Ministry of Defence

Statistical Series 4 – Equipment
Bulletin 4.01 – Formations, Vessels & Aircraft
Annual: 2013 edition

There are tables within this publication which are not badged as National Statistics. Please refer to the individual tables for details.

Statistical Bulletin Series 4 provides figures on the equipment of the United Kingdom Armed Forces and gives international comparisons.

Bulletin 4.01 is an annual publication which provides information on the numbers and types of formations, vessels and aircraft of the UK Armed Forces.

This Bulletin provides statistics for 2006 to 2013, and updates figures released in UK Defence Statistics 2012 Chapter 4, Tables 4.1-4.10.

Key Points and Trends

- At April 2013 there were 11 submarines and 66 ships in the Royal Navy, and 19 vessels in the Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service.

- The numbers of Armour Regiments and Infantry Battalions in the Regular Army and Territorial Army are unchanged since April 2007.

- There has been a slight increase in the number of RAF squadrons in the Regular Air Force, from 44 in 2012 to 47 in 2013, due to the re-formation of a Typhoon squadron and a Reaper squadron, and the formation of an additional policing squadron.

- The number of combat aircraft in the RAF's Forward Available Fleet has increased from 154 in 2012 to 164 in 2013, (with a reduction by nine in the number of Tornados, and an increase by 19 in the number of Typhoons). This increase runs counter to a general decreasing trend since 2006.

- The number of aircraft[1] in the Joint Helicopter Command's Forward Available Fleet decreased from 206 at April 2012, to 181 at April 2013. This is mainly due to the number of Apaches reducing by 11 to 38, and the drawdown of all 12 remaining Pumas.

- The numbers of militarily-useful vessels have decreased since December 2011, from 813 to 799 for passenger, tankers and dry cargo vessels, and from 96 to 91 for specialist and fishing vessels. This is due to an overall reduction in the number of militarily-useful vessels registered in the UK.

1. Terminology has been changed from 'helicopters' to 'aircraft' to reflect a small number of fixed wing aircraft included in the statistics.

Further Information

Defence Statistics welcomes feedback on statistical products. If you have any comments or questions about this Statistical Bulletin or about our statistics in general, you can contact us as follows:

- Phone Defence Statistics (Web Development and Surveys) 020 7807 8792, or mil: 9621 78792.
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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:
https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ministry-of-defence#freedom-of-information

Other contact points within Defence Statistics are:

Defence Expenditure Analysis	030 679 34529	DefStrat-Econ-ESES-DEA-Hd@mod.uk
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A National Statistics publication
The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007, and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:
• meet identified user needs;
• are well explained and readily accessible;
• are produced according to sound methods; and
• are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

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Contents

Tables marked as **NS** are National Statistics. Those without are Official Statistics but have not been badged as National Statistics. Details are provided above individual tables.

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.

Revisions

Due to a number of inconsistencies identified with previously published figures, a number of corrections have been made to figures in this edition which have been addressed in one of two ways:

I. where the number of figures updated in a table is small, figures will be updated and those which have been revised will be identified with the symbol "r". An explanation for the revision will be given in the footnotes to the table.
II. where the number of figures updated in a table is substantial, the revisions to the table, together with the reason for the revisions, will be identified in the commentary at the beginning, and in the commentary next to affected tables. Revisions will not be identified by the symbol "r" since where there are a large number of revisions in a table this could make them more difficult to read.

Abbreviations

See Glossary.

Introduction

Context

This Bulletin provides data for a wide range of users including the media, politicians, academic researchers and the general public who use the information to:
- understand the size and organisation of the United Kingdom Armed Forces e.g. there has been considerable interest from the media about the size of the Navy and the types and number of ships it has;
- set the context for other information on Defence;
- assist in understanding the impact of changes in Defence policy.

Changes to these Statistics

- From 2013 onwards, the tables previously published in UK Defence Statistics (UKDS) are being published in a number of statistical Bulletins as soon as the information becomes available. This Bulletin is the successor to UKDS Chapter 4, Tables 4.1–4.10.

Data Sources

The figures in **Tables 4.01.01 and 4.01.02** and in **Tables 4.01.05 to 4.01.10** have been received from the single service Finance and Military Capability branches within the Deputy Chief of Defence Staff (Military Capability)'s organisation within the Ministry of Defence (MOD).

The Department for Transport (DfT) have provided the figures on militarily-useful British-registered commercial vehicles shown in **Tables 4.01.03 and 4.01.04**. Although these figures have not been previously published in the same format by DfT, figures from the same data source are published in the [Shipping Fleet Statistics release](#). As this DfT publication is not a National Statistic, the associated tables in this Bulletin are also outside the scope of National Statistics. The figures from 2009 onwards are taken from the DfT's World Fleet Database and reflect changes in the classification of ships within the underlying data provided by IHS Fairplay Global. Prior to 2008, the data were based on DfT information from a variety of sources, some of which are no longer available.

Further information on data sources can be found in the [Background Quality Report](#).

Data Quality

The figures in **Tables 4.01.01 and 4.01.02** are extracted from live Navy Plans and are considered to be of good quality by the data providers.

Although the figures in **Tables 4.01.03 and 4.01.04** are derived from a commercial source and the statistics are not considered to be National Statistics, they are considered to be of good quality by DfT Statisticians.

The figures in **Tables 4.01.05 to 4.01.10** are extracted from MOD plans and are considered to be of good quality by the data providers.

All the data tables in this publication have been collated and subjected to sense checks by Government statisticians.

Further information on data quality can be found in the [Background Quality Report](#).

