made to Anteon Ltd, General Dynamics Canada Ltd, General Dynamics European Land Systems - Germany GmbH, General Dynamics Itronix Europe Ltd, General Dynamics Ordnance and Tactical Systems-Canada Inc, General Dynamics Santa Barbara Sistemas, General Dynamics Satellite Communication Services, General Dynamics United Kingdom Ltd, Jet Aviation AG and Mowag GmbH.
13. Jacobs Engineering Group Inc includes payments made to AWE Management Ltd, AWE PLC, Jacobs Engineering UK Ltd and Jacobs UK Ltd.
14. Man SE includes payments made to Man Diesel Ltd and Man Truck & Bus UK Ltd.
15. Serco Group PLC includes payments made to AWE Management Ltd, AWE PLC, Defence Management (Watchfield) Ltd, NPL Management Ltd, Serco Health Ltd, Serco Leisure Operating Ltd and Serco Ltd.
16. VT Group PLC includes payments made to Ascent Flight Training (Management) Ltd, VT Aerospace Ltd, VT Communications Ltd, VT Critical Services Ltd, VT Flagship Fire Fighting Training Ltd, VT Flagship Ltd, VT Group PLC, VT Halmatic Ltd, VT Land (Whitefleet Management) Ltd, VT Land Ltd, VT Lifeskills Ltd, VT Nuclear Services Ltd, VT Support Services Ltd, VT Training Ltd and VT Training PLC.
17. 3i Group PLC includes payments made to Carillion Enterprise Ltd and Modern Housing Solutions (Prime) Ltd.
18. Carillion PLC includes payments made to Carillion (AMBS) Ltd, Carillion Construction Ltd, Carillion Enterprise Ltd, Carillion Infrastructure Services Ltd, Carillion JM Ltd, Carillion Services Ltd, Carillion Specialist Services Ltd, Holdfast Training Services Ltd, Modern Housing Solutions (Prime) Ltd, Planned Maintenance Engineering Ltd, Schal International Management Ltd and TPS Consult Ltd.
19. Interserve PLC includes payments made to Interserve (Defence) Ltd, Landmarc Support Services Ltd, Minerva Education And Training Ltd, Pride (Serp) Ltd and SSD UK Ltd.
20. KBR Inc. includes payments to Kellogg Brown & Root Ltd.
21. Le Grand Annington Ltd includes payments made to Annington Property Ltd and Annington Receivables Ltd.
22. Lend Lease Group includes payments made to Bovis Lend Lease Ltd, Debut Services (South West) Ltd and Debut Services Ltd.
23. Marshall of Cambridge (Holdings) Ltd includes payments made to Marshall Aerospace International Services Ltd, Marshall Motor Group Ltd, Marshall of Cambridge Aerospace Ltd, Marshall SDG Ltd, Marshall Specialist Vehicles Ltd and Slingsby Advanced Composites Ltd.
24. Morgan Crucible Company PLC includes payments made to Morganite Electrical Carbon Ltd and NP Aerospace Ltd.
25. Scottish and Southern Energy PLC includes payments made to Airtricity Energy Supply (Northern Ireland) Ltd, Pride (Serp) Ltd, Scottish & Southern Energy PLC, Southern Electric Contracting Ltd, Southern Electric Gas Ltd, Southern Electric Power Distribution PLC, SSE Energy Supply Ltd, SSE Retail Ltd and Swalec Gas Ltd.
26. Sodexo SA includes payments made to Score Marine Ltd, Sodexo Cyprus Ltd, Sodexo 1 Para Messes, Sodexo Defence Services Ltd, Sodexo Land Technology Ltd, Sodexo Ltd, Sodexo Ltd MCTC (NP Funds) and Sodexo Pass Ltd.
27. Supreme Group Holding Sarl includes payments made to Supreme Food Services and Supreme Fuels Trading Fze.
28. The Boeing Company includes payments made to Aviation Training International Ltd, Boeing Defence UK Ltd, Continental Datagraphics Ltd, Jeppesen GmbH, Jeppesen Sanderson Inc, Jeppesen UK Ltd and The Boeing Company.
29. Turner & Co (Glasgow) Ltd includes payments made to Mitchell Diesel Ltd, T.G. Power Ltd, Turner Diesel Ltd, Turner Estate Solutions Ltd, Turner Facilities Management (Gibraltar) Ltd and Turner Facilities Management Ltd.
30. Balfour Beatty PLC includes payments made to Balfour Beatty Construction Northern Ltd, Balfour Beatty Engineering Services Ltd, Balfour Beatty Group Ltd, Balfour Beatty Management Ltd, Balfour Beatty Workplace Ltd, Birse Civils Ltd, Dean and Dyball Construction Ltd, Exeter and Devon Airport Ltd, Haden Young Ltd, Mansell Construction Services Ltd, Parsons Brinckerhoff Ltd and Schreck-Mieves GmbH.
31. BP PLC includes payments made to Air BP Ltd, Aral AG, Aral Direkt GmbH, Aral Mineraloelvertrieb GmbH, Aral Tankstelle-Ali Kilinc, Arco Ltd, BP International Ltd, BP Marine Ltd, BP Oil International Ltd, BP Oil UK Ltd, British Pipeline Agency Ltd.
32. Chapman Freeborn Holdings Ltd includes payments made to Chapman Freeborn Airchartering Ltd.
33. Cobham PLC includes payments made to Carleton Life Support Systems Inc, Chelton Ltd, Cobham Advanced Composites Ltd, Cobham Flight Inspection Ltd, Cobham Mal Ltd, Credowan Ltd, ERA Technology Ltd, European Antennas Ltd, FB Heliservices Ltd, FBS Ltd, Flight Refuelling Ltd, FR Aviation Ltd, Mastsystem Inti Oy and Micromill Electronics Ltd.
34. HCR Group Holdings Ltd includes payments made to HCR Ltd.
35. Heckler & Koch GmbH includes payments made to NSAF Ltd.
36. Hess Corporation includes payments made to Hess Energy Trading Company (UK) Ltd.
37. Hirtenberg Hirtenberger Defence Systems GmbH (PhG) includes payments to Hirtenberger Defence Systems GmbH & Co Kg.
38. International Business Machines Corporation includes payments made to Cognos Ltd, Data Sciences UK Ltd, IBM UK Financial Services Ltd, IBM UK Ltd, and Telelogic UK Ltd.
39. Matrix FPMS Holdings Ltd includes payments made to SD Marine Services Ltd.
40. Modus Services (Holdings) Ltd includes payments made to Modus Services Ltd.
41. Nats Holding Ltd includes payments made to National Air Traffic Services Ltd, Nats (En Route) PLC and Nats (Services) Ltd.
42. Navistar International Corporation includes payments to Navistar Defense LLC.
43. Northrop Grumman Corporation includes payments made to Northrop Grumman Corporation, Northrop Grumman Information Technology International Inc, Northrop Grumman Mission Systems Europe Ltd, Northrop Grumman Overseas Service Corporation, Northrop Grumman Sperry Marine BV, Northrop Grumman Sperry Marine Ltd, Park Air Systems Ltd and Remotec UK Ltd.
44. Raytheon Company includes payments made to BBN Technologies Corp, Raytheon Company, Raytheon/Lockheed Martin Javelin Joint Venture and Raytheon Systems Ltd.
45. RMPA Holdings Ltd includes payments made to RMPA Services PLC.
46. Royal Dutch Shell PLC includes payments made to Euroshell Deutschland GmbH, Shell Aviation Ltd, Shell Gas Ltd, Shell International Trading and Shipping Company Ltd, Shell Marine Products Ltd, Shell UK Ltd, Shell UK Oil Products Ltd and Societe Shell Du Maroc.
47. SAAB AB includes payments made to SAAB AB (Publ), SAAB AB Gripen, SAAB Barracuda AB, SAAB Bofors Dynamics AB, SAAB Seaeeye Ltd and SAAB Training Systems AB.
48. Safran SA includes payments made to Messier-Bugatti, Messier-Dowty Ltd, Messier Services Ltd, Rolls-Royce Turbomeca Ltd, Sagem Defense Securite, Sagem Defense Securite SA, Snecma Services SA, Sofrance SA, Turbomeca SA, Turbomeca UK Ltd and Vectronix AG.
49. Temasek Holdings (Private) Ltd includes payments made to Advanced Material Engineering Pte. Ltd and Singapore Technologies Kinetics Ltd.
50. Total SA includes payments made to Hutchinson Snc, Stop-Choc Ltd, Total Butler, Total Gas & Power Ltd, Total Lubrificants SA and Total UK Ltd.
51. Ultra Electronics Holdings PLC includes payments made to Incert Recruitment Ltd and Ultra Electronics Ltd.

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This section presents information on the MOD's commitment to conflict prevention, contextual information on NATO countries' defence expenditure and information on the top world-wide military spenders. **Table 1.18** presents the actual costs incurred by the MOD in respect of operations and peacekeeping exercises during the past three financial years. **Table 1.18a** presents a time series of the annual audited costs of operations in Iraq and Afghanistan since 2002/03. **Table 1.19** details the defence expenditure in Constant 2009 Prices & Exchange Rates (US\$ Billions) for each of the NATO member states. **Table 1.20** presents the defence expenditure as a percentage of GDP for each of the NATO countries. **Table 1.21** details the top 15 military spenders worldwide, ranked using Market Exchange rates and Purchasing Power Parity rates. **Charts 1.22a-1.22d** provide a focus on trend analysis and aggregate defence comparators for the UK, Germany, France and the US.

Main Findings

MOD Operations and Peacekeeping (Table 1.18)

- In 2009/10, the MOD spent just over £4.2 billion on conflict prevention worldwide.
- The net additional cost incurred by the MOD as a result of operations in Afghanistan and Iraq was around £3.8 billion and £0.3 billion respectively.

NATO Countries' Defence Expenditure (Tables 1.19 and 1.20)

- In 2009 the UK is the second largest military spender in NATO after the USA¹ (using comparisons based on constant prices and exchange rates), with the move up from third place last year mainly due to the removal of the cost of the Gendarmerie from the French NATO defence figures.
- USA, Greece and UK have the highest estimated total defence expenditure as a percentage of GDP for NATO Countries¹ at 3.8%, 3.1% and 2.7% respectively and only these countries plus France and Albania committed 2% or more of their GDP to defence.

Top Worldwide Military Spenders (Table 1.21)

- In 2009, total worldwide military expenditure is estimated to be just over US\$1.5 trillion at current prices and exchange rates.
- The USA is the world's largest military spender accounting for 43% of worldwide expenditure in 2009.
- In 2009, the UK is the fourth largest military spender, accounting for nearly 4% of worldwide military spend, behind the USA, China and France (using comparisons based on market exchange rates). France is above the UK in the SIPRI rankings largely due to the continued inclusion of the Gendarmerie in the SIPRI definition of military expenditure. The UK is sixth, based on purchasing power parity comparisons, after USA, China, India, Russia and Saudi Arabia.

¹ Calculations based on NATO definition of Defence expenditures – see later.

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Sources of international defence data

International Defence statistics are available in a variety of publications and on a substantial number of websites. A selection of sources, which may prove useful in making these sorts of comparisons are listed in the Bibliography and Useful Websites sections. The UK Ministry of Defence has no control over the quality, reliability and coverage of data contained within these sources and does not endorse any specific output.

Data provided in Tables 1.19, 1.20, 1.21 and Charts 1.22a-d fall outside the scope of National Statistics and as such, must be regarded as illustrative only.

Limitations of international defence data

Making international comparisons confronts a number of widely documented issues relating to the comparability and granularity of the international source data. Making direct comparisons will never be straightforward because:

- Defence expenditure data are merely input measures which give them only limited usefulness as an indicator of military strength, capability or burden.
- Whilst there are standardised definitions of defence spending and accounting conventions used by international organisations, principally the UN and NATO, not all countries record and publish their defence spending in accordance with such definitions and conventions.
- Some countries actual defence expenditure may be very different from their budgeted expenditure.
- Differences in national tax regimes and the treatment of pension contributions can lead to significant distortions in expenditure.
- Departments other than defence departments may be deemed to contribute to defence whilst some spending by defence departments can be categorised as supporting other activities.
- The choice of conversion method (e.g. Market Exchange rates or Purchasing Power Parities) used to convert to a common currency or from current to constant (real terms) prices can result in significantly different rankings of global defence spending. Using market exchange rates (MER) for instance tends to undervalue the currency and hence the scale of expenditure of lower income countries. Attempts are often made to circumvent this problem using Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) rates. These use currency conversion rates which equalise the overall price of a bundle of goods and services in each country. However PPP rates can be highly inaccurate because of the difficulty of allowing for differences in quality and devising appropriate and relevant “weighting” of individual goods and services. Civilian based PPPs may also not be representative of defence goods and services.
- [Click here](#) for more information on the measurement and uses of Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) rates.

While these problems are fairly insignificant in relation to the comparison of defence spending between NATO members in **Table 1.19**, they are substantial in relation to the global comparison in **Table 1.21 and Charts 1.22a-d**.

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Note on revised NATO definition

The NATO definition of defence expenditure differs from national definitions so the figures quoted may diverge considerably from those given in national budgets. Expenditure is included for countries that provide Military Assistance. Expenditure is not included for countries receiving assistance. Defence expenditures also include pensions for the military and civilian retirees from the MOD.

Additionally, from 2004 NATO has adopted a revised definition covering the defence expenditure of member states. The new definition also seeks to exclude expenditure on Other Forces which are structured, equipped and trained to support defence forces and which are realistically deployable. Most nations have now reported defence expenditures according to this new definition, and in some cases (Greece, Turkey, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal and Turkey), this has resulted in a significant apparent decrease in defence expenditures.

More information relating to the revised NATO definition can be found on the [NATO website](#).

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Table 1.18 MOD Operations and Peacekeeping Costs

This table shows a breakdown of the actual net operating and capital costs for MOD operations in Iraq and Afghanistan as well as the Conflict Pool. These costs cover the net additional costs (both direct and indirect) incurred by the Department as a result of major military operations: that is, those costs over and above those that the Department would have incurred had the operation not been undertaken. For example, expenditure on wages and salaries or savings from cancelled training exercises are deducted from the total cost of the operation.

Table 1.18a shows the annual audited costs of operations in Afghanistan and Iraq since 2002/03.

	Iraq			Afghanistan			Conflict Pool		
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2007/08 ¹	2008/09 ¹	2009/10 ²
Total by Operation	1 457	1 381	342	1 504	2 623	3 821	26	22	55
Total Operating Costs	1 055	1 124	299	1 071	1 655	2 330	26	22	53
<i>of which:</i>									
Direct Costs:									
Service Manpower	98	115	35	85	73	174	2	2	18
Civilian Manpower	14	21	7	9	15	26	2	1	2
Infrastructure costs	130	133	53	149	162	236	8	5	8
Equipment support	278	306	101	200	384	551	1	-	1
Other costs and services	162	153	53	160	312	437	7	9	26
Income ³	4	-	(16)	11	(24)	(55)	(1)	(2)	(1)
Stock consumption	237	207	13	301	527	570	6	6	(1)
Non nuclear provision charge against provision	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	-
Indirect Costs:									
Stock write off / (write-on)	-	1	-	4	-	16	-	-	-
Provisions	5	-	5	-	-	2	(1)	-	-
Depreciation, amortisation (including UOR ⁴) and fixed asset write-off	119	164	35	143	187	331	-	-	-
Cost of capital	8	24	10	9	18	45	-	-	-
Net foreign currency surplus/deficit	..	..	2	..	..	(2)	..	..	-
Non nuclear provision credit against provision	..	..	(6)	..	..	(1)	..	..	-
Total Capital Costs	403	257	44	433	968	1 491	-	-	1
<i>Of which:</i>									
Capital Costs (by area)									
Capital addition (including UOR's ⁴ and Recuperation)	403	257	44	433	968	1 491	-	-	1

Source: MOD Departmental Resource Accounts

1. In 2007/08 and 2008/09 the Conflict Pool consists only of costs incurred in the Balkans.
2. From 2009/10 the Conflict Pool consists of the Balkans, Stabilisation Aid Fund and the Programme Pool.
3. Positive figures on the income line represent the cost of income foregone i.e. loss of receipts as a result of conducting operations (e.g. food and accommodation receipts in respect of deployed personnel). Negative figures (shown in brackets) on the income line represent income generated on operations (e.g. support to other nations in respect of catering and medical services).
4. UOR = Urgent Operational Requirements

Table 1.18a Annual audited cost of Operations in Afghanistan and Iraq

	Inclusive of non-recoverable VAT at Current Prices (£ million)							
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
TOTAL	1 158	1 357	977	1 157	1 694	2 961	4 004	4 163
Operations in Afghanistan	311	46	67	199	738	1 504	2 623	3 821
Operations in Iraq	847	1 311	910	958	956	1 457	1 381	342

Source: MOD Departmental Resource Accounts

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Table 1.19 NATO Countries' Defence Expenditure 2005 - 2009

This table shows defence payments accrued within financial years 2005-2009 for NATO member states. **Figures are expressed at Constant 2009 Prices and Exchange Rates (US\$ billion)** using defence deflators specific to each individual country. Defence specific deflators were unavailable for some countries, where this is the case then the National GDP deflator has been used, see footnote 3. Aggregate defence spending totals in local currencies have been obtained by DASA from Table 1 in the [NATO Press Release](#). These figures are the responsibility of DASA.

The NATO definition of defence expenditure differs from national definitions so the figures quoted may diverge considerably from those given in national budgets. Expenditure is included for countries that provide Military Assistance. Expenditure is not included for countries receiving assistance. Defence expenditures also include pensions for the military and civilian retirees from the MOD. The financial year has been designated by the year which includes the highest number of months. For example, year 2008 represents 2008/09 for Canada and the United Kingdom and 2007/08 for the United States (where the financial year for the United States runs from October through to September).

Defence expenditures have been calculated on the basis of the revised NATO definition agreed in 2004. Most nations have now reported defence expenditures according to this new definition. More information on the new NATO definition can be found in the [International Defence notes and key trends](#).

Differences between the totals and sums of the components are caused by rounding.

The data in this table are outside the scope of National Statistics because they are provided by an organisation outside the UK Government Statistical Service.

Constant 2009 Prices & Exchange Rates (US\$ billion)					
Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
NATO Total^{1,2}	872.9 II	910.4 II	918.7 II	925.5 II	875.1
NATO - Europe^{1,2}	296.4 II	295.8 II	287.5 II	292.9 II	281.2
Albania ^{1,3}	*	*	*	*	0.2
Belgium	5.1	5.1	5.5	6.0	5.6
Bulgaria ^{3,4}	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9
Croatia ^{1,3}	*	*	*	*	1.0
Czech Republic ³	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.1
Denmark	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.3
Estonia ³	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
France ^{3,5}	63.9 II	65.2	64.7	63.3 II	54.4
Germany ³	44.9	44.3	44.5	46.3	47.5
Greece ^{3,6}	8.4	8.7	8.7	9.7	10.1
Hungary ^{3,6}	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.5
Italy ⁶	48.4	43.2 II	33.5	33.3	30.5
Latvia ³	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
Lithuania ³	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Luxembourg ⁶	0.3	0.3	0.3 II	0.2	0.2
Netherlands	11.5	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.1
Norway ⁷	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.0 II	6.2
Poland ³	6.5	6.8	7.4	6.8	7.3
Portugal ^{3,6}	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.7
Romania ³	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.2
Slovak Republic ³	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4 II	1.4
Slovenia ³	0.6	0.7 II	0.7	0.8	0.8
Spain ³	16.1	17.0	17.5	17.8	16.9
Turkey ⁶	12.9	13.6	11.7	13.1	10.9
United Kingdom ^{3,8}	52.9	53.7	56.0	58.7	59.1
North America	576.5 II	614.6	631.2	632.6	593.9
Canada ³	15.1	15.7	17.2	18.1	19.9
United States ⁸	561.3 II	598.9	614.0	614.5	574.1

Source: DASA derived estimates from NATO data

1. Albania and Croatia joined the Alliance in 2009.
2. Iceland is a member of the Alliance but has no armed forces.
3. Figures converted to constant prices using National GDP deflator.
4. Data do not include pensions.
5. Data include non-deployable elements of Other Forces and from 2006, they are calculated with a new accounting methodology. From 2009, data do not include the Gendarmerie.
6. Data do not include non-deployable elements of Other Forces; for Greece, Hungary, Portugal and Turkey from 2002, for Italy from 2007 and for Luxembourg from 2008.
7. From 2009, new methodology used to calculate pensions.
8. Data include military pensions, for the United Kingdom from 2005 and for United States from 2006.

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Table 1.20 NATO Countries' Defence Expenditure as % of GDP 2005-2009

This table shows defence payments accrued by NATO member states within the financial years 2005-2009 as a percentage of GDP. The figures are extracted from Table 3 in the [NATO Press Release](#). Figures are based on the NATO definition of defence expenditure and are stated at **Constant Prices**, where the effects of inflation have been removed.

The NATO definition of defence expenditure differs from national definitions so the figures quoted may diverge considerably from those given in national budgets. Expenditure is included for countries that provide Military Assistance. Expenditure is not included for countries receiving assistance. Defence expenditures also include pensions for the military and civilian retirees from the MOD. The financial year has been designated by the year which includes the highest number of months. For example, year 2008 represents 2008/09 for Canada and the United Kingdom and 2007/08 for the United States (where the financial year for the United States runs from October through to September).

Defence expenditures have been calculated on the basis of the revised NATO definition agreed in 2004. Most nations have now reported defence expenditures according to this new definition. Revisions to individual countries are due to the adoption of the new NATO definitions. More information on the new NATO definition can be found in the [International Defence notes and key trends](#).

The data in this table are outside the scope of National Statistics because they are provided by an organisation outside the UK Government Statistical Service.

Country	Constant 2000 Prices (Percentage of GDP)				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
NATO - Total^{1,2}	2.9 II	2.9 II	2.9 ^r II	2.9 II	2.9
NATO - Europe^{1,2}	1.8 II	1.8 II	1.7 II	1.7 II	1.7
Albania ¹	*	*	*	*	2.0
Belgium	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Bulgaria ³	2.5	2.3 ^r	2.5 ^r	2.0	1.9
Croatia ¹	*	*	*	*	1.7
Czech Republic	1.8	1.7	1.5 ^r	1.4	1.6
Denmark	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
Estonia	1.5	1.4	1.7 ^r	1.8	1.8
France ⁴	2.5 II	2.5	2.4	2.3 II	2.1
Germany	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Greece ⁵	2.8 ^r	2.8 ^r	2.6	2.9	3.1
Hungary ⁵	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1
Italy ⁵	1.6	1.4 II	1.1	1.1	1.1
Latvia	1.3	1.6	1.5 ^r	1.6	1.2
Lithuania	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Luxembourg ⁵	0.7	0.6	0.6 II	0.4	0.5
Netherlands	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5
Norway ⁶	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6 II	1.7
Poland	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7
Portugal ⁵	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6
Romania	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4
Slovak Republic	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5 II	1.5
Slovenia	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6
Spain	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Turkey ⁵	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.6
United Kingdom ⁷	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
North America	3.7 II	3.8 ^r	3.8 ^r	3.8	3.7
Canada	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5
United States ⁷	3.9 II	4.0 ^r	4.0 ^r	4.0	3.8

Source: NATO

1. Albania and Croatia joined the Alliance in 2009.
2. Iceland is a member of the Alliance but has no armed forces.
3. Defence Expenditures do not include pensions
4. Data include non-deployable elements of Other Forces and from 2006, they are calculated with a new accounting methodology. From 2009, data do not include the Gendarmerie.
5. Data do not include non-deployable elements of Other Forces; for Greece, Hungary, Portugal and Turkey from 2002, for Italy from 2007 and for Luxembourg from 2008.
6. From 2009, new methodology used to calculate pensions.
7. Data include military pensions, for the United Kingdom from 2005 and for United States from 2006.

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Table 1.21 Top World-wide Military Spenders: 2009

This table shows the Top 15 Worldwide Military Spenders in 2009. **Figures are expressed at Current Prices and Exchange Rates (US\$ billion).** Countries are ranked separately using Market Exchange Rates and Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) rates. If a different base year were used, the rankings could change due to fluctuations in exchange rates. **The calculations of military expenditure using PPP rates have been performed independently by DASA but are sourced from data provided by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI).**

Conversion into a common currency using Market Exchange Rates (MER) tends to undervalue the currency, and hence the scale of expenditure of lower income countries. Although, this may also be because a large part of the economy of a lower income country is domestically based and not based on internationally traded goods and services. Attempts are often made to circumvent this problem using Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) rates. These use currency conversion rates which equalise the overall price of a bundle of goods and services in each country. However, PPP rates can be highly inaccurate because of the difficulty of allowing for differences in quality and devising appropriate and relevant "weighting" of individual goods and services. Civilian based PPPs may also not be representative of defence goods and services. As such, this table must be regarded as providing only an illustrative ranking of world-wide military spending.

The data in this table are outside the scope of National Statistics because they are provided by an organisation outside the UK Government Statistical Service.

Market Exchange Rates		At Current Prices and Exchange Rates			Purchasing Power Parity Rates ¹		
Rank	Country	Spending US\$ Billions	Spending Per Capita US\$	World Share %	Rank	Country	Spending US\$ billions
1	USA	661.0	2 100	43.2	1	USA	661.0
2	China	[100.4]	[75]	[6.6]	2	China	177.2
3	France	63.9	1 026	4.2	3	India	107.3
4	UK	58.3	946	3.8	4	Russia	89.6
5	Russia	[53.3]	[378]	[3.5]	5	Saudi Arabia ²	65.6
Sub-total Top 5		937.0		61	Sub-total Top 5		1 100.7
6	Japan	51.0	401	3.3	6	UK	57.2
7	Germany	45.6	555	3.0	7	France	50.3
8	Saudi Arabia ²	41.3	1 603	2.7	8	Japan	41.0
9	India	36.3	30	2.4	9	South Korea	39.2
10	Italy	35.8	598	2.3	10	Germany	39.0
Sub-total Top 10		1 146.9		75	Sub-total Top 10		1 327.3
11	Brazil	26.1	135	1.7	11	Brazil	34.5
12	South Korea	24.1	499	1.6	12	Italy	29.7
13	Canada	19.2	568	1.3	13	Turkey	24.4
14	Australia	19.0	892	1.2	14	Canada	18.3
15	Spain	18.3	408	1.2	15	Taiwan	17.6
Sub-total Top 15		1 253.6		82	Sub-total Top 15		1 451.8
World Total		1 531	224	100	World Total		..

Source: Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)

1. The figures in PPP dollar terms have been calculated by DASA using estimated PPP rates (for 2009), based on price comparisons of the components of GDP published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

2. The figures for Saudi Arabia include expenditure for public order and safety and might be slight overestimates.

[] Indicates SIPRI estimate

CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS: Focus on NATO Allies

Charts 1.22a-d provide a retrospective trend analysis and aggregate defence comparators for the UK, Germany, France and the US. These nations have been selected on the basis that they either have similar strategic postures, capabilities or force structures to the UK, or that the relative size of their respective defence budgets is comparable. **Figures are expressed at Constant 2009 Prices and Exchange Rates (US\$ billion).**

Definitions of defence expenditure have changed over time and differ between countries, making detailed comparison between countries difficult. In light of this fact data should only be used as an indication of trends and not as a definitive time series. Please refer to the Section Introduction for more information about the limitations of making such comparisons.

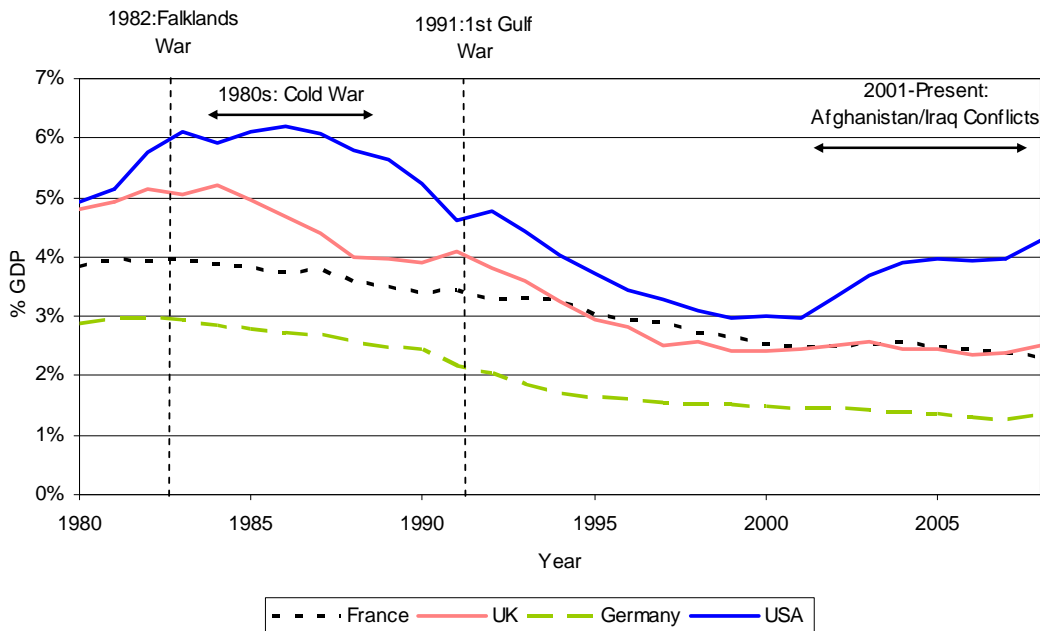
Please note that the data in this section is outside the scope of National Statistics because it is sourced from organisations outside the UK Government Statistical Service. These figures are the responsibility of DASA and have been produced independently of NATO or any of the respective national governments referred to in the analysis.

Chart 1.22a Defence Spending as a % of GDP: 1980 - 2008^{1,2}

This chart shows aggregate defence expenditure for the UK, US, France and Germany as a percentage of GDP from 1980 - 2008.

The long term underlying trend for defence spending as a percentage of GDP was downwards for all the countries listed until 2000. This trend has been interrupted by various national and international security events. These include the increased NATO Commitment, the build up of tensions in Northern Ireland, the Gulf war, Iraq and Afghanistan. Since the early 2000s levels have remained fairly static for the UK and France whilst in Germany levels have fallen slightly. US defence spending has increased, representing over 4% of national income in 2008.

The UK and France spend between 2.3-2.5% of their national income on defence, while Germany spends only 1.3%. Levels of spending as a proportion of GDP in all three countries had been falling since the early 1980s.



CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS: Focus on NATO Allies

Chart 1.22b Real Defence Spending per Capita: 1980 - 2008^{1,2,3,4}

This chart shows trends in real defence spending per capita between 1980 - 2008.

Since 2001, there have been significant increases in spending from the US, France and the UK partly associated with the 2nd Iraq war, and the ISAF contribution in Afghanistan. In terms of defence expenditure per capita, the UK spends just over \$940 per person, France spend slightly more per capita than the UK (c.\$990) whilst Germany spends substantially less (c.\$560). The US spends over double that of the UK (c.\$2,050).

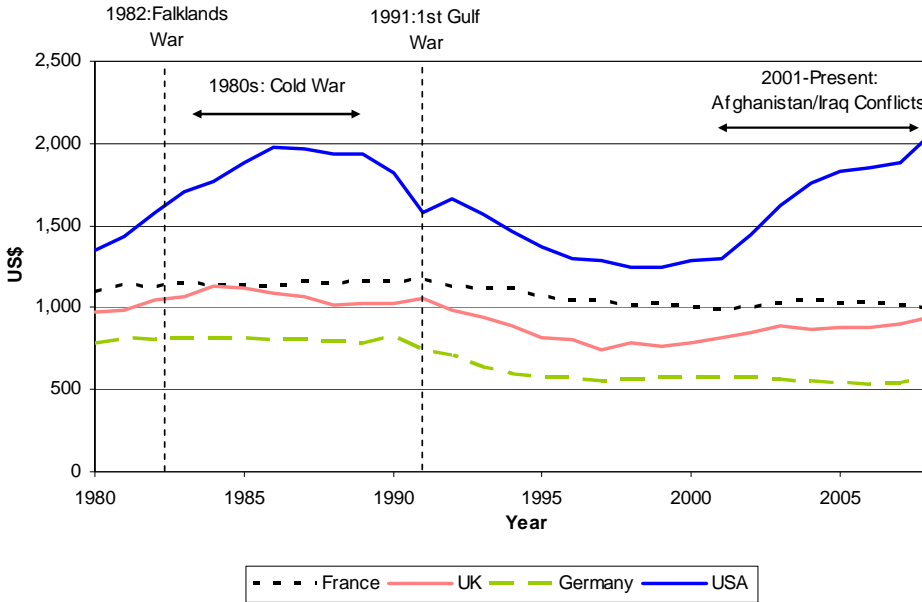
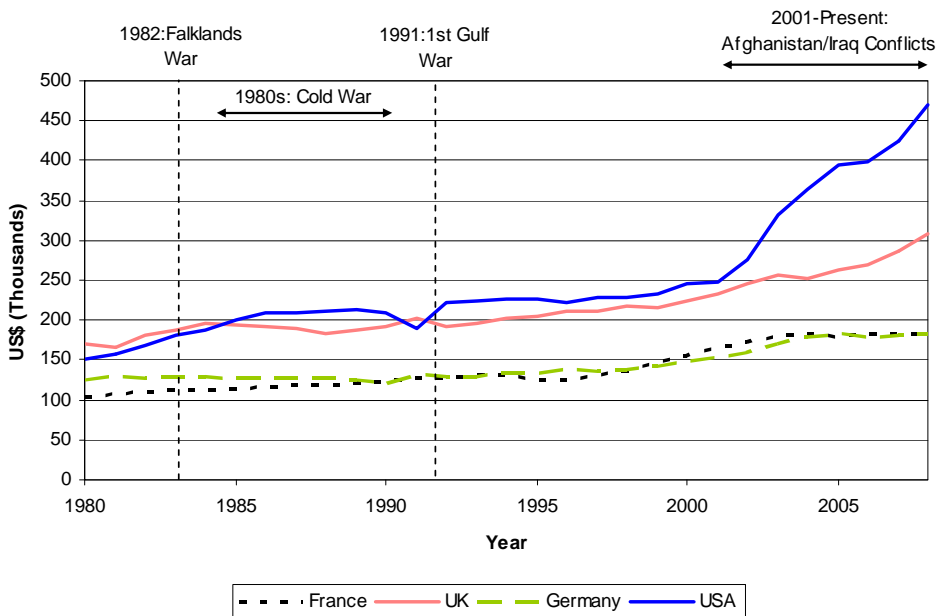


Chart 1.22c Real Defence Spending Per Serviceman^{1,2,4,5}

This chart shows trends in real defence spending per Serviceman for 1980 - 2008.

The number of active military personnel has been falling in both the US and UK. As real Defence spending has remained reasonably level, spending per Serviceman has been rising. The most dramatic increases in defence spending have been since 2000. The US has increased spending by 91% between 2000 and 2008 whilst UK spending increased by 38% over the same period. In 2008 the US spent \$469,000 per Serviceman whilst the UK spent \$309,000.

Spending per Serviceman for France and Germany has increased by around 18% to 24% respectively since 2000. Of the three European nations listed the UK spends the most per Serviceman, whilst France (c.\$183,000) and Germany (c.\$184,000) spent similar amounts in 2008.



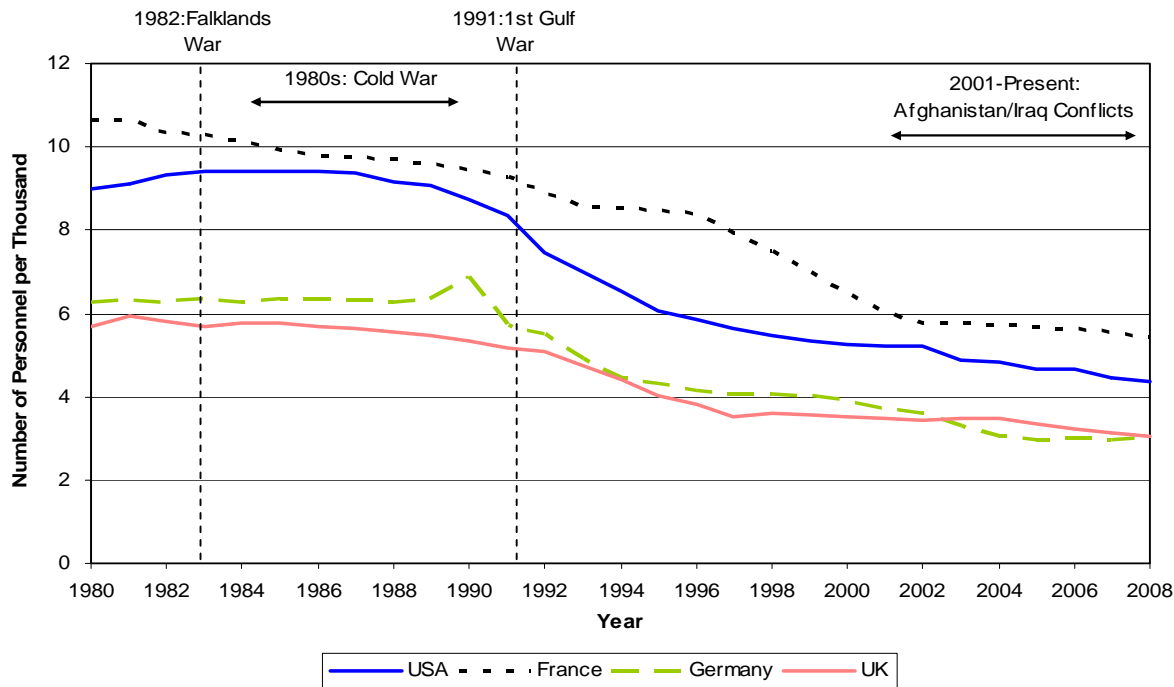
CHAPTER 1 - FINANCE

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS: Focus on NATO Allies

Chart 1.22d Number of Military Personnel per Thousand Population^{3,5,6}

This chart shows the number of military personnel per thousand population from 1980 - 2008.

In the UK there are currently around 3 servicemen per thousand population (the same as Germany) whereas in France, there are 5.4 and in the US there are 4.4.



Footnotes to Charts 1.22a - 1.22d

1. This chart uses National Defence expenditure totals obtained from several sources: UK defence spending figures have been extracted from [Table 1.1 of UK Defence Statistics](#); US defence spending figures have been extracted from Table 3.1 of the [US Office of Management and Budget publication: Historical Tables Budget of the US Government Fiscal Year 2011](#); French and German spending figures have been extracted from Table 1 of the [NATO publication Financial and Economic Data Relating to NATO defence](#). A full definition of each country's Defence expenditure can be found in the relevant publication.
2. This chart uses National GDP figures and associated National GDP deflators obtained from several sources: UK GDP figures and deflators have been extracted from the file 'Latest GDP deflators' downloadable from [HM Treasury](#); US GDP figures and deflators have been extracted from Table 1.2 of the [US Office of Management and Budget publication: Historical Tables Budget of the US Government Fiscal Year 2011](#); French and German GDP figures and deflators have been extracted from figures provided by [Oxford Economics](#).
3. This chart uses National population figures obtained from several sources: UK population figures have been extracted from figures downloadable from the [ONS website](#); US population figures have been extracted from Table 17.5 of the [US Office of Management and Budget publication Historical Tables: Fiscal Year 2009](#). The figure for 2008 is an estimate obtained from the [CIA World Factbook](#). French population figures have been extracted from the French [National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies](#). Figures for 1980 and 1981 are estimates extrapolated from the French metropolitan population. German population figures have been extracted from figures provided by [Oxford Economics](#).
4. This chart uses National Defence expenditure figures (see Note 1) which have been converted to US dollars using the [Bank of England's average annual spot exchange rate for 2009](#) available online. National GDP deflators have been used to remove the effects of inflation in each country (See Note 2).
5. This chart uses military personnel strength figures obtained from several sources: US and German military personnel strength figures have been extracted from [Table 6 of the NATO publication Financial and Economic Data Relating to NATO defence](#) available online; UK military personnel figures have been extracted from [Table 2.5 of UK Defence Statistics](#), please note 2007-2009 figures are provisional only; French military personnel strength figures have been extracted from long run time series data provided by NATO. These figures are not available online.
6. In 1990 Germany signed 'The Treaty on the Final Settlement with Respect to Germany'. The treaty paved the way for German reunification but required Germany to limit its combined armed forces to no more than 370,000 personnel, this led to significant falls in German military strengths.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

INTRODUCTION

Chapter 2 contains figures on strength, intake and outflow of Armed Forces and MOD civilian personnel. It presents detailed information on the composition of personnel, including location, sex, ethnic origin, and rank/grade, plus higher-level summaries of how key trends in strengths and flows have developed over a number of years. Chapter 2 is divided into five main sections:

- **Personnel summary (Tables 2.1 to 2.4)** - overall statistics relating to both civilians and Armed Forces personnel, including numbers by location.
- **UK Armed Forces (Tables 2.5 to 2.24)** - summaries of the main trends in strengths, intake and outflow of personnel in the UK Armed Forces. A chart setting out the equivalent ranks in the Services and with civilians is included as Table 2.24;
- **Civilian personnel (Tables 2.25 to 2.36)** - summaries of the main trends in strengths, intakes and outflows of civilian personnel;
- **Compensation claims made against the MOD (Tables 2.37 and 2.38)** - statistics on the numbers of new and settled claims made against the MOD;
- **International (Table 2.39)** - Manpower holdings and ceilings by member countries of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty.

Armed Forces Personnel Key Points and Trends

Strength

The full-time trained strength of the UK Armed Forces was 177,840 at 1 April 2010, up 3,920 (2.3%) since 1 April 2009 and down 10,210 (5.4%) since 1 April 2005.

The requirement for the UK full-time trained Armed Forces has decreased from 191,090 in 2005 to 178,860 in 2009 and 178,750 in 2010. The rate of decrease has been greatest in the RAF, followed by the Naval Service and least in the Army.

The deficit between strength and requirement of full-time trained Armed Forces was 910 at 1 April 2010. This deficit has changed from 4,940 at 1 April 2009 and 3,040 at 1 April 2005. The reduction in the deficit since 1 April 2009 is mainly due to an increase in the strength of Other Ranks.

Location

At 1 April 2010, 166,060 UK Regular Armed Forces personnel (87% of the total) were stationed in the UK. This was an increase of 3,350 when compared to 1 April 2009. 25,250 personnel were stationed overseas, a decrease of 100 from 1 April 2009.

Diversity

At 1 April 2010 the percentage of:

- Female personnel was 9.6%, a slight increase of 0.1 percentage points on 1 April 2009.
- Black and Minority Ethnic Armed Forces personnel (with known ethnic origin) was 6.6%.
- Personnel with a recorded nationality of UK was 95%, down from 95.4% at 1 April 2009.

Intake/Outflow

The intake to UK Regular Forces from civil life was 21,800 in the financial year 2009/10. This was a decrease of 970 (4.2%) when compared with 2008/09.

The gains to trained strength (GTS) of UK Regular Armed Forces was 17,580 in financial year 2009/10. This was an increase of 1,320 (8.1%) when compared to 2008/09, largely due to increases in the GTS of Army and RAF Other Ranks. 2009/10 GTS was at a five year high in the Army and RAF and consequently overall.

Total outflow of personnel from the UK Regular Armed Forces has fallen year on year since 2006/07. The outflow of personnel from the UK Regular Armed Forces was 18,570 in 2009/10. This is a decrease of 3,310 (15.1%) when compared to 2008/09. This is due to a decrease in the outflow from the trained strength across all three Services.

Civilian Personnel Key Points and Trends

General

The number of Level 0 civilian personnel fell by 770 (0.9%) Full Time Equivalent (FTE) between 1 April 2009 and 1 April 2010 from 86,620 to 85,850. This net change comprised falls of 530 in the Level 1 civilian total and 350 in locally engaged civilians and an increase of 110 in the Trading Funds.

Location

The number of civilian personnel employed in the United Kingdom in FTE terms remained relatively stable between 1 April 2009 and 1 April 2010, from 70,620 to 70,610 respectively. The number of civilian personnel employed overseas decreased from 12,930 at 1 April 2009 to 12,440 at 1 April 2010.

Diversity

Between 1 April 2009 and 1 April 2010 the percentage (headcount) of:

- Black and Minority Ethnic personnel (with known ethnic origin) fell from 3.2% to 3.1%.
- Personnel with a disability increased from 6.3% to 6.6%.
- Female personnel remained static at 37% (excluding Royal Fleet Auxiliary and locally engaged civilian personnel).
- Personnel working part-time hours increased from 9.7% to 9.9% (excluding Royal Fleet Auxiliary and locally engaged civilian personnel).

Intake / Outflow

In the financial year 2009/10 5,140 personnel joined into the Department, excluding Royal Fleet Auxiliary and locally engaged civilian personnel. This was an increase of 60 on 2008/09. 5,540 outflowed from the Department in 2009/10, a decrease of 1,800 on 2008/09.

Changes to Chapter 2 in 2010

During 2009, DASA discontinued its regular Tri-Service Publications 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 and replaced them with the new Monthly and Quarterly Manning Reports. Following a review, the UK Armed Forces tables in Chapter 2 have been updated to follow the presentation style, format and definitions used in these new publications, and also to

present information not previously published in UKDS. Table numbers have also changed.

The summaries of Armed Forces and Civilian key points and trends above replace the summaries which preceded the Armed Forces and Civilian chapter sections in previous editions. In 2010, further commentary has been added above each table, highlighting the main points in context.

Main changes to tables

Table **2.1** features the addition of a graph showing trends in military and civilian (MOD Level 0 Total) personnel strengths at 1 April each year.

The high level groupings of countries in Tables **2.3** and **2.4** have changed since previous years, to the groupings used in other Armed Forces and Civilian personnel publications. As a result, the figures have been revised for the time series to correspond with the new groupings where possible. Not all raw data for 1997 are available and so where high level groupings differ to those previously used, some data for this time point cannot be re-categorised.

Tables **2.5a** and **2.5b** in 2010 replace Table 2.7 (Full-time trained strength and requirement at 1 April each year) in 2009. **2.5a** presents strengths and requirements by Service as did 2.7, whereas **2.5b** adds strengths and requirements of Officers and Other Ranks. A new chart has been added showing the changes in percentages of surplus or deficit for each Service since 2005.

Tables **2.7 - 2.12** showing strengths by sex, ethnic origin, rank and age have been re-ordered and reconfigured for clarity and to avoid unnecessary duplication.

Table **2.18**, showing intake to UK Regular Forces by Service and ethnic origin, uses a different definition of intake than the corresponding table (**2.18**) in UKDS 2009. In 2010 figures are for intake to trained and untrained strength from civil life, which brings it into line with DASA's other regular publications and the other intake tables in 2010. Therefore figures presented in 2010 will not match those published in 2009.

Table **2.23**, the illustrative index of military salaries, has been rebased to 2001/02, the point of introduction of the current Pay2000 pay system. This rebasing has thus removed the discontinuity that existed in prior editions due to the introduction of Pay2000. As the underlying rank weights have not changed, the historic modal pay rates and the real growth rates shown in the chart accompanying table **2.23**, remain as before.

Table **2.27** features the addition of a graph depicting trends in civilian personnel strengths within Agencies and Trading Funds at 1 April each year.

A graph has been added to complement table **2.29**, showing Black and Minority Ethnic civilian personnel as a percentage of total excluding unknowns at 1 April each year.

Two graphs have been added to accompany table **2.30** to show changes to the full time and part time profile and gender profile from 1 April 1997 to 2010.

Table **2.31** has a graph added showing disabled personnel as a percentage of MOD

Staff - 1 April 2001 to 2010.

A second graph was added alongside the previous graph accompanying table **2.32** depicting the civilian age range profile from 1 April 1997 to 2010.

A graph comparing intake and outflow of civilian personnel by financial year from 1997/98 to 2009/10 was added to table **2.33**.

Data sources

The principal sources of data for personnel information presented in UKDS Chapter 2 are the civilian and Armed Forces administrative databases.

Armed Forces statistics prior to 2006 were compiled from pay records (Naval Service) or personnel records (Army and RAF) held by the Service Personnel and Veterans Agency (SPVA, formerly the Armed Forces Personnel Administration Agency). In March 2006 the transfer of all Service personnel records to the Joint Personnel Administration (JPA) system began. Statistics are compiled from JPA in the RAF from April 2006, in the Naval Service from November 2006 and in the Army from April 2007. All statistics before these points are derived from single Service legacy systems.

Armed Forces Requirement statistics are those set in the Defence Planning rounds for each year. However requirement figures in this publication may not match those published in the Defence Plans when any Service makes an approved in-year change to its requirement.

Civilian statistics are compiled from several sources. Data for MOD staff are taken from personnel systems; Civilian Personnel Management Information System (CIPMIS) prior to April 2003, Human Resources Management System (HRMS) from April 2004 onwards and a combination of the two in the year in between.

The MOD has four Trading Funds¹ that provide DASA with monthly extracts from their own personnel systems. The Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA) data are taken from the MOD civilian pay system and locally engaged civilians (LEC) data are derived from quarterly head counts provided to DASA by administrators in each Top Level Budget (TLB).

Data quality

Most tables presented in chapter 2 are badged as National Statistics pending assessment by the UK Statistical Authority. These tables are produced in line with the standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. The following tables require further validation of data and methods before they attain National Statistics status:

¹ Defence Support Group (formerly Army Base Repair Organisation and the Defence Aviation and Repair Agency)
Defence Science and Technology Laboratory
Hydrographic Office
Meteorological Office

- **Table 2.23 - UK Regular Forces salaries: illustrative rates and indices,**
- **Table 2.37 - New claims and settled claims by broad category in each year,**
- **Table 2.38 - New claims and settled claims by broad cause in each year,**
- **Table 2.39 - Manpower holdings and ceilings by member country within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty.**

Table **2.15** - Strength of the Reserve Forces - retains National Statistics status pending review but significant concerns with data quality remain. See table **2.15** for details.

Armed Forces data on JPA are a combination of mandatory and non-mandatory fields populated by unit administrators and voluntary fields such as **ethnic origin** that Armed Forces personnel can choose to complete based on their self-perceptions. In 2002 the ethnicity categories were aligned with the new classifications in the 2001 Census of Population. If the percentage of personnel with unknown or undeclared ethnicity exceeds 40% DASA consider the risk of misrepresenting ethnicity percentages is too high to publish. All Service totals are also suppressed when single service figures have varying degrees of coverage to prevent bias towards services with higher coverage.

Due to ongoing validation of data from the Joint Personnel Administration System the following statistics are provisional and may be revised: all Naval Service flow statistics from 2006/07 onwards, and Naval Service strength statistics from 1 April 2008; all Army flow statistics from 2006/07 onwards and strengths statistics from 1 April 2007; and all Royal Air Force flow statistics from 2007/08 onwards and strength statistics from 1 April 2008. DASA has initiated a major review of all JPA data and aim to revise where required during early 2011. Revisions to strength figures are likely to be less than 0.5% of the provisional figure. Revisions of provisional flows could be as high as 50% because some of the individual flow figures can be much smaller.

Civilian data on HRMS are a combination of fields mandated by the People Pay and Pensions Agency (PPPA) such as grade, with voluntary fields such as **disability status** or **ethnicity**. Civilian personnel complete these fields based on their self-perceptions, but are under no obligation to complete these fields. If personnel that consider they have a disability are more or less likely to record their status than those who consider they are not disabled, the percentages of disabled persons presented will be too high or too low depending on the direction of the bias. It is not possible for DASA to measure this bias without undertaking a regular survey of a random sample of the unknown / undeclared group. Further, there is no way of assessing the accuracy or consistency of the declarations made by individuals within these fields.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Table 2.1 Recent trends in Service and civilian personnel¹ strengths, at 1 April each year

Between 1997 and 2008 the strength of the UK Armed Forces fell from 215.1 thousand to 193.1 thousand. Since 2008 the strength has risen to 198.1 thousand. This represents an overall decrease of 7.9% over the total period.

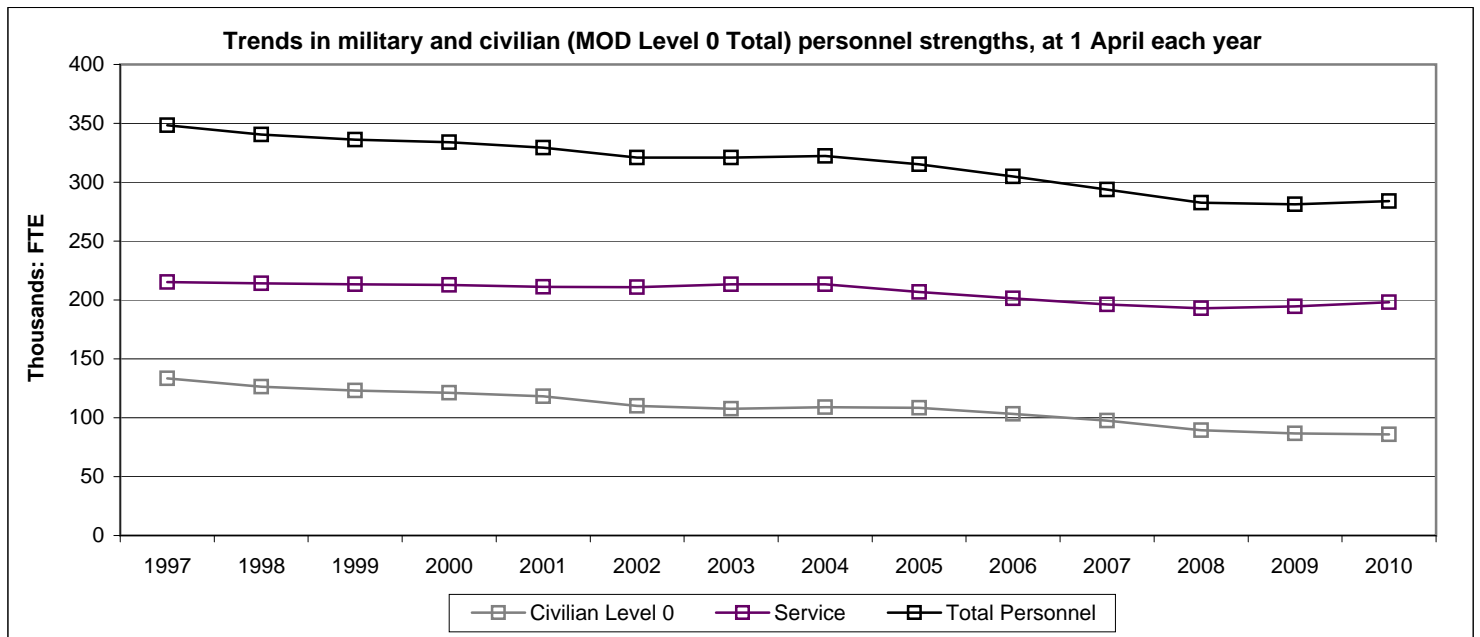
Between 1997 and 2010 the Level 0 MOD total has fallen from 133.3 thousand to 85.8 thousand; representing a 35.6% decrease over the period.

		Thousands: FTE							
		1997	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total personnel²		348.5	334.0	315.3	304.8	293.8^P	282.6^P	281.4^P	284.0^P
Service		215.1	212.7	206.9	201.4	196.1^P	193.1^P	194.7^P	198.1^P
UK Regulars		210.8	207.6	201.1	195.9	190.4 ^P	187.1 ^P	188.4 ^P	191.7 ^P
FTRS		-	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.6 ^P	1.8 ^P	2.1 ^P	2.3 ^P
Gurkhas ³	}	4.3	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7 ^P	3.9 ^P	3.9 ^P	3.8 ^P
Locally entered/engaged ³				0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Civilian Level 0^{1,2}		133.3	121.3	108.5	103.4	97.7	89.5	86.6	85.8
Level 1 ¹		101.9	91.9	82.0	78.1	73.8	69.0	66.4	65.9
Trading Funds ²		15.5	14.5	10.8	10.7	10.1	9.2	9.6	9.7
Locally engaged civilians		15.9	14.8	15.7	14.5	13.8	11.2	10.5	10.2
Royal Irish (Home Service)⁴		4.8	4.2	3.2	3.1	2.1	*	*	*

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Civilian Level 0 and Level 1 are defined in the Glossary.
2. The following changes have affected the continuity of the civilian data: In 2001 the QinetiQ portion of the Defence Evaluation and Research Agency (8,000) was established as a private company. At 1 April 2008 the Defence Aviation Repair Agency and the Army Base Repair Organisation merged to form the Defence Support Group and around 1,000 personnel transferred to the Vector Aerospace Corporation.
3. Gurkhas are included in the locally entered service personnel figures in 1997 after which they are shown separately.
4. The Home Service of the Royal Irish Regiment was officially disbanded on 31 March 2008.

Due to ongoing validation of data from the Joint Personnel Administration System, Service strength statistics for 1 April 2007 onwards are provisional and subject to review.



CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Table 2.2 Location of Service and civilian personnel^{1,2} in the United Kingdom, at 1 April each year

The strength of UK-based civilian personnel is almost unchanged since 2009, but has decreased by almost 33% since 1997. The total strength of MOD personnel based in Northern Ireland has continued to reduce, falling by 3.5% since last year. Since 1997, the number of Service personnel stationed in Northern Ireland has been reduced by over 60%, from 11,460 to 4,140, whilst the civilian strength has fallen by almost 40% during the same period from 3,150 to 1,930. The South East Government Office Region has the largest population of UK Service personnel, with 44,850, although the South West has the largest population of civilians, with 22,570.

	1997 ³	2000 ³	2006	2007	2008 ⁴	2009	2010
United Kingdom	276 890	267 700	248 710	239 490^P	231 550^P	233 330^P	236 680^P
Service	171 570	170 300	165 710	161 390 ^P	158 660 ^P	162 710 ^P	166 060 ^P
Civilian	105 320	97 410	83 000	78 110	72 900	70 620	70 610
England	229 420	222 560	211 870	207 580^P	202 900^P	204 440^P	207 860^P
Service	142 640	143 040	142 130	141 390 ^P	140 310 ^P	143 580 ^P	146 920 ^P
Civilian	86 780	79 520	69 740	66 200	62 590	60 860	60 940
Wales	8 440	8 260	6 310	5 010^P	4 800^P	4 730^P	4 900^P
Service	3 330	3 220	3 260	2 590 ^P	2 640 ^P	2 720 ^P	2 930 ^P
Civilian	5 100	5 040	3 050	2 420	2 170	2 010	1 970
Scotland	24 170	24 680	20 440	19 200^P	17 960^P	17 880^P	17 830^P
Service	13 890	15 080	13 520	12 640 ^P	11 970 ^P	12 020 ^P	12 070 ^P
Civilian	10 280	9 600	6 920	6 550	5 990	5 860	5 760
Northern Ireland	14 610	11 640	10 090	7 700^P	5 890^P	6 280^P	6 070^P
Service	11 460	8 390	6 800	4 770 ^P	3 740 ^P	4 390 ^P	4 140 ^P
Civilian	3 150	3 250	3 290	2 940	2 150	1 890	1 930

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

Service and Civilian personnel^{1,2} by Government Office Region

	Service			Civilian		
	2009	2010	% change	2009	2010	% change
United Kingdom	162 710^P	166 060^P	2.0^P	70 620	70 610	-
England	143 580^P	146 920^P	2.3^P	60 860	60 940	0.1
East of England	18 160 ^P	18 700 ^P	2.9 ^P	6 370	6 190	-2.9
East Midlands	9 460 ^P	9 670 ^P	2.2 ^P	2 450	2 500	1.9
London	5 640 ^P	5 730 ^P	1.6 ^P	4 980	4 700	-5.7
North East	1 400 ^P	1 450 ^P	3.3 ^P	490	490	-1.9
North West	2 290 ^P	2 310 ^P	0.9 ^P	2 520	2 460	-2.5
South East	46 010 ^P	44 850 ^P	-2.6 ^P	13 790	13 530	-1.9
South West	39 280 ^P	41 800 ^P	6.0 ^P	22 010	22 570	2.5
West Midlands	6 500 ^P	7 200 ^P	9.7 ^P	4 400	4 630	5.2
Yorkshire and The Humber	14 730 ^P	15 230 ^P	3.3 ^P	3 830	3 870	1.2
Wales	2 720^P	2 930^P	7.0^P	2 010	1 970	-1.7
Scotland	12 020^P	12 070^P	4.0^P	5 860	5 760	-1.7
Northern Ireland	4 390^P	4 140^P	-5.9^P	1 890	1 930	2.3

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Service personnel figures are for UK Regular Forces based in the UK. They include all trained and untrained Personnel and exclude Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve Service personnel and mobilised reservists.
2. Civilian personnel includes Trading Fund staff and exclude RFAs and LECs.
3. 1997 and 2000 figures are as at 1 July.
4. At 1 April 2008 the Defence Aviation Repair Agency and the Army Base Repair Organization merged to form the Defence Support Group and around 1,000 personnel transferred to the Vector Aerospace Corporation.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Table 2.3 Global locations of Service^{1,2} and civilian personnel^{3,4}, at 1 April each year

At 1 April 2010, 87% of UK Service and 82% of MOD civilian personnel were stationed in the UK. The percentage of UK military personnel stationed overseas fell from over 20% in 1997 to 14% in 2005. Since then, there has been a slight downward trend, with 13% stationed overseas at 1 April 2010. Over the same period, the percentage of UK civilian personnel stationed overseas, excluding the Royal Fleet Auxillary (RFA), rose from 13% in 1997 to 17% by 2005 and has since fallen to 14% in 2010. Despite the numbers stationed there falling for at least the fifth year in succession, the Germany/Belgium/Netherlands region has the second largest population of MOD personnel after the UK, with 19,710 Service and 7,190 civilians.

Data Quality Notes

The high level groupings of countries in this table have changed since previous years, to bring them in to line with the groupings used in other Armed Forces and civilian personnel publications. As a result, the figures have been revised for the time series to correspond with the new groupings where possible. Not all raw data for 1997 are available.

Number: FTE

		1997 ⁵	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Global Total		344 120	309 570	299 240	288 080^P	276 560^P	274 990^P	277 510^P
	Service	210 820	201 100	195 850 ^r	190 400 ^P	187 060 ^P	188 370 ^P	191 660 ^P
	Civilian Level 0	133 290	108 470	103 380	97 690	89 500	86 620	85 850
United Kingdom Total		273 560	255 120^r	248 710^r	239 490^P	231 550^P	233 330^P	236 680^P
	Service	166 080	170 390 ^r	165 710 ^r	161 390 ^P	158 660 ^P	162 710 ^P	166 060 ^P
	Civilian	107 480	84 720 ^r	83 000	78 110	72 900 ^r	70 620	70 610
Overseas Total		60 420	47 290^r	45 640^r	44 330^{TP}	41 350^{TP}	38 280^P	37 690^P
	Service	42 700	29 130 ^r	28 540	27 990 ^P	27 630 ^P	25 350 ^P	25 250 ^P
	Civilian	17 730	18 150 ^r	17 110 ^r	16 340 ^r	13 720 ^r	12 930	12 440
EUROPE (exc. UK)		49 870	41 460	40 330	39 370^P	36 840^P	33 670^P	32 980^P
Germany / Belgium / Netherlands ⁶	Service	21 900	22 850 ^r	22 590 ^r	22 380 ^{TP}	22 350 ^{TP}	19 760 ^{TP}	19 710 ^P
	Civilian	12 130	9 750 ^r	8 740 ^r	8 860 ^r	7 980 ^r	7 560 ^r	7 190
Balkans ⁷	Service	5 100	170	30	50 ^P	20 ^P	20 ^P	- ^P
	Civilian	20	640 ^r	660 ^r	700 ^r	210 ^r	190 ^r	20
Cyprus	Service	4 090	3 170	3 040	2 950 ^P	2 780 ^P	2 910 ^P	2 880 ^P
	Civilian	2 930	2 790	3 230	2 280	1 850	1 640	1 610
Gibraltar	Service	480	360	340	310 ^P	280 ^P	260 ^P	270 ^P
	Civilian	1 200	1 100	1 010	1 190	750	730	730
Remainder	Service	1 920	510 ^r	550 ^r	500 ^{TP}	470 ^{TP}	470 ^{TP}	440 ^P
	Civilian	100	120 ^r	120 ^r	160 ^r	150 ^r	130 ^r	140
ASIA (EXC. MIDDLE EAST)		2 980	1 280	1 130	1 340^P	1 440^P	1 610^P	1 930^P
	Service	2 210	280 ^r	280 ^r	220 ^P	260 ^P	260 ^P	260 ^P
	Civilian	770	990 ^r	850 ^r	1 120 ^r	1 180 ^r	1 340 ^r	1 670
NORTH AFRICA / MIDDLE EAST		..	1 810	1 910	1 450^P	960^P	730^P	460^P
	Service	..	420	420	310 ^P	360 ^P	370 ^P	380 ^P
	Civilian	..	1 390	1 490	1 140	600	360	80
SUB SAHARAN AFRICA		..	950	560	610^P	650^P	680^P	690^P
<i>of which:</i>								
Kenya	Service	..	30	30	30 ^P	30 ^P	80 ^P	90 ^P
	Civilian	..	150	170	180	230	320	360
Sierra Leone	Service	..	100	90	90 ^P	80 ^P	60 ^P	30 ^P
	Civilian	..	610	230	220	220	150	150

Continued on the next page

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Table 2.3 Global locations of Service^{1,2} and civilian personnel^{3,4}, at 1 April each year (continued)

			1997	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
NORTH AMERICA			2 260	910	870	860^{rp}	880^{rp}	920^p	990^p
<i>of which:</i>									
United States	Service		1 310	400	410	390 ^p	420 ^p	470 ^p	520 ^p
	Civilian		100	200	180	180	180	160	160
Canada	Service		840	290	260	270 ^p	270 ^p	270 ^p	270 ^p
	Civilian		10	20	20	10	10 ^r	10 ^r	50
CENTRAL AMERICA / CARIBBEAN			..	230	240	250^p	260^p	250^p	240^p
	Service		..	80	80	80 ^p	80 ^p	70 ^p	70 ^p
	Civilian		..	150	160	170	180	180	170
SOUTH AMERICA			..	20	20	20^p	20^p	20^p	20^p
	Service		..	10	10	10 ^p	10 ^p	10 ^p	10 ^p
	Civilian		..	-	-	10	10	10	10
SOUTH ATLANTIC			..	400	390	360^p	190^p	310^p	270^p
<i>of which:</i>									
Falkland Islands ⁸	Service		1 790	320	310	290 ^p	130 ^p	250 ^p	220 ^p
	Civilian		40	50	60	60	50	50	40
OCEANIA			..	80	50	70^p	80^p	60^p	60^p
	Service		..	80	50	50 ^p	60 ^p	50 ^p	50 ^p
	Civilian		..	-	-	10	20	20	10
Unallocated			7 910	4 820^r	2 550^{re}	1 910^{rp}	1 390^p	1 090^p	820^p
	Service		2 010 ^r	1 570 ^r	1 600 ^{re}	1 020 ^p	780 ^{rp}	320 ^p	350 ^p
	Civilian		5 870	3 250 ^r	930 ^{re}	880 ^r	610	760 ^r	470
Royal Fleet Auxiliaries	Civilian		2 210	2 350	2 340	2 360	2 270	2 300	2 330

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Service personnel figures are for UK Regular Forces. They include all trained and untrained Personnel and exclude Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve Service personnel and mobilised reservists.
2. Figures for 1997 showed where Service personnel were deployed. From 2005 data show where Service personnel are stationed.
3. Civilian Level 0 and Level 1 are defined in the Glossary.
4. UK civilian totals include Trading Fund personnel but exclude RFA and LEC personnel and those with an unknown location. Overseas civilian includes LEC personnel.
5. Raw data for 1997 are not available. The high level country groupings used for Europe, Asia, North Africa / Middle East, Sub Saharan Africa, Central America / Caribbean, South America, South Atlantic and Oceania currently differ from those used previously.
6. As data for locally engaged civilians cannot be separated for Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands, these countries are grouped together.
7. Consists of Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia and Slovenia.
8. The number of personnel located in the Falkland Islands has remained constant. The temporary dip in 2008 was due to the way administrative systems recorded the type of assignment of personnel in the Falklands Islands. Those on temporary assignments are shown against their permanent stationed location.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Table 2.4 Strength of locally entered personnel¹, including Gurkhas by global location, at 1 April each year

The number of locally engaged civilians has continued to fall, from 15,660 in 2005 to 10,200 at 1 April 2010 - a reduction of 35%. Locally engaged civilian personnel employed in Afghanistan have increased by more than 50% since 2009, from 590 to 890. The number of civilian personnel under Elsewhere in Far East / Asia fell by 95% between 2005 and 2010, mainly due to a reduction of personnel in Iraq. The Gurkha strength in UK fell by 5% since 2009, from 3,160 to 2,990. However, this is still 8% higher than in 2007, when Gurkha terms and conditions were amended², and a 50% increase since 1997.

Data Quality Notes

The high level groupings of countries in this table have changed since previous years, to bring them in to line with the groupings used in other publications. As a result, the figures have been revised for the time series to correspond with the new groupings where possible. Not all raw data for 1997 are available.

	1997	2000	2005	2006	2007 ³	2008	2009	2010
	Number: FTE							
Total	20 190	18 930	19 740	18 560	17 940	15 480^P	14 820^P	14 410^P
Naval Service	190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Army	4 140	4 080	4 080	4 010	4 100	4 240 ^P	4 270 ^P	4 210 ^P
<i>of which Gurkhas</i>	3 760	3 730	3 690	3 660	3 710	3 860 ^P	3 860 ^P	3 840 ^P
Royal Air Force	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civilian	15 860	14 850	15 660	14 540	13 840	11 240	10 550	10 200
<i>by location</i>								
United Kingdom								
Army	2 000	2 390	2 520	2 550	2 770	3 020 ^P	3 160 ^P	2 990 ^P
<i>of which Gurkhas</i>	2 000	2 390	2 520	2 550	2 770	3 020 ^P	3 160 ^P	2 990 ^P
Europe								
Civilian	10 790	10 140	8 690 ^r	7 680 ^r	7 880 ^r	6 540 ^r	6 240 ^r	5 850
Far East / Asia								
Afghanistan								
Civilian	..	..	260	130	350	420	590	890
Brunei								
Army	780	820	770	800	840	790 ^P	650 ^P	700 ^P
<i>of which Gurkhas</i>	780	820	770	800	840	790 ^P	650 ^P	700 ^P
Civilian	230	260	300	290	290	290	280	300
Nepal ²								
Army	860	460	400	300	90	40 ^P	40 ^P	40 ^P
<i>of which Gurkhas</i>	860	460	400	300	90	40 ^P	40 ^P	40 ^P
Civilian	300	310	370	360	360	360	340	340
Elsewhere								
Civilian	40	20	1 350 ^r	1 430 ^r	1 120 ^r	580 ^r	300 ^r	60
Other areas								
Cyprus								
Civilian	2 660	2 520	2 430	2 870	1 950 ^r	1 550	1 350	1 310
Falkland Islands								
Army	-	60	-	10	10	- ^P	- ^P	- ^P
<i>of which Gurkhas</i>	-	60	-	10	10	- ^P	- ^P	- ^P
Civilians	..	..	10	10	10	10	10	10
Gibraltar								
Army ⁴	350	350	390	350	400	380 ^P	410 ^P	370 ^P
Civilian	1 130	980	1 040	940	1 130	700	670	670
Elsewhere								
Civilian	530	610	1 200 ^r	820 ^r	740 ^r	790 ^r	770 ^r	780

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Locally engaged civilians are locally employed by the department on overseas sites and are covered by local employment contracts and not by UK legislation.
2. In March 2007 Gurkha terms and conditions of service were changed, and, among other things, this involved replacing Nepal Long Leave (five months' unpaid leave every three years) with the same leave entitlement as UK Regular soldiers (30 days paid leave each year). As a result, the number of Gurkhas recorded as being in Nepal is lower from 1 April 2007 onwards than in previous years.
3. Due to the introduction of the Joint Personnel Administration system, locally entered Service personnel figures by location for 1 April 2007 are not available and therefore shown as at 1 March 2007.
4. Gibraltar Army figures comprise the Gibraltar Permanent Cadre and Gibraltar Volunteer Reserve.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

UK ARMED FORCES

Table 2.5a Full-time trained strength¹ and requirement, at 1 April each year

The full-time trained strength of the UK Armed Forces was 177,840 at 1 April 2010, down 10,210 (5.4%) since 1 April 2005 and up 3,920 (2.3%) since 1 April 2009.

