Environment and Communications References Committee

Climate Risk Assessment Inquiry

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Question No: IQ25-000910

Hearing Date: 16 September 2025

Division/Agency: Australian Climate Service

Topic: Excess Mortality calculations, Australian Climate Service

Senator: Senator Sarah Henderson

Reference: Written Question

Question:

1. On page 134 of Australia's National Climate Risk Assessment, covering the health impacts of climate change, the report states that at "+3.0°C of global warming, heat-related mortality is projected to increase by 444% in Sydney, 259% in Melbourne, 335% in Townsville, 312% in Perth, 146% in Launceston and 423% in Darwin compared to current conditions."

1. Why was excess mortality only calculated for the following regions:

   • Sydney
   • Melbourne
   • Townsville
   • Perth
   • Launceston
   • Darwin

2. Why was excess mortality not calculated for other capital cities:

   • Brisbane
   • Adelaide
   • Hobart

3. Who calculated the excess mortality percentages?

4. How were the excess mortality percentages calculated?

5. Provide all baseline inputs, assumptions and contributing factors that went into estimating excess mortality for:

   • Sydney
   • Melbourne
   • Townsville
   • Perth
   • Launceston
   • Darwin

6. Page 127 of Australia's National Climate Risk Assessment seems to suggest that the following factors will drive excess mortality:

    - Heat
        - Is heat a contributing factor to excess mortality in the model?
        - How is heat a contributing factor to excess mortality?
        - In the model, how many people are estimated to die from heat in actual numbers?
        - In the model, what is the actual base number from which the excess mortality for heat has been calculated?

    - Bushfires
        - Are bushfires a contributing factor to excess mortality in the model?
        - How are bushfires a contributing factor to excess mortality?
        - In the model, how many people are estimated to die from bushfires in actual numbers?
        - In the model, what is the actual base number from which the excess mortality for bushfires has been calculated?

    - Communicable diseases
        - Are communicable diseases a contributing factor to excess mortality in the model?
        - Which communicable diseases are contributing factors to excess mortality?
        - In the model, how many people are estimated to die from communicable diseases in actual numbers?
        - In the model, what is the actual base number from which the excess mortality for communicable diseases has been calculated?

    - Being older
        - Is being older a contributing factor to excess mortality in the model?
        - How is being older a contributing factor to excess mortality?
        - In the model, how many people are estimated to die from being older in actual numbers?
        - In the model, what is the actual base number from which the excess mortality of older people has been calculated?

    - Being in poor health
        - Is being in poor health a contributing factor to excess mortality in the model?
        - How is being in poor health a contributing factor to excess mortality?
        - In the model, how many people are estimated to die from being in poor health in actual numbers?
        - In the model, what is the actual base number from which the excess mortality of being in poor health has been calculated?

    - Being rural and remote
        - Is being rural or remote a contributing factor to excess mortality in the model?

    - How is being rural or remote a contributing factor to excess mortality?
    - In the model, how many people are estimated to die from being rural or remote in actual numbers?
    - In the model, what is the actual base number from which the excess mortality of being rural or remote has been calculated?

- Working outdoors
    - Is working outdoors a contributing factor to excess mortality in the model?
    - How is working outdoors a contributing factor to excess mortality?
    - In the model, how many people are estimated to die from working outdoors in actual numbers?
    - In the model, what is the actual base number from which the excess mortality of working outdoors has been calculated?

- Being a woman
    - Is being a woman a contributing factor to excess mortality in the model?
    - How is being a woman a contributing factor to excess mortality?
    - In the model, how many women are estimated to die in actual numbers?
    - In the model, what is the actual base number from which the excess mortality of being a woman has been calculated?

- Being an emergency responder
    - Is being an emergency responder a contributing factor to excess mortality in the model?
    - How is being an emergency responder a contributing factor to excess mortality?
    - In the model, how many emergency responders are estimated to die in actual numbers?
    - In the model, what is the actual base number from which the excess mortality of emergency responders has been calculated?

- Being a volunteer
    - Is being a volunteer a contributing factor to excess mortality in the model?
    - How is being a volunteer a contributing factor to excess mortality?
    - In the model, how many volunteers are estimated to die in actual numbers?
    - In the model, what is the actual base number from which the excess mortality of volunteers has been calculated?

