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## DEFENCE

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This chapter outlines Australia's defence policy and its defence relationships with other countries; the higher Defence organisation; defence manpower and equipment developments; the functions, organisations, staffing and training of the three Services; the functions and activities of the Capital Procurement Organisation, the Defence Science and Technology Organisation, the Office of Defence Production, the Defence Logistics Organisation and the Natural Disasters Organisation.

Further information on current defence planning and activities is available in the Defence Report and other publications of the Department of Defence, and in statements to the House of Representatives by the Minister for Defence and the Minister for Defence Science and Personnel.

### Current Defence Policy

In March 1987 the Government released its White Paper on the Defence of Australia which outlined a comprehensive approach to Australian security and a basis for future planning, force development and defence activities.

The policy of defence self-reliance emphasises the ability to defend Australia and its direct interests using our own resources. This policy is pursued within an international framework of alliances and agreements which reflect Australia's commitment to contribute to peace and stability.

The security of our immediate geographic region is of fundamental strategic importance to Australia, and the continued development of an independent defence capability enhances our ability to contribute to peaceful development within the region. Priority in defence activity is consequently given to areas in Australia's region and high value is placed on fostering defence relationships with the countries of South East Asia and the South West Pacific.

Australia's security arrangements with the United States and New Zealand remain an important element of our defence policy. Although trilateral defence cooperation activities under the ANZUS alliance have been in abeyance due to the New Zealand Government's policy on visits by nuclear-powered and nuclear-weapon capable warships, the ANZUS alliance itself remains in force and continues to provide a background for a wide range of mutually beneficial bilateral defence cooperative activities with the United States. At the same time cooperative activities and projects undertaken with New Zealand continue to sustain Australia's close defence relationship with that country.

Australia's security prospects are favourable. Our relationships with our allies and neighbours are basically sound and we face no identifiable military threats. Nevertheless, our defence planning recognises the possibility that threats could arise, which would have consequences for our security. A high priority is given to the development of military capabilities in the Australian

Defence Force (ADF) which will enable it to defeat more limited threats that could arise at shorter notice. Defence planning also aims to ensure that there are options for a future response to more serious challenges to our security.

### **Industry policy**

Defence policy for industry forms an integral part of overall defence policy in meeting the requirements for defence self-reliance. The capacity of industry to maintain, repair, modify and adapt defence equipment independently of overseas sources is fundamental to the self-reliant defence of Australia. The development of this capacity as well as the maintenance of an adequate supply of replacement equipment and stores are prime defence policy objectives.

## **Higher Defence Organisation**

The higher organisation of the ADF is dealt with in the *Defence Act 1903*, which provides that responsibility for the general control and administration of the ADF rests with the Minister for Defence. Under arrangements introduced in 1987, the Minister for Defence Science and Personnel has particular responsibilities within the Defence portfolio for the oversight of the Defence Science and Technology Organisation and ADF personnel matters.

### **Chief of the Defence Force**

Under section 9(2) of the *Defence Act 1903*, the Chief of the Defence Force (CDF) is vested with the command of the ADF subject to general control by the Minister. The CDF is the chief military adviser to the Minister and is responsible for the planning and conduct of military operations and advice on military strategy and military aspects of defence capabilities necessary to meet government policy. In addition the CDF has, with the Secretary, joint responsibility for administration of the ADF as specified below.

### **Secretary, Department of Defence**

Under the Minister, the Secretary has the powers and responsibilities of a departmental Secretary under the Public Service Act, the Audit Act and Finance Regulations. In addition, section 9A of the *Defence Act 1903* makes the Secretary and the CDF, subject to control by the Minister, jointly responsible for the administration of the ADF (except for the matters falling within the command of the ADF or any other matter specified by the Minister). The Secretary is the principal civilian adviser to the Minister for Defence and is responsible to the Minister for advice on policy, resources and organisation and the use of public funds.

### **Defence committee system**

An extensive committee system operates in the higher Defence organisation to facilitate the formulation of policy for the achievement of government defence objectives. It also facilitates decisions on matters of defence administration, including resource management, and on Joint Service planning and doctrine. The more important committees are described below.

#### **The Council of Defence**

The Council of Defence considers and discusses matters relating to the control and administration of the Defence Force referred to it by the Minister for Defence. The Council membership comprises the Minister for Defence, the Minister for Defence Science and Personnel, the Secretary to the Department of Defence, the Chief of the Defence Force, the three Service Chiefs of Staff, and the Vice Chief of the Defence Force.

#### **The Defence Committee**

The Committee is chaired by the Secretary to the Department of Defence, with the CDF, the three Chiefs of Staff, and the Secretaries to the Departments of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, Treasury and Foreign Affairs and Trade as members. The Committee advises the Minister for Defence on defence policy as a whole, the coordination of military, strategic, economic, financial and external affairs aspects of defence policy, and matters of

policy or principle and important questions having a joint service or interdepartmental aspect.

### The Defence Force Development Committee

The Committee is chaired by the Secretary to the Department of Defence, with the CDF and the three Chiefs of Staff as members. It advises the Minister for Defence on force development and the management of resources, including major equipment and facilities acquisitions and formulation of the Five Year Defence Program and annual budget estimates.

