



Draft

Capital Investment For Scottish Defence Force

The following proposal is not intended as a prescriptive one, but rather aimed at providing an outline of what can be realistically funded for the defence and security of Scotland.

National Security: Responsibility for ensuring the security of society rests with the police and other civil authorities in situations where the security of the state itself is not threatened. If the resources of the civil authorities are not sufficient, the Scottish Defence Force can, if requested, contribute to the security of society within the constraints of the resources and skills available.

The Armed Forces in Scotland already contribute routinely in ways such as assisting the civil authorities in dealing with floods, forest fires and serious accidents. Such civil-military cooperation falls within the overall framework of National Security.

The National Security concept will ensure that society's collective resources, both civil and military, are used to best effect in crisis management both in peacetime and in war.

Security Threats: The current highest-security threats facing Scotland include but are not restricted to Terrorism, Cybercrime, Illegal Fishing, Drug Running, Illegal Immigration, Human Trafficking, Piracy and International Crime. For an Independent Sovereign Scotland the probability of involvement in a major war within the next decade is low.

To counter current 21st century security threats there is a need for a modern total force concept that integrates both professionals and part time reservists in a balanced and interactive manner within Scotland's multi-cultural society. Further, the high degree of training and competence achievable within the Scottish Defence Force (SDF) should be transferrable as recognised civilian qualifications and matched with equitable remuneration. Men and Woman have the right to serve equally in all roles within the SDF.

Policy Objective: The principal objective of Scotland's security and defence policies will be to safeguard Scotland's people, Scottish sovereignty, territorial integrity and political freedom of action.

The Scottish Defence Force constitutes one of the most important instruments available to the Scottish authorities to underpin the following overarching security policy objectives:

- To prevent war and the emergence of various kinds of threats to Scottish and collective security.
- To contribute to peace, stability and the further development of the international rule of law under the auspices of the United Nations (UN).
- To uphold Scottish sovereignty, rights, interests and values, and to protect Scottish freedom of action in the face of political, military or other pressure.
- Together with our Allies, to defend Scotland and our Allies against assault or attack, by means other than weapons of mass destruction.
- To contribute to safeguarding the security of Scottish society, saving lives and limiting the consequences of accidents, natural disasters, assaults and attacks by state or non-state actors.

Whole Force Concept: As part of National Security the Scottish Defence Force should adopt a Whole Force Concept, which optimises the most cost-effective balance of Regular, Reserve, Contractor and Civilian manpower.

Within this concept, a core of professionals should be remunerated on a level similar to Police Scotland.

They will be supported by higher paid, more comprehensively trained, volunteer reserves that should be progressively increased in strength.

