

Scotland analysis: Defence

As part of the UK the people of Scotland benefit from:

- Greater security and protection through **integrated** defence;
- Greater security and influence in the world through **international alliances and relationships**; and
- Greater opportunities for defence **industry**

Scotland analysis:

Scotland benefits from the full range of UK defence capabilities and activities

HMS Duncan - Type 45 destroyer



The Royal Regiment of Scotland



Joint Forces Command - Permanent Headquarters



Joint Strike Fighter

In the future the UK integrated defence capabilities will be delivered by UK Armed Forces of **142,500** Regulars and nearly **35,000** trained Volunteer Reserves.

The UK's Armed Forces will continue to provide world-class military capabilities, including:

- Adaptable Force Brigades,
- Queen Elizabeth Class aircraft carriers,
- Type 45 destroyers,
- Type 26 frigates,
- Astute Class submarines,
- Typhoon multi-role combat aircraft,
- Joint Strike Fighter Lightning II aircraft , and
- The UK, independent nuclear deterrent.

Complemented by integrated command, control and communications and key capabilities such as logistics, intelligence, cyber and Special Forces.

UK defence presence in Scotland currently consist of:

- 11,100 Regular Armed Forces (**7.5 per cent** of the UK total)
- 4,000 MOD civilian personnel (**7.6 per cent** of the UK total),
- Over 50 MOD sites throughout Scotland,
- 2,200 trained Volunteer Reserves (**10.3 per cent** of the UK total).
- 11,500 Cadets (**8.5 per cent** of the UK total).

In the future the UK defence presence in Scotland will increase to:

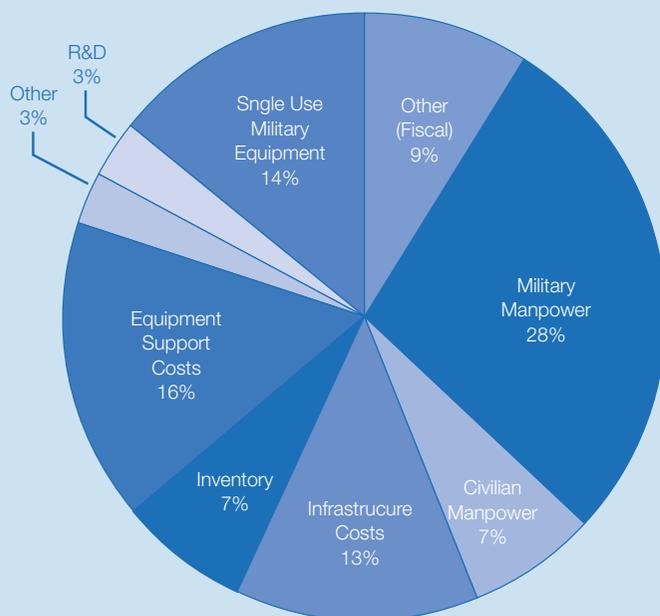
- 12,500 Regular Armed Forces (**8.8 per cent** of the UK total) by 2020.
- 4,250 trained Volunteer Reserves in Scotland (about **12 per cent** of the UK total) by 2018.

By 2020 Scotland will be home to:

- One of three Royal Navy main bases, including all its submarines,
- One of the British Army's seven Adaptable Force Brigades,
- One of three Royal Air Force fast jet main operating bases.

Scotland analysis: Scotland benefits from every pound spent on UK defence

UK defence expenditure 2012/13 by commodity block



UK Defence Expenditure

- Defence spending in 2012/13 was over **£34 billion** (including nearly **£3 billion** on operations) and is set to continue at **£33 billion** to **£34 billion** (excluding the cost of operations) over this and the next two years. This expenditure is in addition to: separate budgets for the security and intelligence agencies (about **£2 billion** per year), the National Cyber Security Programme (**£860 million** over five years), the new Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (which will provide more than £1 billion from 2015/16).
- In 2011, the UK was the second largest military spender in NATO. The UK was the fourth largest military spender in the world after the US, China and Russia.

Why does this matter?

- This level of spending, together with the associated economies of scale, means that the UK is able to maintain world-class armed forces and equipment, as well as the essential supporting structures and services which are required to make them effective.

How does Scotland benefit?