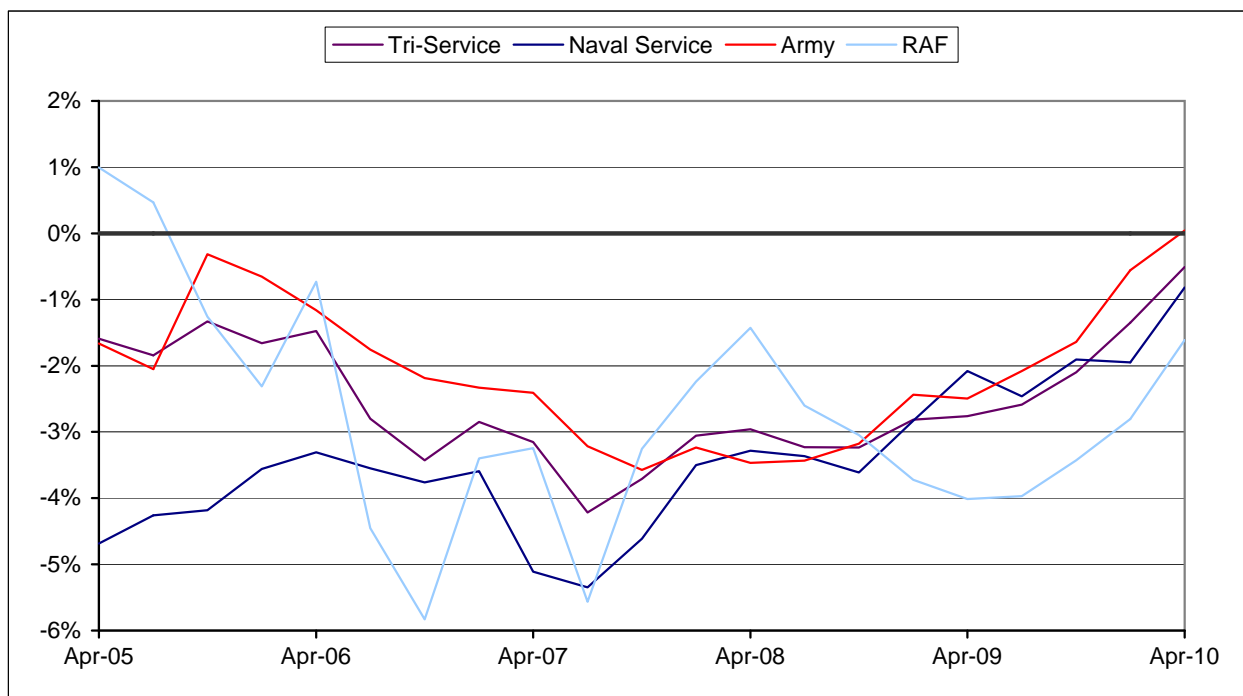
The requirement for the UK's full-time trained Armed Forces has decreased from 191,090 in 2005 to 178,860 in 2009 and 178,750 in 2010. The rate of decrease has been greatest in the RAF, followed by the Naval Service and least in the Army.

The deficit between strength and requirement of full-time trained Armed Forces has changed from 3,040 at 1 April 2005 to 4,940 at 1 April 2009 and 910 at 1 April 2010. The reduction in the deficit since 1 April 2009 is mainly due to an increase in the strength of Army Other Ranks. At 1 April 2010, Army had a surplus of 560 officers and deficit of 520 other ranks, creating a surplus in the overall Army strength.

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
All Services						
Requirement	191 090	185 920	183 610	179 270	178 860	178 750
Strength ²	188 050	183 180	177 820 ^P	173 960 ^P	173 920 ^P	177 840 ^P
Surplus/Deficit	-3 040	-2 750	-5 790 ^P	-5 310 ^P	-4 940 ^P	- 910 ^P
Surplus/Deficit as percentage of requirement	-1.6	-1.5	-3.2 ^P	-3.0 ^P	-2.8 ^P	-0.5 ^P
Naval Service						
Requirement	38 190	36 830	36 800	36 260	35 760	35 790
Strength ²	36 400	35 620	34 920	35 070 ^P	35 020 ^P	35 500 ^P
Surplus/Deficit	-1 790	-1 220	-1 880	-1 190 ^P	- 740 ^P	- 290 ^P
Surplus/Deficit as percentage of requirement	-4.7	-3.3	-5.1	-3.3 ^P	-2.1 ^P	-0.8 ^P
Army						
Requirement	104 170	101 800	101 800	101 800	101 790	102 160
Strength ²	102 440	100 620	99 350 ^P	98 270 ^P	99 250 ^P	102 200 ^P
Surplus/Deficit	-1 730	-1 180	-2 450 ^P	-3 530 ^P	-2 540 ^P	40 ^P
Surplus/Deficit as percentage of requirement	-1.7	-1.2	-2.4 ^P	-3.5 ^P	-2.5 ^P	-
Royal Air Force						
Requirement	48 730	47 290	45 020	41 210	41 310	40 800
Strength ²	49 210	46 940	43 550	40 620 ^P	39 660 ^P	40 140 ^P
Surplus/Deficit	480	- 350	-1 460	- 590 ^P	-1 660 ^P	- 660 ^P
Surplus/Deficit as percentage of requirement	1.0	-0.7	-3.2	-1.4 ^P	-4.0 ^P	-1.6 ^P

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

Surplus / Deficit as a percentage of requirement since 1 April 2005



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UK ARMED FORCES

Table 2.5b Full-time trained strength¹ and requirement, at 1 April each year

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
All Services						
Officers						
Requirement	30 970	30 070	29 840	29 070	28 940	28 920
Strength ²	30 670	30 380	30 070 ^P	29 580 ^P	29 570 ^P	29 460 ^P
Surplus/Deficit	- 300	310	230 ^P	500 ^P	620 ^P	540 ^P
<i>Surplus/Deficit as percentage of requirement</i>	-1.0	1.0	0.8 ^P	1.7 ^P	2.1 ^P	1.9 ^P
Other Ranks						
Requirement	160 120	155 850	153 770	150 190	149 920	149 830
Strength ²	157 380	152 800	147 750 ^P	144 380 ^P	144 360 ^P	148 380 ^P
Surplus/Deficit	-2 740	-3 050	-6 020 ^P	-5 810 ^P	-5 560 ^P	-1 450 ^P
<i>Surplus/Deficit as percentage of requirement</i>	-1.7	-2.0	-3.9 ^P	-3.9 ^P	-3.7 ^P	-1.0 ^P
Naval Service						
Officers						
Requirement	6 980	6 830	6 840	6 670	6 580	6 630
Strength ²	6 880	6 800	6 800	6 630 ^P	6 680 ^P	6 640 ^P
Surplus/Deficit	- 100	- 30	- 50	- 40 ^P	100 ^P	10 ^P
<i>Surplus/Deficit as percentage of requirement</i>	-1.5	-0.4	-0.7	-0.7 ^P	1.6 ^P	0.2 ^P
Other Ranks						
Requirement	31 210	30 000	29 960	29 590	29 180	29 160
Strength ²	29 520	28 820	28 120	28 440 ^P	28 330 ^P	28 860 ^P
Surplus/Deficit	-1 690	-1 190	-1 830	-1 150 ^P	- 850 ^P	- 310 ^P
<i>Surplus/Deficit as percentage of requirement</i>	-5.4	-4.0	-6.1	-3.9 ^P	-2.9 ^P	-1.0 ^P
Army						
Officers						
Requirement	13 860	13 350	13 350	13 480	13 460	13 680
Strength ²	14 020	14 150	14 260 ^P	14 210 ^P	14 260 ^P	14 240 ^P
Surplus/Deficit	170	800	900 ^P	730 ^P	800 ^P	560 ^P
<i>Surplus/Deficit as percentage of requirement</i>	1.2	6.0	6.8 ^P	5.4 ^P	5.9 ^P	4.1 ^P
Other Ranks						
Requirement	90 320	88 450	88 450	88 320	88 320	88 480
Strength ²	88 420	86 470	85 090 ^P	84 060 ^P	84 990 ^P	87 960 ^P
Surplus/Deficit	-1 900	-1 980	-3 350 ^P	-4 260 ^P	-3 340 ^P	- 520 ^P
<i>Surplus/Deficit as percentage of requirement</i>	-2.1	-2.2	-3.8 ^P	-4.8 ^P	-3.8 ^P	-0.6 ^P
Royal Air Force						
Officers						
Requirement	10 140	9 890	9 640	8 920	8 900	8 610
Strength ²	9 770	9 430	9 020	8 740 ^P	8 620 ^P	8 580 ^P
Surplus/Deficit	- 370	- 460	- 620	- 180 ^P	- 280 ^P	- 30 ^P
<i>Surplus/Deficit as percentage of requirement</i>	-3.6	-4.7	-6.5	-2.0 ^P	-3.1 ^P	-0.3 ^P
Other Ranks						
Requirement	38 590	37 400	35 370	32 290	32 420	32 190
Strength ²	39 440	37 510	34 530	31 880 ^P	31 040 ^P	31 560 ^P
Surplus/Deficit	850	120	- 840	- 410 ^P	-1 380 ^P	- 630 ^P
<i>Surplus/Deficit as percentage of requirement</i>	2.2	0.3	-2.4	-1.3 ^P	-4.3 ^P	-2.0 ^P

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. The full time trained strength comprises trained UK Regular Forces, trained Gurkhas and FTRS (Full Time Reserve Service) personnel. It does not include mobilised reservists.
2. From 1 April 2010 some elements of the FTRS are excluded. For a full description of FTRS please refer to the Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations at the end of this publication.

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UK ARMED FORCES

Table 2.6 Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service, and whether trained or untrained, at 1 April each year

At 1 April 2010, 90.4% of UK Regular Forces were trained and 9.6% were untrained.

The total strength of UK Regular Forces decreased 9.1% between 1997 and 2010 (Naval Service decreased 14.2%, Army increased 0.1% and RAF decreased 22.5%). The trained strength has followed a similar pattern whilst the untrained strength of UK Regular Forces has increased 7.0% between 1997 and 2010 (Naval Service increased 2.7%, Army decreased 1.4% and RAF increased 47.7%).

Thousands

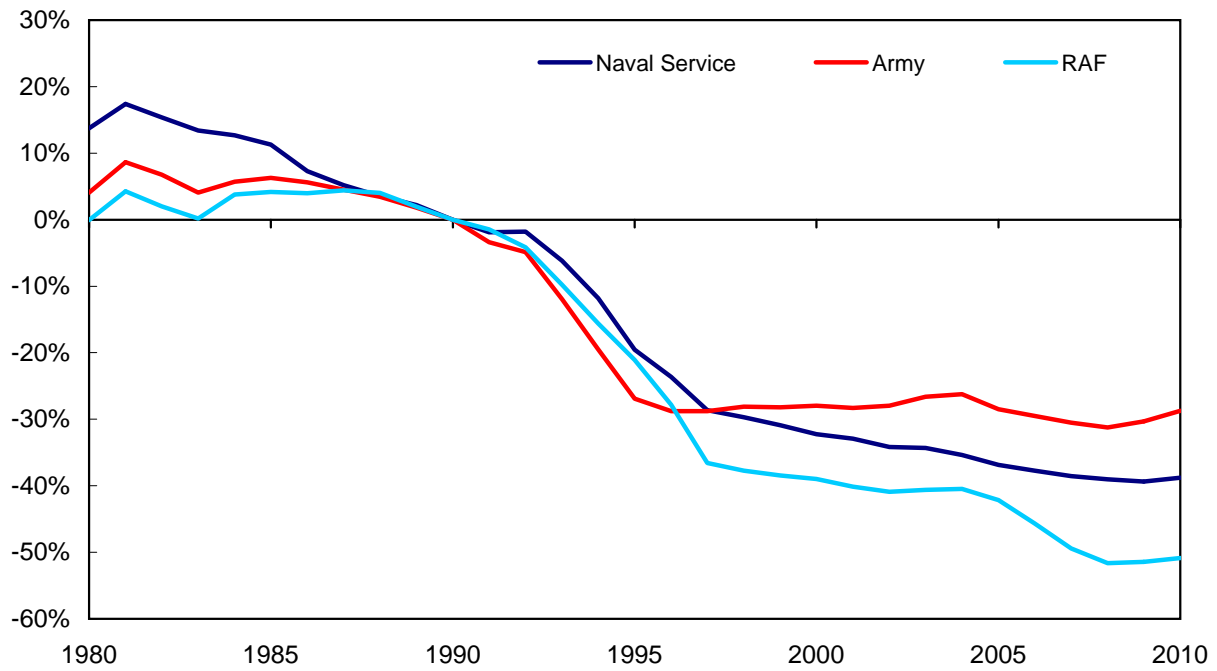
	1997	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
All Services	210.8	207.6	201.1	195.9	190.4^P	187.1^P	188.4^P	191.7^P
Officers	32.7	32.5	33.0	32.7	32.1 ^P	31.7 ^P	31.7 ^P	31.9 ^P
Other Ranks	178.1	175.1	168.1	163.2	158.3 ^P	155.3 ^P	156.7 ^P	159.7 ^P
Trained	193.6	186.0	182.8	178.3	172.9^P	168.6^P	168.2^P	173.3^P
Officers	29.8	29.1	29.9	29.7	29.3 ^P	28.8 ^P	28.6 ^P	28.9 ^P
Other Ranks	163.9	156.9	152.9	148.6	143.6 ^P	139.9 ^P	139.6 ^P	144.3 ^P
Untrained	17.2	21.6	18.3	17.5	17.5^P	18.4^P	20.1^P	18.4^P
Officers	2.9	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.8 ^P	3.0 ^P	3.1 ^P	3.0 ^P
Other Ranks	14.3	18.2	15.2	14.5	14.7 ^P	15.5 ^P	17.1 ^P	15.4 ^P
Naval Service	45.1	42.8	39.9	39.4	38.9	38.6^P	38.3^P	38.7^P
<i>of which: Royal Marines</i>	6.7	6.7	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.7 ^P	7.8 ^P	8.0 ^P
Officers	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5 ^P	7.4 ^P	7.5 ^P
<i>of which: Royal Marines</i>	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8 ^P	0.8 ^P	0.9 ^P
Other Ranks	37.2	35.2	32.2	31.7	31.3	31.1 ^P	30.9 ^P	31.3 ^P
<i>of which: Royal Marines</i>	6.0	6.1	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9 ^P	7.0 ^P	7.1 ^P
Trained	41.7	38.5	35.5	34.9	34.3	34.5^P	34.4^P	35.2^P
Officers	7.0	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.5 ^P	6.5 ^P	6.5 ^P
Other Ranks	34.7	32.0	28.8	28.3	27.7	28.0 ^P	27.9 ^P	28.7 ^P
Untrained	3.5	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.0^P	3.9^P	3.6^P
Officers	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0 ^P	0.9 ^P	0.9 ^P
Other Ranks	2.5	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.0 ^P	3.0 ^P	2.6 ^P
Army	108.8	110.1	109.3	107.7	106.2^P	105.1^P	106.5^P	108.9^P
Officers	13.7	13.9	14.7	14.7	14.6 ^P	14.6 ^P	14.5 ^P	14.6 ^P
Other Ranks	95.1	96.2	94.6	93.0	91.5 ^P	90.5 ^P	92.0 ^P	94.2 ^P
Trained	97.8	96.5	98.5	96.8	95.4^P	93.8^P	94.6^P	98.0^P
Officers	12.7	12.8	13.6	13.8	13.8 ^P	13.7 ^P	13.6 ^P	13.9 ^P
Other Ranks	85.0	83.7	84.9	83.0	81.6 ^P	80.2 ^P	81.0 ^P	84.1 ^P
Untrained	11.1	13.6	10.8	10.9	10.8^P	11.3^P	11.9^P	10.9^P
Officers	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8 ^P	0.9 ^P	0.9 ^P	0.8 ^P
Other Ranks	10.1	12.5	9.8	10.0	10.0 ^P	10.4 ^P	11.0 ^P	10.1 ^P
Royal Air Force	56.9	54.7	51.9	48.7	45.4	43.4^P	43.6^P	44.1^P
Officers	11.0	11.0	10.6	10.3	9.9	9.7 ^P	9.8 ^P	9.8 ^P
Other Ranks	45.8	43.7	41.2	38.4	35.5	33.7 ^P	33.8 ^P	34.2 ^P
Trained	54.2	51.0	48.8	46.6	43.2	40.3^P	39.3^P	40.1^P
Officers	10.1	9.8	9.6	9.3	8.9	8.6 ^P	8.5 ^P	8.6 ^P
Other Ranks	44.1	41.2	39.3	37.3	34.3	31.7 ^P	30.8 ^P	31.6 ^P
Untrained	2.7	3.7	3.0	2.1	2.2	3.1^P	4.3^P	3.9^P
Officers	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1 ^P	1.3 ^P	1.3 ^P
Other Ranks	1.7	2.5	2.0	1.1	1.1	2.1 ^P	3.0 ^P	2.7 ^P

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

UK ARMED FORCES

Chart to Table **2.6** Percentage change in UK Regular strength at 1 April each year compared with 1 April 1990



CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

UK ARMED FORCES

Table 2.7 Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service and sex, at 1 April each year

Between 1997 and 2010 the percentage of females in the UK Regular Forces increased from 7.0% to 9.6%. At 1 April 2010 females accounted for 12.2% of Officers and 9.0% of Other Ranks.

At 1 April 2010, 9.6% of Naval Service personnel, 7.9% of Army personnel and 13.7% of RAF personnel were female.

	1997	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
All Services	210 820	207 610	201 100	195 850	190 400^P	187 060^P	188 370^P	191 660^P
of which female	14 830	16 550	18 160	17 870	17 640 ^P	17 620 ^P	17 850 ^P	18 320 ^P
Percentage female	7.0%	8.0%	9.0%	9.1%	9.3% ^P	9.4% ^P	9.5% ^P	9.6% ^P
Officers	32 680	32 520	33 000	32 700	32 100^P	31 710^P	31 690^P	31 930^P
of which female	2 380	2 890	3 600	3 680	3 720 ^P	3 760 ^P	3 830 ^P	3 890 ^P
Percentage female	7.3%	8.9%	10.9%	11.3%	11.6% ^P	11.9% ^P	12.1% ^P	12.2% ^P
Other Ranks	178 140	175 100	168 090	163 150	158 290^P	155 340^P	156 680^P	159 730^P
of which female	12 450	13 660	14 560	14 190	13 920 ^P	13 860 ^P	14 020 ^P	14 430 ^P
Percentage female	7.0%	7.8%	8.7%	8.7%	8.8% ^P	8.9% ^P	8.9% ^P	9.0% ^P
Naval Service	45 150	42 850	39 940	39 390	38 860	38 570^P	38 340^P	38 730^P
of which female	3 250	3 400	3 690	3 670	3 650	3 680 ^P	3 660 ^P	3 710 ^P
Percentage female	7.2%	7.9%	9.2%	9.3%	9.4%	9.5% ^P	9.6% ^P	9.6% ^P
Officers	7 910	7 660	7 730	7 660	7 580	7 480^P	7 410^P	7 460^P
of which female	440	520	660	680	680	700 ^P	720 ^P	720 ^P
Percentage female	5.5%	6.7%	8.6%	8.8%	9.0%	9.4% ^P	9.7% ^P	9.7% ^P
Other Ranks	37 230	35 190	32 210	31 730	31 280	31 090^P	30 930^P	31 270^P
of which female	2 810	2 890	3 030	3 000	2 970	2 980 ^P	2 950 ^P	2 990 ^P
Percentage female	7.6%	8.2%	9.4%	9.4%	9.5%	9.6% ^P	9.5% ^P	9.6% ^P
Army	108 810	110 050	109 290	107 730	106 170^P	105 090^P	106 460^P	108 870^P
of which female	6 680	7 800	8 210	8 180	8 180 ^P	8 240 ^P	8 320 ^P	8 570 ^P
Percentage female	6.1%	7.1%	7.5%	7.6%	7.7% ^P	7.8% ^P	7.8% ^P	7.9% ^P
Officers	13 720	13 870	14 660	14 730	14 630^P	14 560^P	14 510^P	14 640^P
of which female	1 060	1 280	1 550	1 590	1 630 ^P	1 640 ^P	1 620 ^P	1 660 ^P
Percentage female	7.7%	9.2%	10.6%	10.8%	11.1% ^P	11.3% ^P	11.2% ^P	11.3% ^P
Other Ranks	95 090	96 180	94 630	93 000	91 540^P	90 530^P	91 950^P	94 230^P
of which female	5 620	6 520	6 660	6 590	6 550 ^P	6 600 ^P	6 700 ^P	6 910 ^P
Percentage female	5.9%	6.8%	7.0%	7.1%	7.2% ^P	7.3% ^P	7.3% ^P	7.3% ^P
Royal Air Force	56 870	54 720	51 870	48 730	45 370	43 390^P	43 570^P	44 050^P
of which female	4 900	5 350	6 260	6 020	5 810	5 710 ^P	5 870 ^P	6 040 ^P
Percentage female	8.6%	9.8%	12.1%	12.3%	12.8%	13.2% ^P	13.5% ^P	13.7% ^P
Officers	11 040	10 990	10 620	10 310	9 890	9 670^P	9 770^P	9 820^P
of which female	880	1 100	1 390	1 410	1 410	1 420 ^P	1 490 ^P	1 510 ^P
Percentage female	8.0%	10.0%	13.1%	13.7%	14.3%	14.7% ^P	15.2% ^P	15.4% ^P
Other Ranks	45 830	43 730	41 250	38 420	35 480	33 720^P	33 800^P	34 230^P
of which female	4 020	4 250	4 870	4 600	4 400	4 290 ^P	4 380 ^P	4 540 ^P
Percentage female	8.8%	9.7%	11.8%	12.0%	12.4%	12.7% ^P	13.0% ^P	13.2% ^P

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

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Table 2.8 Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service, sex and rank¹, at 1 April 2010

At 1 April 2010 there were 173,330 (90.4%) male and 18,320 (9.6%) female UK Regular Forces personnel.

12.2% of Officers were female. This figure rises to 13.9% for Officers at Major¹ and below and falls to 4.6% for Officers at Lieutenant Colonel¹ and above.

9.0% of Other Ranks were female. This figure rises to 9.8% for Other Ranks at Corporal¹ and below and falls to 7.0% for Other Ranks at Sergeant¹ and above.

Due to ongoing validation of data from the Joint Personnel Administration System, Service strength statistics for 1 April 2010 are provisional and subject to review.

	Number			Percentage
	All Personnel	Male	Female	Female
All Services	191 660	173 330	18 320	9.6
Officers	31 930	28 040	3 890	12.2
Lieutenant Colonel ¹ and above	5 840	5 580	270	4.6
Major ¹ and below	26 090	22 460	3 630	13.9
Other Ranks	159 730	145 300	14 430	9.0
Sergeant ¹ and above	43 490	40 430	3 060	7.0
Corporal ¹ and below	116 240	104 870	11 370	9.8
Naval Service	38 730	35 020	3 710	9.6
Officers	7 460	6 740	720	9.7
Commander / Lieutenant Colonel and above	1 560	1 520	30	2.1
Lieutenant Commander / Major and below	5 910	5 220	690	11.7
Other Ranks	31 270	28 280	2 990	9.6
Petty Officer / Sergeant and above	10 100	9 540	560	5.5
Leading Rate / Corporal and below	21 170	18 740	2 430	11.5
Army	108 870	100 300	8 570	7.9
Officers	14 640	12 980	1 660	11.3
Lieutenant Colonel and above	2 610	2 490	120	4.8
Major and below	12 030	10 500	1 530	12.8
Other Ranks	94 230	87 320	6 910	7.3
Sergeant and above	22 690	21 090	1 600	7.1
Corporal and below	71 540	66 230	5 310	7.4
Royal Air Force	44 050	38 010	6 040	13.7
Officers	9 820	8 310	1 510	15.4
Wing Commander and above	1 670	1 560	110	6.5
Squadron Leader and below	8 150	6 750	1 400	17.2
Other Ranks	34 230	29 700	4 540	13.2
Sergeant and above	10 700	9 800	910	8.5
Corporal and below	23 530	19 900	3 630	15.4

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Figures are for paid rank. Includes equivalent ranks for the Naval Service and RAF. See **Table 2.24**.

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Table 2.9 Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service and ethnic origin, at 1 April each year

At 1 April 2010 there were 730 Officers (2.4% of Officer Strength) and 11,440 Other Ranks (7.4% of Other Ranks strength) from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) backgrounds in the UK Regular Forces.

Whilst the strength and percentage of BME Officers has remained fairly stable since 2005 for all three Services, the Other Ranks strength and percentage has increased from 9,145 (5.8%) of the 1 April 2005 strength to 11,440 (7.4%) of the 1 April 2010 strength.

The largest increase in BME Other Ranks is in the Army (from 8.4% in 2005 to 10.4% in 2010) followed by the Naval Service (from 2.7% to 3.9%) whilst the RAF has fallen (from 2.4% to 2.0%).

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
All Services	201 100	195 850	190 395^P	187 055^P	188 365^P	191 655^P
Officers	33 005	32 700	32 100^P	31 715^P	31 690^P	31 930^P
BME	740	735	730 ^P	730 ^P	740 ^P	730 ^P
Percentage BME ¹	2.4%	2.4%	2.5% ^P	2.5% ^P	2.5% ^P	2.4% ^P
White	29 720	29 615	28 700 ^P	28 610 ^P	28 265 ^P	29 325 ^P
Unknown ²	2 545	2 350	2 670 ^P	2 380 ^P	2 685 ^P	1 875 ^P
Other Ranks	168 095	163 150	158 295^P	155 340^P	156 680^P	159 730^P
BME	9 145	9 450	9 630 ^P	9 870 ^P	10 640 ^P	11 440 ^P
Percentage BME ¹	5.8%	6.2%	6.5% ^P	6.8% ^P	7.2% ^P	7.4% ^P
White	147 945	144 095	138 610 ^P	135 640 ^P	136 350 ^P	143 520 ^P
Unknown ²	11 000	9 605	10 055 ^P	9 830 ^P	9 690 ^P	4 765 ^P
Naval Service	39 945	39 390	38 860	38 575^P	38 340^P	38 730^P
Officers	7 730	7 660	7 575	7 480^P	7 410^P	7 465^P
BME	115	120	110	110 ^P	115 ^P	115 ^P
Percentage BME ¹	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5% ^P	1.6% ^P	1.6% ^P
White	7 270	7 285	6 965	7 060 ^P	6 975 ^P	7 000 ^P
Unknown ²	345	255	505	310 ^P	320 ^P	350 ^P
Other Ranks	32 215	31 735	31 280	31 090^P	30 930^P	31 265^P
BME	840	875	875	1 015 ^P	1 080 ^P	1 160 ^P
Percentage BME ¹	2.7%	2.8%	3.0%	3.4% ^P	3.7% ^P	3.9% ^P
White	30 195	29 980	28 525	28 630 ^P	28 305 ^P	28 915 ^P
Unknown ²	1 175	880	1 880	1 450 ^P	1 545 ^P	1 190 ^P
Army	109 285	107 730	106 170^P	105 090^P	106 460^P	108 875^P
Officers	14 655	14 730	14 635^P	14 560^P	14 505^P	14 645^P
BME	380	390	405 ^P	410 ^P	395 ^P	390 ^P
Percentage BME ¹	2.8%	2.8%	2.9% ^P	3.0% ^P	3.0% ^P	2.8% ^P
White	9 025	13 545	13 475 ^P	13 220 ^P	12 825 ^P	13 500 ^P
Unknown ²	1 350	795	755 ^P	930 ^P	1 285 ^P	755 ^P
Other Ranks	94 630	93 000	91 535^P	90 530^P	91 955^P	94 230^P
BME	7 400	7 760	8 030 ^P	8 195 ^P	8 920 ^P	9 620 ^P
Percentage BME ¹	8.4%	8.8%	9.3% ^P	9.7% ^P	10.4% ^P	10.4% ^P
White	81 170	79 945	78 525 ^P	76 405 ^P	77 020 ^P	82 475 ^P
Unknown ²	6 065	5 295	4 975 ^P	5 930 ^P	6 015 ^P	2 130 ^P
Royal Air Force	51 870	48 730	45 370	43 390^P	43 565^P	44 055^P
Officers	10 620	10 315	9 890	9 670^P	9 770^P	9 820^P
BME	245	225	215	205 ^P	225 ^P	230 ^P
Percentage BME ¹	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.4% ^P	2.6% ^P	2.5% ^P
White	9 025	8 785	8 265	8 330 ^P	8 465 ^P	8 820 ^P
Unknown ²	1 350	1 305	1 410	1 135 ^P	1 080 ^P	770 ^P
Other Ranks	41 250	38 415	35 475	33 720^P	33 795^P	34 235^P
BME	905	815	720	660 ^P	645 ^P	660 ^P
Percentage BME ¹	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1% ^P	2.0% ^P	2.0% ^P
White	36 580	34 175	31 560	30 605 ^P	31 025 ^P	32 130 ^P
Unknown ²	3 765	3 430	3 195	2 455 ^P	2 130 ^P	1 445 ^P

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Percentages are calculated from unrounded data and are based on those with known ethnicity only.

2. Includes those with an unrecorded ethnic origin and those who chose not to declare.

Ethnic origin figures are rounded to 5 and may not sum to the totals shown.

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Table 2.10 Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service, ethnic origin and rank¹, at 1 April 2010

At 1 April 2010 there were 730 Officers (2.4% of Officer Strength) and 11,440 Other Ranks (7.4% of Other Ranks strength) from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) backgrounds in the UK Regular Forces. Overall there were proportionally more BME personnel in the lower rank ranges (Major and below¹, and Corporal¹ and below) than at the more senior ranks. The Army has the highest proportion of BME personnel, who comprise 9.4% of total Regular Army strength, compared with 3.4% in the Naval Service and 2.1% in the RAF.

In the Naval Service and Army, there was a higher proportion of personnel from BME backgrounds in the Other Ranks than Officers, whereas in the RAF the reverse is true. The RAF has a higher proportion of BME personnel at Lieutenant Colonel and above (2.8%) than the other Services, but also has the lowest proportion of BME personnel in the Other Ranks (2.0%).

Due to ongoing validation of data from the Joint Personnel Administration System, Service strength statistics for 1 April 2010 are provisional and subject to review.

	Number									Percentage ²	
	All Personnel	White	Black and Minority Ethnic ³	Of which Asian	Black	Chinese	Mixed	Other	Unknown ⁴	White	Black and Minority Ethnic
All Services	191 655	172 845	12 170	1 530	7 260	140	2 270	965	6 640	93.4	6.6
Officers	31 930	29 325	730	175	125	30	310	95	1 875	97.6	2.4
Lieutenant Colonel ¹ and above	5 840	5 470	120	35	15	~	40	30	250	97.9	2.1
Major ¹ and below	26 085	23 855	610	140	110	25	270	65	1 625	97.5	2.5
Other Ranks	159 730	143 520	11 440	1 355	7 140	110	1 965	870	4 765	92.6	7.4
Sergeant ¹ and above	43 490	40 855	925	135	205	30	405	150	1 715	97.8	2.2
Corporal ¹ and below	116 240	102 670	10 515	1 225	6 935	75	1 560	720	3 055	90.7	9.3
Naval Service	38 730	35 915	1 275	85	660	20	370	135	1 540	96.6	3.4
Officers	7 465	7 000	115	25	15	5	55	20	350	98.4	1.6
Commander / Lieutenant Colonel and above	1 555	1 480	25	~	-	-	10	10	50	98.5	1.5
Lieutenant Commander / Major and below	5 910	5 520	90	20	15	5	40	10	295	98.4	1.6
Other Ranks	31 265	28 915	1 160	60	650	15	315	120	1 190	96.1	3.9
Petty Officer / Sergeant and above	10 100	9 615	150	15	25	5	75	30	335	98.5	1.5
Leading Rate / Corporal and below	21 170	19 300	1 010	45	625	10	240	90	860	95.0	5.0
Army	108 875	95 975	10 010	1 290	6 400	85	1 515	720	2 885	90.6	9.4
Officers	14 645	13 500	390	95	65	20	165	45	755	97.2	2.8
Lieutenant Colonel and above	2 615	2 450	55	20	~	~	15	10	110	97.9	2.1
Major and below	12 030	11 050	335	80	60	15	150	30	645	97.1	2.9
Other Ranks	94 230	82 475	9 620	1 195	6 340	65	1 345	675	2 130	89.6	10.4
Sergeant and above	22 690	21 340	595	95	145	15	250	95	755	97.3	2.7
Corporal and below	71 540	61 135	9 025	1 100	6 195	50	1 100	580	1 380	87.1	12.9
Royal Air Force	44 055	40 955	885	155	200	35	390	110	2 215	97.9	2.1
Officers	9 820	8 820	230	55	45	5	90	35	770	97.5	2.5
Wing Commander and above	1 675	1 540	45	15	10	~	10	10	90	97.2	2.8
Squadron Leader and below	8 150	7 285	185	40	35	5	75	25	680	97.5	2.5
Other Ranks	34 235	32 130	660	100	150	30	300	80	1 445	98.0	2.0
Sergeant and above	10 705	9 900	180	25	35	10	80	25	625	98.2	1.8
Corporal and below	23 530	22 230	480	75	115	15	220	50	815	97.9	2.1

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

- Figures are for paid rank. Includes equivalent ranks for the Naval Service and RAF. See **Table 2.24**.
- Percentages are calculated from unrounded data and only include personnel with a known ethnic origin.
- Asian comprises Asian Bangladeshi, Asian Pakistani, Asian Indian and other Asian Backgrounds, but excludes Chinese. Black comprises Black Caribbean, Black African and other Black Backgrounds. Chinese is defined as "any Chinese background". Mixed comprises Mixed Black African and White, Mixed Asian and White, Mixed Black Caribbean and white and other Mixed Ethnic Backgrounds. Other is defined as "other ethnic background".
- Includes those with an unrecorded ethnic origin and those who chose not to declare.

Ethnicity figures are rounded to 5 and may not sum to the totals shown.

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Table 2.11 Strength of UK Regular Forces by age¹, at 1 April each year

The average age of UK Regular Forces Officers is 37 years and Other Ranks is 29 years.

Whilst age profiles in the UK Regular Forces are relatively stable, the percentage of Officers aged 40 and above has risen from 35.3% in 1997 to 40.3% in 2010. Other Ranks have seen a similar increase from 6.1% to 11.8%.

The number of Other Ranks aged under 18 fell from 4,670 personnel in 2009 to 3,510 in 2010.

	1997	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Officers	32 680	32 520	33 000	32 700	32 100^P	31 710^P	31 690^P	31 930^P
<i>by age:</i>								
Under 18	-	10	-	-	- ^P	- ^P	- ^P	- ^P
18-19	150	310	110	80	120 ^P	110 ^P	100 ^P	80 ^P
20-24	2 970	2 890	3 020	2 550	2 570 ^P	2 490 ^P	2 480 ^P	2 550 ^P
25-29	6 490	6 220	6 060	6 210	6 280 ^P	6 240 ^P	6 140 ^P	5 970 ^P
30-34	6 040	5 750	5 490	5 180	5 030 ^P	4 920 ^P	5 050 ^P	5 290 ^P
35-39	5 490	5 660	5 790	5 700	5 580 ^P	5 440 ^P	5 300 ^P	5 190 ^P
40-44	4 540	4 940	5 540	5 730	5 520 ^P	5 470 ^P	5 470 ^P	5 450 ^P
45-49	4 030	3 520	4 140	4 300	4 300 ^P	4 320 ^P	4 270 ^P	4 360 ^P
50 and over	2 950	3 210	2 850	2 940	2 690 ^P	2 730 ^P	2 880 ^P	3 050 ^P
Average age²	36	37	37	37	37^P	37^P	37^P	37^P
Other Ranks	178 140	175 100	168 090	163 150	158 290^P	155 340^P	156 680^P	159 730^P
<i>by age:</i>								
Under 18	4 600	6 400	5 140	4 920	4 650 ^P	4 450 ^P	4 670 ^P	3 510 ^P
18-19	10 520	16 190	14 110	12 490	11 650 ^P	11 250 ^P	11 930 ^P	11 620 ^P
20-24	41 490	39 400	45 320	43 670	41 760 ^P	40 580 ^P	40 950 ^P	42 650 ^P
25-29	51 890	39 970	31 430	32 460	33 530 ^P	34 230 ^P	34 670 ^P	35 770 ^P
30-34	33 760	33 780	28 500	25 800	23 380 ^P	22 010 ^P	22 240 ^P	23 830 ^P
35-39	25 100	27 490	27 480	27 840	27 350 ^P	26 500 ^P	25 010 ^P	23 480 ^P
40-44	6 600	7 960	11 540	11 200	11 050 ^P	11 200 ^P	11 710 ^P	12 870 ^P
45-49	2 810	2 640	3 490	3 660	3 800 ^P	3 940 ^P	4 170 ^P	4 470 ^P
50 and over	1 370	1 270	1 070	1 110	1 120 ^P	1 190 ^P	1 320 ^P	1 540 ^P
Average age²	29	29	29	29	29^P	29^P	29^P	29^P

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Age is as at last birthday
2. Averages are the mean age in years.

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Table 2.12 Strength of UK Regular Forces by rank, at 1 April each year

At 1 April 2010 there were 31,930 Officers and 159,730 Other Ranks in the UK Regular Forces. Whilst Officer strength has remained relatively stable since 1997, Other Ranks strength fell by 18,420 (10.3%).

There were 69,600 Private Other Ranks at 1 April 2010, the highest number since 2005 and an increase of 2,350 since 1 April 2009.

	1997	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Officers	32 680	32 520	33 000	32 700	32 100^P	31 710^P	31 690^P	31 930^P
<i>by rank¹:</i>								
Major General and above	150	150	150	140	140 ^P	140 ^P	140 ^P	140 ^P
Brigadier	350	370	350	350	350 ^P	350 ^P	360 ^P	360 ^P
Colonel	1 120	1 100	1 210	1 200	1 190 ^P	1 180 ^P	1 220 ^P	1 220 ^P
Lieutenant Colonel	3 870	3 910	4 130	4 060	4 070 ^P	4 070 ^P	4 060 ^P	4 130 ^P
Major	9 960	9 940	10 010	9 950	9 760 ^P	9 600 ^P	9 540 ^P	9 530 ^P
Captain	12 370	11 800	12 310	12 290	12 120 ^P	11 900 ^P	11 770 ^P	11 910 ^P
Lieutenant and below	4 860	5 240	4 840	4 700	4 480 ^P	4 460 ^P	4 600 ^P	4 640 ^P
Other Ranks	178 140	175 100	168 090	163 150	158 290^P	155 340^P	156 680^P	159 730^P
<i>by rank¹:</i>								
Warrant Officer	8 790	8 690	9 540	9 410	9 150 ^P	9 080 ^P	9 140 ^P	9 250 ^P
Staff Sergeant	17 010	16 190	14 470	14 110	13 810 ^P	13 570 ^P	13 290 ^P	13 170 ^P
Sergeant	25 300	23 840	22 920	22 590	21 950 ^P	21 310 ^P	20 980 ^P	21 070 ^P
Corporal ²	37 020	33 270	32 510	31 710	30 650 ^P	30 300 ^P	29 600 ^P	30 110 ^P
Lance Corporal ²	16 370	16 200	16 410	16 350	16 560 ^P	16 700 ^P	16 410 ^P	16 520 ^P
Private (including juniors)	73 660	76 900	72 250	68 980	66 160 ^P	64 390 ^P	67 250 ^P	69 600 ^P

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Figures are for paid rank. Includes equivalent ranks for the Naval Service and RAF. See **Table 2.24**.
2. Royal Marines with a substantive rank of Marine but acting as Corporal are presented as Lance Corporal from 1 April 2003 onwards. Before this point they are presented as Corporal.

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Table 2.13 Strength of UK Regular Forces by Service and religion, at 1 April each year

The percentage of Christians serving in the Armed Forces has reduced from 89.7% in 2007 to 85.8% in 2010. The number of UK Regular Forces citing 'No Religion' has increased from 9.5% in 2007 to 12.6% in 2010. At 1 April 2010, the Army has the highest proportion of Hindus (0.6%) and Muslims (0.5%). These have increased gradually over the past 4 years from 0.2% and 0.3% respectively.

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Number	Percentage ¹	Number	Percentage ¹	Number	Percentage ¹	Number	Percentage ¹
All Services	190 400^P		187 060^P		188 370^P		191 660^P	
Buddhist	320 ^P	0.2 ^P	350 ^P	0.2 ^P	380 ^P	0.2 ^P	440 ^P	0.2 ^P
Christian	168 930 ^P	89.7 ^P	161 070 ^P	88.5 ^P	161 030 ^P	87.1 ^P	162 140 ^P	85.8 ^P
Christian Tradition ²	190 ^P	0.1 ^P	210 ^P	0.1 ^P	220 ^P	0.1 ^P	250 ^P	0.1 ^P
Hindu	300 ^P	0.2 ^P	350 ^P	0.2 ^P	540 ^P	0.3 ^P	690 ^P	0.4 ^P
Jewish	70 ^P	- ^P	70 ^P	- ^P	70 ^P	- ^P	80 ^P	- ^P
Muslim	360 ^P	0.2 ^P	390 ^P	0.2 ^P	500 ^P	0.3 ^P	600 ^P	0.3 ^P
Sikh	90 ^P	- ^P	90 ^P	0.1 ^P	110 ^P	0.1 ^P	120 ^P	0.1 ^P
Other Religions ³	190 ^P	0.1 ^P	460 ^P	0.3 ^P	630 ^P	0.3 ^P	870 ^P	0.5 ^P
No Religion	17 980 ^P	9.5 ^P	19 110 ^P	10.5 ^P	21 470 ^P	11.6 ^P	23 770 ^P	12.6 ^P
Unknown ⁴	1 970 ^P	*	4 960 ^P	*	3 400 ^P	*	2 690 ^P	*
Naval Service	38 860		38 570^P		38 340^P		38 730^P	
Buddhist	30	0.1	40 ^P	0.1 ^P	40 ^P	0.1 ^P	40 ^P	0.1 ^P
Christian	33 120	86.4	32 430 ^P	85.1 ^P	31 270 ^P	83.5 ^P	30 840 ^P	81.5 ^P
Christian Tradition ²	40	0.1	40 ^P	0.1 ^P	50 ^P	0.1 ^P	50 ^P	0.1 ^P
Hindu	20	-	20 ^P	0.1 ^P	20 ^P	0.1 ^P	20 ^P	0.1 ^P
Jewish	10	-	10 ^P	- ^P	10 ^P	- ^P	10 ^P	- ^P
Muslim	30	0.1	40 ^P	0.1 ^P	40 ^P	0.1 ^P	40 ^P	0.1 ^P
Sikh	10	-	10 ^P	- ^P	10 ^P	- ^P	10 ^P	- ^P
Other Religions ³	70	0.2	90 ^P	0.2 ^P	120 ^P	0.3 ^P	140 ^P	0.4 ^P
No Religion	5 010	13.1	5 420 ^P	14.2 ^P	5 900 ^P	15.7 ^P	6 690 ^P	17.7 ^P
Unknown ⁴	510	*	470 ^P	*	880 ^P	*	880 ^P	*
Army	106 170^P		105 090^P		106 460^P		108 870^P	
Buddhist	260 ^P	0.2 ^P	280 ^P	0.3 ^P	310 ^P	0.3 ^P	370 ^P	0.3 ^P
Christian	96 410 ^P	91.3 ^P	92 040 ^P	90.1 ^P	93 880 ^P	88.8 ^P	95 770 ^P	88.1 ^P
Christian Tradition ²	100 ^P	0.1 ^P	120 ^P	0.1 ^P	130 ^P	0.1 ^P	140 ^P	0.1 ^P
Hindu	250 ^P	0.2 ^P	300 ^P	0.3 ^P	480 ^P	0.5 ^P	630 ^P	0.6 ^P
Jewish	40 ^P	- ^P	40 ^P	- ^P	50 ^P	- ^P	50 ^P	- ^P
Muslim	270 ^P	0.3 ^P	300 ^P	0.3 ^P	410 ^P	0.4 ^P	500 ^P	0.5 ^P
Sikh	50 ^P	- ^P	60 ^P	0.1 ^P	80 ^P	0.1 ^P	80 ^P	0.1 ^P
Other Religions ³	40 ^P	- ^P	270 ^P	0.3 ^P	400 ^P	0.4 ^P	580 ^P	0.5 ^P
No Religion	8 160 ^P	7.7 ^P	8 690 ^P	8.5 ^P	9 940 ^P	9.4 ^P	10 650 ^P	9.8 ^P
Unknown ⁴	580 ^P	*	2 990 ^P	*	800 ^P	*	110 ^P	*
Royal Air Force	45 370		43 390^P		43 570^P		44 050^P	
Buddhist	30	0.1	30 ^P	0.1 ^P	30 ^P	0.1 ^P	30 ^P	0.1 ^P
Christian	39 390	88.5	36 600 ^P	87.4 ^P	35 890 ^P	85.8 ^P	35 530 ^P	83.9 ^P
Christian Tradition ²	50	0.1	50 ^P	0.1 ^P	50 ^P	0.1 ^P	60 ^P	0.1 ^P
Hindu	40	0.1	30 ^P	0.1 ^P	30 ^P	0.1 ^P	40 ^P	0.1 ^P
Jewish	20	-	20 ^P	- ^P	20 ^P	- ^P	20 ^P	- ^P
Muslim	50	0.1	50 ^P	0.1 ^P	50 ^P	0.1 ^P	60 ^P	0.1 ^P
Sikh	20	0.1	20 ^P	0.1 ^P	30 ^P	0.1 ^P	30 ^P	0.1 ^P
Other Religions ³	80	0.2	100 ^P	0.2 ^P	120 ^P	0.3 ^P	150 ^P	0.4 ^P
No Religion	4 810	10.8	4 990 ^P	11.9 ^P	5 640 ^P	13.5 ^P	6 440 ^P	15.2 ^P
Unknown ⁴	880	*	1 490 ^P	*	1 720 ^P	*	1 700 ^P	*

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

Religion data for all three Services is only available since April 2007 following the introduction of the Joint Personnel Administration System

- Percentages are calculated from unrounded data and are based on those with known religion only.
- Christian Tradition includes Christian Scientist, Church of Jesus Christ Of Latter-Day Saints (Mormon), Jehovah's Witness and Unitarian religions among others.
- Other Religions includes Druid, Pagan, Rastafarian, Spiritualist, Zoroastrian (Parsee), Wicca and Baha'i among others.
- Includes those with an unrecorded religion and those who chose not to declare.

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UK ARMED FORCES

Table 2.14 Strength of the Trained UK Regular Forces by Service and nationality, at 1 April each year

At 1 April 2010 the majority of Armed Forces personnel had a recorded nationality of UK (95.0%). The proportion of Non-UK personnel has increased by 1.1 percentage points between 2007 and 2010. A contributory factor towards this is the increase in personnel with a nationality recorded as Nepalese. This increase is as a result of a change in the terms and conditions of service for Gurkha personnel which now allows them to transfer into the UK Regular Forces.

At 1 April 2010 the RAF had the highest proportion with a nationality of UK (99.7%); the Army had the lowest (92.1%). The Army has had a year on year increase in Non-UK citizens, rising from 6.6% in 2007 up to 7.9% in 2010.

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Number	Percentage ¹	Number	Percentage ¹	Number	Percentage ¹	Number	Percentage ¹
All Services	172 910^P		168 620^P		168 240^P		173 260^P	
UK	165 790^P	96.1^P	161 040^P	95.9^P	159 380^P	95.4^P	164 170^P	95.0^P
Non-UK	6 810^P	3.9^P	6 940^P	4.1^P	7 670^P	4.6^P	8 620^P	5.0^P
Irish ² and Commonwealth ³	6 760 ^P	3.9 ^P	6 850 ^P	4.1 ^P	7 350 ^P	4.4 ^P	8 160 ^P	4.7 ^P
Nepalese	30 ^P	- ^P	60 ^P	- ^P	290 ^P	0.2 ^P	440 ^P	0.3 ^P
Other Foreign	20 ^P	- ^P	30 ^P	- ^P	30 ^P	- ^P	20 ^P	- ^P
Unknown⁴	310^P	*	640^P	*	1 190^P	*	460^P	*
Naval Service	34 340		34 530^P		34 400^P		35 170^P	
UK	33 620	98.6	33 750^P	98.3^P	33 580^P	98.1^P	34 280^P	97.8^P
Non-UK	490	1.4	580^P	1.7^P	660^P	1.9^P	760^P	2.2^P
Irish ² and Commonwealth ³	480	1.4	570 ^P	1.7 ^P	650 ^P	1.9 ^P	760 ^P	2.2 ^P
Nepalese	-	-	- ^P	- ^P	- ^P	- ^P	- ^P	- ^P
Other Foreign	10	-	10 ^P	- ^P	- ^P	- ^P	- ^P	- ^P
Unknown⁴	230	*	200^P	*	160^P	*	140^P	*
Army	95 360^P		93 830^P		94 590^P		97 980^P	
UK	89 110^P	93.4^P	87 270^P	93.3^P	86 770^P	92.6^P	89 980^P	92.1^P
Non-UK	6 250^P	6.6^P	6 280^P	6.7^P	6 910^P	7.4^P	7 750^P	7.9^P
Irish ² and Commonwealth ³	6 210 ^P	6.5 ^P	6 210 ^P	6.6 ^P	6 600 ^P	7.0 ^P	7 290 ^P	7.5 ^P
Nepalese	30 ^P	- ^P	60 ^P	0.1 ^P	290 ^P	0.3 ^P	440 ^P	0.5 ^P
Other Foreign	10 ^P	- ^P	20 ^P	- ^P	20 ^P	- ^P	20 ^P	- ^P
Unknown⁴	-^P	*	270^P	*	900^P	*	250^P	*
Royal Air Force	43 210		40 260^P		39 250^P		40 110^P	
UK	43 060	99.9	40 020^P	99.8^P	39 030^P	99.7^P	39 920^P	99.7^P
Non-UK	60	0.1	70^P	0.2^P	100^P	0.3^P	110^P	0.3^P
Irish ² and Commonwealth ³	60	0.1	70 ^P	0.2 ^P	100 ^P	0.3 ^P	110 ^P	0.3 ^P
Nepalese	-	-	- ^P	- ^P	- ^P	- ^P	- ^P	- ^P
Other Foreign	-	-	- ^P	- ^P	- ^P	- ^P	- ^P	- ^P
Unknown⁴	80	*	170^P	*	120^P	*	80^P	*

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

Nationality data for all three Services is only available from 1 April 2007 due to the introduction of the Joint Personnel Administration System.

1. Percentages are calculated from unrounded data and are based on those with known nationality only.
2. Citizens of the Republic of Ireland.
3. Includes Zimbabwean and Fijian citizens, who continue to retain Commonwealth status under the British Nationality Act 1981.
4. Includes those with an unrecorded nationality.

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UK ARMED FORCES

Table 2.15 Strength of the Reserve Forces¹, at 1 April each year

The Volunteer Reserves strength overall and in the Naval Service and Army decreased between 1997 and 2010. However, the Volunteer Reserves strength in the RAF has remained relatively constant and in the past year has increased. Army and Royal Air Force cadet strengths increased in the past year, whereas the Naval Service cadet strength decreased.

Data Quality Notes

Regular Reserve

Data on Naval Service Regular Reservists at 1 April 2006, 2007, 2009 and 2010, and Army Regular Reservists and Royal Air Force Individuals Liable to Recall at 1 April 2008 onwards are not presented in Table 2.15 (Strength of the Reserve Forces at 1 April each year). Tri-Service Regular Reserve data were not migrated across from legacy systems onto the Joint Personnel Administration (JPA) system, and any data subsequent to its introduction have been sourced from the single Services where available. The absence of Naval Service Regular Reserve data in 2006 and 2007 was caused by the disestablishment of the secretariat responsible for the compilation of Naval Service Reserve data. In 2008, data were compiled by a reorganised secretariat, however concerns over the quality of the source data has prohibited publication of the 2009 and 2010 Naval Service Regular Reserve data while further validation is carried out.

Volunteer Reserve

Volunteer Reserve data appear on the JPA system, however there are known issues with the quality of the data. Naval Service Volunteer Reserve data at 1 April 2008 onwards were therefore sourced from the Naval Service. Army and Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve data for 2008 onwards were sourced from JPA, however validation is ongoing and as such the figures presented here are provisional.

	1997	2000	Thousands					
	1997	2000	2005	2006	2007 ²	2008 ³	2009	2010
Total Reserve	322.1	293.1	233.6	..	..	..	..	..
Regular reserve	259.4	241.6	191.3	..	..	..	..	..
Naval Service	24.1	24.2	22.2	..	..	19.6	..	..
Royal Fleet Reserve ⁴	10.0	10.1	10.5	..	..	8.0	..	..
of which mobilised	-	-	-	..	..	-^p	- ^p	- ^p
Individuals liable to recall	14.1	14.0	11.7	..	..	11.6	..	..
Army⁵	190.1	175.5	134.2	127.6	121.8	..	..	..
Army Reserve	41.2	34.5	31.4	32.1	33.8	..	..	..
of which mobilised	..	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	- ^p	- ^p	- ^p
Individuals liable to recall	148.9	141.0	102.8	95.5	88.1	..	..	..
Royal Air Force	45.3	41.9	35.0	34.4	33.4^p	..	..	..
Royal Air Force Reserve	16.2	14.3	8.2	7.8	7.3 ^p	6.1 ^p	5.6 ^p	5.4 ^p
of which mobilised	..	-	-	-	- ^p	0.1 ^p	- ^p	- ^p
Individuals liable to recall	29.0	27.6	26.7	26.6	26.0 ^p	..	..	..
Volunteer reserve⁶	62.6	51.5	42.3	..	41.0^p	39.2^p	39.7^p	37.6^p
Naval Service ⁶	3.6	4.1	3.6	..	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9
of which mobilised	-	-	-	..	0.1 ^p	0.2 ^p	0.2 ^p	0.2 ^p
Army ⁷	57.7	45.6	37.3	38.5	36.8	35.0 ^p	35.3 ^p	33.1 ^p
of which mobilised	0.1	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.4 ^p	1.4 ^p	1.4 ^p
Royal Air Force ⁸	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.3 ^p	1.3 ^p	1.4 ^p	1.5 ^p
of which mobilised	..	-	-	0.1	0.2 ^p	0.1 ^p	0.2 ^p	0.1 ^p

Sources: DASA(Quad-Service), single Services

- Figures exclude Full Time Reserve Service personnel.
- Army Volunteer Reserve data at 1 April 2007 are not available. Data are as at 1 March 2007.
- Army Volunteer Reserve data at 1 April 2008 are not available. Data are as at 1 June 2008.
- Comprises Royal Fleet Reserve - Naval and Royal Fleet Reserve - Marine.
- Army Regular reserve data for 2008 onwards have not been compiled and so are not available.
- Excludes University Royal Naval Unit personnel
- Includes Officer Training Corps and Non-Regular Permanent Staff
- Excludes University Air Squadron personnel

Table 2.16 Strength of the cadet forces, at 1 April each year

	1997	2000	Thousands					
	1997	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total cadet forces¹	127.5	132.0	130.3	..	127.4	127.6	130.0	133.0
Naval Service	20.7	19.7	17.5	..	14.9	15.2	15.1	14.0
Army	65.1	68.5	71.6	71.9	72.2	73.0	75.1	75.8
Royal Air Force	41.8	43.7	41.1	39.5	40.3	39.4	39.8	43.3

Sources: DCDS Pers(RF&C), single Services

- Figures for each service include both single service cadet forces and an element of the Combined Cadet Force.

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UK ARMED FORCES

Table 2.17 Intake¹ to UK Regular Forces from civil life by Service and sex

The intake to UK Regular Forces from civil life was 21,800 in financial year 2009/10. This was a decrease of 970 (4.2%) when compared with 2008/09 and 1800 (7.6%) since 1997/98.

Women accounted for 8.9% of the intake to UK Regular Forces from civil life in 2009/10, the third annual decrease in succession.

The percentage of female intake has decreased in each of the past three financial years in both the Naval Service and the Army. Until 2008/09, the RAF also followed this trend but in 2009/10 has seen a larger fall in male intake which has increased the percentage of female intake, from 15.4% in 2008/09 to 16.7% in 2009/10.

	1997/98	2000/01	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
All Services	23 610	23 020	18 150	19 790^P	21 330^P	22 770^P	21 800^P
Percentage female	14.2%	11.3%	9.6%	9.9% ^P	9.8% ^P	9.1% ^P	8.9% ^P
Officers	1 760	1 760	1 520	1 580^P	1 740^P	1 500^P	1 590^P
of which female	380	350	290	310 ^P	300 ^P	250 ^P	250 ^P
Percentage female	21.6%	19.9%	18.9%	19.4% ^P	17.1% ^P	16.9% ^P	15.6% ^P
Other Ranks	21 850	21 260	16 630	18 210^P	19 590^P	21 260^P	20 210^P
of which female	2 980	2 260	1 450	1 650 ^P	1 800 ^P	1 830 ^P	1 690 ^P
Percentage female	13.7%	10.6%	8.7%	9.1% ^P	9.2% ^P	8.6% ^P	8.4% ^P
Naval Service	4 600	4 620	3 940	3 770^P	3 860^P	4 000^P	4 150^P
Percentage female	13.8%	13.7%	11.7%	12.3% ^P	12.1% ^P	10.2% ^P	9.4% ^P
Officers	370	450	370	320^P	290^P	210^P	390^P
of which female	70	80	50	50 ^P	50 ^P	30 ^P	50 ^P
Percentage female	19.3%	18.5%	13.8%	14.6% ^P	16.0% ^P	14.4% ^P	12.9% ^P
Other Ranks	4 230	4 180	3 570	3 450^P	3 580^P	3 800^P	3 760^P
of which female	560	550	410	420 ^P	420 ^P	380 ^P	340 ^P
Percentage female	13.3%	13.2%	11.5%	12.1% ^P	11.7% ^P	10.0% ^P	9.0% ^P
Army²	15 480	14 770	12 730	14 300^P	14 540^P	14 510^P	14 180^P
Percentage female	13.1%	9.0%	7.8%	8.0% ^P	7.9% ^P	7.0% ^P	6.8% ^P
Officers	990	870	820	900^P	1 060^P	890^P	800^P
of which female	200	170	140	170 ^P	170 ^P	130 ^P	120 ^P
Percentage female	20.4%	19.2%	17.1%	19.3% ^P	15.8% ^P	14.8% ^P	14.7% ^P
Other Ranks	14 500	13 900	11 910	13 400^P	13 480^P	13 620^P	13 390^P
of which female	1 830	1 160	850	970 ^P	980 ^P	880 ^P	850 ^P
Percentage female	12.6%	8.3%	7.1%	7.2% ^P	7.3% ^P	6.5% ^P	6.4% ^P
Royal Air Force	3 530	3 630	1 480	1 720	2 930^P	4 260^P	3 470^P
Percentage female	19.8%	18.0%	19.6%	20.7%	16.4% ^P	15.4% ^P	16.7% ^P
Officers	400	440	330	370	390^P	410^P	400^P
of which female	110	100	100	90	80 ^P	90 ^P	80 ^P
Percentage female	27.0%	22.8%	29.3%	24.0%	21.5% ^P	22.7% ^P	20.0% ^P
Other Ranks	3 130	3 190	1 150	1 360	2 540^P	3 840^P	3 070^P
of which female	590	560	190	270	400 ^P	560 ^P	500 ^P
Percentage female	18.9%	17.4%	16.8%	19.7%	15.6% ^P	14.7% ^P	16.3% ^P

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Figures show intake to UK Regular Forces which comprises new entrants, re-entrants, direct trained entrants (including professionally qualified officers) and intake from the reserves. They exclude all movements within the Regular Forces; including flows from untrained to trained strength, transfers between Services and flows from ranks to officer due to promotion.

2. From 2009/10 Army intake figures include transfers from the Gurkhas to the UK Regular Forces.

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UK ARMED FORCES

Table 2.18 Intake¹ from civil life of UK Regular Forces by Service and ethnic origin

The intake to UK Regular Forces from civil life was 21,800 in financial year 2009/10. This was a decrease of 970 (4.2%) when compared with 2008/09.

Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Officer intake during 2009/10 was 2.3% of total intake; for Other Ranks the figure was 7.2%.

The Army had the highest percentage of BME Other Ranks intake (9.1% of total intake); The RAF had the highest BME Officer intake (3.1% of total intake).

	2005/06	2006/07 ²	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
All Services	18 150	19 790^P	21 330^P	22 770^P	21 800^P
Officers	1 520	1 580^P	1 740^P	1 500^P	1 590^P
White	1 420	..	..	..	1 250 ^P
BME	30	..	..	..	30 ^P
Unknown ³	70	..	..	..	320 ^P
Other ranks	16 630	18 210^P	19 590^P	21 260^P	20 210^P
White	15 010	..	..	17 690 ^P	17 700 ^P
BME	1 030	..	..	1 910 ^P	1 370 ^P
Unknown ³	590	..	..	1 660 ^P	1 140 ^P
Naval Service	3 940	3 770^P	3 860^P	4 000^P	4 150^P
Officers	370	320^P	290^P	210^P	390^P
White	310	..	210 ^P	170 ^P	340 ^P
BME	-	..	10 ^P	10 ^P	- ^P
Unknown ³	50	..	70 ^P	30 ^P	50 ^P
Other ranks	3 570	3 450^P	3 580^P	3 800^P	3 760^P
White	2 930	..	..	2 880 ^P	3 340 ^P
BME	120	..	..	180 ^P	140 ^P
Unknown ³	520	..	..	740 ^P	270 ^P
Army	12 730	14 300^P	14 540^P	14 510^P	14 180^P
Officers	820	900^P	1 060^P	890^P	800^P
White	790	790 ^{pe}	..	..	530 ^P
BME	20	20 ^{pe}	..	..	10 ^P
Unknown ³	-	80 ^{pe}	..	..	260 ^P
Other ranks	11 910	13 400^P	13 480^P	13 620^P	13 390^P
White	10 980	10 880 ^{pe}	9 930 ^P	11 350 ^P	11 400 ^P
BME	890	960 ^{pe}	1 240 ^P	1 660 ^P	1 150 ^P
Unknown ³	40	1 560 ^{pe}	2 310 ^P	620 ^P	850 ^P
Royal Air Force	1 480	1 720	2 930^P	4 260^P	3 470^P
Officers	330	370	390^P	410^P	400^P
White	310	..	310 ^P	390 ^P	380 ^P
BME	-	..	10 ^P	20 ^P	10 ^P
Unknown ³	20	..	70 ^P	- ^P	10 ^P
Other ranks	1 150	1 360	2 540^P	3 840^P	3 070^P
White	1 100	980	2 160 ^P	3 460 ^P	2 960 ^P
BME	20	20	40 ^P	80 ^P	80 ^P
Unknown ³	30	360	340 ^P	310 ^P	20 ^P

Black and Minority Ethnic personnel as a percentage of total intake (exc. unknown)

	2005/06	2006/07 ²	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
All personnel	6.0	..	..	..	6.9^P
Officers	2.1	..	..	..	2.3^P
Naval Service	1.6	..	2.7 ^P	3.9 ^P	1.4 ^P
Army	2.5	3.1 ^P	..	..	2.2 ^P
Royal Air Force	1.6	..	1.9 ^P	4.4 ^P	3.1 ^P
Other ranks	6.4	..	..	9.8^P	7.2^P
Naval Service	3.8	..	..	5.7 ^P	4.1 ^P
Army	7.5	8.1 ^P	11.1 ^P	12.8 ^P	9.1 ^P
Royal Air Force	1.8	1.7	2.0 ^P	2.2 ^P	2.7 ^P

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

Ethnicity percentages are based on those with a known ethnic origin. Where more than 40% of ethnicity data are unknown, figures are suppressed to reduce the possibility of presenting misleading information. All Service totals are also suppressed when single Service figures have varying degrees of coverage to prevent bias towards Services with higher coverage.

- Figures show intake to UK Regular Forces which comprises new entrants, re-entrants, direct trained entrants (including professionally qualified officers) and intake from the reserves. They exclude all movements within the Regular Forces; including flows from untrained to trained strength, transfers between Services and flows from ranks to officer due to promotion.
- Full coverage estimates are given for Army ethnicity figures in 2006/07. These show the number of Black and Minority Ethnic personnel that would be expected if ethnicity were known for all personnel. Ethnicity is known for 11 months of data and estimated for March 2007.
- Includes those with an unrecorded ethnic origin and those who choose not to declare.

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UK ARMED FORCES

Table 2.19 Gains to Trained Strength¹ of UK Regular Forces by Service

The gain to the trained strength (GTS) of UK Regular Armed Forces was 17,580 in financial year 2009/10. This was an increase of 1,320 (8.1%) when compared to 2008/09 and 3,170 (22.0%) compared to 2005/06.

2009/10 GTS was at a five year high in the Army and RAF, and consequently overall.

The figures presented here do not match GTS figures shown in previous editions of UKDS as they exclude those returning to the trained strength from Long Term Absence (LTA). Previous GTS figures included returns from LTA.

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
All Services²	14 410	14 240^{pe}	14 350^{pe}	16 260^p	17 580^p
From untrained to trained	13 240	12 910 ^{pe}	13 350 ^{pe}	15 320 ^p	16 660 ^p
Trained direct entrants ³	1 160	1 330 ^p	1 000 ^p	930 ^p	920 ^p
Officers	1 820	1 990^{pe}	1 810^{pe}	2 080^p	1 980^p
From untrained to trained	1 380	1 480 ^{pe}	1 340 ^{pe}	1 670 ^p	1 580 ^p
Trained direct entrants ³	130	190 ^p	140 ^p	100 ^p	80 ^p
From Other Ranks	310	320 ^p	320 ^p	310 ^p	320 ^p
Other Ranks	12 900	12 570^{pe}	12 860^{pe}	14 480^p	15 910^p
From untrained to trained	11 870	11 430 ^{pe}	12 000 ^{pe}	13 660 ^p	15 080 ^p
Trained direct entrants ³	1 030	1 140 ^p	850 ^p	830 ^p	830 ^p
Naval Service²	2 790	2 730^p	3 510^p	3 390^p	3 400^p
From untrained to trained	2 650	2 660 ^p	3 480 ^p	3 360 ^p	3 300 ^p
Trained direct entrants ³	140	70 ^p	40 ^p	30 ^p	100 ^p
Officers	370	410^p	300^p	470^p	400^p
From untrained to trained	360	410 ^p	300 ^p	460 ^p	390 ^p
Trained direct entrants ³	10	- ^p	- ^p	- ^p	10 ^p
From Other Ranks	*	*	*	*	*
Other Ranks	2 420	2 320^p	3 210^p	2 920^p	3 010^p
From untrained to trained	2 290	2 250 ^p	3 180 ^p	2 900 ^p	2 920 ^p
Trained direct entrants ³	140	70 ^p	30 ^p	20 ^p	90 ^p
Army²	9 420	10 000^p	9 210^p	10 210^p	10 930^p
From untrained to trained	8 400	8 750 ^p	8 300 ^p	9 330 ^p	10 150 ^p
Trained direct entrants ³	1 020	1 250 ^p	920 ^p	880 ^p	780 ^p
Officers	1 060	1 120^p	1 040^p	1 120^p	1 070^p
From untrained to trained	630	620 ^p	610 ^p	750 ^p	700 ^p
Trained direct entrants ³	120	180 ^p	110 ^p	90 ^p	60 ^p
From Other Ranks	310	320 ^p	320 ^p	290 ^p	310 ^p
Other Ranks	8 670	9 200^p	8 490^p	9 380^p	10 170^p
From untrained to trained	7 770	8 130 ^p	7 690 ^p	8 580 ^p	9 440 ^p
Trained direct entrants ³	900	1 070 ^p	800 ^p	800 ^p	720 ^p
Royal Air Force²	2 190	1 510^{pe}	1 630^{pe}	2 650^p	3 240^p
From untrained to trained	2 190	1 500 ^{pe}	1 580 ^{pe}	2 640 ^p	3 210 ^p
Trained direct entrants ³	-	10 ^p	50 ^p	20 ^p	30 ^p
Officers	390	450^{pe}	470^{pe}	480^p	520^p
From untrained to trained	380	450 ^{pe}	440 ^{pe}	460 ^p	490 ^p
Trained direct entrants ³	-	- ^p	30 ^p	10 ^p	20 ^p
From Other Ranks	-	- ^p	- ^p	20 ^p	10 ^p
Other Ranks	1 800	1 060^{pe}	1 160^{pe}	2 190^p	2 740^p
From untrained to trained ⁴	1 800	1 050 ^{pe}	1 140 ^{pe}	2 180 ^p	2 720 ^p
Trained direct entrants ³	-	- ^p	20 ^p	10 ^p	20 ^p

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

- GTS figures comprise those who complete training (untrained to trained flow) and those that enter directly into the trained strength (direct entrants). They exclude those returning to the trained strength from Long Term Absence (LTA).
- Total GTS figures represent net gains to overall strength and as such exclude the intake to trained officers from trained other ranks.
- Trained direct entrants comprises trained re-entrants, professionally qualified officers (PQO), Gurkhas joining the Regulars and Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS) personnel filling regular posts.
- RAF untrained to trained figures for financial years 2006/07 and 2007/08 are estimates derived from the relationship of Untrained to Trained flows with net Gains to Trained Strength pre Joint Personnel Administration System (JPA).

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Table 2.20 Outflow¹ from UK Regular Forces by Service and whether trained or untrained

Total outflow of personnel from the UK Regular Armed Forces has fallen year on year since 2006/07.

The outflow of personnel from the UK Regular Armed Forces was 18,570 in 2009/10. This is a decrease of 3,310 (15.1%) when compared to 2008/09 and a decrease of 5,780 (23.7%) when compared to 1997/98. This is due to a decrease in the outflow from the trained strength across all three Services.