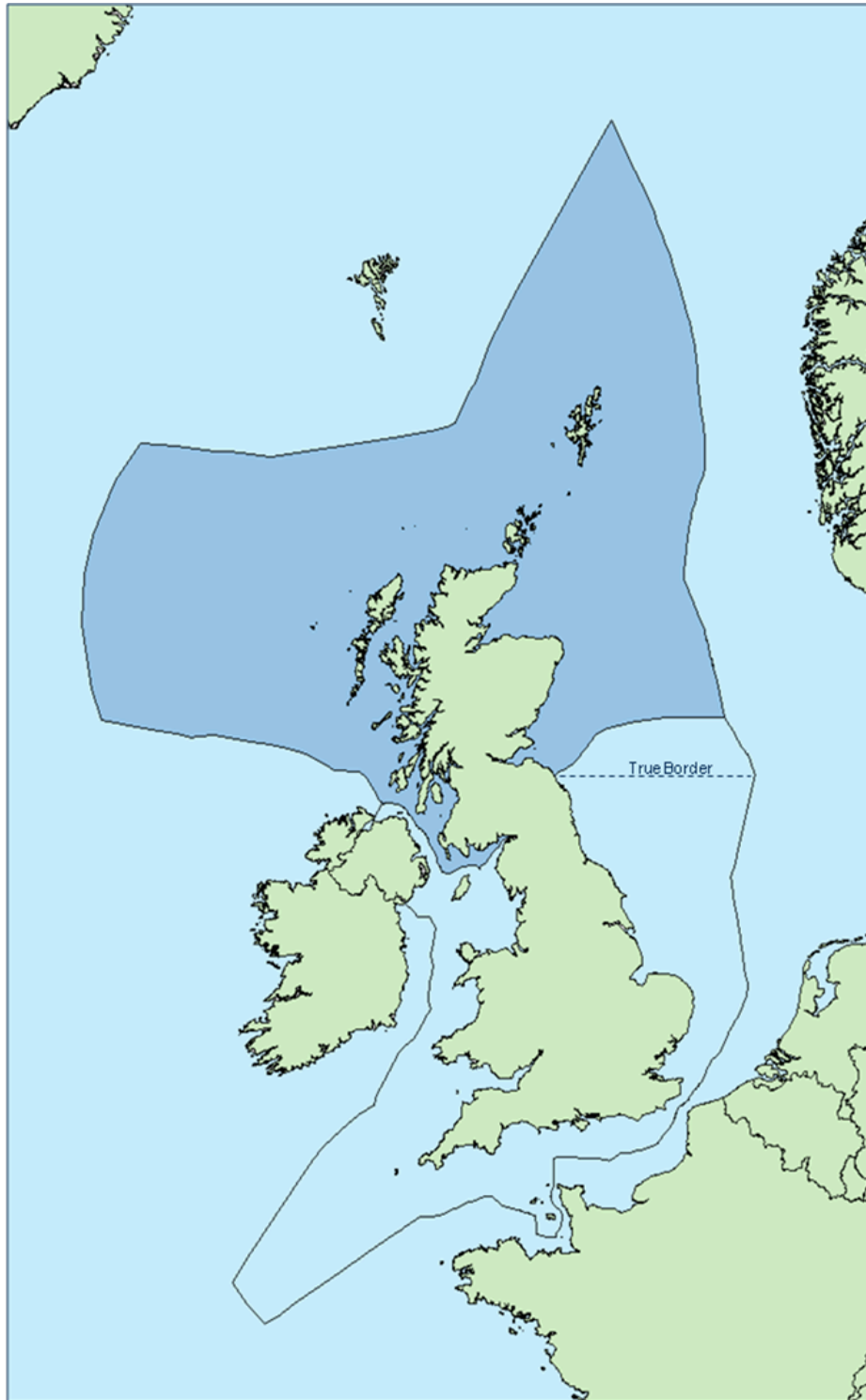
This will necessitate that reservist training, equipment, command and career opportunities be upgraded and developed.

The Reserve Forces are an integral element of the Whole Force Concept; that is optimised to deliver assured capability across all military tasks on operations at home and abroad; that harnesses for Defence the widest pool of talent in Scotland; and that upholds the volunteer ethos. A force for good in the community that effectively represents both the Armed Forces and Society; and is sustained by appropriately resourced, funded and equitable contracts of employment.

Reserves Obligation: Following active duty and reserve training, personnel will be placed on a reserve obligation until age 50 years.

Strategic Location: Scotland, located on the northern flank of the European continent, sits adjacent to a crossroads connecting the Atlantic Ocean to the North Sea and the Baltic Sea. The opening up of the High North Arctic Region further enhances Scotland's strategic location, adjacent to the transit route from the Atlantic Ocean to the Arctic Region.

Scotland's national borders comprise one terrestrial border with England and multiple sea borders, two with England, and one each with the Isle of Man, Ireland, Faeroes, Norway, Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands.



The Scottish Defence Force will consist of naval and army components, with both being supported by air assets. The initial capital expenditure (£7 billion over six years) and annual operational funding (£1.92 billion-2016) of the SDF will provide for a significant increase in numbers of both military and civilian jobs based in Scotland.

Mission: To safeguard Scotland's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political freedom of action. To enable Scotland to contribute to global security as a UN Peacekeeper, with the emphasis on supporting human rights and the international rule of law.

Veterans Obligation: Scotland has an obligation to ensure the well being of all ex-service personnel, including Scots who served in the former UK armed forces, who have served on our behalf. Veterans are to be provided with the support and training required to adjust to civilian life.

Part 1

Joint Headquarters Command: All branches of the SDF answer to a single Joint Headquarters Command. The SDF is subject to the authority of the Scottish Government in accordance with the Scottish Constitution. The Minister of Defence serving as the commander for the SDF on behalf of the Government (through the Chief of Defence and the Joint Headquarters Command).

Proposed SDF Forces: 13,400 (including 5500 reserves)

Navy	2,000 (including 600 part time reserves).
Marines & Spec. Forces	800 (including 300 part time reserves).
Army	9,000 (including 4000 territorial reserves).
Air Support	1,600 (including 600 auxiliary reserves).

Contractor and Civilian Support -- Approximately 16,000 (estimate).

Capital Investment:

Navy & Marines	£1,680 million + 10%.
Army	£1,370 million + 10%.
Air Support	£3,276 million + 10%.

Total Projected Capital Investment £7,000 million (over 5 years).

Funding:

The capital expenditure on these public assets of approximately £7 billion will be provided over a period of five to seven years.