### The Chiefs of Staff Committee

The Chiefs of Staff Committee is responsible to the Minister for Defence through the Chief of the Defence Force, who is Chairman of the Committee. Its principal function is to provide advice to the Chief of the Defence Force, including professional single-service advice, to assist him in discharging his responsibility for command of the Defence Force.

### The Defence Operational Concepts and Capabilities Committee

The Committee is chaired by the Vice Chief of the Defence Force (VCDF). The role of the Committee is to provide improved scrutiny of Service capability proposals at an early stage in the force development process.

## Defence Expenditure

The tables below give information about levels, categories and major items of defence expenditure and total project costs for major new projects.

### DEFENCE FUNCTION EXPENDITURE, REVENUE AND OUTLAY, PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET OUTLAY AND GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, 1976-77 TO 1987-88

	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Less revenue</i>	<i>Outlays</i>	<i>Budget sector outlays</i>	<i>GDP</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	%	%
1976-77	2,255	72	2,182	9.0	2.6
1977-78	2,474	94	2,380	8.9	2.6
1978-79	2,702	90	2,612	9.0	2.6
1979-80	3,114	99	3,015	9.5	2.6
1980-81	3,657	166	3,491	9.7	2.6
1981-82	4,262	207	4,055	9.8	2.7
1982-83	4,940	239	4,701	9.6	2.8
1983-84	5,538	239	5,298	9.4	2.8
1984-85	6,229	291	5,938	9.3	2.9
1985-86	6,982	308	6,674	9.5	2.9
1986-87	7,578	370	7,208	9.6	2.8
1987-88	7,773	332	7,422	9.4	(a)2.5

(a) Based on preliminary GDP.

### EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCE FUNCTION, 1987-88 INCLUDING MAJOR CATEGORIES AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL

<i>Major categories</i>	<i>Budget</i>		<i>Achieved</i>	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Capital equipment	1,862.6	24.2	1,733.3	22.4
Capital facilities	338.4	4.4	359.0	4.6
Personnel costs	3,254.1	42.2	3,332.9	43.0
Defence cooperation	58.3	0.8	57.5	0.7
Other operating costs	2,035.8	26.4	2,061.0	26.6
Defence Housing	157.3	2.0	210.6	2.7
<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>7,706.4</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>7,754.2</i>	<i>100.00</i>
Revenue and Trust Accounts	(302.4)		(332.1)	
<b>Defence Function Outlay</b>	<b>7,404.0</b>		<b>7,422.2</b>	

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**MAJOR ITEMS OF INVESTMENT EXPENDITURE, 1987-88**


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<i>Projects</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
	\$m
F/A-18 project and associated equipment	362.9
Six submarines	260.1
Construction of two FFG frigates	127.8
Black Hawk helicopters	94.8
Seahawk helicopters	84.5
Basic trainer aircraft	66.4
Various precision guided weapons	46.6
DDG modernisation	37.2
HF and VHF single channel radios	36.8
Army light vehicles	26.3
Army medium trucks	26.2
Acquisition of four FFG frigates	25.9
Project Nulka	19.2
Air-to-air refuelling aircraft	18.3
Discon	15.0
105mm Army field gun	13.6
Additional B707 aircraft	13.1
Airfield surveillance radars	12.3
Seahawk flight simulator/weapons system trainer	12.2

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**TOTAL PROJECT COST FOR MAJOR NEW PROJECTS APPROVED, 1987-88**


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<i>Projects</i>	<i>Total approved cost</i>
	\$m
Laser airborne depth sounder	39.8
Towed array full scale engineering development (Kariwara)	31.3
Maritime command support system	30.0
Additional B707 aircraft	25.0
Standard surface-to-air missiles	24.7
Marine pollution control	18.5
Tier 2 frigates (ANZAC Ship)	17.4
Initial minesweeping capability	16.0
Development for over-the-horizon radar network	11.0
Naval communication station relocation	5.3
Avionics test equipment for F-111	4.7
Harpoon anti-ship telemetry missiles	4.4
Satellite navigation equipment	3.1
Supply systems redevelopment	2.7
Manpower systems redevelopment	2.2
Mine warfare systems centre	2.1
DDG modernisation (Chaff decoy system acquisition)	1.9
Nomad aircraft for the Army and the Air Force	1.6
F-111 high speed anti-radiation missile (Harm) trials	1.6
Towed acoustic arrays	0.9

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## AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE FORCE

The objective of the ADF is to plan, develop and maintain forces for contingencies within Australia's area of direct military interest and to defend Australia and its interests. The ADF is to be structured to be able to undertake current and foreseeable peacetime operational tasks as directed by the Government; deal effectively with the levels of credible contingencies that could arise over shorter timescales; and provide a suitable basis for timely expansion to meet higher levels of threat if Australia's strategic circumstances deteriorated over the longer term.

Meeting the requirements for the defence of Australia provides the government with practical options for the use of elements in the ADF in tasks beyond Australia's area of direct military interest in support of regional friends and of allies.

