



**Submission No 20**

**Inquiry into Australia's relationship with India as an emerging world power**

**Organisation: Department of Defence**

**Address : Russell Offices  
Canberra ACT 2600**



MINISTER FOR DEFENCE  
THE HON DR BRENDAN NELSON MP

Senator Alan Ferguson  
Chair  
Joint Standing Committee on  
Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade  
Parliament House  
CANBERRA ACT 2600

08 JUN 2006

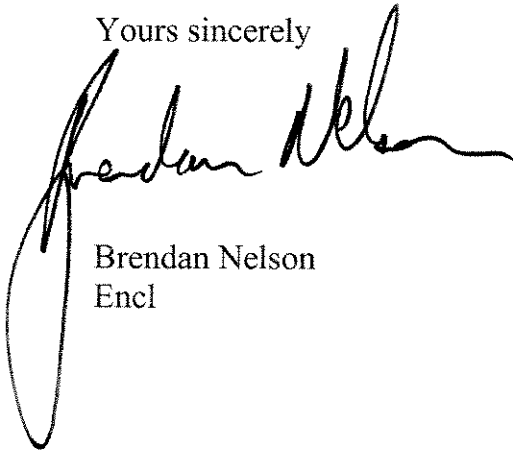
Dear  Senator Ferguson

Thank you for your letter of 31 March 2006 regarding the Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Inquiry into *Australia's relationship with India as an emerging world power*.

I am pleased to enclose for you, the Defence submission on the Australia – India defence relationship. The subject of Australia's relationship with India is obviously important to Australia's strategic and national interests, and I look forward to seeing the results of your Committee's inquiry.

I trust you will find the Defence submission of interest to the Inquiry.

Yours sincerely

A large, stylized handwritten signature of Brendan Nelson, written in black ink.

Brendan Nelson  
Encl

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE SUBMISSION**



**Australian Government**  

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**Department of Defence**

**JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, DEFENCE  
AND TRADE**

**INQUIRY INTO AUSTRALIA'S RELATIONSHIP  
WITH INDIA AS AN EMERGING WORLD POWER**

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE SUBMISSION**

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**INQUIRY INTO AUSTRALIA'S RELATIONSHIP WITH INDIA AS AN  
EMERGING WORLD POWER**

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**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE SUBMISSION**  
**INQUIRY INTO AUSTRALIA'S RELATIONSHIP WITH INDIA AS AN**  
**EMERGING WORLD POWER**

*Executive Summary*

- In light of India's growing strategic and economic importance in our region, we are seeking to establish a deeper relationship that allows Australia and India to better understand our respective strategic outlooks and to help encourage India to contribute more to, and in some instances work together in, areas of shared mutual interest such as maritime security, counter-terrorism and peacekeeping.
- As the Australian and Indian defence forces continue to modernise, the potential benefits from exchanges in military doctrine and technical expertise will increase.
- The vision for the bilateral defence relationship is to encourage a positive contribution to global security from India, and mutually enhance our capabilities through increased information and professional exchanges in areas where we have common interests including maritime security, counter terrorism and peacekeeping.
- In recent years, India has actively sought to stabilise existing disputes with its neighbours, including Pakistan, and has taken a more outward looking strategic view.
- As India pursues major power status it seeks greater influence through bilateral and multilateral security ties in the region. India is becoming a more active player in regional security initiatives, particularly with respect to maritime security. As India's status as a regional power grows we can expect that India will take on a greater role in South and South East Asian security, cooperating more with regional countries and offering opportunities for cooperation with Australia.
- Since defence ties were re-established in 2000 our bilateral relationship has focused on strategic dialogue, senior level visits and staff college exchanges, but as we jointly seek to expand the defence relationship we are actively exploring a range of more practical Service to Service activities. These might include low-level military exercises and professional exchanges in niche areas like flying safety, flying instructor training, clearance diving and submarine rescue.
- The prospects for closer defence relationship with India, based on practical engagement in niche areas, are good. Our challenge is to identify areas for cooperation where we have clear shared interests that deliver demonstrable practical benefits.



**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE SUBMISSION**  
**INQUIRY INTO AUSTRALIA'S RELATIONSHIP WITH INDIA AS AN**  
**EMERGING WORLD POWER**

*Introduction*

1. This submission focuses on those aspects of the Inquiry's Terms of Reference most relevant to Defence, particularly India's growing military capability, its changing strategic relationships, the effect this has on regional security, and Australia's defence relationship with India. This submission outlines the policy basis and rationale for Australia's defence relationship with India, and the relationship's current status and outlook.

