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2010–2011





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Important disclaimer

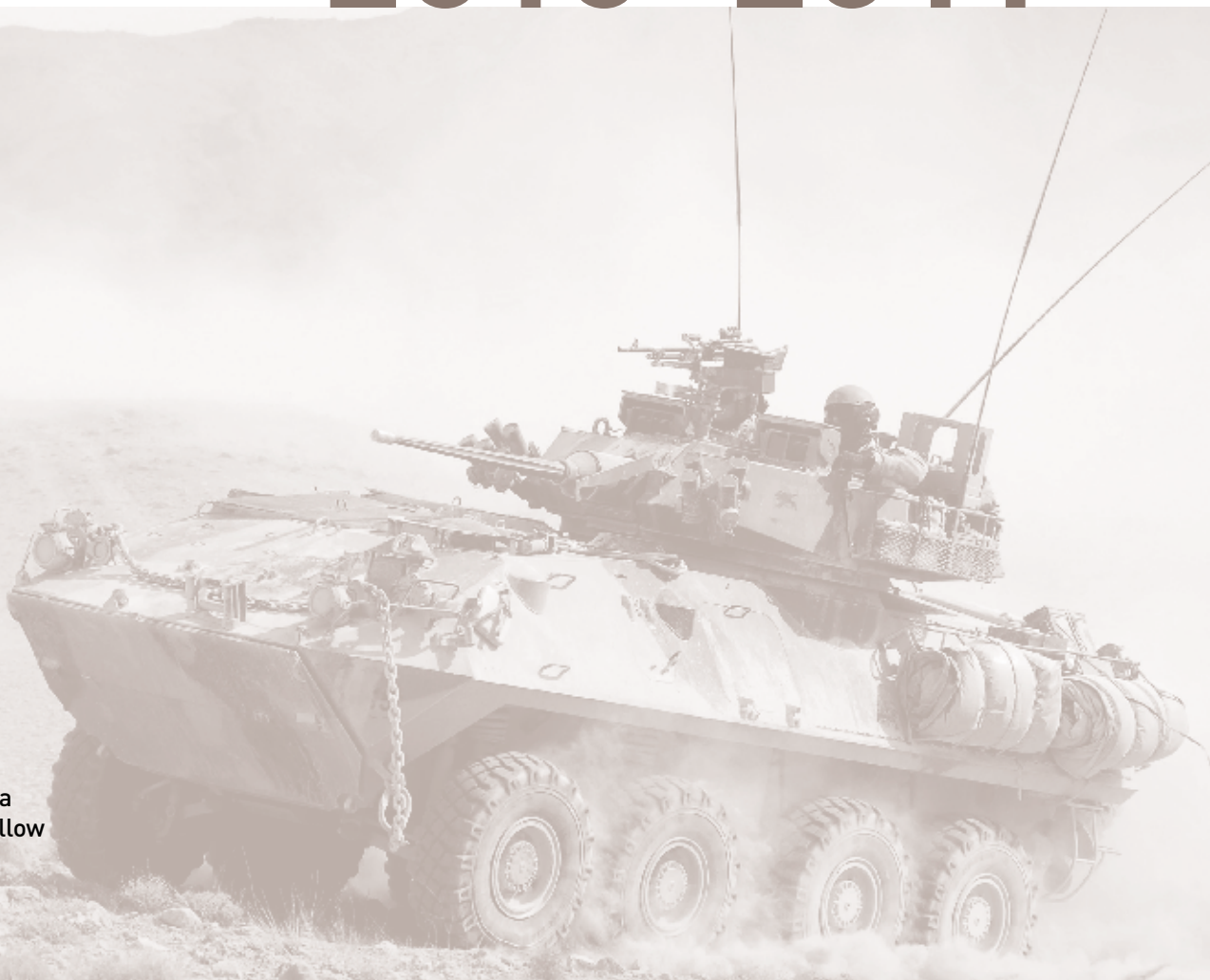
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Cover images: An Australian Light Armoured Vehicle climbs a feature north of Tarin Kowt, Afghanistan, 21 January 2010. © Defence Department

Australian Super Hornets ferry across the Pacific, 19 March 2010. © Defence Department

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE ALMANAC **2010–2011**

Prepared by
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Research Fellow



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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* establishes 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 for Defence Science and Personnel and the Parliamentary Secretaries for Defence Procurement and Defence Support 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.

Chapter 1 image: Corporal Andrei Mazourenko conducts his final patrol with the Reconstruction Task Force in Tarin Kowt, Afghanistan, 16 November 2008. © Defence Department

The Secretary is the principal civilian adviser to the Minister and carries out the functions of an agency head within the Australian Public Service (APS). As an agency head the Secretary has, on behalf of the Commonwealth, all the rights, duties and powers of an employer in respect of APS employees in Defence. The Minister looks to the Secretary for advice on policy, departmental issues and on the stewardship of Defence resources. This role arises directly from the exercise of statutory responsibilities under the *Public Service Act 1999* and the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*.

CDF has primary responsibility for the command of the ADF. This role is recognised by section 9(2) of the *Defence Act 1903*, whereby CDF commands the ADF under direction of the Minister. CDF is also the principal military adviser to the Minister and provides advice on matters that relate to military activity, including military operations. 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

Under Section 51(vi) of the Constitution 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 authorised to use lethal 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 IIIA of 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. In 2006, the government amended the Act to improve the ADF's capacity to deal with terrorist incidents in Australia. The amendments are designed to improve coordination mechanisms, enhance operational flexibility, and clarify the legal powers and protections for ADF personnel when they are conducting operations in support of domestic security. Significantly, the amendments remove previous restrictions on the use of ADF reserves in support of domestic security.

Second, 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 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 Public Service Act also sets out APS values and the APS code of conduct.

The second is the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* (FMA Act), which provides the framework for managing public money and property efficiently, effectively and ethically. ADF personnel must also comply with the requirements of the FMA Act. The Chief Executive Officer of the Defence Materiel Organisation (DMO) has the FMA responsibility for the DMO—a prescribed agency in the Defence portfolio.

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

The military justice system is essential to ADF operational effectiveness and consists of two separate but related elements: a discipline system and an administrative system. The discipline system provides the framework for the investigation and prosecution of service offences committed under the *Defence Force Discipline Act 1982* (DFDA). The administrative system provides action to support ADF policy, inquiries to establish facts relevant to the operation and command of the ADF, and provisions for review and management of complaints.

The Australian Government implemented reforms to the military justice system that followed recommendations of the Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade References Committee report, *The Effectiveness of the Australian Military Justice System* (2005). As a result, a permanent deployable Australian Military Court (AMC) was established on 1 October 2007 as the new military tribunal responsible for trying more serious and complex service offences under the DFDA. The AMC replaced the previous system of courts martial and defence force magistrates trials.

On 26 August 2009 the High Court of Australia ruled the provisions of the DFDA establishing the AMC were invalid. The High Court's decision effectively removed the AMC from the military discipline structure. However, the military justice system was fully restored on 22 September 2009 to the system that existed before 1 October 2007. As of June 2010, the government has introduced legislation (*Military Court of Australia Bill 2010*) to establish a permanent replacement for the AMC.

Defence Force discipline system

The DFDA applies a uniform system of military discipline for ADF members across the three Services. Members of the ADF are subject to both the ordinary criminal law of Australia and to the disciplinary system provided for in the DFDA. Serious criminal offences committed by service personnel when not on operations are generally investigated and prosecuted by civilian authorities.

The discipline system includes processes for the investigation of alleged offences, preferring of charges and conduct of fair and reasonable trials. The DFDA creates a hierarchy of service tribunals with the power to deal with and try predominantly ADF members 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. This enables minor offences to be dealt with by junior officers and ensures more serious offences are dealt with by senior officers.

The Discipline Officer is an additional discipline regime that deals with minor infringements specified in the DFDA, thus avoiding the complexity associated with trials by service tribunals. The Discipline Officer infringement system affords the member benefit of being subject to reduced powers of punishment and not having a permanent record of offences.

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.

Administrative system

The ADF has an administrative system to ensure operational effectiveness that includes components that allow the ADF to maintain the expected standard of professional judgement, command and leadership. Administrative action is taken if professional conduct falls below a certain standard. This may include counselling, formal warnings, censures, removal from command, and discharge from military service.

Administrative inquiries

Military administrative inquiries are provided for under Defence (Inquiry) Regulations 1985, which provide 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 or situation. Such inquiries are not used to investigate disciplinary or criminal matters, and do not result in the punishment of parties involved. An independent civilian president heads mandatory Commissions of Inquiry for suicides by ADF members and deaths in service.

Redress of grievance and other complaints

The administrative system includes a legally protected redress of grievance provision that allows an ADF member to complain about any matter that affects their service. There are a number of internal (Fairness and Resolution Branch, Inspector-General ADF) and external (Defence Force Ombudsman, Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission, Office of Federal Privacy Commissioner) organisations to assist individuals in seeking redress or making a complaint.

AUSTRALIAN STRATEGIC POLICY

2009 Defence White Paper

The 2009 Defence White Paper, *Defending Australia in the Asia Pacific Century: Force 2030* (White Paper 2009), articulates the strategic vision for Australia over the next two decades, and serves to ensure that Defence capability requirements are guided by long-term strategic priorities and are adequately funded. In order to review the balance of concepts and capabilities to meet emerging challenges in our strategic outlook, the Australian Government intends to prepare new Defence White Papers at intervals no greater than five years.

White Paper 2009 describes the increasing uncertainty and complexity of Australia's strategic environment, emphasising the rise of regional powers and shifting power relativities in the Asia-Pacific region. It identifies four geographically-based strategic interests for Australia, in descending order of importance, that underpin a risk-based approach to defence planning:

- a secure Australia
- a secure immediate neighbourhood
- strategic stability in the Asia-Pacific region
- a stable, rules-based global security order.

Australia's defence strategy is founded on the principle of self-reliance in the direct defence of Australia and with regards to our unique strategic interests, but with a capacity to do more when required, within the limit of our resources, in relation to strategic interests shared with other states. These strategic interests are pursued within the context of Australia's international alliances and defence relationships. The most important is our alliance with the United States that is referred to in White Paper 2009 as 'an integral element in our strategic posture'.

According to this strategy, the principal task for the ADF is to deter and defeat armed attacks on Australia by conducting independent military operations without relying on armed forces of other countries. This means that the ADF will employ a predominately maritime military strategy to control our air and sea approaches against credible adversaries in the defence of Australia, to the extent required to safeguard our territory, critical sea lanes, population and infrastructure.

The second priority task for the ADF is to contribute to stability and security in the South Pacific and East Timor. This involves conducting military operations, in coalition with others (and as lead nation if necessary), including with regards to protecting our nationals, providing disaster relief and humanitarian assistance, and, on occasion, stabilisation interventions in failing states.

The third priority task for the ADF is to contribute to military contingencies in the Asia–Pacific region, including assisting our Southeast Asian partners to meet external challenges, and meeting our alliance obligations to the United States as determined by the Australian Government at the time. The strategic transformation of the region will mean that Australia should be prepared to make contributions—including potentially substantial ones—to such military contingencies in support of our strategic interests.

Finally, the ADF has to be prepared to make tailored contributions to military contingencies in the rest of the world, in support of efforts by the international community to uphold global security and a rules-based international order, where our interests align and where we have the capacity to do so.

Force Structure Review

White Paper 2009 incorporates the findings of a classified Force Structure Review that analysed Defence capability priorities and the range of tasks likely to confront the ADF over the next 20 years. The review concluded that in order to secure our strategic interests and hedge against future uncertainty, the ADF of 2030 will require greater potency in the following areas: undersea warfare and anti-submarine warfare, surface maritime warfare (including air defence at sea), air superiority, strategic strike, special forces, Intelligence Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR), and the emerging area of cyber warfare.

Under plans announced in White Paper 2009, the ADF combat weight is set to increase over the medium term. In particular, the document describes a significant expansion of Australia's maritime capabilities that will see a doubling of the size of the submarine fleet, and larger and more capable surface vessels than are currently operated by Navy. These include the Air Warfare Destroyer and LHD amphibious ship programs already underway.

Army will be capable of providing a higher level of combat power through the acquisition of a range of deployable protected vehicles, new battlefield lift helicopters, modern networking across the battlefield down to the infantry section level, and enhancements to various weapons programs.

Air Force will continue to pursue projects previously contained in the Defence Capability Plan to improve its combat effectiveness. Included is the purchase of around 100 Joint Strike Fighter aircraft, commissioning into service of the force multiplier capabilities provided by the Wedgetail airborne early warning and control platform and KC-30A multi-role tanker transports, and improving data fusion processes to develop a more comprehensive picture of Australian airspace.

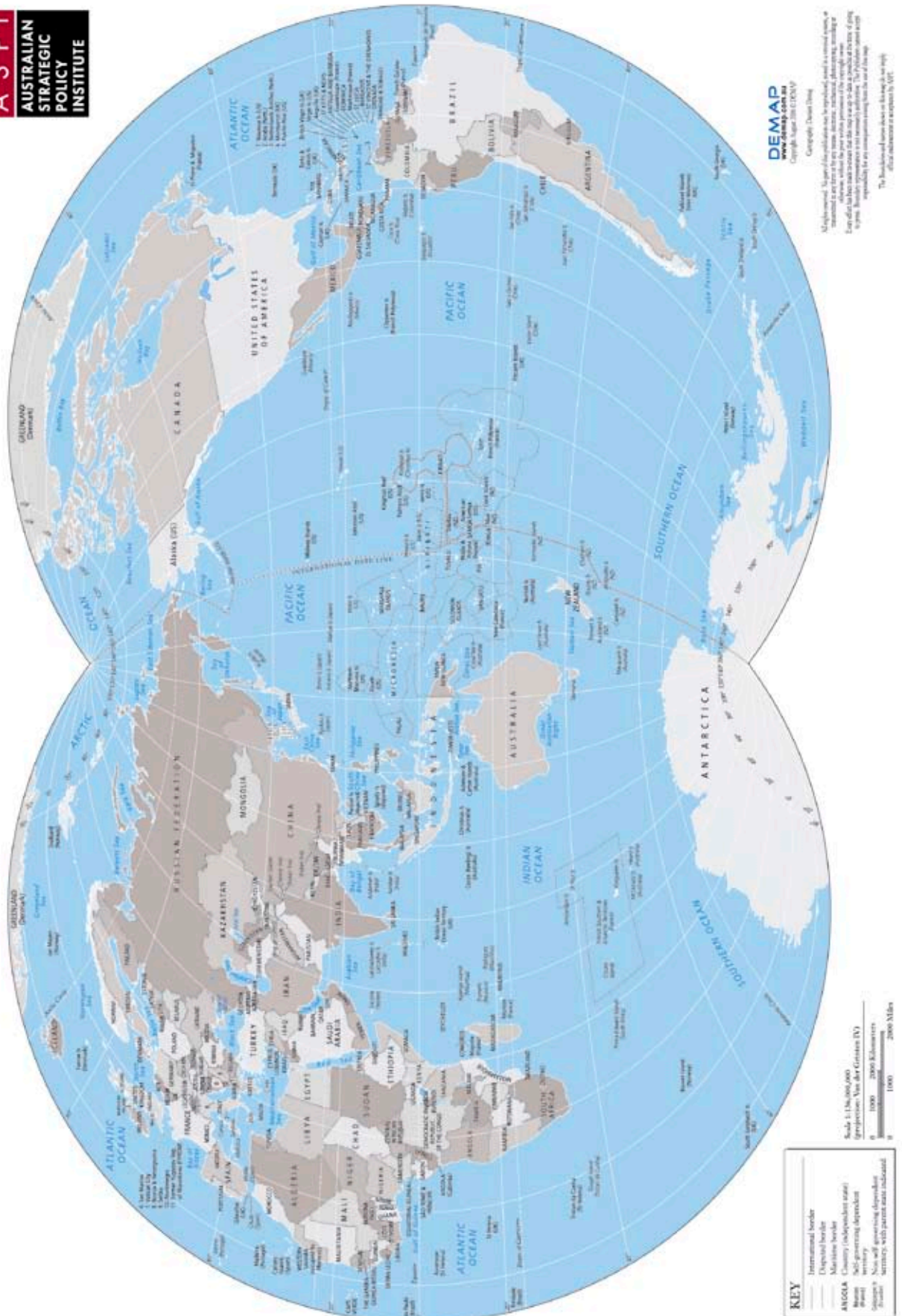
The so-called 'Force 2030' will also see advances in joint ADF command and control, networking across the joint force, intelligence collection and analysis, and logistics support.

Strategic Reform Program and White Paper funding

As part of the White Paper development process, the Australian Government also commissioned eight internal 'Companion Reviews' (information and communications technology; logistics; preparedness, personnel and operating costs; estate; workforce; science and technology; capability development; and industry capacity) into the business of Defence, together with an Review of Intelligence Capabilities (Brady Review) and a Defence Procurement and Sustainment Review (Mortimer Review). The recommendations of these reviews were harmonised with the results of a 2008 independent Audit of the Defence Budget (Pappas Report), and collectively form the basis of the decade-long Strategic Reform Program (SRP—see Chapter 3) designed to create efficiencies and generate \$20 billion in gross savings across the entire Defence enterprise.

Central to the plans laid out in White Paper 2009 is a new Defence funding regime that has three main elements: 3% real average annual growth in the Defence budget to 2017–18, 2.2% real annual growth in the Defence budget from 2018–2030, and 2.5% fixed indexation to the Defence budget from 2009–10 to 2030 (later deferred in the 2009–10 Defence budget). In addition, Defence was directed by the government to reinvest savings from the SRP in order to remediate present deficiencies and to help pay for new White Paper initiatives.

OUR PLACE IN THE WORLD

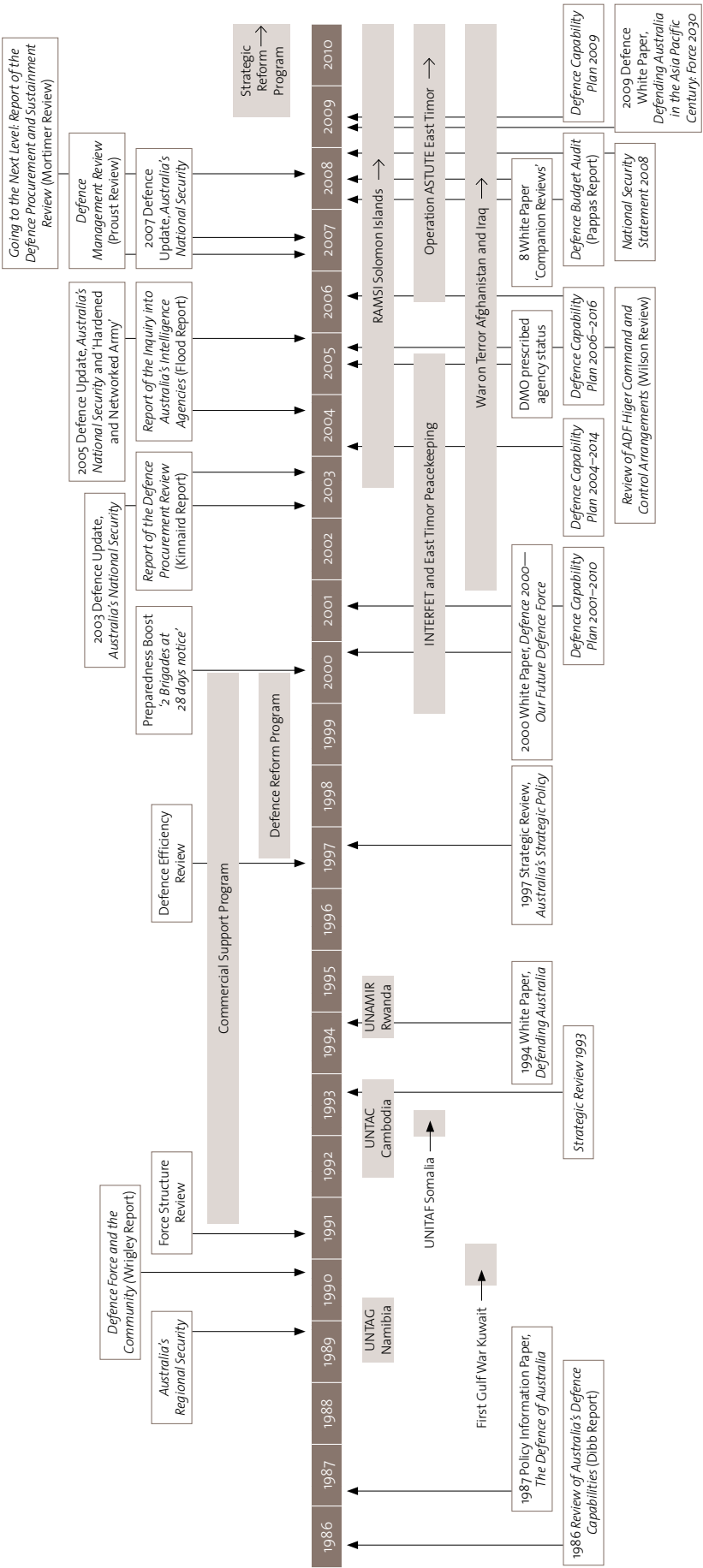


AUSTRALIA'S MARITIME BOUNDARIES



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 the 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 as required 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 (PM&C), Defence (SECDEF), and Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Directors General of the Australian Security and Intelligence Organisation and the Office of National Assessments, CDF and National Security Adviser (NSA). Supporting the work of the NSC is the Secretaries Committee on National Security that is co-chaired by the Secretary of PM&C and NSA, 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 SECDEF develop and implement plans and programs to give effect to direction from government.

ADF Command and Control Arrangements

Background

The ADF has completed its phased transition from the previous component based model to an integrated model of command and control as recommended by the 2005 Review of ADF Higher Command and Control Arrangements (Wilson Review). This resulted in the establishment of a new Headquarters Joint Operations Command (HQJOC) facility near Bungendore, New South Wales, in late 2008.

Another key change in this process has been the creation of a new three star position in October 2007 to enable the division of responsibilities of the Vice Chief of the Defence Force (VCDF) as Chief of Joint Operations (CJOPS) between two officers. This followed the 2007 Defence Management Review (Proust Review), and enables the VCDF to focus on ADF commitments and joint capability management while CJOPS focuses on the command of all ADF operations and major joint exercises.

The arrangements stemming from the Wilson and Proust Reviews are already in place and functioning. The transition was completed when HQJOC Bungendore became fully operational on 31 March 2009. This dedicated command and control facility accommodates around 500 staff.

Command

CDF has full command of the ADF under direction of MINDEF. Under CDF, the new organisation separates the command of operations from the Raise Train Sustain (RTS)¹ 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 commanders² inherent in the previous component based model.

VCDF focuses on Defence business at the strategic level, specifically to support the Australian Government and CDF by deputising for the latter as directed, and as the ADF's joint capability manager. Key functions include developing policy guidance on future commitments to enable CDF to manage the operating tempo of the ADF, which is done through Head Military Strategic Commitments (HMSC) for matters relating to ADF operations.

¹ 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.

² The previous component commanders were the Maritime Commander, Land Commander and Air Commander.

The VCDF is also responsible for: liaison with other government agencies, allies and coalition partners at the strategic level, managing joint logistics, managing joint health, managing joint capabilities and providing input to joint capability development.

Whole-of-government requirements and CDF's intent and direction to CJOPS are translated into written guidance by Military Strategic Commitments (MSC) Division staff. CJOPS is CDF's principal adviser on operational matters who delegates to CJOPS responsibility for the command of all operations and major joint exercises.

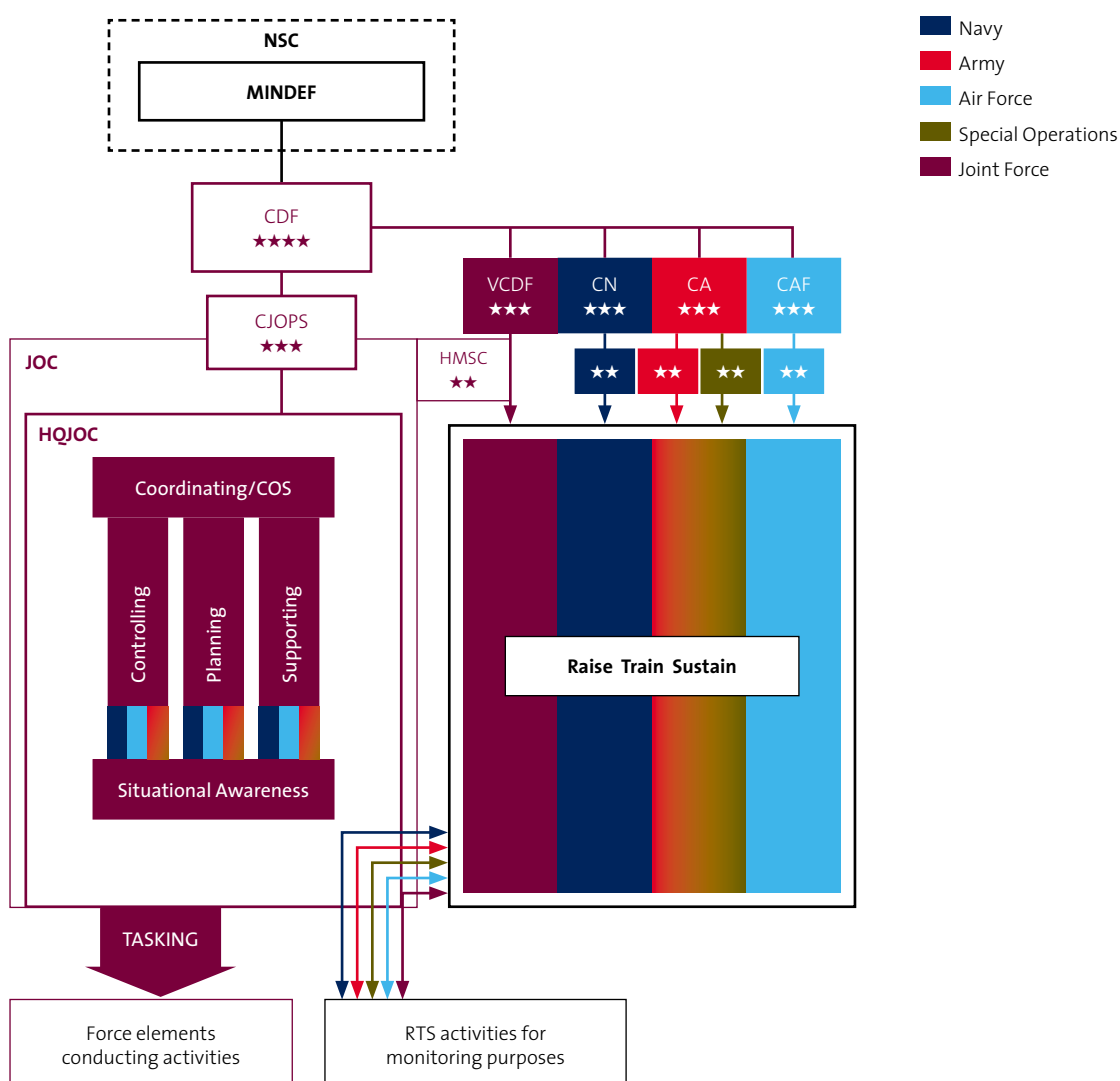
CJOPS commands Joint Operations Command (JOC), which comprises HQJOC, Headquarters Border Protection Command, Northern Command, Joint Movements Group, the Air and space Operations Centre and Joint Task Forces comprised of force elements from the single Services that have been assigned by CDF for operations, joint exercises and other activities.

The focus of command at the operational level is on forming the joint force, deploying the force into the area of operations, sustaining the force, and the allocation of resources and provision of guidance to best achieve objectives. Essentially, CJOPS provides the direction to link strategic/operational 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.

These arrangements are depicted in the following diagram.

