

Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade
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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

001 Budget Estimates

Page: 7-8, May 31

Topic: Climate Change/Paris Agreement and the United States

Question

Senator WONG: You are the first person at the table who has said that. If US participation in the agreement remains in Australia's national interests, has that view been put by the foreign minister to one of her counterparts—her counterpart or another senior official?

Senator Cash: I would need to take that on notice.

Senator WONG: Can you also take on notice whether the view that you have described—that is, that US participation in the Paris agreement is in Australia's national interest—has been put by the Prime Minister or by any other minister to a member of the US administration? If it has, can I get some details about when that occurred?

Answer

The Foreign Minister has raised this matter with the US Secretary of State Rex Tillerson.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade will not disclose the nature of confidential discussions the Foreign Minister has with her counterpart.

Questions pertaining to the Prime Minister and other ministers should be directed to their respective departments.

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

002 – Budget Estimates

Page: 8-10, May 31

Topic: Overseas allowance review

Senator Wong, Penny

Question

Senator WONG: Can you tell me the value of that contract?

Mr Wood: I do not have that information but hopefully we can get that for you.

Senator WONG: That would be useful. Over what period was that contract?

Ms Adamson: It was over a period of several months.

Senator WONG: Seven months?

Mr Wood: The report was completed just before Christmas, so maybe November. It may have been a period of three to four months—but we can confirm those details for you.

Senator WONG: When was the minister provided with a copy?

Mr Wood: I will take that on notice.

Senator WONG: You said, I think, it was finished in November or December. Was it shortly after that or—

Mr Wood: I will take that on notice.

Senator Wong: When was the Minister Briefed on the outcomes of the review?

Mr Wood: We can provide that on notice. The foreign minister did receive briefing on this.

Answer

Lex Bartlem was engaged as a non-ongoing APS employee to lead the Review.

He was engaged for a period of four months, from 14 June 2016 until 14 October 2016.

The cost to engage Mr Bartlem for this period was \$78,226.75 (in salary, EVS entitlement, and leave accruals) plus \$34,791.64 (in airfares, travel allowance, accommodation and taxis).

The Review of entitlements, additional allowances and financial support provided to Australian Government employees stationed overseas was conveyed to Minister Bishop under cover of a Ministerial Submission dated 31 October 2016. The Minister was briefed on several occasions.

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

003 – Budget Estimates

Page: Page 13 and 14, May 31

Topic: Overseas allowances review

Senator Wong, Penny

Question

Senator WONG: In terms of staff overseas, I want to get a sense of how that number has tracked over the years. You said 890 now, so the allowance is not a bad way of assessing the number of people we have. What was the equivalent number, say, five years ago?

Mr Wood: We would need to take that on notice. I guess, obviously, we would want to combine the former AusAID and—

Senator WONG: Correct. I want to try to compare like with like. I am just trying to get a sense of the overseas footprint. This is not a bad way to understand that.

Mr Wood: We disclose that in our annual report, so we could provide you with information from the annual reports.

Senator WONG: Yes, because you do not disaggregate with your ASL figure. That is both, isn't it, or is that only—

Mr Wood: Sure.

Senator WONG: Is that only A-based?

Mr Wood: The ASL figure that is in the portfolio budget statements combines A-based and locally engaged staff and combines Canberra and overseas. So it is the total amalgam of all of our operations.

Senator WONG: I figured that. And you only disaggregate in the annual report, do you?

Mr Wood: We disclose in the annual report the numbers of staff who are serving overseas and we obviously also disaggregate by levels. We would also identify locally engaged staff. So we could provide you with information based on previous annual reports.

Senator WONG: If you wouldn't mind—but will it be like with like? Often annual reports do headcount, not ASL. What I actually want to know is, of your ASL figure, how many of them are—I am happy for you to give me the annual reports. I am sorry I have not had the opportunity to go through the last few years and look at those figures. But what I would like to understand is, of the ASL figure in the PBS, how many are in each category.

Mr Wood: We could provide that.

Senator WONG: Yes, you might need to have a bit of time to do that. But you understand the question?

Mr Wood: Yes.

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Senator Wong: No, but that is a saving. I want to know what the cost of the grandfathering was. So what is the difference between – and I am not advocating this; I am just trying to understand the quantum, - the option of implementing from 1 July , which is when the measure is implemented, and the policy position that you have – and I understand the merits of that, Secretary –

Mr Wood: I will have to come back with that Senator. It was several million dollars.

Answer

1) See table below, which sets out published staffing figures for the last five years. The numbers come from the Annual Reports and are headcount numbers.

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
<i>Publication</i>	Actual Annual Report 2011-12	Actual Annual Report 2012-13	Actual Annual Report 2013-14	Actual Annual Report 2014-15	Actual Annual Report 2015-16	Actual Annual Report 2016- 17
A-Based - Overseas	586	648	864	844	888	Pending Publication October 2017
Locally Engaged Staff	1,644	1,774	2,451	2,344	2,428	
A-Based - Overseas (AusAID)	227	240				
Locally Engaged Staff (AusAID)	596	623				
Total	3,053	3,285	3,315	3,188	3,316	

Note: International development function incorporated from 1 November 2013, and the international climate change negotiation function from 5 December 2013. Overseas staff head count (as at 30 June of the respective period) is published in the Annual Report. The AusAID annual report described these employees as O-Based.

2) Had DFAT implemented the allowances review decisions in full from 1 July 2018, there would have been an additional saving of approximately \$5.5 million across the forward estimates.

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004 – Budget Estimates

Page: 15, May 31

Topic: Overseas Allowances Review

Senator Wong, Penny

Question

Mr Wood: I would probably categorise the allowances into four main categories. We start with the cost of living adjustment—cost of living allowance. We covered a bit of this in the last estimates.

Senator WONG: Who is the independent provider who does the index?

Mr Wood: We use a company called Employment Conditions Abroad.

Senator WONG: Is that an ongoing contract?

Mr Wood: I would have to take that on notice.

Answer

DFAT has a five year contract with Employment Conditions Abroad (ECA). The value of the contract is \$279, 390 (1/8/2012-31/7/2017).

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

005 – Budget Estimates

Page: 17, May 31

Topic: Overseas allowances review

Senator Fawcett, David

Question

How many people in the department did take up offers of either financial advice or, for example, briefings? I assume the CPSU would have been involved in offering briefings to people.

Ms Adamson: We can get back to you,

Answer

The number of officers who had financial advice were:

FY 2015-16: 94 officers

FY 2016-17: 171 officers

The department does not have information about the number of staff who seek advice from the CPSU.

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

006 – Budget Estimates

Page: 18 – 20, May 31

Topic: Overseas Allowance Review

Senator Wong, Penny

Question

Senator WONG: What is the difference between spendable and disposable?

Mr Wood: Spendable is a lower amount. Disposable was essential your gross minus income tax, PAYG withholding.

Senator WONG: What does spendable deduct?

Mr Wood: Spendable deducted some other compulsory payments, contributions and levies. It is a slightly lower amount.

Senator WONG: How much?

Mr Wood: I do not have the dollars saved.

Senator WONG: You do not have how the \$21 million is disaggregated into those four categories?

Mr Wood: Correct.

Senator WONG: You could get that on notice though?

Mr Wood: We can take that on notice. We provided information to the Department of Finance. Finance did all the costs and then—

Senator WONG: What is category F—what is the quantum of that?

Mr Wood: I do not have it in dollar terms. I have just got the posts.

Senator WONG: But it is a nominal figure, isn't it?

Mr Wood: It will be a nominal figure, correct.

Senator WONG: It is not associated with someone's salary?

Mr Wood: It will be a dollar figure.

Senator WONG: It is just X dollars for Kabul, X dollars for wherever—not X proportion of your salary. Is that correct? Can you just say yes or no?

Mr Wood: I would need to confirm that.

Senator WONG: What is the rate of annual average salary? You said it is paid at that rate.

Mr Wood: It is the agency's average annual overseas salary.

Senator WONG: Yes – what is yours?

Mr Wood: I would need to take that on notice. It would be over \$100,000.

Senator WONG: Are you able to tell me the gross save and then what—do you see what I am saying?

Mr Wood: I understand. I would consult with the Department of Finance but we could provide that on notice. The \$37.0 million that is in budget paper no. 2—

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Senator WONG: Is a net figure.

Mr Wood: Correct.

Senator WONG: Okay. I want to know what the gross save was and what the cost of supplementation was. Which agencies were supplemented—do you know?

Mr Wood: No.

Ms Adamson: Austrade was one of them. There were a very small number, as I recall, of quite small agencies.

Answer

- 1) The savings of \$21.1 million consist of:
 - Cost of Living Adjustment: \$3.4 million decrease
 - Cost of Posting Allowance: \$7.8 million increase
 - Location Allowance: \$1.7 million decrease
 - Child Supplement: \$0.6 million decrease
 - Abolition of several other allowances: \$23.2 million decrease
- 2) The Location Allowance will be calculated at a percentage rate of an agency's annual average overseas salary. The percentage rate is as set by an independent provider (currently Employment Conditions Abroad).
- 3) The current DFAT average salary of overseas employees is \$118,749.
- 4) The gross save would be approximately \$41.133 million.
Implementation of the recommendations will have a negative impact on underlying cash for the following agencies:
 - Austrade
 - Australian Security Intelligence Organisation
 - Department of Agriculture and Water Resources
 - Department of Education and Training
 - Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission
 - Department of Environment and Energy
 - Office of National Assessments
 - Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
 - Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
 - Australian Maritime Safety Authority

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

007 – Budget Estimates

Page: 30-31, May 31

Topic: ODA Programming

Senator Wong, Penny

Question

Senator WONG: The OECD DAC high-level meeting communique which altered the definitions of ODA was in February last year—correct?

Mr Wood: Correct—19 February 2016.

Senator WONG: But the announcement of the government's alteration to how it reports against that was February this year? Ms Bishop made the announcement, I think, publicly at the ANU Australasian Aid Conference.

Mr McDonald: I would have to check that, but it is applied—

Senator WONG: I thought what I would do is just get a couple of things and then come back to it tomorrow. What I was going to try and get is a sense of the programs, if any, within DFAT which were then affected as part of the ODA definitional change—you brought into the remit of the new definition. And, if possible—and I appreciate it will be other portfolios, but you are the reporting entity—what programs in other portfolios have been brought into the remit of the new definition? We can come back to this tomorrow. I am just flagging this with you. Is that possible?

Mr McDonald: Yes, it is. We can certainly do that. It would be easier to do that to be clear on the list of things that are affected by that. You are right in that it comes across portfolios and that it is reported to us. We do not expect initially that reporting of this would be large in terms of it staring. The second bit I would say is: I will check the announcement one that you mentioned, but I actually think it—well, it did apply from the time it was decided by the DAC. I think what is different is the reporting lag of that, but I will check for you and I will clarify it.

Senator WONG: Okay. That makes sense. So it may have applied for the 2016-17 budget year. If we can come back with that detail tomorrow. I just thought it would be good to flag that and give you some notice. Mr Wood: And, also, a lot of their reporting is based on calendar years.

Senator WONG: Reports on calendar year? Is that right?

Mr Wood: Generally, with the reporting of the OECD, DAC is calendar years.

Answer

The revised DAC directives on peace and security came into effect on 17 February 2016 and apply to reporting from 2017 onwards.

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

008 – Budget Estimates

Page: 33, May 31

Topic: Nuclear Ban Treaty

Senator Ludlam, Scott

Question

Senator LUDLAM: Understood. The US ambassador, who obviously did speak at the press conference, claimed that nearly 40 nations were boycotting the negotiations. I guess we can just take that as read. We assume that that should not count. Are any of those nations from South-East Asia or the Pacific?

Mr Sadleir: Certainly, in terms of the Pacific, Japan and the Republic of Korea are not participating.

Senator LUDLAM: They are two other nuclear weapons umbrella states, by a stunning coincidence.

Mr Sadleir: If I can just go through the list, I am quite happy to say that—

Senator LUDLAM: No; countries in our region—South-East Asia or the Pacific, if you like.

Mr Sadleir: There are a number of Pacific countries, beyond Japan and the ROK. But I think it is best that I take that on notice for you, so I can give you an accurate answer, given the numbers involved.

Senator LUDLAM: It only covers half the surface area of the planet, so that is fair enough. Are countries such as Indonesia and New Zealand, two of our closest and most important neighbours, participating in the negotiations?

Mr Sadleir: Indonesia and New Zealand are participating, yes.

Senator LUDLAM: They are. Is it your understanding—and maybe this would need to go on notice as well, because you will need to probably do some correlation—that all of the boycotting nations claim protection from nuclear weapons in the way that it is expressed in our defence white paper and in the way that you have just put to us this morning?

Mr Sadleir: I will take that on notice for you. I am quite happy to look at those statistics and get back to you.

Senator LUDLAM: Thank you. Did Canada and Germany participate in the protest?

Mr Sadleir: I do not believe they did. By the way, it was not a protest but a

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press conference. I do not believe they did, but I had better take that on notice to make sure that you get an accurate answer.

Answer

An advance version of the list of participants in UN nuclear weapons ban treaty negotiations was issued on 23 June 2017 as an official conference document. Absent from that list were around 76 UN member states, including the following 18 UN member states in the Indo-Pacific region:

- Australia
- Canada
- China
- Comoros
- Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- India
- Japan
- Kiribati
- Maldives
- Micronesia (Federated States of)
- Pakistan
- Palau
- Republic of Korea
- Russian Federation
- Seychelles
- Timor-Leste
- Tuvalu
- United States

Neither Canada nor Germany participated in the press conference held on 27 March 2017 about nuclear weapon ban treaty negotiations.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

009 – Budget Estimates

Page: 41, May 31

Topic: Timor Conciliation Process

Senator Xenophon, Nick

Question

Senator XENOPHON: What is the total amount of money that Australia has spent to date on dispute resolution, litigation, arbitration, mediation and conciliation in relation to this maritime boundary dispute?

Mr Bliss: I do not have that figure with me, but I can get that figure to you.

Answer

Timor-Leste commenced a compulsory conciliation related to maritime boundaries with Australia under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Costs of the Conciliation to end-May 2017 are approximately \$1.59 million, not including fees for external legal counsel, which are commercially sensitive.

Approximately \$248,000 was spent by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade for attendance at five meetings held by the Conciliation Commission to end-May 2017. Other agencies bore their own costs.

While not specifically related to the delimitation of maritime boundaries, Timor-Leste also commenced an arbitration under the 2002 Timor Sea Treaty challenging the validity of the 2006 Treaty on Certain Maritime Arrangements in the Timor Sea. The question of expenditure related to this proceeding should be referred to the Attorney-General's Department, which managed Australia's defence of those proceedings. The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade spent approximately \$12,000 to attend arbitration hearings.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

010 – Budget Estimates

Page: 46, May 31

Topic: Chechnya - human rights

Senator Smith, Dean

Question

Senator SMITH: Can you detail what the five separate representations to the Russian government have been? You mentioned that some had taken place in Moscow and some had taken place here in Australia. I am keen to properly understand this. When we say 'representation', does it mean, like the Kimberley process, for example, where the ambassador is called into the Foreign Affairs Department? Or does it mean the writing of a letter or the sending of an email? I am keen to understand what it is.

Dr Strahan: I can run through each of the five occasions. Our ambassador in Moscow, Peter Tesch, raised our concern to the Russian Foreign Ministry in Moscow on 10 April. Our concerns were then formally communicated by diplomatic note sent by our embassy in Moscow on 13 April. This note sought information on the arrests and whether any Australians were affected, which appears not to be the case. Thirdly, the matter was the focus of discussions in the 27 April meeting between the embassy and, again, the foreign ministry. In Australia, the head of our Northern, Southern and Eastern Europe Branch, Mr Kevin Magee, raised our concerns with the ambassador here in Canberra. That was on 28 April. Then most recently—

Senator SMITH: Was that a telephone call or a formal meeting?

Dr Strahan: I think that was in person, but I will check on that. I am fairly certain it was in person. The last occasion was when the FAS, First Assistant Secretary, of our Europe Division, Louise Hand, raised our concerns at the Senior Officials Talks, which were held in Moscow on 15 May.

Dr Strahan: I note that we in fact in our discussions with the Russians have referred to apparent evidence of assault, torture and killings. So, we have not just said 'arrests'. We have been fairly frank in describing what appears to be the dimensions of some very serious abuses.

Senator SMITH: Please correct me if I am wrong. The government statement has not referred to those words, has it? I do not think it has, but if it has I am happy to stand corrected.

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Dr Strahan: I would have to look at the language which was used in the diplomatic note—that is, the formal piece of paper that we have handed across—and check that for you.

Answer

Mr Kevin Magee, Assistant Secretary, Northern, Southern and Eastern Europe Branch, raised Australia's concerns twice with the Russian Ambassador in person during meetings in Canberra on 28 April and 31 May 2017.

The Australian Embassy in Moscow sent a Third Person Note to the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 13 April that: asked whether Russian authorities could confirm that LGBTI individuals in Chechnya were being persecuted and arrested by local authorities because of their sexual orientation, as alleged in disturbing media reports; asked about Russian authorities' response, and any measures being taken in cases where such actions may have breached Russian law; and sought information about any Australians that may have been affected by the alleged actions and abuses.

On 26 April, Australia co-signed a public statement by members of the Equal Rights Coalition, a new diplomatic network to advance LGBTI human rights in various UN forums, the text of which follows:

"The undersigned Equal Rights Coalition members urgently call on Russian federal authorities to conduct an independent and credible investigation into reports of arbitrary detention, torture and killing of gay men by security services and other government authorities in the Republic of Chechnya. If these reports prove credible, we call on the Russian government to take steps to ensure the release of anyone wrongfully detained and hold accountable anyone found responsible. These steps are in-line with international human rights obligations and commitments made by the Russian government to respect the human rights of all individuals."

The statement was co-signed by:

Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

011 – Budget Estimates

Page: 49, May 31

Topic: Diplomatic Corps Trip

Senator Gallacher, Alex

Question

Senator GALLACHER: Thank you for that. Just in terms of what you leave behind after the diplomatic corps visits, was the \$26,000 for the eight-hour charter of the boat a competitive tender?

Ms Sachs: Yes.

Senator GALLACHER: I would appreciate on notice if you could advise how these things come about, whether local businesses get an opportunity to bid and presumably showcase their wares by winning a successful tender for a boat trip or whatever.

Ms Sachs: We also took the advice of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, which has extensive experience of the services out there.

Senator GALLACHER: If you could provide perhaps on notice the outstanding component that this brief goes to—entertainment that may have been provided at venues either for lunch or in the evening for all of the participants, what the cost of those meals would have been, any alcohol that was consumed, and if there was any additional expenditure with respect to equipment hire, water sports, wetsuits, tickets, tours and the like.

Ms Sachs: I can give that information to you now for the dinner that was hosted by the foreign minister at a restaurant called Nu Nu, which is in Palm Cove.

Senator GALLACHER: Yes.

Ms Sachs: The total cost for that, which included venue hire, bar tab, table sides, a three-course dinner and pre-dinner canapes, was \$14,191.00.

Senator GALLACHER: That was for the 108 participants or the 73?

Ms Sachs: No, that was a smaller number. That was just for the dinner. I would have to count up the dinner guests for you. I can provide that to you shortly. That will include the heads of mission and a number of invited guests, who included Mark Sowerby, the Chief Entrepreneur for Queensland; Mr John Gunn, the chief executive officer of the Australian Institute of Marine Science; the Hon. Penny Wensley; the Mayor of Cairns; Professor Sandra Harding, the Vice-Chancellor and President of James Cook University, the chair and appointed director of Tourism Northern Queensland, the Chief Executive of Advance Cairns, the Committee for North Queensland; Mick Lucas, who is the president of the Cairns Chamber of Commerce; the chief executive officer of Northern Australia Infrastructure Facility; the Director of

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Reef Recovery at the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, and the director of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Foundation. Those were the key ones. We can certainly provide you with that list if you would like.

Senator GALLACHER: If you could break down the total expenditure into the respective categories that we have discussed and provide that on notice.

Ms Sachs: Just for the dinner or for the—

Senator GALLACHER: You have given us the \$73,000 headline figure.

Ms Sachs: Yes.

Senator GALLACHER: Then you have given us additional information. Could we see a complete breakdown of that expenditure?

Ms Adamson: We can do that.

Answer

Boat Charter: The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority advised that Moore Reef was the most suitable location for the purposes of the visit. The two local companies with facilities at Moore Reef were asked for quotes for a day charter to that location and the lower quote was accepted.

The all-inclusive cost was \$26,890.91 for 112 participants.

Expenditure breakdown:

Item	Cost (excl. GST)
Room hire and catering for welcome briefing (14 May)	\$2,583.64
Dinner hosted by the Minister for Foreign Affairs (100 guests – 15 May) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Venue incl. AV hire \$1,863.37• Food \$8,872.73• Drinks (Qld beer and wine) \$2,359.09• Drinks (non-alcoholic) \$305.45• Musician \$450.00	\$13,850.64
Ground transport (coaches – 14-16 May)	\$4,479.07
Boat charter (15 May)	\$26,890.91
Other costs including paramedic escort, photographer, travel, accommodation and other administrative costs.	\$25,085.90
TOTAL	\$72,890.16

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

012 – Budget Estimates

Page: 53, May 31

Topic: Diplomatic Corps Trip, experts' comments

Senator Waters, Larissa

Question

Senator WATERS: Could you take on notice for me exactly which experts apparently said that, because that is the first time I have heard any scientist say that there will not be mass die-off after we have just had a mass die-off? The minister was also reported as having said, 'As long as we lift the local pressures on the reef and as long as there is concerted global effort, then coral reefs around the world can survive and thrive.' In last week's estimates we spoke with the head of GBRMPA, Dr Reichelt, who confirmed that approximately 50 per cent of the reef's corals have died in the last two years. He said that there would be a relatively small fraction of the reef left at its current size and that that is the consensus among the reef scientists that he knows. That really does not sit well with the minister's comments about the reef being able to rejuvenate and there not being a mass die-off. Was the minister deliberately misleading her colleagues or did she simply misunderstand?

Ms Adamson: Perhaps if I could just add, before Mr Suckling comes in, because I was on the visit that the head of GBRMPA was indeed on the visit himself. He provided briefing to everyone who was there. Whether or not the foreign minister has been accurately reported in relation to that comment, I cannot be certain, because I did not hear her say that.

CHAIR: If you could finalise that. We will have to move on. Did you have any comment to add?

Mr Suckling: Just to concur with what the secretary said; we have not seen the transcript of what the minister said, but we certainly know that the foreign minister is deeply committed to and leading Australian efforts in terms of highlighting the stressors on the reef, not only through that visit. She very deliberately took the diplomats and the heads of mission to a reef which was showing signs of stress to show them and provided briefings from some of our leading experts in a very frank and candid way in terms of what is happening to the reef. The foreign minister was very clearly wanting to give a sense of our concern about what is happening on the reef but also how well Australia

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is managing the stressors of that reef as recognised by the World Heritage Committee.

Answer

The question on notice refers to a media report attributing comments to marine biologists from James Cook University and the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority. Questions should be directed to those organisations.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

013 – Budget Estimates

Page: 61, May 31

Topic: Nuclear Ban Treaty

Senator Singh, Lisa

Question

Senator SINGH: I wanted to ask some questions relating to nuclear disarmament, following on from Senator Ludlam's questions earlier but of a slightly different nature. We all know that there was no-one in attendance at the recent UN conference on negotiating a legally binding instrument to prohibit nuclear weapons, but it was webcast. Was anyone from DFAT tasked with monitoring the debates and, if so, whom?

Mr Sadleir: Yes, as you say, it was webcast. There was a sustained effort to try and follow proceedings and events. I cannot guarantee that everything was seen, but there was an effort to follow it closely.

Senator SINGH: Who followed it?

Mr Sadleir: If I could take that on notice. It was done through our mission, but I would like to provide you with some more detail there.

Senator SINGH: Can you provide me what the government's impressions were of the March session?

Mr Sadleir: I can only make some general comments. There was a sense that there was a range of views amongst the participants. Obviously, there was discussion about rules of procedure and so forth. There was a range of views between, say, a treaty-like group and a group that wanted a sort of simple declaratory approach. I do not want to use the word 'simple' in the wrong way, but a straightforward declaratory approach and those who wanted something more comprehensive. That is probably a couple of impressions. I am happy to consider that further to see if there is anything I can add by way of a more detailed response taken on notice, because I want to do justice to your question.

Senator SINGH: All right. Thank you. I will take that. Has the government engaged with any other nations regarding progress made at the first session of the conference?

Mr Sadleir: There is a lively discussion about all of these issues in places like Geneva, New York, Vienna, in the margins of things like the NPT Review Conference and so forth. So, what I could say is that there is a very detailed

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discussion that goes on which captures not just likeminded views but differing views. One of the features of the nuclear disarmament landscape is that everyone is talking to everyone all the time and there are some areas where we agree furiously and some areas where we disagree. There is constant dialogue.

Senator SINGH: Can you list those nations that there is constant dialogue with?

Mr Sadleir: There are so many challenges with the different coalitions including, as you know, Australia is part of cross-cutting coalitions like the NPDI, which includes banned treaty proponents and progressive paper states as well. The NPDI has met quite regularly. If I were to give you an answer to that, it would be a very lengthy one.

Senator SINGH: I can take it on notice.

Answer

A range of DFAT staff at our UN New York and Geneva posts and in Canberra monitored proceedings.

At the March 2017 negotiating session, substantive issues discussed included core treaty prohibitions and institutional arrangements. As was to be expected, a range of views emerged about the desirable scope and content of the proposed treaty.

The Australian Government is in constant dialogue on nuclear disarmament issues with a large number of countries in numerous forums – multilaterally, plurilaterally and bilaterally; and formally and informally. Apart from various formal bilateral exchanges, such interaction occurs on a regular basis involving Australian diplomats in various posts including Geneva, New York and Vienna.

Following is a list of some of the multilateral and plurilateral groupings and forums in which Australia regularly discusses nuclear disarmament issues:

- the 65-member Conference on Disarmament
- Review Conferences and associated Preparatory Committee meetings of over 190 parties to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament NPT Review Conference
- the 12-member cross-regional Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative
- United Nations Disarmament Commission
- UN General Assembly First Committee
- International Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament Verification (IPNDV)

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- the 27-member ASEAN Regional Forum, which has an inter-sessional mechanism on non-proliferation and disarmament
- the recently-established High-Level Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty (FMCT) Expert Group
- the Group of Friends of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), co-chaired by Australia and Japan.

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

014 – Budget Estimates

Page: 68, May 31 and 22, June 1

Topic: Witness K Passport - Competent authority

Senator Xenophon, Nick

Question

Day 1 –

Senator XENOPHON: The question I am asking you as Attorney, as a general legal principle, if there is, for instance, in the issue of competent authority in respect of the—

Senator Brandis: Under the Passports Act?

Senator XENOPHON: Under the Passports Act. If the competent authority involved is the very authority that has been the subject of allegations in respect of the person whose passport is in question, and there are other competent authorities that can give advice, such as ASIO, do you have any reservations? Leaving aside the issue of Witness K, do you have concerns about issues of potential conflict of interest or whether it is appropriate for that competent authority to recuse itself from being the authority involved and that there ought to be an alternative authority involved? **(Question 14(a))**

Senator Brandis: In order to do justice to your question I would need to know a lot more than I actually do about the way in which ASIS arrives at recommendations where it is making those recommendations in its capacity as a competent authority under the Passports Act. I am not in a position to give you that, even though you ask your question as a general proposition. It is not as simple as that because it depends on the mechanical workings of the act and the way in which ASIS exercises its decision-making process in making any such recommendation. I just do not know. I honestly do not know and, therefore, I think it is best for you, as well as for the process, if we take these questions on notice.

Senator XENOPHON: I have been asking questions about Witness K for a number of years now.

Senator Brandis: I know you have but that is my answer to this question. I want to give you as much information as I am at liberty to but I do not know how much information I am at liberty to give you and there are certain aspects of this matter, which I have just explained, that I simply do not know about so in those circumstances I think my only course is to take the questions on notice.

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Day 2

Senator XENOPHON: Can I just go to the issue of witness K. It is not in dispute that ASIS is a competent authority relied upon by the foreign minister in relation to the refusal to allow witness K's passport. But I refer the Attorney to the Intelligence Services Act, where section 6 makes it clear that ASIS is not permitted to collect information in respect of people inside Australian territory—in section 6(1)(a). I am trying to understand this. If the agency cannot collect information on people inside Australia, it cannot lawfully have information on witness K. Would a more appropriate competent authority in those circumstances be either ASIO or the AFP to determine whether witness K should have his passport taken away from him or not? **(Question 14(b))**

Senator Brandis: That is again—all of these questions about witness K, for reasons that you are familiar with and reasons you are not familiar with that I am not at liberty to reveal, are best taken on notice, so that is what I will do.

Senator XENOPHON: Sure. Can I ask you on notice then for the number of cases, without in any way identifying them, in terms of competent authorities in respect of the Australian Passports Act, in which authorities have been involved—whether it was state police, territory police, the AFP, ASIO or ASIS. I am trying to understand how many cases ASIS has been involved in with respect to this part of the Australian Passports Act. **(Question 14(c))**

Senator Brandis: I will take it on notice. Obviously, I do not know the answer. It may be that there are security reasons why that cannot be revealed. I just do not know. So I will need to take—one of the reasons I want to take the question on notice is to take some advice about that.

Senator XENOPHON: You are here representing the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The litigation of the matter before the International Court of Arbitration has ceased in respect of East Timor and the Commonwealth. It is now going to a conciliation. Given that has occurred, on notice can I ask whether the foreign minister is willing to reconsider her decision in relation to the witness K passport. **(Question 14(d))**

Senator Brandis: I will take that question on notice

Answer

Question 14(a): This is properly a question for the Australian Secret Intelligence Service (ASIS).

Question 14(b): This is properly a question for ASIS.

Question 14(c): This is properly a question for ASIS.

Question 14(d): As this is a matter currently before the Administrative Appeals Tribunal, it is inappropriate to comment on this at the present time.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

015 – Budget Estimates

Page: 71, May 31

Topic: Kampala Amendments to the Rome Statute

Senator Ludlam, Scott

Question

Senator LUDLAM: Let us come to that then. It is handy that we have got the Attorney at the table. Can you talk us through the process of ensuring that Australia's laws align with the Kampala amendment when they come into force? I do not know if it is too soon to ask you this, Senator Brandis, but is it intended that you will introduce a bill to bring Australia in line with our obligations?

Senator Brandis: I would have to familiarise myself with the Kampala amendment. I will not waste the time of the committee. You are perfectly familiar with the process whereby treaties are ratified through the parliament's own processes as well as the executive government. Were the amendment to be ratified and were its terms to oblige the states parties to give effect to some or all its terms by domestic legislation then ordinarily one would expect that the act of ratification, assuming no reservations, would include the assumption of the obligation to present an implementing bill to the parliament.

Senator LUDLAM: That is my understanding. Thank you. You said you would like to familiarise yourself with these particular amendments. I might just ask you—my understanding is the ratification would require amendments to our domestic criminal code—whether you could take on notice whether it is the government's intention to introduce a bill at some appropriate time?

Senator Brandis: Assuming ratification.

Senator LUDLAM: Assuming ratification, that is right, that would bring that into effect.

Senator Brandis: I suspect the answer will be that that will depend upon the happening of future contingencies and, therefore, the government will not be in a position to respond in terms. Nevertheless, I will take it on notice and think about it.

Answer

As this question relates to the process by which Australia implements an international treaty obligation into domestic law, it is appropriately directed to the Attorney-General's Department.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

16 – Budget Estimates

Page: 80-81, May 31

Topic: Africa and Australia business relationships

Senator Reynolds, Linda

Hansard Extract

Senator REYNOLDS: Can I ask you to take that on notice and perhaps provide us with a bit more information in terms of where the discussions are up to or if there are any barriers that we could perhaps look at working with industry on.

Mr Neuhaus: I would be very happy to do that.

Senator REYNOLDS: The next question would be: what actions or programs are taking place through the department, or possibly Austrade, on what we can do to increase this footprint of Australian companies operating and doing other work, a lot of the development work in Africa, and if you have any figures on how many Australians are working in these 200 to 300 companies now in Africa, if we have got some idea of what the Australian workforce is in those countries. So if you could take those on notice because I suspect—

Mr Neuhaus: I could answer a couple of them.

Senator REYNOLDS: If you can answer a couple of them, thank you.

Mr Neuhaus: On the footprint what we traditionally say, and backed up by our statistics, is around 200 companies in 35 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa are worth around \$30 billion worth of investment in the mining industry. We do not have a state breakdown of those companies. As you say, the majority, over 50 per cent, would be out of Western Australia but there are companies in Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane that I am aware of. We could look into that.

We are working with Austrade and recently worked on a commercial opportunities strategy which we will unveil more publicly at Australia-Africa Week. That is looking beyond mining into broader commercial engagement, which is something that is a priority for us.

We do not have figures on the Australians in the companies. I would definitely have to take that on notice and explore as much as we can. Whether we can get precise numbers would be a bit doubtful. There are sometimes privacy

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considerations there and even our consular figures—we keep consular lists at our posts in Africa—do not necessarily break those down into companies, so that may be a difficult one.

Senator REYNOLDS: So how many people are employed there and how many study in Australia; if we want to increase it we have to be able to define it and sell it locally to say, 'This is something that we are doing.'

Answer

DFAT's Direct Aid Program (DAP) is available to registered NGOs, organisations and individuals working on development activities on a not-for-profit basis. In recent years, DAP funds have been used to partner with the private sector, including Australian extractives companies, on community development activities in Africa. This has had the benefit of extending the reach and impact of these development activities.

DFAT's Business Partnerships Platform also enables businesses to partner with DFAT on investments - including in Africa - that deliver a combined social and financial return for communities and investors.

In line with the Government's economic diplomacy objectives, DFAT is keen to explore the potential for broader public-private partnerships with Australian business in Africa. We are seeking to take such partnership discussions forward with the Australia Africa Minerals and Energy Group (AAMEG), and its member companies, under the auspices of the Australia Awards Program.

DFAT is working to promote enhanced commercial engagement through the key industry networking events held in Australia and Africa - Africa Down Under (held in Perth in September) and Africa Mining Indaba (held in South Africa in January).

In 2016, DFAT facilitated an expansion of Africa Down Under into the inaugural Australia-Africa Week. In 2017, Australia-Africa Week will have a greater focus on higher education in addition to extractives.

Our overseas missions help identify business opportunities in their respective regions and assist Australian businesses operating in Africa, including with access to African ministers and senior officials. Our missions also support business to business linkages through their local networking.

Through the Australian aid program, DFAT assists African partner governments to strengthen their capacity to manage and regulate their mining sectors and thereby improve the ease of doing business for Australian investors.

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DFAT is unable to estimate the number of Australians working in Australia-based extractives companies in Africa as this information is not disclosed to us by companies for commercial-in-confidence reasons. Australia's missions hold records of Australians who have registered their presence in Africa for consular purposes. However, these records do not provide a clear indication of those who have travelled for work.

According to the Department of Education and Training's website <https://internationaleducation.gov.au/research/datavisualisations/pages/default.aspx>, around 9,234 African nationals were in Australia on student visas between January and March 2017.

In 2016-17, DFAT will provide around 450 professional training opportunities (scholarships, short courses, fellowships) under the Africa Australia Awards Program.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

017 – Budget Estimates

Page: 81, May 31

Topic: Sustainable Development Goals

Senator Reynolds, Linda

Question

Mr McDonald: In terms of the sustainable development goals, we can talk more about that tomorrow but in terms of shared value with the private sector, the delivery of the outcomes or the business that they are delivering, I think that is something we are trying to capture and do in partnership and that is becoming more and more prevalent. I was at a shared value forum in Melbourne where I spoke and the Minister for International Development spoke as well. That was about how we can work together, collectively, to provide benefit in terms of what the private sector is delivering in terms of their profit and so on, but equally in terms of development outcomes, so that shared value. It is very topical. It has been talked about a lot by donors and the like so we are capturing that information and wanting to build on it.

In addition, we are working through the business partnership platform to jointly work with private sector on co-financing particular projects, so one-for-one financing, for example, to develop projects that otherwise would not be, from a business point of view, something the business would be prepared to go into.

Senator REYNOLDS: That is very encouraging because in just doing a bit of a desktop activity on it myself, and having a look at the sorts of things that they are now doing, there are very few of the sustainable development goals that could not be captured in these activities if it was looked at within that framework.

Mr McDonald: Absolutely.

Senator REYNOLDS: Can you take that on notice to give us a bit more information about the conference and where that is headed?

Mr McDonald: Yes. With the sustainable development goals the reality is without private sector finance—and that is why we talked about the sustainable development goals as agenda 2030—the development for finance outcome in Addis Ababa in 2015 was about the financing of the sustainable development goals. Now, financing of the sustainable development goals is

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trillions of dollars each year to achieve what we want to achieve by 2030. Our current official development assistance is about \$135 billion. It is well short of what we need so this is a real focus across the development sector and donors across that.

Answer

In partnership with DFAT, National Australia Bank, IAG, and media partner AFR BOSS, the 2017 Shared Value Forum was held in Melbourne on 26 April 2017.

Entitled “*Business Reimagined: Innovating through shared value*”, the forum focused on how companies can create successful shared value initiatives that benefit society and create economic returns. It also discussed the role that government can play in supporting shared value approaches by business.

The forum attracted over 170 participants from the private sector, non-profit sector and government. Senator the Hon Concetta Fierravanti-Wells, Minister for International Development and the Pacific (via videolink), and Deputy Secretary McDonald addressed attendees.

Outcomes included raising awareness of DFAT’s approach to engaging the private sector in aid and development (as outlined in Foreign Minister Bishop’s statement of August 2015 on “Creating Shared Value Through Partnerships”), building DFAT’s network of prospective private sector partners, and advocacy for businesses to engage with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. DFAT is a member of the Shared Value Project, the peak practice body for shared value in Australasia (based in Melbourne), and through Shared Value Project events will continue to promote business engagement with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

018 – Budget Estimates

Page: 83, May 31

Topic: Representations to Israel and PA regarding human rights issues

Senator Rice, Janet

Question

Senator RICE: The last area is the ongoing program of house demolitions by the Israeli government in the occupied Palestinian territories. Both the US and EU officials have spoken out about these demolitions, so has the Australian government made any representations to Israel about the house demolitions?

Mr Neuhaus: My understanding is that we have expressed concern consistent with our approach to a two-state solution that we support.

Senator RICE: Can you give me some more details of what concerns have been expressed?

Mr Neuhaus: I am unable to do that myself at the moment, unless Mr Brodrick can add to it.

Mr Brodrick: I do not have specific details. We would have to take that one on notice and get back to you.

Answer

The Australian Embassy in Tel Aviv regularly raises with the Government of Israel the Australian Government's concerns regarding Israeli demolition activities in the West Bank, including most recently on 23 May 2017.

The Government has expressed concern that unilateral actions by either side of the conflict lessen the prospect of a return to negotiations towards a two-state solution, and continues to urge all parties to refrain from provocative actions and statements that undermine prospects for peace. On the Israeli side, this includes settlement activity and demolitions, and on the Palestinian side this includes tolerance of and incitement of, attacks on Israeli civilians and security personnel and unilateral efforts to achieve statehood.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

019 – Budget Estimates

Page: 84, May 31

Topic: PNG: Elections

Senator Kitching, Kimberley

Question

Senator KITCHING: I would like to go back to the PNG election and the election observations. How many DFAT or AEC staff will participate in the election observation?

Mr Sloper: I am unable to give you, today, the detail on all of the staff that were there.

Senator KITCHING: Because you are still doing the logistics?

Mr Sloper: That is right, but I can give you an outline. I mentioned the AEC staff that would be deployed and we have civilian staff there. The civilian corp are not DFAT staff but they work to us, as you might be aware. There will be four AEC advisers at this stage. There are seven ACC, the Australian Civilian Corps. Do you want just Australian government staff?

Senator KITCHING: Yes.

Mr Sloper: Can I just confirm, just in term of your question, so that we can take it on notice and come back with the right information, you are looking for the number of DFAT staff from Canberra that will be deployed and a summary of what their roles are?

Senator KITCHING: Yes. That would be fantastic.

Answers

Sixty-one Australian Government staff and four Australian parliamentarians are currently scheduled to observe PNG's 2017 national election. This number may be adjusted as polling continues.

One DFAT staff member is currently deployed to Papua New Guinea to participate in the Australian High Commission's observation of PNG's 2017 national election. The officer has been in-country for approximately two months to assist the High Commission with logistical support for what is a complex undertaking, and is also likely to participate in election observation.

It is possible one additional DFAT staff member will travel to Papua New Guinea to participate in election observation.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

020 – Budget Estimates

Page: 88, May 31

Topic: Council for Australian-Arab Relations (Remuneration)

Senator Abetz, Eric

Question

Senator ABETZ: If I might continue on from where I left off, Mr Neuhaus gave us the helpful information earlier that there was an official meeting of CAAR in recent times and I was just wondering whether you could take on notice the provision of the minutes of that board meeting and also advise us as to the payment or daily rate that I understand board members or council members get for sitting on the CAAR. I hope Hansard has recorded that and they will be taken on notice.

Ms Adamson: We can answer the Remuneration Tribunal daily rate if you like.

Mr Neuhaus: If you wish. I would like to give you now the actual sitting fee for the three annual board meetings of the CAAR. Would you like me to present that to you?

Senator ABETZ: Yes, but I think we are under time pressure and that is why I said to take it on notice.

Answer

The Minutes of the 26 May 2017 Council for Australian-Arab Relations (CAAR) Board Meeting will be formally finalised and adopted at the next Board Meeting, scheduled for 23 October 2017 (date TBC).

Under the current Remuneration Tribunal Determination, the CAAR Chair is entitled to \$523 per day in sitting fees, while Members are entitled to \$393 per day. The Board typically sits three times per year.

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

021 – Budget Estimates

Page: 89, May 31

Topic: China and executions

Senator Abetz, Eric

Question

Senator ABETZ: Would it be fair to say that from the knowledge that we have of executions around the world, the executions in China are, in fact, more than the rest of the world put together?

Mr Fletcher: I am not certain about that.

Senator ABETZ: If you could take that on notice.

Ms Adamson: I am not sure that we will be able to confirm it because the Chinese do not publish data on the number of executions. They have made it public that the number of executions is falling but I am not sure that we would be able to do that calculation for you of the precise numbers.

Senator ABETZ: I was told that one of the alleged reforms in the Chinese judicial system is that the Supreme Court has an online database where it documents death penalty cases. Is that correct or not?

Mr Fletcher: I am not aware of an online database but I do know that China has not revealed the total of its executions every year and it regards that information as a secret.

Senator ABETZ: Yes, but does it have an online database where it documents death penalty cases? That does not mean, as of necessity, that a death penalty is actually undertaken but would that be a pretty good start to glean some information?

Mr Fletcher: We can take that on notice.

Senator ABETZ: If you could. Then my next question is—and I think that we would share a view on this—how robust we believe this list actually is.

Mr Fletcher: How robust is the list?

Senator ABETZ: Yes. So if that list exists of an online database where it documents death penalty cases, if it is determined that such a list exists, and I am informed from a very dubious source, the Sydney Morning Herald, that such an online database exists which was, as I quote the article, 'Initially touted as a "crucial step towards openness".' 'Crucial step towards openness' is in inverted commas. If I might refer your attention to an article on 11 April 2017 at 12.11 pm entitled, 'China hides "grotesque" level of capital punishment: Amnesty' and just see whether the information in that article is reliable. In that article we are told that until 2015 China admits it used organs from executed prisoners as the mainstay of its organ transplant industry but now says it relies exclusively on a voluntary donation system. I

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was wondering if somebody could verify that to be the case as well. You can take that on notice. This is information gleaned from this Sydney Morning Herald article.

Answer

China does not publish comprehensive statistics on its use of the death penalty or the annual number of executions it conducts. It regards these statistics as official secrets. A number of reputable sources estimate that since 2013 China has executed around two to three thousand people per year. The DuiHua Foundation's most recent estimate was 2,400 executions in 2013. It estimates that the annual number of executions has dropped significantly since China's highest court, the Supreme People's Court, regained the power to review all death sentences in 2007. Amnesty International stopped publishing estimated numbers of executions in China in 2009. According to Amnesty International, the number of executions conducted globally in 2016 (excluding estimates of those conducted in China and some other countries) was 1,032. The difficulty in obtaining accurate data on executions conducted in countries such as North Korea and Syria, as well as in differentiating between extrajudicial killings and judicial executions in some countries means such estimates have limited value.

In 2013 the Chinese Government launched a website, China Judgments Online, which publishes court documents from various cases around the country. These documents include records of cases where the death penalty was applied. The website is not a comprehensive database, but a limited compilation of court decisions. The database can be accessed at <http://wenshu.court.gov.cn/Index> (in Chinese). According to a 2017 report by Amnesty International, *China's Deadly Secrets*, the above website is currently the primary, consolidated national platform for court judgments in China. According to Amnesty, between 1 January 2014 and 31 December 2016 there were 701 judgments in the China Judgments Online database recording death penalties imposed, but of that number only 85 names were reported in Chinese media outlets as having been executed; while 846 executions were reported in the media but not listed as having received death sentences on the database.

In 2005, the Chinese Government acknowledged that its medical organ transplant system used organs from executed prisoners. Australia strongly opposed this practice and raised our concerns directly with China. In 2015, the head of China's organ donation committee announced a ban on using organs from executed prisoners for its medical transplant system and that from 1 July 2015 it would source organs for medical transplants only from volunteer citizen donors, which would include executed prisoners if they consented. We will continue to urge China to ensure these regulations are fully implemented at all levels.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

022 – Budget Estimates

Page: 90, May 31

Topic: Indonesia and Governor Ahok

Senator Abetz, Eric

Question

Senator ABETZ: Thank you for that. What protests, if any, have we made at the two-year sentence imposed on the former governor of Jakarta?

Mr Cox: We are aware of the sentence that has been passed on the governor. It has been something that our embassy has been discussing with a range of interlocutors in Indonesia.

Senator ABETZ: So we are aware and we have discussed. Have we expressed our disgust?

Mr Cox: No, we have not.

Senator ABETZ: Have we protested the sentence which I understand was imposed for blasphemy. Is that correct?

Mr Cox: That is right.

Senator ABETZ: And the blasphemy was that a Christian man thought that it was appropriate to say that Muslims could vote for a Christian?

Mr Cox: No. It is within the legal system of Indonesia and we do not comment on the cases that are duly undertaken within the legal system of Indonesia.

Senator ABETZ: But you know that he was charged with blasphemy?

Mr Cox: He was charged with blasphemy, correct.

Senator ABETZ: Can you tell me what the details of that charge of blasphemy were?

Mr Cox: The charge was that he used a sentence in the Qur'an or a verse in the Qur'an, Al-Ma'idah 51, and that he misused that particular verse in such a way that was alleged to be blaspheming.

Senator ABETZ: How did he use that verse?

Mr Cox: I am not an expert on Islamic law and I could not comment.

Senator ABETZ: What did he say in using that verse? Is that known to us?

Mr Cox: It was ruled by the court that he blasphemed by the use of that particular verse.

Senator ABETZ: To your knowledge or to the department's knowledge at all, was the blasphemy that he said Muslims could vote for Christians?

Mr Cox: No. I think that is an overly simplistic interpretation.

Senator ABETZ: Always oversimplistic; so what actually was it? Tell me what it was?

Mr Cox: I think it was alleged that he used the verse, Al-Ma'idah 51.

CHAIR: One moment, if you would.

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Senator ABETZ: Which says?

CHAIR: Senator Abetz, one moment.

Mr Cox: I do not have the verse with me.

Senator ABETZ: You can take that on notice.

CHAIR: Are you raising a point of order, Mr McDonald, or not?

Mr McDonald: No.

CHAIR: I am sorry, Senator Wong, on a point of order.

Senator WONG: I think it is whether these are properly questions for this officer. I understand the issues that Senator Abetz is raising but the officer, who has been very cooperative and sought to assist, is hardly going to be able to give a chapter and verse explanation of a judgment of a foreign court, whatever people's views are about that. I just wonder if we are getting to the end point of the capacity of the officer to answer questions.

CHAIR: Thank you. I have heard your point of order and I am sure the officer has heard also and needless to say he can either seek to take the answer on notice or seek counsel from the minister or the secretary. Senator Abetz, in asking you to return to the topic and taking that into consideration, you have about one minute left.

Senator ABETZ: Could you take it on notice to get the officials in Indonesia to provide the details of the case?

Mr Cox: Yes.

Answer

What does the Qur'anic Al Ma'idah verse 51 say?

Like any religious text, there are numerous versions (more than 25) of the Qur'an rendered into English. Some renderings can be found at the following link

<http://corpus.quran.com/translation.jsp?chapter=5&verse=51>

The details of the blasphemy case against Basuki 'Ahok' Tjahaja Purnama, are as follows:

- . On 16 November 2016, Indonesian police named Ahok a suspect over allegations of blasphemy.
- . On 13 December 2016, Ahok appeared before a North Jakarta district court to answer charges against him under art. 156a of the Indonesian Criminal Code, a provision dealing with blasphemy. Ahok was alleged to have misused a Qur'anic verse: i.e. verse 51 of the Al-Ma'idah.
- . On 9 May 2017, the panel of five judges of the North Jakarta district court found that Ahok had blasphemed in September 2016 when he said some clerics had deceived people by claiming a Qur'anic verse prohibited Muslims from electing a non-Muslim leader. Ahok was given a two-year custodial sentence.

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- the North Jakarta district court's decision on Ahok can be found at the Indonesian Supreme Court website <https://putusan.mahkamahagung.go.id/putusan/e8b1049e890f1bf53511d70ffa120602>
- . On 22 May 2017, Ahok withdrew his appeal and accepted the court's decision.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

023 – Budget Estimates

Page: 97, May 31

Topic: UNSCR 2334

Senator Ludlam, Scott

Question

Senator LUDLAM: I note that you point out, quite correctly, that Australia was not a member of the Security Council at the time that resolution No. 2334 passed. We are, nonetheless, a paid-up member of the United Nations more broadly. Are you trying to imply there that the resolution should only be binding on those members of the UNSC that signed up to it, because that is not how I understood that institution to work?

Mr Neuhaus: And I am not seeking to imply that. We all know the force of UN Security Council resolutions.

Senator LUDLAM: What did the first of the Secretary-General's reports find and was there an inclusion of Australia's response to our obligations to this resolution? We do not just get to set aside the ones that we do not like.

Mr Neuhaus: Yes.

Senator LUDLAM: I presume you are not seeking to imply that either.

Mr Neuhaus: I would have to take that question on notice and come back to you on that.

Senator LUDLAM: Do you know, off the top of your head—I get that you might not have it in front of you—whether there was a response by the Australian government?

Mr Neuhaus: I am not aware whether there has been any response as yet.

Senator LUDLAM: You have undertaken to take that on notice and I appreciate that.

Mr Neuhaus: We will take that on notice.

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Answer

(Sen Ludlum) What did the first of the Secretary-General's reports find and was there an inclusion of Australia's response to our obligations to this resolution?

On 24 March 2017 Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, Nickolay Mladenov, delivered a briefing to the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) on the situation in the Middle East, reporting on behalf of the Secretary-General, on the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 2334. No additional written report was provided that the Government is aware of.

A version of the Special Coordinator's briefing, as delivered, can be found on the website of the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process: <http://www.unsco.org/scb.asp>

The Australian Government's response to UNSCR 2334, and the obligation of all Members States in relation to UNSCR 2334, were not included in the Special Coordinator's briefing.

(Sen Ludlum) Was there a response to the UN Secretary General's report on UNSC Resolution 2334 by the Australian Government?

No. Australia is not a member of the UNSC, and is not required, nor has the opportunity, to comment or respond to standard briefings to the Council, including on issues pertaining to the 'situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question'.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

024 – Budget Estimates

Page: 98, May 31

Topic: West Papua

Senator Ludlam, Scott

Question

Mr Cox: He engaged with a wide range of interlocutors.

Senator LUDLAM: Let us get a sense of what you mean by 'regularly'. How many times has an embassy official travelled into West Papua since 1 January 2015?

Mr Cox: Since January 2015?

Senator LUDLAM: Yes.

Mr Cox: I will get that figure for you on notice.

Senator LUDLAM: I would appreciate that. If you can break up for us how many of those visits were related to Senator Brandis's visit in August 2016?

Mr Cox: Yes. I will get that on notice.

Senator LUDLAM: On notice, also, could you provide a list of West Papuan organisations with whom the embassy has met since 1 January 2015?

Mr Cox: 2016?

Senator LUDLAM: 2015.

Mr Cox: Yes, we can get you that on notice.

Answer

How many times has an embassy official travelled into West Papua since 1 January 2015?

- . Australian officials routinely visit the Papua provinces
 - in 2015, Australian officials conducted 19 visits
 - in 2016, Australian officials conducted 14 visits
 - in 2017, Australian officials have, to date, conducted 10 visits

How many of those visits were related to Senator Brandis's visit in August 2016

- . One visit

Could you provide a list of West Papuan organisations with whom the embassy has met since 1 January 2015?

- . It is important that Australian diplomats around the world, including in Indonesia's Papua provinces, are able to have frank and confidential

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conversations with contacts. In order to preserve that confidentiality, the Department does not identify these contacts publicly.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

025 – Budget Estimates

Page: 102, May 31

Topic: Violence against Coptic Christians in Egypt

Senator Wong, Penny

Question

Dr Strahan: My division, the Multilateral Policy Division, does a set of reports for the Administrative Appeals Tribunal—country information reports, and we do one on Egypt. The report on Egypt makes it clear that Copts are subjected to high levels of violence. That report is shared with and discussed with our colleagues in the immigration department, with our post in Cairo, and with the relevant geographic division here.

Senator WONG: Are the reports public?

Dr Strahan: Those reports are released on request to the applicant in refugee cases and their lawyers, at this point in time.

Senator WONG: How often are those reports prepared?

Dr Strahan: We do two things with the reports. One is that we do a regular, big update of the report, usually on about a yearly basis. But what we have instituted in the past year is shorter updates in response to particular incidents or surges in violence.

Senator WONG: In respect of Egypt and, in particular, Copts, have you done an update to the report since at least the two incidents that we were discussing previously?

Dr Strahan: No, we have not, because we would note that the report already notes that the Copts are subjected to a high level of violence. And I must say, in the last few days the Coptic community here has actually spoken to us about the content of the report, and they are grateful that the report does underline the fact that there is a high level of ongoing violence.

Senator WONG: I am asking for a copy of the most recent report.

Answer

The requested report, DFAT Country Information Report on Egypt, issued on 19 May 2017. The document is publicly available and is on the DFAT website <http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/country-information-report-egypt.pdf>

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

026 – Budget Estimates

Page 105, May 31

Topic: Ministerial Travel - Minister Ciobo

Senator Gallacher, Alex

Question

In relation to Mr Ciobo's 16-31 January 2017 visit to Switzerland (Davos) and USA (New York, Austin, Los Angeles):

Senator GALLACHER: Can you provide on notice the date on which Mr Ciobo submitted his itinerary (for travel to the Prime Minister for review and approval and the date on which the Prime Minister subsequently approved the travel.)

Senator GALLACHER: Did any other cabinet minister seek approval to travel with more than the regulated number last year?

Ms Logan: The Foreign Minister has on occasion travelled with three advisers.

Senator GALLACHER: The Foreign Minister always travels with three?

Ms Logan: No. She usually travels with two. But in exceptional circumstances she has travelled with three, as the Secretary said, due to the breadth of issues that she covers during a visit.

Senator GALLACHER: Can we get the number of times the guidelines have been approved by the Prime Minister this year to exceed the designated—

Senator Brandis: That is for this department obviously?

Senator GALLACHER: Yes—so it would be trade and foreign affairs.

Answer

1. This process was managed by the Office of the Minister for Trade, Tourism and Investment.
2. Mr Ciobo has been accompanied by more than two ministerial staff on one occasion in 2017. Ms Bishop has been accompanied by more than two ministerial staff on two occasions in 2017. On each occasion, the PMO has approved this travel.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

027 – Budget Estimates

Page 109, May 31

Topic: Programs to assist marginalised women in India

Senator Singh, Lisa

Question

Ms Klugman: We are, though, active in terms of advocacy for women's rights through our High Commissioner in Delhi, Harinder Sidhu. There is some work that we do through what we call our direct aid program, which is a small-scale assistance budget that exists in most countries, and most embassies have access to such a budget. For example, we have supported small-scale sustainable development projects to organisations helping women, including marginalised women. I would be very happy to give you further detail about the groups and the sorts of activities on notice, if you are interested in that.

Answer

The Australian Government has supported the economic and social empowerment of women in India through the Direct Aid Program. In 2015-16 and 2016-17, Australia's diplomatic missions in New Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai funded 37 projects of which 24 focussed on education, training and skills development. All projects sought to overcome discrimination and systemic disadvantages towards girls and impoverished marginalised communities, whether through education and skills development, improving health services or supporting social empowerment.

For example, in 2016-17, the New Delhi Direct Aid Program funded the NGO Vikalp Sansthan to deliver a sports program for girls in Rajasthan. The project includes training sessions and a local competition for girls normally excluded from opportunities to participate in sport. As part of the training program, Vikalp Sansthan was also funded to deliver life skills training for the participants focusing on leadership, sexual health education and gender equality.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

028 – Budget Estimates

Page 16-32, June 1

Topic: Ministerial Travel - Foreign Minister

Senator Kitching, Kimberley

Question

Page 29

1. Senator KITCHING: Of the meetings that you have just listed, Senator Brandis, that the foreign minister attended in the relevant period of 2014, how many of those were on 4 November 2014?
2. Senator KITCHING: In relation to the Melbourne Cup, the relevant period in the documents of 2015, how many of the meetings that the foreign minister had were on 3 November 2015?
3. Senator KITCHING: In relation to the relevant dates in January, which you also have, how many meetings did the foreign minister attend on 8 January 2016 in Portsea? From 9 to 10 January 2015, which the minister notes is official business, how many meetings did she attend on those dates?

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4. Senator KITCHING: I think where we were was that I was going to list the responses to the questions on notice that Ms Adamson is going to take on notice. They are Nos 21, 22, 41, 42, 68, and 69. For the sake of completeness, there was a series of questions asked by Senator Fawcett, and that is question No. 29. There are a number of questions on notice, and some of them refer back and forward to each other. A number of the questions on notice were responded to in No. 69, for example, if that helps. So I am giving you a very complete list there, Ms Adamson

Ms Adamson: Thank you.

Senator BRANDIS: As we understand it, your question, in relation to each of the answers provided to those questions taken on notice, is: why were they answered in that way? Is that right?

Senator KITCHING: Yes. I will accept that wording. But I will also add, with the official business, why was that not listed in the questions on notice or the fact that she was on official business?

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Answer

1. This question should be directed to the Foreign Minister's Office.
2. This question should be directed to the Foreign Minister's Office.
3. This question should be directed to the Foreign Minister's Office.
4. With relation to questions in the previous Senate Estimates hearing about whether Ms Bishop attended domestic engagements in her official capacity as foreign minister, the Department responded 'This is a question for the Foreign Minister as she has discretion over events she attends'. This response was informed by the fact the Department does not have oversight of all Ms Bishop's engagements, nor does it keep records of ministerial diaries. Accordingly, the question is best addressed by the Foreign Minister and Deputy Leader of the Liberal Party.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

029 – Budget Estimates

Page: 113, May 31

Topic: Aid to Rwanda

Senator Abetz, Eric

Question

Senator ABETZ: Can we fly to Africa and Rwanda in particular. Do we provide aid to Rwanda?

Mr Neuhaus: We do provide some limited aid to Rwanda. We have had a longstanding relationship with Rwanda. We supported its entry into the Commonwealth. Over the years we have provided Australia Awards support and we have supplied support for governance. I have not come up with my African brief in front of me, but we do have that in detail if you would like to have that on notice.

Senator ABETZ: Yes, if you could provide that on notice, I would be much obliged.

Senator WONG: Do you mean that you have not got it in the room or you have not got it at the table?

Mr Neuhaus: I do have some further detail in the room.

Senator ABETZ: I am happy for it to be taken on notice, given the time constraints.

Mr Neuhaus: There are a couple of pages of it, so perhaps it is best on notice.

Senator ABETZ: Yes. Please spare us reading that into the Hansard.

Answer

Australia provides limited bilateral aid to Rwanda. This includes contributions through the Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP) and Australia Awards.

ANCP: In 2016/17, World Vision Australia is delivering one regional project on climate change called “Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration for East Africa” in four provinces (Abim, Kibale, Kotido and Nakasongola). The allocation is estimated at AUD \$167,444.53.

Australia Awards – Africa: In 2017 there are three Rwandan students studying in Australia funded through Australia Awards. This includes one PhD student and two Masters students.

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Australia's multilateral aid to Rwanda includes contributions through the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), the Global Partnership for Education (GPE), the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, GAVI the Vaccine Alliance, and the Green Climate Fund (GCF). While Australia has provided contributions to the above funds and programs, Australian funding is not earmarked for Rwanda.

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

030 – Budget Estimates

Page: 030, May 31

Topic: Violence against Christians in Pakistan

Senator Abetz, Eric

Question

Senator ABETZ: Thank you. Can somebody assist as to what monitoring occurs in relation to the Christian minorities in Pakistan, who seem to get an exceptionally raw deal? Given the time, and if there is no official in the room, the Hansard will record that and I will put it on notice. I will be happy with that.

Ms Adamson: Senator, I think Ms Klugman is here and able to assist.

Senator ABETZ: I am happy to have placed the question on notice.

Ms Adamson: We are happy to take your question on notice, but we want to make sure we have got officials at the ready to answer, which I think we do.

Senator ABETZ: That is all good. Thanks, Chair.

Answer

Christians and other minorities in Pakistan can face societal discrimination, incidents of violence, and can be subject to an increased risk of prosecution for certain criminal offences. The Australian High Commission in Islamabad monitors and regularly reports on these and other human rights concerns in Pakistan. This includes reporting Pakistan's compliance with its international and domestic human rights obligations, including the right to freedom of religion or belief.

Monitoring is conducted by review of open source materials, as well as through ongoing engagement with relevant provincial and federal government figures, civil society and human rights groups, and likeminded diplomatic missions in Pakistan. All of this informs representations to the Government of Pakistan.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

031 – Budget Estimates

Page: 116, May 31

Topic: Request to increase Australian deployment to NATO RSM in Afghanistan

Senator Wong, Penny

Question

Senator WONG: Can I go to the recent announcement of additional Australian troops to Afghanistan. I simply want to understand DFAT's knowledge of the sequence of events and if you were or were not advised. When was NATO's request for Australia to increase its deployment first communicated, insofar as DFAT became aware? All of this is about what DFAT knew.