Overview – Formations and Vessels

Formations and Vessels were shown as separate sections in UKDS up to 2011. This was changed in UKDS 2012 to reflect the fact that ships are a key organisational unit of the Royal Navy, whilst keeping all information on vessels in one section.

Table 4.01.01 shows the numbers of vessels in the Royal Navy (RN) and Royal Fleet Auxiliary (RFA) and squadrons in the Fleet Air Arm, at 1 April each year. 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. Readiness refers to the length of time it would take for a vessel to be ready for deployment.

Table 4.01.02 shows the numbers of vessels in the RN and RFA categorised by vessels that were operational and those undergoing refit, as of 1 April 2013.

The numbers of vessels listed in **Tables 4.01.01 and 4.01.02** represent all of those that were in service with the RN. 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. A graduated scale of readiness, from very high to very low is used to allow the RN to fulfil its tasks in the most efficient way, as it would be impractical and expensive to keep vessels and their crews at a constantly high level of readiness.

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. Therefore, **Table 4.01.02** 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 4.01.03 shows the number of militarily-useful passenger, tanker and dry cargo merchant vessels by principal categories and sizes. **Table 4.01.04** shows the number of militarily-useful 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.

Table 4.01.05 shows the numbers of Regiments and Infantry battalions in the Regular and Territorial Army; and Corps, Divisional and Brigade headquarters.

Table 4.01.06 shows the number of squadrons in the Royal Air Force (RAF) and the Royal Auxiliary Air Force (RAuxAF).

Table 4.01.07 shows the number of regiments and squadrons in the Special Forces, Joint Helicopter Command and Joint Force Harrier.

Overview – Aircraft

Forward Available Fleet (FAF) is a way of managing aircraft resources that 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 4.01.08 shows the aircraft fleets for the RN Fleet Air Arm.

Table 4.01.09 shows the aircraft fleets for the RAF Air Command including Operational Conversion Units and Training Aircraft, including the fleet size of the unmanned aircraft Reaper.

Table 4.01.10 shows the aircraft fleets by type in the Joint Helicopter Command and Joint Force Harrier.

Further Information

More information about:

- Royal Navy submarines can be found at: www.royalnavy.mod.uk/The-Fleet/Submarines
- Royal Navy ships can be found at: www.royalnavy.mod.uk/The-Fleet/Ships
- Naval aircraft can be found at: www.royalnavy.mod.uk/The-Fleet/Aircraft/Helicopters
- Fleet Air Arm aircraft can be found at: www.royalnavy.mod.uk/The-Fleet/Aircraft/Helicoptersoperations-and-support/fleet-air-arm/
- The Royal Navy Auxiliary Service can be found at: www.royalnavy.mod.uk/The-Fleet/Royal-Fleet-Auxiliary
- The Royal Navy Reserve can be found at: www.royalnavy.mod.uk/The-Fleet/Maritime-Reserves/Royal-Naval-Reserves

- Royal Marines can be found at: www.royalnavy.mod.uk/The-Fleet/The-Royal-Marines/About-the-Royal-Marines
- The Royal Marines Reserve can be found at: www.royalnavy.mod.uk/The-Fleet/Maritime-Reserves/Royal-Marines-Reserves

- Army Divisions and Brigades can be found at:www.army.mod.uk/structure/25417.aspx
- Corps and Regiments can be found at: www.army.mod.uk/structure/32320.aspx
- The Infantry can be found at: www.army.mod.uk/infantry/23299.aspx
- The Royal Artillery can be found at: www.army.mod.uk/artillery/23445.aspx
- The Royal Engineers can be found at: www.army.mod.uk/royalengineers/26293.aspx
- The Royal Corps of Signals can be found at: www.army.mod.uk/signals/signals.aspx
- The Royal Electrical & Mechanical Engineers can be found at: www.army.mod.uk/reme/reme.aspx
- The Army Air Corps can be found at: www.army.mod.uk/aviation/air.aspx
- Army aircraft can be found at: www.army.mod.uk/aviation/27583.aspx
- The Territorial Army can be found at: www.army.mod.uk/territorial/31781.aspx
- Army 2020 can be found at: www.army.mod.uk/structure/33449.aspx

- RAF squadrons can be found at: www.raf.mod.uk/organisation/squadrons.cfm
- RAF Regiment can be found at: www.raf.mod.uk/rafregiment/
- Royal Auxiliary Air Force Units can be found at: www.raf.mod.uk/rafreserves/

Table 4.01.01 Number of vessels in the Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Auxiliary, and squadrons in the Fleet Air Arm, at 1 April each year

This table is a National Statistic.

Royal Navy submarines		2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trident / Polaris	Vessels	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Fleet	Vessels	12	10	9[1]	9	8[2]	7[3]	7	7	7[4,5]
Royal Navy ships										
Aircraft Carriers	Vessels	3	2	2	2	2	2	-[6,7]	-	-
Landing Platform Docks / Helicopter	Vessels	3	3	3	3	3	3	4[7]	4	4
Destroyers	Vessels	11	8	8	8	7[8]	6[9]	6[10]	5[11]	6
Frigates	Vessels	21	17	17	17	17	17	15[12]	13[13]	13
Mine countermeasures vessels	Vessels	21	16	16	16	16	16	15[14]	15	15
Patrol ships and craft	Vessels	23	22	22	22[15]	22	22	22	22	22
Survey ships	Vessels	6	5	5	5	5	4[16]	4	4	4
Ice patrol ships	Vessels	1	1	1	1	1	1[17]	1[17]	2[18]	2[18]
Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service										
Tankers	Vessels	9[r]	8[r]	8[r,19]	6[r]	6	6	6[r,22]	5	5
Fleet replenishment ships	Vessels	-[r]	2	2	2	2[r,20]	2[r,21]	1[r]	1[r]	1[r]
Primary Casualty Receiving Ship[23]	Vessels	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Landing ships	Vessels	5	3	4	4[24,25]	4	4	3[26]	3	3
Forward repair ships	Vessels	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Roll-on Roll-off vessels[27]	Vessels	2	-[r]	-[r]	-[r]	-[r]	-[r]	-[r]	-[r]	-[r]
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[28]	1	1	1	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	4[29]	4	4	4
Assault (landing craft)	Squadrons	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3[30]
Naval Aircraft										
Fixed Wing Aircraft[32]	Squadrons	1	-[r]	-[r]	-[r]	-[r]	-[r]	-	-	-
Helicopters[33,34]	Squadrons	10[r]	7[r]	8[r]	8[r]	8[r]	8[r]	8[r]	8[r]	8[r]
Reserve Units										
Royal Navy Reserve Units	Units	..	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Royal Marine Reserve Units	Units	..	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

