Welcome Aboard.

PEACE AT SEA, SECURITY AT HOME

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY
GUIDED MISSILE CRUISERS (FFG)

The RAN's three cruisers are primarily responsible for air defence of the Fleet. All are classified as a Guided Missile Cruiser, and are armed with a range of armament to meet the challenges of modern asymmetric warfare. Each carries two Sea Viper surface-to-air missiles, a pair of Sea Sparrow anti-ship missiles and Phalanx CIWS close-in weapon systems. For anti-submarine warfare they are equipped with Spearfish torpedoes and have embarked a NUCAS (Navy Underwater Combat Anxiety System). The cruisers are among the longest serving ships of the Royal Australian Navy. Each was built at Williamstown, Melbourne, and commissioned in 1966.

- **PERTH**: Commissioned in 1966, the flagship built to the DDE design. It has medium anti-air and anti-submarine warfare capabilities. One of the first ships to be equipped with submarine detection radars.
- **HOBART**: Commissioned in 1967, the ex-US Navy CG-27 is a former Ticonderoga-class cruiser and is fitted with an advanced radar suite and long-range guided missiles.
- **BRISBANE**: Commissioned in 1968, it has a similar build to the other two and is also armed with anti-aircraft guns and Sea Sparrow missiles.

The cruisers are designed to carry out the Fleet's primary mission of protecting the fleet from air and submarine threats, while their Phalanx CIWS can provide point defence against aircraft, missiles, and surface threats.

DESTROYER ESCORTS (DE)

Eight of the RAN's nine destroyers are equipped with guided missiles, with an advanced modern capability to counter both air and submarine threats. The destroyers are armed with Sea Viper and Sea Sparrow missiles, in addition to their conventional armament of guns and torpedoes. They are based at Garden Island, Sydney and HMAS STIRLING.

- **ADelaide**
- **Sydney**
- **Perth**
- **Darwin**
- **Newcastle**
- **Melbourne**
- **Canberra**
- **Sydney**

Each destroyer is equipped with modern surface and air defence systems and their displacement is approximately 2,000 tonnes. They have a speed of 30 knots and can carry up to 240 personnel.

SUBMARINES (SS)

Six Collins class submarines commissioned between 1989 and 1999, represent the most significant improvement in RAN underwater capability since the introduction of the ANGUS class. Each submarine is designed for all-round operations and is capable of engaging in anti-submarine, anti-surface and anti-air warfare. They are armed with Harpoon air-to-surface missiles, torpedoes and Tomahawk cruise missiles. The submarines are equipped with advanced sonar and navigation systems.

- **Collins Class**

ANZAC CLASS FRIGATES (FF)

A total of 14 ships were built between 1987 and 1995, with the last of the class, HMAS BALLARAT, commissioned in 2001. They are the backbone of the Fleet and are armed with a mix of guided and conventional weapons. Each ship is capable of conducting area air defence, anti-submarine warfare, anti-surface warfare and anti-terrorist operations. They are equipped with Sea Viper and Sea Sparrow missiles, Phalanx CIWS, and Sea Skua anti-ship missiles.

- **Sydney**
- **Adelaide**
- **Canberra**
- **Melbourne**
- **Perth**
- **Darwin**
- **Newcastle**

The frigates are designed for light to medium operations and can carry up to 250 personnel. Each has a displacement of 2,500 tonnes and a speed of 28 knots.

COLINS CLASS SUBMARINES

A commissioned combat system, the Collins class submarines are equipped with advanced underwater detection and targeting systems. Each submarine carries two Tomahawk cruise missiles, four Harpoon anti-ship missiles, and a range of 200 missiles and torpedoes. The submarines have a displacement of 2,000 tonnes and a speed of 18 knots.

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVAL RESERVE (RANR)

Three attack class patrol boats are operated by the RANR and provide a versatile capability for coastal and offshore operations. They are armed with a variety of weapons and are capable of engaging in anti-submarine warfare, anti-terrorist, and search and rescue operations. They are based at Sydney and HMAS STIRLING.

- **Aberdeen**
- **Brisbane**
- **Darwin**

Each patrol boat is armed with a variety of weapons and can carry up to 20 personnel. They are equipped with a variety of sensors and communications equipment.