The CDF commands the ADF and is principal military adviser to the government. Headquarters Australian Defence Force has been expanded and strengthened over recent years to reflect the importance of integrated planning for ADF operations, and for effective joint operations in credible contingencies.

### Royal Australian Navy

The objective of the RAN is to raise, train and maintain seaborne forces structured to be able to deal with credible maritime contingencies in Australia's area of direct military interest (generally as part of a joint force) and provide a base for longer term expansion should this be required.

#### Higher organisation

The Chief of Naval Staff has command of the RAN, subject to the command of the ADF by the CDF. Principal staff officers to the Chief of Naval Staff are the Deputy Chief of Naval Staff, the Assistant Chief of Naval Staff (Development), the Assistant Chief of Naval Staff (Personnel), the Assistant Chief of Naval Staff (Logistics), the Assistant Chief of Naval Staff (Materiel) and the Director General of Supply (Navy). Other senior officers of the RAN include the Flag Officer Naval Support Command and the Flag Officer Commanding HM Australian Fleet.

#### Ships of the Royal Australian Navy

##### The Fleet

Guided missile destroyers: *Perth, Hobart, Brisbane*; guided missile frigates: *Adelaide, Canberra, Sydney, Darwin*; destroyer escorts: *Parramatta, Stuart, Torrens, Derwent, Swan*; submarines: *Oxley, Otway, Ovens, Onslow, Orion, Otama*; coastal minehunter: *Curlew*; inshore minehunters: *Rushcutter, Shoalwater*; amphibious heavy lift ship: *Tobruk*; landing craft heavy: *Balikpapan(a), Wewak(a), Tarakan(a), Labuan(b)*; attack class patrol boats: *Aware(b), Adroit(b), Ardent(b)*; Fremantle class patrol boats: *Fremantle(b), Wollongong, Dubbo, Geraldton, Bunbury, Ipswich, Townsville, Bendigo, Whyalla, Gladstone, Warrnambool(b), Cessnock, Launceston, Gawler, Geelong*; training ship: *Jervis Bay*; destroyer tender: *Stalwart*; fleet oiler: *Success*; hydrographic survey ships: *Moresby, Flinders*; oceanographic survey ship: *Cook*; interim survey ships: *Betano(c), Brunei(c)*.

##### NOTES:

(a) Operational Reserve. (b) Crewed by Reserves. (c) Landing craft heavy.

#### Fleet Air Arm

The RAN currently operates four different types of helicopters (anti-submarine Sea King Mk50 and Mk50A, and Wessex, Kiowa and Squirrel) and HS 748 electronic warfare training aircraft from HMAS *Albatross*, the Naval Air Station at Nowra in New South Wales. The RAN also operates Jindivik pilotless target aircraft from the Jervis Bay Range facility.

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## Equipment for the Royal Australian Navy

Significant new equipment received or upgraded by the RAN in 1987–88 included:

- Inshore minehunter—HMAS *Shoalwater*.
- Destroyer modernisation—HMAS *Brisbane*.
- Harpoon Engagement Training Aid.

Deliveries expected during 1988–89 include:

- Seahawk helicopters (16).
- Combat systems trainer.
- Mulloka sonar.

Contracts and tenders negotiated in 1987–88 included:

- A contract signed with the Australian Submarine Corporation for the design and construction of six submarines and associated supplies and services.
- A request issued for tender for the ANZAC Ship project (a joint project with New Zealand).
- A contract for a Flight Simulator/Weapons System Trainer signed with the Singer company.
- A contract for the design and production of four survey motor launches for the RAN awarded to Eglo Engineering SA Pty Ltd.
- A contract for the installation of an FFG Combat System Model at the HMAS *Watson* training facility let to Honeywell Australia Pty Ltd.

Tenders were invited for the design completion, production, trialling and in-service support of the Laser Airborne Depth Sounder.

## Training and entry

### RAN Staff College

The RAN Staff College located at HMAS *Penguin*, Balmoral, prepares RAN officers of Lieutenant Commander and Lieutenant rank for command and staff appointments. Two courses of 22 weeks duration are run annually, each course comprising 28 students, typically 20 naval officers, one officer each from the Army, RAAF, USN and RNZN, two Public Service Commission officers, and two Defence Cooperation Program students.

### Officer entry

There are a number of different avenues of officer entry to the RAN, open to both males and females. Applicants for a permanent commission must be aged between 17 and 20 and meet Service selection criteria and the matriculation requirements of the University of New South Wales in their specialisation. Those selected study for a degree at the Australian Defence Force Academy, while undergoing appropriate Service military and professional studies. Officer appointees specialise in Seaman, Supply and Secretariat, Engineering or Instruction Branches.

Applicants for a short service commission of nine years (including two years training) must be aged between 17 and 24 and have either matriculated to a degree course at an Australian university, college of advanced education or institute of technical and further education, or achieve four passes at Year 12 level. Training is conducted initially at the Royal Australian Naval College at Jervis Bay and subsequently in RAN ships and establishments.

Entry is also available to professionally qualified personnel such as doctors, nurses, teachers, engineers and lawyers, who must be less than age 31 and appropriately qualified. Initial training of Direct Entry Officers is conducted at Jervis Bay.

