Army

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Land Capability Division

The Land Capability Division (LCD) leads the development of a modernised, agile, and adaptive Land Capability System capable of enabling the Joint Force to meet the challenges of today and tomorrow.

Australia's strategic environment continues to change unevenly and at pace. Yet even as the character of warfare changes, there remains an enduring requirement for credible land combat power.

Governed by the Land Capability Steering Group and Head Land Capability, the Land Capability System manages all policies, procedures, and investment associated with equipment, the estate, and information systems.

Keeping Army people as the central focus, the division is a driver and enabler of innovation, collaboration, and knowledge building within Army, and with our strategic partners.

LCD's mission is to facilitate Government's delivery of capability that is innovative, integrated, risk managed, and value for money.

We work to strengthen partnerships with Industry to build a robust, resilient, and internationally competitive Australian Industry positioned to meet Army's requirements now and into the future.

LCD collaborates with Academia to explore how emerging and disruptive technologies will affect current and future projects.

Our partnerships empower Army to be more connected, protected, lethal, and enabled, giving soldiers the best probability of mission success and enhancing contribution to the Joint Force.

Future Land Warfare Branch

As Australia's global strategic disposition changes, Army is evolving and adapting to maintain our competitive edge.

The Future Land Warfare (FLW) Branch employs 'concept-led and threat-informed' analysis to provide innovative stewardship of the future Australian Army.

Through a powerful combination of force design, applied technology exploration, and historical advocacy, FLW shapes and informs the development of future joint and land warfighting concepts. It leads the design and modernisation of the future Army. FLW prioritises Army experimentation and research, and integrates modernisation principles across Army and wider Defence. Finally, FLW supports custodianship of Army's heritage.

FLW consists of a number of mutually supporting directorates:

- Land Force Design (LFD)
- Australian Army Research Centre (AARC)
- Australian Army History Unit (AAHU)
- Robotic and Autonomous Systems Implementation & Coordination Office (RICO).

Land Force Design (LFD)

Residing within Future Land Warfare branch, Land Force Design (LFD) design the future Land Force in accordance with Joint Force requirements to meet Strategic Defence Objectives. LFD supports Army's transformation from the Force-in-Being to the Objective Integrated Force through input to the Army Plan. It applies sophisticated conceptual logic to support decision-making in Army Headquarters, and provides Land Domain input to Military Strategic Plans. It also leads Army engagement with Integrated Force Design through the Integrated Capability Assessment process.

LFD contributes to a number of outputs:

- Contribute to the Joint Concept Framework including through development of the Land Domain Concept.
- Manage the Land Concept Framework and lead development of the Land Operating Concept.
- Develop force design guidance to meet Joint Force requirements and affordably realise the Objective Integrated Force within the resource envelope of the Integrated Investment Program (IIP).
- Lead Army-level planning for Land Force Development, implemented through the Army Plan.
- Contribute to development of Military Strategic Plans.
- Contribute to a Campaign of Learning through Joint and Land experimentation.

Australian Army Research Centre (AARC)

The Australian Army Research Centre (AARC), within the Future Land Warfare branch, coordinates research efforts in order to advance the understanding of land power in peace and war.

The AARC conducts strategic studies, research and analysis, fosters debate, and advocates the value of the Joint Land Force to Government, academia, and the public.

AARC is an advocate for the role of land power, leading research to inform Army's contribution to Defence and Joint strategy, mentoring Army's next generation of intellectual talent, and connecting Army with stakeholders and specialists to diversify thinking.

The AARC contributes to Army's and the Joint Force's understanding of the future character of war and the advancement of land power through a number of initiatives Including:

- Contributing to the development of strategic concepts, strategies, and force structure options.
- Assisting in the development of Army doctrine and facilitating its incorporation into future Australian Defence Force joint doctrine.
- Managing the Keogh Chair and the Staff Ride Programs.
- Managing the Army Research Scheme,
- Mentoring the work of the CA Scholars and CA Honours Students.

