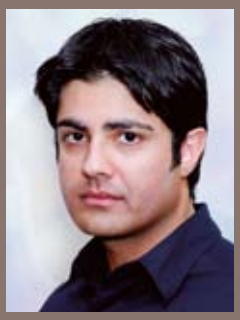
ASPI
AUSTRALIAN STRATEGIC POLICY INSTITUTE

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE ALMANAC 2006–2007



Raspal Khosa

Raspal Khosa is employed as a Research Fellow with ASPI. He has a longstanding interest in Defence issues and background in strategic studies. Raspal has conducted research into South Asian security while with the University of New South Wales at the Australian Defence Force Academy, where he was employed as a Tutor in Politics. Prior to joining ASPI, Raspal worked as a Canberra-based lobbyist.

About ASPI

ASPI's aim is to promote Australia's security by contributing fresh ideas to strategic decision-making, and by helping to inform public discussion of strategic and defence issues. ASPI was established, and is partially funded, by the Australian Government as an independent, non-partisan policy institute. It is incorporated as a company, and is governed by a Council with broad membership. ASPI's publications—including this paper—are not intended in any way to express or reflect the views of the Australian Government.

The opinions and recommendations in this paper are published by ASPI to promote public debate and understanding of strategic and defence issues. They reflect the personal views of the author(s) and should not be seen as representing the formal position of ASPI on any particular issue.

Important disclaimer

This publication is designed to provide accurate and authoritative information in relation to the subject matter covered. It is provided with the understanding that the publisher is not engaged in rendering any form of professional or other advice or services. No person should rely on the contents of this publication without first obtaining advice from a qualified professional person.

Cover images: A Royal Australian Air Force C-130 Hercules lands on a dirt strip at a Forward Operating Base in Afghanistan to resupply the Australian Special Forces Task Group, 29 August 2005. © Defence Department

Excercise Ocean Protector, 4 February 2006. © Defence Department

ASPI
AUSTRALIAN STRATEGIC POLICY INSTITUTE

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE ALMANAC
2006–2007

Prepared by
Raspal Khosa
Research Fellow

© The Australian Strategic Policy Institute Limited 2006

This publication is subject to copyright. Except as permitted under the *Copyright Act 1968*, no part of it may in any form or by any means (electronic, mechanical, microcopying, photocopying, recording or otherwise) be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted without prior written permission. Inquiries should be addressed to the publishers.

First published September 2006

Published in Australia by:
Australian Strategic Policy Institute (ASPI)
Level 2, Arts House, 40 Macquarie Street
Barton ACT 2600
Australia

Tel: + 61 (2) 6270 5100
Fax: + 61 (2) 6273 9566
Email: enquiries@aspi.org.au
Web: http://www.aspi.org.au

CONTENTS

DIRECTOR'S INTRODUCTION 1

1. DEFENCE AND STRATEGY 5

Constitutional and legislative basis for Defence 6
Military justice system 8
Australian strategic policy 9
Our place in the world 12
Australia's maritime boundaries 13
Defence time line 14

2. AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE FORCE 15

ADF command arrangements 16
ADF order of battle 20
Army equipment 39
ADF small arms and light weapons 42
ADF ordnance 42
ADF activity levels 46
Comparative conventional military strength 47
Major Defence facilities 48
Principal Navy establishments 48
Major Army bases 49
Major Air Force bases 49

3. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE 51

Organisation 52
Ministerial directive 54
Higher Defence committees 54
Defence leadership 56
Outcomes and outputs 57
Efficiency initiatives 58
Management information systems 59

4. PEOPLE 61

Permanent ADF personnel numbers 62
Reserve ADF personnel numbers 64
Defence civilian personnel numbers 67
Permanent ADF rank profile, 1989–2005 69
Permanent ADF personnel, by service and rank, 1998–99 to 2004–05 69
Defence civilian Senior Executive Service (SES) officers, by level and gender, 1990–91 to 2004–05 70
Permanent ADF recruiting activity, 1990–91 to 2004–05 70
Achievement of ADF recruitment targets, 1995–96 to 2004–05 72
Permanent ADF enlistments, by gender, 1990–91 to 2004–05 72
Reserve ADF enlistments, 1992–93 to 2004–05 72
Ready Reserve ADF enlistments 73
Permanent ADF separations, 1990–91 to 2004–05 74

Defence personnel, by State and Territory, 2004–05 77
Percentage of female Defence personnel, 1989–90 to 2004–05 77
Defence personnel by diversity—percentage, 2002–2004 78
Defence personnel by diversity—actual numbers, 2005 78
Defence Census 2003—demographic profile 79
Department of Veterans' Affairs: beneficiary numbers, 1997–2015 80
Permanent ADF salary 81
Reserve ADF pay 81
Defence civilian salary 82
Defence senior executive remuneration, 2004–05 82
ADF badges of rank and special insignia 83

5. MONEY 85

Defence outlays, 1901–02 to 2009–10 86
Comparative regional defence spending, 1994–2004 89
Comparative regional defence spending as a percentage of GDP, 1994–2004 90
Comparative Commonwealth spending, by selected purpose, 1998–99 to 2004–05 91
Defence capital facilities expenditure, by State and Territory, 2006–07 91
Australia's top 30 Defence projects, by forecast, 2006–07 92
Australia's top 30 Defence contractors, 2005 93

6. AUSTRALIA AND THE WORLD 95

Significant treaties, conventions and agreements 96
Australian membership of intergovernmental bodies and international organisations 97
ADF overseas deployments, 1947–2005 99
ADF operations, 2006 105
Defence cooperation 108
AusAID and regional security 108

7. COUNTER-TERRORISM 111

Australia's counter-terrorism arrangements 112
Key governance structures for counter-terrorism 113
Budget appropriations for selected national security agencies, 2001–01 to 2006–07 114
Government agencies' counter-terrorism roles 116
Australia's intelligence agencies 118
Listed terrorist organisations 119
Recent major regional terrorist incidents 120

8. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS 122

9. KEY SOURCES 131

ABOUT ASPI 134

DIRECTOR'S INTRODUCTION

This is the second edition of the ASPI *Australian Defence Almanac*. Since we published the inaugural *Almanac* in September 2004, the Australian Defence Force has experienced its most challenging operational commitments since the Vietnam War; with concurrent overseas deployments in countries as far removed as Iraq, Afghanistan, Sudan, Timor-Leste and the Solomon Islands. In the same period the Australian Government has dramatically increased funding in new military equipment, and problems relating to the recruitment and retention of ADF personnel have come to the fore. Indeed, Defence and strategic policy now feature more prominently in the headlines than at any time in recent decades.

A key role for ASPI is to inform the public debate on the critical strategic choices Australia will face over the coming years. This discourse is assisted materially by the *Almanac*, by providing accurate and up-to-date information on a wide range of Defence and national security matters. Although the data is principally sourced from the public domain, much of it is not readily accessible. Hence our efforts to collect and present this material in a digestible form.

The *Almanac* is ASPI's best-selling publication. It has found widespread utility across the Defence portfolio and among other diverse consumers of Defence information. It has also enjoyed support from the defence industry sector. Advertisements featured in this edition are testimony to this, and come from prime contractors and small and medium-sized enterprises alike. The revenue they bring helps ASPI to meet the production costs of this high-quality publication.

The *Almanac* could not have been produced without the assistance of the Department of Defence. However, this does not by any means imply endorsement of this publication by Government. Nonetheless, I wish to convey my sincere thanks to all of the Defence officials whose specialist advice and invaluable insights helped immeasurably in the preparation of material for the *Almanac*. I also thank Defence for allowing ASPI to reproduce the superb images that are featured throughout the *Almanac*, of Defence personnel going about their work in Australia and on operation in distant theatres. I also acknowledge Professor David Horner, Official Historian and Professor of Australian Defence History, who generously provided his expertise on the growing list of ADF overseas deployments that are featured in this publication.

The author of this document, Raspal Khosa, was mindful of the many constructive comments we received since the last *Almanac* was published, and has sought to incorporate much of this advice in the production of the ASPI *Australian Defence Almanac 2006–2007*. The result is an even more useful publication with much improved maps, a detailed ADF Order of Battle that now includes platform specifications and clearer presentation of material generally. I congratulate him on bringing this project to fruition and thank him for his determination and dedication to the maintenance of high standards for ASPI publications.

Peter Abigail
Director

Thales Australia.

Aerospace. Defence. Electronic Systems.

www.thalesgroup.com.au

Thales.
Securing our future.
THALES
The world is safer with Thales

CHAPTER 1

DEFENCE AND STRATEGY

CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE BASIS FOR DEFENCE

The Constitution

The *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900* (the Constitution) gives the Australian Government the power to make laws regarding Australia's defence and the Australian Defence Force (ADF):

> *"s. 51. The Parliament shall, subject to this constitution, have the power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to:-*
>
> ...
>
> *(vi) the naval and military defence of the Commonwealth and the several states and the control of the forces to execute and maintain the laws of the Commonwealth."*

Section 51(vi) of the Constitution is the so-called 'defence power', the exclusivity of which is set out in section 114, preventing the States from raising defence forces without the consent of the Commonwealth. Consistent with this, section 69 directed that the States' departments responsible for naval and military defence be transferred to the Commonwealth after Federation. With the defence power comes the responsibility to defend the States as section 119 provides:

> *"The Commonwealth shall protect every State against invasion and, on the application of the Executive Government of the State, against domestic violence."*

The second part of section 119 is the basis upon which the ADF can be used, upon request, to assist State authorities.

Finally, section 68 states that:

> *"The command in chief of the naval and military forces of the Commonwealth is vested in the Governor-General as the Queen's representative."*

However, the Governor-General has an entirely titular role as commander-in-chief, and the actual control of the ADF rests with the executive arm of the Australian Government through the Minister for Defence as set out in the *Defence Act 1903*. This includes the power to deploy the ADF on 'active service' ordinarily without recourse to the Parliament.

Defence Act 1903

The *Defence Act 1903* sets out the way in which the ADF is to be commanded and administered.

Section 8 of the *Defence Act 1903* states that the Minister shall have the general control and administration of the ADF. The Secretary of the Department of Defence (Secretary) and the Chief of the Defence Force (CDF) are both responsible to the Minister for Defence who has ultimate responsibility for the Defence portfolio. The Secretary and CDF are also responsible to the Minister Assisting the Minister for Defence and the Parliamentary Secretary for Defence in relation to their respective Defence portfolio responsibilities.

Prior to November 1973, the Department of Defence did not exist in the form it does today. Instead there were separate civil and Service bureaucracies, each with its own minister. Following a report in 1973 by the then Secretary of the Department of Defence, Sir Arthur Tange, the various departments were brought together by the *Defence Force Reorganisation Act 1975*. Central to this scheme was the establishment of a diarchy of the Secretary and CDF. Under Section 9A of the amended *Defence Act 1903*, Defence is administered jointly along civilian and military lines, with the Secretary and CDF having both separate and joint responsibilities and authority.

The Secretary is the principal civilian adviser to the Minister for Defence. As the senior civilian within Defence, the Secretary provides advice to the Minister on policy, resources and organisation, and is responsible for financial planning, programming, administration and control of expenditure.

Chapter 1 image: ASLAVs and support vehicles of Combat Team Courage, Al Muthanna Task Group, in Southern Iraq, 21 April 2006.
© Defence Department

CDF has command authority over the ADF under the direction of the Minister. Furthermore, CDF is the principal military adviser to the Minister and is responsible for planning and conducting military operations, defence force preparedness, and advises on the military aspects of strategy and force development. The three Service Chiefs—Chief of Navy, Chief of Army and Chief of Air Force—are responsible to CDF for their respective Services.

Defence assistance to the community and aid to the civil power

Using the defence power, the Australian Government is able to employ the ADF in domestic situations such as natural disasters. The ADF may be used to carry out tasks that are primarily the responsibility of civil authorities where such tasks are beyond the capacity of the civil community. These activities come under the Counter Disaster and Emergency Assistance or Non-Emergency Assistance categories of Defence Aid to the Civil Community (DACC) arrangements. DACC is only appropriate if there is no likelihood that Defence personnel will be required to use force.

The Constitution provides two circumstances for aid to the civil power that may involve the use of military force in Australia. First, section 119 allows the States to request assistance from the Australian Government in situations that civil authorities are unable to deal with, for example major terrorist incidents. This circumstance among other things is addressed by the Defence Force Aid to the Civilian Authorities (DFACA) arrangements enabled by Part IIIAAA to the *Defence Act 1903*. This Part is concerned with the use of the ADF to protect Commonwealth interests and the States and self-governing Territories against domestic violence, and puts in place procedures and processes on when and how aid to the civil power can be employed. Further amendments were made to the *Defence Act 1903* prior to the 2006 Melbourne Commonwealth Games in order to improve the ADF's capacity to deal with terrorism. These amendments also provide certain protections to ADF personnel using reasonable force during domestic security operations. Significantly, the amendments remove previous restrictions on the use of ADF reserves in support of domestic security.

Secondly, the Commonwealth can use military force to protect its own interests based on the 'executive power' provided in section 61 of the Constitution. This power extends to the *"execution and maintenance of this Constitution, and of the laws of the Commonwealth"*.

Other legislation

There are two other pieces of key legislation covering the Department of Defence. The first is the *Public Service Act 1999*, which establishes the Australian Public Service (APS), sets a framework for employment in the APS, defines key authorities within the APS, and fixes the rights and duties of Public Servants. The Secretary carries out the functions of an agency head within the APS, and has all the rights, duties and powers of an employer in respect of APS employees in Defence.

The second is the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* (FMA Act), which provides the framework for the proper management of public money and public property that is owned or held by the Commonwealth. For the purpose of administering the FMA Act the Secretary is, by virtue of the *Public Service Act 1999*, the Chief Executive of the Department of Defence. ADF personnel must also comply with the requirements of the FMA Act. More broadly, the ADF and Department of Defence also have to comply with Commonwealth and State and Territory laws (unless an exemption has been given), including the *Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) Act 1991* and anti-discrimination legislation.

MILITARY JUSTICE SYSTEM

Defence Force Discipline Act 1982

The *Defence Force Discipline Act 1982* (DFDA) establishes a uniform system of military discipline for members of the three Services. It is a layer of regulation that applies to members of the ADF that is in addition to the Australian civil legal system. Serious criminal offences committed by service personnel when not on operations are generally investigated and prosecuted by civilian authorities.

The DFDA creates a hierarchy of service tribunals with the power to deal with and try predominantly 'defence members' and 'defence civilians' on charges of 'service offences' as defined in the Act. Foremost among these tribunals are courts martial—either general court martial or restricted court martial—that can try any charge under the DFDA. Defence Force magistrates have the same jurisdiction and powers as a restricted court martial. Next there are three levels of summary authorities under the DFDA: superior summary authorities, commanding officers and subordinate summary authorities. These enable minor offences to be dealt with by junior officers and ensures the more serious offences are dealt with by senior officers.

In 1995 an additional discipline regime—the 'Discipline Officer'—was introduced to deal with minor disciplinary infringements. The Discipline Officer is not a service tribunal and deals only with infringements specified in the Act, thus avoiding the complexity associated with trials by service tribunals while providing the member with the benefit of being subject to reduced powers of punishment and not having a permanent 'record'.

The DFDA provides a system of internal petitions against, and review of, convictions and/or punishments. These are complementary to the system of external appeal to an independent Defence Force Discipline Appeals Tribunal (comprising not less than three Federal and Supreme Court judges) appointed under the *Defence Force Discipline Appeals Act 1955* against DFDA convictions by courts martial and Defence Force magistrates. A further appeal on a point of law lies from this Tribunal to the Federal Court of Australia and then, by special leave, to the High Court of Australia.

Military Inquiries

Military administrative inquiries are provided for under Defence (Inquiry) Regulations 1985, which were framed in the aftermath of the sinking of HMAS *Voyager* in 1964. The Regulations were implemented in 1985, providing a framework to investigate matters that have the potential to detract from the operational capability of the ADF. Military administrative inquiries are primarily concerned with determining facts and circumstances surrounding an incident of situation. Such inquiries are not used to investigate disciplinary or criminal matters, and do not result in the punishment of parties involved.

Reforms to the military justice system

The Australian Government announced in October 2005 that significant reforms to the existing military justice system would be introduced within two years. These changes follow the recommendations of the Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade References Committee, *Report into the Effectiveness of the Australian Military Justice System* (2005). The key measures agreed by the government include:

- establishing a permanent Australian Military Court that is independent of the chain of command, to replace the current system of individually convened trials by courts martial and Defence Force magistrates
- appointing an independent civilian president to head mandatory Commissions of Inquiry for suicides by ADF members and deaths in service
- establishing a Tri-Service ADF investigation unit that is independent of the Service chains of command, noting that more serious criminal offences committed inside Australia will continue to be referred to appropriate civilian authorities for investigation and prosecution, and
- implementing a streamlined ADF complaints and redress of grievances system in accordance with the 2004 joint Defence Force Ombudsman/CDF Redress of Grievance Systems Review.

AUSTRALIAN STRATEGIC POLICY

The 2000 White Paper

The 2000 Defence White Paper, *Defence 2000—Our Future Defence Force*, identified five geographically-based 'strategic objectives' for Australia:

- ensuring the defence of Australia and its direct approaches
- fostering the security of our immediate neighbourhood
- promoting stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia
- maintaining strategic stability in the wider Asia Pacific region, and
- contributing to efforts, especially by the UN, to uphold global security.

These strategic objectives are pursued within the context of Australia's international strategic relationships. The most important of these is the United States alliance, which is described as 'a key strategic asset that will support our bilateral, regional and global interests over the next decade and beyond'.

The 2000 Defence White Paper stated that Australia's most important long-term strategic objective is to be able to defend our territory from direct military attack. Whilst a direct military attack on Australia has consistently been judged to be of low probability since the 1976 Defence White Paper—*Australian Defence*, the consequences of any such attack would be so serious that it has continued to receive the highest priority in force structure design and development. This strategic objective is shaped by the following three principles:

- self reliance—the defence of Australia without relying on the combat forces of other countries
- maritime strategy—control of the air and sea approaches to the continent, and
- proactive operations—although our posture is defensive, we would seek to attack hostile forces as far from our shores as possible.

The second strategic objective is contributing to the security of our immediate neighbourhood, including the ability to help our neighbours defend themselves if they were attacked. The third strategic objective is supporting Australia's wider interests by contributing to international coalition forces to meet crises beyond our region; generally the closer a crisis is to Australia, the greater our contribution. The fourth strategic objective is to help to strengthen security cooperation and a sense of shared strategic interest across the broader Asia–Pacific region. The fifth strategic objective is to contribute to international efforts to foster norms and practices that uphold global security and governance. In addition, the ADF will be called upon to support peacetime national tasks like coastal surveillance and natural disaster management.

The ADF is structured predominantly on the basis of the highest priority task—the defence of Australia. The second priority task of securing the immediate neighbourhood may also influence the structure of the force to meet unique requirements. This translates into two demands:

> First, the ADF needs sufficient maritime capabilities—mostly air and naval forces—that can defend Australia by denying our air and sea approaches to any credible hostile forces. These forces will also have the ability to support Australian forces deployed in our region and support the security of our immediate neighbourhood, as well as contribute to coalition operations in higher intensity conflicts.
>
> Second, Australia will maintain land forces—including the air and naval assets needed to deploy and protect them—that can operate as part of a joint force to control the approaches to Australia and respond effectively to any armed incursion on to Australian territory. These forces will also have the capability to contribute substantially to supporting the security of our immediate neighbourhood, and to contribute to coalition operations further a field, in lower intensity operations.[1]

Furthermore, a key goal of the 2000 Defence White Paper is to have the capability to deploy and sustain an Army brigade for extended periods, while maintaining at least a battalion available for deployment elsewhere.

1 Department of Defence 2000, *Defence 2000: Our Future Defence Force*, Department of Defence, Canberra, pp 53–54.

When preparing the 2000 Defence White Paper, the government was mindful of long-accumulating funding pressures for existing capabilities. What separated that document from previous Defence White Papers was the explicit program of new capability development that it set out and funded. This was done through the ten-year *Defence Capability Plan* (DCP) which provided long term planning guidance for the acquisition of new equipment and the continued effectiveness of existing capabilities. At the core of the DCP was a schedule of investment in new equipment. In order to fund this, a decade-long commitment to 2010–11 was made to increase defence funding at a real rate of growth of 3% per annum.

The 2000 Defence White Paper stressed the importance of the other various elements of the ADF's capabilities beyond mere equipment. Personnel in particular were identified as the essential component, along with a competitive defence industry base and capable scientific and technological support.

Updates

The Australian Government re-examined our strategic outlook after the terrorist attacks on the United States in September 2001, and early in 2003 released *Australia's National Security: A Defence Update*. The 2003 Defence Update stated that the strategic setting had changed in a number of ways and that there was less strategic certainty than in the past. It identified an enhanced threat from global terrorism and weapons of mass destruction (WMD), and further ascertained that adverse trends affected fragile states in our immediate neighbourhood. Somewhat paradoxically, it also stated that greater stability in major power relations and the United States' determination to act against terrorists and inimical regimes, had reduced the threat of direct military attack on Australia since 2000.

The 2003 Defence Update concluded that the principles set out in the 2000 Defence White Paper remained sound, but 'some re-balancing of capability and expenditure was necessary to take account of changes in Australia's strategic environment'. However, it stopped short of detailing how the changes would impact on the ADF, beyond saying that there would be an increased emphasis on readiness, mobility, interoperability and the development and enhancement of (unspecified) new capabilities.

A Defence Capability Review was undertaken to determine the new requirements, which led in early 2004 to a revised DCP (*Defence Capability Plan 2004–2014*). Key elements included the decision to purchase 59 M1 Abrams tanks for Army, and to give Navy much larger amphibious vessels than previously planned. To accommodate rising costs in the ADF, cuts were made to capability including the early retirement of the F-111 long range strike fighter fleet, the decommissioning of two Adelaide Class guided missile frigates and the laying-up of two Huon Class coastal mine hunters[2].

The implications for Defence of the 2003 Defence Update were manifest in the deployment of additional land forces to Iraq, and the re-deployment of combat forces to Afghanistan in the 'war on terror'. Domestically, new and enhanced ADF capabilities were developed to support counter-terrorism arrangements. In addition, the ADF was employed as part of a wider Australian Government effort to assist troubled regional states, such as the Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI).

The most recent survey of our strategic landscape, *Australia's National Security: A Defence Update 2005*, was released in December 2005. It finds that the security environment continues to change in ways that make it more complex and demanding. Defeating the threat of terrorism, countering the proliferation of WMD and supporting regional states in difficulty are identified as the most immediate defence priorities for Australia.

In 2006, Australia continued its commitment to supporting the emerging democracies of Iraq and Afghanistan. The challenges presented by state failure in our region were borne out again by serious civil unrest in the Solomon Islands capital Honiara in April, and the political turmoil that engulfed Timor-Leste in May. The Australian Government intervened militarily in both of these crises to avert state failure, at the request of the respective national governments of the Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste.

The 2005 Defence Update asserts that the ADF must be a balanced force if it is to continue to make meaningful contributions to global security commitments, while also responding comprehensively to threats to regional stability. The ADF will be developed as a joint and networked force in order to operate in increasingly complex and ambiguous environments, and against adversaries armed with lethal capabilities.

2 The two Huon Class coastal mine hunters were taken out of 'extended readiness' following the 2006–07 Budget, and re-roled for coastal surveillance duties.

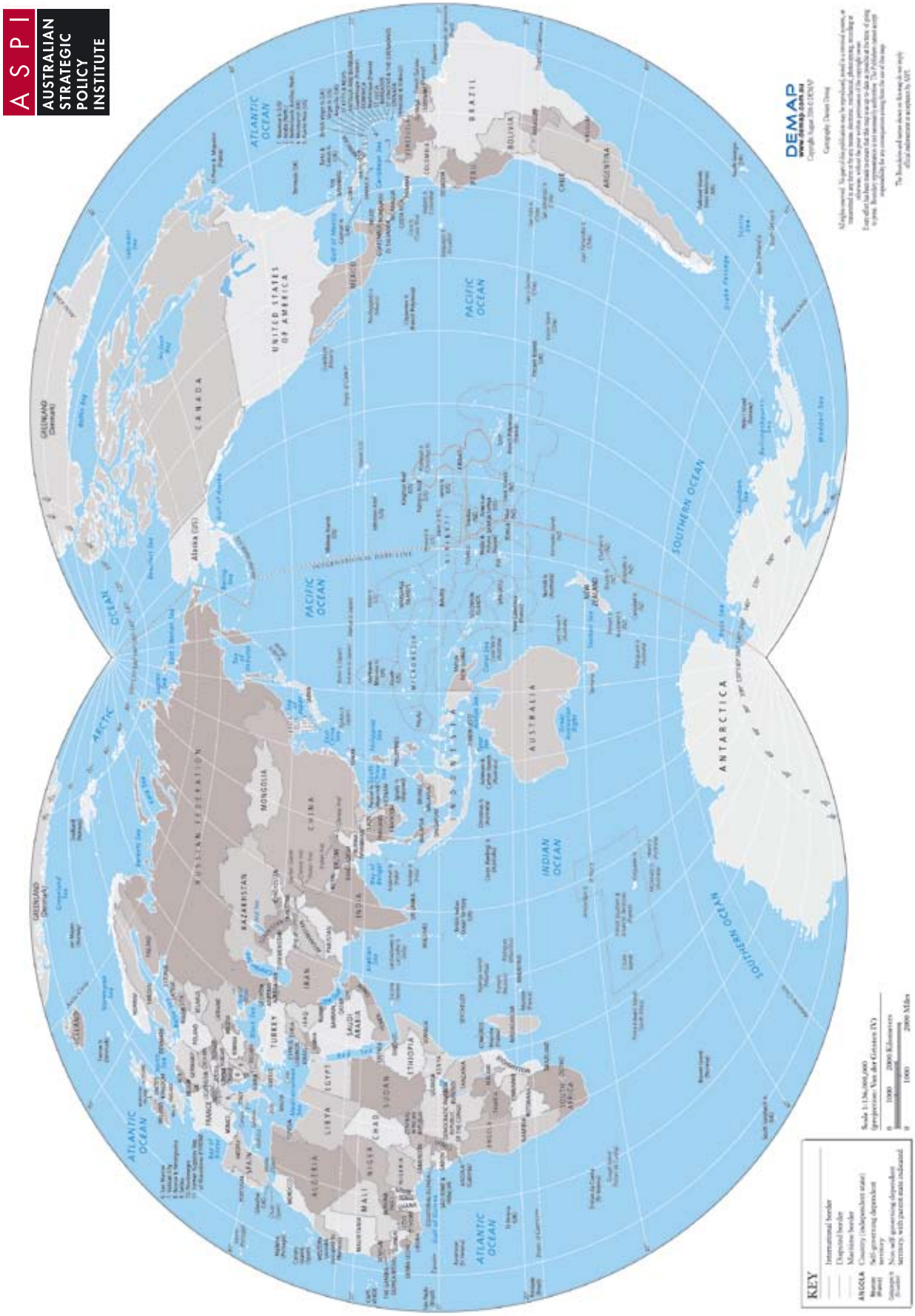
In order to meet these demands, the following capabilities are identified that will increase the ADF's combat weight, mobility and sustainability:

- Hardened and Networked Army (HNA) initiative to provide Army with more mobility and fire support
- increasing the size of Army by 1,485 personnel and developing a High Readiness Reserve force
- new amphibious ships that will extend the reach of the ADF and allow the deployment of larger and heavier forces
- new air war destroyers to protect deployed forces
- new combat systems for the Collins class submarines and heavy torpedos to provide additional protection
- enhanced border patrol capability with the new fleet of Armidale Class patrol boats
- upgrades to the F/A-18 fleet and the transition to a new air combat capability
- better situational awareness and command and control with the 'Wedgetail' airborne early warning and control aircraft
- increased reach and persistence of air combat capabilities with the new generation of A330 air-to-air refuellers, and
- the option of heavy airlift capabilities.

A second revised DCP released in June 2006 outlines these and other major capital equipment proposals amounting to more than the $51 billion, that are to be approved over the next ten years. Significantly, the Australian Government announced in the 2006–07 Budget that funding for the DCP at 3% above inflation would now continue to 2015–16. The 2006–07 Budget also addresses the requirement for a responsive global airlift capability for the ADF, by providing funds for the acquisition of four C-17 Globemaster aircraft.

In addition to the measures provided by the Budget, the Australian Government announced in August 2006 its intention to raise an extra two full-time infantry battalions (2,600 personnel including support elements). This increased capacity of Army is to meet anticipated future regional and global security challenges. It will cost $10 billion over 11 years, and is supplementary to the enhanced capability for the land forces announced in 2005 as part of the HNA initiative. The new units will be a mechanised infantry battalion based in Adelaide, and a light infantry battalion based in South East Queensland.

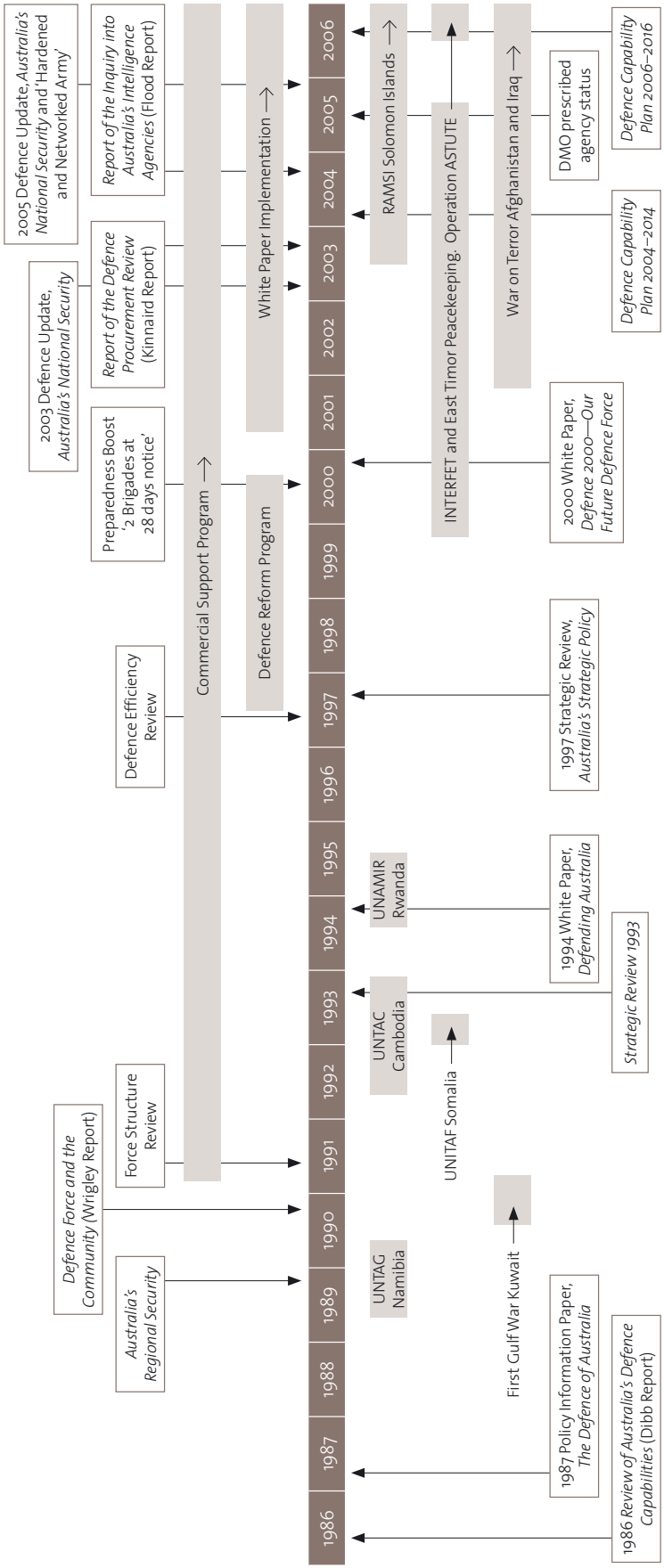
OUR PLACE IN THE WORLD



AUSTRALIA'S MARITIME BOUNDARIES

DEFENCE TIME LINE

The figure below charts the key events and policy milestones for Defence from 1986 to the present.



CHAPTER 2

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE FORCE

ADF COMMAND ARRANGEMENTS

Higher Command

Australia's command structure has four levels: national strategic, military strategic, operational and tactical. The highest level of command—national strategic—is the preserve of the executive arm of Australian Government. The National Security Committee of Cabinet (NSC), chaired by the Prime Minister, is the paramount decision making body on defence, foreign policy and domestic security. The NSC consists of the Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Defence (MINDEF), Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Attorney-General. It meets on an *ad hoc* basis to consider major issues and strategic developments of relevance to Australia's national security interests.

Other members of Cabinet may be co-opted to the NSC when specific issues relevant to their portfolios are being addressed. In addition, senior officials attend most NSC meetings, including: the Secretaries of the Departments of Prime Minister and Cabinet, Defence, and Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Directors General of the Australian Security and Intelligence Organisation (ASIO) and the Office of National Assessments (ONA), and CDF. Supporting the work of the NSC is the Secretaries Committee on National Security (SCNS) that is chaired by the Secretary of the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (PM&C), and comprises the heads of departments and agencies engaged in national security.

The executive arm of the Australian Government has control of the ADF through MINDEF, who is subject to decisions of Cabinet and the NSC. Below the Minister, at the military strategic level, CDF and the Secretary of the Department of Defence (SECDEF) develop and implement plans and programs to give effect to direction from government.

ADF command and control (until January 2007)

The command of military operations is exercised through a formal command chain and dedicated headquarters (HQ) structure. The current ADF operational command arrangements are based on a component model of command and control. This structure is in effect until January 2007 when new command arrangements will be in place.

CDF commands the ADF under the direction of MINDEF. The Vice Chief of the Defence Force (VCDF) then reports to CDF as Chief of Joint Operations (CJOPS). Below VCDF are seven separate command HQs that run ADF operations and exercises. This includes: a Joint Staff[1] under Deputy Chief of Joint Operations (DCJOPS) that undertakes strategic and joint theatre level planning and operations, three 'environmental' (sea, land and air) component commands that are responsible for single Service aspects, and a Special Operations component command. In addition, there are the Joint Logistics Command in Melbourne and the Northern Command (NORCOM) in Darwin.

The Maritime, Land, Air and Special Operations component commanders are 'dual-hatted'; reporting to CJOPS for the planning and conduct of operations, and to the Service Chiefs for training operational personnel and providing operationally-ready assets. The Joint Logistics component is responsible for providing operational support to deployed forces.

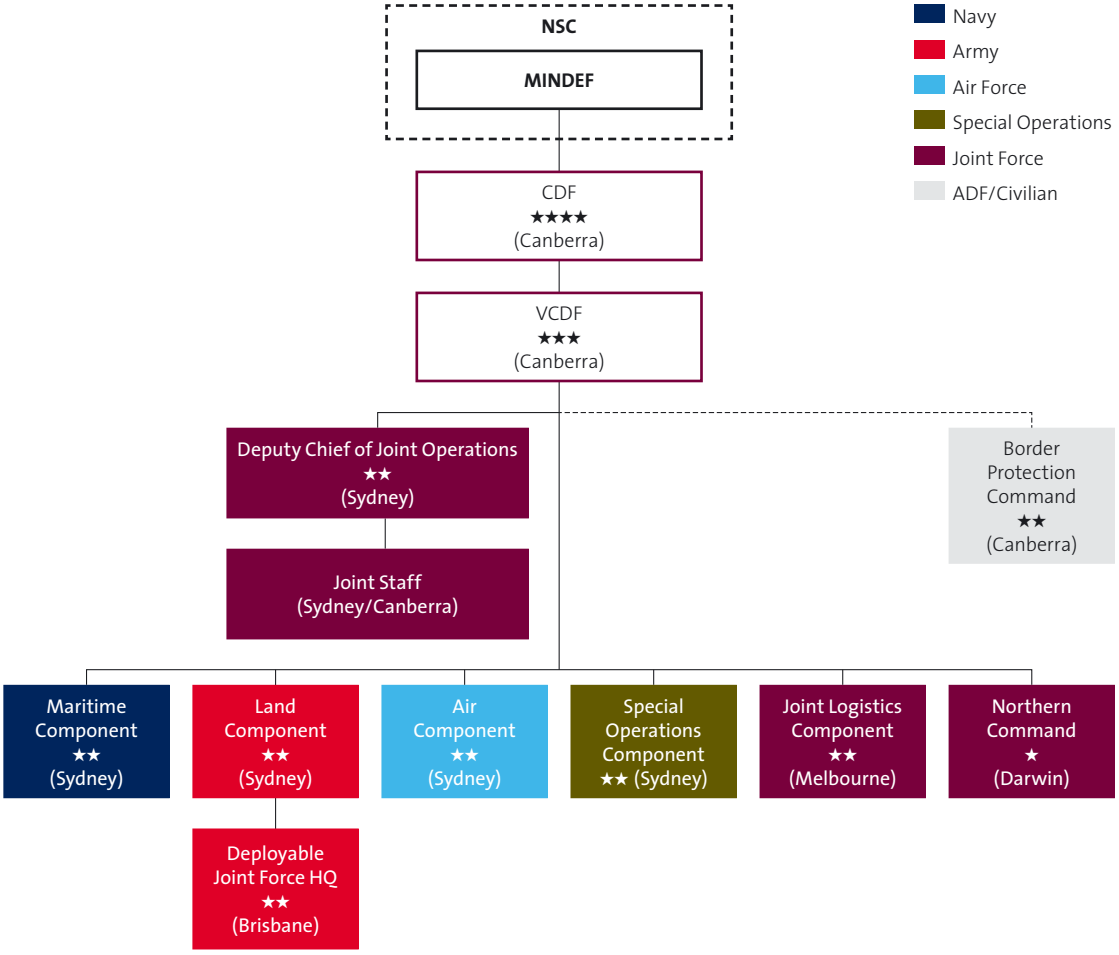
The role of the Joint Staff is to coordinate work between the various components, and where appropriate, to delegate the command of operations to them. In this arrangement forces are temporarily re-assigned from the Services to be commanded on operations and exercises as required. The ADF also maintains a Deployable Joint Force HQ that was last used for the INTERFET operation in East Timor. More usually, however, deployed operational HQ are drawn from within the Services or constituted on an *ad hoc* basis. In total, there are over 1,000 personnel permanently assigned to the various commands and HQs in the chain.