	1997/98	2000/01	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
All Services²	24 350	24 950	23 260	25 160^P	24 690^P	21 880^P	18 570^P
Trained	18 390	17 600	18 140	18 870 ^P	18 010 ^P	16 070 ^P	12 280 ^P
Untrained	5 960	7 350	5 120	6 290 ^P	6 670 ^P	5 810 ^P	6 290 ^P
Officers	2 280	2 290	2 290	2 680^P	2 820^P	2 440^P	1 890^P
Trained	2 040	1 920	2 080	2 310 ^P	2 340 ^P	2 120 ^P	1 620 ^P
Untrained	240	380	220	370 ^P	480 ^P	320 ^P	270 ^P
Other ranks	22 070	22 650	20 980	22 480^P	21 860^P	19 450^P	16 680^P
Trained	16 350	15 680	16 070	16 560 ^P	15 670 ^P	13 950 ^P	10 660 ^P
Untrained	5 720	6 970	4 910	5 920 ^P	6 190 ^P	5 490 ^P	6 020 ^P
Naval Service	5 270	5 040	4 490	4 320^P	4 340^P	4 430^P	3 740^P
Trained	4 060	3 530	3 300	3 200 ^P	3 110 ^P	3 250 ^P	2 430 ^P
Untrained	1 210	1 500	1 180	1 120 ^P	1 230 ^P	1 180 ^P	1 310 ^P
Officers	620	480	520	500^P	580^P	520^P	450^P
Trained	500	410	430	400 ^P	460 ^P	410 ^P	360 ^P
Untrained	120	80	90	100 ^P	120 ^P	110 ^P	90 ^P
Other ranks	4 650	4 550	3 960	3 820^P	3 760^P	3 910^P	3 290^P
Trained	3 560	3 120	2 870	2 800 ^P	2 660 ^P	2 840 ^P	2 080 ^P
Untrained	1 080	1 430	1 100	1 020 ^P	1 110 ^P	1 070 ^P	1 220 ^P
Army²	14 470	15 230	14 190	15 770^P	15 330^P	13 140^P	11 840^P
Trained	10 210	10 070	10 500	10 930 ^P	10 470 ^P	9 350 ^P	7 570 ^P
Untrained	4 260	5 160	3 690	4 840 ^P	4 860 ^P	3 780 ^P	4 260 ^P
Officers	1 040	1 150	1 070	1 330^P	1 490^P	1 270^P	990^P
Trained	960	900	980	1 110 ^P	1 160 ^P	1 110 ^P	840 ^P
Untrained	80	260	90	220 ^P	330 ^P	160 ^P	140 ^P
Other ranks	13 430	14 080	13 120	14 440^P	13 830^P	11 870^P	10 850^P
Trained	9 250	9 180	9 520	9 820 ^P	9 310 ^P	8 240 ^P	6 730 ^P
Untrained	4 180	4 900	3 600	4 620 ^P	4 530 ^P	3 620 ^P	4 120 ^P
Royal Air Force	4 610	4 680	4 590	5 070	5 020^P	4 320^P	3 000^P
Trained	4 120	4 000	4 340	4 740	4 430 ^P	3 470 ^P	2 270 ^P
Untrained	490	680	250	330	590 ^P	850 ^P	720 ^P
Officers	620	660	700	850	760^P	640^P	460^P
Trained	580	610	670	800	720 ^P	590 ^P	420 ^P
Untrained	40	40	30	50	30 ^P	50 ^P	40 ^P
Other ranks	3 990	4 020	3 890	4 220	4 270^P	3 670^P	2 540^P
Trained	3 540	3 380	3 670	3 930	3 710 ^P	2 880 ^P	1 850 ^P
Untrained	450	640	220	280	560 ^P	800 ^P	680 ^P

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

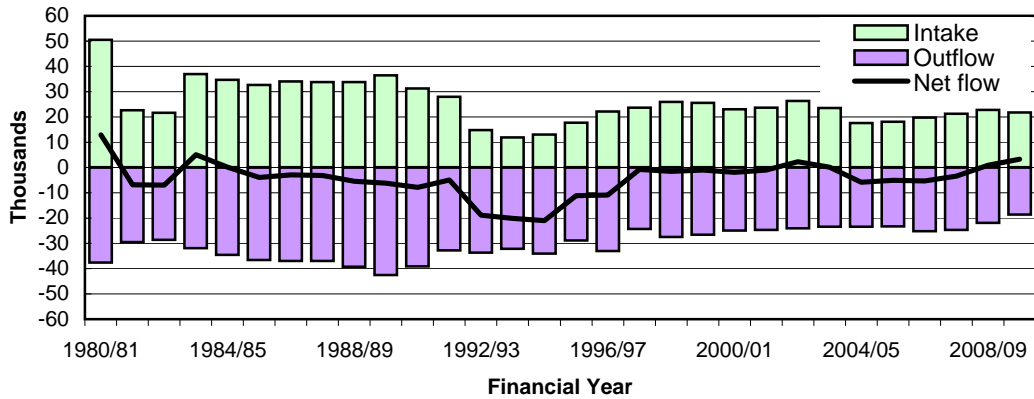
- Figures show outflow from UK Regular Forces, both trained and untrained, including personnel leaving the Services, deaths, recalled reservists on release and outflow to the Home Service battalions of the Royal Irish Regiment (which disbanded on 31 March 2008). They do not include promotion from ranks to officers or flows between Services and are not comparable with gains to trained strength figures in Table 2.19 which include promotion from ranks to officers.
- Outflow figures up to and including 2008/09 include the net flow of between 100 and 200 personnel from the Regular Army to Long Term Absentee (LTA). Outflow figures for 2009/10 do not include this net flow to LTA. See glossary for more details.

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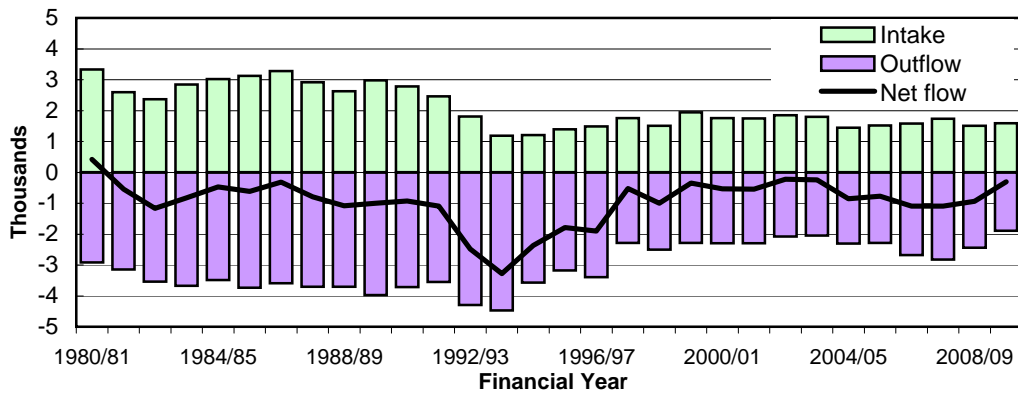
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Charts to Tables 2.17 & 2.20 Intake and Outflow of UK Regular Forces

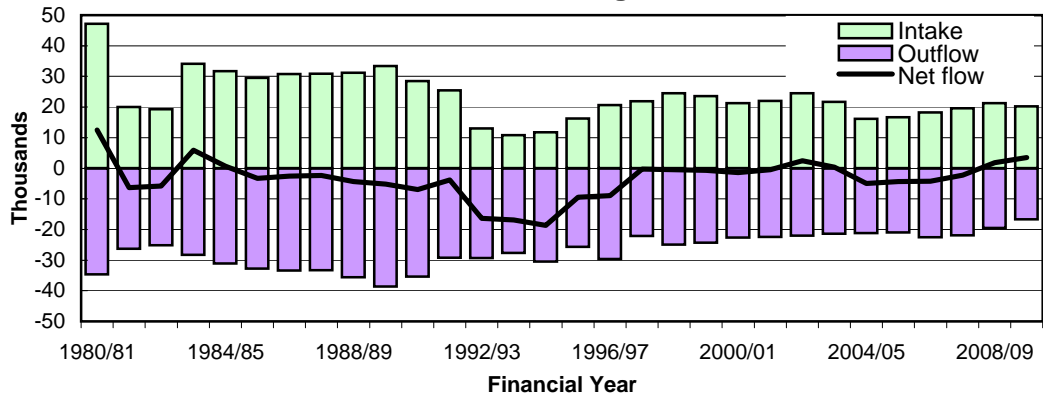
Intake and Outflow of UK Regular Forces



Intake and Outflow of UK Regular Officers



Intake and Outflow of UK Regular Other Ranks



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Table 2.21 Outflow¹ from trained UK Regular Forces by Service and ethnic origin²

The outflow from trained UK Regular Forces fell to 12,280 in 2009/10, down from 16,070 in 2008/09 and 18,390 in 1997/98.

Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) personnel as a percentage of total outflow was 5.7% in 2009/10. This was a decrease of 0.2 percentage points compared to 2008/09; and a decrease of 0.6 percentage points compared to 2007/08.

	1997/98	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
All Services*	18 390	18 140	18 870^P	18 010^P	16 070^P ||	12 280^P
Officers	2 040	2 080	2 310^P	2 340^P	2 120^P ||	1 620^P
White	2 015 ||	1 880	2 095 ^P	2 125 ^P	1 905 ^P ||	1 495 ^P
BME	20 ||	55	45 ^P	70 ^P	65 ^P ||	35 ^P
Unknown ³	5 ||	140	170 ^P	145 ^P	150 ^P ||	90 ^P
Other ranks	16 350	16 070	16 560^P	15 670^P	13 950^P ||	10 660^P
White	16 060 ||	14 250	14 720 ^P	13 840 ^P	12 470 ^P ||	9 585 ^P
BME	190 ||	560	740 ^P	1 000 ^P	840 ^P ||	635 ^P
Unknown ³	100 ||	1 260	1 095 ^P	835 ^P	640 ^P ||	440 ^P
Naval Service	4 060	3 300	3 200^P	3 110^P	3 250^P	2 430^P
Officers	500	430	400^P	460^P	410^P	360^P
White	495 ||	410	375 ^P	435 ^P	390 ^P	335 ^P
BME	5 ||	5	10 ^P	10 ^P	~ ^P	~ ^P
Unknown ³	- ||	15	15 ^P	15 ^P	20 ^P	15 ^P
Other ranks	3 560	2 870	2 800^P	2 660^P	2 840^P	2 080^P
White	3 540 ||	2 670	2 620 ^P	2 510 ^P	2 710 ^P	1 960 ^P
BME	25 ||	75	65 ^P	65 ^P	65 ^P	50 ^P
Unknown ⁴	- ||	125	120 ^P	80 ^P	60 ^P	65 ^P
Army*	10 210	10 500	10 930^P	10 470^P	9 350^P ||	7 570^P
Officers	960	980	1 110^P	1 160^P	1 110^P ||	840^P
White	950 ||	875	1 005 ^P	1 060 ^P	995 ^P ||	775 ^P
BME	5 ||	25	20 ^P	35 ^P	55 ^P ||	20 ^P
Unknown ³	~ ||	80	85 ^P	65 ^P	65 ^P ||	45 ^P
Other ranks	9 250	9 520	9 820^P	9 310^P	8 240^P ||	6 730^P
White	9 065 ||	8 355	8 590 ^P	8 020 ^P	7 150 ^P ||	5 925 ^P
BME	105 ||	385	580 ^P	845 ^P	710 ^P ||	540 ^P
Unknown ³	80 ||	785	645 ^P	445 ^P	385 ^P ||	260 ^P
Royal Air Force	4 120	4 340	4 740	4 430^P	3 470^P	2 280^P
Officers	580	670	800	720^P	590^P	420^P
White	575 ||	595	710	630 ^P	515 ^P	385 ^P
BME	5 ||	25	15	25 ^P	10 ^P	10 ^P
Unknown ³	~ ||	45	75	65 ^P	65 ^P	30 ^P
Other ranks	3 540	3 670	3 930	3 710^P	2 880^P	1 850^P
White	3 455 ||	3 220	3 505	3 305 ^P	2 610 ^P	1 695 ^P
BME	60 ||	100	95	90 ^P	70 ^P	45 ^P
Unknown ³	20 ||	350	335	310 ^P	195 ^P	115 ^P
Black and Minority Ethnic personnel as a percentage of total outflow (excluding Unknown)						
All personnel	1.1 ||	3.7	4.5^P	6.3^P	5.9^P ||	5.7^P
Officers	0.9 ||	2.8	2.1^P	3.3^P	3.3^P ||	2.3^P
Naval Service	1.2 ||	1.7	2.3 ^P	2.2 ^P	~ ^P	0.9 ^P
Army	0.6 ||	2.7	2.0 ^P	3.3 ^P	5.0 ^P ||	2.8 ^P
Royal Air Force	1.0 ||	3.7	2.1	4.0 ^P	1.7 ^P	2.5 ^P
Other ranks	1.2 ||	3.8	4.8^P	6.7^P	6.3^P ||	6.2^P
Naval Service	0.7 ||	2.7	2.4 ^P	2.5 ^P	2.3 ^P	2.5 ^P
Army	1.1 ||	4.4	6.3 ^P	9.5 ^P	9.0 ^P ||	8.4 ^P
Royal Air Force	1.8 ||	3.0	2.6	2.7 ^P	2.6 ^P	2.6 ^P

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

- Figures show outflow from trained UK Regular Forces, including personnel leaving the Services, deaths, recalled reservists on release and outflow to the Home Service battalions of the Royal Irish Regiment (which disbanded on 31 March 2008). They do not include promotion from ranks to officers or flows between Services and are not comparable with gains to trained strength figures in Table 2.19 which include promotion from ranks to officers.
 - From 2002 onwards ethnicity classifications were changed in line with the 2001 census of population so that the new ethnicity classifications used in the 2001 Census of Population could be used. These classifications are the basis of the figures from 2002 onwards.
 - Includes those with an unrecorded ethnic origin and those who chose not to declare.
 - Outflow figures up to and including 2008/09 include the net flow of between 100 and 200 personnel from the Regular Army to Long Term Absentee (LTA). Outflow figures for 2009/10 do not include this net flow to LTA. See glossary for more details.
- Ethnic origin figures are rounded to 5 and may not sum to the totals shown. Totals are rounded to the nearest 10.

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Table 2.22 Outflow¹ from UK Regular Forces by Service and sex

Females as a percentage of total outflow fell to 7.9% during 2009/10 from 8.8% in 2008/09 and from 10.2% in 1997/98.

Females as a percentage of Naval Service Officer outflow during 2009/10 rose 1.4 percentage points to 11.2%; Army Officer fell 2.4 percentage points to 9.8% and RAF Officers rose 0.9 percentage points to 15.2%.

	1997/98	2000/01	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Females: total²	2 490	2 430	1 980	2 160^P	2 170^P	1 940^P	1 470^P
Officers: total	230	260	240	300^P	350^P	300^P	220^P
Naval Service	60	40	40	50 ^P	50 ^P	50 ^P	50 ^P
Army ²	100	160	110	140 ^P	190 ^P	160 ^P	100 ^P
Royal Air Force	60	60	90	100	100 ^P	90 ^P	70 ^P
Other ranks: total	2 260	2 180	1 730	1 870^P	1 830^P	1 640^P	1 250^P
Naval Service	560	510	440	440 ^P	420 ^P	410 ^P	290 ^P
Army ²	1 180	1 180	840	960 ^P	900 ^P	770 ^P	620 ^P
Royal Air Force	530	490	450	460	500 ^P	460 ^P	340 ^P
Males: total²	21 860	22 520	21 290	23 000^P	22 510^P	19 940^P	17 110^P
Officers: total	2 060	2 040	2 050	2 380^P	2 480^P	2 140^P	1 680^P
Naval Service	560	440	480	450 ^P	530 ^P	470 ^P	400 ^P
Army ²	930	1 000	960	1 180 ^P	1 300 ^P	1 120 ^P	890 ^P
Royal Air Force	560	600	610	750	650 ^P	550 ^P	390 ^P
Other ranks: total	19 800	20 480	19 240	20 610^P	20 040^P	17 810^P	15 430^P
Naval Service	4 090	4 040	3 520	3 380 ^P	3 340 ^P	3 500 ^P	3 000 ^P
Army ²	12 260	12 900	12 280	13 480 ^P	12 930 ^P	11 090 ^P	10 230 ^P
Royal Air Force	3 460	3 540	3 440	3 760	3 760 ^P	3 220 ^P	2 200 ^P
Females as a percentage of total²	10.2	9.7	8.5	8.6^P	8.8^P	8.8^P	7.9^P
Officers: total	9.9	11.1	10.7	11.0^P	12.3^P	12.2^P	11.5^P
Naval Service	10.3	9.1	8.1	9.8 ^P	8.3 ^P	9.8 ^P	11.2 ^P
Army ²	10.1	13.4	10.7	10.8 ^P	13.0 ^P	12.2 ^P	9.8 ^P
Royal Air Force	9.3	8.5	12.6	12.0	13.8 ^P	14.3 ^P	15.2 ^P
Other ranks: total	10.3	9.6	8.3	8.3^P	8.4^P	8.4^P	7.5^P
Naval Service	12.0	11.2	11.2	11.6 ^P	11.2 ^P	10.4 ^P	8.8 ^P
Army ²	8.8	8.4	6.4	6.7 ^P	6.5 ^P	6.5 ^P	5.7 ^P
Royal Air Force	13.3	12.1	11.6	10.9	11.8 ^P	12.5 ^P	13.3 ^P

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Figures show outflow from UK Regular Forces, both trained and untrained, including personnel leaving the Services, deaths, recalled reservists on release and outflow to the Home Service battalions of the Royal Irish Regiment (which disbanded on 31 March 2008). They do not include promotion from ranks to officers or flows between Services and are not comparable with gains to trained strength figures in Table 2.19 which include promotion from ranks to officers.
2. Outflow figures up to and including 2008/09 include the net flow of between 100 and 200 personnel from the Regular Army to Long Term Absentee (LTA). Outflow figures for 2009/10 do not include this net flow to LTA. See glossary for more details.

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**Table 2.23 Military salaries¹: illustrative rates and indices
(2001/02=100)**

Indices are based on average daily rates of pay during the year. As the underlying rank weights are constant, the changes in the indices purely reflect changes in pay. All indices are calculated using standard rank weights taken at 1 March 2008 and are based against average rates of pay in 2001/02 - the year the new Pay2000 pay system was introduced.

In 2009/10, for the second year in a row, real growth in military salaries - that is, over and above inflation - was greater than zero, with 2.3% real growth over the year. This compares with UK average earnings which grew by 1.8% over the same period.

	2001/02	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Military salaries Index: all ranks²	100	114	118	122	127	130	133
Senior officers (Major General and above)	100	113	117	120	124	131	135
Officers (up to Brigadier)	100	115	118	123	128	131	134
Other ranks (Sergeant and above)	100	114	117	121	125	129	131
Other ranks (up to Corporal)	100	114	118	122	127	130	133

Illustrative rates³ of annual military salary (in terms of Army ranks)

Pay 2000 Pay System⁴

Pounds Sterling

General	Level 4	125,928	143,673	152,728	160,625	164,159	172,130	177,993
Brigadier	Level 5	74,135	84,008	86,527	89,444	96,288	98,984	100,964
Colonel	Level 1	59,280	67,175	69,189	71,522	77,545	79,716	81,310
Lieutenant Colonel	Level 9	56,586	64,123	66,047	68,273	74,023	76,095	77,617
Major	Level 9	43,472	49,498	50,983	52,702	54,551	56,078	57,199
Captain	Level 3	30,372	34,580	35,617	36,817	38,109	39,176	39,959
Lieutenant	Level 8	23,787	26,952	27,762	28,698	29,704	30,536	31,147
2nd Lieutenant	Level 5	18,798	21,301	21,940	22,680	23,475	24,133	24,615
Warrant Officer I	Level 7 H	35,420	40,457	41,672	43,077	44,588	45,836	46,753
Warrant Officer II	Level 9 H	33,029	37,427	38,551	39,851	41,249	42,404	43,252
Staff Sergeant	Level 7 L	28,904	33,106	34,098	35,248	36,484	37,506	38,256
Sergeant	Level 7 H	28,200	31,956	32,916	34,025	35,219	36,205	36,929
Corporal	Level 7 H	25,342	28,715	29,576	30,573	31,646	32,532	33,182
Lance Corporal	Level 9 H	22,101	25,043	25,794	26,664	27,599	28,372	28,940
Private	Level 1 L	12,071	13,866	14,323	15,677	16,227	16,681	17,015

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

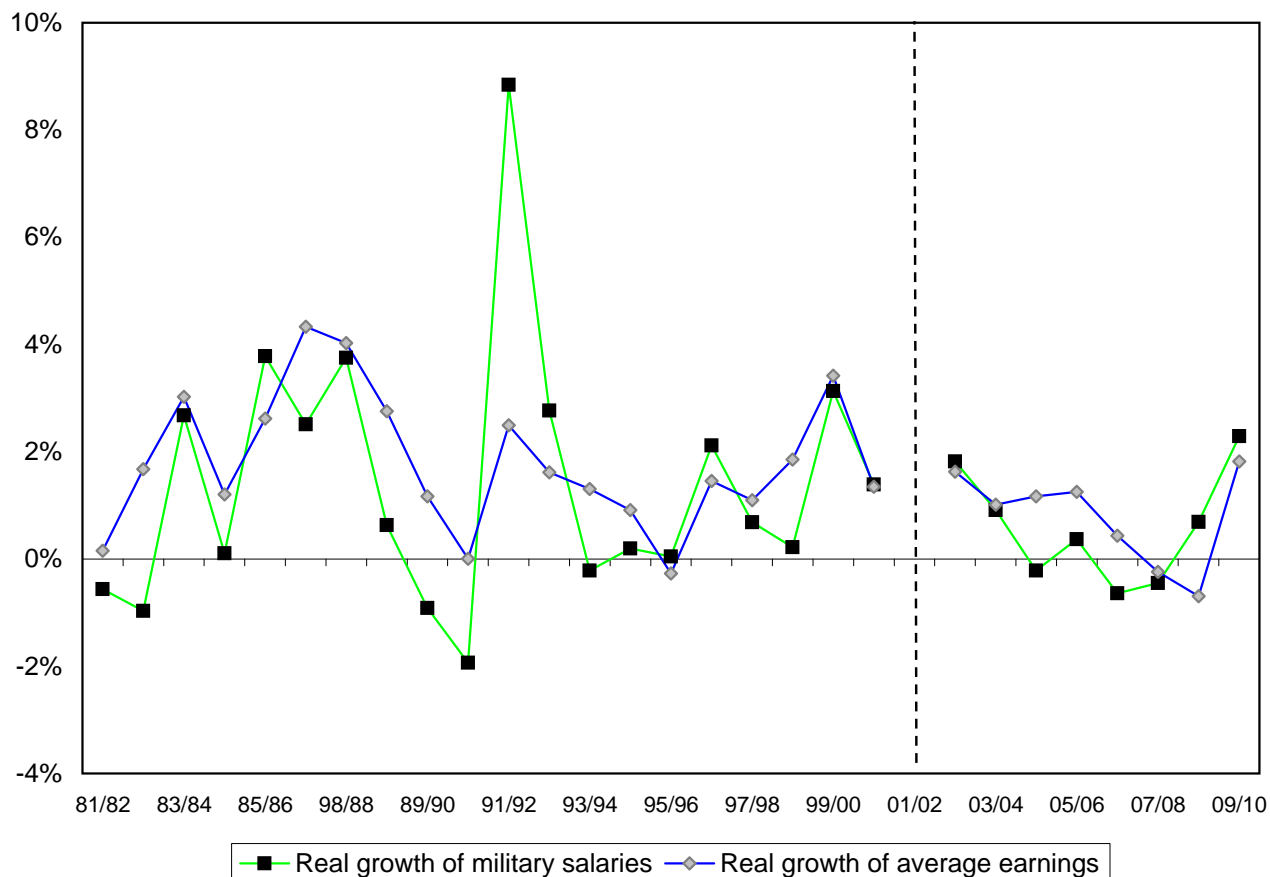
1. Data are for UK Regular Forces which includes all trained and untrained personnel. Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve personnel, and mobilised reservists are excluded.
2. Equivalent ranks in the Naval Service and Royal Air Force are shown in **Table 2.24**.
3. The illustrative rates of annual military salary are calculated using the Pay Review Bodies' annualised rates for the appropriate year. The rate shown for each rank is the pay level with the largest number of people at 1 March 2008.
4. Under the Pay 2000 system, introduced in 2001/02, Regular personnel progress annually up incremental pay spines, subject to satisfactory performance. Other Ranks are also assigned to Higher (H) or Lower (L) ranges, in accordance with their trade.

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Chart to Table 2.23 Military salaries: illustrative rates and indices

Real Growth¹ of military salaries and average earnings^{2,3}



Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Real growth in salaries is growth over and above inflation. It represents the increase in purchasing power between one year and the next. For example, if salaries grew by 2%, but prices rose by 1%, real salary growth would be about 1%, because someone earning that salary could purchase around 1% more goods and services. Real pay growth can be negative if inflation is outstripping salary growth, values at 0% indicate an increase in line with inflation. The measure of inflation used here is growth in Retail Price Index (RPI).
2. When calculating the real growth of average earnings the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Average Earnings Index (LNMM: whole economy, not seasonally adjusted, including bonuses) has been employed. The AEI will be discontinued in September 2010 so future editions will compare real growth against the Average Weekly Earnings indicator.
3. Overall, real growth in military salaries follows a similar path to that of average earnings. However, there is a noticeable peak in 1991/92. This increase is partly a consequence of the previous year's pay award being staged but also includes increases to X Factor and a change in the pension abatement. Due to the discontinuity in the military salaries index between 2000/01 and 2001/02 it is not possible to calculate a pay increase over this period. Any increase over this period would include the effects of the introduction of Pay 2000.

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Table **2.24** NATO Rank Codes and UK Service Ranks

NATO Code	Royal Navy ¹	Royal Marines ²	Army	Royal Air Force
Officers				
OF-10	Admiral of the Fleet	-	Field Marshal	Marshal of the RAF
OF-9	Admiral	General	General	Air Chief Marshal
OF-8	Vice Admiral	Lieutenant General	Lieutenant General	Air Marshal
OF-7	Rear Admiral	Major General	Major General	Air Vice-Marshal
OF-6	Commodore	Brigadier	Brigadier	Air Commodore
OF-5	Captain	Colonel	Colonel	Group Captain
OF-4	Commander	Lieutenant Colonel	Lieutenant Colonel	Wing Commander
OF-3	Lieutenant Commander	Major	Major	Squadron Leader
OF-2	Lieutenant	Captain	Captain	Flight Lieutenant
OF-1	Sub-Lieutenant	Lieutenant/2nd Lieutenant	Lieutenant/2nd Lieutenant	Flying Officer/Pilot Officer
OF(D)	Midshipman	-	Officer Designate	Officer Designate
Other Ranks				
OR-9	Warrant Officer Class 1	Warrant Officer Class 1	Warrant Officer Class 1	Warrant Officer
OR-8	Warrant Officer Class 2	Warrant Officer Class 2	Warrant Officer Class 2	-
OR-7	Chief Petty Officer	Colour Sergeant	Staff Sergeant	Flight Sergeant/ Chief Technician
OR-6	Petty Officer	Sergeant	Sergeant	Sergeant
OR-4	Leading Rate	Corporal	Corporal	Corporal
OR-3	-	Lance Corporal ⁴	Lance Corporal	Lance Corporal ⁵
OR-2	Able Rating ³	Marine ³	Private (Classes 1 to 3)	Junior Technician/ Leading Aircraftman/ Senior Aircraftman
OR-1	-	-	Private (Class 4)/Junior	Aircraftman

1. The Royal Navy introduced a Warrant Officer Class 2 on 1 April 2004.
2. Royal Marine officer ranks were aligned with those of the Army on 1 July 1999.
3. The rates of Able Rating and Ordinary Seaman were merged on 1 April 1999, as were the corresponding ranks of Marine 1st class and Marine 2nd class. The ranks of Junior Rating and Junior Marine were also abolished.
4. Rank introduced in 2008 in the Royal Marines.
5. Rank introduced in 2010 in the RAF.

Civilian equivalents to military ranks

NATO Code	Ministry of Defence civilian grade equivalent
OF-10	} Permanent Under Secretary/ 2nd Permanent Under Secretary
OF-9	
OF-8	SCS ¹ 3-star ²
OF-7	SCS ¹ 2-star ³
OF-6	SCS ¹ 1-star ⁴
-	Band B1 ⁵
OF-5	Band B2 ⁶
OF-4	Band C1 ⁷
OF-3	Band C2 ⁸
OF-2	Band D ⁹

1. Senior Civil Service.
2. Formerly Grade 2, Deputy Under Secretary.
3. Formerly Grade 3, Assistant Under Secretary.
4. Formerly Grades 4 and 5, Executive Director and Assistant Secretary.
5. Formerly Grade 6, Senior Principal Officer and equivalents.
6. Formerly Grade 7, Principal Officer and equivalents.
7. Formerly Senior Executive Officer and equivalents.
8. Formerly Higher Executive Officer and equivalents.
9. Formerly Executive Officer and equivalents.

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CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Table 2.25 Civilian personnel¹, at 1 April each year

Since 1 April 1997 the Level 0 MOD total has decreased from 133,000 to 85,800, representing a reduction of 35.6% over the period. This period has seen a reduction across the board in Level 1 MOD staff, falling from 96,600 to 63,600, and locally engaged civilians falling from 15,900 to 10,200.

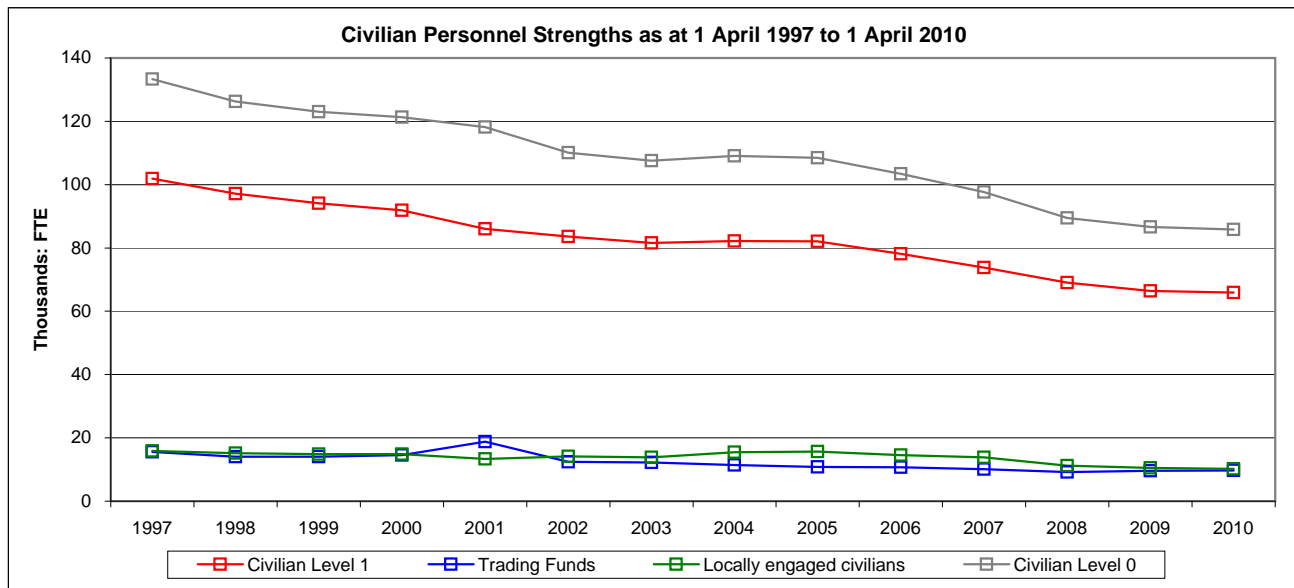
From 1997 to 2008 the strength of the Trading Funds fell from 15,500 to 9,200, but since 2008 has risen slightly to 9,700.

From 1 April 1997 to 1 April 2010 there was a decline in the Level 1 permanent industrial strength, from 29,200 to 10,900 - a reduction of 62.7% over the period.

		Thousands: FTE								
		1997	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Civilian Level 0²		133.3	121.3	108.5	103.4	97.7	89.5	86.6	85.8	
Civilian Level 1		101.9	91.9	82.0	78.1	73.8	69.0	66.4	65.9	
Trading Funds ²		15.5	14.5	10.8	10.7	10.1	9.2	9.6	9.7	
Locally engaged civilians		15.9	14.8	15.7	14.5	13.8	11.2	10.5	10.2	
Civilian Level 1 - Permanent		96.6	88.2	78.6	74.7	70.5	66.0	63.6	63.3	
Non-industrial		67.4	64.9	63.8	60.5	57.5	54.3	52.7	52.3	
Industrial		29.2	23.3	14.7	14.2	13.0	11.7	11.0	10.9	
Civilian Level 1 - Casual³		3.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.3	
Non-industrial		2.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	
Industrial		1.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	
Civilian Level 1 - RFA		2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	
Trading Funds²		15.5	14.5	10.8	10.7	10.1	9.2	9.6	9.7	
Permanent ²		15.2	14.2	10.7	10.6	9.9	9.1	9.5	9.6	
Casual ²		0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Locally engaged civilians		15.9	14.8	15.7	14.5	13.8	11.2	10.5	10.2	

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Civilian Level 0 and Level 1 are defined in the Glossary.
2. The following changes have affected the continuity of the civilian data: In 2001 the QinetiQ portion of the Defence Evaluation and Research Agency (8,000) was established as a private company. At 1 April 2008 the Defence Aviation Repair Agency and the Army Base Repair Organisation merged to form the Defence Support Group and around 1,000 personnel transferred to the Vector Aerospace Corporation.
3. Casual staff are usually engaged for less than 12 months.



CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

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Table 2.26 Civilian personnel¹ by budgetary area, at 1 April 2010

MOD Head Office is the largest single budgetary area, comprising 23% of the Civilian Level 0 total. 96.6% of MOD Head Office staff are employed in non-industrial grades.

Within Service Command organisations, C-in-C Land Forces has the most personnel 19.2%, followed by Air Officer C-in-C 10.1%, and C-in-C Fleet 5.5%.

There are considerably higher percentages of industrial grades staff in Service Command TLBs, with 32.9% of Air Officer C-in-C, 28.0% of C-in-C Land Forces and 23.3% of C-in-C Fleet (excluding Royal Fleet Auxiliary personnel).

	Thousands: FTE		
	Total	Non-industrial	Industrial
Civilian Level 0^{1,2}	85.8	*	*
Commander-in-Chief Fleet²	4.8	*	*
Navy Command	2.4	1.9	0.6
Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service ²	2.3	*	*
Commander-in-Chief Land Forces	16.5	11.9	4.6
Chief of Staff Land Forces	0.7	0.6	-
Field Army	1.4	0.8	0.6
Force Development & Training ³	4.4	3.6	0.8
Joint Helicopter Command	0.6	0.3	0.3
Personnel & Support Command ³	8.4	5.5	2.9
Service Childrens Education Agency	1.1	1.0	-
Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief	8.7	5.8	2.8
HQ Air Command	8.7	5.8	2.8
Defence Equipment & Support	16.2	13.8	2.3
Defence Equipment & Support ⁴	16.2	13.8	2.3
MOD Head Office, HQ and centrally managed expenditure	19.8	19.1	0.7
Central Top Level Budget	16.7	16.1	0.5
Defence Academy	0.3	0.3	-
Defence Export Services Organisation	-	-	-
Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff (Health)	0.7	0.6	0.1
London Delegated Budgets	3.4	3.2	0.2
London Head Office	1.9	1.9	-
Ministry of Defence Police and Guarding Agency	7.5	7.5	-
Personnel Director	1.5	1.5	-
Policy and Commitments	0.4	0.2	0.2
Central Other ⁵	0.9	0.9	-
Chief of Joint Operations	0.3	0.3	-
Commander of British Forces Cyprus	0.1	0.1	-
Commander of British Forces Falklands	-	-	-
Commander of British Forces Gibraltar	-	-	-
Permanent Joint Headquarters	0.1	0.1	-
Defence Estates	2.8	2.7	0.1
Unallocated	0.1	0.1	-
Civilian Level 1^{1,2}	65.9	*	*
	Total	Non-industrial	Industrial
MOD owned Trading Funds²	9.7	*	*
Defence Science and Technology Laboratory	3.7	*	*
Meteorological Office	1.8	*	*
UK Hydrographic Office	1.0	*	*
Defence Support Group	3.2	*	*
Locally engaged civilians²	10.2	*	*
Civilian Level 0^{1,2}	85.8	*	*

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Civilian Level 0 and Level 1 are defined in the Glossary.

2. A breakdown of industrial and non-industrial personnel is unavailable for Royal Fleet Auxiliary, Trading Funds and locally engaged civilian personnel.

3. Regional Forces, previously reported within the Land Forces TLB budgetary area structure, have been restructured to form the budgetary areas of Forces Development & Training, and Personnel Support & Command. Comparison against previous years tables is not advisable.

4. Defence Equipment Support Management Group and Future Defence Supply Chain, previously reported within the Defence Equipment & Support TLB budgetary area structure, have been restructured to form the Defence Equipment & Support budgetary area. Comparison against previous years tables is not advisable.

5. This budgetary area contains personnel from the following working level management groups (WLMG): Service Personnel and Veterans Agency, Programme Costs, Strategy Director and any residual personnel from Central closed budgetary areas.

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Table 2.27 Civilian personnel¹ in UK Defence Agencies and MOD-owned Trading Funds, at 1 April 2010

As at 1 April 2010 the MOD had 5 agencies employing 10,980 FTE civilian personnel, 12.8% of the MOD total.

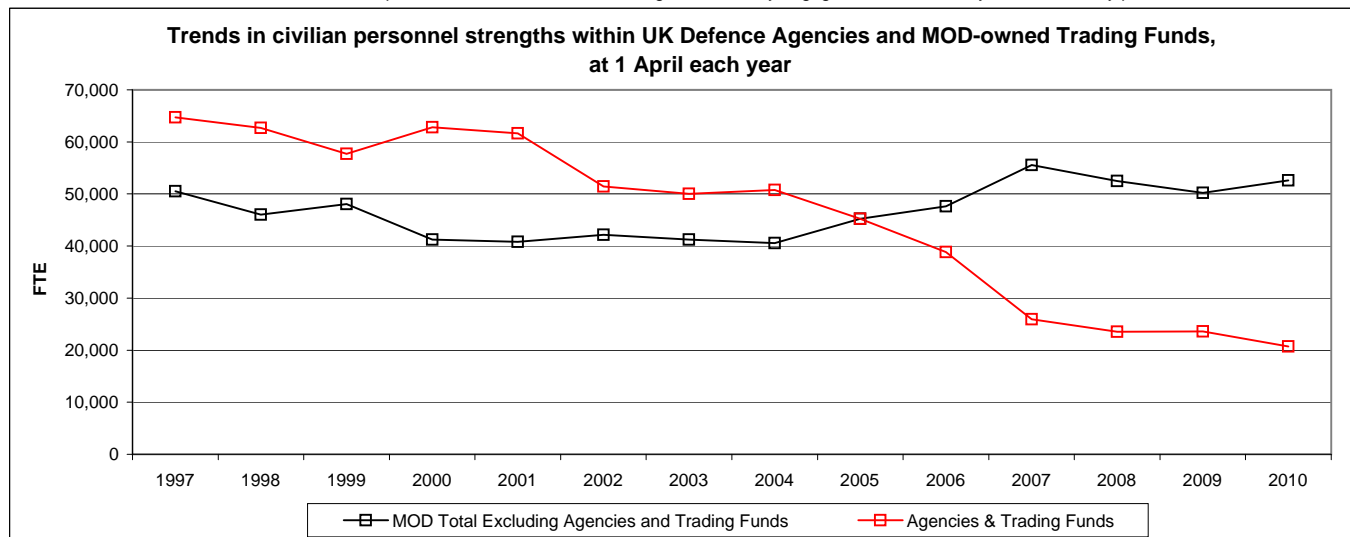
At 1 April 1997 the MOD had 35 agencies employing 46,180 FTE (34.6% of the civilian total FTE strength), by 1 April 2000 excluding Trading Funds the MOD had 30 agencies employing 40,920 FTE (33.7% of the civilian total FTE strength), and as at 1 April 2005 excluding Trading Funds the number of agencies had fallen to 20 employing 34,460 FTE, 31.8% of the civilian total FTE strength.

80.3% of staff employed by Agencies and Trading Funds are based in England, which is a similar distribution to the overall MOD total excluding LEC and RFA staff, with 83.1% of staff based in England. Wales has the largest proportion of staff employed in Agencies and Trading Funds at 51%, with most of those employed in the Defence Support Group.

		Number: FTE					
		Grand Total	England	Scotland	Wales	N.Ireland	Elsewhere
Total Agencies and Trading Funds		20 710	16 620	1 760	1 010	40	1 300
<i>As a percentage of total MOD personnel in category</i>		<i>24</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>9</i>
Agencies^{2,3}							
Service Personnel and Veterans Agency	Total	900	820	60	-	-	20
	Non-industrial	850	770	60	-	-	20
	Industrial	50	50	-	-	-	-
Defence Vetting Agency	Total	450	330	-	-	-	120
	Non-industrial	450	330	-	-	-	120
	Industrial	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Defence Police and Guarding Agency	Total	7 530	5 940	1 380	180	-	30
	Non-industrial	7 480	5 910	1 370	180	-	30
	Industrial	50	30	10	-	-	-
People Pay and Pensions Agency	Total	1 030	1 010	10	-	-	10
	Non-industrial	1 030	1 010	10	-	-	10
	Industrial	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service Childrens Education	Total	1 060	120	80	-	-	870
	Non-industrial	1 030	100	60	-	-	870
	Industrial	30	20	10	-	-	-
Trading Funds⁴							
Defence Support Group		3 230	2 190	120	810	10	90
Defence Science and Technology Laboratory		3 700	3 570	-	-	-	120
Meteorological Office		1 840	1 670	110	20	10	30
UK Hydrographic Office		970	960	-	-	-	-
MOD Total Excluding Agencies and Trading Funds		52 610	44 320	4 000	960	1 900	1 420
Locally engaged civilian staff ⁴		10 200	-	-	-	-	10 200
Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA) staff ⁴		2 330	-	-	-	-	2 330
Civilian Level 0 Total		85 850	60 940	5 760	1 970	1 930	15 240

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Civilian Level 0 is defined in the Glossary.
2. Data are drawn from the Resource Accounting and Budgeting system.
3. Defence Storage And Distribution Agency formally ceased to be an agency as at 1 April 2010.
4. A breakdown of industrial and non-industrial personnel is unavailable for Trading Funds, locally engaged civilians and Royal Fleet Auxiliary personnel.



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Table 2.28 Civilian personnel¹ by budgetary area and grade equivalent², at 1 April each year

The individual Service Commands experienced a large decrease between 1997 and 2005; C-in-C Fleet 74.4%, C-in-C Land Forces 45.0% and Air Officer C-in-C 42.6%, primarily due to the formation of the Defence Logistics Organisation created by merging individual service logistic organisations.

Defence Logistics Organisation and the Defence Procurement Agency merged to form Defence Equipment & Support in 2007. This budgetary area has experienced the largest proportional budgetary area reduction from 22.6% (24,470) at 1 April 2005 to 18.9% (16,150) as at 1 April 2010.

Total Band D staff have decreased by 27.9% (14,470 in 2005 to 10,440 in 2010), Industrial staff by 26.6% (15,000 in 2005 to 11,010 in 2010) and Band E staff by 22.8% (29,070 in 2005 to 22,440 in 2010). In comparison pay bands C to SCS have only seen a reduction of between 3.3% and 6.4%.

		Number: FTE					
Grade	1997	2005	2006	2007	2008 ³	2009	2010
Civilian Level 0	133 330	108 470	103 380	97 690	89 500	86 620	85 850
Senior Civil Service and Equivalent ⁴	350	300	310	280	300	300	290
Pay Band B	2 260	2 640	2 740	2 450	2 450	2 440	2 470
Pay Band C	14 880	17 490	17 310	16 840	16 540	16 800	16 630
Pay Band D	16 280	14 470	13 500	12 170	10 990	10 580	10 440
Pay Band E	35 550	29 070	27 220	25 590	23 490	22 800	22 440
Other non-industrial ⁵	70	700	170	790	940	110	300
Industrial	30 340	15 000	14 540	13 300	12 060	11 100	11 010
Trading Fund Staff	15 530	10 780	10 700	10 060	9 210	9 630	9 730
Royal Fleet Auxiliaries	2 210	2 350	2 340	2 360	2 270	2 300	2 330
Locally engaged civilians ⁶	15 860	15 660	14 540	13 840	11 240	10 550	10 200
Commander-in-Chief Fleet	22 310	5 710	5 290	5 230	4 600	4 640	4 760
Pay Band C and above	3 180	690	640	580	500	510	540
Pay Band D and below	9 310	1 890	1 700	1 640	1 260	1 280	1 320
Other non-industrial ⁵	20	60	-	30	30	-	10
Industrial	7 580	730	610	620	540	550	570
Royal Fleet Auxiliaries	2 210	2 350	2 340	2 360	2 270	2 300	2 330
Commander-in-Chief Land Forces	36 240	19 920	18 650	17 960	17 180	16 490	16 480
Pay Band C and above	4 260	3 690	3 590	3 340	3 290	3 420	3 450
Pay Band D and below	18 110	10 730	9 830	8 930	8 390	8 370	8 270
Other non-industrial ⁵	20	40	30	400	520	80	150
Industrial	13 850	5 450	5 200	5 300	4 970	4 630	4 610
Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief	19 290	11 080	10 770	8 980	8 710	8 560	8 660
Pay Band C and above	2 130	1 190	1 190	1 060	1 070	1 120	1 150
Pay Band D and below	9 380	5 820	5 550	4 870	4 580	4 600	4 660
Other non-industrial ⁵	30	20	10	70	80	10	-
Industrial	7 760	4 050	4 020	2 980	2 980	2 830	2 850
Defence Equipment & Support⁷	*	24 470	22 490	20 880	18 010	16 740	16 150
Pay Band C and above	*	9 150	8 970	8 710	8 430	8 520	8 410
Pay Band D and below	*	10 860	9 560	8 490	6 710	5 800	5 410
Other non-industrial ⁵	*	350	40	60	70	10	20
Industrial	*	4 110	3 920	3 620	2 790	2 400	2 310
Centre	24 100	20 790	20 720	20 530	20 260	19 890	19 770
Pay Band C and above	7 910	5 680	5 860	5 760	5 930	5 900	5 790
Pay Band D and below	15 030	14 230	13 990	13 760	13 440	13 290	13 210
Other non-industrial ⁵	-	220	80	240	230	10	100
Industrial	1 160	670	790	780	660	680	670
Unknown⁸	-	60	210	190	290	130	100
Pay Band C and above	-	30	130	110	60	80	60
Pay Band D and below	-	20	80	80	100	40	30
Other non-industrial ⁵	-	-	10	-	10	10	10
Industrial	-	-	-	-	120	10	-

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

- Civilian Level 0 is defined in the Glossary.
- Grade equivalent is shown in terms of the broader banding structure and is based on paid grade.
- At 1 April 2008 the Defence Aviation Repair Agency and the Army Base Repair Organisation merged to form the Defence Support Group and around 1,000 personnel transferred to the Vector Aerospace Corporation.
- Includes about 50 personnel outside the Senior Civil Service but of equivalent grade.
- Includes industrial staff on temporary promotion to non-industrial grades and staff for whom no grade information is available.
- Locally engaged civilians and manuals cannot be split by budgetary area, so are only included in the Ministry of Defence total.
- Defence Equipment & Support formed in 2007 by merging the Defence Logistics Organisation and Defence Procurement Agency. For consistency information in this table has been merged across the series between 2002 and 2006.
- Staff for whom no Top Level Budget (TLB) information is available are included in this section of the table.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Table 2.29 Strength of civilian personnel¹ by ethnic origin² and grade³, at 1 April each year

The percentage of Black and Minority Ethnic civilian personnel has fallen slightly this year, but has increased overall from 2.8% in 2005 to 3.1% as at 1 April 2010.

The highest representation of Black and Minority Ethnic civilian personnel (excluding those of unknown grade) can be found in Pay Band E (3.9%). There has been a 0.5% increase in the proportion of Black and Minority Ethnic civilian personnel within all higher management Grades (SCS-Grade C) since 2005.

The percentage of civilian personnel with no known ethnicity declaration has fallen from 35.6% (39,320) in 2005 to 28.2% (25,410) in 2010.

		Headcount							
		1997							
			2005	2006	2007	2008 ⁴	2009	2010	
Civilian Level 0¹	135 450	||	110 480	107 300	101 570	||	93 670	90 630	89 970
White	65 930	||	69 150	70 210	67 450	||	63 250	62 360	62 560
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ⁵	300	||	260	270	240	||	250	260	260
Pay Band B	1 970	||	2 140	2 300	2 080	||	2 080	2 080	2 110
Pay Band C	12 740	||	13 750	14 180	14 020	||	13 790	14 130	14 090
Pay Band D	13 320	||	11 600	11 490	10 520	||	9 530	9 290	9 320
Pay Band E	29 600	||	23 020	23 360	22 430	||	20 690	20 440	20 460
Other non-industrial ⁶	-	||	450	110	660	||	770	80	180
Industrial ⁷	..	||	9 390	10 010	9 620	||	8 940	8 740	8 990
Trading Fund staff	8 000	||	8 530	8 500	7 900	||	7 200	7 340	7 160
Black & Minority Ethnic	1 340	||	2 010	2 080	2 060	||	2 020	2 030	2 000
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ⁵	10	||	10	10	-	||	-	-	10
Pay Band B	40	||	50	50	50	||	60	60	60
Pay Band C	160	||	350	380	400	||	410	440	440
Pay Band D	220	||	350	380	340	||	320	290	280
Pay Band E	760	||	840	890	880	||	850	870	840
Other non-industrial ⁶	-	||	20	10	30	||	30	-	10
Industrial ⁷	..	||	200	200	180	||	190	180	190
Trading Fund staff	150	||	170	170	170	||	170	190	170
Unknown⁸	68 190	||	39 320	35 000	32 070	||	28 390	26 230	25 410
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ⁵	40	||	30	40	50	||	50	40	40
Pay Band B	260	||	500	440	400	||	390	380	390
Pay Band C	2 050	||	3 640	3 050	2 820	||	2 740	2 670	2 560
Pay Band D	2 910	||	2 750	1 900	1 570	||	1 380	1 260	1 100
Pay Band E	6 320	||	6 260	4 100	3 450	||	3 040	2 520	2 180
Other non-industrial ⁶	70	||	240	40	170	||	220	40	130
Industrial ⁷	30 880	||	5 660	4 600	3 790	||	3 190	2 420	2 070
Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA)	2 210	||	2 350	2 340	2 360	||	2 270	2 300	2 330
Locally engaged civilians	15 860		15 660	16 290	15 280		13 080	12 270	11 980
Trading Fund staff	7 590		2 230	2 200	2 180		2 040	2 330	2 650

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CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

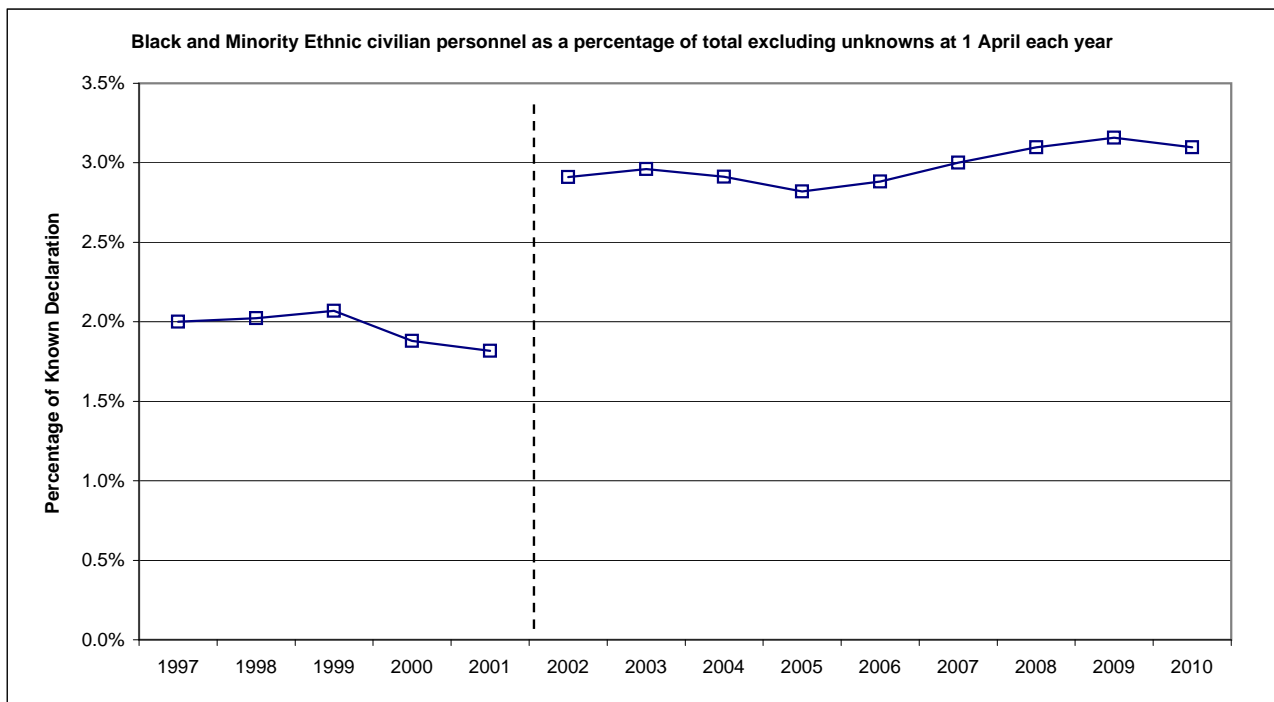
Table 2.29 Strength of civilian personnel¹ by ethnic origin² and grade³, at 1 April each year (continued)

Black and Minority Ethnic civilian personnel as a percentage of total excluding unknowns

	1997		2005	2006	2007		2008 ⁴	2009	2010
All Grades	2.0	||	2.8	2.9	3.0	||	3.1	3.2	3.1
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ⁵	3.5	||	2.2	2.5	-		-	-	2.7
Pay Band B	1.9	||	2.4	2.3	2.5		2.6	2.8	2.9
Pay Band C	1.2	||	2.5	2.6	2.7		2.9	3.0	3.0
Pay Band D	1.6	||	2.9	3.2	3.2		3.2	3.0	3.0
Pay Band E	2.5	||	3.5	3.7	3.8		3.9	4.1	3.9
Other non-industrial ⁶	-	||	4.4	6.6	3.8		3.5	-	4.9
Industrial ⁷	..	||	2.1	2.0	1.9		2.0	2.0	2.0
Trading Fund staff	1.8	||	2.0	2.0	2.1	||	2.3	2.5	2.4

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Civilian Level 0 is defined in the Glossary.
2. Between 2001 and 2002 the definitions for ethnicity were resurveyed. Ethnic origin data are collected by self declaration and are thus based on self-perception.
3. Grade equivalent is shown in terms of the broader banding structure and is based on paid grade.
4. At 1 April 2008 the Defence Aviation Repair Agency and the Army Base Repair Organisation merged to form the Defence Support Group and around 1,000 personnel transferred to the Vector Aerospace Corporation.
5. The totals include about 50 personnel outside the Senior Civil Service but of equivalent grade.
6. Includes industrial staff on temporary promotion to non-industrial grades and staff for whom no grade information is available.
7. No ethnicity data are available for the industrial personnel before 2000.
8. Those for whom there is no record of their ethnic origin, and personnel who chose not to declare.



Between 2001 and 2002 the definitions for ethnicity were resurveyed.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Table 2.30 Strength of civilian personnel¹ by sex, grade² and whether full or part-time, at 1 April each year

The number of male civilian personnel reduced from 79,220 at 1 April 1997 to 47,860 by 1 April 2010, and the number of female civilian personnel reduced from 38,160 to 27,800 over the same period.

The percentage of female civilian personnel has increased from 32.5% at 1 April 1997 to 36.7% at 1 April 2010.

From 1 April 1997 to 1 April 2010 the total number of part-time civilian personnel increased from 5,400 to 7,480. Over this period the percentage of part-time civilian personnel has risen from 4.6% to 9.9% of total civilian personnel.

Although there has been an overall reduction of 9.8% in the number of full-time civilian personnel in Pay Band B and SCS since 2005 (falling from 2,880 to 2,590), the percentage of full-time female civilian personnel in Pay Band B and SCS has increased in the same period by 14.8% (70 personnel).

Sex, part time/full time and grade	1997	Headcount					
		2005	2006	2007	2008 ³	2009	2010
Female: full-time	33 260 II	28 730	26 560	23 840 II	22 290	21 860	21 830
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ^f	20	30	30	30	40	50	50
Pay Band B	190	430	440	380	400	430	480
Pay Band C	2 160	4 010	4 030	3 440	3 520	3 850	3 930
Pay Band D	3 840	4 880	4 550	3 880	3 510	3 490	3 430
Pay Band E	19 480	14 910	13 230	11 760	10 590	10 330	10 040
Other non-industrial ^f	10	200	80	470	560	30	120
Industrial	4 430	2 560	2 390	2 120	1 940	1 820	1 830
Trading Funds	3 130	1 730	1 820	1 740	1 740	1 870	1 950
Male: full-time	78 720 II	58 000	55 660	52 300 II	48 560	46 850	46 350
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ^f	320	270	280	240	250	240	230
Pay Band B	2 050	2 150	2 210	1 910	1 900	1 850	1 830
Pay Band C	12 600	12 830	12 470	12 060	11 690	11 570	11 290
Pay Band D	12 170	9 110	8 380	7 680	6 900	6 480	6 390
Pay Band E	14 320	12 340	11 990	11 640	10 850	10 490	10 400
Other non-industrial ^f	70	490	80	180	200	30	130
Industrial	25 130	12 020	11 720	10 650	9 700	8 900	8 790
Trading Funds	12 070	8 790	8 530	7 940	7 060	7 280	7 280
Female: part-time	4 900 II	5 060	5 600	6 480 II	6 190	5 990	5 970
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ^f	-	-	-	-	10	10	10
Pay Band B	10	70	90	140	140	130	140
Pay Band C	160	750	920	1 290	1 330	1 360	1 360
Pay Band D	370	650	750	740	670	730	730
Pay Band E	2 780	2 720	2 900	3 120	2 920	2 790	2 780
Other non-industrial ^f	-	20	-	160	190	30	40
Industrial	1 160	560	570	620	520	470	460
Trading Funds	420	300	360	400	430	470	460
Male: part-time	500 II	680	830	1 320 II	1 280	1 360	1 510
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ^f	-	-	-	10	10	10	10
Pay Band B	20	50	50	100	90	110	110
Pay Band C	20	160	190	440	400	460	510
Pay Band D	60	60	90	120	140	140	160
Pay Band E	100	160	220	240	220	220	250
Other non-industrial ^f	-	10	-	50	60	30	30
Industrial	170	120	130	200	160	160	170
Trading Funds	120	120	150	160	190	230	290
Total female	38 160 II	33 790	32 170	30 320 II	28 480	27 850	27 800
Total male	79 220 II	58 680	56 500	53 610 II	49 840	48 200	47 860
Civilian Level 0	135 450 II	110 480	107 300	101 570 II	93 670	90 630	89 970
Full time	111 990	86 720	82 230	76 140	70 840	68 710	68 180
Part time	5 390	5 740	6 430	7 790	7 480	7 350	7 480
Royal Fleet Auxiliaries ⁶	2 210	2 350	2 340	2 360	2 270	2 300	2 330
Locally engaged civilians ⁶	15 860	15 660	16 290	15 280	13 080	12 270	11 980

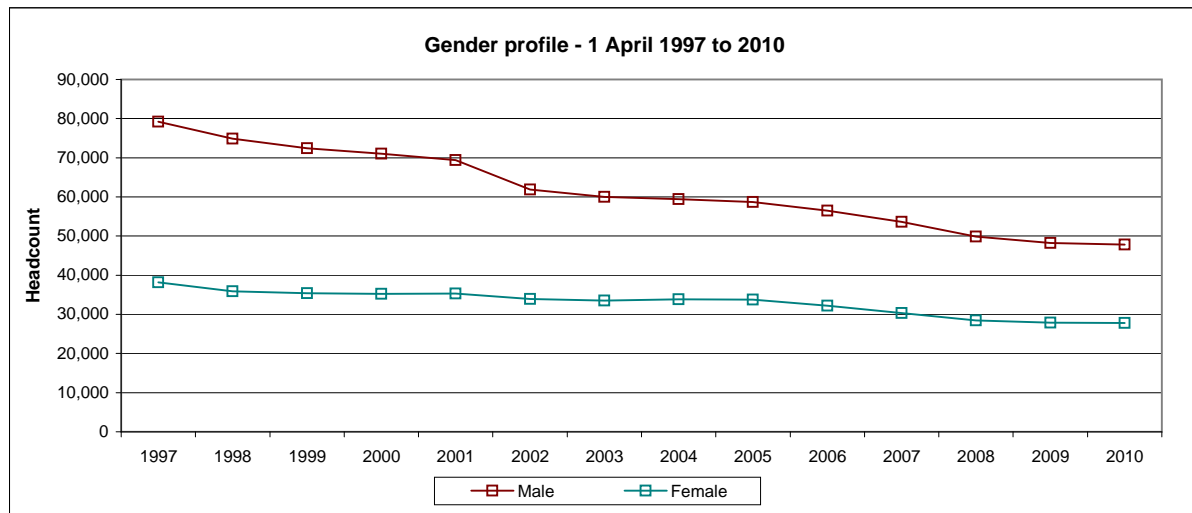
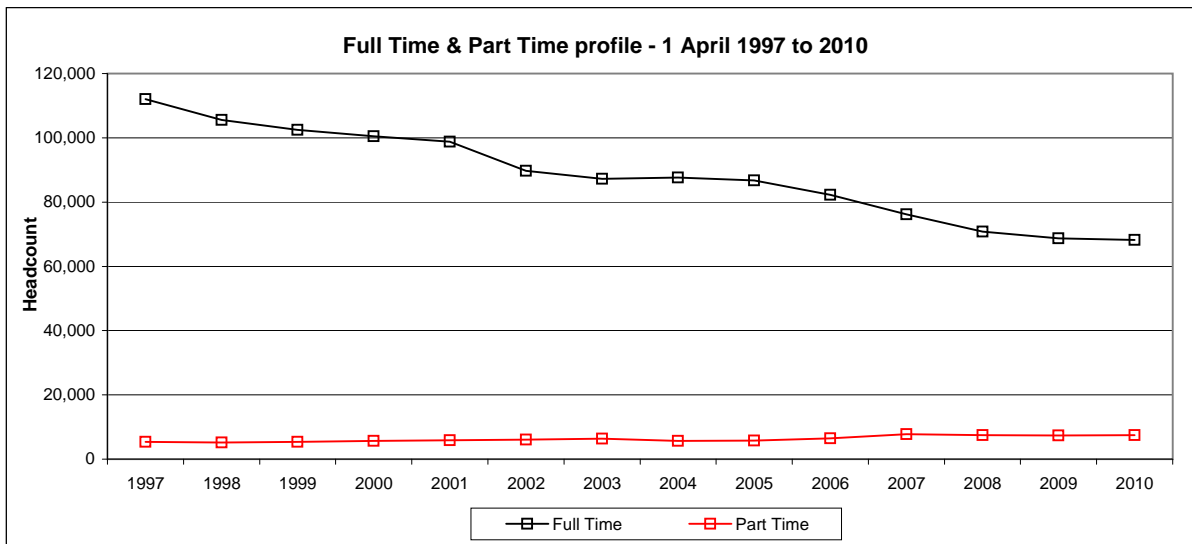
Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Civilian Level 0 is defined in the Glossary.
 2. Grade equivalent is shown in terms of the broader banding structure and is based on paid grade.
 3. At 1 April 2008 the Defence Aviation Repair Agency and the Army Base Repair Organisation merged to form the Defence Support Group and around 1,000 personnel transferred to the Vector Aerospace Corporation.
 4. Includes about 50 personnel outside the Senior Civil Service but of equivalent grade.
 5. Includes industrial civilian personnel on temporary promotion to non-industrial grades and staff for whom no grade information is available.
 6. Data by sex, grade and part time/full time hours worked are not available for Royal Fleet Auxiliaries and locally engaged civilians.
- In 2001 the QinetiQ portion of the Defence Evaluation and Research Agency (8,000) was established as a private company.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Charts to Table **2.30** Strength of civilian personnel by sex, grade and whether full or part-time, at 1 April each year



CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Table 2.31 Number of civilian personnel¹ by disability status, and grade, at 1 April 2010

The percentage of disabled civilian personnel fell from 8.7% in 2002 to a low point of 5.5% in 2006 and 2007, but has risen steadily in 2009 and 2010 to 6.6%.

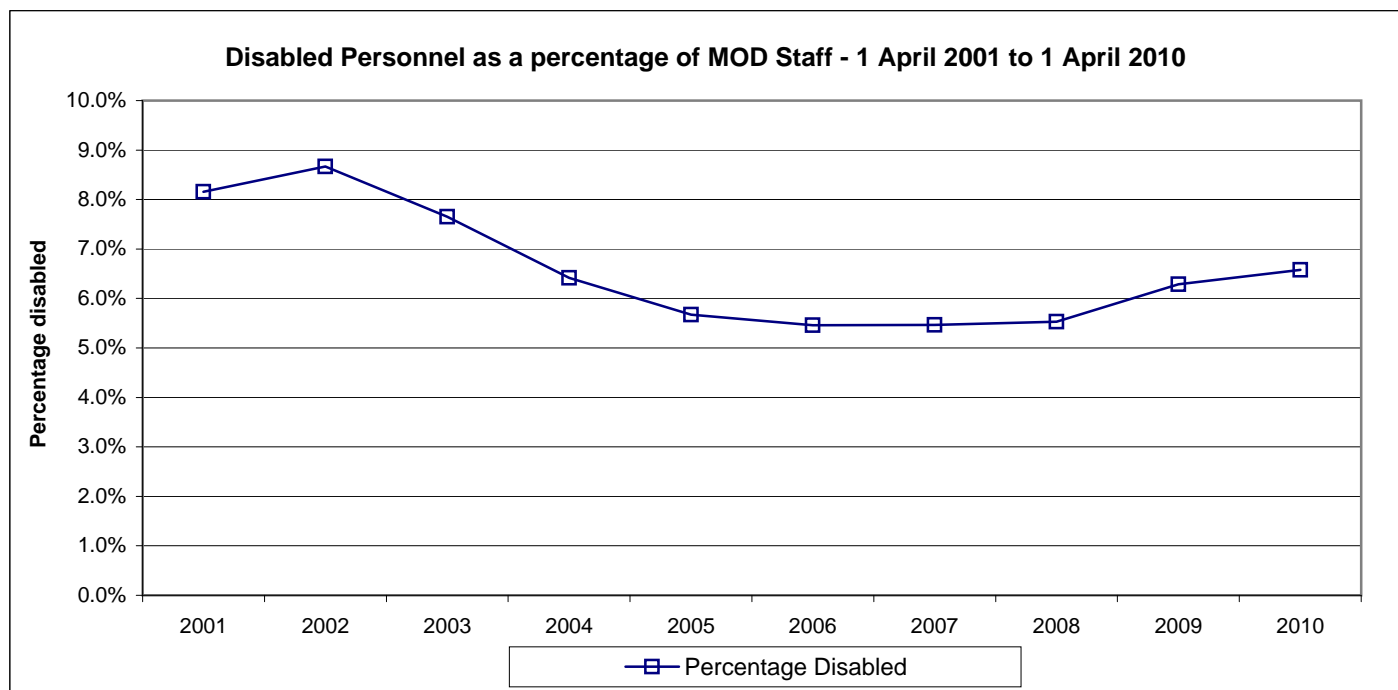
Pay Bands D & E had the highest percentages of disabled civilian personnel, at 7.5% and 7.6% respectively, while Trading Funds recorded the lowest percentage of disabled civilian personnel, at 2.2%.

	Disability Status			Total	Headcount
	Not Disabled	Disabled	unknown		Disabled Personnel as a percentage of total (exc unknown)
Civilian Level 0	55 880	3 930	30 160	89 970	6.6
Civilian Level 1	50 470	3 820	13 720	68 010	7.0
Senior Civil Service and equivalent ²	250	20	30	300	6.1
Band B	2 040	100	420	2 560	4.9
Band C	13 260	980	2 840	17 080	6.9
Band D	8 290	670	1 740	10 710	7.5
Band E	17 930	1 480	4 060	23 470	7.6
Unknown	270	10	30	310	3.9
Industrial	8 420	560	2 270	11 250	6.2
Royal Fleet Auxiliaries ³	-	-	2 330	2 330	..
Trading Funds	5 410	120	4 450	9 980	2.2
Locally engaged civilians ³	-	-	11 980	11 980	..

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Civilian Level 0 is defined in the Glossary.
2. Includes about 50 personnel outside the Senior Civil Service but of equivalent grade.
3. Disability data are not available for Royal Fleet Auxiliaries and locally engaged civilians.

Disability data were resurveyed during FY 1999/2000 to match new data definitions, and data prior to this point are not comparable to the resurveyed data set.



CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Table 2.32 Age profile of civilian personnel¹ by industrial status and sex, at 1 April 2010

Since 1997 there has been a consistent trend of an ageing working population. At 1 April 1997, 21,180 total headcount strength (18.0% of civilian personnel) were aged between 16 and 29; currently this has fallen to 8,160 as at 1 April 2010 (10.8% of civilian personnel). The percentage of civilian personnel aged 50 years and over has risen from 30.1% in 1997 to 40.2% as at 1 April 2010.

There is a far higher percentage of female non-industrial staff (42.5%) than female Industrial staff (20.3%) or female staff employed in the Trading Funds (24.1%).