Australian Army History Unit (AAHU)

The Australian Army History Unit (AAHU), within the Future Land Warfare branch, is tasked with promoting Army's history and protecting Army's heritage.

AAHU supports Army in meeting command, statutory, and policy responsibilities in history and heritage matters, including the collection, preservation, presentation, and interpretation of Army's history and cultural heritage as an integral part of the nation's story.

AAHU also provides support to Army's training and professional military education, and supports Army's public engagement programs. This is achieved through:

- Operation Army's Seventeen Museum.
- Management of the Army History Publishing Program.
- Management of the Army History Research Grants Scheme.
- Conduct of the Army Oral History Program.

Army

NAVIGATION

Robotic and Autonomous Systems Implementation and Coordination Office (RICO)

The Robotic and Autonomous Systems Implementation & Coordination Office (RICO), within the Future Land Warfare Branch, explores advantages available through the application of emerging and disruptive technology. This includes the implementation of Army's Robotic and Autonomous Systems (RAS) Strategy V2.0, the Army Quantum Technology Roadmap, and the Army Power and Energy Paper.

The use of technologies on the battlefield is increasing and warfare is evolving in both the physical and virtual sense. To ensure Army and the Force maintain an advantage and can meet future threats, RICO lead the technologically-led conceptual thinking on how Army can operate alongside machines and generate advantage through the application of emerging technology.

RICO leverages a connected Army innovation system, responsibly uses emerging and disruptive technology to ensure that Army remain technologically relevant but also gains advantage through the application of advanced techniques. RICO collaborate with a diverse network of academia and industry to advance Army's thinking and application in artificial intelligence, quantum technology, robotics, autonomous systems, and advanced power and energy solutions. RICO's core outputs are:

- Delivery of Army RAS Strategy V2.0
- Delivery of the Army Quantum Technology Roadmap
- Delivery of future Power and Energy Solutions
- Innovation through technology
- Collaboration across the National and Defence technology eco-system.

Platforms Branch

The ability for Army to maintain a credible close combat system on land is an important strategic effect, and Army employs the Combined Arms Fighting System to achieve it. The system guides how land power organises to fight and is based on the mixture of Armoured, Cavalry, Infantry, Combat Engineers, Artillery and Aviation elements; supported by Integrated Command, Control and Communication systems, and protected, mobile Combat Service Support. It is a system of systems which groups like capability together in order to manage, integrate and align Land Forces, and those systems which support them.

The Australian Army is modernising its Combined Arms Fighting System to meet the challenges of Accelerated Warfare, reshaping how we identify, invest, and acquire technology to deliver land power. The Platforms branch, within Land Capability Division, are responsible for leading the requirements and acquisition phases of the capability life cycle, delivering future platforms and contributing to a technologically sophisticated future Army as part of a Joint Force.

Platforms branch is responsible for managing three of the Army capability programs, as well as the Land Training Capability responsibility group:

- Dismounted Combat Program (DCP)
- Land Mobility and Support Program (LM&SP)
- Land Combat Vehicles Program (LCVP)
- Land Training Capability (DLTC).

Dismounted Combat Program (DCP)

The Dismounted Combat Program (DCP) is tasked with supporting the development of a credible close combat system as part of the Joint Force. This includes Army, Navy and Air Force. The platform for the Dismounted Combat Program is the dismounted combatant. The program equips the individual with lethality, survivability and situational awareness Capability Elements that are worn or carried by the dismounted combatant.

Lethality. The Lethality Capability Element equips the ADF with next-generation individual and crew served weapon systems as well as ammunitions, facilities and training and support systems.

Situational Awareness. The Situational Awareness Capability Element equips the ADF with next-generation surveillance, target acquisition and soldier-borne sensor ancillaries.

Survivability. The Survivability Capability Element iteratively refreshes and enhances the Soldier Combat Ensemble (SCE) and Field Equipment to ensure that dismounted combatants are protected and mobile in current and future operating environments.

Human Performance. DCP coordinates and is supported by Human Performance initiatives across Army. Human Performance maximises physiological and cognitive capacity of the individual to generate agile, integrated and resilient teams to function effectively in the current and future operational environments.