1 The term 'joint' pertains to activities, operations, organisations etc. in which elements of more than one Service participates. Joint Staff positions may be filled by appropriate personnel from any of the three Services.

Chapter 2 image: A Tiger Armed Reconnaissance Helicopter prepares to fire a Hellfire guided missile at a ground target at the Woomera Range, 21 May 2005. © Defence Department

In addition to the existing structure, a new Joint Offshore Protection Command (JOPC) was formally activated in Canberra in March 2005. It has since been re-titled Border Protection Command (BPC). BPC has a joint accountability structure, reporting to CDF for its military function, and to the Chief Executive Officer of the Australian Customs Service for its civil function. BPC is staffed by both Defence and Customs personnel and is responsible for offshore counter-terrorism prevention, interdiction and response capabilities and activities, including the protection of offshore oil and gas facilities and the offshore interdiction of ships.

Figure: ADF command structure (until January 2007)



New ADF command and control (from January 2007)

Command

The ADF is undergoing a phased transition to an integrated model of command and control. The new command arrangements are subject to ongoing testing and review, and will be in place from January 2007. Under these arrangements, CDF will continue to have full command of the ADF under direction of MINDEF. However, the new structure separates the command of operations from the Raise Train Sustain (RTS)[2] of force elements by the single Services. This is designed to create greater efficiencies and clear lines of accountability by eliminating the 'dual-hatting' of component commanders that is inherent in the component model.

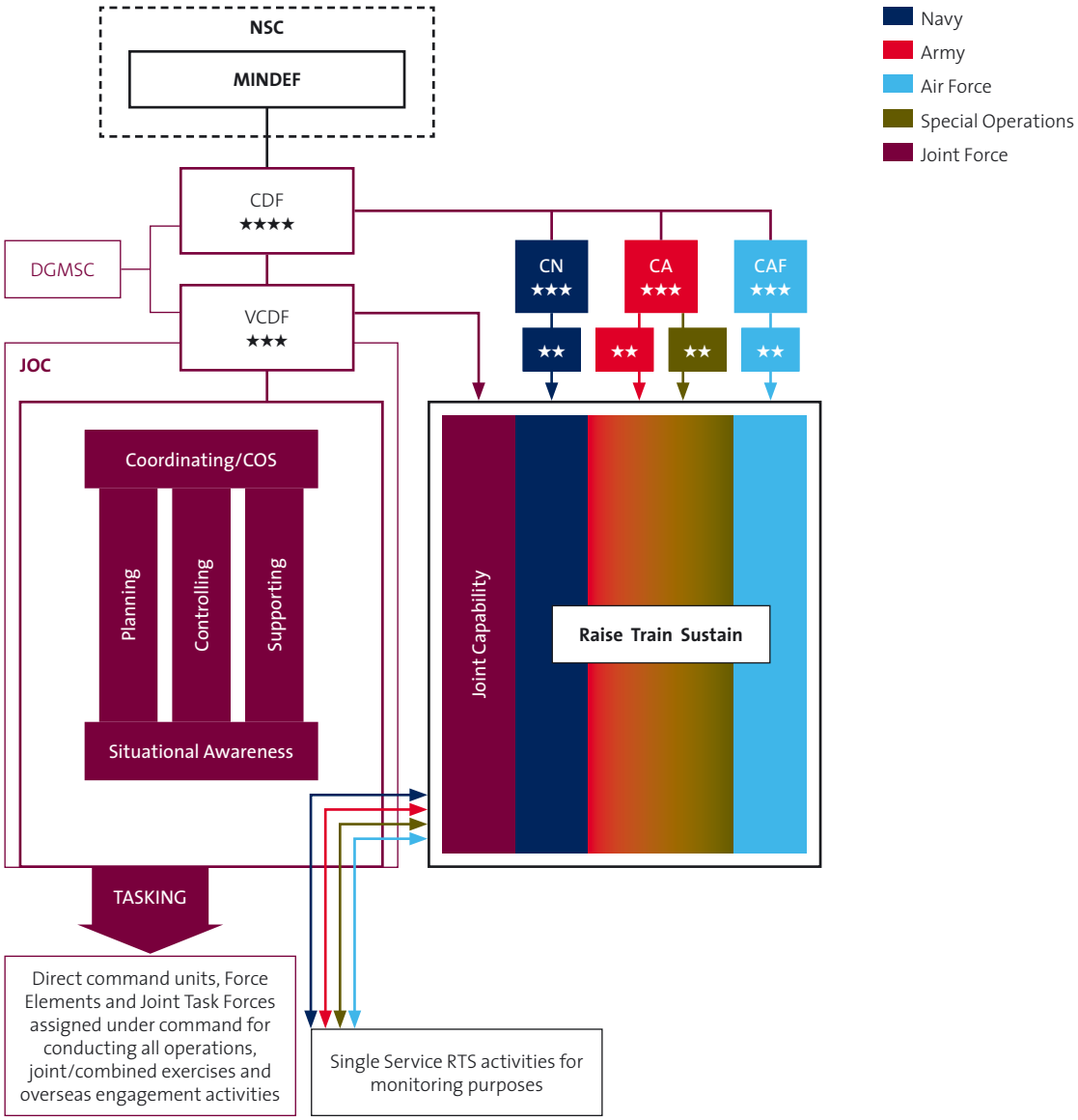
2 RTS is defined as the generation, preparation and maintenance of Defence capability by designated capability managers at the level of capabilities specified in preparedness directives and, as required, to support operations. Capability managers other than just the Service Chiefs are also responsible for RTS functions. They include: VCDF (for joint capability management), Head Information Capability Management Development, Director Defence Intelligence Organisation, and Head Personnel Executive.

CDF has delegated responsibility to VCDF for delivery of Defence Outcome 1—ADF operations to meet whole-of-government requirements and expectations. VCDF is also CDF's principal adviser on operational matters. VCDF as CJOPS commands Joint Operations Command (JOC), which comprises Headquarters Joint Operations Command (HQJOC), and Joint Task Forces and Force Elements when assigned for operations, specified exercises and other activity. The focus of command at this level is on forming the joint force, deploying the force into the area of operations, sustaining the force, and allocation of resources and provision of guidance to best achieve objectives. Essentially, VCDF links military objectives with tactical activity in the theatre, and directs military resources to attain those objectives.

The three Service Chiefs—Chief of Navy (CN), Chief of Army (CA) and Chief of Air Force (CAF) are CDF's principal military advisers on Defence policy, military strategy and the employment of their Service's forces. They are subordinate to CDF and responsible for the command of their respective Services for RTS functions.

Within Australian Defence Headquarters (ADHQ), CDF and VCDF are supported by a strategic military staff under the Director General Military Strategic Commitments (DGMSC). Military Strategic Commitments (MSC) Branch works closely with HQJOC and other ADHQ areas including the Strategy Executive. They provide the military expertise for strategic engagement with government and representation and coordination at both the inter-departmental and coalition level. They also provide support to the National Crisis Management Machinery. CDF's strategic intent for operational commitments is translated into direction by MSC staff.

Figure: New ADF command arrangements (from January 2007)



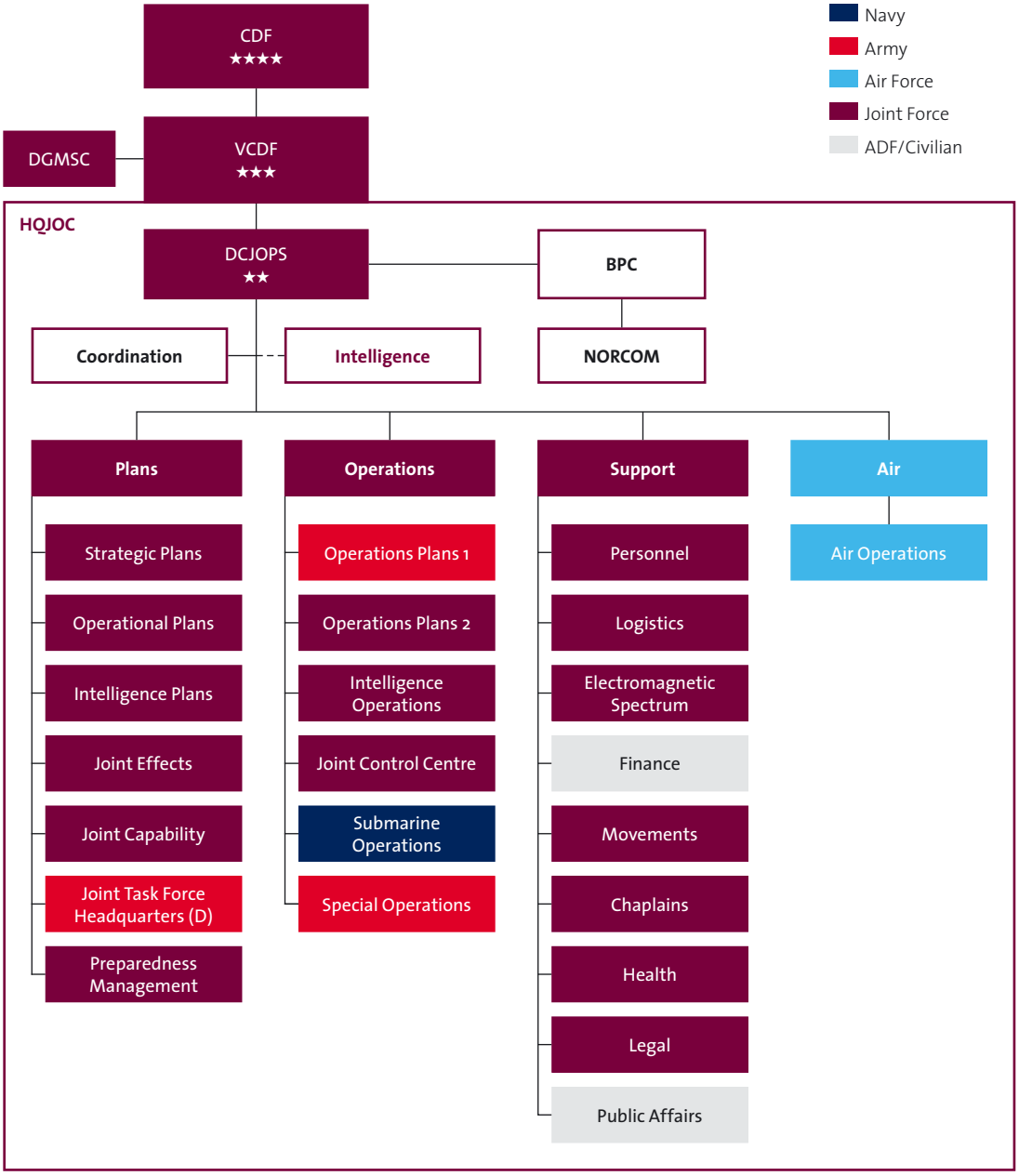
Control

From January 2007, ADF operations will be controlled by VCDF through a single joint headquarters designated Headquarters Joint Operations Command (HQJOC). A co-located HQJOC facility is being constructed near Bungendore, NSW. It is to be staffed by up to 750 personnel and will be operational by the end of 2008. Until that time, control of operations, specified exercises and other activity will be effected from headquarters facilities located in Canberra and Sydney.

HQJOC is organised around three key groupings: plans, operations and support. These groupings operate in a matrix system that contains a range of diverse expertise. Service HQs and other Defence and national agencies provide specialist advice as required. HQJOC incorporates a single ADF '24/7' Joint Control Centre and from early 2009, a scalable Joint Task Force HQ (deployable).

The core role of HQJOC is to plan, monitor and control ADF operations, specified exercises and other activities, in order to enable VCDF to command assigned forces and fulfil his responsibilities as CJOPS. HQJOC also provides military advice at the strategic and operational levels to other agencies. HQJOC is further responsible for monitoring the RTS activities on behalf of the Service Chiefs and contributing to the development of ADF doctrine.

Figure: Headquarters Joint Operations Command (HQJOC) structure



ADF ORDER OF BATTLE

NAVY

Major Surface Combatant[1] (Output 2.1)

Role: Long-range escorts with combat capabilities in all three primary warfare areas—air, surface and undersea—that can provide limited combined, coalition and joint ADF command and control facilities. They can embark an aviation flight, and are able to sustain independent operations in remote areas for extended periods. Major surface combatants are essential force elements in any Task Organisation where the ADF deploys for contingencies across the spectrum of maritime operations.

Class/Specifications	Armament	Force size	Name/Pennant Number	Comm.	Base
Adelaide Class Guided Missile Frigate FFG[2] (US *Oliver Hazard Perry)* Displacement: 4,100 tonnes Length: 138 metres Beam: 13.7 metres Draft: 7.5 metres Propulsion: 2×General Electric LM2500 gas turbines Speed: 30 knots Range: 4,500 nautical miles Ship's company: 186 (210 with helicopter detachment)	Mk 13 guided missile launch system with SM-1 medium range surface-to-air missile and Harpoon anti-ship missile, Mk 41 vertical launch system with Evolved Sea Sparrow short range surface-to-air missile, 76 mm rapid fire gun, 20 mm Phalanx close-in weapons system, 2×Mk 32 triple tubes with Mk 46 lightweight torpedo[3], 6×.50 cal machine guns, 2×embarked helicopters	5 (reducing to 4 by late 2007)	HMAS *Adelaide* FFG 01	15/11/1980	Garden Island, WA
			HMAS *Darwin* FFG 04	21/07/1984	Sydney, NSW
			HMAS *Melbourne* FFG 05	15/02/1992	Sydney, NSW
			HMAS *Newcastle* FFG 06	11/12/1993	Sydney, NSW
			HMAS *Sydney* FFG 03	29/01/1983	Sydney, NSW
Anzac Class Frigate FFH[4] (German *Meko 200*) Displacement: 3,600 tonnes Length: 118 metres Beam: 14.8 metres Draft: 4.35 metres Propulsion: Combined diesel or gas (CODOG)—General Electric LM2500 gas turbine, 2×MTU12V1163 diesel engines Speed: 27 knots Range: 6,000 nautical miles Ship's company: 164	Mk 41 vertical launch system with Evolved Sea Sparrow short range surface-to-air missile, 8×canister launched Harpoon anti-ship missile, 5 inch (127 mm) rapid fire gun, 2×Mk 32 triple tubes with Mk 46 lightweight torpedo, 6×.50 cal machine guns, embarked helicopter	8	HMAS *Anzac* FFH 150	13/05/1996	Garden Island, WA
			HMAS *Arunta* FFH 151	12/12/1998	Garden Island, WA
			HMAS *Ballarat* FFH 155	26/06/2004	Sydney, NSW
			HMAS *Parramatta* FFH 154	4/10/2003	Sydney, NSW
			HMAS *Perth* FFH 157	28/08/2006	Garden Island, WA
			HMAS *Stuart* FFH 153	17/08/2002	Sydney, NSW
			HMAS *Toowoomba* FFH 156	8/10/2005	Garden Island, WA
			HMAS *Warramunga* FFH 152	28/03/2001	Garden Island, WA

Naval Aviation (Output 2.2)

Role: Embarked Naval Aviation assets enhance the capabilities of major surface combatants and are an integral part of the sensor and weapon systems of the parent ship. Helicopters are used for undersea (anti-submarine) and anti-surface (ship strike) warfare, reconnaissance, surveillance, maritime support, search and rescue, medical evacuation, electronic warfare and aircrew training.

Squadron	Capability	Aircraft/Specifications	Armament	Force size	Base
723 SQN	Aircrew basic rotary wing training	**Eurocopter *AS350BA Squirrel*[5]** Weight: 2,100 kg (maximum) Range: 555 km Engine: Aerospatiale Turbomeca Arriel 1B turboshaft Speed: 260 kph Crew: 2 to 4		13	Nowra, NSW
805 SQN	Anti-surface warfare embarked helicopters and operational training	**Kaman Aerospace *SH-2G(A) Super Seasprite*** (not yet in service) Weight: 6,441 kg (maximum) Range: 830 km Engines: 2×General Electric T-700 turboshaft Speed: 250 kph Crew: 2 (pilot, tactical officer)	AGM-119B Penguin anti-ship missile, Mk 46 lightweight torpedo, 7.62 mm machine gun	11	Nowra, NSW
816 SQN	Anti-submarine warfare and surface surveillance embarked helicopters and operational training	**Sikorsky *S-70B-2 Seahawk*** Weight: 9,473 kg (maximum) Range: 1,295 km Engines: 2×General Electric T-700 turboshaft Speed: 330 kph Crew: 3 (pilot, tactical coordinator and sensor operator)	Mk 46 lightweight torpedo, 7.62 mm machine gun	16	Nowra, NSW
817 SQN	Maritime support embarked helicopters and operational training	**Westland *Mk 50A Sea King*[6]** Weight: 9,525 kg (maximum) Range: 925 km Engines: 2×Rolls Royce Gnome gas turbines Speed: 230 kph Crew: 4 (2×pilots, tactical coordinator and air-crewman)	7.62 mm machine gun	6	Nowra, NSW

Patrol Boat (Output 2.3)

Role: The patrol boat force provides a patrol, response and surveillance capability that contributes to the civil surveillance program (managed by Coastwatch) and tasking by JOPC. National tasks include general surveillance, fisheries patrol, wildlife and environmental protection, and preventing illegal importation and unauthorised boat arrivals. Patrol boats can also be used for insertion and extraction of Special Operations elements and Army patrols along the Australian coastline.

Class/Specifications	Armament	Force size	Name/Pennant Number	Comm.	Base
Fremantle Class Patrol Boat FCPB[7] (UK *PCF 420*) Displacement: 220 tonnes Length: 42 metres Beam: 7.15 metres Draft: 1.8 metres Propulsion: 2×MTU16V538 diesels Speed: 27 knots Range: 2,360 nautical miles Ship's company: 24	1×40/60 Bofors gun, 2×.50 cal machine guns	6 (reducing to 0 by 2007)	HMAS *Bendigo* FCPB 211	28/05/1983 (Decommissions 09/09/2006)	Cairns, Qld
			HMAS *Dubbo* FCPB 214	10/03/1984 (Decommissions Jan 2007	Darwin, NT
			HMAS *Geraldton* FCPB 213	10/12/1983 (Decommissions 07/10/2006)	Darwin, NT
			HMAS *Gladstone* FCPB 216	8/09/1984 (Decommissions Feb 2007)	Cairns, Qld
			HMAS *Ipswich* FCPB 209	13/12/1982 (Decommissions May 2007)	Cairns, Qld
			HMAS *Townsville* FCPB 205	18/07/1981 (Decommissions May 2007)	Cairns, Qld
Armidale Class Patrol Boat ACPB Displacement: 270 tonnes Length: 56.8 metres Beam: 9.68 metres Draft: 2.25 metres Propulsion: 2×MTU16V4000M70 diesel engines Speed: 25 knots Range: 3,000 nautical miles Ship's company: 21	1×25 mm Typhoon stabilised gun, 2×.50 cal machine guns	5 (rising to 14 by 2008)	HMAS *Albany* ACPB 86	15/07/2006	Darwin, NT
			HMAS *Armidale* ACPB 83	24/06/2005	Darwin, NT
			HMAS *Bathurst* ACPB 85	10/02/2006	Darwin, NT
			HMAS *Larrakia* ACPB 84	10/02/2006	Darwin, NT
			HMAS *Pirie* ACPB 87	29/07/2006	Darwin, NT

Submarine (Output 2.4)

Role: Maritime strike and interdiction, undersea warfare, surveillance, intelligence gathering, clandestine deployment of Special Operations elements, and a capability to mine ports and sea lanes.

Class/Specifications	Armament	Force size	Name/Pennant Number	Comm.	Base
Collins Class Submarine SSG[8] Displacement: 3,350 tonnes (submerged) Length: 77.8 metres Diameter: 7.8 metres Draft: 6.8 metres Propulsion: Jeumont Schneider main motor, 3×Hedemora/Garden Island Type V18B/14 diesel engines, 3×Jeumont Schneider generators Speed: >20 knots (submerged) >10 knots (surfaced) Range: 400 nautical miles (submerged) 11,500 nautical miles (surfaced) Diving depth: >180 metres Ship's company: 45 (including trainees)	6×forward tubes capable of launching Sub-Harpoon anti-ship missile and Mk 48 heavyweight torpedo	6	HMAS *Collins* SSG 73	27/07/1996	Garden Island, WA
			HMAS *Dechaineux SSG* 76	23/02/2001	Garden Island, WA
			HMAS *Farncomb* SSG 74	31/01/1998	Garden Island, WA
			HMAS *Rankin* SSG 78	29/03/2003	Garden Island, WA
			HMAS *Sheean* SSG 77	23/02/2001	Garden Island, WA
			HMAS *Waller* SSG 75	10/07/1999	Garden Island, WA

Afloat Support (Output 2.5)

Role: Afloat support consists of an oil tanker and a replenishment ship that serve as force multipliers for the major surface combatants and embarked helicopters; extending range and time at sea by replenishing them with fuel, stores and ammunition while underway. These vessels also provide logistic support to deployed land forces and have utility in a range of peacetime national tasks.

Class/Specifications	Armament	Force size	Name/Pennant Number	Comm.	Base
Auxiliary Tanker AO[9] Displacement: 46,017 tonnes (full) 8,585 tonnes (light) Length: 189 metres Beam: 31 metres Draft: 9 metres Propulsion: Hyundai MAN B&W 6550MC six cylinder slow speed diesel engine Speed: 16 knots Range: 16,000 nautical miles Ship's company: 56 + 5 dedicated training berths	4×.50 cal machine guns	1	HMAS *Sirius* O 266	16/09/2006	Garden Island, WA

Afloat Support (Output 2.5) *continued*

Class/Specifications	Armament	Force size	Name/Pennant Number	Comm.	Base
Auxiliary Oiler Replenishment AOR (French *Durance*) Displacement: 17,993 tonnes Length: 157.2 metres Beam: 21.2 metres Draft: 8.6 metres Propulsion: 2×SEMT-Pielstick 16 PC2-5 V400 diesel engines Speed: 19 knots Range: 8,616 nautical miles Ship's company: 220	2×20 mm Phalanx close-in weapons system, 4×.50 cal machine guns	1	HMAS *Success* OR 304	23/04/1986	Sydney, NSW

Mine Warfare (Output 2.6)

Role: Mine counter-measures, maintain a capability to lay mines, ordnance disposal and clandestine maritime tactical operations. Coastal mine hunters also provide a limited maritime patrol and surveillance capability.

Class/Specifications	Armament	Force size	Name/Pennant Number	Comm.	Base
Huon Class Coastal Mine Hunter MHC[10] (Italian*Lirici/Gaeta*) Displacement: 720 tonnes Length: 52.5 metres Beam: 9.9 metres Draft: 4.87 metres Propulsion: Fincantieri GMT diesel engine, 3×electro-hydraulic auxiliary power units Speed: 14 knots Range: 1,700 nautical miles Ship's company: 39	30 mm DS30B rapid fire gun, 2×SUTEC Double Eagle mine disposal vehicles, 2×.50 cal machine guns	6	HMAS *Diamantina* M 86	4/05/2002	Sydney, NSW
			HMAS *Gascoyne* M 85	2/06/2001	Sydney, NSW
			HMAS *Hawkesbury* M 83	12/02/2000	Sydney, NSW
			HMAS *Huon* M 82	15/05/1999	Sydney, NSW
			HMAS *Norman* M 84	26/08/2000	Sydney, NSW
			HMAS *Yarra* M 87	1/03/2003	Sydney, NSW
Auxiliary Mine Sweeper MSA Displacement: 242 tonnes Length: 29 metres Beam: 8.5 metres Draft: 3.43 metres Speed: 11 knots Range: 4,490 nautical miles Ship's company: 9		2	HMAS *Bandicoot* Y 298	1/08/1990	Sydney, NSW
			HMAS *Wallaroo* Y 299	1/08/1990	Sydney, NSW
Clearance Diving Team		2	AUST CDT ONE		Sydney, NSW
			AUST CDT FOUR		Garden Island, WA

Amphibious Lift[11] (Output 2.7)

Role: The capability for amphibious lift comprises two amphibious landing ships, one heavy landing ship and six heavy landing craft. The major fleet units provide amphibious lift and support to landing forces. Their inherent capability for command and control, communications, helicopter flights and medical support make them versatile amphibious platforms for joint ADF operations and a wide range of peacetime national tasks.

Class/Specifications	Armament	Force size	Name/Pennant Number	Comm.	Base
Kanimbla Class Amphibious Landing Ship LPA[12] (US *Newport*) Displacement: 8,534 tonnes (full load) Length: 159.2 metres Beam: 21.2 metres Draft: 5.3 metres Propulsion: 6×ARCO 16-251 diesel engines Speed: 20 knots Range: 14,000 nautical miles Ship's company: 182	20 mm Phalanx close-in weapons system, 6×.50 cal machine guns	2	HMAS *Kanimbla* L 51 HMAS *Manoora* L 52	25/11/1994 29/08/1994	Sydney, NSW Sydney, NSW
Heavy Landing Ship LSH[12] (UK *Sir*) Displacement: 5,800 tonnes (full load) Length: 126 metres Beam: 18 metres Draft: 4.9 metres Propulsion: 2×Mirrlees Blackstone KDMR8 diesel engines Speed: 16 knots Range: 8,000 nautical miles Ship's company: 145	4×.50 cal machine guns	1	HMAS *Tobruk* L 50	23/04/1981	Sydney, NSW
Balikpapan Class Heavy Landing Craft LCH Displacement: 316 tonnes Length: 44.5 metres Beam: 10.1 metres Draft: 2 metres Propulsion: 2×diesel engines Speed: 9 knots Range: 2,280 nautical miles (150 tonne load) Ship's company: 13	2×.50 cal machine gun	6	HMAS *Balikpapan* L 126 HMAS *Betano* L 133 HMAS *Brunei* L 127 HMAS *Labuan* L 128 HMAS *Tarakan* L 129 HMAS *Wewak* L 130	27/09/1974 8/02/1974 5/01/1973 9/03/1973 15/06/1973 10/08/1973	Darwin, NT Darwin, NT Cairns, Qld Cairns, Qld Cairns, Qld Cairns, Qld

Hydrographic, Meteorological and Oceanographic Operations[13] (Output 2.8)

Role: Hydrographic, meteorological and oceanographic operations for the production of maritime military geospatial information for the ADF. This Force Element Group is also responsible for national hydrographic surveying and charting.

Class/Specifications	Armament	Force size	Name/Pennant Number	Comm.	Base
Leeuwin Class Hydrographic Ship AGHS and embarked survey motor boats Displacement: 2,550 tonnes Length: 71.1 metres Beam: 15.2 metres Draft: 4.4 metres Propulsion: 4×Rushton diesel generators, 2×electric propulsion motors Speed: >12 knots Range: 8,000 nautical miles Ship's company: 46	.50 cal machine guns, embarked helicopter	2	HMAS *Leeuwin* A 245 HMAS *Melville* A 246	27/05/2000 27/05/2000	Cairns, Qld Cairns, Qld
Paluma Class Survey Motor Launch SML Displacement: 320 tonnes Length: 36.6 metres Beam: 13.7 metres Draft: 1.9 metres Propulsion: 2×Detroit 12V-92T A diesel engines Speed: 12 knots Range: 3,500 nautical miles Ship's company: 14		4	HMAS *Benalla* A 04 HMAS *Mermaid* A 02 HMAS *Paluma* A 01 HMAS *Shepparton* A 03	20/09/1990 4/12/1989 27/02/1989 24/01/1990	Cairns, Qld Cairns, Qld Cairns, Qld Cairns, Qld
Fokker *F27-500 'Friendship'* Laser Airborne Depth Sounder (LADS) aircraft Role: Survey Weight: no data Range: 1,111 km (minimum 2 hours on sounding task) Engines: 2×Rolls Royce Dart turboprop Speed: 269 km/h (survey speed) Crew: 4 (2×contract aircrew, 2×survey crew)		1	LADS Unit	Delivered 1993	Cairns, Qld

Notes:

1. *A new class of three Australian-built, Aegis-equipped 'Air Warfare Destroyers'—HMA Ships* Hobart, Brisbane and Sydney*—will provide an area air defence capability from 2013, subject to second pass approval from the Australian Government in 2007 (project SEA 4000).*
2. *HMA Ships* Sydney, Melbourne, Darwin *and* Newcastle *are being progressively upgraded with enhanced sensors and armed with the SM-2 area air defence missile from 2009 (project SEA 1390) and the Evolved Sea Sparrow Missile (ESSM) system (project SEA 1428). HMAS* Adelaide *will be decommissioned at the end of 2007. HMAS* Canberra *was decommissioned on 12 November 2005.*
3. *The Mk 46 lightweight torpedo will be replaced with the new MU90/Impact torpedo that will eventually be integrated into the Anzac Class and upgraded Adelaide Class frigates, Seahawk and Super Seasprite helicopters, and RAAF AP-3C Orion maritime patrol aircraft (project JP 2070).*
4. *Anzac Class frigates are being progressively upgraded with enhanced sensors and armed with a Harpoon anti-ship missile capability (project SEA 1348) and the ESSM system (project SEA 1428).*
5. *One aircraft is held as attrition spare.*
6. *One Sea King helicopter was lost on Nias Island, Indonesia, during Operation SUMATRA ASSIST II on 2 April 2005. The remaining Sea Kings will be retired in 2010 and replaced with six new MRH-90 helicopters.*
7. *The Fremantle Class patrol boats have exceeded their life-of-type and are progressively being replaced with 14 new Armidale Class patrol boats delivered between 2005 and 2008 (project SEA 1444). The following ACPBs are still the be commissioned:* Maitland *(30/09/06),* Ararat *(14/10/06),* Broome *(Feb 2007),* Bundaberg *(Feb 2007),* Childers *(May 2007),* Wollongong *(Jun 2007),* Launceston *(Sep 2007),* Maryborough *(late 2007), and* Glenelg *(early 2008).*

8. *The Mk 48 Mod 7 Advanced Capability Common Broadband Advanced Sonar System (ADCAP CBASS) heavyweight torpedo (project SEA 1429) and a new tactical combat system (project SEA 1439) will be installed in all Collins Class submarines from 2006 to 2010.*
9. *HMAS* Sirius *replaced the HMAS* Westralia *as the fleet tanker in September 2006 (project SEA 1654).*
10. *Two Huon Class coastal mine hunters that were laid up in 'extended readiness' will be reactivated in 2006–07, and re-roled for coastal surveillance duties.*
11. *A new class of two medium-sized Landing Ship Helicopter and Dock (LHD) amphibious vessels—HMA Ships* Canberra *and* Adelaide*—will enter service from 2012 subject to second pass approval from the Australian Government in 2007 (project JP 2048).*
12. *Navy operates Landing Craft Vehicular Personnel (LCVP) from the HMAS* Success *and the HMAS* Tobruk*, together with Army-operated LCM-8s and LARC Vs for ship-to-shore operations from the Kanimbla Class LPAs.*
13. *The Hydrographic component is supported by the Australian Hydrographic Office (AHO) in Wollongong, NSW, and also comprises the Hydrographic Office deployable survey unit. Meteorological and Oceanographic support is conducted by mobile teams, the Operational Meteorological and Oceanographic Centre in Sydney, NSW, and the Naval Air Station Weather and Oceanographic Centre in Nowra, NSW.*

Basic Navy Structure
Organisation
Task Force
Task Group
Task Unit
Task Element

Note: When conducting operations, the Maritime Commander organises HMA Fleet in a temporary command structure known as a Task Organisation. The Task Organisation is a hierarchy of operational units, usually covering one Task Force (TF) which is then divided and sub-divided into subordinate units called Task Group (TG), Task Unit (TU), and Task Element (TE) (subordinate elements will be assigned a number based upon the command structure). Each component will be logically numbered (1–99) to indicate its position in the organisation.

ARMY

Special Operations (Output 3.1)

Role: Provides high readiness forces that are task organised to conduct special reconnaissance, offensive strike, counter-terrorism and consequence management, and offshore evacuation and recovery operations. Special Operations forces exploit deception and surprise, employing techniques that are discreet, non-escalatory, and avoid collateral damage.

(Sub-)Unit	Capability	Major equipment	Base
Special Operations Group:			
SO HQ	Command headquarters		Canberra, ACT/ Garden Island, NSW
SASR	Special air service regiment	Perentie long range patrol vehicle	Swanbourne, WA
4th Battalion Royal Australian Regiment (Commando) (4 RAR (Cdo))	Commando battalion		Holsworthy, NSW
1 Cdo Regt	Commando regiment (reserve)		Randwick, NSW
IRR	Incident response regiment		Holsworthy, NSW
126 Cdo Sig Sqn	Signals squadron (integrated[1])		Holsworthy, NSW
152 Sig Sqn	Signals squadron		Swanbourne, WA
SO CSSC	Special operations combat service support company		Holsworthy, NSW

Medium Combined Arms (Output 3.2)

Role: Provides combined arms teams from company to battalion size that are drawn from armoured units, mechanised infantry, medium artillery, combat engineers and combat support units. The medium combined arms teams can also incorporate additional manoeuvre elements from other outputs to tailor force packages as required. These forces use surprise, offensive action and concentration of force in order to disrupt or destroy enemy forces' plans, cohesion and morale.

Formation/(Sub-)Unit	Capability	Major equipment	Base
1st Brigade (1 Bde):			
HQ 1 Bde	Brigade headquarters		Palmerston, NT
1 Armd Regt	Armoured regiment	Leopard AS1 main battle tank (MBT)[2]	Palmerston, NT
		M1A1 Abrams AIM (D) MBT (on order)	
2nd Cavalry Regiment (2 Cav Regt)	Cavalry regiment	Australian light armoured vehicle (ASLAV)	Palmerston, NT
5/7 RAR[3]	Mechanised infantry battalion	M113 armoured personnel carrier (APC)	Palmerston, NT
		Bushmaster infantry mobility vehicle (IMV)	
8th/12th Medium Regiment (8/12 Mdm Regt)	Medium artillery regiment	M198 medium howitzer	Palmerston, NT
1 Combat Engineer Regiment (CER),	Combat and logistic support units		Palmerston, NT
1 Command Support Regiment (CSR)			Palmerston, NT
1 Combat Service Support Battalion (CSSB)			Palmerston, NT

Light Combined Arms (Output 3.3)

Role: Provides combined arms teams from company to battalion size that are drawn from light infantry units, an armoured sub-unit, light artillery, combat engineers and combat support units. The light combined arms teams can also incorporate additional manoeuvre elements from other outputs to tailor force packages as required. These forces are rapidly deployable by tactical and strategic lift, and have utility across the spectrum of conflict.

Formation/(Sub-)Unit	Capability	Major equipment	Base
3 Bde:			
HQ 3 Bde	Brigade headquarters		Townsville, Qld
B Sqn 3/4 Cav Regt[4]	Armoured mobility for 2 infantry companies	M113 APC	Townsville, Qld
		Bushmaster IMV	
1 RAR	Light infantry battalion		Townsville, Qld
2 RAR	Light infantry battalion		Townsville, Qld
4th Field Regiment (4 Fd Regt)	Field artillery regiment	L118/L119 Hamel light field gun	Townsville, Qld/ Holsworthy, NSW
3 CER	Combat and logistic support units		Townsville, Qld
3 CSR			Lavarack, Qld
3 CSSB			Townsville, Qld
Parachute Battalion Group:[5]			
3 RAR	Parachute infantry battalion		Holsworthy, NSW
	Combat and logistic support elements		

Army Aviation (Output 3.4)

Role: Provides aircraft for mobility through tactical troop lift, counter-terrorist support, reconnaissance, and command and liaison operations.

Formation/(Sub-)Unit		Capability	Aircraft	Base
16 Bde (Avn):				
HQ 16 Bde (Avn)		Brigade headquarters		Enoggera, Qld
	171 Avn Sqn[6]	Tactical transport squadron	S-70A-9 Blackhawk battlefield helicopter	Townsville, Qld
	173 Surveillance Sqn[7]	Fixed wing aircraft squadron	Super King Air 350 (B300) fixed wing aircraft	Oakey, Qld
HQ 1 Avn Regt		Aviation regiment headquarters		Darwin, NT
	161 Recon Sqn[8]	Reconnaissance squadron	B-206 B1 Kiowa light utility and reconnaissance helicopter	Darwin, NT
	162 Recon Sqn[8]	Reconnaissance squadron	B-206 B1 Kiowa light utility and reconnaissance helicopter	Darwin, NT
HQ 5 Avn Regt		Aviation regiment headquarters		Townsville, Qld
	A Sqn[9]	Tactical transport squadron	UH-1H Iroquois general utility helicopter	Oakey, Qld
	B Sqn	Tactical transport squadron	S-70A-9 Blackhawk battlefield helicopter	Townsville, Qld
	C Sqn	Battlefield support squadron	CH-47D Chinook medium lift helicopter	Townsville, Qld

Ground-Based Air Defence (Output 3.5)

Role: Provides ground-based air defence weapon systems to defend airspace in conjunction with other land and joint elements. Ground-based air defence is deployable as part of a combined arms team, and on land or ships to protect high-value targets from air attack.

Unit	Capability	Major equipment	Base
16 AD Regt	Air defence regiment (integrated)	RBS 70 man portable surface-to-air missile system	Woodside, SA

Combat Support (Output 3.6)

Role: Provides force-level surveillance and target acquisition, electronic warfare, military police, intelligence, force-level construction engineer support, and support to other outputs.