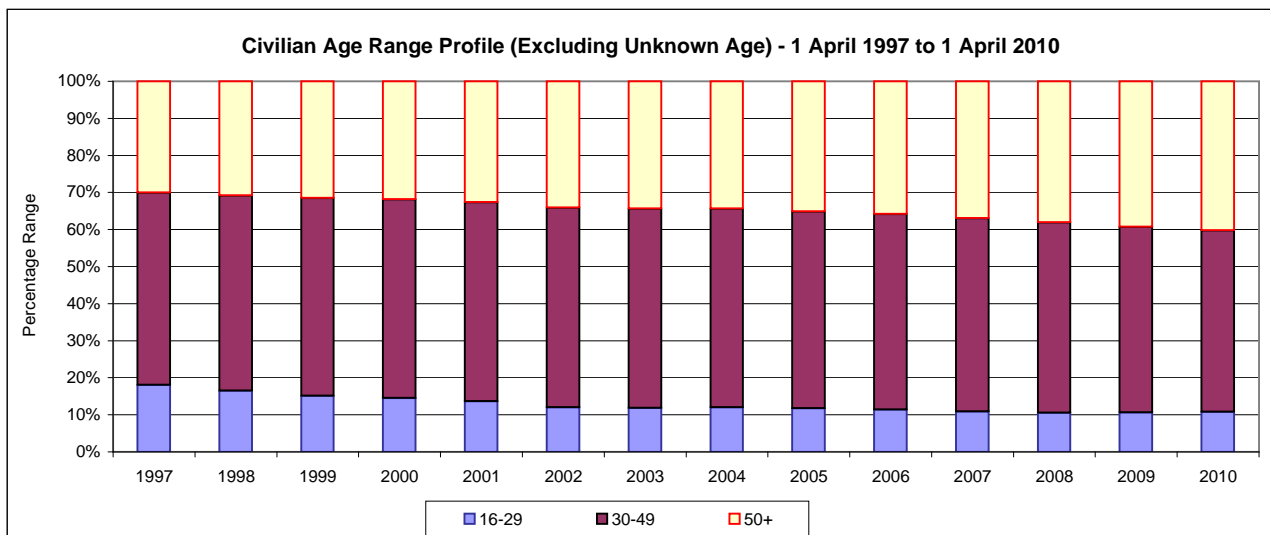
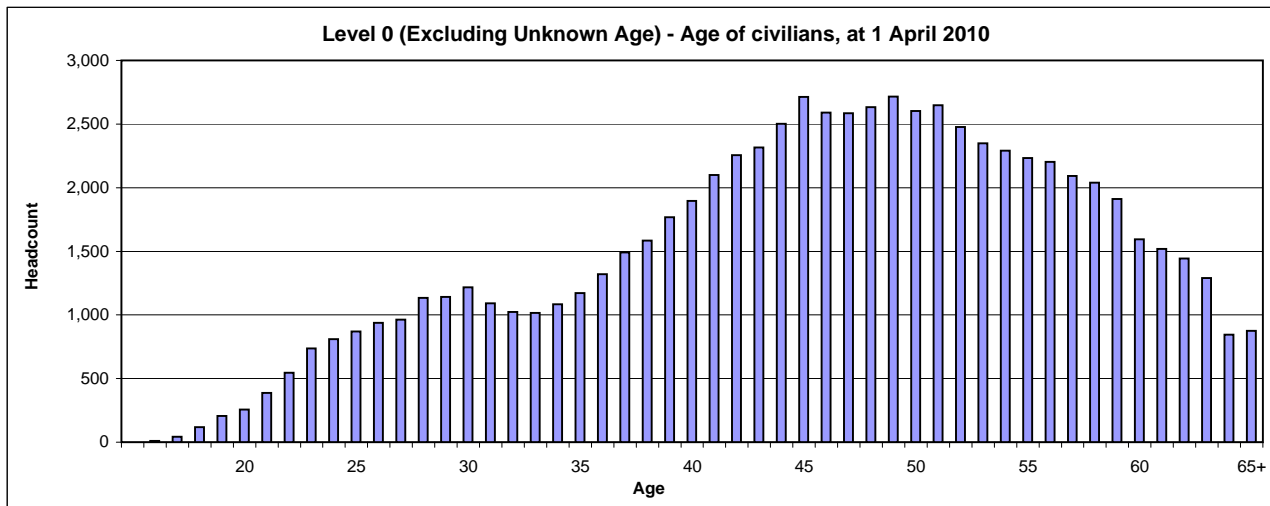
Of non-industrial staff aged between 16-39, 52.5% are female, while of those staff aged 40 or above only 38.8% are female.

	Non-industrial		Industrial		Royal Fleet	Civilian Level 1 ¹	Trading Funds		Locally engaged	Civilian Level 0 ¹
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Auxiliaries ²		Male	Female	civilians ²	
16-19	50	70	130	30	-	280	90	10	-	380
20-24	900	880	300	100	-	2 180	420	140	-	2 740
25-29	1 690	1 850	360	110	-	4 010	700	330	-	5 050
30-34	1 780	2 040	360	140	-	4 310	740	380	-	5 430
35-39	2 490	2 810	630	200	-	6 130	840	370	-	7 330
40-44	4 320	3 810	1 140	340	-	9 620	1 100	350	-	11 070
45-49	5 610	4 260	1 490	440	-	11 790	1 100	340	-	13 240
50-54	5 740	3 420	1 560	380	-	11 120	1 010	240	-	12 370
55-59	4 940	2 660	1 440	330	-	9 360	940	180	-	10 480
60-64	3 370	1 180	1 330	170	-	6 040	580	70	-	6 690
65+	430	130	220	40	-	830	40	-	-	880
Unknown	-	-	-	-	2 330	2 330	10	-	11 980	14 320
Total	31 320	23 110	8 960	2 280	2 330	68 010	7 570	2 410	11 980	89 970

Source: DASA(Quad-Service)

1. Civilian Level 0 and Level 1 are defined in the Glossary.

2. Sex and Age data are not available for Royal Fleet Auxiliaries or locally engaged civilians.



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CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Table 2.33 Intake and outflow of civilian personnel

Since financial year 2004/05, total intake has reduced from 9,420 to 5,140 in financial year 2009/10. There was however a slight increase in the last financial year from 2008/09 when total intake was 5,080.

Although there was minor fluctuation in total outflow rates between the financial years 2004/05 to 2007/08, in the last two financial years there has been a sharp decline in total outflow, falling from 10,990 in 2007/08 to 5,540 in 2009/10.

The proportion of intake to outflow has fluctuated considerably - in 2004/05 intake was 91.5% compared with total outflow, while in 2006/07 the proportion of intake to outflow reached a low of 48.8%. By 2009/10 this proportion had reverted to 92.8%.

Staff in post	Headcount					
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Total intake	9 420	6 200	5 600	5 370	5 080	5 140
MOD excluding Trading Funds	8 560	5 560	4 750	4 250	4 040	4 200
Trading Funds	860	640	850	1 120	1 040	940
Total outflow	10 290	10 000	10 330	10 990	7 340	5 540
MOD excluding Trading Funds	8 830	8 600	8 910	9 050	6 420	4 710
Retirement (normal) ¹	1 820	1 610	1 610	960	590	460
Retirement on grounds of ill health	230	190	140	130	150	140
Resignation	3 350	3 540	3 350	2 860	2 000	1 190
Other including contracturisation	3 440	3 250	3 800	5 100	3 680	2 910
Trading Funds	1 460	1 410	1 430	1 940	920	830
Net Change of Royal Fleet Auxiliary²	30	-	10	- 80	30	20
Net Change of locally engaged civilians²	230	630	-1 000	-2 200	- 810	- 290

MOD excluding Trading Funds by type of personnel:

Non-industrial						
Intake	6 750	4 270	3 630	3 140	3 260	3 340
Outflow	6 580	6 870	6 680	6 810	4 910	3 880
Retirement (normal) ¹	1 360	1 240	1 220	680	400	300
Retirement on grounds of ill health	160	130	80	100	110	110
Resignation	2 630	2 880	2 780	2 360	1 600	1 000
Other including contracturisation	2 430	2 630	2 600	3 660	2 800	2 450
Industrial						
Intake	1 820	1 290	1 120	1 110	780	860
Outflow	2 250	1 730	2 220	2 240	1 510	830
Retirement (normal) ¹	460	380	400	280	190	160
Retirement on grounds of ill health	70	60	50	40	40	30
Resignation	720	660	580	490	400	190
Other including contracturisation	1 010	620	1 200	1 440	880	460

As a percentage of staff in post³

Total intake	10.1	6.8	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.8
MOD excluding Trading Funds	10.5	6.9	6.3	5.9	6.0	6.4
Trading Funds	7.6	6.0	8.0	10.9	10.8	9.5
Total outflow	11.0	11.0	11.9	13.4	9.5	7.3
MOD excluding Trading Funds	10.8	10.7	11.7	12.7	9.5	7.1
Resignation	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.0	3.0	1.8
Trading Funds	12.8	13.1	13.4	18.8	9.6	8.3

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CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

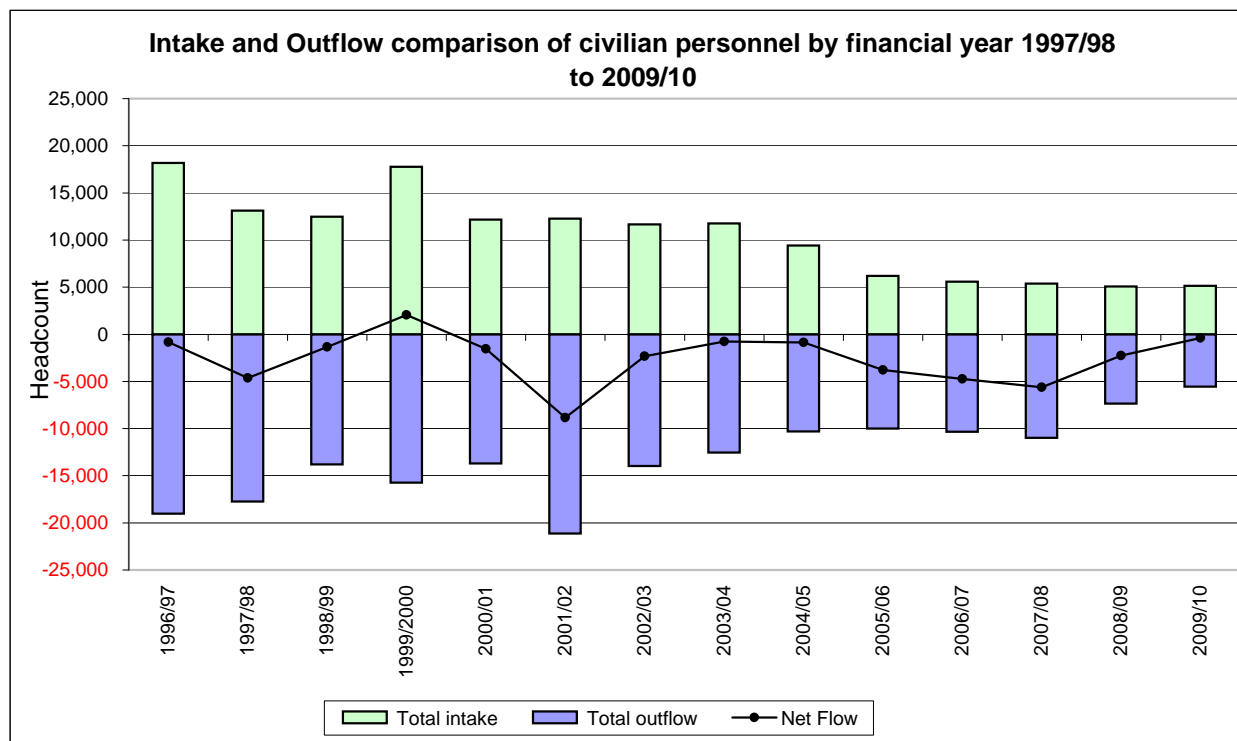
Table 2.33 Intake and outflow of civilian personnel (continued)

As a percentage of MOD excluding Trading Funds by type of personnel:

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Non-industrial						
Intake	10.2	6.6	5.9	5.4	5.9	6.1
Outflow	9.9	10.6	10.8	11.6	8.8	7.1
Resignation	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.0	2.9	1.8
Industrial						
Intake	11.6	8.6	7.9	8.5	6.6	7.6
Outflow	14.4	11.5	15.6	17.2	12.8	7.3
Resignation	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.4	1.7

Source:DASA(Statistical Methodological Group)

1. Retirement at or above normal retirement age. MOD civil servants can take normal retirement at either age 60 or age 65.
2. Intake and Outflow for locally engaged civilians and Royal Fleet Auxiliaries are not available, therefore only net changes in strengths of RFAs and locally engaged civilians are listed in this table.
3. Rates are expressed as a percentage of the average strength throughout the year.



CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Table 2.34 Intake and outflow of civilian personnel by ethnic origin and broad grade

In the financial year 2006/07 the percentage of intake which were Black and Minority Ethnic was 5.6%. By 2009/10 this had fallen to 5.0%. In the same period however the percentage of Black and Minority Ethnic increased in the Trading Funds intake from 4.8% in 2006/07 to 11.5% in 2009/10.

The percentage of outflow which were Black and Minority Ethnic has increased from 3.2% in 2006/07 to 4.1% in 2009/10.

The percentage of intake which were Black and Minority Ethnic in each year is consistently higher than the percentage of outflow which were Black and Minority Ethnic.

	Headcount			
INTAKE	2006/07	2007/08 ¹	2008/09	2009/10
White	3 340	2 940	3 460	3 810
Pay Band C2 and above	370	350	380	450
Pay Band D and below	1 810	1 480	2 050	2 170
Other non-industrial ⁴	30	70	20	20
Industrial	730	610	570	740
Trading Fund Personnel	400	430	440	440
Black and Minority Ethnic	200	170	180	200
Pay Band C2 and above	20	10	20	20
Pay Band D and below	140	110	100	110
Other non-industrial ⁴	-	-	-	-
Industrial	20	30	20	20
Trading Fund Personnel	20	20	40	60
Unknown	2 060	2 270	1 440	1 130
Pay Band C2 and above	340	280	170	200
Pay Band D and below	900	760	510	300
Other non-industrial ⁴	30	80	10	80
Industrial	370	470	190	100
Trading Fund Personnel	430	680	550	450
OUTFLOW				
White	7 610	8 150	5 560	4 320
Pay Band C2 and above	1 350	1 470	1 090	1 020
Pay Band D and below	3 800	3 900	2 710	2 020
Other non-industrial ⁴	40	100	40	40
Industrial	1 470	1 570	1 090	650
Trading Fund Personnel	960	1 100	640	580
Black and Minority Ethnic	260	240	220	180
Pay Band C2 and above	30	40	40	30
Pay Band D and below	180	150	130	120
Other non-industrial ⁴	-	-	-	-
Industrial	30	30	20	10
Trading Fund Personnel	20	20	20	20
Unknown	2 460	2 610	1 550	1 030
Pay Band C2 and above	330	340	340	290
Pay Band D and below	870	720	490	330
Other non-industrial ⁴	100	80	70	30
Industrial	720	640	400	160
Trading Fund Personnel	440	820	260	230
Net Change of Royal Fleet Auxiliary³	10	- 80	30	20
Net Change of locally engaged civilians³	-1 000	-2 200	- 810	- 290
Intake of Black and Minority Ethnic as a percentage of known ethnicity total				
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Black and Minority Ethnic	5.6	5.4	4.9	5.0
Pay Band C2 and above	3.9	3.6	4.6	3.9
Pay Band D and below	7.0	6.9	4.9	4.7
Other non-industrial ⁴	-	-	-	-
Industrial	3.3	4.1	2.6	2.5
Trading Fund Personnel	4.8	3.8	8.6	11.5
Outflow of Black and Minority Ethnic as a percentage of known ethnicity total				
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Black and Minority Ethnic	3.2	2.8	4.0	4.1
Pay Band C2 and above	2.0	2.5	3.9	2.9
Pay Band D and below	4.4	3.8	4.7	5.6
Other non-industrial ⁴	-	-	-	-
Industrial	2.1	1.6	2.2	1.4
Trading Fund Personnel	2.1	1.4	3.0	3.8

Source: DASA (Statistical Methodological Group)

- At 1 April 2008 the Defence Aviation Repair Agency and the Army Base Repair Organisation merged to form the Defence Support Group and around 1,000 personnel transferred to the Vector Aerospace Corporation.
- Includes industrial personnel on temporary promotion to non-industrial grades and those of unknown grade.
- Intake and outflow for locally engaged civilians and Royal Fleet Auxiliaries are not available, therefore, only net changes in strengths of RFAs and locally engaged civilians are listed in this table.

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Table 2.35 Intake of civilian personnel by sex, grade¹ and whether full or part-time

The percentage of civilian personnel intake working part-time fluctuated from 10.3% in the financial year 2004/05, increasing to 12.1% in both 2006/07 and 2007/08, then subsequently falling again to 9.7% in 2009/10.

The percentage of female civilian personnel intake has remained stable across the period, at 41.1% in 2004/05 and 41.8% in 2009/10.

	Headcount					
<i>Sex, part time/full time and grade¹</i>	2004/05 ²	2005/06 ²	2006/07	2007/08 ³	2008/09	2009/10
Female: full time	3 100	2 030	1 750	1 660	1 800	1 760
Senior Civil Service	-	-	-	-	10	-
Pay Band B	40	20	20	20	30	30
Pay Band C	220	160	120	90	110	110
Pay Band D	230	180	170	110	180	200
Pay Band E	1 930	1 200	960	860	980	880
Other non-industrial ⁴	30	10	40	70	20	50
Industrial	420	270	230	210	170	170
Trading Funds	220	190	200	290	300	300
Male: full time	5 280	3 490	3 170	3 060	2 720	2 880
Senior Civil Service	20	20	20	10	10	10
Pay Band B	70	40	40	40	40	40
Pay Band C	770	380	330	280	220	290
Pay Band D	770	500	410	370	410	540
Pay Band E	1 480	1 150	1 000	730	830	750
Other non-industrial ⁴	360	100	20	40	10	30
Industrial	1 200	880	740	780	530	600
Trading Funds	620	420	610	800	680	620
Female: part time	740	520	520	470	420	390
Senior Civil Service	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pay Band B	20	-	10	-	10	-
Pay Band C	180 ⁵	140	140	140	100	120
Pay Band D	30	30	20	10	30	30
Pay Band E	370	240	220	200	200	160
Other non-industrial ⁴	-	-	-	30	-	10
Industrial	140	100	100	70	60	60
Trading Funds	10	20	20	20	10	20
Male: part time	220	160	160	180	120	110
Senior Civil Service	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pay Band B	20	-	10	10	-	10
Pay Band C	60 ⁵	20	30	40	30	50
Pay Band D	10	10	10	10	10	-
Pay Band E	60	60	40	40	30	10
Other non-industrial ⁴	10	-	-	10	-	-
Industrial	60	50	50	40	30	20
Trading Funds	10	10	10	10	10	10
Female intake with unknown full time/ part time status	30	-	-	-	20	-
Male intake with unknown full time/ part time status	60	-	-	-	20	-
Total Female	3 870	2 550	2 270	2 130	2 230	2 150
Total Male	5 550	3 650	3 330	3 240	2 850	2 990
Net Change of Royal Fleet Auxiliary⁶	30	-	10	- 80	30	20
Net Change of locally engaged civilians⁶	230	630	-1 000	-2 200	- 810	- 290

Source:DASA(Statistical Methodological Group)

- Grade equivalent is shown in terms of the broader banding structure and is based on paid grade.
- Approximately 20 people whose sex is unrecorded are excluded from this table for the financial years 2004/05 to 2005/06.
- At 1 April 2008 the Defence Aviation Repair Agency and the Army Based Repair Organisation merged to form the Defence Support Group and around 1,000 personnel transferred to the Vector Aerospace Corporation
- Includes industrial personnel on temporary promotion to non-industrial grades and those of unknown grade.
- Reflects recruitment drive in Service Childrens Education (SCE) in 2004/05.
- Intake and Outflow for locally engaged civilians and Royal Fleet Auxiliaries are not available, therefore, only net changes in strengths of RFAs and locally engaged civilians are listed in this table.

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CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Table 2.36 Outflow of civilian personnel, by sex, grade¹ and whether full or part-time

The percentage of civilian personnel outflow who had been working part-time increased from 9.1% in the financial year 2004/05, to 17.0% in 2009/10.

The percentage of female civilian personnel outflow has risen slightly from 38.4% in 2004/05 to 39.8% in 2009/10.

In the financial year 2004/05 the percentage of female civilian personnel outflow who had worked part-time was 18.7%. This has increased substantially to 30.5% in 2009/10.

<i>Sex, part time/full time and grade¹</i>	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08 ²	2008/09	Headcount 2009/10
Female: full time	3 040	3 320	3 170	3 000	1 990	1 530
Senior Civil Service	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pay Band B	30	30	40	30	30	20
Pay Band C	200	310	300	300	190	180
Pay Band D	280	400	390	350	220	190
Pay Band E	1 770	1 970	1 780	1 600	1 080	830
Other non-industrial ³	20	20	20	70	20	-
Industrial	510	360	420	390	240	130
Trading Funds	230	230	210	250	200	180
Male: full time	5 640	5 550	5 900	6 710	4 160	3 060
Senior Civil Service	30	40	30	30	20	30
Pay Band B	120	180	180	160	140	140
Pay Band C	930	1 040	940	1 070	780	680
Pay Band D	630	750	710	860	530	390
Pay Band E	1 280	1 150	1 310	1 300	980	690
Other non-industrial ³	110	90	10	20	20	-
Industrial	1 460	1 200	1 600	1 650	1 130	610
Trading Funds	1 090	1 100	1 120	1 600	550	520
Female: part time	700	750	890	920	790	670
Senior Civil Service	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pay Band B	-	-	10	20	20	10
Pay Band C	80	100	140	150	200	190
Pay Band D	50	70	80	80	70	50
Pay Band E	370	430	500	480	360	260
Other non-industrial ³	-	-	10	40	10	30
Industrial	160	110	120	140	70	60
Trading Funds	30	40	40	30	50	70
Male: part time	170	190	230	260	240	270
Senior Civil Service	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pay Band B	10	-	20	10	10	20
Pay Band C	40	40	50	60	60	80
Pay Band D	10	20	10	30	10	20
Pay Band E	50	60	70	70	70	40
Other non-industrial ³	-	-	-	10	10	30
Industrial	50	40	50	40	40	30
Trading Funds	20	30	30	30	40	70
Female outflow with unknown full time/ part time status	210	100	60	40	80	-
Male outflow with unknown full time/ part time status	520	90	80	50	80	-
Total Female	3 950	4 170	4 120	3 970	2 850	2 200
Total Male	6 340	5 830	6 210	7 020	4 490	3 330
Net Change of Royal Fleet Auxiliary⁴	30	-	10	- 80	30	20
Net Change of locally engaged civilians⁴	230	630	-1 000	-2 200	- 810	- 290

Source:DASA(Statistical Methodological Group)

- Grade equivalence is shown in terms of the broader banding structure and is based on paid grade.
- At 1 April 2008 the Defence Aviation Repair Agency and the Army Base Repair Organisation merged to form the Defence Support Group and around 1,000 personnel transferred to the Vector Aerospace Corporation.
- Includes industrial staff on temporary promotion to non-industrial grades and those of unknown grade.
- Intake and Outflow for locally engaged civilians and Royal Fleet Auxiliaries are not available, therefore, only net changes in strengths of RFAs and locally engaged civilians are listed in this table.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

COMPENSATION CLAIMS MADE AGAINST THE MOD

This section describes common law non-contractual compensation claims made against the Ministry of Defence. These claims are of three broad types: employer's liability for Armed Forces personnel, employer's liability for its civilian employees, and public liability claims. **Tables 2.37 and 2.38** show numbers of new claims made and numbers of claims settled, analysed by category of claim and by cause.

The Department self insures against loss. However, it employs commercial companies as claim handlers. All settlements are paid by the Department, the companies in question receiving a fee for each claim handled. Gallagher Bassett International won a contract in respect of third party motor claims and Service and civilian employer's liability claims received after 1 May 2007. Claims received before this date are handled by:

1982 to 2007 AXA Corporate Solutions - third party motor claims

1996 to 2007 Royal & Sun Alliance (RSA) - employer's liability claims from Armed Forces personnel

1982 to 2002 AXA Corporate Solutions - employer's liability claims from civilian personnel

2002 to 2007 Royal & Sun Alliance - employer's liability claims from civilian personnel.

The MOD's Common Law Claims & Policy Division handles all other claims, including:

- high value, novel or contentious cases.
- public liability worldwide - property damage and personal injury (except where there is an Area Claims Officer (ACO))
- damage or injury caused by low flying military aircraft
- maritime claims and salvage claims
- clinical negligence
- claims made against a NATO visiting force

ACOs are part of the Command Secretariat and are located in Afghanistan, Cyprus, Germany (for NW Europe) and the South Atlantic Islands. They deal with public liability claims made against the MOD within their geographic area.

New claims

The number of new claims is the number of new cases opened by the MOD's Claims branch, ACOs and commercial claims handlers during that year; re-opened cases are not included. A new claim may be in the form of a letter from a claimant or their legal representative, or in the form of proceedings issued in a court of law. The largest number of new claims is in respect of on-duty Road Traffic Accidents involving Armed Forces personnel or MOD civilians driving a MOD-owned or MOD-hired vehicle.

Settled claims

These are claims for which a full and final settlement has been made, either by agreement between the parties, or which a court has determined. Claims are not recorded as settled until the final payment is made, which is normally the claimant's solicitor's costs and disbursements. This bill is sometimes presented some months after the compensation payment has been made, so compensation and legal costs can be paid in different financial years.

CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

COMPENSATION CLAIMS MADE AGAINST THE MOD

Table 2.37 New claims and settled claims by broad category in each year

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been assessed as such by the UK Statistics Authority.

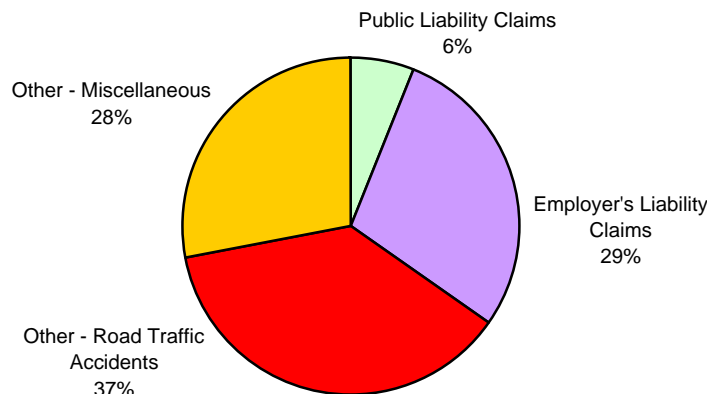
	Number				
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
New Claims Notified					
Total	7 686	6 820	7 389	7 605	6 985
Public Liability Claims	715	639	974	705	719
Low Flying	171	175	244	161	146
Maritime	20	24	25	16	17
Other Public Liability (inc Northern Ireland)	507	435	690	512	548
Radiation	17	5	15	16	8
Employers' Liability Claims	1 846	1 404	1 863	1 684	1 815
Service Employment Tribunal ¹	27	-	-	-	-
Other Service Employer's Liability	623	459	776	584	467
Asbestos Related	742	209	189	139	150
Noise Induced Hearing Loss	145	413	577	725	993
Vibration White Finger	18	58	45	33	17
Other Civilian Employer's Liability	291	265	276	203	188
Other	5 125	4 777	4 552	5 216	4 451
Clinical Negligence	69	67	86	55	61
Road Traffic Accidents	2 982	2 620	2 284	2 254	1 948
Area Claims Offices' Claims	2 015	2 003	2 124	2 849	2 385
Visiting Forces ²	59	87	58	58	57
Settled Claims Notified					
Total	8 012	6 980	6 419	6 347	6 129
Public Liability Claims	413	402	592	486	378
Low Flying	124	126	141	126	103
Maritime	11	13	12	6	12
Other Public Liability	278	262	438	353	263
Radiation	-	1	1	1	-
Employers' Liability Claims	1 878	2 242	2 337	1 597	1 747
Service Employment Tribunal ¹	4	5	57	1	2
Other Service Employer's Liability	601	800	1 063	637	581
Asbestos Related	773	607	314	205	200
Noise Induced Hearing Loss	63	355	500	380	682
Vibration White Finger	52	70	62	53	44
Other Civilian Employer's Liability	385	405	341	321	238
Other	5 721	4 336	3 490	4 264	4 004
Clinical Negligence	28	23	16	22	38
Road Traffic Accidents	3 717	2 986	2 103	2 657	2 281
Area Claims Offices' Claims	1 917	1 269	1 330	1 536	1 637
Visiting Forces ²	59	58	41	49	48

Source: MOD Claims Annual Reports

1. Although generally Employment Tribunal cases are now dealt with by TLBs, the new claims in 2005/06 were Homosexual dismissal cases for which DS&C Claims agreed to retain central responsibility.

2. Claims against NATO forces visiting the UK and claims by NATO countries against UK personnel visiting those countries.

Number of settled claims by broad category in 2009/10



CHAPTER 2 - PERSONNEL

COMPENSATION CLAIMS MADE AGAINST THE MOD

Table 2.38 New claims and settled claims by broad cause in each year

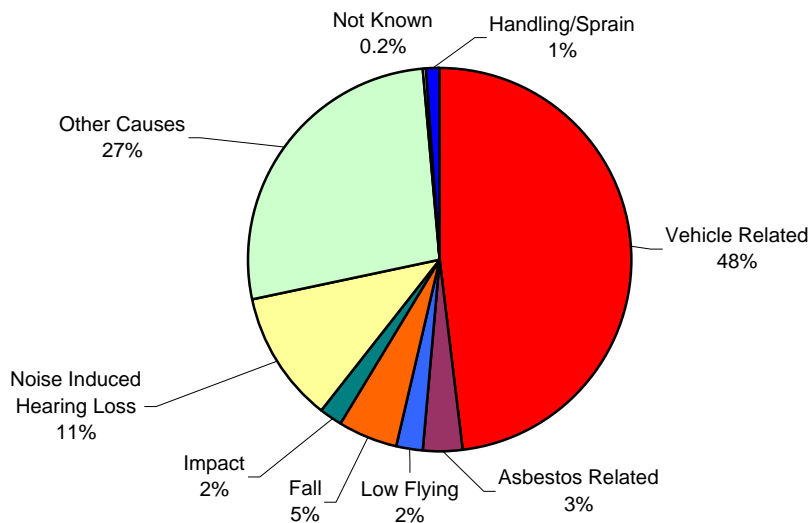
The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been assessed as such by the UK Statistics Authority.

New Claims Notified	Number				
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Total	7 686	6 820	7 389	7 605	6 985
Asbestos Related	809	223	190	156	150
Clinical Negligence	69	67	86	55	61
Fall	319	306	305	313	285
Handling/Sprain	51	59	53	77	56
Impact	246	178	97	93	57
Low Flying	616	506	336	202	192
Machinery/Vibration White Finger	29	58	45	33	17
Maritime	29	24	25	17	18
Noise Induced Hearing Loss	208	418	579	728	993
Other Causes	1 122	1 081	2 342	2 959	2 540
Not Known ¹	216	63	91	24	15
Vehicle Related	3 972	3 837	3 240	2 948	2 601

Settled Claims Notified	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Total	8 012	6 980	6 419	6 347	6 129
Asbestos Related	846	611	314	210	200
Clinical Negligence	28	23	16	23	38
Fall	291	395	339	329	297
Handling/Sprain	56	108	93	80	72
Impact	187	328	272	181	124
Low Flying	552	437	255	166	136
Machinery/Vibration White Finger	70	71	62	53	44
Maritime	14	13	13	7	12
Noise Induced Hearing Loss	104	357	500	380	682
Other Causes	1 021	662	1 499	1 366	1 556
Not Known ¹	242	127	162	74	16
Vehicle Related	4 601	3 848	2 894	3 478	2 952

Source: MOD Claims Annual Reports

Number of settled claims by broad cause in 2009/10²



1. The cause of a claim may not be known at the New Claims stage if for example, the claimant simply states that they have a claim but does not state exactly what it is. At settlement stage, although the cause of the claim will be recorded on the claim file, it may not always be recorded on the databases from which these data are drawn.
2. Clinical negligence, Machinery/ Vibration White Finger and Maritime are included in "other causes" as these are the causes with the smallest number of claims.

CHAPTER 2 – PERSONNEL

INTERNATIONAL

Table 2.39 Manpower holdings and ceilings by member country within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty, at 1 January 2010

The data in this table are outside the scope of National Statistics because they are provided by an organisation outside the UK Government Statistical Service.

	Holding	Ceiling
Countries not in NATO		
Armenia	48 570	60 000
Azerbaijan	64 850	70 000
Belarus	50 595	100 000
Georgia	35 761	40 000
Moldova	6 500	20 000
Russia ¹	..	*
Ukraine ²	150 000	250 000
NATO Countries		
Belgium	38 462	70 000
Bulgaria	31 315	104 000
Canada	-	10 660
Czech Republic	36 618	93 333
Denmark	13 658	39 000
France	163 635	325 000
Germany	203 607	345 000
Greece	124 564	158 621
Hungary	20 304	100 000
Italy	143 394	315 000
Luxembourg	..	900
Netherlands	33 400	80 000
Norway	17 820	32 000
Poland	125 791	234 000
Portugal	27 592	75 000
Romania	73 540	230 000
Slovakia	16 075	46 667
Spain	106 109	300 000
Turkey	281 981	530 000
United Kingdom	212 390	260 000
United States of America	79 107	250 000

Source: Directorate for Counter-Proliferation and Arms Control

1. The Russian Federation suspended the implementation of the CFE Treaty on 12 December 2007. Consequently, Russia did not submit the annual exchange of information required by the Treaty. The given numbers of holdings are taken from the "Consolidated Information" provided by the Russian Federation on 15 December 2008 as a sign of goodwill. The information does not include the subholdings of AIFVs and HACVs, nor the holdings of Naval Infantry and Coastal Defence Forces, nor the personnel strength.
2. Since 1 Jan 2004 these figures have included the Treaty Limited Equipment and the Personnel belonging to the Naval Infantry and Coastal Defence Forces of Ukraine.

CHAPTER 3 – HEALTH

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides summaries and analyses of health-related information for UK Armed Forces personnel and health & safety information for both UK Armed Forces personnel and MOD civilians. The main findings of DASA Health Information's four National Statistics publications are summarised in this chapter, along with a range of other key outputs.

There are ten sections in this chapter covering:

Deaths in the UK Armed Forces (Tables 3.1 to 3.4) – Numbers and rates of deaths in the UK Armed Forces are reported for a 10 year time series broken down by Service, year of death and cause. A comparison with deaths in the UK population is also presented.

Suicides in the UK Armed Forces (Tables 3.5 and 3.6) - Numbers, and rates are reported for a 26 year time series, broken down by Service, gender and age. A comparison with suicides in the UK population is presented.

UK Gulf Veterans Mortality (Table 3.7) - Number of deaths of UK Gulf 1 veterans and of a UK Military comparison group who did not deploy to the Gulf. Figures and mortality rate ratios for the period 1991 to 2009 are presented by cause of death and are compared to mortality rates in the UK general population.

Operational Fatalities and Casualties (Tables 3.8 to 3.11) - Numbers of UK Armed Forces and civilian fatalities on operations in Afghanistan, Iraq and the Balkans. Numbers of very seriously injured and seriously injured UK Armed Forces and civilian casualties on operations in Afghanistan, Iraq and the Balkans. Numbers of Armed Forces personnel returned to the UK from Iraq and Afghanistan as a result of an injury or illness who have been treated at the Royal Centre for Defence Medicine (RCDM) and the Defence Medical Rehabilitation Centre (DMRC) Headley Court.

Amputations (Table 3.12) – Numbers of UK Service personnel who have sustained a partial or complete limb amputation as a result of injuries in Afghanistan and Iraq.

Mental Health (Tables 3.13 to 3.16) – Numbers and rates of attendances at the Ministry of Defence's Departments of Community Mental Health in 2007 to 2009 broken down by demographics, deployment and mental disorder groupings. Rate ratios are presented comparing those who have deployed to the Iraq and/or Afghanistan theatres of operation with those who have not deployed there. New admissions to the MOD's UK in-patient contractor are presented.

Medical Discharges (Tables 3.17 to 3.19) – Numbers of medical discharges of Army, RAF and Naval Service personnel in each year from 2005 to 2009 broken down by discharge cause.

Health and Safety (Tables 3.20 to 3.23) - Numbers of UK Military and civilian work related fatalities for the last 10 years broken down by year and cause. Numbers and rates of major and serious injuries and illnesses for UK military and civilian personnel for the last 10 years broken down by Service.

Civilian Personnel Sickness Absence (Table 3.24) – Numbers of working days lost per year due to sickness, broken down by cause.

War Pensions and Armed Forces Compensation Scheme (Tables 3.25 to 3.29) – Number of War Pensions in payment under the War Pensions Scheme by type. Number and outcomes of claims registered, and tariff of injury table information for lump sum awards under the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme.

CHAPTER 3 – HEALTH

INTRODUCTION

KEY POINTS AND TRENDS

- In 2009, a total of 205 deaths occurred among the UK Regular Armed Forces (see **Table 3.1**). During the 10-year period 2000-2009, the overall Armed Forces age and gender standardised mortality rates (SMR) fluctuated between a low of 70 per 100,000 in 2001 to a high of 106 per 100,000 in 2007 and 2009 (see **Table 3.1**). For the UK Regular Armed Forces as a whole, the annual SMRs were statistically significantly lower than the UK population, except in 2006, 2007 and 2009 when it was not significantly different from the UK population. In 2009 the UK Regular Armed Forces were at a 3% decreased risk of dying compared to the UK general population.
- For the 26-year period 1984-2009, 737 suicide and open verdict deaths occurred among UK Regular Armed Forces personnel: 718 among males and 19 among females (see **Table 3.5**). Overall, male suicide rates in the UK Armed Forces were statistically significantly lower than the general UK population, with the exception of Army males aged under 20. Over the period 1984-2009 this group had a statistically significantly increased risk of approximately 50% (see **Table 3.6**).
- Between 1 April 1991 and 31 December 2009 there were 1,095 deaths of Gulf 1 veterans and 1,145 deaths among the Era comparison group (see **Table 3.7**). There were no statistically significant differences in the total number of deaths for any of the main cause of death groups.
- Since the start of the reporting period in 2001 until the end of 2009, there have been 245 UK fatalities on operations in Afghanistan and 179 on operations in Iraq (see **Table 3.8**).
- Since the start of the reporting period in 2001 until the end of 2009, there have been 326 very seriously injured or seriously injured casualties on operations in Afghanistan and 222 on operations in Iraq (see **Table 3.9**).
- Since the start of the reporting period in Q2 2006 until the end of 2009, the last quarter of 2009 recorded the highest number of UK Service personnel who sustained a partial or complete limb amputation as a result of injuries sustained in Afghanistan, with 24 amputees. 2009 recorded the highest annual number of amputees (55 UK Service personnel), with an 83% increase on the previous year (see **Table 3.12**).
- During 2009, 3,103 new cases of mental disorder were identified within UK Armed Forces personnel, representing a rate of 15.5 per 1,000 strength. Rates for Army personnel were higher than for all other Services; rates for Royal Marine personnel were lower than for Army and RAF personnel; rates for females were higher than for males; rates for other ranks were higher than for Officers (see **Table 3.13**). Although those who had not deployed to the Iraq and/or Afghanistan theatres of operation had a lower rate of first attendance than those who had deployed there, this difference was not statistically significant.
- During the 5-year period 2005-2009 there were 1,651 medical discharges from the Naval Service (see **Table 3.17**), 4,556 from the Army (see **Table 3.18**) and 1,055 from the RAF (see **Table 3.19**). Musculoskeletal disorders and injuries were the most common cause of discharge for each Service.
- For the 10-year period 1st January 2000 to 31st December 2009 there were 585 work related deaths, of which 355 were hostile action deaths, 73 were on-duty road traffic accidents and 157 were work place incidents (see **Table 3.20**).

CHAPTER 3 – HEALTH

INTRODUCTION

- The number of major injuries and illnesses reported increased from 210 in 2000 to 1,445 in 2009; an increase of 588%. The rate of major injury and illnesses increased over the ten year period from 68 per 100,000 MOD personnel in 2000 to 544 per 100,000 in 2009 (see **Table 3.22**). Changes in reporting mechanisms are thought to be responsible for this increase.
- The number of working days lost due to sickness of civilian personnel decreased for both non-industrial and industrial staff in 2009 when compared to 2008 (see **Table 3.24**).
- Since the introduction of the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme (AFCS) in 2005, the number of claims cleared have continued to increase year on year (see **Table 3.27**). This is due to an increasing awareness of the scheme, as well as increasing numbers who are eligible to claim, i.e. Service related injury/illness with an incident/onset date on or after 6 April 2005.

ETHICAL AND CONFIDENTIALITY ISSUES

The information presented in this publication does not present any ethical issues:

- Information relating to deaths is publicly available.
- No medical information is presented detailing the injuries sustained.
- As only aggregated data are presented, individuals cannot be identified.

LINKS TO WEBSITES

Further information on coding to ICD10, including a full breakdown of codes, can be found on the World Health Organisation website:

<http://www.who.int/classifications/apps/icd/icd10online/>

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

DEATHS IN THE UK REGULAR ARMED FORCES

This section provides summary statistics on deaths among the UK Regular Armed Forces between 2000 and 2009. The information was compiled from data held by DASA (Health Information) on 03 March 2010 and has previously been published in the National Statistic *Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces 2009*.

The information on deaths presented here are for the UK Regular Armed Forces, including all trained and untrained personnel. DASA have included non-regulars who died whilst deployed on operations since they are classified as 'regular' personnel for the duration of their operational deployment. The Naval Service includes both Royal Navy and Royal Marines personnel. The data here exclude the Home Service of the Royal Irish Regiment, full time reservists, Territorial Army and Naval Activated Reservists since DASA do not receive routine notifications of all deaths among reservists and non-regulars, and because reliable denominator data (i.e. the population size) required to produce interpretable statistics are not available.

In order to compare time trends and to take into account the different age and gender structures of the three Services, rates have been age and gender standardised. In order to facilitate comparisons with previously published reports, data has been standardised to the 2009 Armed Forces population. Previously published rates were standardised to the 2006 Armed Forces population.

Annual strength data for UK Regular Armed Forces personnel were obtained for the period 1984-2005 from the Armed Forces Personnel Administration Agency (AFPAA). Strength data for 2006 were obtained from both AFPAA and the Joint Personnel Administration (JPA) system. Strength data for 2007, 2008 and 2009 were obtained from JPA and are provisional and subject to review.

To enable comparisons with deaths in the UK population, Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMR), adjusted for age, gender and year, were calculated. An SMR is defined as the ratio of the number of deaths observed in the study population to the number of deaths expected if the study population had the same age and gender-specific rates as the standard population in each specific year multiplied by 100 by convention. An SMR over (or under) 100 indicates a higher (or lower) number of observed deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces than expected (based on UK population rates). An SMR of 100 implies that there is no difference in rates when comparing the UK Regular Armed Forces population with the UK population.

Data on the size of the UK general population and the numbers of deaths by age, gender and year were obtained from the Office for National Statistics (ONS), General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA). Data for 2009 were not available at the time of publication; therefore figures from 2008 were used as an estimate for 2009 as the year on year variation in the UK population figures is unlikely to affect the findings.

Further information can be found in the National Statistic *Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces 2009* which is published on the DASA website.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

DEATHS IN THE UK REGULAR ARMED FORCES

Table 3.1 Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces: by year of occurrence and Service, numbers, age and gender standardised rates¹ and standardised mortality ratios², 2000-2009

In 2003 and 2004 there were increases in the number of deaths in the Naval Service due to 3 helicopter incidents involving multiple deaths during operations in the Middle East. Operational fatalities amongst Royal Marines account for the increase in the Naval Service mortality rate in 2008, however, this fell to a low of 55 per 100,000 in 2009 due to a fall in deaths as a result of hostile action.

The increase in the number of deaths among Army personnel in 2006, 2007 and 2009 can be accounted for by an increase in the number of deaths due to Hostile Action (38 deaths in 2006 and 63 deaths in 2007 and 99 in 2009). There was also an increase in the number of deaths due to accidents in 2007. In 2008 Army deaths decreased largely due to a reduction in both operational fatalities and land transport accidents.

In 2005 and 2006 there was an increase in the number of deaths in the RAF due to the loss of 9 RAF personnel in a Hercules crash in Iraq in January 2005 and the loss of 12 RAF personnel in a Nimrod crash in Afghanistan in September 2006.

Numbers of deaths	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	147	142	147	177	170	160	191	204	137	205
Naval Service	25	33	26	37	37	27	33	27	40	23
Army	88	80	94	101	96	93	111	145	79	158
RAF	34	29	27	39	37	40	47	32	18	24

During the 10-year period 2000-2009, the overall Armed Forces age and gender standardised mortality rates fluctuated between a low of 70 per 100,000 in 2001 and a high of 106 per 100,000 in 2007 and 2009. Rates have been updated and are age and gender standardised to the 2009 Armed Forces population and are expressed per 100,000 strength. Previously published rates were standardised to the 2006 Armed Forces population.

Age and gender standardised rates per 100,000 strength^{1,2}

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	72	70	74	83	81	81	98	106	72	106
Naval Service	63	80	72	89	92	70	86	71	109	55
Army	80	72	85	83	76	86	95	129	72	134
RAF	64	51	53	72	63	72	86	70	34	51

For the UK Regular Armed Forces as a whole, the annual SMR was statistically significantly lower than the UK population, except in 2006, 2007 and 2009 when it was not significantly different from the UK population.

For the years 2003, 2004, 2006 and 2008 the Naval Service SMR were not significantly different to the UK general population. For all other years the Naval Service were statistically significantly lower than the UK population. Operational incidents in 2003, 2004, 2006 and 2008 account for the higher SMR for the Naval Service in these years.

For the period 2000 to 2002 and 2008, the Army SMR was statistically significantly lower than the UK general population. Between 2003 and 2005 the Army was not significantly different from the UK population. In 2006, 2007 and 2009, the Army was at a significantly increased risk of dying compared to the UK population. In 2009, the 42% statistically significant increased risk of dying in the Army compared to the UK population can be explained by the number of hostile action deaths.

For the periods 2000 to 2005 and 2007 to 2009, the RAF annual SMR was statistically significantly lower than the UK general population. In 2006 the RAF was not statistically different from the UK population. This is due to the loss of 12 RAF personnel in a Nimrod crash. In 2009 there was a 58% statistically significant decreased risk of dying in the RAF compared to the UK general population.

Standardised mortality ratios³

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 ⁴	2009
Total	60	59	62	76	76	75	113	98	66	97
Naval Service	49	67	54	79	82	62	94	62	91 ¹	52
Army	74	67	80	87	86	88	133	135	73 ¹	142
RAF	46	40	38	56	55	62	93	56	32	42

Source: DASA (Health Information)

1. Rates have been age and gender standardised to the 2009 Armed Forces population and are expressed per 100,000 strength.

2. Changes to data previously published in UKDS. Rates have been updated and are age and gender standardised to the 2009 Armed Forces population where previously published rates were standardised to the 2006 Armed Forces population.

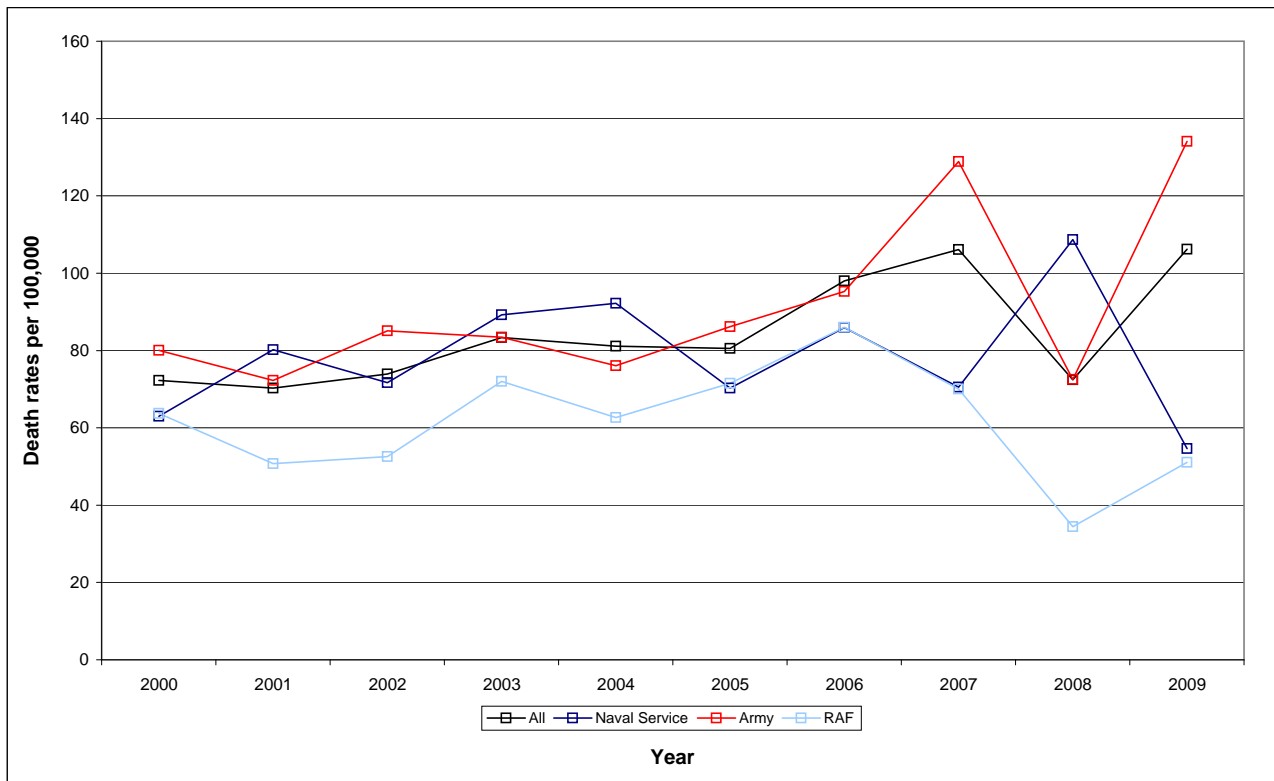
3. Standardised mortality ratios have been standardised for age, gender and calendar year.

4. Changes to data previously published. In the previous edition of UKDS the UK general population data for 2008 were not available to calculate standard mortality ratios (SMRs) and so the 2007 data was used as an estimate for the 2008 figure (as there is little year on year variation for the UK figures). The general population data for 2008 is now available and has been used for the 2008 SMR.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

DEATHS IN THE UK REGULAR ARMED FORCES

Chart to Table **3.1** Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces: by year of occurrence and Service, age and gender standardised rates¹, 2000-2009



1. Rates have been age and gender standardised to the 2009 Armed Forces population and are expressed per 100,000 strength.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

DEATHS IN THE UK REGULAR ARMED FORCES

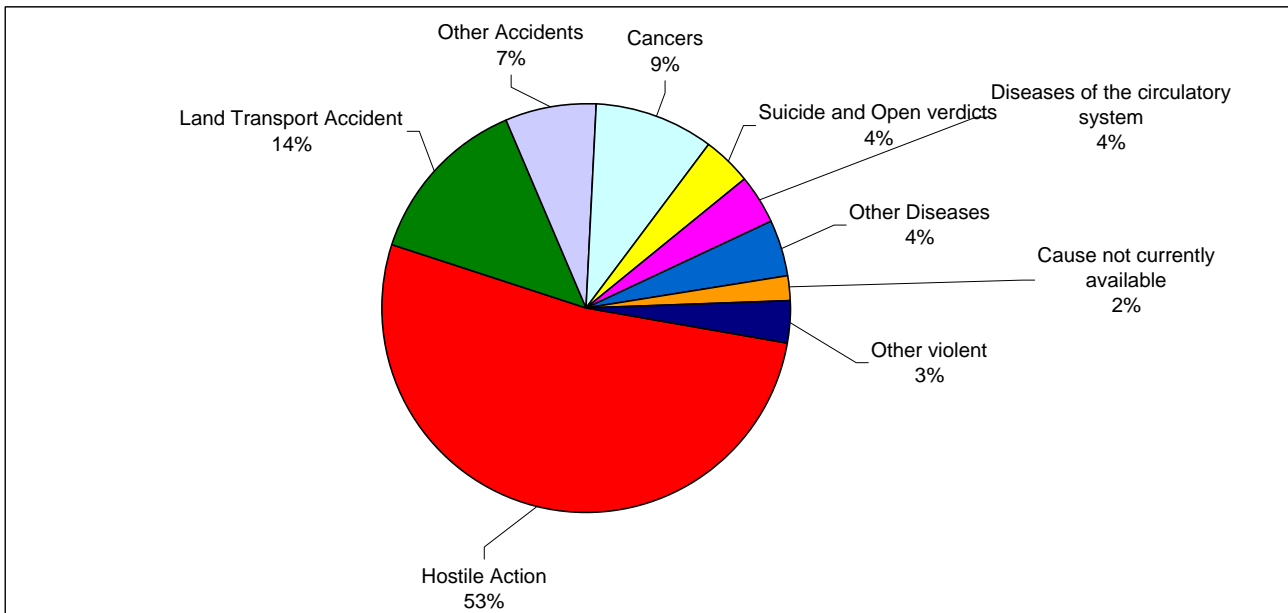
Table 3.2 Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces: by year of occurrence and cause¹, numbers, 2000-2009

Numbers	2000	2001 ²	2002 ²	2003	2004	2005	2006 ²	2007 ²	2008 ²	2009
Total	147	142	147	177	170	160	191	204	137	205
Disease-related conditions	35	41	41^r	40	43	44	41	38^r	35^r	36
Cancers	16	24	19	18	21	23	25	27	23	19
Diseases of the circulatory system	16	9	19 ^r	14	18	16	15	7 ^r	8 ^r	8
Other	3	8	3	8	4	5	1	4	4	9
External causes of injury and poisoning	111	100	106^r	137	126	115	149^r	164^r	100	165
Deaths due to accidents	71	79^r	88^r	70	89	71	88	77^r	41^r	43
Land Transport Accidents	45	50	64 ^r	49	61	53	61	51	26 ^r	28
Other	26	29 ^r	24	21	28	18	27	26 ^r	15 ^r	15
Deaths due to violence	4	5	3	41	17	22	50	77^r	52	114
Hostile action ³	1	2	-	40	11	21	48	73	52	107
Other	3	3	3	1	6	1	2	4 ^r	-	7
Suicide and Open verdicts	36	16^r	15	26	20	22	11^r	10^r	7^r	8
Cause not currently available	1	1	-	-	1	1	1^r	2^r	2^r	4

Source: DASA (Health Information)

1. DASA code all cause of death information to the World Health Organisation's International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems 10th Revision (ICD-10).
2. Changes to data previously published in UKDS. There have been 15 amendments to the classifications given to the cause of death: 8 records have been amended from other accident to suicide (1 in 2001, 1 in 2006, 2 in 2007 and 4 in 2008), 1 record has been amended from Land Transport Accident (LTA) to Circulatory disease (2002), 1 record has been amended from Cause Unavailable to Other accident (2006), 1 record has been amended from Cause Unavailable to Suicide (2007), 1 record has been amended from Other accident to Other Violent (2007), 2 records has been amended from Cause Unavailable to Circulatory disease (2 in 2007) and 1 record has been amended from LTA to Suicide (2008).
3. DASA have included the Joint Casualty and Compassionate Cell (JCCC) categories of killed in action and died of wounds together provide information on the number of Service personnel who have died as a result of hostile action. The term 'killed in action' is used when a battle casualty has died outright or as a result of injuries before reaching a medical facility, whilst 'died of wounds' refers to battle casualties who died of wounds or other injuries after reaching a medical facility.

Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces: by cause, percentages, 2009¹



1. Percentages may not add up due to rounding.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

DEATHS IN THE UK REGULAR ARMED FORCES

Table 3.3 Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces: by year of occurrence and cause¹, age and gender standardised rates^{2,3}, 2000-2009

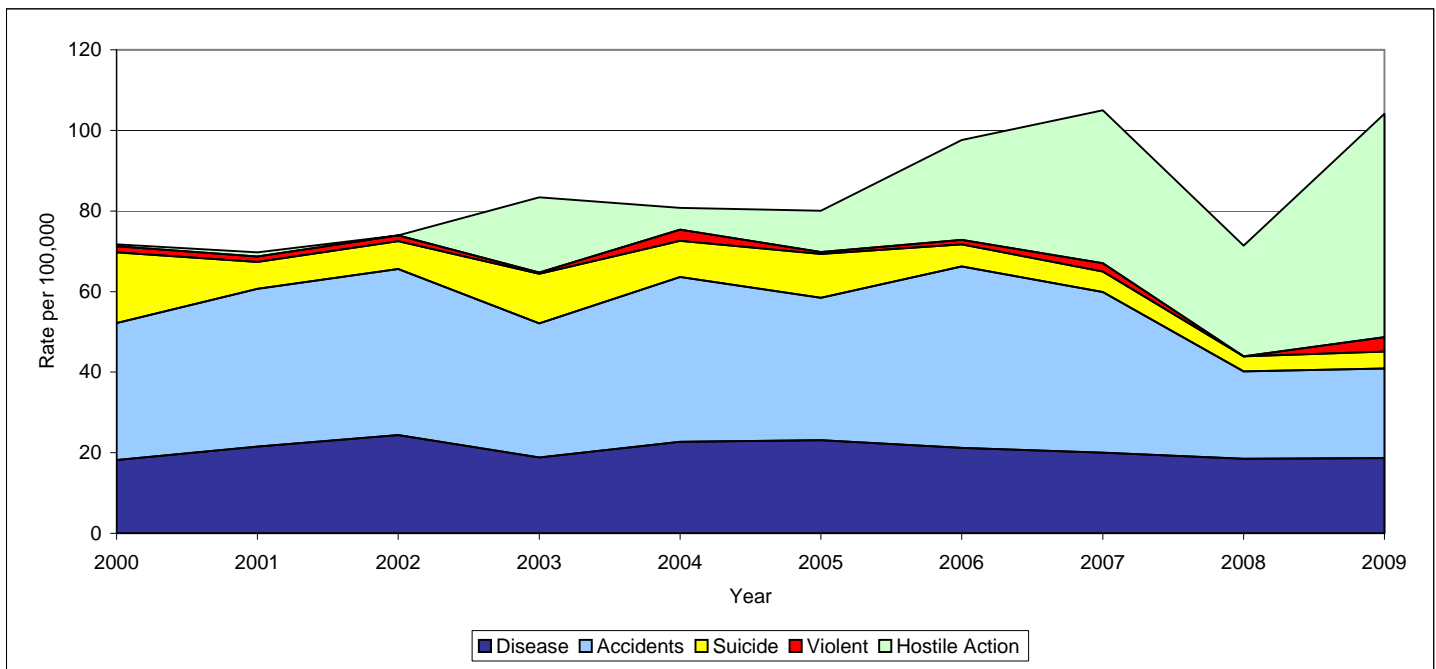
The only cause of death that has shown an increasing trend during this period was hostile action (killed in action and died of wounds) which varied from 0 per 100,000 (in 2002) to 55 per 100,000 (in 2009). This is as a result of operations in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Age and gender standardised rates per 100,000 strength ²	2000	2001	2002 ⁴	2003	2004	2005	2006 ⁴	2007 ⁴	2008 ⁴	2009
All	72	70	74	83	81	81	98	106^r	72	106
Disease-related conditions	18	22	24	19	22	23	21	20^r	19^r	19
Cancers	8	13	11	8	12	12	13	14	12	10
Diseases of the circulatory system	9	5	11 ^r	7	9	8	8	4 ^r	4	4
Other	1	4	2	4	2	3	<1	2	2	5
External causes of injury and poisoning	54	48	50	65	57	57	76	85	53	85
Deaths due to accidents	34	39	41	33	40	35	45	40^r	22^r	22
Land Transport Accidents	22	24	29 ^r	23	27	26	31	26	14	15
Other	12	15	12	10	13	9	14	13 ^r	8 ^r	8
Deaths due to violence	2	2	1	19	8	11	26	40	27	59
Hostile action ⁵	<1	1	-	19	5	10	25	38 ^r	27	55
Other	1	1	1	<1	3	<1	1	2	-	4
Suicide and Open verdicts	18	7	7	12	9	11	5	5^r	4^r	4
Cause not currently available	1	1	-	-	<1	1	<1^r	1^r	1^r	2

Source: DASA (Health Information)

1. DASA code all cause of death information to the World Health Organisation's International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems 10th Revision (ICD-10).
2. Rates have been age and gender standardised to the 2009 Armed Forces population and are expressed per 100,000 strength. Rates published may differ from those previously published as previously published rates were standardised to the 2006 Armed Forces population. Sub rates may not add up to totals due to rounding.
3. Rates which are greater than 0 but would not be rounded to 1 are represented as <1.
4. The 'r' marker denotes revisions due to amendments in the classification given to the cause of death (see Table 3.2 for detail).
5. DASA have included the Joint Casualty and Compassionate Cell (JCCC) categories of killed in action and died of wounds together provide information on the number of Service personnel who have died as a result of hostile action. The term 'killed in action' is used when a battle casualty has died outright or as a result of injuries before reaching a medical facility, whilst 'died of wounds' refers to battle casualties who died of wounds or other injuries after reaching a medical facility.

Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces: by year of occurrence and cause, age and gender standardised rates, 2000-2009



CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

DEATHS IN THE UK REGULAR ARMED FORCES

Table 3.4 Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces: by year of occurrence and cause¹, standardised mortality ratio², 2000-2009

Throughout the last ten years, the UK Regular Armed Forces have been at a significantly decreased risk of dying as a result of a disease related condition compared to the UK general population.

Between 2000 and 2007 the UK Regular Armed Forces were at a significantly increased risk of dying as a result of an accident compared to the UK general population. The high SMR observed in 2006 is partly due to a change in way the UK deaths data for 2006 were calculated (in line with a change in guidance from the Office for National Statistics). In 2008 and 2009 there was no significant difference in deaths due to accidents between UK Regular Armed Forces personnel and the UK general population.

No SMR is provided for 'hostile action' because this is a military specific category and only Service personnel are at risk of this cause of death. These deaths are included in the overall SMR.

The variation in the SMR of violence-related deaths (excluding deaths due to hostile action) can be explained by the small number of deaths that occurred in this category. A small change in the observed number can result in a large change in any statistic calculated from the numbers.

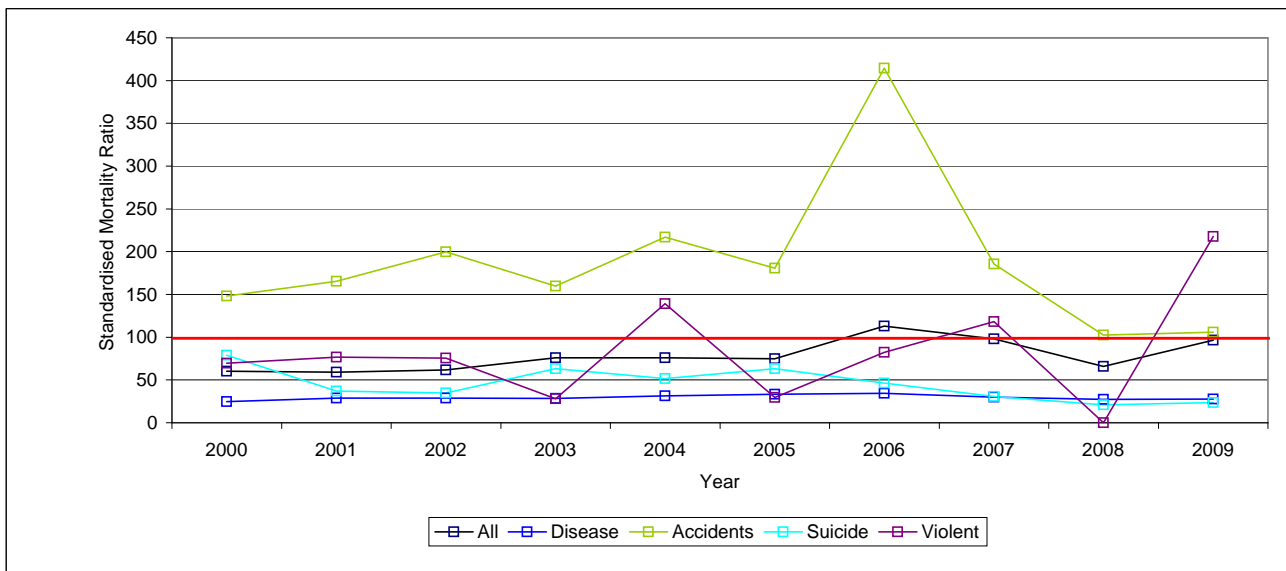
With the exception of the year 2000, when there was no significant difference between the UK Regular Armed Forces and the UK general population for the occurrence of deaths due to suicide, the UK Regular Armed Forces have been at a significantly decreased risk of dying as a result of a suicide compared to the UK general population. Please note that this comparison includes deaths among males and females whereas the data provided in Table 3.6 provide comparisons to the UK general population for males only.

Standardised Mortality Ratio ²	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All	60	59	62	76	76	75	113	98	66	97
Disease-related conditions	25	29	29	28	32	33	34	30	27	28
Cancers	42	63	51	49	58	66	73	81	70	57
Diseases of the circulatory system	42	24	51	37	49	45	47	22	24	24
Other	5	12	4	12	6	8	2	7	6	14
External causes of injury and poisoning	113	106	116	155	150	148	315	212	130	212
Deaths due to accidents	148	166	200	160	217	181	414	185	103	106
Land Transport Accidents	169	181	236	175	242	223	535	227	135	143
Other	122	144	142	132	177	116	275	137	72	71
Deaths due to violence³	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hostile action ⁴	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	70	77	76	28	139	30	82	118	-	218
Suicide and Open verdicts	79	37	35	63	51	63	46	31	21	23
Cause not currently available	31	29	-	-	26	28	39	46	52	103

Source: DASA (Health Information)

1. DASA codes all cause of death information to the World Health Organisation's International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems 10th Revision (ICD-10).
2. Standardised mortality ratios have been standardised for age, gender and calendar year.
3. An overall SMR for deaths due to violence has not been calculated due to a lack of comparable UK population data.
4. DASA have included the Joint Casualty and Compassionate Cell (JCCC) categories of killed in action and died of wounds which together provide information on the number of Service personnel who have died as a result of hostile action. The term 'killed in action' is used when a battle casualty has died outright or as a result of injuries before reaching a medical facility, whilst 'died of wounds' refers to battle casualties who died of wounds or other injuries after reaching a medical facility.

Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces: by year of occurrence and cause, standardised mortality ratio¹, 2000-2009



1. The red line indicates an standardised mortality ratio (SMR) of 100. An SMR over (or under) 100 indicates a higher (or lower) number of observed deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces than expected (based on UK population rates).

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SUICIDE AND OPEN VERDICT DEATHS IN THE UK REGULAR ARMED FORCES

This section provides summary statistics on suicide and open verdict deaths among the UK Regular Armed Forces between 1984 and 2009. The information was compiled from data held by DASA (Health Information) on 03 March 2010 and has previously been published in the National Statistic *Suicide and Open Verdict Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces 1984-2009*.

The data presented includes both coroner-confirmed suicides and open verdict deaths. In accordance with the Office for National Statistics (ONS) practice, the term 'suicide' should be understood to include all suicide and open verdict deaths. There are 23 deaths in the 'awaiting verdict' category involving a wide range of external accidental or violent causes. These have been referred to a coroner (or, for Scotland, the Procurator Fiscal) and some may be returned as suicides or open verdicts.

Due to the low numbers of cases among female Service personnel (19 deaths in 26 years), most of the analyses have been restricted to males only (aged 16-59 years).

The analyses made here are based on relatively small numbers. This presents a particular challenge for complex and detailed statistical analysis. As this section presents several sub-group analyses in which some categories may only involve a handful of cases, there is a risk of misinterpreting a chance association for a real finding. We strongly recommend caution in reading too much into past trends and assuming that they still apply today or will continue to do so in the future. In particular, they cannot take into account a large number of policy initiatives that have been introduced in the past few years.

The information on deaths presented here are for the Regular Armed Forces, including all trained and untrained personnel. DASA have included non-regulars who died on deployment since they are classified as 'regular' personnel for the duration of their overseas deployment.

The data here exclude the Home Service of the Royal Irish Regiment, full time reservists, Territorial Army and Naval Activated Reservists since DASA do not receive routine notifications of all deaths among reservists and non-regulars, and because reliable denominator data (i.e. the population size) required to produce interpretable statistics are not available.

The Naval Service includes both Royal Navy and Royal Marines personnel.

In order to compare time trends and to take into account the different age and gender structures of the three Services, rates have been age and gender standardised. In order to facilitate comparisons with previously published reports, data have been standardised to the 2009 Armed Forces population. Note that comparisons in previous editions of UKDS were standardised to the 2006 Armed Forces population.

To enable comparisons with suicides in the UK population, Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMR), adjusted for age, gender and year, were calculated. An SMR is defined as the ratio of the number of deaths observed in the study population to the number of deaths expected if the study population had the same age- and gender-specific rates as the standard population in each specific year multiplied by 100 by convention. Here, an SMR over (or under) 100 indicates a higher (or lower) number of observed suicides in the UK Regular Armed Forces than expected (based on UK population rates). An SMR of 100 implies that there is no difference in rates when comparing the UK Regular Armed Forces population with the UK population.

95% confidence intervals (95% CI) were calculated based on the Normal distribution, except where the number of observed events was fewer than 30, when they were derived directly from the Poisson distribution. The width of the confidence interval gives us some idea of how uncertain we should be about the unknown parameter. Smaller samples result in wider confidence intervals, whereas larger and more representative samples will give narrower confidence intervals (providing greater accuracy).

Note that the rates presented here relate to the whole population, rather than a sample. However, even in a population there is still random variation in the observed number of cases in a particular time period (particularly for rare events such as suicide). Confidence intervals are useful in making inferences about whether observed differences (e.g. between two time periods or two subgroups of the population) are significant or are likely to be due to chance alone. Two rates are said to be statistically significantly different if their confidence intervals do not overlap.

Annual strength data for UK Regular Armed Forces personnel were obtained for the period 1984-2005 from the Armed Forces Personnel Administration Agency (AFPAA). Strength data for 2006 were obtained from both AFPAA and the Joint Personnel Administration (JPA) system. Strength data for 2007-2009 were obtained from JPA and are provisional and subject to review.

Data on the size of the UK general population and the numbers of deaths by age, gender and year were obtained from the Office for National Statistics (ONS), General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA). Data for 2009 were not available at the time of publication; therefore figures from 2008 were used as an estimate for 2009 as the year on year variation in the UK population figures is unlikely to affect the findings.