Land Mobility & Support Program (LM&SP)

The ability to rapidly move forces and sustain operational efforts are critical to the development of a credible close combat system and the ongoing success of Army operations. The Land Mobility & Support Program (LM&SP) enables the Objective Land Force to move Force Elements and materiel in combat, combat support, and combat service support roles, in accordance with Joint Land Force objectives.

LM&SP is responsible for the acquisition and delivery of protected and unprotected land-based mobility fleets and land-based logistics capabilities including Deployable Health, Infrastructure, and Fuel capabilities. LM&SP consists of multiple sub-programs:

- **Protected Mobility** provides a vast fleet of capable protected vehicles to the front line, whether it be for humanitarian relief or war-fighting.
- **Expeditionary Basing** refreshes and modernises deployable infrastructure to provide vital support to the ADF.
- **Deployable Health Capability** delivers upgrades to health and clinical equipment to strengthen the ADF health response.
- **Expeditionary Fuel** replaces, enhances and modernises fuel capabilities to enable timely and reliable transport, storage and distribution of fuel.
- **Land Mobility** provides a spectrum of distribution and mobility capabilities to enable logistics, engineering, and artillery sustainment effects in support of Joint land operations.

Directorate of Land Training Capability (DLTC)

Simulation based training is vital to ensure Army maintains a credible close combat system.

The Directorate of Land Training Capability (DLTC), within Platforms Branch, is responsible for delivering a coherent and effective simulation capability able to support Army.

DLTC develops training capability to ensure Army people and teams are connected, protected, lethal, and enabled.

DLTC is also responsible for providing advice to other Land projects regarding the design and development of training, simulation, and learning solutions to support their respective capabilities.

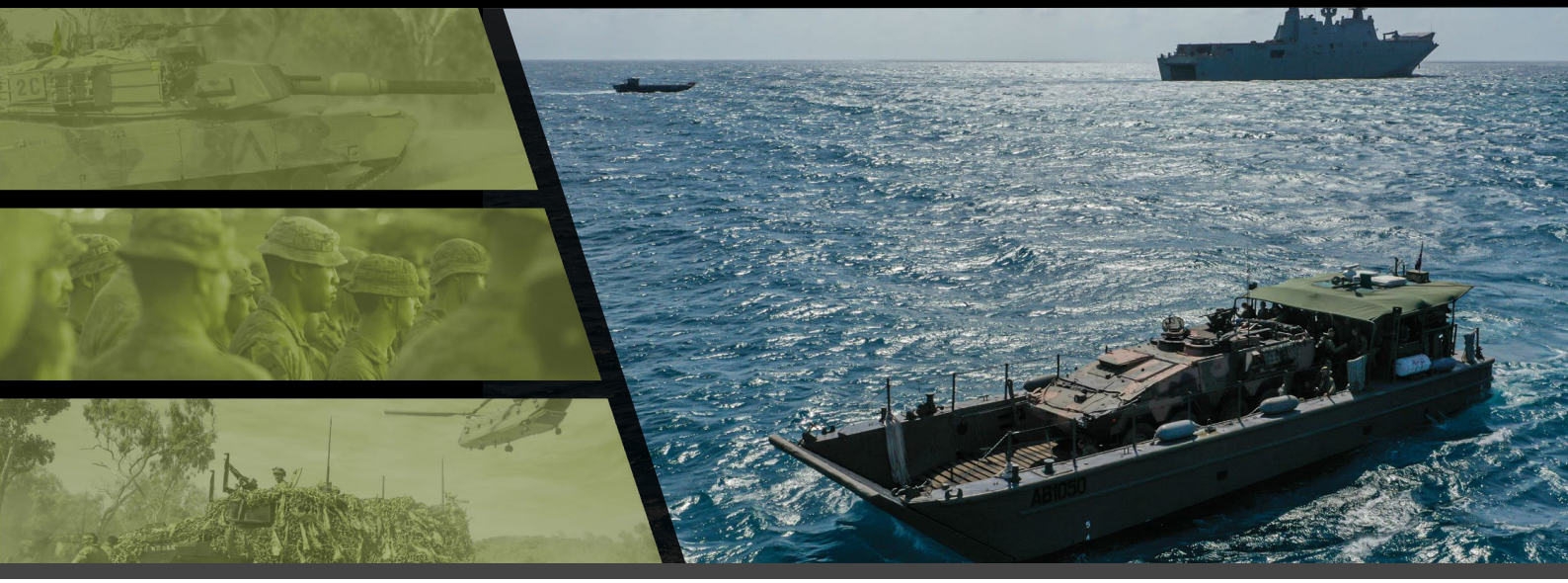
DLTC is tasked with provision of simulation advice and support to Army's Capability Programs across three lines of effort:

- **Live Training Systems** provides instrumentation of weapons, platforms, and targets; training munitions and targetry; and capability management of live training facilities.
- **Synthetic Training Systems** provides capability management of in-service, non-platform-specific simulators (for example Weapon Training Simulation System (WTSS)), and provision of subject matter expert advice relating to simulators, including hardware and software requirements.
- **Training and Simulation Integration** provides advice to programs, projects, and industry regarding common architectures and integration with other training and simulation capabilities. This is focused on the design of future simulation systems. This future focus will enable the connection of Defence networks to integrate learning, live, synthetic, and constructive capabilities to meet Army training and preparedness outcomes.

Land Combat Vehicles Program (LCVP)

The Land Combat Vehicles Program (LCVP) supports the Chief of Army in delivering on Government direction in the context of National Defence, Defence Strategic Review (DSR). Government directed Army “to be optimised for littoral operations in our northern land and maritime spaces and provide a long-range strike capability.”

Specific to the LCVP, Army is being re-structured and postured in accordance with land domain force structure design priorities outlined in the DSR. LAND 400 Phase 3 – Infantry Fighting Vehicles will deliver 129 vehicles to provide one mechanised battalion. The delivery of these vehicles will be synchronised with long-range fires and landing craft.

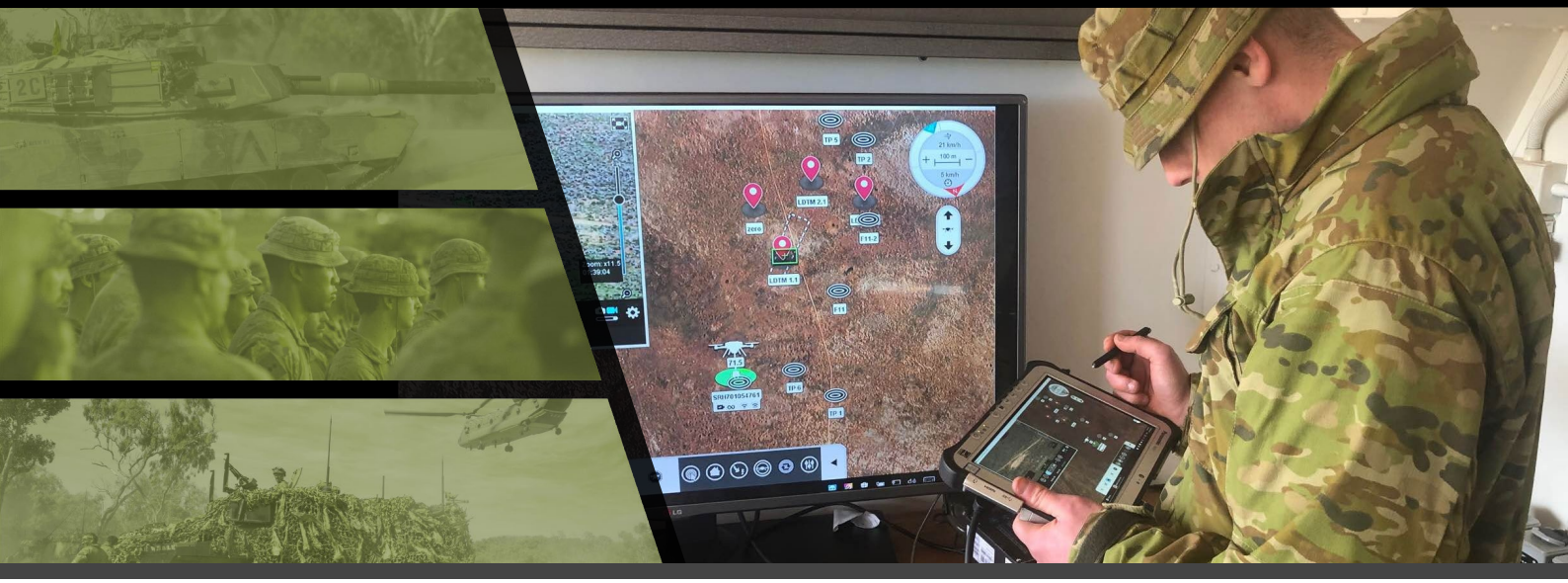


Littoral Manoeuvre Program (LitMP)

Government has directed Army be transformed and optimised for littoral operations by sea, land and air from Australia, with enhanced long range fires. Key to this is acceleration and expansion of Army's littoral manoeuvre vessels, Landing Craft Medium and Heavy which will be synchronised with the delivery of long range fire (land and maritime strike) and infantry fighting vehicles, enabling Army to contribute to the national strategy of denial.

The Littoral Manoeuvre Program (LitMP) has been established as a direct response to the Defence Strategic Review and is responsible for delivering Landing Craft Medium, Landing Craft Heavy. The Littoral Manoeuvre Program represents the most significant increase to Army's littoral capability since World War Two.

The expanded Army littoral manoeuvre capability will enable Army to deploy and sustain forces in our region to help deter potential threats. It will also enhance Australia's capacity to conduct regional partner engagement and humanitarian and disaster relief operations.



Systems & Integration Branch (S&IB)

Systems & Integration (S&IB) Branch supports the Chief of Army in his role as the Land Domain Capability Manager.