*Policy Basis for the Australia – India defence relationship*

2. As the fourth largest economy in the world in purchasing power parity terms, expected to become the third by 2010, and with a large and modernising military, India is likely to become both a global economic and substantial regional military power over the next decade or two. These developments, together with its developing strategic nuclear capability, will further increase India's strategic relevance. Its recently released naval doctrine makes it clear that India seeks an increased level of regional control within the Indian Ocean. Its planned acquisition and indigenous development of submarines, aircraft carriers and maritime surveillance aircraft over the next 20 years should see it able to project and sustain forces further afield. India may also seek greater political influence in the region. Its foreign relations, particularly with China and the US, will be important in shaping our broader strategic environment.

3. Commensurate with India's growing economic and strategic weight, the Australian Government is actively promoting closer bilateral relations across a broad front, including trade and investment. As India's strategic stature grows its capacity to contribute positively to, or impact on, our strategic interests increases. We are therefore seeking to establish a deeper defence relationship that allows Australia and India to better understand each other's strategic outlook and to help encourage India to contribute more to, and in some instances work together in, areas of shared mutual interest such as maritime security, counter-terrorism and peacekeeping. Further, as India's military sophistication grows, the potential benefits from exchanges in military doctrine and technical expertise will also increase. Our strategic objective for the bilateral defence relationship is to encourage a positive contribution to global security from India, and mutually enhance our capabilities through increased education, information and professional exchanges in targeted areas.

4. The policy underpinnings of the defence relationship are contained in the Government's White Paper on Defence, *Defence 2000: Our Future Defence Force*. When referring to the Australia-India defence relationship, the White Paper states:

5.28 India is increasingly important to the wider regional strategic balance. This has not only increased Australia's interest in building contact on security issues with India; it has also made India more interested in Australia's distinctive approach and outlook on regional security affairs. The Government

hopes that early progress can be made in setting up the kind of dialogue that will allow us to explore and better understand one another's perspectives.<sup>1</sup>

5. The *Defence Update 2005* policy paper, which reviewed Australia's strategic environment and defence posture in light of global developments that occurred since the release of the 2000 White Paper and 2003 Update, states:

In the Asia-Pacific region relationships are changing. Countries inevitably experience different levels and rates of economic development and modernisation. These differences influence strategic relationships, both between major powers and smaller countries... The strategic importance of China and India is growing.

India is enjoying substantial economic growth as it continues to modernise its economy. India has become a centre for technology development. India is improving its relationship with China, and its level of trade and defence engagement with South East Asia. The development of a new framework for defence relations with the United States will facilitate increased Indian access to US military technology and provide a blueprint for improved cooperation. The United States has also agreed to help India develop its civilian nuclear power program in return for Indian non-proliferation commitments.<sup>2</sup>

We expect increased opportunities for security cooperation with India to develop over time. It will be in our national interest to take advantage of these opportunities: India's defence relationship with South East Asia is developing, and we share an interest in the security of South East Asian waterways.<sup>3</sup>

### ***India's strategic outlook and military modernisation***

6. India's strategic view is gradually becoming more global. Despite ongoing policy issues requiring careful management by New Delhi with China, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal, India's relations with its near neighbours have improved over recent years as India has sought actively to stabilise existing disputes. It has recognised the benefits of engaging more deeply not only with Asia, but with the West. As India pursues major power status it seeks greater influence through bilateral and multilateral security ties in the region. It is becoming a more active player in regional security initiatives, particularly with respect to maritime security. As India's status as a regional power grows and it becomes more enmeshed in the regional security architecture we can expect that India will take on a greater role in regional security, seeking to manage more actively its relations with regional countries including Australia.

7. India's strategic goals entail an ambitious modernisation program across all of its armed services. Its military modernisation program is of particular interest to us because of its strong focus on maritime capabilities and its implications for an expanded role for the Indian Navy in the Indian Ocean.

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<sup>1</sup> Department of Defence, *Defence 2000: Our Future Defence Force*, Defence Publishing Service, 2000. p 38.

<sup>2</sup> Department of Defence, *Australia's National Security: A Defence Update 2005*, Defence Publishing Service, 2005. p 8.

<sup>3</sup> Department of Defence, *Australia's National Security: A Defence Update 2005*, Defence Publishing Service, 2005. p 16.