Further information can be found in the National Statistic *Suicide and Open Verdict Deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces 1984-2009* which is published on the DASA website.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

SUICIDE AND OPEN VERDICT DEATHS IN THE UK REGULAR ARMED FORCES

Table 3.5 Suicide, open verdict and awaiting verdict deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces: by Service and gender, numbers, 1984-2009

	Verdict	Total	Male	Female
All Services	Suicide	565	551	14
	Open	172	167	5
	Awaiting	23	22	1
Naval Service	Suicide	84	82	2
	Open	38	37	1
	Awaiting	2	2	-
Army	Suicide	352	346	6
	Open	99	95	4
	Awaiting	20	19	1
RAF	Suicide	129	123	6
	Open	35	35	-
	Awaiting	1	1	-

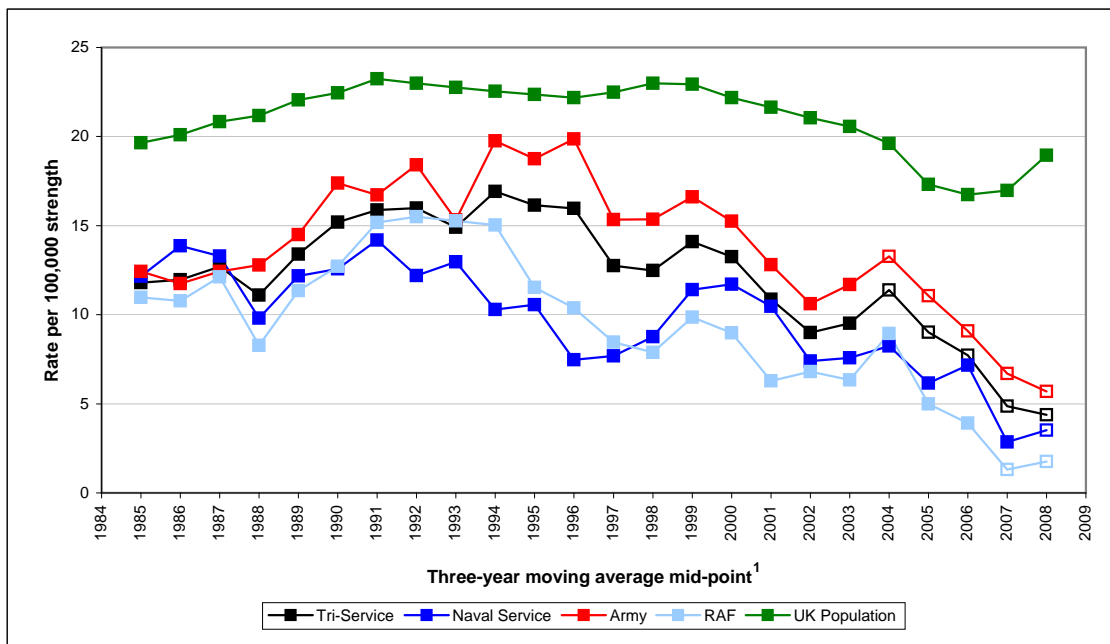
Source: DASA (Health Information)

Suicide and open verdict deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces, by Service, age standardised rates^{1,2,3}, 1984-2009, males only

The Naval Service age-standardised suicide rate for males peaked in 1985-1987 and in 1990-1992 at 14 per 100,000. The rate was 4 per 100,000 in 2007-2009.

The Army age-standardised suicide rate for males rose from 12 per 100,000 in 1984-1986 to 20 per 100,000 in 1995-1997; it fell to a low of 6 per 100,000 in 2007-2009.

The RAF age-standardised suicide rate for males also rose from 11 per 100,000 in 1984-1986 to 16 per 100,000 in 1991-1993. The rate was 2 per 100,000 in 2007-2009.



1. Due to the small numbers involved when breaking down annual numbers of suicides, the data for this graph have been aggregated to give 3 year moving averages.

This eliminates some of the random variation that can occur from year to year and provides a clearer picture of possible trends. Each year shown is the mid point of a 3 year period, e.g. 1985 refers to 1984-1986.

2. Data points shown unfilled may change when information on waiting verdicts is received.

3. Standardised to the 2009 Armed Forces population.

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SUICIDE AND OPEN VERDICT DEATHS IN THE UK REGULAR ARMED FORCES

Table 3.6 Suicide and open verdict deaths in the UK Regular Armed Forces: numbers and standardised mortality ratios, 1984 - 2009, males only

For each Service, and for the UK Regular Armed Forces as a whole, the overall SMR was statistically significantly lower than expected on the basis of rates in the UK general population. The Naval Service was at a 55% decreased risk of suicide compared to the UK general population (SMR=45, 95% CI: 38-54); the Army was at a 31% decreased risk of suicide compared to the UK general population (SMR=69, 95% CI: 62-75); and the RAF was at a 55% decreased risk of suicide compared to the UK general population (SMR=45, 95% CI: 38-52).

For each Service, and for the UK Regular Armed Forces as a whole, the age-specific mortality ratios for each age group were also lower than the UK general population, with the exception of Army males aged under 20 years. These young Army males were at a 51% increased risk of suicide over the period 1984-2009 when compared to their UK general population counterparts, a finding which is statistically significant.

		Age in years					
	Total	<20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+
Total (number)	718	84	218	151	109	90	66
Standardised mortality ratio	57	124	69	50	48	47	41
95% confidence interval	(53 - 61)	(100 - 154)	(60 - 79)	(43 - 59)	(40 - 58)	(38 - 58)	(32 - 53)
Naval Service	119	7	29	24	22	24	13
Standardised mortality ratio	45	61	47	39	44	54	37
95% confidence interval	(38 - 54)	(25 - 126)	(31 - 67)	(25 - 59)	(27 - 66)	(34 - 80)	(20 - 64)
Army	441	71	156	86	55	46	27
Standardised mortality ratio	69	151	84	55	49	53	48
95% confidence interval	(62 - 75)	(119 - 190)	(72 - 99)	(44 - 68)	(38 - 64)	(39 - 70)	(31 - 70)
RAF	158	6	33	41	32	20	26
Standardised mortality ratio	45	67	48	50	48	34	38
95% confidence interval	(38 - 52)	(25 - 146)	(34 - 67)	(37 - 68)	(34 - 68)	(21 - 53)	(25 - 56)

Source: DASA (Health Information)

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

UK GULF VETERANS MORTALITY

This section provides summary statistics on the causes of death that occurred among the UK veterans of the 1990/91 Gulf Conflict between 1 April 1991 and 31 December 2009. Gulf veterans consist of Service personnel deployed to any Gulf state between 1 September 1990 and 30 June 1991 and for the Navy afloat, all personnel aboard a ship east of the Suez canal during that period. The data do not include civilian personnel employed by the MOD (including the Royal Fleet Auxiliary, the NAAFI, MOD civil servants), by other Government Departments, or civilians working for Defence Contractors, the media or charitable and humanitarian organisations. The mortality rates were analysed alongside those of a comparison group. The "Era" comparison group were randomly sampled from all UK Armed Forces personnel in Service on 1 January 1991 who did not deploy to the Gulf. This group is stratified to reflect the socio-demographic and military composition of the Gulf cohort in terms of age, gender, Service (Naval Service, Army, Royal Air Force), officer/other rank status, regular/reservist status, and a proxy measure for fitness.

The single year age distribution among those aged 40 and over has been found to show differences, with those in this age-group deployed to the Gulf generally younger than those in the Era group. Therefore, age adjusted estimates for the Era comparison group have been created by calculating the mortality rate for each single year of age at 1 January 1991 in each calendar year since 1991. This rate was applied to the equivalent numbers in each single year of age at 1 January 1991 and year of death in the Gulf population, from which deaths and emigrations from the UK were subtracted, to calculate the estimated total for each calendar year. These estimated numbers by calendar year were divided by the Gulf population, from which deaths and emigrations from the UK were subtracted, to produce adjusted rates.

Mortality rate ratios were calculated to compare deaths in the Gulf and Era cohorts. The rate ratios provided here were calculated using the total person-years at risk (the length of time each person has been in the study) as the denominator, taking into account deaths and emigrations from the UK. People who had left the Services and subsequently emigrated were deemed to be lost to follow up because we had no means of knowing if and when they may have died. The mortality rate ratios given here differ marginally from the crude deaths ratio owing to some small differences in the number of person years at risk between the Gulf and Era comparison groups.

The main sources of deaths information are the NHS Information Centre's Central Register and the General Register Office for Scotland. Further information can be found in the National Statistic *1990/1991 Gulf Conflict - UK Gulf Veterans Mortality Data: Causes of Death* which is published on the DASA website.

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UK GULF VETERANS MORTALITY

Table 3.7 Deaths among UK Gulf 1 Veterans by cause, numbers and rate ratios, 1 April 1991 - 31 December 2009

There were no statistically significant differences in the total number of deaths between the Gulf veterans and the Era comparison group, or for any of the main groups of cause of death. The 1,095 deaths among Gulf veterans compare with approximately 1,828 deaths which would have been expected in a similar sized cohort taken from the general population of the UK with the same age and gender profile.

The main cause of disease-related deaths amongst both Gulf veterans and the age-adjusted Era comparison group were neoplasms: 268 deaths in Gulf veterans and an estimate of 275 amongst the age-adjusted Era comparison group. There were 200 deaths due to diseases of the circulatory system (including ischaemic heart disease and cerebrovascular disease) among Gulf veterans compared with an estimate of 220 in the age-adjusted Era comparison group. There were more deaths due to external causes among Gulf veterans than the age-adjusted Era comparison group, but this was not statistically significant: 473 deaths compared with an estimate of 445. The largest group of deaths due to external causes were transport accidents: 201 deaths among Gulf veterans compared with an estimate of 176 among the age-adjusted Era comparison group. Of these, land transport accidents accounted for 167 Gulf Veterans' deaths compared to an estimate of 148 among the age-adjusted Era comparison group. There were 175 deaths due to intentional self-harm and events of undetermined intent (suicides and open verdict deaths) among Gulf veterans compared with an estimate of 158 among the age-adjusted Era comparison group, but this was not statistically significant.

ICD Chapter ¹	Cause of death	Number		Adjusted ² Era	Crude Mortality Rate Ratio	Adjusted ² Mortality Rate Ratio	Adjusted ² 95% Confidence Interval	
		Gulf	Era					
	All deaths	1 095	1 145	1 113	0.95	0.98	(0.90	- 1.07)
	All cause coded deaths	1 072	1 130	1 099	0.94	0.97	(0.89	- 1.06)
I - XVIII	Disease-related causes	599	685	655	0.87	0.91	(0.82	- 1.02)
I	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	9	8	6	1.11	1.32	(0.47	- 3.68)
II	Neoplasms	268	290	275	0.92	0.97	(0.82	- 1.15)
V	Mental and behavioural disorders	16	25	23	0.63	0.71	(0.38	- 1.34)
VI	Diseases of the nervous system	19	29	28	0.65	0.71	(0.39	- 1.26)
IX	Diseases of the circulatory system	200	224	220	0.88	0.91	(0.75	- 1.10)
X	Diseases of the respiratory system	22	17	15	1.28	1.39	(0.71	- 2.73)
XI	Diseases of the digestive system	46	60	59	0.76	0.78	(0.53	- 1.15)
III, IV, XII - XVIII	All other disease related causes ³	19	32	28	0.59	0.64	(0.35	- 1.17)
XX	External causes of mortality	473	445	445	1.05	1.06	(0.93	- 1.21)
	Transport accidents:	201	174	176	1.14	1.13	(0.92	- 1.39)
	Land transport accident:	167	146	148	1.13	1.12	(0.89	- 1.40)
	Pedestrian	17	7	8	2.41	2.26	(0.93	- 5.49)
	Motorcycle rider	52	47	47	1.10	1.09	(0.73	- 1.63)
	Car occupant	48	42	43	1.13	1.12	(0.73	- 1.70)
	Other ⁴	50	50	50	0.99	0.98	(0.66	- 1.46)
	Water transport	5	3	4	1.65	1.49	(0.37	- 5.99)
	Air and space transport	29	25	25	1.15	1.17	(0.68	- 2.00)
	Other external causes of accidental injury:	78	82	80	0.94	0.96	(0.70	- 1.31)
	Falls	9	13	12	0.69	0.76	(0.33	- 1.77)
	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces	16	18	19	0.88	0.82	(0.41	- 1.62)
	Accidental drowning and submersion and other accidental threats to breathing	12	12	11	0.99	0.97	(0.42	- 2.24)
	Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances	17	19	18	0.89	0.90	(0.45	- 1.77)
	Accidental exposure to other and unspecified factors	18	13	13	1.37	1.46	(0.71	- 3.03)
	Other	6	7	6	0.85	0.90	(0.29	- 2.79)
	Intentional self-harm and events of undetermined intent ⁵	175	159	158	1.09	1.11	(0.89	- 1.38)
	Assault	5	10	10	0.50	0.46	(0.15	- 1.37)
	Legal intervention and operations of war	6	10	11	0.59	0.63	(0.23	- 1.72)
	Sequelae of external causes of morbidity and mortality	-	2	1	-	*	*	*
	Deaths where the inquest has been adjourned	8	8	*	*	*	*	*
	Other deaths for which cause data are not yet available	4	8	*	*	*	*	*
	Overseas deaths for which cause data are not available	19	7	*	*	*	*	*

Source: DASA (Health Information)

1 Causes have been coded to the World Health Organisation's International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th revision (ICD-10), 1992.

2 Adjusted for the single years of age structure of the Gulf cohort at 1 January 1991. The numbers may not add up to the totals shown due to rounding.

3 Includes cases with insufficient information on the death certificate to provide a known cause of death.

4 Under ICD-10 coding, if the death certificate does not specifically mention the type of vehicle that was involved in the accident, the death is coded to "motor- or nonmotor vehicle accident, type of vehicle unspecified". There were 38 of these deaths among Gulf veterans compared to 35 in the Era group.

5 Includes both coroner-confirmed suicides and open verdict deaths in line with the definition used by the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

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UK GULF VETERANS MORTALITY

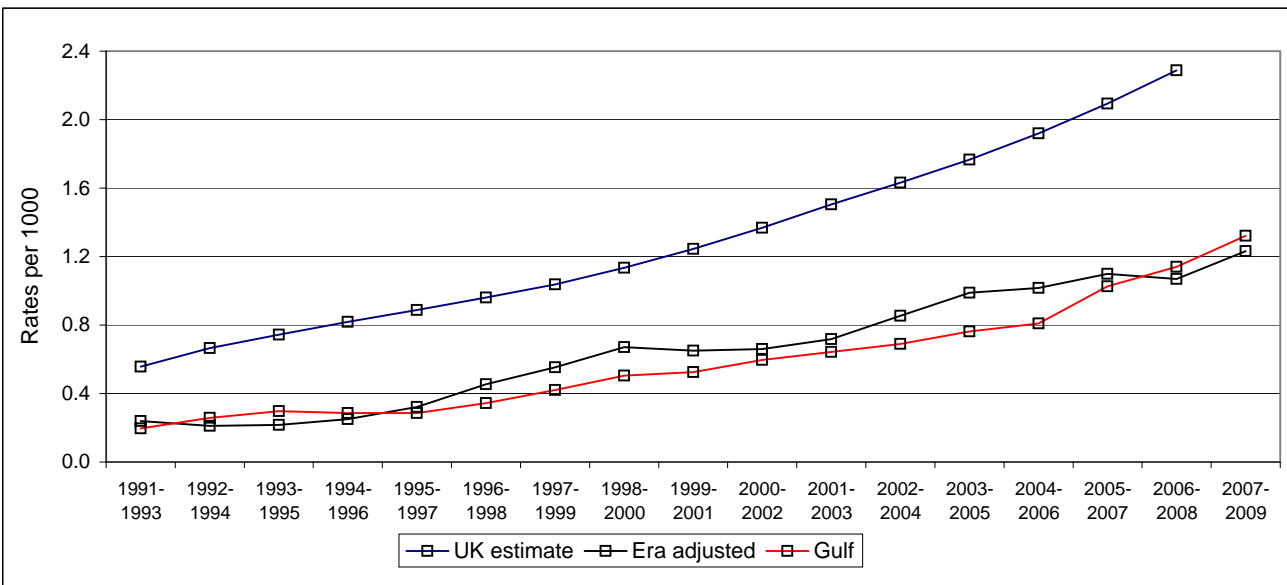
Charts to Table 3.7 Deaths among UK Gulf 1 Veterans by cause, numbers and rate ratios, 1 April 1991 - 31 December 2009

UK general population mortality rates were applied to the age and gender profile of the Gulf and Era cohorts to estimate comparable mortality rates.

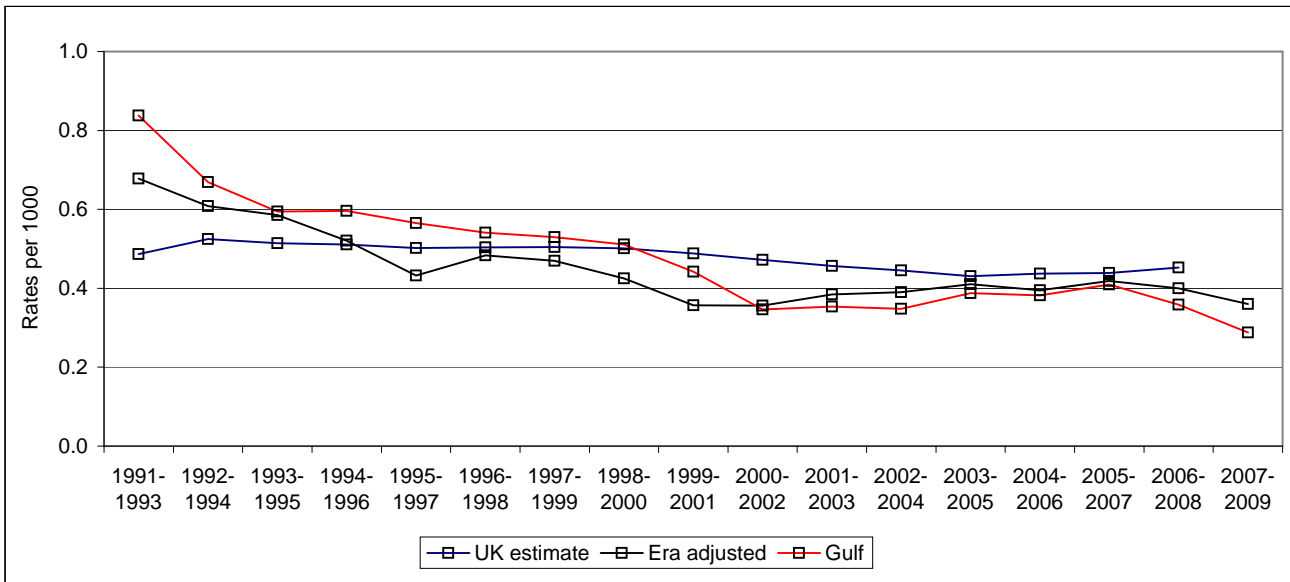
Mortality rates for disease-related causes for both Gulf veterans and the age-adjusted Era comparison group have gradually increased between 1991 and 2009. These follow the trends in rates for disease-related causes among the UK general population. This suggests that the increase in disease-related deaths among Gulf veterans over time reflects the natural ageing of the cohort. However, the mortality rates due to disease-related causes for both Gulf veterans and the age-adjusted Era group were significantly lower than for the UK general population.

Mortality rates for external causes for both the Gulf veterans and the age-adjusted Era comparison group have decreased between 1991 and 2009. However, comparable mortality rates for the UK general population have stayed reasonably constant during this period.

Gulf and era adjusted¹ mortality rates for disease-related causes: 3-year moving average^{2,3}



Gulf and era adjusted¹ mortality rates for external causes of mortality: 3-year moving average^{2,3}



1. Adjusted for the single years of age structure of the Gulf cohort at 1 January 1991.
 2. Data for 1 April 1991 - 31 December 1991 have been adjusted to a full year.
 3. 2009 cause data for the UK general population are not currently available.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

OPERATIONAL FATALITIES AND CASUALTIES

In this section **Tables 3.8 and 3.9** present the numbers of fatalities and casualties involving personnel deployed on operations. In agreement with the Minister for Defence Personnel, Welfare and Veterans, DASA are responsible for reporting on all medium scale operations since 2001. Data on operations smaller than medium-scale are not centrally compiled. The operations reported on below reflect those operations for which data have been published on the MOD website. The tables present the numbers of fatalities and casualties since reporting began in 2001 up until end of 2009. The data include Naval Service, Army (including Gurkhas), RAF, MOD Civilians and Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA) personnel.

The operations reported on in these tables reflect those operations for which data have been published on the MOD website, where further information on field hospital admissions and aero-medical evacuations is also available for operations in Afghanistan and Iraq:

<http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/FactSheets/OperationsFactsheets/OperationsInIraqBritishCasualties.htm>

<http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/FactSheets/OperationsFactsheets/OperationsInAfghanistanBritishCasualties.htm>

Tables 3.10 and 3.11 present the number of Armed Forces personnel returned to the UK from Iraq and Afghanistan as a result of an injury or illness who have been treated at the Royal Centre for Defence Medicine (RCDM) and the Defence Medical Rehabilitation Centre (DMRC) Headley Court each year from 8 October 2007 until 31 December 2009.

Data are compiled by Defence Analytical Services and Advice from the Defence Patient Tracking System (DPTS) which commenced on 8 October 2007. The DPTS was set up to enable the capture of tracking data for aeromedically evacuated patients at the place where healthcare is being delivered along the care pathway. Patients receiving treatment that were aeromed prior to this date may not be included. Since October 2008, the figures presented include Armed Forces personnel that have returned on routine flights and subsequently been referred to DMRC for an operational related injury or illness.

The DPTS is not a medical or welfare record system; medical records are held on the Defence Medical Information Capability Programme; welfare records are held in single Service welfare databases. The DPTS is not an authoritative record of personnel and demographic details, these details are held on the Joint Personnel Administration system.

In many cases totals presented within **Tables 3.10 and 3.11** will be less than the sum of their parts. This is for a number of reasons:

- Patients may be treated as an in-patient and as an out-patient (or also as a residential patient at DMRC) within the same location during the same time period. However, these patients will only be counted once in 'All RCDM' and 'All DMRC' totals within each time period.
- Patients may be treated at both RCDM and DMRC within the same time period. However, these patients will only be counted once in the 'Number of patients seen at RCDM & DMRC' totals within each time period.
- Patients may attend both RCDM and DMRC for their injury or illness. New patients are counted within the time period that they attended their first appointment at either of these locations. For example, during 2009 there were two patients from Op TELIC treated for the first time at RCDM for Battle Injuries. These patients however, were first treated at DMRC in 2008. Therefore they are accounted for in the 'New patients at RCDM' figure for Battle Injuries in 2009.

These statistics do not represent patient burden at RCDM or DMRC since they only include patients returned from deployment in Iraq and Afghanistan. These statistics do not represent numbers treated at any point in time, they only provide the numbers treated during a given month or year. These statistics currently include RCDM and DMRC patients as these are the main facilities for treatment for patients aeromedically evacuated from theatre.

More detailed information on these statistics can be found in the *Monthly Iraq and Afghanistan UK Patient Treatment Statistics* reports which are published on the DASA website.

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OPERATIONAL FATALITIES AND CASUALTIES

Table 3.8 Number of UK Armed Forces and civilian operational fatalities

DASA use the Joint Casualty and Compassionate Cell (JCCC) categories of killed in action and died of wounds which together provide information on the number of Service personnel who have died as a result of hostile action. The term killed in action is used when a battle casualty has died outright or as a result of injuries before reaching a medical facility, whilst died of wounds refers to battle casualties who died of wounds or other injuries after reaching a medical facility. The data include Naval Service, Army (including Gurkhas), RAF, MOD Civilians and Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA) personnel.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

		2001 ¹	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Afghanistan	Total	-	3	-	1	1	39	42	51	108
	Killed in Action	-	-	-	1	1	20	36	47	91
	Died of Wounds	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	16
	Other ²	-	3	-	-	-	18	5	1	1
Iraq	Total	-	-	53	22	23	29	47	4	1
	Killed in Action	-	-	39	10	18	18	24	2	-
	Died of Wounds	-	-	1	-	2	9	13	-	-
	Other ²	-	-	13	12	3	2	10	2	1
Balkans³	Total	7	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Killed in Action	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Died of Wounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other ²	5	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-

Source: DASA (Health Information)

1. 2001 data for Afghanistan starts at 7 October.

2. These data include all deaths occurring as a result of accidental or violent causes while deployed as well as deaths due to disease related causes during deployment.

3. The Balkans covers operational casualties in Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Kosovo, Montenegro and Macedonia.

Table 3.9 Number of UK Armed Forces and civilian operational casualties^{1,2,3}

Notification of Casualty (or NOTICAS) is the name for the formalised system of reporting casualties within the UK Armed Forces. The NOTICAS reports raised for casualties contain information on how seriously medical staff in theatre judge their condition to be. They are not strictly medical categories but are designed to give an indication of the severity of the injury to help inform what the individual's next of kin are told. Very seriously injured and seriously injured are the two most serious categories into which personnel can be classified:

Very Seriously Injured/Wounded (VSI) – The injury is of such severity that life is imminently endangered.

Seriously Injured/Wounded (SI) – The patient's condition is of such severity that there is cause for immediate concern, but there is no imminent danger to life.

The VSI and SI categories are defined by Joint Casualty & Compassionate Policy & Procedures. The figures provided below are based on those casualties listed as VSI or SI on the initial NOTICAS signal. The figures provided below exclude those individuals categorised as VSI or SI whose condition was identified to be caused by illness. Validated NOTICAS data for casualties in Afghanistan, Iraq and the Balkans are held from January 2001 onwards. In agreement with the Minister for Defence Personnel, Welfare and Veterans, operational casualty data prior to 2001 have not been examined. The data include Naval Service, Army (including Gurkhas), RAF, MOD Civilians and Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA) personnel.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence. As only VSI and SI casualties are reported, the figures do not give a comprehensive picture of all casualties on operations.

		2001 ⁴	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Afghanistan	Total	-	1	1	6	2	31	63	65	157
	Very Seriously Injured or Wounded (VSI) ^{2,3}	-	1	-	3	2	18	23	27	82
	Seriously Injured or Wounded (SI) ^{2,3}	-	-	1	3	-	13	40	38	75
Iraq⁵	Total	-	-	46	45	20	32	69	9	1
	Very Seriously Injured or Wounded (VSI) ^{2,3}	-	-	14	14	5	11	24	5	-
	Seriously Injured or Wounded (SI) ^{2,3}	-	-	32	31	15	21	45	4	1
Balkans⁶	Total	6	2	3	2	-	2	2	-	-
	Very Seriously Injured or Wounded (VSI) ^{2,3}	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Seriously Injured or Wounded (SI) ^{2,3}	4	-	3	2	-	2	2	-	-

Source: DASA (Health Information)

1. Civilians are not included in the figures prior to 01 January 2006.

2. The VSI and SI injury data includes records classified as 'Other Causes'. This classification is used when there is insufficient information to attribute a casualty to either injury or natural cause.

3. The casualty figures provided exclude those individuals categorised as VSI or SI whose condition was identified to be caused by illness or natural causes.

4. 2001 data for Afghanistan starts at 7 October.

5. Iraq figures are as published up until 31 July 2009.

6. The Balkans covers operational casualties in Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Kosovo, Montenegro and Macedonia.

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OPERATIONAL FATALITIES AND CASUALTIES

Table 3.10 Iraq (Op TELIC) patients¹ receiving treatment at Royal Centre for Defence Medicine (RCDM) and Defence Medical Rehabilitation Centre (DMRC)

During the time period 8 October 2007 to 31 December 2007, there were 121 patients from Iraq (Op TELIC) treated at either RCDM or DMRC, 47 of these were new patients who had not previously been treated at RCDM or DMRC for their injury or illness. In 2008 there were 281 patients from Iraq treated at either RCDM or DMRC, 199 of these were new patients who had not previously been treated at RCDM or DMRC for their injury or illness. In 2009 there were 180 patients from Iraq treated at either RCDM or DMRC, 90 of these were new patients who had not previously been treated at RCDM or DMRC for their injury or illness.

Note that in many cases the totals presented in the table below will be less than the sum of their parts. Please see the **Operational Fatalities and Casualties Introduction** for further information.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

	2007 ²				2008				2009			
	Injury class ³								All	Battle Injury	Non Battle Injury	Natural Cause
	All	Battle Injury	Non Battle Injury	Natural Cause	All	Battle Injury	Non Battle Injury	Natural Cause				
No. of patients seen at RCDM & DMRC	121	66	38	17	281	73	122	86	180	44	87	49
All RCDM Birmingham⁴	64	15	32	17	227	28	115	84	119	9	66	44
In-Patient	50	10	24	16	123	13	52	58	58	4	26	28
Out-Patient	21	7	13	1	167	22	98	47	98	6	60	32
All DMRC Headley Court⁴	61	54	7	-	74	56	13	5	68	38	25	5
In-Patient	26	24	2	-	28	21	5	2	9	7	1	1
Out-Patient	23	21	2	-	59	46	10	3	64	35	24	5
Residential Patients	14	11	3	-	31	25	4	2	34	13	19	2
New Patients RCDM or DMRC	47	8	24	15	199	11	104	84	90	-	58	32
New Patients RCDM only	47	8	24	15	201	16	102	83	81	2	50	29
New Patients DMRC only	3	2	1	-	19	6	8	5	15	-	12	3

Source: DASA (Health Information)

1. Patients include Naval Service Personnel, Army Personnel including those from the Gibraltar Regiment, RAF Personnel, Reservists and UK Civilians. These exclude Special Forces and Other Nations Service Personnel.
2. The Defence Patient Tracking System (DPTS) commenced on 8 October 2007, therefore data for 2007 only covers the period 8 October - 31 December 2007.
3. A battle injury includes those wounded as a result of hostile action. This includes injuries sustained whilst avoiding direct and indirect fire. A non-battle injury is any injury that is not caused by a hostile act and includes any accidental injuries such as sports injuries, road traffic accidents etc. Natural causes include illness, disease and pregnancy. The distinctions between Battle Injury, Non Battle Injury and Natural Causes have been validated against Notification of Casualty (NOTICAS) data where possible.
4. An in-patient is a patient that has been admitted and allocated a ward bed, a residential patient is a patient that is on a three week rehab course, they are not allocated a ward bed, but reside in dormitory style accommodation. An outpatient is a non-resident patient attending RCDM or DMRC for treatment.

Table 3.11 Afghanistan (Op HERRICK) patients¹ receiving treatment at Royal Centre for Defence Medicine (RCDM) and Defence Medical Rehabilitation Centre (DMRC)

During the time period 8 October 2007 to 31 December 2007, there were 163 patients from Afghanistan (Op HERRICK) treated at either RCDM or DMRC, 76 of these were new patients who had not previously been treated at RCDM or DMRC for their injury or illness. In 2008 there were 573 patients from Afghanistan treated at either RCDM or DMRC, 447 of these were new patients who had not previously been treated at RCDM or DMRC for their injury or illness. In 2009 there were 909 patients from Afghanistan treated at either RCDM or DMRC, 691 of these were new patients who had not previously been treated at RCDM or DMRC for their injury or illness.

Note that in many cases the totals presented in the table below will be less than the sum of their parts. Please see the **Operational Fatalities and Casualties Introduction** for further information.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

	2007 ²				2008				2009			
	Injury class ³								All	Battle Injury	Non Battle Injury	Natural Cause
	All	Battle Injury	Non Battle Injury	Natural Cause	All	Battle Injury	Non Battle Injury	Natural Cause				
No. of patients seen at RCDM & DMRC	163	93	55	15	573	254	178	141	909	487	249	173
All RCDM Birmingham⁴	86	39	33	14	485	190	155	140	785	400	218	167
In-Patient	67	32	24	11	354	165	79	110	571	333	113	125
Out-Patient	27	11	13	3	258	96	112	50	373	134	157	82
All DMRC Headley Court⁴	87	64	22	1	163	132	30	1	360	302	49	9
In Patients	41	34	7	-	87	78	9	-	180	172	8	-
Out Patients	26	16	9	1	104	83	20	1	315	259	47	9
Residential Patients	25	17	8	-	60	46	13	1	103	76	23	4
New Patients RCDM or DMRC	76	29	33	14	447	165	146	136	691	334	195	162
New Patients RCDM only	71	29	28	14	444	165	143	136	668	332	177	159
New Patients DMRC only	15	12	3	-	77	63	14	-	247	207	34	6

Source: DASA (Health Information)

1. Patients include Naval Service Personnel, Army Personnel including those from the Gibraltar Regiment, RAF Personnel, Reservists and UK Civilians. These exclude Special Forces and Other Nations Service Personnel.
2. The DPTS commenced on 8 October 2007, therefore data for 2007 only covers the period 8 October - 31 December 2007.
3. A battle injury includes those wounded as a result of hostile action. This includes injuries sustained whilst avoiding direct and indirect fire. A non-battle injury is any injury that is not caused by a hostile act and includes any accidental injuries such as sports injuries, road traffic accidents etc. Natural causes include illness, disease and pregnancy. The distinctions between Battle Injury, Non Battle Injury and Natural Causes have been validated against NOTICAS data where possible.
4. An in-patient is a patient that has been admitted and allocated a ward bed, a residential patient is a patient that is on a three week rehab course, they are not allocated a ward bed, but reside in dormitory style accommodation. An outpatient is a non-resident patient attending RCDM or DMRC for treatment.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN AMPUTATIONS

This section provides statistical information on the number of Armed Forces personnel who as a result of an injury sustained whilst deployed on Afghanistan (Operation HERRICK) or Iraq (Operation TELIC) have suffered a traumatic or surgical amputation. An amputee is defined as live UK Armed Forces Service personnel who have an injury coded in the Joint Theatre Trauma Register (JTTR) as amputation (traumatic), partial or complete, for either upper or lower limbs using the Abbreviated Injury Scale (AIS) Dictionary 2005 (Military Edition), and live UK Armed Forces Service personnel who had a surgical amputation performed either at the field hospital or at a UK hospital (the majority of these will be at the Royal Centre for Defence Medicine). A traumatic or surgical amputation can range from the loss of part of a finger or toe up to the loss of entire limbs. Live personnel are defined as those being discharged from hospital after receiving treatment for the injuries that resulted in an amputation(s).

Further information can be found in the *Quarterly Op TELIC and Op HERRICK Amputation Statistics reports* which are published on the DASA website.

Table 3.12 Number of UK Armed Forces with amputations

The table below presents the number of UK Service personnel who have sustained a partial or complete limb amputation as a result of injuries in Afghanistan and Iraq from when centrally held data were first collected on 1 April 2006 up until the end of 2009. The data include Naval Service personnel, Army personnel including those from the Gibraltar Regiment, RAF personnel and Reservist personnel. Civilians and other nations Service personnel have been excluded.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

Date of Amputation ¹	Afghanistan	Iraq
All 2006²	7	6
Q2-2006	~	~
Q3-2006	~	~
Q4-2006	~	~
All 2007	12	10
Q1-2007	~	~
Q2-2007	5	~
Q3-2007	~	~
Q4-2007	~	~
All 2008	30	~
Q1-2008	6	-
Q2-2008	~	~
Q3-2008	~	~
Q4-2008	15	-
All 2009	55	-
Q1-2009	~	-
Q2-2009	~	-
Q3-2009	22	-
Q4-2009	24	-

Source: DASA (Health Information)

1. For each year presented, Q1 refers to 1 January - 31 March, Q2 refers to 1 April - 30 June, Q3 refers to 1 July - 30 September and Q4 refers to 1 October - 31 December.

2. No figures for Q1-2006 are presented as centrally held data were first collected on 1 April 2006.

All numbers fewer than five have been suppressed and presented as '~'. Where there is only one number in a column that is fewer than five, the next smallest number (or numbers where there are tied values) has also been suppressed so that numbers cannot simply be derived from totals.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

MENTAL HEALTH

Tables 3.13 to 3.16 provide statistical information on mental health among the UK Armed Forces. They summarise all new referrals of Armed Forces personnel to the MOD's Departments of Community Mental Health (DCMHs) for outpatient care. DCMHs are specialised psychiatric services based on community mental health teams, closely located with primary care services at sites in the UK and abroad. **Table 3.16** is a new inclusion in UKDS and presents new admissions to the MOD's UK in-patient contractor

DCMH staff record the initial psychiatric assessment during a patient's first appointment, based on presenting complaints. The information is provisional and final diagnoses may differ as some patients do not present the full range of symptoms, signs or clinical history during their first appointment. Individuals may be seen at a DCMH, e.g. for counselling, who do not have a mental disorder. The psychiatric assessment data were categorised into three standard groupings of common mental disorders used by the World Health Organisation's International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Health-Related Disorders 10th edition (ICD-10).

A rigid pseudo-anonymisation process, and other measures preserving patient confidentiality, has enabled full verification and validation of the DCMH returns, importantly allowing identification of repeat attendances. It also ensured linkage with deployment databases was possible, so that potential effects of deployment could be measured.

Deployment data, used for deployment breakdowns and to calculate denominators, cover several operational deployments between November 2001 and December 2009, although person level deployment data for Afghanistan between 1 January 2003 and 14 October 2005 were not available. About 4% of the deployment records were not successfully validated against the "gold standard" personnel records held by the Service Personnel and Veterans Agency. Deployment markers were assigned using the criterion that an individual was recorded as being deployed to the Iraq and/or Afghanistan theatres of operation if they had deployed to these theatres prior to their appointment date. To be accurate, these tables compare those who had been deployed before their first appointment with those who have not been identified as having deployed before their first appointment.

The data are presented as numbers, rates and confidence intervals for those rates. The rates presented in this section relate to the whole population, rather than a sample. However, even in a population there is still random variation in the observed number of cases in a particular time period (particularly for rare events). Confidence intervals are useful in making inferences about whether observed differences (e.g. between two time periods or two subgroups of the population) are significant or are likely to be due to chance alone.

In order to calculate rates, an estimate of person time at risk is required for the denominator value. The estimate was calculated using a 13-month average of strengths figures (e.g. the strength at the first of every month between January 2009 and January 2010 divided by 13 for 2009 strengths). Strengths figures include regulars, Gurkhas, Military Provost Guard Staff, mobilised reservists, Full Time Reserve Service personnel and Non-regular Permanent Staff, as all of these individuals are eligible for assessment at a DCMH.

95% confidence intervals (95% CI) were calculated based on the Normal distribution, except where the number of observed events was fewer than 30, when they were derived directly from the Poisson distribution. CIs provide the range of values within which we expect to find the real value of the indicator under consideration, with a probability of 95%. If the confidence intervals of two rates do not contain any common values, these figures are statistically significantly different.

Interpretation of these figures requires caution. The data covers the activity of the formal professional mental health services in the Armed Forces and as such, does not represent the totality of mental health problems in the UK Armed Forces. These figures report only new attendances during the period, not all those who were receiving treatment. Information on patients only seen in the primary care system is not currently available. Mental health problems are present in both civilian and military populations and result from multi-factorial issues. The Headquarters Surgeon General (HQ(SG)) and Joint Medical Command (JMC) are striving to minimise any stigma associated with mental illness and foster the appropriate understanding, recognition and presentation for management of these issues in Armed Forces personnel.

Some mental health problems will be resolved through peer support and individual resources; patients presenting to the Armed Forces' mental health services will have undergone a selection process that begins with the individual's identification of a problem and initial presentation to primary care or other agencies such as the padres or Service social workers. A proportion of mental health issues will have been resolved at these levels without the need for further referral. The diagnostic breakdown in this report is based upon initial assessments at DCMHs, which may be subject to later amendment. For epidemiological information on mental health problems in the Armed Forces, reference should be made to the independent academic research conducted by the King's Centre for Military Health Research (KCMHR). This research, conducted on a large and representative sample of the UK Armed Forces population, provides a reliable overview of mental health in the UK Armed Forces.

Further analysis can be found in the *UK Armed Forces Mental Health reports*, which are published on the DASA website.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

MENTAL HEALTH

Table 3.13 New attendees assessed with a mental disorder at the MOD's Departments of Community Mental Health: numbers and rates by demographic and military characteristics, 2008 and 2009^{1,2}

During 2009, 3,103 new cases of mental disorder were identified within UK Armed Forces personnel, representing a rate of 15.5 per 1,000 strength. Among the personnel with a mental disorder, there were some statistically significant findings:

- in 2009 rates for Army personnel were higher than for all other Services;
- in 2008 rates for Royal Marine personnel were lower than for Army, Royal Navy and RAF personnel;
- in 2008 and 2009 rates for females were higher than for males;
- in 2008 and 2009 rates for other ranks were higher than for Officers;
- in 2008 and 2009 there was no statistically significant difference in rates for the different theatres of operation.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

Characteristics	2008			2009		
	Number	Rate ³	95% CI	Number	Rate ³	95% CI
All	3 189	16.2	(15.6 - 16.7)	3 103	15.5	(15.0 - 16.1)
Characteristics Known	3 139	*	*	3 057	*	*
Service						
Royal Navy	413	13.2	(11.9 - 14.5)	383	12.3	(11.1 - 13.5)
Royal Marines	61	7.8	(5.8 - 9.7)	85	10.6	(8.3 - 12.9)
Army	1 959	17.2	(16.4 - 17.9)	1 951	16.8	(16.0 - 17.5)
RAF	706	16.1	(14.9 - 17.3)	638	14.4	(13.3 - 15.6)
Gender						
Males	2 511	14.0	(13.5 - 14.6)	2 464	13.6	(13.0 - 14.1)
Females	628	34.8	(32.1 - 37.6)	593	33.0	(30.3 - 35.6)
Rank						
Officers	240	7.2	(6.3 - 8.1)	306	9.2	(8.2 - 10.2)
Other ranks	2 899	17.7	(17.1 - 18.4)	2 751	16.5	(15.9 - 17.1)
Deployment - Theatres of operation¹						
Iraq and/or Afghanistan ²	1 769	15.8	(15.0 - 16.5)	1 857	15.8	(15.1 - 16.5)
of which, Iraq	1 463	15.8	(15.0 - 16.6)	1 424	15.5	(14.7 - 16.3)
of which, Afghanistan ²	661	15.0	(13.9 - 16.2)	919	15.9	(14.9 - 17.0)
Neither Iraq nor Afghanistan ²	1 370	16.1	(15.3 - 17.0)	1 200	14.6	(13.8 - 15.5)
Characteristics not known⁴	50	*	*	46	*	*

Source: DASA (Health Information)

1. Numbers deployed to Iraq and numbers deployed to Afghanistan will not sum to number deployed to Iraq and/or Afghanistan, as some individuals will have deployed to both theatres of operation.
2. Figures do not include personnel deployed to Afghanistan during the period January 2003 to October 2005 (see **Mental Health Introduction** for more information).
3. Per 1,000 strength.
4. Records supplied to DASA without identifiers.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

MENTAL HEALTH

Table 3.14 Mental disorder initial assessments for all new cases seen at a Department of Community Mental Health: numbers and rates, by year and ICD-10 classification, 2008 and 2009

In 2008 and 2009, the most common group of mental disorders were neurotic disorders, of which adjustment disorder was the most common condition. Rates of Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) were the lowest of all mental disorders groups (with rates of 0.8 per 1,000 strength in 2008 and 0.7 per 1,000 strength in 2009).

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

ICD-10 Grouping	2008			2009		
	Number	Rate ¹	95% CI	Number	Rate ¹	95% CI
All	4 465	22.7	(22.0 - 23.3)	4 482	22.4	(21.8 - 23.1)
Cases of Mental Health Disorder	3 189	16.2	(15.6 - 16.7)	3 103	15.5	(15.0 - 16.1)
Psychoactive substance use	326	1.7	(1.5 - 1.8)	288	1.4	(1.3 - 1.6)
<i>of which due to alcohol</i>	310	1.6	(1.4 - 1.7)	271	1.4	(1.2 - 1.5)
Mood disorders	734	3.7	(3.5 - 4.0)	707	3.5	(3.3 - 3.8)
<i>of which depressive episode</i>	622	3.2	(2.9 - 3.4)	648	3.2	(3.0 - 3.5)
Neurotic disorders	1 863	9.5	(9.0 - 9.9)	1 866	9.3	(8.9 - 9.8)
<i>of which PTSD</i>	156	0.8	(0.7 - 0.9)	140	0.7	(0.6 - 0.8)
<i>of which adjustment disorder</i>	1 144	5.8	(5.5 - 6.1)	1 121	5.6	(5.3 - 5.9)
Other mental disorders	266	1.4	(1.2 - 1.5)	242	1.2	(1.1 - 1.4)
No Mental Disorder	1 276	6.5	(6.1 - 6.8)	1 379	6.9	(6.5 - 7.3)

Source: DASA (Health Information)

1. Per 1,000 strength.

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MENTAL HEALTH

Table 3.15 Initial mental disorder assessments for all new cases seen at a Department of Community Mental Health: numbers and rate ratios, by deployment and ICD-10 classification, 2009

Rate ratios provide a comparison of cases seen between personnel identified as having deployed to a theatre and those who have not been identified as having deployed to either theatre. A rate ratio less than 1 indicates lower rates in those deployed than those not deployed, and a rate ratio greater than 1 indicates higher rates in those deployed than those not deployed. If the 95% confidence interval does not encompass the value 1.0, then this difference is statistically significant.

Rates of mood disorders and 'other mental disorders' were lower in those that had deployed to the Iraq and/or Afghanistan theatres of operation than in those who had not deployed there. Rates of neurotic disorders, including adjustment disorders and PTSD, were higher among those deployed to the Iraq and/or Afghanistan theatres of operation compared with those not deployed there.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

ICD-10 Grouping	All patients seen	Deployment - Theatres of operation				
		Iraq and/or Afghanistan ¹			Neither	Not Known ²
		Number	Rate ratio	95% CI	Number	Number
All	4 482	2 539	*	*	1 866	57
Cases of Mental Health Disorder	3 103	1 857	1.1	(1.0 - 1.2)	1 200	46
Psychoactive substance use	288	148	0.8	(0.6 - 1.0)	135	5
<i>of which due to alcohol</i>	271	143	0.8	(0.6 - 1.0)	123	5
Mood disorders	707	379	0.8	(0.7 - 0.9)	323	5
<i>of which depressive episode</i>	648	351	0.8	(0.7 - 1.0)	292	5
Neurotic disorders	1 866	1 208	1.4	(1.2 - 1.5)	622	36
<i>of which PTSD</i>	140	123	5.7	(3.3 - 9.8)	15	2
<i>of which adjustment disorder</i>	1 121	720	1.3	(1.2 - 1.5)	372	29
Other mental disorders	242	122	0.7	(0.6 - 0.9)	120	-
No Mental Disorder	1 379	682	*	*	686	11

Source: DASA (Health Information)

1. Figures do not include personnel deployed to Afghanistan during the period January 2003 to October 2005 (see **Mental Health Introduction** for more information).

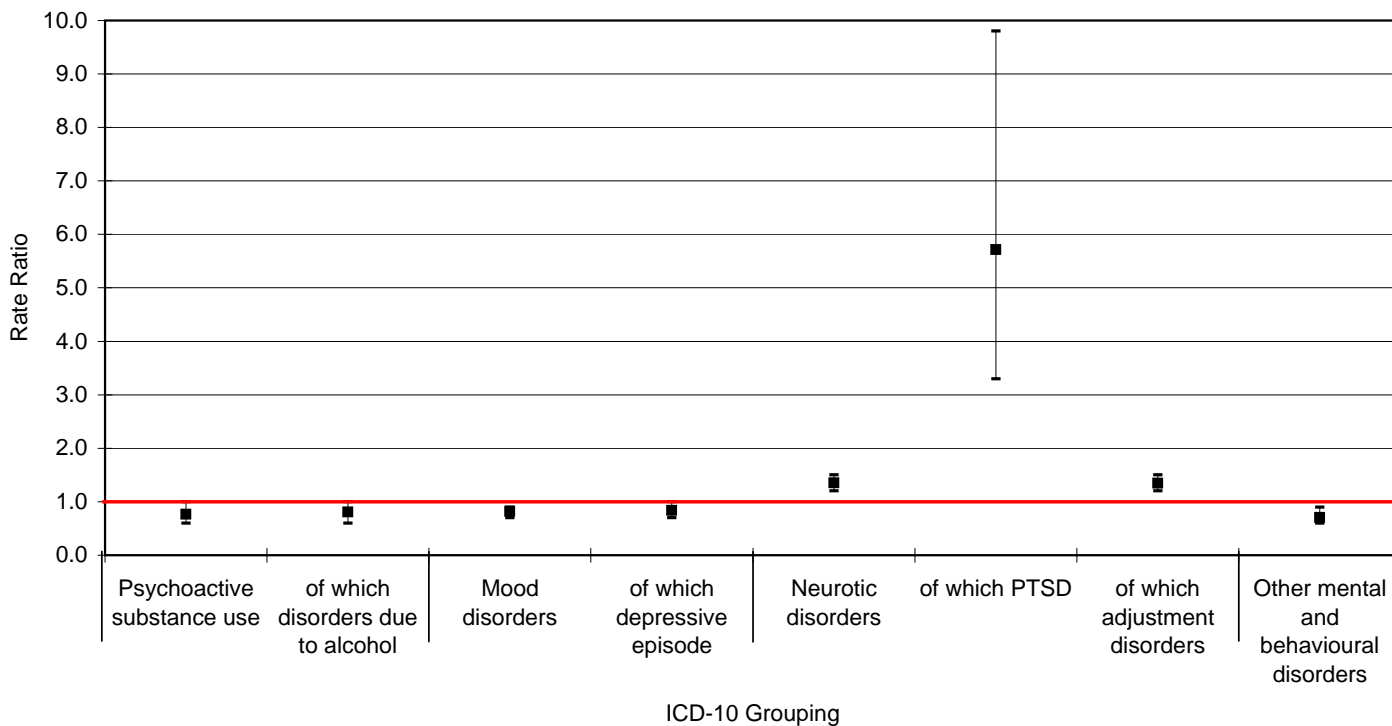
2. Records supplied without identifiers.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

MENTAL HEALTH

Chart to Table 3.15 Rate ratios of initial mental disorder assessments for all new cases seen at a Department of Community Mental Health: by ICD-10 classification, 2009

This graph presents the rate ratios comparing personnel identified as having deployed to the Iraq and/or Afghanistan theatres of operation and those who have not been identified as having deployed to either theatre. The rate ratio is represented as a square block on the graph with the upper and lower 95% confidence limits above and below. The bold red line on the graph is at 1. A confidence interval which lies entirely below this line indicates statistically significantly lower rates in those deployed than those not deployed, whereas a confidence interval that lies entirely above the red line indicates statistically significantly higher rates in those deployed than those not deployed.



CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

MENTAL HEALTH

Table 3.16 New admissions to the MOD's UK in-patient contractor: numbers and rates by demographic and military characteristics, 2008 and 2009¹

During 2009 there were 218 first admissions to the MOD's UK in-patient contractor, representing a rate of 1.1 per 1,000 strength. The only statistically significant difference between sub groups of in-patients was that other ranks had a higher rate of first admission than officers.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

Characteristics	2008			2009		
	Number	Rate ²	95% CI	Number	Rate ²	95% CI
All	213	1.1	(0.9 - 1.2)	218	1.1	(0.9 - 1.2)
Service						
Naval Service	49	1.3	(0.9 - 1.6)	43	1.1	(0.8 - 1.4)
Army	119	1.0	(0.9 - 1.2)	135	1.2	(1.0 - 1.4)
RAF	45	1.0	(0.7 - 1.3)	40	0.9	(0.6 - 1.2)
Gender						
Males	173	1.0	(0.8 - 1.1)	185	1.0	(0.9 - 1.2)
Females	40	2.2	(1.5 - 2.9)	33	1.8	(1.2 - 2.5)
Rank						
Officers	18	0.5	(0.3 - 0.9)	17	0.5	(0.3 - 0.8)
Other ranks	195	1.2	(1.0 - 1.4)	201	1.2	(1.0 - 1.4)
Deployment - Theatres of operation¹						
Iraq and/or Afghanistan ³	98	0.9	(0.7 - 1.0)	126	1.1	(0.9 - 1.3)
<i>of which, Iraq</i>	80	0.9	(0.7 - 1.1)	107	1.2	(0.9 - 1.4)
<i>of which, Afghanistan³</i>	35	0.8	(0.5 - 1.1)	50	0.9	(0.6 - 1.1)
Neither Iraq nor Afghanistan ³	115	1.4	(1.1 - 1.6)	92	1.1	(0.9 - 1.4)

Source: DASA (Health Information)

1. Numbers deployed to Iraq and numbers deployed to Afghanistan will not sum to number deployed to Iraq and/or Afghanistan, as some individuals will have deployed to both theatres of operation.
2. Per 1,000 strength.
3. Figures do not include personnel deployed to Afghanistan during the period January 2003 to October 2005 (see **Mental Health Introduction** for more information).

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

MEDICAL DISCHARGES

The tables in this section present the medical discharges for UK Regular Armed Forces personnel by Service, year and the principal cause leading to discharge. Following the last UKDS publication of medical discharges there were some Reservists identified in the data. These have since been removed and some figures have been revised.

Medical discharges are the result of a number of specialists (medical, occupational, psychological, personnel, etc) coming to the conclusion, via a medical board, that an individual is suffering from a medical condition that pre-empts their continued service in the Armed Forces. Statistics based on these discharges do not represent measures of true morbidity or pathology. At best they indicate a minimum burden of ill-health in the Armed Forces. Furthermore, the number and diversity of processes involved with administering a medical discharge introduce a series of time lags, as well as impact on the quality of data recorded.

The information on cases was sourced from electronic personnel records and manually entered paper documents from medical boards. The primary purpose of these medical documents is to ensure the appropriate administration of each individual patient's discharge. Statistical analysis and reporting is a secondary function.

Medical discharges in the UK Armed Forces involve a series of processes, at times complex, which differ in each Service to meet their specific requirements. Due to these differences between the three Services, comparisons between the single Service statistics are invalid.

The International Classification of Diseases & Related Health Problems version 10 (ICD 10) was used to classify medical discharges with a principal cause leading to discharge. Some cause code groups have been further broken down following public interest in specific principal conditions that have led to medical discharge.

Medical Discharge statistics for the calendar year 2010 will be available from 15 April 2011 although will not be updated until the publication of UKDS 2011, released in September 2011.

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MEDICAL DISCHARGES

Table 3.17 Number of medical discharges for Regular UK Naval Service¹ personnel by principal cause code group²

During the 5-year period 2005-2009, musculoskeletal disorders and injuries were the most common cause of discharge in the Naval Service with 886 discharges. They accounted for 61% of all cause coded Naval Service medical discharges during 2005-2009. During this period there were also 184 medical discharges for mental and behavioural disorders and 85 medical discharges for nervous system disorders. These were the second and third most common causes of medical discharge, accounting for 13% and 6% of all discharges respectively.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

	2005 ³	2006	2007 ³	2008 ³	2009
All Medical discharges	396	357	347^r	330^r	221
All cause coded medical discharges	359	335	306^r	225^r	219
Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00 - B99)	-	~	-	~	~
Neoplasms (C00 - D48)	7	6	~	~	~
Blood disorders (D50 - D89)	-	~	-	-	~
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00 - E90)	~	~	8	~	~
- Of which diabetes (E10-E14)	~	6	7	~	7
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00 - F99)	46	42	39	29	28
- Of which depression (F32 & F33)	15	17	13	7	13
- Of which Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) (F431)	6	5	8	5	6
- Of which adjustment disorder (F432)	~	6	5	~	~
Nervous system disorders (G00 - G99)	23	24	13	12	13
- Of which epilepsy (G40)	9	16	7	~	~
Eye and adnexa diseases (H00 - H59)	~	6	7	-	~
- Of which blindness, low vision and visual disturbance (H53 & H54)	~	~	~	-	-
Ear and mastoid process diseases (H60 - H95)	5	~	~	7	6
- Of which noise-induced hearing loss (H831)	-	-	-	~	~
- Of which tinnitus (H931)	-	-	-	~	-
Circulatory system disorders (I00 - I99)	~	~	6	8	7
Respiratory system disorders (J00 - J99)	10	6	~	~	9
- Of which asthma (J45 & J46)	8	5	~	~	8
Digestive system disorders (K00 - K93)	7	8	9	~	~
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases (L00 - L99)	9	7	12	~	~
Musculoskeletal disorders (M00 - M99) and Injuries (S00 - T98)	224 ^r	206 ^r	186 ^r	146 ^r	124
- Of which low back pain (M544-5)	19	25	25	14	18
- Of which heat injury (T67)	-	-	-	-	-
- Of which cold injury (T68 & T69)	~	-	~	5	~
Genitourinary system diseases (N00 - N99)	~	~	~	~	-
Pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (O00 - O99)	-	-	~	-	-
Congenital malformations (Q00 - Q99)	~	5	~	~	~
Clinical and laboratory findings (R00 - R99)	10	8	11	6	8
Factors influencing health status (Z00 - Z99)	-	~	-	~	-
Other medical discharges for which data are not available⁴	37	22	41^r	105^r	~

Source: DASA (Health Information)

- Includes Royal Navy and Royal Marines.
- Numbers smaller than five have been suppressed in line with DASA Health Information's rounding policy. Suppressed numbers are represented as ~ and where there is only one number smaller than five in any column the next smallest number has also been suppressed. This may include numbers larger than five.
- Figures have been revised due to Reservists being removed and/or new medical information becoming available and therefore changing the cause code category.
- Figures include medical discharges for which either no medical documents have been received by DASA or consent for DASA to analyse individual medical information has been withheld.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

MEDICAL DISCHARGES

Table 3.18 Number of medical discharges for Regular UK Army personnel by principal cause code group¹

During the 5-year period 2005-2009, musculoskeletal disorders and injuries were the most common cause of discharge in the Army with 2,799 discharges. They accounted for 64% of all cause coded medical discharges for the Army during the 5-year period. There were 582 (13%) medical discharges for mental and behavioural disorders, and 215 (5%) medical discharges for Clinical and Laboratory findings (this category includes personnel medically discharged with less well-defined conditions and symptoms that do not readily fall into the other ICD-10 classifications) during the 5 year period.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

	2005	2006 ²	2007 ²	2008 ²	2009
All medical discharges	1 047	1 009	977 ^r	842	681
All cause coded medical discharges	998	1 001	924 ^r	803	672
Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00 - B99)	7	6	~	7	~
Neoplasms (C00 - D48)	~	12	~	9	~
Blood disorders (D50 - D89)	~	-	-	~	~
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00 - E90)	~	7	8	~	~
- Of which diabetes (E10-E14)	~	5	~	~	~
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00 - F99)	119	111	111	137	104
- Of which depression (F32 & F33)	40	28	34	39	15
- Of which Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) (F431)	14	20	19	25	27
- Of which adjustment disorder (F432)	12	7	10	9	9
Nervous system disorders (G00 - G99)	41	37	53	26	23
- Of which epilepsy (G40)	17	14	19	6	8
Eye and adnexa diseases (H00 - H59)	8	12	14	6	6
- Of which blindness, low vision and visual disturbance (H53 & H54)	~	7	7	~	~
Ear and mastoid process diseases (H60 - H95)	17	37	24	13	21
- Of which noise-induced hearing loss (H831)	~	10	7	~	5
- Of which tinnitus (H931)	~	~	-	-	-
Circulatory system disorders (I00 - I99)	12	8	19	13	16
Respiratory system disorders (J00 - J99)	20	25	19	11	15
- Of which asthma (J45 & J46)	14	25	16	11	10
Digestive system disorders (K00 - K93)	12	11	12	14	6
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases (L00 - L99)	21	26	10	12	9
Musculoskeletal disorders (M00 - M99) and injuries (S00 - T98)	676	633	588	498	404
- Of which Low back pain (M544-5)	53	55	45	45	32
- Of which heat injury (T67)	~	-	-	~	-
- Of which cold injury (T68 & T69)	19	15	60	51	30
Genitourinary system diseases (N00 - N99)	6	12	~	5	~
Pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (O00 - O99)	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations (Q00 - Q99)	14	~	-	~	6
Clinical and laboratory findings (R00 - R99)	37	56	48	37	37
Factors influencing health status (Z00 - Z99)	-	~	~	6	11
Other medical discharges for which data are not available³	49	8	57 ^r	39	9

Source: DASA (Health Information)

- Numbers smaller than five have been suppressed in line with DASA Health Information's rounding policy. Suppressed numbers are represented as ~ and where there is only one number smaller than five in any column the next smallest number has also been suppressed. This may include numbers larger than five.
- Figures have been revised due to Reservists being removed and/or new medical information becoming available and therefore changing the cause code category.
- Figures include medical discharges for which either no medical documents have been received by DASA or consent for DASA to analyse individual medical information has been withheld.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

MEDICAL DISCHARGES

Table 3.19 Number of medical discharges for Regular UK RAF personnel by principal cause code group¹

During the 5-year period 2005-2009, musculoskeletal disorders and injuries were the most common cause of discharge in the RAF with 424 discharges. They accounted for 48% of all cause coded medical discharges for the RAF during the 5-year period. There were also 238 (27%) medical discharges for mental and behavioural disorders, and 65 (7%) medical discharges for nervous system disorders.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

	2005	2006 ²	2007 ²	2008 ²	2009
All medical discharges	207	241	227 ^r	189 ^r	191
All cause coded medical discharges	124	222	215 ^r	171 ^r	152
Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00 - B99)	-	-	~	~	~
Neoplasms (C00 - D48)	-	~	~	6	5
Blood disorders (D50 - D89)	~	-	-	-	-
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00 - E90)	~	~	~	~	~
- Of which diabetes (E10-E14)	~	~	~	~	~
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00 - F99)	38	78	49	41	32
- Of which depression (F32 & F33)	14	28	14	25	14
- Of which Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) (F431)	~	~	~	~	~
- Of which adjustment disorder (F432)	14	24	9	6	6
Nervous system disorders (G00 - G99)	8	18	20	9	10
- Of which epilepsy (G40)	~	6	~	~	-
Eye and adnexa diseases (H00 - H59)	~	~	5	-	~
- Of which blindness, low vision and visual disturbance (H53 & H54)	~	-	~	-	~
Ear and mastoid process diseases (H60 - H95)	~	6	~	~	~
- Of which noise-induced hearing loss (H831)	-	~	~	-	-
- Of which tinnitus (H931)	-	-	-	-	-
Circulatory system disorders (I00 - I99)	6	9	10	~	~
Respiratory system disorders (J00 - J99)	~	~	~	~	~
- Of which asthma (J45 & J46)	~	~	~	~	-
Digestive system disorders (K00 - K93)	~	~	~	~	~
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases (L00 - L99)	~	~	~	~	~
Musculoskeletal disorders (M00 - M99) and injuries (S00 - T98)	51	88 ^r	109	92 ^r	84
- Of which low back pain (M544-5)	6	20	29	21	18
- Of which heat injury (T67)	-	-	-	-	-
- Of which cold injury (T68 & T69)	-	~	-	~	~
Genitourinary system diseases (N00 - N99)	-	~	~	~	~
Pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (O00 - O99)	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations (Q00 - Q99)	~	-	-	-	~
Clinical and laboratory findings (R00 - R99)	~	~	~	~	~
Factors influencing health status (Z00 - Z99)	-	~	~	~	-
Other medical discharges for which data are not available³	83	19	12	18	39

Source: DASA (Health Information)

- Numbers smaller than five have been suppressed in line with DASA Health Information's rounding policy. Suppressed numbers are represented as ~ and where there is only one number smaller than five in any column the next smallest number has also been suppressed. This may include numbers larger than five.
- Figures have been revised due to Reservists being removed and/or new medical information becoming available and therefore changing the cause code category.
- Figures include medical discharges for which either no medical documents have been received by DASA or consent for DASA to analyse individual medical information has been withheld.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

HEALTH AND SAFETY

The information provided in this section covers a range of health and safety incidents as set out by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences regulations 1995 (RIDDOR). Cases include both MOD and non-MOD personnel: regular Service personnel, members of the volunteer and regular reserves if they have been mobilised, MOD civilian staff, and any other civilians on MOD property or injured in or by MOD vehicles. Civilians are required to notify the HSE when they are involved in an incident. For Service personnel, there is no current legal requirement, set out under RIDDOR, for their injuries to be notified to the HSE. However, all these incidents should be recorded on the MOD's Health and Safety system.

The Central Health and Safety Project system (CHASP) was introduced in 1997 to enable the MOD to monitor and analyse accident trends throughout the Department and ensure compliance with current health and safety legislation. Since then several procedural changes have occurred in the way data is collected, including a revamp of the CHASP system in 2000 and the introduction of the individual reporting systems. Since 2005 Service personnel and civilians report incidents to notification cells (the Army Incident Notification Cell (AINC), the Defence Equipment and Support Cell (DINC), the Centre TLB Incident Notification Cell (CINC), the Naval Sector Incident Notification Cell (NSINC)) with the exception of the RAF who have continued to report via their Safety, Health, Environment and Fire (SHEF) advisors on each of their sites.

Incident Recording Information System (IRIS) was introduced in December 2007 and since then all accidents and incidents are reported to the TLBs Incident Notification Cells (INC) or equivalent. The aim is that the Incident Notification Cells and sponsors of other health and safety systems will then feed this information onto IRIS, which is the principal means of recording MOD accident/incident data.

A MOD reporting form should be raised for recording any of the following events:

- deaths resulting from work activity;
- injuries or ill health to MOD employees resulting from their work activity, which in normal circumstances would cause more than one hour loss of work time;
- deaths, injuries or illness to any other person where the cause might be attributable to MOD activities or where it has occurred on MOD land or property, which can be linked to a failure in responsibility by the MOD with regard to land or property;
- including those involving hostile activity during peacekeeping (excluding war);
- an event which would have normally resulted in one of the above outcomes but no person was affected (near hit, maritime hazardous incident or an event deemed worthy of reporting such as fire or property damage).

Further information can be found in the *Health and Safety incidents among MOD Personnel* reports, which are published on the DASA website.

Table 3.20 Number of UK Armed Forces and MOD civilian¹ work-related fatalities: by year of occurrence and type of incident, 2000-2009

"Work-related fatalities" have been defined as injury related deaths occurring on-duty or on MOD property after suicides have been excluded. 'Hostile action' is the combination of the Joint Casualty and Compassionate Cell (JCCC) reporting categories 'killed in action' and 'died of wounds' for operational deaths that are a result of hostile fire. Between 2000 and 2009 the UK Regular Armed Forces have been deployed to Northern Ireland, Sierra Leone, the Balkans, Afghanistan and Iraq.

A 'work place incident' is the result of a fatality for whom the MOD is responsible, that is they are deemed to be 'within the wire', thus work place incidents will include any vehicle incidents that occur on MOD property. A further breakdown of work place incidents is provided in Table 3.21.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

Type of Incident	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	18^f	30	26	61	44	39	77^f	106	69	115
Hostile action	1	2	-	40	11	21	48	73	52	107
Road traffic accident - on duty ²	4	10	8	7	10	7	8	12	6	1
Work place incident	13 ^f	18	18	14	23	11	21 ^f	21	11	7

Source: DASA (Health Information)

1. Cases include both MOD and non-MOD personnel: regular Armed Forces personnel, members of the volunteer and regular reserves if they have been mobilised, MOD civilian staff, and any other civilians on MOD property or injured in or by MOD vehicles.

2. 'Road traffic accidents - on duty' are those which occur on public highways whilst the Service personnel are on duty.

Table 3.21 Number of on-duty work place incidents¹ of UK Armed Forces personnel and civilians² resulting in injury-related deaths: by year of occurrence and cause, 2000-2009

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

Work Place Incidents	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	13^f	18	18	14	23	11	21^f	21	11	7
Adventure training	1	3	1	-	1	3	-	1	-	1
Electrocution	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Falls	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Gunshot wounds and other explosive related agents	1	2	3	4	1	4	1	1	3	1
Heat injury	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
Parachuting accidents	2	1	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
Sport	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Transport accidents	3	7	5	6	16	-	18	12	5	5
Fixed wing aircraft	-	1	1	1	2	-	14	-	-	3
Rotary blade aircraft	1	4	2	2	11	-	1	7	2	1
Land transport ³	2	2	2	3	3	-	3	4	3	1
Water transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Water based activities ⁴	-	2	2 ^f	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
Other	2 ^f	1	2 ^f	-	3	-	- ^f	4	3	-

Source: DASA (Health Information)

1. For definition of work place incident, see Table 3.20.

2. Cases include both MOD and non-MOD personnel: regular Armed Forces personnel, members of the volunteer and regular reserves if they have been mobilised, MOD civilian staff, and any other civilians on MOD property or injured in or by MOD vehicles.

3. Includes land transport accidents and road traffic accidents that took place on MOD property.

4. Includes incidents such as diving and drowning.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Table 3.22 Numbers and rates per 100,000 of major injuries and illnesses of UK Armed Forces personnel and civilians: by year of occurrence and Service, 2000-2009 ^{1,2,3,4}

Major injuries and illnesses are defined by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) as work-related cases which:

- could result in death or hospitalisation (or being confined to bed, if at sea) for more than 24 hours
- could result in a person who was not in MOD employment and not at work to be taken from a MOD site to a hospital for treatment as a result of MOD work activity or site infrastructure.

The number of major injuries and illnesses reported increased from 210 in 2000 to 1,445 in 2009, an increase of 588%. The rate of major injury and illnesses increased over the ten years from 68 per 100,000 MOD personnel in 2000 to 544 per 100,000 in 2009. Changes in reporting mechanisms are thought to be responsible for this increase.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

Numbers	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 ⁵	2009
Total	210	200	200	205	280	295	430	970	1 270 ^r	1 445
Naval Service	40	25	30	20	20	40	90	95	110	115
Army	80	105	95	75	145	155	245	725	875	975
Royal Air Force	40	25	30	40	50	40	30	35	40	60
Civilian	55	45	45	70	60	60	65	115	245	295

Rate (per 100,000 strength)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 ⁵	2009
Total	68	66	67	69	93	101	153	356	480 ^r	544
Naval Service	94	62	75	51	52	106	230	245	284	297
Army	73	95	86	69	132	143	227	681	839	909
Royal Air Force	70	49	53	75	93	76	65	78	88	133
Civilian	51	44	49	73	66	64	75	139	313	389

Source: DASA (Health Information)

1. The numbers provided in the table include both regular and reservist personnel, MOD civilian staff, and any other civilians injured on MOD property or in/by MOD vehicles.
2. Figures exclude Health and Safety related fatalities.
3. Rates calculated using Armed Forces and Full-time equivalent civilian strengths as the denominator.
4. The numbers of injuries have been rounded to the nearest 5, and therefore may not always add up to the totals provided.
5. Figures revised to exclude battlefield injuries and off duty road traffic accidents.

Table 3.23 Numbers and rates per 100,000 of serious injuries and illnesses of UK Armed Forces personnel and civilians: by year of occurrence and Service, 2000-2009 ^{1,2,3,4}

Serious injuries and illnesses are those that are not defined as "major" according to the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) criteria, but which could result in a person being unable to perform their normal duties for more than three days.