Source: MOD Finance & Military Capability

Footnotes are over the page.

1. HMS Sovereign was withdrawn from service during the year.
2. HMS Superb was withdrawn from service during the year.
3. HMS Trafalgar and HMS Sceptre were withdrawn from service during the year. HMS Astute undergoing sea trials.
4. HMS Turbulent was withdrawn from service in July 2012.
5. HMS Ambush undergoing sea trials.
6. HMS Ark Royal withdrawn from service.
7. HMS Illustrious converted into a Helicopter Landing Platform.
8. HMS Southampton was withdrawn from service during the year.
9. HMS Exeter and HMS Nottingham were withdrawn from service during the year. HMS Daring entered full service during 2010.
10. HMS Dauntless entered service and HMS Manchester was withdrawn from service during the year.
11. HMS Diamond entered service, HMS Gloucester and HMS Liverpool were decommissioned.
12. HMS Chatham and HMS Campbeltown were withdrawn from service during the year.
13. HMS Cumberland and HMS Cornwall were decommissioned in year.
14. HMS Walney was withdrawn from service during the year.
15. HMS Clyde entered service during the year. HMS Dumbarton Castle was withdrawn from service.
16. HMS Roebuck was withdrawn from service during the year.
17. HMS Endurance non-operational while options for her repair or replacement were considered.
18. HMS Endurance non-operational while options for her repair or replacement were considered. Replaced on an operational basis by HMS Protector.
19. RFA Brambleleaf, RFA Oakleaf and RFA Grey Rover were withdrawn from service during this period.
20. Two vessels re-categorised as Fleet Replenishment ships to reflect their primary role.
21. RFA Fort George was withdrawn from service during the year.
22. RFA Bayleaf was withdrawn from service during the year.
23. Secondary role of Aviation Training Ship.
24. RFA Largs Bay and RFA Cardigan Bay entered service during the year. RFA Sir Galahad was withdrawn from service.
25. RFA Lyme Bay entered service during the year. RFA Sir Bedivere was withdrawn from service.
26. RFA Largs Bay was sold to Australia in January 2011 as a result of SDSR10.
27. This role ceased for the RFA in 2004 and transferred to Chartered Shipping administered by Defence Supply Chain Operational Movements (DSCOM).
28. 1 Rifles became part of 3 Commando Brigade on 1 April 2008.
29. Fleet Protection Group Royal Marines expanded by one squadron (P Sqn) during Mar-Sep 10.
30. A Landing Craft Assault Squadron has been disestablished as a result of SDSR10.
32. Excludes Joint Force Harrier squadrons from 1 April 2000.
33. Excludes Joint Helicopter Command squadrons from 1 October 1999.
34. Excludes all Operational Conversion Units (OCU) / Operational Evaluation Units (OEU) from 1 April 2004. Other Training squadrons have also been excluded.

r Some of the figures in this table have been corrected following a review by the MOD Finance and Military Capability branches, due to concerns raised about previously published figures. (1) Historic figures of tankers and fleet replenishment ships have been corrected. This provides a clearer picture of vessels in the RFA, as each of these types of vessel has a distinct role. (2) Previous editions of this table incorrectly stated the MOD had a number of roll-on roll-off vessels in the Fleet Air Arm. However, the ownership of these vessels transferred from the RFA in 2004 as discussed in footnote 27. (3) Corrections have been made to the number of Naval aircraft squadrons following clarification of the squadrons excluded from these historic figures (see footnotes 32-34).

Table 4.01.02 **Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Auxiliary ships and submarines that were operational or undergoing refit, by class and base port, at 1 April 2013**

Operational vessels are manned, in and around water, with readiness state under the command of Fleet Commander.
Vessels undergoing refit are unmanned and in a dockyard in the custody of the Defence Equipment & Support organisation.
This table is a National Statistic.

Royal Navy submarines	Base port	Operational	Undergoing refit	Total
Trident	Faslane	3	1	4
Fleet	Devonport	4	1	5
	Faslane[1]	2 [1]	-	2

Royal Navy ships	Base port	Operational	Undergoing refit	Total
Aircraft Carriers	Portsmouth	-	-	-
Landing Platform Dock	Devonport	1	1	2
Landing Platform Helicopter	Devonport	1	1	2
Destroyers				
Type 42	Portsmouth	1	-	1
Type 45[2]	Portsmouth	5	-	5
Frigates				
Type 23	Devonport	6	-	6
	Portsmouth	6	1	7
Offshore patrol ships				
River class[3]	Portsmouth	4	-	4
Mine countermeasures vessels				
Hunt class	Portsmouth	7	1	8
Sandown class	Faslane	6	1	7
Patrol craft				
University Royal Navy Unit Navigational training	Various	13	1	14
Gibraltar Squadron	Gibraltar	2	-	2
Op IMPERIOUS	Faslane	2	-	2
Survey ships[4]	Devonport	3	1	4
Ice patrol ships[5]	Portsmouth[6]	1	1	2

Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service[7]	Operational	Undergoing refit	Total
Fleet Tankers	4	1	5
Fleet Replenishment ships[8]	1	- [r]	1 [r]
Primary Casualty Receiving Ship[9]	-	1	1
Landing Ship Dock	2 [r]	1 [r]	3
Forward Repair ships	1	-	1

Source: MOD Finance & Military Capability

1. ASTUTE and AMBUSH undergoing Sea Trials but not in refit nor under Fleet Commander command.

2. DUNCAN undergoing Sea Trials but not in refit nor under Fleet Commander command.

3. Includes Falkland Island Patrol vessel

4. Includes GLEANER

5. HMS Endurance is currently non-operational while options for her repair or replacement are considered.

6. Long-term solution will be Devonport based.

7. Following corrections to the numbers of vessels in the Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service as shown in Table 4.01.01, Roll-on Roll-off vessels and Auxiliary Oiler Replenishment ships have been removed from this table.

8. DILG undergoing defect rectification on completion of refit period.

9. Secondary role of Aviation Training Ship.

r A number of corrections have been made to these figures in line with corrections to Table 4.01.01.

Table 4.01.03 Militarily-useful British-registered passenger, tankers and dry cargo merchant vessels, by principal categories and sizes, at 31 December each year

It is required by international law for all merchant ships to be registered in a country, called its flag state. 'Flag' refers to the country in which the ship is registered. 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.

The information in this table for UK Overseas Territories relates to: 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.

The data in this table are outside the scope of National Statistics.

	2006	2007 [1]		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total passenger, tankers & dry cargo merchant vessels	**742**	**770**	II	**817**	**841**	**805**	**813**	**799**
United Kingdom	**313**	**342**	II	**376**	**402**	**369**	**355**	**320**
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	**149**	**131**	II	**133**	**130**	**141**	**158**	**165**
UK Overseas Territories	**280**	**297**	II	**308**	**309**	**295**	**300**	**314**

Of which:

	2006	2007		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Cruise ship (over 200 berths)	**28**	**32**	II	**33**	**32**	**32**	**31**	**31**
United Kingdom	7	9	II	8	7	6	3	3
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	-	-	II	-	-	-	-	-
UK Overseas Territories	21	23	II	25	25	26	28	28
Roll-on roll-off passenger (over 200 berths)	**8**	**7**	II	**35**	**41**	**38**	**35**	**30**
United Kingdom	8	7	II	33	38	36	33	29
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	-	-	II	1	1	1	1	1
UK Overseas Territories	-	-	II	1	2	1	1	-
Roll-on roll-off freight (over 500 lane metres)	**39**	**43**	II	**33**	**35**	**34**	**36**	**33**
United Kingdom	21	24	II	17	19	27	29	25
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	9	8	II	7	3	3	5	6
UK Overseas Territories	9	11	II	9	13	4	2	2
General cargo break bulk (over 1,000 deadweight tons)	**120**	**126**	II	**120**	**115**	**123**	**149**	**172**
United Kingdom	25	32	II	33	32	33	37	36
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	33	32	II	31	35	49	65	78
UK Overseas Territories	62	62	II	56	48	41	47	58
Refrigerated cargo (over 1,000 deadweight tons)	**47**	**37**	II	**31**	**30**	**21**	**21**	**4**
United Kingdom	17	13	II	8	8	2	2	-
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	5	5	II	4	3	-	-	-
UK Overseas Territories	25	19	II	19	19	19	19	4
Product and chemical tankers (2,000 to 80,000 deadweight tons)	**275**	**284**	II	**300**	**318**	**311**	**317**	**313**
United Kingdom	82	85	II	87	90	74	75	72
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	85	74	II	78	80	81	80	72
UK Overseas Territories	108	125	II	135	148	156	162	169
Container (fully cellular, over 100 twenty foot containers)	**225**	**241**	II	**265**	**270**	**246**	**224**	**216**
United Kingdom	153	172	II	190	208	191	176	155
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	17	12	II	12	8	7	7	8
UK Overseas Territories	55	57	II	63	54	48	41	53

Source: Department for Transport

1. The content of the Department for Transport's (DfT) world fleet database was revised in 2009 to reflect changes in the classification of ships in the underlying data provided by HIS Fairplay. As far as possible 2008 figures have been provided on the same basis. Statistics prior to 2008 were based on DfT information from a range of sources, some of which are no longer available - therefore there are larger discontinuities before 2008.

Table **4.01.04**   Militarily-useful British-registered merchant specialist and fishing vessels by principal categories and sizes at 31 December each year

It is required by international law for all merchant ships to be registered in a country, called its flag state. 'Flag' refers to the country in which the ship is registered. 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.

The information in this table for UK Overseas Territories relates to: 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.

The data in this table are outside the scope of National Statistics.