8. The 2006/2007 Indian defence budget is around US\$20bn. This represents an increase of around 7 per cent on the previous year's budget, a modest increase when inflation is taken into account, and puts defence spending at around 2.29 per cent of GDP, according to non-official estimates. Close to 42 per cent of the budget has been allocated to capital and military hardware procurement. The priorities for the Indian Air Force are new combat aircraft, the Israeli Phalcon airborne warning and control systems and missiles. The Army's priorities are new tanks and artillery (a project was recently launched to replace all of India's artillery with self-propelled howitzers). The Navy is in the process of procuring six French-built Scorpene submarine, expected in service around 2010. The *Admiral Gorshkov* aircraft carrier is being refitted and equipped for India by Russia, and India is acquiring additional Russian frigates. India is also developing its own vessels, including nuclear submarines and an aircraft carrier within an indigenous shipbuilding program.

9. Indian defence officials are shifting their focus away from platform-centric warfare and trying to take a more network centric approach that plans to have the Services and their assets linked through a new command, control, communications and computer infrastructure.

10. With China and Pakistan both possessing nuclear weapons capable of delivery by ballistic missiles, one of India's top priorities is to acquire missile defence systems including possibly the US Patriot Advanced Capability-3, Israeli Arrow-2 or Russia's S-300 series system, along with surveillance systems to detect and track incoming missiles.

11. In all, India's armed forces plan to spend more than US\$100bn in the next 15 years to buy weapons and equipment. Additionally, research and development spending is estimated at around US\$10bn over the next 10 years for missiles, air defence systems and electronic warfare systems. The cost of India's nuclear capability is not known, but some sources estimate that the cost of developing a nuclear command structure could be an additional US\$10bn in the next 10 to 15 years. But all the budget bids from defence planners will have to be set against other national priorities, especially social and rural development programs.

### ***Defence engagement between Australia and India***

12. Since defence ties were re-established in 2000 (following suspension of ties after the 1998 nuclear tests) our bilateral relationship has focused on strategic dialogue, senior level visits and staff college exchanges. The expenditure for the Defence Engagement Program with India varies from year to year in accordance with the range and nature of exchanges anticipated. In the financial year 2006-2007 activities costing in the order of \$300 000 are planned. This funding will cover costs associated with activities including strategic dialogue, educational cooperation and support to senior visits.

13. The signing on 6 March 2006 of the Memorandum of Understanding on Defence Cooperation between Australia and India ([Attachment A](#)) during Prime Minister Howard's visit to India was an expression of our joint commitment to pursue closer defence cooperation. The Memorandum of Understanding provides guidance for the development of the bilateral defence relationship, specifically emphasising cooperation in the areas of strategic dialogue, defence professional exchanges and defence maritime cooperation.



14. Maintaining senior officer ties is an important part of developing trust and understanding between our two militaries. Recent highlights of the program of senior officer engagement between the ADF and Indian Armed Forces include visits to India by the Secretary of Defence in June 2005, the Chief of Air Force in September 2005 and the Deputy Chief of Navy in November 2005. Visits by senior Indian defence officials to Australia include the 7-12 May 2006 visit by the Indian Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff, Admiral Arun Prakash, and the 23-28 October 2005 visit by the Indian Chief of Army Staff, General Joginder Singh. Details of recent senior Australian Defence Department visits to India are listed at Annex B and recent senior Indian Armed Forces visits to Australia are listed at Annex C.

15. Both countries see educational exchanges as an important way of better understanding each other's strategic concerns, developing closer personal ties and maintaining regular contact that helps build confidence for cooperation in other areas. Australia and India exchange an annual place on each other's higher command and staff level courses. Indian officers attend our International Peacekeeping Operations Seminar, Emergency Management Seminar, Defence Management Seminar and Maritime Law and Security Seminar annually and ADF members regularly attend peacekeeping courses at the Indian UN Peacekeeping Centre in Delhi.

16. Service to Service ties are currently limited, but we are actively exploring Service to Service activities that are of practical benefit to both countries. A wide range of potential cooperative initiatives was identified in high level dialogue between the Services in late 2005. Many of these have yet to be locked in, but we continue to work with India to identify a mutually beneficial program of practical defence cooperation.

17. In terms of maritime security cooperation, engagement is focused currently at increasing the level of practical Navy to Navy contact, including participation in our respective multilateral naval exercises, Ex KAKADU and Ex MILAN, exploring options for bilateral exercises and enhanced passage exercises, and training and exchanges in niche areas such as clearance diving and submarine escape exchanges (for which India has been invited to Ex PACIFIC REACH 2007). Developing a trusted Navy to Navy relationship would help both countries develop a better approach to improving maritime security in Southeast Asia. Promoting a culture of cooperation in maritime security may assist in enlisting greater Indian support for activities such as the Proliferation Security Initiative. Details of recent RAN ship visits to India and Indian Navy ship visits to Australia are listed at Annex D.