- Being Aboriginal
    - Is being Aboriginal a contributing factor to excess mortality in the model?
    - How is being Aboriginal a contributing factor to excess mortality?
    - In the model, how many Aboriginal people are estimated to die in actual numbers?
    - In the model, what is the actual base number from which the excess mortality of Aboriginal people has been calculated?

- Being a Torres Strait Islander
    - Is being a Torres Strait Islander a contributing factor to excess mortality in the model?

- How is being a Torres Strait Islander a contributing factor to excess mortality?
- In the model, how many Torres Strait Islander people are estimated to die in actual numbers?
- In the model, what is the actual base number from which the excess mortality of Torres Strait Islander people has been calculated?

7. Has the modelling for excess mortality been peer reviewed?

8. If the modelling for excess mortality has been peer reviewed, who peer reviewed it, and when was it reviewed?

Answer:

1-2. Modelling of heat-related mortality was not conducted at a national scale, rather modelling was completed for a selection of locations (capital cities and regional areas), with the intention of providing a geographic spread of locations prone to heatwave risk.
The methodology to estimate increases in heat-related mortality under global warming scenarios relies on sufficient data being available to inform the relationships between heat and mortality. The amount of data for Brisbane, Adelaide, Hobart and Launceston is less than for other regions published in the report and for this reason has lower confidence levels (requiring other analysis to complement this to support decision making).

3-5. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) led the analysis detailed in the Health and Wellbeing Technical Report. The report includes the authors and contributors who calculated and assessed all aspects of the report and is available at www.acs.gov.au on page xi.

The models underpinning the analysis used an approach called the Distributed Lag Non-Linear Model (DLNM) framework, which is commonly used in analysing temperature and mortality relationships. The method identifies 'excess deaths' above what is expected during a given time period and that are attributable to temperature.

All baseline inputs, assumptions and contributing factors are provided in the body and Appendices of the Health and Wellbeing Technical Report.

6. There is no integrated model that takes into account all climate factors that may contribute to mortality. The Health and Wellbeing Technical Report looks separately at health risks from Heatwaves, Bushfires, Tropical Cyclones and Riverine Flooding.

Factors that contribute to vulnerability and exposure are discussed in the technical report but are not broken out separately. See Table 1 below.

Table 1 Excess mortality factors

Factor	**Does it contribute to excess mortality in the model?**	**How is it a contributing factor?**	**In the model, how many people are estimated to die from this factor?**	**In the model, what is the actual base number from which the excess mortality of this factor has been calculated?**
Heat	Yes	Refer Health and Wellbeing Technical Report, Table 1 and 2 at www.acs.gov.au	Refer table 2 below	Refer table 2 below
Bushfires	No	Refer Health and Wellbeing Technical Report, Table 7 at www.acs.gov.au		
Communicable diseases	Not considered as a separate risk factor in calculating excess mortality from heat.	A separate analysis was conducted by CSIRO to identify communicable diseases that are likely to be climate sensitive. Refer Climate Change and Communicable Diseases Discussion Paper, Table 2 at www.acs.gov.au	N/A	N/A
Being older	Not considered as a separate risk factor in calculating excess mortality from heat.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Being in poor health	Not considered as a separate risk factor in calculating excess mortality from heat.	N/A	N/A	
Being rural and remote				
Working outdoors				
Being a woman				
Being an emergency responder				
Being a volunteer				
Being Aboriginal				
Being a Torres Strait Islander				

Table 2: Heat related mortality estimates by Global Warming Level

Location	**Current (1.2°C)**	**1.5°C**	**2.0°C**	**3.0°C**
Darwin	10	20	29	50
Melbourne	36	58	82	131
Perth	12	20	28	48
Sydney	40	81	116	217
Townsville	7	14	19	32

Note: Mortality estimates do not account for future demographic or socioeconomic changes and should not be interpreted as precise forecasts.

7-8. The modelling for excess mortality was subject to expert review as part of the Commonwealth consultation and input process for the National Climate Risk Assessment. This included review and advice from relevant agencies and experts in climate science, statistical methods, and public health. Specifically:

- The Bureau of Meteorology provided expert advice on climate data and the health research approach. This input was provided throughout the development of the National Climate Risk Assessment.
- The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) advised on the methodological approach, including the use of well-established literature and the application of deaths data to estimate excess mortality.
- The Department of Health, Disability and Ageing and the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) reviewed the Health and Social Support Technical Report, the corresponding chapter in the National Climate Risk Assessment, and the Overview document between January and March 2025. The AIHW also provided detailed feedback on the entire Health and Social Support Technical Report and associated chapters during this period.
- Draft findings were shared at the National Workshop in November 2024, which included over 100 participants from diverse sectors. Feedback from this workshop was incorporated into the final National Climate Risk Assessment.