The primary focus of S&I Branch is ensuring Land capability is integrated as part of the Joint Force, allowing interoperability with our allies and other government agencies.

As the Capability Sponsor for four major Integrated Investment Portfolio Programs and two Land initiative Programs, S&I Branch manages and delivers integrated and interoperable capabilities, and supports or develops new major projects for delivery through CASG and CIOG. Beyond major project delivery, S&I contributes to a resilient digital land combat system, through land capability integration, including network integration and experimentation, Defence's Enterprise ICT program in CIOG, performing a technical ICT standards authority role and standardising cyber worthiness for technical projects. The major Land Capability Programs are:

- Land Combat Support Program (LCSP).
- Land Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance, and Electronic Warfare (LISREW).
- Land Command, Control, Communications, and Computing (Land C4).
- Land Network Integration Centre (LNIC).
- Directorate of Business ICT Development (DBUSICT).
- Army Minors Capability Acquisition Program.

Land Command, Control, Communication, and Computer (Land C4)

The Land Command, Control, Communications, and Computing (Land C4) Program, in Systems & Integration Branch, is responsible for delivering adaptable, secure, and resilient data and information management systems to enable decision making from domestic tasks through to high-end warfighting in contested environments.

The communications capability connects sensors, deciders, and effectors, shares and processes information across systems, and enables battlespace management and awareness to deliver an information advantage to the Integrated Force.

The Land C4 Program delivers outcomes through a continuous modernisation methodology that responds to warfighter needs, emerging threats, and technology opportunities. The Program has four primary communications and information systems enabling tactical land domain forces, and land and joint operational headquarters:

- **The Deployed Information Environment** provides access to warfighting applications and coalition data to enable command and control, targeting, geospatial, logistics, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance effects in headquarters.
- **The Battlefield Telecommunications Environment** provides the deployable wide area network ‘backbone’ of the operational level communications system, and enables connectivity into deployed headquarters.
- **The Battle Management System** presents command and control, situational awareness and targeting information to decision makers in deployed headquarters, vehicles and dismounted combatants.
- **The Tactical Communications Network** is the highly mobile secure voice and data communication systems, optimised for mounted and dismounted users in complex and remote environments.