Figure: ADF command arrangements

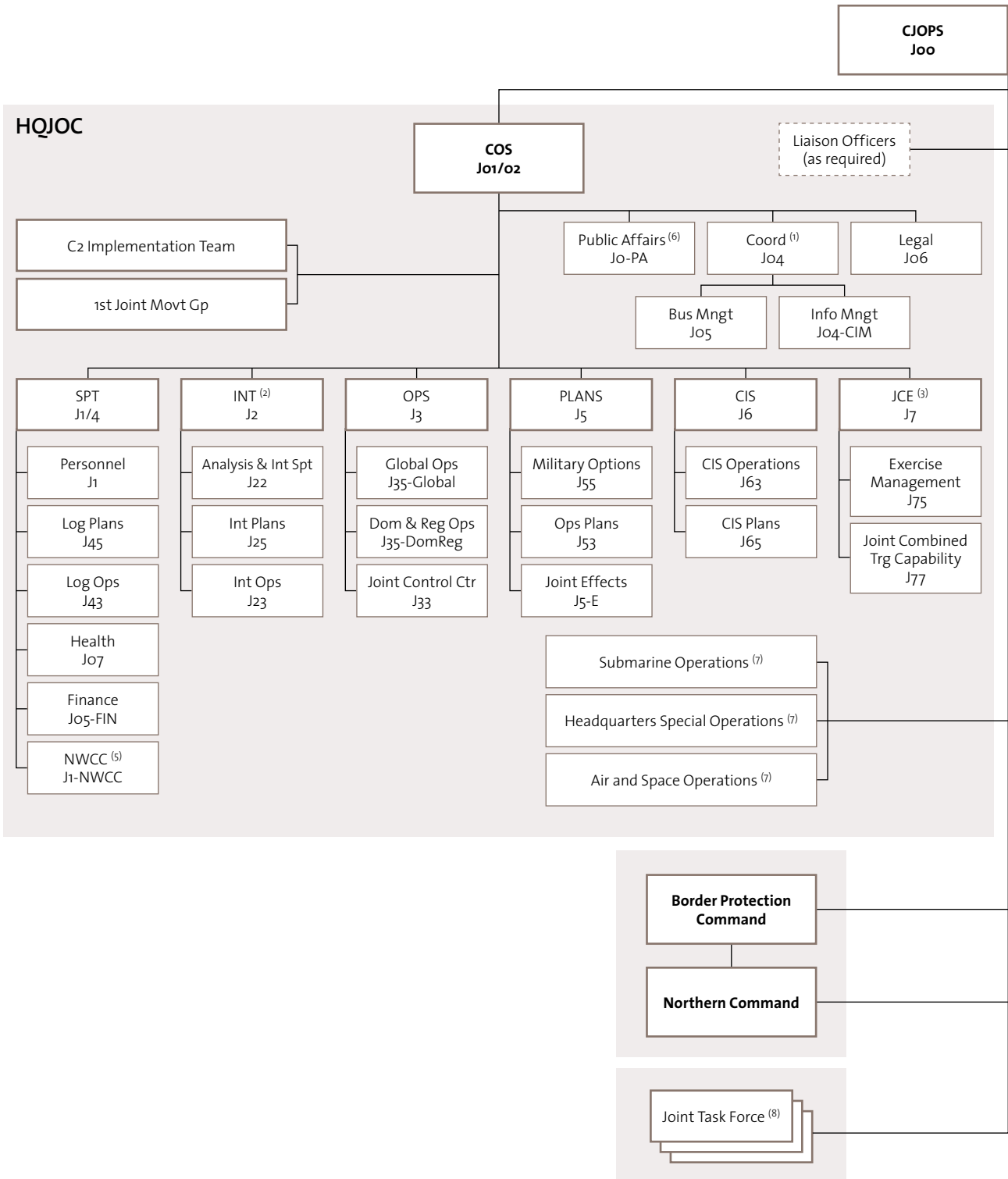


Control

ADF operations are controlled by CJOPS through a single, integrated joint headquarters designated HQJOC that is organised around three key groupings: plans, operations and support. These groupings operate in a matrix system containing cells that provide a range of expertise. Service HQs and other Defence and Australian Government agencies provide specialist advice as required. HQJOC incorporates a single ADF '24/7' Joint Control Centre.

The core role of HQJOC is to plan, monitor and control ADF operations, specified exercises and other activities, in order to enable CJOPS to command assigned forces and fulfil his various responsibilities. MSC issues CDF planning guidance and articulates CDF intent and level of ADF commitment that may be required for a particular contingency. HQJOC develops the military options and plans that will then be passed up through MSC for CDF and government decision. Following these decisions, HQJOC provides the control and monitoring functions to enable CJOPS to exercise command. HQJOC is further responsible for monitoring the RTS activities on behalf of the Service Chiefs and contributing to the development of ADF doctrine. The current structure is shown in the following diagram.

Figure: Headquarters Joint Operations Command (HQJOC) structure



Notes:

- (1) Provides IOC Group executive management and HQJOC unit administration and management
- (2) J2 is also responsible to Director DIO as the Deputy Strategic J2
- (3) Full title is Joint Combined Exercise Branch
- (4) Out-posted from Defence Legal Services
- (5) National Welfare Coordination Centre
- (6) Out-posted from Defence Public Affairs
- (7) Force assigned
- (8) Forces assigned for operations, exercises and other selected activities

ADF ORDER OF BATTLE

NAVY

Major Surface Combatant¹

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 FFG² (US <i>Oliver Hazard Perry</i>) Displacement: 4,100 tonnes Length: 138 metres Beam: 13.7 metres Draft: 7.5 metres Propulsion: 2×General Electric LM2500 gas turbines driving a single controllable pitch propeller Speed: 30 knots Range: 4,500 nautical miles Ship's company: 186 (205 with helicopter detachment)	Mk 13 guided missile launch system with SM-2 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 Mk 15 close-in weapons system, 2×Mk 32 triple tubes with Mk 46 lightweight torpedo ³ , 6×.50 cal machine guns, Nulka decoy system, Chaff and IR Softkill System, 2×embarked helicopters	4	HMAS <i>Darwin</i> FFG 04	21/07/1984	Sydney, NSW
			HMAS <i>Melbourne</i> FFG 05	15/02/1992	Sydney, NSW
			HMAS <i>Newcastle</i> FFG 06	11/12/1993	Sydney, NSW
			HMAS <i>Sydney</i> FFG 03	29/01/1983	Sydney, NSW
Anzac Class Frigate FFH⁴ (German <i>Meko 200</i>) 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 driving two controllable pitch propellers 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 ³ , 6×.50 cal machine guns, Nulka decoy system, SRBOC self defence system, embarked helicopter	8	HMAS <i>Anzac</i> FFH 150	13/05/1996	Garden Island, WA
			HMAS <i>Arunta</i> FFH 151	12/12/1998	Garden Island, WA
			HMAS <i>Ballarat</i> FFH 155	26/06/2004	Sydney, NSW
			HMAS <i>Parramatta</i> FFH 154	4/10/2003	Sydney, NSW
			HMAS <i>Perth</i> FFH 157	28/08/2006	Garden Island, WA
			HMAS <i>Stuart</i> FFH 153	17/08/2002	Sydney, NSW
			HMAS <i>Toowoomba</i> FFH 156	8/10/2005	Garden Island, WA
			HMAS <i>Warramunga</i> FFH 152	28/03/2001	Garden Island, WA

Naval Aviation⁵

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 warfare (anti-submarine), 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 Squirrel⁶ Weight: 2,100 kg (maximum) Range: 555 km Engine: Aerospatiale Turbomeca Arriel 1B turboshaft Speed: 260 kph Crew: 2 to 4		13	Nowra, NSW
		AgustaWestland A109E Power⁷ Weight: 3,000 kg (maximum) Range: 948 km Engine: 2×Pratt and Whitney PW206C or 2×Turbomeca Arrius 2K-1 turboshafts Speed: 285 kph Crew: 1		3	
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 King⁸ 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 aircrewman)	7.62 mm machine gun	6	Nowra, NSW

Patrol Boat

Role: The patrol boat force provides a patrol, response and surveillance capability that contributes to Border Protection Command with tasking coordinated by Northern Command. Tasks include general surveillance, fisheries patrol, wildlife and environmental protection, preventing illegal importation and unauthorised boat arrivals, and protection of offshore energy infrastructure. 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
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 driving twin screws through ZF transmissions Speed: 25 knots Range: 3,000 nautical miles Ship's company: 21	1×25 mm Typhoon stabilised gun, 2×.50 cal machine guns	14	HMAS <i>Albany</i> ACPB 86	15/07/2006	Darwin, NT
			HMAS <i>Ararat</i> ACPB 89	10/11/2006	Darwin, NT
			HMAS <i>Armidale</i> ACPB 83	24/06/2005	Darwin, NT
			HMAS <i>Bathurst</i> ACPB 85	10/02/2006	Darwin, NT
			HMAS <i>Broome</i> ACPB 90	10/02/2007	Darwin, NT
			HMAS <i>Bundaberg</i> ACPB 91	3/03/2007	Cairns, Qld
			HMAS <i>Childers</i> ACPB 93	7/07/2007	Cairns, Qld
			HMAS <i>Glenelg</i> ACPB 96	22/02/2008	Darwin, NT
			HMAS <i>Larrakia</i> ACPB 84	10/02/2006	Darwin, NT
			HMAS <i>Launceston</i> ACPB 94	22/09/2007	Cairns, Qld
			HMAS <i>Maitland</i> ACPB 88	29/09/2006	Darwin, NT
			HMAS <i>Maryborough</i> ACPB 95	8/12/2007	Darwin, NT
			HMAS <i>Pirie</i> ACPB 87	29/07/2006	Darwin, NT
			HMAS <i>Wollongong</i> ACPB 92	23/06/2007	Cairns, Qld

Submarine

Role: Maritime strike and interdiction, undersea warfare, surveillance, intelligence gathering, and clandestine deployment of Special Operations elements.

Class/Specifications	Armament	Force size	Name/Pennant Number	Comm.	Base
Collins Class Submarine SSG⁹ Displacement: 3,350 tonnes (submerged) 3,050 (surfaced) 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, shaft with skew back propeller, and McTaggart Scott dm 43006 hydraulic motor for emergency propulsion Speed: >20 knots (submerged) >10 knots (surfaced) Range: 400 nautical miles (submerged) 11,500 nautical miles (surfaced) Diving depth: >180 metres Ship's company: 58	6×forward tubes capable of launching Sub-Harpoon anti-ship missile, Mk 48 heavyweight torpedo and Mk 48 Mod 7 ADCAP CBASS heavyweight torpedo	6	HMAS <i>Collins</i> SSG 73	27/07/1996	Garden Island, WA
			HMAS <i>Dechaineux</i> SSG 76	23/02/2001	Garden Island, WA
			HMAS <i>Farncomb</i> SSG 74	31/01/1998	Garden Island, WA
			HMAS <i>Rankin</i> SSG 78	29/03/2003	Garden Island, WA
			HMAS <i>Sheean</i> SSG 77	23/02/2001	Garden Island, WA
			HMAS <i>Waller</i> SSG 75	10/07/1999	Garden Island, WA

Afloat Support

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 Displacement: 46,017 tonnes (full) 8,585 tonnes (light) Length: 191.3 metres Beam: 32 metres Draft: 11 metres Propulsion: 1×Hyundai MAN B&W diesel engine, 1×direct drive shaft Speed: 16 knots Range: 16,000 nautical miles Ship's company: 60	5×.50 cal machine guns	1	HMAS <i>Sirius</i> O 266	16/09/2006	Garden Island, WA
Auxiliary Oiler Replenishment AOR (French <i>Durance</i>) Displacement: 18,000 tonnes (full load) Length: 157.2 metres Beam: 21.2 metres Draft: 8.6 metres Propulsion: 2×independent propulsion systems, each consisting of a SEMT-Pielstick 16 PC2-5V on-reversing medium speed diesel engine Speed: 19 knots Range: 8,616 nautical miles Ship's company: 220	7×.50 cal machine guns	1	HMAS <i>Success</i> OR 304	23/04/1986	Sydney, NSW

Mine Warfare

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

Class/Specifications	Armament	Force size	Name/Pennant Number	Comm.	Base
Huon Class Coastal Minehunter MHC (Italian <i>Lirici/Gaeta</i>)	30 mm DS30B rapid fire gun, 2×SUTEC Double Eagle mine disposal vehicles, 2×.50 cal machine guns and Super Barricade ECM	6	HMAS <i>Diamantina</i> M 86	4/05/2002	Sydney, NSW
Displacement: 720 tonnes			HMAS <i>Gascoyne</i> M 85	2/06/2001	Sydney, NSW
Length: 52.5 metres			HMAS <i>Hawkesbury</i> M 83	12/02/2000	Sydney, NSW
Beam: 9.9 metres			HMAS <i>Huon</i> M 82	15/05/1999	Sydney, NSW
Draft: 4.87 metres			HMAS <i>Norman</i> M 84	26/08/2000	Sydney, NSW
Propulsion: Fincantieri GMT diesel engine (single shaft), 3×Riva Calzoni electro-hydraulic auxiliary propulsion units			HMAS <i>Yarra</i> M 87	1/03/2003	Sydney, NSW
Speed: 14 knots					
6 knots (auxiliary propulsion)					
Range: 1,700 nautical miles					
Ship's company: 36					
Auxiliary Mine Sweeper MSA		2	HMAS <i>Bandicoot</i> Y 298	1/08/1990	Sydney, NSW
Displacement: 242 tonnes			HMAS <i>Wallaroo</i> Y 299	1/08/1990	Sydney, NSW
Length: 29 metres					
Beam: 8.5 metres					
Draft: 3.43 metres					
Speed: 11 knots					
Range: 4,490 nautical miles					
Ship's company: 9					
Clearance Diving Team		2	AUSTCDT 1		Sydney, NSW
			AUSTCDT4		Garden Island, WA

Amphibious Lift¹⁰

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 LPA¹¹ (US Newport) Displacement: 8,534 tonnes (full load) Length: 159.2 metres Beam: 21.2 metres Draft: 5.3 metres Propulsion: 6×ALCO V16 diesel engines (3 engines per shaft) Speed: 22 knots Range: 14,000 nautical miles Ship's company: 240	20 mm Phalanx Mk 15 close-in weapons system, 6×.50 cal machine guns, SRBOC self defence system	2	HMAS <i>Kanimbla</i> L 51 HMAS <i>Manoora</i> L 52	25/11/1994 29/08/1994	Sydney, NSW Sydney, NSW
Heavy Landing Ship LSH¹¹ (UK <i>Sir</i>) Displacement: 5,800 tonnes (full load) Length: 127 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: 150	2×mini typhoon guns, 6×.50 cal machine guns	1	HMAS <i>Tobruk</i> L 50	23/04/1981	Sydney, NSW
Balikpapan Class Heavy Landing Craft LCH¹² Displacement: 316 tonnes Length: 44.5 metres Beam: 10.1 metres Draft: 2 metres Propulsion: 2×Caterpillar diesel engines Speed: 9 knots Range: 2,280 nautical miles (150 tonne load) Ship's company: 13	2×.50 cal machine gun	6	HMAS <i>Balikpapan</i> L 126	27/09/1974	Darwin, NT
			HMAS <i>Betano</i> L 133	8/02/1974	Darwin, NT
			HMAS <i>Brunei</i> L 127	5/01/1973	Cairns, Qld
			HMAS <i>Labuan</i> L 128	9/03/1973	Cairns, Qld
			HMAS <i>Tarakan</i> L 129	15/06/1973	Cairns, Qld
			HMAS <i>Wewak</i> L 130	10/08/1973	Cairns, Qld

Hydrographic, Meteorological and Oceanographic Operations¹³

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 AGS 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 <i>Leeuwin</i> A 245 HMAS <i>Melville</i> 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 V12 diesel engines Speed: 12 knots Range: 3,500 nautical miles Ship's company: 18 (including trainees)		4	HMAS <i>Benalla</i> A 04 HMAS <i>Mermaid</i> A 02 HMAS <i>Paluma</i> A 01 HMAS <i>Shepparton</i> A 03	20/09/1990 4/12/1989 27/02/1989 24/01/1990	Cairns, Qld Cairns, Qld Cairns, Qld Cairns, Qld
De Havilland Canada (DHC) Dash 8 – 200 Laser Airborne Depth Sounder (LADS) aircraft Role: Survey Weight: 15,650 kg Range: 3,219 km (survey sortie 7.5 hours) Engines: 2×Pratt and Whitney Canada PW123 engines Speed: 269 to 324 km/h (survey speed) Crew: 4 (2×contract aircrew, 2×survey crew)		1	LADS Unit VH-LCL	Delivered 9/11/2009	Cairns, Qld

Notes:

- Three new Australian-built, Aegis equipped Hobart Class Air Warfare Destroyers—HMA Ships Hobart, Brisbane and Sydney—based on the Spanish Navantia F104 ship design will provide an area air defence capability, with the first ship to be delivered in December 2014 (project SEA 4000). The Hobart Class will be armed with SM-6 air defence missiles and land-attack cruise missiles.
- HMA Ships Sydney, Melbourne, Darwin and Newcastle have been upgraded with enhanced sensors and armed with the SM-2 air defence missile (project SEA 1390) and the Evolved Sea Sparrow Missile (ESSM) system (project SEA 1428).
- The Mk 46 lightweight torpedo will be replaced with the new MU90/Impact lightweight torpedo that will be integrated into the Anzac Class and upgraded Adelaide Class frigates (project JP 2070).
- 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).
- The Australian Government will acquire, as a matter of urgency, a fleet of at least 24 new naval combat helicopters from about 2014 to replace the Seasprite helicopter project (cancelled in March 2008) and the Seahawk helicopters (project AIR 9000 Phase 8). The two platforms identified by the Australian Government that may fulfill Navy's capability requirements are the Sikorsky MH-60R Seahawk or the NH Industries NH 90 NATO Frigate Helicopter.
- 12 aircraft are operated, one aircraft is held as attrition spare.
- Three A109E Power civilian helicopters are leased by Navy to retain and motivate junior aircrew.
- The Sea King helicopters will be retired in 2010 and replaced with rotary wing aircraft from a fleet of 46 new MRH-90 helicopters shared with Army (project AIR 9000).
- 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 and associated infrastructure are progressively being installed in all Collins Class submarines to 2013 (project SEA 1439).
- A new class of two medium-sized (27,000 tonnes) Landing Ship Helicopter and Dock (LHD) amphibious vessels—HMA Ships Canberra and Adelaide—based on the Spanish Navantia BPE ship design are currently under construction and will be commissioned from 2014, replacing HMAS Tobruk and the Kanimbla Class LPAs (project JP 2048). A new strategic lift ship of between 10,000 and 15,000 tonnes will further enhance Navy's amphibious and transport capabilities.
- Navy operates 4 Landing Craft Vehicular Personnel (LCVP) from HMAS Success and HMAS Tobruk, together with Army-operated LCM-8 and LARC V for ship-to-shore operations from Kanimbla Class LPAs.
- The Balikpapan Class vessels will be replaced with six ocean-going heavy landing craft with greater range and speed (project JP 2048 Phase 5); HMA Ships Balikpapan, Betano and Wewak due to decommission in late 2010.
- The Hydrographic component is supported by the Australian Hydrographic Office (AHO) in Wollongong, NSW, and also comprises a deployable geospatial support team. Meteorological and oceanographic support is provided by mobile teams, the Operational Meteorological and Oceanographic Centre, the Defence Oceanographic Data Centre 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 Fleet Commander organises the 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

Role: Provides high readiness forces that are task organised to conduct special reconnaissance, offensive strike, counter-terrorism and consequence management, and non-combatant 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
<i>Special Operations Command:</i>			
SOCOM HQ	Command headquarters		Canberra, ACT/ Sydney, NSW
SASR	Special air service regiment	Perentie long range patrol vehicle ¹	Swanbourne, WA
1 Cdo Regt	Commando regiment (integrated) ²		Randwick, NSW
2 Cdo Regt ³	Commando regiment		Holsworthy, NSW
IRR	Incident response regiment		Holsworthy, NSW
152 Sig Sqn	Signals squadrons		Swanbourne, WA
126 Cdo Sig Sqn			Holsworthy, NSW
301 Sig Sqn	Signals squadron (reserve)		Randwick, NSW
Special Operations Logistics Squadron	Special operations combat service support		Banksmeadow, NSW
Special Forces Training Centre	Combat training centre		Singleton, NSW

Medium Combined Arms

Role: Provides combined arms teams from company to battalion size that are drawn from armoured, mechanised infantry, medium artillery, combat engineers and combat support units. The medium combined arms teams can also incorporate additional manoeuvre elements from other force element groups 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/Unit	Capability	Major equipment	Base
<i>1st Brigade (1 Bde):</i>			
HQ 1 Bde	Brigade headquarters		Palmerston, NT
1 Arm'd Regt	Armoured regiment	M1A1 AIM SA Abrams main battle tank (MBT) ⁴	Palmerston, NT
2nd Cavalry Regiment (2 Cav Regt)	Cavalry regiment	Australian light armoured vehicle (ASLAV)	Palmerston, NT
5 RAR	Mechanised infantry battalions	M113 armoured personnel carrier (APC) Bushmaster protected mobility vehicle (PMV)	Palmerston, NT
7 RAR ⁵		M113 APC Bushmaster PMV	Palmerston, NT
8th/12th Medium Regiment (8/12 Mdm Regt)	Medium artillery regiment	M198 medium howitzer L119 Hamel light field gun	Palmerston, NT
1 Combat Engineer Regiment (CER)	Combat and logistic support units		Palmerston, NT
1 Combat Signal Regiment (CSR)			Palmerston, NT
1 Combat Service Support Battalion (CSSB)			Palmerston, NT

Light Combined Arms

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 Army, Navy and Air Force force element groups 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
<i>3 Bde:</i>			
HQ 3 Bde	Brigade headquarters		Townsville, Qld
B Sqn 3/4 Cav Regt	Armoured mobility for 2 infantry companies	Bushmaster PMV	Townsville, Qld
1 RAR	Light infantry battalions		Townsville, Qld
2 RAR			Townsville, Qld
3 RAR ⁶	Parachute infantry battalion		Holsworthy, NSW
4th Field Regiment (4 Fd Regt)	Field artillery regiment	L119 Hamel light field gun	Townsville, Qld/ Holsworthy, NSW
3 CER	Combat and logistic support units		Townsville, Qld
3 CSR			Townsville, Qld
3 CSSB			Townsville, Qld

Army Aviation

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

Formation/(Sub-)Unit	Capability	Aircraft	Base
<i>16 Avn Bde:</i>			
HQ 16 Avn Bde	Brigade headquarters		Enoggera, Qld
HQ 6 Avn Regt ⁷	Aviation regiment headquarters		Holsworthy, NSW
171 Avn Sqn ⁸	Tactical transport squadron	S-70A-9 Blackhawk battlefield helicopter	Holsworthy, NSW
HQ 1 Avn Regt	Aviation regiment headquarters		Darwin, NT
161 Recon Sqn ⁹	Reconnaissance squadrons	Tiger armed reconnaissance helicopter (in delivery)	Darwin, NT
162 Recon Sqn ⁹		B-206 B1 Kiowa light utility and reconnaissance helicopter Tiger armed reconnaissance helicopter (in delivery)	Darwin, NT
HQ 5 Avn Regt	Aviation regiment headquarters		Townsville, Qld
A Sqn ¹⁰	Tactical transport squadrons	MRH-90 troop lift helicopter (in delivery)	Townsville, Qld
B Sqn		S-70A-9 Blackhawk battlefield helicopter	Townsville, Qld
C Sqn	Battlefield support squadron	CH-47D Chinook medium lift helicopter	Townsville, Qld

Combat Support and Intelligence, Surveillance, Target Acquisition and Reconnaissance¹¹

Role: Provides force-level surveillance and target acquisition, electronic warfare, intelligence, force-level construction engineer support, ground-based air defence weapon systems to defend airspace and mobile surveillance and reconnaissance forces in support of the national surveillance effort.

Formation/(Sub-)Unit	Capability	Base
<i>6 Bde:</i>		
HQ 6 Bde	Brigade headquarters	
6 ESR	Engineer support regiment	Enoggera, Qld
19 CEW	Chief engineer works unit (integrated)	Randwick, NSW
1st Ground Liaison Group (1 GL GP)	Army–Air Force coordination	
20 STA Regt	Surveillance and target acquisition regiment (integrated)	Enoggera, Qld
7 Sig Regt	Signals regiment (electronic warfare)	Cabarlah, Qld
1 Int Bn	Intelligence battalion	Paddington, NSW
16 AD Regt	Air defence regiment (integrated)	Woodside, SA
North West Mobile Force (NORFORCE)	Regional force surveillance units (reserve)	Larrakeyah, NT
The Pilbara Regt		Karratha, WA
51st Battalion Far North Queensland Regiment (51 FNQR)		Cairns, Qld
2nd/30th Training Group (2/30 TRG GP)	Infantry tactics training unit	Butterworth, Malaysia

Operational Logistic Support to Land Forces¹²

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, and military police.

(Sub-)Unit	Capability	Base
<i>17 CSS Bde:</i>		
HQ 17 CSS Bde	Brigade headquarters	Randwick, NSW
17 Sig Regt	Signals regiment (integrated)	Liverpool, NSW
2 FSB	Force support battalions (integrated)	Glenorchy, Tas
9 FSB		Amberley, Qld
10 FSB	Force support battalion	Townsville, Qld
1 HSB	Health support battalions (integrated)	Holsworthy, NSW
2 HSB		Enoggera, Qld
3 HSB		Keswick, SA
1 Psych Unit	1 psychology unit	Randwick, NSW
1 MP Bn	Military police battalion (integrated)	Liverpool, NSW

Motorised Combined Arms

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 force element groups 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.

Formation/(Sub-)Unit	Capability	Major equipment	Base
<i>7 Bde:</i>			
HQ 7 Bde	Brigade headquarters		Enoggera, Qld
2nd/14th Light Horse Regiment (Queensland Mounted Infantry) (2/14 LHR (QMI) (Recon))	Cavalry regiment	ASLAV	Enoggera, Qld
6 RAR	Motorised infantry battalions	Bushmaster PMV	Enoggera, Qld
8/9 RAR		Bushmaster PMV	Enoggera, Qld
1 Fd Regt	Field artillery regiment (integrated)	L119 Hamel light field gun	Enoggera, Qld
2 CER	Combat and logistic support units (integrated)		Enoggera, Qld
139 Sig Sqn			Enoggera, Qld
7 CSSB			Enoggera, Qld

Protective Operations

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, an 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. The Perentie will be replaced by the 'Nary' special operations vehicle based on the Supacat HMT 400 (project JP 2097 Redfin).
2. Integrated units are made up of regular (full-time) and reserve (part-time) elements.
3. The former 4th Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment (Commando) 4 RAR (Cdo) was renamed as the 2nd Commando Regiment (2 Cdo) in 2009.
4. The M1A1 AIM SA Abrams MBT replaced the Leopard AS1 MBT in 2007 (project LAND 907).
5. 7 RAR was created by splitting the previous Darwin-based 5/7 RAR into two mechanised infantry battalions under the command of 1 Bde, and will eventually be based in new facilities under construction with the Edinburgh Defence Precinct, South Australia. The mechanised infantry units will progressively be equipped with upgraded M113 AS3 and AS4 APCs by late 2010 (project LAND 106).
6. Sydney-based 3 RAR will be re-rolled as a light infantry battalion and relocated to Townsville.
7. Three Super King Air 350 fixed wing aircraft formerly operated by 173 Air Surveillance Squadron, 6 Avn Regt, were handed over to Air Force's No. 38 Squadron in 2009.
8. 171 Avn Sqn provides air mobility support to Special Operations forces.
9. The Kiowa helicopters operated by these squadrons are progressively being replaced by the new Tiger Armed Reconnaissance Helicopter (project Air 87).
10. A Sqn will operate the new MRH-90 troop lift helicopters currently in delivery, which will also replace the existing fleet of Blackhawk helicopters (project AIR 9000). A Sqn was previously equipped with the UH-1H Iroquois general utility helicopter that was decommissioned in September 2007.
11. The Combat Support and Intelligence, Surveillance, Target Acquisition and Reconnaissance (CS&ISTAR) force element group is based on the re-raised 6th Brigade that was formed by bringing together various units from the former Ground-Based Air Defence, Combat Support and Regional Surveillance force element groups.
12. The 39th Personnel Support Battalion previously listed under 17CSS Bde is now part of the Land Warfare Readiness Centre.

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. Australian Army brigades are now structured on the basis of combined arms battle groups rather than battalions which traditionally comprised a brigade.