This multi-agency and multi-disciplinary review process ensured that the modelling approach was robust, transparent, and informed by current best practice across relevant domains.

Environment and Communications References Committee

Climate Risk Assessment Inquiry

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Question No: IQ25-000911

Hearing Date: 16 September 2025

Division/Agency: Australian Climate Service

Topic: Independent expertise, Australian Climate Service

Senator: Senator Sarah Henderson

Reference: Written Question

Question:

2. Throughout Australia's National Climate Risk Assessment, there is a reference to significant independent consultation with technical experts. For instance, on page ii of the Executive Summary, it says:

"The approach has drawn on international experience (particularly Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and Europe), and on best practice information from the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). It also incorporates insights and feedback from state and territory governments, independent subject matter experts and recent industry-led climate risk assessment."

1. Provide a list of all stakeholders who were consulted, and their affiliated institutions.

Answer:

Australia's National Climate Risk Assessment (National Assessment) at www.acs.gov.au acknowledges the 2,000-plus people who participated in workshops, provided expert advice and reviews, and helped to inform the National Assessment.

The expert advisory committee members and project board representative agencies as well as all contributors are all listed in the report starting on page 249. Attachment A provides a list of stakeholder groups that were engaged.

As part of the development of the methodology the staff of the Australian Climate Service consulted with counterparts in New Zealand, Finland, the United States of America, United Kingdom and Canada in mid-2023.

ATTACHMENT A

NATIONAL CLIMATE RISK ASSESSMENT

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION LIST

The following is a list of 216 organisations and / or entities involved in stakeholder engagement during development of the National Climate Risk Assessment.

ACT Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate (EPSDD)
ACT Government
ACT Health Directorate
ACT Justice and Community Safety Directorate (JACS)
ACT Office of Water
Agriculture Innovation Australia (AIA)
Agriculture Victoria
Agrifutures Australia
Animal Health Australia (AHA)
ANU Institute for Climate, Energy and Disaster Solutions
Arid Lands Environment Centre (ALEC)
Australian Academy of Science (AAS)
Australian and New Zealand Council for Fire and Emergency Services (AFAC)
Australian Antarctic Division (AAD)
Australian Association of Social Workers (AASW)
Australian Banking Association (ABA)
Australian Building Codes Board (ABCB)
Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES)
Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)
Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ACCI)
Australian Farm Institute (AFI)
Australian Industry Group (AIG)
Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience (AIDR)
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW)
Australian Institute of Landscape Architects (AILA)
Australian Local Government Association (ALGA)
Australian Meteorological and Oceanographic Society (AMOS)

Australian National University (ANU)
Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA)
Australian Rural Leadership Foundation (ARLF)
Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC)
Australian Security Leaders Climate Group (ASLCG)
Australian Sustainable Built Environment Council (ASBEC)
Australian Wildlife Conservancy (AWC)
Biodiversity Council Australia
Bureau of Meteorology (BOM)
Bush Heritage Australia (BHA)
Business Council for Sustainable Development Australia (BCSDA)
Canberra Health Services
Central Desert Regional Council (CDRC)
Central Land Council (CLC)
Centre for Marine Socioecology
Charles Darwin University (CDU)
Charles Sturt University (CSU)
City of Darwin
City of Gold Coast
Climate and Health Alliance (CAHA)
Climate Change Authority (CCA)
Climate KIC
Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO)
Commonwealth Treasury
Council of Research and Development Corporations (CRRDC)
Deakin University
Defence Housing Australia (DHA)
Defence NT
Deloitte
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF)
Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions
Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)
Department of Defence (DoD)
Department of Education
Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR)
Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (Victoria) (DEECA)
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)
Department of Health and Aged Care (DoHAC)
Department of Home Affairs (HA)