(Sub-)Unit	Capability	Base
HQ 6 ESR	Engineer support regiment headquarters	Enoggera, Qld
21 Const Regt	Construction regiment (reserve)	Holsworthy, NSW
22 Const Regt	Construction regiment (reserve)	Oakleigh South, Vic
17 Const Sqn	Construction squadron	Holsworthy, NSW
21 Const Sqn	Construction squadron	Enoggera, Qld
19 CE Wks	Chief engineer works unit (integrated)	Randwick, NSW
1 Topo Svy Sqn	Topographical survey squadron (integrated)	Enoggera, Qld
20th Surveillance and Target Acquisition Regiment (20 STA Regt)[10]	Surveillance and target acquisition regiment (integrated)	Enoggera, Qld
7 Sig Regt	Signals regiment (electronic warfare)	Cabarlah, Qld
110 Sig Sqn[11]	Signals squadron	Paddington, NSW
1 Int Bn	Intelligence battalion	Paddington, NSW
1 MP Bn	Military police battalion (integrated)	Liverpool, NSW
1 CTC	Combat training centre	Townsville, Qld

Regional Surveillance (Output 3.7)

Role: Provides mobile surveillance and reconnaissance forces in support of the national surveillance effort. These forces comprise predominately Army Reserve personnel drawn from the local communities and the indigenous population across the north of Australia from the Pilbara Region in Western Australia, to Cape York Peninsula, Queensland.

Unit	Capability	Base
North West Mobile Force (NORFORCE)	Regional force surveillance unit (reserve)	Larrakeyah, NT
Pilbara Regt	Regional force surveillance unit (reserve)	Karratha, WA
51st Battalion Far North Queensland Regiment (51 FNQR)	Regional force surveillance unit (reserve)	Cairns, Qld

Operational Logistic Support to Land Forces (Output 3.8)

Role: Provides operational-level combat service support forces with integral command and control, communications, supply chain management and distribution capabilities. This output includes the following capabilities: water and beach operations, air dispatch and parachute rigging, health and psychological support, deployed personnel support and force preparation.

(Sub-)Unit	Capability	Base
HQ FSG	Force support group headquarters	Randwick, NSW
HQ 17th Combat Service Support Brigade (HQ 17 CSSB)	Logistic support force brigade headquarters (integrated)	Randwick, NSW
130 Sig Sqn	Signals squadron (integrated)	Liverpool, NSW
145 Sig Sqn	Signals squadron (integrated)	Liverpool, NSW
2 FSB	Force support battalion (reserve)	Glenorchy, Tas
9 FSB	Force support battalion (integrated)	Randwick, NSW
10 FSB	Force support battalion	Townsville, Qld
SAD HMAS *Tobruk*	Ships army detachment	Garden Island, NSW
SAD HMAS *Manoora*	Ships army detachment	Garden Island, NSW
SAD HMAS *Kanimbla*	Ships army detachment	Garden Island, NSW
1 HSB	Health support battalion (integrated)	Holsworthy, NSW
2 HSB	Health support battalion (integrated)	Enoggera, Qld
3 HSB	Health support battalion (integrated)	Keswick, SA
3 Recov Coy	Recovery company (reserve)	Dandenong, Vic
1 Petr Coy	Petroleum company (reserve)	Oakleigh South, Vic
1 Psych Unit	Psychology unit	Randwick, NSW
DFSU	Deployed forces support unit (integrated)	Randwick, NSW

Motorised Combined Arms[12] (Output 3.9)

Role: Provides combined arms teams from company to battalion size that are drawn from an armoured unit, light infantry with integral wheeled mobility, light artillery, combat engineers and combat support units. The motorised combined arms teams can incorporate additional manoeuvre force elements from other outputs to tailor force packages as required. These forces conduct land manoeuvre operations utilising surprise, offensive action and concentration of force to disrupt or destroy enemy forces' plans, cohesion and morale. The output is based on 7th Brigade which provides a deployable headquarters, a formation command and control capability for domestic security tasks, and a motorised battlegroup.

Formation/(Sub-)Unit	Capability	Major equipment	Base
7 Bde:			
HQ 7 Bde	Brigade headquarters		Enoggera, Qld
2nd/14th Light Horse Regiment (Queensland Mounted Infantry) (2/14 LHR (QMI) (Recon))[13]	Cavalry regiment	M113 APC ASLAV	Enoggera, Qld
6 RAR	Motorised infantry battalion (integrated)	Bushmaster IMV	Enoggera, Qld
25th/49th Battalion Royal Queensland Regiment (25/49 RQR)	Motorised infantry battalion (integrated)	Bushmaster IMV	Enoggera, Qld
9 RQR	Light infantry battalion (integrated)		Enoggera, Qld
1 Fd Regt	Field artillery regiment (integrated)	L118/L119 Hamel light field gun	Enoggera, Qld
2 CER	Combat and logistic support units (integrated)		Enoggera, Qld
7 CSR			Enoggera, Qld
7 CSSB			Enoggera, Qld

Protective Operations (Output 3.10)

Role: Provides Army Reserve combined arms teams based on light infantry forces with integral command and control, communications, and combat service support. The combined arms teams form the basis of the Force Protection Company Groups on a reduced readiness notice as part of the High Readiness Reserve. This output also provides Reserve Response Forces on a reduced readiness notice for domestic security and support tasks, reinforcements for deployed regular units, and a mobilisation base for subsequent rotations in the event of a protracted operation. This output is drawn from Army Reserve formations based throughout Australia.

Formation	Capability	Major equipment	Base
4 Bde	Each comprising 1 brigade headquarters, 2 to 3 infantry battalions, 1 armoured reconnaissance unit and combat and logistic support units.	Some armoured vehicles and field artillery	Macleod, Vic
5 Bde			Holsworthy, NSW
8 Bde			Dundas, NSW
9 Bde			Keswick, SA
11 Bde			Townsville, Qld
13 Bde			Karrakatta, WA

Notes:

1. *Integrated units are made up of regular (full-time) and reserve (part-time) elements.*
2. *The Leopard AS1 MBT will be replaced with the M1A1 Abrams AIM (D) MBT in 2007 (project Land 907).*
3. *Darwin-based 5/7 RAR will be split into two mechanised infantry battalions under the command of 1 Bde, with the new 7th Battalion Royal Australian Regiment (7 RAR) to be based in Adelaide and projected to reach full strength by 2008.*
4. *The Bushmaster IMV will be introduced to B Sqn 3/4 Cav Regt by the end of 2006, replacing the M113A1 APC.*
5. *Sydney-based 3 RAR will be re-roled as a light infantry battalion and relocated to Townsville instead of Adelaide, as originally intended under Hardened and Networked Army (HNA)—Army's plan for restructuring for the modern battlefield.*
6. *171 Avn Sqn will relocate to Sydney, NSW, in 2006 and provide air mobility support to Sydney-based Special Operations units.*
7. *A fleet of leased Beechcraft Super King Air 350 (B300) fixed-wing aircraft was introduced in 2005.*
8. *The Kiowa helicopters operated by these squadrons are progressively being replaced by the new Tiger Armed Reconnaissance Helicopter, with the first squadron operational in June 2007 (project Air 87).*
9. *A Sqn will relocate to Townsville, Qld, in 2006 and will operate the new MRH-90 troop lift helicopters when they are delivered from December 2007 (project Air 9000).*
10. *The 20th Surveillance and Target Acquisition Regiment (20 STA Regt) based at Enoggera, Qld, was raised in 2006. It comprises a HQ and three batteries—131st Surveillance and Target Acquisition Battery (131 STA Bty), 132nd Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Battery (132 UAV Bty) and a Combat Service Support Battery (CSS Bty). 20 STA Regt will specialise in Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) operations, with the 132 UAV Bty to operate a new fleet of tactical UAVs.*
11. *110 Sig Sqn will be closed and its functions transferred to other units under proposed HNA rationalisaton.*
12. *8th/9th Battalion Royal Australian Regiment (8/9 RAR) will be re-raised as a light infantry unit under the command of 7 Bde in South East Queensland, at a time that is not yet determined.*
13. *2/14 LHR (QMI) (Recon) is being re-equipped with ASLAVs.*

Basic Army Structure				
	Organisation	**Strength (Approx.)**	**Composition**	**Command**
Formation	Brigade	3,000	3 battalions	Brigadier
Unit	Battalion	800	6 companies	Lieutenant Colonel
Sub-Units	Company	120	3 platoons	Major
	Platoon	30	3 sections	Lieutenant
	Section	9		Corporal

Note: The term 'regiment' is used confusingly, it can mean an administrative identity, or grouping or a unit that is equivalent to a battalion in strength.

AIR FORCE

Air Combat Group[1] (Output 4.1)

Role: Air Combat Group provides a capability for air control, maritime and land strike, offensive air support for land and maritime operations and limited reconnaissance roles.

Strike and Reconnaissance component

Wing	Squadron/ Unit	Capability	Aircraft/Specifications	Armament	Force size	Base
82 WG	1 SQN, 6 SQN	Long range strike fighter	**General Dynamics *F-111C*** Weight: 24,000 kg (basic) 51,846 kg (maximum) Range: >5,500 km (ferry) Combat radius: 1,852 km Ceiling: >50,000 ft Engines: 2×Pratt and Whitney TF-30 turbofans Speed: mach 1.2 (sea level) to mach 2.4 (at altitude) Crew: 2 (pilot, navigator)	Harpoon anti-ship missile, Sidewinder air-to-air missile, Raptor standoff air-to-surface missile, conventional and laser-guided bombs, M61A1 Vulcan 20 mm canon, Destructor mines	17	Amberley, Qld
		Photo reconnaissance	**General Dynamics *RF-111C***		4	
		Operational training	**General Dynamics *F-111G*[2]**		5	
	Forward Area Control Development Unit (FACDU)	Forward area control training	**Pilatus *PC-9/A(F)*[3]** Weight: 1,700 kg (basic) 3,200 kg (maximum) Range: 2,700 km (ferry) Ceiling: 25,000 ft Engine: Pratt and Whitney PT6A-62 turboprop Speed: 593 kph Crew: 2 (pilot, observer)		4	Williamtown, NSW

Tactical Fighter component						
Wing	**Squadron/ Unit**	**Capability**	**Aircraft/Specifications**	**Armament**	**Force size**	**Base**
81 WG	3 SQN, 77 SQN	Tactical fighter and strike	**Boeing *F/A-18A Hornet*[4]** Weight: 10,660 kg (basic) 20,412 kg (maximum) Range: 2,700 km (ferry) Combat radius: 537 km Ceiling: 45,000 ft Engines: 2×General Electric F404-GE-400 low bypass afterburning turbofans Speed: mach 1.8 (at altitude) Crew: 1 pilot	AIM-120 AMRAAM active radar guided missiles, Sparrow air-to-air missile, Sidewinder air-to-air missile, harpoon anti-ship missile, conventional and laser guided bombs, M61A2 20 mm canon	55	Williamtown, NSW
	75 SQN					Tindal, NT
			Boeing *F/A-18B Hornet* Crew: 2 (instructor, student)		16	
78 WG	76 SQN	Lead-in-fighter training	**BAE Systems *Hawk 127*** Weight: 4,400 kg (basic) 9.100 kg (maximum) Range: >2,594 km (external tanks) Ceiling: 50,000 ft Engines: Rolls-Royce Turbomeca Adour Mk 871 low bypass turbofan (non-afterburning) Speed: 1,038 kph Crew: 2 (instructor, student)	Sidewinder air-to-air missile, conventional bombs, 30 mm Aden canon	33	Williamtown, NSW
	79 SQN	Tactics training				Pearce, WA
	2 Operational Conversion Unit (2 OCU)	Operational conversion	***F/A-18 Hornet***		as required	Williamtown, NSW
	278 SQN	Technical training and support				Williamtown, NSW
	278 SQN DET TDL					Tindal, NT
	278 SQN DET AMB					Amberley, Qld
	278 SQN DET PEA					Pearce, WA

Combat Support Group[5] (Output 4.2)

Role: Combat Support Group is primarily concerned with the provision and maintenance of air base infrastructure and services essential for mounting air operations both in Australia and overseas during contingencies.

Capability
2 Combat Support Wings
1 Expeditionary Combat Support Wing
1 Airfield Defence Wing
1 Health Services Wing

Surveillance and Response Group (Output 4.3)

Role: Surveillance and Response Group provides a capability for maritime surveillance and reconnaissance, maritime strike and offensive air support, and search and survivor assistance. Surveillance and Response Group also provides ground-based and airborne sensors and battle space management elements that are required to support intelligence, aerospace surveillance, electronic warfare, aerospace battle management, air defence and air space control.

Maritime Patrol component[6]

Wing	Squadron/ Unit	Capability	Aircraft /Specifications	Armament	Force size	Base
92 WG	10 SQN, 11 SQN	Undersea warfare, surface warfare, and surveillance, search and survivor supply (SASS)	**Lockheed Martin *AP-3C Orion*** Weight: 27,890 kg (basic) 61,200 kg (maximum) Range: 7,665 km (ferry) Ceiling: 28,000 ft (service) Engines: 4×Allison T56A-14	Harpoon anti-ship missile, Mk 46 lightweight torpedo, sonobuoys, Destructor mines	19	Edinburgh, SA
	292 SQN	Operational conversion	Speed: 750 kph (cruise) 370 kph (loiter)			Edinburgh, SA
	92 WG Det A		Crew: 13 (2×pilots, 2×flight engineers, tactical coordinator, navigator/ communication officer, sensor employment manager, 6×airborne analysts)			Butterworth, Malaysia

Surveillance component

Wing	Squadron/ Unit	Capability	Aircraft/Equipment/Specifications	Force size	Base
42 WG	2 SQN	Surveillance and control	**Boeing *737-700 IGW 'Wedgetail' AEW&C***[7] Weight: 77,565 kg (maximum) Range: >7,000 km Ceiling: 41,000 ft Engines: 2×CFM International CFM56-7 turbofans Speed: 760 kph (cruise) Crew: 2+ (2×pilots, 6–10 mission crew)	6 (on order)	Williamtown, NSW
41 WG	2 CRU	Control and reporting unit	Tactical air defence radars[8]	4	Tindal, NT
	3 CRU				Williamtown, NSW
	114 MCRU	Mobile control and reporting unit			Darwin, NT
	114 MCRU DET TDL				Tindal, NT
	1 RSU	Radar surveillance unit	Jindalee Operational Radar Network Correlation Centre (JCC)	1	Edinburgh, SA
			Jindalee Operational Radar Network (JORN) radar sensors	2	Laverton, WA
					Longreach, Qld
			Jindalee radar facility Alice Springs	1	Alice Springs, NT

Surveillance component *continued*					
Wing	**Squadron/ Unit**	**Capability**	**Aircraft/Equipment/Specifications**	**Force size**	**Base**
44 WG	ATC DET AMB	Air traffic control	Air traffic control radar	9	Amberley, Qld
	ATC DET DAR				Darwin, NT
	ATC DET ESL				East Sale, Vic
	ATC DET EDN				Edinburgh, SA
	ATC DET NOWRA				Nowra, NSW
	ATC DET OAK				Oakey, Qld
	ATC DET PEA				Pearce, WA
	ATC DET RIC				Richmond, NSW
	ATC DET TDL				Tindal, NT
	ATC DET TVL				Townsville, Qld
	ATC DET WLM				Williamtown, NSW
			Mobile air traffic control radar	1	

Air Lift Group[9] (Output 4.4)

Role: Air Lift Group provides airlift to enable rapid mobility of personnel and cargo to, from and within, a battlefield or area of operations. The group is responsible for the following capabilities: air logistics support, airborne operations, aeromedical evacuation, special operations, search and survivor assistance, special purpose flights, air-to-air refueling, and surveillance operations.

Wing	Squadron/ Unit	Capability	Aircraft/Specifications	Force size	Base
84 WG	33 SQN	Long-range passenger/cargo transport and air-to-air refueling	**Boeing *707-338C*[10]** Weight: 152,000 kg Range: >7,400 km Ceiling: 42,000 ft Engines: 4×Pratt and Whitney JT3B turbofans Speed: 890 kph Crew: 4+ (2×pilots, flight engineer, navigator (for air-to-air refueling role) and up to 6×crew attendants (when carrying passengers)).	4	Richmond, NSW
	34 SQN	Special purpose passenger and VIP transport	**Boeing *737 BBJ*** Weight: 77,565 kg Range: 5,560 km Ceiling: 41,000 ft Engines: 2×CFM International CFM56-7 turbofans Speed: 740 kph Crew: 6 (2×pilots, 4×crew attendants)	2	Fairbairn, ACT
		Special purpose passenger and VIP transport	**Bombardier *Challenger CL604*** Weight: 21,591 kg Range: 6,208 km Ceiling: 41,000 ft Engines: 2×General Electric CF34-3B turbofans Speed: 890 kph Crew: 4 (2×pilots, 2×crew attendants)	3	
	285 SQN	Air crew and ground support training	C-130H, C-130J and B707 flight simulators		Richmond, NSW
	Air Mobility Control Centre	Manage all air movements			Richmond, NSW
	Air Movements Training and Development Unit	Training			Richmond, NSW

Air Lift Group (Output 4.4) *continued*

Wing	Squadron/ Unit	Capability	Aircraft/Specifications	Force size	Base
86 WG	38 SQN	Light tactical transport	**De Havilland Canada *DHC-4 Caribou*** Weight: 15,000 kg Range: 2,000 km Ceiling: 28,000 ft, 13,000 ft (with passengers) Engines: 2×Pratt and Whitney radials Speed: 280 kph (cruise) Maximum payload: 3,100 kg Crew: 3 (2×pilots, flight engineer)	14	Amberley, Qld
	38 SQN Det B				Townsville, Qld
	36 SQN	Medium tactical and multi-role transport	**Lockheed Martin *C-130H Hercules*** Weight: 70,450 kg Range: 6,000 km (with 9,295 kg payload) Ceiling: 40,000 ft Engines: 4×Allison AE2100D3 turboprops Speed: 550 kph (cruise) Maximum payload: 19,754 kg Crew: 5 (2×pilots, navigator, flight engineer, loadmaster)	12	Richmond, NSW
		Responsive global airlift	**Boeing *C-17 Globemaster III*** (not yet in service)[11] Weight: 265,000 kg Range: 4,400 km Ceiling: 45,000 ft Engines: 4×Pratt and Whitney PW2040 turbofans Speed: 833 kph (cruise) Maximum payload: 76,500 kg Crew: 3 (2×pilots, loadmaster)	4	
	37 SQN	Medium tactical and multi-role transport	**Lockheed Martin *C-130J Hercules*** Weight: 79,380 kg Range: 5,100 km (with 18,155 kg payload) Ceiling: 35,000 ft Engines: 4×Allison AE2100D3 turboprops Speed: 625 kph Maximum payload: 21,151 kg Crew: 3 (2×pilots, loadmaster)	12	Richmond, NSW

Notes:

1. *The current fleet of F-111 and F/A-18 aircraft will be retired in 2010 and 2012–15 respectively, and will be replaced with a new air combat capability that could be provided by up to 100 Lockheed Martin F-35 Joint Strike Fighter aircraft (project AIR 6000).*
2. *Seven additional F-111G aircraft are held in store with a further two aircraft broken down for parts.*
3. *A further 62 PC-9A aircraft are operated by Air Force Training Group as two seat advanced trainers, and by the RAAF Roulettes aerobatic display team.*
4. *The F/A-18 Hornet fleet is undergoing a major upgrade to improve situational awareness, radar and electronic warfare capability, and to provide an airframe life extension (project AIR 5376)*
5. *1 Combat Reserve Wing has been moved to the Air Force Training Group*
6. *The current fleet of AP-3C maritime patrol aircraft will be withdrawn from service from 2015–2018, and replaced by a mixed maritime patrol and surveillance capability of Multi-mission Unmanned Aerial System (MUAS) platforms and a manned aircraft component (project AIR 7000).*
7. *Project Wedgetail (project AIR 5077) will provide an Airborne Early Warning and Control (AEW&C) capability based on the Boeing 737-700 IGW platform, to be in service from 2007.*
8. *Three existing Westinghouse AN/TPS-43 tactical air defence radars will be replaced by four modern TPS-77 (Lockheed Martin TPS-117) systems with an initial operational capability in 2006 (project AIR 5375).*
9. *32 SQN, equipped with 8 Raytheon Beechcraft Super King Air 350 (B300) aircraft, has been moved to Air Training Wing in Air Force Training Group.*
10. *Three Boeing 707 aircraft are fitted for air-to-air refuelling, with the remaining aircraft used solely for airlift. The Boeing 707 aircraft will be replaced by five EADS A330-200 multi-role tanker transport aircraft scheduled to enter service in 2009 (project AIR 5402).*
11. *The Australian Government will acquire up to four new Boeing C-17 Globemaster III aircraft by mid-2008 to provide the ADF with a responsive global airlift capability. These aircraft will be operated by 36 Squadron and initially be based at Richmond, NSW, before eventually re-locating to Amberley, Qld.*

Basic Air Force Structure			
	Organisation	**Composition**	**Command**
Formations	Force Element Group	2 or more operational Wings	Air Commodore
	Wing	2 or more Squadrons	Group Captain
Unit	Squadron	2 or more Flights of normally the same type of aircraft	Wing Commander
Sub-Unit	Flight	2 or more aircraft with a common mission under the command of a flight lead	Squadron Leader

79 Squadron Hawk aircraft flying over Kakadu, 27 July 2005. © Defence Department

ARMY EQUIPMENT

Weapon/Platform	Force size	Main armament	Role
Armoured vehicles			
Krauss-Maffei Wegmann *Leopard AS1* Gun Tank[1]	71 (plus 30 in store) excluding variants	L7A3 105 mm rifled gun	Main Battle Tank (MBT) provides mobile fire support for the land force
General Dynamics Land Systems *M1A1 Abrams AIM (D)*	59 (on order)	M256 120 mm smooth bore gun	Main Battle Tank (MBT) provides mobile fire support for the land force
General Dynamics Land Systems *ASLAV*[2]	257	M242 25 mm Bushmaster chain gun or .50 cal machine gun	8×8 Australian Light Armoured Vehicle (ASLAV) provides an armoured reconnaissance capability, and personnel carrier, communications, surveillance, ambulance, fitter and recovery variants
General Motors *M113A1*[3]	364 (plus 119 in store) excluding variants	.50 cal or 7.62 mm machine gun	Tracked Armoured Personnel Carrier (APC) provides protection, mobility and firepower to a section of infantry (9 soldiers)
ADI *Bushmaster*[4]	299 (in delivery)	7.62 mm machine gun (not integral)	4×4 Infantry Mobility Vehicle (IMV) designed to transport a section of infantry while providing protection against small arms fire and mine blasts, with command, assault pioneer, mortar, direct fire weapon and ambulance variants
Artillery[5]			
M2A2	no data	105 mm	Obsolescent light field gun/howitzer with a maximum range of 11 km
Oto Melera *L5*	no data	105 mm	Obsolescent pack howitzer with a maximum range of 10 km
ADI *L118/L119 Hamel Gun*	109	105 mm	Towed light field gun/howitzer with a maximum range of 11.5 km
Rock Island Arsenal *M198*	36	155 mm	Towed medium howitzer with a maximum range of 30 km (HERA)
Mortar[6]			
F2	296	81 mm	Indirect supporting fire for an infantry battalion's operations
Ground based air defence[7]			
Saab Bofors Dynamics *RBS 70*	30	'Bolide' missile	Man-portable short range surface-to-air missile (range 8km, ceiling >5 km)
Anti-armour			
M40A1	74	106 mm projectile	Recoilless anti-armour weapon
Bofors *Carl Gustav RCL*	577	84 mm projectile	Man-portable recoilless weapon used to engage light armour
Raytheon/Lockheed Martin *Javelin*[8]	no data	11.8 kg missile	Man-portable direct fire guided anti-armour weapon
General service vehicles[9]			
Land Rover *110 'Perentie'*	Approx. 4,000		4×4 lightweight truck for general transport and liaison, with 6×6 light truck variants used by specialised units such as SASR
Mercedes Benz *Unimog 1700L*	Approx. 1,300		4×4 medium truck (4 tonne) general purpose vehicle, with a further 55 6×6 2450L variants used as medium recovery vehicles
Mack Truck *RM6866RS*	Approx. 900		6×6 heavy truck (8 tonne) heavy cargo vehicle, also used as a medium artillery tractor

Weapon/Platform	Force size	Main armament	Role
Engineering and construction vehicles[10]			
International *TD15C*	no data		Medium bulldozer used by combat engineers and construction squadrons
Caterpillar *130G*	no data		Grader used by combat engineers and construction squadrons
Helicopters			
Sikorsky *S-70A-9 Blackhawk*[11] Weight: 9,979 kg (maximum) Range: 600 km (internal fuel) Speed: 296 kph Engines: 2×General Electric T700-GE-701C turboshaft Crew: 4 (2×pilots, 2×load masters)	35	2×7.62 mm machine gun	Principal battlefield mobility helicopter
Bell *UH-1H Iroquois*[12] Weight: 4,309 kg (maximum) Range: 511 km Speed: 204 kph Engines: Lycoming T53-L13 shaft turbine Crew: 3 or 4 (2×pilots, 1 or 2×loadmasters)	25	2×7.62 mm machine gun	Utility and transport helicopter
Boeing *CH-47D Chinook* Weight: 22,680 kg (maximum) Range: 500 km Speed: 290 kph Engine: 2×Lycoming T55-L714 turbine Crew: 2×pilots	6	2×7.62 mm M134 minigun	Medium lift helicopter
Bell *206 B1 Kiowa* Weight: 1,451 kg (maximum) Range: 500 km Speed: 222 kph Engine: Allison 250-C20B turboshaft Crew: 2 (1 pilot, 1 co-pilot/ observer)	41		Light utility and reconnaissance helicopter
Eurocopter *MRH-90* Weight: 10,600 kg (maximum) Range: 833 km (internal fuel) Speed: 303 kph Engine: 2×MTU/Rolls-Royce/Turbomeca MTR 322 or General Electric T700-T6E turboshafts Crew: 2×pilots	40 (on order)		Principal battlefield mobility helicopter
Eurocopter *Tiger*[13] Weight: 6,100 kg (maximum) Range: 1,200 km (ferry) Speed: 230 kph (cruise) Engines: 2×MTR 390 turboshafts Crew: 2 (1 pilot, 1 gunner)	22 (in delivery)	Giat 30 mm turreted gun, Hellfire II ATGW, 70 mm rockets	Armed reconnaissance, anti-tank and fire support helicopter

Weapon/Platform	Force size	Main armament	Role
Fixed-wing aircraft			
Raytheon *Beechcraft Super King Air 350 (B300)* Weight: 4,373 kg (basic) Range: 3,354 km Ceiling: 35,000 ft Engines: 2×Pratt and Whitney Canada PT6A-6A turboprops Speed: 578 kph Crew: 2×pilots	3		Leased by Army for command and control and surveillance
Surveillance			
RASIT	14		Vehicle-mounted Pulse Doppler ground surveillance radar system
AN-TPQ-36	7		Towed weapon locating radar used to locate hostile artillery and mortars
IAI *I-View 250* (on order)[14]	no data		Tactical Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (TUAV)
Elbit Systems *Skylark*	no data		Close-range miniature UAV
Water craft[15]			
LCM-8	15	.50 cal machine gun	Mechanised landing craft to transport troops, vehicles and cargo in ship-to-shore operations
Le Tourneau Westinghouse Consolidated Diesel Corporation *LARC V*	no data		Lighter amphibious resupply cargo vehicle (5 tonne capacity)

Notes:

1. *The Australian Government has purchased 59 General Dynamics M1A1 Abrams Integrated Management (AIM) (D) MBTs and 7 M88A2 Hercules armoured recovery vehicles to replace the Leopard AS1 MBT and variants in 2007 (project LAND 907). This project will also acquire 14 8×8 heavy transporters from MAN Military Vehicle Systems—Australia and 8 Mack R-series 6×6 truck tanker fuel vehicles.*
2. *144 ASLAV Phase 3 vehicles and a further 20 of 113 ASLAV Phase 2 vehicles that are undergoing standardisation have been delivered to date (project LAND 112).*
3. *350 M113A1 APCs are being upgraded to the AS3 and AS4 (stretched) standard in seven variants—personnel carrier, fitter, mortar, ambulance, command, recovery and logistics—to be delivered by December 2010 (project LAND 106).*
4. *12 of the 299 new Bushmaster IMVs acquired under Project Bushranger (project LAND 116) are to be delivered to Air Force Airfield Defence Guard squadrons.*
5. *Current artillery systems will be replaced by a new indirect fire weapon to be in service between 2011 and 2013 (project LAND 17).*
6. *The Long Range Mortar (LRM) system will replace the F2 mortar currently issued to infantry battalions, and will be incorporated in M113 APC mortar variants when they are delivered (project MINCS(L) 48.36).*
7. *Additional RBS 70 missile systems have entered service and replaced the older Rapier systems (project LAND 19).*
8. *The Javelin direct fire support weapon system is employed by Special Operations and is being introduced to other selected Army units (project LAND 40).*
9. *Project Overlander (project LAND 121) will provide the ADF with a new fleet of wheeled, non-armoured field vehicles and trailers beyond the life of the current assets.*
10. *Existing engineering and construction vehicles are being replaced by 39 new John Deere 850J bulldozers and 40 John Deere 672D graders acquired from Hitachi Construction Equipment (projects MINCS(L)AMP7.21 and MINCS(L)AMP7.22).*
11. *The 1970s-designed Blackhawk helicopters will be retired between 2011 and 2015, and replaced by 28 new MRH-90 troop lift helicopters (project AIR 9000).*
12. *The 1960s-era Iroquois helicopters will be replaced by 12 new MRH-90 troop lift helicopters, to be delivered by 2008 (project AIR 9000).*
13. *The Australian Government has purchased 22 new Eurocopter Tiger helicopters to give the ADF an armed reconnaissance capability, with all aircraft to be in-service by December 2008 (project AIR 87).*
14. *A new fleet of IAI I-View 250 TUAVs is being acquired to provide airborne surveillance, reconnaissance and target acquisition for land operations, to be in-service from 2008 (project JP129).*
15. *A new class of six landing craft have been acquired to replace the LCM-8 vessels currently operating from Kanimbla Class amphibious transports (project JP 2048).*

ADF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS

Weapon category	Calibre
Handgun	
FN Herstal Mk 3s (Browning Hi Power)	9 mm
Submachine gun	
Heckler and Koch MP5	9 mm
Assault rifle	
ADI F88 Austeyr and variants[1]	5.56 mm
Colt M4 carbine and variants	5.56 mm
Rifle	
ADI L1A1 SLR (ceremonial)	7.62 mm
Sniper rifle	
Accuracy International SR98	7.62 mm
Accuracy International AW50F	12.7 mm
Light support weapon	
ADI F89 Minimi and variants[2]	5.56 mm
Light machine gun	
FN Herstal MAG-58 (L7A2) general service machine gun	7.62 mm
L3A3 .30 cal (M113 APC mounted)	7.62 mm
Rheinmettal AG MG3 (Leopard Tank mounted)	7.62 mm
M134 minigun (aircraft mounted)	7.62 mm

Weapon category	Calibre
Heavy machine gun	
FN Herstal Browning M2HB .50 cal	12.7 mm
ADI Browning QCB .50 cal[2]	12.7 mm
Shotgun	
Remington 870	12 gauge
Grenade launcher	
M203 PI (under-barrel)	40 mm
Mk19 Mod 3 grenade machine gun system	40 mm
Rocket launcher	
M72 LAW (SRAAW)	66 mm
Hand grenade	
ADI F1 fragmentation grenade	
Anti-personnel mine (command detonated)	
M18A1 Claymore	

Notes:
1. *Manufactured under licence to Steyr Mannlicher AG*
2. *Manufactured under licence to FN Herstal SA*

ADF ORDNANCE

NAVY

Type	Warhead	Range
Gunnery		
Raytheon Systems Phalanx close-in weapons system (CIWS) (General Dynamics M60A1 Vulcan 20 mm cannon)		1.5 km
Rafael Typhoon Mk 25 stabilised gun (Boeing marine M242 Bushmaster 25 mm cannon)		2 km
MSI Defence Systems DS30B stabilised gun (Oerlikon KCB 30mm cannon)		10 km
Bofors 40/60 40mm gun		10 km
OTO Melara Mk 75 76 mm gun		18.5 km
United Defense Mk 45 Mod 2 5 inch (127mm) gun		24 km
Torpedo		
Raytheon Mk 46 Mod 5 LWT	45.4 kg HE	12 km
Raytheon Mk 48 mod 4 HWT	295 kg HE	45–75 km
Raytheon Mk 48 Mod 7 Advanced Capability Common Broadband Advanced Sonar System (ADCAP CBASS) HWT (not yet in service)	295 kg HE	45–75 km
Thales Underwater Systems/Eurotorp MU 90 IMPACT LWT (not yet in service)	no data	12–25 km

NAVY *continued*

Type	Warhead	Range
Missiles		
Raytheon RIM 66 Standard SM-1 SAM	62 kg HE blast frag	40 km
Raytheon RIM 67 Standard SM-2 SAM (not yet in service)	blast frag	>160 km
Raytheon RIM-162 Evolved Sea Sparrow short range missile (ESSM) SAM (not yet in service)	39 kg	18 km
Boeing RGM-84A/C Harpoon SSM	222 kg HE blast penetration	>124 km
Boeing UGM-84C Sub Harpoon USGW	222 kg HE blast penetration	>124 km
Kongsberg AGM-119B Penguin ASM (not yet in service)	125 kg gross weight semi-armour piercing (43 kg HE)	34 km
Depth charge		
Mk 11	no data	

ARMY

Type	Warhead	Range
Air Defence		
Saab Bofors Dynamics-STN Atlas 'Bolide' SAM	1.1 kg frag AP	250–8,000 m (>Mach 2)
Anti-armour		
Bofors Carl Gustav RCL	3.5–4.5 kg HEAT, HE, HEDP, SMK, ILLUM	200–1,300 m
Raytheon Lockheed Martin FGM 148 Javelin ATGW	8.4kg HEAT	75–2,000 m
Lockheed Martin Hellfire II AGM-114K/M ATGW	HEAT (K), blast frag (M)	500–>8,000 m
Aerial Rockets		
FZ 70mm	HE, HEAT, SMK, ILLUM	no data
Artillery		
105 mm	HE, HESH, HEVT, APERS-T, SMK BE, SMK WP, ILLUM	11,500 m
155 mm	HE, HERA, HEVT, Copperhead, HE Mechanical Fuse, SMK BE, SMK WP, ILLUM	30,000 m
Mortar		
81 mm	HE, SMK WP, ILLUM	2,100–4,700m
MBT gun		
Royal Ordnance L7A3 105 mm rifled gun	HE, APERS, AP, SMK, WP	2,500 m (point), 8,000 m (area)
Rheinmettal AG M256 120 mm smooth bore gun (not yet in service)		
LAV gun		
Boeing M242 Bushmaster 25 mm chain gun	HE, AP	2,000 m
ARH gun		
Giat DEFA M871 30 mm gun	no data	no data
Anti-personnel mine		
M18A1 Claymore	Directional frag (command detonated)	50–100 m

AIR FORCE

Type	Warhead	Range
Conventional bombs		
Mk 82 500 lb GP bomb	87 kg blast/frag	
Mk 84 2,000 lb GP bomb	430 kg blast/frag	
BLU-109/B 2,000 lb penetrator bomb	250 kg HE blast	
Laser-guided bombs		
GBU-12 Paveway II	Mk 82	
GBU-10 Paveway II	Mk 84	
GBU-24 Paveway III	Mk 84/BLU-109	
INS/GPS-guided bombs		
Boeing JDAM (not yet in service)	Mk 80 series BLU-109/B	
Missiles		
Boeing AGM-84 Harpoon ASM	222 kg HE blast penetration	120 km
Lockheed Martin AGM-158 JASSM (not yet in service)	450 kg penetration	400 km
MBDA AIM-132 ASRAAM	10 kg blast/frag	14.8 km
Precision Guided Munitions—United States AGM-142E Raptor standoff air-to-surface missile	350 kg blast/frag or 352 kg penetration	45–75 km
Raytheon AIM-9M Sidewinder AAM	9.5 kg HE	16–29 km
Raytheon AIM-7M Sparrow AAM	annular blast/frag	55.5 km
Raytheon AIM-120 AMRAAM	blast/frag	>32 km
Torpedo		
Raytheon Mk 46 LWT	45.4 kg HE	12 km
Thales Underwater Systems/Eurotorp MU 90 IMPACT LWT (not yet in service)	no data	12–25 km
Sea mines		
Australia maintains a minimum mining capability by converting Mk 80 series GP bombs into aerial-delivered (parachute-retarded) Destructor mines with the installation of a kit of modular components.		