### Sailor entry

There are several available entry schemes, all of which are open to both males and females, depending upon an individual's age, educational standard, final employment and interests. New entry training is carried out at the following establishments:

- HMAS *Nirimba* at Quakers Hill, is the primary establishment for all RAN trade training which includes courses for apprentices aged between 15 and 18 and direct entry tradesmen. HMAS *Nirimba* is also responsible for the training of general duties sailors.
- HMAS *Cerberus* at Westernport, is the primary training establishment for all general entry, non-apprentice recruits aged between 16 or 17 and 28, depending on category specialisation. Recruits receive common basic training before progressing to category training courses.
- Advanced category training is additionally undertaken at various schools at HMAS *Penguin* and HMAS *Watson* in Sydney and the Naval Air Station at Nowra, NSW. A number of specialist courses are conducted in the United States and the United Kingdom.

### Naval dockyards

There is a naval dockyard at Garden Island, Sydney. The Williamstown Dockyard near Melbourne was sold to the Australian Marine Engineering Corporation in February 1988. In 1987–88, Defence also commenced preliminary action in connection with the disposal of Cockatoo Island in Sydney.

## Australian Army

The objective of the Australian Army is to raise, train and maintain ground forces structured to deal with credible land contingencies in the defence of Australia, its territories and interests, generally as part of a joint force, using both Regular and Reserve forces; and provide a basis for longer term expansion.

### Higher organisation

Command of the Army is the responsibility of the Chief of the General Staff, subject to the overall command of the ADF by the CDF. His principal staff officers are the Deputy Chief of the General Staff, Assistant Chief of the General Staff—Operations, Assistant Chief of the General Staff—Personnel, Assistant Chief of the General Staff—Logistics, Assistant Chief of the General Staff—Materiel and the Assistant Chief of the General Staff—Army Reserve.

The Army is organised into three commands as follows:

- *Land Command*—commands all field army units of the Australian Army, both Regular and Army Reserve.
- *Logistic Command*—commands the principal logistic elements of the Army.
- *Training Command*—is responsible for all individual training and commands all Army training establishments and schools with the exception of the Royal Military College, Duntroon which is under the command of the Chief of the General Staff.

Military districts as listed below provide administrative support for the three commands and, in certain cases, act as intermediate headquarters for them. The military district headquarters also handle those matters in which both Commonwealth and State Governments are involved.

- *1st Military District*—the State of Queensland.
- *2nd Military District*—the State of New South Wales, less those parts included in 3rd and 4th Military Districts.
- *3rd Military District*—the State of Victoria and part of southern New South Wales.
- *4th Military District*—the State of South Australia plus a portion of south-western New South Wales.
- *5th Military District*—the State of Western Australia, less the Kimberley Local Government Area.

- *6th Military District*—the State of Tasmania.
- *7th Military District*—the Northern Territory plus the Kimberley Local Government Area of Western Australia.

## **Training**

### **Officer training**

The Army conducts pre-commissioning training of its officers at:

- *Royal Military College*. Located at Duntroon in the Australian Capital Territory, this college provides military pre-commissioning training for all officers of the Regular Army except *Specialist Service Officers*, but including those attending the Australian Defence Force Academy.
- *Officer Cadet Training Units*. These units are located in each military district and provide pre-commissioning training for the majority of officers for the Army Reserve.
- *University Regiments*. These units identify and train tertiary students as officers for service in the Army Reserve.
- *Specialist Service Officer Course*. This course is conducted at Land Warfare Centre, Canungra, Queensland, and provides an introduction to the Army for newly commissioned *Specialist Service Officers* in professions such as Aviation, Law, Medicine and Dentistry.

### **Command and Staff College**

Located at Queenscliff in Victoria, the College provides training for selected Australian and overseas officers to prepare them for command and staff appointments in the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

### **Other rank training**

Initial training for other ranks is provided as follows:

- *1st Recruiting Training Battalion, Kapooka*. This unit is the major training unit for all general enlistees into the Regular Army.
- *Army Apprenticeship School, Bonégilla*. This school provides initial trade and military training for apprentice enlistees.
- *Army Reserve*. Recruits attend initial training at courses conducted by Training Groups located in most military districts.

### **Land Warfare Centre**

The Land Warfare Centre at Canungra conducts courses for both officers and other ranks as follows:

- promotion subjects;
- tactics and administration;
- individual battle skills;
- sub-unit operations.

### **Other schools**

Army schools have been established to train officers and other ranks in up-to-date techniques of their own arm or service. Courses conducted include training, promotion and instructor development for members of both the Regular Army and the Army Reserve.

## **Equipment for the Army**

Significant equipment introduced into service by the Army in 1987–88 included:

- 500 light vehicles;
- 259 four tonne trucks;
- RBS 70 very low level air defence weapon system;
- all terrain cranes;
- two field kitchens;



- disruptive pattern uniforms;
- an electronic warfare support measures sub-system;
- night vision goggles.

Deliveries expected in 1988–89 include:

- medium trucks;
- semitrailers and prime movers;
- new small arms;
- field artillery;
- field kitchens;
- 14 Black Hawk helicopters.