Department of Industry, Science and Resources (DISR)
Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts (DITRDCA)
Department of Jobs Skills Industry and Planning
Department of Justice and Community Safety
Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage
Department of Regional NSW
Department of Social Services (DSS)
Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (PM&C)
Department of Transport and Main Roads
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
Desert Knowledge Australia (DKA)
Doctors for the Environment Australia (DEA)
Emergency Leaders for Climate Action (ELCA)
Engineers Australia
Export Finance Australia
Far North Queensland Regional Organisation of Councils (FNQROC)
Fisheries Research and Development Corporation (FRDC)
Foundation for Rural Regional Renewal (FRRR)
Geoscience Australia (GA)
Goulburn Broken Catchment Management Authority (GBCMA)
Graincorp
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GBRMPA)
Green Building Council of Australia (GBCA)
Griffith University
Homes Victoria
Indigenous Desert Alliance (IDA)
Infrastructure Australia
Infrastructure Sustainability Council (ISC)
Infrastructure WA
Insurance Council of Australia (ICA)
Investor Group on Climate Change (IGCC)
Kimberley Land Council
La Trobe University
Landcare Australia
Lowitja Institute
Main Roads Western Australia
Monash University
Murray-Darling Basin Authority (MDBA)

National Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisation (NACCHO)
National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health (NCEPH)
National Emergency Management Authority (NEMA)
National Environmental Science Program (NESP)
National Farmers Federation (NFF)
National Indigenous Australians Agency (NIAA)
National Rural Health Alliance (NRHA)
Natural Hazards Research Australia (NHRA)
Natural Resource Management Regions Queensland (NRMRQ)
Northern Territory Government
NRE Tasmania
NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)
NSW Department of Enterprise, Investment and Trade (DEIT)
NSW Department of Environment (DoE)
NSW Department of Planning and Environment (DPE)
NSW Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development
NSW Health
NSW Reconstruction Authority (NSWRA)
NSW Treasury
NT Department of Environment, Parks and Water Security (DEPWS)
NT Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics (DIPL)
NT Department of Lands, Planning and Environment (DLPE)
NT Department of Trade, Business and Asian Relations (DTBAR)
NT Health
Office of National Intelligence (ONI)
Partnerships for Infrastructure (PFI)
Peron Naturaliste Partnership (PNP)
Pollination
Powerlink
Public Health Association of Australia (PHAA)
Pure Antarctic Foundation
QLD Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF)
QLD Department of Energy and Climate (DEC)
QLD Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning (DSDILGP)
QLD Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI) or (DESI)
QLD Transport and Main Roads (TMR)
Queensland Fire Department

Queensland Health
Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA)
Queensland Tourism Industry Council (QTIC)
Queensland Treasury
Queensland University of Technology
Reconstruction Authority
Red Cross
Regional Australia Institute (RAI)
Regional Development Australia (RDA), Tasmania
Renewables, Climate and Future Industries Tasmania (ReCFIT)
Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA)
Resilient Building Council (RBC)
Resilient Sydney
Ricardo
Risk Institute UNSW
SA Department for Environment and Water (DEW)
SA Department of Primary Industries and Regions (PIRSA)
SA Health
South Australian Research and Development Institute (SARDI)
Standards Australia
State Emergency Management Committee, Department of Fire and Emergency Services
Sustainability Victoria
Sweltering Cities
Sydney Airport
TAS Department of Health (DOH)
TAS Department of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE Tas)
TAS Department of State Growth
TAS Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF)
Tasmanian Health Service
The Cabinet Office NSW (TCO)
The Climate Risk Group
The Pew Charitable Trusts
Trade and Investment Queensland (TIQ)
Transport for NSW (TNSW)
The Treasury
UNICEF Australia
United Workers Union (UWU)
University of Adelaide

University of Canberra
University of Melbourne
University of New England
University of New South Wales
University of Queensland
University of South Australia
University of Southern Queensland
University of Sydney
University of Tasmania (UTAS)
University of Technology Sydney
VIC Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport and Resources (DEDJTR)
VIC Department of Education (DoE)
VIC Department of Environment, Energy and Climate Action (DEECA)
VIC Department of Families, Fairness and Housing (DFFH)
VIC Department of Health (DoH)
VIC Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions (DJSIR)
VIC Department of Justice and Community Safety (DJCS)
Victorian School Building Authority (VSBA)
Victorian Skills Authority
WA Department of Finance
WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA)
WA Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DEMIRS)
WA Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES)
WA Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH)
WA Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD)
WA Department of Transport (DoT)
WA Department of Treasury (Treasury WA)
WA Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER)
WA Health
WA Treasury Corporation
Water Corporation
Water Services Association of Australia (WSAA)
Western Sydney Local Health District (WSLHD)
Western Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils (WSROC)
Wine Australia
World Wildlife Fund (WWF)