Soldier of the Australian Special Forces Task Group firing an anti-armour missile in Afghanistan, 10 September 2005. © Defence Department

ORDNANCE ACRONYMS

AAM	air-to-air missile
AMRAAM	advanced medium range air-to-air missile
AP	armour piercing
APERS	anti-personnel
APERS-T	anti-personnel with tracer
ASM	anti-ship missile
ASRAAM	advanced short range air-to-air missile
ATGW	anti-tank guided weapon
frag	fragmentation
GP	general purpose
GPS	global positioning system
HE	high explosive
HEAT	high explosive anti-tank
HEDP	high explosive dual purpose
HERA	high explosive rocket assisted
HESH	high explosive squash head
HEVT	high explosive variable timer
HWT	heavyweight torpedo
ILLUM	illuminating
INS	inertial navigation system
JASSM	joint air-to-surface standoff missile
JDAM	joint direct attack munition
LAW	light anti-armour weapon
LWT	lightweight torpedo
RCL	recoilless launcher
SAM	surface-to-air missile
SMK	smoke
SMK BE	smoke base ejection
SRAAW	short range anti-armour weapon
SSM	surface-to-surface missile
USGW	underwater-to-surface guided weapon
WP	white phosphorus

Armidale Class patrol boat in Cockburn Sound Western Australia, 10 May 2005. © Defence Department

ADF ACTIVITY LEVELS

Navy Activity Levels (Unit Ready Days)[1]		2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
Class of Vessel	**Number**	**Actual**	**Actual**	**Actual**	**Actual**	**Projected**	**Estimate**
Adelaide Class Frigate FFG	6 to 5	1,285	1,140	1,431	1,646	1,164	918
Anzac Class Frigate FFH	3 to 8	557	770	1,447	1,809	1,737	1,983
Patrol Boat FCPB	15 to 8	2,655	2,513	4,487	4,681	4,179	1,232
Patrol Boat ACPB	0 to 5	*	*	*	*	546	1,911
Submarine SSG	5 to 6	370	390	799	741	1,463	1,265
Oil Tanker AO	1	308	305	0	319	365	321
Replenishment Ship AOR	1	42	320	319	232	365	190
Coastal Mine Hunter MHC	4 to 6	392	997	1,669	1,906	1,937	1,243
Auxiliary Mine Sweeper MSA	3 to 2	0	0	571	730	730	730
Heavy Landing Ship LSH	1	126	247	336	365	227	365
Amphibious Landing Ship LPA	2	485	601	518	408	535	674
Heavy Landing Craft LCH	6	1,019	1,159	2,029	1,743	1,800	1,917
Hydrographic Ship AGHS	2	627	498	592	691	730	730
Survey Motor Launch SML	4	1,012	913	1,432	1,324	1,105	1,318
Naval Aviation (flying hours)		**1997–98**	**2002–03**	**2003–04**	**2004–05**	**2005–06**	**2006–07**
Aircraft	**Number**	**Actual**	**Actual**	**Actual**	**Actual**	**Projected**	**Estimate**
S-70B-2 Sea Hawk	16	2,963	3,877	3,788	3,874	3,300	3,300
Mk 50A Sea King	7 to 6	1,546	2,293	1,992	1,267	1,200	1,600
AS350BA Squirrel[2]	6 to 13	1,083	3,577	3,816	4,243	3,700	4,000
SH-2G(A) Super Seasprite[3]	0 to 11	*	0	622	826	975	1,800
Air Force Activity Levels (flying hours)		**1997–98**	**2002–03**	**2003–04**	**2004–05**	**2005–06**	**2006–07**
Aircraft	**Current Number**	**Actual**	**Actual**	**Actual**	**Actual**	**Projected**	**Estimate**
F-111	28	4,395	2,779	3,949	3,469	3,511	3,800
F/A-18 Hornet	71	12,008	14,077	12,820	12,467	12,015	13,000
LIF[4]	33	7,200	6,691	7,257	7,094	6,403	8,000
P-3C/AP-3C Orion	19	8,664	8,172	7,702	8,431	7,501	8,200
Wedgetail AEW&C	0 to 2	*	*	*	*	0	690
C-130 Hercules	24	16,226	13,622	13,992	13,502	13,149	10,000
C-17 Globemaster III	0 to 2	*	*	*	*	*	750
DHC-4 Caribou	14	5,140	4,332	4,940	3,038	3,282	4,100
Army Aviation Activity Levels (flying hours)		**1997–98**	**2002–03**	**2003–04**	**2004–05**	**2005–06**	**2006–07**
Aircraft	**Number**	**Actual**	**Actual**	**Actual**	**Actual**	**Projected**	**Estimate**
S-70A-9 Blackhawk	36 to 35	7,469	6,755	6,864	6,378	7,500	7,500
CH-47D Chinook	4 to 6	844	1,364	876	1,170	12,070	1,270
UH-1H Iroquois	25	6,551	4,579	4,058	4,079	4,090	4,090
B-206 Kiowa	38 to 41	9,090	13,003	11,425	9,691	11,000	10,310
Tiger ARH	0 to 9	*	*	*	72	515	1,010

Notes:
Activity levels for leased assets are not shown.

1. *The 2003–04 onwards activity levels are measured in Unit Ready Days (URD—the number of days that a force element is available for tasking, by the Maritime Commander, outside of major maintenance and within planned readiness requirements. Navy activity levels previously measured Full Mission Capability (FMC), which refers to a unit's ability to operate in accordance with its designed capability.*
2. *One Squirrel helicopter is held as attrition spare.*
3. *The 10th and 11th Super Seasprite helicopters were introduced in 2005–06.*
4. *The Macchi Lead-in-Fighter (LIF) in 1997–98 had been replaced by 2002–03 with the BAE Systems Hawk 127.*

Source: *Defence Annual Reports, Defence Portfolio Budget Statements 2006–07.*

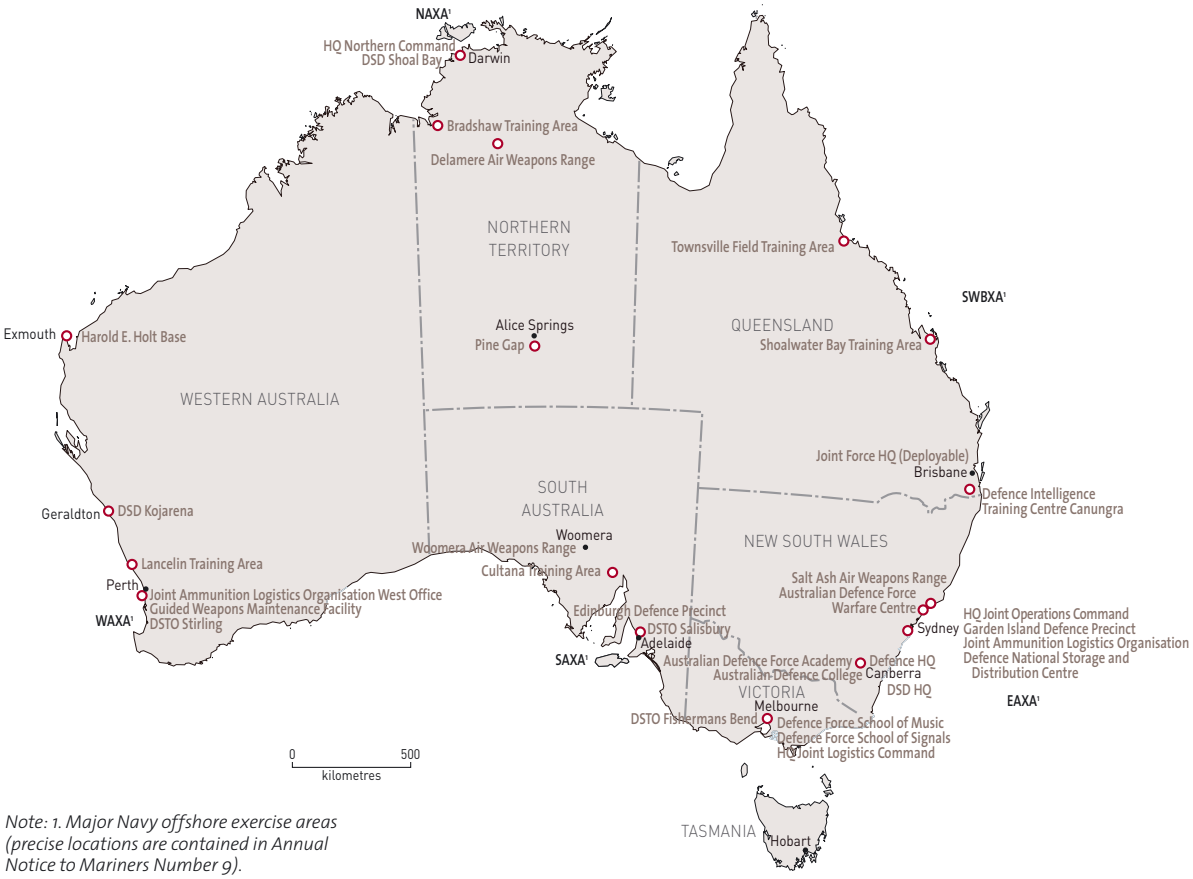
COMPARATIVE CONVENTIONAL MILITARY STRENGTH

Country	Regular Force	Reserve Force	Tanks[1]	Other Armoured Vehicles[2]	Combat Capable Aircraft[3]	Heli-copters	Major Surface Combatants[4]	Patrol and Coastal Combatants	Sub-marines[5]	Amphibious[6]
Australia	51,253	19,250	101	483 APC 257 LAV 299 IMV (in delivery)	156	156	13	20	6	3
Southwest Pacific										
Fiji	3,500	6,000	0	0	0	2	0	9	0	0
New Zealand	8,949	2,228	0	105	6	24	2	4	0	0
Papua New Guinea	3,100	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0
Northeast Asia										
China	2,255,000	800,000	8,580+	5,710+	3,435	533	71	254	58	76
Japan	260,250	44,395	980	900	380	640	53	9	18	3
North Korea[7]	1,106,000	4,700,000	3,500+	3,060+	590	306	8	301	88	10
South Korea	687,700	4,500,000	2,390	2,622	556	497	43	75	20	10
Taiwan	290,000	1,657,000	926+	2,230	511	275	32	63	4	16
Southeast Asia										
Indonesia	302,000	400,000	0	1,069	94	126	28	37	2	27
Malaysia	110,000	51,600	0	1,464	64	80	10	17	0	1
Myanmar	375,500	no data	150	545	125	66	3	71	0	0
Philippines	106,000	131,000	0	629	21	93	1	59	0	7
Singapore	72,500	312,500	80–100	1,924	111	110	7	17	4	4
Thailand	306,000	200,000	333	1,554	183	290	18	89	0	9
Vietnam	455,000	5,000,000	1,315	2,400	221	91	11	37	2	6
South Asia										
India	1,325,000	1,155,000	3,978	2,817+	886	549	54	24	16	15
Pakistan	619,000	no data	2,461+	1,266	343	170	7	7	7	0
Extra-regional states										
Canada	62,000	37,400	114	1,581	133	127	16	14	4	0
France	254,895	21,650	926	6,823	364	590	35	36	10	10
Russia	1,027,000	20,000,000	23,460+	28,870+	2,242	1,815	66	72	61	22
United Kingdom	216,890	241,520	543	3,577	378	568	34	26	15	5
United States[8]	1,546,372	956,202	8,023	24,386	4,016	5,435	118	21	72	36

Notes:
All figures are estimates and include some equipment held in store.
1. *Main battle tanks.*
2. *Includes light tanks, light armoured vehicles (LAV), armoured personnel carriers (APC), infantry mobility vehicles (IMV) and infantry fighting vehicles.*
3. *Includes fighters, bombers and armed maritime patrol aircraft.*
4. *Includes corvettes, frigates, destroyers, cruisers and aircraft carriers.*
5. *Includes nuclear and conventional submarines.*
6. *Amphibious ship categories, including: tank landing ship (LST), medium landing ship (LSM), heavy landing Ship (LSH), amphibious landing platform (LPA), landing ship logistic and helicopter (LSLH), landing ship dock (LSD), assault landing ship (LSA) and landing ship helicopter and dock (LHD).*
7. *The majority of North Korean submarines are coastal and inshore vessels.*
8. *Not including United States Coast Guard.*

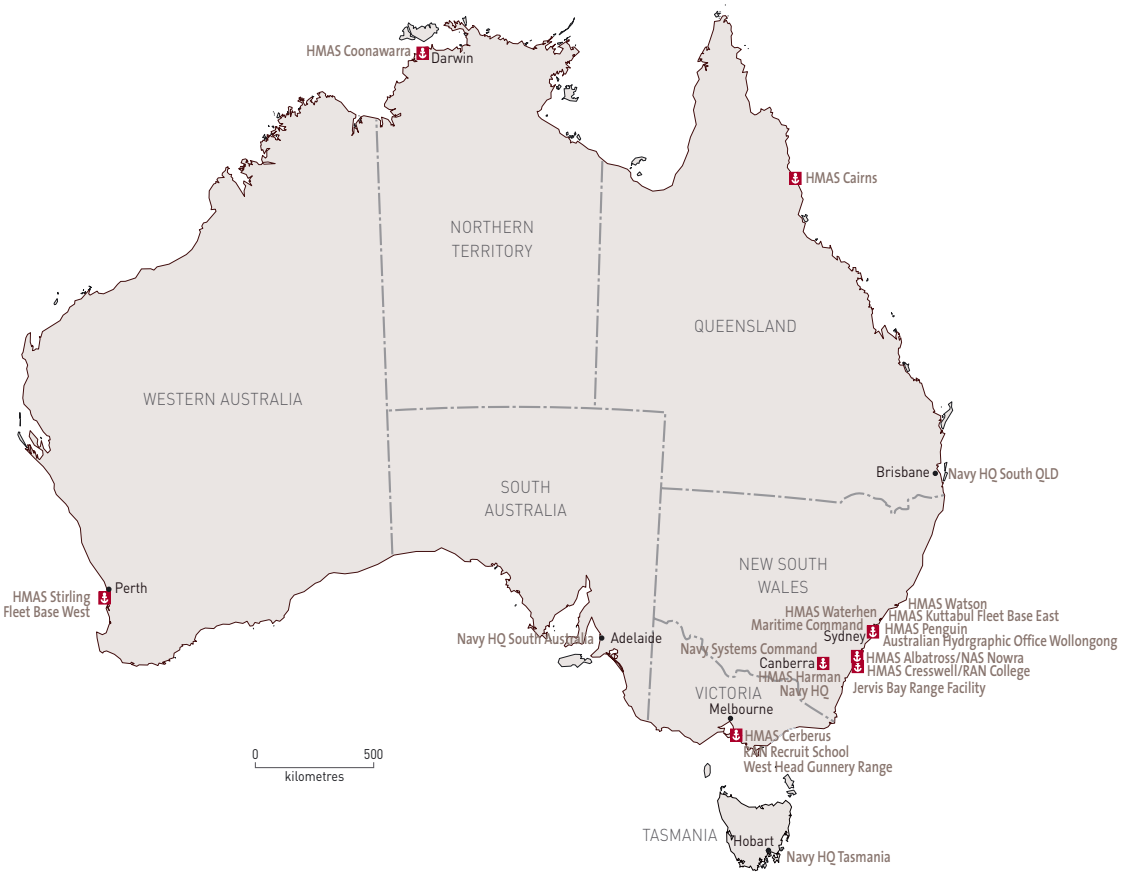
Source: The International Institute of Strategic Studies 2006, *The Military Balance 2006*, Routledge, Abingdon, pp 27–45, 68–75, 107–112, 154–164, 230–235, 238–240, 260–299; *Defence Portfolio Budget Statements 2006–07.*

MAJOR DEFENCE FACILITIES



Note: 1. Major Navy offshore exercise areas (precise locations are contained in Annual Notice to Mariners Number 9).

PRINCIPAL NAVY ESTABLISHMENTS



MAJOR ARMY BASES

MAJOR AIR FORCE BASES

POSITIONED TO SUPPORT

General Dynamics Land Systems - Australia is well positioned to provide high quality, cost effective and responsive logistics support and production services to the Australian Defence Force. With our strategically located facilities, international research and development strength and our capability for rapid prototyping and acquisition, General Dynamics Land Systems is the premier choice for armoured vehicle systems in the Asia Pacific region.

Regional Marketing Office, Box #5, 18 Brindabella Circuit, Brindabella Business Park, ACT 2609
Phone: 61 2 6163 8400 Fax: 61 2 6162 0567

www.gdlsaustralia.com

GENERAL DYNAMICS
Land Systems–Australia

CHAPTER 3

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE

ORGANISATION

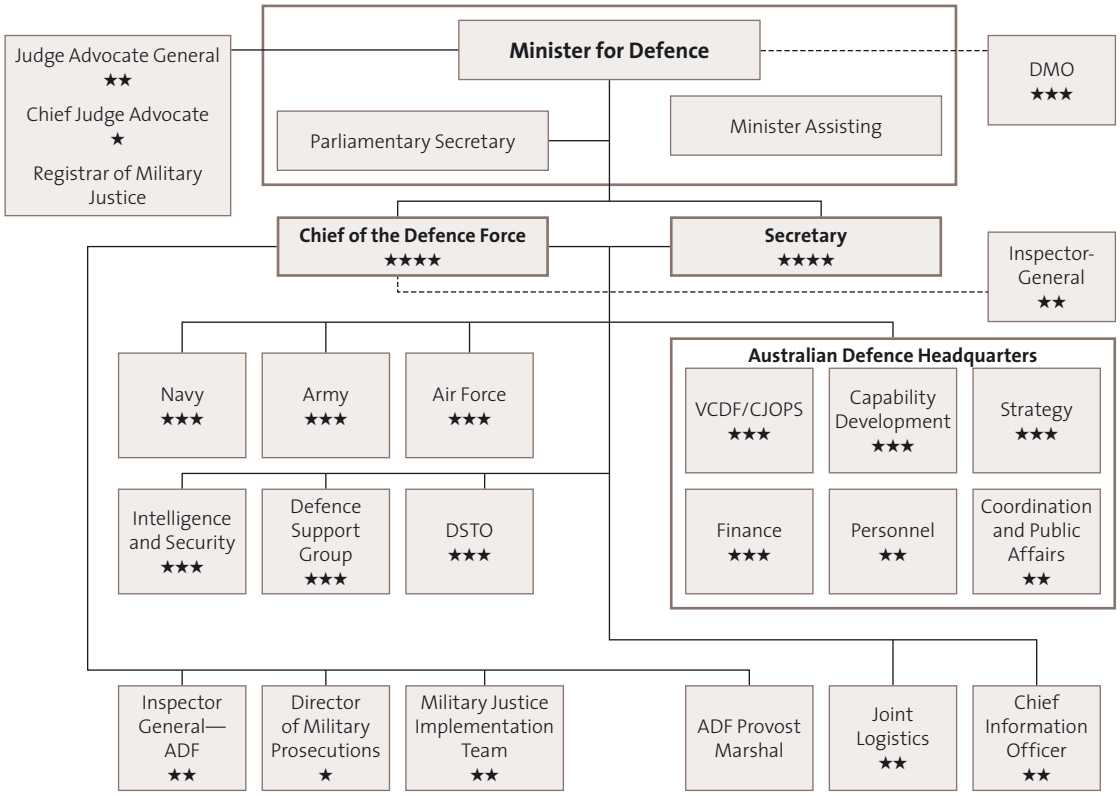
The Department of Defence was established on March 1, 1901 and located in Melbourne's Victoria Barracks. Following Federation, the States' naval and military forces, which numbered nearly 30,000 personnel (although only 1,740 were full-time), were transferred to Commonwealth control. The Department was small and its role mainly administrative, as matters concerning Australia's security remained the responsibility of the British Government. However, this changed markedly in the coming decades, which saw Australia involved in two world wars and major post-war deployments.

By the 1960s the Defence group of departments moved to Canberra and had collectively become the largest government portfolio, with separate Service bureaucracies and ministers. However, it was also in need of major structural reform. On November 30, 1973, the previously separate Army, Navy, Air Force and Department of Defence were brought together into a single entity. Since then, the organisational structure has evolved into the integrated arrangement of today.

The organisation now known as 'Defence' comprises the ADF, the Department of Defence and the Defence Materiel Organisation (DMO). The government's Defence mission is 'to defend Australia and its national interests'. Far from being a simple amalgam of the three Services and a civilian bureaucracy, Defence is now structured on the basis of so-called Groups: the high-level functional areas that either deliver Defence outcomes and/or support those Groups that do.

In February 2006 the Secretary and CDF announced a range of organisational changes aimed at streamlining Defence processes. A new Defence organisational structure was introduced on July 1, 2006. An integrated Australian Defence Headquarters (ADHQ) Group was created to enhance the performance of central policy functions, and to improve coordination and visibility of issues for government. A Defence Support Group was designed to provide cohesive service delivery, and associated changes were made to the Defence Personnel Executive. Joint Logistics Command was accorded full Group status.

Figure: Defence Organisational Structure



Chapter 3 image: Defence graduates, date unknown. © Reproduced by courtesy of the Department of Defence

Defence Groups

Australian Defence Headquarters (ADHQ) Group consists of the following organisations:

- Capability Development Executive
- Finance Executive
- Strategy Executive
- Vice Chief of the Defence Force/Chief of Joint Operations
- Personnel Executive
- Chief of Staff Australian Defence Headquarters/Coordination and Public Affairs

ADHQ supports the Secretary and CDF in meeting their obligations under the Ministerial Directive (see following page). Specifically ADHQ supports CDF in the command of the ADF, provides timely and considered advice to government, maintains a coordination function for whole-of-Defence issues and provides communication services across the higher Defence structure.

Navy provides maritime forces that contribute to the ADF's capacity to defend Australia, contribute to regional security, support global interests, shaping the strategic environment and protecting national interests.

Army contributes to the achievement of the government's defence objectives by providing forces for land and special operations. Army also provides forces for peacetime national tasks, including forces with a capability to enhance the national response to terrorist, chemical, biological, radiological or explosive incidents.

Air Force applies air and space power to protect Australia and its national interests by providing a unique combination of flexibility, reach, precision, speed and response.

Defence Support Group delivers personnel services and creates and sustains the working, training and living environments for more than 90,000 ADF personnel, Defence civilians and contracted service providers.

Intelligence and Security Group collects and produces intelligence, undertakes analysis and develops assessments to support the planning and conduct of ADF operations, Defence policy making and planning, capability development, and wider Government decision making. The Group provides, on a whole-of-government basis, a range of information security capabilities and services. It also coordinates security across Defence to protect people and assets.

Defence Science and Technology Organisation (DSTO) supports Australia's defence by investigating future technologies for defence applications, advising on asset procurement, developing new defence capabilities and enhancing existing capabilities.

Joint Logistics Group is responsible for strategic logistics by determining and harnessing Defence, domestic and international support, and through the operation of regional Joint Logistics units and through contractors.

Chief Information Officer Group manages the Defence information environment.

Defence Material Organisation

The Defence Material Organisation (DMO) was established as a prescribed agency on July 1, 2005. It is responsible for equipping and sustaining the ADF through the acquisition of capital equipment assets and the sustainment of these assets. Its business is principally driven by the Defence policies and objectives set by the Australian Government and the operational requirements of the ADF. The DMO is structured into 12 Divisions that are categorised as domain, major programs or operations. The DMO operates Australia-wide, in numerous overseas locations, and in direct support of ADF operations world-wide.

MINISTERIAL DIRECTIVE

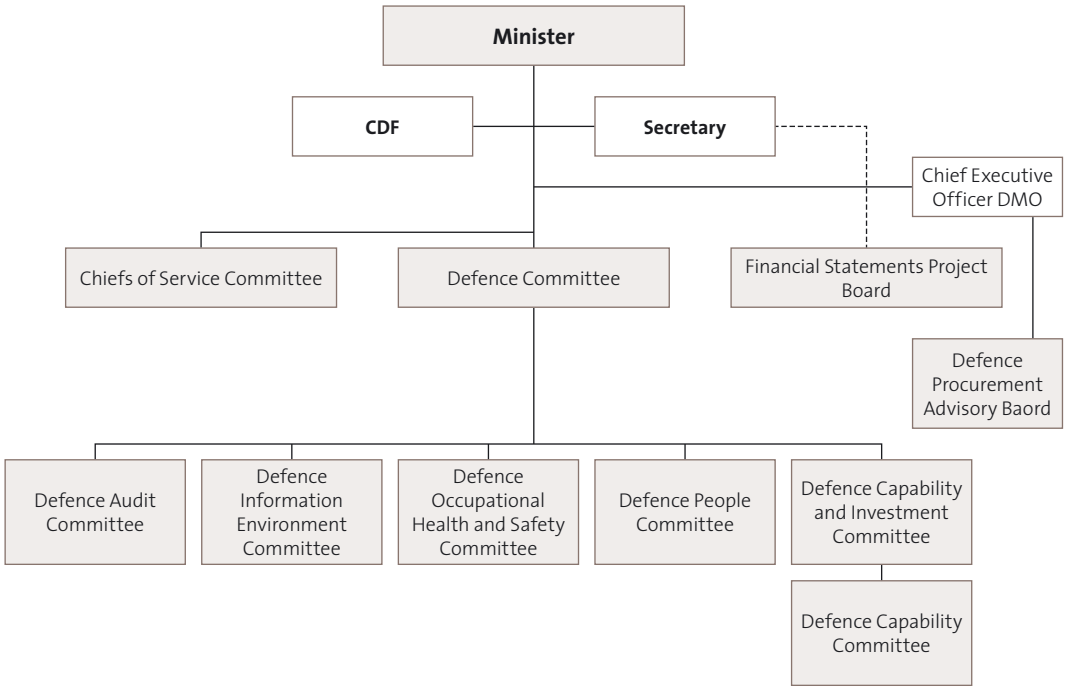
The manner in which Defence operates is clarified in directions given to the Secretary and CDF by the Minister for Defence. In the past, the Minister issued separate directions to the Secretary and CDF. Since the mid-1990s, the Minister has issued a joint Ministerial Directive to the Secretary and CDF that details how the Minister expects the Secretary and CDF to conduct their business in delivering Defence outcomes to government.

Specifically, the current Directive requires that the Secretary and CDF will deliver:

- under the sole command of CDF, operational deployment of the ADF to enhance our national strategic interests and our alliance relationships, to strengthen regional security and to successfully conduct joint military exercises and operations
- identification, development and provision of current and future capability to enable our armed forces to defend Australia and its national interests
- enhanced intelligence, strategic policy, scientific and information capabilities, responsive to whole-of-government requirements
- timely, accurate, coordinated and considered advice to the Minister and government
- proper stewardship of people, through developing and maintaining workforce skills and career structures, building and maintaining Defence's reputation and providing a living and working environment that attracts and retains people
- sound management of financial and other resources, operating within budgeted financial performance, meeting statutory requirements for preparing financial statements and optimal management and use of the Defence estate, and
- appropriate planning, evaluation and reporting documents, including an annual Defence Management and Finance Plan, the Defence Capability Plan, and periodic Strategic Reviews and White Papers, incorporating the above.

HIGHER DEFENCE COMMITTEES

Figure: Higher Defence Committees Structure



Defence Committee

The Defence Committee is the pre-eminent committee in Defence, and serves as an advisory body that supports the Secretary and CDF in meeting their obligations under the Ministerial Directive. Its role is to give direction and assess performance in delivering results, with a focus on the longer term.

Chiefs of Service Committee

The Chiefs of Service Committee is an advisory body to CDF, which provides military advice to assist CDF in discharging the responsibilities of command of the ADF and the provision of military advice to government.

Defence Capability and Investment Committee

The role of the Defence Capability and Investment Committee is to strengthen independent review of major capability and investment issues by seeking to ensure that resourcing, including capital investment and operating costs, is consistent with Defence's strategic priorities and resourcing strategy.

Defence Capability Committee

The role of the Defence Capability Committee is to consider and develop options for current and future capability. The committee is a sub-committee of the Defence Capability and Investment Committee and focuses on individual major capital investment projects.

Defence Audit Committee

The Defence Audit Committee is responsible for reviewing the preparation and audit of the Defence financial statements and providing advice to the Secretary on the adequacy of the statements and the accounting policies, procedures and systems involved. The committee approves internal audit plans and strategies, and reviews internal and external audit reports. It also monitors and provides advice to the Secretary on Defence's risk management policies and practices, ethics awareness activities and fraud control plans.

Defence People Committee

The role of the Defence People Committee is to provide a strategic focus on, and to be an advocate for, the importance of people in supporting Defence capability. This committee supports the Defence Committee by ensuring that Defence takes a strategic approach to people. It is responsible for providing advice, and making recommendations, on strategic people issues to the Defence Committee and Defence Capability and Investment Committee. The committee is also responsible for overseeing the Defence Workforce and People Plans.

Defence Information Environment Committee

The Defence Information Environment Committee advises the Chief Information Officer on the governance of the Defence information environment to meet Defence requirements.

Defence Occupational Health and Safety Committee

The Defence Occupational Health and Safety Committee is responsible for:

- overseeing the implementation of the Defence Occupational Health and Safety Strategic Plan
- overseeing the progression and management of Defence-wide occupational health and safety initiatives and improvements in occupational health and safety performance
- monitoring development of the Defence Occupational Health and Safety Management System
- steering the implementation of recommendations arising from external occupational health and safety requirements, and
- monitoring risks to people's wellbeing.

Financial Statements Project Board

The Financial Statements Project Board was established in 2003–04 to drive the financial remediation project and to report to the government on progress.

Defence Procurement Advisory Board

The role of the Defence Procurement Advisory Board is to monitor the implementation of the recommendations of the 2003 Defence Procurement Review. The board provides advice and support to the Chief Executive Officer of the DMO on strategic issues relating to the direction and focus of objectives, planning management and structure of the DMO, including how best into achieve cultural change. The board is accountable to the Ministers of Defence and Finance and Administration, and reports to the government on the implementation of all Defence Procurement Review recommendations.

DEFENCE LEADERSHIP

Ministerial

Minister for Defence: The Hon. Dr Brendan Nelson MP; appointed January 2006; MHR (Liberal) for Bradfield, New South Wales, since 1996.

Minister Assisting the Minister for Defence: The Hon. Bruce Bilson MP; appointed January 2006; MHR (Liberal) for Dunkley, Victoria, since 1996.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Defence: Senator The Hon. Sandy Macdonald; appointed January 2006; Deputy Leader of The Nationals in the Senate; Senator (The Nationals) for New South Wales since 1993.

Chief of the Defence Force

Air Chief Marshal Angus Houston AO, AFC; appointed July 2005.

Secretary of the Department of Defence

Mr Richard (Ric) Smith AO, PSM; appointed November 2002.

Defence Materiel Organisation

Chief Executive Officer of the Defence Materiel Organisation: Dr Stephen Gumley; appointed April 2004.

Service Chiefs

Chief of Navy: Vice Admiral Russ Shalders AO, CSC, RAN; appointed July 2005

Chief of Army: Lieutenant General Peter Leahy AO; appointed June 2002.

Chief of Air Force: Air Marshal Geoff Shepherd AO; appointed July 2005.

Australian Defence Headquarters Group

Vice Chief of the Defence Force/Chief of Joint Operations: Lieutenant General Ken Gillespie AO, DSC, CSM; appointed July 2005.

Chief Capability Development Group: Lieutenant General David Hurley AO, DSC; appointed December 2003.

Deputy Secretary Strategy: Mr Michael Pezzullo; appointed January 2006.

Head Personnel Executive: Major General Mark Evans DSC, AM; appointed July 2005.

Chief Finance Officer: Mr Phillip Prior; appointed January 2006.

Chief of Staff Australian Defence Headquarters: Mr Peter Jennings; appointed February 2006.

Defence Science and Technology Organisation (DSTO)

Chief Defence Scientist and Head of DSTO: Dr Roger Lough; appointed September 2003

Other Groups

Deputy Secretary Intelligence and Security: Mr Shane Carmody, appointed February 2006

Chief Information Officer: Air Vice-Marshal John Monaghan; appointed December 2004.

Deputy Secretary Defence Support: Mr Martin Bowles; appointed September 2006.

Note: leadership current as at September 2006.

OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

Defence is funded in part on the basis of the net cost of defined 'outcomes' and 'outputs' as set out below. The total net cost does not equal the Defence budget because additional funds are appropriated from the government for the purpose of funding capital investment in new equipment and facilities.

Defence outcomes and outputs and 2006–07 net costs

Outcome	Output	Cost $'000
1. Command of Operations	1.1 Command of Operations	432,842
	1.2 Defence Force Military Operations and Exercises	559,667
	1.3 Contribution to National Support Tasks	21,188
	Subtotal	**1,013,697**
2. Navy Capabilities	2.1 Capability for Major Surface Combatant Operations	1,572,470
	2.2 Capability for Naval Aviation Operations	597,690
	2.3 Capability for Patrol Boat Operations	310,642
	2.4 Capability for Submarine Operations	724,138
	2.5 Capability for Afloat Support	295,361
	2.6 Capability for Mine Warfare	398,607
	2.7 Capability for Amphibious Lift	422,430
	2.8 Capability for Hydrographic, Meteorological and Oceanographic Operations	294,180
	Subtotal	**4,615,517**
3. Army Capabilities	3.1 Capability for Special Operations	534,256
	3.2 Capability for Medium Combined Arms Operations	938,457
	3.3 Capability for Light Combined Arms Operations	977,728
	3.4 Capability for Army Aviation Operations	570,665
	3.5 Capability for Ground-based Air Defence	125,526
	3.6 Capability for Combat Support Operations	439,935
	3.7 Capability for Regional Surveillance	156,546
	3.8 Capability for Operational Logistic Support to Land Forces	587,745
	3.9 Capability for Motorised Combined Arms Operations	593,810
	3.10 Capability for Protective Operations	980,216
	Subtotal	**5,904,884**
4. Air Force Capabilities	4.1 Capability for Air Combat Operations	1,593,252
	4.2 Capability for Combat Support of Air Operations	954,466
	4.3 Capability for Surveillance and Response	1,181,018
	4.4 Capability for Air Lift Operations	1,108,995
	Subtotal	**4,837,691**
5. Strategic Policy	5.1 Strategic & International Policy, Activities & Engagement	179,237
	5.2 Military Strategy and Strategic Operations	45,392
	Subtotal	**224,629**
6. Intelligence	6.1 Intelligence	**466,986**
	Total Capability Outcomes	**17,063,404**
7. Superannuation and Housing Support Services for Current and Retired Defence Personnel		**1,896,088**

Note: Figures have been rounded

Source: *Defence Portfolio Budget Statements 2006–07.*

EFFICIENCY INITIATIVES

Defence has undertaken a series of reforms and efficiency programs since 1990. In each and every instance the efficiency gains have been retained by Defence to bolster capability or address emerging cost pressures. The key initiatives are listed below:

Commercial Support Program (1990–present)
Following the 1990 report—*The Defence Force and the Community*, a systematic program of contracting out of non-core activities commenced. This involved market-testing activities that had previously been undertaken by Defence's military or civilian workforce. Diverse activities ranging from facilities operations through to the repair and maintenance of major military platforms have been put to competitive tender as a result. This Commercial Support Program (CSP), as it is known, continues today.

As of June 2004, around 16,000 positions had been market tested. As a result, 80 out of 121 activities have been transferred to the private sector. Defence estimates that the average efficiency saving has been around 30%. No single figure is available for the saving achieved, although in 1998 savings were estimated to have reached $155 million per annum.

Administrative Efficiency Program (1996)
In 1996 Defence was required to redirect $125 million per annum from administrative areas to military capability. This was achieved by cutting administrative costs like travel for redirection to military capability.

Defence Reform Program (1997–2000)
Following an extensive review of Defence business practices the Defence Reform Program set out to deliver $500 million in one-off savings and $1 billion per annum in recurrent savings. The program involved a range of initiatives including property sales, rationalised service delivery and contracting out. In May 2001 Defence projected that the final outcome would be a one-off saving of $449 million and a recurrent annual saving of $718 million. The recurrent savings represent a mixture of out-sourcing of activities and the rationalisation of duplicated functions.

White Paper Efficiency Initiatives (2001–02 onwards)
The 2000 White Paper set progressive targets for efficiency savings beginning with $50 million in 2001–02 growing to $200 million in 2003–04. The target of $200 million was reached a year early in 2002–03 by cutting the budgets of the various Defence Groups.

Administrative Savings Targets (2003–04 onwards)
The 2003–04 budget set a new round of administrative savings targets commencing with $50 million and growing to $200 million in 2007–08. Initiatives planned include reductions in Defence's overheads, rationalisation of Defence's organisational structure, business process improvements and out-sourcing of activities to the private sector. An additional impost of $142 million in savings was imposed for the period 2006–07 to 2008–09 as a short term measure.

Progressive Efficiency Dividend (2005–06 onwards)
From 2005–06 onwards, Defence has been liable for an annual efficiency dividend on its non-military personnel and non-operational activities. Commencing with $3 million in 2005–06, the dividend grows annually and will reach $85 million in 2009–10.

Rationalisation of Command and Control Infrastructure (2006–07 onwards)
Following a review of the arrangements for the command and control of the ADF, Defence is progressively reducing its personnel numbers by 241 positions. This will deliver mature savings of $31 million per annum from 2009–10 onwards.

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Managing an organisation of the size and diversity of Defence requires extensive management information systems. The four key systems employed by Defence are:

Resource and Output Management and Accounting Network (ROMAN)
ROMAN is the core financial management information system in Defence. It's based on commercial software from the firm SAP. It was introduced progressively from 1999 at a cost of about $44 million. A key element of the system is its ability to handle accrual financial information. Unfortunately, the system has a limited capacity to deliver management information as opposed to simply recording and tracking financial transactions. The system is large with around 6,000 users who generate 300,000 purchase orders and one million payments per annum.

Personnel Management Key Solution (PMKeyS)
Following the 1997 Defence Efficiency Review it was decided to consolidate and upgrade the previously separate single Service and civilian personnel information systems. Peoplesoft were contracted to deliver a system to handle Defence's personnel, leave and payroll administration called Personnel Management Key Solution (PMKeyS). The cost of the system to date is in excess of $70 million.

Standard Defence Supply System (SDSS)
SDSS is Defence's logistics management information system which handles inventory control, warehousing and accounts payable. It has around 6,300 users who generate around 600,000 transactions each day in a system that holds over 1.7 million stock codes. SDSS dates from the late 1980's and was developed by the Australian firm MINCON. Unfortunately, the system is designed primarily for inventory management rather than financial reporting and this has been the cause of considerable problems as Defence moved to accrual accounting. The cost of the system is unknown. Defence currently plans to upgrade the system between 2007 and 2009 at a cost of between $100 and $150 million.