Land Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance, and Electronic Warfare (LISREW)

The Land Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance, and Electronic Warfare (LISREW) program, within Systems & Integration branch, modernises and sustains capabilities that help create decision advantage or provide electronic protection for the Joint Force in all phases of war.

Land ISREW capabilities typically, though not exclusively, focus on supporting deployed forces at the tactical level of war, in the Land Domain. They can be flexibly employed in all types of operation, whether in-garrison or deployed, and can support or contribute to joint, combined or inter-agency operations.

LISREW consists of multiple sub-programs, along the following lines of effort:

- Land Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance, and Information Warfare supports Joint Force decision making through Human Intelligence, Field Security, Interrogation, Material Exploitation, Land Geospatial Intelligence, tactical Information Operations, Surveillance and Reconnaissance capabilities.
- **Land Electronic Warfare** (EW) provides the full range of electronic effects (sense, protect, attack) to support deployed forces, while networked with other joint EW systems.
- **Army Cyber** sustains and develops Army's cyberspace capability, as part of the Defence Cyber Domain, and supports Army's Cyber Assurance and Security.

Land Combat Support Program (LCSP)

The Land Combat Support Program (LCSP), within Systems & Integration Branch, enhances the Land Force's ability to fight and manoeuvre, and protects and enables the Combined Arms Fighting System to live, move, and fight as part of the Joint Force.

Keeping Army's people at the centre of program efforts, LCSP delivers capability upgrades across the spectrum of offensive, protective, and defensive elements to ensure Army is prepared, ready, and deployable in a range of operating environments. LCSP manages effects generated across Protected Mobile Fires, Long Range Fires, the inner-tier of Integrated Air & Missile Defence, Military Engineering, and Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defence (CBRND) capabilities.

The LCSP consists of the following sub-programs:

- **Joint Fires Army** manages the range of land Joint Fires capabilities from domestic ammunition production to delivering Protected Mobile Fires and Long Range Fires; interoperable in joint and coalition environments.
- **Air & Missile Defence – Army** manages the inner-tier of Joint Integrated Air and Missile Defence (IAMD) framework.
- **Engineer Systems** manages the system across Engineer Support Platforms, Aviation and Field Firefighting equipment, Horizontal and Vertical Construction, Combat Engineering, Army Dive, and Military Working Dogs.
- **CBRND** delivers a CBRND capability to the Joint Force to enable 'Survive Surprise' and 'Survive to Manoeuvre'.
- **Joint Counter Improvised Explosive Devices / Counter Explosive Hazards** (JCIED / JCEH) modernises and sustains this capability for the Joint Force.

The Program enables integration with other Land and Joint Force systems to ensure Army is Ready Now; and continues to invest in a range of novel and innovative technologies to support Army's Future Ready focus.

Directorate of Business ICT Development (DBUSICT)

The Directorate of Business ICT Development (DBUSICT) provides a range of products and services focused on the current & future requirements of Army's Digital Capability. This culminates in an improvement in our Digital Governance, Information Management and Business Systems. We support people, preparedness and Land capability systems to be Ready Now, whilst improving Army's competitive advantage.

DBUSICT is currently undergoing necessary enhancements to build Army's Digital Capability and better support Army in becoming a digitally enabled organisation, effectively balancing capability (Land, People, and Preparedness), risk and costs, to deliver outcomes through the improved utilisation of technology, processes and data.

Working collaboratively with partner organisations (such as CASG, CIOG, Data Division and others), and War-Fighting ICT (LC4 and LNIC), DBUSICT provides the component necessary to support the primary focus of S&I - ensuring Land capability is integrated in the Land Domain as part of a Joint Force, allowing interoperability with key coalition partners and other government agencies.

DBUSICT's immediate focus is on building Army's:

- Digital capability
- Strategic direction setting
- Digital governance

As these evolve, our target operating model includes further capability enhancements in the areas of technology, architecture, security and data engineering.

