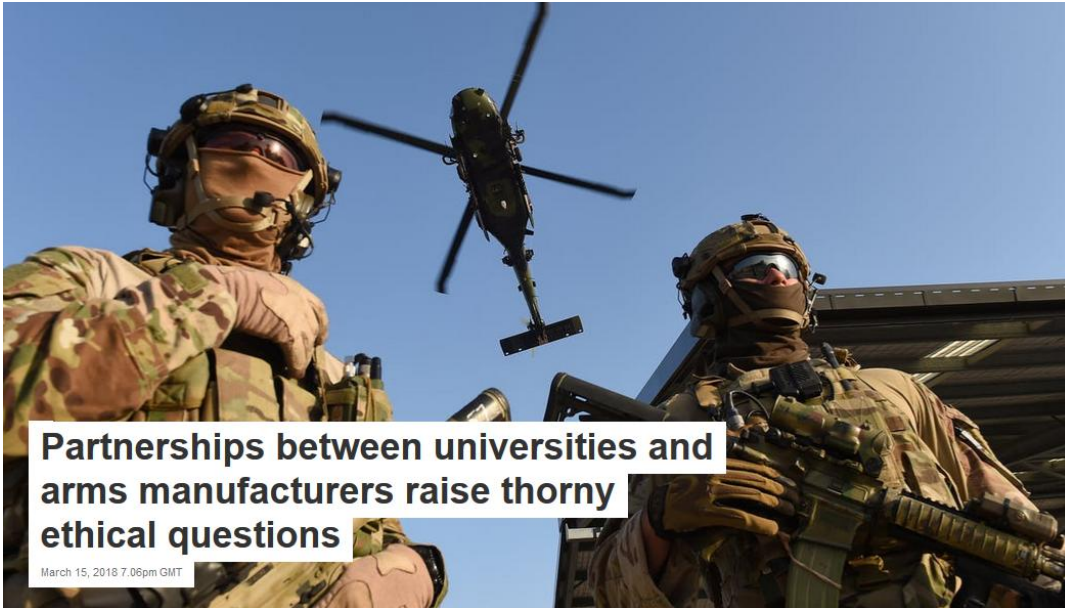


<https://theconversation.com/partnerships-between-universities-and-arms-manufacturers-raise-thorny-ethical-questions-93005>



Australian military personnel during a counter-terrorism training exercise in 2014. [Dave Hunt/AAP](#)

Partnerships between universities and arms manufacturers raise thorny ethical questions

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The Australian government is undertaking its biggest defence build-up since the second world war. Research partnerships between Australian universities and defence industries raise major ethical concerns, and may be at odds with the principles of academic freedom.

In its [2016 Defence White Paper](#), the Australian government committed to an [81% increase](#) in the Defence budget over a decade. The paper also outlined plans to recruit 4400 new Australian Defence Force employees.

Read more: [Defence white paper: an extra \\$29.9 billion spending over a decade](#)

Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull also recently announced a [\\$3.8 billion investment](#) in the arms manufacturing industry. The hope is Australia will become one of the world's [top 10 weapons exporters](#).

Minister for the Defence Industry Christopher Pyne, Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull, and Minister for Defence Marise Payne address the media during a visit to a defence manufacturer in January, 2018. [Daniel Munoz/AAP](#)



The government has turned to higher education to help fulfil these goals. It needs graduates with the skills to grow and sustain the military and weapons industry, and academic research that contributes to the development of military technologies.

Intensifying ties between universities, the Department of Defence and weapons manufacturers make sense within the government's wider militarisation efforts. But they may not be ethically justifiable.

Research partnerships

Last year, the University of Melbourne announced a [research partnership with Lockheed Martin](#) – the world's [largest weapons manufacturer](#) – through the Defence Science Institute. They established a co-joint research centre adjacent to the University of Melbourne campus.

Authors



[Alex Edney-Browne](#)
PhD Candidate,
International Relations,
University of Melbourne



[Tilman Ruff](#)
Associate Professor,
International Education and
Learning Unit, Nossal
Institute for Global Health,
School of Population and
Global Health, University of
Melbourne

Disclosure statement

Tilman Ruff is founding international and Australian chair of the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons and is a co-president of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War.

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This is Lockheed Martin's [first research centre](#) outside of the US. The centre will “will provide PhD scholarships and internships, while directly funding research projects and co-authoring applications in the future”. Only a fortnight ago, the University of Melbourne [signed another similar agreement](#) – this time with UK weapons manufacturer BAE Systems.

British weapons manufacturer BAE Systems has research partnerships with a number of Australian universities. [Will Oliver/AAP](#)

Victorian universities are not alone. Adelaide University, Flinders University and University of South Australia are all part of a [research network funded by BAE Systems](#). According to a BAE Systems press release, this partnership involves “creation of new defence-focused courses and targeted research and development”.

There are [32 Australian universities](#) participating in the Defence Science Partnerships program, so more research partnerships will likely emerge soon. In addition, last year Australia's Department of Defence partnered with the US Department of Defence on the [Multidisciplinary University Research Initiative](#). This program provides grant funding to Australian universities willing to produce research on “designated topics” with “potential for significant future defence capability”.



Ethical issues

These partnerships raise serious ethical concerns. In the past, Lockheed Martin has faced allegations of corruption for political [lobbying](#) in the US. In the 1970s, senior officers were found to have coordinated a “program of [foreign bribery](#)”. The company still sells its weapons to repressive regimes and governments accused of war crimes, such as [Israel, and Saudi Arabia](#).

Lockheed Martin has been under scrutiny for unethical behaviour in the past. [Quentin Veuillet/AAP](#)

BAE Systems has faced allegations of [bribery](#) and [fraud](#). Its [third largest customer](#) is Saudi Arabia (representing 21% of its sales), and its [airplanes](#) are used in Saudi Arabia's current bombardment of Yemen. BAE Systems continue to sell to Saudi Arabia despite [protest from non-government organisations](#), and research showing that [one in three air raids have hit civilian sites](#) in Yemen.

Lockheed Martin and BAE Systems are also major [manufacturers of nuclear weapons](#), which are subject to categorical prohibition in the new [UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons](#). A growing number of financial institutions are [divesting](#) from companies that develop these weapons.



Read more: [Australia must sign the prohibition on nuclear weapons: here's why](#)

Research conducted by the [World Peace Foundation](#) and the [Stockholm International Peace Research Institute](#) show bribery, fraud, sales to repressive regimes and poor environmental practices are endemic to the arms trade.

Universities have downplayed the nature of these companies and the purpose of their research and products. Promotional materials refer to “[advanced technology companies](#)” rather than weapons manufacturers. There is no mention of war and surveillance, only “[cutting edge technology](#)”.

Academic freedom could be at risk

Another significant ethical concern is military funded research will be [expected to demonstrate military value](#).

In the US, universities are highly reliant on Pentagon funding, particularly for STEM disciplines. US academics have debated the ethics of military-funded research in [many fields](#), most recently [neuroscience](#).

Read more: [Margaret Gardner: freezing university funding is out of step with the views of most Australians](#)

The likelihood of academic research being directed towards military objectives is heightened if military funding begins to crowd out alternative sources. This is a possibility in Australia, given the defence budget increase and the wealth of overseas weapons manufacturers.

As Australian [research councils struggle](#) and universities face a [funding freeze](#), academics with limited funding options may be driven to seek military funding. This could undermine their control over the direction and use of their research. Academics may be less inclined to speak out against military funding if their department, colleagues, or PhD students rely on it.