18. Air Force is also pursuing a number of practical activities proposed during the Chief of Air Force's September 2005 counterpart visit to India. In January 2006, the Director of Flying Safety visited India to discuss collaboration on flying safety. A draft MOU covering flying safety cooperation was passed to the Indians for consideration. The Indian Air Force has been invited to observe Exercise PITCH BLACK 2006 (an exercise in coalition offensive counter air operations), and the two Air Forces have agreed to conduct a short-term flying instructor exchange.

19. There is increasing regular bilateral engagement between the two Armies, but discussions on more practical engagement is at an early stage. Counter terrorism cooperation is one area that has been identified as a priority for both countries. A reciprocal exchange of visiting Army training delegations, expected in mid-2006, will look at the potential for greater training cooperation in special forces capabilities.

20. Australian defence exports to India are currently at a modest level. For the period 2002 to 2004 defence exports to India from Australia totalled \$1 031 000. Of this, \$634 000 worth was directly defence related, with \$397 000 relating to dual use items. In 2004-2005, Defence approved \$32 346 350<sup>4</sup> worth of defence related and dual use items, of which about \$32 000 000 related to a single approval.<sup>5</sup> A standing inter-departmental committee, which Defence chairs, considers proposals for any defence exports on a case-by-case basis. Consideration of proposals takes into account the impact of a proposed sale based on a number of different criteria ranging from human rights to regional security. Proposals for the export of “dual use items” that might be used in military systems or WMD development and production are scrutinised to ensure that they are not used in a manner contrary to international instruments to which Australia is a party.

### *Outlook for the Australia – India defence relationship*

21. The prospects for a closer defence relationship with India, based on practical engagement in niche areas, are good. The challenge remains in identifying areas for cooperation where we have clear shared interests that deliver demonstrable practical benefits.

22. To some extent the relationship is still at the stage where both countries are exploring what the other has to offer through defence engagement. Both countries have identified maritime security and counter terrorism as the two priority areas for cooperation along with peace keeping and disaster management cooperation. As our Service to Service links expand we expect that the Services will identify further niche areas where our respective expertise can be shared through professional exchanges, or through combined exercises and training across the Services. Opportunities for cooperation in capability development planning, equipment acquisition and defence science may develop as the Service to Service links mature.

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<sup>4</sup> While the Minister for Defence is responsible for issuing approvals or denials for applications, actual export figures are the responsibility of the Australian Customs Service. Defence does not have information on the extent to which these approvals have been translated into actual exports.

<sup>5</sup> Details of successful or denied applications are commercial in confidence and thus are unable to be supplied.

**Memorandum of Understanding**

**on**

**Defence Cooperation**

**between**

**The Government of Australia**

**and**

**The Government of the Republic of India**

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON DEFENCE  
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA  
AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA**

The Government of Australia and the Government of the Republic of India (hereinafter referred to as "the Participants"):

In pursuance of the understandings of the defence authorities of both Participants concerning the development of a close and constructive India-Australia defence relationship, based on the principles of open dialogue, mutual benefit and reciprocity;

Noting the common interests in the stability of the Asia-Pacific region, non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, combating international terrorism, and security of sea lanes of communication;

Recognizing the requirement of developing a close and constructive defence relationship that will be instrumental in promoting the common interests of the two Participants;

Desirous of improving mutual understanding of strategic perceptions and defence policies in accordance with their respective national laws and international obligations;

Have reached the following understanding:

**SECTION 1**

The purpose of this Memorandum of Understanding on Defence Cooperation between the Government of Australia and the Government of the Republic of India (hereinafter referred to as "the MOU") is to promote cooperation and understanding between the Participants in defence strategic dialogue, defence industry, production, education, training and acquisition of defence equipment, research and development and management.

## SECTION 2

2.1 The cooperation between the defence authorities of the Participants will include defence and military activities such as those listed in Section 3.

2.2 The primary mechanism to guide and monitor India-Australia defence cooperation will be the India-Australia Joint Working Group on Defence to be co-chaired by appropriate level officials designated by the Defence Ministers of the Participants.

## SECTION 3

In particular, the defence cooperation may take the following forms:

3.1 **Defence strategic dialogue** - comprising of exchange of views on security and defence related matters, with a view to improving mutual understanding of strategic perceptions and defence policies, and regular exchange of high level visits and security assessment exchanges. The Participants will also exchange views seeking to strengthen the capabilities of their respective militaries to promote security and combat terrorism.