The outcome for DBUSICT is to deliver an advancing digital capability within Army, which allows us to build and sustain digital products, systems, platforms, information and data, specific to Army's needs and enables us to meet our strategic digitisation and technology objectives.

Land Network Integration Centre (LNIC)

Ever evolving, increasingly sophisticated threats and technology advances highlights Army's critical dependence on integrating the Land Combat System (LCS) to maximise the agility, lethality, and potency of multi-domain military operations.

The Land Network Integration Centre (LNIC) supports Land Capability Division (LCD) programs' digital integration and assures Land Capabilities are integrated by design and optimised into the Joint Force and Coalition partners.

Technological complexity across the LCS has increased the need for Army to transition to open architectures and to take a holistic system of systems capability approach. LNIC develops and maintains the Army's LCS Digital Design, Open Standards and Battle Lab to support LCD's capability acquisition and sustainment.

Army Minors Capability Acquisition Program (AMCAP)

The AMCAP is located within Systems & Integration (S&I) Branch. It is one of the primary means for Army to enhance current capability or introduce new capability outside of an IIP program.

AHQ Army Minors manages the governance and budget of the AMCAP on behalf of DGS&I. The AMCAP represents substantial investment by Army in capability development and provides a source from which Army can pursue relatively rapid capability development and enhancement that does not meet the threshold of major capability acquisition.

AHQ Army Minors also support Army Innovation Day (AID) and fund selected project proposals for further development.

Minors funded projects in support of the Land Force can include:

- T&E research to inform projects
- Rapid acquisition
- Prototyping of new technologies
- Capability development gaps in IIP Projects.

Aviation Command

HQ Army Aviation Command was established in December 2021 to ensure Army has a world class battlefield aviation program, which is **Ready Now** and **Future Ready**. The newly established Command's mission is to deliver aviation capability in order to support Army's generation of land power to the Joint Force.

Aviation Command's purpose is to be an enduring function within Army to generate and sustain aviation capability in support of domestic and offshore operations, optimised to meet the challenges of Accelerated Warfare.

Aviation Command is designed to align command, control, force generation, capability program sponsorship, airworthiness management, and governance—becoming the single point of accountability for Army's aviation capability.

Aviation Command personnel are responsible for managing Army's Battlefield Aviation capability program, however the capability initiatives within Aviation Command form part of Army's Land Capability System and are therefore achieved in conjunction with Land Capability Division.

The Battlefield Aviation program contains a number of sub-programs, responsible for introducing a range of capabilities and systems required to support their command, control, and sustainment:

- Utility Helicopters
- Cargo Helicopters
- Attack Helicopters
- Uncrewed Aerial Systems.

Special Operations Modernisation Branch

The Australian Defence Force's (ADF) Special Operations (SO) capability expands military options for Government by generating understanding and insight, influencing and disrupting adversaries, and supporting decisive action.