Budget and Output Reporting Information System (BORIS)
The Budget and Output Reporting Information System (BORIS), has been developed to enable Defence to produce Output Financial Reports and provide the capability for Defence to develop and model a consolidated budget on the one corporate system. BORIS was developed in conjunction with Defence Groups and in consultation with SAP to address the shortfalls in the SAP budgeting facility provided during Project ROMAN. BORIS is comprised of two SAP products, Strategic Enterprise Management and Business Information Warehouse. It is separate to ROMAN but part of the SAP suite of products that make up the agency level financial environment. BORIS uses the cost centre structure and account codes on ROMAN to ensure that it is always consistent with the department's general ledger. BORIS also has the potential to draw information from other systems to aid the budget development process, such as personnel numbers from PMKeyS.

sercoSodexho
DEFENCE SERVICES

Providing Garrison Support Services

and

Comprehensive Maintenance Services

to

Defence Sites across Australia

Supporting the Defence Community

Catering
Hospitality
Mess Management
Call Centre Services
Waste Management
Pest and Vermin Control
Physical Security Services
Fire & Emergency Services
Stores Management Services
Accommodation Management
Recreational Facilities Management
Domestic & Light Industrial Cleaning
Grounds & Horticultural Management
Fixed Plant & Equipment Maintenance
Estate, Asset & Infrastructure Management
Weapon Ranges & Training Area Management

www.ssds.com.au

Service Excellence to the Australian Defence Force

CHAPTER 4

PEOPLE

PERMANENT ADF PERSONNEL NUMBERS

Year	Navy	Army	Air Force	Total	Army National Service	Pacific Islands Regiment
1901–02	no data	28,886[a]	n/a	–		
1902–03	no data	25,604[a]	n/a	–		
1903–04	no data	22,404[a]	n/a	–		
1904–05	no data	19,880[a]	n/a	–		
1905–06	no data	20,499[a]	n/a	–		
1906–07	no data	21,948[a]	n/a	–		
1907–08	196	1,329	n/a	1,525		
1908–09	208	1,379	n/a	1,587		
1909–10	242	1,448	n/a	1,690		
1910–11	240	1,522	n/a	1,762		
1911–12	370	2,003	n/a	2,373		
1912–13	862	2,235	n/a	3,097		
1913–14	8,599[b]	34,537[b]	n/a	43,136		
1914–15	9,423[b]	45,645[b]	n/a	55,068		
1915–16	9,423[b]	60,972[b]	n/a	70,395		
1916–17	4,450	74,127[b]	n/a	–		
1917–18	4,700	88,362[b]	n/a	–		
1918–19	11,400[b]	122,186[b]	n/a	133,586		
1919–20	10,697[b]	109,881[b]	n/a	120,578		
1920–21	8,492[b]	102,665[b]	n/a	111,157		
1921–22	8,493[b]	127,960[b]	151	136,453		
1922–23	4,143	2,073	280	6,496		
1923–24	3,876	1,703	351	5,930		
1924–25	3,877	no data	420	–		
1925–26	4,930	1,617	624	7,171		
1926–27	5,019	1,740	814	7,573		
1927–28	5,056	1,748	829	7,633		
1928–29	5,146	no data	935	–		
1929–30	4,913	1,755	852	7,520		
1930–31	4,253	1,669	835	6,757		
1931–32	3,411	1,556	821	5,778		
1932–33	3,142	1,536	823	5,510		
1933–34	3,158	1,540	813	5,511		
1934–35	3,249	1,668	885	5,802		
1935–36	3,997	1,800	1,131	6,928		
1936–37	4,189	2,032	1,666	7,887		
1937–38	4,310	2,319	2,206	8,835		
1938–39	5,051	2,795	2,793	10,639		
1939–40	10,259[c]	no data	5,681[c]	–		
1940–41	15,983[c]	151,069[c]	32,077[c]	199,129		
1941–42	20,167[c]	265,916[c]	61,100[c]	351,183		
1942–43	26,219[c]	495,881[c]	114,252[c]	636,352		

Chapter 4 image: Two NORFORCE soldiers on shore east of Darwin, date unknown. © Defence Department

Year	Navy	Army	Air Force	Total	Army National Service	Pacific Islands Regiment
1943–44	34,498[c]	529,674[c]	145,945[c]	710,117		
1944–45	36,350[c]	481,029[c]	164,341[c]	681,720		
1945–46	39,592[c]	419,335[c]	105,521[c]	564,448		
1946–47	32,245[c]	63,000[c]	12,509[c]	107,754		
1947–48	11,113[c]	34,595[c]	10,779[c]	56,487		
1948–49	11,066	10,712	8,025	29,803		
1949–50	10,188	14,958	9,286	34,432		
1950–51	10,252	14,543	9,442	34,237		
1951–52	12,381	19,364	12,884	44,629		79
1952–53	12,144	27,182	15,527	54,853		390
1953–54	14,273	26,593	15,557	56,423		587
1954–55	14,181	23,802	14,853	52,836		612
1955–56	13,211	22,497	15,359	51,067		601
1956–57	13,096	22,449	15,734	51,279		610
1957–58	11,661	20,987	14,546	47,194		612
1958–59	10,745	20,142	14,826	45,713		604
1959–60	10,699	21,371	15,455	47,525		602
1960–61	10,598	20,772	15,743	47,113		661
1961–62	10,722	19,878	15,592	46,192		581
1962–63	11,103	20,985	15,815	47,903		638
1963–64	11,663	21,944	15,840	49,447		695
1964–65	12,569	22,681	16,564	51,814		812
1965–66	13,503	25,314	17,720	56,537	1,780	1,415
1966–67	14,714	32,702	19,358	66,774	8,119	1,732
1967–68	15,893	41,464	20,130	77,487	15,671	2,246
1968–69	16,454	42,944	21,564	80,962	15,688	2,406
1969–70	16,943	44,051	22,712	83,706	15,871	2,474
1970–71	17,304	44,533	22,642	84,479	16,208	2,434
1971–72	17,232	43,769	22,539	83,540	15,662	2,593
1972–73	17,134	41,290	22,720	81,144	11,947	2,769
1973–74	17,484	33,990	22,717	74,191	2,839	3,013
1974–75	16,141	30,235	21,119	67,495	38	
1975–76	16,094	31,514	21,546	69,154		
1976–77	15,993	31,430	21,351	68,774		
1977–78	16,390	31,988	21,703	70,081		
1978–79	16,298	31,883	21,689	69,870		
1979–80	16,582	31,813	21,803	70,198		
1980–81	16,961	32,321	22,249	71,531		
1981–82	17,298	32,898	22,322	72,518		
1982–83	17,598	32,876	22,711	73,185		
1983–84	17,198	33,072	22,512	72,782		
1984–85	16,692	32,278	22,692	71,642		
1985–86	16,059	32,460	22,863	71,382		
1986–87	15,538	31,834	22,677	70,049		
1987–88	15,647	31,971	22,554	70,172		
1988–89	15,641	31,854	22,413	69,908		

Year	Navy	Army	Air Force	Total	Army National Service	Pacific Islands Regiment
1989–90	15,652	30,859	22,192	68,703		
1990–91	15,786	30,789	22,055	68,630		
1991–92	15,549	30,733	21,893	68,175		
1992–93	15,294	29,194	20,598	65,086		
1993–94	14,785	27,070	18,490	60,345		
1994–95	14,702	25,799	17,413	57,914		
1995–96	14,473	25,882	17,160	57,515		
1996–97	14,419	25,796	16,812	57,027		
1997–98	14,206	25,196	16,172	55,574		
1998–99	13,661	24,169	15,065	52,895		
1999–2000	12,887	24,089	14,051	51,027		
2000–01	12,396	24,488	13,471	50,355		
2001–02	12,598	25,012	13,322	50,932		
2002–03	12,847	25,587	13,646	52,080		
2003–04	13,133	25,446	13,455	52,034		
2004–05	13,089	25,356	13,368	51,813		
2005–06 Projected Result	12,800	25,259	13,130	51,189		
2006–07 Budget Estimate	12,784	25,220	13,249	51,253		

Notes:

a,b,c. These figures are combined permanent and reserve force personnel strengths.

Personnel strengths from 1901–02 to 1949–50 are taken from T.B. Millar 1965, Australia's Defence, *Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, pp 174–176.*

All personnel strengths from 1950–51 to 1986–87 are actual numbers as at 30 June. Personnel figures from 1987–88 onwards are average strengths.

Navy, Army, Air Force, Total ADF and Pacific Islands Regiment personnel strengths from 1950–51 to 1972–73 are taken from the Defence Annual Report 1972.

The Pacific Islands Regiment was removed from the Australian Army order of battle with the creation of the Papua New Guinea Defence Force in 1973.

Army National Service personnel strengths are taken from the Defence Annual Report 1976 *and are also included in the figures for Army.*

Sources: T.B. Millar 1965, *Australia's Defence*, Melbourne University Press, Melbourne; *Defence Annual Reports*; Resources and Financial Programs Division 2001, *2001–02 Defence Budget Brief*, Department of Defence, Canberra; *Defence Portfolio Budget Statements 2006–07.*

RESERVE ADF PERSONNEL NUMBERS

Reserves				
Year	**Navy**	**Army**	**Air Force**	**Total**
1901–02	no data	no data	n/a	–
1902–03	no data	no data	n/a	–
1903–04	no data	no data	n/a	–
1904–05	no data	no data	n/a	–
1905–06	no data	no data	n/a	–
1906–07	no data	no data	n/a	–
1907–08	982	20,582	n/a	21,564
1908–09	997	21,252	n/a	22,249
1909–10	989	21,913	n/a	22,902
1910–11	1,767	21,987	n/a	23,754

Reserves				
Year	**Navy**	**Army**	**Air Force**	**Total**
1911–12	1,741	22,196	n/a	23,937
1912–13	4,107	21,461	n/a	25,568
1913–14	*	*	n/a	–
1914–15	*	*	n/a	–
1915–16	*	*	n/a	–
1916–17	no data	*	n/a	–
1917–18	no data	*	n/a	–
1918–19	*	*	n/a	–
1919–20	*	*	n/a	–
1920–21	*	*	n/a	–
1921–22	*	*	n/a	–
1922–23	3,809	35,083	n/a	38,892
1923–24	4,016	36,900	n/a	40,916
1924–25	5,030	no data	n/a	–
1925–26	6,172	38,889	218	45,279
1926–27	7,354	43,533	270	51,157
1927–28	6,214	42,887	339	49,440
1928–29	6,398	no data	339	–
1929–30	7,626	46,176	339	54,141
1930–31	5,447	25,745	350	26,095
1931–32	5,625	29,726	350	35,701
1932–33	5,577	28,285	236	34,098
1933–34	5,033	26,423	309	31,765
1934–35	5,658	28,006	229	33,893
1935–36	5,301	27,462	253	33,016
1936–37	4,847	34,031	239	39,117
1937–38	4,235	34,624	201	38,505
1938–39	4,512	42,895	251	47,658
1939–40	*	*	*	–
1940–41	*	*	*	–
1941–42	*	*	*	–
1942–43	*	*	*	–
1943–44	*	*	*	–
1944–45	*	*	*	–
1945–46	*	*	*	–
1946–47	*	*	*	–
1947–48	267	no data	no data	–
1948–49	no data	8,697	no data	–
1949–50	98	16,202	no data	–
1950–51	4,943	18,236	152	23,331
1951–52	6,344	20,981	1,221	28,546
1952–53	7,398	42,858	5,512	55,768
1953–54	6,767	69,061	5,061	80,889
1954–55	4,800	82,893	3,750	91,443
1955–56	4,944	85,177	3,041	93,162
1956–57	4,821	87,291	2,575	94,687
1957–58	6,656	77,043	1,483	85,182

Reserves				
Year	**Navy**	**Army**	**Air Force**	**Total**
1958–59	7,982	57,776	947	66,705
1959–60	7,850	54,683	864	63,397
1960–61	3,928	38,644	766	43,388
1961–62	1,534	27,532	671	29,737
1962–63	1,454	30,986	765	33,205
1963–64	1,274	28,524	926	30,724
1964–65	1,666	29,221	750	31,637
1965–66	2,131	33,526	1,035	36,692
1966–67	2,365	36,322	1,362	40,049
1967–68	2,480	37,523	1,304	41,307
1968–69	2,661	35,884	1,369	39,914
1969–70	2,383	33,316	1,509	37,208
1970–71	2,303	30,943	1,488	34,734
1971–72	2,120	28,009	1,399	31,528
1972–73	1,935	23,119	1,191	26,245
1973–74	1,593	20,000	748	22,341
1974–75	1,302	20,374	554	22,230
1975–76	1,025	21,183	458	22,666
1976–77	970	21,641	473	23,084
1977–78	917	23,164	490	24,571
1978–79	1,037	22,978	498	24,513
1979–80	1,039	23,986	502	25,527
1980–81	1,021	31,125	591	32,737
1981–82	1,094	31,706	873	33,673
1982–83	1,204	33,131	1,178	35,513
1983–84	1,220	28,920	1,608	31,748
1984–85	1,135	23,722	1,213	26,070
1985–86	1,118	23,145	1,095	25,358
1986–87	1,219	24,632	1,362	27,213
1987–88	1,368	24,703	1,341	27,412
1988–89	1,373	25,242	1,628	28,243
1989–90	1,494	23,747	1,618	26,859
1990–91	1,606	26,485	1,579	29,670
1991–92	2,248	24,996	2,376	29,620
1992–93	1,713	24,530	2,189	28,432
1993–94	1,722	26,223	2,230	30,175
1994–95	1,321	21,576	1,330	24,247
1995–96	1,760	20,840	1,450	24,050
1996–97	1,876	20,929	1,465	24,270
1997–98	no data	no data	no data	27,027
1998–99	1,227	21,486	2,303	25,016
1999–2000	1,746	18,528	1,733	22,007
2000–01	2,101	16,087	1,647	19,835
2001–02	1,544	15,669	1,655	18,868
2002–03	1,404	16,211	2,005	19,620
2003–04	1,881	16,445	2,162	20,488

Reserves				
Year	**Navy**	**Army**	**Air Force**	**Total**
2004–05	1,243	15,845	2,187	19,275
2005–06 Projected Result	1,850	15,000	2,300	19,150
2006–07 Budget Estimate	1,850	15,000	2,400	19,250

Notes:

** These reserve force figures are counted as permanent personnel strengths during the two World Wars and the immediate post-war years.*

Personnel strengths from 1901–02 to 1949–50 are taken from T.B. Millar 1965, Australia's Defence, *Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, pp 174–176.*

Navy, Army, Air Force and ADF Reserve personnel strengths from 1950–51 to 1993–94 are actual numbers as at 30 June. Personnel strengths from 1994–95 onwards are average strengths.

Navy Reserve figures from 1950–51 to 1959–60 are inferred.

Sources: T.B. Millar 1965, *Australia's Defence*, Melbourne University Press, Melbourne; *Defence Annual Reports; 2001–02 Defence Budget Brief; Defence Portfolio Budget Statements 2006–07.*

Ready Reserves				
Year	**Navy**	**Army**	**Air Force**	**Total**
1991–92	35	973	81	1,089
1992–93	47	2,124	186	2,357
1993–94	108	2,462	199	2,589
1994–95	191	2,536	223	2,950
1995–96	254	2,952	260	3,457
1996–97	170	1,616	306	2,092
1997–98	126	–	43	169

Note: Ready Reserve personnel strengths from 1991–92 to 1993–94 are actual numbers as at 30 June. Personnel strengths from 1995–96 to 1997–98 are average strengths.

Source: *Defence Annual Reports.*

DEFENCE CIVILIAN PERSONNEL NUMBERS

Civilian Personnel in the Defence Group of Departments, 1962–63 to 1973–74

	Department of Defence	Department of Navy	Department of Army	Department of Air Force	Department of Supply	Total
1962–63	no data	8,400	5,056	2,694	19,629	–
1963–64	no data	8,500	5,300	2,700	19,856	–
1964–65	945	8,675	6,447	2,842	20,935	39,844
1965–66	1,033	9,372	7,280	3,199	21,792	42,676
1966–67	1,172	10,174	8,172	3,487	21,900	44,905
1967–68	1,277	10,693	9,052	3,897	21,470	46,389
1968–69	1,327	11,193	9,670	4,170	21,221	47,581
1969–70	1,541	11,680	10,331	4,405	21,730	49,687
1970–71	1,706	12,223	10,639	4,476	21,372	50,416
1971–72	1,707	12,446	10,951	4,612	21,014	50,730
1972–73	1,844	12,892	11,383	4,716	20,466	51,301
1973–74	1,789	12,079	9,864	4,348	19,158	47,238

Notes:

Personnel strength as at 30 June including full-time, part-time and paid inoperative staff but excluding locally engaged overseas staff.

Approximately of 50% of the Navy figure includes dockyard industrial workers.

Civilian Personnel in Defence and Defence Production, 1974–75 to 2006–07

	Department of Defence	Defence Production	Total
1974–75	32,811	no data	–
1975–96	31,847	no data	–
1976–77	31,551	no data	–
1977–78	31,377	no data	–
1978–79	30,613	no data	–
1979–80	30,488	no data	–
1980–81	30,366	no data	–
1981–82	20,374	19,311	39,685
1982–83	24,704	15,157	39,861
1983–84	24,606	15,266	39,872
1984–85	25,363	14,982	40,345
1985–86	26,264	14,297	40,561
1986–87	26,161	12,816	38,977
1987–88	26,109	9,708	35,817
1988–89	25,328	7,174	32,502
1989–90	23,922	478	24,400
1990–91	24,018	394	24,412
1991–92	23,750	256	24,006
1992–93	22,559	139	22,698
1993–94	20,726	87	20,813
1994–95	20,188	103	20,291
1995–96	19,830	102	19,932
1996–97	18,744	102	18,846
1997–98	17,664	92	17,756
1998–99	16,641	no data	–
1999–2000	16,362	55	16,417
2000–01	16,292		16,292
2001–02	16,819		16,819
2002–03	17,328		17,328
2003–04	18,303		18,303
2004–05	17,754		17,754
2005–06 Projected result*	17,871		17,871
2006–07 Budget estimate*	18,768		18,768

Notes:

** 2005–06 onwards figures include civilian Defence Materiel Organisation staff.*

1985–86 onwards refers to average strength including full-time, part-time and inoperative staff converted to full-time equivalent. Pre 1985–86 figures refer to strength as at 30 June including full-time, part-time and paid inoperative staff but excluding locally engaged overseas staff.

'Defence Production' refers to Department of Defence Support pre 1984–85, the Office of Defence Production in 1984–85 and staff paid through the Munitions, Aerospace, Shipbuilding and Defence Support trust accounts including the Woomera Defence Support Centre thereafter.

A total of 9,816 staff (including Navy dockyard staff) were transferred from Defence to Defence Support in 1981–82, and 4,263 Defence Science and Technology Organisation staff were transferred from Defence Support to Defence in 1982–83. In 1984–85 the Department of Defence Support was subsumed by the Department of Defence and became the Office of Defence Production.

Sources: *Defence Annual Reports, 2001–02 Defence Budget Brief, Defence Portfolio Budget Statements 2006–07.*

PERMANENT ADF RANK PROFILE, 1989–2005

	Officers	Other ranks	Total
1989	11,960	57,669	69,629
1990	12,097	55,744	67,841
1991	12,426	56,732	69,158
1992	12,445	54,609	67,054
1993	12,063	50,377	62,440
1994	11,823	47,109	58,932
1995	11,775	46,413	58,188
1996	12,063	45,517	57,580
1997	12,584	44,632	57,216
1998	12,589	42,585	55,174
1999	12,155	39,864	52,019
2000	11,659	39,096	50,755
2001	11,436	38,327	49,763
2002	11,684	39,681	51,365
2003	11,971	39,820	51,791
2004	12,184	40,060	52,244
2005	12,132	39,077	51,209

Note: Actual staff numbers as at 30 June.

Source: *Defence Annual Reports.*

PERMANENT ADF PERSONNEL, BY SERVICE AND RANK, 1998–99 TO 2004–05

	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05
Navy							
Star-ranked officers	33	35	34	34	35	34	36
Senior officers	354	355	380	403	404	434	433
Junior officers	2,563	2,422	2,336	2,349	2,380	2,446	2,480
Other ranks	10,711	10,089	9,646	9,812	10,000	10,219	10,104
Army							
Star-ranked officers	44	44	48	49	50	49	51
Senior officers	547	550	548	561	558	576	603
Junior officers	4,497	4,440	4,446	4,431	4,458	4,524	4,626
Other ranks	19,081	19,038	19,446	19,971	20,521	20,297	20,076
Air Force							
Star-ranked officers	33	36	38	36	35	36	38
Senior officers	459	471	487	503	517	518	515
Junior officers	3,655	3,484	3,330	3,364	3,489	3,550	3,511
Other ranks	10,918	10,054	9,616	9,419	9,605	9,351	9,305

Notes:

Figures are average funded strengths.

Military senior officers are Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel and equivalent.

Source: *Defence Annual Reports*; *Defence Portfolio Budget Statements 2000–01.*

DEFENCE CIVILIAN SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE (SES) OFFICERS, BY LEVEL AND GENDER, 1990–91 TO 2004–05

	Male					Female					
	Band 1	Band 2	Band 3	COD 2	COD 3	Band 1	Band 2	Band 3	COD 2	COD 3	Total
1990–91	64	43	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	116
1991–92	62	20	5	15	4	5	0	0	0	0	111
1992–93	59	15	6	14	4	4	1	0	0	0	103
1993–94	59	16	6	14	3	4	1	0	0	0	103
1995–96	59	19	5	13	2	8	1	0	0	0	107
1996–97	53	16	5	12	2	7	2	0	0	0	97
1997–98	53	15	5	12	2	6	1	0	0	0	94
1998–99	49	15	5	11	2	8	2	0	0	0	92
1999–2000	55	20	5	12	3	9	2	0	0	0	106
2000–01	51	17	8	11	2	10	3	0	0	0	102
2001–02	58	18	8	14	3	19	3	0	0	0	123
2002–03	52	18	6	12	3	16	4	0	0	0	111
2003–04	47	14	16	12	3	21	3	0	0	0	106
2004–05	49	20	6	12	3	17	7	0	0	0	114

Notes:
Actual staff numbers as at 30 June.
Does not include SES relief staff.
COD—Chief of Division (Defence Science and Technology Organisation).
Source: *Defence Annual Reports.*

PERMANENT ADF RECRUITING ACTIVITY, 1990–91 TO 2004–05

	Navy	Army	Air Force	Total
1990–91				
Total inquiries	53,187	69,641	108,931	231,759
Formal applications	7,678	19,849	13,237	40,764
Applicants enlisted	1,748	4,321	2,156	8,225
1991–92				
Total inquiries	40,654	60,110	10,4581	205,345
Formal applications	4,150	8,165	8,283	20,598
Applicants enlisted	914	1264	679	2857
1992–93				
Total inquiries	38,404	63,776	75,521	174,701
Formal applications	5,179	12,497	5,284	22,960
Applicants enlisted	874	886	620	2,380
1993–94				
Total inquiries	38,600	56,345	44,429	139,434
Formal applications	5,467	8,569	5,944	19,980
Applicants enlisted	1,341	1,378	543	3,262
1994–95				
Total inquiries	30,772	49,728	41,057	121,557
Formal applications	6,200	10,986	6,683	23,869

	Navy	Army	Air Force	Total
Applicants enlisted	1,820	2,969	1,098	5,887
1995–96				
Total inquiries	25,694	48,247	30,095	104,036
Formal applications	5,757	10,814	6,320	22,891
Applicants enlisted	1,489	2,670	1,151	5,310
1996–97				
Total inquiries	25,593	34,562	23,444	92,599
Formal applications	5,866	11,363	7,025	24,254
Applicants enlisted	1,560	1,848	1,004	4,412
1997–98				
Total inquiries	16,815	29,515	23,325	69,655
Formal applications	4,716	8,024	5,802	18,542
Applicants enlisted	1,201	1,400	808	3,409
1998–99				
Total inquiries	16,314	27,502	23,973	67,789
Formal applications	4,058	6,951	5,183	16,192
Applicants enlisted	863	1,573	651	3,087
1999–2000				
Total inquiries	19,116	45,754	35,031	108,126
Formal applications	3,987	9,145	7,204	20,336
Applicants enlisted	846	2,189	1,008	40,43
2000–01				
Total inquiries	21,011	56,921	38,514	121,710
Formal applications	4,932	10,889	7,731	23,552
Applicants enlisted	1,241	2,785	1,105	5,131
2001–02				
Total inquiries	22,165	61,432	42,449	12,7290
Formal applications	5,487	10,388	7,537	23,412
Applicants enlisted	1,590	2,844	1,402	5,836
2002–03				
Total inquiries	14,780	41,952	28,414	85,312
Formal applications	4,560	7,185	5,897	17,642
Applicants enlisted	1,556	1842	924	4,322
2003–04[a]				
Total inquiries	9,575	29,043	20,342	58,960
Formal applications	4,160	7,689	4,108	15,957
Applicants enlisted	1,515	2,418	814	4,747
2004–05[b]				
Total inquiries	7,138	24,669	12,107	43,914
Formal applications	3,099	6,849	2,951	12,889
Applicants enlisted	1,136	2,309	700	4,145

Notes:

a *In addition, there were 25,008 tri-Service, permanent and reserve enquirers who were undecided on which Service they wished to join and whether they were interested in permanent or reserve commitment.*

b *In addition, there were 16,754 tri-Service, permanent and reserve enquirers who were undecided on which Service they wished to join and whether they were interested in permanent or reserve commitment.*

Source: *Defence Annual Reports*.

ACHIEVEMENT OF ADF RECRUITMENT TARGETS, 1995–96 TO 2004–05

	1995–96 %	1996–97 %	1997–98 %	1998–99 %	1999–2000 %	2000–01 %	2001–02 %	2002–03 %	2003–04 %	2004–05 %
Navy	98	92	98	76	57	74	85	84	86	73
Army	99	98	94	78.5	83	79	100	79	84	81
Air Force	86	93	101	90.5	83	88	87	94	90	91
ADF	96	94	97	80	76	80	93	84	86	80

Source: *Defence Annual Reports*.

PERMANENT ADF ENLISTMENTS BY GENDER, 1990–91 TO 2004–05

	Navy		Army		Air Force		ADF	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1990–91	1,439	309	3,612	709	1,587	569	6,638	1,587
1991–92	822	92	1,029	235	554	125	2,405	452
1992–93	746	144	835	180	387	266	1,968	590
1993–94	1,152	291	1,484	143	402	173	3,038	607
1994–95	1,438	525	2,758	348	1,070	393	5,256	1,266
1995–96	1,216	360	2,827	605	935	278	4,978	1,243
1996–97	1,351	302	2,075	355	801	215	4,227	872
1997–98	1,028	229	1,398	243	930	255	3,356	727
1998–99	833	197	1,764	235	560	116	3,157	548
1999–2000	756	200	2,648	302	843	198	4,247	700
2000–01	1,046	410	2,895	291	1069	214	5,010	915
2001–02	1,322	414	2,825	273	1476	273	5,623	960
2002–03	1,306	367	2,300	297	856	212	4,462	876
2003–04	1,315	355	2,636	341	744	201	4,695	897
2004–05	1,001	240	2,634	274	631	154	4,266	668

Note: Actual staff numbers as at 30 June.

Source: *Defence Annual Reports*.

RESERVE ADF ENLISTMENTS, 1992–93 TO 2004–05

	Navy	Army	Air Force	Total
1992–93	26	4,430	131	4,587
1993–94	26	3,443	174	3,643
1994–95	41	3,470	347	3,858
1995–96	106	4,172	229	4,507
1996–97	39	4,754	370	5,163
1997–98	58	4,671	83	4,812
1998–99	30	2,162	82	2,274
1999–2000	29	1,566	104	1,699
2000–01	47	2,396	123	2,566
2001–02	42	2,712	116	2,870
2002–03	54	2,889	122	3,065
2003–04	31	2,317	146	2,494
2004–05	33	2,194	145	2,372

Note: Actual staff numbers as at 30 June.

Source: *Defence Annual Reports*.

A member of the Catafalque Guard during the Anzac Day Dawn Service at the Cenotaph, Sydney, 25 April 2006.
© Defence Department

READY RESERVE ADF ENLISTMENTS

	Navy	Army	Air Force	Total
1991–92	24	1,069	92	1,185
1992–93	0	1,359	114	1,473
1993–94	4	881	64	949
1994–95	8	1,076	159	1,243
1995–96	6	821	37	864

Note: Actual staff numbers at 30 June.

Source: *Defence Annual Reports*.

PERMANENT ADF SEPARATIONS, 1990–91 TO 2004–05

		Voluntary	Involuntary	Age retirement	Cadets/ Trainees	Total
1990–91						
Navy	**Officers**	120	6	1	60	187
	Other ranks	926	206	0	185	1,317
Army	**Officers**	270	6	11	119	406
	Other ranks	2,047	422	8	672	3,149
Air force	**Officers**	202	4	8	53	267
	Other ranks	1,289	151	19	158	1,617
Total	**Officers**	592	16	20	232	860
	Other ranks	4,262	779	27	1,015	6,083
1991–92						
Navy	**Officers**	110	3	4	50	167
	Other ranks	709	205	0	144	1,058
Army	**Officers**	209	11	18	114	352
	Other ranks	1,235	455	7	224	1,921
Air force	**Officers**	156	6	14	63	239
	Other ranks	1,054	118	32	96	1,300
Total	**Officers**	475	20	36	227	758
	Other ranks	2,998	778	39	464	4,279
1992–93						
Navy	**Officers**	98	5	4	42	149
	Other ranks	739	257	5	99	1,100
Army	**Officers**	200	318	27	77	622
	Other ranks	1,567	857	6	90	2,520
Air force	**Officers**	202	96	12	60	370
	Other ranks	1,109	1,113	32	27	2,281
Total	**Officers**	500	419	43	179	1,141
	Other ranks	3,415	2,227	43	216	5,901
1993–94						
Navy	**Officers**	170	2	4	28	204
	Other ranks	1,032	237	0	109	1,378
Army	**Officers**	187	57	25	80	349
	Other ranks	1,822	913	12	174	2,921
Air Force	**Officers**	240	0	0	44	284
	Other ranks	728	1021	33	1	1,783
Total	**Officers**	597	59	29	152	837
	Other Ranks	3,582	2,171	45	284	6,082
1994–95						
Navy	**Officers**	184	4	14	25	227
	Other ranks	1,178	274	0	172	1,624
Army	**Officers**	351	6	10	94	461
	Other ranks	2,348	403	13	313	3,077
Air Force	**Officers**	338	0	5	22	365
	Other ranks	963	116	30	64	1,173
Total	**Officers**	873	10	29	141	1,053
	Other ranks	4,489	793	43	549	5,874

		Voluntary	Involuntary	Age retirement	Cadets/ Trainees	Total
1995–96						
Navy	**Officers**	144	27	5	33	209
	Other ranks	1,282	256	0	137	1,675
Army	**Officers**	343	11	26	47	427
	Other ranks	2,168	301	12	425	2,906
Air Force	**Officers**	331	1	16	30	378
	Other ranks	996	98	19	55	1,168
Total	**Officers**	818	39	47	110	1,014
	Other ranks	4,446	655	31	617	5,749
1996–97						
Navy	**Officers**	174	1	12	41	228
	Other ranks	1,120	158	4	147	1,429
Army	**Officers**	311	6	18	61	396
	Other ranks	1,598	291	15	372	2,276
Air Force	**Officers**	253	10	9	34	306
	Other ranks	1,017	93	31	50	1,191
Total	**Officers**	738	17	39	136	930
	Other ranks	3,735	542	50	569	4,896
1997–98						
Navy	**Officers**	173	18	11	58	260
	Other ranks	993	178	5	143	1,319
Army	**Officers**	281	78	19	64	442
	Other ranks	1,542	586	9	161	2,298
Air Force	**Officers**	264	16	39	49	368
	Other ranks	1,047	94	34	75	1,250
Total	**Officers**	718	112	69	171	1,070
	Other ranks	3,582	858	48	379	4,867
1998–99						
Navy	**Officers**	250	8	2	81	341
	Other ranks	1,128	143	1	110	1,382
Army	**Officers**	411	10	23	95	539
	Other ranks	1,880	543	7	157	2,587
Air Force	**Officers**	316	10	13	47	386
	Other ranks	1,253	94	29	34	1,410
Total	**Officers**	977	28	38	223	1,266
	Other Ranks	4,261	780	37	301	3,379
1999–2000						
Navy	**Officers**	199	13	1	61	274
	Other ranks	1,113	211	0	112	1,473
Army	**Officers**	416	28	25	108	577
	Other ranks	1,783	547	35	192	2,557
Air Force	**Officers**	299	16	19	57	391
	Other ranks	1,073	63	26	70	1,232
Total	**Officers**	914	57	45	226	1,242
	Other ranks	3,969	821	61	374	5,225

		Voluntary	Involuntary	Age retirement	Cadets/ Trainees	Total
2000–01						
Navy	**Officers**	212	1	0	64	277
	Other ranks	1,045	153	0	157	1,355
Army	**Officers**	409	42	23	104	578
	Other ranks	1,848	471	9	333	2,661
Air force	**Officers**	299	28	24	52	403
	Other ranks	1,503	73	19	98	1,693
Total	**Officers**	920	71	47	220	1,258
	Other ranks	4,396	697	28	588	5,709
2001–02						
Navy	**Officers**	160	9	0	41	210
	Other ranks	902	128	0	215	1,245
Army	**Officers**	414	25	21	113	573
	Other ranks	1,479	365	20	442	2,306
Air Force	**Officers**	238	8	25	44	315
	Other ranks	895	9	35	125	1,064
Total	**Officers**	812	42	46	198	1,098
	Other ranks	3,276	502	55	782	4,615
2002–03						
Navy	**Officers**	176	17	5	41	239
	Other ranks	778	157	0	317	1,252
Army	**Officers**	323	35	12	98	468
	Other ranks	1,190	428	9	412	2,039
Air Force	**Officers**	209	10	1	35	255
	Other ranks	652	71	20	111	854
Total	**Officers**	708	62	18	174	962
	Other ranks	2,620	656	29	840	4,145
2003–04						
Navy	**Officers**	154	17	1	49	221
	Other ranks	715	146	0	247	1,108
Army	**Officers**	302	32	4	101	439
	Other ranks	1,310	654	6	402	2,372
Air Force	**Officers**	201	11	1	70	283
	Other ranks	516	67	25	110	718
Total	**Officers**	657	60	6	220	943
	Other ranks	2,541	867	31	759	4,198
2004–05						
Navy	**Officers**	178	22	0	50	250
	Other ranks	815	224	2	310	1,351
Army	**Officers**	349	28	1	91	469
	Other ranks	1,578	659	3	504	2,744
Air Force	**Officers**	277	20	2	55	354
	Other ranks	620	61	19	72	772
Total	**Officers**	804	70	3	196	1,073
	Other ranks	3,013	944	24	886	4,867

Note: Actual numbers as at 30 June.

Source: *Defence Annual Reports*.

