



UK, the 28 Billion Hole and the Clash Between Strategy and Accounts

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In the United Kingdom, tension is rising around an estimated deficit of **28 billion pounds** which, according to internal assessments by the armed forces reported by the British press, would make it difficult to fully finance the modernization promised by the government. The critical point is that the “black hole” does not concern a single contract, but the entire program that should support the new strategic posture: a tougher stance towards Russia, greater readiness, and credible capabilities for operations in Europe and the North Atlantic.

The dossier intertwines with the political objectives announced by Downing Street: increasing spending to **2.5% of GDP by 2027** and further increases in the next legislature. However, according to the reconstructions, it is precisely the cost verification that has sparked tensions between military leaders and the government, because the financial trajectory would not cover all needs (inflation, maintenance, personnel, major programs).

The (DIP) plan postponed and uncertainty for the industry

The operational heart of the crisis is the **Defence Investment Plan (DIP)**: the document that should transform the strategic review into a clear list of **priorities, timelines, and coverages**. According to the *Financial Times*, the DIP has been **delayed** after Starmer requested changes for reasons of “affordability,” with a new window indicated for **March 2026**.

This postponement weighs on the sector: without a credible plan, the supply chain struggles to plan investments and production capacities. A sign of the frictions also came from the case of the **Yeovil** plant ([Leonardo](#)), described by the *Times* as in great difficulty in the absence of quick decisions on contracts and orders: a theme that, in the UK, is directly linked to the concept of defense “industrial sovereignty.”

The operational fallout: Ukraine, force numbers, and the Ajax case (what it is and why it matters)

The issue is not just accounting: it becomes immediately operational if London wants to support new commitments. On January 9, 2026, Reuters reported the allocation of **200 million pounds** to prepare vehicles, communications, and anti-drone defenses in anticipation of a possible mission in **Ukraine** in the event of a ceasefire, as part of a multinational force discussed with France and Kyiv.

But sustainability also depends on personnel. Official government data indicates that as of **October 1, 2025**, the strength (trained+untrained) of the **UK Regular Forces** was **137,100**: a number that fuels the debate on how many troops can be rotated and maintained abroad without eroding readiness and training.

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What is Ajax (brief explanation)

Ajax is a **family of tracked armored vehicles** intended to renew the “cavalry/reconnaissance” component of the British Army (Armoured Cavalry Programme). It is a

high-value program (often cited around **6.3 billion pounds**) and symbolically crucial because it should bring more modern sensors, protection, and mobility to the field. However, the project has been hit by serious problems: the **National Audit Office** has documented, among other things, the issues related to **noise and vibrations** that emerged during tests, impacting timelines and full entry into service.

In summary: between the 28 billion “hole,” delayed DIP, and complex programs like Ajax, London seems headed towards forced choices: either more structural funds, or cuts/delays, or a reduction in operational ambitions (even concerning scenarios like Ukraine).

News link: https://www.thetimes.com/uk/defence/article/senior-military-chiefs-warn-keir-starmer-of-28bn-defence-shortfall-mb6pjkl3?utm_source=chatgpt.com