Ms Klugman: I am just looking at my notes to get you that answer. I will have to take that on notice. It was in the last couple of months, but to give you the precise timing I will take that on notice.

Senator WONG: I will just flick through them, and you can take on notice which ones you need to.

Ms Klugman: Yes.

Senator WONG: Can you tell me when DFAT first became aware that NATO had requested that Australia increase its deployment? Who was the request communicated to? How was the request received? When was the foreign minister first briefed about the request?

Ms Klugman: For the detail of that I will take those questions on notice. The request from NATO was put through Defence channels initially. For the question on the precise date on which the foreign minister was notified, let me get that for you on notice.

Answer

NATO's Deputy Supreme Allied Commander Europe (DSACEUR) wrote to the Chief of the Defence Force via the Australian Embassy in Brussels in a letter dated 26 April 2017. A copy of DSACEUR's letter was provided to the Assistant Secretary Pakistan and Afghanistan Branch of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade on 28 April 2017. The request was communicated to the Minister for Foreign Affairs on 4 May 2017.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

032 – Budget Estimates

Page: 118, May 31

Topic: Constitutional developments in Turkey

Senator Kitching, Kimberley

Question

Senator KITCHING: And the chair might stop us before we have explored it fully. Is the department concerned about the observance of human rights in Turkey?

Ms Hand: Yes. Following the coup there have been a series of detentions, where a large number of people are held in custody pending trial, and compromises to the judiciary and press. We have been watching it and we have taken opportunities to raise it with the Turkish authorities.

Senator KITCHING: What about with regard to the Kurdish people? I guess they are the largest ethnic minority.

Ms Hand: I guess we would summarise that by saying that we think the prospects of the peace process involving the Kurdish community have been set back or stalled given the events following the coup.

Senator KITCHING: Has the minister responded? Has she made any public comments or remarks on the constitutional developments in Turkey, or raised any concerns regarding the treatment of the Kurdish people?

Ms Hand: I would have to take that on notice.

Answer

In an ABC radio interview on Tuesday 18 April (Australian time), Foreign Minister Bishop had an exchange with interviewer Kim Landers in relation to the April 16 constitutional referendum in Turkey. The excerpt related to the constitutional referendum is below:

KIM LANDERS: If I could turn to Turkey, should President Erdogan be congratulated for winning a referendum that expands his authority?

JULIE BISHOP: Well, the Turkish referendum on changes to the constitution is a matter for the Turkish people.

There's yet to be an official declaration, but I note President Erdogan has claimed victory, and the initial results look to provide him with a mandate for the proposed constitutional reforms.

KIM LANDERS: Do you accept the result?

JULIE BISHOP: Well, the opposition may well challenge it, and at this stage, until there's an official declaration, it would be premature to claim, although I

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note voter turnout was very high. Historically, the Turkish and international communities have had a high level of confidence in the integrity of the electoral system. I hope that the Turkish government takes the opportunity to be inclusive, to be respectful of differing views in taking the reforms ahead, if indeed they get a mandate to do so.

(The full transcript of the interview can be found at
<http://www.abc.net.au/am/content/2016/s4654700.htm>)

The Australian Government raised concern, through Australian Ambassador to Turkey (James Larsen), at the mounting casualty rate arising from the Turkish-Kurdish conflict, and expressed hope that all sides would resume peace negotiations as soon as possible.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

033 – Budget Estimates

Page: 120-122, May 31

Topic: China, Tibet and human rights

Senator Ludlam, Scott

Question

Senator LUDLAM: For the last couple of years parliamentarians, diplomats and journalists from Australia and also globally have been banned from travelling freely into Tibet. The visit to China by this parliament's Law Enforcement Committee, which was scheduled for April, would have taken them into Tibet. I am interested to know if you have any idea why that was cancelled. There was a fair bit of media reporting around it. I figured I would just go straight to the source and ask you.

Mr Fletcher: I was not dealing directly with the parliamentarians, but as far as I know they were going to Beijing and they were going to Hong Kong. I was not aware that a visit to Tibet had been—

Senator LUDLAM: There may not have been. All I have got to go on is press clippings. Are you able to just take it on notice as to whether that is the case or not?

Mr Fletcher: Yes.

Senator LUDLAM: Could you just confirmed for us—I think he nodded, but Hansard will not have picked it up—that the delegation of 2009 that was led by then Senate President John Hogg was the last time an Australian delegation has been able to officially visit Tibet?

Mr Fletcher: I will take that on notice.

Senator LUDLAM: To my understanding, that is the only time.

Mr Fletcher: I think that is correct, but we can check that.

Senator LUDLAM: I appreciate it. I just want to go now to a couple of high-profile political prisoners. I do not know how this number is arrived at. This is according to the Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy, and goodness knows how they are able to ascertain this. They are of the view that there are 2,110 known political prisoners in Tibet today. I understand that Australia has advocated in the past for individuals. I have raised a couple of cases here in estimates committees in the past. I wanted to ask you about the Panchen Lama, who disappeared 22 years ago on 17 May. He is alleged to have been kidnapped by the Chinese government a couple of days after he was recognised as the 11th Panchen Lama by the Dalai Lama in 1995. The

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kid was six years old at the time. Is Australia still advocating in his cause? When was the last time that his fate was raised with Chinese authorities?
Mr Fletcher: I will take that on notice. I know we have raised his case. I do not know when the last occasion was, but we can give you an answer on notice.

Senator LUDLAM: Okay. That is as it should be. The other gentleman I want to ask you about is a Uygur blogger by the name of Ilham Tohti. Again, I am probably badly mispronouncing his name.

Mr Fletcher: No, he remains in detention. It is a case that we raise periodically.

Senator LUDLAM: Is there any response or any news at all about his condition or circumstances?

Mr Fletcher: I will take that on notice.

Answer

DFAT submitted a request to the Chinese Government to accommodate a visit to China during the second half of 2017 by a delegation from the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Law Enforcement, but that request did not include a proposal to visit Tibet. The most recent official visit to Tibet by an Australian Parliamentary delegation was the visit led by then President of the Senate, Senator John Hogg, which visited Beijing, Shanghai, Chengdu and Lhasa (Tibet) from 1-9 November 2009.

The Government is concerned about the welfare of the 11th Panchen Lama, Gedhun Choekyi Nyima. According to Chinese Government claims, he has attended school and is now leading a normal life somewhere in China. Chinese officials have stated that he has grown up in a good state of health but that his whereabouts have been kept undisclosed by his family in order to protect him from outside interference.

Ilham Tohti's imprisonment was last raised directly with China by then DFAT Assistant Secretary, East Asia Branch, on 27 April 2016. Mr Tohti is serving a life sentence in China after being convicted of separatism. According to Teng Biao, a lawyer and friend of Mr Tohti, relatives are only permitted to visit him for 20 minutes every three months, with discussion of political issues and prison conditions forbidden.

The Australian Embassy in Beijing has requested a meeting with the Chinese Foreign Ministry to discuss these two cases.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

034 – Budget Estimates

Page: 126-127, 31 May

Topic: Defence export controls

Senator Moore, Claire

Question

Senator MOORE: I would like to put one more question on notice on Yemen and I think it would go to your area, Mr Neuhaus. In our discussions with Defence yesterday, one area was the sale of armaments and the export licences given by Defence to Australian companies selling on to other countries. Whilst this is all confidential and you cannot have the detail, one of the issues was: a number of things have to be signed off before an agreement is made, including discussions with DFAT. How is that discussion between Defence and DFAT initiated and which area handles it? I would imagine it is the geographic area. Rather than taking time tonight I will put it on notice. Mr Neuhaus: I am very happy to take that, and there will be others who will be able to contribute to that.

Answer

The Department of Defence may seek DFAT's advice on foreign policy considerations in the case of complex export applications.

The International Security Division (ISD) in DFAT is the point of contact for the Department of Defence's Defence Export Controls Branch (DEC).

ISD seeks advice from DFAT's relevant geographic area, Human Rights Branch and Legal Division. The geographic area, in consultation with relevant posts and Legal Division as appropriate, makes an assessment about whether an export is contrary to Australia's foreign policy interests or international obligations.

ISD then provides consolidated DFAT advice to DEC to assist Defence's decision-making process.

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

035 – Budget Estimates

Page: 130-131, May 31

Topic: Ministerial Travel - Foreign Minister Travel to South East Asia

Senator Wong, Penny

Question

Senator WONG: That would be a good thing, wouldn't it? Regarding the Foreign Minister's trip to South-East Asia—Singapore, Malaysia and the Philippines—I think you gave me some of that on notice, but I do not have it at my fingertips. Can you remind me when the minister last visited these three nations?

Mr Cox: Ms Bishop visited Singapore, Malaysia and the Philippines in March 2017. I think it was the week of the 13th.

Senator WONG: I know that; I meant prior to that. I just referred to that. Sorry, I was asking questions about the visit to Singapore, Malaysia and the Philippines—media release March 2017. I want to know, prior to that, when she last visited.

Mr Cox: The minister has made a series of visits to South-East Asia—

Senator WONG: If you do not know, could you take it on notice, rather than—

Mr Cox: I am sorry, I do not have a list. I will get that for you on notice.

Senator WONG: I would like that, and I would also like the prior visits to Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam. I apologise, I know I asked for at least a couple of those, but I cannot locate the question on notice answer at the moment.

Mr Cox: We will get you a list of the visits since—

Answer

Foreign Minister previous visits to Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam since 18 September 2013:

Visit	Dates
Cambodia	21-22 February 2014
Laos	24-27 July 2016 4-5 July 2014
Malaysia	14-15 March 2017 4-8 August 2015 16-17 February 2014

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Visit	Dates
Philippines	15-17 March 2017 15-18 November 2015 20-21 February 2014 7-8 December 2013
Singapore	13-14 March 2017 20 May 2015 21-23 August 2014 3-4 October 2013
Vietnam	17-19 February 2014

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

036 – Budget Estimates

Page: 132, May 31

Topic: Former PM Abbott's trip to Europe

Senator Wong, Penny

Question

Senator WONG: You are free; you can escape, at least for the moment. We are nearly finished, anyway. I did lobby for an early meeting, but nobody was interested. I want to know about the former Prime Minister, Mr Abbott, travelling to Europe in March of this year. ...

Senator WONG: Total cost?

Ms Logan: I don't have costs.

Senator WONG: Because you do not attribute them or because you do not want to tell me?

Ms Logan: I don't have them, but we can try to find out some of the costs.

Senator WONG: Whatever you can. You cannot tell me when the department became aware of this travel?

Ms Logan: It would depend from post to post. It depends also when posts become aware of the visit. Sometimes they email us and tell us it is coming and what assistance has been requested. Sometimes they only tell us afterwards, when we ask. But that is not hard to find out.

Answer

Mr Abbott visited Poland on 5-6 March 2017. The cost of post's support to this visit was AUD\$4.40. The department became aware of Mr Abbott's intended travel to Poland on 16 February 2017.

Mr Abbott visited Belgium and France from 6-8 March 2017. The cost of post's support to this visit was €508.05. The department became aware of Mr Abbott's intended travel to Belgium and France on 13 January 2017.

Mr Abbott visited the United Kingdom from 8-10 March 2017. The cost of post's support to this visit was £189.77. The department became aware of Mr Abbott's intended travel to the United Kingdom on 12 February 2017.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

037 – Budget Estimates

Page: 6, 7,8, 9, June 1

Topic: Overseas Property Office & Chanceries

Senator Gallacher, Alex

Question

1. Could we have a look at the business case (for the budget measure outlined in Budget Paper No 2 2017-2018 to centralise management of the Commonwealth overseas property portfolio).
2. Could we get a list of all the properties you own in the missions?
3. Could we have a list of the properties, with the location, the nature of the property—chancery, HOMs—and the book value of the property?
4. What are the commercial arrangements in respect of these properties?
5. What were the costs of this measure, and is it being met from within existing resources?.
6. How do you account for leased properties? Presumably you own most of the properties—or is it a fifty-fifty split?
7. Could we get a list of the agencies that normally are your tenants?
 - (i) What is the formula for rental amount for the different tenants?
 - (ii) Do we own more properties than than we lease?

Answer

1. This was a decision made through the Cabinet budget processes.
2. Refer to the response for QoN 316, Q2.
3. Refer to the response for QoN 316, Q2.
4. Refer to the response for QoN 316, Q2.
5. Refer to the response for QoN 316, Q3.
6. See page 179 of the DFAT Annual Report 2015-16.
7. See page 231 of the DFAT Annual Report 2015-16.
 - (i) A market based rent as determined by an independent valuer is applied to all Commonwealth tenant agencies.
 - (ii) See page 179 of the DFAT Annual Report 2015-16

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

038 – Budget Estimates

Page: 33, June 1

Topic: G'Day USA

Senator Kitching, Kimberley

Question

Senator KITCHING: Can I take you to the specific questions? I am looking at question 2 in additional estimates question on notice No. 69, which says: How many venues in total were requested to provide a hire quotation? You are saying that 13 venues were sort of looked at but they may not have been asked to provide a quotation.

Ms Heckscher: Absolutely. As you could imagine, there would have been a lot of scoping work done, which is useful for future years as well. But, if they were not going to be available, then they will not have been asked to provide a hire quotation. Or, if the size was inappropriate or the set-up could not be accommodated, then there is no point in asking them for a hire quotation.

Senator KITCHING: So was only one in the end asked—the one left standing?

Ms Heckscher: I will have to double-check that. That is why the question was answered in that way—to indicate that there were a lot of venues considered. But I will chase up an answer to that specific question.

Answer

Thirteen venues were initially identified, of which five venues were shortlisted by the G'Day USA Steering Committee. Costing information was sought as part of the shortlisting process and was taken into account in selecting the venue.

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

039 – Budget Estimates

Page: 37, May 31

Topic: Philippines' war on drugs

Senator Wong, Penny

Question

Senator WONG: I particularly want to ask questions about a call that has been widely reported between President Trump and President Duterte. It is a transcript that has been reported on CNN, in the Washington Post and the New York Times which suggests that the president congratulated President Duterte on his approach to the war on drugs in a phone call on 29 April. This is the transcript that has been reported in those media outlets:

I just wanted to congratulate you because I am hearing of the unbelievable job on the drug problem... Many countries have the problem, we have a problem, but what a great job you are doing and I just wanted to call and tell you that.

Is there anything you can tell me about that transcript? Has that been discussed with the Americans as to whether or not it is an accurate transcript?

Mr Cox: No, I am not aware that we have discussed that with the US administration.

Senator WONG: Do we want to get someone from the division that covers the Americas? Because it is a question that is about the extent to which—

Ms Adamson: Yes, but a number of our divisions are engaged with our relationship with the United States. It is a broad and very significant relationship.

Senator WONG: Obviously.

Mr Cox: I am confident that Mr Cox has—

Senator WONG: Sure. Well, Mr Cox, were you aware of the reporting of that transcript?

Mr Cox: I have seen the reports of that conversation between President Duterte and President Trump, yes.

Senator WONG: Right. Via you or via the secretary, has any action been taken—and by action I mean raising with interlocutors, conversations, et cetera—by DFAT officers either here or at post in respect of the comments attributed to the president in that transcript?

Mr Cox: Officers of our post in Washington I am sure are talking to colleagues in the State Department all the time. This may have come up—

Senator WONG: That is not an answer.

Mr Cox: but I am not aware of it.

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Senator WONG: Is there anybody here who can tell me whether or not—

Ms Adamson: Senator, can I suggest that we take it on notice, because not only would we need to check with Washington, we would also need to check with our embassy in Manila. Obviously these sorts of matters in other capitals are often discussed between officials of our two countries.

Senator WONG: Sure. I just want to know if we have clarified whether that is in fact the US position.

Ms Adamson: We will take that on notice.

Senator WONG: And if it does reflect the US position, have we put any views about that?

Ms Adamson: I want to give you an accurate answer, and we will take it on notice.

Answer

The Department has not discussed the phone-call of 29 April between US President Trump and Philippine President Duterte with the United States. Prior to the release of the reported transcript of the phone-call, officers of the Australian Embassy in Washington had discussed President Trump's invitation to President Duterte with US Government agencies.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

040 – Budget Estimates

Page: 38, June 1

Topic: Refugee resettlement deal with Australia

Senator Wong, Penny

Question

Senator WONG: Okay. Have any countries expressed an interest? All of these questions leave aside the American arrangements. Have any third countries expressed any interest in exploring further a refugee resettlement agreement with Australia?

Mr Goledzinowski: Discussion I think might continue with some countries.

Senator WONG: So there are discussions currently on foot with some countries. I am trying to be fair. Is that an accurate indication?

Mr Goledzinowski: We have raised the question with some countries and in some cases we are awaiting a response.

Senator WONG: In respect to others, have there been any positive responses from the ones who have not come back to us?

Mr Goledzinowski: That starts to, if I may say, go into an area that previously has been the subject of public interest immunity claims.

Senator WONG: Okay. On this occasion I will not press that. That does not mean I am conceding the point, just so we are clear. With how many countries are discussions still on foot? I am not asking for which countries.

Mr Goledzinowski: No, I appreciate that.

Senator WONG: I might do that in my next question.

Mr Goledzinowski: A number of countries. I would need to take that on notice.

Senator WONG: More than one? Less than five?

Mr Goledzinowski: I would really need to—

Senator Brandis: They will take the question on notice.

Answer

It is not appropriate to disclose details of discussions on third country resettlement, including any countries involved, as it would disclose information captured by the public interest immunity claim made by the Minister for Immigration and Border Protection on 7 January 2017.

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

041 – Budget Estimates

Page: 39, 40, June 1

Topic: Minister Ciobo's attendance at BRI meeting in Beijing

Senator Wong, Penny

Question 1

Senator WONG: Thank you very much. I will go to Mr Ciobo's attendance at the BRI meeting in Beijing. Was the media release of 14 May in which he announced his attendance at the BRI forum drafted in the minister's office? I am sorry, I will have to get you a clean copy because I have scribbled on this. It talked about the BRI being a key event. It will be on his website. Who drafted that? Was it drafted by the department initially and then the minister's office?

Ms Adamson: We will need to check that for you.

Mr Fletcher: Normally media releases are drafted in the department and then provided to the office, where they may be amended before release. I will have to take that on notice. I do not recall how or where the draft was done and how it was put together.

Answer

DFAT drafted the media release and provided this to the Minister's Office.

Question 2

Senator WONG: Okay. I will come back to that. I will just ask the secretariat to print off a clean copy. Can you tell me who attended the event in addition to Mr Ciobo?

Mr Fletcher: From the department, I believe it was the assistant secretary for East Asia branch, at the time Jason Robertson.

Senator WONG: Anyone else?

Mr Fletcher: Someone from the embassy doubtless was there as well. Mr Ciobo would have had one or two of his staff as well.

Senator WONG: Can anyone tell me if it was one or two.

Ms Adamson: Yes, we should be able to check that for you.

Answer

Assistant Secretary for East Asia Branch, Jason Robertson; Minister Counsellor Elizabeth Peak, First Secretary Alexandra Dawes and interpreter Lynn Zhang from the Australian Embassy attended the Forum Venue itself. Two advisers from Minister Ciobo's office also attended. Additionally, Counsellor Dene Yeaman and First Secretary Andrew Elborn provided support from the hotel office next door to the Forum. There was a Victorian State Government delegation led by Premier Daniel Andrews at the Forum, but they did not interact with Minister Ciobo.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

042 – Budget Estimates

Page: 42, June 1

Topic: Support for women in elections

Senator Moore, Claire

Question

Senator MOORE: Thank you for the detail on the female voters. I had heard that there were special programs there. Can we see whether we have a bit of a model around what form of support we give for women in elections? I know we have a history of supporting elections when asked to do so, but particularly in the Pacific because of the acknowledged issues around elections and engaging with women. I thought some of those strategies that you outlined seemed particularly practical, and I am just seeing whether we are creating a bit of a database about what works, how much it costs and getting a knowledge base on the best way of doing this work. People have been struggling for years about the best way to engage. Thank you.

Answer

In designing elections support activities, DFAT officers are guided by Australia's international obligations and strategic policy – including DFAT's Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Strategy – and lessons learned from previous electoral support programs. DFAT works to ensure that Australia's electoral support and engagement promotes more inclusive and credible electoral outcomes by supporting steps to enfranchise under-represented groups, including women. DFAT also draws on the expertise of organisations such as the Australian Civilian Corps, Australian Electoral Commission, International Foundation for Electoral Systems and others to ensure its programs reflect best practice and the local development context.

In the Pacific, DFAT is working to ensure women and women's interests are increasingly represented and visible through leadership at all levels of decision-making, including through electoral processes. Support is being provided through Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development (*Pacific Women*) and by integrating gender equality approaches into mainstream programs.

In Papua New Guinea for example DFAT is working with the Australian National University's (ANU) State, Society and Government Program (SSGM) to improve women's political participation through the PNG Women in Leadership Support Program (\$3 million, 2016-21, co-funded with SSGM)

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(<http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/our-projects/png-women-leadership-support-program>).

DFAT is also working with other partners to deepen the knowledge base around what does and doesn't work in support of women in elections in the Pacific. Examples of recent research include:

- the findings from a workshop on “Improving the Electoral Chances of Pacific Women through an Evidence-Based Approach”, hosted by the Centre for Democratic Institutions (CDI) and SSGM at the ANU in Canberra in June 2016, which drew on evidence including DFAT-funded research (<http://ssgm.bellschool.anu.edu.au/experts-publications/publications/4901/improving-womens-electoral-chances-through-evidence-based>).
- research and analytical work supported by DFAT funding on improving women's leadership, political participation and decision making in the Pacific (<http://www.pacificwomen.org/resources/womens-political-and-administrative-leadership-in-the-pacific/>).

The Office of Development Effectiveness (ODE), an operationally independent unit within DFAT, is conducting an evaluation of Australian electoral assistance in Asia and the Pacific, to consider the effectiveness, efficiency and inclusiveness of the assistance provided. The evaluation's focus on inclusiveness and coverage of Pacific countries (Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga as well as our regional support to the Pacific) will mean lessons on support for women during elections will be captured to inform future DFAT guidance and programming.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

043 – Budget Estimates

Page: 42, 43, 44, June 1

Topic: Travel Advice for the LGBTI community

Senator Rice, Janet

Question

Senator RICE: Have you done any engagement with the LGBTI community here in Australia to determine their needs as travellers?

Mr Philp: I can take that on notice.

Senator RICE: So, you do not know whether you have done any? Would you be the person to know if you had done any?

Mr Philp: Yes. We did a lot of consultation with various different focus groups and traveller groups, but it was a couple of years ago. I do not recall specifically, which is why I said I would take it on notice. We do not do—if this is your question—consistent consultations with those groups any more than we do with a lot of the other groups. We simply do not have enough staff to be doing that consistently across every interest group. We think it is a particular issue for us and for Australian travellers, but we are reasonably confident of our mechanisms for looking at what is needed by travellers of all sorts.

....

Senator RICE: Would you agree that suggesting to LGBTI travellers it would be appropriate to seek local advice could indeed be very dangerous and is exactly what you should not be recommending they do?

Mr Philp: Local advice in this case refers to our Indonesian-level advice, but you are right; it could be misleading in this case.

Senator RICE: Yes. Would you consider removing that as a matter of urgency from your site?

Mr Philp: We will look at the overall language if you wish.

...

Senator RICE: So it is a rolling review. What was implied in your response to the person who communicated with me was that there would be a broad review of the country pages.

Mr Philp: I would have to take on notice what we did about that particular answer. I think that is probably the fairest way to put it.

Senator RICE: In terms of, say, the review of the Indonesia pages and the review of Aceh, how long would you expect there to be a review given the change in circumstances in Indonesia with the arrest of the 120, or whatever it was, gay people in Jakarta recently as well as the caning in Aceh?

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Mr Philp: I could not tell you off the top of my head when Indonesia is next to be reviewed. I would expect that next time we update it we will have some references to those events.

Senator RICE: When would that be?

Mr Philp: As I said, I cannot tell you off the top of my head, but we update travel advice in response to specific events. These days it is particularly in response to terrorist events, which affect all Australians, to political events. But something like that could well trigger it. I could undertake to you that we will certainly look at those pages within the next few weeks.

Answer

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade invited public submissions and comments in order to develop the first Consular Strategy 2014-16 and the second Consular Strategy 2017-19. The Department did not receive any submissions from the LGBTI community during the public consultation process.

The travel advice for Indonesia was reissued on 27 June 2017 with updated information for LGBTI travellers.

Over the next six months, in the course of our regular program of reviews, all posts will examine their travel advice to ensure, *inter alia*, the inclusion of appropriate information for LGBTI travellers.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

044 – Budget Estimates

Page: 45, June 1

Topic: Former Trade Minister Robb & One Belt One Road

Senator Wong, Penny

Question

Senator WONG: I will go now to comments by former trade minister Robb, who also attended the forum and made some public comments reported on AAP and in a range of papers. The headline is 'Complacent Australians missing out. Andrew Robb worries Australians aren't seizing opportunities with China, believing the job is done because of the free trade deal.' I am not going to ask you to comment on that per se, but I am going to ask whether or not Mr Ciobo met with former trade minister Robb at the forum?

Mr Fletcher: I do not know that. I will take that on notice.

Senator WONG: Has Mr Robb met with the foreign minister since his retirement from parliament?

Mr Fletcher: We will have to take that on notice.

Senator WONG: Has Mr Robb met with officers of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, including overseas posts, since his departure from the parliament?

Mr Fletcher: We will take that on notice.

Senator WONG: Has Mr Robb, in any of those interactions, if there are any, encouraged what he might describe as a more constructive Australian approach to the BRI?

Mr Fletcher: We will include that as well.

Answer

1. The Department is not aware of any meetings that took place between Mr Ciobo and Mr Robb at the forum. Any further advice on Mr Ciobo's interactions at the forum is a matter for Mr Ciobo's Office.
2. This is a matter for Ms Bishop's Office.
3. Yes.
4. Mr Robb has been a consistent supporter of a constructive Australian approach to BRI.

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

045 – Budget Estimates

Page: 60, June 1

Topic: ODA decrease & FM awareness

Senator Wong, Penny

Question

Senator WONG: I will try to wrap up quickly. I know Senator Moore has lots of questions. When did the department become aware of the budget decision that the ODA budget would be reduced? It is reduced from what it was, so let us not get into that. When did you become aware?

Mr McDonald: We will have to check the exact date that we became aware of the—

Mr Wood: It was during the budget process. Obviously, we receive the cabinet minutes the week before budget. It was during the budget process.

Senator WONG: When did the foreign minister become aware?

Mr McDonald: I cannot answer that.

Senator WONG: Perhaps that can be taken on notice.

Mr McDonald: We can take it on notice.

Senator WONG: Was the foreign minister present at the meeting at which the decision was made to reduce the ODA budget?

Answer

The Government made the decision as part of the Budget process.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

046 – Budget Estimates

Page: 62, June 1

Topic: Development assistance in education

Senator Fawcett, David

Question

Senator FAWCETT: I am also interested in sustainability of results. In previous estimates I have particularly looked at the WASH figures in Papua New Guinea where we have helped build infrastructure but within 24 months availability has gone backwards because the infrastructure has crumbled. I have raised questions previously about what we have done to ensure that not only is there the upfront capital to build but there is also consideration of money to maintain, either from us or through the recipient nation. Can you give us an update on where you are going with those considerations of making sure that these investments are sustainable so the populations who are benefiting have that in the long term?

Mr Exell: I would have to take on notice the specific issue of maintenance in Papua New Guinea.

Answer

Australia's investments in water and sanitation infrastructure in Papua New Guinea incorporate a strong focus on sustainability, including the need for ongoing maintenance. We address sustainability at two levels. Firstly by building government capability and secondly through service agreements at the delivery level. Three examples include:

- The Australian funded PNG Education Program that has a partnership with the National Department of Education on constructing school toilets which specifically includes ongoing maintenance of facilities.
- Australia's Civil Society WASH Fund in PNG which has ensured local communities agreement to maintaining facilities constructed with Australian support. The project's inclusion of women and men in planning and decision-making maximise the shared ownership of WASH systems. Monitoring over the past three years shows the facilities are being maintained.
- The Australian Water Partnership supporting the Pacific Water and Wastewater Association, which includes Water PNG, to build skills and

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improved customer service standards to increase the sustainability of Pacific water utilities.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

047 – Budget Estimates

Page: 64, June 1

Topic: Innovation Xchange activities

Senator Fawcett, David

Question

Ms Rauter: I was going to add to what Mr McDonald was saying around the InnovationXchange. In term of the 29 partners and the innovators that we have now invested in, most of them are still at the experimental stage, but we are seeing some great examples starting to emerge of those innovators, through the catalytic support that we have provided, actually securing commercial investment and also securing partnerships with other organisations where they have been able to go into new markets, for example, the Spirulina project that we supported through our aquaculture program. It has now partnered with BRAC to enter into the Bangladesh market. There are great opportunities there for women farmers, for income, production and also for improving our ocean sustainability through those projects.

There are myriad examples that we could go through and certainly starting to emerge some good development impact from those investments.

Senator FAWCETT: I am assuming you have internal reporting that highlights where you are up to with each of those partnerships. If it is not going to create additional work for you, could you perhaps provide those to the committee as an answer on notice as to the activities that the exchange is up to?

Ms Rauter: I am happy to do so. We will also be publishing shortly what we call an interactive map which details not only the innovation activities of the InnovationXchange but also more broadly across the department. That will be available publicly through our website.

Answer

See below table.

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Project	Expected outcomes	Budget \$m
Blue economy aquaculture challenge	To support innovative solutions to problems facing aquaculture in the areas of fish feed; new ocean products; and better farm design, with the aim of improving productivity and livelihoods.	\$3.6m
Pacific Humanitarian challenge	To identify and support solutions to problems facing humanitarian response in the Pacific in the areas of disaster communications, logistics and financial resilience, with the aim of improvindg the effectiveness of humanitarian response.	\$2.7m
LAUNCH Food	To improve the supply and affordability of nutritious food and enable people to make better food choices by accelerating investment-ready innovations, with the aimof reducing the incidence of non-communicable diseases and stunting.	\$5.0m
Hamutuk Nutrition	To develop a multi-sector collaborative approach combined with use of mobile applications to combat malnutrition in Timor-Leste, where 1 in 2 children are stunted.	\$1.25m
Last Taboo	To develop affordable and accessible feminine hygiene products in the Indo Pacific, to empower women and improve health and sanitation outcomes.	\$0.25m
Vietnam Water Partnership	To catalyse private sector investment in water infrastructure to improve access to clean water in Vietnam.	\$2.0m
Investing in Women - Asia	To unlock finance for women-led SMEs; establish business coalitions to promote gender equality throughout supply chains, and work with governments to improve employment conditions for women.	\$6.0m
Seed Pacific	To partner with and access the knowledge, networks and capital of private sector corporations to achieve greater development impact in the Pacific.	\$3.5m
No win no fee trial	Test the hypothesis that we can better incentivise long term improvements to country taxation systems, through paying specialists a success fee based on the value of the taxation improvements they realised.	\$0.4m
Global Innovation Fund	A multi-donor initiative to pilot, test and scale social innovations aiming to improve the lives and opportunities of millions of people in the developing world. There have been 27 investments made to date.	\$30.0m
Google Impact Challenge	To identify and invest in quality initiatives in the region using technology for development. Investments selected will improve access to safe water, improve child learning outcomes and increase access to micro-financial services	\$2.0m
Global Innovation Exchange	A partnership between iXc, USAID's Development Lab and the Korea International Development Agency to develop and launch an online platform to	\$0.3m

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Project	Expected outcomes	Budget \$m
	connect innovators and funders of development innovation around the world. This aims to improve development outcomes through leveraging greater funding for innovative development solutions.	
Innovation Resource Facility	To enhance DFAT and other Australian Government agencies' innovation capabilities by providing efficient access to high quality innovation related expertise not available through existing panel arrangements.	\$1.0m
Bloomberg Data for Health	To contribute to providing 1 billion people across 20 countries and cities with better health data, and to equip governments with tools needed to improve public health through enabling evidence based policy reform. The program seeks to provide 250 million people with a high-quality birth and death certificate system and 750 million people with substantially improved cause of death information.	\$17.5m
Global Humanitarian Lab	GHL is both an incubator to develop ideas into solutions and an accelerator to scale solutions for the humanitarian sector, with the aim of improving the effectiveness and impact of humanitarian response globally.	\$0.8m
mSupply	To improve the availability of medical supply information in the Pacific region, starting in 6 countries, leading to improved health services.	\$2.0m
XPRIZE	To catalyse additional investment in sustainable very low cost water production technologies to improve poor people's access to clean water in the region.	\$2.2m
MIKTA Education in emergencies challenge	To identify and support innovations to improve education services in emergency situations – particularly for girls – with a focus on: improving delivery of and access to education through technology; increasing participation in education by enabling children and youth to feel safe; enhancing the quality and relevance of educational content and delivery; and enabling local communities to support education delivery, access, and sustainability.	\$2.1m
MIT/Atlassian Youth Skills & the Workforce of the Future	To source ideas to help prepare disadvantaged youth in the Indo-Pacific for the disruption to labour markets being caused by automation, artificial intelligence and the broader forces of Industry 4.0.	\$1.4m

* Monitoring and evaluation processes are incorporated within the design of each investment made under these initiatives.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

048 – Budget Estimates

Page: 69

Topic: Eye-care and vision health ODA programs

Senator Singh, Lisa

Question

Ms Adamson: I can tell you that in 2015-16 the total spend on eye health and avoidable blindness activities through ANCP was \$7.5 million. Funding is provided to the Fred Hollows Foundation, the Brien Holden Vision Institute Foundation, Christian Blind Mission Australia and the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons. I can also tell you that Vision 2020 Australia has received an estimated \$20 million since 2009 under previous budget measures.

Senator SINGH: But you cannot give me any current budget figures?

Ms Adamson: What I can say is that the department has provided \$204,000 in Cambodia, Vietnam and PNG under an agreement. That DFAT Vision 2020 agreement ended just very recently, on 21 May 2017.

Senator SINGH: So there is nothing?

Ms Adamson: No.

Senator SINGH: This is for this budget for which we are having estimates?

Ms Adamson: That is right.

Senator SINGH: So there is nothing going forward?

Mr McDonald: Yes, there will be, through ANCP. ANCP is decided by the NGOs in terms of those priorities so I am sure next financial year, based on other financial years, that ANCP will have funding to this area. When I say I am sure—and I am happy to be corrected if I am wrong—I think the secretary has just outlined a number of those NGOs that are using that funding for that effect, for example, Fred Hollows.

Senator SINGH: That is fine but the secretary has given me figures relating to 2015-16 of \$7.5 million. This estimates is about going forward to 2017-18 and beyond, so what I would like—and I am happy to have it on notice—is what the government spend will be on eye healthcare and vision care programs for this budget and beyond, whether it is in ANCP or in ODA.

Mr McDonald: I can clarify. With ANCP we would need the reporting from the NGOs on that. That is normally towards the end of the year, if I am not mistaken, because they decide how to spend that funding that is allocated to them.

Senator SINGH: But if it is an NGO called Vision 2020 or an NGO called Fred Hollows—

Mr McDonald: I will make an assumption.

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Senator SINGH: I think we know what they are going to spend the money on.
Mr Exell: The secretary has given you the most recent completed period.
Going forward, this current financial year will be an estimate for us to provide, so until that year is fully—
Senator SINGH: That is fine.

Answer

- Australia continues to support eye health activities through the aid program under the Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP).
 - in 2015-16, the total spend on eye-health and avoidable blindness activities through ANCP was \$7.5 million.
 - in 2016-17, it is estimated that the total spend on eye-health and avoidable blindness activities through ANCP will be \$7.6 million.
- We are unable to provide an estimate for the 2017-18 total spend at this time.
 - ANCP NGOs are required to submit their Annual Development Plans on 30 June of each year. These are reviewed in July and it is not until August that we can determine the amount of funding the NGOs anticipate spending on eye health and avoidable blindness activities.

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

049 – Budget Estimates

Page: 68, June 1

Topic: Australia Asia Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons

Senator Singh, Lisa

Question

Australia Asia Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons, the AAPTIP, independent mid-term review final report released in October 2016 charts the funding allocated to this program. It ends, though, in 2017-18, so I am asking if you could please update us on **how much funding has been allocated to this program after 2017-18.**

Mr Green: Yes. I am going to have to apologise. I do not have the figure in front of me. I will get it for you.

Senator SINGH: Let us talk about that because the review also indicates that there has been a reduction of \$5 million in funding to the program in this coming year, the 2017-18 year. **In 2016-17 it goes from \$13 million to 2017-18 of \$8 million; can you explain why there has been a reduction?**

Mr Green: I cannot. I will take that question on notice. What I was driving at before was that the special summit will be held in March of next year which will flow forward to the following financial year where we are focusing on additional support for the AAPTIP program.

Mr Wood: If I could assist, in looking at the mid-term review that you are referring to, the program has a budget of \$50 million over five years, 2013 to 2018, so that adjustment is simply the final instalment to the program. It is that profile of the \$50 million over the five financial years from 2013-14 to 2017-18.

Senator SINGH: Yes. I have got it in front of me. I can see that. **Has any additional funding been provided since October 2016?**

Mr Green: I would have to take that on notice.

Senator SINGH: One criticism of this AAPTIP, in the actual independent mid-term review final report itself, is that the program has not concentrated its efforts on securing strategic prosecutions. I will read out what the report says. The report found if the program focused on cases with the potential to disrupt key nodes in trafficking networks, set useful legal precedents or influenced public attitudes that it might achieve wider impact on the trafficking problem. **Could you explain or provide an update on what steps are being taken to respond to this particular finding and what the program is doing to secure strategic prosecutions?**

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Mr Goledzinowski: We can come back to you with more details on some of this by taking it on notice, but I wanted to just quickly mention that in a general sense the focus of AAPTIP, over recent years, has been helping the countries in the region develop policies and helping them to develop their own capacities to deal with a range of issues. Criminal prosecution, of course, is one of those and there will always be a question about where the balance of a limited amount of aid money should go, how much of it towards prosecution and how much of it towards policy. From my experience—and I am by no means an expert in this area—it is a very live debate amongst practitioners as to where the money is better spent.

Senator SINGH: I would be happy for you to take on notice some details on those programs that you have just offered.

Answers

How much funding has been allocated to this program after 2017-18?

None. The Australia-Asia Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons (AAPTIP) is set to conclude in 2018. DFAT is in the early stages of designing a successor trafficking investment to continue Australia's partnerships with ASEAN member states to combat human trafficking. The amount of funding and timeframe for the new investment is to be determined during the design process.

In 2016-17 it goes from \$13 million to 2017-18 of \$8 million; can you explain why there has been a reduction?

AAPTIP is a \$50 million program, delivered over five years from 2013 to 2018. There has been no reduction in the overall funding to this program. Funding fluctuates year-to-year, as the number and pace of activities varies.

Has any additional funding been provided since October 2016?

No. AAPTIP is a \$50 million program delivered over five years from 2013 to 2018.

Could you explain or provide an update on what steps are being taken to respond to this particular finding and what the program is doing to secure strategic prosecutions?

In a management response to the Mid-Term Review (MTR) recommendations, DFAT agreed with the finding in question (recommendation 1.1). DFAT requested AAPTIP delivery partners to assess the value of reorientating the program's activities to support more strategic prosecutions. This work is underway and DFAT will consider the outcomes in due course. DFAT will consider all of the MTR recommendations as part of the design process for the successor regional anti-trafficking investment.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

050 – Budget Estimates

Page: 71, June 1

Topic: Sustainable Development Goals & Global Compact website

Senator Moore, Claire

Question

Ms Smith: I am not going to correct Mr McDonald. I will just add to what he has shared with you. If I could start with your comment about whether there is anything public on what is happening on the SDGs. I can tell you that today, with DFAT funding, the Global Compact Network, which is a business association, has launched a website for their members which is going to be a forum for tools for sharing experiences.

Senator MOORE: I am sure there was much celebration around that.

Ms Smith: There was a lot to celebrate.

Senator MOORE: It is a wonderful thing. I was being unnecessarily sarcastic. That is a really positive development in terms of the process. How are we going to find out about it?

Ms Smith: It is a public website. I can get you details on that. It is going to be a way that GCNA members can access experiences from each other. They already get together. They have forums, workshops and things like that.

Answer

In May 2017, the Global Compact Network Australia launched an Australian SDGs Hub for Business. This website is intended as a resource for businesses looking to engage with and contribute to the SDGs.

<http://www.unglobalcompact.org.au/issues/sustainable-development/sustainable-development-goals-sdgs/>

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

051 – Budget Estimates

Page: 74, June 1

Topic: PNG: Paga Hill

Senator Ludlam, Scott

Question

Senator LUDLAM: That is remarkable. Are you aware of any allegations of human rights abuses or corruption or involuntary displacement in the development at Paga Hill and, if so, could you detail them for us?

Mr Sloper: I am aware of media reporting on some issues around Paga Hill, yes.

Senator LUDLAM: Have you done anything to verify or validate those media reports?

Mr Sloper: There is a documentary, that I am aware of, that has been broadcast in Australia and there.

Senator LUDLAM: That was not my question. Have you done anything to verify or validate that media reporting?

Mr Sloper: I would have to check with the high commission if they have done any specific inquiries.

Senator LUDLAM: If you could. I would like to know whether the UN basic principles and guidelines on development-based evictions and displacement were followed in the development of this event, in fact, that Australia is supporting.

Answer

There is no link between Australia's security and policy development assistance for APEC 2018 and the Paga Hill project.

APEC Haus, Papua New Guinea's proposed venue for the APEC 2018 leaders' summit, is not being constructed by the Paga Hill Development Corporation. The Australian Government has had no involvement with either the *APEC Haus* or Paga Hill project.

As we do elsewhere, Australia regularly advocates the promotion and protection of human rights in Papua New Guinea.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

052 – Budget Estimates

Page: 76, June 1

Topic: Chin Human Rights, Myanmar

Senator Smith, Dean

Question

Senator SMITH: There are nine of what they call NaTaLa schools. The concern that has been raised by the special repertoire on international human rights issues is that these schools may be restricting the religious expression of Christians. There is a concern that these schools might, in fact, be imposing a Buddhist religious observance. I am curious to know why, given the international commentary, we would not be aware of them because, of course, specifically if we are assisting children in compulsory education and assisting teachers why would it be that we would not be aware of these international concerns that have been raised by the Chin Human Rights Organisation about how these particular schools might be restricting religious expression, in this case Christian expression. I am particularly interested to know of the considerable sums of money, the \$30 million that we send to Myanmar, if any of that money is finding its way to these schools when the Chin Human Rights Organisation, which has a large population of Chin people in my home state of Western Australia proportionately, so I am just curious to know why we do not know about it.

Mr Green: I would be surprised if our embassy did not know about it. I would be very happy to get you some information on it from them.

Senator SMITH: That would be great. I have invited the Chin Human Rights Organisation to visit Australia later in the year so I would very grateful if officials could make themselves available to meet with the Chin.

Ms Adamson: Certainly.

Answer

The Australian Government is aware of, but does not fund, Na Ta La schools operating in Chin State, Myanmar.

Australia's flagship education investment in Myanmar is through the Ministry of Education's *Decentralizing Funding to Schools Project* (\$84 million, 2014-2021). Na Ta La schools are under the administration of the Ministry of

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Border Affairs. There is no formal linkage between Na Ta La schools and the Ministry of Education.

Australia also provides funding to Myanmar's monastic school system through the *Myanmar Education Consortium* (\$35.5 million, 2014-2020). Monastic schools are under the administration of the Ministry of Religious Affairs. There is no formal linkage between Na Ta La schools and the Ministry of Religious Affairs.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

053 – Budget Estimates

Page: 75, June 1

Topic: ANCP and Empowering women and girls

Senator Ludlam, Scott

Question

Senator LUDLAM: I understand that. Can you see the point that I am making? Ninety-seven per cent of your budget is not being spent with ANCP partners and with non-government organisations. Why is the proportion so low when they appear to be an extraordinary multiplier? I am wondering why they are occupying less than three per cent of the ODA budget.

Mr McDonald: I can just add that the last time I looked—and we can take this on notice—the funding for NGOs was around 14 per cent of the program or thereabouts. You are talking about a specific aspect of the program.

Senator LUDLAM: Yes.

Mr McDonald: That has been fairly constant over the last few years but we can get that for you exactly.

Senator LUDLAM: Yes. I do not want to labour the point but I think you understand what I am getting to.

Mr McDonald: Certainly.

Senator LUDLAM: I will move on.

Mr Isbister: Can I just add to that?

Senator LUDLAM: Yes, please.

Mr Isbister: It is also an issue about the absorption capacity and the ability for NGOs to effectively deliver on that. NGO programs and community development programs are quite intensive in terms of how they are managed, the resources and the staffing, both here and overseas, so I think part of this, in coming up with a simple like for like, is not necessarily a fair way of interpreting how you allocate that. What the evaluation highlighted was the effectiveness of it. As Mr McDonald has said, it has not resulted in a commitment and increase to the program.

Senator LUDLAM: I take your point. This is the last one from me. You have undertaken, Mr McDonald, to take that on notice so I appreciate that.

Mr McDonald: Yes, I have.

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Answer

In the 2017-18 budget estimates, there is an appropriation of \$183.4 million for NGOs and volunteers and Community Programs.

- This is an increase of \$5 million from the 2016-17 estimated outcome of \$178.4 million for allocations to NGO, Volunteer and Community Programs.
- The ANCP, DFAT's largest program for NGOs, has an allocation of \$129.5 million for 2017-18, an increase of \$2 million on 2016-17.
- This does not include the larger funding that flows to NGOs through country, regional and thematic aid programs. This funding is not allocated specifically to NGOs in the budget, however different aid programs will fund NGOs as appropriate to help meet country, regional and thematic objectives.
 - : The total figure can only be determined when all programming has been expensed after the end of 2017-18.

As indicated in the table below, the trend over the last five years has been relatively stable.

DFAT Administered ODA funding received by NGOs (Australian and foreign) from financial years 2012-13 to 2016-2017 (year to date).

Financial Year	Total DFAT administered funding to NGOs (\$)	Total DFAT-administered ODA (\$)	NGO funding as percentage of DFAT-administered ODA
2012-13	563,919,919	4,352,583,353	12.96
2013-14	560,586,913	4,301,064,989	13.03
2014-15	643,330,086	4,647,092,499	13.84
2015-16	444,724,814	3,649,851,180	12.18
2016-17 (year to date)	369,657,151	2,733,828,145	13.52

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

054 – Budget Estimates

Page: 75, June 1

Topic: Aid Strategy Target Number Four

Senator Ludlam, Scott

Question

Senator LUDLAM: Target 4 of our aid focus, empowering women and girls status and what you have achieved. We have raised a couple of questions before and you have replied to us in question on notice No. 409 that shows that 20 per cent of overseas development aid is managed by managing contractors. You have reported, 'An increasing proportion of investments in this sector involve partnerships with private sector entities whose awareness of and ability to address gender inequalities in agriculture, fisheries and water needs strengthening.' I am interested to know ...if the target of empowering women and girls has not yet been achieved and a large proportion of our budget spend is going through private sector partners, what we are doing to ensure that managing contractors, as partners in ODAs, are actually delivering on the desired outcomes for the aid budget, with particular reference to empowering women and girls and gender equality?

CHAIR: A brief response please and take the detailed response on notice.

Mr McDonald: The expenditure on contractors, again, is fairly consistent. In terms of our gender strategies, they are inbuilt in all of our investments. The measurement we have around the target is at least 80 per cent being effective in the integration. That has been progressively increasing and it is up to 78 per cent. It is our most robust indicator, so the evidence underpinning it is very strong and it is a big focus.

Senator LUDLAM: We are out of time and the chair is winding me up. Can you provide us, on notice, with anything in writing that shows how you are achieving that, the mechanics of how that is done?

Mr McDonald: Yes.

Answer

The Australian aid program works to ensure that all partners, including managing contractors, deliver Aid Strategy Target 4.

During the design phase, all aid investments valued at \$10 million and above are subject to quality assurance and independent appraisal against eight quality criteria, including gender equality.

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During the implementation phase, all aid investments (except for administrative activities and core contributions to multilaterals) with a total value of \$3 million or more are subject to an annual aid quality check. This check examines the progress of the investment against six criteria, including gender equality. DFAT draws on gender expertise to ensure an informed assessment of the investment against these criteria.

DFAT also assess the performance of its partners. Those investments undertaking an aid quality check are also required to examine the performance of the implementing partner against five criteria. One of these criteria examines whether the partner takes appropriate account of DFAT policies including on Child Protection, Environmental and Resettlement Safeguards; Gender Equality and Disability Inclusive Development.

Where investments and partners are considered to be unsatisfactory against any criteria, managers will take steps to improve the performance of the investments.

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

055 – Budget Estimates

Page: 79, June 1

Topic: Disaster risk reduction

Senator Moore, Claire

Question

Senator MOORE: ...Can the department provide a breakdown of how funding is spread across the three areas of disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response? Is that something that is best for you to talk to me about, Mr Isbister, or give that to me on notice? That is a general question.

Mr Isbister: I could just quickly outline how the disaster risk reduction is funded through different programs and then the details of that we can provide on notice.

Senator MOORE: You can put that on notice, yes.

Answer

Under the Disaster Risk Reduction, Preparedness and Response budget line for 2017/18:

- \$6.82 million is allocated to Disaster Risk Reduction
- \$12.6 is allocated to the Australian Civilian Corps
- \$19.6 million is allocated to preparedness and response activities

Expenditure on disaster risk reduction within the humanitarian budget will be complemented by investment in disaster risk reduction within sector, country, regional and multilateral programs. Australia's total investment in disaster risk reduction through the aid program in 2017/2018 is expected to be over \$100 million consistent with investment over the last five years.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

056 – Budget Estimates

Page: 82, June 1

Topic: FTA labour market testing

Senator Gallacher, Alex

Question

Senator GALLACHER: ... Has the government directed the department to retain labour market testing in future free trade agreements? I know you cannot say yes or no but you could be a little clearer than what you are.

Senator McGrath: I could jump in here. That is a matter of government policy. I think that would be up to the minister, so I could take that on notice.

Senator GALLACHER: So it is a policy question?

Senator McGrath: It is a matter for the minister, so I can take that on notice.

Answer

Each of our trade negotiations is based on a specific Cabinet (in confidence) mandate. In the context of determining a negotiating mandate, Ministers consider whether to make commitments on the temporary entry of skilled professionals, including waivers of labour market testing for particular categories of services providers. Fundamental to those considerations is whether the overall deal provides commercially-meaningful outcomes for Australia and is consistent with Australia's economic interests. All of Australia's trade agreements that include provisions for the temporary movement of skilled workers contain waiver of labour market testing, including Chile, Malaysia and AANZFTA.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

057 – Budget Estimates

Page: 82, June 1

Topic: FTA movement of people provisions

Senator Gallacher, Alex

Question

Senator GALLACHER: How many existing free trade agreements have movement of people provisions?

Mr Brown: I am looking to my colleagues. We have 10 FTAs in place as well as the WTO general agreement on trade and services. From my recollection all of them have some type of commitment in this area, with the exception of our FTA with the US.

Senator GALLACHER: So 10, but if it is more than 10 you will supply that on notice?

Mr Brown: I will.

Answer

Australia has the following free trade agreements in force with commitments on movement of natural persons: the Singapore-Australia Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA); the Thailand-Australia Free Trade Agreement; the Australia-Chile Free Trade Agreement; the Agreement Establishing the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area; the Malaysia-Australia Free Trade Agreement; the Korea-Australia Free Trade Agreement; the Japan-Australia Economic Partnership Agreement; and China-Australia Free Trade Agreement.

Movement of natural persons commitments were made under the Trans-Pacific Partnership, the Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations Plus and the Agreement to Amend SAFTA, which have been signed but not yet entered into force.

Australia has also made movement of natural persons commitments under the World Trade Organization General Agreement on Trade in Services.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

058 – Budget Estimates

Page: 83

Topic: FTA service supplier provisions

Senator Gallacher, Alex

Question

Senator GALLACHER: Would you be able to give a list of professions now eligible under Australia's contractual service obligations and is the list of professions which are eligible under contractual service supplier provisions consistent in the Chinese, Korean and Malaysian free trade agreements?

Mr Brown: I will have to take that on notice.

Answer

Australia's contractual service supplier obligations in the Chinese, Korean and Malaysian free trade agreements are implemented through DIBP's lists of occupations eligible for a temporary work visa applicable at the time of visa application. Service suppliers from China, Korea and Malaysia can apply for a temporary work visa under any of the listed occupations, providing they meet the definition of a Contractual Services Supplier.

The current lists of eligible occupations are available at:

<http://www.border.gov.au/Trav/Work/Work/Skills-assessment-and-assessing-authorities/skilled-occupations-lists>

Question

Senator GALLACHER: ... I would appreciate if you could take on notice the differences between eligible professions under contractual service provision in the Chinese, Korean and Malaysian free trade agreements.

Mr Brown: I am happy to take it on notice.

Answer

In our agreement with China, we have made an additional commitment to accept suitably qualified Chinese chefs, Mandarin language tutors, Wushu martial arts coaches and Traditional Chinese Medicine practitioners.

Question

Senator GALLACHER: Could you provide a list of all eligible occupations under the contractual service provider provisions for each of Australia's free trade agreements on those?

Mr Brown: Yes.

Answer

Australia's obligations in each of our free trade agreements covering contractual service suppliers are implemented through the lists of occupations eligible for a temporary work visa applicable at the time of visa application. Service suppliers from FTA partners can apply for a temporary work visa under any of the listed occupations, providing they meet the definition of a Contractual Services Supplier.

In our agreement with China, we have made an additional commitment to accept suitably qualified Chinese chefs, Mandarin language tutors, Wushu martial arts coaches and Traditional Chinese Medicine practitioners. In our agreement with Thailand, we made an additional commitment to accept suitably qualified Thai chefs. Australia has not made commitments on specific occupations in any other FTA.

The current lists of eligible occupations, which includes the four specific occupations listed above, are available at:

<http://www.border.gov.au/Trav/Work/Work/Skills-assessment-and-assessing-authorities/skilled-occupations-lists>

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

059 – Budget Estimates

Page: 85, June 1

Topic: FTA modelling

Senator Gallacher, Alex

Question

Senator GALLACHER: There is a statement by the Hon. Mr Keith Pitt: 'The process always includes modelling on our behalf as to what is in the best interests of our country.' Can someone, perhaps the minister or the department, explain what that statement means, given the evidence we have heard here? Your evidence, I believe, summarised, is it is not a case per se for modelling. There may be in individual circumstances. The minister does not direct it. The minister can direct it but does not direct it in every case. So where was Mr Pitt coming from when he said, 'The process always includes modelling on our behalf as to what is in the best interests of our country.'

Senator McGrath: My understanding is that he has expanded upon his comments on his website, but I can take that on notice.

Senator GALLACHER: You are not aware of what he said?

Senator McGrath: I can take that on notice.

Answer

As noted in Assistant Minister Pitt's [media release](#) of 25 May 2017, titled "Trade agreements driving economic growth": 'Once concluded, the process requires all trade agreements to be tabled in Parliament with a National Interest Analysis (NIA) which includes a discussion of the foreseeable economic effects of the treaty action and its direct financial costs to Australia.'

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

060 – Budget Estimates

Page: 89, June 1

Topic: The Belt and Road Forum trade statement

Senator Gallacher, Alex

Question

Senator GALLACHER: Did the minister sign a trade statement?

Mr Fletcher: No, but I think I know what you mean and I can answer the question that you have not quite asked. The session the minister spoke at was promoting unimpeded trade cooperation. A statement or a document emerged from that which we assisted with the negotiation of and which we are associating ourselves with.

Senator GALLACHER: There was some media comment that the European Union had a protest and so on.

Mr Fletcher: Yes. Not everyone in that particular session ended up supporting the statement.

Senator GALLACHER: So it is not a formal trade statement or an official document. What is it? Did you say it was a communique?

Mr Fletcher: I do not know how to describe it and I do not have a copy of it because it has not been released by the Chinese, but certainly we know what was agreed on the day.

Senator GALLACHER: Presumably someone has got a copy of it.

Mr Fletcher: Someone does, yes. I do not have one today.

Senator GALLACHER: What would we call it?

Mr Fletcher: A statement. It was a joint statement.

Senator GALLACHER: So we know that a statement was agreed by someone?

Mr Fletcher: Most of the participants; it gets back to the first question. This was quite an unusual event. It was a Chinese sponsored conference but a few days ahead of the conference the Chinese said, 'Let's issue a statement, a document.' We said, 'You do that at an international negotiation meeting. We're not meant to be negotiating something', but nevertheless, because the hosts were very keen on it and it is not a bad thing to have an outcome piece of paper, but it does not have any formal legal status as committing people to anything. It is an expression of views.

Senator GALLACHER: It is not up to us to release it because we have not got it. They have got it. Is it a Chinese document?

Mr Fletcher: It was a Chinese initiated statement but it was broadly agreed. I do not know how many countries were in this particular session that Minister Ciobo spoke at.

Senator GALLACHER: Just in the interests of time I will make it brief. It was a written statement?

Mr Fletcher: Yes.

Senator GALLACHER: We signed it?

Mr Fletcher: We agreed to it. We did not sign it.

Senator GALLACHER: We agreed to it. If I ask you could you provide a copy of it the answer would be?

Mr Fletcher: I will take that on notice.

Answer

This link provides the text released by the Chinese Ministry of Commerce following the Belt and Road Forum's Thematic Session on 'Trade Connectivity'.

<http://english.mofcom.gov.cn/article/newsrelease/significantnews/201705/20170502578235.shtml>

The statement was titled 'Initiative on Promoting Unimpeded Trade Cooperation along the Belt and Road'. The Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China and the relevant agencies of more than 60 countries and international organisation jointly supported the initiative, including Australia.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

061 – Budget Estimates

Page:

Topic: FTA number of agreements

Senator Roberts, Malcolm

Question

How many international trade agreements have been adopted and repealed in Australia since 1901 (or at least since 1967) ... along with page counts and counts of positive and negative command words/phrases?

Answer

Information regarding international trade agreements entered into by Australia, including the full text of those agreements and their status, is available online from the Australian Treaties Database, accessible from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade's website at:

<http://dfat.gov.au/international-relations/treaties/Pages/treaties.aspx>

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

062 – Budget Estimates

Page:

Topic: Trans-Pacific Partnership

Senator Roberts, Malcolm

Question

Why do international trade agreements like the Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) require so many pages such as the TPP's 8 300 pages?

Answer

Country-specific annexes and tariff schedules account for the majority of pages in free trade agreements, including the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Agreement. The tariff schedules outline countries' commitments to reduce tariffs on products from other parties and the period of time over which this occurs. Each country's national tariff legislation consists of thousands of individual tariff classifications describing each product. In the TPP, the tariff schedules and country-specific Annexes to the Chapters on services, investment, temporary entry for business persons, government procurement and state-owned enterprises, account for approximately 90 per cent of the total number of pages. The remaining pages comprise the TPP's 30 Chapters, which are available on DFAT's website along with chapter summaries and other documents.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

063 – Budget Estimates

Page:

Topic: FTAs - winners and losers

Senator Roberts, Malcolm

Question

Why are international trade agreements referred to as free trade agreements when most if not all of these agreements since at least the 1930s appear to be managed trade agreements which facilitate governments picking winners & losers?

Answer

There are different types of international trade agreements to which Australia is a party, some focused on trade liberalisation and others on encouraging trade and investment growth through trade cooperation and promotion.

Trade cooperation and promotion agreements generally do not contain legally-binding obligations to reduce or eliminate tariffs, but encourage strengthened economic relationships to improve trade, investment and commercial outcomes. Examples include the Basic Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation between Australia and Japan (Nara Treaty) and non-binding arrangements agreed as part of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC).

When entering into multilateral or plurilateral trade agreements, or regional or bilateral preferential trade agreements, successive Australian governments have not sought to pick winners and losers. The approach has been to negotiate trade agreements that are as comprehensive as possible by covering a wide range of trade and investment interests in order to maximise current and future commercial opportunities.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

064 – Budget Estimates

Page:

Topic: Qatar Embassy

Senator Gallacher, Alex

Question

1. Has the Department signed the 10 year lease for the Embassy in Doha, Qatar?
2. If so, what was the start date of the lease and when does the lease conclude?
3. Has the \$7.04 million fit out of the building been completed?
4. Did the fit out come in at budget, over budget, under budget?
5. What was the final cost of the fit out?
6. How many staff does DFAT and Austrade have working in the embassy?
7. With several Gulf States severing their ties with Qatar, has that been a problem to our footprint in Qatar?
8. Is the department monitoring the allegations made by the Gulf States?
9. Is Australia re-considering their footprint in Qatar?

Answer

1. Yes
2. 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2026
3. The fitout has been completed.
4. Under.
5. \$5.2million

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6. Three DFAT A-based, six DFAT locally-engaged staff, no Austrade representation

7. No

8. Yes.

9. No. Qatar is Australia's third largest trading partner in the Middle East; trade in goods and services in 2016 was \$1.7 billion. Doha is a regional aviation hub and more than 5,000 Australians are resident in Qatar.

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

065 – Budget Estimates

Page:

Topic: Innovation Xchange

Senator Wong, Penny

Question

Innovation Fund

1. The 2016 /2017 budget allocated \$50 million to the Innovation Fund, however the 2016/17 Estimated outcome in the Orange book puts it at \$41.2 Million.

- i. Can the Department outline why the full \$50m allocated was not spent?
- ii. Has the unspent amount been repurposed?
- iii. Where has this unspent money been allocated?
- iv. What was the process of re allocating this money?

InnovationXchange Travel - G'Day USA

2. How many InnovationXchange Staff travelled to the United States to participate in or attend G'Day USA?
3. Can the Department provide a list of events InnovationXchange staff attended at G'Day USA and note which staff were key note speakers, participants in panel discussion and/or participated in workshops/members of the audience?
4. Did any members of the International Reference Committee attend G'Day USA and if so did DFAT meet any of their expenses?
5. Can the Department provide a breakdown of costs associated with the travel and accommodation of InnovationXchange staff and/Reference Committee members to G'Day USA.
6. Can the Department advise where this expense is allocated within DFAT's budget.
7. What development outcomes did InnovationXchange staff achieve by participating in G'Day USA

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8. Has any funding been allocated for the 2017 -18 period for staff to attend G'Day USA events this year?

Skoll World Forum

9. What is the Skoll World Forum and what development outcomes were achieved by InnovationXchange staff attending?

10. Is Sally Osberg still a member of InnovationXchange's International Reference Committee ? Were any of Ms Osberg's expenses met by DFAT

11. Did any other members of InnovationXchange's International Reference Committee attend the Skoll World Forum, and if so did DFAT meet any of their expenses?