3.2 **Defence professional exchanges** - Continue with professional exchanges, seek to identify and investigate new opportunities to participate in knowledge focused cooperation through training, seminars and study visits in areas of mutual interest.

3.3 **Defence Maritime Cooperation** - Both Participants will explore options for extending cooperation in this sphere in the context of common interest in the security of the Indian Ocean and other areas of mutual interest and benefit. Maritime cooperation may include cooperation activities such as joint naval exercises, ship visits and professional exchanges.

3.4 **Defence material cooperation** – The Participants will strive to promote mutually beneficial exchanges between the defence organizations in various areas of mutual interest including, inter alia, acquisition of defence equipment, services, training, technology, research and development and management.

#### **SECTION 4**

The Participants may seek to expand the areas of cooperation listed in this MOU, by identifying new areas of cooperation for promoting and deepening India-Australia defence exchanges in the areas of mutual interest.

#### **SECTION 5**

5.1 In implementing these defence cooperation activities, each Participant, will unless otherwise mutually determined, bear its own costs.

5.2 Where appropriate, the implementation of cooperative measures under this MOU will be done pursuant to the written arrangements mutually determined by the defence authorities.

#### **SECTION 6**

Both Participants will ensure that the information acquired in the processes of defence activities under this MOU is dealt with appropriately, in line with their respective national laws, regulations and policies as well as complying with the request of either defence authority regarding specific requirements to protect particular information.

## SECTION 7

7.1 Both Participants may review this MOU at any time and amend it by mutual consent in writing.

7.2 Any difficulties, which arise under this MOU will be resolved through consultation and negotiation between the Participants and will not be referred to any national or international tribunal or any third party.

## SECTION 8

8.1 This MOU will come into effect on the date of signature and remain valid for a period of ten years and at the end of this period will be automatically extended for further periods of ten years, unless either Participant gives at least six months prior notice of its intention to terminate this MOU.

8.2 This MOU can be terminated by either Participant giving notice in writing at least six months in advance of its intention to do so. Any ongoing projects or any other implementing arrangement being conducted in pursuance to this MOU will remain in effect notwithstanding the termination of this MOU.

Done in NEW DELHI on 6 March 2006 in Hindi and English, both texts being equally authentic. However, in case of dispute the English text will be taken as the primary reference.



For the Government of  
Australia

Name: H.E. John McCarthy, AO  
Designation: High Commissioner  
for Australia



For the Government of  
the Republic of India

Name: Shri Shekhar Bhatt  
Designation: Defence Secretary  
Indian Ministry of Defence

ऑस्ट्रेलिया सरकार तथा भारत गणराज्य सरकार  
के बीच  
रक्षा सहयोग पर समझौता ज्ञापन

ऑस्ट्रेलिया सरकार तथा भारत गणराज्य सरकार (जिन्हें इसके बाद "सहभागी" कहा जाएगा) :

खुली वार्ता, आपसी हित तथा आदान-प्रदान के सिद्धांतों पर आधारित घनिष्ठ तथा रचनात्मक भारत-ऑस्ट्रेलिया रक्षा संबंधों के बारे में दोनों सहभागियों के रक्षा प्राधिकारियों के समझौते के अनुसरण में;

एशिया प्रशांत क्षेत्र में स्थिरता, जन संचार के हथियारों का अप्रसार, अंतरराष्ट्रीय आतंकवाद का मुकाबला तथा संचार के समुद्री लाइनों की सुरक्षा के सामूहिक हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए;

घनिष्ठ तथा रचनात्मक रक्षा संबंधों को बढ़ाने की अपेक्षा को स्वीकार करना जो दोनों सहभागियों के सामान्य हितों को बढ़ाने में सहायक होगा ,

अपने-अपने राष्ट्र की विधि तथा अंतरराष्ट्रीय दायित्वों के अनुसार सामरिक भागीदारों तथा रक्षा नीतियों की पारस्परिक समझदारी को सुधारने के इच्छुक;

निम्नलिखित समझौता करते हैं :

धारा 1

ऑस्ट्रेलिया सरकार तथा भारत गणराज्य सरकार के बीच रक्षा सहयोग पर इस समझौता ज्ञापन (इसके आगे इसे एमओयू कहा जाएगा) का प्रयोजन सहभागियों के बीच रक्षा सामरिक वार्ता रक्षा उद्योग, उत्पादन, शिक्षा, रक्षा उपकरणों का प्रशिक्षण और अधिप्राप्ति, अनुसंधान और विकास और प्रबंधन में सहयोग और बोध को बढ़ावा देना है ।