The rate of serious injury and illnesses reported has increased over the ten years from 438 per 100,000 MOD personnel in 2000 to 558 per 100,000 in 2009.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

Numbers	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 ⁵	2009
Total	1 370	1 235	990	1 010	1 190	1 300	1 550	1 425	1 385 ^r	1 480
Naval Service	130	115	60	60	75	75	120	135	115	70
Army	360	430	415	430	630	765	980	855	790	820
Royal Air Force	245	180	155	180	185	165	110	65	80	80
Civilian	635	515	360	335	300	295	340	375	405	505

Rate (per 100,000 strength)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 ⁵	2009
Total	438	405	330	337	398	447	550	522	525 ^r	558
Naval Service	305	269	145	148	185	194	306	348	302	185
Army	328	392	376	385	563	704	914	803	754	766
Royal Air Force	446	337	293	339	345	327	230	146	180	188
Civilian	600	515	379	361	324	320	388	452	518	665

Source: DASA (Health Information)

1. The numbers provided in the table include both regular and reservist personnel, MOD civilian staff, and any other civilians injured on MOD property or in/by MOD vehicles.
2. Figures exclude Health and Safety related fatalities.
3. Rates calculated using Armed Forces and Full-time equivalent civilian strengths as the denominator.
4. The numbers of injuries have been rounded to the nearest 5, and therefore may not always add up to the totals provided.
5. Figures revised to exclude battlefield injuries and off duty road traffic accidents.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Chart to Table 3.22 Major injuries and illnesses UK Armed Forces personnel and civilians:
by year of occurrence and Service, rates ^{1,2,3} per 100,000, 2000-2009

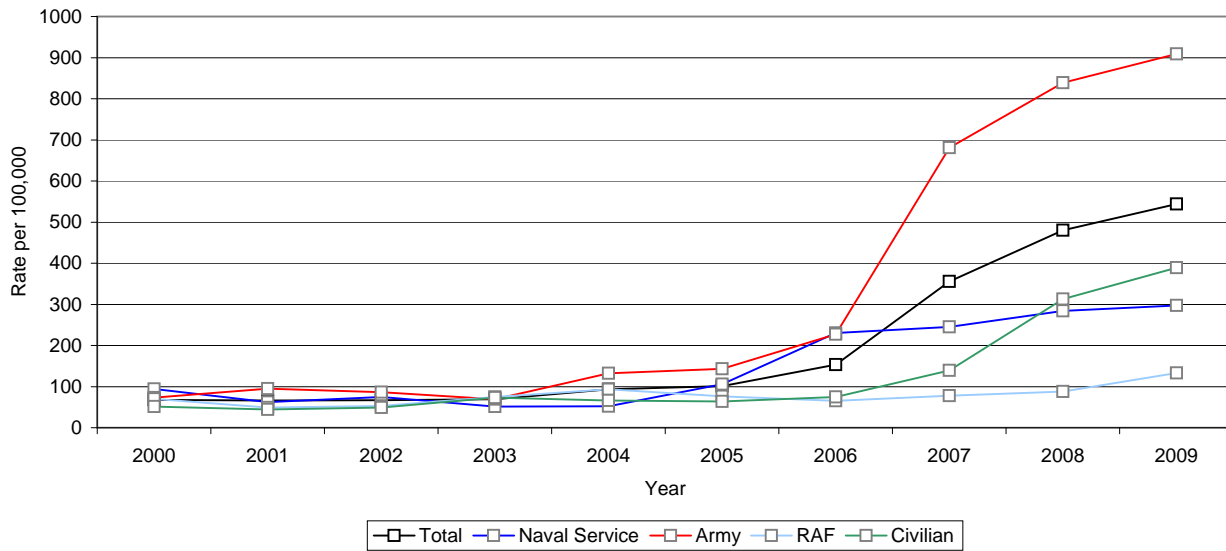
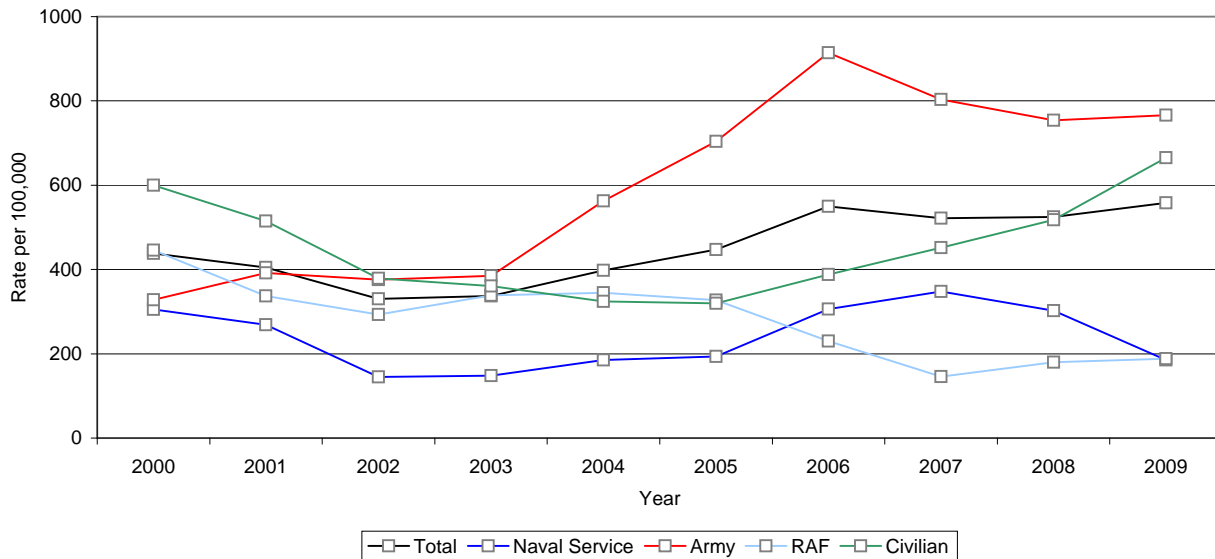


Chart to Table 3.23 Serious injuries and illnesses UK Armed Forces personnel and civilians:
by year of occurrence and Service, rates ^{1,2,3} per 100,000, 2000-2009



1. Figures exclude Health and Safety related fatalities.
 2. Rates calculated using Armed Forces and Full-time equivalent civilian strengths as the denominator.
 3. The numbers presented in the graphs include both regular and reservist personnel, MOD civilian staff, and any other civilians injured on MOD property or in/by MOD vehicles.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL SICKNESS ABSENCE

Table 3.24 Number of working days lost per year due to sickness of civilian personnel¹, by ICD Code and industrial/non-industrial marker

The source data used in this table is from the MOD's HRMS civilian administration database. The Trading Funds each have separate administration systems which have been augmented into one data source.

	Working days (thousands)			
	Year ending 31 December ²			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Non-industrial total	486.8	471.7 ||	423.7	399.8
<i>ICD category</i> ³				
IPO Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	41.0	41.1 ||	38.6	35.2
NGB Neoplasms	14.4	14.7 ||	13.0	14.4
PSD Mental and behavioural disorders	104.2	99.6 ||	81.3	72.6
NSS Diseases of the nervous system	17.3	16.9 ||	15.3	14.3
CIR Diseases of the circulatory system	16.9	18.3 ||	17.2	15.7
DRS Diseases of the respiratory system	63.6	64.0 ||	61.7	59.9
DDS Diseases of the digestive system	37.4	35.4 ||	33.8	30.8
ACI Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	36.2	37.1 ||	33.2	30.5
BFO Diseases of the blood forming organs and certain disorders	4.2	2.7 ||	2.9	3.4
DEM Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	5.3	4.6 ||	4.6	3.5
DEY Diseases of the eye and adnexa	5.0	4.6 ||	3.8	3.7
DGY Diseases of the genito-urinary system	17.8	16.4 ||	14.6	14.2
EMN Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	3.5	3.4 ||	2.4	2.3
MSD Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	62.0	64.1 ||	60.3	61.2
OPP Factors influencing health status and contact with health service	32.6	31.1 ||	27.2	26.1
PCP Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	7.4	6.7 ||	5.2	4.7
SCO Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	3.9	3.4 ||	2.8	2.3
SID Cause of absence not yet known	14.1	7.5 ||	5.5	5.0
Industrial total	172.8	154.8 ||	133.0	117.2

Source:DASA(Statistical Methodological Group)

Sickness rates⁴: number of days divided by the average strength (FTE) for that period.

	Year ending 31 December ^{2,5}			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Non-industrial total	8.04	8.22 ||	7.91	7.68
Industrial total	12.14	11.85 ||	11.26	10.62
Trading Funds	..	..	6.12	6.70

Source:DASA(Statistical Methodological Group)

1. This excludes Royal Fleet Auxiliary and locally engaged personnel. The uppermost table on working days lost also excludes Trading Funds personnel.
2. A break in series occurs because from 31st March 2008 strength figures exclude personnel classified as being on zero pay for any reason and sickness absence figures exclude absences where a person is classed as being on zero pay.
3. International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Version 10.
4. Rates are based on absence days and are Full Time Equivalent (FTE) working days lost. For example, if a part-time employee working 50% of full-time hours is sick for 7 calendar days, this is 5 x 50% = 2.5 FTE working days lost.
5. Trading Funds data is based on Sickness Absence since 1st April 2008.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

WAR PENSIONS & ARMED FORCES COMPENSATION SCHEME

This section looks at the number of War Pensions in payment under the War Pension Scheme and the number and outcomes of claims registered, as well as tariff of injury table information, for lump sum awards under the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme.

The War Pension Scheme (WPS)

Pensions, allowances or other payments may be awarded under the WPS where disablement or death is a result of Service in HM Forces, or of an injury sustained as a result of war-time Service in the Naval Auxiliary Service, or the Mercantile Marine, prior to 6 April 2005. Awards may also be made in respect of Service in the Polish Forces under British command during World War Two. While most payments are made to people living in the United Kingdom, some recipients are from overseas. Pensions, allowances or other payments may also be awarded where the disablement or death of a civilian or a member of the Civil Defence Organisation is the direct result of an injury sustained as a result of enemy action in World War Two.

Table 3.25 is produced using the Service Personnel and Veterans Agency (SPVA) War Pension Computer System. Further information on the WPS can be found in the National Statistic *War Pensions Statistics* which is published on the DASA website.

The Armed Forces and Reserve Forces Compensation Scheme (AFCS)

The AFCS came into force on 6 April 2005 to pay compensation for injury, illness or death attributable to Service that occurred on or after that date. It replaced the previous compensation arrangements provided by the WPS and the attributable elements of the Armed Forces Pensions Scheme. Injury benefits include a tariff-based lump sum payment to compensate for injury and, where appropriate, payment to assist with the immediate costs of disablement. For the most severe injuries, tariffs 1-11, a further sum is paid in the form of a Guaranteed Income Payment (GIP) which consists of regular payments to provide a continuous income stream. For the first time, a claim can be made and awarded while still in Service, although when a GIP is awarded in-Service, its payment is deferred until the individual has left Service. Continuing financial support is also available in the form of a Survivors' Guaranteed Income Payment (SGIP) for surviving dependants of members of the Armed Forces that have died as a result of Service. Surviving dependants include spouses (husband/wife/entitled partner) and children.

A lump sum payment can comprise of one or more awarded conditions. When the condition awarded the highest tariff level is 1 to 4, or two conditions are awarded at tariff levels 5 & 6, 5 & 5, or 6 & 6, a GIP is paid at 100%. When the condition awarded the highest tariff level is 5 or 6, a GIP is paid at 75%. When the condition awarded the highest tariff level is 7 or 8, a GIP is paid at 50%, and when the condition awarded the highest tariff level is 9 to 11, a GIP is paid at 30%. When the condition awarded the highest tariff level is 12 to 15, no GIP is paid.

When a claim is awarded a GIP at 100%, the lump sum payment is calculated using 100% of the tariff level for all of the conditions awarded. When a claim is awarded a GIP at 75%, 50%, 30%, or no GIP is awarded, the lump sum payment is calculated using 100% of the tariff level for the most severe condition, 30% of the tariff level for the second most severe condition, and 15% of the tariff level for the third most severe condition. Any further conditions awarded will not increase the lump sum paid.

Under the AFCS conditions are assessed against a tariff of injuries table which specifies how much should be paid depending on the severity of the condition. The tariff of injuries consists of nine condition tables; Table 1: Burns, Table 2: Injury, wounds & Scarring, Table 3: Mental disorders, Table 4: Physical disorders including infectious diseases, Table 5: Amputations, Table 6: Neurological disorders including spinal cord, head or brain injuries, Table 7: Senses, Table 8: Fractures and dislocations, Table 9: Musculoskeletal disorders. Full details of the tariff can be found at <http://www.veterans-uk.info/pdfs/afcs/tariff.pdf>.

In addition, a temporary award can be made where an injury is predominantly caused by Service for which no provision is made in the tariff. A temporary award will be amended and become permanent within one year of the decision to award, to include the injury for which the temporary award was made.

From the beginning of the scheme on 6 April 2005 until 31 October 2005, inclusive, data was held on an interim system held by the SPVA. This was replaced on 1 November 2005 with the Compensation and Pension System (CAPS). Data on the interim system are presented separately to data on the CAPS in **Tables 3.26** and **3.27**. Due to the limited information available on claims stored on the interim system, **Tables 3.28** and **3.29** use CAPS data only.

Claims can be divided into two categories:

Injury claims - made by serving or former members of the Armed Forces for an injury or illness caused by Service on or after 6 April 2005;

Survivors' claims - those made by surviving dependants of former members of the Armed Forces where death was caused by Service on or after 6 April 2005.

Injury claims include:

- In-Service claims - those made by serving members of the Armed Forces;
- Medical discharge claims - automatic considerations referred directly to the SPVA as a result of individuals being medically discharged from the Services;
- Post Service claims - those made by former Service Personnel;
- Additional claims - those made following in-Service, medical discharge, or post service claims, to include additional information not presented in the initial claim.

Survivors' claims include:

- Death in-Service - those automatically referred to the SPVA;
- Death post Service claims - those made by surviving dependants of ex-Service Personnel who died after leaving Service;
- Additional child claims - these claims are made for an additional children who was not included within the initial claim.

Further information on the AFCS can be found in the quarterly official statistic *Armed Forces Compensation Scheme Statistics* which is published on the DASA website.

CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

WAR PENSIONS & ARMED FORCES COMPENSATION SCHEME

Table 3.25 Number of War Pensions in payment by type of pension, as at 31 March each year

	1997	2000	2005 ¹	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
TOTAL IN PAYMENT	324 640	295 675	235 300	223 850	212 535	201 265	190 745	180 400
Disablement pensioners	264 595	240 760	191 750	182 800	173 850	165 165	157 125	148 945
1914 war ²	140	30	~	~	-	-	-	-
Inter-war ³	505	305	95	75	60	50	40	30
1939 war onwards ⁴	263 945	233 865	187 465	178 890	170 320	161 970	154 240	146 405
Civilian	..	2 940	2 090	1 945	1 805	1 680	1 550	1 390
Polish	..	1 605	980	865	755	675	595	510
Mercantile marine	..	1 805	1 115	1 005	895	785	700	605
Not known	..	205	5	15	10	~	~	~
Other pensioners	60 045	54 915	43 550	41 035	38 685	36 100	33 620	31 450
War widows pension ⁵	59 025	53 990	42 525	40 065	37 730	35 165	32 715	30 580
War widower pension ⁵	..	5	55	60	65	70	70	75
War orphans pension ⁶	695	165	35	35	30	25	30	25
War parents pension ⁷	295	155	50	40	35	30	25	20
Adult dependant pension	25	25	15	15	10	10	10	10
Unmarried dependant pension ⁸	~	-	~	~	~	~	~	~
Allowance for lowered standard of occupation only ⁹	..	..	460	435	410	420	400	390
Child allowance only ¹⁰	..	575	405	400	400	380	370	350

Source: DASA(Health Information)

1. The discontinuity between 2005 and 2006 is due to improvements in data processing.
2. Disabled because of Service between 4 August 1914 and 30 September 1921.
3. Disabled because of Service between 1 October 1921 and 2 September 1939.
4. Disabled because of Service from 3 September 1939 to date.
5. Paid to the spouse of an ex-Service person whose death was in service or related to disablement because of service from 4 August 1914 to date.
6. Paid to: (i) the child of a deceased Service person who has no surviving parent; (ii) a child whose mother was divorced from a serviceman at the time of death; or (iii) a child who is not in the care of the surviving parent.
7. Paid to a parent of a deceased Service person.
8. Paid to a partner who lived with the ex-Serviceman for at least six months before his enlistment, was maintained by him, and who has borne his child.
9. A number of pensioners receive an allowance for lower standard of occupation, but do not receive an ongoing war pension. Some, but not all, of these were formerly classified as disablement pensioners.
10. A case where a child allowance is in payment for a child, is where one parent has died, and either the surviving parent does not qualify for a War Widows/Widowers Pension, because of remarriage or cohabitation, or the child does not live with the surviving parent.

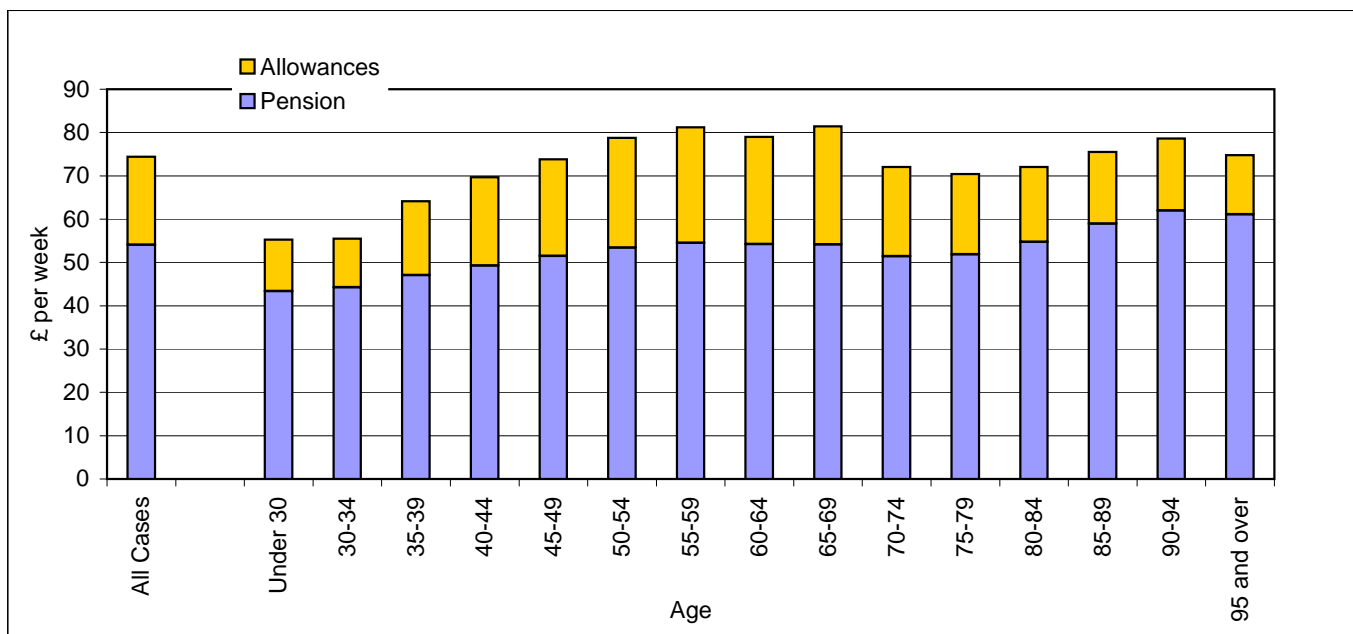
CHAPTER 3 - HEALTH

WAR PENSIONS & ARMED FORCES COMPENSATION SCHEME

Charts to Table 3.25

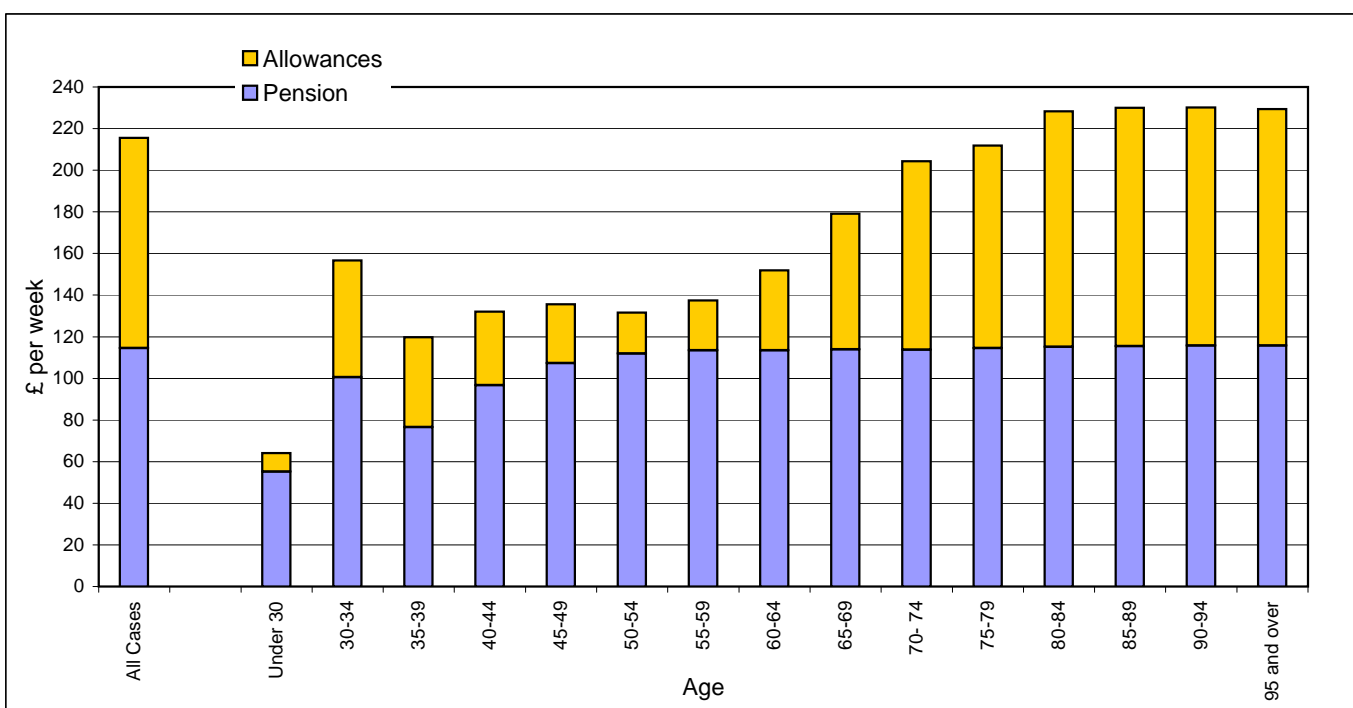
Average weekly amount of Disablement Pension (entitlement) - as at 31 March 2010

The overall average weekly amount of war disablement pension and associated supplementary allowances is £74.38.



Average amount of Widow(er)'s Pensions (entitlement) - as at 31 March 2010

The average weekly amount received by widow(er)s is £215.54. The actual War Widow(er)s portion of the pension makes up just over half the total, with the remainder being made up of supplementary allowances.



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Table 3.26 Number of claims registered under the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme by claim type and financial year^{1,2,3}

Claims are dealt with by the Service Personnel & Veterans Agency (SPVA) and requests can be made for an internal reconsideration. Requests to appeal are made externally to the independent Pensions Appeal Tribunal following the outcome of all claim types. If an appeal is requested before a reconsideration has been conducted, the reconsideration will be generated automatically and an outcome must be obtained before an appeal can be launched.

The number of claims, reconsiderations and appeals registered under the AFCS since the scheme began have continued to increase year on year. This is due to an increasing awareness of the scheme, as well as increasing numbers who are eligible to claim, i.e. Service related injury/illness with an incident/onset date on or after 6 April 2005.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

Claim Type	All Years ⁴	Claims registered during:					
		Interim System		CAPS			
		6 Apr 05 - 31 Oct 05	1 Nov 05 - 31 Mar 06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 ⁴	2009/10 ⁴
Claims	17 475 ^P	220	300	1 665	3 545	5 140 ^{P,r}	6 615 ^P
Injury Claims	16 910 ^P	185	270	1 540	3 415 ^r	5 020 ^{P,r}	6 485 ^P
In-Service	10 315 ^P	95	135	730	1 790	3 150 ^{P,r}	4 415 ^P
Medical Discharge	2 575 ^P	80	120	610	635	745 ^{P,r}	390 ^P
Post Service	3 730 ^P	10	20	200	945 ^r	1 005 ^{P,r}	1 550 ^P
Additional Claim	295 ^P	~	-	~	40	120 ^P	125 ^P
Survivors' Claims⁵	565 ^P	35	25	120	130	120 ^P	130 ^P
Death In-Service	550 ^P	35	25	120	130	110 ^P	125 ^P
Death Post Service	5 ^P	~	-	-	~	~ ^P	~ ^P
Additional Child	10 ^P	~	-	~	-	~ ^P	~ ^P
Reconsiderations	1 765 ^P	20	-	125	260	645 ^{P,r}	715 ^P
Appeals	835 ^P	10	-	40	125 ^r	305 ^{P,r}	355 ^P

Source: DASA(Health Information)

1. These figures exclude all "spanning cases"; claims considered first for entitlement under the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme, but passed to the War Pension Scheme where the cause or injury occurred prior to 6 April 2005. There were 880 spanning cases registered in 2005/06, 2,540^r spanning cases registered in 2006/07, 2,575 spanning cases registered in 2007/08, 2,490^{P,r} spanning cases registered in 2008/09 and 1,170^P spanning cases registered in 2009/10.
2. Some figures may differ from previous published figures due to improvements in data processing.
3. Between 6 April 2005 and 31 October 2005, claims registered under the AFCS were stored by the SPVA on an interim data system. From 1 November 2005 onwards the AFCS data was stored on the Compensation and Pension System (CAPS). Figures have been presented separately for data stored on the two systems.
4. Claims registered in 2008/09, 2009/10 and All Years are provisional, as some claims do not have an outcome and may go on to become spanning cases. The total number of registered claims will not increase but may decrease if any claims become spanning cases, and therefore the number of spanning cases may also increase. For the financial years 2008/09 and 2009/10, there were 450 and 3,435 registered claims respectively with a pending outcome as at 31 March 2010.
5. A single survivor's claim may result in an award which gives entitlement to one or more Survivors' Guaranteed Income Payments (GIPs).

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Table 3.27 Number of claims cleared under the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme by claim type, outcome and financial year^{1,2}

The number of claims registered (Table 3.26) will not match the number of claims cleared because not all claim outcomes are cleared during the same financial year that they are registered.

The number of claims cleared under the AFCS since the scheme began has continued to increase year on year. This is due to an increasing awareness of the scheme, as well as increasing numbers who are eligible to claim, i.e. Service related injury/illness with an incident/onset date on or after 6 April 2005.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

Claim Type	All Years	All claims cleared during:					
		Interim System 6 Apr 05 - 31 Oct 05		CAPS 1 Nov 05 - 31 Mar 06			
				2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Injury Claims							
Total	13 455	185	75	1 320	2 570	4 030	5 275
Awarded - Lump sum & GIP ³	480	-	~	50	90	180	160
Awarded - Lump sum only	6 345	65	25	510	1 180	1 830	2 730
Rejected	5 575	115	50	735	1 125	1 630	1 915
Withdrawn	1 055	-	~	20	175	385	470
Survivors' Claims⁴							
Total	525	35	5	110	130	110	125
Awarded	195	10	~	40	45	40	50
Rejected	335	25	5	70	85	70	75

Source: DASA(Health Information)

1. These figures exclude all "spanning cases"; claims considered first for entitlement under the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme, but passed to the War Pension Scheme where the cause or injury occurred prior to 6 April 2005.
2. Between 6 April 2005 and 31 October 2005, claims registered under the AFCS were stored by the SPVA on an interim data system. From 1 November 2005 onwards the AFCS data was stored on the Compensation and Pension System (CAPS). Figures have been presented separately for data stored on the two systems.
3. For the most severe injuries, tariffs 1-11, as well as a lump sum, a further sum is paid in the form of a Guaranteed Income Payment (GIP) which consists of regular payments to provide a continuous income stream. The GIP is not paid while the individual is serving but is deferred until the individual is discharged.
4. A single survivor's claim may result in an award which give entitlement to one or more Survivors' Guaranteed Income Payments.

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Table 3.28 Number of lump sum payments that were awarded a GIP at 100% under the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme, by tariff of injury table and financial year^{1,2,3}

This table presents claims awarded a GIP at 100%, showing all conditions that have been awarded at 100% of all the tariff levels. **Table 3.29** presents separately claims awarded a GIP at 75%, 50%, 30%, or nil, showing the most severe condition that has been awarded at 100% of the tariff level only. The **AFCS introduction section** provides further details about the tariff of injuries tables.

The number of lump sums cleared under the AFCS since the scheme began has continued to increase year on year. This is due to an increasing awareness of the scheme, as well as increasing numbers who are eligible to claim, i.e. Service related injury/illness with an incident/onset date on or after 6 April 2005. For claims awarded a GIP at 100%, the highest numbers of awarded conditions were within the tariff of injury tables of injury, wounds and scarring and fractures and dislocations.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

Tariff of Injury Table	All Years	All lumps sums cleared during:				
		1 Nov 05 - 31 Mar 06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
All claims awarded	75	-	10	25	20	20
All conditions awarded	475	-	25	130	135	190
Burns	20	-	~	5	15	~
Injury, wounds and scarring	185	-	5	45	55	75
Mental disorders	~	-	-	~	~	~
Physical disorders including infectious diseases	~	-	-	-	~	~
Amputations	65	-	~	10	20	35
Neurological disorders (including spinal cord, head or brain injuries)	40	-	10	15	10	5
Senses ⁴	40	-	~	15	5	15
Fractures and dislocations	100	-	5	30	20	40
Musculoskeletal disorders	20	-	~	5	5	5
Temporary award ⁵	~ ^p	-	-	-	-	~ ^p

Source: DASA(Health Information)

1. Figures for lump sum awards include injury claims and further additional claims.
2. The table shows all of the conditions that have been awarded for a single claim.
3. Figures include awarded claims that were registered on CAPS from 1 November 2005 onwards.
4. This Tariff of Injury Table refers to injuries and conditions relating to eyes and ears.
5. Temporary award figures will remain provisional until they have been made permanent under a Tariff of Injury table.
Lump sums may increase under any of the Tariff of Injuries tables once the temporary awards have been made permanent.
The total number of awards made in any quarter will remain unchanged.

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WAR PENSIONS & ARMED FORCES COMPENSATION SCHEME

Table 3.29 Number of lump sum payments that were awarded a GIP at 75%, 50%, 30% or nil under the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme, by tariff of injury table for most severe condition, and financial year^{1,2,3}

This table presents claims awarded a GIP at 75%, 50%, 30%, or nil, showing the most severe condition that has been awarded at 100% of the tariff level only. **Table 3.28** presents separately claims awarded a GIP at 100%, showing all conditions that have been awarded at 100% of all the tariff levels. The AFCS introduction section provides further details about the tariff of injuries tables.

The number of lump sums cleared under the AFCS since the scheme began has continued to increase year on year. This is due to an increasing awareness of the scheme, as well as increasing numbers who are eligible to claim, i.e. Service related injury/illness with an incident/onset date on or after 6 April 2005. The highest number of claims awarded a GIP at 75%, 50%, 30% or nil were for claims in which the most severe condition was within the tariff of injury tables of musculoskeletal disorders and fractures and dislocations.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been designated as such by the Ministry of Defence.

Tariff of Injury Table	All Years	All lumps sums cleared during:				
		1 Nov 05 - 31 Mar 06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
All claims awarded	6 685	25	550	1 245	1 995	2 870
Burns	70	~	10	10	20	25
Injury, wounds and scarring	895	~	75	190	265	360
Mental disorders	215	~	5	45	75	90
Physical disorders including infectious diseases	220	-	20	40	120	40
Amputations	90	-	15	20	25	25
Neurological disorders (including spinal cord, head or brain injuries)	100	-	5	15	35	40
Senses ⁴	225	-	10	40	75	100
Fractures and dislocations	2 050	15	225	405	570	835
Musculoskeletal disorders	2 705	~	175	475	800	1250
Temporary award ⁵	110 ^P	-	-	~ ^P	5 ^P	100 ^P

Source: DASA(Health Information)

- Figures for lump sum awards include injury claims and further additional claims.
- Where more than one condition is claimed for, the table shows the single condition awarded at the highest tariff level.
- Figures include awarded claims that were registered on CAPS from 1 November 2005 onwards.
- This Tariff of Injury Table refers to injuries and conditions relating to eyes and ears.
- Temporary award figures will remain provisional until they have been made permanent under a Tariff of Injury table.
Lump sums may increase under any of the Tariff of Injuries tables once the temporary awards have been made permanent.
The total number of awards made in any quarter will remain unchanged.

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

INTRODUCTION

Formations

Table 4.1 shows the number of submarines and ships in the Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Auxiliary, Royal Marine Commando units, squadrons of helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft in the Fleet Air Arm, and Reserve Units. The figures show overall unit numbers only; they do not reflect the level of readiness at which the unit is held which changes throughout the year.

More information about:

- Royal Navy ships can be found at: <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/operations-and-support/surface-fleet/>
- Royal Navy submarines can be found at: <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/operations-and-support/submarine-service/>
- Royal Fleet Auxiliary can be found at: <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/operations-and-support/royal-fleet-auxiliary/>
- Royal Marines can be found at: <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/royalmarines/>
- Naval Air Squadrons can be found at: <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/operations-and-support/fleet-air-arm/naval-air-squadrons/>
- Royal Navy Reserve can be found at: <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/operations-and-support/royal-naval-reserve/>
- Royal Marine Reserve can be found at: <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/royalmarines/units-and-deployments/royal-marines-reserves/>

Table 4.2 shows the numbers of Regiments and Infantry battalions in the Regular and Territorial Army; and Corps, Divisional and Brigade headquarters.

More information about:

- Regiments and Battalions is at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/structure/122.aspx>
- Divisions and Brigades is at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/structure/1592.aspx>
- The Territorial Army can be found at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/structure/143.aspx>
- The Royal Armoured Corps can be found at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/armoured/armoured.aspx>
- The Infantry can be found at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/infantry/regiments/default.aspx>
- The Army Air Corps can be found at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/aviation/air.aspx>
- The Royal Artillery can be found at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/artillery/artillery.aspx>
- The Royal Engineers can be found at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/royalengineers/engineers.aspx>
- The Royal Corps of Signals can be found at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/signals/signals.aspx>
- The Royal Electrical & Mechanical Engineers is at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/remem/remem.aspx>
- The Army Medical Services can be found at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/join/career-paths/1099.aspx>

Table 4.3 shows the number of squadrons in the Royal Air Force (RAF) and the Royal Auxiliary Air Force (RAuxAF), and units in the RAF Regiment.

More information about:

- RAF squadrons can be found at: <http://www.raf.mod.uk/organisation/squadrons.cfm>
- Royal Auxiliary Air Force Units can be found at: <http://www.raf.mod.uk/rafreserves/>
- RAF Regiment can be found at: <http://www.raf.mod.uk/rafregiment/>

Table 4.4 shows the number of regiments and squadrons in the Special Forces, Joint Helicopter Command and Joint Force Harrier.

Vessels

Table 4.5 shows the numbers of Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Auxiliary ships and submarines by class and base port, categorized by those that were operational and those undergoing refit at 1 April 2010. The figures for operational vessels show the numbers available for tasking, although they do not indicate the level of readiness at which the vessels were held.

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

INTRODUCTION

The numbers of vessels listed in **Tables 4.1 and 4.5** represent all of those in service with the Royal Navy as at 1 April 2010. Only 'active' vessels are counted from 1997. This is a legacy from many years ago when there was also a reserve fleet. No such reserve fleet exists today so the figures simply reflect vessels currently in service, regardless of their level of readiness. The only exception is HMS Invincible. As explained in footnote 5 to **Table 4.1**, she was placed into a state of very low readiness in 2005 and it is planned that she remains there until she is withdrawn from service in 2010. Whilst still officially in the fleet, her extremely low state of readiness means that she is no longer factored into operational planning, therefore she is no longer listed in the tables.

Readiness refers to the length of time it would take for a vessel to be ready to be deployed. Keeping vessels and their crews constantly at a high state of readiness would be both expensive and impractical, therefore the RN's ships are held on a graduated scale of readiness, from very high to very low, that enable it to fulfil its tasks in the most efficient way. With the exception of HMS Invincible, it is Departmental policy not to comment on the readiness states of individual ships, as to do so could be prejudicial to their security and the safety of their crews, as well as to our operational and national security. **Table 4.5** goes as far as noting the distinction between ships undergoing refit and those that are operational, but it does not and should not give any further details about what level of readiness the operational vessels are held at.

Table 4.6 shows the number of passenger and dry cargo merchant vessels by principal categories and sizes.

Table 4.7 shows the number of merchant tankers, specialist and fishing vessels by principal categories and sizes.

Militarily useful British-registered merchant vessels are vessels that could be requisitioned in the appropriate circumstances in support of the armed forces. Other types of ship might also be used in certain cases. Foreign-flagged, but British-owned ships could also be requisitioned in certain circumstances.

2009 data for **Tables 4.6 and 4.7** were not available at the time of publication, due to problems with the data system held by the Department for Transport. These tables will be updated with 2009 figures once the data become available.

Aircraft

Forward Available Fleet (FAF) is a way of managing aircraft resources which aims to enable the optimal level of availability, which has been used since 2006. FAF is defined as the number of aircraft required to undertake the mandated task; including aircrew and ground crew training, 'in-work' rectification and operational / tactical trials.

Table 4.8 shows the aircraft fleets for the Royal Navy Fleet Air Arm.

Table 4.9 shows the aircraft fleets for the Royal Air Force Air Command including Operational Conversion Units and Training Aircraft.

Table 4.10 shows the aircraft fleets by type in the Joint Helicopter Command and Joint Force Harrier.

More information about:

- Fleet Air Arm aircraft can be found at: <http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/server/show/nav.2232>
- Army aircraft can be found at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/equipment/aircraft/default.aspx>
- RAF aircraft can be found at: <http://www.raf.mod.uk/equipment/aircraft.cfm>

Equipment holdings within the scope of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe

The equipment numbers shown in **Tables 4.11, 4.12 and 4.13** cover holdings in the UK, Germany, Cyprus and Gibraltar.

Table 4.11 shows the surveyed holdings of Tanks and Artillery by type of equipment, and indicates which types of equipment are obsolete and non-operational at 1 January each year.

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

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Table 4.12 shows the surveyed holdings of Armoured Combat Vehicles and Armoured Combat Vehicle Look-alikes by type of equipment, and indicates which types of equipment are obsolete and non-operational at 1 January each year.

Table 4.13 shows the surveyed holdings of Attack helicopters and Combat aircraft by type of equipment, and indicates which types of equipment are obsolete and non-operational at 1 January each year.

Table 4.14 shows the declared Holdings and Ceilings of Tanks, Armoured Combat Vehicles and Artillery by country within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty at 1 January 2010.

Table 4.15 shows the declared Holdings and Ceilings of Attack helicopters and Combat aircraft by country within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty at 1 January 2010.

Data Sources

The overall numbers of ships shown in **Table 4.5**, and their respective out-of-service dates, are laid out in the annual Royal Navy Plan. The figures in **Table 4.5** come from Navy Command, who programme the activities of RN ships.

Figures in **4.11 – 4.15** are taken from the Consolidated Matrix showing equipment held under the ratified Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty, which gives figures as at 1 January 2010. See the **CFE Vehicles and Aircraft** text for more information.

Key Points

- There were 11 submarines and 71 ships in the Royal Navy at 1 April 2010. There were 22 vessels in the Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service, including 6 that are commercially owned and leased to the Royal Navy when required (see **Table 4.1**).
- There were 46 Regular Army and 18 Territorial Army combat arms regiments, and respectively 38 and 17 combat support regiments (see **Table 4.2**) at 1 April 2010.
- There were 105 Tornado GR and 12 Tornado F3 aircraft, and 50 Typhoons in the Royal Air Force Air Command (see **Table 4.9**) at 1 April 2010.
- The UK had 357 battle tanks and 356 artillery held within the scope of the CFE Treaty (see **Table 4.11**) at 1 January 2010.
- The UK had 1,735 Armoured Combat Vehicles and 996 Armoured Combat Vehicle look-alikes held within the scope of the CFE Treaty (see **Table 4.12**) at 1 January 2010.
- The UK had 233 attack helicopters and 417 combat aircraft held within the scope of the CFE Treaty (see **Tables 4.13** and **4.15**) at 1 January 2010.

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

FORMATIONS

Table 4.1 Number of vessels in the Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Auxiliary, and squadrons in the Fleet Air Arm, at 1 April each year

		1997	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Royal Navy submarines										
Total	Vessels	15	16	15	15	14	13	13	12	11
Trident / Polaris Fleet	Vessels	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Vessels	12	12	11	11	10 ¹	9 ²	9	8 ³	7 ⁴
Royal Navy ships										
Aircraft Carriers	Vessels	3	3	3	3	2 ⁵	2	2	2	2
Landing Platform Docks / Helicopter	Vessels	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Destroyers	Vessels	12	11	11	9	8 ⁶	8	8	7 ⁷	6 ⁸
Frigates	Vessels	23	21	20	19	17 ⁹	17	17	17	17
Mine countermeasures vessels	Vessels	19	21	19	16	16	16	16	16	16
Patrol ships and craft	Vessels	34	23	26	26	22 ¹⁰	22	22 ¹¹	22	22
Support ships	Vessels	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Survey ships	Vessels	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	4 ¹²
Ice patrol ships	Vessels	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 ¹³
Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service										
Tankers	Vessels	9	7	7	11 ¹⁴	10 ¹⁵	10	8 ¹⁶	6 ¹⁷	6
Fleet replenishment ships	Vessels	5	4	6	2 ¹⁴	2	2	2	4 ¹⁷	4
Primary Casualty Receiving Ship ¹⁸	Vessels	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Landing ships	Vessels	5	5	4	3	3 ¹⁹	4 ²⁰	4 ²¹	4	4
Forward repair ships	Vessels	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Roll-on Roll-off vessels ²²	Vessels	*	2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Royal Marines										
RM Commando	Commandos	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Command Support Group	Commandos	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Infantry Battalion	Battalion	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ²³	1	1
Logistic unit	Regiments	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Artillery unit	Regiments	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Engineer unit	Squadrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nuclear Guarding and Fleet Security	Squadrons	..	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	4 ²⁴
Assault (landing craft)	Squadrons	..	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Naval Aircraft										
Fixed Wing Aircraft ²⁵	Squadrons	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Helicopters ^{26,27}	Squadrons	15	9	5	6	6	7	7	7	7
Reserve Units										
Royal Navy Reserve Units	Units	..	..	16	16	14	14	14	14	14
Royal Marine Reserve Units	Units	..	..	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

- HMS Spartan was withdrawn from service during the year.
- HMS Sovereign was withdrawn from service during the year.
- HMS Superb was withdrawn from service during the year.
- HMS Trafalgar was withdrawn from service during the year.
- HMS Invincible was placed into a state of very low readiness in late 2005.
- HMS Cardiff was withdrawn from service during the year.
- HMS Southampton was withdrawn from service during the year.
- HMS Exeter and HMS Nottingham were withdrawn from service during the year. HMS Daring has been commissioned into the fleet and is due to enter full service later in 2010.
- HMS Marlborough and HMS Grafton were withdrawn from service during the year.
- HMS Leeds Castle and the NI Squadron, consisting of HMS Brecon, HMS Cottesmore and HMS Dulverton, were withdrawn from service during the year.
- HMS Clyde entered service during the year. HMS Dumbarton Castle was withdrawn from service.
- HMS Roebuck was withdrawn from service during the year.
- HMS Endurance is currently non-operational while options for her repair or replacement are considered.
- Four Fleet replenishment ships were re-categorised as Tankers to reflect their primary role.
- RFA Grey Rover was withdrawn from service during the year.
- RFA Brambleleaf and RFA Oakleaf were withdrawn from service during the year.
- Two vessels re-categorised as Fleet Replenishment ships to reflect their primary role.
- Also known as Aviation training ship, as vessel has both these roles.
- RFA Mounts Bay entered service during the year. RFA Sir Tristram was withdrawn from service.
- RFA Largs Bay and RFA Cardigan Bay entered service during the year. RFA Sir Galahad was withdrawn from service.
- RFA Lyme Bay entered service during the year. RFA Sir Bedivere was withdrawn from service.
- Commercially owned vessels that are leased to the Royal Navy for training and operations as required.
- 1 Rifles became part of 3 Commando Brigade on 1 April 2008.
- Fleet Protection Group Royal Marines expanded by one squadron (P Sqn) during Mar-Sep 10.
- Excludes Joint Force Harrier squadrons from 1 April 2000 and 727 Sqn (ex Grading Flight).
- Excludes Joint Helicopter Command squadrons from 1 October 1999.
- OCUs/ OEU's excluded from 2005 onwards.

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

FORMATIONS

Table 4.2 Number of Regiments, Infantry battalions & Major Headquarters, in the Regular & Territorial Army, at 1 April each year

Combat arms			1997	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Armour	Regular Army	Regiments	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Territorial Army	Regiments	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Infantry	Regular Army	Battalions	40	40	40	40	36	36	36	36	36
	Territorial Army	Battalions	33	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	14
	Home Service Forces	Battalions	7	7	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Special Forces	Regular Army ¹	Regiments	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Territorial Army ¹	Regiments	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Aviation	Regular Army ²	Regiments	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Territorial Army ²	Regiments	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Combat support			1997	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Artillery	Regular Army ³	Regiments	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
	Territorial Army ⁴	Regiments	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Engineers	Regular Army	Regiments	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12 ⁵
	Territorial Army	Regiments	9	6 ^r	6 ^r	6 ^r	6 ^r	6 ^r	6 ^r	6 ^r	5
Signals	Regular Army	Regiments	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	12
	Territorial Army	Regiments	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	5 ⁶	5
Combat service support			1997	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Equipment support	Regular Army	Battalions	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	Territorial Army	Battalions	5	4	4	4	4	4	2 ⁷	2	2
Logistics	Regular Army	Regiments	24	22	21	22	17	17	17	17	17
	Territorial Army	Regiments	19	17	17	17	15	17	17	17	17
Medical Regiments / Field Hospitals ⁸	Regular Army	Number	12	8	8	8	11	8	8	8	9
	Territorial Army	Number	18	15	15	15	13	13	13	13	13
Corps, Division & Brigade HQ ⁹			1997	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
NATO Corps HQ			..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Division / District HQ:											
deployable			..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2 ¹⁰	2
non-deployable			..	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Brigade HQ:											
deployable			..	7	9	9	8	8	7	7	7
non-deployable			..	15	13	13	10	9	9	9	10

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

- From 1 April 2000 these units form part of Direct Special Forces. See **Table 4.4**
- From 1 April 2000 these units form part of the Joint Helicopter Command. See **Table 4.4**.
- Excludes 14th Regiment Royal Artillery.
- Includes the Honourable Artillery Company.
- 101 Engr Regt (EOD) has now been 'regularised' under Op ENTIRETY, in order to support ongoing operations in Afghanistan.
- As a result of Planning Round 2009, 6 R Signals Regts (V) were removed from the force structure.
- Restructuring of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers was announced in 2008.
- Field Ambulance structures have been subsumed into the Medical Regiment concept as part of structural changes across the Medical Services. Field Ambulances still exist in the Territorial Army.
- Does not include temporary structures such as 6 Division HQ or 11 Light Brigade.
- There were 3 Divisional HQs in 2009. Only two were complete Divisions; a third, 6 Division HQ, was created for a specific operational task, and will then fold.

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

FORMATIONS

Table 4.3 Number of squadrons in the Royal Air Force and the Royal Auxiliary Air Force, at 1 April each year

Excludes Operational Conversion Units which train qualified aircrew for different aircraft types.

Regular Air Force		1997	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Strike / attack	Squadrons	6	5	5	5					
Offensive support ¹	Squadrons	5	2	2	1					
Reconnaissance	Squadrons	5	5	5	5	13 ²	13	11	11	10 ³
Air defence	Squadrons	6	5	4	4					
Maritime patrol	Squadrons	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Airborne Early Warning	Squadrons	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
ISTAR (inc Airborne Early Warning)	Squadrons	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	4	4
Air transport / Air Refuelling	Squadrons	13	8	9	9	8	8	8	8	8
Search and Rescue	Squadrons	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
RAF FP Wg	HQs	..	..	4	4	6	6	7	7	8
RAF Ground based air defence ^{4,5}	Squadrons	*	*	4	4	3	2	-	-	-
RAF Regiment Field ⁵	Squadrons	*	*	6	6	6	6	7	7	8
RAF Regt (Jt CBRN)	Squadrons	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Tactical Provost Wg	HQ	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Tactical Provost	Squadrons	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1
Specialist Policing Wg ⁶	HQ	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Specialist Policing Sqns ⁶	Squadrons	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	3

Auxiliary Air Force		1997	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Air Movements	Squadrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Aeromedical ⁷	Squadrons	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
HQ Augmentation	Squadrons	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Intelligence	Squadrons	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Photographic Interpretation	Squadrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Public Relations	Squadrons	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meteorological	Squadrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
RAuxAF Regt Field	Squadrons	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
FP Operations Support	Squadrons	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Tactical Provost	Squadrons	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
RAuxAF Regt Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear	Squadrons	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

1. Excludes Joint Force Harrier squadrons from 1 April 2000. See **Table 4.4** - Joint units.
2. From 2006, 4 Air Defence squadrons amalgamated with Strike/Attack, Offensive support and Reconnaissance to form multi-rolled squadrons. One squadron moved from reconnaissance to ISTAR, one squadron was disbanded.
3. 43 Sqn was stood down on 1 July 2009
4. Delivery of Ground based air defence is now vested with the Army. The remaining 2 squadrons were re-rolled on 1 Apr 08 to increase the numbers of FP Wgs and Field Regts.
5. In UKDS editions 2003 and 2004, Ground based air defence and Field Squadrons for years 2001 to 2004 were also included under Regular Air Force.
6. Project DARWIN1 and Project BEAGLE re-brigaded Specialist Policing assets under Specialist Policing Wg in 2006.
7. Includes Air Transportable Surgical.

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

FORMATIONS

Table 4.4 Number of Regiments and Squadrons in selected Joint Units, at 1 April each year

Excludes Operational Conversion Units which train qualified aircrew for different aircraft types.

Joint Units		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Special Forces								
Special Air Service ¹	Regiments	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Special Air Service - Territorial Army ¹	Regiments	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Special Boat Service	Squadrons ²	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Special Forces Support Group Battalion	Battalions	-	-	1 ³	1	1	1	1
Joint Nuclear Biological Chemical	Regiments	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Joint Helicopter Command ⁴		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Royal Navy Helicopter	Squadrons ²	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Army Aviation ⁵	Regiments	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Army Aviation - Territorial Army	Regiments	1	1	1	2 ⁶	2	1 ⁷	1
Royal Air Force Helicopter	Squadrons ²	5	5	5	5	6 ⁸	6	6
Royal Auxiliary Air Force ⁹	Squadrons ²	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Joint Special Forces Air Wing	Unit ¹⁰	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Joint Force Harrier ¹¹		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Royal Navy	Squadrons ²	2	1	1	2	2	2	1 ¹²
Royal Air Force	Squadrons ²	3	3	2	2	2	2	1 ¹³

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

1. Data for previous years prior to the creation of Joint Units are shown in Table 4.2 - Army Regiments.
2. The term "squadron" has different meanings among the three Services: see **Glossary** for details.
3. The Special Forces Support Group was formed as a result of the Ministerial Announcement on 16 Dec 2004 as part of The Future Army Structure. It is a Tri-Service Unit based on 1 PARA, to provide specialist support to Special Forces.
4. Helicopters were transferred to the Joint Helicopter Command on 1 Oct 1999.
5. These figures exclude the School of Army Aviation, 667 (D&T) Sqn and 657 Sqn and six independent Army Air Corps flights.
6. 6 Regt AAC(V) formed on 1 April 2007.
7. 7 Regt AAC(V) was disbanded 31 March 09.
8. Reflects the standing up of 78 Sqn RAF to accommodate the endorsed increase in Merlin Mk3 crews and aircraft.
9. Helicopter Support Squadron provides a pool of trained personnel to provide combat service support to the Support Helicopter Force in training and on operations in times of crisis and war.
10. Includes an RAF squadron shown against "Royal Air Force Helicopter" above in UKDS editions prior to 2006.
11. Harrier aircraft were transferred to the Joint Force Harrier on 1 April 2000. Related data for previous years are shown in Table 4.1 - Naval aircraft and Table 4.3 - RAF aircraft.
12. With the reduction in the Joint Force Harrier force from 1 April 2010, the Fleet Air Arm Strike Wing is now counted as 1 Sqn.
13. 20 Sqn was disbanded 31 March 2010.

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VESSELS

Table 4.5 Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Auxiliary ships and submarines that were operational or undergoing refit by class and base port, at 1 April 2010

Operational vessels are manned, in and around water, with readiness state under the command of CINCFLEET.
Vessels undergoing refit are unmanned and in a dockyard in the custody of the DE&S organisation.

Royal Navy submarines	Base port	Operational	Undergoing refit	Total
Trident	Faslane	3	1	4
Fleet	Devonport	6	-	6
	Faslane	1	-	1

Royal Navy ships	Base port	Operational	Undergoing refit	Total
Aircraft Carriers	Portsmouth	1	1	2
Landing Platform Dock	Devonport	1	1	2
Landing Platform Helicopter	Devonport	1	-	1
Destroyers				
Type 42	Portsmouth	4	1	5
Type 45	Portsmouth	1	-	1
Frigates				
Type 23	Devonport	6	1	7
	Portsmouth	5	1	6
Type 22	Devonport	3	1	4
Offshore patrol				
River class ¹	Portsmouth	4	-	4
Mine countermeasures vessels				
Hunt class	Faslane	-	-	-
	Portsmouth	8	-	8
Sandown class	Faslane	7	1	8
	Portsmouth	-	-	-
Patrol craft				
University Royal Navy Unit Navigational training	Various	14	-	14
Gibraltar Squadron	Gibraltar	2	-	2
Cyprus Squadron	Cyprus	2	-	2
Survey ships	Devonport	4	-	4
Ice patrol ships	Portsmouth	-	1	1

Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service	Operational	Undergoing refit	Total
Fleet Tankers	4	2	6
Fleet Replenishment ships	3	1	4
Primary Casualty Receiving Ship ²	1	-	1
Landing Ship Dock	3	1	4
Forward Repair ships	1	-	1
Roll-on Roll-off vessels ³	-	-	6

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

1. Includes Falkland Islands protection vessel.

2. Also known as Aviation training ship, as vessel has both these roles.

3. Commercially owned vessels that are leased to the Ministry of Defence for training and operations as required.

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VESSELS

Table 4.6 Militarily useful British-registered passenger and dry cargo merchant vessels by principal categories and sizes at 31 December each year

Militarily useful British-registered merchant vessels are vessels that could be requisitioned in the appropriate circumstances in support of the armed forces. Other types of ship might also be used in certain cases. Foreign-flagged but British-owned ships could also be requisitioned in certain circumstances.

Data for 2009 were not available at the time of publication. Figures for 2009 will be updated as and when the data become available.

	1997	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Passenger & dry cargo merchant vessels	221	541	550	467	486	497	..
United Kingdom	94	259	265	231	257	283	..
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	51	82	80	64	57	51	..
UK Overseas Territories	76	200	205	172	172	163	..
Cruise ship (over 200 berths)	8	24	26	28	32	32	..
United Kingdom	8	10	10	7	9	9	..
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
UK Overseas Territories	-	14	16	21	23	23	..
Roll-on roll-off passenger (over 200 berths)	10	5	5	8	7	5	..
United Kingdom	10	5	5	8	7	5	..
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
UK Overseas Territories	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Roll-on roll-off freight (over 500 lane metres)	37	47	48	39	43	37	..
United Kingdom	9	29	30	21	24	21	..
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	15	9	10	9	8	7	..
UK Overseas Territories	13	9	8	9	11	9	..
General cargo break bulk (over 1,000 deadweight tons)	72	223	216	120	126	118	..
United Kingdom	46	72	74	25	32	37	..
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	15	55	57	33	32	31	..
UK Overseas Territories	11	96	85	62	62	50	..
Refrigerated cargo (over 1,000 deadweight tons)	35	60	60	47	37	30	..
United Kingdom	-	17	21	17	13	8	..
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	3	4	4	5	5	3	..
UK Overseas Territories	32	39	35	25	19	19	..
Container (fully cellular, over 100 twenty foot containers)	59	182	190	225	241	275	..
United Kingdom	21	126	130	153	172	203	..
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	18	14	12	17	12	10	..
UK Overseas Territories	20	42	48	55	57	62	..

Source: Department for Transport

The information in this table is for UK Overseas Territories: Anguilla, British Antarctic Territory, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, Belize [British], British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands (and Dependencies), Gibraltar, Montserrat, St Helena, Turks and Caicos Islands. This list of countries differs slightly from the list used by the FCO.

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VESSELS

Table 4.7 Militarily useful British-registered merchant tankers, specialist and fishing vessels by principal categories and sizes at 31 December each year

Militarily useful British-registered merchant vessels are vessels that could be requisitioned in the appropriate circumstances in support of the armed forces. Other types of ship might also be used in certain cases. Foreign-flagged but British-owned ships could also be requisitioned in certain circumstances.

Data for 2009 were not available at the time of publication. Figures for 2009 will be updated as and when the data become available.

	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Tankers, Specialist vessels & Fishing vessels	169	207	236	260	298	314	346	..
United Kingdom	96	91	97	110	104	114	115	..
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	44	55	67	74	86	75	80	..
UK Overseas Territories	29	61	72	76	108	125	151	..
Product and chemical tankers (2,000 to 80,000 dead weight tons)	94	163	195	200	275	284	306	..
United Kingdom	39	56	64	69	82	85	88	..
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	32	48	60	61	85	74	80	..
UK Overseas Territories	23	59	71	70	108	125	138	..
Large diving support vessels	13	5	2	2	1	1	1	..
United Kingdom	7	3	1	1	-	-	1	..
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	..
UK Overseas Territories	5	2	1	1	-	-	-	..
Large tugs (over 100t bollard pull)	14	8	8	9	2	2	2	..
United Kingdom	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	..
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	11	7	7	8	-	-	-	..
UK Overseas Territories	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Large fishing vessels (over 2,000 horse power)	48	31	31	35	20	27	37	..
United Kingdom	48	31	31	35	20	27	24	..
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
UK Overseas Territories ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	..

Source: Department for Transport

The information in this table is for UK Overseas Territories: Anguilla, British Antarctic Territory, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, Belize [British], British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands (and Dependencies), Gibraltar, Montserrat, St Helena, Turks and Caicos Islands. This list of countries differs slightly from the list used by the FCO.

1. From 2008 includes vessels registered in the Falkland Islands, which were not included in previous editions of UKDS.

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

AIRCRAFT

Table 4.8 Aircraft fleets by type of aircraft for the Royal Navy Fleet Air Arm, at 1 April each year

From 2006 onwards the term Required Operating Fleet is no longer used and has been replaced by Forward Available Fleet as defined in the introduction to Chapter 4. The Required Operating Fleet was the total number of aircraft needed to undertake the defined military task.

Aircraft type	Aircraft role	Required Operating Fleet			Forward Available Fleet				
		2004	2005		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Merlin Mk 1	Anti-Submarine	33	33	||	27	30	30	28	24
Lynx Mk 3	Anti-Submarine / Anti-Ship	29	29	||	23	21	21	19	13
Lynx Mk 8	Anti-Submarine / Anti-Ship	26	26	||	23	20	20	20	25
Sea King Mk 5	Search & Rescue	12	12	||	11	11	11	11	11
Sea King Mk 6	Anti-Submarine	3	2	||	-	-	-	-	-
Sea King Mk 7 ASAC	Airborne Surveillance and Area Control	10	10	||	9	9	10	10	10
Hawk	Fleet Training Support	15	14	||	14	12	12	12	12
Jetstream T2	Aircrew Training	8	8	||	8	8	8	8	8
Jetstream T3¹	Aircrew Training and Support	3	3	||	3	2	2	-	-

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

1. The RN Comms Flight became non-operational during 2008.

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AIRCRAFT

Table 4.9 Aircraft fleets by type of aircraft for the Royal Air Force Air Command including Operational Conversion Units and Training Aircraft, at 1 April each year

The RAF no longer identified separate Required Operating Fleets for Operational Conversion Units with effect from 1 April 2005. Operational Conversion Units train qualified aircrew for different aircraft types. As at 1 Apr 07 Strike Command and Personnel and Training Command amalgamated into Air Command which now controls all RAF flying assets.

Aircraft Role	Aircraft type	Required Operating Fleet					Forward Available Fleet				
		1997	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Air - Combat	Tornado GR	128	110	110 ||	101 ||	106	106	108	106	105	
	Jaguar GR1/A/3/3A	40	38	38	32 ||	13	13	- ¹	-	-	
	Jaguar T2A/T4	7	7	7	5 ||	3	-	-	-	-	
	Harrier GR3/5/7 ²	51	*	*	* ||	*	*	*	*	*	
	Harrier T4/10 ²	9	*	*	* ||	*	*	*	*	*	
	Tornado F3 ³	104	90	90	83 ||	72	59	47	14	12	
	Typhoon	-	-	-	- ||	25	32	34	42	50	
C4 and ISTAR	Nimrod R1	3	3	3	3 ||	3	3	3	3	1	
	Canberra PR9	4	4	4	4 ||	3	- ⁴	-	-	-	
	Canberra T4	1	1	1	1 ||	-	-⁴	-	-	-	
	Sentinel	-	-	-	- ||	-	-	-	5 ⁵	4 ⁶	
	Sentry AEW	6	6	6	6 ||	6	6	6	6	5 ⁶	
Maritime	Nimrod MR2	24	22	20	14 ||	14	14	14	14	- ⁷	
Air Support	VC10 C1K	10	10	10	10 ||	10	10	10	10	11 ⁶	
	VC10 K3	4	4	4	4 ||	4	4	4	4		
	VC10 K4	5	5	4	2 ||	2	2	1	1		
	Sea King HAR3/3A ⁸	19	19	21	23 ||	23	23	23	23	17 ⁶	
	Tristar K1	1	1	1	1 ||	1	1	1	1	7 ⁶	
	Tristar KC1	4	4	4	4 ||	4	4	4	4		
	Tristar C2	3	3	3	3 ||	3	3	3	3		
Hawk (100 Sqn)	*	*	* ||	16 ⁹ ||	16	14	16	14	14		
Logistics	BAe 125 CC3	7	5	5	5 ||	5	5	5	5	5	
	BAe 146 CC2	3	3	2	2 ||	2	2	2	2	2	
	C-17	-	-	4	4 ||	4	4	5	6	6	
	Hercules C1/C3/C4/C5	50	50	51	50 ||	50	44	44	38	29 ⁶	
Support Helicopters ¹⁰	Chinook	27 ||	*	*	* ||	*	*	*	*	*	
	Puma	33 ||	*	*	* ||	*	*	*	*	*	
	Wessex	17 ||	*	*	* ||	*	*	*	*	*	

Training Aircraft

Aircraft Role	Aircraft type	1997	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Elementary Training ¹¹	Viking	82	82	87	72 ||	72	82	82	82	82
	Vigilant	53	53	61	61 ||	61	63	63	63	61
Basic Training ¹¹	Tucano	66	75	73	44 ||	44	52	52	52	52
	Jetstream T1	10	10	9	11 ||	-	-	-	-	-
	Dominie T1	8	8	7	9 ||	9	8	8	8	7
Advanced Training ¹¹	Hawk T1/T1A/T1W	62	68	65 ||	61 ||	61	55	49	49	49
	Hawk 128	-	-	-	- ||	-	-	-	4	21
RAF Aerobatic Team (Red Arrows)	Hawk T1/T1A	10	10	10	13 ||	13	13	13	13	13

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

- Jaguar GR1A/3/3A were declared non-operational with effect from 30 April 07.
- Harrier aircraft were transferred to the Joint Force Harrier on 1 April 2000. See **Table 4.10**.
- Tornado F3 are reducing and due to be disbanded.
- Canberra was declared non-operational with effect from July 2006.
- Sentinel entered service in November 2008.
- Reductions in these fleets also reflect transfers to sustainment (depth) fleet
- The Nimrod MR2 force was stood down 31 Mar 2010
- Excludes two Sea King aircraft attached to 78 Sqn (based in the Falkland Islands).
- Prior to 2005, 100 Sqn were included under Personnel and Training Command, and not Strike Command. Up to 1 Apr 2007 the data shown in the table are for Strike Command only.
- Support helicopters were transferred to the Joint Helicopter Command on 1 October 1999. See **Table 4.10**.
- Air Command also use Beechking Air 200, Tutor, Firefly, Squirrel and Griffin aircraft owned by a private contractor in training roles.

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AIRCRAFT

Table 4.10 Aircraft fleets by type of aircraft in the Joint Helicopter Command and Joint Force Harrier, at 1 April each year

The Joint Helicopter Command was formed on 1 October 1999.

The Joint Force Harrier was formed on 1 April 2000. See **Table 4.9** for earlier data on RAF aircraft.

		Required Operating Fleet		Forward Available Fleet				
Joint Helicopter Command	Aircraft type	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Royal Navy Helicopters	Sea King HC4 ¹	33	33	29	26	26	26	26
	Sea King HC6 ²	-	-	-	3	3	3	3
	Lynx AH7 ³	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	Gazelle ³	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Army Aviation Helicopters	Lynx	116	98	74	68	59	36	36
	Gazelle	113	91	57	45	42	12 ⁴	12
	Apache	..	..	38	42	51	51	51
	Islander	6	6	5	5	5	5	3
	Defender 4000	-	3	3	3	3	4	9
RAF Helicopters	Chinook HC2	31	31	27	27	29	29	29
	Puma HC1	37	37	26	24	23	22	22
	Merlin Mk 3	18	18	15	15	15	22	22
	Merlin MK3a	-	-	-	-	3	6	6

Joint Force Harrier	Aircraft type	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Royal Navy Aircraft	Sea Harrier FA2 ¹	17	8	- ⁵	-	-	-	-
	Harrier T4 / T8	4	2	- ⁵	-	-	-	-
RAF Aircraft (including OCU ⁶)	Harrier GR	48	45	45	45	45	45	27 ⁷
	Harrier T10 / T12	8	7	7	7	6	7	5

Source: MOD Resources and Plans

1. Prior to 2006 the Required Operational Fleet was the Aircraft Establishment plus the Air Engineering Pool (AEP). Sea King HC4 had an AEP of 4, and Sea Harrier FA2 an AEP of 2.
2. Sea King HC6 was brought into service from 1 April 2006 to replace Sea King HC4 undergoing modification.
3. Operated by the Royal Navy, but owned by the Army and included in the Army Aviation Helicopter figures.
4. Reflects restructuring of fleet to meet revised operational requirement.
5. The Sea Harrier and Harrier T8 were decommissioned prior to 1 April 2006.
6. Operational Conversion Units train qualified aircrew for different aircraft types. In editions of UKDS prior to 2006 these were shown separately. The RAF no longer identifies ROFs for OCUs separately from front line aircraft.
7. Reflects reduction in Joint Force Harrier from 1 April 2010

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

CFE VEHICLES AND AIRCRAFT

Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE)

Conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty are battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, artillery, combat aircraft and attack helicopters subject to the numerical limitations set forth in Articles IV, V, and VI.

Conventional armaments and equipment subject to the Treaty means battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, artillery, combat aircraft, primary trainer aircraft, unarmed trainer aircraft, combat helicopters, unarmed transport helicopters, armoured vehicle launched bridges, armoured personnel carrier look-alikes and armoured infantry fighting vehicle look-alikes subject to information exchange in accordance with the Protocol on Information Exchange.

The following criteria are adumbrated from Article III of the CFE Treaty.

All battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, artillery, combat aircraft and attack helicopters, as defined in Article II, within the area of application shall be subject to the numerical limitations and other provisions set forth in Articles IV, V, and VI, with the exception of those which in a manner consistent with a State Party's normal practices:

- (A) Are in the process of manufacture, including manufacturing-related testing;
- (B) Are used exclusively for the purposes of research and development;
- (C) Belong to historical collections;
- (D) Are awaiting disposal, having been decommissioned from service in accordance with Article IX;
- (E) Are awaiting, or being refurbished for, export or re-export and are temporarily retained within the area of application. Such battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, artillery, combat aircraft and attack helicopters shall be located elsewhere than at sites declared under the terms of Section V of the Protocol on Information Exchange or at no more than 10 such declared sites which shall have been notified in the previous year's annual information exchange. In the latter case, they shall be separately distinguishable from conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty;
- (F) Are, in the case of armoured personnel carriers, armoured infantry fighting vehicles (AIFVs), heavy armament combat vehicles (HACVs) or multi-purpose attack helicopters, held by organisations designed and structured to perform in peacetime internal security functions; or
- (G) Are in transit through the area of application between an origin and final destination both outside the area of application, and are in the area of application for no longer than a total of seven days.

The term "**area of application**" means the entire land territory of the States Parties in Europe from the Atlantic Ocean to the Ural Mountains, which includes all the European island territories of the States Parties, including the Faroe Islands of the Kingdom of Denmark, Svalbard including Bear Island of the Kingdom of Norway, the islands of Azores and Madeira of the Portuguese Republic, the Canary Islands of the Kingdom of Spain and Franz Josef Land and Novaya Zemlya of the USSR.

In the case of the USSR, the area of application includes all territory lying west of the Ural River and the Caspian Sea.

In the case of the Republic of Turkey, the area of application includes the territory of the Republic of Turkey north and west of a line extending from the point of intersection of the Turkish border with the 39th parallel to Muradiye, Patnos, Karayazi, Tekman, Kemaliye, Feke, Ceyhan, Dogankent, Gözne and thence to the sea.

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

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Descriptions of equipments

The following descriptions are adumbrated from Article II of the CFE Treaty.

“Battle tank”: a self-propelled armoured fighting vehicle, capable of heavy firepower, primarily of a high muzzle velocity direct fire main gun necessary to engage armoured and other targets, with high cross-country mobility and a high level of self-protection, not designed and equipped primarily to transport combat troops. Such vehicles serve as the principal weapon system of ground-force tank and other armoured formations.

Battle tanks are tracked armoured fighting vehicles which weigh at least 16.5 metric tons unladen weight and which are armed with a 360-degree traverse gun of at least 75 millimetres calibre. Also, any wheeled armoured fighting vehicles entering into service which meet all the other criteria stated above shall also be deemed battle tanks.

“Artillery”: large calibre systems capable of engaging ground targets by delivering primarily indirect fire. Such artillery systems provide the essential indirect fire support to combined arms formations. Large calibre artillery systems are guns, howitzers and artillery pieces combining their characteristics; mortars and multiple launch rocket systems with a calibre of 100 millimetres and above. In addition, any future large calibre direct fire system with a secondary effective indirect fire capability shall be counted against the artillery ceilings.

“Armoured combat vehicle”: a self-propelled vehicle with armoured protection and cross-country capability. These include armoured personnel carriers, armoured infantry fighting vehicles and heavy armament combat vehicles.

“Armoured personnel carrier”: an armoured combat vehicle designed and equipped to transport a combat infantry squad and, as a rule, armed with an integral or organic weapon of less than 20 millimetres calibre.

“Armoured infantry fighting vehicle”: an armoured combat vehicle designed and equipped primarily to transport a combat infantry squad, normally providing the capability for the troops to deliver fire from inside the vehicle under armoured protection, and armed with an integral or organic cannon of at least 20 millimetres calibre and sometimes an antitank missile launcher. These vehicles serve as the principal weapon system of armoured infantry or mechanised infantry or motorised infantry formations and units of ground forces.

“Heavy armament combat vehicle”: an armoured combat vehicle with an integral or organic direct fire gun of at least 75 millimetres calibre, weighing at least 6.0 metric tonnes unladen weight, that does not fall within the definitions of an armoured personnel carrier, or an armoured infantry fighting vehicle or a battle tank.

“Armoured personnel carrier look-alike” and **“armoured infantry fighting vehicle look-alike”**: an armoured vehicle based on the same chassis as, and externally similar to, an armoured personnel carrier or armoured infantry fighting vehicle, respectively, which does not have a cannon or gun of 20 millimetres calibre or greater and has been constructed or modified in such a way as not to permit the transportation of a combat infantry squad. Taking into account the provisions of the Geneva Convention “For the Amelioration of the Conditions of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field” of 12 August 1949 that confer a special status on ambulances, armoured personnel carrier ambulances shall not be deemed armoured combat vehicles or armoured personnel carrier look-alikes.