12. How many staff from InnovationXchange attended the Skoll World Forum in Oxford England?

13. Can the Department provide a breakdown of costs associated with the travel and accommodation of InnovationXchange staff and/Reference Committee members whom attended the Skoll World Forum ?

14. Can the Department advise where this expense in attending the Skoll World Forum is allocated within DFAT's budget.

InnovationXchange Projects

15. Can an update of the table provided in response to Additional Estimates QON 111.2 be provided? Can this table also provide funding allocated to each project/program and outline monitoring and evaluation processes these projects/programs are subjected too.

16. With reference to the Department's response to Additional Estimates QON111.2, projects listed reference funding for collaborative approaches, unlocking finance , accelerating investment ready innovations, launching online platforms to connect innovators and funders and providing efficient access to high quality innovative expertise.

i. Does the InnovationXchange provide funding for innovations which have product development as the core deliverable?

17. Can the Department provide guidelines as to the parameters of projects that will be funded, including for specific funds such as the Global Innovation Fund and Seed Pacific?

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Investing in Women - Asia

18. How does the Department assess the Investing in Women - Asia program as being innovative ?
19. Over the course of the 2016 -17 period, can the Department advise how many women led SMEs have been identified to take part in the Investing in Women - Asia program?
20. Over the course of the 2016 -17 period, can the Department advise how many business coalitions have been created as part of the Investing in Women program?
- i. What is the structure and governance of these coalitions?
 - ii. Are coalitions formed on geographic or industry basis?
 - iii. Which governments have engaged with this process?
 - iv. How are unions and other worker's rights groups engaged in this process
 - v. How are employers and employer groups engaged in this process?
21. Can the Department provide examples of how the Investing in Women – Asia project has delivered improvement to employment conditions for women ?
- i. How many women have benefited from these improvements?

InnovationXchange Seed Pacific

22. How many project submissions were received by Seed Pacific in the 2016/17 financial year?
23. How many projects received funding through Seed Pacific in the 16/17 financial year?
24. How many applications does the Department anticipate Seed Pacific will receive for the 2017 -18 financial year?
25. What process does DFAT use to measure the social impact of Seed Projects?
- i. How is this impact monitored throughout the life of Seed Projects?
26. Can the Department provide a list of all projects which have received funding through Seed Pacific outlining how the projects are innovative and how they met the criteria outlined on the InnovationXchange website;
- ☐ *Business viability and sustainability*
 - ☐ *Inclusiveness (including gender)*
 - ☐ *Measurable social impact*
 - ☐ *Integration within the Pacific context*
 - ☐ *Sensitivity to unintended consequences*
 - ☐ *Ability to affect change across the value chain*

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- ☐ *Leverage additional investment towards development outcomes*
- ☐ *Due diligence of the organizations involved*

Answer

1. Final administered aid expenditure for the iXc for 2016/17 was \$49.9mn.

- ii. N/A
- iii. N/A
- iv. N/A

InnovationXchange Travel - G'Day USA

2. One

3. The staff member attended the full day “Innovators Xchange” event on 3 May. The staff member represented DFAT in a panel “How is Australian and US innovation contributing to global development?”.

4. Yes two members attended, one at the 2016 event and another at the 2017 event. No expenses were incurred by DFAT in relation to their attendance.

5. Costs for staff member attendance included accommodation (\$757), transport (\$143) and meals and incidentals (\$356).

6. The innovationXchange budget.

7. The innovation related event provided an opportunity to build networks to improve access to expertise which in turn improves innovationXchange outcomes. It also enabled awareness raising for the Water Abundance challenge to attracting innovators and their networks to the challenge and expand the quality and diversity of ideas submitted. The event also allowed innovationXchange representatives to utilise the breadth of business expertise present to discuss and inform our designs for future development challenges and ways to address them in more sustainable ways.

8. No.

Skoll World Forum

9. The Skoll World Forum on Social Entrepreneurship is an international platform for advancing entrepreneurial approaches and solutions to the world’s most pressing problems. Its mission is to accelerate the impact of the

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world's leading social entrepreneurs, across 65 countries, by uniting them with partners in the pursuit of learning, leverage, and large-scale social change. The Forum looks at best practices, new innovations, and connects leaders. Forum delegates represent nearly 65 countries.

The development outcomes that are expected to be strengthened include:

- more innovation directed at development challenges in the Indo-Pacific;
- wider network of potential partners to support delivery of innovationXchange initiatives for social enterprises and developing country innovators
- greater knowledge of lessons learned from global practitioners which can be embedded into our aid program

10. Yes Sally Osberg is still a member of Innocation Xchange's International Reference Committee. Were any of Ms Osberg's expenses met by DFAT? No.

11. No.

12. Two.

13. Travel costs for staff attendance of \$13,393. Accommodation costs for staff attendance of \$1,509

14. The innovationXchange budget.

InnovationXchange Projects

15. Refer attached table.

16. With reference to the Department's response to Additional Estimates QON111.2, projects listed reference funding for collaborative approaches, unlocking finance , accelerating investment ready innovations, launching online platforms to connect innovators and funders and providing efficient access to high quality innovative expertise.

i. ? Yes.

17. Global Innovation Fund assessment criteria can be found at <http://www.globalinnovation.fund/what-we-look-for>

innovationXchange assessment criteria considers:

- (a) Innovation and impact
- (b) Feasibility (Technical Approach)
- (c) Applicant Capabilities
- (d) Future Potential: Sustainability and Scalability

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18. The Investing in Women Initiative is a new approach to women's economic empowerment for DFAT.

- It leverages private capital from 'impact investors' seeking to generate both financial and social returns, to support and expand women-led SMEs.
- It will also work directly with large corporations to help them improve the gender equity of their workplaces and those in their supply chains.

19. Given the early stages of Investing in Women, specific women-led SMEs have not yet been identified.

20. Two – one each in Indonesia and the Philippines.

i. The Founding Members, typically 6-10 large local or multinational private sector employers, own and govern the entity. A Governance Board oversees the Business Coalition. Founding Members make up the Governance Board, led by a Chairperson drawn from the Founding Members. A Secretariat for the Coalition, led by a CEO/Executive Director runs the day-to-day operations of the Coalition. The CEO/ED reports to the Board and is responsible for implementing the strategy set by the Board.

ii. One in each target country.

iii. Thus far, the governments of Indonesia and Philippines have agreed to the design and implementation arrangements for Investing in Women in their respective countries, including the establishment of Business Coalitions. Governments are not directly engaged in establishing the Coalitions.

iv. Each Coalition Secretariat will develop a workplan to implement its strategy for supporting members and undertake broader advocacy and influencing activities. Within the Coalition, member firms will establish their own workplans and determine the most relevant partners and stakeholders. Each firm will assess its business policies and practices against global standards using the EDGE (Economic Dividends for Gender Equality) tool, and tailor action plans for improvement based on the EDGE findings.

v. See above.

21. Investing in Women has been operational for one year and it is too early to assess development outcomes. Progress to date is detailed under the response to part 20 above.

InnovationXchange Seed Pacific

22. Seed Pacific does not have a specific 'call for proposals'. There are, however, complementary shared value initiatives that do have calls for proposals, such as the business partnerships platform. DFAT accesses

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opportunities for Seed Pacific on a case by case basis through DFAT's broad portfolio of relationships, networks and investments.

23. Two.

24. As discussed in Question 22, Seed Pacific does not have an open call for proposals.

25. All Seed Pacific projects have an individual monitoring and evaluation plan developed as part of the design process, which is contextual to the specific project goals. Impact measurement is undertaken throughout the life of the project, as is standard for all aid investments.

26. Partnerships under Seed Pacific are yet to be formally announced.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

066 – Budget Estimates

Page:

Topic: Gender - Agriculture Fisheries and Water

Senator Wong, Penny

Question

Agriculture Fisheries and Water

32. Has the department come to any conclusion as to why agriculture, fisheries and water sector is so significantly below the 80% gender target?

33. Total funding for Fisheries, Agriculture and Water was \$50.0Million for 2016/17 and remains the same for 2017/18

i. Has the proportion of projects funded which address gender equality increased for this financial year?

34. What additional steps will DFAT take to ensure Agriculture Fisheries and Water does not continue to fall behind on meeting the gender target?

Answer

32. A broad range of investments are categorised as agriculture, fisheries and water and these have varying approaches to gender inclusiveness. Reasons for underperformance vary greatly, and include lack of gender expertise among implementing partners and challenges in identifying gender targets in highly specialised agricultural research. Furthermore, the composition of investments varies from year to year. As a consequence, the number of investments rated as performing satisfactorily on gender equality was below the 80% target in 2015-16.

33. The estimated budget outcome for Agriculture, Fisheries and Water for 2016-17 is \$349.5m and the budget estimate for 2017-18 is \$339.5m. The Aid Quality Check results for 2016-17 are not yet available, so a comparison with 2015-16 cannot be made.

34. DFAT has engaged a gender expert to help Agriculture, Fisheries and Water projects which need improvement on gender inclusiveness.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

067 – Budget Estimates

Page:

Topic: NGOs and Engaging the Private Sector

Senator Wong, Penny

Question

46. Does the Government's target for engaging the Private Sector in the delivery of Australia's International Development program refer to collaboration of private sector and NGO such as the type of programs implemented by InnovationXchange or is the awarding of contracts to the private sector also calculated as part of this target?
47. How many contracts which contribute to the delivery of Australia's International Development program has the department put out to tender for the 2016/17 period
- i. How many of those tenders were awarded to accredited Australian Non-Government organisations?
 - ii. How many were awarded to For Profit or private organisations?
 - iii. How does the ratio of NGO to Private compare to previous years?
48. Can the Department provide a list of the projects put to tender and awarded to for profit organisations outlining the funding received, countries projects will be delivered and progress of project ?
49. Can the Department provide information on the proportion of ODA awarded to each private company
50. Will any contracts awarded as part of Australia's International Development program be affected by the freeze to CPI increases?
51. At what point in the tender process are private companies required to outline how they will address the Department's Gender target ?
- i. How is this commitment monitored and evaluated throughout the funding cycle?
52. At what point in the tender process are private companies required to demonstrate consideration for Disaster Risk reduction as part of the Tender process?
53. What involvement does the ODE have in the evaluation of contracts

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awarded to for profit organisations?

54. NGOs who receive funding under the ANCP program are able to quarantine a small percentage of the funding to meet overhead costs.

i. Does any ODA contribute to the overhead of private sector companies that are successful in their tender for International Development projects?

ii. What mechanisms does the Department have in place to ensure that private corporation receiving ODA are paying their proportion of tax to the Australian government?

Answer

46 – The target for engaging the private sector in the delivery of the aid program is measured by requiring new aid investments to consider private sector engagement as part of the investment design process. This includes investments implemented by the InnovationXchange. Our engagement with the private sector is built around collaboration and promoting economic growth as outlined in Strategy for Australia's Aid Investment in Private Sector Development and may involve investments implemented by the private sector as well as by other partners, such as NGOs.

47 – Information on the number of contracts awarded, including to whom and their maximum values, is available on AusTender.

48 – Information on the number of contracts awarded, including to whom and their maximum values, is available on AusTender.

49 – See below for a list of DFATs top 10 contractors by amount expended in the 2016-17 financial year and that value as a percentage of ODA.

Top 10 Contractors*	Amount expended	As a % of ODA
CARDNO EMERGING MARKETS (AUSTRALIA)	\$ 96,568,761.43	5.37%
ABT JTA PTY LTD	\$ 71,203,210.89	3.96%
COFFEY INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	\$ 53,480,170.26	2.98%
PALLADIUM INTERNATIONAL PTY LTD	\$ 47,201,849.20	2.63%
SMEC INTERNATIONAL PTY LTD	\$ 40,130,172.27	2.23%
SCOPE GLOBAL PTY LTD	\$ 27,319,071.79	1.52%
HK LOGISTICS PTY LTD T/A HK SHIPPING INTERNATIONAL PTY LTD	\$ 25,495,309.56	1.42%
COWATER INTERNATIONAL INC	\$ 6,548,190.93	0.36%
AECOM SERVICES PTY LTD	\$ 5,780,385.67	0.32%
MAXWELL STAMP PLC	\$ 3,675,943.46	0.20%
Value of the Top 10 contractors	\$ 377,403,065.46	21.00%
Other	\$ 32,304,707.89	1.80%
Total for all Contractors	\$ 409,707,773.35	22.79%
Total ODA expenditure	\$ 1,797,460,393.45	100%

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*Data correct as of March 10 2017

50 – Contracts are awarded up to maximum potential values and contain provisions where funding can be adjusted to reflect budget requirements government priorities and policy changes.

51 – Upon submission of tenders, private companies are required to confirm that are compliant with DFATs Gender policy and demonstrate how its targets will be achieved.

- i) For agreements valued at over \$3,000,000, contractors are reported on via an annual Partner Performance Assessment. One of the criteria of the report is their ability to maintain compliance with DFAT policies (such as DFATs Gender Policy).

52 - Upon submission of tenders, private companies are required to confirm they have considered disaster risk reduction as part of the submissions.

53 – ODE has no role in the evaluation of tenders.

54

- i) Yes. In the submission of tender proposals private sector companies will include a cost for the management of the contract. This cost is evaluated during the tender evaluation and also negotiated with the private company to ensure the best value for money for the Commonwealth.
- ii) DFAT pays GST to private corporations when invoiced to the department. DFAT has no role in the tax matters of private contractors.

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

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Page:

Topic: Australian NGO Co-operation Program (ANCP)

Senator Wong, Penny

Question

42. How many Australian NGO's will receive funding through the ANCP program for the 2017-18 period?

Answer

Fifty-seven (57)

43. Can the Department provide a breakdown of Australian NGOs who will receive funding through the 2017-18 ANCP program and the investment priorities met by these funding decisions?

Answer

ActionAid
Adventist Development and Relief (ADRA)
Anglican Board of Mission (ABM)
Anglican Overseas Aid (AngliCORD)
Assisi Aid Projects
Australian Doctors for Africa (ADFA)
Australian Doctors International
Australian Foundation for the People of Asia and the Pacific (AFAP)
Australian Himalayan Foundation (AHF)
Australian Lutheran World Service (ALWS)
Australian People for Health Education & Development Abroad (APHEDA)
Australian Red Cross (ARC)
Brien Holden Vision Institute
Burnet Insititue (MBC)
CARE Australia
Caritas Australia
CBM Australia
ChildFund Australia
Credit Union Foundation Australia (CUFA)

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Diplomacy Training Program
Engineers Without Borders (EWB)
Every Home Global Concern (EHGC)
Family Planning NSW
Global Mission Partners
Habitat for Humanity
International Needs Australia (INA)
International Nepal Fellowship (INF)
International Women's Development Agency (IWDA)
Interplast
Marie Stopes International Australia (MSIA)
Motivation Australia Development Corporation
Muslim Aid Australia (MAA)
National Council of Churches in Australia - Act for Peace
Nusa Tenggara Association (NTA)
Opportunity International Australia (OIA)
Oxfam Australia
Palmera Projects
Plan International Australia
Quakers Service Australia
Reledev
Royal Australian College of Surgeons (RACS)
Save the Children Australia
See Beyond Borders
Sight for All
SurfAid
TEAR Australia
The Fred Hollows Foundation
The Kokoda Track Foundation
The Leprosy Mission Australia (TLMA)
The Salvation Army International Development (SAID)
Transform Aid International (TAI)
UNICEF
Uniting World
WaterAid Australia
World Education Australia (WEAL)
World Vision Australia
World Wide Fund for Nature Australia (WWF)

The ANCP aligns with the priorities of the Australian aid program's development policy *Australian aid: promoting prosperity, reducing poverty, enhancing stability* as reported in the Aid Program, Performance Report 2015-16 available on the DFAT website:

<http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Pages/australian-ngo-cooperation-program-appr-2015-16.aspx>

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44. How has the Department communicated funding decisions to 2017-18 ANCP recipients?

Answer

NGOs were advised of the 2017-18 ANCP allocation by letter (email) following announcement of an increase for the ANCP in the 2017-18 budget. DFAT then telephoned each NGO to advise them of their allocation. Written grant agreements confirming each NGOs 2017-18 allocation were provided to all ANCP NGOs in June 2017 for signing by 30 June 2017.

45. What percentage of Australia's overall International Development Program's budget for 2017-18 budgets goes towards the ANCP program? How does this compare to the last 5 years?

Answer

Financial Year	ANCP funding as percentage of total Australian ODA
2012-13	2.1
2013-14	2.6
2014-15	2.7
2015-16	3.1
2016-17	3.3
2017-18	3.3

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Page:

Topic: Disaster Risk Reduction

Senator Wong, Penny

Question

Disaster Risk Reduction, Preparedness and Response

27. The 2017-18 Budget allocates \$39 million to Disaster Risk Reduction Preparedness and Response. Can the Department provide a breakdown of how funding is spread across the three areas of Disaster Risk Reduction, Preparedness and Response?

28. How will DFAT determine if projects should receive funding through the “Response” element or through the Emergency Fund?

Early Warning Systems

29. Can the Department advice how early warning systems and communication in the immediate aftermath of Cyclone Cook and Donna fared in light of Australia no longer provide shortwave radio service?.

30. Of the DRR preparedness and response programs that are funded either directly by DFAT or through the ANCP program, how many have a focus on early warning systems?

31. Have any programs sort additional funding in order to shift early warning and response mechanisms to medium or digital transmission?

Answer

27. Under the Disaster Risk Reduction, Preparedness and Response budget line for 2017/18:

- \$6.82 million is allocated to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)
- \$12.6 is allocated to the Australian Civilian Corps
- \$19.6 million is allocated to preparedness and response activities

Expenditure on disaster risk reduction within the humanitarian budget will be complemented by investment in disaster risk reduction within sector,

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country, regional and multilateral programs. Australia's total investment in disaster risk reduction through the aid program in 2017/2018 is expected to be over \$100 million consistent with investment over the last five years.

28. The preparedness and response element of the Disaster Risk Reduction, Preparedness and Response budget line is focused on ensuring that DFAT and its partners are prepared, always ready and have the capacity to respond effectively to a disaster. For example, this funding supports DFAT's ability to have domestic medical and search and rescue teams on standby to deploy in the event of a crisis.

This budget line also supports, and builds the capacity of countries in our region so they are better positioned to respond themselves when disasters strike. For example, this funding supports partnerships with Australian NGOs and the Red Cross to support local preparedness and response capacity in the region.

The Emergency Fund is used for crisis response purposes as required throughout the year. The priority for this Fund is to enable Australia to respond to sudden onset crises (e.g. cyclones and earthquakes) in our region. It is drawn on to support other humanitarian crises where there is a need for Australia to respond (e.g. famine in South Sudan). The Foreign Minister is responsible for approving all Emergency Fund allocations.

29. There is no one mechanism to reach the entire population of Vanuatu in an emergency. The Government of Vanuatu relies on a number of mechanisms to alert citizens including SMS alerts and radio broadcasts

- Both Radio Vanuatu (VBTC) and commercial radio station Capital FM 107 provided coverage to Vanuatu communities during Cyclones Cook and Donna but neither service provided 100 per cent coverage
- During TC Donna Capital FM107 had better coverage than VBTC in the northern province of TORBA where TC Donna caused the most damage
- NDMO also uses DIGICEL and TVL to send out mass SMS alerts if there is a disaster
 - TVL is the only provider in TORBA province. Damage to its tower during TC Donna meant communications were unreliable after TC Donna, however the alert system worked until the cyclone hit.

30. DFAT has a range of DRR, preparedness and response programs addressing early warning systems. For example, the four year (2015-2019) \$28.8 million DFAT - Australian Red Cross Humanitarian Partnership Agreement supports, inter alia, the strengthened disaster preparedness and emergency response capacity of partner governments and Red Cross National Societies in disaster-affected countries, particularly in the Pacific. This includes working with National Societies in the Pacific to further develop the current Seasonal Rainfall Watch and other early warning systems.

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DFAT's humanitarian partnership arrangements with Australian NGOs also have components focussed on early warning systems. For example, working through Australian NGOs, DFAT supports the Australian Bureau of Meteorology to work with national meteorological services to strengthen weather forecasting and warning systems. In the Solomon Islands, DFAT supports World Vision to work with disaster management actors to synthesise traditional early warning practices with new technology, including mobile phones, GPS and wireless radio. DFAT is also providing funding to Australian NGOs to undertake a feasibility study on the establishment of a national drought early warning system in Timor-Leste. This information will be used to assess the feasibility of replicating similar early warning systems in other drought prone countries in the Pacific.

DFAT is providing \$5 million to support the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) initiative, with a focus on the Pacific. CREWS is a French-led initiative that will use information from existing regional systems to communicate early warnings about hazard events, such as floods and cyclones.

Three Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP) Disaster Risk Reduction projects with a combined value of \$826,409 addressed the issue of early warning systems in the Asia-Pacific in 2016-17.

Organisation	Country of Operation	Project total investment
Action Aid	Philippines	\$ 130,423
Act for Peace	Philippines	\$ 35,977
World Vision Australia	Vietnam	\$ 660,009
Total		\$ 826,409

NOTE: only a proportion of these funds will cover early warning systems.

31. DFAT is not aware of such a request.

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Topic: Pacific Island Fisheries Forum

Senator Wong, Penny

Question

35. Senator Ruston visited Solomon Islands for the Pacific Island Fisheries Forum in March of this year.

i. Given this investment priority has failed in meeting its Gender target, did the Assistant Minister undertake any efforts to raise the need for gender equality in the Fisheries sector?

Answer

The question relates to travel by the Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Water Resources and, therefore, should be re-directed to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources.

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Topic: Aid - Health - Product Development Partnerships

Senator Wong, Penny

Question

36. In 2014/15, Minister Bishop committed \$30m per year for 3 years to global health research. The Product Development Partnerships (PDP) spend is clearly documented as \$10m divided between three PDPs each year).

Could DFAT provide full data on how the remaining \$20m/year was spent for the past three years?

What other global health R&D projects were funded?

37. The PDPs have delivered significant results from their funding. Could DFAT provide data on the outcomes from non-PDP research funding they have provided?

38. Are there any plans to renew funding to the three Product Development Partnerships (PDPs) making new medicines and diagnostics for global health? If so, how much funding will be provide and for how many years?

39. Are there plans to fund more PDPs, beyond these three, in particular those making vital global health tools including:

- a. New reproductive health tools for women
- b. New vector control tools including insecticides
- c. New vaccines for AIDS, TB and malaria

40. Are there plans to expand its global health R&D funding to include not only overseas PDPs but also key Australian groups making vital global health medicines (e.g. Inhaled oxytocin to prevent maternal haemorrhage) ?

Answer

36.

(i) The Minister announced a commitment of up to \$30 million per annum for health and medical research, including for PDPs.

- In 2014-15, the largest research investments include Bloomberg Data for Health Initiative (\$13.5m), Australian Development Research Awards (\$8.5m for health theme), and Indonesia bilateral health program (\$3.6m).

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- In 2015-16, the largest research investments included a pilot to reduce transmission of dengue and zika with Monash University (\$11m), Bloomberg Data for Health Initiative (\$3.9m), Australian Development Research Awards (\$2.3m) and a number of smaller scale research components such as the Australian-Indonesia Partnership for HIV (\$914,729) and the Tibet Health Capacity Building Program with Burnett Institute (\$500,000).
- Expenditure for 2016-17 is not available at this stage.

(ii) See answer to question 36(i).

37.

DFAT funds a variety of research through global and country level programs. Information on our research and innovation initiatives can be found on our website, including at <http://dfat.gov.au/aid/topics/investment-priorities/education-health/health/Pages/research-and-innovation-initiatives.aspx>.

38.

The PDP agreements are in place until June 2018. No further investment decisions have been made.

39.

See answer to question 38.

40.

See answer to question 38.



Australian Government
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

File Number: 17/30312

23 November 2017

Committee Secretary
Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Committee
Department of the Senate
PO Box 6100
Parliament House
Canberra ACT 2600

Dear Committee Secretary

I wish to correct the written response to Question on Notice 071 (no. 36) Budget Estimates 2017-18 tabled in Parliament on 7 August 2017.

In response to this question, please note a correction to the Australian Development Research Awards figures of \$3.1 million for 2014-15 and \$358,878 for 2015-16.

I would appreciate it if you would pass on my apologies to the Committee and bring this correction to their attention.

Yours sincerely

Blair Exell
First Assistant Secretary
Development Policy Division

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072 – Budget Estimates

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Topic: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Senator Moore, Claire

Question

The government has confirmed Sustainable Development Goals as a priority with DFAT to lead work across the whole of government.

1. Can DFAT provide an indication of who has been assigned lead responsibility for each SDG, and which has significant contributor roles or just input into other agencies' work on SDGs?

2. Can DFAT provide details of staff numbers assigned within DFAT? Have these roles have been resourced?

Does this represent additional funding & where has this come from?

3. Indicate when DFAT commenced data collection work towards mapping SDGs to indicators?

Provide an outline of the process devised for each of the SDGs that DFAT has been assigned

4. Provide a overall progress report on the suitability of existing data collection use for mapping SDG indicators

5. Can DFAT provide details of which indicators have been identified as either:

- (i) having existing data collection metrics that maps directly to an indicator,
- (ii) others which capture partial data for an indicator, or
- (iii) gaps where indicators presently cannot be captured?

6. Provide details of DFAT planning regarding which indicators can commence routine reporting of data.

7. Has the government decided on whether to voluntary report to the international community on SDGs?

Outline what timeframe for multilateral commitments?

Has DFAT made any plans towards preparing for Voluntary National Reporting (staff assignment, drafting timelines, etc.) ?

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8. The Foreign Minister announced funding this year to develop Individual Deprivation Measure (IDM), metric around poverty that is both gender sensitive & inclusive, through a partnership between ANU, IWDA & DFAT. Has DFAT evaluated and decided to use the IDM as a data tool for future SDG work ?

Answer

1. Overall coordination is led by the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet and DFAT through the Deputy Secretary level Inter-Departmental Committee. That committee has agreed the following initial allocation of responsibilities on the domestic side:

Goal		Lead/Supporting agencies
1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Social Services ; PM&C; ABS; AGD (EMA)
2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	Agriculture and Water Resources ; Health
3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Health
4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Education and Training
5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	PM&C ; DSS
6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Agriculture and Water Resources ; Environment and Energy
7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Environment and Energy ; Industry, Innovation and Science
8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Treasury ; Employment; ABS
9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation	Infrastructure and Regional Development ; Industry, Innovation and Science; Communications and the Arts
10	Reduce inequality within and among countries	Treasury ; Social Services; Immigration

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11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	PM&C ; Infrastructure and Regional Development; Communications and the Arts; AGD (EMA)
12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	Environment and Energy ; Agriculture and Water Resources; Finance
13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	Environment and Energy ; AGD (EMA)
14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	Environment and Energy ; Agriculture and Water Resources; Maritime Border Command (Immigration); Australian Maritime Safety Authority (Infrastructure and Regional Development)
15	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	Environment and Energy ; Agriculture and Water Resources
16	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	AGD ; Defence
17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development	DFAT ; Treasury; ABS

2. The coordination of the 2030 Agenda work in DFAT is led by a small team in the Multilateral Development and Finance Division, but responsibility for the various individual goals and the Financing for Development work is spread across the Department.

This is managed within existing departmental resources.

3. It is an agreed principle of the 2030 Agenda that reporting will build on existing systems.

DFAT is progressively integrating the SDGs into our strategies and processes. This has been ongoing since early 2016.

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4. Preliminary work is underway to assess existing data collections against the SDG indicators by all departments, informed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.
5. DFAT's main contribution to the Agenda is through the aid program and other international activities. As such, the results of our work would, in most cases, be reflected in our partner countries' reporting against the indicators.

The OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) is working to link existing purpose codes or develop new purpose codes that would allow tracking of Official Development Assistance (ODA) expenditure towards the SDGs. As a member of the DAC, Australia is contributing to this work. At the same time, DFAT is looking at how this could be captured within our own reporting systems.

6. See answers to Q4 and Q5 above.
7. Over the life of the 2030 Agenda, each country is encouraged to produce at least two voluntary national reviews, however the timing of this is at the country's choosing. The Government will advise when a decision has been made regarding the timing of the first review. The current structures for giving effect to the 2030 Agenda, outlined in answers to Q1 and Q2, would deliver the review.
8. Yes. The IDM is currently being piloted and will be ready for global use by 2020. Australia, and, we expect, international donors, will use the IDM in analysing progress towards the 2030 Agenda. It will also help shape implementation of aid programs and domestic development initiatives over the final 10 years of the Agenda.

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073 – Budget Estimates

Page:

Topic: Regional Health Security Fund

Senator Moore, Claire

Question

41. In DFAT's aid budget document, the Regional health Security Fund now appears to be described as a 'Regional Health Security commitment'.

- a. Is the Fund going ahead?
- b. How much funding will it receive and when will it be disbursed?
- c. If the Fund is not going ahead, what will replace it?

42. Is the department aware of Medical Research Future Fund funding to CEPI ?

Was the department involved in this decision in any way through its focus on emerging disease threats?

43. Does DFAT have a clear strategic or operational plan to guide its global health R&D investments and to coordinate these with other government agencies providing funding in this area, including the NHMRC, MRFF, Department of Defence, Austrade and Department of Industry?

- a. Can DFAT provide a copy of this plan?
- b. If it does not exist, is there a decision for developing a plan?

Answer

41.

- a. The Regional Health Security Fund is now referred to as the Regional Health Security Initiative. The Initiative is currently under development.
- b. See responses to 41 a.
- c. See responses to 41 a.

42.

- a. Yes.
- b. Yes, DFAT was consulted.

43.

- a. The Health for Development Strategy 2015-2020 outlines DFAT's investments in health available at <https://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/health-for-development-strategy-2015-2020.PDF>.

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b. See response to 43 a.

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Topic: Green Climate Fund and Climate Smart Investment

Senator Moore, Claire

Question

54. Can DFAT provide an indication of when and what further Australian contributions to Green Climate Fund?

55. Are there still just 27 projects being supported by Australia?

56. Can details be provided of any new projects being funded?

57. Given the projects supported, how much has actually been spent to date of Australia's contribution?

58. In the context of Australia being re-elected to lead the GCF board in 2017 and the US having only handed over \$1B of its \$3B pledge to help developing countries deal with global warming, what planning has DFAT undertaken to offset risk of the US not delivering on its pledge?

59. Has the issue of enlarged pledges to GCF been raised at GCF board meetings? For Australia specifically?

Climate Smart Investment

Following up on the response to QoN#092 from the last estimates, around the Prime Minister's commitment of \$300M for Climate Smart Investment for the Pacific Islands.

60. With respect to the PM's 'climate smart' investment pledge, has DFAT finalised the design for this program to be implemented in 2018?
When will the new strategy be announced and published?
Who the lead agency is and how they are resourced?
Who is being consulted, both within and outside government, on the strategy?

61. Can DFAT expand on what is meant by a focus on adaptation in terms of delivering aid for this project?

62. Has DFAT worked through the details of what the benefits are for

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regional aid from \$75M investment intended to be 'climate smart'?

63. What sort of assistance is to be provided to get bilateral aid programs to invest \$150M?

64. If this is to be aligned with Pacific national priorities for addressing climate change, then provide an outline of what these priorities are?

65. Where is DFAT at with planning towards implementing the program in 2018?

Answer

54. At 4 July 2017, Australia has contributed AUD165 million of its AUD200 million pledge to the Green Climate Fund over four years (2015-2018). It will pay the remaining AUD35 million by 30 December 2018.

55. The Green Climate Fund Board, on which Australia sits, has approved 43 funding proposals to date.

56. Details of the funding proposals approved by the Green Climate Fund Board are available on the Green Climate Fund website: <http://www.greenclimate.fund/projects/browse-projects>

57. All contributions to the Green Climate Fund are made as core, unearmarked contributions. These contributions are used to fund Green Climate Fund projects and the Fund's internal operations. As such, it is not possible to determine how much of Australia's contribution has been spent by the Green Climate Fund.

58. The GCF has approved \$2.2 billion of projects. The Fund has pledges of \$10.3 billion. If the US does not provide further funds to meet its pledge this will reduce to \$8.3 billion. Australia will pay the remainder of its pledge (as per answer to Q54).

59. No.

60. The Prime Minister's commitment in 2016 to lift climate change and resilience to \$300 million over four years reflects an extension of current programs and new initiatives.

The design of new initiatives is expected to be finalised by the end of 2017, with new programs operational from 1 July 2018.

DFAT is the lead agency and will continue to implement programs in partnership with Australian government partners, Pacific island governments and regional organisations. Resourcing will come from the existing ODA allocation.

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DFAT has consulted with a broad range of stakeholders, including Pacific regional organisations with mandates to address climate change, Australian government partners, non-government organisations, bilateral posts, and other donors on the design of new initiatives.

61. We recognise adaptation is a longstanding priority for the Pacific, as articulated in Pacific Island Countries' National Adaptation Plans and National Determined Contributions. Australia has a strong track record of supporting effective adaptation activities in the region and we expect this to continue.

62. Yes. The regional program will ensure Australian aid investments take climate impacts into consideration in their design and operations, and that Australian supported climate change information is relevant and influential in the Pacific.

63. DFAT's bilateral programs are being supported with high-quality technical support on how to address climate change when designing and implementing investments in sectors such as infrastructure, governance, agriculture, disaster management, health and education, as well as increasing the level of investment focussed specifically on climate change. This support is being provided by an interim support unit pending finalisation of the design of the new program.

64. Australian development cooperation with Pacific island countries is guided by bilateral aid partnerships founded on jointly agreed priorities. Bilateral programs will work with partner governments to identify specific priorities. We expect these to be informed by the National Adaptation Plans and Nationally Determined Contributions developed by each country. The Pacific regional program will also support the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific and key regional organisations (Pacific Island Forum Secretariat, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme and the Pacific Community) to support their member countries.

65. DFAT is on track for implementing the new initiatives starting 1 July 2018.

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Topic: Support for Polio Eradication

Senator Moore, Claire

Question

44. What funding is Australia providing to Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) in 2017-18 & 2018-19 to complete the process of polio eradication?

45. Can DFAT advise which programs the World Bank has supported with the \$36 million Australia is contributing?

What have been the outcomes so far from these programs?

46. Does the government remain committed to full eradication of polio?
If so, will it support an increase of \$15 million per year over the next three years to see this through?

Answer

Question 44:

Australia's current funding agreement with the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) is providing \$36 million over four years (2015-16 to 2018-19).

On 9 June 2017 the Foreign Minister announced an additional commitment of \$18 million over two years (2019-2020) for GPEI to help fund expanded activities required to eradicate polio.

Question 45:

The World Bank is working in countries in Southeast Asia and the Pacific to strengthen immunisation systems to help prevent outbreaks of infectious diseases, including polio.

Eighteen months into implementation, comprehensive Health Financing and System Assessments have been conducted in six countries that inform targeted technical assistance and future routine immunisation systems investments.

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Question 46:

The Australian Government is committed to polio eradication. On 9 June 2017 the Foreign Minister announced a new commitment of \$18 million over two years (2019-2020) to GPEI.

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Page:

Topic: PNG: Governance

Senator Moore, Claire

Questions and answers

47. *Given that the PNG Governance Facility (PGF) will consolidate the majority of the ongoing governance projects into a single facility, can DFAT be more specific about the extent of the facilities' funding coverage of Australian aid ?*

Funding for the PGF in 2016-17 is expected to be approximately \$93.2 million, including approximately \$20.1 million on the PNG Partnership Fund. Australia's total aid expenditure in PNG in 2016-17 is expected to be approximately \$547.1 million.

48. *Can DFAT clarify amounts around annual Australian aid spend on:*
[i] funding for the governance facility, including to the managing contractor ?
[ii] funding amount being administered through the facility of Aust total aid spend in PNG ?

See response to question 47.

49. *The PNG Governance Facility is intended to coordinate strategic decision making. Can DFAT clarify how the strategic management committee relates to the senior management group?*

The Strategic Management Committee sets the Australian and PNG Governments strategic priorities for Australia's governance programming through the PGF. The Senior Management Forum is an internal meeting of managing contractor staff. The managing contractor will implement Australia's governance programming in PNG in line with the strategic priorities set by the Strategic Management Committee.

50. *In the PNG Partnership Fund documentation, the senior management group not DFAT is indicated as advising on budget allocations, discretion on the number of proposals funded etc. Is this the case ?*

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What is the composition of the senior management group ?

The Senior Management Group considers the findings of technical and quality assessments made on concept notes submitted. The Senior Management Group then makes recommendations on which proposals should proceed to design and implementation. The Senior Management Group comprises officers from DFAT, the Government of PNG and Abt Associates.

51. At what point in governance does the Australian government get involved?

At what point in governance does the PNG government get involved?

All activities under the PNG Partnership Fund are managed by DFAT through the managing contractor. Both the Australian and PNG Government are involved in considering and assessing proposals. As with all Australian funded activities in PNG, the Government of PNG is regularly appraised of how activities are progressing during their implementation.

52. Can DFAT clarify that grants funded through PNG Partnership Fund are expected to be in the range AUD\$3-10M for up to 3 years ?

Are smaller grant proposals being encouraged to develop consortia to scale up activity?

Yes, under the PNG Partnership Fund grants process, organisations were invited to submit proposals that sought funding of between \$3 million to \$10 million per annum for a period of up to three years. Applications from consortia were strongly encouraged, to support a collaborative approach.

53. Also, can DFAT confirm all grants administered through PNG Partnership Fund are required to be co-financed ?

Clarify the required co-financing is 10% of the final budget being proposed ?

Yes. Consistent with the request for proposal documentation used for the grants process, all organisations were required to demonstrate a minimum co-contribution of 10 per cent of the total funding of their proposal. This contribution could be provided as funding or in-kind support.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

077 – Budget Estimates

Page:

Topic: Disaster Risk Reduction

Senator Moore, Claire

Question

82. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is budgeted together with preparedness and response, with the breakdown unclear.

What is the specific allocation of ODA to DRR initiatives?

What is the difference between ‘response’ funding in this grouping and the Emergency fund?

How will Australia Improve tracking, reporting and transparency of DRR financing and DRR ODA allocations?

83. The Australian Humanitarian Partnership appears to be providing disaster prevention and preparedness funding only to the Pacific. How will Australia address the underlying cause of disaster risks in highly-hazard prone locations in Asia?

84. In the government meeting our Grand Bargain commitments made at the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit, how much funding will be channelled to local actors this financial year?

Alternatively, how does Australia intend to support local organisation capacity building to be able to have the systems to effectively absorb and use these funds in line with humanitarian principles?

85. How is Australia honouring the global commitments it made to support governments and communities, particularly at the local level, to achieve the 4 priorities of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction?

86. Meaningful investment in DRR requires addressing the causes of risk and vulnerabilities, not just preparing people to respond. How is the Government addressing the increasing and multiple risks from climate change within this budget?

How is the budget tackling the drivers of risk and inequality?

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Answer

82. Under the Disaster Risk Reduction, Preparedness and Response budget line for 2017-18, \$6.82 million is allocated to global Disaster Risk Reduction partnerships, including our partnerships with UNISDR (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction) and the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR).

However, total ODA for Disaster Risk Reduction during 2017-18 will be higher. In FY 2015-16, 2.9 per cent of Australia's ODA was allocated for Disaster Risk Reduction. If the same proportion holds for FY 2017-18 it is estimated that approximately \$113.1 million of overall ODA 2017-18 will go towards Disaster Risk Reduction. This estimate reflects bilateral, regional, and multilateral investments that are contributing towards Disaster Risk Reduction.

What is the difference between 'response' funding in this grouping and the Emergency fund?

The preparedness and response element of the "Disaster Risk Reduction, Preparedness and Response" budget line is focused on ensuring that DFAT and its partners are prepared and ready to respond effectively to a disaster. For example, this funding supports DFAT's ability to have domestic medical and search and rescue teams on standby to deploy in the event of a crisis.

This budget line also supports capacity building to ensure countries in our region are better positioned to respond themselves when disasters strike. For example, this funding supports partnerships with Australian NGOs through the Australian Humanitarian Partnership and the Red Cross to support local preparedness and response capacity in the region.

The Emergency Fund is intended to be used for crisis response purposes as required throughout the year. The priority for this Fund is to enable Australia to respond to sudden onset crises (e.g. cyclones and earthquakes) in our region. It can also be drawn on to support other humanitarian crises where there is a need for Australia to respond (e.g. famine in South Sudan).

How will Australia improve tracking, reporting and transparency of DRR financing and DRR ODA allocations?

Currently the OECD DAC (Development Assistance Committee) does not have a marker for disaster risk reduction (DRR), so DFAT undertakes a manual internal tracking exercise to capture our DRR spend across the Aid program. It shows that Australia's total DRR expenditure in the 2015-16 financial year is estimated at 2.9 per cent of the aid program.

DFAT is working to institute an automated capture of disaster risk reduction funding throughout the aid program and we are working with the OECD to develop a universal DRR policy marker which will be incorporated within the DAC Creditor Reporting System.

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83. Our priority is to focus in the Indo-Pacific region to achieve greater impact where Australia is a key donor and likely first responder to large disasters in the Pacific. Australia supports the global push for reducing existing disaster risk and preventing the creation of new risks through our partnerships with UNISDR and the World Bank Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery. Australia continues to support disaster risk reduction in Asia through global partners and bilateral programs.

DFAT is working to fully integrate disaster risk reduction and climate risk considerations into aid programming decisions globally to ensure that Australian aid investments create a platform to build disaster resilience.

The Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP) also funds DRR. There are eight NGOs working to address disaster risk in Asia in 2016-17, implementing 26 projects with a primary focus on DRR with a total value of \$4.3 million.

84. The global definition for localisation is still being defined. For example, it is not yet clear whether it will include funding directly going to local organisations or wider investments that improve local capacity and preparedness.

An objective of DFAT's [Humanitarian Strategy](#) is strengthening leadership and decision-making by local and national actors in humanitarian action, in order to better address the needs of affected populations.

DFAT already provides direct support to national government, including National Disaster Management Offices (NDMO) and other institutions for disaster preparedness, response, early recovery and building national capacities.

- Since 2013, 70 Australian Civilian Corps personnel have been deployed to local organisations and NDMOs.

DFAT provides funding to Australian and International NGOs who are required to support and work with local and national actors to implement preparedness and response activities:

- In 2016-17 \$85.8 million [of humanitarian assistance expenditure – 23% of total expenditure] went to the Red Cross Movement and NGOs which includes a strategic focus on localisation.
- The [Australian Humanitarian Partnership \(AHP\)](#) is a new five-year (2017-2022), \$50 million partnership with six Australian NGOs and their consortium partners, to strengthen the ability of local communities and organisations in the Pacific to prepare for and respond to crises.
- The [SPRINT initiative](#) is a three-year \$9.5 million commitment to build the capacity of national governments to integrate sexual and reproductive health into disaster management policies, and build local capacity (affiliate member associations).

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DFAT also provides support to Country-Based Pooled Funds (CBPFs) and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), which increase funding accessible to local and international relief organisations in responses.

- In 2016-17, DFAT provided approximately \$25 million to CBPFs in Afghanistan, Iraq, Myanmar, Somalia and South Sudan.

85. The Attorney-General's Department (AGD) is Australia's designated national focal point for implementation of the Sendai Framework, and is responsible for leading Australia's reporting against the Sendai Framework. AGD is best placed to answer questions on the domestic action relating to Sendai commitments.

Through international advocacy, Australia has helped to develop the Sendai Framework indicators and Sendai Framework implementation plans for the Asia and Pacific regions.

Risk-informed decision-making is increasingly informing the design of Australian aid investments, especially in core vulnerable sectors, such as infrastructure, health, education, social protection and food security. DFAT is working to fully integrate disaster risk reduction and climate risk considerations into aid programming decisions.

DFAT is prioritising aid investments that support effective national action to reduce disaster risks, focussing on the growing capacity of partner countries in the Indo-Pacific region.

Key Australian aid investments supporting Sendai commitments are outlined below.

Partner	Amount	Timeframe
United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction	\$6.1 million	2016-2019
World Bank Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery	\$16.4 million	2016-2019
Australian Humanitarian Partnership	\$50 million	2017-2022
Climate Change Finance Readiness Project	\$2.3 million	2016-2018
Pacific Risk Resilience Program	\$17 million	2011-2018
Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Risk Reduction	\$250,000	2017-2018

In addition, eight ANCP NGOs worked with local communities across Asia and the Pacific to address disaster risk during 2016-17. Thirty-four projects, with a value of \$5 million, are currently being implemented to address issues across the four priority areas of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

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86. At the 21st Conference of the Parties, Australia committed to provide at least \$1 billion in climate finance, over a period of five years, to reduce emissions and assist vulnerable nations build resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change. Australia will maintain a \$200 million annual floor in our public climate finance spend through our aid program to assist countries in our region, particularly the Pacific, and to leverage further investment from the private sector. Australia's investments will aim to incorporate climate change and disasters into risk management best practice, as appropriate, according to the needs and systems of recipient countries.

In line with the Sendai agreement and the DFAT Humanitarian Strategy, DFAT is integrating climate action and disaster resilience across the aid program. Integrating climate change action into our development assistance protects our investments and builds long-term resilience to negative climate impacts.

Objective two of DFAT's Humanitarian Strategy (2016), Reducing Disaster Risk, focusses on addressing climate change and disaster risk reduction.

<http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Pages/humanitarian-strategy.aspx>

How is the budget tackling the drivers of risk and inequality?

The impact of hazards on communities is a direct result of vulnerability related to a range of complex, inter-related factors, such as poverty, environmental degradation, disability and gender inequality. DFAT aims to ensure that its development programs address the drivers of risk, and do not raise new or exacerbate existing risks.

DFAT cooperates with key stakeholders to;

- Enable the inclusive, people-centred approaches to DRR advocated by the Sendai Framework.
- Assist partner countries to generate scientific data, map hazards, and better understand risks that will enable them to mobilise domestic resources and tailor approaches to the risk context.
- Promote and invest in nationally-compatible, regional multi-hazard early warning mechanisms and help share hazard warning information across all countries.
- Promote and support the integration of DRR into national legislative, policy and planning frameworks of partner governments based on a multi-hazard understanding of disaster risk and evolving drivers, including gender inequality, urbanisation, climate change, natural resources depletion, migration and other demographic shifts.
- Advocate for public and private investment in disaster risk prevention and reduction.

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

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Page:

Topic: Global Partnership for Education

Senator Moore, Claire

Question

78. Has DFAT considered the effect that the freeze on Australia's ODA proposed for 2019-20 & 2020-21 would have on Australia's future commitments to multilateral health, education and environment initiatives? If the response is 'yes,' what is DFAT's assessment of the likely impact?

79. What factors will the Government consider in deciding the level of future funding for the Global Partnership for Education?

Answer

78. Current multi-year commitments will be met. Any future commitments will be considered at the appropriate time.

79. The Government will consider a range of factors at the time of deciding on a possible pledge to GPE for the 2018-20 replenishment, including:

- alignment of GPE with the [Australian Government's development policy](#) and priorities;
- GPE performance, including in relation to other education investments; and
- the broader Australian aid budget context.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

079 – Budget Estimates

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Topic: Gender Equality

Senator Moore, Claire

Question

80. What measurement tool is DFAT using to report on the 80% investment in gender equality?

If it is different to the OECD DAC gender equality reporting framework, what rationale exists for using different tools?

81. Given the stated priority towards gender equality investment, why was there no consistent information on gender equality expenditure in the Australian Aid Budget Summary 2017-2018?

Answer

80. DFAT uses the results of the annual Aid Quality Checks (AQC) to report on the target that more than 80% of all investments, regardless of their objectives, will effectively address gender issues in their implementation. AQC rate the performance of all investments with a value of \$3 million and above against six quality criteria, including gender equality.

DFAT draws on these AQC to report on the percentage of investments rated satisfactory or above for gender equality. The Office of Development Effectiveness independently verifies the robustness of AQC ratings. DFAT also monitors aid investments against the OECD DAC gender equality framework, which reports on expenditure data of activities that are targeted at gender equality – the DAC framework does not report on the quality of gender equality investments.

81. The Australian Aid Budget Summary, 2017-18, outlines the allocated official development assistance to the Gender Equality Fund (\$55.0 million), its key priorities based on Australia's Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Strategy, and its focus for the particular budget year.

Gender Equality expenditure is detailed in both Australian Engagement with Developing Countries – Part 2, Table 15 – Gender Equality and Performance of Australian Aid.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

080 – Budget Estimates

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Topic: Aid Evaluation

Senator Moore, Claire

Question

17. Is DFAT's process of evaluation of aid effectiveness conducted at the level of whole of program or whole of country?

18. Is a program regarded as advancing gender equity because a target number of investments satisfy this at their outset?

19. During implementation, how is gender equity advancement tracked? Is this at the program level or individual investment level?

20. What statistical measures are used to evaluate gender equity advancement at whole of program level?

21. Is a program evaluated as a success due to achieving their primary objectives?

22. Given the government has repeatedly emphasised quality over quantity in delivery of the aid program, what qualitative evaluation of programs has DFAT conducted ?

What qualitative measures were involved in such evaluations ?

What qualitative measures were utilised to determine gender equity advancement ?

During estimates hearings on 1st June 2017, DFAT confirmed performance and effectiveness is measured annually for projects worth over \$3M.

23. Why doesn't the department monitor all individual investments within programs?

24. Can DFAT confirm that across all investments the threshold for them to be monitored is \$3M?

Is that determination made only at the outset?

25. For monitored investments, does the department gather specific data on gender equity advancement ?

What sort of metrics?

How is gender equity advancement determined for a specific investment?

26. Where not all investments are monitored, how is a qualitative evaluation of whole of program effectiveness conducted?
How is advancement in gender equity determined?

27. The Foreign Minister only recently acknowledged the need for a data tool that captures the extent of poverty experienced by women. What are the current measures of poverty used by DFAT to report on the disadvantage experienced by women in the region ?

Answer

17. Is DFAT's process of evaluation of aid effectiveness conducted at the level of whole of program or whole of country?

DFAT evaluates aid effectiveness through strategic and program evaluations, as explained in the *DFAT Aid Evaluation Policy* (<http://dfat.gov.au/aid/how-we-measure-performance/ode/Pages/aid-evaluation-policy.aspx>):

1. The Office of Development Effectiveness (ODE) conducts **strategic evaluations** to evaluate aid effectiveness in relation to overarching policy directions or development themes, typically covering multiple investments, countries, regions and/or sectors.
2. DFAT aid program managers use **program evaluations** to improve development effectiveness in high priority areas relevant to their aid portfolio, typically covering a significant investment, or several investments within a priority sector.

Aid effectiveness is further scrutinised through audits by the Australian National Audit Office, and periodic reviews by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC). Australia was last reviewed in 2013.

18. Is a program regarded as advancing gender equity because a target number of investments satisfy this at their outset?

No. We do not categorise country/regional programs as 'advancing gender equity' on the basis of a particular number of investments achieving satisfactory ratings on gender equality in the Annual Quality Checks.

19. During implementation, how is gender equity advancement tracked?

Is this at the program level or individual investment level?

Tracking of effective performance on gender equality during implementation is done through the annual Aid Quality Checks. This is done at individual investment level.

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20. What statistical measures are used to evaluate gender equity advancement at whole of program level?

All investments with a total value over \$3 million are subject to an annual Aid Quality Check. The percentage of investments that have a satisfactory or higher AQC rating for gender equality is used to measure progress of the Australian aid program towards the 80% strategic target.

21. Is a program evaluated as a success due to achieving their primary objectives?

Yes, if a program achieves its primary objectives DFAT would generally consider it a success on this criterion.

22. Given the government has repeatedly emphasised quality over quantity in delivery of the aid program, what qualitative evaluation of programs has DFAT conducted ?

Most DFAT evaluations use 'mixed method' designs that combine quantitative and qualitative analysis to understand development effectiveness. DFAT has completed 28 strategic evaluations since 2012, available on the DFAT website (<http://dfat.gov.au/aid/how-we-measure-performance/ode/strategic-evaluations/Pages/strategic-evaluation-publications.aspx>). DFAT has also completed many program evaluations which include qualitative analysis, also available on the DFAT website (<http://dfat.gov.au/aid/how-we-measure-performance/ode/operational-evaluations/Pages/operational-evaluation-publications.aspx>).

What qualitative measures were involved in such evaluations ?

Consistent with DFAT's Monitoring and Evaluation Standards (<http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Pages/dfat-monitoring-and-evaluation-standards.aspx>), the approach and methods for each evaluation are aligned to the purpose, questions and intended use. Depending on the nature of the program or investment, typical qualitative methods include: literature review, program document review, focus groups, interviews, field observation and/or thematic analysis to determine trends in development effectiveness.

What qualitative measures were utilised to determine gender equity advancement ?

The annual Aid Quality Check involves qualitative questions in relation to an investment's progress on addressing gender equality, regardless of sector or objectives.

During estimates hearings on 1st June 2017, DFAT confirmed performance and effectiveness is measured annually for projects worth over \$3M.

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23. Why doesn't the department monitor all individual investments within programs?

DFAT monitors all individual investments within a program. However, preparation of Aid Quality Check reports are only undertaken for investments valued at \$3 million or higher. This reflects the greater complexity and larger contribution of higher value investments.

24. Can DFAT confirm that across all investments the threshold for them to be monitored is \$3M?

DFAT monitors all individual investments within a program. However, preparation of Aid Quality Check reports are only undertaken for investments valued at \$3 million or higher.

Is that determination made only at the outset?

No. If an investment increases in value to \$3 million or higher during implementation an Aid Quality Check report will be prepared.

25. For monitored investments, does the department gather specific data on gender equity advancement ?

Yes. See answer to QoN 20.

What sort of metrics?

See answer to QoN 20.

How is gender equity advancement determined for a specific investment?

See answer to QoN 20.

26. Where not all investments are monitored, how is a qualitative evaluation of whole of program effectiveness conducted?

Annual Aid Program Performance Reports for country and regional programs report on overall program effectiveness. These reports draw on a range of performance information including but not only Aid Quality Check reports.

How is advancement in gender equity determined?

The annual Aid Program Performance Reports assess progress on addressing gender equality at the country or regional program level.

27. The Foreign Minister only recently acknowledged the need for a data tool that captures the extent of poverty experienced by women. What are the current measures of poverty used by DFAT to report on the disadvantage experienced by women in the region?

The Foreign Minister launched a new gender-sensitive poverty tool, the Individual Deprivation Measure on 15 February 2017. DFAT draws on this

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new tool as it is being piloted, as well as on a variety of internationally agreed upon composite indices on gender inequality to report on women's disadvantage in the region, such as those constructed by the UN Development Programme, World Economic Forum, and OECD, as well as individual indicators on gender inequality, such as those compiled by World Bank and UNICEF.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

081 – Budget Estimates

Page:

Topic: PNG Health

Senator Moore, Claire

Question

Aid - Health (HIV & TB in PNG, Product Development Partnerships, R&D)

Papua New Guinea HIV funding

28. Following the decision to defund community HIV organisations in PNG, what funding has DFAT allocated to enable existing HIV organisations to survive until they are able to source alternative funds?

29. In light of the sudden retraction of health services in 2017, what plans does DFAT have to provide ongoing HIV prevention, since in its absence, PNG faces an unsustainable health problem?

30. What assurances can DFAT provide that under a managing contractor for Australian aid, the HIV client base can be re-engaged through this disruptive period for health service provision?

31. Can DFAT outline its plans for a national study of HIV in key affected populations?
Clarify what was meant in estimates hearings around "a 12-month position to coordinate and improve advocacy by HIV NGOs"?

32. Indicate which HIV NGOs out of 20 applicants have been approved, those deemed worthy of further consideration and development, and those rejected in the partnerships fund bidding process ?

Aid - Health - Product Development Partnerships

36. In 2014/15, Minister Bishop committed \$30m per year for 3 years to global health research. The Product Development Partnerships (PDP) spend is clearly documented as \$10m divided between three PDPs each year).

Could DFAT provide full data on how the remaining \$20m/year was spent for the past three years?

What other global health R&D projects were funded?

37. The PDPs have delivered significant results from their funding.

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Could DFAT provide data on the outcomes from non-PDP research funding they have provided?

38. Are there any plans to renew funding to the three Product Development Partnerships (PDPs) making new medicines and diagnostics for global health? If so, how much funding will be provide and for how many years?

39. Are there plans to fund more PDPs, beyond these three, in particular those making vital global health tools including:

- a. New reproductive health tools for women
- b. New vector control tools including insecticides
- c. New vaccines for AIDS, TB and malaria

40. Are there plans to expand its global health R&D funding to include not only overseas PDPs but also key Australian groups making vital global health medicines (e.g. Inhaled oxytocin to prevent maternal haemorrhage) ?

Tuberculosis treatment in Papua New Guinea

33. Can DFAT report on progress toward agreed goals in the 2012 Development Partnership Agreement between Australia and Papua-New Guinea for increasing tuberculosis detection and treatment completion rates? How has this progress has been assessed?

34. The worst of PNG's multidrug resistant tuberculosis is concentrated in the country's Western Province, especially on the island of Daru. Can DFAT report on any improvements to treatment and care at Daru Hospital? Can DFAT report on measures to assist the Hospital in managing its budget?

35. Can DFAT report on the impact of Australia's commitment to nationwide health system strengthening for tuberculosis services in the Western Province and National Capital District?

Answer

HIV

28. Following the decision to defund community HIV organisations in PNG, what funding has DFAT allocated to enable existing HIV organisations to survive until they are able to source alternative funds?

There has not been a decision to defund HIV organisations in PNG. DFAT has recently approved the first round of PNG Partnership Fund grants, which will support integrated health programs that include HIV prevention and treatment. We continue to support the PNG Government to deliver better services using its own systems.

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DFAT has also successfully negotiated with the Global Fund (GF) to continue its HIV treatment services in PNG until December 2017. We expect that further funding will be available from the next round of GF grants.

29. In light of the sudden retraction of health services in 2017, what plans does DFAT have to provide ongoing HIV prevention, since in its absence, PNG faces an unsustainable health problem?

See response to Q.28.

The Papua New Guinea Government has responsibility for the planning and delivery of HIV and other health services in PNG. DFAT's support to PNG includes assistance to the Government to develop the *National Sexually Transmitted Infections and HIV Strategy*, which will outline how it will provide sustainable services going forward.

30. What assurances can DFAT provide that under a managing contractor for Australian aid, the HIV client base can be re-engaged through this disruptive period for health service provision?

DFAT understands that all clients receiving HIV treatment previously covered under DFAT funding have been supported through the Global Fund, the PNG Government, and DFAT's PNG Partnership Facility.

31. Can DFAT outline its plans for a national study of HIV in key affected populations?

DFAT, the Centre for Disease Control and the Global Fund have supported the Integrated Bio-Behavioural Surveillance, which is currently underway and due to be completed by February 2018. Findings will be provided to the PNG Government to support its ongoing planning for HIV treatment and services.

Clarify what was meant in estimates hearings around "a 12-month position to coordinate and improve advocacy by HIV NGOs"?

DFAT is supporting an Advocacy Coordinator position within UNAIDS to assist HIV advocacy NGOs to better coordinate and engage with the PNG Government on behalf of stakeholders. The position is being developed in consultation with the HIV advocacy NGOs.

32. Indicate which HIV NGOs out of 20 applicants have been approved, those deemed worthy of further consideration and development, and those rejected in the partnerships fund bidding process ?

The successful applicants will be announced soon after contract arrangements are completed. The details of all other applicants will remain commercial-in-confidence until such time as they are approved for funding.

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Tuberculosis

33. Can DFAT report on progress toward agreed goals in the 2012 Development Partnership Agreement between Australia and Papua-New Guinea for increasing tuberculosis detection and treatment completion rates?

The 2012 Development Partnership Agreement has been superseded by the *Papua New Guinea-Australia Aid Partnership Arrangement 2016-2017*, which may be accessed at <http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Pages/papua-new-guinea-australia-aid-partnership-arrangement-2016-2017.aspx> . As outlined in the responses to questions 34 and 35 below, Australia and Papua New Guinea have made significant progress in addressing TB detection and treatment.

34. The worst of PNG's multidrug resistant tuberculosis is concentrated in the country's Western Province, especially on the island of Daru. Can DFAT report on any improvements to treatment and care at Daru Hospital?

Considerable progress has been made in the prevention, detection and treatment of TB in Western Province, as confirmed by the WHO Regional Green Light Committee of experts in drug-resistant TB. The Committee noted these improvements in its last (August 2016) report, which can be found at http://www.wpro.who.int/papuanewguinea/areas/tb_leprosy/daru_update/en/

Areas of improvement included:

- Community-based treatment
- Individual care planning
- Availability of medicines
- Treatment completion
- Diagnosis of drug-resistant TB.
- Infection control
- TB response planning

Can DFAT report on measures to assist the Hospital in managing its budget?

Western Province will receive a total of \$44 million out of Australia's \$60 million commitment to TB in PNG, and much of this will directly and indirectly assist Daru Hospital. Australia's support includes:

- infrastructure support such as the construction of a TB isolation ward at Daru Hospital
- health workforce support such as funding key health positions for Western Province health services
- technical support through the Burnet Institute to provide expertise for the emergency response to drug-resistant tuberculosis

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- community support such as World Vision's community treatment sites on Daru Island, and provision of a sea ambulance to reach remote villages and
- international and local laboratory support to improve in-country testing and TB drug procurement and supply chain support to ensure medicines are available.

35. *Can DFAT report on the impact of Australia's commitment to nationwide health system strengthening for tuberculosis services in the Western Province and National Capital District?*

Australia's systems strengthening approach for TB has been developed in consultation with the Papua New Guinea National Department of Health, relevant Provincial governments and with oversight from the World Health Organization. It complements Australia's other health investments to strengthen PNG's broader health system.

Australia's actions in Western Province include

- improving clinical management and support of drug-resistant TB cases, leading to an increase in people completing their treatment from around 65 per cent in 2014 to now more than 95 per cent
- rolling out the new TB drug (Bedaquiline) for extensively drug-resistant TB.
- improved outreach through establishment of five outreach posts on Daru Island to improve community-based treatment
- supporting outreach visits to Middle and South Fly District communities since 2012.

TB control initiatives in the National Capital District include:

- support to the World Health Organization (WHO) for drug-resistant TB technical support
- A pilot program to introduce new paediatric TB drugs
- The Business for Health program to work with the business community to address TB in the workplace in PNG
- procurement of equipment and consumables for the Central Public Health Laboratory
- provision of technical advice to strengthen the public health and laboratory functions and the Emergency Response Taskforce
- support for the development of a new five year TB response strategy which was approved in September 2016

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Topic: Human Trafficking

Senator Moore, Claire

Question

Modern Slavery / Human Trafficking

66. Can DFAT outline the key areas of focus around the role of the Ambassador for People Smuggling and Human Trafficking for Australia?
67. Provide an overview of the ambassador's working relationship with the Operation Sovereign Borders & Joint Agency Task Force?
68. Can DFAT indicate the travel conducted by the ambassador during 2016-17?
69. In what way does the ambassador come to be involved in cases where modern slavery is involved?