## धारा 2

2.1 सहभागियों के रक्षा प्राधिकारियों के बीच सहयोग में धारा 3 में यथा सूचीबद्ध जैसे रक्षा तथा सैन्य गतिविधियां शामिल हैं ।

2.2 भारत-ऑस्ट्रेलिया रक्षा सहयोग के मार्गदर्शन तथा मॉनीटर के लिए मुख्य विरचना भारत ऑस्ट्रेलिया संयुक्त रक्षा कार्यदल होगा जिसका अध्यक्ष सहभागियों के रक्षा मंत्रियों द्वारा नामित समुचित स्तर के पदधारी होंगे ।

## धारा 3

विशेषतः रक्षा सहयोग निम्नलिखित रूप में होगा :

3.1 **रक्षा सामरिक वार्ता** - सामरिक अवधारणों तथा रक्षा नीतियों तथा उच्च स्तर के तीरों का नियमित आदान-प्रदान और सुरक्षा मूल्यांकन आदान-प्रदान की पारस्परिक समझ में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से सुरक्षा तथा रक्षा से संबंधित मामलों पर विचारों का आदान-प्रदान । सहभागी सुरक्षा को प्रोत्साहित करने तथा आतंकवाद का दमन करने के लिए अपनी-अपनी सेनाओं की क्षमताओं को और सुदृढ़ करने संबंधी विचारों का भी आदान-प्रदान करेंगे ।

3.2 **रक्षा व्यवसाय संबंधी आदान-प्रदान** - व्यावसायिक आदान-प्रदानों को जारी रखते हुए पारस्परिक हित के क्षेत्रों में प्रशिक्षण, संगोष्ठियों तथा अध्ययन दौरों के माध्यम से ज्ञान आधारित सहयोग में भाग लेने के लिए नए अवसरों की पहचान और उलाश करना ।

3.3 **रक्षा सामुद्रिक सहयोग** - दोनों सहभागी हिंद महासागर तथा पारस्परिक हित और लाभ के अन्य क्षेत्रों में साक्षा सुरक्षा के संदर्भ में इस क्षेत्र में सहयोग को बढ़ाने के लिए विकल्पों की तलाश करेंगे । सामुद्रिक सहयोग में, संयुक्त नौसेना अभ्यास, पोतों के दौरों और व्यावसायिक अदान-प्रदान जैसे सहयोगी कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं ।

3.4 रक्षा सामग्री सहयोग - दोनों सहभागी अन्य बातों के साथ रक्षा उपस्कर सेवाओं के अर्जन, प्रशिक्षण, प्रौद्योगिकी, अनुसंधान एवं विकास तथा प्रबंधन सहित पारस्परिक हित के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के रक्षा संगठनों के बीच पारस्परिक रूप से लाभप्रद आदान-प्रदानों को प्रोत्साहित करने का प्रयास करेंगे ।

#### धारा 4

दोनों सहभागी पारस्परिक हित के क्षेत्रों में भारत ऑस्ट्रेलिया रक्षा आदान-प्रदान को प्रोत्साहित करने तथा प्रगाढ़ बनाने के लिए सहयोग के नए क्षेत्रों का पता लगाकर इस एम.ओ.यू. में सूचीबद्ध सहयोग के क्षेत्रों में विस्तार करने का प्रयास करेंगे ।

#### धारा 5

5.1 इन रक्षा सहयोग क्रियाकलापों के कार्यान्वयन संबंधी लागत को प्रत्येक सहभागी, पारस्परिक रूप से पूर्वनिर्धारित न होने तक, स्वयं वहन करेगा ।

5.2 जहां समुचित हो, रक्षा प्राधिकारियों द्वारा पारस्परिक रूप से निर्धारित लिखित व्यवस्था के अनुसरण में इस एम.ओ.यू. के अधीन सहयोग उपायों का कार्यान्वयन किया जाएगा ।

#### धारा 6

दोनों सहभागी यह सुनिश्चित करेंगे कि इस एम.ओ.यू. के अंतर्गत रक्षा क्रियाकलापों और प्रक्रियाओं में अपेक्षित सूचना को अपने-अपने राष्ट्रीय कानूनों, विनियमों तथा नीतियों के अनुसार तथा सूचना की विशेष संरक्षा हेतु विशिष्ट अपेक्षाओं से संबंधित दोनों में से किसी भी पक्ष के रक्षा प्राधिकारी के अनुरोध का अनुपालन करते हुए समुचित रूप से काम में लाया जाएगा ।