## **Royal Australian Air Force**

The function of the RAAF is the conduct of operations in the air for the defence of Australia and Australian interests.

### **Higher organisation**

The RAAF is commanded by the Chief of the Air Staff (CAS) who is responsible to the Minister for Defence through the CDF for that command. He is assisted by the Deputy Chief of the Air Staff and Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Development), Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Materiel), Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Personnel), Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Engineering) and Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Supply), all located in Air Force Office.

### **RAAF commands**

The RAAF is organised into two functional commands—Air Command with headquarters at Glenbrook and Support Command with headquarters in Melbourne. Air Command is responsible for the conduct of air operations and operational training while Support Command is responsible for basic training logistics and maintenance of RAAF equipment. Air Command comprises the following groups: Strike/Reconnaissance Group (SRG), Tactical Fighter Group (TFG), Airlift Group (ALG), Maritime Patrol Group (MPG), and Tactical Transport Group (TTG).

### **Aircraft**

#### **Air Command**

SRG — F-111 (Amberley)

TFG — F/A-18 Hornet, Macchi (Williamstown and Tindal)

ALG — C130 Hercules, Boeing 707, BAC 111, Mystere, HS748 (Richmond and Canberra)

MPG — P3C Orion (Edinburgh, SA)

TTG — Caribou, Chinook, Iroquois, Squirrel, Black Hawk (Townsville and Canberra)

#### **Support Command**

Basic Pilot Training—CT4, Macchi and PC9 (Point Cook and Pearce)

Instructor Pilot Training—CT4, Macchi and PC9 (East Sale)

Navigator Training—HS748 (East Sale)

### **Training**

#### **Australian Defence Force Academy**

The Academy is the primary source of tertiary-qualified entrants to the General Duties, Engineer and Supply branches of the Officer Corps.

### **Basic Aircrew Training**

Flying training for RAAF pilots is conducted at Point Cook and Pearce. RAAF navigators are trained at East Sale, and Airmen Aircrew (Flight Engineers, Loadmasters and Air Electronics Analysts) undergo basic training at Edinburgh.

### **Officer Training**

The RAAF College Point Cook undertakes initial training of those officers who enter the RAAF other than through the Australian Defence Force Academy. The College also conducts a Basic Staff Course of six weeks.

### **Staff College**

The RAAF Staff College Fairbairn conducts staff training for senior officers to fit them for staff and command appointments. The course is generally 43 weeks.

### **Ground Training**

- Initial Basic Training Edinburgh
- School of Radio Laverton
- School of Technical Training Wagga, including Catering, Clerical and Man Management courses.

### **Developments during the year**

Significant highlights in 1987-88 included:

- Delivery of 50 F/A-18 Hornets.
- Second F/A-18 Simulator installed at Tindal.
- PC-9 brought into service.
- RAAF Base Curtin at Derby opened.
- Five Black Hawk helicopters accepted.
- RAAF base Tindal staffed and developed.
- Site for a base near Weipa announced.
- Airfield Surveillance radars for RAAF Tindal and East Sale installed.

Significant developments under way are:

- Conversion of the first of four B707s for aerial refuelling.
- Tenders for provision of an Airborne Early Warning and Control System.
- Contract finalised for a Tower Visual Simulator for Air Traffic Control students at East Sale.

## **Defence Personnel**

In keeping with the requirements of the Defence Policy Information Paper, a Personnel Resource Strategy has been introduced. The objective of the Strategy is to promote the most effective use of all Defence personnel resources including Regular and Reserve Forces, civilians and contractors.

### **Service personnel**

An important element of the Personnel Resource Strategy is the creation of a Trained Force and a Training Force in the ADF. The Trained Force is designed to effectively meet the operational tasks required by the government. The Training Force is conceived as a flexibly-sized element of the ADF whose main objective is to provide comprehensive pre-employment training to newly recruited cadets and trainees. When trained, these personnel are made available to the Trained Force to maintain its strength. The strategy insulates the Trained Force from the influences of variable separation rates in ADF personnel.

**AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE FORCE—TRAINED FORCE/TRAINING FORCE AVERAGE  
STRENGTHS, 1987-88**

	<i>Navy</i>	<i>Army</i>	<i>Airforce</i>	<i>ADF</i>
Trained Force	13,842	28,883	20,476	63,201
Training Force	1,085	3,088	2,078	6,971