Answer

66. Can DFAT outline the key areas of focus around the role of the Ambassador for People Smuggling and Human Trafficking for Australia?

The Ambassador for People Smuggling and Human Trafficking works closely with the Operation Sovereign Borders (OSB) Joint Agency Task Force to ensure that international elements of OSB are effectively coordinated across government. The Ambassador takes forward the government's work to prevent and combat people smuggling and human trafficking, including internationally, through global initiatives like the UN Alliance 8.7 to tackle forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking and child labour; regionally; primarily through the *Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime* which Australia co-chairs with Indonesia; and bilaterally, working with regional partners. Through this work the Ambassador advocates for Australia's policies, seeks resettlement arrangements for refugees in regional processing, negotiates for returns of persons found not to be owed protection and drives action to combat human trafficking and modern slavery.

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67. Provide an overview of the ambassador's working relationship with the Operation Sovereign Borders & Joint Agency Task Force?

The Ambassador for People Smuggling and Human Trafficking works closely with the Joint Agency Task Force in support of Operation Sovereign Borders (OSB). The Ambassador pursues OSB objectives and operations through engaging bilaterally with source and transit countries, regionally through the Bali Process, and multilaterally through relevant UN agencies and processes. The Ambassador advocates OSB policy, seeks resettlement arrangements for refugees under regional processing arrangements, negotiates for returns of persons found not to be owed protection and drives action to combat people smuggling, human trafficking and modern slavery.

68. Can DFAT indicate the travel conducted by the ambassador during 2016-17?

The Ambassador for People Smuggling and Human Trafficking undertakes regular international travel, notably: for advocacy and discussions to advance Australia's international work to combat human trafficking and people smuggling, including bilaterally, regionally through the Bali Process and multilaterally through the UN system; to speak at international conferences on these themes; to negotiate with other countries on possible arrangements for the resettlement of refugees; to negotiate for returns of persons found not to be owed protection; and to chair officials-level meetings and working groups of the Bali Process. DFAT does not publicly release detailed travel itineraries for the Ambassador: while some of these travel engagements are public, others relate to in-confidence bilateral matters.

69. In what way does the ambassador come to be involved in cases where modern slavery is involved?

The Ambassador's role on human trafficking, modern slavery and related exploitation is principally as an advocate for people smuggling and human trafficking outreach, and policy action internationally. As such, he is not directly involved in the reporting or investigation of individual cases of alleged slavery-like practices domestically. Should the Ambassador receive information about such a case, he would refer this information to the appropriate Australian authorities.

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Topic: IxC

Senator Moore, Claire

Question

InnovationXchange

71. Why does the government's key innovation body not support product innovation, including development of:
- a. More effective new drugs being developed against drug resistant TB and malaria
 - b. New drugs to prevent haemorrhage in childbirth, being developed by Australian organisations
 - c. New diagnostics for Zika, Ebola, dengue and chikengunya being developed by Australian organisations
 - d. New tools to more than double the rate of cervical cancer detection in poor countries???

DFAT's innovationXchange does support product innovation. Three examples include support through the Global Innovation Fund for Valid Nutrition to develop an innovative food supplement to address malnutrition; the Newborn Foundation to test a life-saving neonatal screening technology; and Med Biotech Laboratories to test an innovative anti-malaria home proofing solution. The Department also supports development efforts to combat and treat TB, Malaria, maternal and neonatal health and numerous other health challenges. Should the innovationXchange receive proposals in the above health challenge areas they will be assessed against innovationXchange criteria.

72. What has been the budget for the InnovationXchange in 2014/15, 2015/16 & 2016/17?

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
innovationXchange operating budget	\$33,000	\$248,782	\$197,185
innovationXchange aid budget	\$20m	\$20m	\$50m

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How much of each figure was assigned to Official Development Assistance?

100% of the aid budget and 0% of the operating budget.

73. Has there ever been an evaluation of the Innovationxchange? No.

If yes, when and where is it available?

If no, why not? The unit has only been in existence for two years; a review would be premature. The innovationXchange is subject to standard monitoring, evaluation and quality processes.

74. Have any members of the International Reference Group of the InnovationXchange received remuneration for their services?

a. If yes, please provide details of the remuneration provided and to who?

No.

75. Please provide the dates of all the meetings of the International Reference Group.

29 May 2015; 25 September 2015; 22 September 2016; and 21 April 2017.

76. Are the minutes of the International Reference Group publically available? No.

a. If yes, please provide a copy of all minutes of the International Reference Group

b. If no, why not? The purpose of the group is to provide strategic advice to the Foreign Minister.

77. What is the specific nature of the Innovation Xchange's involvement in each of the following?

What is the assigned budget for each?

What outcomes has the InnovationXchange's involvement in each produced?

(a) The Education in Emergencies Challenge: A MIKTA initiative delivered by Australian Aid

(b) Vietnam Water Initiative

(c) DFAT Technology Against Poverty Prize

(d) mSupply project

(e) Hamutuk project

(f) LAUNCH Food project

(g) Blue Economy Challenge

(h) Better data for health partnership

(i) Global Innovation Fund

(j) Seed Pacific project

(k) The Pacific Humanitarian Challenge

See below table.

Project	Expected outcomes	Budget \$m
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Project	Expected outcomes	Budget \$m
Blue economy aquaculture challenge	To support innovative solutions to problems facing aquaculture in the areas of fish feed; new ocean products; and better farm design, with the aim of improving productivity and livelihoods.	\$3.6m
Pacific Humanitarian challenge	To identify and support solutions to problems facing humanitarian response in the Pacific in the areas of disaster communications, logistics and financial resilience, with the aim of improvindg the effectiveness of humanitarian response.	\$2.7m
LAUNCH Food	To improve the supply and affordability of nutritious food and enable people to make better food choices by accelerating investment-ready innovations, with the aimof reducing the incidence of non-communicable diseases and stunting.	\$5.0m
Hamutuk Nutrition	To develop a multi-sector collaborative approach combined with use of mobile applications to combat malnutrition in Timor-Leste, where 1 in 2 children are stunted.	\$1.25m
Last Taboo	To develop affordable and accessible feminine hygiene products in the Indo Pacific, to empower women and improve health and sanitation outcomes.	\$0.25m
Vietnam Water Partnership	To catalyse private sector investment in water infrastructure to improve access to clean water in Vietnam.	\$2.0m
Investing in Women - Asia	To unlock finance for women-led SMEs; establish business coalitions to promote gender equality throughout supply chains, and work with governments to improve employment conditions for women.	\$6.0m
Seed Pacific	To partner with and access the knowledge, networks and capital of private sector corporations to achieve greater development impact in the Pacific.	\$3.5m
No win no fee trial	Test the hypothesis that we can better incentivise long term improvements to country taxation systems, through paying specialists a success fee based on the value of the taxation improvements they realised.	\$0.4m
Global Innovation Fund	A multi-donor initiative to pilot, test and scale social innovations aiming to improve the lives and opportunities of millions of people in the developing world. There have been 27 investments made to date.	\$30.0m
Google Impact Challenge	To identify and invest in quality initiatives in the region using technology for development. Investments selected will improve access to safe water, improve child learning outcomes and increase access to micro-financial services	\$2.0m
Global Innovation Exchange	A partnership between iXc, USAID's Development Lab and the Korea International Development Agency to develop and launch an online platform to	\$0.3m

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Project	Expected outcomes	Budget \$m
	connect innovators and funders of development innovation around the world. This aims to improve development outcomes through leveraging greater funding for innovative development solutions.	
Innovation Resource Facility	To enhance DFAT and other Australian Government agencies' innovation capabilities by providing efficient access to high quality innovation related expertise not available through existing panel arrangements.	\$1.0m
Bloomberg Data for Health	To contribute to providing 1 billion people across 20 countries and cities with better health data, and to equip governments with tools needed to improve public health through enabling evidence based policy reform. The program seeks to provide 250 million people with a high-quality birth and death certificate system and 750 million people with substantially improved cause of death information.	\$17.5m
Global Humanitarian Lab	GHL is both an incubator to develop ideas into solutions and an accelerator to scale solutions for the humanitarian sector, with the aim of improving the effectiveness and impact of humanitarian response globally.	\$0.8m
mSupply	To improve the availability of medical supply information in the Pacific region, starting in 6 countries, leading to improved health services.	\$2.0m
XPRIZE	To catalyse additional investment in sustainable very low cost water production technologies to improve poor people's access to clean water in the region.	\$2.2m
MIKTA Education in emergencies challenge	To identify and support innovations to improve education services in emergency situations – particularly for girls – with a focus on: improving delivery of and access to education through technology; increasing participation in education by enabling children and youth to feel safe; enhancing the quality and relevance of educational content and delivery; and enabling local communities to support education delivery, access, and sustainability.	\$2.1m
MIT/Atlassian Youth Skills & the Workforce of the Future	To source ideas to help prepare disadvantaged youth in the Indo-Pacific for the disruption to labour markets being caused by automation, artificial intelligence and the broader forces of Industry 4.0.	\$1.4m

* Monitoring and evaluation processes are incorporated within the design of each investment made under these initiatives.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

084 – Budget Estimates

Page:

Topic: Family Planning

Senator Moore, Claire

Question

Family Planning

9. In the GREEN book part 2 2015-16 at p.25, within a footnote, DFAT presents the finalised figure for family planning expenditure in 2015-16 as \$23.7M.

Does this figure represent total ODA expenditure on Reproductive health care and Family planning?

Explain how this figure relates to the Australian Health ODA table on the same page?

Outline how this figure relates more widely to the Australian ODA tables with Reproductive health care and Family planning categories, namely Research, Gender Equality, Disability Inclusion, Health and Maternal & Child Health?

Using the same international methodology agreed at the 2012 London Family Planning Summit,
can DFAT confirm the family planning expenditure figures for 2014-15 and 2013-14?

10. With reference to the GREEN book part 2 2015-16 at p.25, a footnote indicates "...family planning and reproductive health program data presented in this publication has been compiled using DAC sectors which differs from the methodology developed by DFID for tracking family planning expenditure"
Can DFAT explain why these data reporting changes were necessary when consistency to comparison is critical to monitoring from 2012 through to 2020?

Can DFAT outline the key differences in methodology that were deemed important in the new process and outline what are DAC sectors?

11. Can DFAT provide details of all inclusions for:

[a] the Australian Research ODA table under the Family planning and reproductive health category

[b] the Australian Gender Equality ODA table under the Family planning and reproductive health category

[c] the Australian Disability Inclusion ODA table under the Family planning

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and reproductive health category

[d] the Australian Health ODA table under the Reproductive health care and Family planning categories

[e] the Australian Maternal & Child Health ODA table under the Reproductive health care and Family planning categories ?

12. With respect to Family Planning in PNG, following up on the response to QoN#074 (sections 9-12) from last estimates, most NGO funding ended in Dec2016, yet the new PNG Partnership fund has only just concluded asking for grant proposals.

Hence, what plans does DFAT have to ensure Family Planning service continuity through the change in governance arrangements?

13. Will DFAT clarify whether the proportion of PNG funding allocated to Family Planning will be maintained or enlarged with the new arrangements?

In the response to QoN#146 from the last estimates, consultation has been undertaken with UNFPA, IPPF and MSI to arrive at an assessment of the impact of the US imposition of a global gag rule.

14. Has DFAT realised global funding for Family Planning is experiencing a time of exceptional need and that these cuts put at risk Australia's aid investments?

Has the government undertaken any systematic review of the potential risks to Australia's aid objectives?

Does DFAT acknowledge that Australia is obliged to contribute more as an international citizen?

Has DFAT discussed this matter with the minister?

At the estimates hearings, the department advised that Australia had received an invitation to the forthcoming Global Summit on Family Planning to be held in London, England in July.

15. Given this event happens at a critical time for family planning globally, has any decision been made about attendance?

16. Given the opportunity to commit to advancing girls and women's rights by committing to increased spending on family planning and reproductive health, will the Australian government be making a funding commitment at this event?

Answer

Question 9:

9 (a) No.

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9 (b) The \$23.7 million for family planning activities is calculated using the internationally agreed 'DFID methodology' which applies a percentage of expenditure against 13 DAC Codes with relevance to family planning services. The Australian Reproductive Health Care and Family Planning expenditure is the sum of expenditure under five DAC Codes.

9 (c) ODA activities are coded to one or more DAC sector / purpose codes depending on the nature of each aid program. Activities that contribute to specific thematic areas such as Research, Gender Equality or Disability are reflected in each thematic table.

9 (d) Australia's family planning expenditure under the DFID methodology was \$34.0 million for 2014-15 and \$46.89 million for 2013-14.

10 (a) There has been no change to the methodology used to calculate either Australia's ODA expenditure on Reproductive Health Care and Family planning, or to the DFID methodology. For the first time, the 2015-16 Green Book presents both calculations.

10 (b) See Answer to 10 (a).

11. Calculations for each of these categories is based on an assessment of DAC codes across a broad range of investments. These capture the proportion of an investment's Family Planning and Reproductive Health expenditure against the type of ODA referred to in the table title. The number of investments included and selected examples for each ODA table are below:

11a) Research ODA: a proportion of one investment (Australia-Indonesia Partnership for HIV) is included.

11b) Gender Equality ODA: a proportion of 18 investments is included. This includes:

- Health Capacity Development and Service Delivery (PNG)
- UNFPA Core Contribution
- IPPF Core Funding
- Cambodia: delivering better health.

11c) Disability inclusion ODA: a proportion of 3 investments is included. This includes:

- Volunteers program (AVID – Australian Volunteers International, Scope Global, Australian Red Cross).

11d) Health ODA: a proportion of 32 investments is included. This includes:

- Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria 2014-16
- Health Capacity Development and Service Delivery (PNG)
- UNAIDS Core Contribution
- ANCP Program Funding.

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11e) Maternal and child health ODA: a proportion of 12 investments is included. This includes:

- Health Capacity Development and Service Delivery (PNG)
- UNFPA Core Contribution
- IPPF Core Funding.

12. DFAT will fund existing family planning services until 30 June 2017 under the previous grant mechanism, and will continue to fund family planning services under the PNG Partnership Fund (PPF).

13. Overall funding to family planning will remain similar to previous years' funding.

14. (a) DFAT is aware of the decline in global funding for family planning, and the potential impact on our region.

14. (b) DFAT has engaged with a range of stakeholders regarding the anticipated decline in global funding and the potential impact on our region.

14. (c) The Australian Government remains committed to supporting global efforts to reduce the unmet need for quality reproductive health and family planning services and continues to fund family planning activities with key partners.

14. (d) Yes.

15. and 16. Australia's Ambassador for Women and Girls, Dr Sharman Stone will be representing Australia and making a statement at the 2017 Family Planning Summit.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

085 – Budget Estimates

Page:

Topic: DFAT – Market Research

Senator Farrell, Don

Question

For the 2016-17 financial year, what was the total amount spent by the Department/agency on market research (either as a whole contract or as part of a contract)?

For each contract for market research in 2016/2017, can you please provide:

- The subject of the market research;
- The supplier;
- Whether the supplier has been engaged previously and if so, for which contracts;
- The total value of the contract;
- The term of the contract (time);
- The date that the decision was taken to seek market research on the topic;
- The date the contract was opened to tender or selection process;
- The date the supplier was engaged;
- Whether the contract was subject to a tender process, including whether there was a full, partial or closed tender process;
- Does the supplier exist on a pre-approved supplier list, if so, when were they added to that list;
- Whether the Minister, or the Minister's Office, requested that the research be conducted;
- Whether the Minister approved the decision to conduct market research;

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- Whether the Minister approved the contract with the supplier;
- Whether the Minister or the Minister's office was consulted on questions asked;
- Whether the Minister or the Minister's office received a copy of the market research;
- If the decision to conduct research was initiated by the department or agency, was the Minister or their office consulted before the decision was taken to conduct research, if so – in what form did that consultation take (written, verbal other);
- If the decision to conduct research was initiated by the department or agency, did Minister or their office make any amendments or changes to the Department's proposal for market research to be conducted, if so, what changes and to what aspects were they made;
- At any stage in the life of the proposal to conduct market research were other departments or agencies consulted?
- At any stage in the life of the proposal to conduct market research were other Ministers, or the Prime Minister consulted?
- At any stage in the life of the proposal to conduct market research did the expected cost change, if so how?
- At any stage in the life of the proposal to conduct market research did the scope, questions or supplier of the research change?
- Have any topics or questions of market research been conducted and subsequently conducted again by the same or different supplier?

Answer

Contracts awarded for market research valued at over \$10,000 (including GST) are available on Austender via the 'Market Research' category.

The department's purchasing was undertaken in accordance with the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 and the Commonwealth Procurement Rules, which require Commonwealth officials to ensure value for money through the efficient, effective, economical and ethical use of public resources.

The Ministers office was not involved with, or consulted on, the procurement or outcomes of any of the contracts in the 'Market Research' category.

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

086 – Budget Estimates

Page:

Topic: DFAT Contracts

Senator Xenophon, Nick

Question

1. What percentage of contracts entered into by the Department in FY 2015/16 were limited?
2. What was the total value of these limited tenders?
3. Across the department, please provide a list of all contracts in FY 2015/16 that involved a limited tender contract to an entity for services below \$80,000 followed by a limited tender contract (either in FY 15/16 or 16/17) to the same entity for services below \$80,000 or above \$80,000 (please list the two contracts by AUSTENDER number). Please provide the justification (and any documents relating thereto) for the limited tender of any second contract that was above the \$80,000 threshold.
4. Across the department, please provide a list of all contracts in FY 2016/17 that involved a limited tender contract to an entity for services below \$80,000 followed by a limited tender contract to the same entity for services below \$80,000 or above \$80,000 (please list the two contracts by AUSTENDER number). Please provide the justification (and any documents relating thereto) for the limited tender of any second contract that was above the \$80,000 threshold.

Answer

Question 1 & 2

See below table. This data is publicly available on AusTender.

	Count	Percentage	Value (AUD)
Open tender	1120	70.04	1,961,644,319.94
Prequalified tender	33	2.06	3,953,280.44
Limited tender	446	27.89	111,813,228.17
Total	1,599	100	2,077,410,828.55

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Question 3

For the 2015-16 FY, DFAT entered into 308 contracts valued at or below \$80,000 (inclusive of GST) through limited tender. This figure represents less than 19 per cent of the total volume of contracts entered into. Of these 308 contracts, 252 were awarded to individual suppliers, with 56 of them awarded more than one contract. Providing the approval documentation for these 308 contracts would require significant resourcing and DFAT considers this an inappropriate diversion of resources. A full listing of limited tender contracts can be found on AusTender.

Question 4

For the 2016-17 FY (as of 22 June 2017), DFAT entered into 296 contracts valued at or below \$80,000 (inclusive of GST) through limited tender. This figure represents 23 per cent of the total volume of contracts entered into. Of these 296 contracts, 239 were awarded to individual suppliers, with 57 of them awarded more than one contract. Providing the approval documentation for these 296 contracts would require significant resourcing and DFAT considers this an inappropriate diversion of resources. A full listing of the contracts can be found on AusTender.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

087 – Budget Estimates

Page:

Topic: SAFTA

Senator Xenophon, Nick

Question

The amendments to the Singapore FTA include procurement commitments from state governments which were not in the original agreement, which only made commitments on Commonwealth government procurement.

1. Can the government guarantee that these commitments are consistent with current state government procurement policies which seek to use government procurement to support local industries through use of Australian made steel and other initiatives to support local small and medium-sized enterprises?

The amendments to the Singapore FTA include commitments to remove labour market testing for hundreds of occupations covered by the temporary Visa 457 category which was still in place when the amendments were negotiated. Since these amendments were made public in March 2017, the government in April acknowledged the exploitation of vulnerable temporary workers employed under the Visa 457 category and announced the abolition of this Visa category, its replacement with other provisions. It also claims to have a policy of reintroducing labour market testing for temporary workers, to test if local workers are available before temporary overseas workers are employed. This appears to mean the amendments to the Singapore FTA are inconsistent with current government policy to reintroduce labour market testing.

2. Will the government renegotiate these amendments?

Answer

1. The Australian Government worked closely with State and Territory Governments when negotiating the Agreement to Amend the Singapore-Australia Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA). Like the Commonwealth procurement system, State and Territory Government procurement frameworks are generally non-discriminatory and so are already open for Singaporean suppliers to tender. Each of the States and Territories explicitly agreed to any commitments relating to their procurement frameworks, which required no substantive change to existing arrangements, and which protected State and Territory policies regarding health, education, SMEs and motor vehicles.

2. No. Australia's commitments under the Agreement to Amend SAFTA are not affected by the recently announced visa reforms. The Government has been clear that the reforms will be implemented in a manner consistent with our international trade commitments, including the Agreement to Amend SAFTA which was signed on 13 October 2016.

The Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP) implements Australia's international trade commitments on the temporary movement of personnel through our visa system. Our temporary entry commitments under SAFTA are primarily met through the subclass 457 visa (and from March 2018, the new Temporary Skill Shortage visa and its accompanying occupations list).

The consolidated occupation list, maintained by DIBP, gives effect to Australia's international trade commitments and includes a range of over 400 occupations. This is not the first time there have been changes to the occupation list, and the list will be subject on ongoing review. Australia has not made any temporary entry commitments on specific occupations under the Agreement to Amend SAFTA.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

088 – Budget Estimates

Page:

Topic: TPP - costs of negotiation

Senator Xenophon, Nick

Question

TPP

1. What has been the total cost of negotiation in respect of this treaty, including the cost of FTE officials?
2. Please break out the travel costs and advise locations that Australian Officials have flown to?

Answer

1. As at 28 June 2017, the total dollar figure spent on negotiating this treaty between the 2009-10 and 2016-17 financial years was \$7,325,999. This figure includes the costs of hosting TPP meetings in Australia, and the attendance of Australian delegations at official TPP negotiations.

Currently, there are four officers who spend part of their time working on the TPP (estimated 2 FTE equivalent). The number of staff working full-time on the TPP during the course of the negotiations varied between 2 and 17, with additional staff contributing to TPP-related work when required.

2. Between the 2009-10 and 2015-16 financial years, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade spent \$7,325,999 on official TPP trade negotiations. This figure includes airfares, accommodation, travel allowance, transport, travel documents, some mobile/internet costs, room bookings and hospitality. The breakdown is as follows:

Financial Year	Cost
2016 – 17 [at 15 May]	\$104,555
2015 – 16	\$909,376
2014 – 15	\$1,761,734
2013 – 14	\$1,220,295
2012 – 13	\$818,234
2011 – 12	\$1,417,907
2010 – 11	\$863,450
2009 – 10	\$230,448
TOTAL	\$7,325,999

In the course of TPP negotiations, Australian officials travelled to the following locations for TPP negotiations and related meetings:

Round one – March 2010, Melbourne
Round two – June 2010, San Francisco
Round three – October 2010, Brunei
Round four – December 2010, Auckland
Round five – February 2011, Santiago
Round six – March-April 2011, Singapore
Round seven – June 2011, Ho Chi Minh City
Round eight – September 2011, Chicago
Round nine – October 2011, Lima
TPP Leaders' Meeting– November 2011, Honolulu (held in the margins of APEC Leaders' Meeting)
Round ten – December 2011, Kuala Lumpur
Round eleven – March 2012, Melbourne
Round twelve – May 2012, Dallas
Round thirteen – July 2012, San Diego
TPP Ministers Meeting – September 2012, Vladivostok (held in the margins of APEC Leaders' Meeting)
Round fourteen – September 2012, Leesburg
Round fifteen – December 2012, Auckland
Round sixteen – March 2013, Singapore
Round seventeen – May 2013, Lima
TPP Ministers' Meeting – April 2013, Surabaya (held in the margins of APEC Trade Ministers' Meeting)
Round eighteen – July 2013, Kota Kinabalu
TPP Ministerial Meeting – August 2013, Bandar Seri Begawan Brunei Darussalam
Round nineteen – August 2013, Bandar Seri Begawan Brunei Darussalam
TPP Leaders' Meeting – October 2013, Bali (held in the margins of APEC Leaders' Meeting)
TPP Chief Negotiators' Meetings – November 2013, Salt Lake City
TPP Ministerial Meeting – December 2013, Singapore
TPP Ministerial Meeting – February 2014, Singapore
TPP Chief Negotiators' Meeting – May 2014, Ho Chi Minh City
TPP Ministerial Meeting – May 2014, Singapore
TPP Chief Negotiators' Meetings – July 2014, Ottawa
TPP Chief Negotiators' Meetings – September 2014, Hanoi
TPP Ministerial Meeting – October 2014, Sydney
TPP Trade Ministers' and Leaders' Meetings – November 2014, Beijing
TPP Chief Negotiators' Meetings – December 2014, Washington
TPP Chief Negotiators' Meetings – January 2015, New York
TPP Chief Negotiators' Meetings – March 2015, Hawaii
TPP Chief Negotiators' Meetings – May 2015, Maryland
TPP Chief Negotiators' Meetings – May 2015, Guam
TPP Ministerial and Chief Negotiators' Meetings – July 2015, Maui

TPP Ministerial and Chief Negotiators' Meetings – September-October 2015, Atlanta
TPP Leaders' Meeting – November 2015, Manila
TPP Signing – February 2016, Auckland
TPP Ministers' Meeting – May 2016, Arequipa
TPP Leaders', Ministers' and Chief Negotiators' Meetings – November 2016, Lima (held in the margins of the APEC Summit
TPP officials Meeting – January 2017, Sydney
TPP Ministers' Meeting – March 2017, Viña del Mar (held in the margins of Pacific Alliance High Level Dialogue)
TPP officials' Meeting – May 2017, Toronto
TPP Ministers' Meeting – May 2017, Hanoi (held in the margins of APEC Trade Ministers' Meeting)

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

089 – Budget Estimates

Page:

Topic: The Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA)

Senator Xenophon, Nick

Question

1. What is the status of the GPA?
2. What has been the total cost of negotiation in respect of this treaty, including the cost of FTE officials?
3. Please break out the travel costs and advise locations that Australian Officials have flown to?

Answer

1. Negotiations on Australia's accession bid are ongoing.
2. Between the start of consultations on joining the GPA in October 2014 and 30 June 2017, the cost to DFAT includes staffing costs plus the travel costs set out in answer 3 below. At any given time, 3-4 DFAT officials spent a portion of their time working on the GPA accession negotiations (approximately 1.5 FTE total).
3. The amount spent on travel by DFAT officials in relation to the GPA was around \$64,000. This covered negotiations during meetings of the GPA Committee in Geneva, and consultations with domestic stakeholders in all Australian capital cities, as set out below:
 - Melbourne, October 2014
 - Brisbane, Darwin, Hobart, and Sydney, December 2014
 - Canberra, January 2015
 - Adelaide, March 2015
 - Perth, April 2015
 - Geneva, June 2015
 - Geneva, October 2015
 - Geneva, February 2016
 - Brisbane and Melbourne, May 2016
 - Sydney, June 2016
 - Geneva, October 2016
 - Geneva, February 2017
 - Geneva, June 2017

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

090 – Budget Estimates

Page:

Topic: ODA budgets

Senator Xenophon, Nick

Question

1. Can you please provide the budgets for foreign aid over the last three financial years?
2. Please provide a list of programs that have either been put on hold (for any reason), had their funding reduced, or been terminated over the last three financial years. For each program, please stated:
 - a. The Target Country
 - b. The budget amount at program inception
 - c. The cut against the original budget
 - d. The reason for the hold, reduction or termination.

Answer

1. Total Australian Official Development Assistance budgets for the last 3 financial years were:

2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
\$5,031.9m	\$4,051.7m	\$3,827.8m

2. Refer response to Question on Notice 173, Additional Estimates 2016, 11 February 2016 and response to Question on Notice 13, Supplementary Budget Estimates 2015, 22 October 2015.

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

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Page:

Topic: DFAT Laptops

Senator Bilyk, Catryna

Question

1. How many laptops are currently on issue to staff of the Department and agencies in the portfolio?
2. Can an itemised list showing make and model please be provided?
3. How many new laptops were purchased by the Department and agencies in the portfolio in calendar year 2016?
4. What was the total cost (GST inclusive) of purchasing laptops for staff of the Department and agencies in the portfolio in calendar year 2016?
5. How many laptops did the Department and agencies in the portfolio have to be replaced due to damage in calendar year 2016? What was the cost of replacement (GST inclusive)?
6. How many laptops were reported lost or stolen in calendar year 2016? What was the cost of replacement (GST inclusive)?

Answer

1. The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade is currently replacing its end-of-life computers as part of the International Communications Network (ICN) Program. ICN is replacing many of our traditional computers with laptops, which serve the dual purpose of desktop PC and mobile device. ICN is mid-way through its global rollout and an exact stocktake total is not available. An estimate, as at 30 June 2017, is 4900 laptops issued to DFAT officers and partner agency staff connected to DFAT's network.. The department does not hold information on the number of laptops in portfolio agencies.
2. Laptop models are:
 - MicroSoft Surface Pro 4
 - Lenovo Yoga X1
 - Toshiba models: Portege, Z30, Z39B, Z830, Z930
 - Hewlett Packard EliteBook models.

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3. 3396 new laptops were purchased by the department in 2016. The department does not hold information on the number of laptops purchased by portfolio agencies.
4. Total cost of laptops purchased for departmental staff in 2016 was \$6,189,293 (GST inclusive). The department does not hold information on the cost of laptops purchased by portfolio agencies.
5. Six departmental laptops were replaced due to damage in 2016. The cost of replacement was \$11,550 (GST inclusive). The department does not hold information on the number of damaged laptops reported by portfolio agencies.
6. Two laptops were reported lost/stolen in 2016. Replacement cost was \$3850 (GST inclusive).

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Page:

Topic: PNG: Kokoda

Senator Lambie, Jacqui

Questions and answers

1. *In reference to the number of Australians trekking across the Kokoda Trail each year.*

During the period 2004-2008 when the Kokoda Trail was managed by a PNG CEO annual trekker numbers increased from 1,584 to 5,621 – an increase of 72 per cent. Since the Australian Government assumed responsibility for its management trekker numbers have declined from 5,621 in 2008 to 2,597 in 2016 – a decrease of 53 per cent.

What are the reasons for the significant decline in trekker numbers each year since the Australian Government assumed control of the trekking industry in 2008?

The PNG Government is responsible for the management of the Kokoda Track and the trekking industry, not the Australian Government. PNG's Kokoda Track Authority (KTA) regulates the trekking industry and oversees track maintenance, and PNG's Tourism Promotion Authority is responsible for marketing the track as a tourism destination.

2. *In reference to the fact that some trek operators licensed by the PNG Kokoda Track Authority do not have Public Liability Insurance cover: Does the Australian Government have a Duty of Care to warn Australian trekkers of the consequences of incurring an injury or illness that may result in a permanent disability if they trek with a company that does not have a Public Liability Insurance policy?*

The Australian Government consistently encourages its citizens to take personal responsibility for their travel choices and strongly supports travellers taking out travel insurance commensurate with the activities that they intend to undertake. Through the Government's Smartraveller website, the Australian Government recommends that Australians, if they decide to walk the Kokoda Track, exercise a high degree of caution due to the high-levels of serious crime in PNG.

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Smartraveller warns that the level of safety standards Australians might expect of transport and tour operators may not be met by operators overseas. Australian travellers should research these companies prior to engaging their services. Further, Smartraveller highlights that each year a number of travellers trekking the Kokoda Track are medically evacuated to Australia, at high cost to those individuals, and that some deaths have occurred.

3. *With reference to the interpretive signage at Owers Corner:*

a. *What was the cost of the contract for the Interpretive Design Company to design and install interpretive panels at Owers Corner in May 2016?*

Although the panels were installed in May 2016, the project commenced before 1 January 2016 (when DFAT assumed responsibility for the Kokoda Initiative on behalf of the Australian Government) and was a collaborative effort between the Department of the Environment and Energy (DoEE) and PNG's Tourism Promotion Authority. As such, this question should be referred to DoEE.

b. *Has the Interpretive Design Company, or any other company been contracted to design and develop any other interpretive panels along the Kokoda Trail?*

Yes. In April 2017, DFAT contracted the company to amend the text of one of the interpretive panels at Owers Corner and repair another that had been vandalised.

4. *In reference to the engagement of the Dr Andrew Connelly as Military Heritage Advisor with the PNG National Museum and Art Gallery:*

a. *Is the position of Military Heritage Advisor with the PNG National*

Yes. The position is funded by Australia at the request of PNG's National Museum and Art Gallery (NMAG).

Museum and Art Gallery funded by the Australian Government?

b. *What is the salary of the Military Heritage Advisor?*

AUD10,332 per month.

c. *Why was the position of Military Heritage Advisor advertised during the Christmas holiday period i.e. 19 December to 8 January 2017?*

The advertisement of the position was organised by NMAG. Museum staff developed the selection criteria for the position and requested DFAT's help to advertise and fill the role as soon as possible.

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d. Why was the advertisement restricted to institutions which would have been substantially closed during the holiday period?

The position was advertised widely, including on the website of the Australian Government's lead contractor engaged in the delivery of Australia's support under the Kokoda Initiative, Abt Associates. It was also shared with universities, the Army Museum of Western Australia, Darwin Military Museum, Army Museum of NSW and Army Museum of South Australia. Moreover, the advertisement was shared through local and international networks by NMAG, the KTA, the Conservation and Environment Protection Authority and Kokoda Initiative staff.

e. Why was the position not advertised with the Australian War Memorial?

The decision to approach particular organisations was made by NMAG according to its own priorities.

f. What qualifications does Dr Connolly have in regard to the protection and interpretation of Australia's military heritage in accordance with the Principles of Commemoration along the Kokoda Trail?

Dr Connolly has extensive experience in PNG, including through his work on the Lost Battlefield of the Kokoda Track and collecting oral histories from the Eora Creek/Alola region of the track. NMAG will establish an advisory panel through which the Department of Veterans' Affairs, the Australian War Memorial and Kokoda tour operators can help guide NMAG's work on military heritage.

5. In reference to the Kokoda Strategic Plan 2012-2015 developed by the Australian CEO of the PNG Kokoda Track Authority during the period 2009-2012:

With reference to Strategy 1: Increase the benefits and opportunities for landowners and track based communities:

a. Strategy 1.1.3: Implement guest house certification and booking systems. What systems are now in place for booking campsites and certifying guest houses?

b. Strategy 1.1.5: Developed and implemented a strategic marketing plan to increase trekker numbers.

Why did trekker numbers decrease every year during the 2012-2015 trekking period?

c. Strategy 1.1.6: Implement Standards for porters and guides. Why has this objective been ignored?

d. Strategy 1.1.7: Develop livelihoods opportunities.

What specific livelihood opportunities were developed during the period 2012-2015?

e. Strategy 1.1.8: Develop cultural tourism opportunities.

What specific initiatives were implemented for cultural tourism during the period 2012-2015?

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Questions relating to the functioning and reporting of the KTA are matters for the KTA itself. While the Australian Government supports the KTA, it is not an arm of the Australian Government nor is it answerable to the Australian Government.

6. *With reference to Strategy 2: Preserve the unique values and legacy of the Track and enhanced the trekking experience:*

a. *Strategy 2.1.1: Clearly identify the values that need to be preserved and have them recognised formally in planning and other processes (e.g. Sustainable Master Plan).*

What specific military heritage values have been recognised?

b. *Strategy 2.2.2: Implement Track Management Guidelines.*

What management protocols are currently in place for the Kokoda trekking industry?

c. *Strategy 2.2.3: Reinforcing and regulating tour operator licensing system.*
What management protocols are currently in place to regulate the tour operator licensing system?

d. *Strategy 2.2.4: Put in place sustainable maintenance programs for track infrastructure and services in partnership with relevant stakeholders.*

What specific programs were put in place for the sustainable maintenance of the Kokoda Trail?

e. *Strategy 2.2.6: Develop a capacity strategy that provides trekker number targets that maintain the desired trekker experience.*

What were the trekker number targets for each year during the period 2012-2015?

See answer to Question 5.

7. *In reference to Strategy 3: Facilitate improved mutual respect, trust and understanding between stakeholders:*

a. *Strategy 3.3.1: Establish MOU's and MoA's with all key stakeholders clarifying roles and responsibilities.*

Were MOU's and MoA's with all key stakeholders established and where were they published?

b. *Strategy 3.3.4: Ensure local communities cultural values and belief systems and practices are respected and observed. Have the 'cultural values' and 'belief systems' been identified and published?*

See answer to Question 5.

8. *In reference to Strategy 4: Set in place good Governance and Management arrangements to guide and evaluate its operation:*

a. *Strategy 4.4.1: Finalise and implement Governance review outcomes.*

When were the Governance review outcomes finalised and where have they been published?

b. *Strategy 4.4.2: Ensure effective participation by all Management Committee members.*

Are there any specific examples of effective participation by Management

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Committee members during the period 2012-2015?

c. *Strategy 4.4.4: Develop capacity of Management Committee members to communicate and work as a team.*

In view of the fact that the Kokoda Track Authority has not published a newsletter for the past two years how is this objective being achieved?

d. *Strategy 4.4.5: Develop and use agreed plans and processes such as Strategic Plan, Business Plan, Communication Strategy to assist good management practice.*

In view of the fact that there is not a single management protocol in place for the management of the Kokoda trekking industry what is the current status of these plans?

e. *Strategy 4.4.6: Devise and implement a marketing strategy to increase tourism yield.*

Was a marketing strategy devised, published and reviewed in view of the fact that trekker numbers declined each year during the period 2012-2015?

See answer to Question 5.

9. *In reference to Strategy 5: Work to become a sustainable and effective organisation:*

a. *Strategy 5.5.1: The Management Committee supplies clear guidance and evaluation to management.*

Have these guidelines been published and what system of management evaluation is currently in place?

b. *Strategy 5.5.3: Develop, use and evaluate performance against clear operational plans linked to the Strategic Plan.*

Have operational plans been developed and published?

c. *Strategy 5.5.4: Develop, maintain and update internal financial and administrative processes and procedures.*

Did the Kokoda Track Authority publish an Annual Report for each year during the period 2012-2015 and were they published?

d. *Strategy 5.5.5: Develop sustainable revenue streams and ensure adequate financial reserves are maintained.*

Which specific sustainable revenue streams were developed during the period 2012-2015 and what financial reserves were established by the end of 2015?

e. *Strategy 5.5.6: Provide clear reports on finances and performance to KTA's stakeholders. Were reports on finances and performance distributed to KTA's stakeholders during the period 2012-2015?*

f. *Strategy 5.5.9: Explore opportunities to benefit tour operators by exploiting total buying power (i.e. bulk purchase of hotel accommodation, insurance, flights).*

Were these opportunities explored during the period 2012-2015 and what were the outcomes?

See answer to Question 5.

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10. *With reference to Senate Question 1943 (11) and (12) which advised that an expert consultant had been engaged to produce a Kokoda Safety Map at a cost of \$41,849.50 AUD:*

- a. Has the accuracy of the Kokoda Safety Map been validated by the Kokoda Track Authority?*
- b. Is the map currently distributed to Kokoda trek operators and/or trekkers?*
- c. What is the current status of the map?*

The “Kokoda Safety Map” is not a DFAT-supported project. This question should be referred to DoEE as the project was initiated prior 1 January 2016.

11. *With reference to Kokoda Initiative signs along the Kokoda Trail advising that:*

‘This project has been funded by the Kokoda Initiative – a partnership between the Governments of Papua New Guinea and Australia – Supporting better education, health, water and sanitation in the Kokoda Track region, Oro (Central) Province’:

- a. What is the purpose of the signs?*

Branding is a key mechanism for enhancing the visibility of the Australian Government’s international development and aid initiatives, and increases the transparency and accountability of the aid program. Branding maximises recognition of the development role played by the Australian Government. In the case of Kokoda Initiative signs, they inform visitors and local communities about the support provided by the PNG-led Kokoda Initiative.

- b. How many of these signs have been installed along the trail and in what locations?*

Over the past two years, signs have been installed at health and education facilities in most of the major Kokoda Track villages including: Assimba, Kanga, Kokoda, Gorari, Kebara, Waju, Isurava, Alola, Abuari, Kavovo, Kagi, Naduri, Efogi 1, Efogi 2, Envilogo, Manari, Naoro 1, Naoro 2, Vesulogo, Sogeri, Kailaki and Oyatana.

- c. What was the cost of the design, development, transport and installation of each sign?*

Each sign costs around PGK1,900 (approx. AUD785), including freight and installation. They are typically transported in the same consignment as building materials and erected by the same building contractors, so it is difficult to itemise specific costs.

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12. With reference to the engagement of consultants for the Kokoda Initiative:

- a. Which Australian consultants have been engaged by the Australian Government between 2012 and 2017 to assist the Kokoda Initiative and the Kokoda Track Authority and what was the total cost incurred to engage each consultant?*
- b. What was the: (a) budget; and (b) actual cost and outcome, per consultant engaged by the Australian Government to work on projects along the Kokoda Trail, between 2012 and 2017?*
- c. Can the Minister provide a list of the NGOs that have received funds for projects along the Kokoda Trail between 2012 and 2017, including details of the: (a) tender process; (b) funds allocated; and (c) outcomes of each project undertaken per NGO?*

Questions regarding the implementation of Kokoda Initiative activities up until 31 December 2015 should be directed to DoEE.

To provide the details of all of the NGOs and consultancies DFAT has funded (including budgets, tender processes, actual funds allocated and outcomes) would entail a significant diversion of resources and, in these circumstances, the department does not consider the additional work can be justified. However, a number of examples are provided below:

- In 2015-16, DFAT supported the Kokoda Track Foundation's (KTF) Kokoda College under the Australian NGO Cooperation Program (approx. AUD50,000). The Kokoda College is PNG's leading pre-service teacher-training facility and offers a 40-week teacher-training course as opposed to the PNG standard of six-weeks. Teachers who graduate from Kokoda College are better equipped to teach in rural and remote locations and provide children with superior educational outcomes.
- DFAT is also currently working with KTF on a children's book project designed to improve connections between primary school-aged children in Australia and their counterparts along the Kokoda Track. The books will tell the Kokoda story in language appropriate to the target age groups and will be illustrated by the children of each country via workshops held at the Kokoda College, with participants from both Australian and PNG schools. Total funding allocation is approx. AUD36,000.
- In 2016-17, DFAT is funding the salary of a Military Heritage Adviser to support the development of a military heritage strategy by PNG's National Museum and Art Gallery. See answer to Question 4 for further details.
- DFAT worked with the Port Moresby RSL Sub-branch to establish a new interactive commemorative display at Jacksons International Airport in Port Moresby to tell the story of SQNLDR John Jackson DFC. Jackson was the World War II Australian fighter pilot for whom the airport is named. The project was co-funded by DFAT and the PNG National

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Airports Corporation and was formally opened on 24 April 2017. Total funding allocation was approx. AUD43,000.

DFAT has established a relationship with the Seventh Day Adventist Church to supply qualified health workers to aid posts and clinics in Central Province (home to the southern half of the Kokoda Track).

13. *With reference to Senate Question 1947.*

a. The Minister advised that ‘the Sustainable Livelihoods Project aims to increase the capacity of Kokoda Track communities to generate income from tourism by adding value to the trekking experience. It has included activities such as a study exploring issues of demand and supply and labour availability; three Pilot Projects in 2010-11; and activities undertaken in 2011-12 developed with reference to the outcomes of the Pilot Projects’.

I. What outcomes were identified from each of three Pilot Projects referred to?

II. What initiatives have added value to the trekking experience and what is the estimate of how much additional income has been generated as a result of the program?

c. The Minister advised that the objectives for the Livelihoods Project were to ‘Identify micro-business development opportunities along the Kokoda Track corridor, focussing on tourism and rural enterprises associated with the trekking industry’.

Can the Minister provide a list of the micro-business development opportunities that were identified and provide a list of outcomes for each one?

d. The Minister advised that the Livelihoods Project would ‘develop low maintenance recommendations without the need for highly sophisticated technical knowledge’.

Can the Minister provide a list of the ‘low maintenance recommendations’ made as a result of the project?

e. The Minister advised that the Livelihoods Project would ‘reduce migration to the towns and encourage a more stable and satisfied village community’.

Can you please provide an assessment of the effectiveness of this objective in regard to the village of Nauro?

f. The Minister advised that the Livelihoods Project would ‘involve women and young people in greater income earning activities, thus raising their economic status in village society’.

Can the Minister please provide details of the outcomes of this objective in each village along the trail?

g. How much funding was provided for the Livelihoods Project for each of the following years:

2009

2010

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2011

2012

2013

2014

2015

2016

- *What value-added programs are operating along the trail in 2017 as a result of the program?*

Questions regarding the implementation of Kokoda Initiative activities up until 31 December 2015 should be directed to DoEE. Since assuming leadership of the Kokoda Initiative on behalf of the Australian Government, DFAT has not provided any funding for the “Sustainable Livelihoods Project”.

14. With reference to Senate Estimates Question 1946: The Minister advised that ‘the Australian Government provided \$99,974 AUD to fund Conservation Volunteers Australia for infrastructure and track maintenance along the trail during the period 2010-2012. The Minister advised that local villagers were trained and ‘qualified as track builders that the Kokoda Track Authority can draw on for future work’.

- a. If the Minister’s statement was correct why were Rangers from the Queensland National Parks engaged to do the same work along the trail as the Australian Conservation Volunteers were engaged to do up till 2012?*

DFAT is supporting a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on track maintenance between the KTA and Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS). DFAT is providing funding for logistics and QPWS is funding the salaries of its personnel. The KTA requested QPWS support to repair key sections of the Kokoda Track ahead of the 2017 trekking season – which coincides with the 75th anniversary year of the Kokoda campaign. QPWS is working alongside KTA rangers and people from local villages with expertise in track maintenance.

- b. What is the total cost of the work being undertaken by the Queensland National Parks Rangers in April-May 2017?*

DFAT and QPWS agreed to a maximum budget of AUD70,000 for the initial phase of the program (five deployments). DFAT is currently awaiting the final invoice from QPWS, at which time the total cost of the program will be known.

- c. How long will Rangers from Queensland National Parks be engaged in track maintenance along the Kokoda Trail?*

The current MoU between QPWS and KTA ends on 1 March 2019. QPWS’ support has been well-received by the KTA, local communities and a number of trekking companies, and DFAT is considering extending its support for the program beyond the 2016-17 financial year.

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d. What is the total budget for the track maintenance program?

Up to AUD70,000 in 2016-17.

15. Can the Minister give an assurance that the Kokoda Trail is safe for trekkers to traverse?

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade Consular services charter advises Australians that the Government does not guarantee their safety and security in another country. Australia's travel advice recommends Australians exercise a high degree of caution when walking the Kokoda Track and travelling through the areas adjacent to each end of the track. The advice recommends Australians consider the high levels of serious crime in PNG when deciding whether to participate in trekking activity.

16. Why has the Australian Government failed to develop a master plan to protect and interpret the military heritage of the Kokoda campaign along the Kokoda Trail between Owers Corner and Kokoda since it assumed responsibility for the Kokoda Initiative in 2009?

The PNG Government is responsible for the Kokoda Initiative, not the Australian Government. PNG's Conservation and Environment Protection Authority is the lead agency for the Initiative and the National Museum and Art Gallery is responsible for military heritage. The Australian Government is committed to helping the museum develop a plan to protect and interpret the wartime heritage of the Kokoda Track. Dr Connolly's position (see answers to Question 4) is being funded to assist with this.

17. The term 'Kokoda Trail' is the official geographic name gazetted by the traditional owners of the land i.e. the independent sovereign nation of Papua New Guinea. It is also the official name of the battle honour awarded to the Papuan Infantry Battalion. The PNG Prime Minister, The Hon Peter O'Neill referred to the battles along the 'Kokoda Trail' in his speech at the 75th anniversary Anzac Dawn Service at Bomana War Cemetery on 25 April 2017.

No question supplied. See answer below.

18. Why does the Australian High Commission in Port Moresby defy the normal diplomatic protocols by referring to the name 'Kokoda Track' in PNG?

"Kokoda Track" and "Kokoda Trail" have been used interchangeably since the Kokoda campaign of World War II. According to the Australian War Memorial it is perfectly acceptable to use either term. The PNG Government agency responsible for Kokoda Track management is called the Kokoda Track Authority, and the most recent bilateral agreement on Kokoda uses "Track" – the PNG-Australia Joint Declaration on the Preservation of the Kokoda Track Region. This agreement was signed by former Australian Prime Minister Abbott and PNG Prime Minister O'Neill in September 2015. Given the

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Australian Government and the PNG Government accept either “Kokoda Track” or “Kokoda Trail”, there are no relevant “diplomatic protocols” in question.

19. What level of Australian Government funding has been provided to the PNG Kokoda Track Authority for the following financial years:

- a. 2012-2013;*
- b. 2013-2014;*
- c. 2015-2015; and*
- d. 2015-2016.*

Questions regarding the implementation of Kokoda Initiative activities up until 31 December 2015 should be directed to DoEE.

Since assuming leadership of the Kokoda Initiative on behalf of the Australian Government on 1 January 2016, DFAT has not provided funding directly to the KTA. However, DFAT has provided assistance to the KTA in the form of salary support for staff, payment of agreed invoices for some office and administrative costs, and funding for agreed track management activities through direct procurements or reimbursements. The following costs are an estimate of the level of assistance provided by DFAT since the beginning of 2016:

- KTA salaries = AUD62,000;
- KTA office support = AUD25,000; and
- Track maintenance = AUD15,000.

20. Has the PNG Kokoda Track Authority published audited Annual Reports for each financial year since 2012-2013 through to 2015-2016?

Questions relating to the functioning and reporting of the KTA are matters for the KTA itself. While the Australian Government supports the KTA, it is not an arm of the Australian Government nor is it answerable to the Australian Government.

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Topic: China Australia Year of Tourism – Return on Investment

Senator Brown, Carol

Question

1. Please provide the total cost and return on investment (ROI) figure achieved or expected for each of the following CAYOT events, along with a description of the methodology used, detailing any assumptions used in the calculations.

- a. Opening ceremony in Sydney
- b. Chairman Li Jinzao Guest of Government visit
- c. VIP Trade Mission and YOT celebration – Beijing and Shanghai
- d. Tourism Australia Business Events Showcase
- e. Australian Football Rules match
- f. Australian Tourism Exchange
- g. Marketing and airline partnerships campaign activities

2. Please provide a list of Australian Government and Australian agency attendees to each event including Ministers and staffers and accommodation costs per person, per night.

Answer

1. Total costs incurred by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) portfolio for events a – e and g are overleaf. The Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet is responsible for the delivery of Guest of Government visits.

An evaluation of the CAYOT as a whole will be undertaken at the completion of the year. Where currently available, ROI analysis and methodology have been provided.

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Event	Cost			ROI	Methodology
	DFAT	Austrade	Tourism Australia		
Opening ceremony in Sydney	n/a	n/a	\$2,212.00		
Chairman Li Jinzao Guest of Government visit	n/a	\$9,666.46 (including venue hire, catering and photographer costs)	\$3,842.45		
VIP Trade Mission and YOT celebration – Beijing and Shanghai	n/a	\$19,588.61 (based on market exchange rate) (including costs incurred by Austrade's China posts and travel costs for one Australia-based Austrade official)	\$800,000.00	<p>Estimated Advertising Value (EAV): \$4.5 million News stories: Beijing event: 719 Bank Of China MOU: 109</p> <p>In addition, the content value of Mr Wu's appearance and interviews was \$9 million. The exposure achieved to Mr Wu's social audience of 8.5 million followers would likely result in incidences of actual travel to Australia by some, and therefore increase the economic benefit to our visitor economy.</p>	Equivalent Advertising Value (EAV) calculates the scale of the coverage required, its positioning and then estimates what the comparable amount of space, if budgeted for as advertising, would cost. In some instances, a multiplier would be applied - frequently in the range of 3 to 10 - to allow for the integrity factor of news copy over advertising. Tourism Australia does not use a multiplier.
Tourism Australia Business Events Showcase	n/a	n/a	Delegate fees covered the cost of this event	EAV: \$1.2 million Potential leads: \$247 million	Equivalent Advertising Value (EAV) calculates the scale of the coverage

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					<p>required, its positioning and then estimates what the comparable amount of space, if budgeted for as advertising, would cost. In some instances, a multiplier would be applied - frequently in the range of 3 to 10 - to allow for the integrity factor of news copy over advertising. Tourism Australia does not use a multiplier.</p> <p>To determine potential leads, delegates complete a survey at the end of the showcase. From this, Tourism Australia tracks any reported opportunities in market that arise to quantify the value of the showcase.</p>
Australian Football League (AFL) match	n/a	n/a	\$741,401.00	<p><u>In China:</u> EAV: over AUD\$1.2 million Media clips: over 250</p> <p><u>In Australia:</u> EAV: over AUD\$2.3 million Media clips: over 100</p>	<p>Equivalent Advertising Value (EAV) calculates the scale of the coverage required, its positioning and then estimates what the comparable amount of space, if budgeted for as</p>

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				<p>Other results include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 50 media outlets from China and Australia attended the press announcement of the AFL Premiership Season Match in Shanghai including key media such as Channel Seven, CCTV, AFP, STV Sports Channel, China Tourism News and Shanghai Daily. The game saw a 5-6 million broadcast audience reach in China and Australia, including GZTV, Shanghai TV, and CCTV. <p>The game was also telecast across the globe as part of the weekly highlights program and expected to reach a further 96 countries.</p>	<p>advertising, would cost. In some instances, a multiplier would be applied - frequently in the range of 3 to 10 - to allow for the integrity factor of news copy over advertising. Tourism Australia does not use a multiplier.</p>
Australian Tourism Exchange (ATE)	n/a	n/a	ATE is Australia's largest annual travel and tourism business-to-business event. ATE brings together Australian tourism businesses and tourism wholesalers and retailers from around	The Australian Tourism Exchange is Australia's largest annual travel and tourism business-to-business event. ATE brings together Australian tourism businesses and tourism wholesalers and retailers from around the world through a combination of scheduled business	

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			the world through a combination of scheduled business appointments and networking events. It also provides international travel buyers with the opportunity to experience Australia's tourism offerings first-hand through pre and post event familiarisations. In 2017, 132 buyer delegates from China attended the event, along with 13 staff from Tourism Australia's China office.	appointments and networking events. It also provides international travel buyers with the opportunity to experience Australia's tourism offerings first-hand through pre and post event familiarisations. In 2017, 132 buyer delegates from China attended the event, along with 13 staff from Tourism Australia's China office. To minimise costs and maximise exposure, existing and planned announcements and events are being co-branded as part of the Australian CAYOT events, including some industry and sporting events. Given this, a return on investment analysis has not been conducted for ATE. ATE's effectiveness will be determined in line with Tourism Australia's usual practice for evaluating this annual event.	
Marketing and airline partnerships campaign activities	n/a	n/a	Airline partnerships: \$4.7 million (Jan – June 2017) \$3.5 million (July – Dec 2017) (with a further \$10.7 in partnership contribution) Brand marketing (including Public Relations and International Media Hosting Program) \$4.4 million (Jan – June 2017) \$2.84 million (July – Dec 2017)	Tourism Australia is yet to receive campaign results because most of these campaigns have only just finished.	The calculation of ROI is based on campaign KPIs agreed with each respective airline prior to the commencement of campaign activities and is based on campaign impressions, campaign clicks and campaign bookings.
Total	n/a	\$29,255.07	\$16,987,455.45		
Portfolio total	\$17,016,710.52				

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2. A list of attendees from across the DFAT portfolio for events a – e and g, including accommodation costs per person per night, are below. Questions relating to Ministerial and staffers attendance and costs for these events should be directed to the Department of Finance.

Event	DFAT	Austrade	Tourism Australia
Opening ceremony in Sydney	<p>HE Jan Adams AO PSM, Australian Ambassador to the People's Republic of China 2 nights at \$370</p> <p>Director Services and Tourism Exports 1 night at \$171 1 night at \$272</p> <p>Policy Officer Services and Tourism Exports 1 night at \$171</p>	<p>Jane Madden, Executive Director, Tourism Investment Education and Programs 2 nights at \$322.50 per night</p> <p>Daniel Boyer, General Manager, Tourism Division 2 nights at \$322.50 per night</p> <p>Dan Williams, Assistant General Manager, Tourism Policy and Operations Branch 2 nights at \$322.50 per night</p> <p>Janice Wykes, Assistant General Manager, Tourism Research Australia 2 nights at \$322.50 per night</p> <p>Manager, Tourism Operations 2 nights at \$322.50 per night</p> <p>Policy Officer, Tourism Operations 2 nights at \$322.50 per night</p> <p>Senior Policy Officer 2 nights at \$264 per night</p>	<p>Tony South, Chair</p> <p>Francis Wong, Board Director 1 night at \$370 per night</p> <p>John O’Sullivan, Managing Director</p> <p>Karen Halbert, Executive General Manager Corporate Affairs</p> <p>Mark Craig, Executive General Manager Corporate Services</p> <p>Tim Mahony, General Manager, Government</p> <p>Andy Jiang, Country Manager, China 2 nights at \$350 per night</p> <p>non-SES staff x 4</p> <p>(accommodation costs incurred for Francis Wong and Andy Jiang only)</p>

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<p>Guest of Government visit</p>	<p>HE Jan Adams AO PSM, Australian Ambassador to the People's Republic of China (accommodation costs included above)</p> <p>Director Services and Tourism Exports (accommodation costs included above)</p>	<p>Jane Madden, Executive Director, Tourism Investment Education and Programs</p> <p>Daniel Boyer, General Manager, Tourism Division</p> <p>Dan Williams, Assistant General Manager, Tourism Policy and Operations Branch</p> <p>Janice Wykes, Assistant General Manager, Tourism Research Australia</p> <p>Manager, Tourism Operations</p> <p>Policy Officer, Tourism Operations</p> <p>Senior Policy Officer (entrepreneurs networking event only)</p>	<p>Tony South, Chair</p> <p>John O'Sullivan, Managing Director (bilateral meeting only)</p> <p>Tim Mahony, General Manager, Government (entrepreneurs networking event only)</p> <p>Phillipa Harrison, Executive General Manager International (entrepreneurs networking event only)</p> <p>Non-SES staff x 2 (entrepreneurs networking event only)</p> <p>Non-SES staff x 1 (familiarisation trip to Blue Mountains only)</p>
<p>EVENT TOTAL (Accommodation)</p>	<p>\$1,354</p>	<p>\$4,398</p>	<p>\$1,070</p>

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VIP Trade Mission and YOT celebration – Beijing and Shanghai	<p>Beijing: HE Jan Adams AO PSM</p> <p>Elizabeth Peak (Minister Counsellor – Economic)</p> <p>Counsellor - Cultural</p> <p>First Secretary - Economic Senior Alumni Engagement Officer</p> <p>Administrative Officer - Cultural</p> <p>Shanghai: Graeme Meehan (Consul-General)</p> <p>Bonnie Hoffman (Consul)</p> <p>John Fowler (Consul)</p>	<p>Dan Williams, Assistant General Manager, Tourism Operations (Canberra) 5 nights at an average of \$310.55 per night</p> <p>Dan Tebbut, Acting China Country Manager Beijing 1 night at \$264.42 Shanghai 2 nights at \$342.77 per night</p> <p>Senior Investment Commissioner, Greater China Beijing 2 nights at \$264.95 per night</p> <p>Acting Trade Commissioner, Shanghai (no accommodation costs incurred)</p> <p>Trade Commissioners x 3 (no accommodation costs incurred)</p> <p>Locally engaged staff x 7 (no accommodation costs incurred)</p>	<p>John O’Sullivan, Managing Director 2 nights at approx. \$260 per night</p> <p>Karen Halbert, Executive General Manager Corporate Affairs 2 nights at approx. \$260 per night</p> <p>Andrew Hogg, Regional General Manager, North China 2 nights at approx. \$260 per night</p> <p>Andy Jiang, Country Manager 4 nights at approx. \$260 per night</p> <p>Non-SES staff x 3 5 nights each at approx. \$260 per night</p> <p>Non-SES staff x 2 4 nights each at approx. \$260 per night</p> <p>Non-SES staff x 1 2 nights at approx. \$260 per night</p> <p>Non-SES staff x 2 3 nights each at approx. \$260 per night</p>
EVENT TOTAL (Accommodation)	No accommodation costs incurred	\$3,033	\$10,660

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Tourism Australia Business Events Showcase	Christopher Lim (Consul-General Chengdu)	Jeffrey Turner , Senior Trade Commissioner Assistant Trade Commissioner	John O'Sullivan , Managing Director 2 nights at approx. \$260 per night Andy Jiang , Country Manager, China 2 nights at approx \$260 per night Non-SES staff x 2 5 nights each at approx. \$260 per night Non-SES staff x 1 4 nights at approx. \$260 per night
EVENT TOTAL (Accommodation)	No accommodation costs incurred	No accommodation costs incurred	\$4,680
Australian Football Rules match	HE Jan Adams AO PSM , Australian Ambassador to the PRC 1 night at approx. \$222 1 night at approx. \$322 First Secretary – Public Affairs & Culture 1 night at approx. \$263 Shanghai: Graeme Meehan, (Consul-General) (no accommodation costs) Bonnie Hoffman (Consul) (no accommodation costs)	Richard Coote , China Country Manager Trade Commissioners x 5 Locally engaged staff x 5	Geoff Ikin , General Manager, Global Media and PR 6 nights at approx. \$429 per night Andrew Hogg , Regional General Manager, North China (no accommodation costs) Non-SES staff x 2 (no accommodation costs)

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	John Fowler (Consul) (no accommodation costs)		
EVENT TOTAL (Accommodation)	\$807	No accommodation costs incurred	\$2,574
Australian Tourism Exchange	Assistant Director Services and Tourism Exports	Dan Williams , Assistant General Manager, Tourism Policy and Operations Janice Wykes , Assistant General Manager, Tourism Research Australia	The Australian Tourism Exchange is Australia's largest annual travel and tourism business-to-business event. ATE brings together Australian tourism businesses and tourism wholesalers and retailers from around the world through a combination of scheduled business appointments and networking events. It also provides international travel buyers with the opportunity to experience Australia's tourism offerings first-hand through pre and post event familiarisations. In 2017, 132 buyer delegates from China attended the event, along with 13
EVENT TOTAL (Accommodation)	No accommodation costs incurred	No accommodation costs incurred	

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			staff from Tourism Australia's China office.
Marketing and airline partnerships campaign activities	n/a	n/a	n/a
EVENT TOTAL (Accommodation)	No accommodation costs incurred	No accommodation costs incurred	No accommodation costs incurred

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

094 – Budget Estimates

Page:

Topic: Cancun Conference - Disaster Risk Reduction

Senator Moore, Claire

Question

Mr Isbister: There was a conference that Minister Fierravanti-Wells attended in Cancun a week ago that took forward this agenda and we contributed to that but we also have investments around disaster risk reduction in each of the country programs, and particularly in the Pacific region. That could be investments around bill-back better. It could be around engineering approaches and so on. The overall percentage of ODA on that this year is about 2.9 per cent of our—

....

