Parliamentarians' Overseas Study Travel Reports

1 January to 30 June 2012

November 2012
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The individual overseas study travel reports provided by Senators and Members are consolidated into one document and presented as a separate volume to the other two reports, which cover the costs of current and former Parliamentarians’ expenditure on entitlements for the period 1 January to 30 June 2012.

Supporting Information

To reduce the size of this document, some pages may have been excluded from individual reports (indicated on relevant title pages). A copy of the full report (and any supporting documentation, including a wide range of reference material such as copies of legislation, itineraries and reports prepared by other entities) is available on written request to the Office of the Special Minister of State.
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SENATOR STEPHEN PARRY

Canada and the United States of America
8 – 17 April 2011
2nd October 2011

Minister the Hon Gary Grey
Special Minister of State
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Minister,

RE: REPORT ON ACCESS TO OVERSEAS STUDY ENTITLEMENT - CANADA (VANCOUVER) AND UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (LOS ANGELES) ON POLICE-RELATED MATTERS

As required, I report on accessing my study entitlement for the purpose of travelling to Canada and the United States of America, studying police-related matters that marry in with my Parliamentary Committee involvement.

I departed Australia on Friday April 8\textsuperscript{th}, 2011 and returned to Australia on Sunday April 17\textsuperscript{th}, 2011. I was unaccompanied.

The study tour was very successful and useful information has been gained that will directly assist me with my membership on the two key parliamentary law enforcement oversight committees.

My roles with the Law Enforcement Committee (LEC) and the Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity (ACLEI) have been enhanced by this tour. I will seek appropriate occasions to brief relevant agencies, including the Australian Federal Police (AFP) and state police jurisdictions regarding pertinent matters covered.

Some of the material presented to me, or discussed with me, is of a confidential nature and therefore cannot be presented within this document.

Please find attached at Appendix ‘A’ a list of senior police and federal/state officials that I had dialogue with during my study tour, that was in addition to the formal conference.
Study Tour Overview:

The study tour comprised two stages.

Firstly, Vancouver, where I attended a full time four day conference entitled "The Future of Police Leadership – Staying Connected in a Changing World". This conference commenced at 8.00am Sunday April 10th and continued through to the evening of Wednesday April 13th.

The second stage was meeting with law enforcement officers and agencies in Los Angeles during a twenty four hour stop over en route back to Australia.

Vancouver, BC, Canada:

I arrived in Vancouver, direct from Australia.

Sunday 10th April

I attended all conference sessions and provide, below, a summary from each session.

Chief Superintendent, Janice Armstrong
RCMP British Columbia

Gave an overview of the conference and welcomed all delegates. Some of her key messages were:

- This is Canada's largest law enforcement conference – 733 Delegates
- The public have become less trusting of police
- The public has more information at hand now than ever before
- Public image is affected as all mistakes are now in the public domain
- Police jurisdictions have to accept this – it is a matter of how police handle it
- Social media is here – police need to stay connected and utilise this tool

Della Smith
Analyst of police 'blogs' and web sites who presented statistical information from surveys and observations.

Some of her key messages were:

- Get used to negativity
- Be clear as to what you want to say in the social media world and only engage if you have a message
- Do not set up social media accounts unless you have a reason to. Just because other CEO's or Chiefs have one, does not means you need to
- Anger is now manifested through social media
- Don't use social media to tell the world how good you are – people turn off
- Do you have the right people with the right message delivery?
- Practice social media internally first
- Be aware that partners/spouses of officers are also engaged. These accounts are just as, if not more, credible as they are on the 'inside' without sanitisation
- Be measured – do not respond in haste
- A high percentage of 'blogs' start and close
- Quality of follower is more important that quantity
- Police jurisdiction cannot use cheap humour – public expect a serious message
- Content is 'king'
- Humanity is critical
- Conflict is more interesting
- Celebrity Status of police assists in messages being followed/read
- Anything inappropriate that police do will get huge coverage as police are expected to have higher values
- Everybody is a ‘journalist’ today and everything is captured and can be sent ‘viral’ in an instant
- Police must respond to video clips with video clips. Police must do this rather than a written statement
- Police do not refute or explain issues enough – too guarded

**Police Vehicle Patrol**

At the conclusion of the formal sessions on Sunday, Acting Sergeant Michelle Torvik took me on a routine evening patrol of Vancouver. We covered areas of particular interest, including prolific drug user habitats. We visited the scene of a police shooting that occurred earlier in the day.