AIR FORCE

Air Combat Group

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 component¹

Wing	Squadron/ Unit	Capability	Aircraft/Specifications	Armament	Force size	Base
82 WG	1 SQN, 6 SQN	Long range strike	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, air combat officer)	Harpoon anti-ship missile, Sidewinder air-to-air missile, AGM-142E standoff air-to-surface missile, conventional and laser-guided bombs	15	Amberley, Qld
		Photo reconnaissance	General Dynamics RF-111C		2	
		Multi-role fighter	Boeing F/A-18F Super Hornet Weight: 13,387 kg (basic) 29,900 (maximum) Range: 3,300 km (ferry) Combat radius: 1,500 km (maritime strike/escort) 740 km (close air support) Ceiling: >50,000 ft Engines: 2×General Electric F414-GE-400 low bypass afterburning turbofans Speed: mach 1.8 Crew: 2 (pilot, air combat officer)	AIM-120 AMRAAM air-to-air missile, AIM-9X air-to-air missile, JSOW, Harpoon anti-ship missile, conventional, GPS and laser guided bombs, M61A2 20 mm cannon	24 (in delivery)	
	5 FLT	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) operational development	IAI Heron²			Amberley, Qld
	4 SQN	Forward area control training	Pilatus PC-9/A(F)² Weight: 2,250 kg (basic) 3,210 kg (maximum) Range: 1,850 km (external tanks) Combat radius: 650 km Ceiling: 25,000 ft Engine: Pratt and Whitney PT6A-62 turboprop Speed: 593 kph Crew: 2 (pilot, observer)		4	Williamstown, 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 Hornet³ Weight: 10,660 kg (basic) 20,412 kg (maximum) Range: 2,700 km (ferry) Combat radius: 740 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 air-to-air missile, AIM 132 ASRAAM air-to-air missile, JASSM, Harpoon anti-ship missile, conventional, GPS and laser guided bombs, M61A2 20 mm cannon	55	Williamstown, NSW
	75 SQN		Boeing F/A-18B Hornet³ Crew: 2 (instructor, student)		16	Tindal, NT
	2 Operational Conversion Unit (2 OCU)	Operational conversion	F/A-18 Hornet³		as required	Williamstown, NSW
78 WG	76 SQN	Lead-in-fighter training	BAE Systems Hawk 127 Weight: 4,400 kg (basic) 9,100 kg (maximum)	Sidewinder air-to-air missile, conventional bombs, 30 mm Aden cannon	33	Williamstown, NSW
	79 SQN	Tactics training	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)			Pearce, WA
	278 SQN	Technical training and support				Williamstown, NSW
	278 SQN DET TDL					Tindal, NT
	278 SQN DET AMB					Amberley, Qld
	278 SQN DET PEA					Pearce, WA

Combat Support Group

Role: Combat Support Group provides operations support for expeditionary air bases within Australia and overseas during contingencies. It comprises two Expeditionary Combat Support Wings and one Health Services Wing.

Wing	Squadron/ Unit	Capability	Base
395 ECSW	381 ECSS	Expeditionary combat support squadrons	Williamtown, NSW
	382 ECSS		Amberley, Qld
	1 AFDS		Amberley, Qld
	2 AFDS	Combat support units	
	CSU ESL		East Sale, Vic
	CSU WAG		Wagga, NSW
	CSU WIL		Laverton, Vic
396 ECSW	321 ECSS	Expeditionary combat support squadrons	Darwin, NT
	322 ECSS		Katherine, NT
			Weipa, Qld
			Exmouth, WA
			Derby, WA
	323 ECSS	Airfield operations support squadrons	Townsville, Qld
	324 CSS		Butterworth, Malaysia
	325 ECSS		Richmond, NSW
	1 AOSS		Amberley, Qld
	1 CCS		Richmond, NSW
	CSU EDN		Edinburgh, WA
	CSU PEA		Pearce, WA
HSW	1 ATHS	Air transportable health squadrons	Amberley, Qld
	2 ATHS		Williamtown, NSW
	3 CSH	Combat support hospital	Richmond, NSW
	4 EHS	Expeditionary health squadron	Edinburgh, SA
	HOCU	Health operational conversion unit	Amberley, Qld

Surveillance and Response Group

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 component⁴

Wing	Squadron/ Unit	Capability	Aircraft /Specifications	Armament	Force size	Base
92 WG	10 SQN, 11 SQN	Undersea warfare, surface warfare, Intelligence Surveillance Reconnaissance (ISR) and search and survivor assistance (SASA)	Lockheed Martin AP-3C Orion Weight: 27,890 kg (basic) 61,200 kg (maximum) Range: 7,665 km (ferry) Ceiling: 30,000 ft (service) Engines: 4×Allison T56A-14	Harpoon anti-ship missile, Mk 46 lightweight torpedo ⁵ , sonobuoys	19	Edinburgh, SA
	292 SQN	Operational conversion	Speed: 650 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
	92 WG Det B					Darwin, NT

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&C⁶ 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 (in delivery)	Williamtown, NSW
41 WG	3 CRU	Control and reporting unit	TPS-77 (based on Lockheed Martin TPS-117) Tactical Air Defence Radar System	4	Williamtown, NSW
	114 MCRU	Mobile control and reporting unit			Darwin, NT
	3 CRU DET TDL				Tindal, NT
	1 RSU	Radar surveillance unit	Jindalee Operational Radar Network Coordination Centre (JCC)	1	Edinburgh, SA
			Jindalee Operational Radar Network (JORN) radar sensors	2	Laverton, WA
					Longreach, Qld
			Jindalee Facility Alice Springs Radar	1	Alice Springs, NT
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
			Tactical airfield surveillance radar	1	

Air Lift Group⁷

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 and air-to-air refueling.

Wing	Squadron/ Unit	Capability	Aircraft/Specifications	Force size	Base
84 WG	33 SQN	Long-range passenger/ cargo transport and air-to-air refueling	Airbus KC-30A⁸ MRTT Weight: 233,000 kg (maximum) Range: 13,500 km Ceiling: 41,000 ft (service) Engines: 2×General Electric C56-801A4B Speed: 860 kph Maximum payload: 43,000 kg Crew: 3 (2×pilots, 1 air-to-air refueling operator)	5 (in delivery)	Amberley, Qld
	34 SQN	Special purpose passenger and VIP transport	Boeing 737 BBJ Weight: 77,565 kg (maximum) Range: 11,390 km Ceiling: 41,000 ft Engines: 2×CFM International CFM56-7 turbofans Speed: 740 kph Crew: 6 (2×pilots, 4×crew attendants)	2	Canberra, ACT
		Special purpose passenger and VIP transport	Bombardier Challenger CL-604 Weight: 21,863 kg (maximum) Range: 5,600 km Ceiling: 41,000 ft Engines: 2×General Electric CF34-3B turbofans Speed: 870 kph Crew: 4 (2×pilots, 2×crew attendants)	3	
	285 SQN	Air crew and ground support training	C-130H and C-130J flight simulators		Richmond, NSW
	Air Movements Training and Development Unit	Training			Richmond, NSW

Air Lift Group⁷ continued

86 WG	36 SQN	Responsive global airlift	Boeing C-17A Globemaster III 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	Amberley, Qld
	37 SQN ⁹	Medium tactical and multi-role transport	Lockheed Martin C-130H Hercules Weight: 79,380 kg (maximum) Range: 6,000 km (with 9,295 kg payload) Ceiling: 40,000 ft Engines: 4×Allison T56 turboprops Speed: 595 kph (cruise) Maximum payload: 21,151 kg Crew: 5 (2×pilots, navigator, flight engineer, loadmaster)	12	Richmond, NSW
		Medium tactical and multi-role transport	Lockheed Martin C-130J Hercules Weight: 79,380 kg (maximum) 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	
	38 SQN ¹⁰	Light utility transport	Beechcraft Super King Air 350 (B300) Weight: 6,849 kg Range: 3,400 km Ceiling: 35,000 ft Engines: 2×Pratt and Whitney PT6A-60A turboprops Speed: 570 kph (cruise) Maximum payload: 1,600 kg Crew: 2 (2×pilots)	8	Townsville, Qld
Air Mobility Control Centre		Manage all air movements			Richmond, NSW

Aerospace Operational Support Group

Role: Aerospace Operational Support Group (AOSG) provides integrated, deployable operational support to Air Force, Army Aviation and some Navy combat elements to ensure platform and crew survivability, battle worthiness and mission effectiveness. AOSG delivers information, protection, confidence and assurance to ADF aviation and EW capable Navy platforms and crew from acquisition, through transition into service and full operational capability with the operating Wing or unit.

Wing	Squadron/Unit	Capability	Base
WTF	Woomera Test Range ¹¹	Air and space test and evaluation	Edinburgh and Woomera, SA
DTWG	ARDU	Aircraft flight test	Edinburgh, SA
	ASE SQN	Aviation systems engineering	Edinburgh, SA
	ASCENG SQN	Aircraft stores compatibility engineering	Edinburgh, SA
	AVMED	Aviation medicine training, research and clinical support	Edinburgh, SA
IWWG	JEWOSU	Electronic warfare operations support	Edinburgh, SA
	462 SQN	Information operations	Canberra, ACT
	87 SQN	Intelligence	Edinburgh, SA
	ALS	Aeronautical information and charting	Melbourne, VIC

Notes:

- The current fleet of F-111 aircraft will be retired in 2010 and replaced with 24 F/A-18F Super Hornet Block II aircraft with initial operational capability from the end of 2010. The Super Hornet will provide a bridging air combat capability until the full acceptance into service of around 100 Lockheed Martin F-35 Lightning II Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) conventional take-off and landing (CTOL) variant aircraft (project AIR 6000).
- An Air Force-led UAV detachment in Afghanistan operates two IAI Heron medium altitude long endurance (MALE) UAVs that are provided under contract by MacDonald, Dettwiler and Associates Ltd (project Nankeen).
- An additional 57 PC-9A aircraft are used by Air Force as two seat advanced trainers and by the RAAF Roulettes aerobatic display team. A further 3 PC-9A aircraft are used for aerospace operational support.
- The F/A-18A/B 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). The 'classic' Hornet fleet will be progressively retired between 2015 and 2020, and replaced with a new air combat capability provided by the F-35 Lightning II JSF.
- The current fleet of AP-3C maritime patrol aircraft will be withdrawn from service between 2017–2019 and replaced by a mixed maritime patrol and surveillance capability of a manned aircraft component that could initially be provided by eight new Boeing P-8A Poseidon Multi-mission Maritime Aircraft (MMA) and, later on, up to seven Multi-mission Unmanned Aerial System (MUAS) platforms (project AIR 7000).
- The Mk 46 lightweight torpedo will either be replaced with the MU90/Impact lightweight torpedo or another torpedo (project JP 2070).
- Project Wedgetail (project AIR 5077) will provide an Airborne Early Warning and Control (AEW&C) capability based on the Boeing 737-700 IGW platform from 2010.
- 32 SQN, equipped with 8 Raytheon Beechcraft Super King Air 350 (B300) aircraft, has moved to Air Training Wing in Air Force Training Group.
- Five Airbus KC-30A multi-role tanker transport aircraft based on the Airbus A330-200 platform are scheduled to enter service from 2011 (project AIR 5402), replacing four Boeing 707-338C aircraft that have been retired from service.
- Project AIR 8000 Phase 1 is intended to rationalise the capability delivered by the C-130 fleet operated by No. 37 Squadron that will see the planned withdrawal of the C-130 H aircraft and the acquisition of an additional two C-130J aircraft.
- The DHC-4 Caribou tactical transport aircraft previously flown by No. 38 Squadron were withdrawn from service in 2009, and replaced by 8 Beechcraft Super King Air 350 (B300) aircraft as an interim capability until the arrival of up to 10 new light tactical fixed-wing transport aircraft to be selected under project AIR 8000 Phase 2. Three of the Super King Air 350 aircraft were formerly operated by Army Aviation's 173 Surveillance Squadron.
- The Woomera Test Range is a Defence Capability operated and managed by Air Force through Director Woomera Test Facility.

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

ARMY EQUIPMENT

Weapon/Platform	Force size	Main armament	Role
Armoured vehicles			
General Dynamics Land Systems <i>M1A1 AIM SA Abrams</i>	59	M256 120 mm smooth bore gun	Main Battle Tank (MBT) provides mobile fire support for the land force
General Dynamics Land Systems <i>ASLAV</i> 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 <i>M113A1</i> ³	774 (including vehicles in store)	.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 <i>Bushmaster</i> ⁴	737 (in delivery)	7.62 mm machine gun (not integral)	4×4 Protected Mobility Vehicle (PMV) 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, air defence and ambulance variants
Artillery ⁵			
<i>M2A2</i>	no data	105 mm	Obsolescent light field gun/howitzer with a maximum range of 11 km
ADI <i>L119 Hamel Gun</i>	109	105 mm	Towed light field gun/howitzer with a maximum range of 11.5 km
Rock Island Arsenal <i>M198</i>	36	155 mm	Towed medium howitzer with a maximum range of 30 km (HERA)
Mortar ⁶			
<i>F2</i>	296	81 mm	Indirect supporting fire for an infantry battalion's operations
Ground based air defence ⁷			
Saab Bofors Dynamics <i>RBS 70</i>	30	'Bolide' missile	Man-portable short range surface-to-air missile (range 8km, ceiling >5 km)
Anti-armour			
<i>M40A1</i>	74	106 mm projectile	Recoilless anti-armour weapon
Bofors <i>Carl Gustav RCL</i> ⁸	577	84 mm projectile	Man-portable recoilless weapon used to engage light armour
Raytheon/Lockheed Martin <i>Javelin</i>	no data	11.8 kg missile	Man-portable direct fire guided anti-armour weapon
General service vehicles ⁹			
Land Rover <i>110 Perentie</i>	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 <i>Unimog 1700L</i>	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 <i>RM6866RS (MC3)</i>	Approx. 900		6×6 heavy truck (8 tonne) heavy cargo and tanker vehicle, also used as a medium artillery tractor
Mack <i>Fleet-Liner (MC2)</i>	no data		6×4 heavy transport vehicle
International <i>S Line</i>	no data		Prime mover

Engineering and construction vehicles¹⁰			
John Deere 850J	39		Medium bulldozer used by combat engineers and construction squadrons
John Deere 672D	40		Grader used by combat engineers and construction squadrons
Helicopters			
Sikorsky S-70A-9 <i>Blackhawk</i> 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 aircrewmen)	34	2×7.62 mm machine gun	Principal battlefield mobility helicopter
Boeing CH-47D <i>Chinook</i> ¹¹ Weight: 22,680 kg (maximum) Range: 500 km Speed: 290 kph Engine: 2×Lycoming T55-L714 turbine Crew: 5 (2×pilots, 2–3 aircrewmen)	6	2×7.62 mm M134 minigun 7.62 mm machine gun	Medium lift helicopter
Bell 206 B1 <i>Kiowa</i> 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 ¹² Weight: 10,600 kg (maximum) Range: 833 km (internal fuel) Speed: 303 kph Engine: 2×MTU/Rolls-Royce/Turbomeca MTR 322 turboshafts Crew: 4 (2×pilots, 2 aircrewmen)	46 (in delivery)	2×7.62 mm machine gun	Troop lift helicopter
Eurocopter <i>Tiger</i> ¹³ Weight: 6,400 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, 70 mm rockets	Armed reconnaissance helicopter
Surveillance¹⁴			
RASIT	14		Vehicle-mounted Pulse Doppler ground surveillance radar system.
AN-TPQ-36 ¹⁵	7		Towed weapon locating radar used to locate hostile artillery and mortars.
Boeing-Insitu <i>ScanEagle</i>	no data		Miniature UAV
Elbit Systems <i>Skylark</i>	no data		Close-range miniature UAV.

Water craft¹⁶			
LCM-8	15	.50 cal machine gun	Mechanised landing craft to transport troops, vehicles and cargo in ship-to-shore operations.
Thales LCM2000	6 (not yet in service)		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 purchased 59 General Dynamics M1A1 Abrams Integrated Management Situational Awareness (AIM SA) MBTs and 7 M88A2 Hercules armoured recovery vehicles replacing the Leopard AS1 MBT and variants in 2007 (project LAND 907) that are awaiting disposal. This project also acquired 18 8x8 heavy transporters from MAN Military Vehicle Systems—Australia and 8 Mack R-series 6x6 truck tanker fuel vehicles.
2. All ASLAV vehicles have been delivered and are to undergo mid-life upgrade and survivability enhancement (project LAND 112 Phase 4).
3. 431 M113A1 APCs are being upgraded to the AS3 and AS4 standard in seven variants—personnel carrier, fitter, mortar, ambulance, command, recovery and logistics—with final delivery by late 2010 (project LAND 106).
4. 30 of the Bushmaster PMVs acquired under Project Bushranger (project LAND 116) will be delivered to Air Force Airfield Defence Squadrons.
5. Under current plans existing artillery systems will be replaced two batteries of protected self-propelled howitzers and four batteries of BAE Systems M777A2 lightweight towed howitzers, precision guided munitions and a digitised, networked Battle Management System, with in-service delivery from 2011 (project LAND 17). The obsolete M2A2 light field gun/howitzer capability is awaiting disposal.
6. The 81 mm F2 mortar currently issued to Army infantry battalions will be replaced by a new mortar system (project MINCS(L) AMPO48.36).
7. Additional RBS 70 missile systems have entered service and replaced the older Rapier B1 short range air defence systems (project LAND 19).
8. The Australian Government is acquiring new M3 Carl Gustaf anti-armour support weapons for infantry, special operations and Airfield Defence units.
9. Project Overlander (project LAND 121) will provide the ADF with around 7,000 new vehicles, modules and trailers to replace the current fleet of wheeled transport and logistic support vehicles. New vehicle types include Mercedes Benz G-Wagen (1,200 units), BAE Systems FMTV and Haulmark trailers.
10. In addition, Army employs a range of armoured engineer vehicles that include loaders, earthmovers, bulldozers, graders and rollers.
11. The CH-47D Chinook medium lift helicopter fleet will be replaced with 7 new CH-47F platforms from 2014 (project AIR 9000 Phase 5C).
12. Army is the major operator of a fleet of 46 MRH-90 troop lift helicopters shared with Navy, which has replaced the UH-1H Iroquois fleet and will eventually replace the Blackhawk helicopter fleet when it is retired between 2011 and 2015 (project AIR 9000).
13. The Australian Government has purchased 22 new Eurocopter Tiger helicopters to replace the Kiowa fleet and provide an armed reconnaissance capability (project AIR 87). However, 37 Kiowas will remain in service as rotary wing training platforms until they are replaced with a new helicopter training system (project AIR 9000 Phase 7).
14. The Australian Government announced during Budget 2010–11 the acquisition of a counter-rocket, artillery and mortar sense and warn capability as part of a package of enhanced force protection measures for deployed forces in Afghanistan.
15. Project LAND 58 Phase 3 extended the life of type of the AN/TPQ-36 weapon locating radar.
16. 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
Handgun¹	
FN Herstal L9A1 and GP-35 Mk III (Browning Hi Power)	9×19 mm
Submachine gun	
Heckler and Koch MP5	9×19 mm
Assault rifle	
Thales F88 AuSteyr and variants ²	5.56×45 mm
Colt M4 carbine and variants	5.56×45 mm
Battle rifle	
ADI L1A1 SLR (ceremonial)	7.62×51 mm
Sniper rifle	
Accuracy International SR98	7.62×51 mm
Knight's Armament Company SR-25	7.62×51 mm
Accuracy International AW50F	12.7×99 mm
Light support weapon	
Thales F89 Minimi and variants ³	5.56×45 mm
Light machine gun	
FN Herstal MAG-58 (L7A2) general service machine gun	7.62×51 mm
L3A3 .30 cal (M113A1 APC mounted)	7.62×51 mm
Rotary gun	
Dillon Aero M134D minigun (aircraft mounted)	7.62×51 mm

Weapon category	Calibre
Heavy machine gun	
FN Herstal Browning M2HB .50 cal (M2A2)	12.7×99 mm
Thales Browning QCB .50 cal ³	12.7×99 mm
Shotgun	
Remington 870	12 gauge
Grenade launcher	
M203 PI (under-barrel)	40×46 mm
Mk 19 Mod 3 automatic grenade launcher (vehicle mounted)	40×46 mm
Rocket launcher	
M72A6 LAW (SRAAW)	66 mm
Hand grenade	
ADI F1 fragmentation grenade	
Anti-personnel mine (command detonated)	
M18A1 Claymore	
Bayonet	
M9	

Notes:

1. Various other types are in service with specialised units.
2. Manufactured under licence to Steyr Mannlicher AG.
3. Manufactured under licence to FN Herstal SA.

ADF ORDNANCE

NAVY		
Type	Warhead	Range
Gunnery		
Raytheon Systems Phalanx Mk 15 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
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	295 kg HE	45–75 km
Thales Underwater Systems/Eurotorp MU 90 IMPACT LWT	50 kg shaped charge	12–25 km
Missiles		
Raytheon RIM 66 Standard SM-1 SAM	62 kg HE blast frag	40 km
Raytheon RIM 67 Standard SM-2 Block IIIA SAM	blast frag	>160 km
Raytheon RIM-162 Evolved Sea Sparrow short range missile (ESSM) SAM	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 ¹	125 kg gross weight semi-armour piercing (43 kg HE)	34 km
Depth charge		
Mk 11		

Notes

1. Awaiting disposal following the cancelling of the Super Seasprite helicopter project in March 2008.

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 AGM-114M Hellfire II	8kg blast frag	500–>8,000 m
Aerial Rockets		
Forges de Zeebruges FZ 70mm	4.3 kg HE, HEAT, SMK, ILLUM	7,900 m
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, SMARt, SMK BE, SMK WP, ILLUM	30,000 m
Mortar		
81 mm	HE, SMK WP, ILLUM	100–5,675 m
MBT gun		
Rheinmettal AG M256 120 mm smooth bore gun	APFSDS-T, MPAT, Canister	3,000 m
LAV gun		
Boeing M242 Bushmaster 25 mm chain gun	HE, AP	2,000 m
ARH gun		
Giat DEFA M781 30 mm gun	HE, AP	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 83/BLU-110 1,000 lb bomb	202 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-16 Paveway II	Mk 83	
GBU-10 Paveway II	Mk 84	
GBU-24 Paveway III	Mk 84/BLU-109	
INS/GPS-guided bombs		
Boeing GBU-38 JDAM	Mk 82	24 km
Boeing GBU-32 JDAM	Mk 83	24 km
Boeing GBU-31 JDAM	Mk 84/BLU-109/B	24 km
Raytheon AGM-154 JSOW-C1 (not yet in service)	BROACH multi-stage warhead	>100 km
Missiles		
Boeing AGM-84 Harpoon ASM	222 kg HE blast penetration	120 km
Lockheed Martin AGM-158 JASSM (not yet in service)	450 kg blast penetration	400 km
MBDA AIM-132 ASRAAM	10 kg blast/frag	14.8 km
Precision Guided Munitions-United States AGM-142E stand-off air-to-surface missile	350 kg blast/frag or 352 kg penetration	45-75 km
Raytheon AIM-9M Sidewinder AAM	3.3 kg HE	8 km
Raytheon AIM-9X Sidewinder AAM (not yet in service)	3.3 kg HE	10 km
Raytheon AIM-120 AMRAAM	7.36 kg 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)	50 kg shaped charge	12-25 km

ORDNANCE ACRONYMS

AAM	air-to-air missile
AMRAAM	advanced medium range air-to-air missile
AP	armour piercing
APERS-T	anti-personnel tracer
APFDSD-T	armour piercing fin-stabilised discarding sabot tracer
ASM	anti-ship missile
ASRAAM	advanced short range air-to-air missile
ATGW	anti-tank guided weapon
BROACH	bomb Royal Ordnance augmented charge
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
JSOW	joint stand-off weapon
LAW	light anti-armour weapon
LWT	lightweight torpedo
MPAT	multi-purpose anti-tank
RCL	recoilless launcher
SAM	surface-to-air missile
SMArt	sensor-fused munition
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

ADF PLATFORM ACTIVITY LEVELS

Navy Activity Levels (Unit Ready Days) ¹												
Class of Vessel	Number	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Estimate
Adelaide Class Frigate FFG	6 to 4	1,285	1,140	1,431	1,646	1,164	951	991	960	1,025	1,066	
Anzac Class Frigate FFH	3 to 8	557	770	1,447	1,809	1,737	1,829	1,985	2,128	2,166	1,864	
Patrol Boat ACPB	0 to 14	*	*	*	*	513	1,575	3,775	3,471	3,500	3,500	
Submarine SSG	5 to 6	370	390	799	741	1,432	802	880	622	631	820	
Oil Tanker AO	1	308	305	0	319	365	298	334	294	306	333	
Replenishment Ship AOR	1	42	320	319	232	365	365	126	365	365	91	
Coastal Mine Hunter MHC	4 to 6	392	997	1,669	1,906	2,106	1,639	1,801	1,979	1,794	2,083	
Auxiliary Mine Sweeper MSA	3 to 2	0	0	571	730	730	592	347	610	730	730	
Heavy Landing Ship LSH	1	126	247	336	365	227	351	262	365	249	302	
Amphibious Landing Ship LPA	2	485	601	518	408	551	719	601	607	640	487	
Heavy Landing Craft LCH	6	1,019	1,159	2,029	1,743	1,769	1,903	1,786	1,911	1,907	1,940	
Hydrographic Ship AGS	2	627	498	592	691	730	730	664	730	673	718	
Survey Motor Launch SML	4	1,012	913	1,432	1,324	1,105	1,318	1,019	1,012	981	1,346	
Naval Aviation (flying hours)												
Aircraft	Number	1997-98	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Estimate
S-70B-2 Seahawk	16	2,963	3,877	3,788	3,874	2,670	2,439	2,543	2,809	3,400	3,600	
Mk 50A Sea King ²	7 to 6	1,546	2,293	1,992	1,267	980	1,228	927	815	1,100	1,100	
AS350BA Squirrel ³	6 to 13	1,083	3,577	3,816	4,243	2,832	3,560	3,079	3,062	3,600	4,000	
Army Aviation Activity Levels (flying hours)												
Aircraft	Number	1997-98	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Estimate
S-70A-9 Blackhawk	36 to 34	7,469	6,755	6,864	6,378	6,918	6,157	6,348	7,175	7,500	7,500	
CH-47D Chinook	4 to 6	844	1,364	876	1,170	1,019	1,168	1,143	1,388	1,570	1,570	
B-206 Kiowa	38 to 41	9,090	13,003	11,425	9,691	7,719	8,417	7,212	7,978	8,360	9,360	
Tiger ARH	0 to 22	*	*	*	72	464	498	994	1,795	4,000	6,000	
MRH-90 ⁴	0 to 46	*	*	*	*	*	*	14	1217	1,050	3,420	

Air Force Activity Levels (flying hours)		1997-98	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Aircraft	Current Number	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Projected	Estimate
F-111 ⁵	18	4,395	2,779	3,949	3,469	3,522	3,830	2,993	2,644	2,700	800
F/A-18A/B Hornet	71	12,009	14,077	12,820	12,467	12,015	11,127	11,301	11,137	12,000	13,000
F/A-18F Super Hornet	0 to 24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	500	2,100
LIF ⁶	33	7,200	6,691	7,257	7,094	403	7,405	6,572	6,561	6,800	8,000
P-3C/AP-3C Orion	19	8,664	8,172	7,702	8,432	7,418	7,094	7,533	8,003	8,300	7,900
Wedgetail AEW&C	0 to 6	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	500	2,000
C-130 Hercules ⁷	24	16,226	13,622	13,992	13,502	13,149	10,182	10,235	10,585	10,550	10,550
C-17 Globemaster	0 to 4	*	*	*	*	*	335	2,102	3,367	3,450	4,000
KC-30A	0 to 5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	1,350

Notes:

Activity levels for leased assets are not shown.

1. The 2003-04 onwards activity levels are measured in Unit Ready Days (URD)—the aggregate number of days that constituent force elements are available for tasking. 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. MRH-90 helicopters will progressively replace the Sea King fleet.
3. One Squirrel helicopter is held as attrition spare.
4. Six MRH-90 helicopters are allocated for Navy use.
5. The F-111 fleet will be withdrawn from service in December 2010.
6. The Macchi Lead-in-Fighter (LIF) in 1997-98 had been replaced by 2002-03 with the BAE Systems Hawk 127.
7. Includes both C-130H and C-130J aircraft types.

Source: Defence Annual Reports, Defence Portfolio Additional Estimates 2009-10, Defence Portfolio Budget Statements 2010-11.