DEFENCE PERSONNEL BY STATE AND TERRITORY, 2004–05

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	O/S*	Total
Permanent										
Navy	5,586	1,803	789	70	2,636	14	549	1,242	166	**12,855**
Army	5,672	3,120	9,106	656	838	119	3,368	1,972	262	**25,113**
Air Force	4,880	1,015	2,330	1,753	426	8	1,092	1,492	245	**13,241**
Sub Total	**16,138**	**5,938**	**12,225**	**2,479**	**3,900**	**141**	**5,009**	**4,706**	**673**	**51,209**
Reserve										
Navy	922	304	453	137	431	137	36	710	2	**3,132**
Army	4,369	2,788	4,252	1,245	1,734	638	679	513	43	**16,261**
Air Force	602	332	716	261	198	47	64	355	0	**2,575**
Sub Total	**5,893**	**3,424**	**5,421**	**1,643**	**2,363**	**822**	**779**	**1,578**	**45**	**21,968**
Civilian	3,431	3,804	1,407	1,975	605	96	397	6,742	99	18,556
Total	**25,462**	**13,166**	**19,053**	**6,097**	**6,868**	**1,059**	**6,185**	**13,026**	**817**	**91,733**

Notes:
Actual staff numbers as at 30 June 2005.
Personnel are shown in the location they are administered from.
ACT includes personnel located at Jervis Bay.
Personnel serving in ships are included against the State or Territory in which the ship is home-ported.
Figures are Reserves with training obligations, and include Reserves on continuous full-time service.
Defence civilian figures include full-time, part-time, ongoing, non-ongoing and unpaid employees.
** Represents personnel posted overseas for long-term duty and deployments.*

Source: *Defence Annual Report 2004–05.*

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE DEFENCE PERSONNEL, 1989–90 TO 2004–05

Year	Navy %	Army %	Air Force %	ADF %	Civilian %
1989–90	12.3	8.6	14.8	11.4	30.8
1990–91	12.7	9.5	15.6	12.2	31.3
1991–92	12.5	9.8	15.5	12.2	31.1
1992–93	12.4	10.2	15.7	12.5	31.2
1993–94	12.9	9.9	15.4	12.3	31.5
1994–95	14.4	10.1	15.7	12.9	31.9
1995–96	15.1	10.5	16.2	13.4	31.8
1996–97	15.3	10.8	15.9	13.4	32.4
1997–98	15.2	10.8	16.0	13.4	33.0
1998–99	14.7	11.0	15.5	13.2	33.1
1999–2000	14.6	10.6	15.1	12.8	32.2
2000–01	15.5	10.4	14.9	12.8	33.1
2001–02	16.4	10.0	14.8	12.8	34.5
2002–03	16.8	10.0	14.9	13.0	34.8
2003–04	17.4	10.2	15.0	13.3	35.0
2004–05	17.2	10.1	15.3	13.2	36.9

Source: *Defence Annual Reports.*

DEFENCE PERSONNEL BY DIVERSITY—PERCENTAGE, 2002–2004

		Navy	Army	Air Force	Civilian
		%	%	%	%
Male	**2002**	83.6	89.7	85.2	65.4
	2003	83.2	90.0	85.1	65.2
	2004	82.6	89.7	85.0	65.0
Female	**2002**	16.4	16.4	14.8	34.1
	2003	16.8	16.8	14.9	34.8
	2004	17.4	10.3	15.0	35.0
NESB[1]	**2002**	0.7	no data	4.1	13.3
	2003	1.5	4.6	5.2	14.0
	2004	2.3	5.2	5.6	14.0
ATSI[2]	**2002**	0.05	no data	0.15	0.53
	2003	0.1	0.27	0.16	0.52
	2004	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5
PWD[3]	**2002**	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
	2003	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
	2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3

Notes:
1. *Not from an English-speaking background (NESB).*
2. *Aboriginal and Torres Straits Islander (ATSI).*
3. *People with a disability (PWD).*

Source: *Defence Annual Reports.*

DEFENCE PERSONNEL BY DIVERSITY—ACTUAL NUMBERS, 2005

		Navy	Army	Air Force	Civilian
Male	**2005**	10,850	22,916	11,408	11,708
Female	**2005**	2,251	2,629	2,052	6,713
NESB[1]	**2005**	960	3,397	1,786	6,486
ATSI[2]	**2005**	38	114	30	81
PWD[3]	**2005**	14	36	15	486

Note: Actual staff numbers as at April 2005.
1. *Not from an English-speaking background (NESB).*
2. *Aboriginal and Torres Straits Islander (ATSI).*
3. *People with a disability (PWD).*

Source: *Defence Equity Organisation Annual Report 2004–2005.*

DEFENCE CENSUS 2003—DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

	Permanent ADF				Reserve ADF				Defence Civilian			
	Total	Navy	Army	Air Force	Total	Navy	Army	Air Force	Level	Total	Full time	Part-time, casual etc.
Respondents	35,657	7,658	17,977	10,022	7,672	1,090	5,554	1,028		14,432	13,509	901
Total	50,670	12,681	24,337	13,652	17,951	1,973	13,958	2,020		18,583	17,284	1,265
Gender												
Male	87.0%	83.0%	90.0%	85.0%	82.0%	80.0%	83.0%	79.0%		65.0%	67.0%	35.0%
Female	13.0%	17.0%	10.0%	15.0%	18.0%	20.0%	17.0%	21.0%		35.0%	33.0%	65.0%
Age												
Under 20 years	7.0%	8.0%	7.0%	6.0%	6.0%	*	8.0%	*		*	*	2.0%
20–29 years	45.0%	49.0%	46.0%	38.0%	30.0%	10.0%	36.0%	13.0%		15.0%	15.0%	23.0%
30–39 years	34.0%	30.0%	33.0%	38.0%	28.0%	27.0%	27.0%	32.0%		26.0%	26.0%	30.0%
40–49 years	12.0%	11.0%	12.0%	15.0%	24.0%	38.0%	21.0%	31.0%		34.0%	34.0%	28.0%
50 years and over	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	3.0%	12.0%	25.0%	8.0%	24.0%		25.0%	25.0%	17.0%
Rank												
Other Ranks	38.0%	41.0%	40.0%	31.0%	43.0%	13.0%	51.0%	18.0%	GAA	*	*	1.0%
Junior NCOs	19.0%	19.0%	19.0%	19.0%	21.0%	24.0%	19.0%	30.0%	APS 1–4	49.0%	47.0%	78.0%
Senior NCOs	20.0%	18.0%	20.0%	20.0%	10.0%	21.0%	8.0%	15.0%	APS 5–6	32.0%	33.0%	15.0%
Officers	24.0%	22.0%	21.0%	30.0%	26.0%	42.0%	22.0%	37.0%	EL1, EL2	19.0%	20.0%	7.0%
Country of birth												
Australia	87.0%	87.0%	88.0%	86.0%	87.0%	83.0%	88.0%	83.0%		78.0%	78.0%	81.0%
Overseas	12.0%	12.0%	11.0%	13.0%	13.0%	17.0%	12.0%	16.0%		22.0%	22.0%	19.0%
No response	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
ATSI component	1.3%	1.5%	1.9%	0.8%	2.4%	0.7%	2.9%	1.0%		0.8%	0.8%	1.9%
Average years of service	9.8	9.2	9.7	10.5	12.1	19.2	10.4	16.8		8.6	9.0	4

*Notes: * values less than 0.5%.*
A Defence census is conducted every four years. This demographic profile is complied from the most recent Defence census that was held on 18 March 2003.

Source: Department Personnel Executive 2003, *Defence Census 2003 Public Report*, Department of Defence, Canberra.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS: BENEFICIARY NUMBERS, 1997–2015

		Veterans	Dependents	All Beneficiaries[1]
Actual Numbers	**June 1997**	272,384	277,237	549,621
	June 1998	267,394	274,270	542,869
	June 1999	277,230	272,010	551,310
	June 2000	270,219	269,010	539,873
	June 2001	263,466	265,618	528,699
	June 2002	256,947	265,848	517,963
	June 2003	248,038	259,159	502,437
	June 2004	237,379	252,241	484,881
	June 2005	227,234	249,670	472,227
Projected Numbers	**June 2006**	216,200	242,400	454,100
	June 2007	205,000	234,700	435,400
	June 2008	193,800	226,800	416,500
	June 2009	182,700	219,000	397,700
	June 2010	171,800	210,000	379,000
	June 2011	161,300	202,600	360,300
	June 2012	151,200	194,000	341,700
	June 2013	141,700	185,000	323,500
	June 2014	132,900	175,700	305,700
	June 2015	124,900	166,500	288,600

Note: 1. Includes other categories of beneficiaries.

Source: Department of Veterans Affairs, *DVA Projected Beneficiary Numbers with Actuals to 30 June 2005—Australia.*

Anzac Day march in Sydney, 25 April 2006. © Defence Department

PERMANENT ADF SALARY

Rank			Annual salary
Navy	**Army**	**Air Force**	
Other ranks			
Recruit (REC)			$25,482
Seaman (SMN)	Private (PTE)	Aircraftman/Aircraftwoman (AC/W)	$33,291–$44,206
Able Seaman (AB)	Private (Proficient) (PTE(P))	Leading Aircraftman/ Aircraftwoman (LAC/W)	$33,935–$45,078
	Lance Corporal (LCPL)		$34,615–$45,967
Leading Seaman (LS)	Corporal (CPL)	Corporal (CPL)	$37,670–$48,132
Petty Officer (PO)	Sergeant (SGT)	Sergeant (SGT)	$43,254–$51,522
	Staff Sergeant (SSGT)		$48,317–$55,856
Chief Petty Officer (CPO)	Warrant Officer Class 2 (WO2)	Flight Sergeant (FSGT)	$51,037–$58,005
Warrant Officer (WO)	Warrant Officer Class 1 (WO1)	Warrant Officer (WOFF)	$58,939–$60,745
Warrant Officer of the Navy (WO-N)	Regimental Sergeant Major of the Army (RSM-A)	Warrant Officer of the Air Force (WOFF-A)	$64,741–$66,713
Officers			
Acting Sub Lieutenant (ASLT)	2nd Lieutenant (2LT)	Pilot Officer (PLTOFF)	$40,675–$41,998
Sub Lieutenant (SBLT)	Lieutenant (LT)	Flying Officer (FLGOFF)	$43,320–$48,106
Lieutenant (LEUT)	Captain (CAPT)	Flight Lieutenant (FLTLT)	$51,493–$61,430
Lieutenant Commander (LCDR)	Major (MAJ)	Squadron Leader (SQNLDR)	$64,905–$69,089
Commander (CMDR)	Lieutenant Colonel (LTCOL)	Wing Commander (WGCDR)	$91,214–$94,195
Captain (CAPT)	Colonel (COL)	Group Captain (GPCAPT)	$106,736–$109,775
Commodore (CDRE)	Brigadier (BRIG)	Air Commodore (AIRCDRE)	$122,727
Rear Admiral (RADM)	Major General (MAJGEN)	Air Vice Marshal (AVM)	$148,397

Notes:

Salaries current as at March 2006.

All figures exclude service allowance ($9,691 p.a.), superannuation, housing and health benefits. Ranks above Colonel exclude car ($19,000 p.a.).

RESERVE ADF PAY

Rank			Daily pay
Navy	**Army**	**Air Force**	
Other Ranks			
Recruit (REC)	Recruit (REC)	Recruit (REC)	$60.74
Seaman SMN	Private (PTE)	Aircraftman/Aircraftwoman (AC/W)	$77.53–$102.95
Able Seaman (AB)	Private (Proficient) (PTE(P))	Leading Aircraftman/ Aircraftwoman (LAC/W)	$79.05–$104.98
	Lance Corporal (LCPL)		$80.61–$107.05
Leading Seaman (LS)	Corporal (CPL)	Corporal (CPL)	$87.72–$112.09
Petty Officer (PO)	Sergeant (SGT)	Sergeant (SGT)	$100.73–$119.98
	Staff Sergeant (SSGT)		$112.52–$130.08
Chief Petty Officer (CPO)	Warrant Officer Class 2 (WO2)	Flight Sergeant (FSGT)	$118.85–$135.08

Rank			Daily pay
Navy	**Army**	**Air Force**	
Warrant Officer (WO)	Warrant Officer Class 1 (WO1)	Warrant Officer (WOFF)	$137.26–$141.46
Officers			
Acting Sub Lieutenant (ASLT)	2nd Lieutenant (2LT)	Pilot Officer (PLTOFF)	$100.29–$103.56
Sub Lieutenant (SBLT)	Lieutenant (LT)	Flying Officer (FLGOFF)	$106.82–$114.58
Lieutenant (LEUT)	Captain (CAPT)	Flight Lieutenant (FLTLT)	$126.97–$146.57
Lieutenant Commander (LCDR)	Major (MAJ)	Squadron Leader (SQNLDR)	$160.04–$170.36
Commander (CMDR)	Lieutenant Colonel (LTCOL)	Wing Commander (WGCDR)	$212.42–$219.36
Captain (CAPT)	Colonel (COL)	Group Captain (GPCAPT)	$248.56
Commodore (CDRE)	Brigadier (BRIG)	Air Commodore (AIRCDRE)	$285.80
Rear Admiral (RADM)	Major General (MAJGEN)	Air Vice Marshal (AVM)	$345.58

Notes:
Pay current as at March 2006.
The Australlian Government has announced that as of 4 September 2006, ADF Reservists will receive as much as a 17% pay rise, and all ranks at or below Major and equivalent will receive an extra allowance of $10.00 per day.

DEFENCE CIVILIAN SALARY

APS 1	$34,123–$38,303
APS 2	$38,617–$43,412
APS 3	$43,986–$48,064
APS 4	$49,024–$53,817
APS 5	$54,697–$58,569
APS 6	$59,902–$68,428
Executive Level 1 (EL 1)	$75,708–$83,607
Executive Level 2 (EL 2)	$87,321–$104,636
Senior Executive Service (SES) Band 1	$100,971–$124,064
Senior Executive Service (SES) Band 2	$123,028–$152,038
Senior Executive Service (SES) Band 3	$152,321–$193,348

Notes:
APS 1–EL 2 Salaries current as at July 2006.
SES Salary current as at July 2005.
All figures exclude superannuation and, where applicable, performance pay.
Levels above EL2 exclude car ($19,000 p.a.).

DEFENCE SENIOR EXECUTIVE REMUNERATION, 2004–05

Position	Remuneration
Secretary of the Department of Defence	$470,000–$479,999
Chief of the Defence Force	$590,000–$599,999
Chief Executive Officer of the Defence Materiel Organisation	$650,000–$659,999
Vice Chief of the Defence Force/Chief of Joint Operations	$380,000–$389,000
Chief of Navy	$370,000–$379,999
Chief of Army	$380,000–$389,999
Chief of Air force	$310,000–$319,999

Note: The total remuneration for each of the senior executives differs due to different leave liability and superannuation arrangements.

Source: *Defence Annual Report 2004–2005*.

ADF BADGES OF RANK AND SPECIAL INSIGNIA

NAVY

ARMY

AIR FORCE

NAVY

ARMY

AIR FORCE

Produced by Department of Defence Coordination and Public Affairs

frontline defence

visitor management and identification solutions

innovation ■ integrity ■ passion

IDW Technologies is Australia's leading identification solutions provider with a passion for excellence.

We currently service over 5,000 customers, including major government agencies and departments across Australia. Our never-ending commitment is to provide our valued customers with total turn-key identification solutions to ensure their total peace of mind.

IDW Technologies is committed to ensuring 100% confidentiality to our customers and we are constantly striving to minimise the risk of identity fraud. We pride ourselves in offering integrity and professionalism to ensure that the highest quality of service and advice is delivered.

For more information about our products and services, please contact us on 1300 301 748.

tel 1300 301 748 ■ **fax** 1300 301 749
email info@idwtechnologies.com.au ■ **website** www.idwtechnologies.com.au

idw technologies

CHAPTER 5

MONEY

DEFENCE OUTLAYS, 1901–02 TO 2009–10

	Historical dollars (million)	2004–05 dollars (million)	Percentage of GDP %	Percentage of Commonwealth Outlays %
1901–02	2	108	0.4	8.4
1902–03	2	80	0.4	6.2
1903–04	2	93	0.4	7.3
1904–05	2	110	0.4	8.3
1905–06	2	106	0.4	8.0
1906–07	2	117	0.4	8.2
1907–08	3	150	0.5	9.0
1908–09	2	110	0.4	7.3
1909–10	3	162	0.5	9.7
1910–11	6	308	0.9	14.7
1911–12	8	413	1.1	19.3
1912–13	9	393	1.1	18.8
1913–14	10	429	1.1	19.9
1914–15	39	1,685	4.6	58.3
1915–16	92	3,507	9.5	58.1
1916–17	128	4,798	12.5	62.1
1917–18	132	4,682	12.4	61.8
1918–19	133	4,427	11.6	57.1
1919–20	94	2,754	7.5	48.2
1920–21	59	1,538	4.3	33.2
1921–22	29	857	2.1	18.5
1922–23	12	370	0.8	8.6
1923–24	16	470	1.0	9.4
1924–25	11	318	0.6	6.0
1925–26	16	494	1.0	7.5
1926–27	11	338	0.7	5.2
1927–28	17	512	1.0	6.7
1928–29	11	315	0.6	4.2
1929–30	10	278	0.6	2.9
1930–31	8	245	0.6	2.4
1931–32	7	236	0.6	2.9
1932–33	7	249	0.5	2.9
1933–34	8	308	0.6	2.9
1934–35	11	416	0.8	4.2
1935–36	14	519	0.9	6.1
1936–37	16	569	0.9	6.9
1937–38	20	670	1.1	7.9
1938–39	29	960	1.5	11.5
1939–40	109	3,541	5.3	33.0
1940–41	319	10,007	14.7	61.7
1941–42	597	17,881	23.4	70.6
1942–43	999	27,457	34.0	71.6

Chapter 5 image: 'Two-Up' and the stakes in rupees: a scene on board HM Transport *Orcades* of AIF troops relaxing during the voyage from the Middle East to Australia , 1942. Australian War Memorial Negative Number 025836

	Historical dollars (million)	2004–05 dollars (million)	Percentage of GDP %	Percentage of Commonwealth Outlays %
1943–44	886	23,394	29.7	61.6
1944–45	705	18,791	24.2	54.8
1945–46	644	17,180	21.4	58.5
1946–47	243	5,358	7.5	25.3
1947–48	143	3,602	3.6	15.0
1948–49	122	2,783	2.7	10.9
1949–50	109	2,251	2.0	8.7
1950–51	182	3,331	2.6	10.2
1951–52	319	4,770	4.2	14.9
1952–53	431	5,928	5.0	19.9
1953–54	356	4,768	3.8	17.2
1954–55	355	4,722	3.5	15.7
1955–56	381	4,904	3.5	15.8
1956–57	377	4,582	3.2	13.8
1957–58	370	4,430	3.1	13.0
1958–59	379	4,496	2.9	12.5
1959–60	387	4,462	2.6	12.8
1960–61	396	4,404	2.5	11.5
1961–62	406	4,481	2.5	10.7
1962–63	428	4,724	2.4	10.7
1963–64	515	5,605	2.6	11.9
1964–65	602	6,330	2.8	12.9
1965–66	740	7,528	3.3	14.1
1966–67	942	9,335	3.8	16.2
1967–68	1,100	10,494	4.1	17.1
1968–69	1,153	10,738	3.8	16.6
1969–70	1,088	9,842	3.2	14.2
1970–71	1,086	9,384	2.9	13.5
1971–72	1,155	9,312	2.8	12.8
1972–73	1,222	9,322	2.6	12.1
1973–74	1,270	8,556	2.3	10.4
1974–75	9,017	8,475	2.3	8.7
1975–76	1,750	8,958	2.2	8.0
1976–77	2,064	9,281	2.3	8.5
1977–78	2,244	9,211	2.3	8.4
1978–79	2,456	9,318	2.2	8.4
1979–80	2,840	9,774	2.2	8.9
1980–81	3,350	10,551	2.3	9.2
1981–82	3,890	11,084	2.3	9.4
1982–83	4,503	11,503	2.5	9.1
1983–84	5,057	12,104	2.5	8.8
1984–85	5,657	12,981	2.5	8.7
1985–86	6,334	13,407	2.5	8.9
1986–87	6,822	13,201	2.5	9.0
1987–88	6,966	12,558	2.2	8.8
1988–89	7,294	12,254	2.1	8.8

	Historical dollars (million)	2004–05 dollars (million)	Percentage of GDP %	Percentage of Commonwealth Outlays %
1989–90	7,914	12,312	2.1	9.0
1990–91	8,481	12,530	2.1	8.8
1991–92	8,732	12,660	2.1	8.5
1992–93	9,158	13,143	2.1	8.9
1993–94	9,746	13,734	2.0	8.5
1994–95	9,731	13,291	2.1	8.0
1995–96	10,011	13,121	2.0	7.9
1996–97	9,999	12,931	1.9	7.8
1997–98	10,415	13,474	1.8	7.7
1998–99	11,183	14,284	1.9	7.9
1999–2000	11,951	14,910	1.9	7.8
2000–01	12,152	14,289	1.8	7.8
2001–02	13,847	15,843	1.9	8.5
2002–03	14,307	15,879	1.8	8.5
2003–04	15,277	17,209	1.9	8.9
2004–05	16,136	17,725	1.9	8.8
2005–06	17,106	18,240	1.9	8.6
2006–07	19,001	19,619	1.9	8.6
2007–08	19,013	19,157	1.9	8.7
2008–09	19,379	19,047	1.8	8.4
2009–10	20,469	19,604	1.8	8.5

Note: 2006–07 budgeted, 2007–08 onwards estimated.

2 Squadron Wedgetail, Airborne Early Warning and Control Aircraft flying over Sydney Harbour, 15 March 2005.
© Defence Department

COMPARATIVE REGIONAL DEFENCE SPENDING, 1994–2004

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	US$bn	US$bn	US$bn	US$bn	US$bn	US$bn	US$bn	US$bn	US$bn	US$bn	US$bn
Australia:	8.5	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.5	9.1	9.7
Southwest Pacific:											
Fiji	0.0252	0.0246	0.0245	0.0230	0.0234	0.0237	0.0316	0.0271	0.0284	0.0262	0.0327
New Zealand	0.51	0.47	0.46	0.45	0.47	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.48	0.47	0.48
PNG	0.0695	0.0678	0.0701	0.0905	0.0732	0.0650	0.0639	0.0675	0.0341	0.0436	0.0500
Northeast Asia:											
China	7.7	7.9	8.4	9.4	11.0	12.6	14.5	16.5	19.5	21.7	24.3
Japan	42.9	42.6	43.3	43.5	44.1	44.2	44.0	45.0	45.4	45.3	45.2
South Korea	13.2	12.5	13.5	14.0	13.9	12.8	12.8	13.3	13.4	14.3	15.5
North Korea	No data available										
Taiwan	10.4	9.6	10.0	9.9	9.9	10.9	9.6	8.3	7.1	8.0	7.7
Southeast Asia:											
Brunei	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cambodia	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07
Indonesia	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0
Laos	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Malaysia	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.5
Myanmar	6.3	7.2	6.5	5.5	5.1	5.4	4.6	4.4	3.9	4.1	3.6
Philippines	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.5
Singapore	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.9	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.1
Thailand	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Vietnam	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.8
South Asia:											
India	10.5	10.6	10.7	12.9	15.4	14.7	18.0	18.5	18.7	17.9	21.2
Pakistan	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.5	5.4
United States:	341.0	317.2	300.6	295.3	285.2	285.7	294.7	303.5	340.5	389.4	436.4

Note: Dollar values expressed as constant 2000 US$ billion.

Source: Defence Intelligence Organisation 2005, *Defence Economic Trends in the Asia–Pacific 2004*, Department of Defence, Canberra.

COMPARATIVE REGIONAL DEFENCE SPENDING AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP, 1994–2004

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	% GDP	% GDP	% GDP	% GDP	% GDP	% GDP	% GDP	% GDP	% GDP	% GDP	% GDP
Australia:	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
Southwest Pacific:											
Fiji	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2
New Zealand	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
PNG	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.7	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.0	1.2	1.3
Northeast Asia:											
China	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6
Japan	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
South Korea	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.8
North Korea	No data available										
Taiwan	5.0	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.3	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.4
Southeast Asia:											
Brunei	7.6	5.5	5.3	6.3	7.9	7.8	5.9	5.6	4.7	4.4	4.7
Cambodia	2.6	2.9	3.6	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8
Indonesia	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Laos	7.4	6.1	4.1	3.4	2.6	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Malaysia	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4
Myanmar	2.6	2.7	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8
Philippines	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.0
Singapore	5.0	5.3	4.9	4.9	5.7	5.4	4.6	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.0
Thailand	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3
Vietnam	8.8	7.0	8.7	8.4	6.1	6.4	6.9	6.7	6.3	5.9	6.6
South Asia:											
India	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.6
Pakistan	6.1	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.2	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.4
United States:	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.3

Source: Defence Intelligence Organisation 2005, *Defence Economic Trends in the Asia–Pacific 2004*, Department of Defence, Canberra.

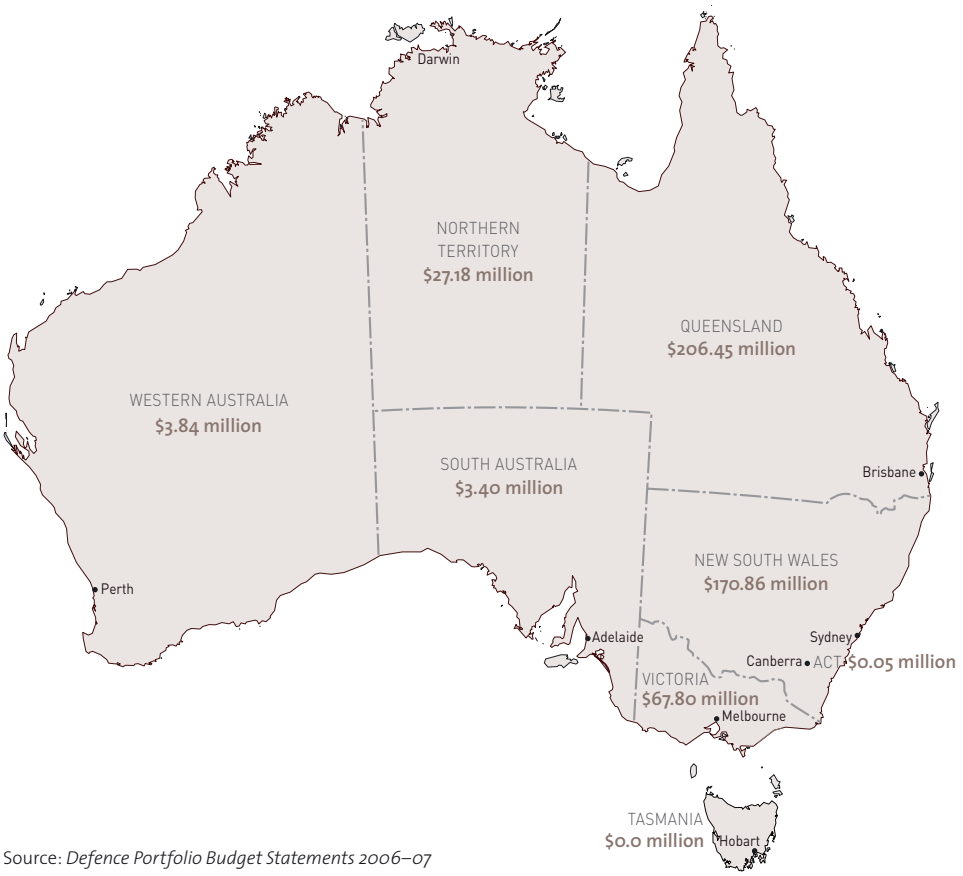
COMPARATIVE COMMONWEALTH SPENDING, BY SELECTED PURPOSE, 1998–99 TO 2004–05

	Defence	Public Order and Safety	Education	Health	Social Security and Welfare	Other	Total
	$ million	$ million	$ million	$ million	$ million	$ million	$ million
1998–99	9,322	1,288	9,681	21,760	56,878	49,694	148,623
1999–2000	9,383	982	9,960	25,553	58,335	52,124	156,338
2000–01	11,632	1,556	10,971	25,249	66,915	64,733	181,054
2001–02	12,272	1,857	11,770	27,615	69,081	71,447	194,042
2002–03	13,602	1,968	12,110	29,124	71,291	72,352	200,448
2003–04	13,254	2,386	13,398	31,770	80,103	73,867	214,778
2004–05	14,633	2,345	14,382	35,593	82,927	80,909	230,788

Note: The Defence spending figures in this table represent the impact according to Government Financial Statistics, which are distinct from the outlay figures given elsewhere in this document.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Government Financial Statistics, Australia* (Cat. No. 5512.0 Table 33120_130GP).

DEFENCE CAPITAL FACILITIES EXPENDITURE, BY STATE AND TERRITORY, 2006–07



Source: *Defence Portfolio Budget Statements 2006–07*

AUSTRALIA'S TOP 30 DEFENCE PROJECTS, BY FORECAST, 2006–07

Project	Project number	Approved project expenditure	Estimated cumulative expenditure to 30 June 2006	2006–07 Budget estimate[1]
		$million	$million	$ million
Aerospace				
Heavy Airlift	AIR 8000 Ph3	2,233	5	795
Armed Reconnaissance Helicopter	AIR 87 Ph2	1,962	1,149	312
F/A-18 Hornet Upgrade	AIR 5376 Ph2	1,503	939	210
Additional Troop lift Helicopter	AIR 9000 Ph2	1,012	269	183
ADF Air Refuelling Capability	AIR 5402	1,761	392	167
Anzac Ship Helicopter	SEA 1411 Ph1	1,006	935	64
F/A-18 Hornet Upgrade—Structural Refurbishment	AIR 5376 Ph3.2	177	38	53
F/A-18 Hornet Upgrade—Target Designation System	AIR 5376 Ph2.4	147	23	50
Airborne Early Warning and Control				
Airborne Early Warning and Control	AIR 5077 Ph3	3,530	2,463	439
Air Warfare Destroyer				
Aegis Combat System	SEA 4000 Ph3.1	1,329	20	219
Air Warfare Destroyer Design Activity	SEA 4000 Ph2	474	74	141
Maritime				
Armidale Class Patrol Boat	SEA 1444 Ph1	548	253	182
SM-1 Missile Replacement	SEA 1390 Ph4B	599	11	96
Anzac Ship Project	SEA 1348 Ph2	5,372	5,214	87
FFG Upgrade Implementation	SEA 1390 Ph2	1,480	1,008	74
Anti-Ship Missile Defence	SEA 1448 Ph2A	342	44	63
New Heavyweight Torpedo	SEA 1429 Ph2	430	175	51
Collins Replacement Combat System	SEA 1439 Ph4A	448	309	47
Collins Class Reliability and Sustainability Improvements	SEA 1439 Ph3	375	186	35
Land				
Tank Replacement Project	LAND 907 Ph1	557	305	157
Upgrade of M113 Armoured Vehicles	LAND 106	594	199	118
Bushmaster Infantry Mobility Vehicles	LAND 116 Ph3	356	182	86
Electronic and Weapon Systems				
Electronic Warfare Self Protection for ADF Aircraft	AIR 5416 Ph2	295	89	62
Lightweight Torpedo Replacement	JP 2070 Ph3	269	32	54
Explosive Ordnance Reserve Stocks	JP 2085 Ph1B	207	76	49
Jindalee Operational Radar Network	JP 2025 Ph3/4	1,245	1,180	45
Lightweight Torpedo Replacement	JP 2070 Ph2	321	143	45
New Air Defence Command and Control Systems for 2CRU/3CRU	AIR 5333	253	91	32
Amphibious Vessels				
Maritime Operations Support Capability	SEA 1654 Ph2A	143	102	32
New Air Combat Capability				
New Air Combat Capability	AIR 6000 JSF SDD	213	148	30
Total top 30 approved projects estimated expenditure		29,181	16,054	3,978

Notes: 1. The 2006–07 budget estimate figures include indexation and foreign exchange.

Source: *Defence Portfolio Budget Statements 2006–07.*

HMAS Perth commissioning ceremony held at Fremantle Port, 18 August 2006. © Defence Department

AUSTRALIA'S TOP 30 DEFENCE CONTRACTORS, 2005

Company	Turnover ($ million)	Employees
1. ADI Limited	656.1	2,513
2. Tenix Defence Pty Ltd	650.0	2,800
3. BAE Systems Australia	525.0	2,600
4. Australian Aerospace Ltd	390.4	342
5. Raytheon Australia Pty Ltd	390.0	1,090
6. Boeing Australia Holdings	375.0	3,400
7. Spotless Group Limited	328.0	27,000 (3,000 Defence related)
8. Australian Submarine Corporation Pty Ltd	229.3	1,020
9. Saab Systems Pty Ltd	177.0	300
10. Transfield Services	155.0	>13,000
11. Defence Maritime Services Pty Ltd	152.0	185
12. Serco Sodexho Defence Services	136.0	2,300
13. KAZ	97.8	4,000
14. TenixToll Defence Logistics	90.0	1,000
15. QANTAS Defence Services Pty Limited	88.0	400
16. Thales Training and Simulation Pty Limited	79.7	222
17. Thales Underwater Systems Pty Ltd	79.6	349
18. John Holland Pty Ltd	69.0	3,005
19. Sikorsky Aircraft Australia Limited	65.0	260
20. Austal	65.0	1,100 (Australia), 300 (USA)
21. ESS Support Services Worldwide	60.0	10,000
22. Hewlett Packard Australia Pty Ltd	60.0	4,500
23. RLM Group	55	240
24. IBM Australia Ltd	48.0	11,000
25. Air New Zealand Engineering Services Group of Companies	43.5	ANZES: 2,400 Safe Air Ltd: 350 TAE: 112
26. Scientific Management Associates (SMA)	38.1	330
27. Sun Microsystems Australia	35.0	1,100 (Australia), 65 (Government related
28. CSC Australia Pty Limited	34.0	170 (Defence related)
29. Ball Solutions Group Pty Ltd	30.0	>150
30. CEA Technologies Pty Ltd	28.3	215

Source: *Australian Defence Magazine*, vol 15, no 1 2005–06, pp 15–26.

It's not a game

Make sure your next move is the right one.

In the battlefield you don't want to rely on luck, you want to rely on tried, tested, technologically advanced systems. Saab Systems, Australia's leading army systems integrator, is constantly evolving to meet changing needs and new challenges.

Our strategy? Taking our understanding of Army's doctrine and existing systems to deliver new capability.

Our tactics? Work with operators in the field to develop exactly what Army needs — leading-edge, user-friendly design. Teaming with specialist technology companies around the globe, such as Northrop Grumman, to provide world-class, state of the art capability.

We all know it's not a game.

SAAB TECHNOLOGIES SAAB

CHAPTER 6

AUSTRALIA AND THE WORLD

SIGNIFICANT TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

Australia cooperates with other countries on security and defence through alliance relationships and regional dialogue, including:

- the ANZUS Alliance with the United States of America—Security Treaty Between Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America [1952]
- the Closer Defence Relations program with New Zealand
- the Five Power Defence Arrangements [1971] involving Australia, Malaysia, Singapore, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, and
- various bilateral links and security dialogues such as the ASEAN Regional Forum

Arms control and disarmament agreements

Australia seeks to prevent the further proliferation of ballistic missiles and weapons of mass destruction (WMD), and to ensure that transfers of nuclear material and technology are for peaceful purposes only. These longstanding strategic priorities are actively pursued through such measures as the 2003 Proliferation Security Initiative and by observation of the following agreements:

- Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare [1930]
- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Genocide Convention) [1951]
- Geneva Conventions:
  - [First] Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field;
  - [Second] Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of the Armed Forces at Sea;
  - [Third] Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War;
  - [Fourth] Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War [1958]
- Protocol I Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts [1991]
- Protocol II Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts [1991]
- Antarctic Treaty [1961]
- Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, Outer Space and Under Water (Partial Test Ban treaty) [1963]
- Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (Outer Space Treaty) [1967]
- Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (Non-Proliferation Treaty) [1973]
- Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea Bed and Ocean Floor and the sub-soil thereof (Seabed Treaty) [1973]
- Agreement with the International Atomic Energy Commission (IAEA) for the Application of Safeguards in connection with the Treaty of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons [1974]
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction (Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention) [1977]
- Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environment Modification Techniques (Enmod Convention) [1984]
- Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects (CCW Convention, 'Inhumane Weapons' Convention) with Annexed Protocols I, II and III: Protocol I on Non-Detectable Fragments; Protocol II on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps or Other Devices; Protocol III on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons [1984]

Chapter 6 image: A dust storm sweeps over Camp Smitty in Al Muthanna Province, Iraq, as Australian soldiers from Combat Team Courage of the Al Mutanna Task Group wait to go on patrol, 9 March 2006. © Defence Department

- South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Rarotonga) [1986]
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material [1987]
- Protocol with the International Atomic Energy Commission (IAEA) additional to the agreement of 10 July 1974 between Australian and the IAEA for the application of Safeguards in connection with the treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of 1 July 1968 [1997]
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and the Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (Chemical Weapons Convention) [1997]
- Convention on Nuclear Safety [1997]
- Additional Protocol (Protocol IV entitled Protocol on Blinding Laser weapons) to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects of 10 October 1980 [1998]
- Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices, as Amended (Protocol II as Amended) Annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects of 10 October 1980 [1998]
- Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty [1998] (Not Yet in Force)
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and their Destruction (APM Convention) [1999]
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (Child Soldiers Protocol) [2002]
- Amendment to Article 1 of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects and to its Annexed Protocols [2004]

AUSTRALIAN MEMBERSHIP OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL BODIES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Asia–Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) 1989
The leading forum in the Asia–Pacific Region where leaders of its 21 member 'economies' meet annually to strengthen regional links and pursue common trade and economic goals.

Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Regional Forum 1993
The principal regional security forum that brings together the 10 ASEAN member states and other countries in the Asia Pacific Region including Australia for the purposes of multilateral dialogue and consultation, confidence building and the prevention of conflict.

ASEAN Post Ministerial Conference (PMC) 1979
The ASEAN PMC is a forum for discussions on economic political and security issues with Asia–Pacific dialogue partners that include Australia.

Australia Group (AG) 1985
Australia is one of this group of states that meet informally each year to monitor the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons related products.

Cairns Group 1986
This partnership was established in order to achieve an open and fair international market for agricultural exports. It is an essential element of Australia's approach to trade negotiation.

Commonwealth of Nations 1971
This organisation is comprised of 54 sometime British dependencies. Its aim is to advance democracy, human rights and sustainable economic growth and was established with the Singapore Declaration.

Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO) 1996
Established by the 1996 CTBT to resolve questions of compliance and as a forum for consultation and cooperation among states' parties.

Conference on Disarmament (CD) 1961
This multilateral arms control negotiating body was first established as the Eighteen Nation Committee on Disarmament. It has been enlarged and known as the CD since 1984, reporting to the UN General Assembly.

Council for Security and Cooperation in the Asia–Pacific (CSCAP) 1993
A non-governmental process for promoting confidence-building measures and security cooperation in the Asia–Pacific Region.

East Asia Summit 2005
Australia was invited to participate in this forum for regional cooperation by its convenor ASEAN, after first acceding to the ASEAN Treaty of Amity and Cooperation. Other participants of the inaugural Summit in December 2005 were China, Japan, South Korea, India and New Zealand.

Hague Code of Conduct Against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCOC) 2002
The HCOC is concerned with the need to prevent and curb the proliferation of ballistic missile systems capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction and the importance of strengthening multilateral disarmament and non-proliferation mechanisms.

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) 1957
An inter-governmental organisation within the United Nations system, which is charged by its 1957 statute to promote the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the various weapon-free zone treaties, non-nuclear weapon states must accept IAEA nuclear safeguards and are not to manufacture nuclear weapons.

International Criminal Court 2002
Australia has ratified the Rome Statute, which established the International Criminal Court that has the jurisdiction to prosecute the perpetrators of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes committed after 1 July 2002.

Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation 1997
This grouping of 18 Indian Ocean littoral and island states aims to facilitate free trade and investment in the region.

Missile Technology Control Regime 1987
An informal regime established with the goal of limiting the spread of weapons of mass destruction by controlling ballistic missile delivery systems.

Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) 1975
The NSG coordinates national export controls on nuclear materials according to its Guidelines for Nuclear Transfers (London Guidelines) and the Guidelines for Transfers of Nuclear-Related Dual-Use Equipment, Materials, Software and Related Technology (Warsaw Guidelines).

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development 1961
This is a forum for evaluating economic trends and developments among its 30 member countries.

Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons 1993
Established as a body for states' parties to oversee the implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC).

Pacific Islands Forum 1971
This is the key political organisation in the Pacific that serves as an annual meeting of the heads of government of its 16 member states (known previously as the South Pacific Forum).

Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) 2003
The PSI is a multilateral activity focusing on law enforcement cooperation for the interdiction and seizure of illegal weapons of mass destruction, missile technologies and related materials when in transit on land, in the air, or at sea.

United Nations (UN) 1945
The principal world inter-governmental body that is open to membership of all states, with its headquarters in New York. It's main organs are: the General Assembly; the Security Council; the Economic and Social Council; the Trusteeship Council; the International Court of Justice; and the Secretariat. It also has a large number of specialised agencies and other autonomous bodies.

Wassenaar Arrangement 1996
Concerned with export controls for conventional arms and dual use goods and technologies.

World Trade Organization (WTO) 1995
Successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the WTO is the only inter-governmental organisation dealing with the global rules of trade between states. Its main focus is to ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predicably and freely as possible.