Environment and Communications References Committee

Climate Risk Assessment Inquiry

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Question No: IQ25-000912

Hearing Date: 16 September 2025

Division/Agency: Australian Climate Service

Topic: Governance, Australian Climate Service

Senator: Senator Sarah Henderson

Reference: Written Question

Question:

3. On pages 228, 231 and 232 of Australia's National Climate Risk Assessment, it states:

"Risks to adaptation from maladaptation and inaction from governance structures not fit to address changing climate risks" is a priority risk.

1. Given this is identified as a priority risk, what steps will the government take to reform these governance structures?
2. Has any assumption been made as to what budget should be provided to federal, state and local government functions? If so, please provide all assumptions.

Answer:

1. This would be best directed to the Australian Government.
2. This would be best directed to the Australian Government.

It should be noted that the term governance in Australia's National Climate Risk Assessment Report and in the Governance Technical Report refers to the way the making of decisions is organised in society, including but extending far beyond government. It is the way through which multiple and different actors behave, operate, interact and confront each other to make decisions about public affairs, including risks and disasters.

Environment and Communications References Committee

Climate Risk Assessment Inquiry

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Question No: IQ25-000913

Hearing Date: 16 September 2025

Division/Agency: Australian Climate Service

Topic: Financial markets, Australian Climate Service

Senator: Senator Sarah Henderson

Reference: Written Question

Question:

4. On page 99 of the Australia's National Climate Risk Assessment, it states:

"Novel risks and rare high-impact low-likelihood or 'Black Swan' events represent a significant threat to the financial system, with potential cascading effects on the broader economy."

On what basis was this claim made?

Answer:

The concept of 'Black Swan' events representing significant threats to the financial system was first described in the academic press in the book by Taleb, N. N. (2007). The Black Swan: The Impact of the Highly Improbable; www.fooledbyrandomness.com/crisis.pdf

Australia's National Climate Risk Assessment cites the following papers that discuss the potential for climate change to generate 'Black Swan' events that could represent a threat to the financial system:

- Weitzman, M. (2012). GHG Targets as Insurance Against Catastrophic Climate Damages. Journal of Public Economic Theory, 14(2)
- Weitzman, M. (2014). Fat Tails and the Social Cost of Carbon. American Economic Review: Papers & Proceedings, 104(5)
- Barro, R. (2013). Inflation and Economic Growth. Annals of Economics and Finance, 14(1)
- Wagner, G., & Weitzman, M. L. (2016). Climate shock: the economic consequences of a hotter planet. Princeton University Press.

Environment and Communications References Committee

Climate Risk Assessment Inquiry

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Question No: IQ25-000914

Hearing Date: 16 September 2025

Division/Agency: Australian Climate Service

Topic: Australian property values, Australian Climate Service

Senator: Senator Sarah Henderson

Reference: Written Question

Question:

5. In the 2025 Australia's National Climate Risk Assessment stated "Losses in Australian property values could be $571.0 billion in value by 2030, $611.0 billion by 2050 and $770.0 billion by 2100, at a high emissions scenario (RCP8.5).

1. Who provided these estimates to the Australian Climate Service to include in their risk assessment?
2. Were these figures peer reviewed?
3. Was the Department of Treasury asked to verify these figures?
4. Was the Department of Finance asked to verify these figures?
5. Please provide the calculations used to determine the figures of $571.0 billion in value by 2030, $611.0 billion by 2050 and $770.0 billion by 2100.

Answer:

The Real Economy Technical Report used a mixed methodology that included a literature review, interviews, and some targeted new modelling and expert elicitation to provide a broad view of how climate change could present a risk to the economy. The figures cited were sourced from Compound Costs: How climate change is damaging Australia's economy report, authored by Steffen et al. (2019). The cited paper was identified as part of the literature review. The figures cited are only one example of the potential impacts on property and property values from the report.

The lead author Professor Will Steffen (1947–2023) was a globally recognised Earth system scientist. He served as the Executive Director of the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (1998–2004) and was the founding Director of the Climate Change Institute at the Australian National University (ANU). Other authors included Dr Karl Mallon, Director of Science and Systems, XDI Pty Ltd and Professor Tom Kompas, Professor of Environmental Economics and Biosecurity from the University of Melbourne. These contributors bring a high level of expertise across climate science, economics, and risk analysis.