COMPARATIVE CONVENTIONAL MILITARY STRENGTH 2010

Country	Regular Force	Reserve Force	Tanks ¹	Other Armoured Vehicles ²	Combat Capable Aircraft ³	Helicopters	Major Surface Combatants ⁴	Patrol and Coastal Combatants	Submarines ⁵	Amphibious ⁶
Australia⁷	57,777	21,574	59	1,768 (in delivery)	147 (in delivery)	181 (in delivery)	12	14	6	3
Southwest Pacific										
Fiji	3,500	6,000	0	0	0	2	0	7	0	0
New Zealand	9,736	2,251	0	105	6	23	2	6	0	1
Papua New Guinea	3,100	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0
Northeast Asia										
China	2,285,000	510,000	6,550+	5,720+	1,907	665	80	253	65	84
Japan	230,300	41,800	880	950	340	566	52	7	16	5
North Korea ⁸	1,106,000	4,700,000	3,500+	3,060+	620	302	8	329+	63	10
South Korea	687,000	4,500,00	2,810	2,922	498	275	47	76	13	12
Taiwan	209,000	1,657,000	926+	2,284	479	275	26	73	4	19
Southeast Asia										
Burma	406,000	no data	150	545	125	66	3	50	0	0
Indonesia	302,000	400,000	0	1,069	96	146	30	41	2	29
Malaysia	109,000	51,600	48	1,267	74	69	12	14	2	0
Philippines	120,000	131,000	0	779	30	111	1	62	0	7
Singapore	72,500	312,500	196	1,924+	104	80	12	23	4	4
Thailand	305,860	200,00	333	1,554	186	282	26	73	4	19
Vietnam	455,000	5,000,000	1,315	2,400	219	91	11	38	2	6
South Asia										
India	1,325,000	1,155,000	4,047+	1,882+	655	665+	45	28	16	17
Pakistan	617,000	no data	2,461+	1,266	395	212	7	8	8	0
Extra-regional states										
Canada	65,722	33,967	121	1,343	97	133	15	12	4	0
France	235,595	29,800	637	6,405	424	611	33	25	9	8
Russia	1,027,000	20,000,000	23,510+	28,960+	2,118	1,588	57	75	66	42+
United Kingdom	175,690	199,280	386	3,918	300	656	25	23	12	7
United States	1,536,657	857,063	6,523	28,082	4,076	5,272	110	16	71	31

Notes: All figures are estimates and include some equipment held in store. Figures are not shown for coastguard and paramilitary forces.

1. Main battle tanks.

2. Includes light tanks, light armoured vehicles, armoured personnel carriers, protected mobility vehicles 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.

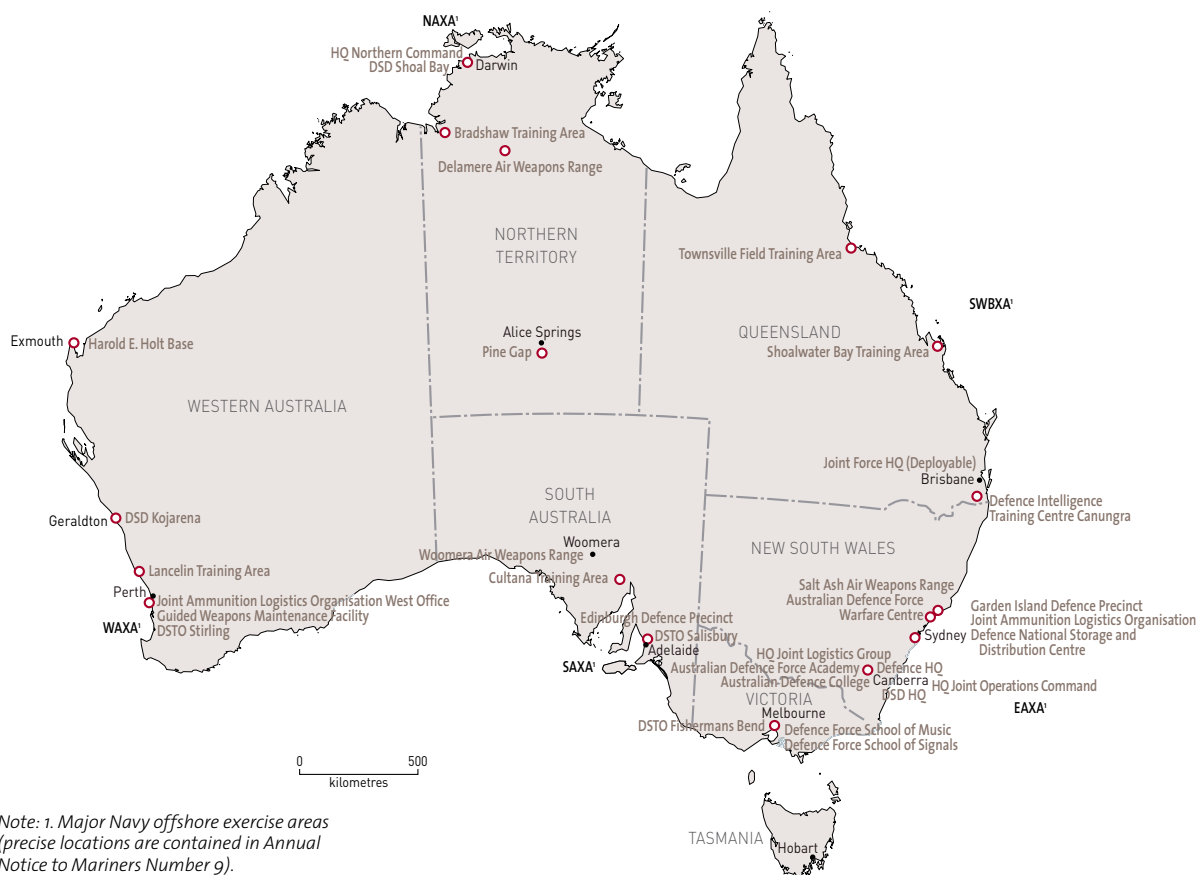
6. Amphibious ship categories, including: tank landing ship, medium landing ship, heavy landing ship, amphibious landing platform, landing ship logistic and helicopter, landing ship dock, assault landing ship and landing ship helicopter and dock.

7. Figures exclude 18 F-111 aircraft and 6 Sea King helicopters that will be withdrawn from service in 2010.

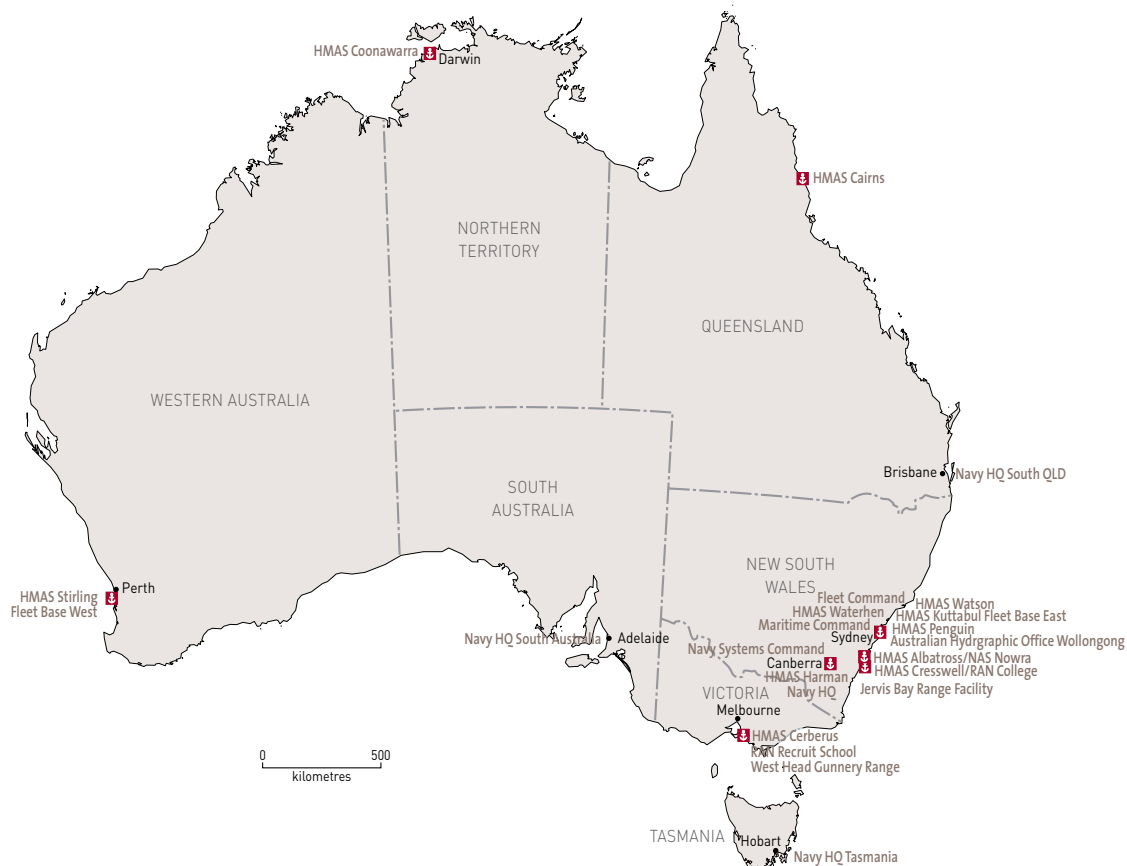
8. The majority of North Korean submarines are coastal and inshore vessels.

Source: The International Institute of Strategic Studies 2010, *The Military Balance 2010*, Routledge, Abingdon; Defence Portfolio Budget Statements 2010–11.

MAJOR DEFENCE FACILITIES



PRINCIPAL NAVY ESTABLISHMENTS



MAJOR ARMY BASES



MAJOR AIR FORCE BASES



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE



ORGANISATION

The Department of Defence was established on March 1, 1901 and located in Melbourne's Victoria Barracks. Following Federation, the six 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 Defence portfolio now consists of a number of component organisations that together are responsible for supporting the defence of Australia and its national interests. The three most significant of these are: the Department of Defence, the ADF and the Defence Materiel Organisation (DMO) as a prescribed agency within the portfolio. In practice, these bodies work closely together and are broadly regarded as one organisation known as 'Defence'. A series of internal directives and delegations help create this unified organisation.

The Defence portfolio also contains a number of smaller entities which include statutory appointments created by the *Defence Force Discipline ACT 1982* (DFDA), and various trusts and companies which are independent but reside administratively within Defence.

The Minister for Defence's portfolio also contains the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA) and its associated bodies, as it is part of the Defence portfolio in the Administrative Arrangement Order. However, the DVA is administered separately from Defence.

Defence's principal focus is to ensure that Australia's interests are protected and advanced through the provision of military capabilities and the promotion of security and stability. It must prepare for and conduct military operations and other tasks, as directed by the Australian Government. And it must shape, build and maintain defence capabilities that provide response options to the government to meet a wide range of events and circumstances in which Australia's security interests are engaged.

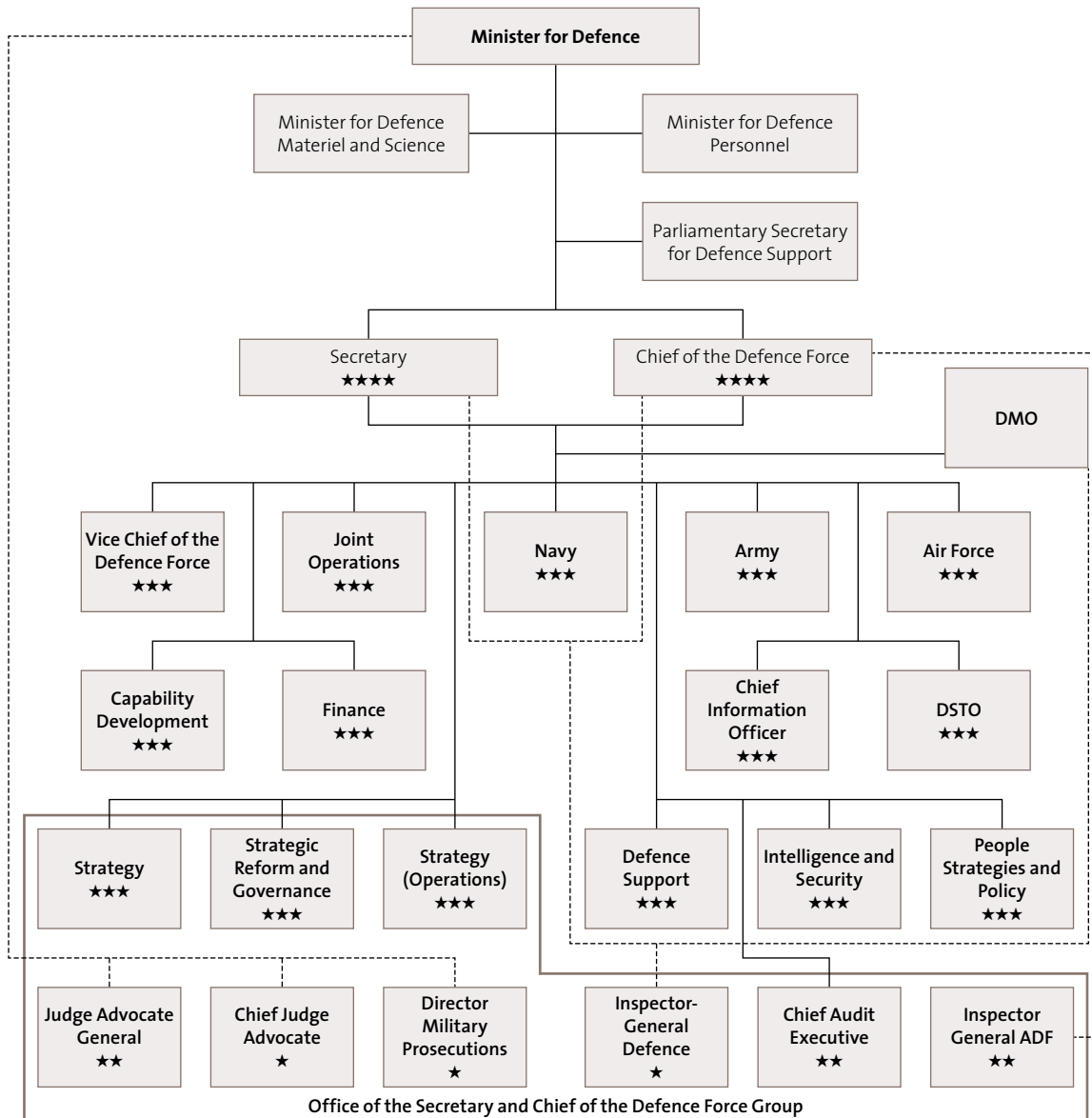
Far from being a simple amalgam of the three Services and a civilian bureaucracy, Defence is now structured on the basis of so-called Groups: the high-level functional areas that either deliver Defence outcomes and/or support those Groups that do.

In recent years Defence has undergone a number of structural changes to drive improvement, particularly in the areas of service delivery, strategy and business planning, and organisational reform. Key changes to the organisation include:

- The DMO became a Prescribed Agency under the FMA Act in July 2005.
- The Defence Support Group commenced operations as a consolidated service delivery organisation for Defence in July 2006, based around the previous Corporate Services and Infrastructure Group combining with organisations formerly part of Personnel Executive to form two new divisions—Personnel Services Division and Health Services Division (responsibility for Health Services was transferred from the Defence Support Group to VCDF Group in September 2008).
- The Office of the Secretary and Chief of the Defence Force (OSCDF) was established in April 2007 as part of the Reform in Defence initiatives flowing from the Proust Review to support the Secretary and CDF, which includes a Strategy Executive.
- In September 2007 a new 'three star' position, Chief of Joint Operations (CJOPS), was created to head Joint Operations Command. The role of VCDF was reshaped to focus on Defence business at the strategic level, by providing additional support principally in the areas of joint capability management, strategic inventory management, and delivery of military joint education and training.

- A new Deputy Secretary People Strategies and Policy position was created in 2008.
- The Strategic Reform and Governance Executive was formed in 2009 within the OFSCDF Group to oversee, integrate and coordinate the Strategic Reform Program.
- International Policy Division was separated from the Intelligence, Security and International Policy Group (renamed the Intelligence and Security Group) in July 2009 and transferred to the Strategy Executive.
- As a consequence of the increasing responsibilities of the Strategy Executive and to help ease the heavy load arising out of operations in the Middle East Area of Operations, the new position of Deputy Secretary Strategy (Operations) was created within the OSCDF Group.

Figure: Defence Organisational Structure 2010



DEFENCE GROUPS

Office of the Secretary and Chief of the Defence Force Group consists of the following organisations:

- Judge Advocate General
- Chief Judge Advocate
- Director Military Prosecutions
- Inspector-General ADF
- Inspector-General Defence
- Strategy
- Strategy (Operations)
- Strategic Reform and Governance.

The OSCDF Group supports the Secretary and CDF so that they can better respond to the demands of high operational tempo while also delivering high quality policy advice to the Australian Government, driving organisational reform and exercising strategic leadership. The OSCDF Group monitor and manage the vast array of operational, policy, commercial, regulatory, risk and other matters associated with the Defence mission of defending Australia and its national interests.

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

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

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

Intelligence and Security Group has two main objectives of delivering intelligence capability for Defence and leading the development of security policy, standards and plans to meet Defence's protective security requirements.

Defence Support Group is responsible for delivering most of the shared services which support the ADF and other Defence Groups, and is fundamental to generating Defence capability through the services it provides. These include: legal services; personnel administration; housing; a range of personnel support functions; business services; base support services including catering, accommodation, cleaning and grounds maintenance; and managing, developing and sustaining the Defence estate, including the substantially increased Major Capital Facilities Program.

Defence Science and Technology Organisation (DSTO) provides expert, impartial science and technology advice, and innovative solutions to government, Defence and Australia's national security agencies to support the provision of military capabilities and the promotion of security and stability. For Defence, this is achieved by enhancing capability, reducing risk and saving resources through applied research focussed on support to military operations, the current force, capability development and acquisition.

Chief Information Officer Group provides Defence with dependable, secure and integrated ICT capabilities to support efficient and effective conduct of Defence operations, and the conduct of Defence business.

Vice Chief of the Defence Force Group has a mission to develop, deliver and enable Defence joint capability in order to protect and advance Australia's strategic and national interests. VCDF Group enables Defence to meet its objectives through the provision of military strategic effects and commitments advice and planning, joint military professional education and training, logistics support, health support, ADF Cadet and Reserve policy, joint capability management, and joint and combined ADF doctrine. In addition, VCDF Group has responsibility for the Asia Pacific Civil Military Centre of Excellence, the Australian Defence Simulation Office, the ADF Parliamentary Program, the Federation Guard, ADF ceremonial activities and the ADF Investigative Service.

Joint Operations Command consists of a headquarters (HQJOC) and the following components: Headquarters Border Protection Command, Northern Command, Joint Movements Group, the Air and Space Operations

Centre and Joint Task Forces. Headquarters 1st Division and Headquarters Special Operations Command are force assigned for military planning. Liaison Officers from the Australian Federal Police and AusAID have been assigned to HQJOC to enable interagency planning for operations.

HQJOC supports CJOPS to plan for and conduct, military campaigns, operations, joint exercises, and the preparation of military options of contingencies and crisis management. CJOPS is also responsible for the ADF's commitment to Border Protection Command tasking, search and rescue and emergency Defence Assistance to the Civil Community.

Capability Development Group develops and manages the Defence Capability Plan (DCP). The group prepares defence capability investment proposals for government consideration, and maintains a 'sponsor' role during the acquisition process and maintains close relationships with a range of stakeholders including the DMO and capability managers.

Chief Finance Officer Group is responsible for giving strategic financial advice and information to Ministers, the Secretary, CDF, and other Defence senior leaders. It provides a whole-of-Defence focus for planning, management, monitoring and reporting of key deliverables to the government, including Defence's outputs. The group's responsibilities extend to Defence's financial governance and assurance, and managing Defence's budget, financial policies, principles and practices in accordance with the FMA Act.

People Strategies and Policy Group leads the delivery of a sustainable People capability to support Defence outcomes. The group has three key objectives: building and communicating an attractive employment offer, developing a work environment and supporting arrangements that deliver on Defence's commitment to its People, and reforming the People Management System to achieve more consistently effective People outcomes.

Defence Materiel Organisation

On July 1, 2005, DMO became a prescribed agency under the FMA Act as a result of the Australian Government implementing recommendations from the 2003 Report of the Defence Procurement Review (Kinnaird Report). As a prescribed agency, the CEO of DMO is accountable directly to the Minister for Defence for financial matters. On other matters, DMO still remains close to Defence from an administrative perspective—the CEO being accountable to CDF through the *Defence Act 1903* and to the Secretary through the *Public Service Act 1999*.

DMO is responsible for equipping and sustaining the ADF through the acquisition and sustainment of equipment. Acquisition and sustainment activities in support of operations are undertaken by DMO, predominantly using Rapid Acquisition and Urgent Operational Procurement procedures. DMO also conducts routine sustainment of deployed equipment and fleets, provision of stock against operational demands, and the kitting of forces, groups and individuals, as part of pre-deployment preparation.

DMO contains fifteen divisions overseen by five Deputy Secretary-level General Managers under the CEO. The divisions fall into three categories:

- **Systems** divisions report to General Manager Systems and are set up on the traditional 'environmental' domains of sea, land and air, plus divisions dealing with explosive ordnance and electronic and helicopter systems. They manage and deliver the vast bulk of the 210 major equipment acquisition projects (and more than 150 minor acquisition projects) that DMO is responsible for, and take care of the materiel support of existing capabilities—some 100 major fleet groupings—across all domains.
- **Programs** divisions report to General Manager Programs (who is also Deputy CEO DMO) and acquire high profile capabilities of strategic significance. Currently there are three such programs: Airborne Early Warning and Control, Air Warfare Destroyer, and New Air Combat Capability (Joint Strike Fighter). In addition, there is a fourth division headed by the Chief of Systems Integration.
- **Corporate** divisions provide corporate services, including those of Human Resource Management and Corporate Services and Chief Financial Officer, who report directly to the CEO. Special Counsel to CEO and Industry Division report to General Manager Commercial. Acquisition and Sustainment Reform reports to General Manager Reform and Special Projects.

The fifth General Manager oversees the Collins Submarine Program.

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 (see below) to government.

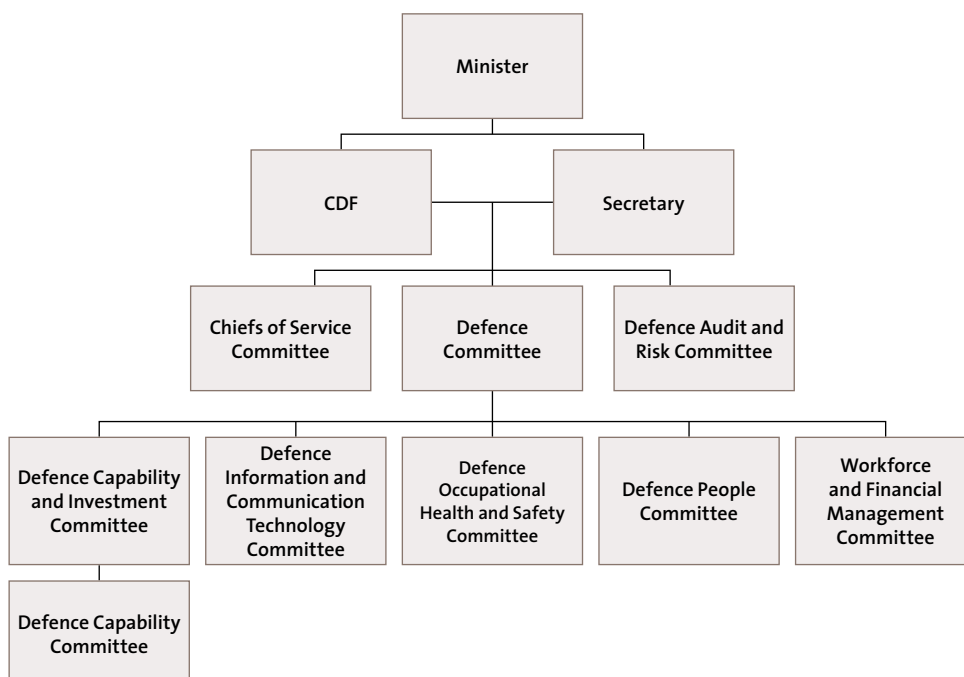
Specifically, the current Directive requires that the Secretary and CDF will deliver:

- 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
- 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.

SENIOR DEFENCE COMMITTEES

Defence has nine senior committees that provide targeted, informed and strategic advice to the Secretary and CDF, and play an important role in the organisation's governance structure.

Figure: Senior Defence Committees Structure



Defence Committee

The Defence Committee is Defence's primary advisory body, supporting the Secretary and CDF in meeting their joint obligations under the Ministerial Directive for the management and administration of Defence. It is chaired by the Secretary and provides advice on strategic management and governance issues and monitors the overall performance of Defence.

The following senior Defence committees are subordinate to the Defence Committee.

Defence Capability and Investment Committee reviews 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 is a sub-committee of the Defence Capability and Investment Committee that considers and develops options for current and future capability. The committee focuses on individual major capital investment projects.

Workforce and Financial Management Committee ensures the efficient and effective allocation of Defence resources to meet strategic objectives. It reviews all funding requests and workforce planning initiatives including the allocation of the workforce to meet performance objectives, and also provides strategic direction on the reprioritisation of Defence resources. This committee has also subsumed the activities of the former Financial Management and Controls Committee.

Defence Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Committee provides strategic direction on the planning, expenditure and allocation of ICT resources across Defence, as well as to ensure alignment between Defence priorities and ICT investments.

Defence Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Committee has oversight of the Defence OHS Strategy, Defence-wide OHS initiatives and improvements, the development and implementation of the Defence OHS management system, and assessing Defence's OHS performance and compliance.

Defence People Committee provides strategic direction on the workforce initiatives and people policies needed to generate organisational capability required by Defence. Its responsibilities include the development and oversight of strategic human resources and workforce plans, which entails defining and articulating the commitments Defence makes as an organisation to its potential and current serving members and employees.

Chiefs of Service Committee

The Chiefs of Service Committee provides military advice to CDF to assist him in commanding the ADF and providing military advice to the Australian Government.

Defence Audit and Risk Committee

Renamed the Defence Audit and Risk Committee (DARC) in 2009, this committee provides advice to the Secretary and CDF on all aspects of governance, including audit, assurance, compliance and risk issues. In addition to providing strategic risk management advice, DARC is responsible for reviewing the preparation of Defence's financial statements and overseeing internal audit activities to ensure that improvements in these areas are sustained and further enhanced.

DEFENCE LEADERSHIP

Ministerial

Minister for Defence: Senator the Hon. John Faulkner; appointed June 2009; Senator for New South Wales, since 1989; Vice President of the Executive Council.

Minister for Defence Materiel and Science: The Hon. Greg Combet MP; appointed April 2010; MHR (Labor) for Charlton, New South Wales, since 2007.

Minister for Defence Personnel: The Hon. Alan Griffin MP; appointed April 2010; first elected MHR (Labor) for Corinella, Victoria, in 1993; re-elected MHR (Labor) for Bruce, Victoria (following the 1994 re-distribution) since 1996.

Parliamentary Secretary for Defence Support: The Hon Dr Mike Kelly AM MP; appointed December 2007; MHR (Labor) for Eden-Monaro, New South Wales, since 2007.

Secretary of the Department of Defence

Dr Ian Watt AO; appointed August 2009.

Chief of the Defence Force

Air Chief Marshal Allan (Angus) Houston AC AFC; appointed July 2005.

Defence Materiel Organisation

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

Vice Chief of the Defence Force: Lieutenant General David Hurley AC DSC; appointed July 2008.

Service Chiefs

Chief of Navy: Vice Admiral Russell Crane AO CSM RAN; appointed July 2008.

Chief of Army: Lieutenant General Ken Gillespie AO DSC CSM; appointed July 2008.

Chief of Air Force: Air Marshal Mark Binskin AM; appointed July 2008.

Chief of Joint Operations: Lieutenant General Mark Evans AO DSC; appointed July 2008.

Chief Capability Development Group: Vice Admiral Matt Tripovich AM CSC RAN; appointed September 2007.

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

Defence Science and Technology Organisation (DSTO)

Chief Defence Scientist (Head of DSTO): Professor Robert Clark; appointed September 2008.

Chief Information Officer: Mr Greg Farr; appointed November 2007.

Deputy Secretary Defence Support: Mr Simon Lewis PSM; acting from April 2010.

Deputy Secretary Strategy: Mr Peter Jennings; appointed 2010.

Deputy Secretary Strategy (Operations): Mr Simeon Gilding; acting from 2010.

Deputy Secretary Strategic Reform and Governance: Mr Brendan Sargeant; appointed 2010.

Deputy Secretary Intelligence and Security: Mr Stephen Merchant; appointed February 2007.

Deputy Secretary People Strategies and Policy: Mr Phil Minns; appointed February 2008.