Part 2

This part deals with the naval and coastguard assets suitable for the security of Scotland's national territories and the assets to support world wide humanitarian operations.

Naval Strength: approximately 2000 (including 600 reservists).

Marine Strength: approximately 650 (including 250 reservists).

Q. Why Have a Navy?

- To defend Scotland's extensive EEZ, maritime assets and coastal waterways.
- To generate shipbuilding plus ship and aircraft maintenance jobs in Scotland.
- To co-operatively protect Scotland's worldwide trade.
- To assist with worldwide Humanitarian and Disaster Relief.
- To support Scottish diplomatic and commercial interests worldwide.
- To maximise utilisation of taxpayers money across local communities.

Tactical Position: Scotland is essentially a group of 790 islands, with a combined coastline of some 11,800 kilometres (7,332 miles) and a land border only in the south. The southern land border, 96 kilometres (60 miles) long, consists of two coastal causeways with mountainous terrain between them.

The shortest sea route between the Solway and Berwick is a distance of some 700 miles and will take a ship a minimum of 39 hours at 18 knots; there is therefore a need for several operational bases.

Tactical Bases: To provide effective operational coverage of Scotland's extensive Exclusive Economic Zone and National Territorial Waters the Scottish Defence Force (SDF) naval and coastguard assets, comprising vessels, auxiliary and support units, aircraft and marines, will primarily operate from three maritime, one marine and two air bases.

- **Rosyth** will provide operational cover for Scotland's eastern flank in the North Sea and will include facilities for a marine company in addition to naval and coastguard units. Rosyth will be the primary base for the home fleet. Cost £60 million.
- **Faslane** will provide operational cover for Scotland's western flank out to the Atlantic. Faslane will also be the home base for the Humanitarian and Disaster Relief (HADR) squadron. Cost £25 million. (See note 6)
- **Lerwick** will provide operational cover of Scotland's northern flank, covering the High North and including routes around the north of Scotland. Cost £25 million.
- **Arbroath** will be the home base for the Marine Combined Arms Commando; with one marine company being forward located at each of the three maritime bases; Scottish Special Forces will also be based at Arbroath. Cost £50 million.

All three maritime bases will be assigned one OPV, an SAR capability and an MCM capability in addition to base operational and air support assets as required.

There will also be a need for secondary bases located at Stornoway and Cromarty with each costing £20 million to set up.

Projected investment for primary and secondary bases is £200 million.

*** Territorial Waters and EEZ Security Assets.**

- 6 New Offshore Patrol Vessels (H); 2000 TFLD; Cost £300 million. See note 16.
- 3 New Multirole Offshore Support Vessels (H); 3500 GRT; Cost £150 million. See note 13.
- 15 New Multi-purpose Inshore Patrol Vessels; 20-30 metre Catamarans; Cost £30 million.
- 1 New Hydrographical Survey and Fisheries Research Vessel; 3500 GRT; Cost £50 million.
- 40 Fast Response Craft – range of 8/9/11-metre RHIBs; Cost £10 million.
- Various harbour support craft and assets; Cost £10 million.
- 2 Second-hand Diesel-electric Submarines for training; Cost £100 million.
- Air-portable Mine-countermeasures capability; Cost £15 million.
- 3 Mine Countermeasures Vessels. Cost £200 million.
- Miscellaneous: Communication equipment, stores and equipment. Cost £200 million.
- 5 Coastguard Coordination Centres. Cost £20 million.

*** Worldwide Humanitarian and Disaster Relief Assets.**

1 New Multi-role Landing Platform Helicopter Vessel – 10,000 TFLD; Cost £100 million.

3 New Multi-role 3,800 TFLD Ocean Patrol Vessels; Cost £300 million. See note 15.

2 Chartered Commercial 250-seat aircraft.

Projected capital investment for HADR squadron is £400 million.

Overall Capital Investment for Maritime Assets; £1680 million.

*** Auxiliary Reserve Assets**

The crews of the ten or more larger ferries operating within Scottish waters are extremely knowledgeable regarding the local waters they traverse. The ferries are versatile and capable vessels and would be valuable assets during local HADR emergencies. It is proposed that these vessels be Scottish flag registered; be classified as coastguard auxiliaries; and be given a tax incentive subsidy equivalent to 20 % of their fuel costs. The Scottish Government should also consider providing tax incentives to build dual capability replacements in Scotland.

Part 3

This part deals with the joint command and army assets suitable for the security of Scotland's national territories and the assets for worldwide peacekeeping, humanitarian and disaster relief operations.

Army: approximately 9000 (including some 4000 reservists).