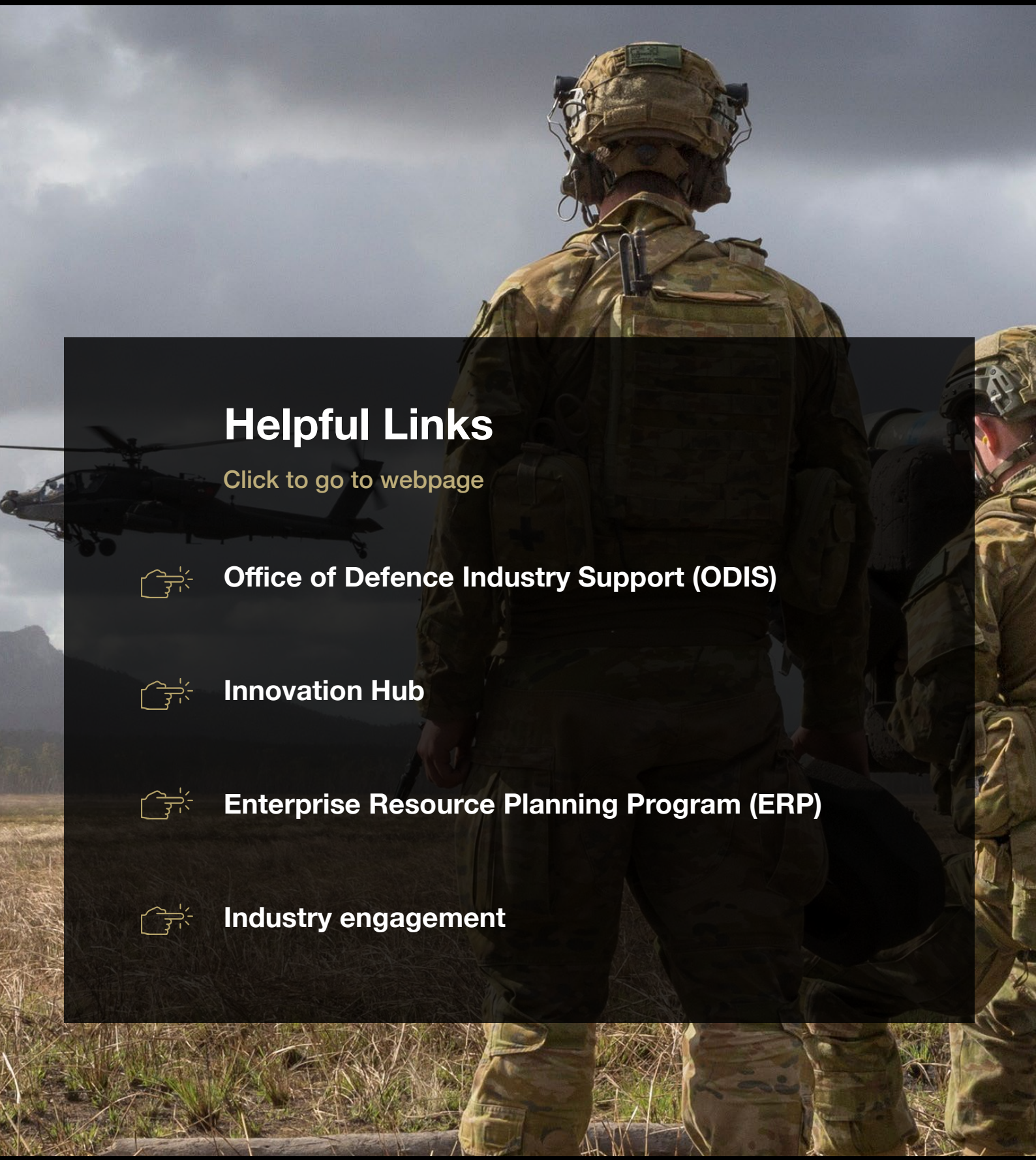
The Special Operations Modernisation (SOMOD) branch are responsible for facilitating delivery of a world-class ADF SO capability that is **Ready Now** and **Future Ready**. To meet this challenge, SOMOD must simultaneously set conditions for Future Force development, deliver the approved Objective Force, and maintain the Force in being.

The modernisation effort is coordinated across three directorates: SO Operations Program Directorate, Directorate of Future Concepts and Experimentation, SO Modernisation, Integration and Innovation; and coordinated with Land and Joint Force capability systems. This ensures SO Command is positioned to take advantage of advances in technology and continuously improve, ahead of our adversaries.

SOMOD reside within Special Operations Command, however their Capability initiatives form part of Army's Land Capability System and are therefore achieved in coordination with Land Capability Division.

The two projects currently under the SO Program are:

- **SO Capability Enhancement and Continuous Development Program** provides an enduring line of funding enabling Special Forces to maintain a capability edge over current and emerging threats.
- **Deployable SO Engineer Capability** enables specialist engineer capabilities, including specialist searches and the ability to counter chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive threats.



Helpful Links

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- Office of Defence Industry Support (ODIS)
- Innovation Hub
- Enterprise Resource Planning Program (ERP)
- Industry engagement