- The defence presence generates economic benefits for communities throughout Scotland, through jobs, contracts, and

requirements for supporting services, for example:

- Her Majesty's Naval Base Clyde, in Argyll & Bute, is the biggest employment site in Scotland, with 6,700 military and civilian jobs, increasing to 8,200 by 2022;
- there are also large numbers of defence personnel in Angus, City of Edinburgh, Fife, Glasgow City, Highland, Midlothian and Moray;
- the Ministry of Defence spends some **£140 million per year** on maintaining the defence estate in Scotland; and
- planned investments over the coming years include an additional **£100 million** for British Army basing, **£85 million** for development of RAF Lossiemouth and hundreds of millions of pounds at Her Majesty's Naval Base Clyde.
- Scottish Government proposal of **£2.5 billion** to cover defence, intelligence and cyber capabilities, is only about **7 per cent** of the combined UK budgets for defence, intelligence and cyber, and less than countries such as Denmark and Norway spend on defence alone.

Scotland analysis:

Protecting UK airspace

The Royal Air Force manages security for the entirety of the UK's airspace from its Control and Reporting Centres at RAF Boulmer in Northumberland and RAF Scampton in Lincolnshire, which form part of the Air Surveillance and Control System.

As part of a UK-wide response, the Control and Reporting Centres integrate information from long-range military and civilian air traffic control radars across the UK (including sites in Scotland), with intelligence and tactical data from airborne or naval surveillance assets from NATO or UK sources to provide comprehensive situational awareness. This is used to determine when high-readiness Quick Reaction Alert Typhoon fighters are launched in response to an incident, from either RAF Leuchars in Fife (in future RAF Lossiemouth in Moray) or RAF Coningsby in Lincolnshire.

The UK's integrated system provides coverage across the whole of the UK, enabling a timely response against fast-moving potential threats from any direction. In such circumstances time is of the essence and the absence of any

requirement for cross-border co-operation within the UK increases the odds of successful interception. The existing, seamless UK-wide command and control operation provides the highest standards of protection for all UK citizens.

The UK's integrated system benefits from being part of the NATO integrated air and missile defence system, in which members cooperate on a 24-hour, 7 days a week basis to achieve the best possible collective situational awareness, and work together in commanding and controlling the response to threats to NATO airspace. This includes: providing navigational assistance to military and civil aircraft; intercepting, interrogating and identifying unknown aircraft; and dissuading potential adversaries by demonstrating readiness and resolve.



Typhoon



Scotland analysis: Greater opportunities for defence industry

The Ministry of Defence spent over **£20 billion with UK industry in 2011/12**, just under half of which was with the manufacturing sector, providing significant employment opportunities and contributions to national and local economies.

The defence sector is an important part of Scotland's industry, **employing over 12,600 people**, but is highly dependent upon domestic defence spending, particularly in the maritime sector. As at July 2013, the MOD had spent around **£1.9 billion** on work billed to the programme by BAE Systems on the Clyde and Babcock at Rosyth, with around 4,000 jobs in the yards directly linked to the programme; **over £300 million of sub-contracts have also been placed with Scotland-based companies** by the Aircraft Carrier Alliance.

The UK is the second largest defence exporter in the world after the US, with a 17 per cent share of new global defence export orders, worth £8.8 billion in 2012. This success in a highly competitive

market is testament both to the strength and quality of the UK defence industrial base and to the worldwide reputation of the UK Armed Forces; nations want to use equipment that the UK Armed Forces use.

Over the 10 years from 2012/13, the UK Ministry of Defence will spend almost £160 billion on new equipment and data systems, and their support.

An independent Scottish state would certainly have lower domestic demand for defence goods due to a much smaller budget. It would also lose the support to exports provided by the UK's international defence engagement and facilitated by the UK's global reputation.

In the event of vote in favour of leaving the UK, Scotland would become an entirely new state. Companies based in an independent Scottish state would therefore no longer be eligible for contracts that the UK chose to place or compete domestically for national security reasons; this would also apply to Scotland-based subsidiaries of UK companies. Where they could continue to compete they would be pitching for business against other international competitors.



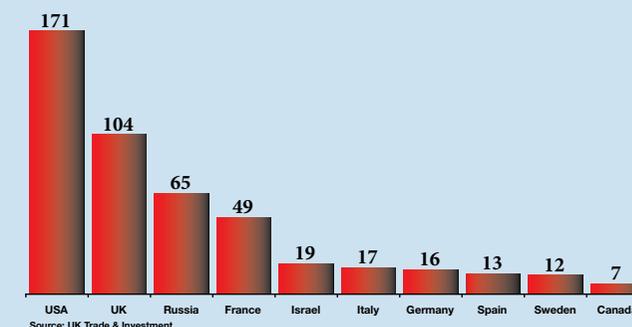
MSTAR Radar



Queen Elizabeth Aircraft Carrier under construction

 UK Trade & Investment

Top Defence Exporters: 2003 -12 (\$BN)



Source: UK Trade & Investment

Scotland analysis: Defence operations abroad

UK humanitarian and stabilisation operations

UK Armed Forces contribute to a number of stabilisation operations and initiatives in fragile and conflict-afflicted states across the world.