Senator MOORE: There will be a lot of questions on notice including: can the department provide a copy of the ministers' programs from their conference?

Answer

Please refer to answer QoN 104 (Budget Estimates).

095 – Budget Estimates

Page:

Topic: Ministerial office budgets

Senator Brown, Carol

Question

- What is the annual allocation of funds for office administration and support provided by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade for Minister Ciobo's office? Could you provide a breakdown of the budget?
- Please provide details of the administrative arrangements that apply to this budget.
- Has Minister Ciobo or his office used the office budget or directly drew on departmental funds for hospitality purposes? If so what are the details.

Answer

1. The allocation for Mr Ciobo's Office for the 2016-17 financial year was \$185,000.
2. The allocation is managed by DFAT's Executive Branch and covers expenses associated with services to ministers for which portfolio departments are responsible as outlined in section 1.2.2 of the Ministers of State Entitlements Handbook.

The Office has not used its funding allocation for the purposes of hospitality.

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

096 – Budget Estimates

Page:

Topic: Staff costs

Senator Gallacher, Alex

Question

- 1) Does any office use a garden service for indoor or outdoor pot plants/flowers maintenance?
 - a. Who are the contracts with?
 - b. How much does each contract cost?
 - c. How often do they visit?
 - d. Please provide an annual cost.
- 2) Have any floral displays or indoor plants or pot plants been hired or leased for display in any offices?
 - a. Who were the contracts with?
 - b. How much was each contract cost?
- 3) What was the total cost of all subscriptions by you and your staff to online news services, newspapers, magazines, journals and periodicals from 1 January 2016?
 - a. What are these services / newspapers / magazines / journals / periodicals?
 - b. Please provide an annual cost.
- 4) What was the total value of all gifts purchased for use by the department in the past 12 months?
 - a. What were the gifts purchased?
 - i. Who were they gifted to?
- 5) Do you purchase bottled water or provide coolers for your department?
 - a. What is the monthly cost of this?
- 6) Do you provide fruit for your department?
 - a. What is the monthly cost of this?
- 7) What is the total bill for your department in the past 12 months:
 - a. Taxi hire
 - b. Limousine hire
 - c. Private hire care
 - d. Hire car rental
 - e. Ridesharing services
- 8) How many media or public relations advisers are employed in the department?
- 9) What is the forecast for the current financial year for the number of media or public relations advisers to be employed and their total cost?

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- 10) What is the total cost of media monitoring services used by Department?
- 11) How much did your department spend on Facebook advertising or sponsored posts in the past 12 months?
- 12) How much has the Department spend in legal costs in the past 12 months?
 - a. For what specific purposes or matters was legal advice sought?
- 13) Has the Department engaged any consultants to provide the following services or advice in the past 12 months?
 - a. Social media
 - i. And the cost of these services
 - b. Photography
 - i. And the cost of these services
 - c. Acting training
 - i. And the cost of these services
 - d. Ergonomics
 - i. And the cost of these services
- 14) Have any staff who received a redundancy from the Department in the last two years undertaken any paid work or provided any paid services for the Department?
 - a. What was the nature of these works/services?
 - b. What was the total cost of these works or services?
- 15) How many redundancies were processed by the Department in the past 12 months?
 - a. Of these redundancies, how many were:
 - i. Voluntary?
 - ii. Forced?
 - b. What was the total cost of all redundancies?
- 16) Does the department have an iTunes account?
 - a. What is the total expenditure in the past 12 months on iTunes?
 - i. What applications/subscriptions/services were purchased through iTunes?
- 17) Does the department have an Android account?
 - a. What was the total expenditure in the last 12 months on Android?
 - b. What applications/subscriptions/services were purchased through Android?
- 18) What were the top 20 most utilised (by data sent and received) unique domain names accessed by the department in the last 12 months?
- 19) What were the top 20 most accessed (by number of times accessed) unique domain names accessed by the department in the last 12 months?
- 20) How much is spent on tea/coffee/milk for staff?
- 21) Does any office have coffee machines?
 - a. How many?
 - b. What was their purchase cost?
 - c. What is their maintenance cost?
 - d. Who has access to them?
- 22) How many mobile phones are given to staff?
 - a. How many new mobile phones in the last 12 months?

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- b. What is the total cost of these phones?
- c. How many had to be replaced due to damage?
- d. How many were reported as lost?
- 23) How many tablets are given to staff?
 - a. How many new tablets in the last 12 months?
 - b. What is the total cost of these tablets?
 - c. How many had to be replaced due to damage?
 - d. How many were reported as lost?
- 24) How many people have both a smart phone and a tablet?
 - a. What is the lowest ranked official who has both a work smart phone and tablet?
- 25) How many staff overspent on their phone or tablet data bill in the last 12 months?
 - a. By how much?
 - b. What was the average cost of data bills for tablets and mobile phones?
 - c. What was the highest monthly cost?
- 26) What was the annual cost of stationary?
- 27) What brand of paper does the Department use?
 - a. Is this paper Australian made?
- 28) Were any refurbishments on office buildings carried out in the last 12 months?
 - a. What were they?
 - b. What was the cost?
- 29) Were any internal fitouts/maintenance carried out on office buildings in the last 12 months?
 - a. What was the cost?
- 30) How many functions did the Department cater for in the last 12 months? Please provide a
 - a. List of functions,
 - b. List of attendees including departmental officials and members of the Minister's family or personal staff;
 - c. Function venue;
 - d. Itemised list of costs;
 - e. Details of any food served;
 - f. Details of any wines or champagnes served including brand and vintage;
 - g. Details of any spirits served including brand and vintage;
 - h. Details of any floral arrangements or other decorations; and
 - i. Details of any entertainment provided.
- 31) Please provide a list of all statutory, board and legislated office vacancies and other significant appointments vacancies within the department, including length of time vacant and current acting arrangements.
- 32) How much has the Department spent on media monitoring in the last 12 months?
 - a. Please provide a list of all Contact Notice IDs for the Austender website in relation to media monitoring contracts.
- 33) How much has the Department spent on advertising and information

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campaigns in the last 12 months?

a. Please provide a list of all Contract Notice IDs for the Austender website in relation to advertising and information campaign contracts please be provided.

34) Were any members of your department charged with fraud?

a. How many staff members?

b. What disciplinary action was taken?

35) Has the Department undertaken / contracted any market research in the last 12 months?

a. With whom?

b. For what?

c. What was the value of the contract?

36) How many full time staff or equivalent are working on the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership?

a. Will RCEP include Investor State Dispute Settlement clauses?

b. Will RCEP include the removal of labour market testing?

c. Will RCEP extend the patent time period on biologics?

d. Will RCEP include enforceable labour standards?

37) What is the scheduled conclusion date for the Australia/ India free trade agreement?

a. How many full time staff or equivalent are working on the Australia/ India free trade agreement?

38) Has any analysis of a bilateral FTA between Australia and Canada been conducted by the department?

39) Has any analysis of a bilateral FTA between Australia and Mexico been conducted by the department?

40) Has any analysis of a bilateral FTA between Australia and Peru been conducted by the department?

41) Has any analysis of a bilateral FTA between Australia and Vietnam been conducted by the department?

42) How many full time equivalent staff are working on the TPP?

43) How many full time equivalent staff are working on the free trade agreement between Australia and Indonesia?

44) How many credit cards are currently on issue for staff in the Department and agencies within the portfolio? If possible, please provide a break-down of this information by APS/ SES level.

45) What was the value of the largest reported purchase on a credit card in calendar year 2016 and what was it for?

46) How much interest was paid on amounts outstanding from credit cards in calendar year 2016?

47) How much was paid in late fees on amounts outstanding from credit cards in calendar year 2016?

48) What was the largest amount outstanding on a single card at the end of a payment period in calendar year 2016 and what was the card holder's APS/ SES level?

49) How many credit cards were reported as lost or stolen in calendar year 2016 and what was the cost of their replacement?

50) How many credit card purchases were deemed to be illegitimate or

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contrary to agency policy in calendar year 2016? What was the total value of those purchases? How many purchases were asked to be repaid on that basis in calendar year 2016 and what was the total value thereof? Were all those amounts actually repaid? If no, how many were not repaid, and what was the total value thereof?

51) What was the largest purchase that was deemed illegitimate or contrary to agency policy and asked to be repaid in calendar year 2016, and what was the cardholder's APS/ SES level? What that amount actually repaid, in full? If no, what amount was left unpaid?

52) Are any credit cards currently on issue in the Department or agencies within the portfolio connected to rewards schemes? Do staff receive any personal benefit as a result of those reward schemes?

53) Can a copy of the Department's staff credit card policy please be provided?

54) Does the Department use any labour hire companies to source Departmental staff?

55) Does the Department use Labour Hire Agreements?

56) How long has the Department used labour hire companies?

57) How many staff are employed under via these arrangements?

58) How many staff are employed by the Department as contractors?

59) Who authorised the use of labour hire companies?

60) Do staff under these labour hire arrangements receive as much training and security clearance as permanent staff?

61) Do staff under these arrangements receive the same pay and conditions as permanent staff?

62) Do these temporary staff have access to the same systems and databases?

63) Is this a concern from a security perspective?

Answer

1) To provide these details would entail a significant diversion of resources and, in these circumstances, we do not consider the additional work can be justified.

2) To provide these details would entail a significant diversion of resources and, in these circumstances, we do not consider the additional work can be justified.

3) To provide these details would entail a significant diversion of resources and, in these circumstances, we do not consider the additional work can be justified.

4) Australia is not traditionally a gift-giving country, however the exchange of gifts with counterparts is not uncommon across the diplomatic network in respect for other countries' customs. The department does not have reporting mechanism to obtain this information. To attempt to provide all of the information requested would entail a significant and unreasonable

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diversion of resources.

- 5) To provide these details would entail a significant diversion of resources and, in these circumstances, we do not consider the additional work can be justified.
- 6) No.
- 7) \$2.034m, from 01 June 2016 to 31 May 2017 across DFAT's global network. It is not possible to break the costs down by the five different categories.
- 8) See QON 99 (Budget Estimates)
- 9) See QON 99(Budget Estimates)
- 10) See QON 99 (Budget Estimates)
- 11) See QON 99 (Budget Estimates)
- 12) In accordance with the Legal Services Directions 2005 and guidance provided by the Office of Legal Services Coordination (OLSC) of Attorney-General's Department, the Department collects and reports annual spend in legal costs across all line areas annually ending 30 June in late August each year. To provide answers to this question at this point would duplicate the process and be an unreasonable diversion of departmental resources.
 - a) Legal advice is sought on a range of issues relevant to the broad operations of the department. It is not possible to provide a breakdown against the specific purposes.
- 13) See QON 99 (Budget Estimates)
- 14) See QON 98(Budget Estimates)
- 15) See QON 98 (Budget Estimates)
- 16) No.
 - a. Not applicable.
 - b. Not applicable.
- 17) No.
 - a. Not applicable.
 - b. Not applicable.
- 18) See QON 99

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- 19) See QON 99
- 20) Nil (staff purchase their own).
- 21) Nil (staff purchase their own).
a. N/A
b. N/A
c. N/A
d. N/A
- 22) 2627 mobile phones are issued to staff.
a. 867 new mobile phones were issued in 2016–17.
b. Total cost of new mobile phones issued in 2016–17 was \$729,800.
c. 123 mobile phones were replaced due to damage in 2016–17.
d. 33 mobile phones were reported as lost/stolen in 2016-17
- 23) 602 tablets are issued to staff.
a. 129 new tablets were issued in 2016–17.
b. Total cost of new tablets issued in 2016–17 was \$127,710.
c. Four tablets were replaced due to damage in 2016–17.
d. Two tablets were reported as lost/stolen in 2016-17.
- 24) 463
a. The department allocates smart phones and tablets to officers (of any level) who require them in the performance of their duties. The APS classification level is not part of the phone record and it would require a disproportionate amount of limited departmental resources to determine the answer to this question.
- 25) DFAT has a capped data service contract under which usage is charged at an agency level rather than by billing staff individually.
a. Not applicable.
b. Agency data costs are capped at a total of \$62,227 per month.
c. Refer previous answer.
- 26) \$1.229m, from 01 June 2016 to 31 May 2017.
- 27) DFAT purchase paper domestically from OfficeMax, the brand depends on OfficeMax's stock at the time of ordering.
a. Yes
- 28) No

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- 29) Yes. AUD 4,207,000
- 30) The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade hosts many official functions, receptions, events and gatherings to advance Australia's foreign, trade and development interests, both in Australia and at Australian Government posts overseas. The department does not have reporting mechanisms to capture this detail readily. To attempt to provide all of the information requested would entail a significant and unreasonable diversion of resources.
- 31) See QON 97 (Budget Estimates)
- 32) See QON 99 (Budget Estimates)
- 33) See QON 99 (Budget Estimates)
- 34) See QON 98 (Budget Estimates)
- 35) See QON 99 (Budget Estimates)
- 36) Refer QoN 131 (Additional Estimates)
- 37) Refer QoN 135 (Additional Estimates)
- 38) Refer QoN 137 (Additional Estimates)
- 39) Refer QoN 137 (Additional Estimates)
- 40) Refer QoN 137 (Additional Estimates)
- 41) Refer QoN 137 (Additional Estimates)
- 42) See QoN 088 (Budget Estimates)
- 43) Refer QoN 140 (Additional Estimates)
- 44) 2,027 Australian credit cards as at 21 June 2017
- 45) QAR 31,025.74 (AUD \$83,482.54) for Doha Embassy office rent.
- 46) Nil.
- 47) Nil.

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48) Nil.

49) 34 cards were classified as lost/stolen by the provider, however the majority of those were actually cancelled cards due to disputed transactions.

50) Four. AUD \$10,000. Three transactions are being repaid under a repayment plan. The other is subject to debt recovery.

51) AUD \$8,943.83. The cardholder was APS level and has since been terminated. The debt is subject to debt recovery.

52) No.

53) See attachments A and B

54) Commercial arrangements to deliver services to the department, in line with commonwealth procurement guidelines, are the responsibility of line management areas of the department. The department does not maintain a central register of the number of contractors or labour hire arrangements.

55) Refer Answer 54

56) Refer Answer 54

57) Refer Answer 54

58) Refer Answer 54

59) Refer Answer 54

60) All individuals providing a service to DFAT are provided with the necessary training and undergo the security clearance assessment required to undertake their duties.

61) DFAT enters into commercial arrangements for contractors and labour hire with companies and not individuals. Contractor and labour hire company pay and conditions arrangements are a matter for the individuals and their employer, not DFAT.

62) All individuals providing a service to DFAT are provided with access to the necessary systems and databases required to undertake their duties.

63) DFAT contractors will receive access to DFAT systems and databases appropriate to their clearance level and role/function.

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Attachment A

DFAT Credit Cards – Management Manual

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Purpose

This manual is written for managers of Credit Card Arrangements (e.g. those responsible for managing DFAT's credit card accounts, processing new card applications, etc.). For guidance on the duties and processes applicable to Cardholders, refer to the Finance Decision Trees and the *DFAT Credit Card – Cardholder Manual*. This manual complements the Secretary's Instructions by:

- Establishing mandatory processes for managing credit card arrangements; and
- Identifying credit card management risks and mitigation measures.

Throughout this document *must* refers to mandatory requirements, whereas *should* refers to best practice but not mandatory steps.

Definitions

Term	Definition
Credit Card Arrangement	An arrangement with a bank or other provider to obtain cash, goods or services on credit
DFAT Credit Card	A credit card issued to a DFAT official to enable cash, goods or services on credit (i.e. with payment deferred) to be obtained.
Cardholder	Individual issued with a DFAT Credit Card
Card Provider	The bank or other provider of the Credit Card Arrangement
Credit Card Arrangement Manager	AS FSB for Credit Cards issued from Australia; or For arrangements at Post the delegate that provided s56 approval for the credit card arrangement.
Credit Card Manager	A DFAT official involved in the management of a DFAT Credit Card Arrangement
Financial Approval	The exercise of delegated powers to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Commit Commonwealth funds and enter into an arrangement under section 23 of the PGPA Act; and/or- Enter into an arrangement under section 32b of the FF (SP) Act. Refer to the Secretary's delegations to officials for further detail on these delegated powers, including limits.
Independent Reviewer	The individual responsible for reviewing a Cardholders monthly acquittal statement. Typically the Cardholders immediate supervisor
TEMS	The Travel & Expense Management System in SAP.

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Credit Card Arrangement Manager Responsibilities

Establishing credit card arrangements

DFAT is actively consolidating its international banking arrangements, including credit card arrangements. If you wish to establish a new credit card arrangement locally please write to Financial Policy Section (financialpolicy@dfat.gov.au and creditcards@dfat.gov.au) setting out your business case for doing so. This should include why your post/work unit cannot use corporate credit cards issued by Financial Services Branch in Canberra.

Amending Existing Credit Card Arrangements

Credit card arrangements constitute borrowing arrangements under Section 56 of the PGPA Act and amendments to existing credit card arrangements can only be approved by s56 delegates, as per the Secretary's Delegations. Note, individual Cardholders are not required to exercise s56 powers, as the borrowing arrangement is already established.

In complying with Audit direction, most local borrowing/card programs will cease, hence you must consult in advance with Financial Policy Section in advance of seeking S56 approval for local arrangements.

Credit Card Manager Responsibilities

The following section details the responsibilities of Credit Card Managers. Where more than one person is responsible for managing a Credit Card Arrangement, it *must* be established which individual/s are responsible for each of the responsibilities identified below.

Eligibility

Credit Card Managers can only issue DFAT Credit Cards to DFAT portfolio officials (typically DFAT employees including or LES staff) to enable them to purchase goods and services on DFAT's behalf.

Issuing Credit Cards

Credit Card Managers are responsible for processing credit card applications and issuing credit cards.

New card applications *must* be submitted with the Credit Card Provider according to the Provider's processes and requirements.

Before submitting a credit card application, the Card Manager *must* ensure the card applicant has completed the application form available in the DFAT Financial Decision Trees.

The issue of credit cards to SES officers does require approval, but must be routed through the DCU or SAO to ensure system access and other tools are appropriately set up. The issue of all other credit cards *must* be approved by the SAO or DCU. Cards are approved on the basis that the applicant occupies a position that has a demonstrated need to travel or purchase goods and services using a credit card.

Before issuing the card, the Credit Card Manager *must*:

- Verify the identity of the new Cardholder on behalf of the provider (by sighting the new Cardholders photo ID);
- Ensure the new Cardholder has signed the Cardholder Declaration; and
- Ensure the Cardholders details are entered into the appropriate system/s (e.g. SAP);
- Provide instructions on how the card *must* be secured (e.g. treated as cash, etc.) consistent with the requirements of the Card Provider.

Privacy

Credit Card Managers are responsible for ensuring that information about Cardholders, including card numbers, is stored and handled in a manner that meets DFAT's obligations under the Privacy Act. This includes limiting access to folders and only using information for

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the purpose for which it was originally collected, unless explicit permission is provided. Refer to the [administrative circular on handling private information](#) for further detail.

Acquittal Process

Cardholder Acquittal

Overseas Credit Card Managers *must* establish or maintain the existing monthly credit card acquittal process in place for local credit card programs.

The acquittal process *must* enable the Cardholder to review their credit card statement and to:

- Confirm that all transactions in the statement are correct;
- Provide evidence for each transaction (e.g. scanning and attaching a receipt);
- Provide a description of the transaction, if not clear in the statement (e.g. 'taxi from airport to chancery');
- Assign the transaction to the correct cost centre, internal order or WBS element;
- Clearly identify any private expenditure in the acquittal and code the transaction/s to the appropriate GL clearing. Refer to [Private Expenditure](#) below; and
- Identify any unauthorised/fraudulent transactions, which *must* be raised by the Cardholder with the merchant and card provider promptly. Refer to [Disputed Transactions](#) below.
- Sign-off on the acquittal, preferably electronically.

By signing-off either manually or electronically (e.g. TEMS) on the statement, the Cardholder is declaring that:

- All transactions included in the statement were for official purposes, unless otherwise noted;
- Appropriate financial approvals and procurement processes have been completed; and
- The transactions in the statement match the supporting evidence attached.

If a Cardholder has left DFAT before completing the final acquittal for their card, the acquittal *must* be completed by the Cardholder's immediate supervisor.

Independent Review

Once signed-off, the acquittal *must* be provided to another DFAT Officer for independent review. The Independent Reviewer can be any DFAT officer in the Cardholder's Division, Post or other work unit, and should generally be the Cardholder's supervisor (note: where the Cardholder's supervisor is an SES officer there is *no* expectation that the supervisor must be the Independent Reviewer).

The Independent Reviewer *must*:

- Review the acquittal to ensure supporting evidence matches the transactions in the statement;
- Confirm that all transactions were for official purposes, unless otherwise noted; and
- Review transactions where the Cardholder received a benefit to ensure the expenditure is reasonable, and that a delegate other than the Cardholder provided financial approval where appropriate.

Where the acquittal does not meet these requirements, the Independent Reviewer *must* return the acquittal to the Cardholder for correction.

Once the Independent Reviewer is satisfied the acquittal is correct, they *must* sign-off on the acquittal, preferably electronically.

Instances where the Cardholder disagrees with Independent Reviewer's findings should be referred to the Card Manager for further review.

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Maintaining Cardholder Information

If Cardholders wish to amend Cardholder information (e.g. purpose of the card, card financial limits, statement mailing address, etc.) they should email these details to the Card Manager (creditcards@dfat.gov.au)

Requests to amend the Cardholder's work unit should be sent by the receiving work unit.

Cancelling and Suspending Cards

Cardholders are required to inform the Card Manager if they will be taking leave (including Leave Without Pay or Maternity Leave) for a period greater than 3 months. In this circumstance, the Card Manager should suspend the card, or reduce the card monthly limit to the minimum amount (e.g. \$1).

Where misuse of a DFAT Credit Card is detected, the Card Manager *must* suspend or cancel the card immediately.

Cardholders are required to inform the Card Manager if they are ceasing employment with DFAT or no longer require a DFAT Credit Card. In these circumstances, the Card Manager *must* cancel the card and issue instructions to the Cardholder on how to finalise the account and dispose of the card, consistent with the requirements specified by the Card Provider (e.g. complete a final acquittal, cut the card across the chip, etc.)

Disputed Transactions

Card Managers *must* maintain a log of confirmed disputed transactions and review unresolved transactions each month.

Disputed transactions can arise in the following cases:

- The amount on the statement is different from the amount agreed at the time of sale;
- The goods / services are defective or not provided;
- The merchant processed the transaction twice;
- The merchant processed a credit to correct an error but it hasn't appeared on the card;
- The merchant is not recognised (i.e. the trading name of a company differs from the business or company name); or
- The transaction is fraudulent.

If a cardholder intends to dispute a transaction, they *must do so as soon as practically possible after they have identified the transaction they want to dispute*. DFAT will lose its right to make a claim *against transactions that are not disputed* within 90 days of when the transaction occurred.

If a Cardholder identifies a transaction that is to be disputed (as listed above), they *must*:

- If they recognises the supplier, contact the supplier and raise your issue about the transaction with them, as this is how most disputes are resolved. Where the supplier has not resolved the issue within 14 days, they *must* notify the card provider and advise the Card Manager.
- If the supplier is not recognised, notify the card provider who will advise of the next steps to take in the dispute process. and advise the Card Manager.
- If the card provider has not replied within 30 days, seek assistance from the Card Manager.

Where a dispute is upheld, the card provider will credit the Cardholders account. In the Cardholder acquittal, the credit should be assigned to the same GL code and cost object as the original transaction.

The card provider should provide written advice if a dispute is not successful. Any fee charged by the provider (e.g. document evidence search fee) *must* be assigned to the Cardholder's cost

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centre. The card provider's advice should be attached to credit card statement, as supporting documentation for the provider's fee. A copy of the advice should be provided to the Card Manager.

Fraudulent transactions or loss / theft of a card

Cardholders *must* notify the card provider immediately if they suspect their card has been used fraudulently, or realise their card has been lost or stolen. The card holder is also required to advise the credit card manager (creditcards@dfat.gov.au) at their earliest opportunity.

Ad Hoc Review of Cardholder Reconciliations

To ensure compliance with DFAT's travel and procurement guidelines, the Card Manager must undertake a monthly risk based sampling of credit card statements. The sample should comprise new Cardholders, Cardholders with a history of errors and a random sample of Cardholders.

The checks undertaken should include:

- Supporting evidence documents have been provided for each transaction
- Card statements were acquitted within required timeframe
- Review cash withdrawal reports
- Review un-acquitted transactions and analyse any repeatedly late Cardholders
- Review personal expenditure charged to the card
- Review transactions to certain Merchant Category Codes (MCCs) on DFAT watch list
- Review MCC codes regularly with a view to blocking if required.

Annual Review of Credit Card Use

The Card Manager Must undertake an annual review of credit card usage, with a view to cancelling cards that are no longer needed.

The credit card manager should familiarise themselves with the terms, conditions and length of any existing contract to ensure all general procurement conditions have been met, e.g. the contract will have extension dates etc and the credit card manager should allow sufficient time to enable review and market testing.

Cash Advance

The default for Credit Card Arrangements should be that cash advance is not available.

Cardholders should then be able to apply for cash advance access where they can demonstrate that they meet the requirements above.

Cash advance access *must* not be granted unless the following circumstances apply:

- The Cardholder is located at a 'cashless post';
- The Cardholder is required to travel in difficult environments; or
- Circumstances exist at the Cardholder's location where cash is still the preferred payment option and other options are not readily available.
- Special Visit Program liaison officers can pay for incidental expenses that cannot be paid by credit card up to a total of \$250 per visit.

If these circumstances don't apply, AS FSB or Director FOS can approve cash advance access on a case-by-case basis.

Credit card managers must provide a report on all credit cards, both Australian issued and locally sourced, that have ATM or over the counter cash access. These reports must be conducted in the first quarter of the financial year and business areas will need to make a decision on whether cards still require cash advance access.

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The default for Credit Card Arrangements should be that cash advance is not available. Cardholders should then be able to apply for cash advance access where they can demonstrate that they meet the requirements above.

For Australian managed cards, Cardholders can apply for cash advance access either through their initial credit card application or through the *How do I get cash access on my corporate credit card?* financial decision tree.

Cardholder Responsibilities

The following summarises DFAT Cardholder responsibilities relevant to Card Managers. For further detail, refer to the Cardholder Manual.

Credit Card Purchases

A DFAT credit card can be used to make purchases over the counter, telephone, fax and through secure internet sites.

It is Government policy that, where possible, credit cards should be used for payments under \$10,000 where this option is available with the supplier. Where practicable, this payment should be made at the point of sale, rather than on receipt of an invoice.

Private Expenditure

A DFAT Credit Card *must* not be used for private expenditure.

The only exception to this requirement, is where the Cardholder uses the card to pay an invoice that includes both official and coincidental private expenditure. In this circumstance, the Cardholder *must* repay any private expenditure (including any associated tax) promptly and ensure it is identified in their acquittal statement. Refer to [Cardholder Acquittals](#) below.

Officers with a mobile phone or other electronic device provided by DFAT have two options to manage official and private purchases through an iTunes (or similar) account:

- Link their personal credit card to the iTunes account and seek reimbursement for any official purchases they make on their account.
- Establish separate official and private iTunes accounts so that only official purchases are made from the account linked to their DFAT credit card. Officers using this option should take care to ensure no private activities are conducted using their 'official' iTunes account noting that a DFAT card *must* not be used for private purchases, **regardless of the Cardholder's intention to repay.**

Documenting Financial Approval

DFAT staff that hold an s23/32b delegation may provide financial approval themselves when using a DFAT Credit Card to purchase goods or services. For basic procurement (e.g. low risk purchases under \$10,000) the receipt and completion of the acquittal process by the Cardholder is sufficient documentation of financial approval.

For high-risk/value commitments, relevant DFAT procurement processes and documentation *must* be completed.

Similarly, if financial approval is not provided by the Cardholder (e.g. if the Cardholders manager provides approval because the Cardholder will benefit personally from the purchase) this *must* be recorded in writing within 30 days of when the approval was provided.

Supporting evidence documents

Cardholders *must* attach supporting evidence (e.g. a receipt, tax invoice, etc.) for all DFAT Credit Card transactions (see [Cardholder Acquittals](#) below). Note that in Australia, service providers are required to issue a tax invoice for items that are more than \$82.50 (GST inclusive)

Where a receipt has been lost, or cannot reasonably be obtained, a written record should be attached to the acquittal and should include:

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- The reason why a receipt cannot be provided;
- A description of the good or service purchased; and
- The trip the expense relates to (if applicable)

This written record can be in the form of an email, handwritten on the credit card statement, etc.

Acquittal

Cardholders *must* acquit their credit card statement within 21 days of receiving the statement/within 21 days of the statement becoming available in the Travel and Expense Management portal in SAP. This includes:

- Confirming that all transactions in the statement are correct;
- Providing evidence for each transaction (e.g. scanning and attaching a receipt);
- Providing a description of the transaction, if not clear in the statement (e.g. 'taxi from airport to chancery');
- Assigning the transaction to the correct cost centre, internal order or WBS element in SAP;
- Clearly identify any private expenditure in the acquittal and coding the transaction/s to the appropriate GL clearing. Refer to [Private Expenditure](#) below; and
- Identifying any unauthorised/fraudulent transactions, which *must* be raised with the merchant and card provider promptly. Refer to [Disputed Transactions](#) below.

For DFAT Credit Cards issued by Financial Operations Section in Canberra, acquittals *must* be completed through the SAP portal or Travel and Expense Management System (TEMS). For these cards, instructions on how to complete a Credit Card acquittal are available [here](#) on the intranet.

For cards issued by another work unit or by a post, the Cardholder *must* follow the acquittal process established by the Credit Card Manager (typically the SAO). Refer to [Acquittal Process](#) above.

While it is preferable for the Cardholder to undertake the acquittals, the Cardholder may authorise another official to undertake these processes for and on their behalf. However, the Cardholder remains accountable and responsible for the acquittals.

Attachment B

DFAT Credit Cards – Cardholder Manual

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Purpose

As a complement to the Financial Decision Trees this manual provides DFAT staff with step-by-step instructions on how to apply for and manage a DFAT Credit Card including:

- Cardholder responsibilities
- How to approve purchases and make payments
- Transaction dispute processes; and
- How to cancel a card.

For guidance on how to manage a DFAT Credit Card Arrangement, as opposed to an individual card, refer to the *DFAT Credit Card – Management Manual*.

Throughout this document *must* refers to mandatory requirements, whereas *should* refers to best practice.

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Definitions

Term	Definition
Credit Card Arrangement	An arrangement with a bank or other provider to obtain cash, goods or services on credit
DFAT Credit Card	A credit card issued to DFAT officials to enable cash, goods or services to be obtained on credit (i.e. with payment deferred)
Cardholder	Individual issued with a DFAT Credit Card
Credit Card manager	A DFAT official involved in the management of a DFAT Credit Card Arrangement
Financial Approval	The exercise of delegated powers to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commit Commonwealth funds and enter into an arrangement under section 23 of the PGPA Act; and/or - Enter into an arrangement under section 32b of the FF (SP) Act. Refer to the Secretary's delegations to officials for further detail on these delegated powers, including limits.
Independent Reviewer	The individual responsible for reviewing a Cardholders monthly acquittal statement. Typically the Cardholders immediate supervisor
TEMS	The Travel & Expense Management System in SAP.

Cardholder responsibilities

Cardholders *must* ensure financial approval has been provided before they use the card. If the proposed expenditure exceeds the Cardholder's delegation limit the Cardholder *must* ensure PGPA Act section 23 approval has been provided by an appropriate delegate before they use the card to order and / or pay for goods and services. Further details on s23 approvals and Credit Cards are provided below under [Documenting s23 and/or s32b Approval](#).

The Cardholder *must* comply with any financial limits or conditions relating to their delegation and to the card limit.

The Cardholder *must* comply with the DFAT travel policy and procurement guidelines (where applicable).

The Cardholder is the only person entitled to use the card and *must* not lend or loan the card to another staff member. The Cardholder is responsible for all purchases made with the card.

The Cardholder *must* not use the card for personal expenditure except in extraordinary circumstances and not for Executive Vehicle Scheme vehicles.

Credit Card Purchases

A DFAT Credit Card can be used to make purchases over the counter, telephone, fax and through secure internet sites. Where possible direct debit arrangements should be avoided. It is Government policy that, where possible, credit cards should be used for payments under \$10,000 where this option is available with the supplier. Where practicable, this payment should be made at the point of sale, rather than on receipt of an invoice.

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Private expenditure

A DFAT Credit Card *must* not be used for private expenditure.

The only exception to this requirement, is where the Cardholder uses the card to pay an invoice that includes both official and coincidental private expenditure. In this circumstance, the Cardholder *must* repay any private expenditure (including any associated tax) promptly and ensure it is identified in their acquittal statement. Refer to [Cardholder Acquittals](#) below.

Officers with a mobile phone or other electronic device provided by DFAT have two options to manage official and private purchases through an iTunes (or similar) account:

- Link their personal credit card to the iTunes account and seek reimbursement for any official purchases they make on their account.
- Establish separate official and private iTunes accounts so that only official purchases are made from the account linked to their DFAT credit card. Officers using this option should take care to ensure no private activities are conducted using their 'official' iTunes account noting that a DFAT Credit Card *must* not be used for private purchases, **regardless of the Cardholder's intention to repay.**

Documenting s23 and/or s32b Approval

DFAT staff that hold an s23/32b delegation may provide financial approval themselves when using their DFAT Credit Card to purchase goods or services. For basic procurement (e.g. low risk purchases under \$10,000) the receipt and completion of the acquittal process by the Cardholder is sufficient documentation of s23 approval. For example, if you catch a taxi for legitimate work purposes and the cost of the taxi is within your delegation limit, you do not need any evidence of your approval and entry into the arrangement other than the receipt and your acquittal of the transaction (see [Cardholder Acquittals](#) below).

For high-risk/value commitments, relevant DFAT procurement processes and documentation *must* be completed.

Similarly, if financial approval is not provided by the Cardholder (e.g. if the Cardholders manager provides approval because the Cardholder will benefit personally from the purchase) this *must* be recorded in writing within 30 days of when the approval was provided.

Supporting Evidence for Transactions

Cardholders *must* attach supporting evidence (e.g. a receipt, tax invoice, etc.) for all DFAT Credit Card transactions (see [Cardholder Acquittals](#) below). Note that in Australia, service providers are required to issue a tax invoice for items that are more than \$82.50 (GST inclusive)

Where a receipt has been lost, or cannot reasonably be obtained, a written record should be attached to the acquittal and should include:

- The reason why a receipt cannot be provided;
- A description of the good or service purchased; and
- The trip the expense relates to (if applicable)

This written record can be in the form of an email, handwritten on the credit card statement, etc.

Cash Advance/Withdrawing Cash Using a DFAT Credit Card

Cardholders that want to withdraw cash from their card (e.g. cash advance, ATM, etc.) will need to apply to have access to this function (refer to the *How do I get cash access on my corporate credit card?* financial decision tree). Cash advance access will only be granted in the following circumstances:

- The Cardholder is required to travel in difficult environments; or

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- Circumstances exist at the Cardholder's location where cash is still the preferred payment option and other options are not readily available.
- Special Visit Program liaison officers can pay for incidental expenses that cannot be paid by credit card up to a total of \$250 per visit.

If these circumstances do not apply, AS FSB or Director FOS can approve cash advance access on a case-by-case basis.

Acquittal

Cardholder Acquittal

Cardholders *must* acquit their credit card transactions within 21 days of receiving the statement/within 21 days of the transaction becoming available in the Travel and Expense Management (TEMS) portal in SAP. This includes:

- Confirming that all transactions in the statement are correct;
- Providing evidence for each transaction (e.g. scanning and attaching a receipt);
- Providing a description of the transaction, if not clear in the statement (e.g. 'taxi from airport to chancery');
- Assigning the transaction to the correct cost centre, internal order or WBS element in SAP;
- Clearly identifying any private expenditure in the acquittal and coding the transaction/s to the appropriate GL clearing. Refer to [Private Expenditure](#) above; and
- Identifying any unauthorised/fraudulent transactions, which *must* be raised with the merchant and Card manager. Refer to [Disputed Transactions](#) below.

For DFAT Credit Cards issued by Financial Operations Section in Canberra, acquittals *must* be completed through the SAP portal TEMS. For these cards, instructions on how to complete a Credit Card acquittal are available [here](#) on the intranet.

For cards issued by another work unit or by a post, contact the relevant Finance Manager (typically the SAO at post) for guidance on how to complete the credit card acquittal.

While it is preferable for the Cardholder to undertake the acquittals, the Cardholder may authorise another official to undertake these processes for and on their behalf. However, the Cardholder remains accountable and responsible for the acquittals.

By signing-off on the statement, the Cardholder is declaring that:

- All transactions included in the statement were for official purposes, unless otherwise noted;
- Appropriate financial approvals and procurement processes have been completed (refer to [Documenting s23 and/or s32b Approval](#) above); and
- The transactions in the statement match the supporting evidence attached.

Independent Review

Once signed-off, the acquittal *must* be provided to another DFAT Officer for independent review. The Independent Reviewer can be any DFAT officer in the Cardholder's Division, Post or other work unit, and should generally be the Cardholder's supervisor (note: where the Cardholder's supervisor is an SES officer there is *no* expectation that the supervisor must be the Independent Reviewer).

The Independent Reviewer *must*:

- Review the acquittal to ensure supporting evidence matches the transactions in the statement;
- Confirm that all transactions were for official purposes, unless otherwise noted; and

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- Review transactions where the Cardholder received a benefit to ensure the expenditure is reasonable, and that a delegate other than the Cardholder provided financial approval where appropriate.

Where the acquittal does not meet these requirements, the Independent Reviewer *must* return the acquittal to the Cardholder for correction.

Once the Independent Reviewer is satisfied the acquittal is correct, they *must* sign-off on the acquittal, preferably electronically.

Instances where the Cardholder disagrees with Independent Reviewer's findings should be referred to the Card manager for further review.

Disputed Transactions

Disputed transactions can arise in the following cases:

- The amount on the statement is different from the amount agreed at the time of sale;
- The goods / services are defective or not provided;
- The merchant processed the transaction twice;
- The merchant processed a credit to correct an error but it hasn't appeared on the card;
- The merchant is not recognised (i.e. the trading name of a company differs from the business or company name); or
- The transaction is fraudulent.

If a cardholder intends to dispute a transaction, they *must do so as soon as practically possible after they have identified the transaction they want to dispute*. DFAT will lose its right to make a claim *against transactions that are not disputed* within 90 days of when the transaction occurred.

As the Cardholder, if you identify a transaction that is to be disputed (as listed above), you *must*:

- Contact the supplier and raise your issue about the transaction with them, as this is how most disputes are resolved. Where the supplier has not resolved the issue within 14 days, you *must* notify the Card provider and advise the Card manager. For cards issued by Financial Operations Section in Canberra, the card supplier (ANZ) can be contacted on 1800 032 481 or +61 3 8646 8288, and FOS can be advised or updated at creditcards@dfat.gov.au. For cards issued locally (at post) the Finance Manager (typically the SAO) will be able to provide these details.
- If the supplier is not recognised, notify the Card provider and advise the Card manager.
- If the Card provider has not replied within 30 days, seek assistance from the Card manager.

Where a dispute is upheld, the Card provider will credit the Cardholders account. In the Cardholder acquittal, the credit should be assigned to the same GL code and cost object as the original transaction.

The Card provider should provide written advice if a dispute is not successful. Any fee charged by the provider (e.g. document evidence search fee) *must* be assigned to the Cardholder's cost centre. The Card provider's advice should be attached to credit card statement, as supporting documentation for the provider's fee. A copy of the advice should be provided to the card manager.

Fraudulent transactions or loss / theft of a card

Cardholders *must* notify the card provider and Credit card manager immediately if they suspect their card has been used fraudulently, or realise their card has been lost or stolen.

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For cards issued by Financial Operations Section (FOS) in Canberra, the card provider (ANZ) can be contacted on 1800 032 481 or +61 3 8646 8288, and then the card manager (FOS) can be advised/updated at creditcards@dfat.gov.au.

For cards issued at post, the Finance Manager (typically the SAO) will be able to provide these details.

Maintaining Cardholder Information

Cardholders that wish to amend cardholder information (e.g. purpose of the card, card financial limits, statement mailing address, etc.) should email these details to the Card manager—via creditcards@dfat.gov.au for cards issued by FOS.

When moving to another work unit, cardholders should ask their new work unit (through the DCU/SAO) to submit an approved request to amend the Cardholder's work unit, via creditcards@dfat.gov.au for cards issued by FOS.

Suspending or Cancelling a Credit Card

As a cardholder, you *must* inform the card manager (creditcards@dfat.gov.au for cards issued by FOS) if you will be taking leave (including Leave Without Pay or Maternity Leave) for a period greater than 3 months. In this circumstance the card manager may suspend the card temporarily.

If you are ceasing employment with DFAT or no longer require a DFAT credit card, you *must* request that the card be cancelled and destroy the card according to the instruction provided by the credit card manager or card provider. You must process this as part of the separation checklist.

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

097 Budget Estimates

Page:

Topic: DFAT- Board appointments

Senator Gallacher, Alex

Question

1) Please provide a list of all statutory, board and legislated office vacancies and other significant appointments vacancies within the department, including length of time vacant and current acting arrangements.

Answer

Vacancy	Length of vacancy	Acting arrangement
Advisory Group on Australia-Africa Relations – 1x member	7.5 months	No acting arrangement
Advisory Group on Australia-Africa Relations – 1x chair	2 months	Deputy chair is a/g chair
Australia-Indonesia Institute – 1x member	11 months	No acting arrangement
Australia-Indonesia Institute – 1x member	16 months	No acting arrangement
Council for Australia-Arab Relations – 1x chair	4 months	Existing member acting as chair
Editorial Advisory Board – 1x member	6 months	No acting arrangement
Editorial Advisory Board – 1x member	6 months	No acting arrangement
Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Advisory Board – 1x member	1.5 months	No acting arrangement
Trade, Tourism and Investment Advisory Council – 1x member	4 months	No acting arrangements

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

098 – Budget Estimates

Page:

Topic: Staffing

Senator Gallacher, Alex

Question

- 1) Have any staff who received a redundancy from the Department in the last two years undertaken any paid work or provided any paid services for the Department?
 - a. What was the nature of these works/services?
 - b. What was the total cost of these works or services?
- 2) How many redundancies were processed by the Department in the past 12 months?
 - a. Of these redundancies, how many were:
 - i. Voluntary?
 - ii. Forced?
 - b. What was the total cost of all redundancies?
- 4) Were any members of your department charged with fraud?
 - a. How many staff members?
 - b. What disciplinary action was taken?

Answer

1. Yes – all after their exclusion period expired.
 - a. Short term projects and intermittent tasks.
 - b. \$107,709.
2. Sixty-eight redundancies were processed by the department between 1 May 2016 and 30 April 2017.
 - a. All redundancies processed in the period were voluntary.
 - b. \$8,835,010 inclusive of \$3,719,913 in leave liabilities.
4. No members of this department have been charged with fraud in the last 12 months.
 - a. N/A
 - b. N/A

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

099 – Budget Estimates

Page:

Topic: PR, advertising, media and market research costs

Senator Gallacher, Alex

Question

- 1) How many media or public relations advisers are employed in the department?
- 2) What is the forecast for the current financial year for the number of media or public relations advisers to be employed and their total cost?
- 3) What is the total cost of media monitoring services used by Department?
- 4) How much did your department spend on Facebook advertising or sponsored posts in the past 12 months?
- 5) Has the Department engaged any consultants to provide the following services or advice in the past 12 months?
 - a. Social media
 - i. And the cost of these services
 - b. Photography
 - i. And the cost of these services
 - c. Acting training
 - i. And the cost of these services
 - d. Ergonomics
 - i. And the cost of these services
- 6) How much has the Department spent on media monitoring in the last 12 months?
 - a. Please provide a list of all Contract Notice IDs for the Austender website in relation to media monitoring contracts.
- 7) How much has the Department spent on advertising and information campaigns in the last 12 months?
 - a. Please provide a list of all Contract Notice IDs for the Austender website in relation to advertising and information campaign contracts please be provided.
- 8) What were the top 20 most utilised (by data sent and received) unique domain names accessed by the department in the last 12 months?
- 9) What were the top 20 most accessed (by number of times accessed) unique domain names accessed by the department in the last 12 months?
- 10) Has the Department undertaken / contracted any market research in the last 12 months?
 - a. With whom?

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- b. For what?
- c. What was the value of the contract?

Answer

1) The Department currently employs 31 staff in media or public relations roles to develop media and communications products and support DFAT's public diplomacy agenda across the global network at a total estimated cost of \$4,099,202 per annum.

2) As above.

3) As of 26 June 2017, the Department has spent \$312,243 on media monitoring services in the current financial year (2016-17).

4) \$92,360.67 (Ex GST)

5) a. Yes. The Australia Awards and Alumni Branch engaged consultants to develop a digital strategy to help connect and mobilise the global community of more than 2.5 million alumni. The strategy assists Australia's global alumni to actively engage with each other and Australia, builds the alumni network and strengthens Australia's engagement with the region.

i. \$168038.01 (Ex GST) for the period 31 May 2016 to 1 June 2017

b. No

i. N/A

c. No

i. N/A

d. Yes

i. Since 1 July 2016 the Department, through the Employee Health and Safety Section, spent \$27,995.45 on consultants undertaking ergonomic assessments.

6) As of 26 June 2016, the Department has spent \$312,243 on media monitoring services in the current financial year (2016-17).

a. CN3363690

7) DFAT reports on advertising and information campaigns in our Annual Report. The 2016-17 Annual Report will be released in the second half of 2017.

8) The department is unable to extract an accurate reflection of the top 20 most used domains by data sent and received. Many domains automatically generate secondary associations or links to social media, advertising and 'like' domains. For example, a user opening an online news domain that enables articles to be shared by social media will automatically have background links established with Facebook and Twitter without the user being aware of the association. In this case, a review of a user's domain logs would indicate the user had accessed social media when they have only

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accessed a news site. Moreover, users accessing domains that store their video and image data in third-party content servers would be recorded as downloading data from the third-party content server, rather than the domain they visited.

9) For similar reasons to those in Answer 8, the department is unable to extract an accurate reflection of the top 20 most accessed domains by number of times accessed.

10) DFAT reports on market research in our Annual Report. The 2016-17 Annual Report will be released in the second half of 2017.

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

100 – Budget Estimates

Page:

Topic: UN Peace-keeping

Senator Moore, Claire

Question

70. Can the department provide a breakdown of UN peacekeeping missions over the past five years ? Provide details of their locations across the globe ? Also, details of funding levels for each peacekeeping mission ?

Answer

(See overleaf)

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Current UN Peacekeeping Operations and Annual Funding (July 2016-June 2017)

Current UN Peacekeeping Operations (as at May 2017)	Date established	Annual Budget for Financial Year 2016-17 (USD)
UN Organisation Stabilisation Mission in Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO)	July 2010	\$1,235,723,100
UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) – <i>based in Sudan</i>	July 2007	\$1,039,573,200
UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)	July 2011	\$1,081,788,400
UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission Mali (MINUSMA)	March 2013	\$933,411,000
UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in Central African Republic (MINUSCA)	April 2014	\$920,727,900
UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	March 1978	\$488,691,600
UN Stabilisation Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) Note: This mission will close on 15 October 2017. It will be replaced by a new mission to be tasked with assisting the Government of Haiti strengthen rule-of-law institutions, further developing and supporting the Haitian National Police and conducting human rights monitoring, reporting and analysis. The new mission will be known as the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH).	June 2004	\$345,926,700
UN Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) – <i>based on the border of Sudan and South Sudan</i>	June 2011	\$268,624,600
UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	September 2003	\$187,192,400

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Note: This mission is scheduled to close on 30 March 2018.		
UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	March 1964	\$55,560,100
UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) – <i>based in the Golan Heights, bordering Israel and Syria</i>	June 1974	\$47,714,100
UN Operations in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI)	April 2004	\$153,046,000
Note: This mission will close on 30 June 2017.		
UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) – <i>based in disputed territory bordering Morocco and Mauritania</i>	April 1991	\$56,582,500
UN Interim Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)	June 1999	\$36,486,900
Total		\$7.87 billion* (of which Australia contributed AUD \$226,633,440.43)

* This amount finances the 14 United Nations peacekeeping missions for which the UN has established specific accounts, separate from the UN's core budget. It also finances logistics support for the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) through the United Nations Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS), and support, technology and logistics to all peace operations through global service centres in Brindisi (Italy) and Valencia (Spain) and a regional service centre in Entebbe (Uganda).

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There are two additional missions which are funded from the UN's core budget. Australia does not receive a separate request for payment for these two missions, which are as follows:

UN Truce Supervision Organisation (UNTSO) – <i>headquarters based in Israel</i>	May 1948	\$68,949,400
UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)	January 1949	\$21,134,800

UN Peacekeeping Missions which concluded between 2012-2017

UN Peacekeeping Missions	Date established	Date concluded	Budget (USD)
UN Supervision Mission for Syria (UNSMIS)	April 2012	August 2012	\$16,800,000 (total for whole mission)
UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)	August 2006	December 2012	\$162,212,100 (Annual budget July 2012-June 2013)

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

101 – Budget Estimates Senator Gallacher

Question

1. Which entity/department is responsible for assisting exports into China?

Answer

DFAT, Austrade, the Export Finance and Insurance Cooperation (Efic) and other agencies such as the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR) provide assistance and services to exporters to China.

2. Was the Blue Hat regime disclosed and discussed as part of CHAFTA?

Answer

Yes.

3. What assistance is given to exporters to enable them to access the Chinese market?

Answer

DFAT is primarily focussed on opening up new market access opportunities through government-to-government processes. Austrade and Efic provide exporters with a range of advisory services and information. Austrade's services include the provision of market profile information and export guides. Austrade also administers the Government's FTA Seminars program, providing Australia's small businesses with the support and knowledge they need to take advantage of the Government's free trade agreements and expand access into these markets. Austrade's FTA Training Provider Grants also assist organisations deliver training for small and medium sized businesses in how to use and access the free trade agreements. More detail on Austrade's services is available at www.austrade.gov.au. Details of Efic's services are available at www.efic.gov.au. A 'Grant and Assistance Finder' and export information is also provided at www.business.gov.au.

4. What efforts have been made by the department, Minister or any other department (as appropriate) gone to address the non-tariff barriers faced by the complementary medicines industry in China.

Answer

ChAFTA has delivered many positive results during its first year in force. The department is working with the agriculture and food sector to enable them to take maximum advantage of the agreement, including addressing a range of non-tariff barriers (NTBs). The government is using all available

mechanisms to address NTBs, including mechanisms provided under ChAFTA, APEC, the WTO, and through ongoing trade negotiations, such as the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). The Minister has recognised the importance of addressing NTBs and tasked Assistant Minister Pitt with carriage of this issue as part of his Ministerial Charter. Australian officials have raised these issues under ChAFTA's Committee on Trade in Goods and briefed stakeholders on the outcomes. A number of NTBs have also been raised by Australian ministers with their Chinese counterparts.

In May 2016, the Department of Industry, Innovation and Science (DIIS) hosted the first ChAFTA Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT). The relevant authority on the Chinese side was the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the PRC (AQSIQ).

In the lead up to that meeting, DIIS collaborated with a range of relevant government and non-government bodies to develop a 'discussion paper' on complementary medicines. Key stakeholders involved in developing the discussion paper were: Therapeutic Goods Australia (TGA), Austrade, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Complementary Medicines Australia, Australian Self Medication Industry, and Swisse Australia. The paper aimed to better understand the different arrangements for the importation of complementary medicines through 'e-commerce' and 'blue-hat' channels and raised the proposal of developing a pilot project to foster the flow of goods between Australia and China as it relates to Complementary Medicines. China welcomed future discussions and cooperation on Complementary Medicines.

5. Has the Department or Minister engaged with Chinese authorities to address the non-tariff barriers facing the complementary medicines sector?

Answer

Yes, see response to question 4.

6. Cognisant of a recent decision to withdraw proposed registration programs, if a permanent solution to the current regulatory uncertainty is not found, has DFAT modelled the value of the economic loss to the Australian Complementary medicines?

Answer

No

7. Has the impact of Phytosanitary Certification and Non-Tariff Barriers since signing CHAFTA been in line with expectations?

Answer

Yes

a. Is it below expectations?

Answer

No

b. Was it not foreseen in the making of the agreement?

Answer

Not applicable

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

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Page:

Topic: Travel by former prime ministers

Senator Wong, Penny

Question

Can the Department provide an updated version of the tables outlining travel by former prime ministers since its response to 2016-17 Supplementary Budget Estimates question on notice #16?

Answer

See table below for details of assistance provided to former Prime Ministers current as at 1 June 2017. We note that former Prime Ministers do not always request assistance from DFAT when they travel abroad.

**Former Prime Minister travel – The Hon Tony Abbott -
September 2015 onwards**

Date of Travel	Countries Visited	Assistance Requested	Assistance Provided
2015			
6 - 8 November	United Kingdom	Ground transport	United Kingdom - Transport to meetings, breakfast hosted by HOM
9 December	Singapore	Meeting with HOM	Singapore - Meeting with HOM
2016			
26 January – 2 February	United States	Airport facilitation (Los Angeles and New York, Washington) Assistance with arranging meetings Ground transport	United States - Airport facilitation (Los Angeles and New York, Washington) Assistance with arranging meetings, ground transport
26 – 28 February	Japan	Airport facilitation, assistance with arranging	Japan - Airport facilitation, assistance with arranging meetings, ground transport

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		meetings, ground transport	
18 – 20 March	Ukraine	Airport facilitation Assistance with arranging meetings	Ukraine - Mr Abbott was a guest of the Ukrainian Government. As hosts, the Ukrainian Government initiated and provided airport facilitation and ground transport (no post involvement). Post helped with arranging program and HOM/DHOM accompanied on most calls.
20 – 24 March	United Kingdom	Request for private dinner with HOM	United Kingdom - Airport facilitation Ground transport Assistance with arranging meeting with the FCO Minister of State for Europe
28 – 30 September	United States	Airport facilitation, ground transport	United States - Airport facilitation (Los Angeles), Airport facilitation and airport ground transport (New York)
1 – 5 October	United Kingdom	Airport facilitation and transfers, ground transport for Australian Business breakfast and Rt Hon David Cameron meeting	United Kingdom - Airport facilitation and transfers, ground transport for Australian Business breakfast and Rt Hon David Cameron meeting
2-3 November	Papua New Guinea	Ground transport	PNG – Ground transport
16-20 December	Israel and the Palestinian Territories	Facilitation of meeting with Prime Minister Netanyahu and ground transport (Israel) Ground transport and facilitating bilateral meetings with Palestinian politicians for Australian participants in the private Australia Israel UK Leadership	Israel – Facilitation of meeting with Prime Minister Netanyahu, and ground transport for that meeting Palestinian Territories – Ground transport and facilitating bilateral meetings with Palestinian politicians for Australian participants in the private Australia Israel UK Leadership Dialogue

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		Dialogue (Palestinian Territories)	
2017			
5-6 March	Poland	Usual courtesies in accordance with the guidelines	Poland - Airport pick up and country briefing by HOM. HOM attendance at a dinner hosted by senior members of the ruling party, Mr Abbott's speech at Warsaw University and part of Mr Abbott's meeting with the Defence Minister.
6-8 March	Belgium and France	Assistance with arranging meetings (Belgium) Tour of Sir John Monash Centre, Villers Bretonneaux (France)	Belgium - Airport facilitation, ground transportation, meeting facilitation & advice to office on program logistics. France - Ambassador accompanied Mr Abbott on the tour to the SJMC
14-19 May	Jordan, Israel and Egypt	Meet at airport, ground transport (Israel) Airport transfers on arrival and departure, ground transport for meetings (Jordan)	Israel: HOM met at airport, ground transport Jordan: Airport facilitation and transfers; briefing by HOM; ground transport to official meetings with the General Intelligence Directorate and the Jordanian Prime Minister. (HOM accompanied). Egypt: Post in Cairo facilitated Mr Abbott's visit to Egypt.
Total			18

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**Former Prime Minister travel – The Hon Kevin Rudd -
September 2013 onwards**

See table below for details of assistance provided to former Prime Minister Rudd since September 2013. We note that former Prime Ministers do not always request assistance from DFAT when they travel abroad.

Date of Travel	Countries Visited	Assistance Requested	Assistance Provided
2013			
28 September – 12 October	United Kingdom France United States	Appointments Transport Visa facilitation	United Kingdom - Airport facilitation. Transport transfers were provided to and from Eurostar. Assistance was provided securing a Chinese visa in Mr Rudd's Diplomatic passport. United States (New York) - Airport facilitation provided. Vehicle and driver provided.
13 - 19 October	China	Airport facilitation Meeting facilitation Ground transport	China - Airport facilitation Meeting facilitation
20 - 21 October	Singapore	Airport facilitation Assistance with arranging meetings Ground transport	Singapore - Airport facilitation Assistance with arranging meetings Ground transport
31 October - 9 November	China	Airport facilitation Meeting facilitation Ground transport	China - Airport facilitation Meeting facilitation Ground transport
20 - 21 November	United Kingdom	Airport facilitation	United Kingdom - Airport facilitation
23 November	Canada	Border crossing facilitation	Canada - Border crossing facilitation
30 November - 5 December	China	Airport facilitation Ground transport	China - Airport facilitation Ground transport

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5 - 6 December	United States	Airport facilitation Ground transport	United States - Airport facilitation, ground transport, advice to office on program logistics
7 - 8 December	United Kingdom	Airport facilitation Deliver lost passport to Heathrow on arrival	United Kingdom - Airport facilitation, deliver lost passport to Heathrow on arrival
8 - 11 December	United States	Airport facilitation, ground transport	United States - Airport facilitation, ground transport, advice to office on program logistics
15 - 17 December	United Kingdom	Airport facilitation	United Kingdom - Airport facilitation
17 - 20 December	United States	Airport facilitation, transport	United States - Airport facilitation, transport, advice to office on program logistics.
20 -22 December	United States	Airport facilitation	United States - Airport facilitation
2014			
21 - 26 January	United States	Airport facilitation, transport and visa for Kazakhstan	United States – airport facilitation, document printing (New York) Airport facilitation, ground transport for official appointments. Kazakhstan visa obtained (Washington)
26 -28 January	France	Airport facilitation	France - Airport facilitation and transport provided.
31 January - 3 February	Germany	Airport facilitation, Ambassador contact details	Germany - Ambassador contact details provided. Airport facilitation and ground transport provided.
14 - 19 February	United States	Airport facilitation	United States - Airport facilitation
19 - 20 February	Canada	Ground transport	Canada - Ground transport to and from airport/hotel
21 - 27 February	United States	Transport, assistance with Russian visa Airport facilitation	United States - Airport/train station facilitation and ground transport provided (New York), Russian visa obtained Airport facilitation (Los Angeles), Boston (coordinated by Washington)

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28 February – 3 March	United Kingdom	Airport facilitation US visa facilitation	United Kingdom - Airport facilitation, US visa facilitation
3 – 5 March	Russia	Advice and liaison on program, ground transport, accompany to meetings	Russia - Advice and liaison on program, advice on suitability of accommodation, ground transport for official appointments (with HOM), accompany to meetings
9 March	United States	Airport facilitation	United States - Airport facilitation
14 March	United States	UN Pass/entry facilitation (New York)	United States - UN Pass/entry facilitation
4 April	United States	Airport facilitation	United States - Airport facilitation
17 April	United States	Assistance with arranging a call on the Mayor of Chicago	United States - Airport facilitation, meet on arrival, assistance with logistical issues
8 May	United States	Airport facilitation (Los Angeles)	United States - Airport facilitation
17 May	United States	Airport facilitation (Los Angeles)	United States - Airport facilitation
22-May	United States	Accompany to meetings.	United States - Accompany to meetings
19 - 23 August	Japan	Assistance with arranging calls Airport facilitation Ground transport	Japan - Assistance with arranging calls Airport facilitation Ground transport
17 September	United States	Assistance with paperwork for visas for South Korea, New Delhi, Saudi Arabia Third Person Note to facilitate a Visa	United States - Assistance with paperwork for visas for South Korea, New Delhi, Saudi Arabia Third Person Note to facilitate a Visa
5 - 7 October	Korea	Airport facilitation	Korea - Airport facilitation
16 - 18 October	Japan	Airport facilitation Ground transport	Japan - Airport facilitation Ground transport
18 - 20 October	Saudi Arabia	NIL	Saudi Arabia - Airport meet and greet by DHOM
23 - 24 October	Singapore	NIL	Singapore - Airport facilitation
8 November	UAE	Airport facilitation	UAE - Airport facilitation

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2015			
13 January	Germany	Ground transport	Germany - Ground transport
4 - 6 February	India United States	HOM hosted dinner Assistance with arranging meetings Airport facilitation Ground transport Third Person Note to facilitate a Visa to India	India - HOM hosted dinner Assistance with arranging meetings Airport facilitation Ground transport United States - Third Person Note to facilitate a Visa to India
3 - 5 March	India	Assistance with arranging meetings Airport facilitation Ground transport	India - Assistance with arranging meetings Airport facilitation Ground transport
6 - 9 March	Singapore	Assistance with arranging meetings	Singapore - Assistance with arranging meetings Airport facilitation Ground transport
9 - 10 March	Malaysia	Assistance with arranging meetings Airport facilitation Ground transport	Malaysia - Assistance with arranging meetings Airport facilitation Ground transport HOM briefing Accompany to high level meetings
April	United Kingdom	Facilitate invitations for the Centenary Commemorations of ANZAC Day (three services)	United Kingdom - Facilitate invitations for the Centenary Commemorations of ANZAC Day (three services)
17 - 18 May	United States	Airport facilitation	United States - Airport facilitation
5 - 7 July	Japan	Ground transport Assistance with meetings	Japan - Ground transport Assistance with meetings
16 July	Italy	Airport facilitation	Italy - Airport facilitation
27 - 30 July	Myanmar	NIL	Myanmar - Briefing on Myanmar by HOM over lunch
31 August - 3 September	India	Airport facilitation Ground transport	India - Airport facilitation Ground transport

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5 - 9 October	United States /Uruguay/Brazil	United States - Third Person Note to facilitate a Visa to Uruguay and Brazil	United States - Third Person Note to facilitate a Visa to Uruguay and Brazil
21- October	Malaysia	Airport facilitation	Malaysia - Airport facilitation HOM briefing
2 - 4 December	France	NIL	France - HOM Briefing
6 - 8 December	Singapore	NIL	Singapore - Airport facilitation
2016			
13 January	Germany	Ground transport	Germany - Ground transport
14 January	Denmark	Assistance with arranging meetings	Denmark - Assistance with arranging meetings Airport facilitation Ground transport
15 and 16 January	France	NIL	France - Limited ground transport HOM briefing
15 - 17 February	Korea	Airport facilitation, assistance with arranging meetings, assistance with arranging accommodation, ground Transport.	Korea - Airport facilitation, Assistance with arranging meetings, accommodation (HOM Residence), ground transport
17 - 24 February	Russia	Airport facilitation, assistance with arranging meetings	Russia - Airport facilitation, assistance with arranging meetings, Embassy briefing, lunch at HOM residence
5 – 8 April	India	Ground transport and facilitation	India - Ground transport
25 - 29 April	Russia	Airport facilitation	Russia - Airport facilitation, dinner at HOM residence

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25 – 27 May	South Africa	Airport facilitation, ground transport, arranging meetings and attendance at Archbishop Tutu's service, TPN's to South African, Angolan and Botswana MFA's seeking meeting facilitation, request to arrange meeting with South African President Zuma	South Africa - Airport facilitation, ground transport, arranging meetings and attendance at Archbishop Tutu's service. TPN's to South African, Angolan and Botswana MFA's seeking meeting facilitation. Due to short notice, a meeting with President Zuma was not sought.
29 May – 1 June	Russia	Airport facilitation (Moscow)	Russia - Airport facilitation
8 – 10 June	France	Assistance with arranging meetings, ground transport	France - Assistance with arranging meetings, ground transport
20 – 22 June	Japan	Assistance with arranging meetings, ground transport	Japan - Assistance with arranging meetings, ground transport
22 – 23 June	Malaysia	Assistance with arranging meetings, airport facilitation.	Malaysia - Briefing, assistance with arranging meetings, ground transportation, airport facilitation.
23 - 25 June	Vietnam	Airport facilitation, ground transport, arranging meetings with Prime Minister Nguyen Xuan Phye, and Vice Minister Ha Kim Ngoc, briefing by Charge d'Affaires	Vietnam - Airport facilitation, ground transport, arranging meetings with Prime Minister Nguyen Xuan Phye, and Vice Minister Ha Kim Ngoc, briefing by Charge d'Affaires
16 – 17 July	France	Briefing	France - Briefing
7 October	United States	Airport facilitation	United States – Airport facilitation
16-17 November	Malaysia	Airport facilitation	Malaysia – Airport facilitation
2017			
10 January	Mexico	Meeting with HOM	Mexico – meeting with HOM

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15-19 January	India	Airport facilitation (New Delhi and Mumbai) and airport/hotel transfers	India - Airport facilitation (New Delhi and Mumbai) and airport/hotel transfers
10 February	USA	Airport facilitation and reschedule canceled flight booking	USA - Airport facilitation and reschedule canceled flight booking (Los Angeles)
8 – 10 March 2017	United Kingdom	Eurostar & Gatwick Airport facilitation & transfers. Transport to & from ACRE global trade dinner Transport to & from Bow Group 65 th Anniversary Dinner Breakfast hosted by HE the Hon Alexander Downer, High Commissioner	United Kingdom - Transport to & from Bow Group 65 th Anniversary Dinner and Transport to & from Stoke Lodge + breakfast hosted by the High Commissioner
Total			76

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**Former Prime Minister travel – The Hon Julia Gillard –
September 2013 onwards**

See table below for details of assistance provided to former Prime Minister Gillard since September 2013. We note that former Prime Ministers do not always request assistance from DFAT when they travel abroad.