	2006	2007 [1]		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total specialist vessels & fishing vessels	..	..	II	..	**102**	**102**	**96**	**91**
United Kingdom	..	..	II	..	**61**	**67**	**64**	**61**
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	..	..	II	..	**27**	**21**	**18**	**16**
UK Overseas Territories	..	..	II	..	**14**	**14**	**14**	**14**

Of which:

	2006	2007		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Large diving support vessels	**1**	**1**	II	**4**	**5**	**7**	**8**	**7**
United Kingdom	-	-	II	2	3	4	3	3
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	1	1	II	2	2	3	5	4
UK Overseas Territories	-	-	II	-	-	-	-	-
Large ocean tugs (over 100t bollard pull)	**2**	**2**	II	**8**	**7**	**8**	**7**	**6**
United Kingdom	2	2	II	7	7	8	6	6
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	-	-	II	1	-	-	-	-
UK Overseas Territories	-	-	II	-	-	-	1	-
Large anchor handling tugs/supply vessels (over 100t bollard pull)	**..**	**..**	II	**32**	**33**	**26**	**21**	**20**
United Kingdom	..	..	II	6	6	6	7	6
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	..	..	II	24	25	18	13	12
UK Overseas Territories	..	..	II	2	2	2	1	2
Large fishing vessels (over 1,500kW)	**20**	**27**	II	**..** [2]	**57**	**61**	**60**	**58**
United Kingdom	20	27	II	.. [2]	45	49	48	46
Isle of Man and the Channel Islands	-	-	II	.. [2]	-	-	-	-
UK Overseas Territories	-	-	II	.. [2]	12	12	12	12

Source: Department for Transport

1. The content of the Department for Transport's (DfT) world fleet database was revised in 2009 to reflect changes in the classification of ships in the underlying data provided by HIS Fairplay. As far as possible 2008 figures have been provided on the same basis. Statistics prior to 2008 were based on DfT information from a range of sources, some of which are no longer available - therefore there are larger discontinuities before 2008.

2. Horse power / power kw is not available for vessels for 2008 data.

Table **4.01.05** Number of Regiments, Infantry Battalions & Major Headquarters in the Regular & Territorial Army, at 1 April each year

This table is a National Statistic.

Combat arms			2000		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Armour												
	Regular Army	Regiments	10		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Territorial Army	Regiments	4		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Infantry												
	Regular Army[1]	Battalions	40		36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
	Territorial Army	Battalions	15		15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
	Home Service Forces	Battalions	7		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combat support												
Artillery												
	Regular Army[2]	Regiments	15		14	14	14	14	14	14	14	13
	Territorial Army[3]	Regiments	7		7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Engineers												
	Regular Army	Regiments	11		11	11	11	11	12 [4]	12	14	13 [5]
	Territorial Army	Regiments	6		6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5
Signals												
	Regular Army	Regiments	11		11	12	12	12	12	12	11	11
	Territorial Army	Regiments	11		11	11	11	5 [6]	5	5	5	5
Combat service support												
Equipment support												
	Regular Army	Battalions	7		7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6 [7]
	Territorial Army	Battalions	4		4	4	2 [8]	2	2	2	2	2
Logistics												
	Regular Army	Regiments	22		17	17	17	17	17	17	17	16 [9]
	Territorial Army	Regiments	17		15	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Medical Regiments / Field Hospitals												
	Regular Army	Number	8		11	8	8	8	9	9	9	9
	Territorial Army	Number	15		15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Corps, Division & Brigade HQ												
NATO Corps HQ			1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Division / District HQ												
	Deployable		2		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Non-deployable		4		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4 [10]
Brigade HQ[11]												
	Deployable		7		8	8	7	7	7	7	7	6 [12]
	Non-deployable		15		10	9	9	9	10	10	10	10

Source: Army HQ Plans Directorate

1. Excludes Special Forces Support Group.
2. Excludes 14th Regiment Royal Artillery. Also excludes 40th Regiment Royal Artillery which was disbanded due to Planning Round 2011.
3. Includes the Honourable Artillery Company.
4. 101 Engr Regt (EOD) was 'regularised' under Op ENTIRETY, in order to support ongoing operations in Afghanistan.
5. 38 Engineer Regiment were disbanded in Planning Round 2011.
6. Restructuring of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers was announced in 2008.
7. 19 Combat Service Support Batallion REME disbanded in January 2013 in Planning Round 2011.
8. As a result of Planning Round 2009, six R Signals Regts (V) were removed from the force structure.
9. 8 regiment Royal Logistics Corps disbanded in Planning Round 2011.
10. HQ 2 DIV, HQ 4 DIV and HQ 5 DIV all disbanded in 12/13; HQ Sp Comd was established in 12/13.
11. Brigade HQ figures do not include Logistics or Specialist Brigades.
12. HQ 19 Lt Brigade were disbanded in Planning Round 2011.

Table 4.01.06 — Number of Squadrons in the Royal Air Force and the Royal Auxiliary Air Force, at 1 April each year

This table excludes Operational Conversion Units, which train qualified aircrew for different aircraft types.

This table is a National Statistic.

Regular Air Force		2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Multi-roled Fast Jet Squadrons [1,2]	Squadrons	17	13	13	11	11	10 [3]	10 [4]	8 [5]	9 [6]
Maritime patrol	Squadrons	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	- [7]	-
ISTAR (inc Airborne Early Warning)	Squadrons	2	3 [2]	3	4	4	4	4	5 [8]	6 [9]
Air transport / Air Refuelling	Squadrons	8	8	8	8	8	8	7 [10]	7	7
Search and Rescue	Squadrons	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
RAF FP Wg	HQs	..	6	6	7	7	8	8	8	8
RAF Ground based air defence [11]	Squadrons	*	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
RAF Regiment Field [11]	Squadrons	*	6	6	7	7	8	8	8	8
RAF Regt (Jt CBRN) [12]	Squadrons	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
Defence CBRN Wing [12]	HQs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Squadrons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
RAF Police Force [13]	HQs	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3 [13]
	Squadrons	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9 [13]
Tactical Provost Wg	HQs	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	* [13]
	Squadrons	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	* [13]
Specialist Policing Wg	HQs	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	* [13]
	Squadrons	-	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	* [13]
General Policing Wg	HQs	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	* [13]
	Squadrons	-	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	* [13]
Tactical Communications Wg [14]	Squadrons		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