**DISTRIBUTION OF SERVICE PERSONNEL AND CIVILIAN STAFF AVERAGE  
STRENGTH, 1987-88**

	<i>Navy</i>	<i>Army</i>	<i>RAAF</i>	<i>ADF</i>	<i>Civilians</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Current Forces—</i>						
ADF Command	328	551	434	1,313	229	1,542
Navy	15,100	..	..	15,100	5,087	20,187
Navy Reserves	154	..	..	154	..	154
Army	..	31,212	..	31,212	6,924	38,136
Army Reserves	..	2,728	..	2,728	..	2,728
Air Force	..	..	21,820	21,820	3,390	25,210
Air Force Reserves	..	..	219	219	..	219
<i>Total</i>	<i>15,582</i>	<i>34,491</i>	<i>22,473</i>	<i>72,546</i>	<i>15,630</i>	<i>88,176</i>
<i>Corporate Services—</i>						
Executive	..	..	..	..	6	6
Personnel, Management Improvement and Financial Services	119	53	161	333	3,606	3,939
Strategic Planning	73	87	73	233	1,024	1,257
Logistics Organisation	7	35	21	63	816	879
<i>Total</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>255</i>	<i>629</i>	<i>5,452</i>	<i>6,081</i>
<i>Defence Development—</i>						
Procurement of Capital Equipment	5	16	37	58	290	348
Australian Industry Involvement	..	..	..	..	102	102
Procurement of Capital Facilities	..	2	..	2	155	157
<i>Total</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>547</i>	<i>607</i>
<i>Defence Support—</i>						
Natural Disasters and Civil Defence	1	5	..	6	62	68
Defence Housing	..	3	..	3	22	25
Defence Cooperation	..	..	..	..	2	2
Defence Production	..	..	..	..	9,850	9,850
Defence Science and Technology	9	15	14	38	4,253	4,291
<i>Total</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>14,189</i>	<i>14,236</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,796</b>	<b>34,707</b>	<b>22,779</b>	<b>73,282</b>	<b>35,818</b>	<b>109,100</b>

## Defence Support Organisations

### Capital Procurement Organisation—CPO

CPO manages the process of procuring capital equipment for the ADF. Its functions are:

- to efficiently and effectively procure approved capital equipment for timely introduction into the ADF; and

- to develop an efficient industrial base in Australia capable of self-reliant supply and support of the ADF in contingencies, through peacetime procurements and industry development policies, including development funding, designated work, offsets, exports and technology transfer.

Immediate CPO objectives are to:

- improve individual and team project management skills through training and staff deployment programs;
- structure procurements to better harness and develop industrial capabilities through competition and contractual incentives, and to better assure project success in terms of time, cost and quality;
- more closely relate industry policies to strategic guidance and regional circumstances;
- coordinate financial program management more closely with project progression; and
- better manage new technologies and capabilities through the delicate development phase, i.e. effective transition from research and development to the acquisition phases as operational systems.

To achieve these functions the CPO is organised as follows:

#### **Resources and Project Support Division**

- advises on financial, industry, resource and commercial aspects of individual acquisitions;
- evaluates and further develops proposals from suppliers;
- participates in contract negotiation and develops international procurement cooperation programs;
- coordinates the approved capital equipment program;
- provides business and financial advice to Service Materiel Divisions; and
- monitors quality and level of Australian industry involvement in capital equipment purchases.

#### **Industry Policy and Operations Division**

- formulates and coordinates the application of Defence industry and procurement policy;
- facilitates the commercial exploitation of indigenously developed and produced defence equipment and intellectual property;
- advises on defence industry capability objectives; and
- advises and assists in the formulation of programs for the development of defence industry and facilities and their participation in defence related acquisition.

#### **Project Development and Communications Division**

- develops, programmes and manages the procurement of new secure, survivable, Defence Strategic Communications Systems;
- provides overall systems planning, establishes network architecture and manages procurement of strategic over-the-horizon radar surveillance systems;
- develops, programs and manages the procurement of Strategic Command Support Systems;
- develops, programs and manages major and minor capital equipment projects and contracts associated with the communications systems; and
- manages projects in transition from a Defence research and development phase to the production and Service acquisition phase.

### **Defence Science and Technology Organisation—DSTO**

DSTO forms the second largest research organisation in Australia, employing some 1,000 professional scientists and engineers in its total staff of about 4,300 and has representatives in London and Washington and establishments in five States.

Following recommendations from the Australian Science and Technology Council (ASTEC) the Minister amended the function of DSTO which was to:

- contribute to the development and implementation of Australian defence policies through the provision of assistance to the ADF, the Department of Defence, other defence agencies and, as necessary in the national interest, Australian industry.

The objectives of DSTO are now to:

- develop and maintain a base of skill and knowledge in defence science and technology and foster scientific and technological expertise in industry and tertiary institutions, concentrating on areas relevant to the Australian strategic and natural environment;
- provide scientific and technical advice on defence policy matters and advise on the selection and acquisition of new equipment and systems and their suitability for operation in the Australian environment;
- contribute to the solution of scientific and technological problems for the ADF, the Department, other defence agencies and relevant Australian industries, including problems arising from the operational use, maintenance, local production and extension of life of equipment and systems;
- conceive new devices, equipment or systems of potential value to Australian defence and, in accordance with delegated approvals, manage or undertake successive stages of development; and
- assist appropriate non-Defence bodies where the DSTO has skills or facilities not available elsewhere in Australia, contribute to fostering a viable and active defence industry and contribute where appropriate to the development of overall Australian industrial capability.

In response to changing economic circumstances and its expanded function and objectives the DSTO is being restructured to:

- establish stronger links with industry including, where appropriate, sectors of industry not involved directly in defence work;
- arrange for more DSTO work to be exploited commercially;
- achieve a higher profile through better publicity;
- improve efficiency by streamlining project management; and
- broaden its technology base by devoting more resources to applied research.