Zangger Committee 1971
Also called the Nuclear Exporters Committee, this grouping of states meets informally twice yearly to coordinate export controls on nuclear materials.

Source: Bodell, N & Wall C 2006, 'Glossary', *SIPRI Yearbook 2006: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, pp xviii–xxxvi.

United Nations Security Council

The United Nations (UN) Charter gives the Security Council primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. The UN Security Council consists of five permanent members and ten non-permanent members; five of the latter are elected each year by the UN General Assembly for a term of two years. China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and the United States of America are the permanent members.

In electing the Security Council's non-permanent members, the General Assembly is required by the charter to pay due regard, in the first instance, to the contribution of UN members to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the organisation, and also to equitable geographical distribution. A retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election. The presidency is held in turn by council member states in the English alphabetical order of their names, each holding office for one month. Australia has held a seat on the Security Council during the following periods:

January 1985 – December 1986

January 1973 – December 1974

January 1956 – December 1957

January 1946 – December 1947

ADF OVERSEAS DEPLOYMENTS, 1947–2005

Deployment	Year	Strength/Role	ADF Casualties	Type
Indonesia—UN Consular Commission*	1947	4 military observers. The first UN peace keeping mission.		non-warlike
Indonesia—UN Good Offices Commission (UNGOC)*	1947–1949	Up to 15 military observers		non-warlike
Indonesia—UN Commission for Indonesia (UNCI)*	1949–1951	Up to 19 military observers		non-warlike
Korea—UN Commission on Korea (UNCOK)*	1950	2 military observers		non-warlike
Malayan Emergency	1950–63	RAAF Lincoln heavy bomber squadron, Dakota transport squadron, RAN destroyers and frigates. Approx. 7,000 Army personnel (no figures for RAN and RAAF)	36 deaths	warlike
India and Pakistan—UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)*	1950–85	Military observers, RAAF DHC-4 Caribou aircraft detachment (1975–79) and Chief Military Observer (CMO) LTGEN Robert Nimmo (1950–66). Total number of ADF personnel involved: Approx. 170	1 death	non-warlike
Korean War—UN Command—Korea (UNC-K)*	1950–56	RAN aircraft carrier, destroyers and frigates, 2 infantry battalions with supporting arms and 1 RAAF fighter squadron. Total number of ADF personnel involved: Approx. 17,000 personnel	339 deaths	warlike

Deployment	Year	Strength/Role	ADF Casualties	Type
UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK)*	1951	1 military observer		non-warlike
Korea—UN Command Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC)*	1953 continuing	6 personnel. Since 1956 Australia's UNCMAC responsibilities have been conducted by the Defence Attaché at the Australian Embassy in Seoul		non-warlike
Lebanon, Syria, Israel, Jordan and Egypt—UN Truce and Supervision Operation (UNTSO)—Operation PALADIN*	1956 continuing	13 military observers per rotation and Chief of Staff (UNTSO) MAJGEN Timothy Ford (1998–2000)	1 death	non-warlike
Congo—United Nations Operation in the Congo (UNOC)*	1960–61	3-person medical team		non-warlike
Vietnam War	1962–72	Peak of 8,500 personnel, 1 task force (1 ATF) of 3 infantry battalions with supporting arms, RAAF helicopters, medium bombers and transport aircraft, RAN troopship, destroyers, destroyer escorts and RAN helicopters. Total number of ADF personnel involved: Approx. 42,700 Army personnel, 2,825 RAN personnel, 4,443 RAAF personnel	520 deaths 4 missing	warlike
West New Guinea—UN Temporary Executive Authority (UNTEA)*	1962–63	4 Army pilots, 7 RAAF ground crew and 2 Sioux helicopters		non-warlike
Yemen—UN Observer Mission in Yemen (UNYOM)*	1963–64	2 military observers		non-warlike
Confrontation with Indonesia (Kontrontasi)	1964–66	2 infantry battalions, SAS Squadrons, RAN troopship, destroyers, destroyer escorts, minesweepers. Total number of ADF personnel involved: Approx. 3,500 Army personnel (no figures for RAN, RAAF)	15 deaths	warlike
India and Pakistan—UN India-Pakistan Observation Mission (UNIPOM)*	1965–66	1 military observer seconded from UNTSO and 3 personnel seconded from UNMOGIP including acting CMO LTGEN Robert Nimmo (1965)		non-warlike
Israel/Syria—UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)*	1974	Military observers seconded from UNTSO		non-warlike
Egypt—Second UN Emergency Force (UNEF II)*	1976–79	46 personnel RAAF detachment, 4 UH-1H Iroquois helicopters, 2 personnel at UNEF HQ. Total number of ADF personnel involved: Approx. 280		non-warlike
UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)*	1978	4 military observers seconded from the ADF contribution to UNTSO		non-warlike
Rhodesia/Zimbabwe—Commonwealth Monitoring Force (CMF)	1979–80	152 Army personnel		non-warlike
Vanuatu (Espiritu Santo)	1980	ADF logistical support to the Papua New Guinea Defence Force to suppress the 'Santo Rebellion'		non-warlike
Uganda—Commonwealth Military Training Team (CMTTU)	1982–84	5 personnel per rotation. Total number of ADF personnel involved: 20		non-warlike
The Sinai—Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	1982–86	89 personnel, 8 UH-1H Iroqouis helicopters, and 7 personnel at HQ MFO		non-warlike
Fiji—Operation MORRIS DANCE	May 1987	ADF personnel and RAN ships deployed to waters off Fiji in the event of an assisted evacuation of foreign nationals during the first Fiji *coup*		non-warlike
Vanuatu—Operation SAILCLOTH	1988	ADF personnel and RAN ships on standby to assist the government of Vanuatu restore law and order during a period of instability		non-warlike

Deployment	Year	Strength/Role	ADF Casualties	Type
Iran—UN Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG)*	1988–90	15 personnel per rotation.		non-warlike
Namibia—UN Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG)*	1989–90	Approx. 300 Army engineers per rotation. Total number of ADF involved: 613 personnel		warlike
Pakistan and Afghanistan—UN Mine Clearance Training Team (UNMCTT)*	1989–93	Total number of ADF personnel involved: 92		non-warlike
Persian Gulf and Red Sea—Multinational Forces in Iraq-Kuwait (MNF(I-K))*	1991	Approx. 1,000 personnel, RAN Task Group of 3 ships		warlike
Iraq and Turkey—Operation HABITAT*	1991	75 medical and other ADF personnel providing assistance to Kurdish refugees		non-warlike
First Maritime Interception Force (MIF 1)*	1990–91	1,000 personnel, RAN Task Group of 3 ships		non-warlike
Second Maritime Interception Force (MIF 2)—Operation DAMASK (I–X) *	1991–2004	RAN ships deployed on six month rotations to conduct maritime interception operations in the Northern Persian Gulf. Operation DAMASK officially ended 23 June 2004, although already subsumed into Operation SLIPPER and subsequently Operation CATALYST		non-warlike
Iraq—UN Special Commission (UNSCOM)—Operation BLAZER*	1991–99	Between 2 and 6 ADF personnel on 3–6 month tours and UNSCOM Commissioner Richard Butler (1997–99).		non-warlike
Western Sahara—UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)*	1991–94	45 personnel per rotation. Total number of ADF Personnel involved: 225	1 death	non-warlike
Cambodia—UN Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC)*	1991–92	65 communications personnel		warlike
Cambodia—UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC)—Operation GEMINI*	1992–93	500 ADF personnel Force communications unit, Army Blackhawk helicopter squadron and UN Force Commander LTGEN John Sanderson (1992–93). Total number of ADF personnel involved: 1,215		warlike
Balkans—UN Protection Force in Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia (UNPROFOR)*	1992–94	4 military observers and liaison personnel and CMO BRIG JB Wilson (1992)		warlike
Somalia—First UN Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM I)*	1992–93	30 personnel		warlike
Somalia—Unified Task Force in Somalia (UNITAF)—Operation SOLACE*	1992–93	1 Infantry battalion group (1,100 personnel) and 1 heavy landing ship	1 death	warlike
Cambodia—Cambodia Mine Action Centre (CMAC) and UN Development Program (UNDP)	1993–97	6–8 personnel per rotation. Total number of ADF personnel involved: 40		non-warlike
The Sinai—Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)—Operation MAZURKA	1993 continuing	Approx. 26 personnel at HQ MFO per rotation and Force Commander MAJGEN David Ferguson (1995–98)		non-warlike
Somalia—Second UN Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II)—Operation IGUANA*	1993–94	50 personnel per rotation. Total number of ADF personnel involved: 150		warlike
Haiti—United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH)*	1994	3 personnel		non-warlike

Deployment	Year	Strength/Role	ADF Casualties	Type
Papua New Guinea (Bougainville)—South Pacific Peace Keeping Force (SPPKF)—Operation LAGOON	Oct 1994	Approx. 1,000 personnel and 3 RAN ships		non-warlike
Rwanda—United Nations Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR II)—Operation TAMAR*	1994–95	100 medical personnel and one infantry company per rotation. Total number of ADF personnel involved: 616		non-warlike
Mozambique—United Nations Operations in Mozambique (UNOMOZ)*	1994–02	12 de-miners		non-warlike
Guatemala—United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA)*	1997	1 observer		non-warlike
Papua New Guinea and Indonesia (Irian Jaya)—Operation PLES DRAI and AUSINDO JAYA	1997	200 ADF personnel, Army helicopters, RAAF aircraft and RAN landing craft providing assistance to drought-affected provinces		humanitarian
Cambodia—Operation BANNER	1997	Evacuation of foreign nationals after a *coup* in Phnom Penh		non-warlike
Bosnia, Croatia and Kosovo—Stabilisation Force (SFOR) and Kosovo Force (KFOR)—Operation OSIER	1997–2004	ADF personnel attached to NATO forces Total number of ADF personnel involved: Approx. 60–90		non-warlike
Papua New Guinea (Bougainville)—Operation BEL-ISI I Truce Monitoring Group (TMG)	1997–98	110 ADF and civilian personnel monitoring ceasefire and facilitating peace process. Airlift and sealift.		non-warlike
Papua New Guinea (Bougainville)—Operation BEL-ISI II Peace Monitoring Group (PMG)	1998–2003	ADF and civilian personnel monitoring ceasefire and facilitating peace process. Airlift and sealift. Total number of ADF personnel involved: 3,500+	1 death	non-warlike
Kuwait	1998	1 SASR squadron, 2 B707 aircraft and 80 RAAF personnel in support of UNSCOM		non-warlike
Papua New Guinea (Vanimo)—Operation SHADDOCK	1998	58 medical and other ADF personnel responding to a Tsunami disaster		humanitarian
East Timor—UN Advance Mission in East Timor (UNAMET)—Operation FABER*	June – Oct 1999	6 military liaison officers		non-warlike
East Timor—Operation SPITFIRE	Sept 1999	Evacuation of 2,500 civilians from East Timor by RAAF C-130 aircraft		non-warlike
East Timor—International Force in East Timor (INTERFET)—Operations WARDEN and STABILISE*	Sept 1999 – Feb 2000	Peak of 6,000 personnel with extensive airlift and sealift support. Included 12 Blackhawk and a troop of Kiowa helicopters. Force Commander MAJGEN Peter Cosgrove (1999–2000)		warlike
East Timor—UN Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET)—Operation TANAGER*	Feb 2000 – May 02	Approx. 1,600 personnel maintaining security, facilitating reconstruction. Included 4 Blackhawk and a troop of Kiowa helicopters, RAAF DHC-4 Caribou detachment and further airlift and sealift support	1 death	warlike
Solomon Islands—Operation PLUMBOB	May – Aug 2000	Evacuation of foreign nationals following deteriorating security situation		non-warlike
Solomon Islands—Operations DORSAL and ORBIT	Sept – Oct 2000	ADF support to the peace negotiation process in the Solomon Islands		non-warlike

Deployment	Year	Strength/Role	ADF Casualties	Type
UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE)—Operation POMELO*	2000 continuing	2 staff officers per rotation		non-warlike
Sierra Leone—International Military Advisory and Training Team (IMATT)—Operation HUSKY	2000–03	2 military observers		non-warlike
Solomon Islands—International Peace Monitoring Team (IPMT)—Operation TREK	2000–02	25 peace monitors		non-warlike
Afghanistan, Kyrghyzstan and Middle East—Operation SLIPPER	2001 continuing	ADF commitment to the international coalition against terrorism. Peak of 2 RAN frigates and amphibious landing ship, Special Forces Task Group and command elements, 4 RAAF F/A-18 Hornet aircraft and support personnel, 1 C-130H per month (crew 11 personnel), 2 P-3C maritime patrol aircraft, 2 B 707 tankers and support personnel	1 death	warlike
Iraq—UN Monitoring, verification and Inspection Commission for Iraq (UNMOVIC)*	2002–03	Weapons inspectors		warlike
East Timor—UN Mission in Support of East Timor (UNMISET)—Operations CITADEL and SPIRE*	May 2002 – June 05	Approx. 1,600 personnel maintaining security, facilitating reconstruction, drawing down to 100		non-warlike (from 18 August 2003)
Indonesia (Bali)—Operation BALI ASSIST	Oct 2002	5 RAAF C-130 aircraft, 12 crews, 5 ADF aero-medical evacuation teams and 1 P-3C aircraft in response to Bali bombings		humanitarian
Middle East—Operation BASTILLE	Jan – March 2003	ADF forward deployment to the Persian Gulf as part of US-led coalition to disarm Iraq		warlike
Middle East—Operation FALCONER	March – July 2003	Peak of 2,000 personnel deployed as part of US-led coalition to disarm Iraq. Included are RAN 2 frigates and amphibious landing ship, 14 RAAF FA-18 fighters, 3 C-130 aircraft, 2 P-3C aircraft, 2 Army Chinook helicopters, 500 Special Forces personnel, 1 RAN Clearance Diver Team and command elements		warlike
Middle East (Iraq)—Operation CATALYST	July 2003 continuing	ADF contribution to US-led coalition for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Iraq. Peak of 1,400 personnel deployed. Contributions have included: Iraq Survey Group personnel, RAAF C-130 aircraft detachment, air traffic controllers, P-3C aircraft and 1 RAN frigate (dual assigned with Operation SLIPPER), various command elements, training personnel, 120 personnel Army security detachment equipped with ASLAV vehicles, and a task group of 470 personnel equipped with ASLAV and Bushmaster vehicles in Al Muthanna Province providing security to other coalition personnel and training for Iraqi government forces	1 death	warlike
Afghanistan—UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)—Operations PALATE I and II*	2003–05	1 military liaison officer		warlike
Solomon Islands—Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI)—Operation ANODE	2003 continuing	Peak of 1,650 ADF personnel with airlift and sealift providing security and logistics support	1 death	non-warlike

Deployment	Year	Strength/Role	ADF Casualties	Type
Iran—Operation IRAN ASSIST	Dec 2003 – Jan 2004	1 RAAF C-130 aircraft to transport aid workers in the aftermath of the Bam earthquake		humanitarian
Niue—Operation NIUE ASSIST	Jan 2004	21 ADF personnel and RAAF C-130 aircraft providing disaster assistance to cyclone ravaged Niue		humanitarian
Vanuatu—Operation VAUNATU ASSIST	Feb – March 2004	ADF personnel and 2 RAAF C-130 aircraft providing disaster assistance to cyclone ravaged Vanuatu		humanitarian
Indonesia (Sumatra)—Operations SUMATRA ASSIST and SUMARTA ASSIST Phase II	Dec 2004 – Apr 2005	Substantial ADF disaster assistance involving over 1,000 ADF personnel and extensive airlift and sealift support following the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami and March 2005 earthquake off Sumatra	9 deaths	humanitarian
Thailand—Operation THAI ASSIST	Dec 2004 – Apr 2005	ADF disaster assistance following the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami		humanitarian
Sudan—United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS)—Operation AZURE*	2005 continuing	15 ADF personnel, including military observers, and air movements and logistic support specialists		non-warlike
Timor-Leste—United Nations Office in Timor-Leste (UNOTIL)—Operation CHIRON*	2005 continuing	3 military liaison/adviser personnel		non-warlike
Indonesia (Bali)	Oct 2005	ADF Medical Assistance Team and RAAF C-130 aircraft providing assistance to victims of the Bali suicide bombings		humanitarian
Pakistan (Azad Jammu and Kashmir)—Operation PAKISTAN ASSIST	Nov 2005 – Apr 2006	140 personnel ADF medical team and support elements with Army Blackhawk helicopters providing healthcare assistance following the October 2005 earthquake		humanitarian

*Notes: *Mission performed under UN auspices.*

Non-warlike service *is likely to be determined where military activities are short of warlike operations and where casualties could occur but are not expected. The only force to be used by the ADF is in self-defence. Peacekeeping activities such as truce observation and monitoring of cease-fire agreements, maintenance of peace and order with the consent of both parties and sanction enforcement come into the category of non-warlike service.*

Warlike service *is determined by the Minister of Defence on advice from the CDF. When the application of force is authorised to pursue specific military objectives and there is an expectation of casualties the determination is likely to be that of warlike service. It also includes peace enforcement activities, that is peacemaking and not peacekeeping operations, when armed force is authorised to restore peace and security.*

Sources: Australian War Memorial, *Information Sheets: War Casualties* <www.awm.gov.au/research/infosheets/war_casualties.asp>; Department of Veterans' Affairs, *Australian Peacekeeping Operations* <www.dva.gov.au/commem/studies/anzacsk/res1.htm>; Sea Power Centre—Australia 2005, *Database of Royal Australian Navy Operations, 1990–2005*, Working Paper No. 18, Sea Power Centre, Canberra; *Defence Annual Reports*; *Defence Portfolio Budget Statements 2006–07.*

Australian Army ASLAVs in front of the Great Ziggurat at Ur, Southern Iraq, 15 June 2005. © Defence Department

ADF OPERATIONS, 2006

The ADF has some 3,000 personnel deployed overseas (as at September 2006) on United Nations operations, coalition operations and third country deployments. A number of current operations are categorised as *peacetime national tasks*. These include securing the Australian coastline from illegal immigration, smuggling, quarantine evasion and other intrusions to Australian sovereignty, counter-terrorism responses, search and rescue, and natural disaster relief.

Operation	Strength	Description
Operation PALADIN: Middle East June 1956 continuing	12 ADF personnel deployed	ADF contribution to United Nations Truce and Supervision Operation (UNTSO)
Operation ESTES: Bass Strait 1980 continuing	Deployed variable, as required according to tasks	Surface patrols
Operation GATEWAY: Northern Indian Ocean and South China Sea 1981 continuing	Deployed variable, as required according to tasks	Maritime surveillance patrols
Operation SOLANIA: South West Pacific 1988 continuing	Deployed variable, as required according to tasks	Maritime surveillance patrols
Operation MAZURKA: The Sinai September 1992 continuing	25 ADF personnel deployed	ADF contribution to Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)
Operation CRANBERRY: Northern Australia June 1997 to July 2006	Deployed variable, as required according to tasks. Operation CRANBERRY was incorporated into Operation RESOLUTE on 17 July 2006	Sea, air and land surveillance program to detect illegal activity such as illegal fishing and smuggling in support of civil agencies such as Coastwatch and Customs
Operation MISTRAL: Southern Ocean 1998 to July 2006	Deployed variable, as required according to tasks. Operation MISTRAL was incorporated into Operation RESOLUTE on 17 July 2006	Fisheries patrols to enforce Australia's sovereign rights in the Southern Ocean
Operation POMELO: Eritrea and Ethiopia January 2001 continuing	2 ADF personnel deployed	ADF contribution to the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia/Eritrea (UNMEE)
Operation CELESTA: Southern Ocean August 2001 to July 2006	Deployed variable, as required according to tasks. Operation CELESTA was incorporated in Operation RESOLUTE on 17 July 2006	Navy supports Coastwatch and the Australian Fisheries Management Authority in the Southern Ocean
Operation SLIPPER: Middle East and Afghanistan October 2001 continuing	An Australian National Headquarters—Middle East Area of Operations, comprising 65 personnel in Iraq, exercises command and control of forces deployed on Operations SLIPPER and CATALYST. Current ADF deployments in Afghanistan include: a Special Forces Task Group (SFTG) of 200 personnel from SASR, 4 RAR (Cdo), IRR and support elements in Oruzgan Province that will be withdrawn in September 2006; an Army aviation detachment of 110 personnel and 2 Chinook helicopters in Kandahar (planned to be withdrawn in April 2007); and a small number of personnel supporting the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA). An Army Reconstruction Task Force (RTF) of 400 personnel from 1 CER, 6 RAR, 2 Cav Regt and 5/7 RAR commence a deployment to Oruzgan Province from August 2006, as part of the Netherlands Provisional Reconstruction Team (PRT) in the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) operation. One RAN frigate on station in the Persian Gulf and an RAAF AP-3C detachment with 180 personnel and two aircraft, are dual-assigned with Operation CATALYST	ADF contribution to the United States-led operation against international terrorism and the multinational maritime interception force in the Persian Gulf

Operation	Strength	Description
Operation RELEX II: North-west approaches March 2002 to July 2006	Deployed variable, as required according to tasks. Operation RELEX II was incorporated into Operation RESOLUTE on 17 July 2006	Australia's border protection program to detect, intercept and deter vessels carrying unauthorised arrivals from entering Australia through the north-west maritime approaches
Operation CATALYST: Middle East (Iraq) July 2003 continuing	Some 1,400 ADF personnel are currently deployed on Operation CATALYST. An Australian National Headquarters—Middle East Area of Operations, comprising 65 personnel in Baghdad, exercises command and control of forces deployed on Operations CATALYST and SLIPPER. An RAN Commodore supported by a specialist staff of 21 RAN personnel commands coalition naval Task Force 158 of 10 warships in the Persian Gulf. Other deployments in Iraq include: a 110 personnel security detachment with ASLAVs to provide protection for Australian Government personnel in Baghdad; the Overwatch Battle Group-West (OBG-W) based at Tallil Airbase in the southern Iraqi province of Dhi Qar that comprises around 490 personnel and consisting of a headquarters, an infantry company, a cavalry squadron with ASLAVs and Bushmaster vehicles (this Army contingent was previously deployed in Al Muthanna Province and known as the Al Muthanna Task Group); the Australian Army Training Team-Iraq of some 30 instructors at the Iraqi Basic Training Centre near Tallil; an RAAF C-130 detachment of 150 personnel and two aircraft; a tri-Service Force Level Logistic Asset, communications element and movement control group of 80 personnel responsible for a range of logistic, training and communications activities; a small number of personnel employed in the Combined Explosives Exploitation Cell; and a further 70 ADF personnel serving in the multinational force headquarters and units. One RAN frigate on station in the Persian Gulf and an RAAF AP-3C detachment of 180 personnel and two aircraft, are dual-assigned with Operation SLIPPER	ADF contribution to US-led coalition for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Iraq
Operation ANODE: Solomon Islands July 2003 continuing	An additional Army light infantry company and support elements were deployed on Operation ANODE following widespread rioting in the Solomon Island's capital, Honiara, in April 2006. Peak of 400 ADF personnel in 2006 drawing down to 140 personnel	ADF contribution to the Australian-led Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI) Operation HELPEM FREN
Operation AZURE: Sudan April 2005 continuing	15 ADF personnel deployed	ADF contribution to the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS)
Operation CHIRON: Timor-Leste May 2005 continuing	3 ADF personnel deployed (30 other ADF personnel are deployed to Timor-Leste in support of the Defence Cooperation Program)	ADF contribution to United Nations Office in Timor-Leste (UNOTIL)
Operation PAKISTAN ASSIST: Pakistan (Azad Jammu and Kashmir) November 2005 to April 2006	140 personnel ADF medical team and support elements deployed with Army Blackhawk helicopters	ADF contribution to relief efforts following the October 2005 earthquake in Azad Jammu and Kashmir
Operation ACOLYTE: Australia 2005 to March 2006	2,600 ADF personnel deployed	ADF support to the Melbourne Commonwealth Games
Operation BREAKWATER Waters off Cape Wessels, Northern Territory, Australia March to April 2006	RAN patrol boats and heavy landing craft, and RAAF surveillance aircraft	Two week multi-agency surge operation targeting illegal fishing vessels
Operation LARRY ASSIST: Australia March to April 2006	ADF helicopters, RAAF Caribou and C-130 aircraft, Army personnel from 3 Brigade units and 51 FNQR, and RAN landing craft	ADF assistance to communities in North Queensland affected by Cyclone Larry

Operation	Strength	Description
Operation ASTUTE: Timor-Leste May 2006 continuing	Peak of 3,000 ADF personnel deployed including land and sea components, drawing down to 925 personnel. Forces now deployed to Timor-Leste include: a headquarters based on HQ 3 Brigade and 3 CSR; an Infantry Battalion Group based on 3 RAR; an infantry company from 1 RAR, a Squadron of Combat Engineers from 3 CER; M113 APCs and other armoured vehicles from B Sqn 3/4 Cav Regt; Army Blackhawk and Kiowa helicopters and crews; RAAF 382nd Expeditionary Combat Support Squadron; and an RAAF Air Field Defence Guard detachment	ADF mission at the request of the Government of Timor-Leste to stabilise the security situation after widespread political upheaval in that state, and to facilitate the concentration of the various conflicting groups into safe and secure locations
Operation RESOLUTE: Australia's offshore maritime areas July 2006 continuing	Deployed variable, as required according to tasks	A single consolidated surveillance operation to enhance the security of Australia's offshore maritime areas
Operation RAMP: Lebanon, Cyprus and Turkey July 2006 to August 2007	120 ADF personnel deployed	ADF support of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade management of the evacuation of Australian nationals from war-torn Lebanon

Airfield Defence Guards from 18th Divisional Air Defence Battalion (Republic of Singapore Air Force) and 111 Air Defence Battery, 16 Air Defence Regiment from Woodside Barracks, South Australia, 8 August 2006. © Defence Department

DEFENCE COOPERATION

The Defence Cooperation Program develops closer defence relationships with regional states. Activities include training, study visits, personnel exchanges, infrastructure development, logistics support, the provision of defence materiel and combined exercises with regional armed forces.

The program is a longstanding one—the first appropriation of funds for the purpose of cooperative defence activities was with Malaysia and Singapore in 1963–64. A decade later in 1975, funding for military assistance had been extended to other Southeast Asian and South Pacific states.

The ongoing Pacific Patrol Boat (PPB) project is the largest and most complex Defence Cooperation activity. The Australian-supplied 31.5 metre PPBs give Pacific island states a means to conduct surveillance and to assert their sovereignty and economic rights over their exclusive economic zones. The initial requirement for five or six vessels when the project was announced in 1983, had expanded to 22 vessels in 12 states costing $155 million by 1997, including training, adviser support and other integrated logistic support aspects. A life extension program of all PPBs that commenced in 2003, will see these vessels operating in the South Pacific until at least 2027.

Nominal defence cooperation spending by region, 1987–88 to 2003–04 ($million)

Year	PNG	South Pacific	Southeast Asia	Other Regional Engagement	Total
1987–88	24.3	16.5	16.8	0.0	57.5
1988–89	27.4	16.1	17.1	0.0	60.6
1989–90	37.9	21.3	15.0	0.0	74.2
1990–91	52.1	25.6	15.3	0.0	93.0
1991–92	37.2	20.4	17.7	0.0	75.2
1992–93	28.2	20.4	21.1	0.0	69.7
1993–94	21.4	35.2	20.5	0.0	77.1
1994–95	19.6	33.7	24.7	0.0	77.9
1995–96	14.9	34.6	27.0	0.0	76.4
1996–97	11.7	31.6	23.7	1.4	68.3
1997–98	19.6	22.3	19.8	1.6	63.3
1998–99	11.8	26.5	21.7	2.6	62.7
1999–2000	7.7	21.1	23.7	2.3	54.8
2000–01	15.4	16.8	24.7	3.7	60.6
2001–02	27.7	17.5	29.7	4.7	79.6
2002–03	9.0	22.1	26.0	5.6	62.7
2003–04	14.5	25.0	26.4	4.6	70.6
2004–05	13.9	25.7	30.1	5.2	75.0
2005–06 Projected	17.8	34.4	18.0	6.9	77.1
2006–07 Estimate	16.4	35.4	19.0	7.1	78.0

Source: *Defence Annual Reports, Defence Portfolio Budget Statements 2005–06.*

AUSAID AND REGIONAL SECURITY

The Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) is Australia's official aid agency. AusAID's objective is to advance Australia's national interests by assisting developing countries to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development through Australia's overseas aid program. Australia's aid program is focused on the Asia–Pacific region, and is organised around the following themes: accelerating economic growth, fostering functioning and effective states, investing in people, and promoting regional stability and cooperation.

Weak capacity of state institutions and widespread corruption have seen some regional governments perform poorly in recent years. These trends have had negative impacts on poverty and stability—particularly in the South Pacific. Australia has invested significant resources to improve governance in the region over the past decade. AusAID's governance approach has five main areas: enhancing economic management, strengthening the rule of law, promoting the public sector reform, strengthening democratic institutions and processes, and strengthening civil society. Australia has adopted a multi-agency approach to tackling the challenges of governance with the Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI) and the Enhanced Cooperation Program (ECP) in Papua New Guinea.

Another key area of Australia's overseas development assistance concerns transboundary threats, including: pandemics, disasters, global warming, access to water, and transnational crime (people smuggling, illegal fishing, drug trafficking and terrorism). These non-military threats to security are managed by effective and close cooperation between states in the various sub-regions within the Asia–Pacific. Australia actively supports organisations that promote regional integration such as ASEAN Secretariat and the APEC forum.

Australian total overseas development assistance (ODA) flows

Major partner countries/regions	2006–07 Budget Estimate ($m)
Papua New Guinea and Pacific	
Papua New Guinea	332.2
Solomon Islands	223.0
Vanuatu	34.7
Fiji	33.8
Samoa	22.0
Tonga	13.4
Kiribati	13.0
Regional Pacific and other	94.4
Total Papua New Guinea and Pacific	**766.6**
East Asia	
Indonesia (Ongoing program)	165.9
Indonesia (AIPRD)*	178.4
Vietnam	81.5
Philippines	68.8
China	41.8
Cambodia	48.5
East Timor	43.6
Laos	21.9
Thailand	5.3
Regional East Asia and other	57.8
Total East Asia	**713.4**
South Asia, Africa and Rest of World	
Bangladesh	36.3
India	9.8
Sri Lanka	31.0
Regional South Asia and other	47.3
Africa	82.1
Middle East and Central Asia	408.5
Total South Asia, Africa and Other	**614.9**
Other government departments (not attributed to country/region)	202.8
Core contributions to multilateral organisations, other ODA, reconciliation of expenses to cash.	648.6
Total ODA (cash)	**2,946.3**

*Note: * Australia Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development (AIPRD) consists of a $1 billion package of grants and concessional loans paid over five years to assist in reconstruction and development following the December 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami.*

Source: Australian Agency for International Development, *Aid Budget Summary 2006–07.*

21 years of supporting Australia's defence capabilities

We have provided Australia with the world's best conventional submarines. Our team of engineers and technicians is a key element of Australia's naval defence industry. Working with our capability partners, we have secured the contract to build Australia's new Air Warfare Destroyers. We're very proud of the support we've provided to our nation's defence in our first 21 years. **And, understandably, we're pretty excited about the next 21.**

ASC

ASC06/0901

CHAPTER 7

COUNTER-TERRORISM

AUSTRALIA'S COUNTER-TERRORISM ARRANGEMENTS

The September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States have altered the global security environment and changed our understanding of terrorism[1]. The subsequent Bali Bombings of October 12, 2002 and the bombing of the Australian Embassy in Jakarta in 2004, demonstrated the vulnerability of Australians to the threat of transnational terrorism.

Securing Australia against terrorism is a central focus of the Australian Government. In 2004, the government released its first White Paper on Terrorism—*Transnational Terrorism: The Threat to Australia*—that addresses the nature and international dimensions of the evolving terrorist threat to Australia, and outlines the Australian Government's international response. The White Paper complements another key government publication that was released in the same year—*Protecting Australia Against Terrorism: Australia's National Counter-Terrorism Policy and Arrangements*.

The Australian Government's strategy for protecting Australia against terrorism has three main elements:

- **preparedness**—a strong ability to detect and disrupt terrorist activity
- **prevention**—strong protection of our people, assets and infrastructure from terrorist activity
- **response**—rapid and effective capabilities to reduce the impact of a terrorist incident, should one occur.

The transnational nature of counter-terrorism involves close cooperation with foreign governments—especially in our own region. The Australian Government's international strategy has three main elements:

- building political will to combat terrorism through greater international and regional cooperation
- delivering practical results against terrorists through effective operational-level cooperation
- sharing our experience and training to strengthen regional capabilities.

This strategy is supported by three broad areas of activity:

- strengthening relationships with allies and key partners and practical engagement with the region
- participation in regional and multilateral fora on combating terrorism
- developing programs of cooperation to increase regional capabilities.

Australia has concluded 12 whole-of-government bi-lateral Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) on counter-terrorism with states in the Asia–Pacific region. These MOUs provide a framework for operational agencies to cooperate in areas including intelligence sharing, law enforcement and border security. Australia has also signed the multilateral Joint Australia–ASEAN Declaration for Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism.

Australia's domestic counter-terrorism arrangements include the private sector, which is responsible for much of Australia's critical infrastructure that encompasses major areas of the economy such as transport, communications, information technology, energy, banking and finance, and water and food supply. The Australian Government, States and Territories work closely with the owners and operators of critical infrastructure to ensure that measures are in place to protect vital national systems and assets.

The Australian Government's strategic policy for the protection of Australia's critical infrastructure has four main elements:

- taking the lead in identifying Australia's critical infrastructure and determining broad areas of risk
- coordinating the development of strategies for mitigating risks to critical infrastructure
- fostering effective partnerships with State and Territory governments and the private sector
- promoting domestic and international best practice in critical infrastructure protection.

---

1 A 'terrorist act' is defined under Australian law as an act or threat, intended to advance a political ideological or religious cause by coercing or intimidating an Australian or foreign government or the public, by causing serious harm to people or property, creating a serious risk of health and safety to the public, or seriously disrupting trade, critical infrastructure or electronic systems. *Criminal Code Act 1995 (Cth)*. The Australian Government describes a 'terrorist incident' as a combination of circumstances or conditions which may lead to or result from a terrorist act, and which require preventative and/or responsive action.

Chapter 7 image: HMAS Norman on the job keeping sea lanes in the Yarra River safe, 14 March 2006. © Defence Department

KEY GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES FOR COUNTER-TERRORISM

National Security Committee of Cabinet

The NSC determines policy, strategy and resources relevant to Australian national security interests and responsibilities, including in the event of a National Terrorist Situation (see below). The NSC is supported and advised by SCNS, which is chaired by the Secretary of PM&C; whose department provides the secretariat function for both the NSC and SCNS.

Council of Australian Governments

The Council of Australian Governments (COAG), chaired by the Prime Minister and comprising the Premiers and Chief Ministers from each State and Territory and the President of the Australian Local Government Association, is Australia's peak inter-governmental forum. COAG's role is to increase cooperation among governments in the national interest, including in relation to counter-terrorism.

National Counter-Terrorism Committee

The National Counter-Terrorism Committee (NCTC) is co-chaired by a senior Australian Government official and a State or Territory official. It comprises senior representation from relevant Australian Government agencies, Premiers' and Chief Ministers' departments and police services from each jurisdiction.

The NCTC was established by the Inter-governmental Agreement on Australia's National Counter-Terrorism Arrangements, in order to provide the following functions:

- provide strategic and policy advice to heads of government and relevant ministers
- coordinate an effective nation-wide counter-terrorism capability
- maintain effective arrangements for sharing appropriate intelligence and information between relevant agencies in all jurisdictions
- provide advice in relation to the administration of NCTC funds, and
- maintain the *National Counter-Terrorism Plan* (NCTP) and associated documentation. The NCTP outlines responsibilities, authorities and the mechanisms to prevent, or if they occur, manage acts of terrorism and their consequences within Australia (DFAT coordinates arrangements to deal with terrorist incidents involving Australians or Australian interests overseas).

Australian Government Counter-Terrorism Policy Committee

The Australian Government Counter-Terrorism Policy Committee is chaired by a senior official from PM&C. It ensures that development of Australian Government counter-terrorism policy is timely and coordinated from a whole-of-government perspective.

Australian Government Counter-Terrorism Committee

The Australian Government Counter-Terrorism Committee is chaired by the Protective Service Coordination Centre (PSCC) and is responsible for sharing relevant information among member agencies and reviews the level of national counter-terrorism alert (see following page). These are based on ASIO assessments of the threat environment. The alert level guides national preparation and planning and dictates levels of precaution and vigilance to minimise the risk of a terrorist incident occurring.

National Terrorist Situation

In the event of a terrorist attack on Australian soil, the Australian Government will consider, in consultation and agreement with any affected States or Territories, whether a National Terrorist Situation (NTS) should be declared. Factors which might lead to an NTS declaration include:

- the scale and nature of the incident: for example, whether it involves chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials
- involvement of multiple jurisdictions
- involvement of Australian Government interests
- significance of the threat
- impact of a threat involving civil aviation or maritime operations
- involvement of critical infrastructure, and
- involvement of foreign or international interests.

If an NTS were declared, the Australian Government would take on overall responsibility for policy and broad strategy to resolve the situation. This could involve determining policy objectives, setting priorities, positioning resources, international liaison and coordinating communication with the Australian public. The Australian Government's role does not include operational management and deployment of emergency services.

Source: National Counter-Terrorism Committee 2nd edition 2005, *National Counter-Terrorism Plan*, NCTC, Canberra

National Counter-Terrorism Alert Levels

Australia moved to a four level system of national counter-terrorism alert levels in June 2003:

low—terrorist attack is not expected

medium—terrorist attack could occur

high—terrorist attack is likely

extreme—terrorist attack is imminent or has occurred.