Auxiliary Air Force		2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Air Movements	Squadrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Aeromedical [15]	Squadrons	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
HQ Augmentation	Squadrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 [r]
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	1
Meteorological	Squadrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
RAuxAF Regt Field	Squadrons	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	4 [17]
FP Operations Support	Squadrons	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1 [18]
RAF Police	Squadrons	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2 [19]
Radiological and Nuclear	Squadrons	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
A4 - Logs	Squadrons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 [20]

Source: MOD Finance & Military Capability

1. Excludes Joint Force Harrier squadrons. See Table 4.01.07 - Joint units.
2. From 2006, four Air Defence squadrons amalgamated with Strike/Attack, Offensive support and Reconnaissance squadrons to form multi-roled fast jet squadrons. One Reconnaissance squadron was reroled ISTAR. One squadron was disbanded.
3. 43 Sqn was stood down on 1 July 2009
4. 6 Sqn (Typhoon) stood up 6 Sep 2010. 111 Sqn (Tornado F3) stood down 22 Mar 2011.
5. 13 Sqn and 14 Sqn (both Tornado GR4) were disbanded on 1 Jun 2011. (See further footnote below on 14 Sqn)
6. 1 Sqn (Typhoon) reformed 15 Sep 2012.
7. 201 Sqn and 120 Sqn were disbanded on 26 May 2011.
8. 14 Sqn was subsequently stood up on 14 October 2011. This unit replaced the flight within 5 Sqn operating the R1 Shadow aircraft.
9. 13 Sqn (MQ9) reformed 26 Oct 2012.
10. 70 Sqn disbanded 10 Sep 2010.
11. Delivery of Ground based air defence has been vested with the Army since 2008. The remaining 2 squadrons were combined on 1 Apr 08 to provide a 7th Field Sqn (15 Sqn RAF Regt).
12. Defence CBRN Wing was established on 14 Dec 2011 on the disbandment of the Joint CBRN Regiment.
13. RAF Police re-brigaded on 1 Apr 12 following a Planning Round 2011 option that directed a 15% reduction in manning numbers. The previous definitions of Tactical Provost, Specialist and General Wings are no longer appropriate.
14. TCW has existed as a formed unit since 1969 and are currently subordinate to 90 Signals Unit at RAF Leeming.
15. Includes Air Transportable Surgical.
17 501 Sqn RAuxAF Ops Spt - Regt staff regenerated into newly created 2624 RAuxAF Regt Sqn at BZN.
18 501 and 504 RAuxAF Ops Spt Sqns transfer to A4. 603 RAuxAF Sqn transfered to RAFP.
19 Reflects the transfer of 603 Sqn to RAF Police.
20 501 and 504 RAuxAF Logs Sqns.

r The original release of this publication incorrectly stated that there were three HQ Augmentation Squadrons in 2013. This figure included two General Support squadrons (and 1 HQ Augmentation squadron).

Table 4.01.07 Number of Regiments and Squadrons in selected Joint Units, at 1 April each year

This table excludes Operational Conversion Units, which train qualified aircrew for different aircraft types.

This table is a National Statistic.

Joint Units		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Special Forces									
Special Air Service	Regiments	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Special Air Service - Territorial Army	Regiments	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Special Boat Service	Units[1]	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Special Forces Support Group Battalion[2]	Battalions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Joint Nuclear Biological Chemical	Regiments	1	1	1	1	1	1	- [3]	-
Joint Helicopter Command									
Royal Navy Helicopter	Squadrons[4]	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Army Aviation[5]	Regiments	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Army Aviation - Territorial Army	Regiments	1	2 [6]	2	1 [7]	1	1	1	1
Royal Air Force Helicopter	Squadrons[4]	5	5	6 [8]	6	6	6	6	6 [r]
Royal Auxiliary Air Force[9]	Squadrons[4]	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Joint Special Forces Air Wing	Units	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Joint Force Harrier									
Royal Navy	Squadrons[4]	1	2	2	2	1 [10]	- [11]	-	-
Royal Air Force	Squadrons[4]	2	2	2	2	1 [12]	- [13]	-	-

Source: MOD Finance & Military Capability

1. The units for the Special Boat Service have been changed from Squadrons to Units so that the same level of formation is given for all the Special Forces.

2. 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.

3. The JNBC regiment disbanded on the formation of the Defence CBRN Wing on 14 Dec 2011.

4. The term "squadron" has different meanings among the three Services: see the Glossary for details.

5. These figures exclude the School of Army Aviation, 667 (D&T) Sqn and 657 Sqn and three independent Army Air Corps flights (7, 25 and 29 Flts).

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. On the reduction in the Joint Force Harrier force from 1 April 2010, the Fleet Air Arm Strike Wing was counted as 1 Sqn.

11. 800 RNAS was disbanded on 28 January 2011.

12. 20 Sqn was disbanded 31 March 2010.

13. 1 Sqn was disbanded on 28 January 2011.

r The original release of this publication incorrectly stated that there were 7 RAF Helicopter squadrons in 2013.

Table **4.01.08** Forward Available Fleets by type of aircraft for the Royal Navy Fleet Air Arm, at 1 April each year

Forward Available Fleet are those aircraft available to the front line command for operational and training purposes, including those that are classed as "short term unserviceable". Therefore, the figures exclude aircraft undergoing scheduled depth maintenance or planned routine fleet maintenance.

This table is a National Statistic.