Note: leadership current as at June 2010.

OUTCOMES AND PROGRAMS

The Australian Government funds Defence to achieve designated outcomes through a series of programs. From 2009–10, the Defence budget has been set out according to a framework of ‘outcomes’ and ‘programs’. This replaces the ‘outcomes’ and ‘outputs’ framework that was established in 1999.

- **Outcomes** are the results or benefits that the Australian Government aims to deliver to the community through the work of its agencies. They are specified for each agency, and are intended to express the purpose or goal of each agency’s activities.
- **Programs** are the activities that agencies undertake in pursuit of the outcomes they are expected to deliver.

Under the new structure Defence’s planned program performance is reported against the following three outcomes:

Outcome 1: The protection and advancement of Australia’s national interests through the provision of military capabilities and the promotion of security and stability.

Outcome 2: The advancement of Australia’s strategic interests through the conduct of military operations and other tasks directed by government.

Outcome 3: Support to the Australian community and civilian authorities as requested by government.

Defence outcomes and programs net costs (non-administered)

Outcome 1: The protection and advancement of Australia’s national interests through the provision of military capabilities and the promotion of security and stability	Net Cost 2008–09 (\$’000)	Net Cost 2009–10 (\$’000)	Net Cost 2010–11 (\$’000)
Program 1.1 Office of the Secretary and CDF	207,055	185,508	203,357
Program 1.2 Navy Capabilities	3,979,224	4,031,425	3,699,293
Program 1.3 Army Capabilities	5,014,621	4,462,320	4,724,623
Program 1.4 Air Force Capabilities	3,905,684	4,126,879	3,751,170
Program 1.5 Intelligence Capabilities	501,071	564,265	581,772
Program 1.6 Defence Support	3,168,997	3,288,473	3,791,755
Program 1.7 Defence Science and Technology	374,906	395,219	435,623
Program 1.8 Chief Information Officer	696,623	847,717	832,435
Program 1.9 Vice Chief of the Defence Force	1,317,631	867,201	849,162
Program 1.10 Joint Operations Command	95,462	58,486	29,048
Program 1.11 Capability Development	129,739	898,753	941,974
Program 1.12 Chief Finance Officer	818,598	596,128	409,813
Program 1.13 People Strategies and Policy	256,727	354,262	357,016
Departmental outputs contributing to Outcome 1	20,466,338	20,676,636	20,607,041
Outcome 2 The advancement of Australia’s strategic interests through the conduct of military operations and other tasks as directed by Government			
Program 2.1 Operations contributing to the security of the immediate neighbourhood	173,161	229,184	212,485
Program 2.2 Operations supporting wider interests	557,360	1,412,999	1,359,984
Outcome 3 Support for the Australian community and civilian authorities as requested by Government			
Program 3.1 Defence Contribution to National Support Tasks in Australia	14,557	12,626	15,252
Total net cost (non-administered)	21,211,416	22,331,445	22,194,762

Note: Funds appropriated for administered programs (which are not controlled by Defence) for home-loan assistance and military superannuation and retirement benefits have been omitted.

Source: Defence Annual Report 2008–09; Defence Portfolio Budget Statements 2010–11.

STRATEGIC REFORM PROGRAM

The Strategic Reform Program (SRP) is an integral component of the 2009 Defence White Paper. It is the means by which Defence will deliver and sustain Force 2030—a stronger, more agile and harder-hitting ADF. Building Force 2030, however, will take significant long-term investment to acquire stronger military capabilities, and the infrastructure to support them, to meet future strategic challenges. Substantial funding is also required to remediate key areas in Defence where past under-investment has led to certain capability gaps, and has diminished critical support functions to the ADF.

The SRP is a comprehensive package of reforms and efficiency initiatives to improve Defence's performance and deliver gross savings of around \$20 billion over a decade from 2009–10. The savings will be reinvested in meeting White Paper capability goals, thus delivering Australia a strategic advantage by reducing the need for additional national resources.

The SRP was developed within the Defence organisation and brings together:

- initial work undertaken in the \$10 billion Defence Savings Program announced by the Australian Government in early 2008
- detailed analysis undertaken in the series of White Paper Companion Reviews commissioned in 2008
- recommendations of the 2008 Defence Budget Audit undertaken by Mr George Pappas with assistance from the consulting firm, McKinsey&Company.

The Australian Government has endorsed an implementation plan for the SRP to achieve fundamental reform within the Defence organisation. A Strategic Reform and Governance Executive has been established in the OSCDF Group to oversee, integrate and coordinate the reform program. In addition, a Defence Strategic Reform Advisory Board, with a mix of senior public and private sector representation, will provide advice on how the reforms should be implemented and report on progress to government.

The SRP has three key elements:

- **Improved Accountability in Defence.** Providing much greater transparency of how Defence manages its budget will strengthen the accountability of the organisation and its workforce to government and the Australian taxpayer.
- **Improved Defence Planning.** Improving Defence strategic and corporate level planning will strengthen the link between strategic planning and the definition and development of military capabilities; better control the cost of military preparedness; and tighten governance and systems to ensure that Defence accurately forecasts and manages major capability acquisitions.
- **Enhanced Productivity in Defence.** Implementing smarter, tighter and more cost effective business processes and practices will make sustainment and support management more efficient and effective; improve cost effectiveness for military capability and procurement processes; and create the basis for a more efficient Defence Estate footprint.

The SRP will be delivered through 15 separate 'reform streams' that synchronise hundreds of individual reform initiatives. Out of these streams, the following six will generate reforms that will lead to the majority of savings: Smart Sustainment; Workforce and Shared Services; Non-Equipment Procurement; Logistics; ICT; and Reserves. Defence effectiveness and efficiency will be further improved by the remaining nine streams: Strategic Planning; Capability Development; Output-Focused Budget Model; Estate; Preparedness, Personnel and Operating Costs; Intelligence; Science and Technology; and Procurement and Sustainment.

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		

Chapter 4 image: No. 049 Basic Parachute Course strapped into a RAAF C-17 Globemaster awaiting take off for their first descent, 4 June 2010. © Defence Department

Year	Navy	Army	Air Force	Total	Army National Service	Pacific Islands Regiment
1942–43	26,219 ^c	495,881 ^c	114,252 ^c	636,352		
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		

Year	Navy	Army	Air Force	Total
1988–89	15,641	31,854	22,413	69,908
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	12,767	25,241	13,143	51,151
2006–07	12,690	25,525	13,289	51,504
2007–08	12,935	26,611	13,621	53,167
2008–09	13,182	27,833	14,066	55,081
2009–10 Projected Result	13,842	29,392	14,543	57,777
2010–11 Budget Estimate	14,238	28,811	14,227	57,276

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, 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.

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 2010–11*.

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
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	*	*	*	–

Reserves				
Year	Navy	Army	Air Force	Total
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
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

Reserves				
Year	Navy	Army	Air Force	Total
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
2004–05	1,243	15,845	2,187	19,275
2005–06	1,598	15,579	2,287	19,464
2006–07	1,730	15,413	2,419	19,562
2007–08	1,795	15,892	2,635	20,322
2008–09	2,032	15,473	2,772	20,277
2009–10	2,250	15,768	2,100	21,574
Projected Result				
2010–11	2,300	16,018	2,200	20,018
Budget Estimate				

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.

2009–10 projected result and 2010–11 Budget estimate totals include High Readiness Reserve figures.

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 2010–11*.

High Readiness Reserve				
Year	Navy	Army	Air Force	Total
2009–10	–	810	646	1,456
Projected Result				
2010–11	–	900	600	1,500
Budget Estimate				

Source: *Defence Portfolio Budget Statements 2010–11*.

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*.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE NUMBERS

Civilian Personnel employed by 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 employed by Defence, Defence Production and the Defence Materiel Organisation, 1974–75 to 2010–11

	Department of Defence	Defence Production	Defence Materiel Organisation	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

	Department of Defence	Defence Materiel Organisation	Total
2001–02	16,819		16,819
2002–03	17,328		17,328
2003–04	18,303		18,303
2004–05	13,390	4,363	17,753
2005–06	13,577	4,502	18,079
2006–07	14,516	4,951	19,467
2007–08	15,087	5,304	20,391
2008–09	14,489	5,552	20,041
2009–10	14,622	5,833	20,455
Projected result			
2010–11	16,043	5,818	21,861
Budget estimate			

Notes:

1985–86 onwards refers to average strength including full-time and part-time 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.

The Defence Materiel Organisation was established as a prescribed agency on 1 July 2005, after which its APS employees were counted separately.

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 2010–11.

PERMANENT ADF RANK PROFILE, 1989–2009

	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	39,053	51,185
2006	12,369	38,518	50,887
2007	12,606	38,593	51,199
2008	13,114	40,029	53,143
2009	13,459	41,609	55,068

Note: Actual staff numbers as at 30 June.

Source: Defence Annual Reports.

PERMANENT ADF PERSONNEL, BY SERVICE AND RANK, 1998-99 TO 2010-11

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 Projected result	2010-11 Budget estimate
Navy													
Star-ranked officers	33	35	34	34	35	34	36	40	44	50	45	50	50
Senior officers	354	355	380	403	404	434	433	443	453	474	499	514	528
Officers	2,563	2,422	2,336	2,349	2,380	2,446	2,480	2,504	2,502	2,853	2,641	2,738	2,813
Other ranks	10,711	10,089	9,646	9,812	10,000	10,219	10,104	9,780	9,691	9,828	9,897	10,363	10,682
Army													
Star-ranked officers	44	44	48	49	50	49	51	57	65	75	72	74	74
Senior officers	547	550	548	561	558	576	603	644	691	720	757	770	740
Officers	4,497	4,440	4,446	4,431	4,458	4,524	4,626	4,744	4,902	5,044	5,202	5,408	5,235
Other ranks	19,081	19,038	19,446	19,971	20,521	20,297	20,076	19,796	19,867	20,772	21,473	22,881	22,468
Air Force													
Star-ranked officers	33	36	38	36	35	36	38	38	40	51	52	50	50
Senior officers	459	471	487	503	517	518	515	517	540	574	596	640	573
Officers	3,655	3,484	3,330	3,364	3,489	3,550	3,511	3,477	3,552	3,712	3,838	3,956	3,940
Other ranks	10,918	10,054	9,616	9,419	9,605	9,351	9,305	9,111	9,157	9,284	9,488	9,784	9,614

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 Portfolio Budget Statements 2010-11

DEFENCE CIVILIAN SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE (SES) EMPLOYEES, BY LEVEL AND GENDER, 1990–91 TO 2008–09

	Male					Female					Total
	Band 1	Band 2	Band 3	COD 2	COD 3	Band 1	Band 2	Band 3	COD 2	COD 3	
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	6	12	3	21	3	0	0	0	106
2004–05	49	20	6	12	3	17	7	0	0	0	114
2005–06	42	14	5	11	3	14	2	0	2	0	93
2006–07	40	17	5	12	3	15	5	0	2	0	99
2007–08	48	15	7	10	3	21	5	0	3	0	112
2008–09	48	19	7	10	3	20	4	1	3	0	115

Notes: Actual staff numbers as at 30 June.

From 2005–06 numbers exclude SES officers in the DMO.

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 2008–09

	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	104,581	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

	Navy	Army	Air Force	Total
1994–95				
Total inquiries	30,772	49,728	41,057	121,557
Formal applications	6,200	10,986	6,683	23,869
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	127,290
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				
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				
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
2005–06				
Total inquiries	8,725	31,434	14,726	54,885
Formal applications	2,816	6,482	3,371	12,669
Applicants enlisted	1,134	2,804	1,182	5,571

	Navy	Army	Air Force	Total
2006–07				
Total inquiries	7,360	26,644	13,005	46,909
Formal applications	3,601	7,195	3,350	14,146
Applicants enlisted	1,414	2,524	1,017	4,955
2007–08				
Total inquiries	9,385	32,395	13,657	55,410
Formal applications	3,213	7,427	3,167	13,807
Applicants enlisted	1,483	3,095	1,097	5,675
2008–09				
Total inquiries	13,391	38,315	21,250	72,956
Formal applications	3,651	8,229	3,868	15,748
Applicants enlisted	1,294	3,130	1,027	5,451

Source: *Defence Annual Reports*.

ACHIEVEMENT OF ADF RECRUITMENT TARGETS, 1995-96 TO 2008-09

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Navy	98	92	98	76	57	74	85	84	86	73	72	79	73	72
Army	99	98	94	78.5	83	79	100	79	84	81	89	86	76	76
Air Force	86	93	101	90.5	83	88	87	94	90	91	88	86	85	86
ADF	96	94	97	80	76	80	93	84	86	80	84	84	77	76

Source: Defence Annual Reports.

PERMANENT ADF ENLISTMENTS BY GENDER, 1990–91 TO 2008–09

	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
2005–06	959	278	2,690	268	942	230	4,591	776
2006–07	1,245	323	2,929	253	1,020	261	5,194	837
2007–08	1,245	389	3,669	355	1,118	300	6,032	1,044
2008–09	1,165	319	3,793	377	1,062	252	6,020	948

Note: Actual staff numbers as at 30 June.

Source: Defence Annual Reports.

RESERVE ADF ENLISTMENTS, 1992–93 TO 2008–09

	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
2005–06	32	2,179	221	2,432
2006–07	79	2,509	305	2,893
2007–08	71	2,207	262	2,540
2008–09	99	2,056	215	2,370

Note: Actual staff numbers as at 30 June.

Source: Defence Annual Reports.

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 2008–09

		Voluntary	Involuntary	Age retirement	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

		Voluntary	Involuntary	Age retirement	Trainees	Total
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
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

		Voluntary	Involuntary	Age retirement	Trainees	Total
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
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

		Voluntary	Involuntary	Age retirement	Trainees	Total
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
2005–06						
Navy	Officers	148	15	1	68	232
	Other ranks	763	237	0	214	1,214
Army	Officers	335	29	0	87	451
	Other ranks	1,649	592	2	428	2,671
Air Force	Officers	223	14	18	34	289
	Other ranks	619	76	11	88	794
Total	Officers	706	58	19	189	972
	Other ranks	3,031	905	13	730	4,679
2006–07						
Navy	Officers	152	26	1	91	270
	Other ranks	864	196	0	224	1,284
Army	Officers	372	32	1	77	482
	Other ranks	1,581	497	2	405	2,485
Air Force	Officers	228	23	7	48	306
	Other ranks	660	95	8	230	893
Total	Officers	752	81	9	216	1,058
	Other ranks	3,857	788	10	759	4,662
2007–08						
Navy	Officers	111	15	1	47	174
	Other ranks	751	176	3	308	1,238
Army	Officers	276	30	0	134	440
	Other ranks	1,374	447	0	481	2,320
Air Force	Officers	193	16	3	52	264
	Other ranks	519	65	6	128	718
Total	Officers	580	61	4	233	878
	Other ranks	2,644	688	9	917	4,258

		Voluntary	Involuntary	Age retirement	Trainees	Total
2008–09						
Navy	Officers	139	24	0	66	229
	Other ranks	624	171	0	359	1,154
Army	Officers	249	53	1	109	412
	Other ranks	1,361	490	0	504	2,355
Air Force	Officers	196	19	0	54	269
	Other ranks	443	68	1	112	624
Total	Officers	584	96	1	229	910
	Other ranks	2,428	729	1	975	4,133

Note: Actual numbers as at 30 June.

Source: Defence Annual Reports.

DEFENCE PERSONNEL BY STATE AND TERRITORY, 2008–09

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	O/S*	Total
Permanent										
Navy	6,076	1,807	850	70	2,194	19	639	1,147	175	12,977
Army	6,925	3,105	9,941	559	836	88	3,895	2,186	293	27,828
Air Force	5,191	1,005	2,823	1,797	428	14	1,013	1,696	296	14,263
Sub-total	18,192	5,917	13,614	2,426	3,458	121	5,547	5,029	764	55,068
Gap Year										
Navy	–	170	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	170
Army	125	103	42	–	–	–	4	–	–	274
Air Force	1	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	101
Sub-total	126	373	42	–	–	–	4	–	–	545
Reserve										
Navy	1,215	489	710	166	833	177	100	1,078	3	4,771
Army	4,784	2,915	4,249	1,340	1,781	579	721	687	8	17,064
Air Force	881	459	927	392	261	52	123	563	0	3,658
Sub-total	25,198	10,153	19,542	4,324	6,333	929	6,495	7,357	775	81,106
APS										
	2,374	2,540	1,130	1,853	422	97	399	6,341	87	15,243
Total	27,572	12,693	20,672	6,177	6,755	1,026	6,894	13,698	862	96,349

Notes: Actual staff numbers as at 30 June 2009.

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.

APS figures include full-time, part-time, ongoing, non-ongoing and unpaid employees.

APS figures do not include DMO employees.

APS figures include 2,630 staff who are also Reserve members.

The 'Gap Year' is an ADF recruitment and retention initiative.

** Represents personnel posted overseas for long-term duty and deployments.*

Source: Defence Annual Report 2008–09.

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE DEFENCE PERSONNEL, 1989-90 TO 2008-09

Year	Navy %	Army %	Air Force %	ADF %	Civilian employees %
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
2005-06	17.5	9.9	15.7	13.4	40.3
2006-07	17.4	9.9	16.1	13.4	41.3
2007-08	18.2	9.7	16.5	13.5	42.2
2008-09	18.3	9.7	16.8	13.5	42.8

Source: *Defence Annual Reports*.

DEFENCE PERSONNEL BY DIVERSITY—ACTUAL NUMBERS, 2005–2009

		Navy	Army	Air Force	APS
Male	2005	10,850	22,916	11,408	11,708
Female	2005	2,251	2,629	2,052	6,713
NESB¹	2005	no data	no data	no data	no data
ATSI²	2005	38	114	30	81
PWD³	2005	14	36	15	486
Male	2006	10,649	22,798	11,325	12,065
Female	2006	2,219	2,620	2,067	7,244
NESB¹	2006	388	1,214	526	2,222
ATSI²	2006	55	132	33	92
PWD³	2006	32	54	25	518
Male	2007	10,715	23,356	11,366	12,885
Female	2007	2,230	2,616	2,163	8,080
NESB¹	2007	409	1,307	600	2512
ATSI²	2007	63	150	42	105
PWD³	2007	36	61	25	576
Male	2008	10,906	25,141	11,826	13,033
Female	2008	2,419	2,774	2,376	8,529
NESB¹	2008	488	1,465	682	2,629
ATSI²	2008	94	180	52	111
PWD³	2008	40	85	32	573
Male	2009	11,048	25,771	11,996	12,559
Female	2009	2,463	2,793	2,447	8,382
NESB¹	2009	506	1,538	703	2,612
ATSI²	2009	101	225	58	108
PWD³	2009	46	100	29	551

Notes: Actual staff numbers as at 28 April (2005–2007) and as at 30 June (2008–2009).

Figures for Navy, Army and Air Force include full-time personnel and reserves on continuous full-time service.

1. Non-English speaking background (NESB) includes any person who indicated that their first language was a language other than English, or they spoke English and another language at home (self-identified).

2. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) (self-identified).

3. People with a disability (PWD) (self-identified).

Source: Defence Workplace Equity and Diversity Annual Reports (2005–2008); Department of Defence (2009)

DEFENCE CENSUS 2007—DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

	Permanent ADF				Reserve ADF			Defence civilian	
	Total	Navy	Army	Air Force	Total	Navy	Army	Air Force	Level
Respondents	32,921	8,432	15,074	9,415	7,727	1,061	5,486	1,180	15,064
Total Members	51,093	12,582	25,038	13,473	16,619	3,467	13,615	2,537	19,980
Gender									
Male	87.0%	83.0%	90.0%	84.0%	84.0%	80.0%	86.0%	80.0%	61.0%
Female	13.0%	17.0%	10.0%	16.0%	16.0%	20.0%	14.0%	2.0%	39.0%
Age									
Under 20 years	6.0%	8.0%	6.0%	6.0%	7.0%	0.0%	10.0%	1.0%	*
20–29 years	45.0%	50.0%	46.0%	38.0%	24.0%	6.0%	31.0%	11.0%	15.0%
30–39 years	30.0%	26.0%	31.0%	34.0%	26.0%	22.0%	27.0%	25.0%	23.0%
40–49 years	14.0%	13.0%	13.0%	18.0%	24.0%	36.0%	19.0%	33.0%	34.0%
50 years and over	3.0%	2.0%	3.0%	4.0%	19.0%	35.0%	13.0%	30.0%	28.0%
Average age (years)	30.7	29.6	30.5	32.1	37.2	45.1	34.1	43.1	42.3
Median age (years)	29.0	27.3	28.8	31.4	36.7	45.5	32.7	43.3	43.3
Rank									
Trainee	7.0%	10.0%	7.0%	6.0%	16.0%	1.0%	22.0%	5.0%	GAA
Officer Cadets	4.0%	3.0%	3.0%	4.0%	2.0%	*	3.0%	1.0%	APS 1–4
Other Ranks	49.0%	49.0%	52.0%	43.0%	38.0%	28.0%	43.0%	26.0%	APS 5–6
Senior NCOs	19.0%	18.0%	19.0%	21.0%	17.0%	30.0%	13.0%	22.0%	EL1, EL2
Junior Officers	18.0%	16.0%	16.0%	23.0%	21.0%	31.0%	16.0%	37.0%	SES
Senior Officers	3.0%	4.0%	3.0%	4.0%	5.0%	10.0%	3.0%	9.0%	
Country of birth									
Australia	87.0%	87.0%	88.0%	87.0%	86.0%	81.0%	87.0%	84.0%	79.0%
Overseas	12.0%	12.0%	12.0%	13.0%	14.0%	19.0%	12.0%	16.0%	20.0%
ATSI component	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%	1.0%	1.8%	1.1%	2.2%	0.5%	0.8%
Average years of Defence service/employment	9.7	9.0	9.6	10.6	10.7	21.3	10.8	17.0	8.8
Median years of Defence service/employment	6.8	5.8	6.8	8.4	4.3	21.5	6.3	16.3	6.1

Notes: * denotes values less than 0.5%.

Source: Department of Defence 2007, *Defence Census 2007—Public Report*, Department of Defence, Canberra.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS: BENEFICIARY NUMBERS, 2000–2020

		Veterans	Dependents	All Beneficiaries ¹
Actual Numbers	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
	June 2006	216,568	241,236	453,101
	June 2007	205,915	231,916	433,334
	June 2008	195,311	223,958	414,968
	June 2009	185,214	213,642	394,810
	Dec 2009	180,495	199,950	376,754
Projected Numbers	June 2010	175,900	196,200	367,500
	June 2011	165,600	184,700	346,900
	June 2012	155,500	174,000	326,300
	June 2013	145,900	163,100	306,100
	June 2014	136,900	152,300	286,500
	June 2015	128,700	141,700	287,700
	June 2016	121,100	131,300	250,000
	June 2017	114,400	121,400	233,500
	June 2018	108,500	112,000	218,300
	June 2019	103,300	103,300	204,600
	June 2020	98,900	95,300	192,200

Note: 1. Includes other categories of beneficiaries.

Source: Department of Veterans Affairs, *DVA Projected Beneficiary Numbers with Actuals to 31 December 2009—Australia*.

PERMANENT ADF BASE SALARY

Rank			Annual salary
Navy	Army	Air Force	
Other ranks			
Recruit (REC)			\$30,709
Seaman (SMN)	Private (PTE)	Aircraftman/Aircraftwoman (AC/W)	\$39,003–\$70,221
Able Seaman (AB)	Private (Proficient) (PTE(P))	Leading Aircraftman/Aircraftwoman (LAC/W)	\$39,826–\$71,043
	Lance Corporal (LCPL)		\$40,665–\$71,883
Leading Seaman (LS)	Corporal (CPL)	Corporal (CPL)	\$44,209–\$77,337
Petty Officer (PO)	Sergeant (SGT)	Sergeant (SGT)	\$51,160–\$84,575
	Staff Sergeant (SSGT)		\$57,218–\$88,435
Chief Petty Officer (CPO)	Warrant Officer Class 2 (WO2)	Flight Sergeant (FSGT)	\$59,204–\$91,670
Warrant Officer (WO)	Warrant Officer Class 1 (WO1)	Warrant Officer (WOFF)	\$64,279–\$98,933
Warrant Officer of the Navy (WO-N)	Regimental Sergeant Major of the Army (RSM-A)	Warrant Officer of the Air Force (WOFF-A)	\$91,993–\$105,823
Officers			
Acting Sub Lieutenant (ASLT)	2nd Lieutenant (2LT)	Pilot Officer (PLTOFF)	\$44,088–\$82,720
Sub Lieutenant (SBLT)	Lieutenant (LT)	Flying Officer (FLGOFF)	\$47,188–\$89,877
Lieutenant (LEUT)	Captain (CAPT)	Flight Lieutenant (FLT LT)	\$56,764–\$105,488
Lieutenant Commander (LCDR)	Major (MAJ)	Squadron Leader (SQNLDR)	\$72,476–\$114,461
Commander (CMDR)	Lieutenant Colonel (LTCOL)	Wing Commander (WGCDR)	\$103,299–\$143,876
Captain (CAPT)	Colonel (COL)	Group Captain (GPCAPT)	\$121,486–\$162,130
Commodore (CDRE)	Brigadier (BRIG)	Air Commodore (AIRCDRE)	\$153,522–\$184,226
Rear Admiral (RADM)	Major General (MAJGEN)	Air Vice Marshal (AVM)	\$189,138–\$208,052
Vice Admiral (VADM)	Lieutenant General (LTGEN)	Air Marshal (AM)	\$242,510–\$250,100
Admiral (ADM)	General (GEN)	Air Chief Marshal (ACM)	\$312,840–\$312,840

Notes: Salaries for other ranks and officers excluding VADM/LTGEN/AM and higher current as at 12 November 2009.

Salaries for VADM/LTGEN/AM and above current as at 30 June 2009.

All figures exclude service allowance (\$11,355 p.a.), superannuation, housing and health benefits.

Service allowance is not payable at CMDR/LTCOL/WGCDR and above, or trainees.

Salaries for CDRE/BRIG/AIRCDRE and above exclude motor vehicle for official and private use, plus fuel.

RESERVE ADF PAY

Rank			Daily pay
Other Ranks			
Navy	Army	Air Force	
REC			\$73.20
SMN	PTE	AC/W	\$106.86–\$192.39
AB	PTE(P)	LAC/W	\$109.11–\$194.64
	LCPL		\$111.41–\$196.94
LS	CPL	CPL	\$121.12–\$211.88
PO	SGT	SGT	\$140.16–\$231.71
	SSGT		\$156.75–\$242.29
CPO	WO2	FSGT	\$162.20–\$251.15
WO	WO1	WOFF	\$176.11–\$271.05
Officers			
ASLT	2LT	PLTOFF	\$120.79–\$226.63
SBLT	LT	FLGOFF	\$129.28–\$240.98
LEUT	CAPT	FLTLT	\$155.52–\$282.63
LCDR	MAJ	SQNLDR	\$198.56–\$313.59
CMDR	LTCOL	WGCDR	\$283.01–\$394.18
CAPT	COL	GPCAPT	\$332.84–\$434.44
CDRE	BRIG	AIRCDRE	\$420.61–\$504.73
RADM	MAJGEN	AVM	\$518.19–\$570.01

Note: Pay scales current as at 12 November 2009.

All figures exclude Reserve allowance (\$11.72 per day).

Reserve allowance is not payable at CMDR/LTCOL/WGCDR and above, or trainees.

DEFENCE CIVILIAN BASE SALARY

Level	Annual salary
APS 1	\$39,671–\$44,532
APS 2	\$44,896–\$50,471
APS 3	\$51,139–\$55,880
APS 4	\$56,996–\$62,567
APS 5	\$63,570–\$68,092
APS 6	\$69,642–\$79,555
Executive Level 1 (EL 1)	\$88,019–\$99,285
EL 2	\$101,519–\$121,650
Senior Executive Service (SES) Band 1	\$124,348–\$148,754
SES Band 2	\$150,325–\$210,351
SES Band 3	\$222,548–\$305,100

Notes:

All salaries exclude the DMO.

APS 1–EL 2 salaries are for standard classifications only, current from July 2010.

SES salaries current as at 30 June 2009, includes rates for DSTO Chief of Division 2 and 3.

All figures exclude superannuation and, where applicable, performance pay.