Q. Why an Army?

- To defend the people and territorial integrity of Scotland.
- To assist with domestic disaster relief operations.
- To support international humanitarian and disaster relief operations.
- To support UN sponsored Peacekeeping operations.
- To provide training in socially valued skills.
- To maximise links into specific civilian skills and industrial partnering.

Army Structure

Military operations are controlled by Army Headquarters through two major commands as follows:

Army Headquarters

- Northern Command.
- Southern Command.

The military commands are further broken down into dispersed military districts for local defence. The Orkney, Shetland and Hebridean Islands are each classed as individual military districts.

Outline core elements of Scotland's standing army will consist of the following:

- Army Headquarters.
- Two Mechanised Combat Battalions,
- One Rapid Response Light Infantry Battalion,
- One Special Forces Company – "Lovat Scouts".

- Five Regional Combat Groups.
- One Helicopter Squadron.

A Rapid Reaction Group will be drawn from the above units. The Rapid Reaction Group to be augmented with organic air defence assets, artillery, combat engineers, intelligence, communications, combat service and support, medical support and military police assets to meet mission requirements.

The Army Headquarters, the two Mechanised Combat Battalions and the Special Forces Company will consist mainly of contracted professionals.

Support Troops include:

- A Communications Battalion.
- Two Air Defence Battalions.
- One Combat support Group.
- One Medical support Group.
- One Logistics support Group.
- One Cyber Warfare Group.
- One Military Intelligence Group.

With the exception of the rapid reaction group, the majority of the above units require reservists to enable them to reach their full deployment strength. Where deployed, reservists will be mainly structured as individual sub-units.

Projected Capital Investment:

1. Joint National Staff; Cost £50 million.
2. Army Command and Control Centres; Cost £50 million.
3. Two Mechanised Battle groups; Cost £400 million.
4. One Rapid Response Light Infantry Battalion; Cost £70 million.
5. Five Regional Combat Groups; Cost £300 million.
6. One Logistic supply network; £100 million.
7. One Training network; £100 million.
8. Main Bases infrastructure and refurbishment. Cost £300 million.

A significant part of the costs will relate to what type of armored vehicles is to be purchased for equipping the rapid reaction group on overseas deployments.

Overall Capital Investment for Army assets - £1,370 million

Part 4

Part 4 deals with the air assets required to support both the maritime and army branches in the security of Scottish territories and assist with Scotland's UN peacekeeping and HADR operations.

Air Support Assets

Air Support Personnel: approximately 1600 (including 600 reservists).

Air Support Assets:

18 Gripen E/F Multi-Role Fighters; Lease or buy for £1.7 billion. See note 18.

2 Turboprop Aircraft with Aerial Early Warning and Control System; Cost £140 million,

4 MUAV (each with 4 UAVs) systems for maritime surveillance; Cost £25 million.

10 Attack Trainer aircraft; Cost £300 million.

15 Elementary trainers; Cost £1 million.

6 C-130J Hercules; Cost £300 million.

12 Casa C295 Maritime Patrol Aircraft / Transport; Cost £250 million.

5 Medium Multi-purpose Helicopters; Cost £100 million.

5 Medium Search and Rescue Helicopters; Cost £100 million.

10 Medium Transport Helicopters; £300 million.

15 Light Twin Multi-purpose Helicopters; Cost £60 million.

2 Primary air bases at Leuchars and Lossiemouth; £30 million. See note 11.

Overall Capital investment for Air Support assets is £3,276 million.

Part 5

Uniforms

All units of the SDF will wear the same range of rank insignia and uniforms, with each unit being identified by specific badges and symbols. Bands and ceremonial units may use traditional dress uniforms where appropriate.

Training

Scotland's available training areas are suitable for a full range of mostly non-mechanised training, from so-called 'low-level' (up to platoon-size) exercises through to large-scale ones, many in arduous conditions – either because of the terrain itself, or through the sometimes-mercurial weather patterns in some parts of the country. Activities throughout

this training spectrum may include live firing, and there are a variety of ranges to accommodate this aspect of skill-at-arms in preparation for higher-level field firing on the principal training areas. Of necessity, some of the impact areas are large to safeguard both the public and the exercising troops. Many of the training facilities also provide the ideal environment for cadet and recruit training, and still others offer the vital adventurous training for instilling the physical, mental self-reliance and leadership skills so important to today's security forces.

Procurement System

All equipment will be procured through a standardised system; for equipment compatible with NATO standards. The standard and default procurement strategy will be that equipment will be resourced from or through Scottish based companies. All major contracts for equipment resourced from outside Scotland will include 100% offset deals to provide jobs in Scotland. Military districts victuals will be resourced locally.