Date of Travel	Countries Visited	Assistance Requested	Assistance Provided
2013			
21 - 29 September	United States	Airport facilitation (Washington and Los Angeles)	United States - Airport facilitation Train station facilitation Ground transport (Washington) Airport facilitation (Los Angeles)
3 - 5 October	Indonesia (Bali)	Airport facilitation	Indonesia - Airport facilitation
22 - 26 October	United States	Airport facilitation	United States - Airport facilitation
18 - 25 November	USA Canada France Switzerland China (Hong Kong)	United States - Airport facilitation China (Hong Kong) – Airport facilitation Canada – Airport facilitation	United States - Airport facilitation Ground transport Advice to office on program logistics China – Airport facilitation Canada – Airport facilitation
2014			
15 January	UAE	Briefing on UAE	UAE - Briefing on UAE provided, Embassy representatives attended lecture Ms Gillard gave at a UAE research center.
23 - 26 February	United States	Airport facilitation (Los Angeles and Washington)	United States - Airport facilitation (Los Angeles and Washington) Ground transport (Washington)
1 – 3 March	Korea	Airport facilitation, and briefing on South Korea	Korea - Airport facilitation and briefing on South Korea provided.
27 - 30 March	Canada	Airport facilitation	Canada - Airport facilitation Ground transport to and from airport to hotel, public diplomacy brunch at HOM residence for women leaders
6 - 13 April	Israel	Accompany to meetings	Israel - Airport facilitation Accompany to meetings

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9 April	Palestinian Territories	Liaison on program Ground transport Accompany to meetings	Palestinian Territories - Liaison on program Ground transport Accompany to meetings
29 April - 1 May	UAE Qatar	UAE - Forward letters to potential interlocutors requesting a meeting, Qatar – accompany to meetings	UAE - Forwarded letters Qatar – accompanied to meetings
11 - 13 May	Singapore	Airport facilitation	Singapore - Airport facilitation
19 - 21 May	United Kingdom China	Airport facilitation (London and Shanghai)	United Kingdom - Airport facilitation China – Airport facilitation
28 - 31 May	Korea	Airport facilitation	Korea - Airport facilitation, vetting of speech
10 June	Japan	Airport facilitation Assistance with meetings	Japan - Airport facilitation Assistance with meetings
13 - 22 June	United States	Airport facilitation	United States - Airport facilitation
23 - 27 June	Belgium	Ground transport, reception at HOM residence	Belgium - Ground transport reception at HOM residence
22 - 23 August	Singapore	Assistance with arranging meetings	Singapore - Assistance with arranging meetings
3 - 4 September	Qatar	Airport facilitation, assistance with meetings	Qatar - Airport facilitation, assistance with meetings
16 - 24 September	United States	Airport facilitation (Washington and New York, Los Angeles)	United States - Airport facilitation (Washington , New York, Los Angeles)
6 October	United States	Airport facilitation (Los Angeles and	United States - Airport facilitation (Los Angeles, Washington – including coordinating airport facilitation in

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		Washington)	other US cities without post presence)
19 - 30 October	United States	Airport facilitation	United States - Airport facilitation
5 - 6 November	Switzerland	Airport facilitation	Switzerland - Airport facilitation
18 and 21 November	New Zealand	Airport facilitation	New Zealand - Airport facilitation
18 - 20 November	United States	Airport facilitation	United States - Airport facilitation
10 - 16 December	United States	Airport facilitation (Los Angeles)	United States - Airport facilitation (Los Angeles)
2015			
2 - 14 February	Rwanda Belgium Norway	Written briefing (Rwanda and Norway) Assistance with arranging meetings Airport facilitation, ground transport	Kenya (for Rwanda) – Written briefing, assistance with arranging meetings, airport facilitation Denmark (for Norway) - Written briefing (Norway), assistance with arranging meetings, airport facilitation, ground transport Belgium - Ground transport
13 - 14 February	United States	Airport facilitation	United States - Airport facilitation and some ground transport provided. HOM attended part of UAE government forum that Ms Gillard spoke at. (Note: Upon Post request, Ms Gillard was keynote speaker at Post's IWD event on 22 Feb.)
22 February	UAE	Airport Facilitation and ground transport	UAE - Airport Facilitation
1 - 3 March	United States	Airport facilitation	United States - Airport facilitation
18 - 21 March	China	Airport facilitation (Hong Kong and Macau)	China - Airport facilitation
10 April	United States	Airport facilitation	United States - Airport facilitation
5 - 8 May	United States	Airport facilitation	United States - Airport facilitation
16 - 23 May	Korea	Airport facilitation	Korea - Airport facilitation

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24 - 25 May	UAE	Airport facilitation	UAE - Airport facilitation
14 June - 5 July	United Kingdom	Airport arrival facilitation	United Kingdom - Airport arrival facilitation
5 - 16 July	Norway United States Rwanda Ethiopia	Airport facilitation (New York, Kigali and Addis Ababa)	United States - Airport facilitation Rwanda - Airport facilitation Ethiopia - Airport facilitation
8 to 9 September	Qatar	Airport facilitation	Qatar - Airport facilitation
12 September - 17 October	United States	Airport facilitation – Washington, New York and Los Angeles	United States - Airport facilitation – Washington, New York and Los Angeles
21 - 23 October	China	Airport facilitation (Beijing and Hong Kong)	China - Meeting facilitation, ground transport (Beijing) Airport facilitation (Hong Kong)
7 November	China (Hong Kong)	Airport facilitation	China - Airport facilitation
6 - 11 December	Senegal	Assistance with entry and exit	Senegal - Assistance with entry and exit
2016			
17 - 22 January	United States	Airport facilitation (San Francisco)	United States - Airport facilitation (San Francisco)
23 - 26 January	United Kingdom	Airport facilitation	United Kingdom - Airport facilitation
31 January - 23 February	South Africa, Zambia, Rwanda, Mauritius	Attendance by DHOM (in HOM's absence) at a dinner and a lunch for the delegation (Pretoria) Advice on possible meetings and HOM attendance for the visit (Zambia) Airport facilitation; assistance with arranging	South Africa - Attendance by DHOM (in HOM's absence) at a dinner and a lunch for the delegation, airport facilitation, briefing on Zambia at dinner, ground transport, assistance with organizing government meetings, attendance at functions by HOM/DHOM (including alumni event). Rwanda - Airport facilitation in Kigali; assistance with arranging meetings; accompany to meetings (Nairobi). Mauritius - Airport facilitation and transport (provided by MFA, including security) assistance with

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		meetings; accompany to meetings (Rwanda)	arranging some meetings (Prime Minister and President) and events. HOM attendance at some meetings and events, including hosting a lunch and dinner (Mauritius)
29 Feb – 16 March	United States	Airport facilitation (San Francisco and Washington)	United States - Airport facilitation (San Francisco and Washington)
11 – 26 April	United States	Airport facilitation	United States - Airport facilitation in Dallas coordinated by Washington, airport facilitation and ground transport on arrival (Washington airport)
15 – 19 May	Denmark	Airport facilitation (Copenhagen)	Denmark - Airport facilitation and ground transport (to and from airport / to and from embassy function).
19 – 20 May	Sweden	Airport facilitation and ground transport (to and from hotel)	Sweden - Airport facilitation and ground transport (to and from hotel)
23 – 24 May	Turkey	Advice on aspects of the program of the UN World Humanitarian Summit and consultation with Turkish hosts on participation in one Summit event.	Turkey - Advice on aspects of the program of the UN World Humanitarian Summit and consultation with Turkish hosts on participation in one Summit event.
27 May – 12 June	Italy	Airport facilitation and facilitation of tours of the Vatican	Italy - Airport facilitation (coordinated by Rome post) Facilitation of tours of the Vatican and ground transport (coordinated by Holy See post)
12 – 16 June	Norway	Airport facilitation (Oslo)	Norway - Airport facilitation provided by the Norwegian MFA.
16 – 17 June	Belgium	Airport facilitation and ground transport	Belgium - Airport facilitation and ground transport
22 and 25 June	United States	Airport facilitation	United States - Airport facilitation (Los Angeles)

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2 – 5 July	Norway	Airport facilitation (Oslo)	Nil (airport facilitation was not required and request was withdrawn)
5 – 8 July	United Kingdom	Airport facilitation (Heathrow)	United Kingdom - Airport facilitation
17 – 25 July	United States	Airport facilitation (Los Angeles and Philadelphia)	United States - Airport facilitation (Los Angeles and Philadelphia)
12 – 30 September	United States	Airport facilitation, ground transport	United States - Airport facilitation Dallas and Washington, ground transport on departure (Washington) Airport facilitation and ground transport on arrival (New York)
1 – 14 October	United Kingdom	Airport facilitation and transfers	United Kingdom - Airport facilitation & transfers, attendance at repatriation smoking ceremony
3-11 December	India	Airport facilitation and transfers, ground transport	India – Airport facilitation and transport, ground transport (New Delhi)
2017			
5 February	United States	Airport facilitation	United States - Airport facilitation (Los Angeles, coordinated by Washington)
7-9 February	Canada	Airport facilitation	Canada - Met at airport by HOM and transfer to hotel. Accompanied to meeting of Global Partnership for Education at Global Affairs Canada
25 February	United States	Airport facilitation and transfers	United States – Airport facilitation and transfers (Los Angeles and Washington - coordinated by Washington)
3 March	United States	Airport facilitation and transfers	United States – Airport facilitation and transfers (Dallas and Washington)
31 March – 8 April	United States	Airport facilitation	United States – Airport facilitation LA, Salt Lake City, San Francisco (Washington)
18 – 21 April	United States	Airport facilitation and transfers	United States – Airport facilitation Dallas, Washington, New York, LA. Transfers in Washington (Washington)
14-17 May	Israel	HOM to meet at airport	Israel: HOM to meet at airport, Dinner with HOM
17-19	Belgium	Airport	Belgium: Airport facilitation, ground

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May		facilitation	transportation & meeting facilitation.
19-23 May	United Kingdom	Eurostar & Airport facilitation & transfers, meeting with the High Commissioner	United Kingdom - Eurostar & Airport facilitation & transfers, meeting with the High Commissioner
23-24 May	Italy and Holy See	Airport facilitation, assistance with arranging meetings, use of telephone and ground transport	Italy – Assistance with arranging meetings with Pope Francis (Prima Fila tickets to the Wednesday audience) and Archbishop Paul Gallagher, Secretary for Relations with States (Foreign Minister equivalent). Airport facilitation, HOM lunch, access to telephone at residence (Holy See), Airport facilitation (Rome)
26 May	United States	Airport facilitation and transfers	United States – Airport facilitation and transfers (Washington)
Total			84

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**Former Prime Minister travel – The Hon John Howard -
September 2013 onwards**

See table below for details of assistance provided to former Prime Minister Howard since September 2013. We note that former Prime Ministers do not always request assistance from DFAT when they travel abroad.

Date of Travel	Countries Visited	Assistance Requested	Assistance Provided
2013			
1 October	United States	Airport facilitation (Los Angeles)	United States - Airport facilitation
30 October - 2 November	Peru	NIL	Peru - Airport facilitation Airport transfers Working lunch at HOM residence
3 - 6 November	United Kingdom	Airport facilitation	United Kingdom - Airport facilitation
21 November	United States	Airport facilitation Ground transport	United States - Airport facilitation, ground transport
2014			
7 - 10 March	Canada	Airport facilitation	Canada - Airport facilitation
9 - 12 April	Spain	Briefing on Bangladesh	Spain - Written briefing on Bangladesh
13 - 16 April	United States	Airport facilitation	United States - Airport facilitation
15 - 24 June	United Kingdom	Airport facilitation	United Kingdom - Airport facilitation Transport to attend dinner at 11 Downing Street hosted by the Chancellor
24 - 26 June	United States	Airport facilitation Assistance with arrival (Los Angeles, Boston and Dallas)	United States - Airport facilitation, Assistance with arrival Los Angeles, Boston and Dallas (coordinated by Washington)
29 June	United States	Airport facilitation (Los Angeles)	United States - Airport facilitation
5 July	China	Airport facilitation (Hong Kong)	China - Airport facilitation
21 October	UAE	Briefing on UAE	UAE - Briefing on UAE provided in advance of lecture delivered by Mr

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			Howard at UAE research center, attended by Embassy officers.
22 - 25 October	Mexico	Airport facilitation	Mexico - Airport facilitation
22 and 26 - 30 October	United States	Airport facilitation	United States - Airport facilitation
19 - 21 November	Korea	Airport facilitation	Korea - Airport facilitation
2015			
17 - 22 March	United States	Airport facilitation	United States - Airport facilitation
10 April	United States	Arrival airport facilitation	United States - Arrival airport facilitation
13 - 18 April	United Kingdom	Airport facilitation Transport facilitation to Windsor Castle to attend Order of Merit lunch hosted by Her Majesty Media conference	United Kingdom - Airport facilitation Transport facilitation to Windsor Castle to attend Order of Merit lunch hosted by Her Majesty Media conference Lunch hosted by HOM
18 - 26 April	United States	Airport facilitation	United States - Airport facilitation
27-28 April	China	Advice on interpreters and on ground transport Assistance with arranging meeting Accompany to meeting (Guangzhou, Beijing)	China - Advice on interpreters and on ground transport Assistance with arranging meeting Accompany to meeting
27 April - 1 May	China	Airport facilitation (Hong Kong)	China - Airport facilitation
20 - 22 May	Korea	Airport facilitation	Korea - Airport facilitation
4 - 6 June	China	Airport facilitation (Hong Kong)	China - Airport facilitation
13 July - 4 August	United Kingdom	Airport facilitation	United Kingdom - Airport facilitation Transfer to Birmingham
22 September	United States	Arrival facilitation	United States - Arrival facilitation
28 September	United States	Airport facilitation	United States - Airport facilitation
20 - 23 October	China	Airport facilitation (Hong Kong)	China - Airport facilitation

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29 October - 1 November	United Kingdom	Airport facilitation	United Kingdom - Airport facilitation Transport to Australian Rugby Final Reception at Australia House Dinner hosted by HOM
29 October - 3 November	United States	Airport facilitation	United States - Airport facilitation
2016			
27 January - 9 February	United States	Airport facilitation (Washington and Los Angeles, Miami and Dallas coordinated by Washington)	United States - Airport facilitation (Washington and Los Angeles, Miami and Dallas coordinated by Washington)
12 - 16 June	China	Airport facilitation	NIL (request withdrawn because facilitation was arranged by the organisers of the JP Morgan Global China Summit)
28 October - 5 November	United Kingdom	Airport facilitation and ground transfers	United Kingdom - Airport facilitation, ground transport, diner hosted by HOM
23 November - 2 December	United States	Airport facilitation and ground transport	United States - Airport facilitation (Dallas, Austin and New York coordinated by Washington) and ground transport (New York)
2017			
7-9 February	New Zealand	Airport facilitation and ground transfers	New Zealand - Airport facilitation, ground transport, dinner hosted by HOM. Arrange meetings with NZ Prime Minister Bill English, Reserve Bank Governor Graeme Wheeler and Secretary of Treasury Gabs Makhlouf, attend Parliament Question Time and lay a wreath at the Pukeahu National War Memorial Park.
28 April - 6 May	United Kingdom	Airport facilitation & transfers, facilitation	United Kingdom - Airport facilitation &

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		to attendance of Order of Merit Service & lunch at St.James's Palace hosted by Her Majesty	transfers – to & from London Heathrow Airport, facilitation to attendance of Order of Merit Service & lunch at St.James's Palace hosted by Her Majesty
Total			35

**Former Prime Minister travel – the Hon Paul Keating -
September 2013 onwards**

See table below for details of assistance provided to former Prime Minister Keating since September 2013. We note that former Prime Ministers do not always request assistance from DFAT when they travel abroad.

Date of Travel	City, Countries Visited	Assistance Requested	Assistance Provided
2015			
22 - 24 June	India	Advice and liaison on program Ground transport Accompany to meetings	India - Advice and liaison on program Advice on suitability of accommodation, transport for official appointments (with HOM) Accompany to meetings
Total			1

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**Former Prime Minister travel – The Hon Bob Hawke -
September 2013 onwards**

See table below for details of assistance provided to former Prime Minister Hawke since September 2013. We note that former Prime Ministers do not always request assistance from DFAT when they travel abroad.

Date of Travel	City, Countries Visited	Assistance Requested	Assistance Provided
2013			
22 - 25 October	Myanmar	Airport facilitation and transfers. Briefing by HOM. Assistance with arranging meetings	Myanmar - Airport facilitation and transfers Briefing by HOM. Assistance with arranging meetings
26 October	Singapore	Assistance with arranging call	Singapore - Assistance with arranging call
27 October - 3 November	United Kingdom	Airport facilitation	United Kingdom - Airport facilitation
2014			
6 - 7 April	China	Airport facilitation	China - Airport facilitation (Hong Kong)
28 October	China	Airport facilitation	China - Airport facilitation (Hong Kong)
2015			
10 - 14 January	United States	Airport facilitation	United States - Airport facilitation
24 - 25 March	China	Airport facilitation	China - Airport facilitation (Hong Kong)
15 - 18 June	Saudi Arabia	Airport facilitation	Saudi Arabia - Airport facilitation, ground transport, accompany to meeting
18 June	UAE	Airport facilitation	UAE - Airport facilitation
8 - 9 November	China	Assistance with arranging meetings (Beijing)	China - Airport facilitation Assistance with arranging meetings and ground transport
8 and 11 November	China	Airport facilitation	China - Airport facilitation (Hong Kong)
2016			
19 - 26 March	China	Airport facilitation (Hong Kong)	China - Airport facilitation
9 - 13 October	China	Meeting facilitation	China - Meeting facilitation

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12-15 November	Hong Kong, China	Airport facilitation and transfers	Hong Kong - Airport facilitation and transfers.
Total			14

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

103 – Budget Estimates

Page:

Topic: Roles, responsibilities and deliverables for special envoys

Senator Wong, Penny

Question

Further to the response to 2016-17 Supplementary Budget Estimates question on notice #28, can the Department provide:

- (a) Any updates to the information provided since its response to the question on notice?
- (b) Roles, responsibilities and deliverables for each of the special envoys and special ambassadors listed?

Answers

Thematic Ambassadors and Special Envoys

(a) Yes.

Dr Sharman Stone was appointed as Ambassador for Women and Girls and commenced her appointment in January 2017.

The position of Ambassador for HIV/AIDs, Tuberculosis and Malaria was renamed as the Ambassador for Regional Health Security and Mr Blair Exell was appointed to the position in June 2017.

Thematic ambassadors

Position	Name of appointee	Date commenced
Ambassador for Counter-Terrorism	Paul Foley	August 2016
Ambassador for Cyber Affairs	Tobias Feakin	January 2017
Ambassador for the Environment	Patrick Suckling	February 2016
Ambassador for Regional Health Security	Blair Exell	June 2017
Ambassador for People Smuggling and Human	Andrew Goledzinowski AM	December 2014

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Trafficking		
Ambassador for Women and Girls	Dr Sharman Stone	January 2017

Special envoys

Position title	Name of appointee	Date commenced
Special Envoy for Human Rights	Philip Ruddock	February 2016

- (b) As with Heads of Mission and Heads of Post, special envoys and thematic ambassadors are appointed by the Government. The responsibilities for each position are outlined in the Foreign Minister's announcements of each appointment, available on her website at <http://foreignminister.gov.au/releases/Pages/default.aspx>

Ambassador for Counter-Terrorism:

“As Ambassador, Mr Foley will be responsible for leading Australia's international engagement on counter-terrorism and will represent Australia at multilateral fora including the United Nations, the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum and the working groups of the Anti-ISIL coalition.

Mr Foley will also sit on the Commonwealth Joint Counter Terrorism Board, the Australia-New Zealand Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund.”

Foreign Minister's media release dated 21 July 2016

Ambassador for Cyber Affairs:

“The Government's decision to establish the position of Ambassador for Cyber Affairs was one of the principal initiatives of the \$230 million Cyber Security Strategy, which encourages collaboration between Australian Government, business, academia and communities to improve cyber security.

Cyber threats are not bound by national borders so it is important we work with other countries to strengthen the global response to cybercrime. The Ambassador for Cyber Affairs will lead Australia's international cyber effort, working closely with the Special Adviser to the Prime Minister on Cyber Security.

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The Ambassador will support cyber capacity building in our region, advocate against state censorship of the Internet and promote Australia's view that opportunities provided by the Internet should be available to all people."

Foreign Minister's media release dated 10 November 2016

Ambassador for the Environment

"Mr Suckling will promote Australia's interests on international environmental issues, including climate change policy, world heritage, whaling, illegal wildlife trafficking, blue economy and oceans.

He will also lead Australia's engagement in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) negotiations. A key priority for Mr Suckling will be building upon Australia's influential role in securing the Paris Agreement and ensuring Australia plays an active role in the development of a strong and effective international framework."

Foreign Minister's media release dated 26 February 2016

Ambassador for Regional Health Security

"The appointment of an Ambassador for Regional Health Security is an important step in reducing health security risks to our region and signals Australia's commitment to leadership on this important issue. The role broadens the responsibilities currently undertaken by the Ambassador for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

The Ambassador will foster partnerships with other governments, including emerging donors in our region, and lead Australia's development and implementation of innovative health security solutions in international fora.

A key focus for the Ambassador will be the Indo-Pacific region. The Ambassador will advance Australia's interests by focussing global attention on the needs of our region, strengthening national health systems and preparing the Indo-Pacific to respond to emerging health threats."

Foreign Minister's media release dated 13 June 2017

Ambassador for People-Smuggling and Human Trafficking

"The Ambassador for People Smuggling Issues plays an important role in promoting effective and practical international cooperation to counter people smuggling in support of Operation Sovereign Borders (OSB). Mr Goledzinowski will work closely with the OSB Joint Agency Task Force to ensure that international elements of OSB are effectively coordinated across government.

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The Ambassador will take forward key elements of the government's regional deterrence framework, including through the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, which Australia co-chairs with Indonesia."

Foreign Minister's media release dated 24 November 2014

"Finally, to support this strategy, the Australian 'Ambassador for People Smuggling Issues' will be redesignated the 'Ambassador for People Smuggling and Human Trafficking'. And I acknowledge the presence of Ambassador Andrew Golezinski here today.

This change reflects Australia's commitment to combatting human trafficking and slavery, and will give greater focus to Australia's international advocacy and engagement on this issue."

Foreign Minister's statement at launch of Australia's International Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking and Slavery dated 23 March 2016

Ambassador for Women and Girls

"The promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls are strong drivers of economic growth, development and stability and remain priorities for the Australian Government.

Under the Coalition Government, Australia's foreign policy, aid and economic diplomacy efforts have advocated women's leadership, economic empowerment and ending violence against women and girls, particularly in our Indo-Pacific region.

As Australia's Ambassador for Women and Girls, Dr Stone will continue to promote Australia's efforts in gender equality and women's empowerment in bilateral, regional and global forums, including at the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum."

Foreign Minister's media release dated 21 November 2016

Special Envoy for Human Rights

"As a distinguished member of the Australian Parliament for over four decades, the current Chair of the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Human Rights, and a longstanding member of Amnesty International, Mr Ruddock is well-qualified to advocate and represent Australia's human rights views and record.

As Special Envoy, Mr Ruddock will focus on advancing Australia's human rights priorities of good governance, freedom of expression, gender equality, the rights of indigenous peoples, and national human rights institutions.

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Mr Ruddock will actively promote Australia's candidacy for membership of the Human Rights Council (HRC) for the 2018-20 term. He will represent Australia at international human rights events and advocate our HRC candidacy in selected countries.

Mr Ruddock's role will be consistent with the practice of past governments in approving Special Envoys to support our international campaigns, for example the United Nations Security Council bid.

He will also promote our broader human rights agenda, including global abolition of the death penalty, for which he has worked tirelessly over many years.

Mr Ruddock will be Australia's first Special Envoy for Human Rights, reflecting the Government's commitment to further strengthening Australia's contribution to advancing human rights."

Foreign Minister's media release dated 8 February 2016

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

104 – Budget Estimates

Page:

Topic: Ministerial Travel

Senator Wong, Penny

Question

Can the Department provide an updated version of the tables outlining all ministerial travel from 20 October 2016 to present since its response to 2016-17 Supplementary Budget Estimates question on notice #89?

Answer

Details of ministerial overseas travel from 21 October 2016 to 31 May 2017.

Ms Bishop's travel:

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying Staff
USA (New York)	16-22 May 2017	7	New York: 16-20 May 2017 Number of advisers: 2
New York: HRC Campaign Launch and bilateral program <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Attended Launch of Australia's Human Rights Council campaign.- Met: US Permanent Representative to the UN; Permanent Representative of China to the UN; President of the General Assembly; Foreign Minister Cote d'Ivoire; G'Day USA partners; President of the New York Federal Reserve; Blackstone Group; Producer and Founder of Same Sky and Chairman and CEO of LeFrak; Co-Chair, Fox Family Foundation; Executive Chairman Newscorp and CEO Newscorp; Chairman, BHP Billiton; Head, Great America PAC; CEO Vornado Realty Trust and co-chairs of the Administration's Infrastructure Council; Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade.- Attended a reception with Female Permanent Representatives to the United Nations; Attended a reception with young Australian professionals working in New York; working lunch with Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA); AAA/Chevron Roundtable; and reception for Pacific and Small Island Developing States.			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying Staff
Turkey (Canakkale) and Estonia (Tallinn)	22-28 April 2017	7	Canakkale: 23-25 April 2017 Tallinn: 25-26 April 2017 Number of advisers: 2
<p>Canakkale: Anzac Day Service 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attended the following: Turkish International Service, the French Memorial Service; Commonwealth and Irish Service; and New Zealand Memorial Service; Anzac 2017 Commemorative Site and Dawn Service; and Lone Pine Service; - Site visit to Commonwealth graves at 'The Nek'; - Visit to the Gallipoli Simulation Centre, Museum. <p>Tallinn: Strengthen bilateral ties and make representations on candidacies and EU FTA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Met: Director General of Information Systems Authority; host of Välisilm; Ambassador Luik and International Centre for Defence and Security (ICDS) experts; Minister for Foreign Affairs; and President of the Republic of Estonia. - Roundtable lunch with NATO Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence (CCDCOE); - Toured the Locked Shields Live-Fire Cyber Defence Exercise; - Visited the e-Estonia Showroom followed by roundtable discussion of Estonia's start-up ecosystem; - Interview with Foreign Affairs correspondent for Eesti Päevaleht. 			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying Staff
Japan (Tokyo)	19-21 April 2017	3	Tokyo: 19-20 April 2017 Number of advisers: 2
Tokyo: Attend 2+2 ministerial <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attended the 60th anniversary of the signing of the Commerce Agreement commemoration Event; - Met with politician with Foreign and security policy experts; - 2+2 Foreign and Defence Ministerial meeting; Met Japanese intelligence officials; the Prime Minister of Japan; senior commentators on foreign and security policy; and the Foreign Minister of Japan. - Australia Now event with representatives from Touch Football Australia and female Japanese players; 			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying Staff
United States (Washington)	21-25 March 2017	5	Washington: 21-23 March 2017 Number of advisers: 3
Washington: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attended Counter-Daesh Coalition Foreign Ministers Meeting - Pull asides with the Spanish Foreign Minister; Polish Foreign Minister; Georgian Foreign Minister; and Canadian Foreign Minister; - Met Jordanian Foreign Minister; and Minister Responsible for Foreign Affairs, Sultanate of Oman; - Met President and CEO, Center for Strategic and International Studies; Senior Fellow, American Enterprise Institute; - Attended dinner hosted by Chargé d’Affairs with senior members of Congress. 			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying Staff
Singapore, Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur) and Philippines (Manila and Davao)	13-18 March 2017	6	Singapore: 13-14 March 2017 Kuala Lumpur: 14-15 March 2017 Manila: 15-16 March 2017 Davao: 17 March 2017 Number of advisers: 2
<p>Singapore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Met Prime Minister; and Foreign Minister. - Delivered speech as part of the Fullerton Lecture series; - Attended Australian Business Breakfast; - Launched the BASH Landing Pad; the New Colombo Plan and Australian Alumni Event. <p>Kuala Lumpur: Attend inaugural bilateral Foreign Ministers' meeting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Met: Minister of Foreign Affairs; Minister of Defence; Senior Private Secretary to Minister Low; and Minister in the Prime Minister's Department - Guest of honor at International Women's Day Dinner; - Met with representatives of civil society in Malaysia. <p>Manila: Bilateral program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Met: Acting Foreign Secretary; former Foreign Secretary of the Philippines; Finance Secretary - Delivered speech at lunch hosted by Stratbase Alber del Rosario Institute - Discussions with Senior Human Rights Contacts; - Held media interview with Rappler; - Attended reception hosted by Ambassador to launch the Investing in Women Initiative's Business Coalitions. <p>Davao: Met with President Rodrigo Duterte;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivered speech at the morning tea with Australian Alumni; - Announced Pathways Education Program with Socio-Economic Planning Secretary and Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process. 			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying Staff
Papua New Guinea (Madang and Lae)	7 – 9 March 2017	3	Madang: 7-8 March 2017 Lae: 8-9 March 2017 Number of advisers: 2
Madang: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attended the 25th Papua New Guinea-Australia Ministerial Forum. - Met Minister for Foreign Affairs and Immigration; Minister for Public Services; and Minister for Sports, National Events and APEC - Papua New Guinea-Australia Business Dialogue; - Met with Divine Word University President and STEM Students; - Visit to 'Haus Kaving' Market. Lae: Open new Consulate-General in Lae <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivered a speech at dinner for cross-section of people with links to Australia, to mark the formal opening of the Lae Consulate-General; - Delivered speech at breakfast with business leaders and business community; - Site visit to ANGAU Hospital and the National Agricultural Research Institute. 			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying Staff
Indonesia (Jakarta)	5-7 March 2017	3	Jakarta: 5-6 March 2017 Number of advisers: 2
Jakarta: Attended IORA Council of Ministers' Meeting; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Met: Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia; Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia; Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia; and Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal and Security Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. 			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying Staff
US (Washington), UK (London) and Ireland (Dublin)	20-26 February 2017	7	<p>Washington: 20-22 February 2017 London: 23 February 2017 Dublin: 23-24 February 2017</p> <p>Number of advisers: 3</p>
<p>Washington:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Met: A/g Director for National Intelligence; Deputy DNI for Partner Engagement; National Intelligence Manager for East Asia; President Council on Foreign Relations; Vice-President; and Secretary of State; and National Security Advisor - Phone call with Representative, D-CA - ‘Switching on the lights’ ceremony at Chancery - Attended dinner and lunch hosted by Ambassador Hockey - Media interviews <p>London:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Met: Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs; Secretary of State for Exiting the European Union <p>Ireland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Met: Irish-Australian Chamber of Commerce; Foreign Minister; and Minister for Jobs - Held media interviews with Irish Times and Newstalk - Visit to Dogpatch Labs and pitches from start-up companies - Toured EPIC Ireland – The Irish Emigration Museum 			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying Staff
Republic of Korea (Geoje Island, Busan and Seoul)	16-19 February 2017	4	Geoje Island: 17 February 2017 Busan: 17-18 February 2017 Seoul: 18 February 2017 Number of advisers: 2
Geoje Island: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attended the ICTHYS LNG event and naming ceremony at the Samsung Heavy Industry shipyard and delivered speech at the celebration dinner - Met: President and CEO, INPEX Corporation Busan: Toured and wreath laying at UN Military Cemetery Korea Seoul: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site visit of Demilitarized Zone (DMZ)/Joint Security Area (JSA) - Met: UNC/CFC/USFK at Yongsan Garrison; Director of National Security; former President Lee Myeong-bak and former Foreign Minister Yoo Myeong-hwan - Delivered a speech at the official launch of Internship and Mentoring Network for the New Colombo Plan in the ROK 			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying Staff
United States (Los Angeles)	26-31 January (Ms Bishop on personal leave in the US 19-25 January 2017)	6	Los Angeles: 26-29 January 2017 Number of advisers: 2
Los Angeles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keynote address at G'Day USA Dialogue in the Indo-Pacific; keynote address at the Global Alumni Strategy for North America and CSIRO US operations; delivered speech at G'Day USA Australian Film Showcase; launch of Fred Hollows Foundations US and delivered speech - Attended the launch of the New Qantas Hangar at Los Angeles International Airport; USA Partner and Sponsor Welcome Reception at Qantas Hanger; Ministers' breakfast with the Chairman Universal Pictures; G'Day Los Angeles Gala and delivered the keynote address - Visited to XPrize Innovation Headquarters and met with Executive Chairman XPrize. - Met: Co-Chair House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence; Warner Bros CEO; and Australian-Consul General Houston - Attended - Pull-aside with Chairman and CEO Group of Eight. - Phone call with Vice President, United States. 			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying Staff
Solomon Islands (Honiara), Samoa (Apia) and Vanuatu (Port Vila)	6-8 December 2016	3	Honiara: 6-7 December 2016 Apia: 7-8 December 2016 Port Vila: 8 December 2016 Number of advisers: 2
<p>Honiara:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attended the launch of the Solomon Islands Professional Women's Network; reception to launch the Growth Program. - Met: Solomon Islands Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and other Cabinet members. - Visit to the Royal Solomon Island Police Force Headquarters. - Toured Seif Ples. <p>Apia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Met: Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade. - Singed the Australia Samoa Aid Partnership Arrangement. - Visited Samoa Family Health Association annual youth forum; Mobility Device Services, National Hospital; Samoa Coconut Cluster factory and announced Australian support to the Samoa AgriBusiness Support Project; - Announced the funding for emergency bridges. - Attended reception with Samoan Ministers, government officials, private sector and civil society representatives, Australian Volunteers and Australia Awards alumni. - Roundtable breakfast 'How can Samoa maximise the benefits of the new submarine internet cable'. <p>Port Vila:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Met Prime Minister, Parliamentary Secretary for International Cooperation and Foreign Minister. - Launched the Innovation Xchange mSupply program and the TVET Disability Inclusive Development Fund. - Signed the Australian-Vanuatu Aid Partnership 2016-19. - Informal afternoon tea with Australian Volunteers for International Development (AVIDs), Australian Civilian Corps (ACC) and RedR deployees and Australian Award scholars. 			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying Staff
Morocco (Marrakech) and Qatar (Doha)	13–18 November 2016	6	Marrakech: 14-16 November 2016 Doha: 17 November 2016 Number of advisers: 2
<p>Marrakech: attended ‘Because the Ocean’ function and participated in Ministerial Panel and signed the ‘Because the Ocean’ Declaration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High-level launch of the NDC Partnership and announced Australia’s \$16 million Indo-Pacific Land Sector program. - Chaired Umbrella Group meeting. - Visited Green Climate Fund Pavilion. - Met: Heads of State and Heads of Government and senior officials, including: Fijian Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Papua New Guinea Minister for Foreign Affairs and Immigration; President of Palau; President of Nauru; HSH Prince Albert II of Monaco; Sri Lankan Minister of Foreign Affairs; Prime Minister of Bangladesh; President of Chile; Director-General UNESCO; and Moroccan Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. - Attended: opening of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) and the High Level Segment. - Opening statement at the UNFCCC Momentum for Change Women for Results event. - Media door stop with the French Minister for the Environment, Energy, Oceans and International Climate Relations and released the International Coral Reef Initiative Statement. - Attended Australian Stakeholders Event, hosted by the Carbon Markets Institute (CMI). - Joint media conference with Minister Mezouar Rabat Embassy announcement. - Roundtable with Pacific Island Forum Ministers. - High Level Segment, Delivered National Statement. - Pull-aside with Climate Change Minister, UK. - Co-hosted with UK and presented at the Climate Finance Roadmap – Ministerial Event on Climate Finance Roadmap with OECD Secretary-General. <p>Doha:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Met: Qatar Investment Authority; Minister of Foreign Affairs; Minister of Economy and Commerce; General Coordinator of the Syrian High Negotiation Committee. - Attended a reception with Australian business community representatives. - Opened the Australia Embassy. 			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying Staff
Indonesia (Jakarta and Bali)	25-28 October 2016	4	Jakarta: 26 October 2016 Bali: 26-28 October 2016 Number of advisers: 2
Jakarta: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Met: Coordinating Minister for Political, legal and Security Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia; Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs; Minister for Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia. - Courtesy call with President of the Republic of Indonesia. - Attended Jakarta Fashion Week Showcase Event. - Media doorstep with Minister of Foreign Affairs and Indonesian Journalists. Bali: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attended IORA Ministerial Meeting; 2+2 Ministerial meeting with the Minister for Defence of Australia, Minister of Defence of the Republic of Indonesia and Director-General of Asia-Pacific and Africa Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia - Met: Sri Lankan Minister for Foreign Affairs. 			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying Staff
New Zealand (Auckland)	21-22 October 2016	2	Auckland: 21-22 October 2016 Number of advisers: 2
Auckland: Bilateral meeting with Hon Murray McCully MP, Minister of Foreign Affairs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private meeting with the Rt Hon John Key, Prime Minister of New Zealand. - Meet and greet and jersey presentation with the Australian Women's Rugby team and meet and greet with the Australian Men's Rugby team. - Met: Mayor-elect of Auckland. - Pull-asides: NZ Minister for Defence; and Queen Mother of Tonga. 			

Mr Ciobo's travel:

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying staff
Vietnam (Hanoi)	19-23 May 2017	5	Hanoi: 19-22 May 2017 Number of advisers: 2
Hanoi: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attended: APEC Ministers Responsible for Trade Meeting (MRT); and 3rd RCEP Intersessional Ministerial Meeting. - Met: Minister for TPP of Japan; State Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan; Commerce Minister of China; Minister of Trade of Indonesia; Minister for International Trade of Canada; Secretary of the Economy of Mexico; Minister for International Trade and Industry of Malaysia; Minister of State for Commerce and Industry of India; Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan; US Trade Representative; Minister for Industry and Trade of Vietnam; and Head of Global Policy, MasterCard. - Media engagement with Channel News Asia, Bloomberg, CNBC 			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying staff
China (Beijing & Hong Kong)	13-16 May	4	Beijing: 14 May 2017 Hong Kong: 14-16 May 2017 Number of advisers: 2
Beijing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attended the Belt and Road Forum and associated panel discussions and functions. - Met: President of the China State Construction and Engineering Corporation; Vice President, China Investment Corporation; Chairman of State Grid; Vice Chairman and CEO, China Centre for International Economic Exchanges; Asia Director, United States National Security Council; and Vice Chairman, National Development and Reform Commission. - Media engagement with CNBC and The Australian Hong Kong: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Met: Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development of Hong Kong; CEO of Macquarie Group in Asia; representatives of the China Resources Group (CRC); representatives of the Ovolo group; representatives of CNIC Corporation; and representatives of Chow Tai Fook. - Attended a FTA launch event. - Media engagement with Bloomberg News and Sky News Australia. 			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying staff
USA (Los Angeles)	30 April – 5 May 2017	6	Los Angeles: 30 April -3 May 2017 Number of advisers: 2
Los Angeles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attended and presented at the Milken Institute Global Conference. - Met: CEO Chevron; Chief Economic Adviser, Allianz; CEO, Starwood; Verily Life Sciences; President Council on Foreign Relations; Chairman & Founding Partner, TPG; CEO, CQS; President & CEO, Ontario Teachers Pension Plan; Managing Director, Japan Post Bank; CEO, Brookfield; Managing Director, Moelis; Dick Cook Studios; and representatives of Walt Disney Studios, ABC Studios and Marvel Studios. - Attended a welcome function hosted by Mr Jonathan Sokoloff, and a breakfast with the Australian Business Delegation. - Media interviews with CNBC, Bloomberg TV, Seven network, CNN. 			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying staff
UAE (Dubai) Saudi Arabia (Riyadh)	23-29 April 2017	7	Dubai: 24-25 April 2017 Riyadh: 25-27 April 2017 Number of advisers: 2
Dubai: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Met: Acting CEO at Dubai South; CEO at Qatar Airways; Minister of Economy; Chairman of Emirates Group; Executive Director – Real Estate at Abu Dhabi Investment Council; Managing Director at Abu Dhabi Investment Authority; and CEO at Etihad Airways. - Attended the ANZAC Day Dawn Service at Al Minhad Airbase; a Roundtable with CEOs of Australian companies, and visited the Dubai South site. Riyadh: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Met: Secretary-General, Gulf Cooperation Council; Minister of Commerce and Investment; Chair, Council of Saudi Chambers; Minister for Economy and Planning; Minister for Economy and Planning; President and CEO of Ma'aden; President and CEO of Ma'aden; Minister of Transport and Chairman of the General Authority on Civil Aviation; Chair, Saudi Tourism and Heritage Commission; and Vice Minister for Finance, G20 Sherpa and Chief FTA Negotiator for Saudi Arabia. - Signed an Air Services Agreement; took part in an Australian business delegation roundtable; a Saudi and Australian-Saudi Business roundtable, and attended a reception hosted by the Australian Ambassador. 			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying staff
Japan (Tokyo)	17-20 April 2017	4	Tokyo: 17-19 April 2017 Number of advisers: 2
Tokyo: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attended the 2nd Japan-Australia Economic Partnership Agreement (JAEPA) Joint Committee Ministerial meeting. - Met: US Secretary of Commerce; Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI); Minister for Economic Revitalisation; Economic and Fiscal Policy; Member of the House of Representatives and former TPP Minister; State Minister for Foreign Affairs; President and CEO, JAL; President, ANA Holdings and Chairman, ANA; Chief Investment Officer at GPIF; and Chair JABCC; hospitality and tourism - Attended the 60th anniversary of the signing of the Commerce Agreement; Round-table meeting with Lawson Senior Executives; Roundtable session with AEON Executives; Roundtable session with Forum for Innovative Regenerative Medicine (FIRM) Executives and Japan Bioindustry Association (JBA); Australian Infrastructure Investment Seminar; and an Investor roundtable: Australian outbound investment. - Spoke at the Australia New Zealand Chamber of Commerce in Japan (ANZCCJ) event; and a reception hosted by Tourism Australia. - Media interviews with Nikkei and AFR. 			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying staff
Indonesia (Jakarta), UK (London), Chile (Vina del Mar)	6-16 March 2017	11	Jakarta: 6-8 March 2017 London: 9-13 March 2017 Vina del Mar: 14-16 March 2017 Number of advisers: 2

Jakarta:

- Attended the Indonesia Australia Business Week and associated functions and side events.
- Met Indonesian government representatives including Minister for Tourism; Minister for Trade; Chairman of the Investment Coordinating Board; Chair for Commission VI, House of Representatives. Also met CEO, Garuda Indonesia; and Alumni Chef Ms Rinrin Marinka.
- Witnessed a MOU signing between VET providers HILLSI (the Assoc of Training Centres Indonesia), DWC International on skills sharing & training.

London:

- Attended the Commonwealth Trade Ministers' Meeting, including associated roundtables and functions.
- Met UK Secretary of State for International Trade; Minister for Trade, New Zealand; Minister for International Trade, Industry & Commerce, St Kitts & Nevis; Minister of International Trade of Canada; Federal Minister for Commerce, Pakistan; Minister in the Prime Minister's Office & Second Minister of Foreign Affairs & Trade, Brunei; Second Minister of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia; Minister for Trade & Industry, Lesotho; Senior Minister of State for Trade and Industry, Singapore; Managing Director, Tavistock Group; Chief Executive Officer, Ramsay Healthcare UK.
- Attended a luncheon hosted by the New Zealand Trade Minister; took part in informal trilateral discussions with New Zealand and Canada; witnessed the signing of fintech startup MOU between Austrade and Commonwealth Bank.
- Attended a dinner held by the Lord Mayor of London; the Commonwealth Games Queen's Baton Relay Launch; and the Commonwealth Day Service with Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.
- Media engagement with CNBC and Queensland channel seven news.

Vina del Mar:

- Attended the Trans-Pacific Partnership Ministerial Meeting and associated functions. Met Secretary of the Economy of Mexico; Minister for Trade and Tourism of Peru; Minister for Foreign Affairs of Chile; Vice Minister for Trade of Chile.
- Pull aside meetings: Colombian Minister for Foreign Affairs; Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan; State Minister of Cabinet Office of Japan; and Colombian Minister for Trade, Industry and Tourism. Attended the official dinner hosted by President of Chile.

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying staff
China (Beijing and Shanghai)	19-23 February 2017	3	Beijing: 20-21 February 2017 Shanghai: 21-22 February 2017 Number of advisers: 2
Met: Chairman of National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) Vice Chairman HNA Aviation Investment Group; CEO Hainan Airlines; Administrator of Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC); Vice Chairman of China National Tourism Administration (CNTA); Bank of China Board of Directors and Executive Vice President; President and CEO of China Southern Airlines; Vice President of China Communications Construction International Holdings (CCCC); President and CEO of Air China; Chairman China Eastern Airlines and CEO Ctrip.			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying staff
Switzerland (Davos) and USA (NYC, Austin, LA)	16-31 January 2017	15	Davos: 17-21 January 2017 NYC: 21-24 January 2017 Austin: 24-26 January 2017 LA: 26-29 January 2017 Number of advisers: 3
<p>Davos:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attended: World Economic Forum Ministerial events, including Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation (workshop); International Trade and Investment Stewards Boardroom Discussion; WTO Trade Ministers informal gathering; Met: New Zealand Minister for Trade; Canadian Minister for International Trade; Indonesian Minister for Trade; Singaporean Minister for Foreign Affairs; Argentinian Minister of Foreign Affairs; UK Secretary of State for International Trade; OECD Secretary-General; and WTO Director-General. Also met with key business executives from Blackrock, Johnson & Johnson, Enel, Marriot International, Mitsubishi, Intercontinental Hotels, Dow Chemical, GE, GIC, CPP Investment Board, BAE Systems, Glencore, Etihad and Ferrovial. <p>New York:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attended: G'Day USA events. - Met: key business executives from LiveTiles, Blackrock, Dow Chemical, Lend Lease, TIAA-CREF and Macquarie. <p>Austin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attended: G'Day USA events. - Met: Governor of Texas; and key business executives from Dell, BHP Billiton, LBJ Presidential Library, Teachers Retirement System of Texas, Whole Foods, Conoco, GE Aviation, Rackspace. <p>Los Angeles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attended: Launch of new Qantas Hangar with Minister Bishop; and G'Day USA events. - Met: key business executives from Netflix, Colombia Pictures, Technicolor, Symantec, AEG Facilities, Airbnb and GO Overseas. Joint meetings with Ms Bishop with Warner Bros and Universal Pictures. 			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying staff
Israel (Jerusalem) and the Palestinian Territories Ramallah)	16-21 December 2016	6	Jerusalem: 17-21 December 2016 Ramallah: 18 December 2016 Number of advisers: 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attended: Australia Israel UK Leadership Dialogue (AIUKLD). - Met: Israeli Prime Minister; Israeli Director General of the Ministry of Intelligence; Israeli Finance and Economy Minister; Governor of the Bank of Israel; Palestinian Prime Minister; Palestinian Minister of National Economy. 			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying staff
Switzerland (Geneva) and Indonesia (Jakarta)	2-9 December 2016	7	Geneva: 3-4 December 2016 Jakarta: 5-8 December 2016 Number of advisers: 2
<p>Geneva:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attended the EGA Ministerial Meeting. Met: US Trade Representative; Japanese Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry; EU Commissioner for Trade; European Commission Director-General; Canadian Minister of International Trade; and Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs. <p>Jakarta:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Met: Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education; Minister for Trade; Minister for Industry; Minister for State Secretariat 			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying staff
Peru (Lima)	16-20 November 2016	4	16-18 November 2016 Number of advisers: 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attended Joint APEC Ministerial Meeting; TPP Ministerial Meeting; and ‘Selected TPP Countries’ meeting with Japan, Singapore, New Zealand, Malaysia and Vietnam. Signed an MoU with Peruvian Minister for Education. - Met: Hong Kong Secretary for Trade and Economic Development; Malaysian Minister for International Trade and Industry; Chinese Vice Minister of Commerce; Chinese Taipei Minister for Economics; Korean Minister for Trade, Industry and Energy; US Trade Representative; Peruvian Minister for Foreign Trade and Tourism; Peruvian Minister for Mining and Energy; New Zealand Minister for Trade; and Indonesian Minister for Trade. 			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying staff
Norway (Oslo), The Netherlands (The Hague) and UK (London)	20-27 October 2016	7	Oslo: 21-22 October 2016 The Hague: 22-24 October 2016 London: 24-25 October 2016 Number of advisers: 2
<p>Oslo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attended WTO Ministerial Meeting and TiSA Ministerial Meeting. Met: Argentinian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship and Minister of Production; WTO Director General; and US Trade Representative. <p>The Hague:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Met: Dutch Minister of Economic Affairs; Royal Dutch Shell Director of Projects and Technology; and Chairman of the Confederation of Netherlands Industry and Employers. <p>London:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Met: Hilton Food Group Non-Executive Chairman and Chief Executive; and SIMEC Chief Executive Energy and Mining Division and Business Development Associate. Launched the working holiday maker campaign. 			

Senator Fierravanti-Wells' travel:

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying staff
Mexico (Cancun)	23-28 May 2017	6	Cancun Number of advisers: 1
Cancun: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Attend the Global Platform in Cancun to reinforce Australia's global and regional leadership in disaster risk management and our integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and climate action- Attended side event on Disaster Risk Reduction Experiences in the Pacific and reception Dinner hosted by President of Mexico- Delivered Australia's Official Statement- Met: Special Representative of the Secretary General for Disaster Risk Reduction, State Minister, India; Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of International Development, Canada; President of the Republic of Kiribati; Special Adviser and Director Christchurch, Special Envoy Disaster Risk Management, New Zealand; Minister of Disaster Management, Sri Lanka; Permanent Secretary, Rural and Maritime Development and National Disaster Management, Fiji- Hosted meeting with MIKTA Side-Event Panelists and chaired a MIKTA meeting on removing barriers and promoting public-private cooperation in disaster risk reduction.			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying staff
Papua New Guinea	14 – 15 May	2	Port Moresby Number of advisers: 1
Port Moresby: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Represent the Government at the Australia-PNG Business Council's Annual Business Forum and Trade Expo. - Met: President, Australia PNG Business Council, and Regional Head South Asia and Pacific, Westpac Banking Corporation - Attended pre-conference reception; Westpac pre-conference dinner and delivered remarks, including launch of Wantok program; Australia Papua New Guinea Business Forum Plenary Opening Session. - Delivered keynote address at Australia Papua New Guinea Business Forum - Toured Austrade/Investment Promotion Authority Trade Expo - Attended morning tea with women leaders; Seasonal Workers Programme roundtable; lunch briefing with Australian High Commission senior executive staff - Met: Country Manager, ExxonMobil PNG; Managing Director, ANZ PNG; Executive Director, Oil Search Foundation. 			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying staff
Japan	4 - 8 May	5	Yokohama Number of advisers: 1
Yokohama: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attend the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) annual meeting on behalf of the Treasurer. - Met: Minister for Finance and Sustainable Development, Nauru; Minister for Finance and National Planning, Tonga; Deputy State Governor, State Bank of Vietnam; ADB Executives; Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Finance, Japan; Minister of Finance and Economic Management, Vanuatu; ADB Vice President; Attorney-General and Minister for Economy, Fiji; Secretary General of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat; Associate Minister of Finance, New Zealand; Minister of Finance, Samoa; Minister for Finance and Economic Development, Cook Islands; President ADB. - Attended Governor's Seminar "Lessons from 50 Years of Asian Development; ADB Constituency Meeting; Governors' Plenary – Strategy 2030; Governors Roundtable – Responding to Rising Inequality; opening session of the Board of Governors; lunch hosted for the Government of Japan; Governors' Luncheon; dinner hosted by Australian Ambassador - Hosted Pacific Islands Governors Reception; country reception - Delivered Australia's statement at the First Business Session 			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying staff
Nauru	23 – 26 April	4	Nauru Number of advisers: 2
<p>Nauru:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First visit to Nauru by a portfolio Minister since December 2013 reaffirming Australia's relationship with Nauru. Officiate at the ANZAC Day service hosted by the Australian High Commission. - Met: President of Nauru; Minister for Education, Health and Women's Affairs; Secretary, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade Nauru; Speaker of Parliament; Secretary Department of Education; Minister for Nauru Port Authority, Sport and Transport; Minister for Telecommunications and Fisheries; Minister for Nauru Utilities, Phosphate and Rehabilitation Corporations; A/g CEO and General Manager Power Generation, Nauru Utilities Corporation; Disability Coordinator, Department of Education; Secretary National Emergency Services; Director Medical Services, Ministry of Health and Medical Services; Ms Ruby Thoma (Nauru's first female MP); Secretary, Department of Multicultural Affairs; Australia Awards alumni, Gender Leaders and Australia-funded advisers. - Attended a State Dinner hosted by the President of Nauru. - Signed the Aid Partnership arrangement and the MOU for the Pacific Microstates - Northern Australia Worker Pilot Program. - Visited the Nauru Port and discussed the port reform and redevelopment project. Also visited the Nauru Utilities Corporation and Australian infrastructure investments; the Republic of Nauru Hospital; the Able Disable Centre; the Nauru Lifeguard Service; the Nauru Community Resource Centre; and the Nauru Secondary School. - Officiated at the ANZAC Day ceremony, and provided the welcome address and wreath laying. 			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying staff
Sri Lanka	3 – 7 April 2017	5	Colombo Jaffna Number of advisers: 1
<p>Colombo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participate in the commemoration of 70 years of diplomatic relations between Australia and Sri Lanka. - Met Foreign Minister; UN Resident Coordinator and heads of UN Agencies represented in Sri Lanka; the Secretariat for Coordinating Reconciliation Mechanisms (SCRM) and Office of National Unity and Reconciliation (ONUR); senior International Finance Corporation representatives; Sri Lankan-based Australian business owners; and the “Shooting Stars” - Australia’s U21 Girls Cricket Team. - Attended a Roundtable discussion with Diaspora Stakeholders; Job Creation and Skills Development Roundtable; Roundtable discussion with international and domestic economic leaders; tourism sector networking event; Photographic Exhibition celebrating the development cooperation partnership in context of 70 Year Anniversary - Launched the ‘Women in Work’ Program (with International Finance Corporation) - Visited the Sangamitta Balika Vidyalaya School - Media interviews (ABC / Daily Mirror) <p>Jaffna:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Met: Chief Minister and partners and beneficiaries of the Australian aid program; Northern Province Chief Minister. - Visited a Local Empowerment through Economic Development (LEED) crab factory project, and the North East Local Services Improvement Program (NELSIP) project site. 			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying staff
Myanmar (Yangon and Nay Pyi Taw), Cambodia (Phnom Penh)	12 - 17 March 2017	6	Yangon – 13-14 March Nay Pyi Taw – 15 March Phnom Penh – 16 March Number of advisers: 1
<p>Yangon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First visit by an Australian minister since the new Government took office, under the leadership of Aung San Suu Kyi. - Met: Yangon University Rector to discuss New Colombo Plan and ANU Partnership; Yankin Education College Executive and Teacher Trainers - Attended Australia-Myanmar Strategic Dialogue welcome lunch and delivered keynote address; Director General, Directorate of Investment and Company Administration; dinner reception with key aid partners; Global Partnerships for Development Australia-Myanmar Snakebite Program Site Visit: Myanmar Pharmaceutical Industry Factory; Rakhine Roundtable Discussion; and dinner reception with Australia Awards Alumni, Australian Volunteers for International Development and New Colombo Plan awardees - ACIAR Site Visit: Tar Pet village, Maubin Township - Farmer community consultation meeting - ACIAR Site Visit: Tar Pet village, Maubin Township - Farm tour and observation of rice-fish farming <p>Nay Pyi Taw</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attended Australia-Myanmar 2017 High Level Consultations on Development Cooperation; Union Minister for Education; State Counsellor; and Union Election Commission - Attended Government of Myanmar presentation on Strategic Development priorities; briefing on Australian support to Parliament with Parliament officials - Delivered HLC speech on Australia's Strategic Development priorities <p>Phnom Penh</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visited Phnom Penh Disability Rehabilitation Centre - Met: Australia's development partners; Minister Attached to the Prime Minister; and Foreign Minister. 			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying staff
Papua New Guinea	7-9 March 2017	3	Port Moresby Number of advisers: 1
<p>Madang:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attend the 25th annual PNG-Australia Ministerial Forum and the Australia-PNG Business Dialogue - Met: Minister for National Planning and Monitoring; Minister for Police; the Minister for Environment, Conservation and Climate Change; Divine Word University President. - Participated in the Australia-PNG Business Dialogue and 25th Australia-PNG Ministerial Forum, and attended a dinner and reception hosted by Foreign Minister Pato. - Visited a local market. <p>Lae:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attend the opening of new Consulate-General in Lae - Attended a business breakfast, and met business links to Australia. - Visited the Lae Consulate-General temporary office, and commemorated the formal opening of the Lae Consulate-General. Visited the ANGAU Hospital; and National Agricultural Research Institute. 			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying staff
Switzerland (Geneva), Germany (Berlin), Serbia (Belgrade)	25 February – 5 March 2017	9	Geneva 26 February–1 March 2017 Berlin 1-2 March 2017 Belgrade 2-3 March 2017 Number of advisers: 2
<p>Geneva:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Met: President of the International Committee of the Red Cross; Bangarra Dance Theatre Group; Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan; Fijian Ambassador and Permanent representative; Foreign Affairs of Liechtenstein; Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cyprus; Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nepal; High Commissioner, UN High Commission for Refugees; UN High Commissioner for Human Rights; Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of Croatia; Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs of Romania; Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mongolia; Third Deputy Prime Minister for Human Rights, Equatorial Guinea; Minister of Justice and Human Rights of Angola; Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria; and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Lithuania; Minister for Foreign Affairs, Latvia; Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan; Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Maldives; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Spain; Director-General, World Intellectual Property Organisation, Mr Francis Gurry; Federal Minister for Law and Justice of Pakistan; First (1st) Vice President of South Sudan; Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs of Serbia; Minister for Foreign Affairs, Montenegro; Director of the National Human Rights Centre, Uzbekistan; Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Congo; Minister for Foreign Affairs, Iraq; Ministre de la justice, Garde des Sceaux, chargé des droits humains of Chad; and Minister of Justice and Human Rights of Angola. - Media interview with Jacqueline Mangay, The Australian - Delivered Australia's High Level Segment address to the Human Rights Council - Media interview Fairfax Europe Correspondent - Attended Promoting Resilience and "MIKTA Plus" lunch; dinner hosted by the Ambassador of Liechtenstein; Women's Empowerment Lunch; Welcome Reception for Delegates from Small Island Developing States and Less Developed Countries; Future Dreaming Event and reception with a performance by Bangarra Dance Ensemble <p>Berlin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Met State Minister Maria Böhmer, German Federal Foreign Office - Attended the Global Action on Disability (GLAD) Network meeting and reception <p>Belgrade:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Met Serbian Foreign Minister Mr Ivica Dačić - Visited an exhibition and demonstration of a women's empowerment project from the Direct Aid Program 			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying staff
Fiji (Suva)	19 - 21 February 2017	3	Suva Number of advisers: 1
Suva: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Met: Pacific Is; ands Forum Secretary-General; Prime Minister and Foreign Minister; Attorney-General and Minister for the Economy; Minister for Health and Medical Services - Attended a luncheon hosted by the Hon Ratu Inoke Kubuabola, Minister for National Security and Defence; Tropical Cyclone Winston Commemoration Service; function to thank NGOs for their contribution to the Tropical Cyclone Winston response - Inspected a Fiji Pacific Patrol Boat RFNS Kikau at the Stanley Brown Naval Base with Captain Humphrey Tawake, Chief of Navy (Republic of Fiji Navy) - Inspected the Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees (CePaCT) - Participated in media interviews. 			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying staff
Ethiopia (Addis Ababa) and South Africa (Pretoria)	24-31 January 2017	8	Addis Ababa Pretoria Number of advisers: 1
Ethiopia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attended reception hosted by Ethiopian Foreign Minister and attended the African Union Commission - Met: Deputy Chairperson of the AUC and witnessed the Signing Ceremony concluding bilateral arrangement with the AUC; African Union Special Envoy on Women, Peace and Security; Foreign Minister of Ghana; Ethiopian Foreign Minister; Nigerien Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation, African Integration and Nigeriens Abroad; Director, Women, Gender and Development Directorate, AUC; Comoros Minister of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation; Minister of Foreign Affairs, African Integration and International Cooperation Moussa of Chad; Foreign Minister of Mauritania; Liberian Minister of Foreign Affairs; Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, South Sudan; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senegal; Central African Republic's Minister of Foreign Affairs and African Integration and Central Africans Overseas; Cote d'Ivoire's Foreign Minister; Ethiopian Candidate for Director General of the WHO. - Visited Retrak Drop-in-Center for Street Children - Delivered speeches at: Australia Day Reception and formal opening of Embassy jointly with Ethiopian Foreign Minister; and AU Partners Gender Breakfast. Gave media interview with ABC News 24 - Attended Roundtable with UN agencies; Field Visit to Hamlin Fistula Hospital; lunch with Ethiopian women in leadership positions; field visit to CBM Australia supported National Clubfoot Program at CURE Children's Hospital, CURE Hospital; CBM Country Director; Program Manager, CBM; Senior Officer, CURE; and dinner with Australians working in Ethiopia – development practitioners, private sector and NGO representatives 			
Pretoria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Met with South African Deputy Minister for International Relations and Cooperation; and Australian Volunteers for International Development - Attended a: Guided tour of historic Liliesleaf farm; a dinner hosted by the High Commissioner 'Understanding South Africa today'; breakfast with Democratic Alliance Shadow Minister and Spokesperson; and a roundtable discussion with Australian Awards Alumni. - Gave media interview with Editor Pretoria News - Visited aid project site – Sonke Gender Justice 			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying staff
San Marino	19 January 2017	1	San Marino: 19 January Number of advisers: nil
San Marino - Met Minister of Foreign and Political Affairs; Minister of Industry, Handicraft, Trade, Labour, Cooperation and Telecommunications; Captains Regent (heads of state); San Marino Chamber of Commerce General Manager.			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying staff
Papua New Guinea (Port Moresby)	14-17 December 2016	4	Port Moresby: 14-17 December Number of advisers: nil
<p>Port Moresby:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Met Cardinal Sir John Ribat and other church representatives. - Briefing on Pacific Leadership and Governance Precinct and roundtable discussion with students and staff at the University of Papua New Guinea - Reception with senior PNG representatives at High Commissioner's residence (including from business, agriculture and NGOs, and MPs). - Visited 'Wantok Clothing' company and met owner. - Attended netball exhibition match involving national team (DFAT supports PNG netball through WaterAid, which supports women's leadership and sanitation). <p>Goroka</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visited Australian-supported private sector development initiatives, including Coffee Industry Support Project (supporting women to participate in coffee value chains) implemented by CARE; and New Guinea Fruits (helping increase production of honey). - Lunch with Eastern Highlands Province Governor and Pawa Meri (powerful women) group. - Visited Goroka Bilum Weavers' Collective (Australian-funded project supporting women to export traditional bilum bags). - Met representatives from Oxfam-led (Australian-supported) program to address sorcery-related violence against women. <p>Alotau</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Toured Alotau District in Milne Bay Province, the electorate of Minister for National Planning and Monitoring (counterpart minister) discussing development cooperation between Australia and PNG. - With Minister Abel, visited several Australian-supported health facilities, including Alotau Provincial Hospital, Bubuleta Community Clinic and the hangar of Australian flying doctor. - Met tourism industry stakeholders at dinner. 			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying staff
Samoa (Apia)	11-13 December 2016	3	Apia: 11-13 December Number of advisers: 1
Apia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attended Climate Change impact site visits with Green Climate Fund Board members; Australian Volunteers for International Development lunch; roundtable discussion on disability inclusive development in Samoa; welcome reception for the 15th meeting of the Board of the Green Climate Fund - Toured the site of the new Parliament House building; the Robert Louis Stevenson Museum - Called on the Head of State and Masiafo - Visited the National Emergency Operations Centre; and a Direct Aid funded school project 			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying staff
Solomon Islands (Honiara), Samoa (Apia) and Vanuatu (Port Vila)	6-8 December 2016	3	Honiara: 6-7 December 2016 Apia: 7-8 December 2016 Port Vila: 8 December 2016 Number of advisers: 1
<p>Honiara</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attended the launch of the Solomon Islands Professional Women's Network and a reception to launch the Growth Program - Met with Solomon Islands Prime Minister Manasseh Sogavare and Minister for Foreign Affairs Tozaka and other Cabinet members. - Visit to the Royal Solomon Island Police Force Headquarters - Toured Seif Ples <p>Apia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Met Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade Tuilaepa Lupesoliai Sailele Malielegaoi - Singed the Australia Samoa Aid Partnership Arrangement. - Visited Samoa Family Health Association annual youth forum; Mobility Device Services, National Hospital; Samoa Coconut Cluster factory and announced Australian support to the Samoa AgriBusiness Support Project. - Announced the funding for emergency bridges. - Attended reception with Samoan Ministers, government officials, private sector and civil society representatives, Australian Volunteers and Australia Awards alumni - Roundtable breakfast 'How can Samoa maximise the benefits of the new submarine internet cable' <p>Port Vila</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Met: Prime Minister; Parliamentary Secretary for International Cooperation; Foreign Minister. - Launched the Innovation Xchange mSupply program and the TVET Disability Inclusive Development Fund - Signed the Australian-Vanuatu Aid Partnership 2016-19 - Informal afternoon tea with Australian Volunteers for International Development (AVIDs), Australian Civilian Corps (ACC) and RedR deployees and Australian Award scholars. 			