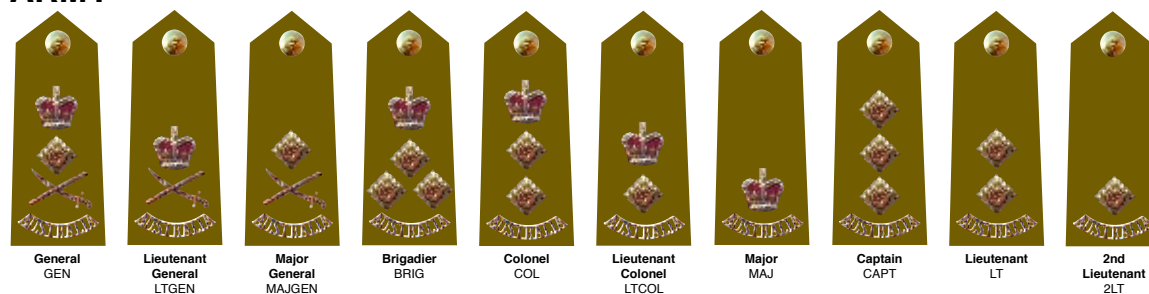
Rates for SES employees exclude motor vehicle for official and private use, plus fuel.

ADF BADGES OF RANK AND SPECIAL INSIGNIA

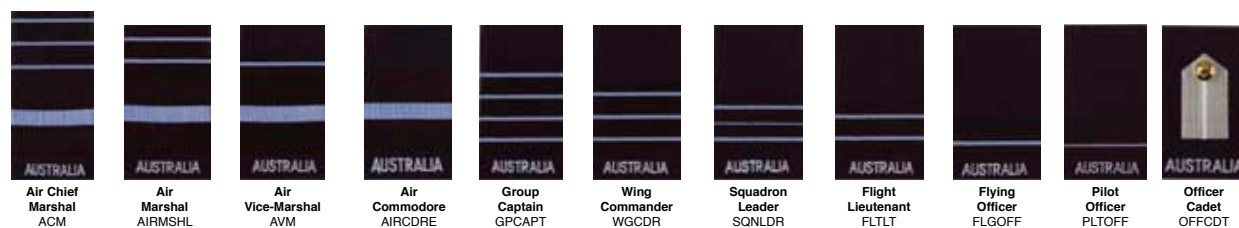
NAVY



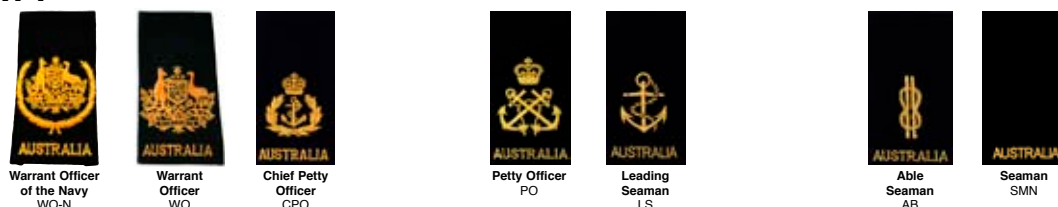
ARMY



AIR FORCE



NAVY



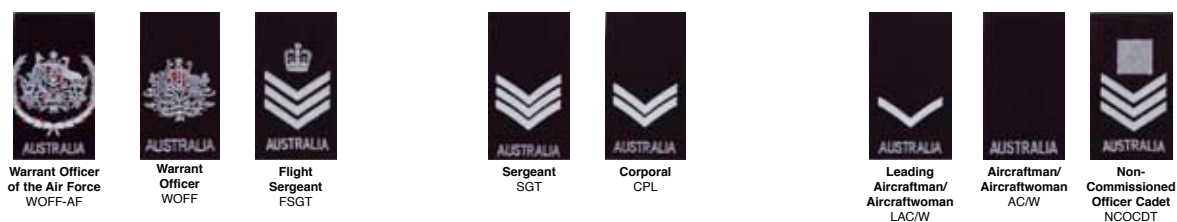
ARMY



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AIR FORCE



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Training systems



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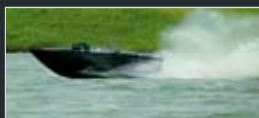
Live-fire training solutions



Unmanned aerial target systems



Towed and glide target systems



Unmanned vehicles and targets



Vector and scalar scoring solutions

Combat systems



Ammunition handling systems



Environmental control systems



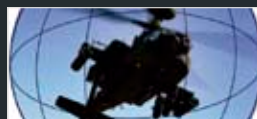
Airborne pods



Countermeasures



Tufflink fibre optic cable



Threat assessment technologies

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CHAPTER

5

MONEY



DEFENCE FUNDING, 1901 TO 2013

	Historical dollars (million)	2010–11 dollars (million)	Percentage of GDP %	Percentage of Commonwealth Outlays %
1901	1.90	122.04	0.43	8.40
1902	1.50	90.57	0.35	6.20
1903	1.70	104.74	0.38	7.30
1904	1.90	124.69	0.43	8.30
1905	1.90	119.50	0.40	8.00
1906	2.10	132.08	0.39	8.20
1907	2.70	169.81	0.50	9.00
1908	2.10	124.31	0.37	7.30
1909	3.10	183.50	0.50	9.70
1910	6.00	348.33	0.88	14.70
1911	8.20	467.07	1.12	19.30
1912	8.70	445.15	1.08	18.80
1913	9.50	486.09	1.10	19.90
1914	38.55	1,907.72	4.60	58.30
1915	92.06	3,970.02	9.50	58.10
1916	127.75	5,431.83	12.50	62.10
1917	131.69	5,300.64	12.40	61.80
1918	132.82	5,012.07	11.60	57.10
1919	93.98	3,117.56	7.50	48.20
1920	59.43	1,741.74	4.30	33.20
1921	28.94	970.66	2.10	18.50
1922	12.08	419.17	0.80	8.60
1923	15.69	532.20	1.00	9.40
1924	10.50	360.21	0.61	6.00
1925	16.30	559.18	0.98	7.50
1926	11.40	382.39	0.66	5.20
1927	17.10	580.03	0.98	6.70
1928	10.50	356.16	0.61	4.20
1929	9.50	315.16	0.61	2.90
1930	8.00	277.60	0.62	2.40
1931	6.90	267.05	0.57	2.90
1932	6.90	281.49	0.55	2.90
1933	8.20	348.66	0.60	2.90
1934	11.40	471.44	0.80	4.20
1935	14.40	587.45	0.91	6.10
1936	16.00	644.02	0.93	6.90
1937	19.60	758.59	1.06	7.90
1938	28.80	1,086.79	1.55	11.50
1939	108.90	4,009.20	5.34	33.00
1940	319.00	11,329.61	14.67	61.70
1941	596.80	20,243.34	23.42	70.60
1942	998.80	31,084.95	34.02	71.60

Chapter 5 image: Australian and New Zealand soldiers maintain the ANZAC spirit with a friendly game of two-up while on deployment to East Timor, 20 March 2010. © Defence Department

	Historical dollars (million)	2010–11 dollars (million)	Percentage of GDP %	Percentage of Commonwealth Outlays %
1943	886.10	26,485.29	29.68	61.60
1944	704.70	21,273.92	24.25	54.80
1945	644.30	19,450.53	21.43	58.50
1946	243.20	7,197.91	7.52	25.30
1947	143.20	4,078.31	3.59	15.00
1948	122.10	3,150.45	2.72	10.90
1949	108.50	2,548.01	2.05	8.70
1950	182.00	3,771.25	2.59	10.20
1951	318.90	5,400.74	4.20	14.90
1952	430.60	6,711.63	5.01	19.90
1953	355.50	5,397.77	3.78	17.20
1954	355.10	5,345.61	3.55	15.70
1955	381.40	5,551.72	3.52	15.80
1956	377.00	5,187.57	3.20	13.80
1957	370.19	5,015.55	3.07	13.00
1958	378.62	5,090.50	2.92	12.50
1959	387.17	5,051.27	2.60	12.80
1960	396.33	4,986.16	2.49	11.50
1961	406.16	5,073.48	2.49	10.70
1962	428.11	5,347.70	2.43	10.70
1963	515.23	6,346.01	2.64	11.90
1964	602.15	7,165.95	2.81	12.90
1965	740.39	8,523.16	3.29	14.10
1966	942.06	10,568.45	3.78	16.20
1967	1,099.51	11,880.79	4.12	17.10
1968	1,152.65	12,156.61	3.82	16.60
1969	1,088.09	11,142.11	3.25	14.20
1970	1,085.77	10,624.26	2.93	13.50
1971	1,155.21	10,542.33	2.82	12.80
1972	1,222.37	10,553.67	2.64	12.10
1973	1,270.42	9,686.54	2.27	10.40
1974	1,559.15	10,208.64	2.32	8.70
1975	1,750.37	10,141.17	2.21	8.00
1976	2,064.08	10,507.10	2.26	8.50
1977	2,244.00	10,428.34	2.26	8.40
1978	2,455.78	10,549.65	2.18	8.40
1979	2,839.70	11,065.37	2.21	8.90
1980	3,350.45	11,945.60	2.30	9.20
1981	3,890.12	12,548.81	2.34	9.40
1982	4,503.00	13,023.18	2.51	9.10
1983	5,057.00	13,702.89	2.50	8.80
1984	5,657.00	14,695.66	2.52	8.70
1985	6,334.00	15,178.30	2.55	8.90
1986	6,822.00	14,944.73	2.50	9.00
1987	6,966.00	14,216.91	2.24	8.80
1988	7,294.00	13,873.54	2.07	8.80

	Historical dollars (million)	2010–11 dollars (million)	Percentage of GDP %	Percentage of Commonwealth Outlays %
1989	7,914.00	13,938.90	2.06	9.00
1990	8,481.00	14,185.71	2.14	8.80
1991	8,732.00	14,333.31	2.15	8.50
1992	9,158.00	14,880.03	2.14	8.90
1993	9,746.00	15,548.55	1.95	8.50
1994	9,731.00	15,047.57	2.05	8.00
1995	10,011.00	14,854.54	1.97	7.90
1996	9,999.00	14,639.41	1.87	7.80
1997	10,415.00	15,254.81	1.84	7.41
1998	11,114.66	16,072.42	1.87	7.50
1999	12,032.95	16,995.66	1.81	7.85
2000	12,318.91	16,412.44	1.74	6.96
2001	13,190.61	17,082.77	1.74	6.99
2002	14,216.44	17,859.75	1.77	7.21
2003	15,438.74	18,949.27	1.79	7.36
2004	16,224.02	19,438.98	1.75	7.29
2005	17,523.47	20,345.44	1.75	7.30
2006	19,141.84	21,597.99	1.75	7.56
2007	19,943.77	21,763.87	1.69	7.34
2008	22,920.84	24,261.06	1.82	7.25
2009 Projected	25,196.18	25,826.08	1.94	7.42
2010 Budgeted	26,764.34	26,764.34	1.91	7.60
2011 Estimated	25,918.94	25,286.77	1.75	7.22
2012 Estimated	25,530.57	24,300.36	1.63	6.83
2013 Estimated	27,466.13	25,505.03	1.66	7.03

Source: *Defence Annual Reports, Defence Portfolio Budget Statements 2010–11.*

COMPARATIVE REGIONAL DEFENCE SPENDING, 1998–2008

	1998 US\$bn	1999 US\$bn	2000 US\$bn	2001 US\$bn	2002 US\$bn	2003 US\$bn	2004 US\$bn	2005 US\$bn	2006 US\$bn	2007 US\$bn	2008 (estimated) US\$bn
Australia:	10.2	10.8	11.3	12.7	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.4	14.5	15.4	16.5
Southwest Pacific:											
Fiji	0.0319	0.0375	0.0403	0.0401	0.0417	0.0397	0.0399	0.0394	0.0429	0.0447	0.0427
New Zealand	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6
PNG	0.0520	0.0429	0.0412	0.0390	0.0255	0.0239	0.0274	0.0264	0.0278	0.0282	0.0293
Northeast Asia:											
China	12.7	14.8	16.5	19.5	23.2	25.3	27.6	30.2	35.4	40.4	44.8
Japan	42.8	43.0	43.3	43.9	44.5	44.6	44.4	43.8	43.5	43.1	42.6
South Korea	16.0	15.7	16.3	16.7	17.5	17.9	18.7	20.3	22.8	23.4	24.7
North Korea	No data available										
Taiwan	8.5	11.1	12.3	8.4	8.1	7.2	7.8	7.8	7.9	9.6	10.2
Southeast Asia:											
Brunei	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Burma	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03
Cambodia	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.13
Indonesia	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.8
Laos	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Malaysia	1.4	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.5	3.0	3.2	3.4
Philippines	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
Singapore	4.6	4.8	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.1	5.9
Thailand	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.6	3.1
Vietnam	1.9	2.1	2.6	3.1	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4
South Asia:											
India	12.5	15.5	19.7	19.6	19.8	19.1	20.7	21.7	22.4	22.9	23.0
Pakistan	3.5	3.2	3.4	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.9
United States:	311.1	330.0	332.8	336.6	386.2	479.7	473.2	505.0	604.4	596.0	652.5

Note: Dollar values expressed as constant 2005 US\$ billion.

Source: Department of Defence 2008, *Defence Economic Trends in the Asia-Pacific 2008*, Department of Defence, Canberra.

COMPARATIVE REGIONAL DEFENCE SPENDING AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP, 1998–2008

	1998 % GDP	1999 % GDP	2000 % GDP	2001 % GDP	2002 % GDP	2003 % GDP	2004 % GDP	2005 % GDP	2006 % GDP	2007 % GDP	2008 (estimated) % GDP
Australia:	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1
Southwest Pacific:											
Fiji	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4
New Zealand	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
PNG	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Northeast Asia:											
China	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
Japan	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
South Korea	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
North Korea	No data available										
Taiwan	3.1	3.9	4.1	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.5
Southeast Asia:											
Brunei	5.5	5.6	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.5
Burma	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cambodia	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6
Indonesia	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8
Laos	2.6	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Malaysia	1.5	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0
Philippines	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
Singapore	5.6	5.4	4.8	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.1
Thailand	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.5
Vietnam	6.2	6.4	7.4	8.1	6.4	5.8	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.2	5.2
South Asia:											
India	2.5	2.9	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3
Pakistan	4.4	3.9	4.0	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0
United States:	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.4	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.7	4.6	4.9

Source: Department of Defence 2008, *Defence Economic Trends in the Asia-Pacific 2008*, Department of Defence, Canberra.

COMPARATIVE COMMONWEALTH SPENDING, BY SELECTED PURPOSE, 1999–2000 TO 2008–09

	Defence	Public Order and Safety	Education	Health	Social Security and Welfare	Other	Total
	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million
1999–2000	8,621	982	10,405	25,553	56,994	53,201	155,756
2000–01	10,698	1,556	11,017	25,249	66,915	64,476	179,911
2001–02	11,732	1,857	12,174	27,615	69,081	71,132	193,591
2002–03	12,819	1,968	12,552	29,124	71,291	72,032	199,786
2003–04	12,853	2,386	13,523	31,664	80,103	73,544	214,073
2004–05	13,128	2,345	14,319	35,593	82,927	80,251	228,563
2005–06	14,262	2,556	15,813	37,338	86,202	85,073	241,244
2006–07	16,006	3,316	16,416	39,762	92,090	89,905	257,495
2007–08	16,571	3,503	18,694	44,235	97,843	97,484	278,330
2008–09	18,391	3,557	21,905	49,145	124,905	110,914	322,817

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

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 2008–09* (55120DO002_200809 27 April 2010).

DEFENCE APPROVED CAPITAL FACILITIES EXPENDITURE, BY STATE AND TERRITORY, 2010–11



Source: Defence Portfolio Budget Statements 2010–11.

AUSTRALIA'S TOP 30 DEFENCE PROJECTS, BY FORECAST EXPENDITURE, 2010–11

Project	Project number/ Phase	Approved project expenditure \$million	Estimated cumulative expenditure to 30 June 2010 \$million	Budget estimate 2010–11 \$ million
Aerospace Systems				
Bridging Air Combat Capability	Air 5349 Phase 1	3,629	2,226	493
Air-to-Air Refuelling Capability	AIR 5402	1,889	1,076	493
F/A-18 Hornet Upgrade	AIR 5376 Phase 2	1,947	1,484	107
Airborne Surveillance for Land Operations	JP 129 Phase 2	135	2	77
Electronic Systems				
Next Generation Satellite Communications System	JP 2008 Phase 4	894	223	193
Ultra High Frequency Satellite Communications	JP 2008 Phase 5A	444	110	145
Battle Management System	LAND 75 Phase 3.4	331	46	124
Dismounted Battlegroup and Below Command, Control Communication System	LAND 125 Phase 3A	115	10	65
Battlespace Communications System (LAND)	JP 2072 Phase 1	257	32	59
Tactical Information Exchange Domain	JP 2089 Phase 2A	103	24	35
High Frequency Modernisation	JP 2043 Phase 3A	663	413	34
New Air Defence Command and Control Systems for 2CRU/3CRU	AIR 5333	275	205	34
Explosive Ordnance				
Follow-on Stand-Off Weapon	AIR 5418 Phase 1	400	190	70
Lightweight Torpedo Replacement	JP 2070 Phase 2	344	223	46
Lightweight Torpedo Replacement	JP 2070 Phase 3	306	188	40
Mulwala Redevelopment Project	JP 2086 Phase 1	371	244	39
Helicopter Systems				
Multi Role Helicopter	AIR 9000 Phase 2	3,755	1,600	424
Armed Reconnaissance Helicopter	AIR 87 Phase 2	2,076	1,714	151
Land Systems				
Bushmaster Protected Mobility Vehicles	LAND 116 Phase 3	926	578	144
Field Vehicles and Trailers	LAND 121 Phase 3	2,879	51	106
Upgrade of M113 Armoured Vehicles	LAND 106	888	622	97
Artillery Replacement 155mm Howitzer	LAND 17 Phase 1A	329	7	76
Direct Fire Support Weapons	LAND 40 Phase 2	145	5	67
Maritime Systems				
Anzac Ship Anti-Ship Missile Defence	SEA 1448 Phase 2B	459	242	76
Standard Missile Replacement	SEA 1390 Phase 4B	620	277	49
Guided Missile Frigate Upgrade Implementation	SEA 1390 Phase 2.1	1,530	1,339	36
Air Warfare Destroyer				
Air Warfare Destroyer Build	SEA 4000 Phase 3	7,740	2,142	1,146
Airborne Early Warning and Control System				
Airborne Early Warning and Control	AIR 5077 Phase 3	3,883	2,853	385
Amphibious Deployment and Sustainment				
Amphibious Deployment and Sustainment	JP 2048 Phase 4A/4B	3,161	1,056	553
New Air Combat Capability				
Joint Strike Fighter Aircraft	AIR 6000 Phase 2A/B	2,573	4	43
Total top 30 approved projects estimated expenditure		43,067	19,186	5,407

Source: Defence Portfolio Budget Statements 2010–11.

AUSTRALIA'S TOP 30 DEFENCE CONTRACTORS, 2009

Company	Turnover (\$ million)	Employees
1. BAE Systems Australia	1,400.0	6,500
2. Thales Australia	803.0	3,537
3. Australian Aerospace Limited	700.0	1,000
4. Raytheon Australia Pty Ltd	663.0	1,342
5. Boeing Australia	370.0	3,300
6. ASC Pty Ltd	346.0	1,400
7. Spotless Group Limited	316.0	1,510 (Aust/NZ Defence business)
8. John Holland Group Pty Ltd	313.6	6,303 (240 defence-related)
9. Serco Sodexho Defence Services Pty Ltd	247.0	2,850
10. Transfield Services Pty Ltd	170.0	28,000 globally (1,100 defence-related)
11. Saab Technologies Australia	148.8	344 (defence only)
12. IBM Australia Limited	143.5	12,000 globally (250 defence-related)
13. QANTAS Defence Services	122.5	356
14. Air New Zealand Engineering Services Group of Companies	117.0	1,750
15. Lockheed Martin Australia Pty Limited	105.0	450
16. Defence Maritime Services Pty Ltd	98.0	307
17. Austal	70.6	2,300
18. Aircraft Australia Limited trading as Sikorsky Australia Helitech and Derco Australia	70.0	170
19. Australian Defence Apparel Pty Ltd (ADA)	69.1	200
20. CAE Australia Pty Ltd	62.8	158
21. QinetiQ Pty Ltd	50.0	275+
22. CSC Australia Pty Limited	48.0	250
23. Aspen Medical	47.5	390
24. L-3 Communications Nautronix Limited (L-3 Nautronix)	42.0	139
25. GHD Pty Ltd	41.0	6,000+
26. CEA Technologies Pty Ltd	36.8	245
27. Sun Microsystems Australia Pty Ltd	36.0	750
28. Defence Maintenance Management Pty Ltd	33.0	95
29. Safe Air Limited	29.0	400
30. TAE	28.9	285

Source: *Australian Defence Magazine*, vol 18, no 1 2009–10, pp 32–54.

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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 (CDR) Agreement with New Zealand [1991—revised 2003]
- the Five Power Defence Arrangements [1971] involving Australia, Malaysia, Singapore, New Zealand and the United Kingdom
- the Agreement with the Republic of Indonesia on the Framework for Security Cooperation (Lombok Treaty) [2008]
- various other bilateral links and multilateral 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 of successive Australian Governments are actively pursued through such measures as the 2003 US-led multilateral Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) and the International Commission on Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, which produced the 2009 report, *Eliminating Nuclear Threats: A Practical Agenda for Global Policymakers*.

Australia is a party to 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]
- Agreement Between the Governments of Australia, Argentina, Chile, the French Republic, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, the Union of South Africa, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America concerning the Peaceful Uses of Antarctica (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, NPT) [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]

Chapter 6 image: HMAS conducting boarding parties in the Persian Gulf in support of Operation Slipper, 16 February 2010.
© Defence Department

- 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]
- South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Rarotonga) [1986]
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities [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]
- Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War 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 [2007]
- Convention on Cluster Munitions [2008] (Not Yet in Force).

Source: Australian Treaties Database <<http://www.dfat.gov.au/treaties>>

AUSTRALIAN MEMBERSHIP OF INTER-GOVERNMENTAL 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 economic and security goals including combating terrorism and non-proliferation of WMD and effective transfer control mechanisms.

ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) 1994

The principal regional security forum that brings together the 10 Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) member states and 16 countries in the Asia–Pacific region including Australia, together with the European Union, 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 40 states and the European Commission that seeks to prevent the intentional or inadvertent supply of materials or equipment to chemical and biological weapons-related programs by sharing information on proliferation cases and strategies to manage them, including the harmonisation of transfer controls.

Cairns Group 1986

This coalition of 19 agricultural exporting countries was established in order to achieve an open and fair international market for agricultural exports.

Commonwealth of Nations 1949

This organisation is comprised of 54 former British colonies and dependencies. Its aim is to advance democracy, human rights and sustainable economic growth and was established in its current form with the London Declaration (Fiji is currently suspended from the Councils of the Commonwealth).

Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO) 1996

Established by the 1996 Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty to resolve questions of compliance and as a forum for consultation and cooperation among states parties.

Conference on Disarmament (CD) 1979

The Conference on Disarmament was established as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community as a result of the 1978 Special Session on Disarmament of the United Nations General Assembly. It succeeded other Geneva-based negotiating fora, which include the Ten-Nation Committee on Disarmament (1960), the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament (1962–68), and the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (1969–78).

Council for Security and Cooperation in the Asia–Pacific (CSCAP) 1993

A 21 member 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 regional forum for dialogue on strategic, political and economic issues by its convenor ASEAN, after first acceding to the ASEAN Treaty of Amity and Cooperation. Other non-ASEAN participants are China, Japan, South Korea, India and New Zealand.

Group of Twenty (G20) 1999

Australia is a member of this group of 19 countries and the European Union that has become a leading forum for international economic cooperation. The G20 played a key role in responding the Global Financial Crisis.

Hague Code of Conduct Against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCOC) 2002

The HCOC is subscribed to 130 countries 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.

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 of 34 states 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 46 member NSG coordinates transfer 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

The OECD brings together the governments of 30 member countries committed to democracy and the market economy from around the world, to support sustainable economic growth, boost employment, raise living standards, maintain financial stability, assist other countries' economic development and contribute to growth in world trade.

Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons 1993

Established as a body for states parties to oversee the implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention.

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 with a membership of 192 states. Its headquarters are in New York, USA. The six principal UN organs are the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council (which suspended operation in 1994), the International Court of Justice, and the Secretariat. It also has a large number of specialised agencies and other autonomous bodies.

Wassenaar Arrangement 1996

This group of 40 states is 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 a 153 member Inter-governmental organisation of dealing with the global rules of trade between states. Its main focus is to ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predictably and freely as possible.

Zangger Committee 1971

Also called the Nuclear Exporters Committee, this group of 37 states meets informally twice yearly to coordinate export controls on nuclear materials.

Source: Bodell, N 2010, 'Annex B. International Security Cooperation Bodies', *SIPRI Yearbook 2010: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, pp 507–526.

United Nations Security Council

The United Nations (UN) Charter gives the Security Council primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. Under Chapter Six of the Charter, the Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute. The Security Council may recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment if it determines that a situation might endanger international peace and security. These recommendations are not binding on UN members.

Under Chapter Seven, the Security Council has wider powers to deal with threats to the peace, breaches of the peace, or acts of aggression. The Security Council is not limited to recommendations but may take action, including the use of armed force to maintain or restore international peace and security. Decisions taken under Chapter Seven are binding on UN members.