“Armoured vehicle launched bridge”: a self-propelled armoured transporter-launcher vehicle capable of carrying and, through built-in mechanisms, of emplacing and retrieving a bridge structure. Such a vehicle with a bridge structure operates as an integrated system.

“Combat helicopter”: a rotary wing aircraft armed and equipped to engage targets or equipped to perform other military functions.

“Attack helicopter”: a combat helicopter equipped to employ anti-armour, air-to-ground, or air-to-air guided weapons and equipped with an integrated fire control and aiming system for these weapons. The term “attack helicopter” comprises specialised attack helicopters and multi-purpose attack helicopters.

“Specialised attack helicopter”: an attack helicopter designed primarily to employ guided weapons.

“Multi-purpose attack helicopter” means an attack helicopter designed to perform multiple military functions and equipped to employ guided weapons.

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

CFE VEHICLES AND AIRCRAFT

“Combat aircraft” means a fixed-wing or variable-geometry wing aircraft armed and equipped to engage targets by employing guided missiles, unguided rockets, bombs, guns, cannons, or other weapons of destruction, as well as any model or version of such an aircraft which performs other military functions such as reconnaissance or electronic warfare. The term “combat aircraft” does not include primary trainer aircraft.

“Primary trainer aircraft” are designed and constructed for primary flying training and means aircraft which may possess only limited armament capability necessary for basic training in weapon delivery techniques.

“Combat support helicopters” means a combat helicopter which does not fulfil the requirements to qualify as an attack helicopter and which may be equipped with a variety of self-defence and area suppression weapons, such as guns, cannons and unguided rockets, bombs or cluster bombs, or which may be equipped to perform other military functions.

“Unarmed transport helicopters” are not equipped for the employment of weapons.

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CFE VEHICLES & AIRCRAFT

Table 4.11 Tanks and Artillery Holdings in the UK, Germany, Cyprus and Gibraltar within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty, at 1 January each year

	1997	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Battle Tanks¹	521	421	402	373	392	354	328	357
Challenger 1	396	46	14	14	12	10	9	8
Challenger 2	19	331	342	313	337	306	293	325
Chieftain ²	98	32	32	32	30	30	19	18
Centurion ²	8	12	14	14	13	8	7	6

	1997	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Artillery¹	436	416	406	413	355	347	357	356
Multiple Launch Rocket System	63	62	60	48	47	42	46	51
105 mm Light Gun	149	146	146	147	132	132	134	118
AS90 155mm gun	164	149	139	156	119	134	121	130
FH70 155m towed howitzer	48	11	12	12	11	8	10	8
105 mm Pack Howitzer ²	3	25	25	26	23	14	23	24
5.5" Towed Howitzer ²	3	12	13	13	13	9	12	14
Abbot 105mm self-propelled gun ²	4	5	5	5	5	3	5	5
M110 8" self-propelled howitzer ²	1	4	4	4	3	3	4	4
Tampella Mortar ²	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Source: Directorate for Counter-Proliferation and Arms Control

1. See descriptions of equipment on previous pages.

2. Obsolete non-operational equipment used as training aids, gate guardians and museum pieces on CFE declared sites.

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

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Table 4.12 Armoured Combat Vehicle Holdings in the UK, Germany, Cyprus and Gibraltar within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty, at 1 January each year

	1997	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Armoured Combat Vehicles	2 411	2 403	2 114	2 117	2 054	1 728	1 459	1 735
Warrior	523	482	454	404	450	352	313	357
AFV 432 Rarden	11	4	2	-	1	-	-	-
AFV 432	892	811	661	724	631	484	524	646
Saxon	424	482	435	445	362	265	95	109
Spartan	495	557	462	440	453	451	364	374
Stormer	-	13	9	11	21	33	28	30
Viking	*	18 ¹	53	60	102	98	102	98
Mastiff	-	-	-	-	-	18	14	95
Humber ²	1	2	2	2	2	5	-	-
Saracen ²	4	3	4	3	3	3	1	1
Saladin ²	2	8	9	8	8	6	6	6
Scorpion ²	59	23	23	20	21	13	12	19
Armoured Combat Vehicle Look-alikes	1 016	1 486	1 472	1 349	1 243	958	1 018	996
Warrior RA	68	59	70	67	61	49	43	48
Warrior Rep	90	89	92	80	85	75	75	74
Warrior Rec	36	37	31	29	33	23	23	27
AFV 434	*	157	171	167	138	118	126	147
AFV 432 81mm Mortar	75	73	59	61	43	34	15	11
AFV 432 CP/RA	104	113	124	113	113	103	111	102
AFV 432 Cymbeline	23	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
AFV 432 EW	5	18	19	25	25	19	21	19
AFV 436	231	234	275	227	230	200	200	204
AFV 439	44	44	52	43	43	43	43	9
Samson	82	71	46	55	43	36	36	47
Saracen CP ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Saxon AD ³	28	9	9	10	10	8	-	-
Saxon CP	30	43	40	35	5	-	1	-
Saxon FCC ³	20	41	42	45	41	19	-	-
Saxon Maintenance ³	31	30	33	31	33	18	-	-
Shielder	*	25	29	28	25	20	28	16
Spartan Milan	10	9	9	3	9	1	1	6
Spartan Javelin	72	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
Stormer HVM	*	113	118	85	55	92	109	104
Striker ³	56	54	50	51	47	7	-	2
Sultan	*	243	192	183	187	76 ⁴	167	157
Fuchs NBC	11	11	11	11	11	12	11	11
Viking Rep/Rec	-	-	-	-	6	5	5	5
Armoured Vehicle Launcher Bridge	49	45	43	45	44	39	27	27
Chieftain	49	45	43	45	38	25	6	5
Titan	-	-	-	-	6	14	21	22

Source: Directorate for Counter-Proliferation and Arms Control

1. These Armoured Combat Vehicles are included in the reported figures from 2004, in accordance with the CFE Treaty.
2. Obsolete non-operational equipment used as training aids, gate guardians and museum pieces on CFE declared sites.
3. Taken out of service during 2008.
4. 2008 Sultan figures exclude mainland UK Army figures, due to inaccuracies with a new tracking system.

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Table 4.13 Aircraft Holdings in the UK, Germany, Cyprus and Gibraltar within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty, at 1 January each year

	1997	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Attack helicopters ¹	289	272	263	276	278	269	242	233
Lynx	116	98	87	84	81	65	59	63
Gazelle	154	117	111	116	124	127	113	100
Apache	-	43	49	61	58	64	54	55
Wessex HC5C	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scout ²	18	14	16	15	15	13	16	15
Combat aircraft ¹	624	504	503	501	471	452	434	417
Canberra	13	10	11	8	1	1	1	1
Harrier	117	97	88	84	95	96	95	91
Jaguar	132	114	112	106	73	68	68	65
Tornado	324	275	283	275	259	240	223	207
EuroFighter2000 ³	-	-	-	19	34	40	39	44
Buccaneer ²	6	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
F4 Phantom ²	26	5	6	6	6	5	5	5
Hunter ²	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lightning ²	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
Primary Trainers	183	173	176	176	164	154	152	154
Hawk	140	129	128	127	130	127	125	127
Jet Provost	43	44	48	49	34	27	27	27
Combat Support Helicopters	155	123	121	124	124	128	100	105
Chinook	33	42	43	43	43	43	15	27
Puma	42	42	44	45	45	45	46	43
Wessex	56	13	8	9	9	7	6	1
Gazelle (RAF)	24	4	4	5	5	5	5	6
Merlin	-	22	22	22	22	28	28	28
Unarmed Transport Helicopter	20	28	28	29	28	28	33	29
Sea King	20	28	28	29	28	28	33	29

Source: Directorate for Counter-Proliferation and Arms Control

1. See descriptions of equipment on previous pages.
2. Obsolete non-operational equipment used as training aids, gate guardians and museum pieces on CFE declared sites.
3. Eurofighter 2000 also known as 'Typhoon'.

CHAPTER 4 – FORMATIONS, VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES OF THE ARMED FORCES

CFE VEHICLES & AIRCRAFT

Table 4.14 Declared Tanks, Armoured Combat Vehicles and Artillery Holdings and Ceilings by country within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty, at 1 January 2010

Includes Treaty Limited Equipment with land-based maritime sources such as Marines and Naval Infantry.

	Tanks		Armoured Combat Vehicles		Artillery	
	Holdings	Ceiling	Holdings	Ceiling	Holdings	Ceiling
Countries not in NATO						
Armenia	110	220	140	220	239	285
Azerbaijan	381	220	181	220	425	285
Belarus	1 475	1 800	2 324	2 600	1 407	1 615
Georgia	135	220	208	220	221	285
Moldova	-	210	208	210	148	250
Russia ¹	3 716	6 350	7 926	11 280	4 465	6 315
Ukraine ²	2 767	3 200	3 833	5 050	3 216	3 600
Countries in NATO						
Belgium	106	334	245	1 005	133	320
Bulgaria ³	564	1 475	738	2 000	1 176	1 750
Canada	-	77	-	263	-	32
Czech Republic ⁴	174	957	513	1 367	258	767
Denmark	147	353	321	336	42	503
France	809	1 306	2 646	3 820	704	1 292
Germany	1 201	4 069	2 214	3 281	1 070	2 445
Greece	1 614	1 735	2 179	2 498	1 723	1 920
Hungary ⁴	156	835	622	1 700	115	840
Italy	1 168	1 348	3 097	3 339	1 424	1 955
Netherlands	139	743	715	1 040	252	607
Norway	76	170	208	275	67	491
Poland ⁴	900	1 730	1 480	2 150	1 046	1 610
Portugal	216	300	424	430	381	450
Romania ³	1 280	1 375	1 699	2 100	1 335	1 475
Slovakia ³	232	478	430	683	162	383
Spain	532	891	992	2 047	896	1 370
Turkey	2 624	2 795	2 962	3 120	3 214	3 523
United Kingdom	357	1 015	1 735	3 176	356	636
United States of America	100	4 006	606	5 152	206	2 742

Source: Directorate for Counter-Proliferation and Arms Control

1. The Russian Federation suspended the implementation of the CFE Treaty on 12 December 2007. Consequently, Russia did not submit the annual exchange of information required by the Treaty. The given numbers of holdings are taken from the "Consolidated Information" provided by the Russian Federation on 15 December 2009 as a sign of goodwill.
2. The figures include Treaty Limited Equipment belonging to the Naval Infantry and Coastal Defence Forces of Ukraine.
3. These countries joined NATO on 29 March 2004.
4. Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland became NATO members on 12 March 1999.

The ceiling figures given above differ from the figures in editions of UKDS from 2006 and earlier. This is because the figures were previously reproduced from the Military Balance publication, which used an unratified version of the Adapted CFE Treaty, and we are now using ceiling figures from the ratified version of the CFE Treaty.

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CFE VEHICLES & AIRCRAFT

Table 4.15 Declared Attack Helicopters and Combat Aircraft Holdings and Ceilings by country within the scope of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty, at 1 January 2010

Countries not in NATO	Attack helicopters		Combat aircraft ¹	
	Holdings	Ceiling	Holdings	Ceiling
Armenia	8	50	16	100
Azerbaijan	15	50	75	100
Belarus	22	80	133	294
Georgia	6	50	12	100
Moldova	-	50	-	50
Russia ²	385	855	1 679	3 416
Ukraine	150	250	519	800

Countries in NATO	Attack helicopters		Combat aircraft	
	Holdings	Ceiling	Holdings	Ceiling
Belgium	31	46	77	232
Bulgaria ³	19	67	62	235
Canada	-	13	-	90
Czech Republic ⁴	26	50	42	230
Denmark	12	18	62	106
France	246	374	431	800
Germany	163	280	306	900
Greece	31	65	588	650
Hungary ⁴	30	108	50	180
Italy	119	142	442	650
Netherlands	16	50	101	230
Norway	-	24	56	100
Poland ⁴	90	130	130	460
Portugal	-	26	120	160
Romania ³	23	120	74	430
Slovakia ³	16	40	23	100
Spain	32	80	169	310
Turkey	29	130	317	750
United Kingdom	233	356	417	900
United States of America	48	396	209	784

Source: Directorate for Counter-Proliferation and Arms Control

1. Does not include land-based maritime aircraft for which a separate limit has been set.
2. The Russian Federation suspended the implementation of the CFE Treaty on 12 December 2007. Consequently, Russia did not submit the annual exchange of information required by the Treaty. The given numbers of holdings are taken from the "Consolidated Information" provided by the Russian Federation on 15 December 2008 as a sign of goodwill.
3. These countries joined NATO on 29 March 2004.
4. Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland became NATO members on 12 March 1999.

The ceiling figures given above differ from the figures in editions of UKDS from 2006 and earlier. This is because the figures were previously reproduced from the Military Balance publication, which used an unratified version of the Adapted CFE Treaty, and we are now using ceiling figures from the ratified version of the CFE Treaty.

CHAPTER 5 – MILITARY SEARCH AND RESCUE

INTRODUCTION

The Military Search and Rescue Service

The Military Search and Rescue (SAR) service exists primarily to assist military and civilian aircrew in difficulty, although a large proportion of its work involves assisting shipping or people in distress, both on land and at sea. SAR cover for the United Kingdom and a large area of the surrounding sea is provided 24 hours a day and 365 days a year by the Royal Air Force and the Royal Navy.

The Military SAR force currently consists of RAF and RN SAR Sea King helicopters operating from eight locations around the UK, specially equipped RAF Nimrod aircraft based in RAF Kinloss in Scotland and four RAF Mountain Rescue Teams. Two RAF SAR helicopter units operate in Cyprus and the Falklands.

Incidents can include long range medical evacuation from ships at sea, assistance to vessels in distress, cliff fallers, swimmers, divers and surfers. On land many callouts are to search for missing persons or to rescue injured climbers, walkers, riders or those involved in road traffic accidents. SAR units are also often called upon to provide hospital-to-hospital transfers. Missions can include the rescue of foreign mariners, assistance to foreign flagged vessels or to other countries such as France.

Additional aeronautical Search and Rescue services are provided by four Maritime and Coastguard Agency helicopter units. Details of their activity are not included.

The RAF Aeronautical Rescue Co-ordination Centre (ARCC) at RAF Kinloss controls all military aerial resources. It watches over an area extending from the Faeroes in the North, the English Channel in the South, about halfway across the Atlantic Ocean and halfway across the North Sea. It has direct data and voice links with rescue assets in the UK and Europe. Detailed maps and charts are combined with an intimate knowledge of UK topography to enable controllers to match resources to tasks quickly and co-ordinate the rescue operation.

More information about Royal Navy and RAF SAR can be found at:
<http://www.royal-navy.mod.uk/operations-and-support/fleet-air-arm/sar-operations/> and
<http://www.raf.mod.uk/careers/lifeintheraf/searchandrescue.cfm>

Data Information

The UK Military SAR data source is a weekly download from the ARCC database at RAF Kinloss. Every incident recorded by ARCC is included in these tables. Incident data from Cyprus and the Falklands are received by email on an ad-hoc basis and may be incomplete. All data are validated and checked by DASA on receipt.

Table 5.1 shows the numbers of incidents, callouts and people moved from 1999 to 2009.

Table 5.2 shows the number of callouts and people moved by UK Military Search and Rescue units from 1999 to 2009.

Table 5.3 shows the numbers of callouts and people moved by UK Military Search and Rescue units by type of assistance from 1999 to 2009.

Table 5.4 shows the numbers of callouts and people moved in each region around the UK from 1999 to 2009.

Table 5.5 shows the locations of UK Military Search and Rescue callouts in 2009.

Key Points

- In 2009 there were 2,262 UK and overseas incidents resulting in 2,418 callouts of military SAR units. A total of 1,873 people were moved (**Table 5.1**).
- Incidents rose 12% and callouts 11% compared with 2008, while the number of people moved also increased by 6%. Incidents and callouts are at the highest level ever recorded by DASA (**Table 5.1**).
- 97% of UK callouts in 2009 were to civilian incidents (**Table 5.2**).
- 56% of UK callouts in 2009 were to Scotland, the South West region and Wales. A further 24% of callouts were to incidents at sea (**Table 5.4**).

CHAPTER 5 – MILITARY SEARCH AND RESCUE

Table 5.1 Military Search and Rescue incidents, callouts and people moved: 1999 - 2009

Incidents are emergencies attended by Royal Navy or Royal Air Force units whose primary task is Search and Rescue, plus other military aircraft and ships that are available to Aeronautical Rescue Co-ordination Centres.

Each Search and Rescue unit attending an incident is described as a callout. An incident may result in one or more callouts. An example is two callouts to a mountain incident, with a helicopter and a Mountain Rescue Team working together to assist a casualty. Callouts are for Royal Navy and RAF units whose primary task is Search and Rescue, plus other military aircraft and ships that attended incidents because they were available to Aeronautical Rescue Co-ordination Centres.

People moved involves moving people from a hostile environment to a safe environment or to a medical facility to receive urgent medical attention and between medical facilities at the request of the NHS.

UK SAR units are co-ordinated by the Aeronautical Rescue Co-ordination Centre at Kinloss (Scotland). Aldergrove (N. Ireland) closed in 2002. The overseas SAR units are based at RAF Akrotiri in Cyprus and Mount Pleasant in the Falkland Islands.

	Incidents			Callouts			People moved		
	All	UK	Overseas	All	UK	Overseas	All	UK	Overseas
1999	1 787	1 714	73	1 988	1 912	76	1 269	1 204	65
2000	1 827	1 781	46	1 990	1 941	49	1 356	1 316	40
2001	1 645	1 608	37	1 800	1 763	37	1 207	1 182	25
2002	1 577	1 544	33	1 718	1 684	34	1 251	1 224	27
2003	1 677	1 600	77	1 809	1 714	95	1 333	1 273	60
2004	1 564	1 504	60	1 711	1 638	73	1 449	1 412	37
2005	1 641	1 584	57	1 766	1 702	64	1 431	1 384	47
2006	1 767	1 703	64	1 948	1 875	73	1 538	1 463	75
2007	1 877	1 803	74	2 065	1 973	92	1 817	1 767	50
2008	2 025	1 941	84	2 179	2 083	96	1 763	1 607	156 ¹
2009	2 262	2 191	71	2 418	2 337	81	1 873	1 810	63

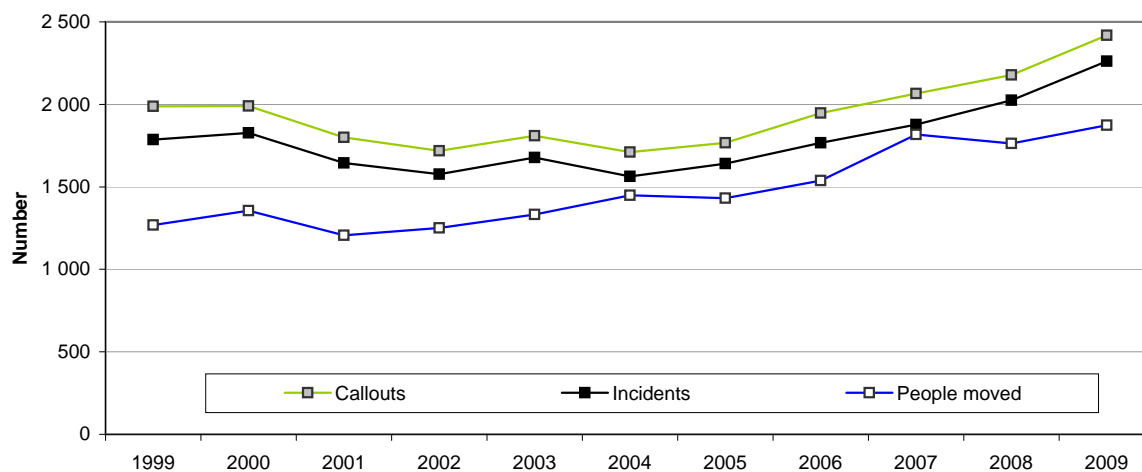
Source: DASA(Statistical Methodology Group)

1. This figure includes two incidents:

The transfer of 79 military personnel in the Falklands during March 2008

The rescue of 15 military personnel in the Falklands during February 2008.

Military Search and Rescue incidents, callouts & people moved



CHAPTER 5 – MILITARY SEARCH AND RESCUE

Table 5.2 Callouts and people moved by UK Military Search and Rescue units: 1999 - 2009

The primary role of Search & Rescue units is to recover military aircrew from crashed aircraft. However the vast majority of callouts are to assist the general public.

Royal Navy Search and Rescue helicopters: The Royal Navy's SAR units are 771 Squadron based at the Royal Naval Air Station Culdrose (HMS Seahawk) in Cornwall and the HMS Gannet SAR Flight located at Glasgow Prestwick International Airport.

Royal Air Force Search and Rescue helicopters: RAF Sea King rescue helicopters of Nos. 22 and 202 Squadrons operate from six locations - RAF Boulmer, RAF Valley, RAF Lossiemouth, RAF Leconfield, RAF Chivenor and RAF Wattisham.

Other helicopters: 'Other' types of helicopters are primarily Sea King helicopters operated by contractors.

RAF Mountain Rescue Service: The Mountain Rescue Service HQ is based at RAF Valley and coordinates the RAF's four Mountain Rescue Teams (MRT) based at: RAF Kinloss, RAF Leuchars, RAF Leeming & RAF Valley.

RAF Nimrod: Specially equipped Nimrod maritime patrol aircraft, based at RAF Kinloss in Scotland, are always on standby and can be at the scene of an emergency quickly to act as "Top Cover" - an on-scene coordinator for helicopters or ships involved in the rescue operation.

Callouts	UK	Helicopters			MRT	Fixed wing aircraft		Ships		
	Total	RN	RAF	Other		Nimrod	Other		Civilian	Military
1999	1 912	499	1 235	-	113	65	-	-	1 786	126
2000	1 941	499	1 278	-	92	71	1	-	1 819	122
2001	1 763	502	1 115	-	91	54	1	-	1 660	103
2002	1 684	436	1 122	-	79	46	1	-	1 586	98
2003	1 714	424	1 173	-	80	37	-	-	1 618	96
2004	1 638	453	1 079	-	67	37	2	-	1 538	100
2005	1 702	478	1 114	-	73	37	-	-	1 610	92
2006	1 875	497	1 258	1	86	32	1	-	1 785	90
2007	1 973	592	1 258	-	102	21	-	-	1 892	81
2008	2 083	586	1 377	-	91	29	-	-	2 028	55
2009	2 337	758	1 479	-	86	13	1	-	2 268	69

People moved	UK	Helicopters			MRT	Fixed wing aircraft		Ships		
	Total	RN	RAF	Other		Nimrod	Other		Civilian	Military
1999	1 204	355	832	-	17	-	-	-	1 150	54
2000	1 316	360	934	-	22	-	-	-	1 267	49
2001	1 182	386	781	-	15	-	-	-	1 139	43
2002	1 224	314	900	-	10	-	-	-	1 181	43
2003	1 273	320	922	-	31	-	-	-	1 206	67
2004	1 412	416	978	-	17	-	1	-	1 355	57
2005	1 384	380	907	-	97	-	-	-	1 315	69
2006	1 463	479	968	-	16	-	-	-	1 409	54
2007	1 767	507	1 219	-	41	-	-	-	1 710	57
2008	1 607	516	1 062	-	29	-	-	-	1 565	42
2009	1 810	656	1 135	-	19	-	-	-	1 761	49

Source: DASA(Statistical Methodology Group)

CHAPTER 5 – MILITARY SEARCH AND RESCUE

Table 5.3 Callouts and people moved by UK Military Search and Rescue units by type of assistance: 1999 - 2009

Two definitions have been renamed for figures from 2007 onwards (see below).

The types of assistance that involve moving people are:

Medrescue: Moving an injured casualty from a hostile environment to a medical facility.

Rescue: Moving an uninjured person from a hostile to a benign environment.

Recovery: Moving people declared dead on scene or confirmed dead on arrival by a qualified doctor.

Medtransfer (formerly Medevac): Moving a sick person between medical facilities such as a hospital, or occasionally to move transplant organs.

Transfer (formerly Airlift): Moving military personnel, or their families, on compassionate grounds.

The types of assistance that do not involve moving people are:

Search: Search for craft, people, etc which does not result in a recovery or rescue.

Not Required: Arrived at the scene of an incident but no action needed.

Recalled: Recalled from an incident whilst en route.

Assist: Transporting personnel or equipment to the scene of an incident, or providing on-scene assistance.

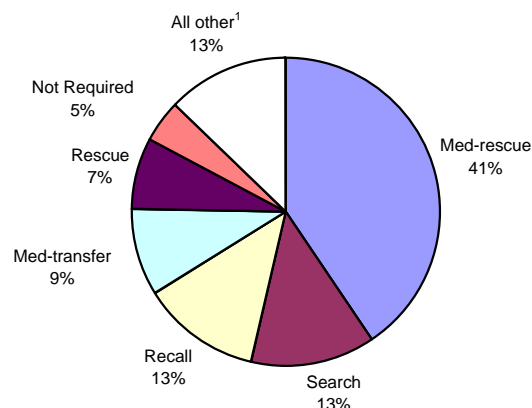
Top Cover: On-scene assistance, e.g. communications, that does not result in further intervention.

Other: Includes False Alarm, Hoax, Precaution, Aborted and Civil Aid.

Callouts	UK total	Type of Assistance involving moving people					Other Types of Assistance					
		Med-rescue	Rescue	Med-transfer	Recovery	Transfer	Search	Not Req	Recall	Assist	Top cover	Other
1999	1 912	563	132	210	31	7	371	136	154	132	78	98
2000	1 941	607	135	230	24	16	366	173	131	95	87	77
2001	1 763	562	121	218	35	7	316	116	173	91	75	49
2002	1 684	583	112	198	21	5	311	101	171	61	65	56
2003	1 714	669	123	174	25	14	280	94	180	48	55	52
2004	1 638	593	122	186	29	15	271	60	192	58	64	48
2005	1 702	670	119	141	31	22	283	105	188	39	65	39
2006	1 875	736	102	175	37	23	328	89	238	49	48	50
2007	1 973	724	138	197	20	15	312	123	225	87	52	80
2008	2 083	779	139	208	40	10	322	88	289	100	31	77
2009	2 337	947	174	213	38	14	305	106	293	115	38	94

People moved	UK total	Med-rescue	Rescue	Med-transfer	Recovery	Transfer
1999	1 204	640	307	216	32	9
2000	1 316	713	276	241	29	57
2001	1 182	629	281	228	36	8
2002	1 224	654	343	201	21	5
2003	1 273	779	280	174	25	15
2004	1 412	672	494	195	33	18
2005	1 384	778	408	143	31	24
2006	1 463	830	384	175	43	31
2007	1 767	872	658	198	22	17
2008	1 607	869	450	219	40	29
2009	1 810	1 064	445	224	44	33

Callouts by type of assistance: 2009



1. All other includes Top Cover, Other, Assist, Recovery and Transfer

CHAPTER 5 – MILITARY SEARCH AND RESCUE

Table 5.4 Callouts and people moved by UK Military Search and Rescue units in each region: 1999 - 2009

The statistical regions of the United Kingdom are the Government Office Regions for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Callouts are allocated to regions using coordinates provided by the Search and Rescue Units. The regions on this table are calculated using Microsoft MapPoint 2004 software. The At Sea figures are dependent on the algorithm used in MapPoint to define the coastline. Further information on the UK Government Office Regions can be found at:- <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/gor.asp>

Callouts

	UK total	North East	North West	Yorkshire & Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	At Sea
1999	1 912	43	84	50	44	6	55	7	28	175	214	447	18	741
2000	1 941	60	102	46	40	9	65	2	33	185	206	473	15	705
2001	1 763	30	62	54	32	11	55	4	39	253	197	438	16	572
2002	1 684	48	88	61	27	13	52	2	19	209	213	375	14	563
2003	1 714	54	82	61	25	9	76	5	30	182	243	397	11	539
2004	1 638	60	96	35	22	8	62	10	29	196	207	371	11	531
2005	1 702	48	96	62	20	8	57	7	13	234	221	383	15	538
2006	1 875	50	109	48	34	6	78	15	19	259	253	433	8	563
2007	1 973	49	84	103	46	21	57	11	25	227	239	475	9	627
2008	2 083	67	108	116	43	6	64	7	27	242	237	571	6	589
2009	2 337	67	134	103	37	14	58	5	30	360	357	593	13	566

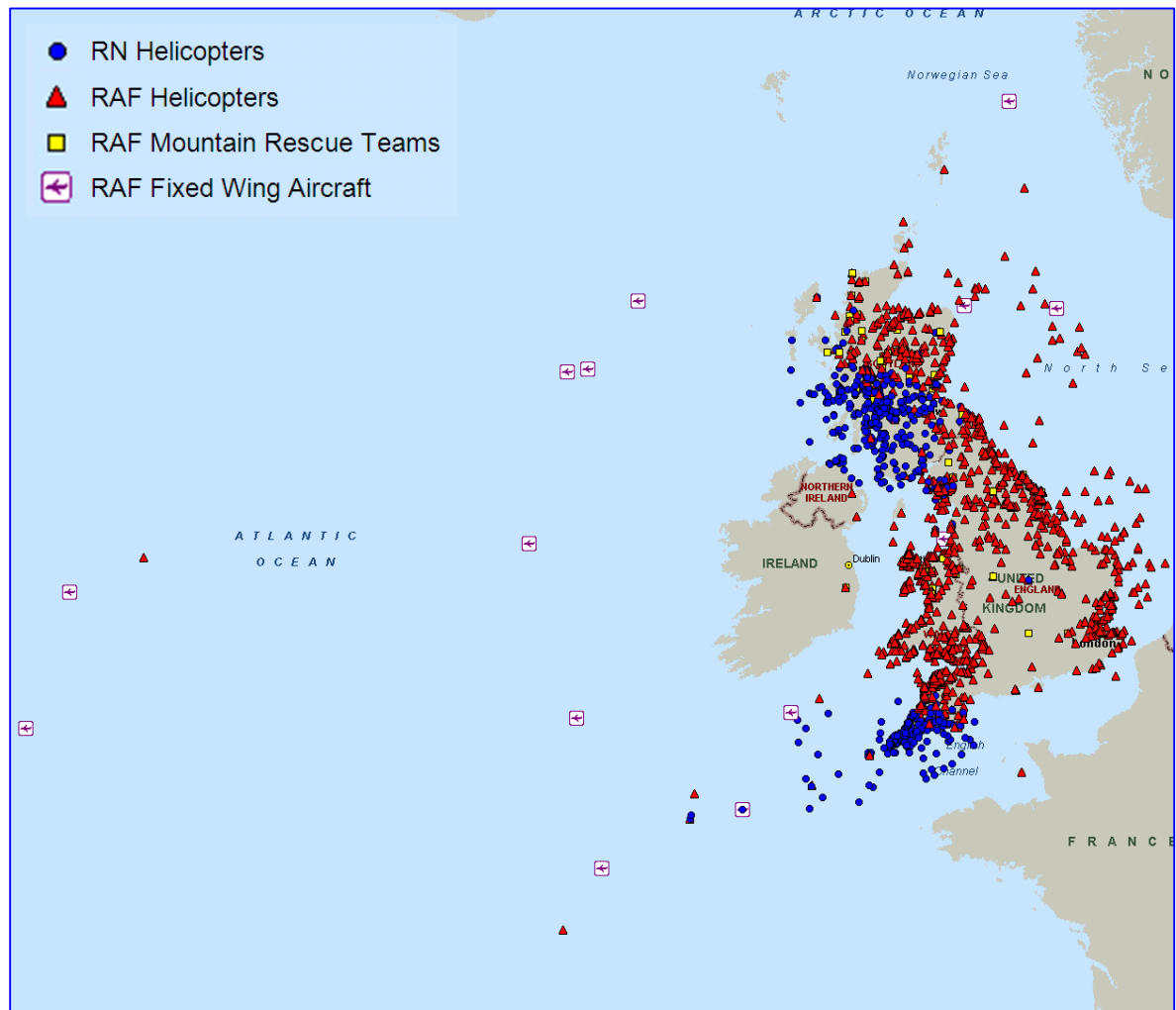
People moved

	UK total	North East	North West	Yorkshire & Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	At Sea
1999	1 204	26	67	27	19	4	26	5	13	143	161	312	13	388
2000	1 316	44	86	22	23	1	26	2	15	158	162	311	4	462
2001	1 182	22	49	41	18	6	22	3	48	159	149	276	10	379
2002	1 224	32	71	28	10	4	22	2	9	146	172	235	15	478
2003	1 273	29	72	35	12	3	48	2	9	163	223	314	6	357
2004	1 412	39	124	34	15	3	24	9	15	179	180	318	8	464
2005	1 384	39	128	61	10	6	36	6	6	183	193	366	12	338
2006	1 463	46	63	33	25	3	47	11	14	204	204	404	3	406
2007	1 767	41	81	155	15	97	24	11	9	283	205	348	6	492
2008	1 607	67	102	81	14	3	28	7	5	214	192	457	4	433
2009	1 810	48	142	54	13	7	22	2	21	351	305	452	11	382

Source: DASA(Statistical Methodology Group)

CHAPTER 5 – MILITARY SEARCH AND RESCUE

Table 5.5 Map of UK Military Search and Rescue callouts: 2009



Source: DASA (Statistical Methodology Group)

Chapter 6 - Land holdings and buildings

INTRODUCTION

Land holdings – tables 6.1, 6.2 & 6.3

1,000 hectares = 3.86 sq miles

The Ministry of Defence (MOD) is one of the largest landowners in the country, with an estate equal to over 1% of the UK land mass. The estate, spread over approximately 4,000 sites, is critical to the effectiveness of the Armed Forces. It is used for training and accommodation and provides a base from which operations can be instigated.

The total area (freehold and leasehold) of the Defence Estate is some 238 thousand hectares with additional rights and grants of over 133 thousand hectares. It is held solely to support the delivery of Defence capability. Defence Estates (DE) manages property assets ranging from barracks and airfields to rural training areas. These are valued at about £20 billion. The annual cost of new construction, maintenance and property management is over £2 billion.

Since 2009 there has been a decrease of approximately 700 hectares in the freehold land reflecting the ongoing disposal programme of surplus land. Significant sites disposed of during this period included the airfields at RAF Alconbury & Dunkeswell, Royal Hospital Haslar at Gosport, part of the former RAF Benbecula in Scotland and properties in Northern Ireland as part of the normalisation process.

Following a review of the process by which the statistics on the land holdings have been previously prepared, a new method is in development using the Defence Property Gazetteer (DPG) as the future prime source of data. This takes advantage of the advances that have occurred in computerised mapping to provide a more accurate representation of the extent of the Defence Estate, to reflect current estate management processes and align these statistics with others reported to Parliament such as the National Asset Register. The new method is currently work in progress but is expected to be fully implemented to deliver the predicted benefits illustrated above for UKDS 2011. The new process will, in addition, offer greater flexibility in reporting options and the opportunity to include different statistics in the future.

For more information, visit the Defence Estates website at: www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/Microsite/DE/

Table 6.1 shows the area of land occupied by each Service and whether owned, leased or with legal rights. The MOD owns 238 thousand hectares of land and foreshore. The area occupied by the RAF has fallen reflecting the disposal of sites such as the airfield at RAF Alconbury and that of the Navy following the sale of Dunkeswell airfield. The decrease in other areas is too small to show in the figures as these are rounded to the nearest 1000 ha.

Table 6.2 shows the area of MOD holdings by country. England accounts for the largest portion of MOD land holdings, where the MOD owns 187 thousand hectares and has access to a further 34 thousand hectares in rights and grants.

Table 6.3 shows the area of MOD holdings by type of use, such as airfields, training areas and barracks. Training areas occupy the largest area at 163 thousand hectares with additional rights and grants over a further 128 thousand hectares.

Larger areas of the Defence Estate

Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire

The Army has been connected with Salisbury Plain since 1897 and the total area of the current estate is just over 38,000 hectares. It is 25 miles by 10 miles (40km by 16km) and occupies about one ninth of the area of Wiltshire.

Much of the land is let to farmers or is grazed under license. Approximately 12,150 hectares of the land is used for live firing and as impact areas. Public access is permanently restricted in certain areas for safety reasons.

Catterick and Feldom Training Area, Yorkshire

The area's military history dates from as far back as 1798. Later, General Lord Baden-Powell, based in Richmond from 1908 to 1910, as GOC the Northumbrian Division, was tasked by the War Office to establish a military training centre in the north of England, and he chose Catterick. Its status as a permanent training centre was secured in 1921 and a period of intensive building followed. The land comprising the current training area was acquired between 1921 and 1985 and its current size is 7,870 hectares.

In conjunction with military training, Catterick Training Area is predominantly used for livestock grazing, while the better in-bye land is farmed more intensively for hay, silage and arable crops.

Otterburn Training Area, Northumberland

A military presence, in the form of Roman legions, existed in the Otterburn area as long ago as the first and second centuries AD. In 1911, the War Office bought 7,690 hectares of land and the artillery ranges were extended during the Second World War.

The training area now consists of some 22,900 hectares of land, all owned by the MOD, and is the largest single impact area range in the UK. It is partitioned into three separate Danger Areas: Redesdale Range, Otterburn Range, Bellshields Demolition Area and has three Outside Gun Areas. Some 45,000 soldiers use the area each year. The Cheviot Dry Training Area is to the north of these areas.

Chapter 6 - Land holdings and buildings

INTRODUCTION

Otterburn Training Area also includes 2 ranges at Ponteland near Newcastle and at Whitburn on the coast between Newcastle and Sunderland. In 2007 DTE Otterburn expanded to include Ballykinler and Magilligan training areas in Northern Ireland.

Dartmoor Training Area, Devon

Military training has taken place on Dartmoor since the early 1800s, being used intensively for tactical exercises with live ammunition during the Second World War. Today the MOD uses (by freehold, lease or license) approximately 12,760 hectares of the National Park's 94,400 hectares. The Dartmoor Training Area is used for light forces' exercises, mostly for Royal Marines and other units based in the southwest.

There are three Range Danger Areas: Okehampton, Merrivale and Willsworthy, which when this land is not in use for live firing, provide for dry training with blank ammunition. There are smaller training areas at Cramber and Ringmoor.

RAF Spadeadam, Cumbria

Located on the edge of the Wark Forest between Hadrian's Wall and the Scottish Borders, the site now occupied by the RAF used to be known as the Spadeadam Wastes, mostly remote and uninhabited, until 1957 when the Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile Test Centre was built.

RAF Spadeadam is home to the Electronic Warfare Tactics Range, one of two such facilities in Europe, offering a unique facility for the training of aircrews in a hostile Electronic Warfare environment. The Range is contained within Low Flying Area 13, which extends from Hawick in Scotland, South to Alston in England, and from Langholm in the West to Hexham in the East.

RAF Spadeadam provides realistic Electronic Warfare training for aircrew, primarily for the RAF, but other NATO Air Forces use the range as well.

The land area is about 3,642 hectares, making it the largest RAF Station in the UK. The majority of this land is sub-let for timber production to the Forestry Commission.

Sennybridge Training Area, Powys

Sennybridge Training Area (SENTA) the third largest training area in the UK is a major Field Firing Area. Requisitioned in 1939 and taken over as a Royal Artillery Practice Camp in 1940. It consists of some 12,000 hectares of land owned by the MOD on the Mynydd Epynt, a wild plateau covered largely by blanket bog and grass, and an additional 2,500 hectares leased from Forest Enterprises in the Crychan Forest available for limited training.

The Epynt Way a 56 mile (90 km) circular permissive bridleway that follows on or near to the boundary of SENTA was opened in 2004.

Service Family Accommodation – tables 6.4 & 6.5

The Defence Housing Executive (DHE) took over responsibility for housing services from the Armed Services on 1 April 1996. In November 1996 most of the MOD's housing stock in England and Wales was sold to a private company, Annington Homes Limited (AHL). The homes required for Service families were leased back, with the condition that the MOD release a minimum number of properties over 25 years for disposal by AHL.

On 1 April 2004 the DHE ceased to be a separate Agency and became part of DE. This organisation is now called the Defence Estates' Directorate of Operations Housing. DE Ops Housing retains responsibility for managing all the Service Family Accommodation (SFA) for the Royal Navy and Marines, the Army and the Royal Air Force in the UK. It operates through a network of seven Housing Information Centres (HICs), in three regions, which report to the Directorate Head Office located at RAF Brampton in Cambridgeshire. The Director of Operations Housing reports to the Chief Operating Officer, DE.

Table 6.4 shows the numbers of Service Family Accommodation properties in the UK and the numbers and proportion vacant. There are around 49,000 properties in the UK, of which around 7,300 are currently vacant. There are around 40,000 occupants in England, Wales and Scotland, and around 1,000 in Northern Ireland.

Table 6.5 shows the surveyed condition of Service Family Accommodation properties within Great Britain. Around 91% of properties for which information is available were assessed as Standard 1 or 2 (good condition, or requiring minor improvements) as of 31st March 2010.

CHAPTER 6 - LAND HOLDINGS AND BUILDINGS

LAND HOLDINGS

Table 6.1 Land holdings by parent service area and whether owned, leased or with legal rights, at 1 April each year in thousand hectares

	1997	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ¹	2010 ¹
Total land & foreshore holdings and rights held²	364.1	363.3	371.0	365.7	365.6	365.6	373.4	372.0	371.0
Land and foreshore holdings	239.6	238.5	239.9	240.7	240.7	240.7	240.3	239.0	238.0
Freehold	223.9	219.9	219.5	220.4	220.4	220.4	220.0	219.0	218.0
Leasehold	15.7	18.6	20.4	20.4	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.0	20.0
Rights held²	124.5	124.8	131.1	124.9	124.9	124.9	133.1	133.0	133.0
<i>of which:</i>									
Royal Navy	39.4	39.3	43.8	43.9	43.9	43.9	43.6	44.0	44.0
Land and foreshore holdings	13.3	13.1	17.6	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.4	18.0 ^r	18.0
Freehold	10.9	10.7	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.2	14.9	15.0	15.0
Leasehold	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.0
Rights held²	26.1	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.0	26.0
Army³	243.7	243.9	251.0	245.1	245.1	245.1	245.2	245.0	245.0
Land and foreshore holdings	155.9	155.9	156.7	157.0	157.0	157.0	157.1	157.0	157.0
Freehold	151.9	152.1	151.2	151.4	151.4	151.4	151.4	151.0	151.0
Leasehold	4.0	3.8	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.0
Rights held²	87.8	88.0	94.3	88.1	88.1	88.1	88.1	88.0	88.0
Royal Air Force	52.2	48.6	46.7	46.6	46.6	46.6	46.6	46.0	45.0
Land and foreshore holdings	42.9	39.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.0	36.0
Freehold	34.8	30.9	28.9	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	28.0	28.0
Leasehold	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.0	8.0
Rights held²	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.0	9.0
The Centre⁴	27.5	27.4	25.9	26.3	26.3	26.3	34.5	34.0	34.0
Land and foreshore holdings	26.2	26.1	24.7	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Freehold	25.2	25.1	23.7	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Leasehold	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Rights held²	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	9.5	10.0	10.0
Other⁵	1.2	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0
Land and foreshore holdings	1.2	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0
Freehold	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0
Leasehold	0.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Rights held²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: MOD Defence Estates

These holdings include land declared as surplus to defence requirements.

A thousand hectares is 3.86 square miles.

1. Data for 2009 onwards have been rounded to the nearest thousand hectares, whereas data for previous years are rounded to the nearest hundred hectares. This is because during compilation of the figures some minor inconsistencies were identified at the hundred hectares level which are due to the method by which the data are compiled. It is intended that a new data source will be used from 2011 (see introduction for more details) which should resolve this issue.
2. Rights held are land and foreshore that are not owned by, or leased to MOD, but over which the Department has limited rights under grants and rights.
3. The Army is shown as being a large land owner, however, this does not currently reflect the outcomes of the DETR project where the Training Estate has been transferred to Defence Estates (part of the Centre area). Transaction paperwork to reflect this in UKDS has yet to be completed.
4. The Centre includes Defence Equipment & Support, Defence Estates and Centre TLBs.
5. Includes Permanent Joint Headquarters & Trading Funds.

CHAPTER 6 - LAND HOLDINGS AND BUILDINGS

LAND HOLDINGS

Table 6.2 Land holdings by country and whether owned, leased or with legal rights, at 1 April each year in thousand hectares

	1997	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ¹	2010 ¹
Land & foreshore holdings and Rights held²	364.1	363.3	371.0	365.7	365.6	365.6	373.4	372.0	371.0
Land and foreshore holdings	239.6	238.5	239.9	240.7	240.7	240.7	240.3	239.0	238.0
Freehold	223.9	219.9	219.5	220.4	220.4	220.4	220.0	219.0	218.0
Leasehold	15.7	18.6	20.4	20.4	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.0	20.0
Rights held²	124.5	124.8	131.1	124.9	124.9	124.9	133.1	133.0	133.0
England	226.9	226.3	229.7	224.2	224.2	224.2	223.9	223.0	221.0
Land and foreshore holdings	192.6	191.8	189.0	189.8	189.8	189.8	189.5	188.0	187.0
Freehold	179.8	176.2	171.6	172.5	172.5	172.5	172.2	171.0	170.0
Leasehold	12.8	15.6	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.0	17.0
Rights held²	34.3	34.5	40.7	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.0	34.0
Wales	23.0	23.0	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	23.0	23.0
Land and foreshore holdings	20.9	20.8	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	21.0	21.0
Freehold	20.8	20.6	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	21.0	21.0
Leasehold	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-
Rights held²	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0
Scotland	110.9	110.7	115.2	115.3	115.3	115.3	123.4	124.0	124.0
Land and foreshore holdings	22.9	22.7	27.1	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.1	27.0	27.0
Freehold	20.4	20.2	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6	25.0	25.0
Leasehold	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.0
Rights held²	88.0	88.0	88.1	88.1	88.1	88.1	96.3	96.0	96.0
Northern Ireland	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0
Land and foreshore holdings	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
Freehold	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0
Leasehold	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	-
Rights held²	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-
Land and foreshore holdings	239.6	238.5	239.9	240.7	240.7	240.7	240.3	239.0	238.0
Land	221.0	219.9	221.3	222.1	222.0	222.0	221.7	221.0	220.0
England	177.3	176.6	173.7	174.5	174.5	174.5	174.2	173.0	172.0
Wales	19.8	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.7	20.0	20.0
Scotland	20.8	20.6	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	24.9	25.0	25.0
Northern Ireland	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0
Foreshore	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.0	18.0
England	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.0	15.0
Wales	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Scotland	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
Northern Ireland	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-

Source: MOD Defence Estates

These holdings include land declared as surplus to defence requirements.

A thousand hectares is 3.86 square miles.

1. Data for 2009 onwards have been rounded to the nearest thousand hectares, whereas data for previous years are rounded to the nearest hundred hectares. This is because during compilation of the figures some minor inconsistencies were identified at the hundred hectares level which are due to the method by which the data are compiled. It is intended that a new data source will be used from 2011 (see introduction for more details) which should resolve this issue.
2. Rights held are Land and foreshore that are not owned by, or leased to MOD, but over which the Department has limited rights under grants and rights.

CHAPTER 6 - LAND HOLDINGS AND BUILDINGS

LAND HOLDINGS

Table 6.3 Land holdings by type of use and whether owned, leased or with legal rights, at 1 April each year in thousand hectares

	1997	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ¹	2010 ¹
Airfields	28.9	26.2	26.7	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.2	26.0	25.0
Freehold	27.2	24.5	25.0	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.5	24.0	23.0
Leasehold	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-
Rights ²	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0
Naval bases	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0
Freehold	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Leasehold	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-
Rights ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Training areas, ranges	278.4	278.2	283.9	283.5	283.5	283.5	291.6	291.0	291.0
Freehold	145.7	145.3	149.1	148.8	148.8	148.8	148.7	148.0	148.0
Leasehold	13.3	13.3	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.0	15.0
Rights ²	119.4	119.6	119.6	119.5	119.5	119.5	127.7	128.0	128.0
Barracks, camps	10.9	10.8	17.9	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.0	12.0
Freehold	10.2	10.0	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	11.0	11.0
Leasehold	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	-
Rights ²	0.4	0.5	6.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0
Storage, supply depots	11.1	10.8	9.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	12.0	11.0
Freehold	10.6	10.3	9.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.0	11.0
Leasehold	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-
Rights ²	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	-
Research and Development	21.8	22.0	18.9	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.0	18.0
Freehold	20.3	20.5	17.4	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.0	16.0
Leasehold	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Rights ²	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0
Radio & W/T stations	7.3	7.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.0	6.0
Freehold	5.8	5.6	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0
Leasehold	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0
Rights ²	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0
Miscellaneous	4.3	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	7.0	7.0
Freehold	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
Leasehold	0.3	3.2	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0
Rights ²	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0
Defence land used for agricultural purposes³	96.2	92.2	100.5	106.3	..⁴	..⁴	..⁴	..⁴	..⁴
Grazing only	51.9	50.3	68.3	71.0	..	..	..	..	..
Full agricultural use	44.3	41.9	32.2	35.3	..	..	..	..	..

Source: MOD Defence Estates

These holdings include land declared as surplus to defence requirements.

A thousand hectares is 3.86 square miles.

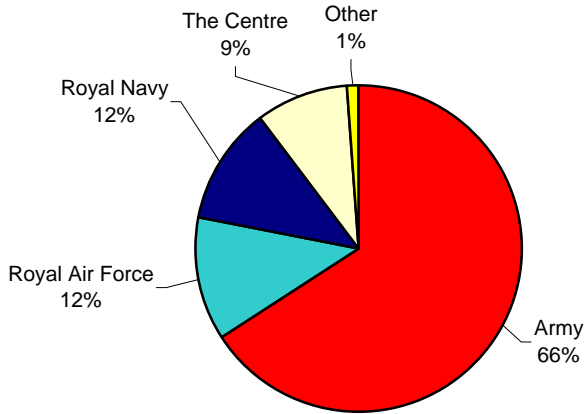
1. Data for 2009 onwards have been rounded to the nearest thousand hectares, whereas data for previous years are rounded to the nearest hundred hectares. This is because during compilation of the figures some minor inconsistencies were identified at the hundred hectares level which are due to the method by which the data are compiled. It is intended that a new data source will be used from 2011 (see introduction for more details) which should resolve this issue.
2. Rights held are land and foreshore that are not owned by, or leased to MOD, but over which the Department has limited rights under grants and rights.
3. Values are included within the usage totals above.
4. Following changes in the tenancies of agricultural land, these data are no longer available.

CHAPTER 6 - LAND HOLDINGS AND BUILDINGS

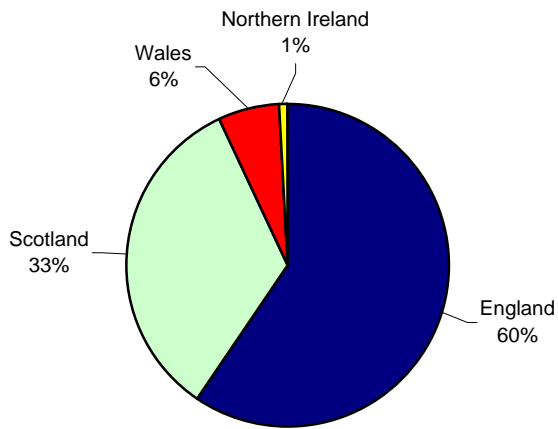
LAND HOLDINGS

Charts to tables **6.1, 6.2, 6.3** Analysis of land holdings, at 1 April 2010

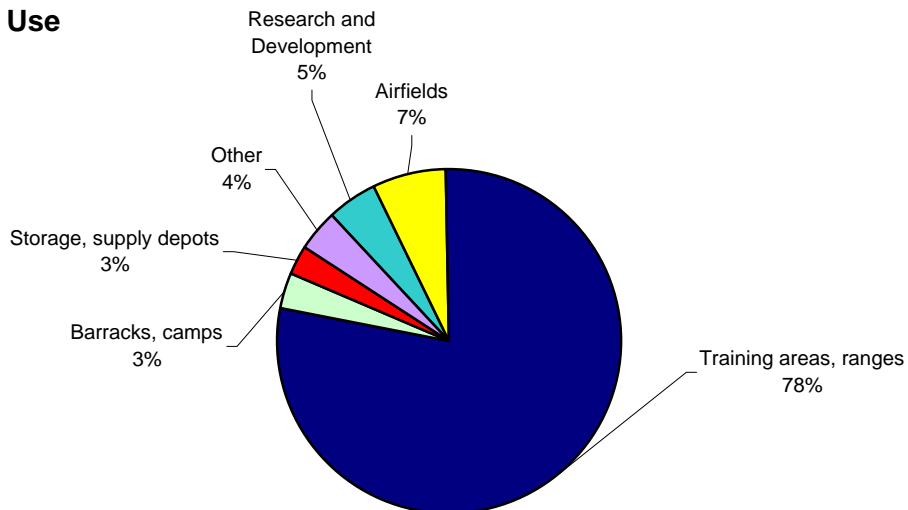
Parent Service area



Country



Type of Use



CHAPTER 6 - LAND HOLDINGS AND BUILDINGS

BUILDINGS

Table 6.4 Service Family Accommodation in the United Kingdom, at 31 March each year in thousands of dwellings

Defence Estates' Directorate of Operations Housing is responsible for Service Family Accommodation (SFA) in the UK, having assumed responsibility for Northern Ireland from 1 April 2008. At 31st March 2010 it managed some 49,100 properties. The planned reduction in UK Permanent Holdings has seen around 650 properties disposed of in the last year.

Vacant properties

There are about 7,300 vacant properties in the UK. Around 1,900 of these are either awaiting incoming deployments, modernisation or disposal, whilst the remainder are available to let or are already under offer to Service families.

Number of Occupants

DE Ops Housing provides SFA for entitled Service personnel in accordance with Tri-Service Accommodation Regulations, as well as for other entitled/eligible personnel, and for core welfare purposes. SFA is temporarily utilised for other defence purposes such as single living accommodation.

DE Ops Housing also reports on the number of Substitute Service Family Accommodation (SSFA) properties occupied by entitled Service personnel, i.e. those who would otherwise occupy SFA were it available when and where required.

SSFA is private property, is not part of DE Ops Housing stock, and is provided under contract. At 1 April 2010 there were around 41,500 entitled and eligible occupants in England, Wales and Scotland, including 1,500 in SSFA. 1,200 entitled and eligible personnel occupy SFA in Northern Ireland.

Permanent holdings

	1997	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
United Kingdom	68.6	64.8	52.8	51.9	51.8	51.1	51.2	49.9	49.1
England & Wales	*	55.9	45.8	45.3	45.1	44.9	45.2	44.9	44.1
Scotland	*	5.7	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.2
Northern Ireland	*	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.4	1.8	1.8

Vacant accommodation

	1997	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
United Kingdom	13.2	14.7	8.2	7.9	9.5	10.1	10.5	8.4	7.3
England & Wales	*	12.6	7.0	6.7	7.9	8.2	8.1	7.3	6.1
Scotland	*	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6
Northern Ireland	*	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.6

Vacant properties as a percentage of all dwellings

	1997	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
United Kingdom	19	23	16	15	18	20	21	17	15
England & Wales	*	23	15	15	18	18	18	16	14
Scotland	*	30	17	18	21	23	25	18	18
Northern Ireland	*	13	17	18	28	41	63	26	34

Source: Housing Directorate of Defence Estates

CHAPTER 6 - LAND HOLDINGS AND BUILDINGS

BUILDINGS

Table 6.5 Surveyed condition of Service Family Accommodation in the United Kingdom at 31 March each year in thousands of dwellings

Defence Estates Directorate of Operations Housing is committed to upgrading all of its core properties to Standard 1 for Condition, and this is reflected in the Defence Estates Performance Plan. Core properties are those that are expected to be required in the long term. Not all of the existing stock will be upgraded as some will be handed back to Annington Homes Ltd or disposed of by Defence Estates.

At 31 March 2010, 91% of properties were at either Standard 1 for Condition or Standard 2 for Condition, with the remainder at Standard 3 or 4. However, this figure does not take into account the Standard for Condition data for SFA in Northern Ireland.

Standard for Condition categories:

All SFA is rated by Standard for Condition on a scale of 1 to 4, with 1 being the highest. This rating is achieved by assessing a property against 102 different attributes organised under 8 categories; Building Fabric, Health and Safety, Electrical, Security, Sanitary, Kitchen, Bedroom, and Energy Efficiency. All 8 categories must score at standard 1 for the overall Standard for Condition to be 1.

Examples of required improvements for a Standard 2 property are: a thermostatic shower, new kitchen, or an upgrade to loft insulation.

A Standard 3 property may require: a complete re-wire and consumer unit, new kitchen, bathroom, and an upgrade to insulation of lofts and plumbing

Standard 4 properties will typically require a new bathroom, electrical system, kitchen, insulation upgrade, and health & safety review.

Surveyed holdings by standards for Condition	Total stock	Core stock ¹				Total stock ²		
	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ³	2010 ³
Total (United Kingdom)	57.4⁴	41.7	42.9	43.0	44.4	48.8	49.9	49.1
Standard 1 for Condition	12.8	22.8	24.0	25.1	26.6	28.4	15.8	23.4
Standard 2 for Condition	28.4	16.4	17.9	15.8	15.7	17.4	25.6	21.3
Standard 3 for Condition	15.7	2.4	0.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.4	1.2
Standard 4 for Condition	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Not Recorded	*	*	*	*	*	0.8	5.8 ⁵	3.0

Source: Housing Directorate of Defence Estates

1. Core stock are those properties that are expected to be required in the long term.
2. For the period 2002-07 condition of holdings was reported against core stock. From 2008, for consistency with other reporting this was changed to report against total stock.
3. Northern Ireland data is included from 2009 onwards, due to Defence Estates assuming responsibility for Northern Ireland. Years prior to 2009 cover Great Britain only.
4. Over 90% of permanent holdings had been surveyed by 2002.
5. In 2009 included SFA in Northern Ireland, as well as further holdings in England, Wales and Scotland that were still to be surveyed.

CHAPTER 7 – SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, MILITARY AID TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

INTRODUCTION

Chapter 7 is divided into three main sections as detailed below.

Sustainable Development

Table 7.1 shows waste arising, percentage reduction in waste, and the proportion recycled and reused by the MOD.

Table 7.2 shows MOD carbon dioxide emissions by source.

Table 7.3 shows MOD energy consumption, including the percentage of this that is from renewable sources.

Table 7.4 shows MOD water consumption, including percentage reduction.

Table 7.5 shows the percentage of Sites of Special Scientific Interest that are in target condition.

Military Aid to the Civil Authorities

Military Aid to the Civil Authorities covers aid to the civil power, other Government Departments and the community at large. Military Aid to the Civil Power is the provision of military assistance to the police and other law enforcement organizations in their maintenance of law, order and public safety. This includes Explosive Ordnance Disposal tasks.

Military Aid to other Government Departments is the use of military assets for non-military work of national importance such as the maintenance of supplies and services essential to human life. This includes fishery protection and hydrographic tasks.

Military Aid to the Civil Community is the provision of Service personnel and equipment, to assist the community at large usually in emergency situations.

Table 7.6 shows the numbers of vessels boarded by the Royal Navy Fishery Protection Squadron within British fishery limits, and convictions arising, in each financial year.

Table 7.7 shows examples of Service assistance to the Civil Community, the civil power and other Government Departments.

Conflict Prevention Activities

The MOD also contributes to the Government's cross-departmental initiative for Conflict Prevention, which cuts across many existing Military Tasks (MT), for example MT 4.3: Peacekeeping, MT 4.4: Peace Enforcement, and MT 3.3: Security Cooperation: Support to Current and Future Contingent Operations.

Table 7.8 shows examples of when and where the MOD provided support to the UK's Conflict Prevention Initiative during 2009/10.

CHAPTER 7 – SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, MILITARY AID TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

INTRODUCTION

Key Points:

Sustainable Development

- MOD waste arisings were reduced by 9.8% in 2009/10 against their baseline (against a target of 5% by 2010) (see **Table 7.1**).
- CO₂ emissions from administrative road transport were reduced by 15% in 2009/10 compared with 2005/06 (against a target of 15% by 2011) (see **Table 7.2**).
- 10% of energy consumed by the MOD in 2008/09 was from renewable energy sources (against a target of 10% by 2011) (see **Table 7.3**).
- MOD water consumption reduced by 28% in 2009/10 relative to 2004/05 (against a target of 25% by 2020) (see **Table 7.4**).

Military Aid to the Civil Authorities

- 1,201 vessels were boarded and 9 convictions arose as a result of these boardings in 2009/10 (see **Table 7.6**).

CHAPTER 7 – SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, MILITARY AID TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable Development in Defence

This section provides information on the MOD's performance in key areas of sustainable development.

The Coalition Government has confirmed its commitment to the Sustainable Operations on the Government Estate (SOGE) targets which run until the end of 2010/11. These set the aspiration for government departments to show leadership in reducing water and energy use, increasing recycling and reducing waste production.

As a major landowner, employer, consumer of energy and procurer of goods and services, Defence can make a significant contribution to these targets. Without sustainable development there is a real risk that defence capability will be threatened as increasing environmental, social and economic pressures exacerbate existing conflicts and impact on the operation of our equipment, estate, and people. Furthermore, sustainable development makes very good operational and business sense as improvements in fuel efficiency can increase operational agility and reduce risk and cost. Other benefits include improved reputation and the creation of opportunities such as stimulating innovation in new technology.

Links to websites

The MOD's annual *Sustainable Development Report and Action Plan* are published in December and are available at:

<http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/AboutDefence/CorporatePublications/HealthandSafetyPublications/SSDCD/SustainableDevelopmentPolicy/SustainableDevelopmentStrategyReportsAndActionPlans.htm> .

The MOD's Sustainable Development Strategy is at: <http://www.mod.uk/NR/rdonlyres/FD9DAF98-43C5-4453-A6CF-5D03C8A5963E/0/SusDevStrategy.pdf>

and the Climate Change Strategy at:

<http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/AboutDefence/WhatWeDo/HealthandSafety/SSDCD/ClimateChangeAndEnergy.htm>

The official UK Government website for sustainable development is the UK Government Sustainable Development website: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government>

Further details on SOGE targets are at the OGC website:

http://www.ogc.gov.uk/sustainability_soge_targets.asp

The Greenhouse Gas Conversion (GHG) Factors which allow companies and individuals to calculate greenhouse gas emissions from a range of activities, including energy use and transport activities are listed at: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/business/reporting/pdf/ghg-cf-guidelines-annexes2008.pdf>

CHAPTER 7 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, MILITARY AID TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Table 7.1 Waste recycled and reused by the Ministry of Defence¹

Target: Government Departments to reduce their waste arisings by 5% by 2010 and 25% by 2020, against their baseline (2007/08 for MOD).

Target: Government Departments to increase their recycling figures to 40% of their waste arisings by 2010/11 and to 75% of their waste arisings by 2020.

MOD has established a waste baseline for 2007/08 covering around 75% of known MOD waste. This resulted from work with the Sustainable Development Commission (SDC) and the Centre of Expertise in Sustainable Procurement (CESP) to identify what should be included. This baseline differs from previously published figures which were based on the best available data at the time.

The apparent reduction in waste recycled from 2005/06 to 2007/08 is due to improvements in data quality.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been assessed as such by the UK Statistics Authority.

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Waste Arisings ² (Metric Tonnes)	..	..	..	177 000	170 000	160 000
Percentage reduction in waste arisings	..	..	..	..	4.3	9.8
Percentage recycled/reused ³	23	39	37	34 ||	51	53

Source: Safety, Sustainable Development and Continuity Division

1. Waste data covers the UK including Trading Fund Agencies, plus MOD sites in Germany.
2. The waste arisings data in the table are calculated from weighed waste data and using volumetric conversion factors. (Volumetric conversion is a method which calculates the weight of the waste using a standardised conversion factor for the type of waste and the volume disposed of). Waste arisings prior to 2007/08 are not shown as the data quality is believed to be poor due to difficulties gathering accurate waste data.
3. The recycling figures prior to 2008/09 are based on the best available data at the time. This means they should not be compared with the percentage recycled/reused figures for 2008/09 onwards which have been calculated against the new baseline.

CHAPTER 7 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, MILITARY AID TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Carbon Dioxide Emissions

Emissions from Defence Estate

Emissions each year from the Defence Estate includes total energy consumption, in kWh¹, from all fuel types, between 1 April and 31 March for all MOD activities in the world, excluding operational theatres, Trading Fund Agencies (except DSTL) and Non Departmental Public Bodies. Fuel types include electricity (both grid and self generated), natural gas, Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG), Oil (kerosene, diesel, Furnace Fuel Oil (FFO)), coal and heat (either from Combined Heat and Power (CHP) systems such as Whitehall District Heating Scheme, or third party waste to incineration as in Germany). Carbon conversion and weather correction are conducted by the Building Research Establishment (BRE). Carbon conversion changes kWh to CO₂. Weather correction enables a like-for-like comparison of energy consumption from different periods or places with different weather conditions.

Emissions from Fuel for motive use

Data are based on fuel supplied to units rather than fuel burnt.

Data do not include bulk fuel purchased outside the UK, fuel purchased using some types of fuel procurement cards, or fuel purchased using personal payment methods which are later claimed back on expenses. The fuel data include some fuel which may be sold to a third party contractor.

Ground fuel

Currently no data are held centrally on ground fuel purchased outside of the UK for example for movements in Canada, Kenya etc.

UK supplied ground fuel: The bulk fuel delivered to units by contractors includes that which is subsequently sold to third parties.

Ground Fuel used overseas: Except for Afghanistan no data are held on fuel purchased outside the UK. In Iraq and Afghanistan fuel consumption is estimated average monthly fuel consumption, multiplied by 12 to give an estimated average over the whole year. Figures are an estimate based on fuel delivered to theatre. Fuel is regularly shared between coalition forces and as such this figure is only an estimate.

Marine fuel

Includes fuel obtained through Fuel Exchange Agreement with the United States and fuel supplied from overseas.

Aviation fuel

Includes fuel supplied in the UK; fuel delivered to Cyprus, Falklands and Ascension; fuel delivered to Afghanistan; casual pick ups from overseas airfields; and fuel obtained through Fuel Exchange Agreement with the United States.

Aviation fuel in Iraq and Afghanistan are estimates based on fuel delivered to theatre. Fuel is regularly shared between coalition forces and as such this figure is only an estimate. It does not include fuel purchased locally.

Emissions from Business Administration Travel

Road Travel

Data consist of the use of vehicles under the "White Fleet" Contract and "Grey Fleet" (using a personal vehicle for business travel). The data include some non-business use and some use not in the baseline as these cannot be separately identified. There is a small element of double counting when White Fleet vehicles use Defence Fuels Group (DFG) supplied fuel for business administration travel.

White Fleet is made up of the continuous use fleet and hire car fleet which covers the majority of MOD's road transport (business admin) but not all. This hire car data is based upon the vehicle ordered. When a vehicle type is unavailable any upgrade is not recorded.

Continuous use fleet data includes all vehicles up to 7 seats. It excludes minibuses and is based on an average mileage of 18,000 miles per vehicle (based on sampled data) and the average CO₂ of vehicles in the fleet. Hire Car fleet data is based on an estimated journey of 250 miles per hire (based on sampled data) and DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Conversion (GHG) conversion factors based on size of vehicle.

Grey Fleet is the use of personal vehicles for business by civilian staff. It assumes an "average" car using the DEFRA GHG conversion factors.

1. KiloWatt hour. A kWh is the amount of power consumed/generated over a period of one hour.

CHAPTER 7 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, MILITARY AID TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Table 7.2 Ministry of Defence Carbon Dioxide Emissions¹

Target: Government Departments to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from buildings across the non-operational estate by 12.5% by 2010/11 relative to 1999/00 levels and then 30% by 2020.

Target: Government Departments to reduce carbon emissions from administrative road vehicles by 15% by 2010/11 relative to 2005/06 levels.

A 12.5% reduction in carbon emissions from the Defence Estate had been achieved in 2008/09, against a baseline of 1990/00.

A 15% reduction in carbon emissions from road vehicles had been achieved in 2009/10, against a baseline of 2005/06.

The increase shown in air travel emissions is due in part to improved data capture from the centralisation of travel booking across MOD.

See the **Carbon Dioxide Emissions Notes** page for more information about emissions data.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been assessed as such by the UK Statistics Authority.

	1999/00	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Total Emissions (tonnes CO₂)	..	..	..	..	6 012 700^f	5 592 400	4 742 200
<i>of which</i>							
Emissions from Defence Estate ²	2 135 400 ^f	2 169 700	1 880 200	1 834 600	1 895 900	1 848 700	1 720 600
Emissions from Motive Fuel	..	..	..	..	4 022 300 ^{fe}	3 623 000 ^e	2 907 700 ^e
<i>of which</i>							
Ground Fuel	..	..	..	..	172 100 ^e	249 600 ^e	217 900 ^e
Marine Fuel	..	..	..	..	827 700 ^e	706 900 ^e	701 800 ^e
Aviation Fuel	..	..	..	..	3 023 200 ^e	2 666 500 ^e	1 988 000 ^e
Emissions from Business Admin Travel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>of which</i>							
Road Travel ³	..	..	61 000 ^f	58 700 ^f	55 900 ^f	55 500 ^f	51 400
Air Travel	..	..	..	..	38 700	65 200 ^f	62 400

Source: Defence Estates (Estate Emissions), Defence Fuel Group (Fuel Emissions), Chief Joint Operations (Fuel Emissions), Director Land Equipment (Travel Emissions)

1. Figures may not match those previously and subsequently published, due to DEFRA conversion factors being subject to change.

2. The apparent increase in emissions in 2007/08 is because 2005/06 and 2006/07 data do not include Chief of Joint Operations/Permanent Joint HQ, which is included from 2007/08.

3. A new baseline was established in 2009/10 to remove vehicles not used for business administrative travel. All figures have been corrected from those previously published in 2009.

CHAPTER 7 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, MILITARY AID TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Table 7.3 Ministry of Defence Energy Consumption

Target: Government departments to source at least 10% of total electricity needs from renewable sources by 2010/11.

Target: Government departments to source at least 15% of total non-operational electricity needs from Combined Heat and Power by 2010/11.

The 2007/08 figure for renewable electricity is lower than the previous year (8% compared to 9%) because of the inclusion of more of the MOD overseas estate, which is in some extremely remote locations such as the Falklands, Gibraltar and Ascension where the application of renewables and Combined Heat and Power (CHP) is more difficult, and the local infrastructure limits outright purchase of such supplies.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been assessed as such by the UK Statistics Authority.

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Total Energy Consumption¹ (million kWh)	7 244	6 342	5 686	5 934	5 960	5 480
Electricity (million kWh)	..	..	1 767	1 928	2 034	1902
Percentage renewable electricity	6.0	6.0	9.0	8.0	10.0	9.5
Percentage electricity from Combined Heat and Power	..	1.5 ^e	4.3	6.0	7.0	7.6

Source: Defence Estates

1. Energy consumption data include electricity and other forms of energy such as heat, oil and gas. The energy data collected include MOD overseas estate where available but do not include data from the following MOD agencies: UK Hydrographic Office, Meteorological Office and Defence Support Group.