Mr Pitt's travel:

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying staff
China	13-14 May 2017	2	Shanghai: 13-14 May 2017 Number of advisers: 1
Shanghai: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Attended AFL Gala Dinner Event and the inaugural Australian Football League (AFL) match held in China.- Met: CEO, Vintage Fund; Manager, Shanghai Landing Pad; Chair, AustCham Shanghai Food and Beverage Committee; Senior Investment Manager, China Capital Investment Group; Director, Whitsundays Tourism Investments; and Shanghai Vice Mayor.			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying staff
Vietnam	2-6 April 2017	5	Hanoi: 3-4 April 2017 Ho Chi Minh City: 4-5 April 2017 Number of advisers: 1
<p>Hanoi:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attended key events during the annual nationwide ‘Taste of Australia’ program. Launched Australian Executive Education showcase. - Met: Vice Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development; Vice Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development; Deputy Director General, International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD); Deputy Director General, Department of Animal Health, MARD; Deputy Director General, Plant Protection Department, MARD; Deputy Director General, National Agro-Forestry Fisheries Quality Assurance Department, MARD; Director General, Vietnam Fisheries Directorate; Minister for Industry and Trade; Director General, Multilateral Trade Policies Department; Director General, Asia-Pacific Market Department; Director General; Mr Nguyen Phuc Nam, Deputy Director General, Asia-Pacific Market Department; Deputy Director General, Competition Agency; Deputy Director General, International Cooperation Department, General Department of Energy; Deputy Head of Division, Asia-Pacific Market Department; and Official, Asia-Pacific Market Department. <p>Ho Chi Minh City:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Met: General Manager, Intermalt Vietnam and Business Development Manager, Interflour Vietnam; CEO, Blackmores; Chairman, Norfolk Group; Managing Director, KPMG Vietnam; Vice President, NS BlueScope Steel Vietnam; Country Manager Linfox Logistics (Vietnam); President, Australian Chamber of Commerce; Vice President Viet-UC Seafood; General Director, DEK Technologies; Acting President and Executive Director and RMIT Vietnam Executive Team; Vice-President, PV Gas; Jetstar Australia; and HCMC People’s Committee Chairman. 			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying staff
Papua New Guinea	7-8 March 2017	2	Madang: 7-8 March 2017 Number of advisers: 1
Madang: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participated in the 25th annual PNG-Australia Ministerial Forum and the Australia-PNG Business Dialogue. - Met: Minister for Foreign Affairs and Immigration; Minister for National Planning and Monitoring and Acting Minister for Public Enterprises and State Investments; President, Australia Papua New Guinea Business Council (APNGBC) (PNG); Vice President APNGBC (PNG) (Ashurst Legal Firm); CEO, APNGBC (PNG); CEO Trukai Industries Ltd, APNGBC; Executive Committee, APNGBC (Bougainville Copper Limited); xecutive Committee, APNGBC (Santos); Executive Committee, APNGBC (ANZ); Executive Director, APNGBC; Executive Committee Business Council of Papua New Guinea (BCPNG) (General Electric PNG); Executive Committee BCPNG (Bank South Pacific); Executive Committee BCPNG (Manufacturers Council PNG); Executive Director, BCPNG; Minister for Public Service; Minister for Sports, National Events and APEC; Minister for Police; and Secretary for National Planning and Monitoring. 			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying staff
Fiji	30 January – 1 February 2017	3	Suva: 30 January – 1 February 2017 Number of advisers: 1
Suva: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attend the high-level segment of the Pacific's UN Ocean Conference Regional Meeting on Sustainable Development Goal 14 (SDG14). - Met: Minister for Industry, Trade, Tourism, Lands and Mineral Resources. Participated in and delivered an address at a reception for Fiji-Australia Business Council members. Visited the Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Access Program's (PHAMA) ginger farm and ginger export processing plant and the Australia-Pacific Technical College (APTC). Invested an Australian Government Bravery Award on an Australian High Commission Staff member, and had interviews with local media. 			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying staff
Philippines	3-4 November 2016	2	Cebu: 3-4 November 2016 Number of advisers: 1
Cebu: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attended the RCEP ISSL Ministerial Meeting, and the RCEP Ministers' Working Dinner. - Met: Minister for Trade of New Zealand;and Minister for International Trade of Malaysia. 			

Visit	Dates	Days Away	Locations Accompanying staff
China	22-26 October 2016	5	Guangzhou: 22-23 October 2016 Shanghai: 23-26 Octboer 2016 Number of advisers: 1
<p>Guangzhou:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visited the Geraldton Fishermen's Co-op and Jiangnan Fruit and Vegetable Wholesale Market Sites. Attended a dinner with Australian Business in Guangzhou and a lunch with representatives from Geraldton Fisherman's Co-op and Jiangnan Fruit and Vegetable Wholesale Market. <p>Shanghai:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guest of honour in support of the Toowoomba and Surat Basin Enterprise trade mission to Shanghai, AccessChina. - Met: Deputy Secretary-General, Shanghai Municipal Government. Also met with New Colombo Plan scholars; AustCham Shanghai Board of Directors; Australian banking representatives; Queensland investors; Tourism Australia and Embassy staff. Attended and provided the opening remarks to ACESSChina'16. Visited Bright Dairy and Treasury Wine Estates. 			

Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade
Budget Estimates 2017 - 2018

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

105 – Budget Estimates

Page:

Topic: Heads of Mission and Heads of Posts appointments

Senator Wong, Penny

Question

Can the Department provide an updated version of the tables listing:

- (a) New heads of mission and heads of post appointments; and
 - (b) Posts due to be vacated
- since its response to 2016-17 Supplementary Budget Estimates question on notice #90?

Answer

A. Updated list of all Heads of Mission/Head of Post appointments since November 2016. Current as at 30 June 2017.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Post</u>
Nicola Rosenblum	High Commissioner	Bandar Seri Begawan
Christopher Lim	Consul-General	Chengdu
MaryEllen Miller	Ambassador	Copenhagen
Frances Lisson	Ambassador & Permanent Representative	Geneva WTO
Michaela Browning	Consul-General	Hong Kong
Roderick Brazier	High Commissioner	Honiara
Jane Duke	Ambassador to ASEAN	Jakarta
Pete Budd	Ambassador	Kathmandu
Paul Murphy	Consul-General	Lae
Julienne Hince	High Commissioner	Malta
Jenny Da Rin	High Commissioner	Port Vila
Berenice Owen-Jones	Ambassador	Rabat
Robert Fergusson	Ambassador	Santiago de Chile
James Choi	Ambassador	Seoul
Bruce Gosper	High Commissioner	Singapore
Chris Cannan	Ambassador	Tel Aviv
Richard Court	Ambassador	Tokyo
Brendon Hammer	Ambassador	Vienna UN
Elizabeth Petrovic	Ambassador	Zagreb

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B. Updated list of all Head of Mission/Head of Post positions due to be vacated in the coming 12 months (until July 2018)

Post	Position
Ankara	Ambassador
Apia	High Commissioner
Athens	Ambassador
Baghdad	Ambassador
Belgrade	Ambassador
Brasilia	Ambassador
Brussels	Ambassador
Chennai	Consul-General
Chicago	Consul-General
Dili	Ambassador
Geneva UN	Ambassador
Guangzhou	Consul-General
Harare	Ambassador
Honolulu	Consul-General
Islamabad	High Commissioner
Jakarta	Ambassador
Kabul	Ambassador
Kuala Lumpur	High Commissioner
Kuwait City	Ambassador
Kyiv	Ambassador
London	High Commissioner
Madrid	Ambassador
Nairobi	High Commissioner
Nauru	High Commissioner
New York CG	Consul-General
Ottawa	High Commissioner
Paris	Ambassador
Paris OECD	Ambassador
Port Louis	High Commissioner
Riyadh	Ambassador
Suva	High Commissioner
Taipei	Representative
Vientiane	Ambassador

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

106 – Budget Estimates

Page:

Topic: Multilateral replenishments

Senator Wong, Penny

Question

Can the Department provide an updated version of the tables listing multilateral replenishments since its response to 2016-17 Supplementary Budget Estimates question on notice #91?

Answer

Refer to the attached tables.

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			Annual contributions since 2013 (FY unless otherwise indicated)				
Institution	Existing contributions to end	Next replenishment date	2012 - 2013	2013 - 2014	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016	2016 - 2017
World Bank (International Development Association)	April 2028 (Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative)	December 2019 (IDA19)	206.9 million	218.0 million	211.7 million	222.5 million	220.1 million
Asian Development Bank (Asian Development Fund)	December 2026 (contributions against the Asian Development Fund 12 encashment schedule)	ADF13 Replenishment is expected in 2020. The timetable will be advised by the ADB.	83.1 million	101.1 million	122.2 million	124.9 million	157.0 million
UNAIDS	The 2009-12 UNAIDS-DFAT Partnership Framework is still in effect as it includes a clause whereby it is automatically extended on an annual basis unless terminated by either party.	Annual voluntary core contributions to UNAIDS are typically made in the first half of each calendar year.	7.24 million (Calendar year 2013)	7.2 million (Calendar year 2014)	7.5 million (Calendar year 2015)	4.5 million (Calendar year 2016)	4.5 million (Calendar year 2017)

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			Annual contributions since 2013 (FY unless otherwise indicated)				
Institution	Existing contributions to end	Next replenishment date	2012 - 2013	2013 - 2014	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016	2016 - 2017
World Health Organisation (WHO)	The 2009-13 WHO-DFAT Partnership Framework is still in effect as it includes a clause whereby it is automatically extended on an annual basis unless terminated by either party.	Annual voluntary core contributions to WHO are typically made in the first half of each calendar year.	20 million (Calendar year 2013)	20 million (Calendar year 2014)	20.6 million (Calendar year 2015)	12.4 million (Calendar year 2016)	12.4 million (Calendar year 2017)
UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	Extended by mutual consent to December 2016. New agreement signed in November 2016 for the period November 2016 – 2020.	Under the new 2016-2020 agreement, payments are scheduled to be made in September each year.	15 million	15 million	15.4 million	9.2 million	9.2 million
World Food Programme	June 2019 (Australia-World Food Programme Strategic Partnership Framework 2015-2019)	Annual contributions to WFP are made in the second half of each calendar year.	36 million	36 million	40 million	37 million	37 million

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			Annual contributions since 2013 (FY unless otherwise indicated)				
Institution	Existing contributions to end	Next replenishment date	2012 - 2013	2013 - 2014	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016	2016 - 2017
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	June 2018	Annual core funding to OCHA is typically made in the first half of each calendar year.	9 million	9 million	9.3 million	8.8 million	9.8 million
UN High Commissioner for Refugees	Australia-UNHCR Strategic Partnership Framework extended until December 2017, or until a new partnership is concluded, whichever is first.	Annual core funding to UNHCR is typically paid in the first half of each calendar year. Australia made the 2016-17 annual core payment in May 2017.	21 million	19 million	21 million	19.95 million	25 million
UN Development Program	June 2017	One payment per calendar year – Australia tends to pay in September	20.66 million	20.66 million	21.2 million	12.7 million	12.725 million
UNICEF	June 2017	One payment per calendar year – Australia tends to pay in September	34.1 million	34.1 million	34.4 million	21 million	21 million
Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance	Dec. 2020 2016-20: \$250m pledge	Replenishment is expected in 2020. The timetable will be advised by Gavi.	47.5 million	52.5 million	50 million	59.8 million	10 million

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Institution	Existing contributions to end	Next replenishment date	Annual contributions since 2013 (FY unless otherwise indicated)				
			2012 - 2013	2013 - 2014	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016	2016 - 2017
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria	December 2019 2014-16: \$200m pledge 2017-19: \$220m pledge	2019 (5 th replenishment was Sept 2016)	59.8 million	100 million	105 million	85 million	10 million
Global Partnership for Education (GPE)	December 2018 2015-2018: \$140m pledge 2011-2014: \$270m pledge	December 2017	30 million	70 million	163 million [#]	26 million	20 million
International Monetary Fund (IMF)*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

[#] The Australian 2014-15 financial year straddled two separate GPE replenishments. The figure of \$163 million consists of the final payment to the 2011-14 of \$100 million (delivering on our overall pledge to that replenishment of \$270 million) and the first payment of \$63 million towards the 2015-18 replenishment.

*IMF not included as question targets core funding only – DFAT provides a small amount of non-core funding for technical assistance through the IMF. **Note** that this table reflects voluntary core funding, and does not cover earmarked funding, or funding provided by other Australian Government departments.

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Forward Estimates 2015-16 to 2018-19

Institution	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
World Bank (International Development Association)	222.5 million	220.1 million	182.3 million	198.7 million
Asian Development Bank (Asian Development Fund)	124.9 million	157.1 million	191.1 million	148.37 million
UNAIDS	4.5 million (Calendar year 2016)	4.5 million (Calendar year 2017)	\$4.5 million (Calendar year 2018)	Subject to annual budget allocations
World Health Organisation (WHO)	12.4 million (Calendar year 2016)	12.4 million (Calendar year 2017)	12.4 million (Calendar year 2018)	Subject to annual budget allocations
UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	9.2 million	9.2 million	9.2 million (Calendar year 2018)	Subject to annual budget allocations
World Food Programme	37 million	37 million	38 million (subject to annual budget allocations)	38 million (subject to annual budget allocations)
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	8.8 million	9.8 million	A new partnership framework will be negotiated in 2017 which will specify payments for 2017-18 and out years, subject to annual budget allocations	Subject to annual budget allocations
UN High Commissioner for Refugees	19.95 million	25 million	25 million (subject to annual budget allocations)	25 million (subject to annual budget allocations)
UN Development	12.7 million	12.725 million	12.725 million (subject	12.725 million (subject

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Institution	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Program			to annual budget allocations)	to annual budget allocations)
UNICEF	21 million	21 million	21 million (subject to annual budget allocations)	21 million (subject to annual budget allocations)
Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance	59.8 million	10 million	25 million (subject to annual budget allocations)	35 million (subject to annual budget allocations)
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria	50.5 million	10 million	25 million (subject to annual budget allocations)	75 million (subject to annual budget allocations)
Global Partnership for Education (GPE)	26 million	20 million	15 million (subject to annual budget allocations)	16 million (subject to annual budget allocations)^
International Monetary Fund (IMF)*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*IMF not included as question targets core funding only – DFAT provides a small amount of non-core funding for technical assistance through the IMF

^ A new replenishment period commences in 2018.

Note that this table reflects voluntary core funding, and does not cover earmarked funding, or funding provided by other Australian Government departments.

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

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Page:

Topic: Proposed laws to prevent registered child sex offenders from travelling overseas

Senator Wong, Penny

Question

1. Proposed laws to prevent registered child sex offenders from travelling overseas
 - (a) When was the Department first aware of the announcement made by Ministers Bishop and Keenan on 30 May 2017, Tougher laws on child sex tourism?
 - (b) How many briefs was the Department asked to prepare on this policy prior to the 30 May 2017 announcement?
2. Proposed laws to prevent registered child sex offenders from travelling overseas

Is the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade or the Attorney-General's Department the lead agency on this policy?
3. Proposed laws to prevent registered child sex offenders from travelling overseas
 - (a) What was the role of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in this policy change?
 - (b) What was the role of the Attorney General's Department in this policy change?
4. Proposed laws to prevent registered child sex offenders from travelling overseas
 - (a) What will be the role and responsibilities of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in implementation of the changes?
 - (b) What will be the role and responsibilities of Attorney General's Department in implementation of the changes?
5. Proposed laws to prevent registered child sex offenders from travelling overseas
 - (a) What level of cooperation has existed between the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the Attorney-General's Department in the development of this policy?
 - (b) What level of ongoing cooperation will exist between the Department of

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Foreign Affairs and Trade and the Attorney-General's Department on the implementation of this policy if legislated by the Parliament?

Answer

1

- (a) In November 2016, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister for Justice announced the Government's intention to develop measures to prevent overseas travel by sex offenders. The impending announcement of these measures was foreshadowed to the Department on 23 May 2017.
- (b) During the period in which the measures were being developed, the Department prepared numerous briefs on the issue.

2 The Department works closely with the Attorney-General's Department on this issue, and takes the lead on passport aspects.

3

- (a) The Department worked closely with the Attorney-General's Department, and took the lead on passport aspects.
- (b) The Attorney-General's Department worked closely with the Department on this issue, and took the lead on aspects relating to the *Criminal Code Act 1995*.

4

- (a) The Department will implement the amendments to the *Australian Passports Act 2005* and the *Foreign Passports (Law Enforcement and Security) Act 2005*.
- (b) The Attorney-General's Department will coordinate implementation of the amendments to the *Criminal Code Act 1995*.

5

- (a) The Department and the Attorney-General's Department have worked together closely on this issue.
- (b) The Department will continue to work closely with the Attorney-General's Department on implementing this policy.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

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Page:

Topic: Passport Services

Senator Wong, Penny

Question

Given the role now performed by Australian Border Force in relation to passports, is the Department aware of any discussions about the transfer of this function to Australian Border Force?

Are there plans to transfer passport functions to the Department of Immigration and Border Protection or Australian Border Force?

If so:

(a) Has the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade been consulted about the transfer of these functions?

Has the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade provided advice to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, or any other minister, about the possible transfer of these functions and if so, when?

(a) Has a decision been made to transfer passport functions to the Department of Immigration and Border Protection or Australian Border Force?

If so, when and by whom was a decision made?

Answer

The Department is not aware of any plans to transfer passport functions to the Australian Border Force or to the Department of Immigration and Border Protection.

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

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Topic: Homeland security portfolio

Senator Wong, Penny

Question

Has the Department been consulted about any plans for the establishment of a homeland security-style portfolio?

Given reports that a homeland security-style ministry is being considered by the Government, is the Department in discussions about the establishment of a homeland security-style portfolio?

Has the Minister for Foreign Affairs, or any other minister, discussed with the Department any discussions or plans to establish a homeland security-style portfolio?

Answer

Question 1: As at 16 June 2017, no.

Question 2: As at 16 June 2017, no.

Question 3: See response to question one.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

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Page:

Topic: Property

Senator Wong, Penny

Question

With reference to page 102 of 2017-18 Budget Paper No. 2, which outlines the budget measure to centralise management of the Commonwealth's overseas property portfolio:

1. In relation to the Department's own property portfolio, does a summary of properties owned by the Department already exist?
2. Is the Department able to provide a summary of the Department's property portfolio, including:
 - (a) A list of properties;
 - (b) The location of properties
 - (c) The nature of property;
 - (d) The book value of the property;
 - (e) The current market value of the property; and
 - (f) Any other commercial arrangements concerning the property?
3. With reference to page 102 of 2017-18 Budget Paper No. 2, which outlines the budget measure to centralise management of the Commonwealth's overseas property portfolio:
 - (a) Noting the cost of this measure will be met from within the existing resources of the Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio, can the Department provide further details on the expected costs of this measure?
 - (b) In providing the budgeted cost of this measure, can the Department please also provide a breakdown of expected costs?

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4. With reference to page 102 of 2017-18 Budget Paper No. 2, which outlines the budget measure to centralise management of the Commonwealth's overseas property portfolio:
 - (a) Which agencies will now trust management of their overseas properties to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade?
 - (b) Will these other agencies be contributing to the costs to be incurred by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade?
 - (c) How many properties does the Department expect will now be under its management?
 - (d) What is the total value of properties that will be under the Department's management?
5. With reference to page 102 of 2017-18 Budget Paper No. 2, which outlines the budget measure to centralise management of the Commonwealth's overseas property portfolio:
 - (a) Is the measure expected to provide savings over the longer term?
 - (b) If so, when does the Department expect savings to be realised?
 - (c) Can the Department provide, for each year over the forward estimates, the projected impact of this measure on the Department's budget?
6. With reference to page 102 of 2017-18 Budget Paper No. 2, which outlines the budget measure to centralise management of the Commonwealth's overseas property portfolio:
 - (a) If savings are realised, towards which budget will this savings be allocated?
 - (b) Will the savings be attributed to the Department's budget, or to individual agencies whose property is being centrally managed?
7. With reference to page 102 of 2017-18 Budget Paper No. 2, which outlines the budget measure to centralise management of the Commonwealth's overseas property portfolio, and the description

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indicating the measure “will provide opportunities to leverage existing DFAT capabilities and capture economies of scale in service provision”:

Can the Department expand on what is meant by this description?

Does this mean that there will be a consolidation of the Commonwealth’s overseas properties?

8. With reference to page 102 of 2017-18 Budget Paper No. 2, which outlines the budget measure to centralise management of the Commonwealth’s overseas property portfolio, and the description indicating the measure “will provide opportunities to leverage existing DFAT capabilities and capture economies of scale in service provision”:
- (a) Are there already plans to sell off elements of the Commonwealth’s overseas property portfolio?
 - (b) Have any targets been set for sale of overseas properties?
 - (c) On what basis will decisions about possible sales be made?
9. With reference to page 102 of 2017-18 Budget Paper No. 2, which outlines the budget measure to centralise management of the Commonwealth’s overseas property portfolio:
- (a) Does the measure include the examination of alternative commercial arrangements for accommodation and if so, what are they?
 - (b) What advantages are these alternative arrangements expected to offer?

Answer

- 1. See attached spreadsheet.
- 2. (a) See attached spreadsheet.
(b) See attached spreadsheet
(c) See attached spreadsheet
(d) See page 179 of DFAT Annual Report 2015/16.
(e) See page 179 of DFAT Annual Report 2015/16.
(f) See page 179 of DFAT Annual Report 2015/16.

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3. (a) \$368,888 per annum plus a one-off cost of \$42,200 for financial year 2017/18.
(b) The fee above is for the consolidation of all Commonwealth agency property data and strategic analysis.
4. (a) All government agencies with an overseas presence in our missions, see page 231 of the DFAT Annual Report 2015/16.
(b) No, except that 3 ASL that will transfer from Austrade to DFAT.
(c) 1476.
(d). See page 179 of the DFAT Annual Report 2015/16.
5. (a) Yes.
(b) DFAT will report back to Government identifying realisable savings by the 2020-21 budget.
(c) No, refer to response to 5 (b).
6. (a) See response to 5. (b).
(b) See response to 5. (b).
7. The recommendation to transition to a consolidated service delivery model is consistent with other whole of government initiatives including coordinated property services procurement of the domestic property portfolio. Consolidation of the delivery of overseas property services will reduce duplication and administrative burden across agencies. The consolidation will better track property performance and improve the management and procurement of overseas property whilst leveraging scale to drive efficiencies through the use of existing outsourced service provider contracts. The consolidation will introduce more consistent whole of government accommodation guidelines to influence property decisions and deliver efficiencies.
8. (a) Three properties excess to requirements are currently being offered for sale.
(b) No.
(c) Decisions will be made in accordance with the Commonwealth Property Management Framework.
9. (a) No.
(b) N/A.

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Commonwealth Overseas Owned Estate

Post	Property Type	Leased/Owned
Amman	Chancery	Owned
Apia	Chancery	Owned
Apia	HOM Residence	Owned
Apia	Staff Residence (Compound)	Owned
Australia	Staff Residence	Owned
Bali	Chancery	Owned
Bangkok	Chancery	Owned
Bangkok	Chancery	Owned
Bangkok	HOM Residence	Owned
Bangkok	HOM Residence	Owned
Bangkok	Land	Owned
Beijing	Chancery	Owned
Beijing	HOM Residence	Owned
Beijing	Staff Residence (Compound)	Owned
Berlin	Chancery	Owned
Berlin	HOM Residence	Owned
Berlin	Staff Residence (Compound)	Owned
Brasilia	Chancery	Owned
Brasilia	HOM Residence	Owned
Buenos Aires	Chancery	Owned
Buenos Aires	HOM Residence	Owned
Cairo	HOM Residence	Owned
Colombo	Chancery	Owned
Colombo	HOM Residence	Owned
Dhaka	Chancery	Owned
Dhaka	HOM Residence	Owned
Dhaka	Recreation Facility	Owned
Dhaka	Staff Residence	Owned
Dili	HOM Residence	Owned
Dili	Land	Owned
Dili	Staff Residence (Compound)	Owned
Dublin	HOM Residence	Owned
Geneva	Chancery	Owned
Hanoi	Chancery	Owned
Hanoi	Staff Residence (Compound)	Owned
Harare	Chancery	Owned
Harare	Staff Residence	Owned
Harare	Staff Residence	Owned
Hong Kong	HOM Residence	Owned
Honiara	Chancery	Owned
Honiara	HOM Residence	Owned
Honiara	Land	Owned
Honiara	Staff Residence	Owned
Honiara	Staff Residence	Owned
Honiara	Staff Residence	Owned
Honiara	Staff Residence	Owned
Honolulu	HOM Residence	Owned
Islamabad	Chancery	Owned
Islamabad	HOM Residence	Owned
Islamabad	Office	Owned
Islamabad	Recreation Facility	Owned
Jakarta	Chancery	Owned
Jakarta	Chancery	Owned
Jakarta	HOM Residence	Owned
Jakarta	Land	Owned
Jakarta	Recreation Facility	Owned
Jakarta	Recreation Facility	Owned
Jakarta	Staff Residence	Owned
Jakarta	Staff Residence (Compound)	Owned

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Kuala Lumpur	Chancery	Owned
Kuala Lumpur	HOM Residence	Owned
London	Chancery	Owned
London	Chancery Annex	Owned
London	HOM Residence	Owned
London	Staff Residence	Owned
London	Staff Residence	Owned
London	Staff Residence	Owned
Malta	HOM Residence	Owned
Manila	HOM Residence	Owned
Manila	Staff Residence	Owned
Mexico City	Chancery	Owned
Mexico City	HOM Residence	Owned
Nairobi	HOM Residence	Owned
Nairobi	Land	Owned
Nairobi	Staff Residence	Owned
Nairobi	Staff Residence	Owned
New Delhi	Chancery	Owned
New Delhi	Chancery Annex	Owned
New Delhi	HOM Residence	Owned
New Delhi	Staff Residence (Compound)	Owned
New York CG	HOM Residence	Owned
New York UN	HOM Residence	Owned
Noumea	Chancery	Owned
Noumea	HOM Residence	Owned
Noumea	Staff Residence	Owned
Nuku'Alofa	Chancery	Owned
Nuku'Alofa	HOM Residence	Owned
Nuku'Alofa	Staff Residence	Owned
Nuku'Alofa	Staff Residence	Owned
Ottawa	HOM Residence	Owned
Ottawa	Staff Residence	Owned
Paris Emb	Chancery	Owned
Paris Emb	HOM Residence	Owned
Paris Emb	Staff Residence (Compound)	Owned
Paris OECD	HOM Residence	Owned
Phnom Penh	Chancery	Owned
Phnom Penh	HOM Residence	Owned
Pohnpei	HOM Residence	Owned
Pohnpei	Staff Residence	Owned
Port Louis	HOM Residence	Owned
Port Moresby	Chancery	Owned
Port Moresby	Chancery Annex	Owned
Port Moresby	HOM Residence	Owned
Port Moresby	Staff Residence	Owned
Port Moresby	Staff Residence	Owned
Port Moresby	Staff Residence	Owned
Port Moresby	Staff Residence	Owned
Port Moresby	Staff Residence	Owned
Port Moresby	Staff Residence	Owned
Port Moresby	Staff Residence	Owned
Port Moresby	Staff Residence (Compound)	Owned
Port Moresby	Staff Residence (Compound)	Owned
Port Moresby	Staff Residence (Compound)	Owned
Port Moresby	Staff Residence (Compound)	Owned
Port Moresby	Warehouse	Owned
Port Vila	HOM Residence	Owned
Port Vila	Staff Residence	Owned
Pretoria	HOM Residence	Owned
Riyadh	Chancery	Owned
Riyadh	HOM Residence	Owned
Riyadh	Staff Residence	Owned
Rome	HOM Residence	Owned
Santiago	HOM Residence	Owned

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Seoul	HOM Residence	Owned
Seoul	Staff Residence	Owned
Shanghai	Staff Residence (Compound)	Owned
Singapore	Chancery	Owned
Singapore	HOM Residence	Owned
Singapore	Staff Residence	Owned
Singapore	Staff Residence	Owned
Stockholm	HOM Residence	Owned
Stockholm	Staff Residence	Owned
Suva	Chancery	Owned
Suva	HOM Residence	Owned
Suva	Recreation Facility	Owned
Suva	Staff Residence	Owned
Suva	Staff Residence	Owned
Suva	Staff Residence	Owned
Suva	Staff Residence	Owned
Suva	Staff Residence (Compound)	Owned
Tarawa	Chancery	Owned
Tarawa	HOM Residence	Owned
Tarawa	Staff Residence	Owned
Tarawa	Staff Residence	Owned
Tel Aviv	HOM Residence	Owned
The Hague	HOM Residence	Owned
Tokyo	Chancery	Owned
Tokyo	HOM Residence	Owned
Tokyo	Staff Residence	Owned
Tokyo	Staff Residence (Compound)	Owned
Vienna	HOM Residence	Owned
Vientiane	Chancery	Owned
Vientiane	Chancery	Owned
Vientiane	Recreation Facility	Owned
Vientiane	Staff Residence	Owned
Vientiane	Staff Residence	Owned
Vientiane	Staff Residence	Owned
Washington	Chancery	Owned
Washington	HOM Residence	Owned
Washington	Staff Residence	Owned
Washington	Staff Residence	Owned
Washington	Staff Residence	Owned
Washington	Staff Residence	Owned
Wellington	Chancery	Owned
Wellington	HOM Residence	Owned
Wellington	Staff Residence	Owned
Yangon	HOM Residence	Owned
Yangon	Recreation Facility	Owned

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

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Page:

Topic: Membership of statutory authorities, executive agencies, advisory boards, government business enterprises and all other Commonwealth bodies

Senator Wong, Penny

Question

Can the Department please provide a list of current appointees (not just appointments made as provided in accordance with the Minchin Order), where appointments were made by the Government (through Executive Council, Cabinet and ministers), to statutory authorities, executive agencies, advisory boards, government business enterprises and all other Commonwealth bodies including the term of the appointment and remuneration for the position and the place of permanent residence by state or territory of the appointee.

Answer

Board Name	Position Type	Title Name/Vacant	First Name	Last Name	Location state	Appointment Start Date	Appointment End Date	Remuneration per annum (\$)	Remuneration per day/per Meeting (\$)
ACIAR Policy Advisory Council	Member	Dr	Lindiwe Majele	Sibanda	South Africa	4/08/2016	3/08/2019	\$0.00	\$393.00
ACIAR Policy Advisory Council	Member	HE	Naela	Chohan	ACT	30/03/2017	30/03/2020	\$0.00	\$393.00
ACIAR Policy Advisory Council	Member	Professor	Ramesh	Chand	India	4/08/2016	3/08/2019	\$0.00	\$393.00
ACIAR Policy Advisory Council	Member	Dr	Nguyen Van	Bo	Vietnam	4/08/2016	3/08/2019	\$0.00	\$393.00
ACIAR Policy Advisory Council	Chair	Professor	Kym	Anderson	SA	1/10/2014	30/09/2017	\$0.00	\$523.00
ACIAR Policy Advisory Council	Member	Mr	Xaypladeth	Choulamany	Lao PDR	22/08/2014	21/08/2017	\$0.00	\$393.00
ACIAR Policy Advisory Council	Member	Sir	Brown	Bai	PNG	22/08/2014	21/08/2017	\$0.00	\$393.00
ACIAR Policy Advisory Council	Member	Dr	Leah	Buendia	Philippines	22/08/2014	21/08/2017	\$0.00	\$393.00

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ACIAR Policy Advisory Council	Member	Dr	Ir Agung	Hendriadi	Indonesia	3/08/2015	2/08/2018	\$0.00	\$393.00
ACIAR Policy Advisory Council	Member	Mr	Colin	Tukuitonga	New Caladonia	3/08/2015	2/08/2018	\$0.00	\$393.00
ACIAR Policy Advisory Council	Member	Dr	Sar	Chetra	Cambodia	4/08/2016	3/08/2019	\$0.00	\$393.00
ACIAR Policy Advisory Council	Member	Dr	Jia	Jingdun	China	4/08/2016	3/08/2019	\$0.00	\$393.00
Advisory Group on Australia-Africa Relations	Member	Mr	Peter	Jennings	ACT	4/09/2015	NA	\$0.00	\$0.00
Advisory Group on Australia-Africa Relations	Member	Professor	John	Hearn	NSW	4/09/2015	NA	\$0.00	\$0.00
Advisory Group on Australia-Africa Relations	Member	Ms	Denise	Cauchi	VIC	4/09/2015	NA	\$0.00	\$0.00
Advisory Group on Australia-Africa Relations	Deputy Chair	Dr	Casta	Tungaraza	WA	4/09/2015	NA	\$0.00	\$0.00
Advisory Group on Australia-Africa Relations	A/g Chair	Ms	Di	Fleming	VIC	4/09/2015	NA	\$0.00	\$0.00
Advisory Group on Australia-Africa Relations	Member	Mr	Peter	Coleman	WA	4/09/2015	TBC	\$0.00	\$0.00
Advisory Group on Australia-Africa Relations	Member	Mr	David	Landers	NSW	1/02/2017	NA	\$0.00	\$0.00
Australia-ASEAN Council	Chair	Ms	Christine	Holgate	NSW	24/07/2015	23/07/2018	\$0.00	\$523.00
Australia-ASEAN Council	Member	Ms	Gabrielle	Costigan	Thailand	20/4/2016	19/4/2019	\$0.00	\$393.00
Australia-ASEAN Council	Member	Ms	Tamerlaine	Beasley	NSW	5/10/2016	4/10/2019	\$0.00	\$393.00
Australia-ASEAN Council	Member	Mr	Greg	Earl	NSW	25/06/2015	24/06/2018	\$0.00	\$393.00
Australia-ASEAN Council	Member	Dr	Imran	Lum	NSW	25/06/2015	24/06/2018	\$0.00	\$393.00
Australia-ASEAN Council	Member	Professor	Alice	Woodhead	NSW	25/06/2015	24/06/2018	\$0.00	\$393.00
Australia-ASEAN Council	Member	Ms	Lesley	Alway	VIC	25/06/2015	24/06/2018	\$0.00	\$393.00
Australia-China Council	Member	Ms	Margaret	Jack	NSW	7/02/2017	31/01/2020	\$1,179.00	\$393.00
Australia-China Council	Member	Mr	Daniel	Ryan	QLD	7/02/2017	31/01/2020	\$1,179.00	\$393.00

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Australia-China Council	Member	Professor	Michael	Wesley	ACT	10/02/2017	31/01/2020	\$1,179.00	\$393.00
Australia-China Council	Member	Mr	Harold	Weldon	VIC	13/02/2017	31/01/2020	\$1,179.00	\$393.00
Australia-China Council	Member	Ms	Carolyn	Kay	NSW	20/02/2017	31/01/2020	\$1,179.00	\$393.00
Australia-China Council	Member	Ms	Anne-Marie	Schwirtlich	ACT	4/05/2016	4/05/2019	\$1,179.00	\$393.00
Australia-China Council	Chair	The Hon	Warwick	Smith	NSW	23/02/2017	23/02/2022	\$1,569.00	\$523.00
Australia-India Council	Member	Ms	Sheba	Nandkeolyar	NSW	1/12/2014	30/11/2019	\$0.00	\$393.00
Australia-India Council	Member	Professor	Robin	Batterham	VIC	4/08/2014	3/08/2019	\$0.00	\$393.00
Australia-India Council	Deputy Chair	The Hon	Barry	O'Farrell	NSW	1/08/2015	31/07/2020	\$0.00	\$393.00
Australia-India Council	Chair	Mr	Ashok	Jacob	NSW	14/04/2014	13/04/2019	\$0.00	\$523.00
Australia-India Council	Member	Ms	Neema	Premji	WA	4/08/2014	3/08/2019	\$0.00	\$393.00
Australia-India Council	Member	Mr	Michael	Kasprowicz	QLD	4/08/2014	3/08/2019	\$0.00	\$393.00
Australia-Indonesia Institute	Member	Dr	Devi	Noverini-Djenar	NSW	27/03/2015	26/03/2018	\$2,358.00	\$393.00
Australia-Indonesia Institute	Member	Professor	Nicholas	Anstey	NT	24/11/2014	24/11/2017	\$2,358.00	\$393.00
Australia-Indonesia Institute	Member then Interim Chair	Professor	Gregory	Fealy	ACT	24/11/2014	24/11/2017	\$3,138.00	\$523.00
Australia-Indonesia Institute	Member	Ms	Lydia	Santoso	NSW	8/10/2015	7/10/2018	\$2,358.00	\$393.00
Australia-Indonesia Institute	Member	Mr	Andrew	Ross	NT	8/10/2015	7/10/2018	\$2,358.00	\$393.00
Australia-Indonesia Institute	Member	Mr	Greg	Sheridan	VIC	20/08/2015	19/08/2018	\$2,358.00	\$393.00
Australia-Japan Foundation	Member	Mr	Mark	Connors	QLD	7/02/2017	7/02/2020	\$1,572.00	\$1,572.00
Australia-Japan Foundation	Member	Mr	Peter	Cleary	SA	1/06/2015	1/06/2018	\$1,572.00	\$1,572.00
Australia-Japan Foundation	Member	Professor	Veronica	Taylor	ACT	1/06/2015	1/06/2018	\$1,572.00	\$1,572.00

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Australia-Japan Foundation	Member	Dr	Bronwyn	Evans	NSW	1/06/2015	1/06/2018	\$1,572.00	\$1,572.00
Australia-Japan Foundation	Member	Ms	Debra	Hazelton	Japan	1/10/2015	1/10/2018	\$1,572.00	\$1,572.00
Australia-Japan Foundation	Chair	Mr	Murray	McLean	VIC	1/01/2012	23/02/2020	\$2,092.00	\$2,092.00
Australia-Japan Foundation	Member	Mr	Chris	Saines	QLD	23/03/2017	23/03/2020	\$1,572.00	\$1,572.00
Australia-Korea Foundation	Member	Professor	Susan	Street	QLD	30/04/2015	29/04/2018	\$1,572.00	\$1,572.00
Australia-Korea Foundation	Member	Dr	Naomi	Mathers	ACT	24/11/2015	24/11/2018	\$1,572.00	\$1,572.00
Australia-Korea Foundation	Chair	Mr	Peter	Coleman	WA	11/12/2014	9/12/2019	\$2,092.00	\$2,092.00
Australia-Korea Foundation	Member	Ms	Georgina	Carnegie	NSW	30/04/2015	29/04/2018	\$1,572.00	\$1,572.00
Australia-Korea Foundation	Member	Professor	James	Cotton	ACT	30/04/2015	29/04/2018	\$1,572.00	\$1,572.00
Australia-Korea Foundation	Member	Mr	Ian	Williams	QLD	30/04/2015	29/04/2018	\$1,572.00	\$1,572.00
Australian National Commission for UNESCO	Member	Chair	Annmaree	O'Keeffe	NSW	1/01/2009	15/06/2017	TBC	\$512.00
Australian National Commission for UNESCO	Member	Mr	Craig	Roy	NSW	16/06/2013	15/06/2017	\$0.00	\$0.00
Australian National Commission for UNESCO	Member	Professor	Abdullah	Saeed	VIC	16/06/2013	15/06/2017	\$0.00	\$0.00
Australian National Commission for UNESCO	Member	Professor	Jill	Downie	WA	1/03/2017	1/03/2021	TBC	\$384.00
Australian National Commission for UNESCO	Member	MR	Chris	Eigeland	QLD	1/03/2017	1/03/2021		\$384.00
Australian National Commission for UNESCO	Member	Dr	Bronte	Adams	VIC	1/03/2017	1/03/2021	TBC	\$384.00
Australian National Commission for UNESCO	Member	Ms	Rishelle	Hume	WA	1/03/2017	1/03/2021	TBC	\$384.00
Australian National Commission for UNESCO	Parliamentary Observer	Ms	Maria	Vamvakinou	VIC	16/06/2009	ongoing	\$0.00	\$0.00
Australian National Commission for UNESCO	Parliamentary Observer	Mr	Andrew	Laming	QLD	1/03/2017	ongoing	\$0.00	\$0.00
Commission for International Agricultural Research	Member	Professor	Sandra	Harding	QLD	5/07/2016	4/07/2019	\$0.00	\$706.00

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Commission for International Agricultural Research	Chair	Mr	Don	Heatley	QLD	1/07/2015	30/06/2017	\$0.00	\$941.00
Commission for International Agricultural Research	Member	Mr	John	Cook	VIC	1/07/2015	30/06/2017	\$0.00	\$706.00
Commission for International Agricultural Research	Member	Ms	Lucinda	Corrigan	NSW	1/07/2015	30/06/2017	\$0.00	\$706.00
Commission for International Agricultural Research	Member	Mr	Tony	Gregson	VIC	1/07/2015	30/06/2017	\$0.00	\$706.00
Commission for International Agricultural Research	Member	Ms	Catherine	Marriott	WA	1/07/2015	30/06/2017	\$0.00	\$706.00
Commission for International Agricultural Research	Member	Mr	Andrew	Campbell	ACT	31/07/2015	TBC	\$0.00	\$0.00
Council for Australian-Arab Relations	Member, Acting Chair	Clr	Houssam	Abiad	SA	5/01/2016	5/01/2019	\$0.00	\$523.00
Council for Australian-Arab Relations	Member	Ms	Joumanah	El Matrah	VIC	1/07/2016	1/07/2019	\$0.00	\$393.00
Council for Australian-Arab Relations	Member	Ms	Amna	Karra-Hassan	NSW	1/01/2017	30/12/2019	\$0.00	\$393.00
Council for Australian-Arab Relations	Member	Mr	Soufiane	Rboub	SA	1/01/2017	30/12/2019	\$0.00	\$393.00
Council for Australian-Arab Relations	Member	Ms	Widyan	Fares	NSW	1/01/2017	30/12/2019	\$0.00	\$393.00
Council on Australia Latin America Relations	Chair	Mr	Christophe	Gale	WA	1/07/2015	30/06/2018	\$0.00	\$1,569.00
Council on Australia Latin America Relations	Member	Mr	David	McLoughlin	WA	12/10/2016	11/10/2019	\$0.00	\$1,179.00
Council on Australia Latin America Relations	Member	Ms	Natalie	Collard	VIC	12/10/2016	11/10/2019	\$0.00	\$1,179.00
Council on Australia Latin America Relations	Member	Mr	Nigel	Warren	VIC	12/10/2016	11/10/2019	\$0.00	\$1,179.00
Council on Australia Latin America Relations	Member	Ms	Giovanna	Webb	NT	1/02/2015	31/01/2018	\$0.00	\$1,179.00
Council on Australia Latin America Relations	Member	Professor	Robyn	Eversole	Tas	12/10/2016	11/10/2019	\$0.00	\$1,179.00
Council on Australia Latin America Relations	Member	Mr	Rob	Whitton	QLD	12/10/2016	11/10/2019	\$0.00	\$1,179.00
Council on Australia Latin America Relations	Member	Ms	Jane	McKeon	NSW	8/08/2013	30/06/2017	\$0.00	\$1,179.00
Editorial Advisory Board	Member	Professor	David	Lowe	VIC	8/08/2015	30/06/2019	\$0.00	\$0.00

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Editorial Advisory Board	Member	Professor	Ann	Capling	VIC	8/08/2015	30/06/2019	\$0.00	\$0.00
Editorial Advisory Board	Member	Professor	Angela	Woollacott	ACT	8/08/2015	30/06/2019	\$0.00	\$0.00
Editorial Advisory Board	Member	Professor	Russell	Trood	QLD	8/08/2015	30/06/2019	\$0.00	\$0.00
Editorial Advisory Board	Chair	Mr	Kim	Jones	NSW	8/08/2015	30/06/2019	\$0.00	\$717.00
Editorial Advisory Board	Member	Associate Professor	Shirley	Scott	NSW	8/08/2015	30/06/2019	\$0.00	\$0.00
Editorial Advisory Board	Member	Professor	Joan	Beaumont	ACT	8/08/2015	30/06/2019	\$0.00	\$0.00
Export Finance and Insurance Corporation (EFIC)	Member	Ms	Lynda	Cheng	VIC	13/05/2016	12/05/2019	\$32,910.00	\$0.00
Export Finance and Insurance Corporation (EFIC)	CEO/Executive Director/Managing Director	Mr	Andrew	Hunter	VIC	1/09/2013	30/06/2017	\$480,930.00 (Total Remuneration (TR))	\$0.00
Export Finance and Insurance Corporation (EFIC)	Deputy Chair	Mr	Nicholas	Minogue	NSW	9/12/2014	8/12/2017	\$62,530.00	\$0.00
Export Finance and Insurance Corporation (EFIC)	Member	Ms	Denise	Goldsworthy	WA	5/11/2014	4/11/2017	\$32,910.00	\$0.00
Export Finance and Insurance Corporation (EFIC)	Chair	Mr	James	Millar	NSW	9/12/2014	8/12/2017	\$73,120.00	\$0.00
Export Finance and Insurance Corporation (EFIC)	Member	Ms	Laura	McBain	TAS	9/12/2014	8/12/2017	\$32,910.00	\$0.00
Export Finance and Insurance Corporation (EFIC)	Member	Mr	Richard	Sawers	VIC	9/12/2014	8/12/2017	\$40,600.00	\$0.00
Export Finance and Insurance Corporation (EFIC)	Member	Ms	Annabelle	Chaplain	QLD	1/08/2016	31/07/2019	\$48,280.00	\$0.00
Independent Evaluation Committee	Member	Mr	Stephen	Creese	VIC	17/04/2015	5/03/2018	\$17,737.50	\$1,500 plus GST per day;
Independent Evaluation Committee	Member	Dr	Wendy	Jarvie	ACT	10/05/2016	30/04/2018	\$19,910.00	'\$3,500 plus GST per meeting
Independent Evaluation Committee	Chair	Mr	James	Adams	USA (Virginia)	1/05/2017	30/04/2019	\$30,500.00	\$1,500 plus GST per day;
InnovationXChange International Reference Group	Member	Mr	Michael	Bloomberg	N/A	23/03/2015	Open ended	\$0.00	'\$3,500 plus GST per meeting
InnovationXChange International Reference Group	Member	Dr	Bjorn	Lomborg	N/A	23/03/2015	Open ended	\$0.00	\$2,000 plus GST per day;
InnovationXChange International Reference Group	Member	Ms	Veronica	Lukito	N/A	23/03/2015	Open ended	\$0.00	\$6,500 plus GST per meeting

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InnovationXChange International Reference Group	Member	Ms	Sam	Mostyn	N/A	23/03/2015	Open ended	\$0.00	\$0.00
InnovationXChange International Reference Group	Member	Dr	Andrew	Moutu	N/A	23/03/2015	Open ended	\$0.00	\$0.00
InnovationXChange International Reference Group	Member	Ms	Tara	Nathan	N/A	23/03/2015	Open ended	\$0.00	\$0.00
InnovationXChange International Reference Group	Member	Ms	Sally	Osberg	N/A	23/03/2015	Open ended	\$0.00	\$0.00
InnovationXChange International Reference Group	Member	Dr	Sarah	Pearson	N/A	23/03/2015	Open ended	\$0.00	\$0.00
InnovationXChange International Reference Group	Member	Dr	Sam	Prince	N/A	23/03/2015	Open ended	\$0.00	\$0.00
InnovationXChange International Reference Group	Member	Mr	Sanjay	Reddy	N/A	23/03/2015	Open ended	\$0.00	\$0.00
InnovationXChange International Reference Group	Member	Mr	Ryan	Stokes	N/A	23/03/2015	Open ended	\$0.00	\$0.00
InnovationXChange International Reference Group	Member	Mr	Chris	Vein	N/A	23/03/2015	Open ended	\$0.00	\$0.00
InnovationXChange International Reference Group	Member	Dr	Catharina	Boehme	N/A	14/04/2017	Open ended	\$0.00	\$0.00
New Colombo Plan Reference Group	Member	Mr	David	Learmonth	ACT	12/09/2016	11/09/2019	N/A	N/A
New Colombo Plan Reference Group	Co-Vice Chair	Mr	Kevin	McCann AM	NSW	30/04/2017	29/04/2020	\$1,046.00	\$523.00
New Colombo Plan Reference Group	Co-Vice Chair	Professor	Sandra	Harding	QLD	30/04/2017	29/04/2020	\$1,046.00	\$523.00
New Colombo Plan Reference Group	Member	Professor	Kent	Anderson	WA	30/04/2017	29/04/2020	\$786.00	\$393.00
New Colombo Plan Reference Group	Member	Ms	Suzette	Corr	VIC	30/04/2017	29/04/2020	\$786.00	\$393.00
New Colombo Plan Reference Group	Member	Mr	Trevor	Goddard	VIC	30/04/2017	29/04/2020	\$786.00	\$393.00
New Colombo Plan Reference Group	Member	The Hon	Phil	Honeywood	VIC	30/04/2017	29/04/2020	\$786.00	\$393.00
New Colombo Plan Reference Group	Member	Dr	Marlene	Kanga AM	NSW	30/04/2017	29/04/2020	\$786.00	\$393.00
New Colombo Plan Reference Group	Member	Mr	Rob	Malicki	NSW	30/04/2017	29/04/2020	\$786.00	\$393.00
New Colombo Plan Reference Group	Member	Professor	Krishna	Sen	WA	30/04/2017	29/04/2020	\$786.00	\$393.00

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New Colombo Plan Reference Group	Member	Ms	Vicki	Thomson	ACT	30/04/2017	29/04/2020	\$786.00	\$393.00
New Colombo Plan Reference Group	Member	Professor	Paul	Wellings CBE	NSW	30/04/2017	29/04/2020	\$786.00	\$393.00
New Colombo Plan Reference Group	Member	Ms	Emily	Forsyth	TAS	30/04/2017	31/12/2017	\$786.00	\$393.00
New Colombo Plan Reference Group	Member	Mr	Doug	Ferguson	NSW	30/04/2017	29/04/2020	\$786.00	\$393.00
New Colombo Plan Reference Group	Member	Professor	Steve	Larkin	NSW	30/04/2017	29/04/2020	\$786.00	\$393.00
Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Advisory Board	Member	Ms	Savina	Nongebatu	N/A	30/06/2015	30/06/2019	\$1,152.00	\$384.00
Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Advisory Board	Member	Ms	Lesieli	Taviri	N/A	30/06/2015	30/06/2019	\$1,536.00	\$384.00
Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Advisory Board	Member	Ms	Yoshiko	Yamaguchi	N/A	30/06/2015	30/06/2019	\$2,688.00	\$384.00
Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Advisory Board	Member	Ms	Natalia Palu	Latu	N/A	30/06/2015	30/06/2019	\$2,688.00	\$384.00
Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Advisory Board	Member	Mrs	Merilyn	Tahi	N/A	30/06/2015	30/06/2019	\$2,688.00	\$384.00
Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Advisory Board	Member	Ms	Maere	Tekanene	N/A	30/06/2015	30/06/2019	\$2,688.00	\$384.00
Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Advisory Board	Member	Dr	Colin	Tukuitonga	N/A	30/06/2015	30/06/2019	\$2,688.00	\$384.00
Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Advisory Board	Member	Ms	Jane	Kesno	N/A	30/06/2015	30/06/2019	\$0.00	\$384.00
Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Advisory Board	Member	Ms	Fiame Naomi	Mata'afa	N/A	30/06/2015	30/06/2019	\$768.00	\$384.00
Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Advisory Board	Member	Dr	Lawrence	Kalinoe	N/A	30/06/2015	30/06/2019	\$0.00	\$384.00
Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Advisory Board	Member	The Reverend	Sereima	Lomaloma	N/A	30/06/2015	30/06/2019	\$2,688.00	\$384.00
Tourism Australia Board	Chair	Mr	Tony	South	NSW	1/07/2014	30/06/2017	\$96,620.00	\$0.00
Tourism Australia Board	Member	Ms	Anna	Guillan	NSW	1/07/2014	30/06/2017	\$48,310.00	\$0.00
Tourism Australia Board	Deputy Chair	Mr	Andrew	Fairley	VIC	1/07/2014	30/06/2017	\$72,470.00	\$0.00
Tourism Australia Board	Member	Ms	Andrea	Staines	QLD	1/07/2016	30/06/2019	\$48,310.00	\$0.00

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Tourism Australia Board	Member	Mr	Bob	East	QLD	1/07/2016	30/06/2019	\$48,310.00	\$0.00
Tourism Australia Board	Member	Ms	Hayley	Baillie	NSW	12/11/2015	11/11/2018	\$48,310.00	\$0.00
Tourism Australia Board	Member	Ms	Kate	Vale	NSW	8/10/2015	7/10/2018	\$48,310.00	\$0.00
Tourism Australia Board	Member	Mr	Francis	Wong	SA	8/10/2015	7/10/2018	\$48,310.00	\$0.00
Tourism Australia Board	Managing Director	Mr	John	O'Sullivan	NSW	31/03/2014	31/03/2019	\$0.00	\$0.00
Trade, Tourism and Investment Policy Advisory Council (TTIPAC)	Member	Council Member	Christine	Holgate	NSW	1/01/2017	31/12/2019	\$0.00	\$0.00
Trade, Tourism and Investment Policy Advisory Council (TTIPAC)	Member	Council Member	Alison	Watkins	NSW	1/01/2017	31/12/2019	\$0.00	\$0.00
Trade, Tourism and Investment Policy Advisory Council (TTIPAC)	Member	Council Member	Sandra	Harding	QLD	1/01/2017	31/12/2019	\$0.00	\$0.00
Trade, Tourism and Investment Policy Advisory Council (TTIPAC)	Member	Council Member	Colette	Garnsey	VIC	1/01/2017	31/12/2019	\$0.00	\$0.00
Trade, Tourism and Investment Policy Advisory Council (TTIPAC)	Member	Council Member	Ashok	Jacob	NSW	1/01/2017	31/12/2019	\$0.00	\$0.00
Trade, Tourism and Investment Policy Advisory Council (TTIPAC)	Member	Council Member	Shemara	Wikramanayake	NSW	1/01/2017	31/12/2019	\$0.00	\$0.00
Trade, Tourism and Investment Policy Advisory Council (TTIPAC)	Member	Council Member	Robert	Rankin	VIC	1/01/2017	31/12/2019	\$0.00	\$0.00
Trade, Tourism and Investment Policy Advisory Council (TTIPAC)	Member	Council Member	Brent	Eastwood	QLD	1/01/2017	31/12/2019	\$0.00	\$0.00
Trade, Tourism and Investment Policy Advisory Council (TTIPAC)	Member	Council Member	Harold	Mitchell	Vic	1/01/2017	31/12/2019	\$0.00	\$0.00
Trade, Tourism and Investment Policy Advisory Council (TTIPAC)	Member	Council Member	Olivia	Wirth	NSW	1/01/2017	31/12/2019	\$0.00	\$0.00
Trade, Tourism and Investment Policy Advisory Council (TTIPAC)	Member	Council Member	Michael	Clarke	VIC	1/01/2017	31/12/2019	\$0.00	\$0.00
Trade, Tourism and Investment Policy Advisory Council (TTIPAC)	Member	Council Member	Kevin	Zhang	China	1/01/2017	31/12/2019	\$0.00	\$0.00
Trade, Tourism and Investment Policy Advisory Council (TTIPAC)	Member	Council Member	Michael	Miller	NSW	1/01/2017	31/12/2019	\$0.00	\$0.00
Trade and Investment Policy Advisory Council (TTIPAC)	Member	Council Member	Clark	Kirby	VIC	1/01/2017	31/12/2019	\$0.00	\$0.00

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

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Topic: Direct Aid Program

Senator Wong, Penny

Question

Direct Aid Program (DAP)

36. Can the Department provide a breakdown by Post and Country of share of the \$22 Million allocated to the Direct Aid Program in the 2017-18 Budget?

The Direct Aid Program allocations for 2017-18 by post are attached. At this stage we are unable to provide country level allocations as these have not yet been decided.

37. Of the \$22 Million allocated to the DAP program, what proportion is allocated to the International Development Fund?

Seven per cent (\$1.5 million).

38. Can the Department provide a breakdown of DAP projects/ programs funded in 2016-17 by country/ post, funding amount, recipient of funding and outcomes achieved?