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 is currently a candidate for a seat on the UN Security Council for 2013–2014. Australia previously 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, 1947–2009

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	1950–60	RAAF Lincoln heavy bomber squadron, Dakota transport squadron, RAN destroyers and frigates. Approx. 7,000 Army personnel (no figures for RAN and RAAF). Although the emergency was declared over in 1960, Australian Army units were committed to anti-Communist operations on the Malay Peninsula until 1963.	39 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. Approx. 17,000 personnel	340 deaths	warlike
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	warlike
Congo—United Nations Operation in the Congo (UNOC)*	1960–61	3-person medical team		non-warlike

Deployment	Year	Strength/Role	ADF Casualties	Type
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. Approx. 42,700 Army personnel, 2,825 RAN personnel, 4,443 RAAF personnel	521 deaths	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 (Konfrontasi)	1964–66	2 infantry battalions, SAS Squadrons, RAN troopship, destroyers, destroyer escorts, minesweepers. Approx. 3,500 Army personnel (no figures for RAN, RAAF)	16 deaths	warlike
Malay Peninsula	1964–66	RAAF and Army personnel	2 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
Thailand	1965–68	250 personnel RAAF contingent with Sabre aircraft at RAAF Base Ubon	2 deaths	warlike
Israel/Syria—UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)*	1974	Military observers detached 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 detached 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 assistance 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 Iroquois 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 <i>coup</i>		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
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

Deployment	Year	Strength/Role	ADF Casualties	Type
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 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 RAN 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
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

Deployment	Year	Strength/Role	ADF Casualties	Type
Cambodia—Operation BANNER	1997	Evacuation of foreign nationals after a <i>coup</i> 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	Sep 1999	Evacuation of 2,500 civilians from East Timor by RAAF C-130 Hercules aircraft		non-warlike
East Timor—International Force in East Timor (INTERFET)—Operations WARDEN and STABILISE*	Sep 1999 – Feb 2000	Peak of 6,000 ADF 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	Sep–Oct 2000	ADF support to the peace negotiation process in the Solomon Islands		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
UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE)—Operation POMELO*	Jan 2001 – Feb 2005	16 ADF personnel (2 staff officers per rotation)		non-warlike
Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan and Middle East—Operation SLIPPER	Oct 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-130 Hercules per month (crew 11 personnel), 2 P-3C Orion maritime patrol aircraft, 2 B 707 tankers and support personnel. Other major force elements have included the Army-led Reconstruction and (later) Mentoring Task Force, Rotary Wing Group and RAAF Control and Reporting Centre. See ADF Global Operations 2010 for current ADF contributions to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF).	16 deaths	warlike

Deployment	Year	Strength/Role	ADF Casualties	Type
Iraq—UN Monitoring, verification and Inspection Commission for Iraq (UNMOVIC)*	2002–03	Weapons inspectors		warlike
East Timor—UN Mission in Support of East Timor (UNMISSET)—Operations CITADEL and SPIRE*	May 2002 – June 2005	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 Hercules aircraft, 12 crews, 5 ADF aero-medical evacuation teams and 1 P-3C Orion aircraft in response to the 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 Hornet fighters, 3 C-130 Hercules aircraft, 2 P-3C Orion aircraft, 2 Army Chinook helicopters, 500 Special Operations personnel, 1 RAN Clearance Diver Team and command elements		warlike
Middle East (Iraq)—Operation CATALYST	July 2003 – July 2009	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 Hercules 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 and Dhi Qar Provinces providing security to other coalition personnel, overwatch and training for Iraqi government forces. See ADF Global Operations 2010 for the current ADF deployment in Iraq	2 deaths	warlike
Afghanistan—UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)—Operations PALATE I and II (from Jun 2005)*	2003 continuing	1–2 military liaison officers		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
Iran—Operation IRAN ASSIST	Dec 2003 – Jan 2004	1 RAAF C-130 Hercules 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 Hercules aircraft providing disaster assistance to cyclone ravaged Niue		humanitarian
Vanuatu—Operation VAUNATU ASSIST	Feb–March 2004	ADF personnel and 2 RAAF C-130 Hercules 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

Deployment	Year	Strength/Role	ADF Casualties	Type
Timor-Leste—United Nations Office in Timor-Leste (UNOTIL)—Operation CHIRON*	May 2005 – Nov 2006	3 military liaison/adviser personnel		non-warlike
Indonesia (Bali)	Oct 2005	ADF Medical Assistance Team and RAAF C-130 Hercules aircraft providing assistance to victims of 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
Timor-Leste—Operation ASTUTE	May 2006 continuing	ADF stabilisation operations in support of the Government of Timor-Leste to suppress communal and gang violence. Peak of 3,000 ADF personnel deployed including; RAN amphibious ship and heavy landing craft; Army infantry battalion group, commando company group, Blackhawk helicopters; and RAAF C-130 Hercules aircraft and air field defence guards.	1 death	non-warlike
Timor-Leste—UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)—Operation TOWER*	Nov 2006 continuing	4 military liaison/adviser personnel		non-warlike
Lebanon, Cyprus and Turkey—Operation RAMP	July–Aug 2006	120 ADF personnel deployed in support of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)-led operation to evacuate 6,000 Australian nationals during the 2006 Israel-Hezbollah war		non-warlike
Fiji, Tonga—Operation QUICKSTEP	Oct 2006 – Jun 2008	RAN amphibious ship, supply vessel and frigate, Army Blackhawk helicopters and Special Operations personnel deployed in waters off Fiji to evacuate Australian and other foreign nationals following a military <i>coup</i> . Army personnel deployed to Tonga in support of a New Zealand-led force assisting Tongan security forces to restore law and order following pro-democracy riots.	2 deaths	non-warlike
Indonesia—Operation GARUDA ASSIST	Mar 2007	ADF medical assistance team and RAAF C-130 Hercules aero-medical evacuation aircraft, Boeing 737 BBJ and Challenger CL604 aircraft transporting DFAT-led emergency response team supporting Indonesia's response to Garuda Flight GA 200 crash in Yogyakarta.		humanitarian
Solomon Islands—Operation SOLOMON ASSIST	Apr 2007	ADF contribution to Australian Government support to the Solomon Islands following a tsunami disaster in the Western Solomon Islands		humanitarian
Papua New Guinea—Operation PNG ASSIST	Nov–Dec 2007	ADF support to the whole-of-government effort to provide humanitarian assistance and disaster recovery to Papua New Guinea following severe flooding in Oro Province caused by Cyclone Guba. Deployed assets included: ADF command and support element, and engineering and health assessment teams; RAN heavy landing ship and clearance divers; Army Blackhawk helicopters; RAAF B300 King Air, C-130 Hercules, DHC-4 Caribou and C-17 Globemaster aircraft		humanitarian
Middle East (Lebanon)—Operation RAMP II	Oct 2007 – Jun 2008	Deployment of a small Defence supplementation staff to assist with planning for possible non-combat evacuation in response to regional instability		non-warlike
South Africa and Thailand—Operation NARGIS ASSIST	May–Jun 2008	RAAF C-17 Globemaster aircraft used to transport UN helicopters for humanitarian relief as part of the Australian Government response to the devastation caused by Cyclone Nargis in Burma		humanitarian

Deployment	Year	Strength/Role	ADF Casualties	Type
Kiribati—Operation KIRIBATI ASSIST	Aug 2008	ADF contribution of 22 ordnance experts to assist in the disposal of World War II unexploded ordnance from locations throughout Kiribati following a request from the Government of Kiribati		humanitarian
Papua New Guinea—Operation PNG ASSIST	Dec 2008	1 RAAF C-130 Hercules aircraft deployed to support whole-of-government assistance to the Government of Papua New Guinea to provide relief materials and air transport to northern PNG, New Ireland and Manus islands following flooding and tidal surges		humanitarian
Samoa, Tonga, Solomon Islands, Kiribati and Republic of the Marshall Islands—Pacific Partnership 2009	Jun–Sep 2009	ADF contributed 67 personnel to a US-led and sponsored mission humanitarian civic mission delivering health and engineering services to the people of the South West Pacific		humanitarian
Tonga—Operation ASHIKA ASSIST	Aug 2009	ADF response to the Tongan government's request for assistance to recover human remains from the wreck of the ferry 'Princess Ashika'. Deployed assets included: RAN clearance dive team; and RAAF C-130 Hercules		humanitarian
Indonesia—Operation PADANG ASSIST	Oct 2009	ADF joint task force of around 500 personnel provided humanitarian assistance to earthquake devastated West Sumatra. Deployed assets included: RAN amphibious landing platform with embarked medical facility, landing craft and Sea King helicopters; Army Engineers and Health Support Battalion; and RAAF C-130 Hercules and C-17 Globemaster aircraft		humanitarian
Samoa and Tonga—Operation SAMOA ASSIST	Oct–Nov 2009	ADF support to whole-of-government efforts to provide humanitarian assistance to Tsunami devastated Samoa and Tonga. Deployed assets included: RAN heavy landing ship and landing craft; and RAAF C-130 Hercules and C-17 Globemaster aircraft.		humanitarian

Notes: *Mission performed under UN auspices.

Warlike operations

Warlike operations are those military activities where the application of force is authorised to pursue specific military objectives and there is an expectation of casualties. These operations can encompass but are not limited to: a state of declared war, conventional combat operations against an armed adversary, and peace enforcement operations which are military operations in support of diplomatic efforts to restore peace between belligerents who may not be consenting to intervention and may be engaged in combat activities. Usually conducted under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, where the application of all necessary force is authorised to restore peace and security or other like tasks.

Non-warlike operations

Non-warlike operations are defined as those military activities short of warlike operations where there is risk associated with the assigned task(s) and where application of force is limited to self-defence. Casualties could occur but are not expected. These operations encompass but are not limited to:

- **Hazardous operations.** Activities exposing individuals or units to a degree of hazard above and beyond that of normal peacetime duty such as mine avoidance and clearance, weapons inspections and destruction, Defence Force aid to the civil power, service protected or assisted evacuations and other operations requiring the application of minimum force to effect the protection of personnel or property, or other like activities.
- **Peacekeeping operations.** Peacekeeping is an operation during which military personnel, without powers of enforcement, help restore and maintain peace in an area of conflict with the consent of all parties. These operations can encompass but are not limited to:
 - (i) activities short of peace enforcement where the authorisation for the application of force is normally limited to minimum force necessary for self defence;
 - (ii) activities, such as the enforcement of sanctions in a relatively benign environment which expose individuals or units to 'hazards' as described above;
 - (iii) military observer activities with the tasks of monitoring ceasefires, re-directing and alleviating ceasefire tensions, providing 'good offices' for negotiations and the impartial verification of assistance or ceasefire agreements, and other like activities; or
 - (iv) activities that would normally involve the provision of humanitarian relief.

Sources: Australian War Memorial, *Information Sheets: War Casualties* <www.awm.gov.au/research/infosheets/war_casualties.asp>; 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 2010–11*.

ADF GLOBAL OPERATIONS, 2010

The Australian Government has approved the deployment of approximately 3,300 ADF personnel to 12 operations overseas (as at June 2010) to protect Australia and its national interests. Additionally, around 500 ADF members are actively protecting Australia's borders and offshore maritime interests.

Operation	Strength	Description
Operation PALADIN: Middle East—various locations June 1956 continuing	11 ADF personnel deployed	ADF contribution to United Nations Truce and Supervision Operation (UNTSO)
Operation GATEWAY: Northern Indian Ocean and South China Sea 1981 continuing	Deployed variable, as required according to tasks	AP-3C Orion maritime surveillance patrols
Operation MAZURKA: Egypt (Sinai) September 1993 continuing	25 ADF personnel deployed	ADF contribution to Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)
Operation SLIPPER: Middle East—various locations October 2001 continuing	Approximately 800 ADF personnel are currently deployed at the Al-Minhad Airbase, Dubai, United Arab Emirates, and at other locations in the Middle East. These include: Headquarters Joint Task Force 633 (JTF 633); Joint Movements Coordination Centre (JMCC); Force Support Unit 3 (FSU 3); Force Communications Unit based on the 17th Signals Regiment (17 Sig Regt); JTF 633 Air Component HQ; Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Task Unit with 2×AP-3C Orion; Air Mobility Task Unit with 3×C130J Hercules; C-17A Globemaster support element; Combined Air Operations Centre (CACC) detachment; 1×RAN major fleet unit (frigate) with a shore-based logistic unit; and ADF personnel embedded within various coalition headquarters	ADF contribution to the international campaigns against terrorism, countering piracy in the Gulf of Aden, and maritime security in the Middle East Area of Operations
Operation SLIPPER: Afghanistan October 2001 continuing	Approximately 1,550 ADF personnel are currently deployed at three main locations in Afghanistan—Kabul; Kandahar Air Field; and Tarin Kowt, Oruzgan. These include: HQ JTF 633—Afghanistan in Kabul; JMCC; FSU 3; Force Communications Unit based on 17 Sig Regt; CACC detachment; First Mentoring Task Force based at Camp Holland, Tarin Kowt, made up of units of 7th Brigade with support elements from RAAF and RAN, comprising five Operational Mentoring and Liaison Teams (OMLTs), Combat Team, and reconstruction elements; Special Operations Task Group based at Tarin Kowt; ADF Engineering Team based at Camp Holland; an Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Detachment (UAV) from the 20th Surveillance and Target Acquisition Regiment operating SCANEAGLE UAV; Counter Improvised Explosive Device Task Force including a Weapons Intelligence Team; Army Rotary Wing Group operating 2×CH-47D Chinook helicopters based at Kandahar Air Field (KAF); RAAF-led Heron medium altitude long endurance UAV detachment based at KAF; ADF personnel embedded within various coalition headquarters; and a detachment of 16 gunners from 8th/12th Medium Regiment deployed as part of the United Kingdom's Task Force Helmand.	ADF contribution to North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan
Operation PALATE II: Afghanistan 2003 continuing	2 ADF liaison officers deployed	ADF contribution to the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)
Operation ANODE: Solomon Islands July 2003 continuing	80 ADF personnel deployed primarily from 13th Brigade	ADF contribution to 160-strong Combined Task Force supporting the Australian-led Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI)—Operation HELPEM FREN

Operation	Strength	Description
Operation AZURE: Sudan April 2005 continuing	17 ADF personnel deployed	ADF contribution to the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS)
Operation ASTUTE: East Timor May 2006 continuing	The 550-strong International Stabilisation Force (ISF) comprises approximately 400 ADF personnel (drawn down from 650 personnel in February 2009) primarily from the 8/9 Battalion Royal Australian Regiment and support elements such as engineers, logistics and supply personnel from the wider ADF. The ISF also includes the Timor Leste Aviation Group (TLAG) drawn primarily the Australian 5th Aviation Regiment with Australian Blackhawk helicopters. The New Zealand commitment is from the 16th Field Regiment and 2nd/1st Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment.	ADF contribution to the maintenance of peace and stability in East Timor, following a request from the Government of Timor-Leste to the Australian Government
Operation RESOLUTE: Australia's offshore maritime areas July 2006 continuing	Up to 400 ADF personnel deployed at any one time	ADF contribution to the whole-of-government effort to protect Australia's borders and offshore maritime interests. Operation RESOLUTE consolidates previous ADF operations, including Operation RELEX II (focusing on unauthorised arrivals), Operation CRANBERRY (dealing with illegal fishing and smuggling), Operation CELESTE and MISTRAL (patrols of Australia's southern ocean exclusive economic zone), and Operation ESTES (protecting Australia's gas and oil infrastructure).
Operation TOWER: East Timor November 2006 continuing	4 ADF military liaison personnel deployed	ADF contribution to the UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)
Operation RIVERBANK Iraq July 2008 continuing	2 ADF personnel deployed	ADF contribution to the United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq (UNAMI)
Operation HEDGEROW: Sudan (Darfur) August 2008 continuing	8 ADF personnel deployed	ADF contribution to the United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)
Operation KRUGER: Baghdad (Iraq) January 2009 continuing	65 ADF security personnel deployed	ADF contribution to the provision of security and support for the Australian embassy and its staff in Iraq
Operation HAITI ASSIST: Haiti January–March 2010	5 RAAF Air Traffic Controllers deployed with United States Air Force 24th Air Expeditionary Group to Port-au-Prince Airfield	ADF contribution to the international relief effort in earthquake-devastated Haiti
Operation FIJI ASSIST: Fiji March 2010	One RAAF C-130 Hercules deployed	ADF contribution to whole-of-government response to cyclone-affected Fiji

DEFENCE COOPERATION

The Australian Government's broader foreign policy goals are complemented by Defence's international engagement. A major component of the Defence International Engagement Plan is the Defence Cooperation Program (DCP). The aims of the DCP are to support the government's strategic objectives by: contributing to regional security; working with allies, regional partners and others to shape a stable environment; consolidating acceptance of Australia as an obvious and legitimate participant in deliberations on regional security issues; and encouraging and assisting the development of defence self-reliance within regional countries.

By assisting the development of professional and sustainable defence forces and South Pacific police forces, the DCP is enhancing the ability of partner states to contribute to national and regional security objectives. Australian assistance includes ADF advisers, a range of training initiatives and combined exercises with regional armed forces, infrastructure development, logistics support, and the provision of materiel.

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) program is the largest and most complex Defence Cooperation Program activity. The Australian-built and supplied 31.5 metre Pacific Class Patrol Boats give Pacific island states a measure of independent capability to police their maritime zones. The initial requirement for five or six vessels when the project was announced in 1983, had expanded to 22 vessels in 12 states by 1997. Ongoing support by Australia has included training, adviser support, integrated logistic, maintenance and refit support aspects, and through fuel and operating subsidies. A life extension program (LEP) for the PPBs that commenced in 2003 will sustain the PPB program progressively until 2017, when the first boats reach the end of their extended life, and 2027, when the last boat is retired.

Other important areas of DCP activity are the development of the East Timor Defence Force, support to the Papua New Guinea Defence Reform Program and Joint Philippines–Australia Army Watercraft Project.

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	35.3	20.6	5.2	75.0
2005–06	19.2	36.6	21.0	6.1	82.9
2006–07	14.2	33.4	21.3	6.8	75.8
2007–08	12.2	35.9	20.6	8.9	77.6
2008–09	12.3	47.3	25.2	7.9	92.7
2009–10 Projected	10.7	52.2	22.7	9.6	95.3
2010–11 Estimate	11.0	53.6	20.6	11.1	96.2

Source: Defence Annual Reports, Defence Portfolio Budget Statements 2010–11.

AUSAID AND REGIONAL SECURITY

The Australian Government is committed to providing aid to developing countries in order to help improve the lives of the billion people worldwide who live in extreme poverty. Australia's development assistance program is guided by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)—the internationally agreed targets for poverty reduction. The program aims to assist developing countries reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development, in line with Australia's national interest. Australia assists developing countries build stronger communities and more stable governments, which improves Australia's economic and security interests.

The Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) is responsible for managing Australia's overseas aid program. Australia's development assistance is delivered across a range of sectors with broadly reflect the MDGs, including: education, governance, health and HIV, environment sustainability, economic growth, governance, equitable development, and human security and stability.

AusAID competitively contracts aid work to Australian and international companies which serve as implementing partners. These companies use their expertise to deliver aid projects and often train local people to continue the projects long after the end of the contracts. Additionally, AusAID funds multilateral institutions and not-for-profit organisations to deliver aid programs at the local community level in developing countries. AusAID also works directly with the governments of neighbouring countries to improve the way they deliver economic and community services.

In response to emergencies, AusAID staff travel to affected areas to provide immediate support. This can include communities devastated by cyclones and earthquakes, or those recovering from conflict. AusAID contributes funding to international organisations that help people in emergencies, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The Australian Government will provide around \$4,349 million in total Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) in 2010–11, of which \$3,762 million will be managed by AusAID. In 2010–11, Australia's ratio of ODA to Gross National Income (GNI) is forecast to increase to 0.33%, which is consistent with the government's commitment to scale up ODA to 0.5% of GNI by 2015–16.

Australian ODA by Partner Country and Region, 2010–11

Partner countries/Regional Programs	Budget Estimate 2010–11 (\$ million)
Papua New Guinea	457.2
Solomon Islands	225.7
Vanuatu	66.4
Fiji	37.2
Tonga	27.8
Samoa	39.8
Kiribati	23.9
Tuvalu	8.9
Nauru	26.6
Micronesia	10.4
Cook Islands	5.0
Niue and Tokelau	4.4
Regional and Other Pacific	152.0
Papua New Guinea and Pacific	1,085.4
Indonesia	458.7
Philippines	118.1
Vietnam	119.8
Cambodia	64.2
Laos	41.0
East Timor	102.7
Burma	48.6
China	36.8

Partner countries/Regional Programs	Budget Estimate 2010–11 (\$ million)
Mongolia	7.4
Thailand	6.6
East Asia regional	88.5
Indonesia and East Asia	1,092.3
Africa	200.9
Bangladesh	70.0
Sri Lanka	46.0
India	22.2
Nepal	18.4
Maldives	4.4
Bhutan	5.4
South Asia regional	4.9
Pakistan	66.5
Afghanistan	123.1
Iraq	46.5
Palestinian Territories and Other Middle East	37.7
South and Central America	39.8
Africa, South and Central Asia, and Middle East	685.8
Core contributions to multilateral organisations, other ODA not yet allocated or not attributed to particular countries or regions	1,374.4
Adjustments	-71.7
Funds approved but not yet allocated	183.1
Total ODA	4,349.3

Source: 2010–11 Ministerial Statement on Australia's Development Assistance Program

Australian Civilian Corps

The Australian Civilian Corps will enable the deployment of civilian specialists to countries affected by natural disaster or conflict. These civilian specialists will contribute to Australia's efforts to assist partner governments in stabilisation and recovery in affected areas to start the recovery process earlier. Deployments will be managed by the office of the Australian Civilian Corps, located within AusAID in Canberra, in cooperation with other Australian Government agencies.

The Australian Civilian Corps will comprise a register of up to 500 civilian specialists, chosen for their skills in areas such as stabilisation and recovery, public administration and finance, law and justice, agriculture, engineering, health administration and community development. Personnel will be sought from all levels of government and the broader Australian community. The Australian civilian corps established an interim deployable capacity in 2009–10, and will become fully operational in 2010–11.

THE ART OF RAPID RESPONSE

“Spotless understands the Defence environment and works hard as a team player to support defence responsiveness and capability”

David McKaskill, Spotless General Manager Defence.

We've been supporting the Australian Defence Force (ADF) for the past 30 years – providing up to \$400 million worth of services every year.

Spotless is one of the largest contractors to Australia and New Zealand Defence. We manage a range of garrison support and comprehensive maintenance services:

call centre

workshop

fire fighting & rescue

general estate works

sports & recreation

petrol, oils & lubricants

grounds maintenance

pest & vermin control

engineering operations

waste management

laundry & dry cleaning

transport management

hospitality & catering

accommodation

access control

cleaning

airfield support

stores management

fixed plant & equipment
maintenance

range & training area
management

COUNTER-TERRORISM



AUSTRALIA'S COUNTER-TERRORISM ARRANGEMENTS

The Australian Government is committed to combating terrorism to protect Australians and Australian security interests, and to promote international security. Effective mitigation of terrorist attacks involves the combination of an appropriate security response with broader strategies to enhance social cohesion and lessen the appeal of radical ideology.

The Hon Kevin Rudd MP, Prime Minister of Australia, National Security Statement to the Australian Parliament, 4 December 2008.

Australia's counter-terrorism arrangements are an integral part of the new national security policy framework outlined by Prime Minister Kevin Rudd in his inaugural National Security Statement, which was instrumental in shaping the government's 2010 Counter-Terrorism White Paper: *Securing Australia—Protecting Our Community*.

The White Paper recognises the threat of terrorism¹ to Australia is real and enduring, and is a permanent and persistent feature of our security environment. It states the main source of international terrorism and the primary threat to Australia and its interests is from a global violent jihadist movement—extremists who follow a militant interpretation of Islam that espouses violence as the answer to perceived grievances. This movement comprises al-Qaeda, groups allied or associated with it, and others inspired by a similar worldview.

The White Paper recognises the threat from violent jihadism continues to evolve despite successes against the al-Qaeda terrorist network in Afghanistan and Pakistan, and in Southeast Asia. We now face challenges from new groups affiliated with, or inspired by, al-Qaeda's message and methods, with localities such as Yemen and the Horn of Africa now joining existing areas of concern. Added to this is the rise of 'home grown' terrorism: the threat from people born or raised in Australia, who have become inspired by the violent jihadist message.

The White Paper sets out the Australian Government's strategy for protecting Australia, its people and interests against terrorism. The counter-terrorism strategy has four key elements:

1. Analysis—an intelligence-led response to terrorism driven by a properly informed national security community.

Australia's counter-terrorism efforts are intelligence-led and focused on prevention. This approach hinges on strong partnerships and cooperation at the national level, effective engagement at the international level, and effective information sharing. Over recent years, there has been a significant growth in Australia's security, intelligence and law enforcement agencies and the government has taken steps to improve their capabilities and enhance information sharing. The establishment of the **National Intelligence Coordination Committee** has ensured that Australia's intelligence effort, both domestically and internationally, is better integrated into the new national security arrangements. The creation of a new **Counter-Terrorism Control Centre** will also ensure that our overall counter-terrorism intelligence capabilities are better integrated.

2. Protection—taking all necessary and practical action to protect Australia and Australians from terrorism at home and abroad.

The government is committed to taking action to protect Australians and reduce the risk of attack. This approach involves efforts at a number of complimentary levels, including:

- strong border management arrangements to prevent the movement of individuals who try to enter or transit Australia to conduct terrorism-related activities by introducing a new biometric-based visa system for certain non-citizens—making it harder for terrorists to evade detection
- preventing Australians suspected of involvement in terrorism from travelling overseas by revoking or denying passports

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)*.

Chapter 7 image: Seaman Clearance Diver Todd Adamson (foreground) from Australian Clearance Diving Team—Four based at HMAS Stirling, conducting a clandestine beach clearance with Able Seaman Clearance Diver Gordon Mathoi, 9 October 2008.
© Defence Department

- improving the security of our airports to enhance protection of the travelling public
- continued cooperation and collaboration with the states and territories through comprehensive national counter-terrorism arrangements
- working in partnership with the business community to protect our critical infrastructure, including information and communications technology
- strengthened collaboration with international partners, both bilaterally and multilaterally, to contribute to international counter-terrorism efforts and create an international environment that is hostile to terrorism.

3. Response—providing immediate and targeted response to specific terrorist threats and terrorist attacks should they occur.

The government's ability to prevent and disrupt terrorist attacks within Australia relies on coordinated and cooperative relationships between our intelligence, security and law enforcement agencies nationally. This collaborative approach ensures that we have robust and effective national capacity to respond to terrorist threats. Australia's comprehensive national response uses the full array of Australian Government, state and territory counter-terrorism capabilities. It is underpinned by a legal regime that provides effective powers for our agencies and the ability to prosecute people who seek to conduct terrorist acts. The government will keep these powers under review against any need to expand them or tailor them to deal with any changes in the nature of the threat in the future.

4. Resilience—building a strong and resilient Australian community to resist the development of any form of violent extremism and terrorism on the home front.

Australia's counter-terrorism efforts are supported by our open democratic society. There are inherent strengths in our society that make Australia resilient to the divisive worldview of al-Qaeda and like-minded groups. However, we know from experience that the terrorist narrative may resonate with a small number of Australians. It is incumbent upon all Australians to work together to reject ideologies that promote violence, no matter from where they arise or to what purpose they aspire. We must all support and protect the values and freedoms from which all Australians benefit. By reducing disadvantage, addressing real or perceived grievances and encouraging full participation in Australia's social and economic life, government policies can help to mitigate any marginalisation and radicalisation that may otherwise occur with the Australian community.

The Australian Government takes a comprehensive and layered approach in pursuit of its counter-terrorism objectives, which are informed by the following core judgements:

- countering terrorism requires a long-term commitment, and complimentary international and domestic efforts
- to prevent acts of terrorism, and anticipate evolving terrorist intentions and tactics, efforts must be intelligence-led and highly coordinated across agency and governmental boundaries
- a risk-informed and layered approach to counter-terrorism is essential because no single measure will be fully effective
- our efforts should always seek to be lawful, proportionate and accountable
- Australia must have in place mechanisms that allow us to respond seamlessly to and recover from acts of terrorism should they occur
- the support and cooperation of business and the community are essential to extend the reach and effectiveness of government counter-terrorism effort.

KEY GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES FOR COUNTER-TERRORISM

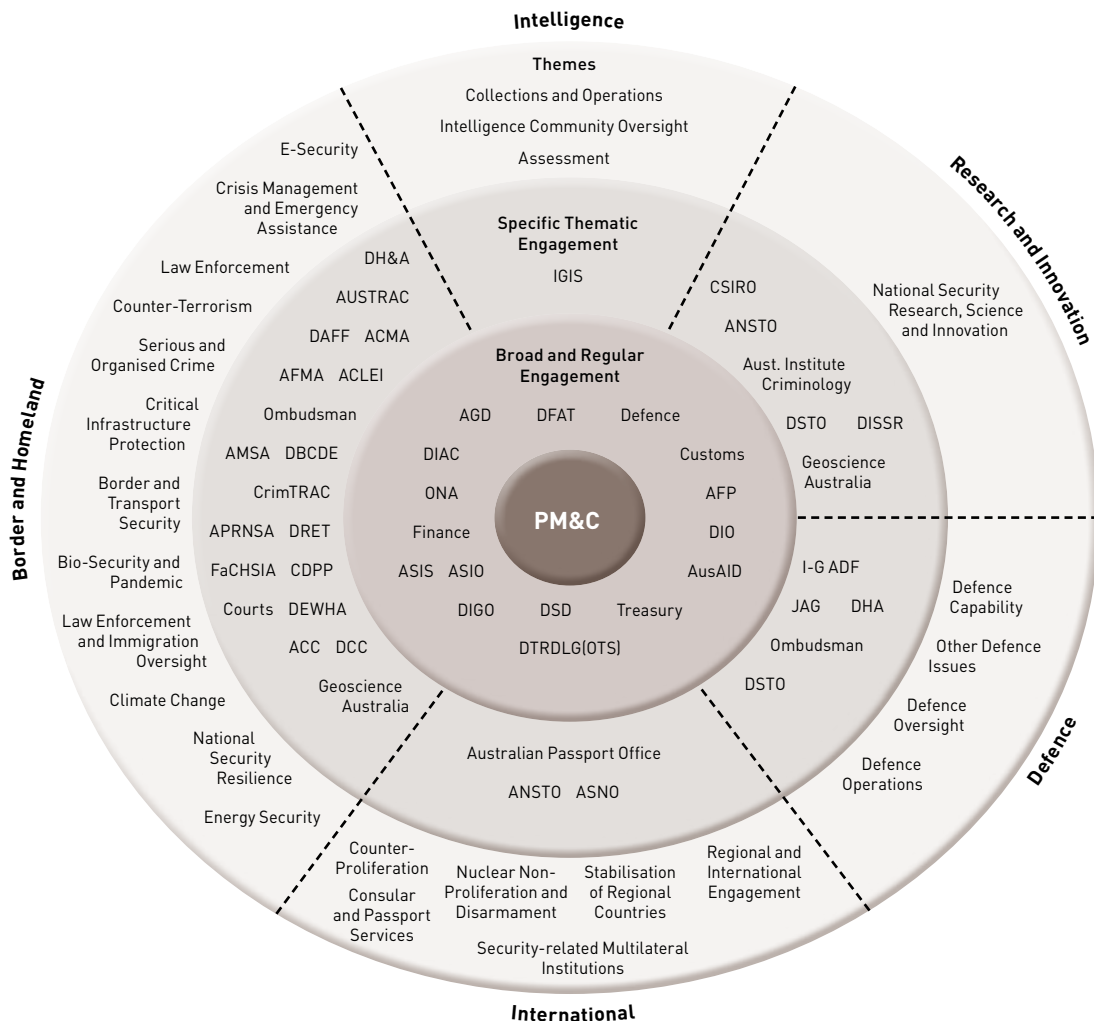
National Security Committee of Cabinet

Cabinet is the highest-level decision making forum for the Australian Government, however, the National Security Committee of Cabinet (NSC) usually determines policy, strategy and resources relevant to Australian national security interests and responsibilities, including in the event of a National Terrorist Situation if declared (see below).