To meet these goals full-scale engineering development work will be passed to industry whenever possible. The restructured DSTO comprises:

**Aeronautical Research Laboratory (ARL) based in Melbourne**

Conducting research in such fields as aerodynamics, aircraft materials, structural integrity and efficiency of aircraft, analysis and integration of systems, and on air breathing propulsion systems and engine airframe integration and performance. Also assists civil aviation in some of these fields.

**Electronics Research Laboratory (ERL) located in Salisbury, SA**

Conducting research in the fields of electronic warfare, information technology, communications and command and control.

**Materials Research Laboratory (MRL) located in Melbourne**

Conducts research into organic and inorganic materials, metallurgy and the behaviour of composites, explosives and explosive munitions, mines and underwater ordnance, camouflage and other forms of protection of personnel and equipment and the design and construction of land and sea platforms.

**Surveillance Research Laboratory (SRL) located in Salisbury**

Undertakes research into HF radar, microwave radar and optoelectronics for electromagnetic surveillance.

**Weapons Systems Research Laboratory (WSRL) based in Salisbury**

Researches aeroballistics aspects of weapons and weapon systems, rocket and gun propulsion systems, combat data and display systems, guidance and control systems for

weapons, underwater detection systems and their integration with other military equipment. The laboratory also has staff based at Pyrmont, Sydney who analyse maritime warfare, maritime exercises and research underwater acoustics, oceanography, and sonars.

### **Office of Defence Production—ODP**

ODP has the responsibility of efficiently managing a range of specialised industrial capabilities in support of the ADF.

It discharges this responsibility through the effective management of a wide variety of government owned and operated defence factories and dockyards employing some 10,000 people with a variety of skills and a range of manufacturing processes.

These facilities are:

#### **Garden Island Dockyard, Sydney, NSW**

Repairs, refits and modernises ships and support craft. As technical authority for a range of ships, provides appropriate specialist information and guidance to the Navy. Maintains specialised naval equipment in radio communications stations and establishments.

#### **Small Arms Factory, Lithgow, NSW**

Manufactures rifles and small calibre weapons, ammunition components and light engineering components. Provides support services for the overhaul, repair and modification of military small arms.

#### **Explosives Factory, Mulwala, NSW**

Manufactures guns and small arms propellants.

#### **Munitions Filling Factory, St Marys, NSW**

Fills and assembles gun ammunition, bombs, grenades and pyrotechnics.

#### **Guided Weapons and Electronics Support Facility, St Marys, NSW**

Maintains defence electronics components, assemblies and systems, including testing, evaluation, repair and post-design service. Undertakes certain radio frequency modelling tasks.

#### **Ordnance Factory, Maribyrnong, Vic.**

Manufactures ordnance, projectiles, bomb bodies, depth charges, missile launchers, general engineering equipment, heavy forgings and undertakes fabrication.

#### **Ordnance Factory, Bendigo, Vic.**

Manufactures guns and gun mountings, aerial bombs, ships gearing and propulsion shafting. Undertakes fabrication and machining.

#### **Ammunition Factory, Footscray, Vic.**

Manufactures small and medium calibre ammunition, cases, fuses, primers and components.

#### **Explosives Factory, Maribyrnong, Vic.**

Manufactures gun and rocket propellants; designs, develops and assembles rocket motors and designs major chemical and explosives processing plant.

#### **Australian Government Clothing Factory, Coburg, Vic.**

Manufactures uniforms and protective clothing for the ADF, and Commonwealth and State departments and instrumentalities.

#### **Production Development Facility, Salisbury, SA**

Designs development and production facilities for rocket motors.

### **Defence Logistics Organisation — DLO**

DLO is responsible for:

- advising the Secretary on policy, resources and organisation of defence logistics and those aspects of financial planning and programming assigned to it by the Secretary;
- planning, coordinating and facilitating the effective supply and support of logistic services and activities in the most economic manner feasible;
- promoting the improved cohesion and effectiveness of logistics activities and maximising exploitation of opportunities for rationalisation and economy; and
- promoting the use of performance evaluation systems which emphasise results.

DLO is organised as follows:

*Logistics Review Group* has the task of reviewing the:

- size, structure and responsibilities of relevant parts of the Department;
- means to improve performance and effectiveness across the range of logistic functions;
- means to reduce costs, promote cost consciousness and expenditure control;
- ways to reduce unnecessary demands on service logistics manpower and release manpower for higher priority activities;
- introduction of common approaches to like activities and promotion of interoperability and optimisation of single or joint service arrangements;
- rationalisation of *Defence property holdings*; and
- placing of responsibility and authority closer to point of action.

*Logistics Development Division* has the task of developing and implementing policies aimed at achieving a common standard of logistics procedure and practice across the services and Department and provides computing support for the ADF logistics function. Areas of particular emphasis include:

- inventory policy and provisioning, procedures, cataloguing and warehousing policy;
- management and storage of explosives and hazardous stores;
- effective and economic use of transport resources by the ADF;
- management of materiel aspects of the Defence Cooperation Program;
- quality assurance, engineering resources and repair and maintenance policy development;
- negotiation of logistic support agreements with other countries;
- oversight of Materials Testing Laboratory activities; and
- redevelopment of the Services logistic computing systems, and disposal of major capital equipment.