We were the first response unit to an attempted suicide. We participated in a search for the victim with other officers, searching his blood-stained unit, then the neighbourhood, eventually locating him – with lacerations to his wrists - several blocks away.

We concluded with some general patrol work en route to my accommodation drop off.

**Monday 11th April**

**Deputy Chief Constable Gordon Scobbie**

DCC Scobbie is regarded as one of the United Kingdom’s leaders in social media and policing.

His session and message included:

- Digital is the new norm.
- World events are now instantly covered by social networking (Middle East)
- 600 million Facebook users worldwide
- 400,000 sign up to twitter each day
- 30 million registered Facebook users in UK
- Most post content online
- Display likes / dislikes
- Remember and/or ask if it can go viral
- Police are reported upon, rated etc, instantly.
- Twitter was first off the mark with Hudson plane crash coverage: woke police up
- Cultural issue: Police culture not adept at social media
- UK Uncut – activist group against Government cutback measures. Mobile through internet.
- Kettling: police tactic for controlling large crowds during demonstrations or protests.
- London Metro now working with SUKEY SMS to help manage protests despite site being primarily for protesters. Sukey is a website, free SMS system and smartphone application which is designed as a tool to assist protesters involved in non-violent demonstrations to stay safe.
- Police must have unfettered access to internet – protocols resist this. Remove some inability protocols such as passwords on Blackberrys.
- DCC carries three phones - can’t have Bluetooth on work phone – therefore second phone; plus another – third - phone to access the internet.
- IT security personnel/management are risk averse
- Policy devised by people who do not understand policing. We must take some calculated risks to be effective and timely.
- “Social Media Requires Bravery” - Most things now happen on-line. Police need to make more things available online.
- “Hyper local site”: like-minded community groups with areas of common interest; Hyperlocal websites can focus on very specialized topics—stories and issues of interest only to people in a very limited area.
- Police must respond “ONLINE”, must monitor, must get involved.
- Clean our streets up “Hi I am Sgt X we have... how can you help?”
- Power of Social Media to get “together” and get “organised”
- Some interesting/relevant web sites:
  - www.balanceyourbobbies.com(UK)
  - www.mynolice.org site (independent) moderated to allow police to comment on police.
  - www.fixmystreet.com Police should monitor and do map overlays to get broader picture eg. List of bad street lighting and graffiti to higher fear of crime.
- We allow police to have guns but not access to the internet, we let police represent us at public meetings - but not let them use Facebook
- ‘@hoteldelapha9” – best online police tweeter. Examples “warm summer everyone careful with windows you leave open” “what does this sign mean....?”
- Restriction on use of “skype” is hampering police.
- Some police tweet every single emergency call. Call is paraphrased and tweeted. The result is sympathy from the public for the ‘rubbish’ that police have to deal with, as well as the emergencies they must confront. Twitter thus has a role in educating the public about the real purpose of ‘999’ (i.e not hoax calls, trivial calls etc)
- Twitter Accounts – follow a detective, follow a beat worker etc. Can assist with greater understanding of policing
- English Defence League - Incites marches and targets areas where underlying unrest or major potential problems exist
- Response on Youtube/Twitter – “This is what we will do...”
- Respond in real time - Police on ground tweets facts, allaying fears, informing during riots etc. Text back facts to counter those texting incorrect information
- The most important thing to remember about the virtual world is that it is real.
- Web site - http://talkaboutlocal.org.uk/: helps people find a powerful online voice for their community that they own and run.
- - Social media revolution YouTube – everything can be instantly filmed & posted
Doctor May Lynn Young
Presented on the subject - “Police Media Relations in a Digital Age”.