Table 7.4 Ministry of Defence Water Consumption

Target: Government departments to reduce water consumption by 25% by 2020 relative to 2004/05 levels.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been assessed as such by the UK Statistics Authority.

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Total Water Consumption¹ (million m³)	33.5	28.9	27.7	25.7	25.0	24.2
Percentage reduction since 2004/05	*	14	17	23	25	28

Source: Defence Estates (Aquatrine)

m³ = cubic metres.

1. Water is provided by Aquatrine, an MOD-wide Water and Wastewater PFI project delivered through three separate contracts known as 'Packages'. Package A covers the Midlands, Wales and South West England, Package B Scotland, and Package C the North and East of England. Aquatrine provides water to over 4000 site groups, which is approximately 85% of MOD consumption.

CHAPTER 7 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, MILITARY AID TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Table 7.5 Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Target Condition

Target:

England - 95% of SSSI to be in target condition by 2010

Scotland - 95% of SSSI to be in target condition by 2010

Wales - 85% of SSSI to be in target condition by 2013

Northern Ireland - 95% of ASSI¹ to be in target condition by 2013.

Target condition¹ means a site is in favourable or unfavourable-recovering condition.

Data for different countries should not be compared due to different counting methods. For the same reason it is not possible to provide an overall UK figure.

SSSIs in England are calculated by area after Natural England undertook a project to unitise all the English SSSIs, allowing them to inform the MOD of the exact SSSI area that the MOD manage.

Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland assess the overall SSSI condition by interest feature rather than by area. As SSSIs are often sizeable, MOD may not own complete SSSIs but share the responsibility with several landowners. MOD can therefore only report on these countries by feature. The statutory nature conservation bodies² (Natural England, Countryside Council for Wales, Scottish Natural Heritage and Northern Ireland Environment Agency) have rolling six-year assessment programmes, so may not have assessed sites recently. For details of assessment criteria, please refer to the relevant statutory nature conservation body.

The data in this table are not National Statistics because they have not been assessed as such by the UK Statistics Authority.

Percentage of Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Target Condition

	Percentage					
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
England	73	78	81	85	92	97
Scotland	76	68	68	68	68	94
Wales	68	75	75	77	78	76
Northern Ireland	60	57	57	57	57	70

Source: Defence Estates

1. Area of Special Scientific Interest (Northern Ireland only).

2. The statutory nature conservation bodies' websites are:

Natural England: www.naturalengland.gov.uk/

Countryside Council for Wales: www.ccw.gov.uk/

Scottish Natural Heritage: www.snh.org.uk/

Northern Ireland Environment Agency: www.ni-environment.gov.uk

SSSI Condition 2010

As at 1 Apr 2010	Number of SSSIs	Hectares		
		Area in target condition	Area not in target condition	Total area
England	128	69 139	2 419	71 558

	Number of SSSIs	Number		
		Features in target condition	Features not in target condition	Total assessed features
Scotland	22	125	8	133
Wales	19	48	15	63
Northern Ireland	2	7	3	10

CHAPTER 7 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, MILITARY AID TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

MILITARY AID

Table 7.6 Number of vessels boarded by the Royal Navy Fishery Protection Squadron within British fishing limits and convictions arising from these boardings each financial year

This shows the activities of the Royal Navy Fishery Protection Squadron operating within British fishery limits under contract to the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA). Boardings carried out by vessels of the Scottish Executive Environment Directorate and the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development for Northern Ireland are not included.

	1997/98	2000/01	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Vessels boarded	1 715	1 603	1 747	1 371	1 335	1 309	1 102	1 201
by sea areas:								
North Sea	743	627	502	360	343	367	306	338
Faroes, Rockall and West of Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bristol Channel, Celtic Sea, English Channel, Irish Sea and Western Approaches	972	976	1 245	1 011	992	942	796	863

Source: Marine Management Organisation

Convictions arising from Royal Navy boardings

Convictions arising from Royal Navy boardings are convictions of infringements detected by the Royal Navy Fishery Protection vessels in that year operating under contract to DEFRA. Actual figures may change retrospectively as some cases may not be heard in court for a year or more after the initial Royal Navy boarding.

In financial year 08/09, the Marine and Fisheries Agency introduced the Fisheries Administration Penalty (FAP). This has streamlined the penalty process, and has removed the necessity for most of the vessels that would previously have been sent to Court from actually having to attend Court, where they would probably have been convicted. Convictions from 2008/09 onwards are based on the number of offences addressed by the Courts that resulted in a Court conviction, not the number of fishing vessels that attended Court. That is, a fishing vessel could be required to attend Court for one or more offences to be heard.

	1997/98	2000/01	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Convictions arising from boardings¹	44	48	30	44	49	58	23	9
by nationality:								
Belgium	2	4	6	1	10	24	3	2
Denmark	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eire	-	4	4	5	10	6	-	1
Faroes	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	5	8	12	9	14	15	11	1
Germany	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Holland	3	6	5	10	4	-	2	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
United Kingdom	33	20	3	16	11	13	4	4

Source: Marine Management Organisation

1. From 2008/09, these figures include Fisheries Administration Penalties.

CHAPTER 7 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, MILITARY AID TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

MILITARY AID PREVENTION

Table 7.7 Military Aid to the Civil Power, to other Government Department and to the Civil Community - examples of assistance provided.

Defence provided operational support to the civil powers on over 70 different occasions in 2009/10 on a range of operations. The military provide specialist niche capabilities unavailable to the civil power and always acts in support of the civil power.

		Location	Number of personnel	Type of assistance
2004	12-13 Aug	Gloucester	30	Assisted Police searching for a missing person.
2004	16-20 Aug	Boscastle	50	Search and Rescue helicopter evacuation, helicopter heavy lift and Royal Engineer search assistance following a flash flood.
2004	August	Moreton-in-Marsh	1500	Training to provide a fire service during industrial dispute (called off before deployment).
2004	09 Dec	Linton-on-Ouse	12	Defence Fire Service assisted after a civilian airplane crashed.
2005	08-10 Jan	Carlisle	30	Search and Rescue evacuation and 20 RAF personnel assisting post flooding.
2005	15 Mar	W of Kintyre	44	HMS Penzance located the wreckage of downed Scottish Air Ambulance helicopter.
2005	Jul-Aug	Suffolk	90	Provided fire service during industrial dispute under Operation Fresco
2005	Sep-Oct	West Midlands	329	Provided fire service during industrial dispute under Operation Fresco
2005	24 Nov	Leicester	5	Flew a patient by C130 Hercules aircraft from Republic of Ireland to Leicester Hospital.
2006	03 Mar	N Ireland	4	Rescuing of a woman by helicopter, who required immediate medical attention and was stranded on Rathlin Island off the Northern Ireland coast.
2006	09 May	Paris	11	A Tri-STAR re-routed via Orly with 3 x Great Ormond Street Hospital doctors to conduct a heart transplant operation in Paris.
2006	25 May	London	4	A C130 moved 4 x surgeons to Aldergrove Airport to collect a heart for a transplant at Great Ormond Street hospital.
2007	18 Jan	Thames Valley	60	Household Cavalry Regiment deployed 60 personnel to support Thames Valley Police during severe weather.
2007	26 Feb	Cumbria	10	Provision of imagery in support of the Grayrigg train crash rescue.
2007	27 Jun	Yorkshire	100	Flood relief.
2007	20-31 Jul	Gloucestershire	1000+	Evacuation following flooding and distribution of bottled / bulk water.
2007	14 Nov	Glasgow	4	A C130 moved a critically ill patient from London to specialist facilities in Glasgow.
2008	02 Feb	North West	4	Search and Rescue aircraft assisted with evacuation of personnel from MV Riverdance.
2008	29 Apr	Jersey	3	Search assistance at Haut de la Garrenne.
2008	01 Jun	London	11	Use of VC-10 for transport of heart for transplant from Aberdeen to Great Ormond Street.
2008	04 Jul	Somerset	2	Provided imagery and analysis in search for missing person.
2008	21 Jul	Kent	6	Provided scientific response team to recycling site after discovery of dangerous chemicals.
2008	16 Aug	Northern Ireland	20	Provided assistance with sandbagging for flash floods in Newcastle, NI.
2008	05-06 Sep	Morpeth	12	Provided assistance with sandbagging for flash floods in Morpeth.
2008	01 Oct	Wales	2	Provided imagery analysis in search for missing person.
2008	04 Dec	Lancashire	4	Assisted police to recover stranded drivers during heavy snow.
2009	19 Jan	Stornoway	8	Use of C130 to transfer premature twins to hospital.
2009	31 Mar	North Yorks	2	Imagery analysis in search for missing person.
2009	12 Jun	Hampshire	2	Provided imagery analysis as part of criminal investigation
2009	Jul-Nov	London	1	Provided logistics planner to DoH flu planning team
2009	19 Aug	Staffordshire	45	Provided troops to police to help search for missing person
2009	November	Cumbria	250	Flood relief and construction of temporary footbridge
2010	January	Various locations	50	Support during severe weather (snow) mainly providing drivers and 4x4 vehicles
2010	19 Feb	West Midlands	7	Provided specialist search equipment to look for suspected weapons cache
2010	24 Feb	Hampshire	8	Provided dive team to search for a vehicle crashed into quarry

Source: MOD

CHAPTER 7 - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, MILITARY AID TO CONFLICT PREVENTION

THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

Table 7.8 MOD support to the UK's Conflict Prevention Initiative: examples (excluding operations) of activities undertaken in 2009/10

The Conflict Pool (formerly the Conflict Prevention Pool (CPP) and Stabilisation Aid Fund (SAF)) embodies a coherent, joined-up approach by MOD, FCO and DFID. Its aim is to improve the effectiveness of the UK contribution to conflict prevention by addressing long-term structural causes of conflict, managing tension and violence and supporting post-conflict reconstruction and stabilisation in a variety of regions and countries where the UK can have most impact. In 2009/10, the Conflict Pool ran conflict prevention programmes in a diverse range of areas divided into four regional programmes, covering South Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Wider Europe (including the Balkans and the Caucasus). The Pool also operated a thematic programme in support of international organisations. Through these programmes, MOD also made progress in encouraging partner countries to coordinate efforts to maximise the effectiveness of the assistance provided to unstable and conflict-ridden countries.

The types of conflict prevention activity undertaken by MOD through the Conflict Pool are wide ranging. These examples include some of the non-operational types of activity that MOD performs through them. Key activities include the provision of security sector reform assistance, training and education programmes, both in the UK and overseas. These provide countries with the knowledge and skills they need to reform their security sectors. Through assisting the process of defence reform in partner states, the MOD helps to improve the effectiveness, efficiency and democratic accountabilities of their defence organisations and Armed Forces, and will enhance their ability to participate in peace support operations.

Date	Location	Type of activity / assistance
11 Jan 10 - 30 July 10	Royal College of Defence Studies (RCDS), United Kingdom	RCDS course prepares senior officers and officials of the UK and other countries for high levels of responsibility in their organisations, by developing their analytical powers, knowledge of defence and international security issues, and strategic vision. Of the 79 full-time places, 48 were filled by foreign students, 29 of which were UK sponsored. Of these, 13 were funded through the Conflict Pool.
15 March 10 - 30 April 10	Defence College of Management and Technology & Cranfield University, United Kingdom	The Managing Defence in the Wider Security Context (MDWSC) course provides a knowledge, understanding and analysis of (a) recent UN Peace Support Operations and the supporting role of military forces and (b) key defence management issues, at the strategic and operational level. It is delivered by Cranfield University, in partnership with MOD's Defence College of Management and Technology. 28 students (all UK sponsored) from 19 different countries attended the course in the UK. All 28 were sponsored by the Conflict Pool.
16 - 28 Nov 09	Managing Defence in the Wider Security Context (MDWSC), Kosovo	An export version of MDWSC is also available and a bespoke course was delivered in Kosovo in November 2009. A further 7 courses were delivered in Bangladesh (regional), Ethiopia (regional), Malawi (regional), Nepal (bespoke), Nigeria (regional), Serbia (regional) and Ukraine during the course of the year. 249 international students took part in these export courses, all UK sponsored, 221 of whom were Conflict Pool funded (including those attending the Nigeria course which was part-funded from CP).
03 Aug 09 - 15 Jul 10	Joint Service Command and Staff College (JSCSC), United Kingdom	The Advanced Command and Staff Course covers the management of Defence in the United Kingdom, and addresses problems, such as terrorism and the asymmetric threats which are encountered across the wider security sector. Out of the 330 places, 81 were foreign students from 43 countries. 31 students were UK sponsored. Of these, 10 were funded by the Conflict Pool.
Apr 09 - Mar 10	Initial Officer Training at Britannia Royal Naval College (BRNC), Royal Military Academy Sandhurst (RMAS) and RAF Cranwell.	Initial officer training at the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst, RAF Cranwell and Britannia Royal Naval College provide initial military training to junior officers from a variety of countries. This provides a cadre of professionally trained officers educated in the Laws of Armed Conflict and the UK understanding of the utility of military force. 14 international cadets were funded in 2009/10 by the Conflict Pool from countries including Afghanistan, Ghana, Yemen and Sierra Leone.
Apr 09 - Mar 10	Security Sector Development Advisory Team (SSDAT), worldwide	SSDAT is a multi-disciplinary (governance, conflict, defence & military, police, justice system, intelligence, development) cross Whitehall (MOD, FCO, DFID) team which liaises directly with host governments on security sector reform. Towards the end of the financial year it was brought into the Stabilisation Unit as the Security & Justice Group.
Apr 09 - Mar 10	Regional and national level Peace Support Operation (PSO) capacity building, Eastern Africa	With significant international financial and technical support, including from the UK, the Eastern African Standby Brigade (EASBRIG) held its first deployed Field Training Exercise in Djibouti in Dec 09. Troops from 10 nations participated in the exercise, known as AMANI CAMARA, marking a significant step on the way to achieving EASBRIG initial operating capability. The first UK-funded Rapid Deployment Capability HQ was handed over to the Kenyan Armed Forces in Aug 09. Development of a parallel institution in Uganda continues, with infrastructure completed and ready for occupation on time in Mar 10.
Apr 09 - Mar 10	British Military Advisory Training Team (BMATT) Vyskov, Czech Republic	BMATT delivers military training courses, training assistance and advice to partner nations to further develop their professional armed forces and their capabilities to participate in multinational Peace Support Operations. BMATT (CZ) trained around 420 instructors through its multinational courses run at Vyskov and through the deployment of In-Country Training Teams (ICTTs). It also provided pre-deployment training for Czech and Romanian units earmarked for Afghanistan and PSO training for a Kazakh brigade.
Apr 09 - Mar 10	British Support Team, Ramallah, Occupied Palestinian Territories	Working in partnership with other international donors, including US, Canada and Germany, the team supports Palestinian security capacity building in the West Bank. In particular, the team has pioneered the delivery of senior and intermediate leadership training for Palestinian security personnel at a new facility in Jericho. This aims to build the human capital necessary for a viable and sustainable Palestinian state. During the year, the Senior Leadership Course (SLC) trained 160 graduates (including 11 females) in four tranches. The new Intermediate Leadership Course (ILC) which was launched in February 2010 trained 50 students (including 2 females).
Apr 09 - Mar 10	British Peace Support Team, South Africa	This team, which is jointly funded by South Africa, supports the efforts of the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) in building peace support capacity in southern Africa. The primary focus is the Peace Mission Training Centre (PTMC) in Pretoria which has trained approx 1000 military and civilian personnel for employment on peace missions across Africa and beyond. The team is evolving in order to deliver more regional courses in a variety of locations across southern Africa.
Apr 09 - Mar 10	Peace Support Operation Training Centre (PSOTC), Sarajevo, Bosnia & Herzegovina	The Peace Support Operations Training Centre (PSOTC) located in Sarajevo trains junior officers from each of the country's three ethnicities. The aim of the centre is to deliver internationally approved education and training to selected junior officers of AFBiH and invited international students in multinational peace support and humanitarian operations. This activity is developing Bosnia's ability to contribute to multi-national peace support and humanitarian operations, and is also helping to build up security and stability in the country itself.
15 - 19 Feb 10	Regional Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) Course Overseas, Ghana	The regional course held in Ghana was attended by 58 students from across the region, not just Ghana. They were trained in maritime security and supporting techniques, thereby improving the ability of other navies to contribute to effective counter-terrorist and counter-narcotics activities. 3 more Regional export courses were delivered in Bahrain (self-funded), Oman (DAF) and Saudi Arabia (FCO sponsored) during the course of the year. Only the Ghana course was Conflict Pool funded.

Source: MOD

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

1SL see First Sea Lord.

2SL/CNH Second Sea Lord and Commander-in-Chief Naval Home Command. See **Chief of Naval Personnel/Commander-in-Chief Naval Home Command**.

Abbreviated Injury Scale (AIS) was introduced by the American Medical Association and the Association for the Advancement of Automotive Medicine in 1971 to provide researchers with a simple numerical method for ranking and comparing injuries by severity and to standardise the terminology used to describe injuries.

ABI see **Annual Business Inquiry**.

ABRO see **Army Base Repair Organisation**.

Adjutant General The AG performs a similar function for the Army to that which the Chief of Naval Personnel performs for the Navy, as well as providing education services to children of all members of the Services on long-term foreign postings.

AFPAA see **Armed Forces Personnel Administration Agency**.

AG see **Adjutant General**.

AINC see **Army Incident Notification Cell**.

AIS see **Abbreviated Injury Scale**.

Air Command On 1 April 2007, Air Command was formed when RAF's Personnel and Training Command and Strike Command were merged to create a single Command, with a single fully integrated Headquarters, which would better equip the RAF to provide a coherent and coordinated single Air focus to the other Services, MOD Head Office, the Permanent Joint Headquarters and the rest of MOD.

AME see **Departmental Annually Managed Expenditure**.

AMP Air Member for Personnel. In full, Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief RAF Personnel and Training Command. See **Royal Air Force Personnel and Training Command**.

Amputee An amputee is defined as live UK Service personnel who have an injury coded in the Joint Theatre Trauma Register (JTTR) as amputation (traumatic), partial or complete, for either upper or lower limbs using the Abbreviated Injury Scale (AIS) Dictionary 2005 (Military Edition), and live UK Service personnel who had a surgical amputation performed either at the field hospital or at a UK hospital (the majority of these will be at the Royal Centre for Defence Medicine). A traumatic or surgical amputation can range from the loss of part of a finger or toe up to the loss of entire limbs.

Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) is a business survey which gathers data from businesses to produce estimates of employee jobs by industry and geography. It also offers a breakdown of businesses by type.

APC see **Army Personnel Centre**.

Apprentices are entrants from civil life to the other ranks of the Armed Forces who undertake training in particular skilled trades.

Appropriations-in-aid are receipts used to offset expenditure. They generally arise from the provision of repayment services, the sale of surplus goods or of equipment purchased on behalf of the Defence Sales Organisation.

Armed Forces Personnel Administration Agency (AFPAA) provided pay and personnel administration services for the Armed Forces, including service pensions. War Pensions paid to widows and other dependants were handled by the Veterans Agency (formerly the War Pensions Agency). AFPAA was merged with the Veterans Agency on 1 April 2007 to form the Service Personnel and Veterans Agency.

Army Base Repair Organisation As of 1 April 2008, ABRO and DARA have merged to form the **Defence Support Group**.

Army Incident Notification Cell The central notification cell for the reporting of all accidents and incidents to personnel within the Army Chain of Command, on Army business or on Army sites. . The AINC maintains a database of reported accidents and incidents.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Army Personnel Centre (APC) is the administrative centre for Army personnel records.

Army Reserve See **Regular Reserves**.

Army Training and Recruitment Agency see **Army Recruitment and Training Division**.

Army Recruitment and Training Division (ARTD) is responsible for each stage of an officer cadet or recruit's progress from the recruiting office, through a Recruit Selection Centre, into recruit training, through specialist courses before they are finally posted to their regiment in the Field Army. The ARTD's mission is to deliver trained and motivated individuals to meet the operational requirements of the Army and defence. ARTD was formerly named Army Training and Recruitment Agency. ATRA's agency status was removed on 1 April 2006. It was renamed on 1 July 2006.

Assets can be financial or non-financial. Financial assets include monetary gold, bank deposits, IMF Special Drawing Rights. Loans granted bonds, shares, accounts receivable, and the value of the government's stake in public corporations. Non-financial assets consist of fixed capital (such as buildings and vehicles); stock, land and valuables.

ATRA see **Army Training and Recruitment Agency**.

AUC Assets Under Construction.

AWE Atomic Weapons Establishment.

Balance Sheet The balance sheet is a financial statement showing the assets, liabilities, and net worth of a business on a specified date.

Battalion see **Regiment**.

BERR The Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform. BERR ceased to exist on 5 June 2009, becoming part of **BIS**.

BFPO see **British Forces Post Office**.

BIS The Department for Business Innovation & Skills.

Black and Minority Ethnic Formerly **Ethnic Minority**. Before new classifications were introduced in the 2001 Census of Population, "Ethnic Minority" was defined as anyone who had classified themselves in any category other than "White". It is known that some in the "Other" category had white skin colour but used the category to indicate that they were non-English. One reason that the nationality classification was introduced was so that national as well as ethnic origin or affiliation could be reflected. Since 2010 the term "Ethnic Minority" has been replaced by "Black and Minority Ethnic", also abbreviated to BME.

BMATT see **British Military Advisory Training Team**.

Brigade An Army Brigade is a collection of different Regiments and supporting units that have been grouped together for a specific purpose. A fighting Brigade will traditionally contain Infantry, Armoured Corps, and Artillery Regiments together with many supporting cap badges. The composition of each Brigade will differ depending on its responsibility but could often contain 5,000 soldiers.

British Forces Post Office formally ceased to be a Defence Agency as at 1 April 2007 and now reports to DE&S. The BFPO provides mail and Post Office counter services to Forces personnel, their dependants, and authorised civilians, whilst serving outside Great Britain, and a secure service for protectively marked material for the MOD, other Government departments and Defence related Organisations in the United Kingdom (UK).

British Military Advisory Training Team (BMATT) provides military training courses and assistance, and advises partner nations across the region, to further develop professional and efficient military forces under democratic civil control. It also develops interoperability and a regional capacity for multinational Peace Support Operations.

Broader Banded grade DASA report personnel against their equivalence within the broader banded structure; SCS to E2 for non-industrials and Skill Zones 1 to 4, Industrial Firemen and Apprentices for industrial personnel. Broader banded grading applies equivalence for all non-harmonised grade codes. This includes staff in retained grade structures, (such as MOD Guards) and personnel employed in analogue grade bands (such as civilian nurses employed against NHS grade codes), who have their own delegated pay schemes outside of the MOD National and London pay scales.

Capital consumption is also called depreciation and represents the amount of fixed capital used up each year.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Central Health and Safety Project The MOD system to enable the department to monitor and analyse health and safety accidents and illness at work trends and ensure compliance with current health and safety legislation. CHASP was closed down in March 2007.

Central TLB has responsibility for the MOD Head Office, covering Defence policy as well as Departmental policy on the equipment programme, resources, finance, personnel and security. However, a significant proportion of Central TLB involves non-Head Office functions. Central TLB provides a diverse range of corporate services for the MOD as a whole. These include pay, bill payment, consultancy services, accountancy, some training, statistical analysis, central IT systems, public relations, defence exports and policing. Central TLB's remit also encompasses the provision of medical services, and our Special Forces.

Centre TLB Incident Notification Cell The central notification cell for the reporting of all work related accidents and incidents within Centre TLB.

Chain-linked index An index which relates the value of the current period to a previous period, not a fixed base period. chain-linking indices allows the basket of goods to be regularly updated without introducing a break in the series.

CHASP see Central Health and Safety Project.

Chief of Joint Operations With a few exceptions, CJO is responsible for running all military operations from his headquarters (the Permanent Joint Headquarters) in Northwood. Military assets are assigned to CJO only for the duration of the operation. In addition to his operational responsibilities, CJO is responsible for the Sovereign Base Areas in Cyprus and British forces in Gibraltar and the Falkland Islands.

Chief of Naval Personnel/ Commander-in-Chief Naval Home Command The CNH is responsible for providing the 'raw material' of trained naval officers, sailors and Royal Marines to CINCFLEET, to allow him to meet his commitment to CJO, and to other TLBs. Chief of Naval Personnel deals with recruitment into the Navy and individual training. Bringing individuals together into coherent ships' crews remains the responsibility of CINCFLEET. This TLB merged with CINCFLEET's TLB to form the Fleet Joint TLB on 1 April 2006.

Chief of the Air Staff is the professional head of the Royal Air Force. The position is currently held by an officer of the rank of Air Chief Marshal.

Chief of the Defence Staff is the professional head of the UK Armed Forces and the principal military adviser to the Secretary of State for Defence and the Government. The position is currently held by an officer of the rank of Air Chief Marshal. In October 2010, Army head General Sir David Richards will succeed Sir Jock Stirrup.

Chief of the General Staff is the professional head of the Army. The position is currently held by an officer of the rank of General.

CI see **Confidence Interval**.

CINC see Centre TLB Incident Notification Cell

CINCFLEET see **Commander-in-Chief Fleet**.

CINCLAND see **Land Command**.

Civilian Level 1 Permanent and casual civilian personnel and Royal Fleet Auxiliaries, but excludes Trading Funds and locally engaged civilians. This will generally be used for MOD internal reporting and planning.

Civilian Level 0 This contains all those at Level 1 plus Trading Funds and locally engaged civilians. This will be used for external reporting, including National Statistics publications CPS1 and UKDS, and Parliamentary Business.

CJO see **Chief of Joint Operations**.

CLoS see **Clear Line of Sight**

Clear Line of Sight The method for reporting and controlling defence spending will change again from 2010/11 (for Budgets) and 2011/12 (for Estimates & Accounts (Outturns)) following Treasury plans to simplify the control framework. The Clear Line of Sight (CLoS) Alignment project aims to ensure consistency in presentation as well as promoting better value for money. See [Resource Accounting & Budgeting Section](#) in Chapter 1 for more further information.

CNH see **Chief of Naval Personnel/ Commander-in-Chief Naval Home Command**.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Commander-in-Chief Fleet The CINCFLEET is responsible for delivery of warships and trained crews to CJO at agreed readiness states. The CINCFLEET maintains an operational command and control capability, in particular for the nuclear deterrent force. The CINCFLEET TLB merged with Chief of Naval Personnel/Commander-in-Chief Naval Home Command TLB to form the Fleet Joint TLB on 1 April 2006.

Commission refers to the terms under which an Officer is recruited to the Armed Forces. The exact terms vary according to Service and specialisation within each Service.

Company A company is a sub-unit of some Regiments, usually Infantry Regiments, and usually commanded by a Major.

Confidence Interval An upper and lower limit, within which there is a stated level of confidence (e.g. 95%) that the true value lies.

Conflict Prevention consists of early warning, crisis management, conflict resolution, peacemaking, peacekeeping, and peace-building activity and associated strengthening of international and regional systems and capacity. It includes expenditure in both programme and operational expenditure.

Constant prices "at constant prices" indicates a quantity from which the effects of inflation have been removed. The constant prices will refer to a year as the basis for the calculation, e.g. "constant 2001/02 prices".

Corporate Science Innovation & Technology TLB (CSIT) formally ceased to be a TLB on 1 April 2010. Approximately 90% of personnel transferred to the Central TLB with the remainder transferring evenly to DE&S and DSTL. CSIT formerly Corporate Science & Technology (SIT), headed by the Chief Scientific Adviser, was formed on 1 April 2004 from a merger of two existing budgetary areas. The prime output of this TLB was the delivery of expert advice and the development of scientific and technological solutions to satisfy the MOD's needs and problems.

Corps A Corps is a term used to describe a collection of Regiments or small groupings of soldiers that share a common area of specialist expertise. It is an organisation that has been developed to ensure that common practice is generated across all members of the groupings and to ensure that common interests can be catered for efficiently.

Cost of Capital Charge is an annual non-cash charge applied to each department's budget. It is currently 3.5% of the net assets of the department and is used to make departments aware of the full cost of holding assets.

CSA Communications Service Agency.

Current expenditure on goods and services is the sum of expenditure on pay, and related staff costs, plus spending on goods and services. It is net of receipts from sales. It excludes capital expenditure, but includes expenditure on equipment that can only be used for military purposes since that is counted as current expenditure. It differs from final consumption in that capital consumption is not included.

Current prices See **Outturn prices**.

DARA see **Defence Aviation Repair Agency**.

DASA see **Defence Analytical Services and Advice**.

DBA see **Defence Bills Agency**.

DCSA see **Defence Communications Service Agency**.

DDA see **Defence Dental Agency**.

DE see **Defence Estates**.

DE&S see **Defence Equipment & Support**.

Defence Analytical Services and Advice DASA was created in July 1992 and provides National Statistics on Defence and other corporate information, forecasting and planning and consultancy, advice and research services to the MOD. It ceased to be an Agency on 1 April 2008 and was renamed Defence Analytical Service and Advice.

Defence Aviation Repair Agency As of 1 April 2008, ABRO and DARA have merged to form the **Defence Support Group**.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Defence Bills Agency The DBA is primarily responsible for paying bills submitted to the Ministry of Defence by defence contractors. The DBA formally ceased to be a Defence Agency as at 1 April 2007 and forms part of the **Financial Management Shared Service Centre**.

Defence budget Under Cash Accounting, the amount of money planned to be spent during a financial year is the defence budget. Under RAB, the sum of resources planned to be consumed during a financial year is the defence budget. This *excludes* the additional expenditure on current operations that are funded from year to year by HM Treasury. See **Resource budgeting**.

Defence Communications Service Agency formally ceased to be a Defence Agency as at 1 April 2007 and was incorporated into **Information Systems and Services**.

Defence Dental Agency ceased to be an Agency on 1 April 2005 and was renamed Defence Dental Services (DDS). Military personnel and their families overseas receive dental care from the Defence Dental Services.

Defence Equipment & Support At 1 April 2007, Defence Logistics Organisation and Defence Procurement Agency merged to form Defence Equipment & Support. DE&S equips and supports the UK's armed forces for current and future operations. It acquires and supports through-life, including disposal, equipment and services ranging from ships, aircraft, vehicles and weapons, to electronic systems and information services. DE&S satisfies ongoing requirements including food, clothing, medical supplies, maintenance and temporary accommodation, as well as operating HM Naval Bases and the joint supply chain for land, sea and air.

Defence Equipment & Support Incident Notification Cell The central notification cell for the reporting of all work related accidents and incidents within DE&S.

Defence Estates (DE) became a TLB on 1 April 2005 with the merger of Defence Estates with the Defence Housing Executive. DE is responsible for managing the defence estate and ensuring that it is managed and developed in a sustainable manner, in line with acknowledged best practice and Government policy.

Defence inflation is the average rate of increase in pay and prices of all goods and services making up the Defence budget after allowing for changes in quality and quantity.

Defence Logistics Organisation At 1 April 2007, Defence Logistics Organisation and Defence Procurement Agency merged to form **Defence Equipment & Support**.

Defence Medical Services (DMS) is comprised of the Surgeon General's Department (SGD), Joint Medical Command (JMC), Defence Dental Services (DDS) and the three single Service medical organisations.

Defence Medical Education and Training Agency (DMETA) was created on 1 April 2003 from the former Defence Medical Training Organisation and the training elements of the Defence Secondary Care Agency. It was owned by the Defence Medical Services Department. From 1 April 2008 it ceased to be an Agency, and is now incorporated within **Joint Medical Command**.

Defence Medical Rehabilitation Centre (DMRC) at Headley Court is a rehabilitation centre in Surrey, which provides advanced rehabilitation and includes inpatient facilities. All patients attending DMRC are initially seen by a team of experts from different medical fields who together agree on the course of treatment. The team includes specialist medical officers, nurses, fitness instructors, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, speech and language therapists, cognitive therapists and social workers. The team also help prepare the casualties for a gradual return to active duty where possible.

Defence Mission The defence mission are the objectives of the Ministry of Defence, which are to provide the capabilities needed: to ensure the security and defence of the United Kingdom and Overseas Territories, including against terrorism; to support the Government's foreign policy objectives particularly in promoting international peace and security.

Defence Patient Tracking System (DPTS) was set up to monitor the progress of Armed Forces patients undergoing specialist treatment in the UK to ensure that their care is delivered promptly and coherently, and to coordinate clinical, administrative and welfare aspects of their support. The DPTS was set up as previously this information was not stored centrally.

Defence Procurement Agency At 1 April 2007, Defence Procurement Agency ceased to be an Agency, and merged with **Defence Logistics Organisation** to form **Defence Equipment & Support**.

Defence Science and Technology Laboratory The DSTL became a Trading Fund of the MOD on 1 July 2001. It supplies impartial scientific and technical research and advice to the MOD and other government departments.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Defence Secondary Care Agency The DSCA provided hospital and other secondary medical care for members of the Armed Forces. On 1 April 2003, its education functions were transferred to DMETA and its remaining functions to Defence Medical Services. Not to be confused with the DCSA.

Defence Storage and Distribution Agency (DSDA) formally ceased to be an agency as at 1 April 2010.

Defence Supply Chain Operations and Movements DSCOM was launched on the 1st October 2005 to combine the enhanced functions of the original organisation with those of the former DLO Operations Centre (DLOC). It provides Defence and other authorised users with agreed transport and movements services world-wide in peace, crisis and war in order to support current and future military capability. It forms part of **Defence Equipment & Support**.

Defence Support Group as of 1 April 2008, **ABRO** and **DARA** merged to form the Defence Support Group. DSG is a Trading Fund established to support the Armed Forces and deliver wider defence objectives in support of the key Defence Industrial Strategy requirements. DSG's key aim is to provide expert in-house maintenance, repair, overhaul and upgrade services for the through life support of the air, land and maritime systems of the UK Armed Forces. Its mission is to be the preferred supplier of Fleet Management Services to its Customers. It provides engineering support and fleet management services for land based equipment used by the MOD, ranging from radios to main battle tanks. It covers the whole of the UK from a number of strategically located sites and use large numbers of mobile support teams to cover customers in the UK and worldwide.

Defence Transport and Movements Agency formally ceased to be a Defence Agency as at 1 April 2007. It is now incorporated within **Defence Supply Chain Operations and Movements** (DSCOM).

Defence Vetting Agency (DVA) is responsible for carrying out, and maintaining, national security checks on military and civilian staff employed by the MOD, private sector personnel employed on defence related work, and staff in a number of other government departments.

DEL see **Departmental Expenditure Limit**.

Departmental Annually Managed Expenditure is spending that is outside the **DEL**, but included in departmental budgets. This includes the provision for Armed Forces Pensions and non-cash items such as depreciation, cost of capital charges, and provision. Non-cash items were not subject to the same controls and are included in AME, but from 2003/04 they were included as part of the DEL.

Departmental Expenditure Limit (DEL) is a firm plan for three years for a specific part of a department's expenditure. In general the DEL will cover all running costs and all programme expenditure except, in certain cases, spending is included in departmental AME because it cannot be reasonably be subject to close control over a three year period. DELs are divided into current resource and capital budgets.

Departmental Resource Accounts The Department is required to prepare resource accounts for each financial year detailing the resources acquired, held, or disposed of during the year, and the way it has used them during the year.

Depreciation is also termed capital consumption. TME includes public sector expenditure gross of the depreciation of capital assets used to produce non-market services. Public sector net investment deducts an aggregate charge for all depreciation (market and non-market) from gross capital spending.

DGII Defence Geographical and Imagery Intelligence.

DINC see **Defence Equipment & Support Incident Notification Cell**.

DIFD Department for International Development.

Direct Entry (DE) Officers DE Officers are army officers (previously called Mainstream officers) who either come direct from civilian life or from the ranks of the Army, commissioned on completion of the 11 month Royal Military Academy Sandhurst (RMAS) Commissioning Course. They will normally be under the age of 29 on entry to RMAS.

DISC Defence Intelligence and Security Centre. Dissolved as an Agency on 1 April 2005.

Disposal Sales Agency The DSA supports and advises on the disposal phase of the through life management of equipment within the Department. The DSA formally ceased to be a Defence Agency as at 1 April 2007 and now reports to DE&S.

Division An Army Division would traditionally be made up of 3 or 4 Brigades depending on the specific role it is to undertake and is configured in a similar fashion to a Brigade but on a larger scale. 1 (UK) Division and 3 (UK) Division are fighting Divisions whereas 2, 4 and 5 Division provide administrative support of specific geographical areas.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

DLO see **Defence Logistics Organisation**.

DMETA see **Joint Medical Command**.

DMS see **Defence Medical Services**.

DMRC see **Defence Medical Rehabilitation Centre**.

DMTO see **Joint Medical Command**.

DPA see **Defence Procurement Agency**.

DPTS see **Defence Patient Tracking System**.

DRAc see **Departmental Resource Accounts**.

DSA see **Disposal Sales Agency**.

DSCA see **Defence Secondary Care Agency**.

DSDA see **Defence Storage and Distribution Agency**.

DSG see **Defence Support Group**.

DSTL see **Defence Science and Technology Laboratory**.

DTMA see **Defence Transport and Movements Agency**.

DVA see **Defence Vetting Agency**.

Estimated prices The prices used in the Estimates presented to Parliament. They are forecasts of the prices expected to pertain when the expenditure occurs.

Ethnic Minority see **Black and Minority Ethnic**

Ethnic origin is the ethnic grouping to which a person has indicated that they belong. The classifications used were revised for the 2001 Census of Population when a classification of nationality was also collected. These revised definitions were also used to re-survey members of the Armed Forces and the Civil Service in 2001-02.

Existing use basis An opinion of the best price at which the sale of an interest in property would have been completed unconditionally for cash consideration on the date of valuation.

FAF see **Forward Available Fleet**.

FCO Foreign & Commonwealth Office.

Financial Management Shared Service Centre The FMSSC was established in April 2007, bringing together several existing MoD back-office finance processes including the former Defence Bills Agency (DBA). Based at sites in Liverpool and Bath, the FMSSC is customer focused and has responsibility for overseeing end-to-end accounting processes. Its mission is to deliver high quality financial management services to support the Department's decision making, internal and statutory reporting activities.

First Sea Lord The 1SL is the professional head of the Naval Service. The position is currently held by an officer of the rank of Admiral. Also known as Chief of the Naval Staff.

Flight A flight is a group of aircraft normally commanded by a Lieutenant Commander (Royal Navy), a Major (Royal Marines or Army) or a Squadron Leader (Royal Air Force).

FMSSC see **Financial Management Shared Service Centre**.

Forward Available Fleet From 2006 onwards the term Required Operating Fleet is no longer used and has been replaced by Forward Available Fleet. This is a new way of managing aircraft resources with the aim to enable the optimal level of availability to the Royal Navy, and the actual number of overall aircraft has not been reduced. Forward Available Fleet is defined as the number of aircraft required to undertake the mandated task; including aircrew and ground crew training, 'in-work' rectification and operational / tactical trials. Also known as Forward Fleet.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Frascati Manual The Frascati Manual is an internationally recognised methodology for collecting and using R&D statistics. It includes definitions of basic concepts, guidelines for collecting data and the classifications to be used in compiling statistics, which in turn allow for international comparisons to be made. See also SSAP 13.

FTE see **Full-time equivalent**.

FTRS see **Full-Time Reserve Service**.

Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) is a measure of the size of the workforce that takes account of the fact that some people work part-time. Prior to 1 April 1995 part-time employees were assumed to work 50 per cent of normal hours, but since then actual hours worked has been used in DASA's statistics. The average hours worked by part-timers is about 60 per cent of full-time hours. See also **Headcount**.

Full-Time Reserve Service are personnel who fill Service posts for a set period on a full-time basis while being a member of one of the reserve Services, either as an ex-regular or as a volunteer. Each Service uses FTRS personnel differently. The Naval Service predominantly uses FTRS to backfill gapped regular posts. However, they do have a small number of FTRS personnel that are not deployable for operations overseas. The Army employ FTRS(FC) and FTRS(LC) to fill Regular Army Liability (RAL) posts as a substitute for Regular personnel for set periods of time. The RAF consider that only FTRS(FC) can fill regular RAF Liability posts.

GCHQ see **Government Communications Headquarters**.

GDP see **Gross Domestic Product**.

GDP Deflator see **Gross Domestic Product Deflator**

General Officer Commanding Northern Ireland GOC NI was responsible for military aid to the civil power and counter terrorist operations in Northern Ireland. Although it was a joint-Service TLB, GOC NI was mainly staffed by the Army which provides the bulk of the Service personnel committed to Northern Ireland. At 1 April 2007, GOC Northern Ireland ceased to be a TLB and all staff transferred into Land Command.

GNP see **Gross National Product**.

GOC NI see **General Officer Commanding Northern Ireland**.

Government Communications Headquarters is an intelligence and security organisation reporting to the Foreign Secretary, which works closely with the UK's other intelligence agencies (commonly known as MI5 and MI6). GCHQ's primary customers are the Ministry of Defence, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and law enforcement authorities, but it also serves a wide range of other Government Departments.

GROS General Register Office for Scotland.

Gross Domestic Product GDP (at market prices) is the value of goods and services produced within a country's borders in a year. Economic data are often quoted as a percentage of GDP to give an indication of trends through time and to make international comparisons easier.

Gross Domestic Product Deflator is an implicit price deflator for the Gross Domestic Product and is derived by dividing the estimate of GDP at current prices by the estimate of GDP at constant prices. The GDP Deflator can be viewed, and is commonly used, as a measure of inflation in the economy for the country to which it refers

Gross National Product (GNP) is the total value of goods and services produced in a year by a country's nationals including profits from capital held abroad.

Gurkhas are recruited and employed in the British and Indian Armies under the terms of the 1947 Tri-Partite Agreement (TPA). They remain Nepalese citizens whilst serving within the Brigade of Gurkhas but in all other respects are full members of HM Forces. Since 2008, Gurkhas are entitled to transfer to the UK Regular Forces after 5 years of service. On transfer, or on completion of their Service within the Brigade of Gurkhas, they are then eligible to apply for British citizenship.

Headcount The headcount is a measure of the size of the workforce that counts all people equally regardless of their hours of work. See also **Full-Time Equivalent**.

HERRICK See **Operation HERRICK**.

Holding Company refers to companies which are full or part owners of other companies (subsidiaries and joint ventures).

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

HLB Higher Level Budget.

HQ Headquarters.

Hydrographic Office see **UK Hydrographic Office**.

ICD-10 International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Health-related Problems, 10th revision. ICD is a coding system for diseases and signs, symptoms, abnormal findings, complaints, social circumstances and external causes of injury or diseases, as classified by the World Health Organisation.

IFRS see International Financial Reporting Standard

IHLB Intermediate Higher Level Budget.

IMPACT Information management system for the Provision of Accident Costs and Trends.

Incident Recording Information System The MOD system introduced in December 2007 to enable the department to monitor and analyse health and safety accident trends and ensure compliance with current health and safety legislation. IRIS contains information on reported Health and Safety incidents since April 2007.

Industrial Staff Industrial staff (also known as skill zone staff) are civilian personnel employed primarily in a trade, craft or other manual labour occupation. This covers a wide range of work such as industrial technicians, air freight handlers, storekeepers, vergers and drivers.

Information Systems and Services ISS is a 2* Cluster within Defence Equipment and Support (DE&S), reporting through Chief of Material (Air). ISS is responsible for the delivery and support of information systems and services to operations and to all parts of the UK defence community, including other areas of government.

Intake The intake are those entering the Armed Forces or Civilian workforce. This includes new recruits, re-entrants and transfers from other Forces. If taken over a sufficiently long time, intake figures may include the same individuals more than once, if they were re-entrants.

Intangible Assets Most if not all of MOD's intangible assets are development costs. Under Statement of Standard Accounting Practice 13 (SSAP 13), pure research costs, and applied research costs which are not immediately linkable to a product cannot be put in the Balance Sheet as assets. Only development costs which lead to the introduction into service of new products or systems can be put on the Balance Sheet. SSAP 13 defines "development" as "use of scientific or technical knowledge in order to produce new or substantially improved materials, devices, products or services, to install new processes or systems prior to the commencement of commercial production or commercial applications, or to improving substantially those already produced or installed."

International Financial Reporting Standards are principles-based Standards, Interpretations and the Framework adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). See [Resource Accounting & Budgeting Section](#) in Chapter 1 for more further information.

IRIS see **Incident Recording Information System**.

JCCC see **Joint Casualty and Compassionate Cell**.

Joint Casualty and Compassionate Cell provides a joint casualty and compassionate casualty reporting centre for all the Armed Forces.

Joint Medical Command (JMC) was established from 1 April 2008. The Defence Medical Education and Training Agency (DMETA) ceased to be an executive agency of the MOD and The Joint Medical Command (JMC) was established. The JMC incorporates the Defence Medical Education and Training Agency (DMETA), which ceases to be an Agency on 31 March and will take on additional responsibilities, notably for Healthcare and the Defence Dental Services, in due course.

Joint Personnel Administration (JPA) is the system used by the armed forces to deal with matters of pay, leave and other personal administrative tasks. Implemented on 20 March 2006, replacing a number of single-service IT systems.

Joint Theatre Trauma Register (JTTR) commenced during 2003 to improve the care of the seriously injured patient from the point of injury to the point of discharge from hospital treatment.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

JPA see **Joint Personnel Administration**.

JTTR see **Joint Theatre Trauma Register**.

Land Command Commander-in-Chief Land Command. Land Command performs a similar role to CINCFLEET within the context of trained Army formations and equipment.

Laspeyres price Index is a measure of the change in the price of a basket of goods. The quantity of the items within the basket of goods are fixed to allow a measure of pure price change. Prices are aggregated in a Laspeyres index by using weights from the base period and prices in the base year are normalised to equal 100.

LEC Locally engaged civilian, see **Locally Entered/Engaged Personnel**.

LEP see **Locally Entered/Engaged Personnel**.

Locally Entered/Engaged Personnel A civilian employee recruited overseas exclusively for employment in support of the UK Armed Forces deployed in a particular overseas theatre (or in support of the Sovereign Base Areas Administration in Cyprus) and on terms and conditions of service applicable only to that overseas theatre or Administration, including the dependents of UK military personnel or UK-based civilian staff employed in that overseas theatre (who are sometimes separately identified as UK Dependents). LECs are not civil servants.

Location statistics may be compiled based on stationed location or deployed location. Stationed location is where an individual is permanently based. Deployed location is where an individual is physically located at a particular point in time and is typically used for short tours of duty.

Long Term Absentee (LTA) personnel are Service personnel who have been absent without leave (AWOL) for more than 21 days.

LTA Land Transport Accident or **Long Term Absentee**

Major Projects Report (MPR) is the Department's annual report to Parliament on progress in equipment procurement. It provides a summary of each project's current status and progress to date. It also provides comparisons on current forecast costs and in-service dates.

Major war vessels are Royal Navy vessels of the following types: aircraft carriers, helicopter landing platforms, battleships, cruisers, destroyers, frigates, submarines.

Market Exchange rate The Market Exchange Rate is a currency exchange rate determined largely by market forces.

MDP see **Ministry of Defence Police**.

Meteorological Office The Meteorological Office provides weather forecasting services in the UK and worldwide.

Ministry of Defence (MOD) is the United Kingdom government department responsible for implementation of government defence policy and is the headquarters of the British Armed Forces. The principal objective of the MOD is to defend the United Kingdom and its interests. The MOD also manages day to day running of the armed forces, contingency planning and defence procurement.

Ministry of Defence Police (MDP) is responsible for providing effective policing of the Defence Estate.

Minor war vessels are Royal Navy vessels of the following types: monitors, minehunters, offshore patrol craft, patrol craft, survey ships, ice patrol ships.

Miscellaneous Contracts The payment method employed by the MOD **Financial Management Shared Service Centre** (the MOD's primary bill paying authority) for running service items such as the provision of utilities. Such items are covered by "miscellaneous" transactions where no 'MOD HQ Contract' exists. These agreements for goods or services will have been set up locally between the MOD Branch and the Supplier and are legally binding.

MOD see **Ministry of Defence**.

NAO see **National Audit Office**.

NARO see **Defence Aviation Repair Agency**.

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National Audit Office (NAO) scrutinises public spending on behalf of Parliament. It is totally independent of Government. It audits the accounts of all government departments and agencies as well as a wide range of other public bodies, and report to Parliament on the economy, efficiency and effectiveness with which government bodies have used public money.

National Health Service Central Register contains details of all people registered with a General Practitioner on or since 1 January 1991.

National Statistics Quality Review The Programme of NSQR was established in early 2000 to ensure that National Statistics and other official statistical outputs are fit for purpose and that there is a process to support the continuing improvement in the quality and value of the outputs. From 2009 these have been replaced with a new assessment process under the **UK Statistics Authority**.

NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

NATO Eurofighter and Tornado Management Agency (NETMA) is the prime contractor for the Eurofighter Weapon System. The arrangements for the management of the Eurofighter programme were set out in the NATO Charter dated 18 December 1995 in which the international management agencies of the Tornado and Eurofighter programmes were integrated into a single agency, the NATO Eurofighter and Tornado Management Agency (NETMA). This NATO agency is essentially a multi-nation HQ project office for these two collaborative projects involving the UK, Germany, Italy and Spain. In the UK, Eurofighter is now called "Typhoon".

Naval Manning Agency The NMA was created on 1 July 1996 and dissolved as an agency on 1 April 2004. Its mission was: to ensure that sufficient manpower is available on the trained strength and deployed effectively in peace, transition to war or war.

Naval Recruiting and Training Agency see **Naval Training Command**

Naval Service The Naval Service is comprised of the Royal Navy (including QARNNS) and the Royal Marines together. The role of the Royal Navy is to contribute to a peaceful environment in which the UK's foreign policy and trade can flourish and in which the security of the UK and her Overseas Territories is assured.

Naval Service Incident Notification Cell The central notification cell for the reporting of all work related accidents and incidents within Naval Command.

Naval Training Command Formerly Naval Recruiting and Training Agency, which was established as a Defence Agency of the Ministry of Defence on 1 April 1995. Its role since launch has been to recruit to the Royal Naval and Royal Marines, and to train and develop personnel for their individual tasks as and when appropriate throughout their subsequent careers. The NRTA's agency status was removed on 1 April 2006, after which it was renamed.

Navy Command is the TLB for the Naval Service. As at 1 April 2010 Fleet TLB was renamed to Navy Command. Fleet TLB was formed on 1 April 2006 by the merger of the Commander-in-Chief Fleet and the Chief of Naval Personnel/Commander-in-Chief Naval Home Command.

NCO see **Non-commissioned officer**.

NCR see **Net cash requirement**.

NDA see **Nuclear Decommissioning Authority**.

Net Cash Requirement The NCR is the amount of actual money that MOD requires from the government in order to fund its activities. The NCR takes account of the movements in working capital levels (debtors, creditors and stocks) but not non-cash costs.

NETMA see **NATO Eurofighter and Tornado Management Agency**.

NHSCR see **National Health Service Central Register**.

NISRA Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency.

NMA see **Naval Manning Agency**.

Non-cash items in Annually Managed Expenditure (AME) include various notional transactions such as **depreciation** and **cost of capital** that appear in the operating cost statement under RAB and which are recorded in AME for the period of Spending Review 2000, rather than in DEL.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Non-Commissioned Officers are ratings of Leading Hand and above in the RN, other ranks of lance corporal and above in the Army and other ranks of corporal and above in the Royal Marines and RAF.

Non-industrial Staff are civilian personnel who are not primarily employed in a trade, craft or other manual labour occupation. This covers a wide range of staff undertaking work such as administrative, policy, procurement, finance, medical, dental, teaching, policing, science and engineering.

NOTICAS see **Notification of Casualty**.

Notification of Casualty The formalised system for casualty reporting within the UK Armed Forces used to inform Chain of Command and next of kin of an individual's condition.

NRTA see **Naval Recruiting and Training Agency**.

NSINC see **Naval Service Incident Notification Cell**.

NSQR see **National Statistics Quality Review**.

Nuclear Decommissioning Authority The NDA is a non-departmental public body created in April 2005 under the Energy Act 2004 to take strategic responsibility for the UK's nuclear legacy. The NDA's main purpose is the decommissioning and clean-up of civil nuclear sites.

Nursing Services The Nursing Services consists of Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service, Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps, and Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service.

OCCAR (Organisation Conjointe de Cooperation en Matiere d'Armement – the Organisation for Joint Armaments Co-operation) was originally set up in November 1996 by France, Italy, Germany and the UK with the aim of improving the efficiency and lowering the cost of managing co-operative defence equipment programmes involving European nations (e.g. A400M). Belgium and Spain joined OCCAR in 2003 and 2005 respectively. Finland, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden and Turkey are actually participating in OCCAR-managed programmes, without being members of the organisation.

OCU see **Operational Conversion Unit**.

OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Office for National Statistics The ONS is responsible for the production of a wide range of independent economic and social statistics, to improve our understanding of the United Kingdom's economy and society, and for planning the proper allocation of resources, policy-making and decision-making. It is the executive office of the UK Statistics Authority, a non-ministerial department which reports directly to Parliament. ONS is the UK Government's single largest statistical producer.

Officer An officer is a member of the Armed Forces holding the Queen's Commission. This includes ranks from Sub-Lt/2nd Lt/Pilot Officer up to Admiral of the Fleet/Field Marshal/Marshal of the Royal Air Force, but excludes **NCOs**.

Officer Cadet An officer cadet is an entrant from civil life to the officer corps of the Armed Forces.

ONS see **Office for National Statistics**.

Operating Cost Statement The Operating Cost Statement is the statement in departmental resource accounts that shows the current income and expenditure on an accrual basis. It is similar to the profit and loss statement on commercial accounts.

Operational Conversion Unit Operational Conversion Units are training establishments used for converting aircrew to particular aircraft types.

Operation HERRICK is the name for UK operations in Afghanistan which started in April 2006. UK Forces are deployed to Afghanistan in support of the UN authorised, NATO led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) mission and as part of the US-led Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF).

Operation TELIC is the name for UK operations in Iraq which started in March 2003 and finished in July 2009. UK Forces were deployed to Iraq to support the Government's objective to remove the threat that Saddam posed to his neighbours and his people and, based on the evidence available at the time, disarm him of his weapons of mass destruction. The Government also undertook to support the Iraqi people in their desire for peace, prosperity, freedom and good government.

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Operational TLBs Operational TLBs are the TLBs directly responsible for the planning and management of military operations and the delivery of front-line capability. They are Air Command, Land Command, and Navy Command. Operational personnel are those working in these TLBs plus some other small groups.

Other Ranks are members of the Royal Marines, Army and Royal Air Force who are not officers. The equivalent group in the Royal Navy is known as "Ratings".

Outflow The outflow are those leaving the Armed Forces or Civil Service for any reason. Those who rejoin and then leave again will be counted twice if the time period includes both exit dates.

Outturn and estimated outturn Outturn describes expenditure actually incurred, whereas estimated outturn describes estimated expenditure on the basis of actual expenditure to date.

Outturn prices are the prices of the period when the expenditure actually occurred; also described as current prices.

Part-time civil servants are those working fewer than 37 hours a week (36 hours in London), excluding meal breaks.

PE Procurement Executive. See **Defence Procurement Agency**.

People, Pay and Pensions Agency The PPPA provides pay and personnel administration services for MOD's civilian staff.

PES Public Expenditure Survey.

PESA see **Public Expenditure Statistical Analyses**.

PFI see **Private Finance Initiative**.

Pink Book Detailed annual estimates of the UK balance of payments including estimates for the current account (trade in goods and services, income and current transfers), the capital account, the financial account and the International Investment position.

PJHQ Permanent Joint Headquarters. See **Chief of Joint Operations**.

PMRAFNS see **Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service**.

PPO see **Principal Personnel Officer**.

PPPA see **People, Pay and Pensions Agency**.

PPP see **Purchasing Power Parity**.

Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service The PMRAFNS provides a range of nursing services to the Royal Air Force. It was founded as the RAF Nursing Service, and was given its present name in 1923.

Principal Personnel Officer Each of the three Services has a PPO who manages all personnel within their Service. The three PPO's are: the Second Sea Lord, the Adjutant General, and the Air Member for Personnel.

Private Finance Initiative The PFI is a system for providing capital assets for the provision of public services. Typically, the private sector designs, builds and maintains infrastructure and other capital assets and then operates those assets to sell services to the public sector. In most cases, the capital assets are accounted for on the balance sheet of the private sector operator.

Procurement Executive see **Defence Procurement Agency**. Formed in 1971.

PTC see **Royal Air Force Personnel and Training Command**.

PTSD **Post Traumatic Stress Disorder**

Public Expenditure Statistical Analyses (PESA) is a compendium that gathers recent outturn data, estimated outturns for the latest year, and spending plans over the entire range of UK public expenditure.

Purchasing Power Parity (PPA) is a method of measuring the relative purchasing power of different countries' currencies over the same types of goods and services. Because goods and services may cost more in one country than in another, PPP allows us to make more accurate comparisons of standards of living across countries. PPP estimates

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use price comparisons of comparable items but since not all items can be matched exactly across countries and time, the estimates are not always “robust.”

QARANC see **Queen Alexandra’s Royal Army Nursing Corps.**

QARNNS see **Queen Alexandra’s Royal Naval Nursing Service.**

QinetiQ Formerly part of DERA, from 2 July 2001 a limited company, QinetiQ is still partially owned by the MOD. Its staff numbers ceased to be included in DASA’s MOD civilian statistics after July 2001.

Queen Alexandra’s Royal Army Nursing Corps (QARANC) provides a range of nursing services to the Army. It was founded in 1902 as Queen Alexandra’s Imperial Military Nursing Service, and was merged into the regular Army and renamed QARANC in 1949.

Queen Alexandra’s Royal Naval Nursing Service (QARNNS) provides a range of nursing services to the Naval Service. QARNNS was founded in 1902 and merged with the Royal Navy on 1 April 2000.

R&D Research and Development.

RAB see **Resource accounting, Resource budget, and Resource budgeting.**

RAF Royal Air Force.

RAF PTC see **Royal Air Force Personnel and Training Command.**

RAFR Royal Air Force Reserve. See **Regular Reserves.**

RAF Training Group RAF TG is responsible for the recruitment and selection of all RAF personnel and delivery of all RAF non-operational training including flying training to Navy and Army personnel. Its mission is to underpin the military effectiveness of the RAF and other services by timely provision of appropriately trained military and civilian personnel. The RAF Training Group Defence Agency’s agency status was removed on 1 April 2006, after which it was renamed.

RAF Training Group Defence Agency see **RAF Training Group**

Rank A rank is a grade within the Military structure – see **Table 2.24** for equivalents among the Services.

Rate A rate is a Naval term for rank when referring to non-officers.

Ratings The ratings are the designation of Other Ranks in the Royal Navy.

RAuxAF Royal Auxiliary Air Force, see **Volunteer Reserves.**

RCDM see **Royal Centre for Defence Medicine.**

RCDS see **Royal College of Defence Studies.**

Real terms figures are amounts adjusted for the effect of general price inflation relative to a base year, as measured by the GDP market price deflator.

Regiment The Regiment is often considered to be the most important unit in the British Army. It carries the spirit of the people who have gone before and would usually contain approximately 650 soldiers depending on its cap badge and role. Sometimes Infantry Regiments have more than one unit of this size and they should be correctly referred to as a Battalion and be numbered in ascending order. An example being the 1st Battalion of The Parachute Regiment which like the 2nd Battalion and the 3rd Battalion contains an identical structure and number of posts.

Regular Reserves Former members of the UK regular forces who retain a liability for service. The Royal Fleet Reserve, Army Reserve and Royal Air Force Reserve comprise personnel who have a compulsory training obligation for four to six years after leaving the regular forces, and may be recalled into service. Individuals liable to recall have no obligation to train but may still be recalled.

Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations Guidance on the reporting of work-related deaths, major injuries or over-three-day injuries, work related diseases, and dangerous occurrences.

Resource Accounting is the accounting system that will henceforth be used to record expenditure in the departmental accounts instead of cash accounting. It applies generally accepted accounting practice (GAAP) used in private industry and other Government departments to departmental transactions. Spending is measured on an accruals basis.

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Resource Budget The resource budget is the sum of a department's resource Departmental Expenditure Limit and resource Annually Managed Expenditure. It is the budget for current expenditure on an accruals basis.

Resource Budgeting is the budgeting regime adopted for the spending plans set in the 2000 Spending Review. It is derived from resource accounting rules, but there are several differences in treatment between resource accounts and resource budgets. See Introduction to Chapter 1.

Retail Price Index excluding mortgage interest payments RPIX is a chain-linked price index measuring the change in prices of a basket of goods and services purchased by a typical household. RPIX is a commonly used measure of inflation in the general economy.

RFA see **Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service**.

RFR Royal Fleet Reserve. See **Regular Reserves**.

RfR Request for Resources: RfR1 = Provision of Defence Capability, RfR2 = Net additional cost of operations, RfR3 = War Pensions and Allowances.

RIDDOR see **Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations**.

RM see **Royal Marines**.

RMR see **Royal Marines Reserve**.

Royal Centre for Defence Medicine (RCDM) Based at the University Hospital Birmingham Foundation Trust (UHBFT) since 2001. It has been the main receiving unit for military casualties evacuated from an operational theatre. In the Birmingham area, military patients can benefit from the concentration of five specialist hospitals (including the new Queen Elizabeth Hospital) to receive the appropriate treatment. The Queen Elizabeth Hospital is at the leading edge in the medical care of the most common types of injuries (e.g. polytrauma) our casualties sustain, and the majority of casualties will be treated there, but others may be transferred to another hospital (in Birmingham or elsewhere) if that is where the best medical care can be given.

RPIX see **Retail Price Index excluding mortgage interest payments**.

RN see **Royal Navy**.

RNR see **Royal Naval Reserve**.

Royal Air Force Personnel and Training Command RAF PTC was amalgamated with Strike Command on 1 April 2007 to form Air Command.

Royal Auxiliary Air Force Founded 1924, see **Volunteer Reserves**.

Royal College of Defence Studies The RCDS forms part of the UK Defence Academy. It prepares senior officers and officials of the United Kingdom and other countries, and future leaders from the private and public sectors for high responsibilities in their respective organisations.

Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service Constituted in 1905, this is a civilian manned fleet, owned by the Ministry of Defence. Its main task is to supply warships of the Royal Navy at sea with fuel, food, stores and ammunition which they need to remain operational while away from base. It also provides aviation support for the Royal Navy, together with amphibious support and secure sea transport for Army units and their equipment. Its employees are full-time civil servants, but who come under the Naval Discipline Act when deployed to sea under naval command.

Royal Marines are sea-going soldiers who are part of the Naval Service. RM officer ranks were aligned with those of the Army on 1 July 1999.

Royal Marines Reserve Approximately 10% of the RMR are working with the Regular Corps on long term attachments, mostly FTRS. The remainder are Volunteer Reserves.

Royal Naval Reserve Formed in 1859 it was merged with the Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve (RNVR) in 1958, and also incorporates the former Women's Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve (WRNVR) and QARNNS (Reserve). See **Volunteer Reserves**.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Royal Navy The sea-going defence forces of the UK, including ships, submarines, and Naval aircraft and their personnel, but excluding the Royal Marines and the Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service (RFA). From 1 April 2000 the Royal Navy incorporated Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service (QARNNS).

SAS see **Special Air Service**.

SBS see **Special Boat Service**.

SCS see **Senior Civil Service**.

Security Sector Development Advisory Team The SSDAT are defence diplomacy staff based in Shrivenham, provides in-country advice to foreign countries for Security Sector Reform, Defence Reform and Justice/Police Reform. SSDAT is currently undertaking work in 12 countries such as Sierra Leone, Ethiopia, Iraq, and Serbia.

Senior Civil Service is the top grades within the Civil Service, that is, Management Levels 1 to 3. Formerly Grades 1 to 5, that is, Permanent Under Secretary to Assistant Secretary.

Senior Non-commissioned officer Senior members of the Ratings/Other Ranks, including Warrant Officer (all classes), Charge Chief Petty Officer, Chief Petty Officer, Colour Sergeant, Staff Sergeant, Flight Sergeant/Chief Technician, Petty Officer, Sergeant.

Seriously Injured or **SI** is a NOTICAS (see Notification of Casualty) classification. The classifications provide information on how seriously medical staff in theatre judges an individual's condition to be. SI is the definition used where the patient's condition is of such severity that there is cause for immediate concern, but there is no imminent danger to life or reason.

Service Personnel and Veterans Agency (SPVA) was formed on 1 April 2007, by the merger of AFPAA and the Veterans Agency. The SPVA mission is to "deliver reliable, trusted and efficient personnel services to the serving and veterans communities".

SHEF Safety, Health, Environment and Fire.

SI see **Seriously Injured**.

SIC see **Standard Industrial Classification**.

SIT see **Corporate Science Innovation and Technology**.

Single Use Military Equipment are MOD held assets which are only suitable for military purposes (such as warships), as opposed to dual-use equipment which can also be used for non-military purposes.

Site of Special Scientific Interest are wildlife and geological sites of interest in the UK. They are designated as 'special' for their plants, animals or habitats, their geology or landforms, or a combination of these natural features. For more detail, please refer to the relevant statutory nature conservation body's website.

SMR see **Standardised Mortality Ratio**.

Special Air Service Part of the Special Forces, usually drawn from the Army.

Special Boat Service Part of the Special Forces, usually drawn from the Naval Service.

Specialist Policing Wg Organised in five divisional commands, located at York, Aldershot, Aldermaston, Foxhill and Clyde Naval Base. Deployed at around 120 MOD sites requiring police officers and an armed security capability, including the guarding of Britain's nuclear deterrent.

SPVA see Service Personnel and Veterans Agency.

Squadron In the Naval Service (i) a group of vessels, normally commanded by a Commander; (ii) a group of naval aircraft, normally commanded by a Commander; (iii) a group of particular personnel, such as divers, commanded by a Commander; (iv) a group of Royal Marines on board ship or an amphibious assault group, normally under the command of a Lt Col (Royal Marines); (v) a sub-unit of the Special Boat Service, normally commanded by a Major (Royal Marines) or Lieutenant Commander (Royal Navy).

In the Army, a sub-unit of some regiments, normally commanded by a Major.

In the Royal Air Force (i) a unit of a number of aircraft larger than a Flight and smaller than a Group; (ii) a unit of personnel, including sub-units of the RAF Regiment. An RAF squadron is usually commanded by a Wing Commander.

See **Table 2.25** for rank equivalents among the Services.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

SSAP 13 Statement of Standard Accounting Practices No.13 gives guidance on the accounting policies to be followed in respect of research and development expenditure. This guidance aligns to the OECD Frascati definitions for measuring Research & Experimental Development. See also **Frascati Manual**.

SSDAT see **Security Sector Development Advisory Team**.

SSSI see **Site of Special Scientific Interest**.

STANAG NATO Standardisation Agreement. STANAGs are administered by the NATO Standardisation Agency.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) classifies business establishments and other statistical units by the type of economic activity in which they are engaged. The classification is maintained by the ONS.

Standardised Mortality Ratio The ratio of the number of deaths observed in the study population to the number of deaths expected if the study population had the same age group and year specific rates as the standard population.

STC see **Strike Command**.

Strike Command was merged with RAF's Personnel and Training Command on 1 April 2007, to form **Air Command**.

SUME see **Single Use Military Equipment**.

Supply expenditure is expenditure financed by money voted by parliament in the annual Supply Estimates: also termed Voted in Estimates.

TA Territorial Army. See **Volunteer Reserves**.

TAVR Territorial Army Volunteer Reserve, see **Volunteer Reserves**.

TELIC See **Operation TELIC**.

Territorial Army see **Volunteer Reserves**.

Territorial Army Volunteer Reserve see **Volunteer Reserves**.

TGDA see **RAF Training Group Defence Agency**.

Time Expiry A term used to describe those in the Armed Services who reach the end of their engagement or commission and then leave.

TLB see **Top Level Budget**.

TME see **Total Managed Expenditure**.

Top Level Budget (TLB) is the major organisational grouping of the MOD. See also **Operational TLBs**.

Total Managed Expenditure (TME) is a definition of aggregate public spending derived from notional accounts. It is the consolidated sum of current and capital expenditure of central and local government, and public corporations. TME is the sum of the Departmental Expenditure Limit and Annually Managed Expenditure.

Trading Agency see **Trading Fund**.

Trading Funds were introduced by the Government under the Trading Funds Act 1973 as a 'means of financing trading operations of a government department which, hitherto, have been carried out on Vote'. They are self-accounting units that have greater freedom, than other government departments, in managing their own financial and management activities. They are also free to negotiate their own terms and conditions with their staff and for this reason their grading structures do not always match that of the rest of the Ministry, and this is reflected in some of the tables. Examples include the Defence Support Group, DSTL, the Meteorological Office, and the UK Hydrographic Office.

UK Hydrographic Office The UK Hydrographic Office is responsible for surveying the seas around the UK and other areas to aid navigation.

UK Regular Forces comprises trained and untrained personnel and excludes Gurkhas, Full Time Reserve Service personnel and mobilised reservists.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

UK Statistics Authority The UK Statistics Authority is an independent body operating at arm's length from government as a non-ministerial department, directly accountable to Parliament. It was established on 1 April 2008 by the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007. The Authority's statutory objective is to promote and safeguard the production and publication of official statistics that serve the public good. It is also required to promote and safeguard the quality and comprehensiveness of official statistics, and ensure good practice in relation to official statistics. The UK Statistics Authority has two main functions: oversight of the Office for National Statistics (ONS) (its executive office), and independent scrutiny (monitoring and assessment) of all official statistics produced in the UK.

University cadet A university cadet is an entrant from civil life to the officer corps of the Armed Forces who is accepted into one of the Forces prior to starting a university course. They usually receive some form of financial assistance with their course.

USAF United States Air Force.

VAT Value Added Tax.

Very Seriously Injured or **VSI** is a NOTICAS (see Notification of Casualty) classification. The classifications provide information on how seriously medical staff in theatre judges an individual's condition to be. VSI is the definition used where the injury is of such severity that life or reason is imminently endangered.

Veterans Agency Formerly the War Pensions Agency, the Veterans Agency was responsible for veterans' affairs, including war and service pensions, service records, military graves, medals and welfare issues. It was merged with AFPAA on 1 April 2007 to form **Service Personnel and Veterans Agency**.

Voluntary Release Those who leave the Armed Forces voluntarily before the end of their agreed engagement or commission period are said to leave on VR (Voluntary Release).

Volunteer Reserves and Auxiliary Forces are civilian volunteers who undertake to give a certain amount of their time to train in support of the Regular Forces. They include the Royal Naval Reserve, the Royal Marines Reserve, Territorial Army and the Royal Auxiliary Air Force but do not include Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service (RFA). Some Volunteer Reservists undertake (paid) Full-Time Reserve Service.

Vote A vote was an individual Supply Estimate. Under RAB, from 2001, votes have been replaced by Requests for Resources (see **RfR**).

VR see **Voluntary Release**.

VSI see **Very Seriously Injured**

War Pensions Agency see **Veterans Agency**.

WHO World Health Organisation.

Women's Royal Naval Service ("Wrens") Founded in 1917 it was merged with the Royal Navy in 1991.

WRNS see **Women's Royal Naval Service ("Wrens")**.

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