Aircraft type	Aircraft role	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Merlin Mk 1	Anti-Submarine	30	30	28	24	22	21	16
Merlin Mk 2	Anti-Submarine	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Lynx Mk 3	Anti-Submarine / Anti-Ship	21	21	19	13	4 [1]	4	-
Lynx Mk 7	Anti-Submarine / Anti-Ship	20	20	20	25	25	25	25
Wildcat HMA Mk2	Anti-Submarine / Anti-Ship	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 [2]
Sea King Mk 5	Search & Rescue	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Sea King Mk 7 ASAC	Airborne Surveillance and Area Control	9	10	10	10	10	10	10
Hawk	Fleet Training Support	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Jetstream T2	Aircrew Training	8	8	8	8	- [3]	-	-
Jetstream T3	Aircrew Training and Support	2	2	- [4]	-	-	-	-
King Air	Aircrew Training	..	..	..	..	4 [3]	4	4

Source: MOD Finance & Military Capability

1. All Lynx Mk 3 aircraft were withdrawn from service as part of the SDSR outcome, but the Navy has had to run on 4 dual control aircraft (used for training pilots) because there are not enough Mk 8 dual aircraft yet. Once enough Mk 8s have been generated then the Mk 3s will be withdrawn.
2. Not Under Military Control (UMC) until August 2016.
3. All Jetstream T2 aircraft were withdrawn from service and replaced by King Air.
4. The RN Comms Flight became non-operational during 2008.

Table 4.01.09 Forward Available Fleets by type of aircraft for the Royal Air Force Air Command including Operational Conversion Units and Training Aircraft, at 1 April each year

Forward Available Fleet are those aircraft available to the front line command for operational and training purposes, including those that are classed as "short term unserviceable". Therefore, the figures exclude aircraft undergoing scheduled depth maintenance or planned routine fleet maintenance. The reduction of Sentinel, Sentry, Sea King and Tristar aircraft by one, in previous years, also reflects aircraft undergoing depth or planned routine fleet maintenance.

It should also be noted that figures for the Reaper remotely piloted aircraft reflect the total fleet size – there is no depth fleet for Urgent Operational Requirement (UOR) assets.

As at 1 Apr 07 Strike Command and Personnel and Training Command amalgamated into Air Command.

This table is a National Statistic.

Aircraft Role	Aircraft type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Air - Combat	Tornado GR	106	108	106	105	105	94 [1]	85 [1]
	Jaguar GR1/A/3/3A	13	- [2]	-	-	-	-	-
	Tornado F3	59	47	14	12	- [3]	-	-
	Typhoon	32	34	42	50	47	60	79 [4]
C4 and ISTAR	Nimrod R1	3	3	3	1	1	- [5]	-
	Shadow R1 [6]	-	-	-	4	4	5	5
	Sentinel	-	-	5 [7]	4 [8]	4	3	3
	Sentry AEW	6	6	6	5 [8]	5	4	4
	Reaper [9]	-	1	1	3	5	5	4 [10]
Maritime	Nimrod MR2	14	14	14	- [11]	-	-	-
Air Support	VC10 C1K	10	10	10				
	VC10 K3	4	4	4 }	11 [8]	11	8 [12]	8
	VC10 K4	2	1	1				
	Sea King HAR3/3A [13]	23	23	23	17 [8]	17	16	15
	Tristar K1	1	1	1				
	Tristar KC1	4	4	4 }	7 [8]	6	5	5
	Tristar C2	3	3	3				
	Hawk (100 Sqn)	14	16	14	14	17	17	18
Logistics	BAe 125 CC3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	BAe 146 CC2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	C-17	4	5	6	6	6	6	7 [14]
	Hercules C1/C3/C4/C5	44	44	38	29 [8]	24	24	20

Training Aircraft

Aircraft Role	Aircraft type							
Elementary Training [15]	Viking	82	82	82	82	82	55 [16]	82
	Vigilant	63	63	63	61	65	56 [16]	61
Basic Training [16]	Tucano	52	52	52	52	52	30 [17]	24 [8]
	Dominie T1	8	8	8	7	- [18]	-	
Advanced Training [16]	Hawk T1/T1A/T1W	55	49	49	49	39	29 [19]	22 [19]
	Hawk T2	-	-	4	21	27	25 [20]	21 [20]
RAF Aerobatic Team (Red Arrows)	Hawk T1/T1A	13	13	13	13	13	13	14

Source: MOD Finance & Military Capability

1. The reduction in Tornado aircraft numbers is due to the disbandment of 13 and 14 Squadrons on 1 Jun 11.
2. Jaguar GR1A/3/3A were declared non-operational with effect from 30 April 07.
3. Tornado F3 were withdrawn from service on 31 March 2011.
4. The increase in Typhoon aircraft is due to Force growth.
5. The Nimrod R1 was withdrawn from service on 30 June 2011.
6. The Shadow R1 aircraft was brought into service as an UOR in 2010. The numbers reflect the total fleet size - there is no depth fleet for UOR
7. Sentinel entered service in November 2008.
8. Changes in these fleets reflect transfers to/from sustainment (depth) fleet.
9. The Reaper remotely-piloted aircraft was brought into service as a UOR in 2007. The numbers reflect the total fleet size - there is no depth fleet for UOR assets.
10. The original plan for April 2013 was a Reaper FAF of 10 airframes. However, the planned delivery of 5 new airfames has been delayed, and one of the previous 5 was damaged and under repair in the US.
11. The Nimrod MR2 force was stood down 31 March 2010.
12. The VC-10 fleet reduced from 11 to 8 during FY 11/12 as 3 aircraft were retired from the fleet.
13. Excludes two Sea King aircraft attached to 78 Sqn (based in the Falkland Islands).
14. Additional airframe procurred during Planning Round 2012.
15. Air Command also use Beechking Air 200, Tutor, Squirrel and Griffin aircraft owned by a private contractor in training roles.
16. Anomaly in 2012 figures reflects transfers to sustainment (depth) fleet. DF reported again in 2013 figures.
17. 11 Tucano aircraft have been short-term retired and 11 aircraft are in the sustainment (depth) fleet.
18. The Dominie was withdrawn from service on 31 January 2011.
19. Hawk T1 draw-down. Initial 4FTS OSD reversed in ABC13.
20. The Hawk T2 reduction in fleet numbers also reflects transfer to sustainment (depth) fleet.