*Facilities and Property Division* has the overall task of developing and implementing facilities and property policies, plans and programs, within overall government and Defence policy, financial and priority guidelines.

*Information and Systems Policy Division* is responsible for the planning, development and maintenance of the Defence EDP and information system. It provides consultancy and advice on information systems for the Defence organisation.

*Defence Contracting Organisation* has the responsibility for all purchasing by contract, placed from Australia, of capital equipment, supplies and services above the public tender threshold for the Department of Defence and the Australian Defence Force.

### **Natural Disasters Organisation—NDO**

NDO has a number of responsibilities aimed at minimising the effects of natural disasters on the Australian community and provides infrastructure and training to cope with natural disasters. In discharging these responsibilities it:

- develops national counter-disaster plans and civil defence policy and plans;
- coordinates the provision by the Commonwealth of physical assistance to the States and Territories in the event of a disaster;
- operates the National Emergency Operations Centre;

- coordinates government and non-government disaster relief to Papua New Guinea and the South West Pacific nations at the request of the Australian Development Assistance Bureau;
- directs Commonwealth support programs to the State and Territory Emergency Services;
- maintains fallout shelter survey expertise; and
- directs the Australian Counter Disaster College in training and educating disaster managers and researching aspects of disasters and disaster management.

## **International Defence Relations**

The Defence Policy Information Paper established self reliance as the basis of Australia's defence. This policy is pursued within a framework of alliance and regional defence associations supported by a defence-in-depth strategy.

### **Alliance cooperation with the United States**

Australia's major alliance is with the United States which enhances our military capabilities and supports an effective strategic balance with the Soviet Union.

Our common interests are reflected in a wide range of bilateral activities. Benefits to Australia are:

- an extensive program of military training and combined exercises;
- intelligence exchanges; and
- cooperation in defence science and technology, communications and logistics.

### **Relations with New Zealand**

Our cooperation with New Zealand during 1987-88 involved a range of activities including:

- broad patterns of training, exercising, ship visits, information exchange, maritime surveillance and logistics cooperation;
- 24 combined exercises and exchanges were held involving all three services; and
- 430 New Zealand Defence Force personnel attended military training courses in Australia.

### **Regional cooperation**

Self reliance requires active defence relations with our regional neighbours. The capabilities developed for our defence assist us to maintain regional security.

Important activities and achievements in our defence relations with South East Asia during 1987-88 included:

- visits by the Minister for Defence to Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei;
- the conclusion of arrangements for ADF presence at Butterworth air base in Malaysia to mark the changeover from our Mirage presence there to the commencement of rotational deployments of F/A-18 aircraft from Australia in support of Five Power air defence exercises;
- the signature of a Memorandum of Arrangements for RAAF deployments to Singapore for Five Power and bilateral exercises;
- agreement with Malaysia and Singapore for increased RAN deployments to South East Asian waters;
- signature of a Status of Forces Agreement with Singapore to cover the unilateral training activities of the Singapore Armed Forces in Australia, and of a Memorandum of Arrangements covering Republic of Singapore Air Force deployments to RAAF Amberley;
- agreement between defence officials of Indonesia and Australia that the focus of bilateral contacts would move from material-based projects towards a more broadly-based and



flexible pattern of activities including exercises, training, senior level visits and personnel exchanges; and

- *agreement for the commencement of a bilateral land exercise series in Thailand.*

Our cooperative activities with Papua New Guinea and the countries of the South Pacific are broadly based and benefit regional countries in addition to fulfilling our defence policy objective. Major cooperative activities and achievements during 1987–88 were:

- signature by Prime Ministers in December 1987 of the Joint Declaration of Principles Guiding Bilateral Relations between Papua New Guinea and Australia which provides, *inter alia*, for consultation in the event of external armed attack threatening the national sovereignty of either country so that each government may decide what measures should be taken, jointly or separately, in relation to that attack;
- agreement between Australia and Papua New Guinea on Australian assistance in several major infrastructure development projects of defence relevance including the upgrading of the Lombrum Boat Base wharf, Manus Island and the Lancron Slipway, Port Moresby;
- agreement between defence officials of Australia and Papua New Guinea to establish a program of exchange officer posting to augment and, over time, replace ADF officers serving in the PNGDF or in ADF formed units located in Papua New Guinea;
- convening of the South Pacific Regional Maritime Surveillance Seminar in Port Vila in March 1988, allowing South Pacific Forum countries to discuss common requirements and the benefits of cooperation;
- the opening of the Solomon Islands National Surveillance Centre, constructed with defence cooperation assistance;
- the handing over of the third Pacific Patrol Boat to Papua New Guinea and the fourth to Western Samoa; and
- Signature by the Australian Government of a contract with Australian Shipbuilding Industries (WA) for the establishment of support facilities for Pacific Patrol Boats in service in regional countries. The facilities will be located in Port Moresby and Townsville.