Her contribution included:
- Everyone is a potential journalist
- Mainstream media no longer the primary definer of police image
- Hollywood/Entertainment/Media now presents police issues/roles etc
- 20-30% of all news content is police-related (particularly violent events)
- Police are still traditional i.e. media release/media conference
- People are now directly searching for news, not going to media page
- Media release is talking to the media – not the public
- Personal message on website shows care/compassion/human form
- Top 50 police departments can be listed on web/twitter
- First Police Officer to blog was PC David Copperfield
- West Midlands Police website www.west-midlands.police.uk is a great example of how the police can use IT to help in their policing and Public Relations building with community

Christa M Miller (blog cops 2.0)
Christa explored “The World of Tomorrow” in relation to policing.

Her presentation included the following points:
- Why are police using Twitter? Mostly because others are. Need to develop a defined strategy
- What are the police doing on Twitter? Is it official day to day stuff or more personal material (unofficial)
- A Study revealed there were 34,000 followers of Canadian Police in 2010
- How often should police tweet? 2-4 times a day for agency
- Volume of messaging is as important as style and personality; remember it is still a social network
- Quality of Tweets (Canada) - 50% of 62 accounts were active (daily plus). Bad examples of tweeting - tweeting about internal affairs, judgements. Good examples of tweeting – asking ‘W?’ho did this...?
- Policy – Must be robust but flexible i.e. more than just a communications officer so as to avoid overload, but must be someone who understands medium
- Do Tweets work? – yes, especially for events, traffic issues, fires etc. Start with one credible, then expand when credibility established.
- Licensed venues - Club tweet busy etc (break down into geographical locations) “creep tweet from police”
- Public will not make a distinction between official and personal twitter accounts
- Remember we are all learning so have personas that reflect that
- Survey: Canadian Association of Police on Social Media (CAPSM) did a study on best practises for using Internet Tools.
- Found that the downside in reporting crime/issues via tweet and not through formal lines is that response/feedback not provided. Not a major finding in survey yet.
- Some officers may have great personal social communicating skills but cannot engage digitally via tweet. Selection of right people is important.

5
Kyle Friesen
Legal Adviser to Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Justice, Canada RCMP
Operational planner for Olympics, National Security Adviser

Kyle addresses ‘Social Media and the Police’. Comments/message included:
• Every agency needs policies governing use of Social Media
• Retirees could be included in mix
• Juries – informed in court room
• Lawyers – a source of information/defence
• Should Police identify themselves as “Off Duty” on line?
• Surveillance / undercover – A profile on line (prior to recruitment) may ruin chances of undercover work
• Canadian Courts have clearly established that defamatory statements and blogs on Facebook are legally actionable
• Royal Canadian Mounted Police proactive with media – takes own unit to busts/raids/key arrests - sufficiently edits and provides news.

Eric Weaver
Covered the topic ‘Applying a Marketing Lens to Police Communications’

• http://slideshare.net/weave (download) #OLC2011VAN
• The public is time-starved and distracted
• Linkedin.com - 63,000 per day
• Facebook - 888,000 per day
• Emotional attachment to “not leaving facebook”, so buy online

Tuesday 12th April

The day commenced with addresses from the Lieutenant Governor, Chief Superintendent Tonia Enger, Deputy Commissioner Peter Hourihan, Chief Constable Jim Chu and Retired General Rick Hillier.

Michael Nila
Partner, Guardian Quest Leadership development

“The Nobility of Policing – Connecting to Purpose”
Are we training our Police Officers well enough today?
• 58 years average life expectancy of USA Police Officer
• Average Police Officer dies 5 years after retirement
• Highest divorce in any profession in USA
• Highest Alcohol consumption in any profession in USA
• Highest Suicide in any profession in USA
• Highest Suicide rate in extended family in USA
Why is Policing so Noble?