Table **4.01.10**

Forward Available Fleets by type of aircraft in the Joint Helicopter Command and Joint Force Harrier, at 1 April each year

Forward Available Fleet are those aircraft available to the front line command for operational and training purposes, including those that are classed as "short term unserviceable". Therefore, the figures exclude aircraft undergoing scheduled depth maintenance or planned routine fleet maintenance.

This table is a National Statistic.

Joint Helicopter Command	Aircraft type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Royal Navy Helicopters	Sea King HC4	26	26	26	26	29	22	20 [1]
	Sea King HC6 [2]	3	3	3	3	-	-	-
	Lynx AH7 [3]	6	6	6	6	6	-	-
Army Aviation Helicopters	Lynx/Wildcat [3]	68	59	36	36	49	50	49
	Gazelle	45	42	12 [4]	12	12	12	11 [5]
	Apache	42	51	51	51	51	49	38 [6]
Army Aviation Fixed Wing	Islander	5	5	5	3	3	3	3
	Defender 4000	3	3	4	9	9	9	8
RAF Helicopters	Chinook HC2/3	27	29	29	29 [7]	32	29	32 [8]
	Puma HC1	24	23	22	22	15	12	- [9]
	Puma HC2	-	-	-	-	-	-	- [15]
	Merlin Mk 3/3A [10]	15	18	20 [11]	20 [11]	20	20	20

Joint Force Harrier	Aircraft type							
RN/RAF Aircraft (including OCUs[12])	Harrier GR	45	45	45	27 [13]	- [14]	-	-
	Harrier T10 / T12	7	6	7	5	-	-	-

Source: MOD Finance & Military Capability

1. Reflects the Sea King Mk4 drawdown towards OSD Mar 16.
2. Sea King HC6 was brought into service from 1 April 2006 and has maintained operational capability whilst Sea King HC4 has undergone modification.
3. From 2012 Lynx aircraft operated by the Royal Navy's Commando Helicopter Force are reported from within the Army Lynx/Wildcat pool to reflect 847 NAS' conversion to the Army's Lynx Mk 9A. 847 NAS will be JHC's first Lynx squadron to convert to Wildcat.
4. Reflects restructuring of fleet to meet revised operational requirement.
5. 5 & 7 Regt AAC Gazelles included only. BATUS & 8 Flt not included.
6. Includes 3 & 4 Regt AAC + HERRICK Detatchment + Middle Wallop training fleet.
7. Chinook Mk 3 first entered the forward fleet in 2010.
8. Some Chinook Mk 2 in JULIUS MOD programme. No Chinook Mk4 yet in Forward Fleet at Apr 12.
9. Pu Mk1 fleet in drawdown towards OSD cliff edge at Dec 12.
10. Merlin Mk 3 and 3A operate within the same fleet and so have been combined.
11. Merlin Mk 3/3A were reported by **Departmental fleet** in 2009 and 2010. This has been changed to bring into line with other years.
12. Operational Conversion Units train qualified aircrew for different aircraft types.
13. Reflects reduction in Joint Force Harrier from 1 April 2010.
14. Harrier aircraft were withdrawn from service on 15 December 2010.
15. Pu Mk2 fleet numbers will increase from 0 to 10 forward fleet by the end of FY 13/14

Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

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.

CINCFLEET see **Commander-in-Chief Fleet**.

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.

FAF see **Forward Available Fleet**.

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.

Ministry of Defence The 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.

Minor war vessels Minor war vessels are Royal Navy vessels of the following types: monitors, minehunters, offshore patrol craft, patrol craft, survey ships, ice patrol ships.

MOD see **Ministry of Defence**.

NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

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.

Navy Command Navy Command is the TLB for the Naval Service, 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.

RAF see **Royal Air Force**.

RAF PTC see **Royal Air Force Personnel and Training Command**..

RAuxAF Royal Auxiliary Air Force, see **Volunteer Reserves**.

RFA see **Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service**.

RFR Royal Fleet Reserve. See **Regular Reserves.**

RM see **Royal Marines**.

RMR see **Royal Marines Reserve**.

RN see **Royal Navy**.

RNR see **Royal Naval Reserve**.

Royal Air Force The RAF's mission is: "To generate air power to meet the Defence Mission."

Royal Air Force Personnel and Training Command (PTC) is responsible for providing the 'raw material' of trained officers and other ranks to Strike Command to allow it to meet his commitment to CJO, and to other TLBs. RAF PTC deals with recruitment into the RAF and individual training. 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 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 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**.

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**.

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.

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.

Strategic Defence and Security Review a review of the United Kingdom's defence and security capability.

UK Statistics Authority The UK Statistics Authority is an independent body, and is directly accountable to Parliament. It was established on 1 April 2008. The Authority's overall objective is to promote and safeguard the quality of official statistics that serve the public good. It is also required to safeguard the comprehensiveness of official statistics, and ensure good practice in relation to official statistics. The UK Statistics Authority has three main functions: oversight of the Office for National Statistics (ONS) (its executive office), monitoring and reporting on all UK official statistics, and independent assessment of official statistics.

Volunteer Reserves and Auxiliary Forces 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.