#### धारा 7

7.1 दोनों सहभागी पारस्परिक लिखित सहमति से इस एम.ओ.यू. की किसी भी समय पुनरीक्षा कर सकते हैं तथा इसमें संशोधन कर सकते हैं ।

7.2 इस एम.ओ.यू. के अंतर्गत उत्पन्न होने वाली किसी भी कठिनाई का समाधान दोनों सहभागियों के बीच परामर्श तथा वार्ता के माध्यम से किया जाएगा तथा इसे किसी राष्ट्रीय या अंतरराष्ट्रीय अधिकरण अथवा किसी तीसरे पक्ष को नहीं भेजा जाएगा।

#### धारा 8

8.1 यह एम.ओ.यू. हस्ताक्षर की तारीख से प्रभावी हो जाएगा तथा 10 वर्ष की अवधि तक वैध रहेगा और इस अवधि के अंत में, किसी भी पक्ष द्वारा इस एम.ओ.यू. को समाप्त करने के इरादे से कम से कम छह माह पूर्व नोटिस न दिए जाने तक, अगले 10 वर्ष के लिए स्वतः विस्तारित हो जाएगा।

8.2 यह एम.ओ.यू., किसी भी पक्ष द्वारा इसे निरस्त करने के इरादे से कम से कम छह माह पूर्व लिखित नोटिस देने पर समाप्त किया जा सकता है। इस एम.ओ.यू. के अनुसरण में संचालित कोई चालू परियोजना या अन्य कार्यान्वयन व्यवस्था इस एम.ओ.यू. के समाप्त होने पर भी प्रभावी रहेगी।

N.E.W. में दिनांक 6 March 2016 को हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी में किया गया। दोनों पाठ समान रूप से अधिप्रमाणित हैं तथापि, किसी विवाद की स्थिति में अंग्रेजी पाठ प्राथमिक संदर्भ माना जाएगा।

ऑस्ट्रेलिया  
सरकार के लिए

नाम H.E. John McCarthy, AO  
पदनाम High Commissioner  
for Australia

भारत गणराज्य की  
सरकार के लिए

नाम Shri Shekhar Dutt  
पदनाम Defence Secretary  
Indian Ministry of Defence

**SENIOR AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE OFFICIALS VISITS TO INDIA  
2000-2006**

<b>Senior Officer</b>	<b>Purpose of Visit</b>	<b>Dates of Visit</b>
Rear Admiral Max Hancock Deputy Chief of Navy	Navy to Navy Talks	25 November – 02 December 2005
Air Marshal Geoff Shepherd Chief of the Royal Australian Air Force	Official calls at the invitation of the Indian Chief of Air Force	23-29 September 2005
Mr Richard Smith Defence Secretary and Ms Stephanie Foster – First Assistant Secretary – International Policy Division	Official calls at the invitation of the Indian Secretary of Defence	05-10 June 2005
Mr Shane Carmody Deputy Secretary – Strategy	Official calls at the invitation of the Indian Joint Secretary Policy and International Cooperation	23-24 March 2005
Air Commodore Mark Binskin	Bangalore Air Show	09-13 February 2005
Lieutenant General Peter Leahy Chief of the Australian Army	Official calls at the invitation of the Indian Chief of Army Staff	18-23 November 2004
Commodore James Goldrick Commandant Australian Defence Force Academy	Official calls at the invitation of the Commandant of the Indian National Defence Academy	03-06 October 2004
Brigadier Justin Kelly Director General Future Land Warfare	Attend 28 <sup>th</sup> Pacific Arms Management Seminar	06-10 September 2004
General Peter Cosgrove Chief of the Defence Force	Official calls at the invitation of the Indian Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee	31 August – 05 September 2004
Vice Admiral Chris Ritchie Chief of Royal Australian Navy	Official calls at the invitation of the Indian Chief of Naval Staff	17-20 May 2004
Mr Ben Coleman Assistant Secretary – Asia International Policy Division	Attendance at the annual Strategic Dialogue	04-05 March 2004
Rear Admiral R. Gates Maritime Commander	Official Calls	06-12 June 2003
Dr Allan Hawke Secretary of Defence	Official calls at the invitation of the Indian Joint Secretary of Defence	19-21 August 2002
Ms Myra Rowling First Assistant Secretary International Policy Division	Attend Inaugural Strategic Dialogue	30-31 August 2001
Vice Admiral D. Shackleton Chief of Navy	Official calls at the invitation of the Indian Chief of Naval Staff	14-19 February 2001