Based on Dr Stephen R. Covey’s research (Dr Covey is an internationally respected leadership authority, family expert, teacher, organizational consultant, and author, his advice has given insight to millions of people.)

- Police Station example -- not reminded of why we started
- Police preserve freedom and uphold democracy
- Uphold the law
- Ensure justice
- Protect life
- Keep the peace
- When people of action cease to believe in a cause, they begin to believe only in the action.
- People of action are attracted to policing.
- 1974 – job was about fun, action, no social media to report. Sergeant sent you home “can you believe we get paid for this”
- Went to work hoping for action, often caused some of the action.
- Daniel H Pink (author) Drive, Leadership, Purpose, Character, Excellence are inseparable.
- Autonomy
- It takes 10,000 hours to master the craft of policing
- Purpose – nobility
- It is our nature to seek purpose
- Leadership is the capacity to INFLUENCE others through INSPIRATION motivated by a PASSION, GENERATED BY a vision produced by CONVICTION ignited by a PURPOSE.
- “To every man [person] there comes in his lifetime that special moment when he is figuratively tapped on the shoulder and offered a chance to do a very special thing, unique to him and fitted to his talents. what a tragedy if that moment finds him unprepared or unqualified for that which would be his finest hour.” (Sir Winston Churchill)
- “No one is compelled to choose the profession of a police officer, but having chosen it, everyone is obliged to live up to the standard of its requirements. To join in that high enterprise means the surrender of much individual freedom. (Former US President, Calvin Coolidge)
- The Nobility of Your Mission “ When you begin to doubt the nobility of your mission or the sanctity of your profession because your heart is heavy, or you feel anger, disillusionment, disenfranchisement, betrayed or confused -- stop and listen to the voices... the voices that rise up from ... a field in Pennsylvania, from a wall at the Pentagon and from the spot of earth the world has come to know as Ground Zero. Because if you listen, you will hear those souls tell you “thank you” for what you do ... hear them cheering you on. Let them carry you through this difficult moment, allow them to nourish you and encourage you and doubt no more, for you are warriors and champions for those who have gone before and to those most vulnerable now. You are admired and respected, for you are the best at what you do. God bless you ...”(John R. Thomas First Deputy Superintendent Chicago Police Department).
- Links:  www.proactiveinsights.com; ward@proactiveinsights.com
  www.podnosh.com
Rex Murphy
Canadian commentator on Political and Social Matters

- Men and women often need to be reminded rather than informed.
- Use plain language – name things as they are
- Don’t talk socially on electronic device
- Don’t use verbage

Wednesday 13th April

Helicopter Patrol

I was escorted to the Vancouver airport and went up in 'Air One' one of two patrol helicopters. I spent two hours in the air with Sergeant Dave Van Patten and Pilot Darryl Konkin. We assisted with searching for a dangerous driver, then three male suspects from an armed hold up. At the conclusion of the patrol, I was dropped at the conference venue floating helipad and resumed session attendance for the remainder of the day.

Chief Supt Janice Armstrong

- Google Voice – new telecommunications
- New way of getting message out
- World is not changing it has changed
- Politicians and Police Officers need to lead in this new area
- Top story of the day will be the unpleasant unfortunate – on Twitter/Youtube
- Children no longer have “landlines”
- 64% Japan use social media
- Japan story – Hospital – US Ambassador SOS twitter
- Victoria CA online Annual Report is interactive
- Vancouver Police Department: Day of Calls - The VPD offered a rare glimpse into what it deals with on a daily basis. For 24 hours only, VPD staff tweeted every call coming into the station. About 500 calls a day. They hope to tackle crime, ‘one tweet at a time’.
  (similar to Great Manchester exercise) Dec 2010
- Privacy issue: – meeting with the Privacy Commissioner to discuss privacy vs information that is needed for effective policing

Governor Michælle Jean
27th Governor General of Canada from 2005-2010

- Non-Western immigration is increasing six times faster than others
- There are “visible minorities”
- Will comprise 22% of total population by 2017
- Over 50% are located in the major cities
- Emphasis on disenfranchised youth
- What is so challenging about youth at risk?
- Engage youth in community policy (planning/crime prevention: they know the lay of the land
- Urban Art – may be tool for disengaged youth
• “Community Take Back” simple street by street, closure of crack houses.