Reporting at the project level is not yet complete for 2016-17. An overview of DAP projects by country in 2015-16 is available at <http://dfat.gov.au/people-to-people/direct-aid-program/Pages/direct-aid-program-annual-overview-2015-16.aspx>

39. What support if any is provided to connect DAP recipients with more substantial funding streams offered by DFAT or indeed to the third party funding sources?

This is undertaken on a case by case basis by individual posts.

40. Is the Direct Aid Program required to meet DFAT's gender target?

No. The gender target is applied to the Australian Aid program as a whole, measured by an aggregate of the ratings for how well gender equality is being progressed in investments over \$3 million. No individual DAP activity is over \$3 million. DAP guidelines state that projects should address gender issues in their implementation.

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- i. If yes, for the program as a whole? Or is each post required to meet the gender target?
n/a
- ii. Do DAP projects contribute to individual country gender targets?
n/a
- iii. What is the current percentage of DAP funded projects that address gender?
In 2016-17 approximately five per cent of projects directly supported women's equality organisations or ending violence against women. Around half of all DAP projects had a secondary focus on gender equality issues.

41. Has there been any change in posts eligible for DAP funding

In 2016-17 the post in Makassar, Indonesia was allocated DAP funding for the first time.

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DAP allocations (2017-18)

AFRICA		2017-18 (AUD)
Abuja	Nigeria, Benin, Cameroon, Gabon, The Gambia, Niger	1,000,000
Accra	Ghana, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo	1,000,000
Addis Ababa	Ethiopia. Djibouti, South Sudan, Central African Republic	600,000
Cairo	Egypt, Eritrea, Sudan, Syria	420,000
Harare	Zimbabwe, Malawi, Zambia, Congo (Democratic Republic of)	1,000,000
Lisbon	Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe	180,000
Madrid	Equatorial Guinea	25,000
Nairobi	Kenya, Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Somalia,	1,000,000
Port Louis	Mauritius, Comoros, Madagascar, Seychelles	420,000
Pretoria	South Africa, Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland	1,000,000
Subtotal		6,645,000

SOUTH/CENTRAL ASIA		
Colombo	Sri Lanka, Maldives	340,000
Chennai	India	280,000
Dhaka	Bangladesh	450,000
Islamabad	Pakistan	450,000
Kabul	Afghanistan	200,000
Kathmandu	Nepal	600,000
New Delhi	India, Bhutan	640,000
Mumbai	India	280,000
Subtotal		3,240,000

LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN		
Brasilia	Brazil	420,000
Buenos Aires	Argentina, Paraguay	320,000
Lima	Peru, Bolivia	240,000
Mexico City	Mexico, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama	780,000
Port of Spain	Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname	1,000,000
Santiago	Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela	270,000
Subtotal		3,030,000

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SOUTH EAST ASIA		
Bali	Indonesia	120,000
Bangkok	Thailand	350,000
Dili	East Timor	240,000
Hanoi	Vietnam	300,000
Ho Chi Minh City	Vietnam	250,000
Jakarta	Indonesia	350,000
Kuala Lumpur	Malaysia	120,000
Manila	Philippines	260,000
Makassar	Indonesia	80,000
Phnom Penh	Cambodia	300,000
Yangon	Myanmar	300,000
Vientiane	Laos	300,000
Subtotal		2,970,000

MIDDLE EAST		2017-17 (AUD) PROPOSED
Amman	Jordan	340,000
Baghdad	Iraq	100,000
Beirut	Lebanon	340,000
Malta	Tunisia	35,000
Ramallah	Palestinian Territories	340,000
Tehran	Iran	220,000
Riyadh	Yemen	-
Subtotal		1,375,000

PACIFIC		
Apia	Samoa	180,000
Honiara	Solomon Islands	150,000
Nauru	Nauru	15,000
Nuku'alofa	Tonga	80,000
Pohnpei	Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Marshall Islands	190,000
Port Moresby	PNG	150,000
Port Vila	Vanuatu	180,000
Suva	Fiji, Tuvalu	200,000
Tarawa	Kiribati	80,000
Noumea	Wallis and Futuna	30,000
Wellington	Cook Is, Nuie	35,000
Subtotal		1,290,000

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EUROPE		
Ankara	Turkey, Azerbaijan, Georgia	240,000
Belgrade	Serbia, Montenegro, FYROM	140,000
Canakkale	Turkey	50,000
Kyiv	Ukraine	190,000
Moscow	Tajikistan, Moldova, Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan	190,000
Rome	Albania	80,000
Vienna	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo	50,000
Subtotal		940,000

NORTH ASIA		
Beijing	China	380,000
Ulaan Bataar	Mongolia	240,000
Subtotal		620,000

International Development Fund (IDF)		
UNNY	Multilateral	500,000
Geneva UN	Multilateral	400,000
Geneva WTO	Multilateral	400,000
Vienna UN	Multilateral	200,000
Subtotal		1,500,000
DAP contingency and program management		390,000
Total		22,000,000

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

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Page:

Topic: Jordan / ISIL / Sbbaro Pizzeria bombing 2001

Senator Kitching, Kimberley

Question

- 1 What is the magnitude in dollar terms of aid to the Kingdom of Jordan?
- 2 Does Australia, in addition, provide security advice and share intelligence in the war against DAESH?
- 3 Can the Department confirm that King Abdallah II was in Australia in November 2016?
- 4 I understand from reports in the Jordan Times, on 25 November 2016 that the Prime Minister and King Abdallah discussed “extremist forces in our region and actually quite beyond” and that the Prime Minister said that Jordan and Australia will “stand together in rejecting those who seek to impose their perverse world views on others through division and violence”. Can the Department confirm that this is true?
- 5 Has DFAT ever financially supported the Jordan Media Institute (JMI)?
- 6 What is the reason or purpose behind DFAT’s support for the Jordan Media Institute?
- 7 Jordan Media Institute provides Arabic-speaking students of journalism with a world-class education and it is sustained by foreign support including support from Australia. Is the Department aware of any links between the Jordan Media Institute and criminals or terrorism?
- 8 Is the Department aware of an individual named Ahlam al-Tamimi, who has been convicted for her role in organising and orchestrating the suicide bombing of the Sabbaro Pizzeria in January 2001?
- 9 Can the Department confirm that one of the 15 people killed in that terrorist attack was Malki Roth, an Australian/American dual national?
- 10 Can the Department confirm that Ahlam al-Tamimi was released despite her convictions to Jordan, where she was employed by Hamas as the presenter of a weekly television program?
- 11 Has the Department ever received any complaints about Australian taxpayer funds supporting the Jordan Media Institute? If yes, what did the department do about these complaints?

Answer

1. Australia does not have a bilateral aid program with Jordan. However, \$61.5 million from the Syria Crisis Humanitarian and Resilience Package (\$220 million, 2016-19) will be spent within Jordan to address the impact of

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Syrian refugees residing in Jordan. Further, in July 2016 the Department of Immigration and Border Protection announced \$2 million for CARE Australia to assist crisis-affected people in Jordan.

The Direct Aid Program and Australian NGO Cooperation Program also operate in Jordan, providing grants to Australian and local NGOs and civil society groups for community and economic development activities. Funding for these programs totalled approximately \$320,000 in 2015-16.

2. Jordan and Australia are members of the Counter-ISIL coalition and cooperate on security, intelligence and counterterrorism. In November 2016, Prime Minister Turnbull and His Majesty King Abdullah II announced a *Joint Declaration on Enhanced Cooperation*, under which Australia and Jordan agreed to increase security, intelligence and counter-terrorism cooperation, including in the fight against ISIL. Australia also signed a Memorandum of Understanding on countering terrorism financing between AUSTRAC and its Jordanian counterpart in November 2016.

3. Yes.

4. On 24 November 2016, Prime Minister Turnbull and King Abdullah issued a joint statement, which can be found at <https://www.pm.gov.au/media/2016-11-24/bilateral-meeting-his-majesty-king-abdullah-ii-bin-al-hussein-hashemite-kingdom>. In the statement, Prime Minister Turnbull said: “as key members of the counter Daesh coalition, Jordan and Australia stand together in rejecting those who seek to impose their perverse world views on others through division and violence.”

5. The Jordan Media Institute (JMI) received Australian Aid funding through the Human Rights Grants Scheme in 2013.

6. The Human Rights Grants Scheme provided short-term funding to support non-government organisations and human rights institutions to implement projects that help to enhance human rights.

7. No.

8. The Department is aware that Ms Ahlam Aref Ahmad al-Tamimi, was sentenced in Israel to 16 consecutive life sentences in jail for assisting and instructing the bomber in a terrorist attack on the Sbarro restaurant in Jerusalem in 2001.

9. Ms Roth’s death in a bombing in Jerusalem on 9 August 2001 is on the public record.

10. The Department is aware that Ms al-Tamimi was released after eight years imprisonment in Israel in the 2011 Gilad Schalit prisoner exchange with

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Hamas. The Department understands that Ms al-Tamimi now resides in Jordan and maintains a public profile as a journalist.

11. In 2014, the Department received complaints about an article published by a website affiliated with the Jordan Media Institute (JMI) which profiled Ms al-Tamimi. In response to these complaints, the Australian Embassy in Jordan raised its concerns with JMI in consultation with other international donors. The article was removed from the webpage.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

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Topic: North Korea sanctions

Senator Wong, Penny

Question

With reference to the 28 February 2017 media release issued by the Minister for Foreign Affairs (Ms Bishop) announcing an expansion of sanctions against North Korea:

- (a) What sanctions did Australia have in place against North Korea prior to the 28 February 2017 announcement?
- (b) What new sanctions were introduced following the 28 February 2017 announcement?
- (c) What is the purpose and intended effect of each of the new sanctions?
- (d) Have all of the new sanctions announced on 28 February 2017 been implemented in full and if not, when will they be?

Answer

- (a) Prior to 28 February 2017, Australia's sanctions against North Korea were implemented through thirteen legislative instruments:
 - 1. *Charter of the United Nations (Sanctions - Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Regulations 2008;*
 - 2. *Charter of the United Nations (Sanctions - Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Luxury Goods List 2006*
 - 3. *Charter of the United Nations (Sanctions – Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Document List 2014;*
 - 4. *Charter of the United Nations (UN Sanction Enforcement Law) Declaration 2008;*
 - 5. *Autonomous Sanctions Regulations 2011;*
 - 6. *Autonomous Sanctions (Designated Persons and Entities – Democratic People's Republic of Korea) List 2012;*
 - 7. *Autonomous Sanctions (Sanctioned Vessels – Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Designation 2015;*
 - 8. *Autonomous Sanctions (Sanction Law) Declaration 2012*
 - 9. *Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations 1956*
 - 10. *Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958*
 - 11. *Migration (United Nations Security Council Resolutions) Regulations 2007*

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12. *Migration (United Nations Security Council Resolutions) Regulations 2007 - Specification under regulation 4 definition of 'resolution' - Specification of United Nations Security Council Resolutions*
13. *Migration Regulations 1994*

Copies of the version of these instruments in force at 28 February 2017 are available at the website of the Federal Register of Legislation (<https://www.legislation.gov.au/>).

(b) After 28 February 2017, changes were made to both Australia's UN-mandated and autonomous sanctions regimes against North Korea. Some instruments were amended, other instruments were replaced, and one new instrument was added. The combined sanctions regime against North Korea now consists of the following legislative instruments:

1. *Charter of the United Nations (Sanctions - Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Regulations 2008;*
2. *Charter of the United Nations (Sanctions – Democratic People's Republic of Korea) (Luxury Goods) Instrument 2017;*
3. *Charter of the United Nations (Sanctions – Democratic People's Republic of Korea) (Documents) Instrument 2017;*
4. *Charter of the United Nations (UN Sanction Enforcement Law) Declaration 2008;*
5. *Autonomous Sanctions Regulations 2011;*
6. *Autonomous Sanctions (Designated Persons and Entities – Democratic People's Republic of Korea) List 2012;*
7. *Autonomous Sanctions (Sanctioned Vessels – Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Designation 2015;*
8. *Autonomous Sanctions (Classes of Sanctioned Vessels – Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Designation 2017;*
9. *Autonomous Sanctions (Sanction Law) Declaration 2012*
10. *Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations 1956*
11. *Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958*
12. *Migration (United Nations Security Council Resolutions) Regulations 2007*
13. *Migration (United Nations Security Council Resolutions) Regulations 2007 - Specification under regulation 4 definition of 'resolution' - Specification of United Nations Security Council Resolutions*
14. *Migration Regulations 1994*

Copies of the current versions of these instruments are available at the website of the Federal Register of Legislation (<https://www.legislation.gov.au/>).

The DFAT website explains these changes to Australia's sanctions regime against North Korea (<http://dfat.gov.au/international->

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[relations/security/sanctions/Pages/australia-expands-sanctions-on-north-korea.aspx](http://dfat.gov.au/international-relations/security/sanctions/Pages/australia-expands-sanctions-on-north-korea.aspx) and <http://dfat.gov.au/international-relations/security/sanctions/sanctions-regimes/north-korea/Pages/default.aspx>).

- (c) As set out in the 28 February 2017 announcement, the new sanctions are a response to North Korea's reckless and dangerous nuclear and ballistic missile programs. The expansion of sanctions builds on the tough measures Australia already had in place against North Korea, and complements the strong measures adopted by the UN Security Council and the autonomous sanctions of our partners, including the Republic of Korea, Japan and the United States.

The DFAT website (<http://dfat.gov.au/international-relations/security/sanctions/Pages/australia-expands-sanctions-on-north-korea.aspx> and <http://dfat.gov.au/international-relations/security/sanctions/sanctions-regimes/north-korea/Pages/default.aspx>) provides further details.

- (d) The new sanctions announced on 28 February 2017 have been implemented. **Some commenced on 6 July 2017 and some commence on 5 August 2017.** The DFAT website (<http://dfat.gov.au/international-relations/security/sanctions/Pages/australia-expands-sanctions-on-north-korea.aspx> and <http://dfat.gov.au/international-relations/security/sanctions/sanctions-regimes/north-korea/Pages/default.aspx>) provides details.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

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Topic: Boikarabelo Coal Mine in South Africa

Senator Rhiannon, Lee

Question

1. Community complaint:
 - a) Has Efic received a formal complaint from a community in the area of the Boikarabelo mine?
 - b) What action is Efic taking to address this complaint?
 - c) Will Efic send representatives to meet with this community
2. Economics and finance
 - a) Is Efic aware of [the report](#) by The Australia Institute and Jubilee Australia 'African White Elephant: Should Australian Taxpayers finance a South African coal mine?'
 - i. If yes, please provide details why.
 - b) Does Efic have any response to the report?
 - i. Is Efic aware of any factual errors or other major problems with it?
 - c) Is Efic aware of the [financial difficulties](#) faced by Noble Group, the major shareholder in Boikarabelo proponent, ResGen? Please provide details.
 - d) Do Noble's problems make Efic involvement in the project more or less likely? Can you explain why?

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Answer:

1. a) Efic received a letter of complaint (dated 7 April 2017) from Ms Francina Nkosi, a Marapong resident and the Chairperson of the Waterberg Women Advocacy Organisation.
- b) On 12 April 2017 Efic advised Ms Nkosi (via email) that Efic “is currently undertaking due diligence on the Project and has not made a decision to provide support to the Project or not. As part of this due diligence process we will discuss the concerns you have raised in your letter with ResGen directly.”

Efic also advised that its due diligence process includes a detailed analysis of all facets of the Project including potential environmental and social impacts, considering South African approvals and also benchmarking the Project against the eight Performance Standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). The Performance Standards are a widely used global standard for environmental and social performance. More details on Efic’s process for environmental and social due diligence can be found on its website at:

<https://www.efic.gov.au/about-efic/our-corporate/responsibility/transactions>.

- c) Efic has no plans to send representatives to meet with this community.
2. a) Efic is aware of the Australia Institute and Jubilee Australia report. It constituted one of many sources of information Efic considered during its due diligence of the Boikarabelo project. Efic was undertaking due diligence work on the application earlier in 2017, and referenced this fact at the time of responding a letter of complaint (dated 7 April 2017) from Ms Francina Nkosi. However, as noted at Efic’s Senate Estimates hearing on 1 June 2017, Efic is not currently conducting any work on the Boikarabelo project and whether or not Efic involvement will be required has not been determined. Efic has no formal response to the report. The Boikarabelo project was discussed with representatives from the Australia Institute and Jubilee as part of the Multi-Stakeholder Forum Efic held in February 2017.
 - b) Refer to (a).
 - c) Efic is aware of the financial difficulties faced by the Nobel Group and is continuing to monitor financial press on the matter.
 - d) The Project Sponsor, Resource Generation Ltd, is in the process of securing sources of short-term liquidity, which has in turn slowed progress on the Project’s financing and capital structure. Efic expects that Nobel Group’s financial difficulties will lead to delays.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

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Topic: Efic - Export of Livestock for Slaughter

Senator Rhiannon, Lee

Question

1. Has Efic has carried out any formal or informal risk assessments with regards to the trade in the export of livestock?
2. In the risk assessment matrix, what is the level of reputational risk to Australia presented by the live export trade and its inherent level of suffering inflicted on exported animals?
3. Does Efic believe the live export trade does not carry any reputational risk? Please explain.
4. Is Efic in talks with any live export companies or agencies about any aspects of the industry in Australia or overseas? Please provide details.
5. Is Efic in the process of providing finance to any companies involved in any aspect of the live export trade? If so, what country[ies] will the live exports be sent to?
6. Is Efic increasing its support for packaged meat exporters? If so, what form of support is being provided currently and what support was provided in the past?

Answer

1. Efic undertakes due diligence for all transactions including those involving the export of livestock.
2. Consideration of reputational risk to Australia is a matter for the Australian government.
3. Consideration of reputational risk to Australia is a matter for the Australian government.
4. Efic is currently in discussions with two Australian companies involved in export of livestock. Discussions are preliminary in nature and relate to the

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types of financial support Efic is able to provide. Efic is not considering any specific transactions at this stage.

5. In 2016, Efic supported the export of dairy cattle and associated farm infrastructure and services to Sri Lanka. This facility is now in the drawdown phase.

Efic is not currently undertaking formal due diligence or providing finance in relation to the export of livestock for slaughter.

6. Efic is not targeting an increase in its support for packaged meat exporters. Pursuant to Efic's mandate, Efic provides support when private market financiers are unable or unwilling to provide sufficient finance. Efic is currently considering support for several meat exporters, across a number of states.

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

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Topic: Efic - Conflict of Interest

Senator Waters, Larissa

Question

Background:

Annabelle Chaplain is a director of the Export Finance and Insurance Corporation, EFIC, which advises NAIF. The EFIC Board's involvement in advising NAIF is unclear, but at minimum, there is an apparent conflict of interest.

Ms Chaplain is an independent non-executive director of Downer EDI. She owns shares in Downer EDI.

Downer EDI has an existing commercial relationship with Adani Enterprises Ltd and its subsidiary Adani Mining Pty Ltd: Downer has contracts worth over \$2bn over 7 years with Adani if the project goes ahead.

John Hopkins, the Efic board secretary, told EJA in response that no Efic directors to date had "any need to recuse themselves from discussions at the Efic Board concerning the NAIF".

This was because the Efic Board was "not required to have, nor does it have any actual knowledge of the projects that NAIF is considering", Hopkins said.

Efic was a "service provider" to NAIF and "not the decision maker" on "specific transactions" made by the NAIF board.

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Question

1. What involvement does the NAIF Board have in projects you assist with for NAIF?
2. You'll be aware of the reporting about Ms Annabelle Chaplain a director of the EFIC and director of Downer EDI, which has a very substantial commercial relationship with Adani. Has Ms Chaplain ever been involved in any work on Adani's NAIF application?
3. Barnaby Joyce was quoted in a Guardian article saying, "If there's a claim that there's a conflict of interest and the conflict of interest is against the law, then of course we're going to check that out." – What has been the progress of that investigation so far?
4. Has he talked to anyone at EFIC?
5. Has the Department done so?

Answer

Note: Some of the background information is inaccurate. Efic does not "advise" the NAIF – Efic is a service provider to NAIF. All NAIF decisions are made independently of Efic by the NAIF Board.

1. The NAIF Board has sole responsibility for approving all NAIF transactions irrespective of Efic's provision of services.
2. No.
3. There is no requirement that directors on the Efic Board have actual knowledge of projects that the NAIF is considering. Accordingly, there has been no need to undertake a formal investigation in relation to conflicts of interest. To date, no directors have needed to recuse themselves from discussions concerning the NAIF during Efic Board meetings.
4. The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Agriculture and Water Resources has not engaged Efic on this issue.
5. The Department of Agriculture and Water Resources has not engaged Efic on this issue.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

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Topic: Efic - Adani Loan

Senator Waters, Larissa

Question

1. Has EFIC considered insuring or guaranteeing commercial bank loans for the Adani coal project?
2. Have you discussed the project with anyone? Who? When?
3. Why haven't you responded to journalists' requests for information about this matter?
4. It is my understanding the EFIC legislation allows the Minister to approve an insurance contract for an overseas transaction if it assists the development of a foreign country and is in the national interest. The wording of the legislation allows considerable wriggle room, suggesting that only part of a transaction needs to be in the public interest. Currently Adani could not secure loan insurance because of a ministerial mandate from previous Trade Minister Andrew Robb, which lays out criteria Adani does not meet. My question – can this mandate be changed, and have you ever considered changing it so that Adani would be eligible?

Answers:

1. No.
2. No.
3. Efic has not responded to requests for journalists, as it has not been approached to provide support for the Adani coal project.
4. Any decision to change the Statement of Expectations for Efic is matter for the current Minister for Trade, Tourism and Investment.

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

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Topic: Efic/NAIF Service Level Agreement (SLA)

Senator Gallacher, Alex

Question

Senator GALLACHER: Would we be able to get a copy of that SLA?

Mr Hunter: I will take that on notice.

Answer

The Service Level Agreement (SLA) between Efic and the NAIF is subject to confidentiality. A detailed explanation of the SLA can be accessed on Efic's website and the NAIF's website.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

120 – Budget Estimates

Page: 112

Topic: Efic - Australian Content Audit

Senator Gallacher, Alex

Question

Mr Pacey: We have a program of sampling. We do not do every application. But for every application to Efic we determine information on the level of Australian content as part of that application.

Senator GALLACHER: Have you ever made any mistakes? Has there ever been any sampling that has surprised you or been untoward?

Mr Pacey: Not to my knowledge.

Senator GALLACHER: Perhaps you could take that on notice, because if you are having a go it would be unusual to have made a mistake, I would have thought.

Mr Hunter: We will take that one on notice.

Answer

Efic regularly conducts Australian Content Audits, which are usually scheduled on an annual or bi-annual basis. Each audit typically selects a sample of transactions covering the range of facilities offered by Efic and includes transactions for both SME and larger clients.

In general terms, an audit compares a client's declaration of Australian content in their application with the actual Australian content achieved. To determine the latter, Efic requires a range of evidence from the client, such as invoices and contracts.

Audit results are presented to Efic's Executive. Upon reviewing audit results from the past 6 years, no audit has identified a discrepancy in Australian content that would warrant further action by Efic.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

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Topic: Efic - NAIF Resourcing

Senator Xenophon, Nick

Question

Mr Hunter: I can assure you that we are not drawing resources away from our small-business team to assist with the NAIF. That is not happening.

Senator Xenophon: On notice, could you tell me where the resources have been dedicated from? I presume it is a matter of adding up the time sheets. If you could give me those details, I would be grateful.

Mr Hunter: We can do that for you.

Answer

As at the end of May 2017, three Efic staff (full time equivalent) were dedicated to working for the NAIF. Various staff members provide some level of support as needed. The following Efic resources have provided support to the NAIF, with the costs involved recovered by Efic from NAIF under Efic's service level agreement:

- Transaction execution and origination;
- Legal services;
- Financial services;
- Marketing, human resources, corporate services (including IT support) portfolio management and credit assessment; and
- Executive office, including secretarial support.

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Topic: Efic - NAIF Resourcing

Senator Xenophon, Nick

Question

Senator Xenophon: Have any of those staff that have worked on NAIF been taken from those 35 staff that have worked with SMEs?

Mr Hunter: I could not say to you unequivocally, but, to the extent anyone from the SME team has charged time to the NAIF, it would be minimal. We will take that on notice for you.

The skill sets are quite different. NAIF is about big projects, obviously. Small business is about small business.

Answer

As at the end of May 2017, no 'front line' SME staff had been involved in supporting the NAIF.

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Topic: Efic Recruitment to Support NAIF

Senator Xenophon, Nick

Question

Mr Hunter: We have a team of people that are responsible for completing SME transactions. They would sum 10 to 12 people. Those people have special skills based on servicing SMEs.

To come to the second part of your question, for example, we have a finance team that is responsible for producing management accounts. So, whilst four of our finance team have been involved in the NAIF, my guess is that the amount of time they would have spent on the NAIF would be relatively limited. It would be the same with IT, for example. We had our IT people originally get involved in the NAIF to ensure that the Cairns office was appropriately set up, but the number of people who would be working on it on a regular basis would be quite limited. But it is helpful, when we provide you with the hours were spent we can give you a bit of a breakdown so that you can see that a lot of it is coming from our support services. To be honest, there has been little bit of spare capacity, which is one of the reasons why we took the initiative to say to the industry department that, rather than creating a new team to service the back office of the NAIF, we think we can do it within our own team.

Senator Xenophon: So there is an acknowledgement of some spare capacity and that spare capacity has been used, so you have not had to recruit any extra staff?

Mr Hunter: No, we have had to recruit some additional staff to support the NAIF.

Senator Xenophon: How many?

Mr Hunter: I will take that on notice. It is a small number.

Senator Xenophon: Under 10?

Mr Hunter: Yes, under 10.

Answer:

Efic has recruited one full-time equivalent employee to backfill Efic employees that have been seconded to the NAIF.

The NAIF has undertaken recruitment activities. Any questions regarding NAIF recruitment should be directed to the NAIF.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

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Topic: Efic - NAIF Resourcing

Senator Xenophon, Nick

Question

Senator Xenophon: On notice, unless you have the information now, what other tasks have staff been diverted from in Efic to work on NAIF?

Mr Hunter: I will take that on notice.

Answer

Various tasks are performed by Efic for NAIF under the SLA. These tasks include:

- Transaction execution and origination;
- Legal services;
- Financial services;
- Marketing, human resources, corporate services (including IT support) portfolio management and credit assessment; and
- Executive office, including secretarial support.

As at the end of May 2017, three Efic staff (full time equivalent) were working for the NAIF. The cost of their services are fully reimbursed by the NAIF

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Topic: Efic - PNG LNG Risk Assessment

Senator Ludlam, Scott

Question

Senator Ludlam: Are you serious? I thought the question was reasonably clear. What are the risks to Australia being repaid if we end up with another Bougainville on our hands through civil unrest, armed or otherwise, in the impact area where people are likely pretty pissed off that they are \$400 million short of the royalties that they are owed? Does that present any kind of material risk to the Commonwealth getting its money back?
[...]

Senator Ludlam: No, they have really failed to answer anything at all. If you could provide for us anything on notice that would give some comfort as to this risk assessment, and if that is a document that you would be able to table for this committee—

Mr Hunter: We will take that on notice, yes.

Senator Ludlam: I imagine it is the size of a phonebook—I know it is probably not a trivial or superficial piece of work—but I am interested specifically in the risks of the kinds of matters that we have been discussing.

Mr Hunter: We will take that on notice.

Answer

Efic provided detail of its original risk considerations in the following public responses parliamentary questions:

- Question on Notice received at Additional Estimates 2009-10 (Question No.31);
- Question on Notice received at Additional Estimates 2010-11 (Question No.23); and

- Question from Senator Ludlam to the Minister representing the Minister for Foreign Affairs on 29 June 2011 (Question No. 722). Efic's answers to previous Questions on Notice are publicly available on the Parliament of Australia website.

Efic's answers to Question No.722 is available on the Parliament of Australia website.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

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Topic: PNG LNG Risk Assessment

Senator Ludlam, Scott

Question

Senator Ludlam: Anything that you can tell us at all. Is there anything that EFIC feels it might be responsible to do, given that Australia—this is your largest ever loan. For example, has the foreign minister or anybody in the department picked up the phone to the PNG authorities to ask why these payments are not being made?

Mr Hunter: That is a question for the department and we will take that on notice.

Answer

This is a matter for the Australian Government.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

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Topic: Efic - PNG LNG / Oil Search Ltd Bribery Allegations

Senator Ludlam, Scott

Question

Senator Ludlam: Okay. Maybe it is just me. EFIC, on behalf of Australian taxpayers, has loaned half a billion dollars to a project that, due to non-payment of royalties, is now inflaming tensions in PNG. Okay. I am going to take the chair's advice and change tack, because I do not think we are getting anywhere here. One of the PNG LNG's joint venture partners with Exxon Mobil is an entity called Oil Search Ltd, and they have revealed to Jubilee Australia that they are making payments to the PNG police and military. They were asked at their AGM on 19 May this year what the legal basis for those payments was and they were not able to answer. I am wondering, firstly, whether you guys have any visibility—I am not going to call it 'bribery' yet; I am interested in your take on it—on whether these are facilitation payments or what they are? Secondly, were you aware that that was taking place? [...]

Senator Ludlam: So what do you do to validate them?

Mr Hunter: We will take it on notice because, at this stage, you have not been able to confirm for us that they relate specifically to the PNG LNG project. Oil Search does have other interests in the country. We will take it on notice and we will give you an answer.

Senator Ludlam: Isn't it your job to do that? I am happy to assist as much as I can from this side of the table, but isn't that what these policies are for?

Mr Hunter: We will take the question on notice and provide you with an answer.

Answer

This is a matter between Oil Search and the RPNFPC, and does not relate to the PNG LNG Project.

QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

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Topic: PNG LNG Transaction Risk Assessment

Senator Ludlam, Scott

Question

Senator Ludlam: That is great. Are you able to table that assessment for us in relation to project in particular?

Mr Hopkins: We could table the process of the transaction risk assessment for you and provide details of what it involves.

Senator Ludlam: That would be really valuable. Can you table the actual assessment that was conducted for this project?

Mr Hopkins: I will have to take that on notice.

Mr Hunter: We will take that on notice.

Answer

Efic's Transaction Risk Assessment (TRA) of the PNG LNG Project is commercial-in-confidence.

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Topic: Efic - Market Research

Senator Farrell, Don

Question

For the 2016-17 financial year, what was the total amount spent by the Department/agency on market research (either as a whole contract or as part of a contract)?

For each contract for market research in 2016/2017, can you please provide:

1. The subject of the market research;
2. The supplier;
3. Whether the supplier has been engaged previously and if so, for which contracts;
4. The total value of the contract;
5. The term of the contract (time);
6. The date that the decision was taken to seek market research on the topic;
7. The date the contract was opened to tender or selection process;
8. The date the supplier was engaged;
9. Whether the contract was subject to a tender process, including whether there was a full, partial or closed tender process;
10. Does the supplier exist on a pre-approved supplier list, if so, when were they added to that list;
11. Whether the Minister, or the Minister's Office, requested that the research be conducted;

12. Whether the Minister approved the decision to conduct market research;
13. Whether the Minister approved the contract with the supplier;
14. Whether the Minister or the Minister's office was consulted on questions asked;
15. Whether the Minister or the Minister's office received a copy of the market research;
16. If the decision to conduct research was initiated by the department or agency, was the Minister or their office consulted before the decision was taken to conduct research, if so – in what form did that consultation take (written, verbal other);
17. If the decision to conduct research was initiated by the department or agency, did Minister or their office make any amendments or changes to the Department's proposal for market research to be conducted, if so, what changes and to what aspects were they made;
18. At any stage in the life of the proposal to conduct market research, were other departments or agencies consulted?
19. At any stage in the life of the proposal to conduct, market research were other Ministers, or the Prime Minister consulted?
20. At any stage in the life of the proposal to conduct market research did the expected cost change, if so how?
21. At any stage in the life of the proposal to conduct market research, did the scope, questions or supplier of the research change?
22. Have any topics or questions of market research been conducted and subsequently conducted again by the same or different supplier?

Answer

Efic has undertaken paid market research during FY 2016/17.

1. The subject matter of the research covers the following:
 - Measuring awareness and understanding of Efic amongst Australian exporters;
 - Measuring business sentiment amongst Australian exporters; and
 - Measuring marketing effectiveness.
2. The supplier is Potentiate Pty Ltd.

3. The supplier was first engaged by Efic in June 2016.
4. The total value of the contract is \$99,950.
5. It is a rolling contract, which will be reviewed after five years, pursuant to Efic's Procurement Policy.
6. The decision to track awareness of Efic was first made in 2008.
7. The selection process commenced in May 2016.
8. The supplier was engaged on 18 August 2016.
9. The contract was not subject to a formal tender process. Three suppliers were engaged by Efic, in accordance with Efic's Procurement Policy.
10. No.
11. No.
12. No.
13. No.
14. No.
15. The Minister for Trade's office received a summary of the Export Sentiment Index results.
16. No.
17. No.
18. Efic consulted the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Statistical Clearing House.
19. No.
20. An additional cost of \$7,300 was incurred in order to obtain a sufficient sample size.
21. No, however small adjustments were made to specific questions.
22. This is a bi-annual survey and research initiative that Potentiate Pty Ltd continues to conduct on behalf of Efic.

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Written

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Page:

Topic: Efic – operational costs

Senator Gallacher, Alex

Question

- 1) Does any office use a garden service for indoor or outdoor pot plants/flowers maintenance?
 - a. Who are the contracts with?
 - b. How much does each contract cost?
 - c. How often do they visit?
- 2) Have any floral displays or indoor plants or pot plants been hired or leased for display in any offices?
 - a. Who were the contracts with?
 - b. How much was each contract cost?
- 3) What was the total cost of all subscriptions by you and your staff to online news services, newspapers, magazines, journals and periodicals from in the last 12 months?
 - a. What are these services / newspapers / magazines / journals / periodicals?
- 4) What was the total value of all gifts purchased for use by the department in the last 12 months?
 - a. What were the gifts purchased?
 - i. Who were they gifted to?
- 5) Do you purchase bottled water or provide coolers for your department?
 - a. What is the monthly cost of this?
- 6) Do you provide fruit for your department?
 - a. What is the monthly cost of this?
- 7) What is the total bill for your department in the last 12 months:
 - a. Taxi hire
 - b. Limousine hire
 - c. Private hire care
 - d. Hire car rental
 - e. Ridesharing services
- 8) How many media or public relations advisers are employed in the department?
- 9) What is the forecast for the current financial year for the number of media or public relations advisers to be employed and their total cost?
- 10) What is the total cost of media monitoring services used by Department?

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- 11) How much did your department spend on Facebook advertising or sponsored posts in the last 12 months?
- 12) How much has the Department spend in legal costs in the last 12 months?
 - a. For what specific purposes or matters was legal advice sought?
- 13) Has the Department engaged any consultants to provide the following services or advice in the last 12 months?
 - a. Social media
 - i. And the cost of these services
 - b. Photography
 - i. And the cost of these services
 - c. Acting training
 - i. And the cost of these services
 - d. Ergonomics
 - i. And the cost of these services
- 14) Have any staff who received a redundancy from the Department in the last two years undertaken any paid work or provided any paid services for the Department?
 - a. What was the nature of these works/services?
 - b. What was the total cost of these works or services?
- 15) How many redundancies were processed by the Department in the last 12 months?
 - a. Of these redundancies, how many were:
 - i. Voluntary?
 - ii. Forced?
 - b. What was the total cost of all redundancies?
- 16) Does the department have an iTunes account?
 - a. What is the total expenditure in the last 12 months on iTunes?
 - i. What applications/subscriptions/services were purchased through iTunes?
- 17) Does the department have an Android account?
 - a. What was the total expenditure in the last 12 months on Android?
 - b. What applications/subscriptions/services were purchased through Android?
- 18) What were the top 20 most utilised (by data sent and received) unique domain names accessed by the department in the last 12 months?
- 19) What were the top 20 most accessed (by number of times accessed) unique domain names accessed by the department in the last 12 months?
- 20) How much is spent on tea/coffee/milk for staff in the last 12 months?
- 21) Does any office have coffee machines?
 - a. How many?
 - b. What was their purchase cost?
 - c. What is their maintenance cost?
 - d. Who has access to them?
- 22) How many mobile phones are given to staff?
 - a. How many new mobile phones in the last year?
 - b. What is the total cost of these phones?
 - c. How many had to be replaced due to damage?

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- d. How many were reported as lost?
- 23) How many tablets are given to staff?
 - a. How many new tablets in the last 12 months?
 - b. What is the total cost of these tablets?
 - c. How many had to be replaced due to damage?
 - d. How many were reported as lost?
- 24) How many people have both a smart phone and a tablet?
 - a. What is the lowest ranked official who has both a work smart phone and tablet?
- 25) How many staff overspent on their phone or tablet data bill?
 - a. By how much?
 - b. What was the average cost of data bills for tablets and mobile phones?
 - c. What was the highest monthly cost?
- 26) What was the annual cost of stationary?
- 27) What brand of paper does the Department use?
 - a. Is this paper Australian made?
- 28) Were any refurbishments on office buildings carried out in the last 12 months?
 - a. What were they?
 - b. What was the cost?
- 29) Were any internal fitouts/maintenance carried out on office buildings in the last 12 months?
 - a. What was the cost?
- 30) How many functions did the Department cater for in the last 12 months?
 - a. List of functions,
 - b. List of attendees including departmental officials and members of the Minister's family or personal staff;
 - c. Function venue;
 - d. Itemised list of costs;
 - e. Details of any food served;
 - f. Details of any wines or champagnes served including brand and vintage;
 - g. Details of any spirits served including brand and vintage;
 - h. Details of any floral arrangements or other decorations; and
 - i. Details of any entertainment provided.
- 31) Please provide a list of all statutory, board and legislated office vacancies and other significant appointments vacancies within the department, including length of time vacant and current acting arrangements.
- 32) How much has the Department spent on media monitoring in the last 12 months?
 - a. Please provide a list of all Contact Notice IDs for the Austender website in relation to media monitoring contracts.
- 33) How much has the Department spent on advertising and information campaigns in the last 12 months?
 - a. Please provide a list of all Contract Notice IDs for the Austender website in relation to advertising and information campaign contracts please be

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provided.

- 34) Were any members of your department charged with fraud?
 - a. How many staff members?
 - b. What disciplinary action was taken?
- 35) Has the Department undertaken / contracted any market research in the last 12 months?
 - a. With whom?
 - b. For what?
 - c. What was the value of the contract?
- 36) How many credit cards are currently on issue for staff in the Department and agencies within the portfolio? If possible, please provide a break-down of this information by APS/ SES level.
- 37) What was the value of the largest reported purchase on a credit card in calendar year 2016 and what was it for?
- 38) How much interest was paid on amounts outstanding from credit cards in calendar year 2016?
- 39) How much was paid in late fees on amounts outstanding from credit cards in calendar year 2016?
- 40) What was the largest amount outstanding on a single card at the end of a payment period in calendar year 2016 and what was the card holder's APS/ SES level?
- 41) How many credit cards were reported as lost or stolen in calendar year 2016 and what was the cost of their replacement?
- 42) How many credit card purchases were deemed to be illegitimate or contrary to agency policy in calendar year 2016? What was the total value of those purchases? How many purchases were asked to be repaid on that basis in calendar year 2016 and what was the total value thereof? Were all those amounts actually repaid? If no, how many were not repaid, and what was the total value thereof?
- 43) What was the largest purchase that was deemed illegitimate or contrary to agency policy and asked to be repaid in calendar year 2016, and what was the cardholder's APS/ SES level? What that amount actually repaid, in full? If no, what amount was left unpaid?
- 44) Are any credit cards currently on issue in the Department or agencies within the portfolio connected to rewards schemes? Do staff receive any personal benefit as a result of those reward schemes?
- 45) Can a copy of the Department's staff credit card policy please be provided?
- 46) Does the Department use any labour hire companies to source Departmental staff?
- 47) Does the Department use Labour Hire Agreements?
- 48) How long has the Department used labour hire companies?
- 49) How many staff are employed under via these arrangements?
- 50) How many staff are employed by the Department as contractors?
- 51) Who authorised the use of labour hire companies?
- 52) Do staff under these labour hire arrangements receive as much training and security clearance as permanent staff?
- 53) Do staff under these arrangements receive the same pay and conditions

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as permanent staff?

54) Do these temporary staff have access to the same systems and databases?

55) Is this a concern from a security perspective?

Answer

1. Yes.

- a. Indoor and outdoor pot plants are hired and maintained by Green Design.
- b. The cost of hiring and maintaining pot plants is \$1,319.85 per month.
- c. The pot plants are serviced on a monthly basis.

2. Efic does not have any floral displays. For details regarding Efic's indoor and outdoor pot plants refer to Question 1.

3. The total cost of all subscriptions was \$5,852.56, from 1 July 2016 to 31 May 2017.

a. The subscriptions are as follows:

- ft.com corporate online subscription
- Fairfax corporate online/print version subscription (includes AFR and SMH)
- The Economist online/print version
- BusinessNews WA online subscription
- The Australian
- The Daily Telegraph
- Henry Stewart subscription
- Global Capital subscription
- AB+F subscription
- KangaNews subscription
- Thomson Reuters / Basis Point
- Australian Taxation Reporter
- Factiva Limited
- OTC Guide
- BBSW
- BondNews

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- Oxford Analytica
 - Lexis Nexis
 - Trade Finance
4. The total value of gifts was \$10,800.50, from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017.
- a. Efic purchased gift cards, farewell gifts, flowers and other small gifts.
 - i. These were gifted to staff, guest speakers at events and clients.
5. No.
- a. Not applicable.
6. Yes.
- a. The average monthly cost of providing fruit for staff is \$670.
7. From 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, the total costs are as follows:
- a. \$78,391.87
 - b. Nil.
 - c. \$947.58
 - d. \$4,928.49
 - e. \$1,373.76
8. There are currently no Efic staff employed full-time to advise on media and public relations.
9. Efic is not planning to employ any full-time media or public relations advisers in the current financial year.
10. The total cost of media monitoring services was \$24,321 from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017.
11. Nil. Efic does not use Facebook.
12. For the period 1 July 2016 to 29 June 2017, Efic's legal spend was \$663,082.66 (including GST). Of that amount, \$491,058.02 (74%) was recoverable from Efic's customers.
- a. A breakdown of legal advice sought is set out in the table on next page separated between fees recoverable and not recoverable from customers.

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Firm	Amount (\$)	Reason advice sought.
Fees recoverable from Customers		
Ashurst Australia	307,508.31	Preparation and drafting of equipment loan facility agreement
Henry Davis York	11,506.55	Preparation and drafting of General security and priority deeds
Hillman and Veniere Lawyers	3,051.40	Proceedings in French Polynesia
Hogan Lovells International LLP	16,219.93	Preparation and drafting of mortgage over Hong Kong security
HWL Ebsworth Lawyers	4,378.52	Preparation and drafting of mortgage over security property Notary services
Kromann Reumert	19,452.69	Preparation and drafting of facility agreement
Linklaters LLP	17,999.67	English legal opinion
Morales Besa	15,376.39	Registration of Efic with Chilean IRS
Nithya Partners	5,188.74	Sri Lankan legal opinion
Thierry Jacquet	6,621.64	Proceedings in Tahiti
Turks Legal	83,754.18	49 x Preparation and drafting of general security deeds 1 x Preparation and drafting of discharge of Mortgage 1 x Preparation and drafting of release of Security.
TOTAL AMOUNT	491,058.02	

Fees not recoverable from Customers		
Allens Linklaters	462.00	Solicitor audit letter
Ashurst Australia	64,102.24	Remuneration Tribunal advice Employment law advice Contractual advice Work Health & Safety advice Superannuation law advice

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		Directors duties advice Procurement advice Freedom of Information law advice
Australian Government Solicitors	16,904.56	Export Finance & Insurance Corporation Act advice Freedom of Information law advice Parliamentary reporting advice
Clayton Utz	14,450.00	Tax advice
Fumiaki Shimazaki	40,475.22	Annual securities advice
Hicksons Laywers	5,554.06	Property law advice Solicitors audit letter
Hogan Lovells International LLP	3,500.00	Hong Kong property law advice
King, Wood & Mallesons	3,316.35	CSA advice
Nagashima Ohno & Tsunematsu	1,866.42	Treasury advice
Norton Rose Fulbright Australia	1,000.00	Corporate law advice
Norton Rose Fulbright International	3,858.90	Corporate law advice
Slaughter and May	15,917.09	Insurance law advice
Tress Cox	217.80	Solicitors audit letter
Turks Legal	400.00	Property law advice
TOTAL AMOUNT	172,024.64	

13. Yes.
- a. The cost of engaging social media agencies from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 was \$20,726.25.
 - b. From 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, the cost of engaging external photographers was \$17,860.11.
 - c. No.
 - d. No.
14. No.
- a. Not applicable.

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- b. Not applicable.
- 15. Efic processed two redundancies, from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017.
 - a. Both were forced redundancies.
 - b. The total cost of the redundancies was \$47,634.84.
- 16. No.
 - a. There was no expenditure.
- 17. No.
 - a. There was no expenditure.
 - b. None.
- 18. Efic is unable to extract an accurate reflection of the top 20 most used domains by data sent and received. Many domains automatically generate secondary associations or links to social media, advertising and 'like' domains. For example, a user opening an online news domain that enables articles to be shared by social media will automatically have background links established with Facebook and Twitter without the user being aware of the association. In this case, a review of a user's domain logs would indicate the user had accessed social media when they have only accessed a news site. Moreover, users accessing domains that store their video and image data in third-party content servers would be recorded as downloading data from the third-party content server, rather than the domain they visited.
- 19. For similar reasons to those in Answer 18, Efic is unable to extract an accurate reflection of the top 20 most accessed domains by number of times accessed.
- 20. The average monthly cost for tea/coffee/milk is \$724.
- 21. Yes.
 - a. Efic has three coffee machines.
 - b. The coffee machines are hired by Efic.
 - c. The cost for hire and maintenance is \$1,300 per annum.
 - d. All Efic staff have access to the coffee machines.
- 22. A total of 110 mobile phones are given to staff.

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- a. Efic provided 69 new mobile phones, from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017.
 - b. The total cost of the phones was \$87,144.
 - c. No mobile phones needed replacement. Damaged phones were either repaired or replaced with used phones.
 - d. No mobile phones were reported as lost.
23. A total of 20 tablets are given to staff.
- a. Four tablets were given to staff from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017.
 - b. The total cost of the tables was \$3,712.
 - c. One tablet was replaced with a used iPad.
 - d. No tablets were reported as lost.
24. A total of 12 staff have both a smart phone and a tablet.
- a. Executive Assistant.
25. From August 2016 to June 2017, 9 staff overspent on their mobile phone or data bill. In December 2016, all of Efic's mobile/tablet plans were transferred to a 'pooled' plan. Consequently, since December 2016, 4 staff overspent (all due to travelling for work).
- a. The highest amount that staff overspent on their phone or tablet was \$606.62.
 - b. For August 2016 to June 2017, the average cost of data bills for tablets and mobile phones was \$1,443.
 - c. The highest monthly cost was \$3250.51, in November 2016.
26. The average annual cost of stationery is \$5,400.
27. Efic uses Reflex paper.
- a. Yes.
28. No.
- a. Not applicable.
 - b. Not applicable.
29. No internal fitouts were completed. Normal building maintenance was undertaken.

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- a. The cost of building maintenance was \$443,475 from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017.

30. From 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, Efic catered for 24 functions. Details are as follows:

Function	1. 23rd Asian Exim Banks Forum Technical Working Group Meeting			
	AEBF - Day 1 & 2	AEBF - Day 2 Dinner & Show	AEBF - Day 3 Wildlife Park	AEBF - Day 3 Lunch
List of attendees including departmental officials and members of the Minister's family or personal staff	Representatives from ten Asian Export Credit Agencies (ECAs)			
Function venue	The Hilton, Gold Coast	Excursion Outback Spectacular	Currumbin Wildlife Park	Hurricanes GC
Itemised list of costs	\$5,896.00	\$3,350.00	\$2,500.00	\$2400.00
Details of food served	All day conference with buffet lunch, morning tea and afternoon tea Networking function with finger foods.	All day conference with buffet lunch, morning tea and afternoon tea Transport to Outback Spectacular Show with Dinner included	Morning excursion with bus transport to Currumbin Wildlife Park	Lunch at Hurricanes Bar & Grill Cold Coast. Set Menu.
Wine or champagne served –	N/A			

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including brand or vintage	
Spirits served including brand & vintage	
Floral arrangements and other decorations	
Details of any entertainment provided	

Function	2. SME Briefing Perth 2017	3. SME Briefing Adelaide 2017	4. SME Briefing Melbourne 2017	5. SME Briefing Brisbane 2017	6. SME Briefing Sydney 2017
List of attendees including departmental officials and members of the Minister's family or personal staff	179 Attendees	197 Attendees	244 Attendees	210 Attendees	234 Attendees
	Event was attended by a range of SMEs, Industries Bodies, Accounting Firms and related agencies (DFAT and Austrade)				
Function venue	Perth Convention Centre	Adelaide Convention Centre	Crown Towers	Brisbane Convention and Exhibition Centre	Ivy Ballroom
Itemised list of costs	\$36,802.50	\$38,130.29	\$51,797.40	\$32,715.62	\$46,496.47
Details of food served	Sit down cooked breakfast with tea & coffee	Sit down cooked breakfast with tea & coffee	Sit down cooked breakfast with tea & coffee	Sit down cooked breakfast with tea & coffee	Sit down cooked breakfast with tea & coffee
Wine or champagne served – including brand or vintage	N/A				

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Spirits served including brand & vintage	N/A
Floral arrangements and other decorations	Used existing banners and backdrops only.
Details of any entertainment provided	N/A

Function	7. CEO Leaders Lunch Toowoomba 2016	8. CEO Leaders Lunch Perth 2016	9. CEO Leaders Lunch Newcastle 2016	10. CEO Leaders Lunch Melbourne 2016	11. CEO Leaders Lunch Adelaide 2016
List of attendees including departmental officials and members of the Minister's family or personal staff	Around 100 attendees across the five lunches.				
Function venue	Inbound Toowoomba	Rockpool bar and Grill	Customs House	RACV Club	Chianti
Itemised list of costs	<u>\$2,021.18</u>	<u>\$2,270.40</u>	<u>\$1,882.28</u>	<u>\$1,777.26</u>	<u>\$1,985.72</u>
Details of food served	Sit down three course lunch	Sit down three course lunch	Sit down three course lunch	Sit down three course lunch	Sit down three course lunch
Wine or champagne served – including brand or vintage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devil's Staircase Pinot Gris, Central Otago NZ • Ricasoli Chianti, Chianti Tuscany 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2015 Deep woods estate, Temprani llo blend (Margaret River) • 2014 Josef 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vasse Felix Filius Cabernet Merlot (Margaret River) • Vasse Felix Sauvigno 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stella Artois • Quealy Pinot Grigio, Mornington Peninsula VIC • Miles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • '13 Landaire Chardonnay (Padthaway, SA) • '13 Yangarra 'Old Vine' Grenache

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	• Peroni Leggara	Chromy 'Pepik' (Northern Tasmania) • 2012 Flowstone Chardonnay (Margaret River) • Lord Nelson Pale Ale	n Blanc Semillon (Margaret River) • Lord Nelson Three Sheets • Peroni Azzurro	from Nowhere Cabernet Merlot, Margaret River, WA	(McLaren Vale, SA) • Pirate Life, IPA
Spirits served including brand & vintage	N/A				
Floral arrangements and other decorations	Flowers - \$138.18	Flowers - \$181.82	Flowers - \$138.18	Flowers - \$138.18	Flowers - \$138.18
Details of any entertainment provided	N/A				

Function	12. Efic Xmas Event Melbourne 2016	13. Efic Xmas Event Perth 2016	14. Efic Xmas Event Sydney 2016	15. Efic Xmas Event Adelaide 2016	16. Efic Xmas Event Brisbane 2016
List of attendees including departmental officials and members of the Minister's family or personal staff	Efic staff, clients and other stakeholders.				
Function venue	Eureka 89	Reveley Bar	The Mint	Electra House Hotel	NaVala Restaurant
Itemised list of costs	<u>\$12,448.60</u>	<u>\$6,927.15</u>	<u>\$34,664.48</u>	<u>\$9,328.20</u>	<u>\$6,026.80</u>

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Details of food served	Stand up cocktail function	Stand up cocktail function	Stand up cocktail function	Stand up cocktail function	Stand up cocktail function
Wine or champagne served – including brand or vintage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pizzini Pinot Grigio 2015, King Valley VIC • Oakdene Sparkling NV, Bellarine Peninsula VIC • Sanguine Estate Shiraz, Heathcote VIC • Cascade Pale Ale • Melbourne Bitter • Cascade Premium Light 	Open Bar with bar tab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morgans Bay Sparkling Cuvee NV • Morgans Bay Sauvignon Blanc • Asahi, Hahn Premium Light Beer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mars Needs Moscato • 2014 Golding Last Hurrah Sparkling • 2014 Altamont Sauv Blanc • 2013 Xanadu Chardonnay • 2014 Round Two Single Vinyard Shiraz • 2012 Parker Coonawarra Cabernet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sparkling wine Chandon Brut • Cape mentelle hen pecked classic dry white • Cape mentelle hen pecked classic dry red • James Boags premium light • James Squire chancer golden ale
Spirits served including brand & vintage	N/A	Open bar with bar tab	N/A	N/A	N/A
Floral arrangements and other decorations	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Furniture and decorations - \$4340.41 	N/A	N/A
Details of any entertainment provided	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Band - \$2800 	N/A	N/A

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Function	17. Asian Exim Banks Forum (AEBF) Conference Sydney Dec 2016				
	AEBF - Day 1	AEBF - Day 2 Dinner	AEBF - Day 2	AEBF - Day 2 Dinner	AEBF - Day 3
List of attendees including departmental officials and members of the Minister's family or personal staff	Representatives from ten Asian Export Credit Agencies (ECAs)				
Function venue	Quay West	Neptune Palace	Quay West	Zaaffran	Day Excursion - Efic office/Botanic Gardens/Watsons Bay/Bondi Beach
Itemised list of costs	\$2,884.00	\$2,030.00	\$2,884.00	\$2,352.44	\$2,564.93
Details of food served	All day conference with buffet lunch, morning tea and afternoon tea	Sit down dinner	All day conference with buffet lunch, morning tea and afternoon tea	Sit down dinner	Bus tour with stop offs at the Botanic Gardens and Watsons Bay followed by lunch at Bondi Beach
Wine or champagne served – including brand or vintage	N/A				
Spirits served including brand & vintage					

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Floral arrangements and other decorations	
Details of any entertainment provided	

Function	18. Diversity and Inclusion Program Senior Women's Lunch – 11/03/2016	19. Diversity and Inclusion Program Senior Women's Lunch – 18/08/2016	20. Diversity and Inclusion Program Senior Women's Lunch – 01/12/2016	21. Diversity and Inclusion Program Senior Women's Lunch – 07/12/2016	22. Steptember Morning Tea
List of attendees including departmental officials and members of the Minister's family or personal staff	Jane Halton & 20 Efic employees	Sheryl Weil & 11 Efic employees	Denise Goldsworthy & 16 Efic staff	Judith MacCormick & 13 Efic employees	2 external guests and approx. 37 Sydney-based Efic employees
Function venue	Efic office	Efic office	Efic office	Efic office	Efic office
Itemised list of costs	Food: \$203.34. Gift (champagne): \$124.00	Food: \$274.83. Gift (beauty products): \$104.00	Food: \$203.34. Gift (champagne): \$124.00	Food: \$149.94. Gift (flowers): \$50.00	Food: \$799.00. Guest speaker: \$275.00
Details of food served	Sandwiches and fruit platter	Sandwiches, sushi, fruit platter	Sandwiches and fruit platter	Sandwiches and fruit platter	Fruit, muesli, small breakfast items
Wine or champagne served –	Nil.				

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including brand or vintage	
Spirits served including brand & vintage	
Floral arrangements and other decorations	
Details of any entertainment provided	

Function	23. International Women's day	24. CEO farewell afternoon tea
List of attendees including departmental officials and members of the Minister's family or personal staff	40	40
Function venue	Efic office	Efic office
Itemised list of costs	Food: \$1233.00 Gift (tea pot for 3 speakers): \$139.00	Food: \$216.00
Details of food served	Pastries, muesli, yoghurt, waffles, coffee cart	Cakes, sushi, fruit
Wine or champagne served – including brand or vintage	Nil.	
Spirits served including brand & vintage		
Floral arrangements and other decorations		
Details of any entertainment provided		

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31. As at 6 July 2017, there are no vacancies on the Efic Board.
32. Efic spent \$24,321 on media monitoring, from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017.
- a. Not applicable. Efic, as a corporate Commonwealth entity under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*, is not required to report on the AusTender website for contracts less than \$400,000.
33. Efic spent a total of \$420,387.85 on advertising and information campaigns, from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017. This total is made of several campaigns, all of which are less than \$400,000.
- a. Not applicable. Efic, as a corporate Commonwealth entity under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*, is not required to report on the AusTender website for contracts less than \$400,000.
34. No.
- a. Not applicable.
- b. Not applicable.
35. Yes.
- a. – c. From 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, Efic undertook the following market research:

Research Provider	Research Rationale	Value (\$)
Potentiate	Combined Exporter Sentiment Index Research and Brand Tracking (Oct – Nov 2016)	56,530
Potentiate	Combined Exporter Sentiment Index Study and Brand Tracking (April – May 2017)	47,890
Total		104,420

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36. Efic has 73 active credit card accounts.
37. The largest reported purchase was \$10,875.24 for international flights for attendance at the international institute of finance membership meeting.

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38. Nil.
39. Nil.
40. The largest outstanding amount was \$19,533.93. APS/SES level n/a.
41. One card was reported as lost and was replaced. There was no cost for replacing it.
42. There were no illegitimate or contrary credit card purchases during the calendar year 2016. Occasionally, an expense may accidentally be charged to a corporate card by a vendor or an employee. However, this is immediately rectified and either reversed by AMEX or reimbursed by the employee.
43. Not applicable.
44. Yes. Please refer to attached document (Attachment A) for an extract from Efic's credit card policy.
45. Yes.
46. Yes.
47. Efic has used labour hire companies for more than 15 years.
48. There is currently one employee employed under these arrangements.
49. Three staff are employed by Efic as contractors.
50. Efic Executive Directors authorised the use of labour hire companies.
51. No.
52. No. Staff are paid an hourly rate set by the labour hire company.

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53. Temporary staff have access to the same systems and databases to the extent that is relevant to their role. Access is granted on a needs only basis.
54. No. Confidentiality is covered by a separate agreement.

Attachment A: Extract from Efic's Employee Credit Card Policy

1.1. AMEX corporate cards (general)

Intentional personal use of an Efic corporate card is strictly prohibited.

All employees are responsible for reviewing their monthly statements and reconciling expenses within a week. These statements are usually sent to employees for acquittal by the 20th of the month which means they should be completed by the 27th of the month. If the employee is on leave during this time it is their responsibility prior to their leave to pass their receipts onto another employee and to notify accounts who will arrange for the Amex acquittal to be redirected for that month.

Managers must review and approve credit card statements each month by the third working day of the following month. These statements are usually sent to employees for acquittal by the 20th of the month.

Late charges incurred from Amex are the responsibility of the cardholder and are not reimbursable by Efic unless they are due to system operating issues.

Terminated employees must clear all outstanding corporate card expenses prior to leaving Efic.

Managers must ensure that all outstanding corporate card charges are properly expensed.

Misuse of corporate credit cards will lead to withdrawal of the card, and/or reimbursement of costs by the employee.

1.1.1. AMEX business unit corporate cards

The card is managed by the nominated representative of each department who has responsibility to verify all expenses and ensure there is appropriate supporting documentation.

1.1.2. AMEX individual corporate cards

The American Express Individual Corporate Card is a shared liability credit card which can only be used by Efic employees for authorised business and travel expenses. As a shared liability credit card, the corporate card neither improves nor impacts an employee's personal credit history.

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Employees travelling on Efic business are encouraged to use their Efic authorised corporate card as the primary method of payment for travel and entertainment related expenses.

The corporate card is not to be used for cash withdrawals or cash advances.

Use of a personal card to cover certain expenses where an American Express is not accepted is allowable, and should be claimed as an expense reimbursement.

Original itemised receipts are required for all travel expenses, including airfare, hotel, and car rental bills, and all individual expenses.

The AMEX receipt that employees sign is **NOT** appropriate documentation for your AMEX acquittal. **Employees MUST attach a tax invoice if expenses occurred within Australia**. Please refer to section [1.1.3 Receipts and Tax invoices](#) for further details on compliant invoices.

1.1.3. Receipts and tax invoices

The employee is expected to obtain original receipts for all expenses for which they plan to seek reimbursement.

An original receipt for purchases within Australia is a tax invoice and must clearly identify the following details:

- that the document is intended to be a tax invoice
- the seller's identity
- the seller's Australian Business Number (ABN)
- the date the invoice was issued
- a brief description of the items sold, including the quantity (if applicable) and the price
- the GST amount (if any) payable. This can be shown separately or as a statement- 'Total price includes GST'.

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QUESTION ON NOTICE/ Spoken

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Topic: Policy on workplace bullying

Senator Xenophon, Nick

Question

Senator XENOPHON: The department's policy on workplace bullying—is that something that is clear and enunciated in the course of the department's website?

Ms Mansfield: Senator, there is I think no room for doubt that the department has a very clear policy on our approach against any form of bullying and harassment. The secretary has made it absolutely clear from day one in the department, and her predecessor likewise. I can say that we have strengthened our processes and we have strengthened the area within the department that provides advice to help where there may be cases and to help to advise on how to prevent it.

Senator XENOPHON: On notice if you could just—I presume that the workplace bullying policy is on the website.

Ms Mansfield: It will be on our intranet.

Senator XENOPHON: Can you provide—I will have more questions to ask about this today. Would that be something that can be provided to me in the course of these estimates?

Ms Mansfield: We do not typically provide our internal policy documents, but let me have a think about that and get back to you.

Senator XENOPHON: It is relevant—

Ms Adamson: I am sure we can give you what it is that you are looking for, because it is absolutely consistent with broad Australian Public Service guidance.

Senator XENOPHON: Therefore, there ought not to be a difficulty in providing details of the workplace bullying policy, which presumably is on the intranet and available—

Ms Adamson: That is what I said, Senator. We can provide that.

Senator XENOPHON: You can provide that?

Ms Adamson: Yes.

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Answer

The DFAT *Conduct and Ethics Manual* is available on the department's website and contains information on what constitutes misconduct (including harassment, bullying and discrimination) and the processes for reporting and managing allegations of misconduct.

The Manual can be located online at
<http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/corporate/conduct-ethics-manual/Pages/conduct-and-ethics-manual.aspx>.