The UK has the resources and military capabilities to deal with multiple threats and support a range of national interests concurrently. The scale and quality of the UK's capabilities mean that it is able to make a real difference, which smaller states find more difficult to achieve.

These activities range from the engagement of individual defence attachés, through small deployments of UK military training teams, to UK military involvement in EU (Operation ATALANTA) and NATO (Operation OCEAN SHIELD) counter-piracy operations off the Horn of Africa.

The UK Armed Forces regularly work with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the

Department for International Development, with international allies and partner nations, and with non-governmental organisations and others to prevent conflict in unstable countries.

Since 2010, the UK Government's Conflict Pool funding has made a vital contribution to conflict prevention and resolution overseas. The UK Government intends to build on the successes of the Conflict Pool by pooling new and existing resources from across Government into a new Conflict, Stability and Security Fund of **more than £1 billion in 2015/16.**



HMS Sheffield rescues hurricane Mitch survivor from sea

UK Armed Forces make vital contributions to humanitarian operations around the world, recent examples include:

Event	Year	Support
Indonesia / Sri Lanka post-tsunami relief operations	2004	Navy: HMS Chatham; Royal Fleet Auxiliary Diligence; Royal Marines Boat Squadron (six rigid raiders and personnel); HMS Scott. Army: five four-man military operations teams; two logistics officers. RAF: C-17; Tristar; five C-130s; mobile air movement squadron team. Joint: two operations liaison and reconnaissance teams; joint forces headquarters liaison party.
Pakistan earthquake	2005	Helicopters (3 Chinook); 86 engineers; and airlift capability (C-130 & C-17)
Lebanon	2006	Airlift capability: C-17 relief sortie from RAF Akrotiri carrying freight
Bangladesh cyclone	2007	Supply of light boats
Cyclone Nargis	2008	HMS Manchester support to Burma
Padang earthquake	2009	Airlift capability: C-17 sortie of civilian rescue equipment and personnel
Haiti earthquake	2010	Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA) Largs Bay and Operational Liaison and Reconnaissance Team (deployed by C-130)
Chile earthquake	2010	Airlift capability: C-17 sortie to supply tents and other supplies
Pakistan floods	2010	Temporary bridging and airlift capability: C17 sorties of freight and passengers
St. Lucia hurricane	2010	Support from HMS Manchester deployed in the region for the Atlantic Patrol Task (North) task, with a party of 35 deployed by helicopter to support operations
Jamaica hurricane	2012	Delivery of DfID shelter kits to repair 70 schools by RFA Argus, deployed in the region as part of the APT(N) task
Caribbean	Ongoing	Storage of relief goods on APT(N) ships

Scotland analysis:

Scotland's integration into UK Defence

Support to units and assets in Scotland provided from other parts of UK

- Training establishments produce trained soldiers and officers (Phase 1, 2 and 3)
- Resources, stores, consumables
- Ammunition
- Procurement services
- HQ organisations (e.g. Joint Forces Command /Permanent Joint Headquarters Northwood)
- Main training areas for manoeuvre forces (e.g. Salisbury Plain)
- Aviation support (e.g. Air Warfare Centre Waddington)
- Tri-Service recruiting HQ
- Command and Staff training (e.g. Royal College of Defence Studies London, Defence Academy Shrivenham)
- Combined arms simulation trainers (e.g. Warminster, Catterick)
- Command and policy at MOD and 2-star HQs (London Head Office)
- Intelligence support (e.g. Defence Intelligence & Security Centre Chicksands, London)
- Medical provision (e.g. Catterick, Aldershot)
- Role 4 medical facility at Royal Centre for Defence Medicine, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Birmingham (the sole R4 capability in the UK supporting UK defence)
- Logistics (e.g. Royal Logistic Corps HQ at Deepcut, Abingdon)



UK defence units and assets in Scotland

- Trained units to deploy on operations
- Individuals to mobilise in support of operations
- Troops for ceremonial tasks in Scotland and wider UK
- Nuclear deterrent fleet
- Cape Wrath - the only naval gunfire and in-service live firing range in the UK
- Benbecula live fire range for Multiple Launch Rocket System
- Other ranges, including West Freugh, Tain, Gairloch and Barry Budden
- Integral part in UK air defence plan
- 16 Air Assault Brigade, Royal Military Academy Sandhurst and NATO exercise area in Galloway Forest
- Army Personnel Centre

Scotland analysis:

UK Defence presence in Scotland

Scotland is home to major bases for critical military capabilities and other essential facilities, including for military training and testing.