The NSC is supported and advised by the **Secretaries Committee on National Security** (SCNS), which is co-chaired by the Secretary of PM&C and the new National Security Adviser (NSA)²; whose department provides the secretariat function for both committees. The SCNS is the peak body to advise government on national security policy and operational matters. Three inter-departmental committees underpin this high-level decision-making framework:

- The Strategic Policy Coordination Group
- The Homeland and Border Security Policy Coordination Group
- The National Intelligence Coordination Committee.

PM&C's engagement with the Commonwealth National Security Community



Source: Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

² The National Security Adviser in the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet holds a central position within the national security community for coordination, policy development and provision of advice on national security to the Prime Minister.

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) was established in 2002 and reflects Australia's national approach to counter-terrorism. It facilitates cooperation between the Australian Government and states and territory governments by meeting twice a year to discuss matters regarding Australia's counter-terrorism strategy. PM&C co-chairs and provides secretariat support to the NCTC.

The objectives of the NCTC are to contribute to the security of the Australian community:

- maintaining 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).
- providing expert strategic and policy advice to heads of government and relevant ministers
- coordinating an effective nation-wide counter-terrorism capability
- maintaining effective arrangements for sharing appropriate intelligence and information between relevant agencies in all jurisdictions
- providing advice in relation to the administration of the special fund to maintain and develop capabilities, administered by the Australian Government on the basis of advice from the NCTC.

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
- 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 in consultation with affected States or Territories. 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 national counter-terrorism levels of alert 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 Committee 2nd edition 2005, *National Counter-Terrorism Plan*, NCTC, Canberra

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 takes an all hazards approach to national security. Emergency management within the department is undertaken across three divisions which are responsible for all aspects of policy, capability development, planning and operations:

- The **National Security Resilience Policy Division** provides policy advice on emergency management, protective security, identity security, e-security, critical infrastructure protection, and the security of chemicals.
- The **National Security Capability Development Division** is responsible for developing national security capability; coordinating procedures, training and exercises; delivering training and education; administering grants to volunteer organisations; and disaster mitigation. Within the Division, the Australian Emergency Management Institute (AEMI) at Mt Macedon is a centre of excellence for knowledge, research and skills development in the emergency management sector. The Institute provides a custodianship role for knowledge within the sector, by developing networks and materials that promote resilience within the Australian community.
- The **Emergency Management Australia Division** is responsible for crisis coordination and management undertaken when requests for assistance are received from the States and Territories. It also assists with overseas requests, in conjunction with the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID).

Australian Customs and Border Protection Service manages the security and integrity of Australia's borders. It works closely with other government and international agencies, in particular the Australian Federal Police, the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service, the Department of Immigration and Citizenship and the Department of Defence, to detect and deter unlawful movement of goods and people across the border.

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 Government Information Management Office, within the Department of Finance and Deregulation, contributes to the protection of the national information infrastructure.

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.

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

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

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 Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy is responsible for regulating elements of the communications sector, including interception, radio spectrum and submarine telecommunications cables.

Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs assists community recovery through the provision of emergency and ongoing welfare assistance.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade conducts international liaison and whole-of-government coordination 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 Immigration and Citizenship 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.

Office of Health Protection, within the Department of Health and Ageing, is responsible for preventing, detecting and responding to communicable diseases in the Australian population. The department maintains stockpiles of antidotes and vaccines for dealing with disease outbreaks.

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

Office of Transport Security, within the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government, coordinates national transport security policy and provides advice on the impact of security developments on the transport industry. The department also regulates the security of airports, airlines, and sea ports and, with State and Territory authorities, other forms of transport.

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

To be effective against terrorism the Australian Government needs access to actionable intelligence that will uncover the methods and plans of clandestine terrorist networks, or individuals who intend to commit terrorist acts. Essentially intelligence is information, obtained covertly or otherwise, that provides insight or advantage. Intelligence is collected in many forms across the national security community including, but not limited to, the intelligence collection agencies of the Australian Intelligence Community (AIC).

The AIC comprises six agencies which analyse and interpret intelligence and data from other sources. Both arms of the intelligence community—collection and assessment—contribute to Australia's overall counter-terrorism effort. These agencies have expanded their global linkages with traditional allies, and are developing closer cooperation with partner agencies within our region and further afield.

Australian Intelligence Community

The **Office of National Assessments** (ONA) is established as an independent body accountable to the Prime Minister. ONA provides all-source assessments on international political, strategic and economic developments for the Prime Minister and senior ministers in the NSC. ONA is based in Canberra.

The **Australian Security and Intelligence Organisation** (ASIO) collects security intelligence and identifies and investigates threats to Australia's security, wherever they arise, and provides assessments and advice to protect Australia, its people and its interests. ASIO reports to the Attorney-General. ASIO is based in Canberra with offices in state capitals.

The **Australian Secret Intelligence Service** (ASIS) is Australia's overseas secret human intelligence (HUMINT) collection agency. ASIS' mission is to protect and promote Australia's vital interests through the provision of unique foreign intelligence services as directed by the government. ASIS reports to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. ASIS headquarters are in Canberra.

Defence Intelligence and Security Group:

The **Defence Intelligence Organisation** (DIO) is an intelligence assessment agency that supports Defence and government decision-making and assists with the planning and conduct of ADF operations. DIO is based in Canberra.

The **Defence Imagery and Geospatial Organisation** (DIGO) provides geospatial intelligence, from imagery and other sources, in support of Australia's defence and national interests. DIGO facilities are located in Canberra and the Geospatial Information Branch in Bendigo, Victoria.

The **Defence Signals Directorate** (DSD) supports Australian Government decision-makers and the ADF with high quality foreign signals intelligence products and services. DSD also plays a key role in protecting Australian official communications and information systems. DSD has a headquarters in Canberra with collection facilities located elsewhere.

Financial intelligence is another important component of Australia's counter-terrorism capabilities. The **Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre** (AUSTRAC) is both Australia's financial intelligence unit and the regulator of anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing regime. AUSTRAC cooperates closely with other Australian security and law enforcement agencies, and international counter-part organisations.

BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR SELECTED NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCIES, 2001–02 TO 2010–11

Agencies	2001–02 \$ m	2002–03 \$ m	2003–04 \$ m	2004–05 \$ m	2005–06 \$ m	2006–07 \$ m	2007–08 \$ m	2008–09 \$ m	2009–10 \$ m	2010–11 \$ m	Nominal 9-year increase
Department of Defence	13,191	14,216	15,439	16,224	17,523	19,142	19,846	22,921	25,196	26,764	103%
Overseas Development Assistance	1,755	1,831	1,973	2,198	2,698	3,018	3,174	3,800	3,821	4,349	148%
Australian Federal Police	523	391	609	777	968	885	1,310	1,385	1,486	1,412	170%
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade—1*	660	701	709	774	717	740	822	843.4	1,187	1,080	64%
Australian Security Intelligence Organisation	69	90	98	161	187	341	450	429	427	438	535%
Australian Secret Intelligence Service	54	59	80	89	100	131	162	217	248	240	344%
Office of National Assessments	7	8	11	18	28	28	35	38	27	38	443%

Note: * DFAT Outcome 1: *The advancement of Australia's international strategic, security and economic interests including through bilateral, regional and multilateral engagement on Australian Government foreign and trade policy priorities.*

Source: 2002–03 to 2010–11 Budget Paper No. 4 and ASPI calculation of Net Defence Funding.

LISTED TERRORIST ORGANISATIONS IN AUSTRALIA

Since 2002, 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. An organisation may be re-listed for an additional period of two years if it continues to engage in terrorist activity.

Terrorist organisation	Date listed	Dates re-listed
Abu Sayyaf Group	14 Nov 2002	7 Nov 2004, 3 Nov 2006, 3 Nov 2008
Al-Qa'ida	21 Oct 2002	1 Sep 2004, 26 Aug 2006, 8 Aug 2008
Al-Qaeda in Iraq (AQI) (formerly listed as Al-Zarqawi and TQJBR)	26 Feb 2005	2 Mar 2005, 17 Feb 2007, 3 Nov 2008
Al-Qaeda in the lands of the Islamic Mahgreb (AQIM)	14 Nov 2002	7 Nov 2004, 3 Nov 2006, 8 Aug 2008,
Al-Shabaab	21 Aug 2009	
Ansar Al-Islam (formerly known as Ansar al-Sunna)	27 Mar 2003	27 Mar 2005, 27 Mar 2007, 17 Mar 2009
Asbat al-Ansar (AAA)	11 Apr 2003	11 Apr 2005, 31 Mar 2007, 17 Mar 2009
Hamas' Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades	9 Nov 2003	5 Jun 2005, 7 Oct 2005, 10 Sep 2007, 8 Sep 2009
Hizballah External Security Organisation	5 Jun 2003	5 Jun 2005, 27 May 2007, 15 May 2009
Islamic Army of Aden (IAA)	11 Apr 2003	11 Apr 2005, 31 Mar 2007, 17 Mar 2009
Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan	11 Apr 2003	11 Apr 2005, 31 Mar 2007, 17 Mar 2009
Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM)	11 Apr 2003	11 Apr 2005, 31 Mar 2007, 17 Mar 2009
Jamiat ul-Ansar (formerly known as Harakat Ul-Mujahideen)	14 Nov 2002	7 Nov 2004, 3 Nov 2006, 3 Nov 2008
Jemaah Islamiyah	27 Oct 2002	1 Sep 2004, 26 Aug 2006, 8 Aug 2008
Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK)	15 Dec 2005	27 Sep 2007, 8 Sep 2009
Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LeJ)	11 Apr 2003	11 Apr 2005, 31 Mar 2007, 17 Mar 2009
Lashkar-e-Tayyiba	9 Nov 2003	5 Jun 2005, 7 Oct 2005, 10 Sep 2007, 8 Sep 2009
Palestinian Islamic Jihad	3 May 2004	5 Jun 2005, 7 Oct 2005, 10 Sep 2007, 8 Sep 2009

Note: Current as at June 2010

MAJOR REGIONAL TERRORIST INCIDENTS, 2000–2010

Incident	Suspected organisation	Casualties	Date
Indonesia			
Near-simultaneous bombings of the JW Marriott and Ritz-Carlton hotels in Jakarta	Jemaah Islamiyah	9 deaths 50 injured	17 Jul 2009
Bombing in Yos Sudarso Port, Ambon, Maluku	Unknown	13 injured	3 Mar 2007
Bombing in a Christian Market, Central Sulawesi	Unknown	7 deaths 48 injured	31 Dec 2005
Decapitation of Christian schoolgirls near Poso, Central Sulawesi	Unknown	3 deaths 1 injured	29 Oct 2005
Bali suicide bombings—three bombs detonated in Jimbaran Bay and Kuta Square	Jemaah Islamiyah	25 deaths (including 4 Australians) 129 injured	1 Oct 2005
Two bombs detonated in Tentena—a market town in Central Sulawesi	Jemaah Islamiyah	22 deaths 50 injured	28 May 2005
Bombing of Australian Embassy, Jakarta	Jemaah Islamiyah	10 deaths 182 injured	9 Sep 2004
Bombing of a music concert, Peureulak, Aceh	Unknown	10 deaths 30 injured	1 Jan 2004
Bombing of JW Marriott Hotel, Jakarta	Jemaah Islamiyah	13 deaths 149 injured	5 Aug 2003
Bombing of a McDonalds restaurant, Makassar	Laskar Jundullah	3 deaths 11 injured	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 of America	Jemaah Islamiyah	202 deaths (including 88 Australians) 209 injured	12 Oct 2002
Convoy ambushed heading to Freeport gold mine, Irian Jaya (West Papua)	Unknown	3 deaths 14 injured	31 Aug 2002
Bus bombing, Poso, Sulawesi	Unknown	4 deaths 17 injured	5 Jun 2002
Ferry fired upon, Ambon, Maluku	Unknown	4 deaths 12 injured	25 May 2002
Rifle and grenade attacks on Christian villages outside Ambon, Maluku	Lashkar Jihad	14 deaths	28 Apr 2002
Bombing near the Maluku governor's office	South Maluku Republic	4 deaths 63 injured	3 Apr 2002
Workers shot at a palm plantation, Aceh	Unknown	31 deaths 6 injured	9 Aug 2001
Attacks on Christian churches across Indonesia	Jemaah Islamiyah	15 deaths 95 injured	24 Dec 2000
Bombing of the Jakarta stock exchange basement car park	Free Aceh Movement	6 deaths 20 injured	13 Sep 2000
Bombing of the Philippines Embassy, Jakarta	Unknown	2 deaths 21 injured	1 Aug 2000
Bombing of a fertiliser plant, Banda Aceh	Unknown	8 deaths 18 injured	18 Apr 2000
Malaysia			
Kidnapping of 20 persons from Pulau Sipadan, Sabah	Abu Sayyaf Group		23 Apr 2000

Incident	Suspected organisation	Casualties	Date
Philippines			
Rifle and grenade attack on Maluso Village, Basilan	Unknown	12 deaths	27 Feb 2010
Bombings in Jolo and Iligan City, Mindanao	Unknown	6 deaths 40 injured	7 July 2009
Bombing outside a Catholic Cathedral, Cotabato City, Mindanao	Unknown	6 deaths 45 injured	5 July 2009
Bombings outside two department stores, Iligan City, Mindanao	Unknown	3 deaths 53 injured	18 Dec 2008
Armed attack on a bus, Lanao del Norte, Mindanao	Moro Islamic Liberation Front	14 deaths	18 Aug 2008
Civilians executed, Lanao del Norte, Mindanao	Moro Islamic Liberation Front	9 deaths	18 Aug 2008
Bombing outside Edwin Andrews Air Base, Zamboanga	Unknown	3 deaths 18 injured	29 May 2008
Bombing at a tuna factory, Barangay Tumbler	Unknown	4 deaths 27 injured	30 Jan 2008
Assassination of Congressman Wahab Akbar, Manila	Abu Sayyaf Group	3 deaths 9 injured	13 Nov 2007
Shopping centre bombing, Manila	Unknown	11 deaths 100 injured	19 Oct 2007
Bombing in Makilala, North Cotabato	Unknown	8 deaths 24 injured	9 May 2007
Decapitation of kidnapped workers, Jolo	Abu Sayyaf Group	7 deaths	20 Apr 2007
Supermarket bombing, General Santos City, South Cotabato	Unknown	6 deaths 20 injured	10 Jan 2007
Bombing, Makilala, North Cotabato	Unknown	6 deaths 29 injured	10 Oct 2006
Sulu Cooperative Store Bombing, Jolo	Unknown	5 deaths 40 injured	27 Mar 2006
Bombings in Manila, Makati City, General Santos City and Davao City	Abu Sayyaf Group	10 deaths 112 injured	14 Feb 2005
Bombing of a public market in General Santos City, South Cotabato	Unknown	15 deaths 58 injured	13 Dec 2004
Bombing of Superferry 14, Manila Bay	Jemaah Islamiyah and Abu Sayyaf Group	118 deaths 320 injured	27 Feb 2004
Bombing in Parang, Mindanao	Unknown	4 deaths 87 injured	4 Jan 2004
Korondal City Market Bombing	Unknown	9 killed 41 injured	10 May 2003
Sasa Wharf Bombing, Davao City	Abu Sayyaf Group	16 deaths 55 injured	2 Apr 2003
Bombing at Davao International Airport, Mindanao	Moro Islamic Liberation Front	24 deaths 143 injured	4 Mar 2003
Grenade attack, Tacurong, Sultan Kudarat	Moro Islamic Liberation Front	9 deaths 35 injured	31 Dec 2002
Bus ambushed in Zamboanga del Norte	Moro Islamic Liberation Front	13 deaths 10 injured	26 Dec 2002
Bombing outside mayor's house, Maguidanao, Datu Piang	Moro Islamic Liberation Front	13 deaths	24 Dec 2002
Bomb blast aboard a bus, Manila	Unknown	3 deaths 23 injured	18 Oct 2002
Zamboanga bombings	Abu Sayyaf Group	7 deaths 144 injured	18 Oct 2002
Bus terminal bombing, Kidapawan City, North Cotabato	Abu Sayyaf Group	8 deaths 19 injured	10 Oct 2002

Incident	Suspected organisation	Casualties	Date
Philippines <i>continued</i>			
Restaurant bombing, Zamboanga	Abu Sayyaf Group	3 deaths 24 injured	2 Oct 2002
Kidnapping of 20 persons from a Palawan Island beach resort	Abu Sayyaf Group	2 deaths	26 May 2002
Bombing near a department store, General Santos City, South Cotabato	Unknown	15 deaths 71 injured	21 Apr 2002
Market Bombing Jolo, Mindanao	Unknown	5 deaths 50 injured	16 Feb 2002
Food court bombing, Zamboanga	Abu Sayyaf Group	11 deaths 50 injured	28 Oct 2001
Near-simultaneous bombings of: a Manila railway station; Plaza Ferguson, Manila; Makati City; Pasay City airport; and Quezon City	Moro Islamic Liberation Front	22 deaths 100 injured	30 Dec 2000
Medical mission ambushed, Santo Ramos, Davao del Norte	New Peoples Army	9 deaths 15 injured	1 Oct 2000
University of Southern Mindanao bombing, Mindanao	Moro Islamic Liberation Front	2 deaths 15 injured	25 Sep 2000
Market bombing, Kabacan	Moro Islamic Liberation Front	2 deaths 33 injured	16 Jul 2000
Thailand			
Popular protest movement calling for the dissolution of the current Thai Parliament, resulting in widespread political violence and the May 2010 military crackdown in Bangkok	United Front for Democracy Against Dictatorship (Red Shirt movement)		2006–2010
Upsurge of anti-state violence leading to numerous terrorist incidents across the southern provinces of Narathiwat, Pattani and Yala	Pattani United Liberation Organisation and other separatist militias		2001 continuing

Source: RAND Database of Worldwide Terrorism Incidents <<http://smapp.rand.org/rwtid>>

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

AAA	Asbat al-Ansar
AAM	air-to-air missile
ACC	Australian Crime Commission
ACLEI	Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ACPB	Armidale Class Patrol Boat
AD	Air Defence
ADCAP	advanced capability
ADF	Australian Defence Force
ADHQ	Australian Defence Headquarters
AEMI	Australian Emergency Management Institute
AEW&C	airborne early warning and control
AFDS	Air Field Defence Squadron
AFMA	Australian Fisheries Management Authority
AFP	Australian Federal Police
AG	Australia Group
AGCTC	Australian Government Counter-Terrorism Committee
AGD	Attorney-General's Department
AGS	hydrographic survey vessel
AHO	Australian Hydrographic Office
AIC	Australian intelligence community
AIS	Aeronautical Information Service
AMC	Australian Military Court
AMRAAM	advanced medium-range air-to-air missile
AMSA	Australian Maritime Safety Authority
ANAO	Australian National Audit Office
ANSTO	Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation
ANZAC	Australian and New Zealand Army Corps
ANZUS	Australia, New Zealand and the United States (security treaty)
AO	auxiliary tanker
AOR	replenishment ship
AOSG	Aerospace Operational Support Group
AOSS	Airfield Operations Support Squadron
AP	armour piercing
APC	armoured personnel carrier
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
APERS	anti-personnel
APERS-T	anti-personnel tracer
APFDS-D-T	armour piercing fin-stabilised discarding sabot tracer
APM	anti-personnel mine

APS	Australian Public Service
AQI	Al-Qaeda in Iraq
AQIM	Al-Qaeda in the lands of the Islamic Mahgreb
ARDU	Aircraft Research and Development Unit
ARF	ASEAN Regional Forum
Armd	Armoured
ASCENG	Aircraft Stores Compatibility Engineering
ASE	Aviation Systems Engineering
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
ATHS	Air Transportable Health Squadron
ATSI	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
AUSTRAC	Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre
AVMED	aviation medicine
Avn	aviation
Bde	Brigade
BE	base ejection
Bn	Battalion
BORIS	Budget and Output Reporting Information System
BPC	Border Protection Command
BROACH	bomb Royal Ordnance augmented charge
Bty	Battery
C2	command and control
CA	Chief of Army
CAF	Chief of Air Force
Cav	Cavalry
CBASS	Common Broadband Advanced Sonar System
CCS	Combat Communications Squadron
CCW	Certain Conventional Weapons (convention)
CD	Conference on Disarmament

CDF	Chief of the Defence Force
Cdo	Commando
CDPP	Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions
CDR	Closer Defence Relations (with New Zealand)
CDT	Clearance Diving Team
CER	Combat Engineer Regiment
CEW	Chief Engineer Works
CIS	communications and information systems
CIWS	close-in weapon system
CJOPS	Chief Joint Operations
CMF	Commonwealth Monitoring Force
CMTTU	Commonwealth Military Training Team
CMO	Chief Military Observer
CN	Chief of Navy
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
COD	Chief of Division
CODOG	combined diesel or gas
Const	Construction
COS	chief of staff
Coy	Company
CRU	Control and Reporting Unit
CSCAP	Council for Security and Cooperation in the Asia–Pacific
CSH	Combat Support Hospital
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
CSR	Command Support Regiment
CSS	Combat Support Squadron
CSSB	Combat Service Support Battalion
CSSB	Combat Service Support Brigade
CSSC	Combat Service Support Company
CSU	Combat Support Unit
CTB	Counter-Terrorism Branch
CTBT(O)	Comprehensive (nuclear) Test Ban Treaty (Organisation)
CTC	Combat Training Centre
DACC	Defence Aid to the Civil Community
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
DARC	Defence Audit and Risk Committee
DBCDE	Department of Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy
DCC	Department of Climate Change
DCJOPS	Deputy Chief Joint Operations
DCP	Defence Capability Plan

DCP	Defence Cooperation Program
DEO	Defence Equity Organisation
Det	Detachment
DEWHA	Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts
DFACA	Defence Force Aid to the Civilian Authorities
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DFDA	<i>Defence Force Discipline Act 1982</i>
DHA	Defence Housing Authority
DH&A	Department of Health and Ageing
DIAC	Department of Immigration and Citizenship
DIGO	Defence Imagery and Geospatial Organisation
DIO	Defence Intelligence Organisation
DIISR	Department of Innovation, Industry, Science and Research
DITRDLG	Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government
DMO	Defence Materiel Organisation
DRET	Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism
DSD	Defence Signals Directorate
DSTO	Defence Science and Technology Organisation
DVA	Department of Veterans' Affairs
ECCS	Expeditionary Combat Communications Squadron
ECSS	Expeditionary Combat Support Squadron
ECSW	Expeditionary Combat Support Wing
ECP	Enhanced Cooperation Program (PNG)
EEZ	exclusive economic zone
EHS	Expeditionary Health Squadron
EL 1	Executive Level 1
EL 2	Executive Level 2
EMA	Emergency Management Australia
ESR	Engineer Support Regiment
ESSM	evolved sea sparrow missile
EW	electronic warfare
FACDU	Forward Area Control Development Unit
FaHCSIA	Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs
FCPB	Fremantle Class Patrol Boat
Fd	Field
FFG	guided missile frigate
FFH	frigate (with helicopter)
FMA Act	<i>Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997</i>
FMC	full mission capability
FNQR	Far North Queensland Regiment

frag	fragmentation
FSB	Force Support Battalion
FSG	Force Support Group
GDP	gross domestic product
GL	ground liaison
GNI	gross national income
GP	general purpose
GP	group
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
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
HM	Her/His Majesty's
HMAS	Her Majesty's Australian Ship
HMSC	Head Military Strategic Commitments
HNA	Hardened and Networked Army
HOCU	Health Operational Conversion Unit
HQ	headquarters
HQJOC	Headquarters Joint Operations Command
HSB	Health Support Battalion
HWT	heavyweight torpedo
HSW	Health Support Wing
HUMINT	human intelligence
IAA	Islamic Army of Aden
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICT	information and communications technology
IG ADF	Inspector General Australian Defence Force
IGIS	Inspector General of Intelligence and Security
IGW	Increased Gross Weight
ILLUM	illuminating
IMATT	International Military Advisory and Training Team
infosec	information security
INS	inertial navigation system
Int	intelligence
INTERFET	International Force in East Timor

IPMT	International Peace Monitoring Team
IR	infrared
IRR	Incident Response Regiment
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
ISF	International Stabilisation Force
ISR	Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance
JAG	Judge Advocate General
JASSM	joint air-to-surface standoff missile
JCC	Jindalee Operational Radar Network Coordination Centre
JCE	joint and combined exercises
JDAM	joint direct attack munition
JeM	Jaish-e-Mohammed
JEWSU	Joint Electronic Warfare Operations Support Unit
JOC	Joint Operations Command
JOPC	Joint Offshore Protection Command
JORN	Jindalee Operational Radar Network
JSOW	joint stand-off weapon
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
LeJ	Lashkar-e-Jhangvi
LEP	life extension program
LHD	landing helicopter dock
LHR	Light Horse Regiment
LIF	lead-in-fighter
LPA	amphibious landing ship
LSH	heavy landing ship
LWT	lightweight torpedo
MALE	medium altitude long endurance
MBT	main battle tank
MCRU	Mobile Control and Reporting Unit
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
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
MMA	multi-mission manned aircraft
MNF (I-K)	Multinational Forces in Iraq-Kuwait
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Military Police
MPAT	multi-purpose anti-tank
MRTT	multi-role tanker transport
MSA	auxiliary mine sweeper
MSC	Military Strategic Commitments
MUAS	multi-mission unmanned aerial system
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
NSA	National Security Adviser
NSC	National Security Committee of Cabinet
NSG	Nuclear Suppliers Group
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
NTS	National Terrorist Situation
NWCC	National Welfare Coordination Centre
OBG-W	Overwatch Battle Group (West)
OCU	Operational Conversion Unit
ODA	overseas development assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Development and Cooperation
OHS	occupation health and safety
ONA	Office of National Assessments
OPS	operations
OSCDF	Office of the Secretary and Chief of the Defence Force
OTS	Office of Transport Security
PBS	Portfolio Budget Statements
PKK	Kurdistan Workers Party
PM&C	Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

PMC	(ASEAN) Post Ministerial Conference
PMG	Peace Monitoring Group (Bougainville)
PMKeyS	Personnel Management Key Solution
PMV	protected mobility vehicle
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PPB	Pacific Patrol Boat
PSB	Personnel Support Battalion
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
Regt	Regt
ROMAN	Resource and Output Management and Accounting Network
RSU	Radar Surveillance Unit
RTF	Reconstruction Task Force
RTS	Raise Train Sustain
RWG	Rotary Wing Group
SA	South Australia
SAD	Ships Army Department
SAM	surface-to-air missile
SASA	search and survivor assistance
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
SMart	sensor fused munition
SMK	smoke
SML	survey motor launch

SOCOM	Special Operations Command
SOTG	Special Operations Task Group
SPPKF	South Pacific Peace Keeping Force
SPT	support
SQN/Sqn	squadron
SRAAW	short range anti-armour weapon
SRBOC	super rapid bloom off-board chaff
SRP	Strategic Reform Program
SSG	guided missile submarine
SSM	surface-to-surface missile
STA	Surveillance and Target Acquisition
TAG	Tactical Assault Group
Tas	Tasmania
TE	Task Element
TF	Task Force
TG	Task Group
TISN	Trusted Information Sharing Network
TMG	Truce Monitoring Group (PNG)
TRG	training
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
UNAMI	United Nations Mission in Iraq
UNAMIC	United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia
UNAMID	United Nations Mission in Darfur
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
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
UNMISSET	United Nations Mission in Support of East Timor
UNMIT	United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste
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
VIP	very important person
WA	Western Australia
WG	Wing
WMD	weapons of mass destruction
WP	white phosphorus
WTO	World Trade Organization

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AusAID: www.ausaid.gov.au

Australian Army: www.army.gov.au

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

Defence Materiel Organisation: 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 Veterans' 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.airforce.gov.au

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/library/publications/the-world-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.defense.gov

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

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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.

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A photograph of two male technicians in blue BAE Systems polo shirts working on a military aircraft in a large hangar. The technician on the left is using a tool on a component, while the one on the right is looking towards the camera. A red robotic arm is visible in the background.

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