To ensure national security all small arms ammunition will be manufactured under license in Scotland.

General Infrastructure Conditions

Much of Scotland's current military infrastructure including bases and accommodation is out-dated and in need of replacement or refurbishment.

Reserve Bases Infrastructure: Refurbish or replace the dispersed local reserve bases and facilities: Cost £200 million.

Accommodation Investment: Housing investment for 2000 new family homes and 2000 single service personnel: Cost £400 million.

Training Infrastructure: Centres of Excellence will be required for each branch of the SDF. Cost £100 million.

Trauma Hospital: A dedicated 250-bed hospital will be required as a Centre of Excellence in the treatment of personnel who have suffered physical or mental trauma. To provide for all branches of the national security and emergency services, including Scottish Defence Force – serving and ex-service personnel, police, and fire fighters. Surplus beds being utilised by the NHS. Cost £150 million.

Cadet Training Equipment: Army, Navy and Air Cadet Forces; Cost £22 million.

Oath of Service: I (state full name) do solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm, to the best of my power, that I will as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully defend the people of Scotland against all enemies and will observe and obey all orders of the officers set over me.

Notes:

1. It is recommended that the organisation of the Scottish Defence Force (SDF) be modelled on the principles and integrated combined arms structure of the US Marines.

2. Post-Independence Scotland will have an initial operational defence budget of some Scots£1.92 billion – 2016 (see Proposal for Economic Security of Sovereign Scotland - CSCS).
3. Post-Independent Scotland will have the option to use debt free national credit (Constitutional money) to provide the capital investment for the major public asset items outlined above.
4. The SDF will draw on organisational aspects of the US Marines and Scandinavian armed forces and consideration will be given to maximising local community links.
5. It is anticipated under the projected Maritime Strategy for the Clyde, shipbuilding will be continued in Scotland to provide Scotland's naval and coastguard requirements as well as returning to niche commercial shipbuilding. When Scotland regains control of its fishing industry from the EU, then building commercial fishing vessels will also recommence in Scotland.
6. The current naval base at Faslane is significantly more extensive than sovereign Scotland will require as a naval base. It is therefore proposed that following the removal of nuclear weapons from Faslane and Coulport, the naval facilities at Faslane will be divided into two separate areas. With one area being utilised as the west coast naval base for the SDF; and the second area being utilised either to house a Rapid Reaction Group or alternatively being offered for lease to NATO at a rental of say £100 million per year.
7. The base at Arbroath will also be the home base for the Scottish Special Forces (Lovat Scouts) – available for counter-terrorism and other specialist operations.
8. The Hercules C130J aircraft should be capable of being fitted with a refuelling pod.
9. All SDF operated Search and Rescue helicopters to be capable of supporting the police and the civilian operated air ambulance services.
10. The primary use of SDF fighter aircraft would be the interception of aircraft that had not registered with air traffic control, air interdiction, maritime strike and surveillance.
11. SDF Fighters will be home based at Leuchars with MPAs, MUAVs and transport aircraft being home based at Lossiemouth. Provision will be made for aircraft to be forward based operating from commercial airports such as Sumburgh, Inverness, Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Prestwick.
12. All major contracts for assets sourced outside Scotland to be arranged with 100% offset contracts to Scottish based companies prior to final contract signing.
13. The commercially operated Multi-purpose Offshore Support Vessels (MOSVs) to be Scottish flag registered vessels and classed as coastguard auxiliaries. They will be eligible for a 20 % fuel equivalent subsidy and building cost tax incentives.
14. All helicopters to be home based and maintained at Prestwick; with units forward based to meet operational requirements.

15. The Ocean Patrol Ships to be based on a design similar to the Danish “Holland” class patrol ships. Principal duties will include escort duties for LPD, national security, anti-piracy and blockade duties, and can be used for emergency transport.

16. The primary duties of the Offshore Patrol Vessels will be EEZ policing, border protection, offshore asset protection, fishery inspection, commercial vessel inspections and compliance with national and international law, counter drug running, fire fighting, search and rescue and emergency transport.

17. It is proposed that the live firing range at Cape Wrath be made available to allies for a period of 100 days at a yearly rent of £100 million.

18. The choice of Gripen E/F fighters is not definitive. There are alternative choices that could well meet Scotland’s needs. This is a major commercial decision that should to a great extent depend on the degree of offset contracts negotiated. It is possible that an interim second-hand fighter, such as refurbished F15s, might be suitable until the future price of F35s drops. Commonality with RUK may be feasible when commercial aspects are favourable to Scotland.

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