As part of Commonwealth consultation processes, The Department of Treasury was invited to provide feedback on the Real Economy Technical Report and the Economy, Trade and Finance chapter of the National Climate Risk Assessment Report and Overview. The Department of Finance and The Department of Treasury were not asked specifically to verify figures in these reports.

The methods and assumptions of the property impacts analysis are included in Annex B (page 23) of the Compound Costs: How climate change is damaging Australia's economy report.

Environment and Communications References Committee

Climate Risk Assessment Inquiry

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Question No: IQ25-000915

Hearing Date: 16 September 2025

Division/Agency: Australian Climate Service

Topic: National Climate Risk Assessment Costs

Senator: Senator Dean Smith

Reference: Written Question

Question:

1. What was the total cost of the 2025 Australia's National Climate Risk Assessment, including:
    a. The total cost of writing the report, and;
    b. The total cost of communicating, advertising and publishing the report, and;
    c. Any expected ongoing or future costs associated with the above?

Answer:

In the 2023–24 Budget, the Australian Climate Service was allocated $22.9 million ($16.4 million for 2023–24 and $6.5 million for 2024–25) to deliver the technical work for the National Climate Risk Assessment. There are no ongoing costs.

The Australian Climate Service publishes, under the Bureau of Meteorology, contracts on AusTender <www.tenders.gov.au>. Contractors used to provide additional communications and publishing services are provided at Attachment A.

Attachment A

The extract below is available on AusTender website www.tenders.gov.au

CN ID	Supplier Name	Description	Category	Start Date	End Date	Value ($AUD)
CN4047698	Scyne Advisory Pty Ltd	Stakeholder Engagement Services	Management advisory services	3-Apr-24	31-Dec-24	998,511
CN4067100	Scientell Pty Ltd	Communications Services	Management support services	17-Jun-24	30-Jan-25	108,504
CN4106635	Explanimate! Pty Ltd	Animation Support Package	Graphic design	4-Nov-24	31-Dec-24	39,100
CN4103674	Aither Pty Ltd	NCRA policy briefing services	Management advisory services	21-Oct-24	20-Dec-24	73,414
CN4185725	CanPrint Communications Pty Ltd	Printing of Release Materials	Printing	7-Jul-25	29-Aug-25	35,525
CN4150526	Scientell Pty Ltd	Communication services	Graphic design	22-May-25	31-Dec-25	81,400

Environment and Communications References Committee

Climate Risk Assessment Inquiry

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Question No: IQ25-000916

Hearing Date: 16 September 2025

Division/Agency: Australian Climate Service

Topic: National Climate Risk Assessment APS employees

Senator: Senator Dean Smith

Reference: Written Question

Question:

2. How many members of the APS were employed:
    a. Full time in preparing the report;
    b. Part time in preparing the report?
3. How many existing employees contributed to the preparation and distribution of the report?
4. How many new employees were employed for the preparation and distribution of the report?

Answer:

2-3. For 2024–25, the Australian Climate Service (ACS) had an Average Staffing Level (ASL) of 74.6, comprising staff from the Bureau of Meteorology, CSIRO, the Australian Bureau of Statistics, and Geoscience Australia. These staff worked across a range of ACS activities, including but not limited to the National Climate Risk Assessment. A number of existing staff contributed to the preparation and distribution of the Assessment as part of their broader roles within the ACS.

4. The budget for the National Climate Risk Assessment (National Assessment) included 20.4 new ASL in 2023–24, and 18.9 in 2024–25. These positions were time-limited and specifically established to support the delivery of the National Assessment.

Environment and Communications References Committee

Climate Risk Assessment Inquiry

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Question No: IQ25-000917

Hearing Date: 16 September 2025

Division/Agency: Australian Climate Service

Topic: National Climate Risk Assessment Consultants

Senator: Senator Dean Smith

Reference: Written Question

Question:

5. How many consultants were engaged for the preparation and distribution of the report, providing:
    a. The name of each consultant/consultancy, and;
    b. The cost of each consultant/consultancy?
6. Were any requests to participate declined by a consultant/consultancy?
    a. Please provide the name of each consultant/consultancy, and;
    b. The reasons why they declined to participate.

Answer:

5. Please see IQ25-000915.
6. No.