Major bases in Scotland

Royal Navy and Royal Marines

- 45 Commando Royal Marines is based at RM Condor, **Arbroath**.
- Her Majesty's Naval Base Clyde, which includes the port at **Faslane** and the Royal Navy Armaments Depot at **Coulport**, hosts
 - 43 Commando Fleet Protection Group Royal Marines,
 - First Mine Countermeasures Squadron and the Northern Diving Group
 - UK's strategic deterrent.

On current UK Government plans, by later in the decade HMNB Clyde will be home to all the Royal Navy's submarines, including its fleet of attack submarines, as the UK's submarine centre of excellence.

British Army

- Royal Scots Borderers, 1st Battalion The Royal Regiment of Scotland (1 SCOTS) at

Dreghorn Barracks, **Edinburgh**;

- 3rd Battalion The Rifles (3 RIFLES) at Redford Barracks, **Edinburgh**;
- The Royal Highland Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion The Royal Regiment of Scotland (2 SCOTS) at Glencorse Barracks, **Penicuik**;
- The Black Watch, 3rd Battalion The Royal Regiment of Scotland (3 SCOTS) at Fort George, **Inverness**;
- 39 Engineer Regiment is based at **Kinloss**.

On current UK Government plans for future British Army basing:

- The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers and Greys) and 2 Close Support Battalion Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers will move from Germany to Leuchars in **Fife**;
- Balaklava Company, 5th Battalion The Royal Regiment of Scotland (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders) will move to **Edinburgh**;
- Plans for future Reserves mean that by 2018 Scotland will also be home to 46 British Army Reserve Centres (**15 per cent of the UK total**).

Royal Air Force

The Royal Air Force currently has two main operating bases in Scotland:

- RAF Leuchars which is home to two squadrons of Typhoon fast jet aircraft, including the Quick Reaction Alert (North) capability;

- RAF Lossiemouth, which is home to three squadrons of Tornado fast jet aircraft, in **Moray**.

In future, RAF Lossiemouth will be home to three Typhoon squadrons, including the Quick Reaction Alert (North) capability; Leuchars will become a major British Army base.

Apart from the main bases in Scotland, there are:

- Training areas for infantry and armoured vehicles, air weapon and air defence trials and training (**Cape Wrath**),
- Test ranges for missiles and ordnance and other specialised training environments.
- Army Personnel Centre in **Glasgow**;
- The Defence Support Group at **Stirling**;
- Specialised research and development centres, such as the underwater test and evaluation centre at Inner Sound to the east of the **Isle of Skye**, and a seismic monitoring station at **Eskdalemuir**.

This defence presence generates economic benefits for communities throughout Scotland, through jobs, contracts, and requirements for supporting services.

Bases make significant contributions to local and regional economies, particularly in some of the more remote areas, in terms of income and employment and at a socio-economic level, for example on the viability of local primary schools.

Scotland analysis:

UK defence industry presence in Scotland

Ministry of Defence prime contractors with sites in Scotland

- **Babcock** directly employs nearly **4,800** people in Scotland, including over **3,100** in its marine and technology division's work at *Clyde* and *Rosyth*.
- **BAE Systems** employs around **3,600** staff in Scotland, including **3,000** on naval ships mainly at *Scotstoun* and *Govan*, but also at *Rosyth* supporting the assembly of the Queen Elizabeth Class aircraft carriers, as well as employing staff at *Hillend* and at its regional aircraft division at *Prestwick*.
- **Rolls-Royce** employs over **2,100** people in Scotland in *East Kilbride*, *Inchinnan*, *Thurso* and *Dunfermline*.
- **Selex ES** directly employs over **1,900** people at its *Edinburgh* site hosting high technology capabilities for defence and security system applications based on airborne radar, advanced laser and electro-optic systems.
- **Thales** operates from a number of sites in Scotland, with its principal site in *Govan* which employs over **700** people across a range of high-tech skills, including night-vision technology and optronics.
- **Raytheon** employs more than **500** people in hi-tech engineering and advanced manufacturing jobs at its *Glenrothes* site. The business has developed strong capabilities in power and control mission systems in defence, national security and commercial markets, and hosts the only silicon carbide manufacturing facility in the UK.
- **QinetiQ** employs over **500** people across **11** locations in Scotland, with the majority of staff working from Ministry of Defence sites, including *Hebrides* and *St Kilda*, *Rona*, *Applecross*, the British Underwater Test and Evaluation Centre and *Rosyth*.