LANDING CRAFT HEAVY (LCH)

Two Landing Craft Heavy are in service. HMAS ARDENT is homeported to Traralgon and is armed with a 30 mm gun and two 12.7 mm machine guns. HMAS LABUAN is homeported to Darwin and is armed with a 20 mm gun and two 12.7 mm machine guns. Each ship can carry up to 300 personnel and is armed with a range of weapons.

- **Ardent**
- **Labuan**

Each ship has a displacement of 450 tonnes and a speed of 15 knots.

LANDING SHIP HEAVY (LST)

HMAS WALLER is the only LST in the Australian Fleet. It is equipped with a 30 mm gun and two 12.7 mm machine guns. The ship can carry up to 200 personnel and is equipped with a range of weapons.

- **Waller**

Each ship has a displacement of 1,000 tonnes and a speed of 15 knots.

GUIDED MISSILE DESTROYERS (DDG)

The three Sydney class destroyers are the newest addition to the RAN's surface fleet. Commissioned between 2016 and 2019, they are armed with Sea Viper and Sea Sparrow missiles, Phalanx CIWS, and Sea Skua anti-ship missiles. Each ship has a displacement of 4,500 tonnes and a speed of 28 knots.

- **Perth**
- **Adelaide**
- **Sydney**

Each ship has a crew of 250 personnel and is armed with a range of weapons.

COLINS CLASS SURFACE FORCES (SFF)

The Collins class submarines are part of the RAN's surface fleet and are equipped with a range of armament to meet the challenges of modern warfare. Each submarine carries two Tomahawk cruise missiles, four Harpoon anti-ship missiles, and a range of 200 missiles and torpedoes. The submarines have a displacement of 2,000 tonnes and a speed of 18 knots.

- **Collins Class**

Each submarine is armed with a variety of weapons and can carry up to 250 personnel. They are equipped with a variety of sensors and communications equipment.

MINE HUNTER INSHORE (MHI)

The MHI class is the newest inshore mine countermeasures vessel in the RAN. HMAS OTAMA is the lead vessel and was commissioned in 2020. It is equipped with a 30 mm gun and two 12.7 mm machine guns. The ship can carry up to 20 personnel and is equipped with a range of weapons.

- **Otama**

Each ship has a displacement of 100 tonnes and a speed of 15 knots.

ARTILLERY SHIPS (RESEARCH AND TRAINING)

The RAN operates four Artillery Ships for training purposes. Each ship is equipped with a 30 mm gun and two 12.7 mm machine guns. They are based at Sydney and are used for training purposes.

- **Melbourne**
- **Canberra**
- **Perth**
- **Newcastle**

Each ship has a displacement of 1,000 tonnes and a speed of 15 knots.

AUXILIARY MINESWEEPERS (COP)

To support the Fleet's mine warfare requirements, a small force of minehunting vessels are employed in mine countermeasures operations. These vessels are equipped with a range of weapons and can carry up to 40 personnel. They are based at Sydney and can operate in all weather conditions.

- **MHC**
- **LMS**

Each vessel has a displacement of 150 tonnes and a speed of 10 knots.
The principal Fleet support ships are the new oiler WESTRALIA and the oil replenishment and Flagship SUCCESS. Training afloat is satisfied by JERVIS BAY. Forming the marine science force are the survey ships MORESBY and PALUMA operating on the West Australian and Queensland coasts respectively and four new Paluma class survey motor launches (SMLs), PALUMA, MERMAID, BENALAA and SHEPPARTON, completed during 1989-90. Two general purpose vessels (GPVs) BASS and BANK are homeported to HMAS WATERHEN. The Trials and Safety ship PROTECTOR operates from the Fleet Base in Sydney. A large number of self propelled lighters, tugs, diving tenders and minor support craft are also manned at the major Fleet and support bases.

Home for the Fleet Air Arm (FAA) is HMAS ALBATROSS at Nowra, NSW. Westland Sea Kings are the principal anti-submarine helicopters and have operated from various ships including JERVIS BAY and TOBRUK. For FFG operations the first of sixteen Sikorsky Seahawks began flying in 1989 with a maximum of two embarked in each frigate. Light utility, search and rescue, survey support and training is performed by Aerospatiale Squirrel light helicopters. Bell Kiowas are used for communications and survey work. Two HS748 electronic warfare training aircraft are flown by the Fleet Air Arm from HMAS ALBATROSS. Each HS748 can be reconfigured for the VIP or transport role.