**SENIOR INDIAN DEFENCE OFFICIALS VISITS TO AUSTRALIA  
2000 - 2006**

<b>Senior Officer</b>	<b>Purpose of Visit</b>	<b>Dates of Visit</b>
Admiral Arun Prakash Chief of Naval Staff and Chairman Chiefs of Staff Committee	Official calls at the invitation of the Australian Chief of the Defence Force	7-12 May 2006
Vice Admiral Vijay Shankar for Chief of Naval Staff	RAN Sea Power Conference	30 January – 02 February 2006
General Joginder Jagwant Singh Chief of Army Staff	Official calls at the invitation of the Australian Chief of Army	23-28 October 2005
Lieutenant General P Bhandiri Deputy Chief of Army Staff Policy and Plans	Calls in Puckapunyal, Melbourne and Canberra	13-23 March 2005
Mr Gautam Mukhopadhaya Indian Ministry of Defence Joint Secretary for Policy and International Cooperation	Military to Military talks	7-8 March 2005
Vice Admiral Sangram Singh Byce Deputy Chief of Integrated Defence Staff	Calls in Sydney, Canberra and Melbourne	22-26 November 2004
Air Marshal Subhash Bhojwani	Air Power Conference, Canberra	15-17 September 2004
Vice Admiral Yashwant Prasad Commander in Chief, Southern Naval Command	Visit to meet with Indian Navy Ships TARANGINI and TRI	13-17 February 2004
Lieutenant General Hari Prasad General Officer Commanding in Chief Northern Command	Attendance at Chief of Army's Conference	29 September – 03 October 2003
Rear Admiral Indra Kumar Saluja	India National Defence College delegation	26-30 May 2003
Vice Admiral Madanjit Singh Commander in Chief, Southern naval Command	Calls in Canberra, Nowra and Sydney	8-14 March 2003
Admiral Madhvendra Singh Chief of Naval Staff	Official calls at the invitation of the Australian Chief of Navy	10-17 November 2002
Lieutenant General Satish Nambiar Director United Services Institute of India	Peace Operations Conference, Melbourne	10-14 November 2002
Air Marshal Michael McMahon	Aerospace Conference, Canberra	28-29 May 2002
Vice Admiral Yashwant Prasad Commandant National Defence College	Counterpart visit to Australian Defence College	22-24 April 2002
Rear Admiral Sambhthgopal Director General SEABIRD	Calls in Sydney	29 January – 02 February 2002
Dr Yogendra Narain Secretary for Defence	Official calls at the invitation of the Australian Secretary of Defence	3-7 September 2001
Mr Jaswant Singh Minister for Foreign Affairs and Defence	Calls in Canberra, Sydney and Adelaide	19-24 June 2001
Admiral Sushil Kumar Chairman Chiefs of Staff Committee	Attendance at Royal United Services Institute Symposium	15-17 November 2000
Mr T R Prasad Secretary of Defence	Official calls at the invitation of the Australian Secretary of Defence	28 August – 01 September 2000

**ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY SHIP VISITS TO INDIA AND  
INDIAN NAVY SHIP VISITS TO AUSTRALIA  
2000 – 2006**

<b>Ship (s)</b>	<b>Port Visited</b>	<b>Dates of Visit</b>
<b>AUSTRALIAN</b>		
HMAS DARWIN	Mumbai	14 – 20 February 2001
HMAS SYDNEY	Goa	24 – 27 February 2002
HMAS ADELAIDE	Madras	09 – 13 June 2003
HMAS NEWCASTLE	Goa	19 – 22 November 2003
HMAS STUART	MUMBAI	14 – 18 August 2004
HMAS ANZAC	Goa	21 – 25 March 2005
HMAS TOBRUK	COCHIN	21 – 25 May 2005
HMAS DARWIN	Mumbai	12 – 15 June 2005
HMAS PARRAMATTA	Goa	26 – 27 March 2006
<b>INDIAN</b>		
INS JYOTI	Fremantle	21 – 25 September 2001
INS MUMBAI	Fremantle	21 – 25 September 2001
INS JYOTI	Sydney	02 – 05 October 2001
INS MUMBAI	Sydney	02 – 05 October 2001
INS TARANGINI	Cairns	11 – 23 February 2004
INS TARANGINI	Darwin	05 -09 March 2004
INS TIR	Cairns	16 – 20 February 2004
INS TABAR	Fremantle and Sydney	15 – 28 June 2006