Source: *National Counter-Terrorism Plan*

BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR SELECTED NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCIES, 2001–02 TO 2006–07

Agencies	2001–02 $ m	2002–03 $m	2003–04 $m	2004–05 $m	2005–06 $m	2006–07 $m	5-year % increase
Department of Defence	13,725	14,635	15,286	16,156	17,254	19,001	38.4%
Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs—outcome 1[a]	829	814	866	810	907	1,037	25.1%
Australian Federal Police	523	391	609	777	968	885	69.3%
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade—outcome 1[b]	660	701	709	774	717	740	12.2%
Australian Security Intelligence Organisation	69	90	98	161	187	341	393.6%
Australian Secret Intelligence Service	54	59	80	89	100	131	143.3%
Office of National Assessments	7	8	11	18	28	28	300.0%

Notes:

a DIMA Outcome 1: Contributing to Australia's society and its economic advancement through lawful and orderly entry and stay of people.

b DFAT Outcome 1: Australia's national security interests protected and advanced through contributions to international security, national economic and trade performance and global co-operation.

Source: *2002–03 to 2007–07 Budget Paper No. 2—Schedule 1 & 2*

Airfield Defence Guards from 2 Airfield Defence Squadron and a dog handler from 302 Expeditionary Support Squadron on patrol around aircraft hangars at RAAF Base Curtin, 3 August 2006. © Defence Department

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES' COUNTER-TERRORISM ROLES

Australian Government

Airservices Australia provides air traffic management, air navigation infrastructure services, and aviation rescue and fire-fighting.

Attorney-General's Department provides legislative advice, and policy coordination on critical infrastructure, including national information infrastructure.

Australian Customs Service facilitates and monitors the movement of people and goods across the border in a manner that protects the community, intercepts prohibited and restricted items, identifies illegal movement of people and maintains compliance with Australian law.

Australian Federal Police investigates Australian Government terrorist offences, is Australia's international law enforcement representative, provides protective services and performs a state policing function in the ACT. The AFP also provides physical protection services and counter-terrorism first response, and the ***Australian Bomb Data Centre***, which collects data concerning the illegal use of explosives.

Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency is responsible for protecting the health and safety of people, and the environment, from harmful effects of radiation.

Australian Safeguards and Non Proliferation Office, within the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, regulates nuclear safeguards within Australia to ensure that Australia meets non-proliferation and security treaty commitments and implements the Chemical Weapons Convention and Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. ASNO is also involved in the development of domestic verification arrangements for the Biological Weapons Convention.

Australian Secret Intelligence Service obtains intelligence on the capabilities, intentions and activities of people or organisations outside Australia.

Australian Security Intelligence Organisation is the national security intelligence body and the authority for assessing threats to security. It collects, analyses and distributes relevant intelligence. It manages the National Intelligence Group during an incident and maintains a Technical Support Unit to provide technical intelligence to police or the ADF at the scene of a terrorist incident. The ***National Threat Assessment Centre*** has been created to operate 24 hours a day within ASIO. It brings together agencies involved in terrorist threat intelligence in a single centre.

Civil Aviation Safety Authority conducts the safety regulation of civil air operations in Australia and the operation of Australian aircraft outside Australia under the *Civil Aviation Act 1988*.

Defence provides a range of capabilities that can assist civil authorities in emergencies under DACC and DFACA arrangements, in addition to its traditional war–fighting role. The ADF counter-terrorist capability includes two Tactical Assault Groups (West and East) that stand ready to respond to terrorist attacks that are beyond the capacity of State and Territory police services to deal with. The Incident Response Regiment, with decontamination and other specialised equipment, responds to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear incidents.

Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts is responsible for regulating elements of the communications sector, including interception, radio spectrum and submarine telecommunications cables.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade conducts international liaison that seeks to enhance international counter-terrorism arrangements and provides advice in relation to the protection of foreign dignitaries and ensures appropriate consultation with their governments.

Department of Health and Ageing maintains stockpiles of antidotes and vaccines and plans for dealing with disease outbreaks.

Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs maintains the Movement Alert List and administers Australia's visa regime.

Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet advises the Prime Minister on matters relating to countering terrorism, coordinates Australian Government policy responses to terrorism, chairs the NCTC, participates in risk management decisions on dignitary protection and provides the secretariat for the NSC and SCNS.

Department of Transport and Regional Services coordinates national transport security policy and provides advice on the impact of security developments on the transport industry. It also regulates the security of airports, airlines, and sea ports and, with State and Territory authorities, other forms of transport.

Emergency Management Australia is a division of the Attorney-General's Department which coordinates emergency and consequence management assistance to States and Territories and maintains the Crisis Panel of Experts and a reserve of emergency equipment.

Joint Offshore Protection Command is a combination of ADF and Customs assets that is responsible for the implementation, coordination and management of offshore maritime security.

Office of National Assessments provides intelligence assessments on terrorist activities outside Australia.

National Office of the Information Economy contributes to the protection of the national information infrastructure.

Protective Security Coordination Centre, a division of the Attorney-General's Department, coordinates protective security and counter-terrorism arrangements between Australian Government, State and Territory agencies. The PSCC channels communications between the Australian Government and States and Territories during an incident.

Welfare agencies assist community recovery through the provision of emergency and ongoing welfare assistance.

States and Territories

Community Services departments and agencies assist individual and community recovery through the coordinated provision of emergency and ongoing welfare assistance.

Dangerous goods and work cover agencies maintain standards for the security and transport of dangerous substances.

Emergency services provide consequence management in the event of a terrorist incident, consistent with State and Territory plans and structures.

Engineering services/public works departments assist the recovery of physical infrastructure.

Premiers'/Chief Ministers' departments coordinate the whole-of-government response and preparedness.

Health departments participate in the development and maintenance of biological hazard plans, provide hospital treatment and ongoing care for victims.

Police have operational responsibility for preventing and responding to terrorism, and investigating terrorist activity, threats and incidents.

Source: Adapted from Annex A—Agency Roles, *National Counter-Terrorism Plan*.

AUSTRALIA'S INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES

Australia's intelligence agencies are our first line of defence. Their main role is to gather intelligence and produce assessments to warn government about activities or situations that might endanger Australia's national security.

In the post–Cold War era the Australian intelligence agencies were mainly focused on the Asia–Pacific region as our area of strategic interest. Combating international terrorism has now broadened the scope of Australia's intelligence effort. The six agencies that comprise the Australian Intelligence Community (AIC) have expanded their global linkages with allies and are developing closer cooperation with regional counterparts.

Australian Security and Intelligence Organisation

ASIO is Australia's domestic security service. It is an intelligence collection and assessment agency that focuses on terrorism, political violence and espionage. Other ASIO functions include providing security assessments, protective security advice and collecting foreign intelligence in Australia. ASIO reports to the Attorney-General. ASIO had a target staffing base of 1,150 personnel in 2005–06. ASIO is based in Canberra with offices in state capitals.

Australian Secret Intelligence Service

ASIS is Australia's overseas intelligence collection agency. Its main function is to obtain and distribute information, not readily available by other means, about the capabilities, intentions and activities of states, individuals or organisations outside Australia, which may impact on Australian interests and the wellbeing of its citizens. ASIS' work can involve collection of intelligence in relation to national defence, international relations and economic issues. ASIS also contributes to Australia's coordinated national efforts against terrorism, proliferation of weapons and other transnational concerns. ASIS reports to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. ASIS headquarters are in Canberra.

Office of National Assessments

ONA produces analytical assessments on international political, strategic and economic matters for the Prime Minister and senior ministers in the NSC. ONA bases its assessments on information from all sources. ONA also coordinates Australia's foreign intelligence activity and maintains close consultation with the intelligence agencies of other countries. ONA reports to the Prime Minister. ONA is growing toward a staffing base of 145 personnel as recommended by the 2004 *Report of the Inquiry into Australian Intelligence Agencies* (Flood Report). ONA is based in Canberra.

Defence Intelligence and Security Group

Defence Imagery and Geospatial Organisation (DIGO) provides geospatial intelligence, from imagery and other sources, in support of Australia's defence and national interests. DIGO is responsible for the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of imagery and geospatial products, and sets technical standards for this material. DIGO facilities are located in Canberra and the Geospatial Information Branch in Bendigo, Victoria.

Defence Intelligence Organisation (DIO) is an intelligence assessment agency that provides services and advice at the national level. Its mandate is to support Defence and government decision-making and assist with the planning and conduct of Australian Defence Force operations. DIO is responsible for assessing military intelligence that focuses on global security activity, terrorism, defence economics, military capabilities, and science and technology that has military applications. DIO's intelligence product and services help inform its customers on military activities at home and abroad, defence acquisition processes, force readiness decisions, strategic policy, foreign relations and defence scientific developments. DIO is located in Canberra.

Defence Signals Directorate (DSD) is Australia's national agency for signals intelligence (sigint) and information security (infosec). DSD's purpose is to support Australian Government decision making and the ADF by collecting and disseminating classified foreign sigint—DSD is prohibited by law from collecting domestic intelligence. DSD also advises on and supports infosec practices across government, to ensure that sensitive electronic information systems are not susceptible to unauthorised access, compromise or disruption. DSD has the largest budget and number of staff with the AIC. DSD has a headquarters in Canberra with collection facilities located elsewhere.

LISTED TERRORIST ORGANISATIONS

The Australian Government has listed the following groups that have been specified by regulation to be terrorist organisations (an organisation may also be found to be a terrorist organisation by a court as part of the prosecution for a terrorist offence). It is an offence under Australian law to:

- direct the activities of the organisation
- recruit persons to the organisation
- receive training from or provide training to the organisation
- receive funds or make funds available to the organisation
- provide support or resources to the organisation.

It is also an offence to be a member of any listed terrorist organisation and to intentionally associate with a person who is a member or who promotes or directs the activities of a listed terrorist organisation where that association provides support that would help the terrorist organisation to continue to exist or to expand.

The listing of an organisation ceases to have effect two years after its commencement, or if the Attorney-General ceases to be satisfied that the organisation is directly or indirectly engaged in, preparing, planning, assisting in or fostering the doing of a terrorist act, whichever occurs first.

Terrorist organisation	Date listed	Date re-listed
Abu Sayyaf Group	14 Nov 2002	7 Nov 2004
Al Qaida	21 Oct 2002	1 Sept 2004
Al-Zarqawi	26 Feb 2005	
Ansar Al-Islam	27 Mar 2003	23 Mar 2005
Armed Islamic Group	14 Nov 2002	7 Nov 2004
Asbat al-Ansar	11 Apr 2003	11 Apr 2005
Egyptian Islamic Jihad/Al-Jihad	11 Apr 2003	11 Apr 2005
Hamas' Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades	9 Nov 2003	5 Jun 2005
Hizballah's External Security Organisation	5 Jun 2003	5 Jun 2005
Islamic Army of Aden	11 Apr 2003	11 Apr 2005
Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan	11 Apr 2003	11 Apr 2005
Jaish-I-Mohammed	11 Apr 2003	11 Apr 2005
Jemaah Islamiyah	27 Oct 2002	1 Sept 2004
Jimiat ul-Ansar (formerly known as Harakat Ul-Mujahideen)	14 Nov 2002	7 Nov 2004
Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK)	15 Dec 2005	
Lashkar I Jhangvi	11 Apr 2003	11 Apr 2005
Lashkar-e-Tayyiba	9 Nov 2003	5 Jun 2005
Palestinian Islamic Jihad	3 May 2004	5 Jun 2005
Salafist Group for Call and Combat	14 Nov 2002	7 Nov 2004

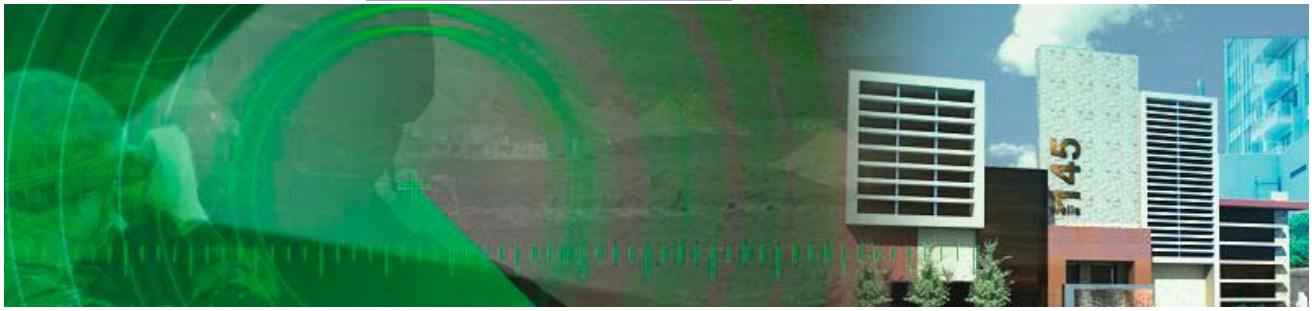
Note: Current as at September 2006

RECENT MAJOR REGIONAL TERRORIST INCIDENTS

Incident	Suspected organisation	Casualties	Date
Indonesia			
Beheading of Christian schoolgirls near Poso, Central Sulawesi		3 deaths 1 wounded	29 Oct 2005
Bali suicide bombings—three bombs detonated in Jimbaran Bay and Kuta Square	Jemaah Islamiyah	23 deaths (including 4 Australians) 100 wounded	1 Oct 2005
Two bombs detonated in Tentena—a market town in Central Sulawesi		22 deaths 30 wounded	28 May 2005
Bombing of Australian Embassy, Jakarta	Jemaah Islamiyah	9 deaths 150 wounded	9 Sept 2004
Bombing of Marriott Hotel, Jakarta	Jemaah Islamiyah	15 deaths 150 wounded	5 Aug 2003
Bombing of a McDonalds restaurant, Makassar	Laskar Jundullah	3 deaths 11 wounded	8 Dec 2002
Bali bombings—near simultaneous explosions at two nightclubs in the Kuta tourist district and at the Denpasar consulate of the United States	Jemaah Islamiyah	202 deaths (including 88 Australians) 300 wounded	12 Oct 2002
Attacks on Christian churches across Indonesia	Jemaah Islamiyah	20 deaths	1 Dec 2000
Malaysia			
Kidnapping of 21 persons from Kampong Pulau Tiga, Sabah	Abu Sayyaf Group		12 Apr 2000
Myanmar			
Multiple bombings in Yangon	Minority ethnic insurgents	19 deaths 160 wounded	7 May 2005
Philippines			
Bombings in Manila, Makati City, General Santos City and Davao City	Abu Sayyaf Group	9 deaths 100 wounded	14 Feb 2005
Bombing of a Christmas market in General Santos City, Mindanao		16 deaths 65 injured	12 Dec 2004
Bombing of Superferry 14, Manila Bay	Abu Sayyaf Group	116 deaths	27 Feb 2004
Bombing at Davao International Airport, Mindanao	Moro Islamic Liberation Front	21 deaths 149 wounded	4 Mar 2003
Bus ambushed in Zamboanga del Norte	Moro Islamic Liberation Front	13 deaths 10 wounded	26 Dec 2002
Bomb blast aboard a bus, Manila		3 deaths 23 wounded	18 Oct 2002
Zamboanga bombings	Abu Sayyaf Group	6 deaths 150 wounded	17 Oct 2002
Kidnapping of 20 persons from a Palawan Island beach resort	Abu Sayyaf Group	2 deaths	26 May 2002
Near simultaneous bombings of: a Manila railway station; Plaza Ferguson, Manila; Makati City; Pasay City airport; and Quezon City	Jemaah Islamiyah	22 deaths 100 wounded	30 Dec 2000
Thailand			
Upsurge of religious violence resulting in numerous terrorist incidents across the southern provinces of Narathiwat, Pattani, Songkhla and Yala	Pattani United Liberation Organisation and other Islamist separatist militias		2001 continuing

We are Securing our Troops and Increasing our National Security

Point TRADING Group



Point Trading, a leading Australian owned company is involved in providing our troops and our national security organisations with technology and products to increase capabilities and survivability.

- Electro-optical equipment
- CBRNE protection and detection
- C4I Planning and surveillance technologies
- Personal ballistic protection

Tel: +61 3 9525 7888
145 Wells Street South Melbourne Victoria
info@www.pointtrading.com

www.pointtrading.com

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADF rank levels	Navy / Army / Air Force
Other Ranks	
REC	Recruit
APP	Apprentice
TRA	Trainee
SMN/PTE/AC/W	Seaman / Private / Aircraftman/Aircraftwoman
AB/PTE(P)/LAC/W	Able Seaman / Private(Proficient) / Leading Aircraftman/Aircraftwoman
LCPL	Lance Corporal (Army)
LS/CPL/CPL	Leading Seaman / Corporal / Corporal
PO/SGT/SGT	Petty Officer / Sergeant / Sergeant
SSGT	Staff Sergeant (Army)
CPO/WO2/FSGT	Chief Petty Officer / Warrant Officer Class 2 / Flight Sergeant
WO/WO1/WOFF	Warrant Officer / Warrant Officer Class 1 / Warrant Officer
MIDN/STAFFCDT/OFFICER CDT	Midshipman / Staff Cadet / Officer Cadet
Commissioned Officers	
ASLT/2LT/PLTOFF	Acting Sub Lieutenant / 2nd Lieutenant / Pilot Officer
SBLT/LT/FLGOFF	Sub Lieutenant / Lieutenant / Flying Officer
LEUT/CAPT/FLTLT	Lieutenant / Captain / Flight Lieutenant
LCDR/MAJ/SQNLDR	Lieutenant Commander / Major / Squadron Leader
CMDR/LTCOL/WGCDR	Commander / Lieutenant Colonel / Wing Commander
CAPT/COL/GPCAPT	Captain / Colonel / Group Captain
CDRE/BRIG/AIRCDRE	Commodore / Brigadier / Air Commodore
RADM/MAJGEN/AVM	Rear Admiral / Major General /Air Vice Marshal
VADM/LTGEN/AM	Vice Admiral / Lieutenant General / Air Marshal
ADM/GEN/ACM	Admiral / General / Air Chief Marshal

AAM	air-to-air missile
ACPB	Armidale Class Patrol Boat
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AD	Air Defence
ADCAP	advanced capability
ADF	Australian Defence Force
ADHQ	Australian Defence Headquarters
AEW&C	airborne early warning and control
AFP	Australian Federal Police
AGCTC	Australian Government Counter-Terrorism Committee
AGHS	hydrographic survey vessel
AHO	Australian Hydrographic Office
AIC	Australian intelligence community
AIF	Australian Imperial Force
AIPRD	Australia Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development
AMRAAM	advanced medium-range air-to-air missile
ANAO	Australian National Audit Office
ANZUS	Australia, New Zealand and the United States (security treaty)
AO	auxiliary tanker
AOR	replenishment ship
AP	armour piercing
APC	armoured personnel carrier
APEC	Asia–Pacific Economic Cooperation
APERS	anti-personnel
APERS-T	anti-personnel with tracer
APS	Australian Public Service
ARF	ASEAN Regional Forum
Armd	Armoured
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASIO	Australian Security Intelligence Organisation
ASIS	Australian Secret Intelligence Service
ASLAV	Australian light armoured vehicle
ASM	anti-ship missile
ASNO	Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Office
ASPI	Australian Strategic Policy Institute
ASRAAM	advanced short-range air-to-air missile
ATC	air traffic control

ATF	Australian Task Force
ATGW	anti-tank guided weapon
ATSI	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
Avn	aviation
Bde	Brigade
BE	base ejection
Bn	Battalion
BORIS	Budget and Output Reporting Information System
BPC	Border Protection Command
Bty	Battery
CA	Chief of Army
CAF	Chief of Air Force
Cav	Cavalry
CBASS	Common Broadband Advanced Sonar System
CCW	Certain Conventional Weapons (convention)
CD	Conference on Disarmament
CDF	Chief of the Defence Force
Cdo	Commando
CDT	Clearance Diving Team
CER	Combat Engineer Regiment
CE Wks	Chief Engineer Works
CJOPS	Chief of Joint Operations
CMF	Commonwealth Monitoring Force
CMO	Chief Military Observer
CMTTU	Commonwealth Military Training Team
CN	Chief of Navy
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
COD	Chief of Division
CODOG	combined diesel or gas
Comm	commissioned
Const	Construction
COS	chief of staff
Coy	Company
CRU	Control and Reporting Unit
CSCAP	Council for Security and Cooperation in the Asia–Pacific
CSR	Command Support Regiment

CSSB	Combat Service Support Battalion
CSSB	Combat Service Support Brigade
CSSC	Combat Service Support Company
CTBT(O)	Comprehensive (nuclear) Test Ban Treaty (Organisation)
CTC	Combat Training Centre
DACC	Defence Aid to the Civil Community
DCJOPS	Deputy Chief of Joint Operations
DCP	Defence Capability Plan
DEO	Defence Equity Organisation
Det	Detachment
DFACA	Defence Force Aid to the Civilian Authorities
DFDA	*Defence Force Discipline Act 1982*
DFSU	Deployed Forces Support Unit
DGMSC	Director General Military Strategic Commitments
DIGO	Defence Imagery and Geospatial Organisation
DIMA	Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs
DIO	Defence Intelligence Organisation
DMO	Defence Materiel Organisation
DSD	Defence Signals Directorate
DSTO	Defence Science and Technology Organisation
DVA	Department of Veterans' Affairs
ECP	Enhanced Cooperation Program (PNG)
EL 1	Executive Level 1
EL 2	Executive Level 2
EMA	Emergency Management Australia
ESR	Engineer Support Regiment
FACDU	Forward Area Control Development Unit
FCPB	Fremantle Class Patrol Boat
Fd	Field
FFG	guided missile frigate
FFH	frigate (with helicopter)
FMA	*Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*
FMC	full mission capability
FNQR	Far North Queensland Regiment
frag	fragmentation
FSB	Force Support Battalion
FSG	Force Support Group

GDP	gross domestic product
GP	general purpose
GPS	global positioning system
HCOC	Hague Code of Conduct Against Ballistic Missile Proliferation
HE	high explosive
HEAT	high explosive anti-tank
HEDP	high explosive dual purpose
HERA	high explosive rocket assisted
HESH	high explosive squash head
HEVT	high explosive variable timer
HM	Her/His Majesty's
HMAS	Her Majesty's Australian Ship
HNA	Hardened and Networked Army
HQ	headquarters
HQJOC	Headquarters Joint Operations Command
HSB	Health Support Battalion
HWT	heavyweight torpedo
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
Illum	illuminating
IMATT	International Military Advisory and Training Team
IMV	infantry mobility vehicle
infosec	information security
INS	inertial navigation system
Int	intelligence
INTERFET	International Force in East Timor
IPMT	International Peace Monitoring Team
IRR	Incident Response Regiment
JASSM	joint air-to-surface standoff missile
JDAM	joint direct attack munition
JOC	Joint Operations Command
JOPC	Joint Offshore Protection Command
JORN	Jindalee Operational Radar Network
KFOR	United Nations-mandated Kosovo Force
LADS	laser airborne depth sounder
LAV	light armoured vehicle
LAW	light anti-armour weapon
LCH	heavy landing craft

LCM	landing craft mechanical
LHR	Light Horse Regiment
LIF	lead-in-fighter
LPA	amphibious landing ship
LSH	heavy landing ship
LWT	lightweight torpedo
MBT	main battle tank
MCRU	Mobile Control and Reporting Unit
Mdm	medium
MFO	Multinational Force and Observers
MHC	coastal mine hunter
MHR	Member of the House of Representatives
MFO	Multinational Force and Observers
MIF	Maritime Interception Force
MINDEF	Minister for Defence
MINUGUA	United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala
MINURSO	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
MNF (I-K)	Multinational Forces in Iraq-Kuwait
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Military Police
MSA	auxiliary mine sweeper
MSC	Military Strategic Commitments (Branch)
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NBC	nuclear, biological and chemical
NCO	non-commissioned officer
NCTC	National Counter-Terrorism Committee
NCTP	National Counter-Terrorism Plan
NESB	non-English-speaking background
NORCOM	Northern Command
NORFORCE	North West Mobile Force
NSC	National Security Committee of Cabinet
NSG	Nuclear Suppliers Group
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
NTS	National Terrorist Situation
OCU	Operational Conversion Unit
ODA	overseas development assistance

ONA	Office of National Assessments
PBS	Portfolio Budget Statements
Petr	petroleum
PM&C	Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
PMC	(ASEAN) Post Ministerial Conference
PMG	Peace Monitoring Group (Bougainville)
PMKeyS	Personnel Management Key Solution
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PPB	Pacific Patrol Boat
PSCC	Protective Security Coordination Centre
PSI	Proliferation Security Initiative
Psych	psychology
PWD	people with a disability
Qld	Queensland
QMI	Queensland Mounted Infantry
RAAF	Royal Australian Air Force
RAMSI	Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands
RAN	Royal Australian Navy
RAR	Royal Australian Regiment
RCL	recoilless launcher
Recon	reconnaissance
Recov	recovery
Regt	Regiment
ROMAN	Resource and Output Management and Accounting Network
RQR	Royal Queensland Regiment
RSU	Radar Surveillance Unit
RTS	Raise Train Sustain
SA	South Australia
SAD	Ships Army Detachment
SAM	surface-to-air missile
SAS(R)	Special Air Service (Regiment)
SCNS	Secretaries' Committee on National Security
SDSS	Standard Defence Supply System
SECDEF	Secretary of the Department of Defence
SES	Senior Executive Service
SFOR	United Nations-mandated Stabilisation Force (Bosnia, Croatia and Kosovo)
Sig	signals

sigint	signals intelligence
SMK	smoke
SML	survey motor launch
SO	special operations
SPPKF	South Pacific Peace Keeping Force
SQN/Sqn	squadron
SRAAW	short range anti-armour weapon
SSG	guided missile submarine
SSM	surface-to-surface missile
STA	Surveillance and Target Acquisition
Tas	Tasmania
TE	Task Element
TF	Task Force
TG	Task Group
TMG	Truce Monitoring Group (Bougainville)
TU	Task Unit
Topo Svy	Topographical Survey
UAV	unmanned aerial vehicle
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
UNAMET	United Nations Advance Mission in East Timor
UNAMIC	United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia
UNAMIR	United Nations Mission in Rwanda
UNCI	United Nations Commission for Indonesia
UNC-K	United Nations Command—Korea
UNCMAC	United Nations Military Armistice Commission
UNCOK	United Nations Commission on Korea
UNCTAC	United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia
UNCURK	United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observe Force
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEF II	Second United Nations Emergency Force
UNGOC	United Nations Good Offices Commission in Indonesia
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
UNIIMOG	United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group
UNIPOM	United Nations India–Pakistan Observer Mission

UNITAF	United Nations Task Force in Somalia
UNMCTT	United Nations Mine Clearance Training Team
UNMEE	United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea
UNMIH	United Nations Mission in Haiti
UNMIS	United Nations Mission in Sudan
UNMISET	United Nations Mission in Support of East Timor
UNMOGIP	United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
UNMOVIC	United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission for Iraq
UNOC	United Nations Operation in the Congo
UNOMOZ	United Nations Operations in Mozambique
UNOSOM	United Nations Operation in Somalia
UNOTIL	United Nations Office in Timor-Leste
UNPROFOR	United Nations Protection Force
UNSCOM	United Nations Special Commission
UNTAC	United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia
UNTAET	United Nations Transitional Authority in East Timor
UNTAG	United Nations Transition Assistance Group
UNTEA	United Nations Temporary Executive Authority
UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
UNYOM	United Nations Observer Mission in Yemen
URD	unit ready days
US(A)	United States (of America)
USGW	underwater-to-surface guided weapon
VCDF	Vice Chief of the Defence Force
Vic	Victoria
WA	Western Australia
WG	Wing
WMD	weapons of mass destruction
WP	white phosphorus
WTO	World Trade Organization

KEY SOURCES

Aerospace Centre 2002, *Fundamentals of Australian Aerospace Power*, Aerospace Centre, Canberra.

Andrews E 2001, *The Department of Defence: The Australian Centenary History of Defence*, vol v, Oxford University Press, Melbourne.

Asia Pacific Defence Reporter Source Book 2006.

Australian Agency for International Development 2006, *Australian Aid: Promoting Growth and Stability: A White Paper on the Australian Government's Overseas Aid Program*, AusAID, Canberra.

Australian Defence Magazine, vol 15, no 1, 2005–06.

Beaumont J (ed.) 2001, *Australian Defence: Sources and Statistics: The Australian Centenary History of Defence*, vol vi, Oxford University Press, Melbourne.

Center on International Cooperation 2006, *Annual Review of Global Peace Operations 2006*, Rienner, Boulder.

Coates J 2001, *An Atlas of Australia's Wars: The Australian Centenary History of Defence*, vol vii, Oxford University Press, Melbourne.

Defence Equity Organisation 2005, *Defence Equity Organisation Annual Report 2004–05*, Department of Defence, Canberra.

Defence Intelligence Organisation 2005, *Defence Economic Trends in the Asia Pacific 2004*, Department of Defence, Canberra.

Defence Material Organisation 2006, *Defence Capability Plan 2006–2016: Public Version*, Department of Defence, Canberra.

Defence Personnel Executive 2003, *Defence Census 2003: Counting the People Who Count Public Report*, Department of Defence, Canberra.

Department of Defence, *Defence Annual Reports*.

Department of Defence, *Defence Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements*.

Department of Defence, *Defence Portfolio Budget Statements*.

Department of Defence 2000, *Defence 2000: Our Future Defence Force*, Department of Defence, Canberra.

Department of Defence 2003, *Australia's National Security: A Defence Update 2003*, Department of Defence, Canberra.

Department of Defence 2003, *The Australian Defence Force Capability Fact Book*, Department of Defence, Canberra, 2003.

Department of Defence 2003, *The War in Iraq: ADF Operations in the Middle East in 2003*, Department of Defence, Canberra.

Department of Defence 2004, *Winning in Peace, Winning in War: The Australian Defence Force's Contribution to the Global Security Environment*, Department of Defence, Canberra.

Department of Defence 2005, *Australia's National Security: A Defence Update 2005*, Department of Defence, Canberra.

Department of Defence 2006, *To Defend Australia (Budget 2006–07): A Long Term Plan to Protect Our People, Interests and Values*, Department of Defence, Canberra.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 2004, *Transnational Terrorism—The Threat to Australia*, DFAT, Canberra.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 2005, *Weapons of Mass Destruction Australia's Role in Fighting Proliferation: Practical Responses to New Challenges*, DFAT, Canberra.

Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet 2004, *Protecting Australia Against Terrorism: Australia's National Counter-Terrorism Policy and Arrangements*, PM&C, Canberra.

Flood P 2004, *Report of the Inquiry into Australian Intelligence Agencies*, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra.

Grey J 2001, *The Australian Army: The Australian Centenary History of Defence*, vol i, Oxford University Press, Melbourne.

Horner D 2001, *Making the Australian Defence Force: The Australian Centenary History of Defence*, vol iv, Oxford University Press, Melbourne.

International Institute of Strategic Studies 2006, *The Military Balance 2006*, Routledge, Abingdon.

International Institute of Strategic Studies 2006, *Strategic Survey 2006: The IISS Annual Review of World Affairs*, Routledge, Abingdon.

Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs Defence and Trade 2006, *Australia's Defence Relations with the United States*, JSCFADT, Canberra.

Kinnaird M 2003, *Report of the Defence Procurement Review 2003*.

Londey P 2004, *Other People's Wars: A History of Australian Peacekeeping*, Allen and Unwin, Sydney.

Military Technology 2006, *World Defence Almanac 2006*, Monch Publishing Group, Bonn.

Millar T 1966, *Australia's Defence*, Melbourne University Press, Melbourne.

National Counter-Terrorism Committee 2nd edition 2005, *National Counter-Terrorism Plan*, NCTC, Canberra.

Personnel Policy Branch 1996, *Defence Personnel Picture 1995–96*, Department of Defence, Canberra.

Resources and Financial Programs Division 2001, *2001–02 Defence Budget Brief*, Department of Defence, Canberra.

Schindlmayr T 2001, *Defence Personnel Environment Scan 2020*, Department of Defence, Canberra.

Sea Power Centre—Australia 2000, Australian Maritime Doctrine, Sea Power Centre—Australia, Canberra.

Sea Power Centre—Australia 2005, *Database of Royal Australian Navy Operations, 1990–2005*, Sea Power Centre—Australia, Canberra.

Shephard A 1999, *Trends in Australian Defence: A Resources Survey*, Australian Defence Studies Centre, Canberra.

Stephens A 2001, *The Royal Australian Air Force: The Australian Centenary History of Defence*, vol ii, Oxford University Press, Melbourne.

Stevens D (ed.) 2001, *The Royal Australian Navy: The Australian Centenary History of Defence*, vol iii, Oxford University Press, Melbourne.

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute 2006, *SIPRI Yearbook 2006: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security*, Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Selected websites

Australian Government

Attorney-General's Department: www.ag.gov.au

AusAID: www.ausaid.gov.au

Australian Army: www.defence.gov.au/army

Australian Bureau of Statistics: www.abs.gov.au

Australian Constitution: www.aph.gov.au/senate/general/constitution/

Australian Federal Police: www.afp.gov.au

Australian Secret Intelligence Service: www.asis.gov.au

Australian Security and Intelligence Organisation: www.asio.gov.au

Australian Treaties Library: www.austlii.edu.au/au/other/dfat

Australian War Memorial: www.awm.gov.au

Defence Materiel Organisation: www.defence.gov.au/DMO

Defence Ministers and Parliamentary Secretary: www.minister.defence.gov.au

Department of Defence: www.defence.gov.au

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade: www.dfat.gov.au

Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet: www.pmc.gov.au

Department of Veteran's Affairs: www.dva.gov.au

Geoscience Australia: www.ga.gov.au

National Security Homepage: www.nationalsecurity.gov.au

Office of National Assessments: www.ona.gov.au

Parliament of Australia: www.aph.gov.au

Prime Minister of Australia: www.pm.gov.au

Royal Australian Air Force: www.defence.gov.au/raaf

Royal Australian Navy: www.navy.gov.au

Other recommended websites

Australian Strategic Policy Institute (ASPI): www.aspi.org.au

CIA *World Factbook*: www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html

Federation of American Scientists: www.fas.org

Global Security: www.globalsecurity.org

NATO: www.nato.int

New Zealand Ministry of Defence (Manatu Kaupapa Waonga): www.defence.govt.nz

UK Ministry of Defence: www.mod.uk

United Nations: www.un.org

US Department of Defense: www.defenselink.mil

ABOUT ASPI

The Australian Strategic Policy Institute (ASPI) is an independent, non-partisan policy institute. It has been set up by the government to provide fresh ideas on Australia's defence and strategic policy choices. ASPI is charged with the task of informing the public on strategic and defence issues, generating new ideas for government, and fostering strategic expertise in Australia. It aims to help Australians understand the critical strategic choices which our country will face over the coming years, and will help government make better-informed decisions.

For more information, visit ASPI's web site at www.aspi.org.au.

ASPI's Research Program

Each year ASPI will publish a number of policy reports on key issues facing Australian strategic and defence decision makers. These reports will draw on work by external contributors.

Strategy: ASPI will publish up to 10 longer studies on issues of critical importance to Australia and our region.

Strategic Insights: A series of shorter studies on topical subjects that arise in public debate.

Specialist Publications: ASPI also produces valuable reference tools, such as The Cost of Defence and the Australian Defence Almanac.

Commissioned Work: ASPI will undertake commissioned research for clients including the Australian Government, state governments, foreign governments and industry.

ASPI's Programs

There are four ASPI programs. They will produce publications and hold events including lectures, conferences and seminars around Australia, as well as dialogues on strategic issues with key regional countries. The programs are as follows.

Strategy and International Program: This program covers ASPI's work on Australia's international security environment, the development of our higher strategic policy, our approach to new security challenges, and the management of our international defence relationships.

Operations and Capability Program: This program covers ASPI's work on the operational needs of the Australian Defence Force, the development of our defence capabilities, and the impact of new technology on our armed forces.

Budget and Management Program: This program covers the full range of questions concerning the delivery of capability, from financial issues and personnel management to acquisition and contracting out—issues that are central to the government's policy responsibilities.

Outreach Program: One of the most important roles for ASPI is to involve the broader community in the debate of defence and security issues. The thrust of the activities will be to provide access to the issues and facts through a range of activities and publications.

ASPI Council Members

ASPI is governed by a Council of 12 members representing experience, expertise and excellence across a range of professions including business, academia, and the Defence Force. The Council includes nominees of the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition.

Chairman
Mr Mark Johnson

Deputy Chairman
Major General Adrian Clunies-Ross (Retired) AO, MBE

Members

The Honourable Jim Carlton AO

Prof Alan Dupont

Mr Michael L'Estrange

Mr Stephen Loosley

Mr Paul McClintock

Mr Des Moore

The Honourable Jocelyn Newman AO

Mr Ric Smith AO PSM

Brigadier Jim Wallace (Retired) AM

Dr J Roland Williams CBE

Director
Peter Abigail

Director of Research Programs
Anthony Bergin

Budget and Management Program Director
Dr Mark Thomson

Strategy and International Program Director
Dr Elsina Wainwright

Operations and Capability Program Director
Dr Andrew Davies

Business Manager and Company Secretary
Robyn Ross

Research and Information Manager
Janice Johnson

Research Fellow
Raspal Khosa

Manager of Events and International Relationships
Lynne Grimsey

Events Coordinator
Tas Frilingos

Information and Publications Officer
Paula Tychsen

Office Manager
Noeline Healey

Office Administrator (Part-time)
Rachel Wells

Partnerships
make a world of difference.

In a world that continues to change dramatically, governments increasingly seek to accomplish their most important goals by calling upon industry partnerships involving advanced technology companies from around the world. Lockheed Martin and its partners in more than 50 countries are meeting a broad range of government priorities, from strengthening global security through defence system modernisation, to air, marine and rail traffic management. And from military and civil command and control systems to building and launching satellites. Because, when it really matters, partnerships make a world of difference.

www.lockheedmartin.com

LOCKHEED MARTIN

9 771449 935017 >

RRP $49.95 ISSN 1449-9355

Z00 25274