

Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee

Additional estimates 2004-05

Answers to questions on notice from **Department of Defence**

QUESTION W2

Senator Nettle

Indonesian Cooperation

- a) For the last five years, please provide the following details of training provided by Australia to the TNI (both in Indonesian and Australia) :
 - i) Where has this training taken place?
 - ii) What did this training involve?
 - iii) How many personnel were trained?
 - iv) Was there any in-country training?
 - v) What are the names, ranks, and identification numbers of the TNI soldiers who took part?
- b) What joint exercises have taken place in the last 5 years and are planned for the future?
- c) Were any current or former Kopassus member trained by Australia in the last 5 years? If so in what areas? If no, does the Australian Government plan to resume combat training with Kopassus in the near future?
- d) What is the projected cost for joint Australian and Indonesian training in 2005-06?
- e) What steps does the Department take to ensure Indonesian TNI personnel who participate in training have not been involved in human rights violations?
- f) What considerations has the Australian government placed on defence cooperation with Indonesia to encourage reform in the military?
- g) Can the government guarantee that none of the Defence related equipment supplied to Indonesia has been used to support military operations in Indonesia, particularly in West Papua and Aceh?
- h) Is the Department aware of allegations that the Nomad Surveillance Aircraft supplied to Indonesia has been used in military operations in Aceh and West Papua? Are these allegations true?
- i) Is the Department aware of allegations that a former Australian Navy boat supplied to Indonesia was used to dump bodies in the ocean of those killed, wounded, and arrested by the TNI during the Biak Massacre in 1998 in West Papua? Are these allegations true?
- j) Please supply a detailed list of the exact nature and value of all defence related goods (both military and dual-use) supplied to Indonesia by the Australian government or Australian companies in the last five years?

RESPONSE

- a)
 - i) Training was provided both in Australia and through mobile training teams to Indonesia.
 - ii) Training covered staff college placements, language enrichment and training, non-combat related single Services training, postgraduate study programs, information analysts' training, maritime studies, instructional techniques, Army junior regimental officer training, military police training and flying officer training.
 - iii) Over the past five years (2000-01 to 2004-5) Defence has provided training to 649 TNI personnel, either in Australia or in Indonesia.
 - iv) Yes. Answered in (a)(i) and (iii) above.
 - v) Personal details of TNI members are provided to Defence in confidence. Release of this information without Indonesian Government agreement would potentially damage the Defence relationship.
- b) There have been no joint exercises over the last five years. A maritime air surveillance exercise between Australia and Indonesian Air Forces is planned for April 2005, and the Indonesian Navy has been invited to participate in Exercise Kakadu 05, the Royal Australian Navy's

regional interoperability maritime exercise, in August 2005.

- c) Yes. Three Kopassus members have attended training in Australia since 2000. Two Kopassus members attended the Australian Command and Staff Course and the Defence Strategic Studies Course respectively. The remaining Kopassus member attended defence information analysts' training.
- d) Defence's Defence Cooperation budget for 2005-06 is currently being finalised. The anticipated cost for training provided to TNI personnel over 2004-05 is \$2.596 million. The cost for 2005-06 is likely to be similar.
- e) Based on information available to it, Defence excludes cooperation with all foreign military personnel who are known to be involved with violent group or who have been involved in known human rights abuses.
- f) All ADF training programs, including those provided to TNI members, reflect Australia's firm commitment to the Laws of Armed Conflict. They are predicated on armed forces showing respect for human rights, political freedom and the rule of law. Through exposing TNI personnel to the values and practices of the ADF, we seek to reinforce TNI's development as a professional defence force that respects human rights and international laws.
- g) No. Australia's export control policies reflect the Governments's commitment to ensure the export of defence and related items is consistent with national interests and international obligations. Australia controls the export of defence and dual use goods under Section 112 of the Customs Act 1901 and the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulation 13E. This legislation is administered by Defence. In assessing applications for export, the Defence Trade Control and Compliance unit takes into account the end use and the legitimacy of the stated end user of the product. Additionally, on a case-by-case basis the applications may be referred to other agencies for consideration and advice.
- h) The Indonesian Navy mainly uses Nomad surveillance aircraft supplied by Australia for routine maritime surveillance patrols. The Department is not advised of Indonesian Navy aircraft tasks.
- i) The Department is aware that several vessels have been supplied to Indonesia and remain in active service in the Indonesian Navy. The Department is not advised of the Indonesian Navy's surface fleet tasks.
- j) A list of exports, by type and total value, to Indonesia is attached.

YEAR	GOODS CATEGORY	VALUE (\$)
2000		
	Non-military firearms	15,101
	Military aircraft and/or parts	2,501,914
	Body armour	1,380
	Military ammunition	315
	Commercial detonators	300,000
	Information security	66,300
	Sodium cyanide (1)	1,989,220
	Other chemicals	2,115
	Total	4,871,846

YEAR	GOODS CATEGORY	VALUE (\$)
2001		
	Military ammunition	3,620
	Non-military firearms	1,990
	Military firearms	4,400
	Commercial explosives	225
	Information security	10,956
	Sodium cyanide (1)	2,400,000
	Other chemicals	3,995
	Total	2,425,186

YEAR	GOODS CATEGORY	VALUE (\$)
2002		
	Non-military firearms	19,171
	Military aircraft and/or parts	77,043
	Body armour	8,600
	Telescopic sights	7,190
	Military explosives or propellants	8,165
	Sodium cyanide (1)	2,275,000
	Other chemicals	185
	Total	2,395,354

YEAR	GOODS CATEGORY	VALUE (\$)
2003		
	Military aircraft	190,000
	Body armour	236,010
	Military firearms	2,000
	Commercial explosives	200,000
	Telescopic sights	8,883
	Non-military firearms	650
	Sodium cyanide (1)	962,250
	Other chemicals	48,480
	Total	1,648,273

YEAR	GOODS CATEGORY	VALUE (\$)
2004		
	Body armour	1,200,200
	Telescopic sights	10,194
	Non-military ammunition	4,600
	Sodium cyanide	6,437,500
	Other chemicals	58,690
	Information security	21,200
	Acoustic systems	30,000
	Total	7,762,384

Note

1. Sodium cyanide is a chemical used overseas predominately for gold extraction, but also for metal plating and chemical applications such as dyes and pharmaceuticals.