Conference closure and evening social networking.

Thursday 14th April

Travel from Vancouver to Los Angeles for the next part of my study tour.

Los Angeles CA, USA:

I departed from Vancouver early on the morning of Thursday April 14th, following the Police Leadership conference closure the evening before.

I travelled direct from LA airport to my accommodation, opposite the Australian Mission offices, where I was met by Federal Agent Mark Kennedy who gave me a briefing about the Australian Federal Police role in Los Angeles. I was additionally briefed on drug-related matters in Mexico.

Federal Agent Kennedy escorted me to the office of the Los Angeles Police Department Internal Affairs. There I met with Commander Richard Webb and Sergeant Lopez.

Commander Webb gave an overview of the Internal Affairs Group covering many of the issues that confront such an agency. Some key facts are:

• 9,800 LAPD officers are covered by Internal Affairs
• 120 officers attached to the Internal Affairs Group (IAG)
• 7000 investigations per annum by the IAG
• 1500 of the 7000 investigations were full investigations

Some frank discussions took place regarding actual cases and the Units' response to those matters. I can report on the following:

• The tenure for officers within the IAG is three years, with the possibility of extensions of no more than two three year rotations.

• Drug testing is a formal part of LAPD service.

• Integrity Testing is conducted. A psychiatrist is appointed to assist with the integrity testing regime and outcomes.

Immediately after the visit to the IAG, Federal Agent Kennedy and I conducted a debriefing and further discussion as to the LAPD IAG. The visit was also of assistance to Federal Agent Kennedy as he was new into this posting.

Friday 15th April
The following day, Federal Agent Kennedy and I visited the Port of Los Angeles Police Maritime Operations Division. We were met by the Police Captain, Curtis Thompson and one of the Port’s Executives, Mr Marcel Van Dijk. A briefing of the port and policing was conducted, followed by a tour of the facilities, including a water based tour covering the security issues.

Of interest to Australia is the Maritime Law Enforcement Academy based at the Port. A matter that I will raise with the Minister is the opportunity for Australian Police to participate in the training at the Academy.

Some key points that I am able to mention relating to the port are:

- 40% of all goods entering the United States come through Los Angeles.
- 24 Hour operations are conducted on the water at the port
- Regular Sonar mapping occurs to ensure that underwater security is not breached
- Smart Cards or TWIC (Trans Work ID Card) are federally issued to keep track of all port-side workers.
- Police are rotated through port-side work to ensure non-desensitisation.

At the conclusion of the considerable time at the port I returned to my accommodation and departed for my return to Australia that evening.

Concluding Remarks

The study tour provided me with an added and invaluable insight into the most up to date information and technology relating to social media, Internal Investigation practices for the Los Angeles Police Department and maritime security matters relating to one of the world’s largest ports. The study tour will benefit law enforcement agencies and the federal parliament in relation to the oversight of those agencies.

Respectfully submitted for your information as required.

Yours sincerely,

Senator Stephen Parry
Deputy President of the Senate
& Chairman of Committees
MRS SOPHIE MIRABELLA MP

Israel
3 – 12 January 2012
13 February 2011

The Hon Gary Gray MP
Special Minister of State
Suite M1 23, Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Minister

In accordance with the requirements of Clause 9.2(b) of Remuneration Tribunal Determination 2006/18 (The Determination), I submit the following statement reporting on my recent overseas study trave

I note that, in accordance with Clause 9.5 of the Determination, a copy of this statement may be obtained from you upon request by any Senator or Member. I also note that this statement will be tabled in the Parliament at your discretion, including as part of the six monthly tabling of entitlements expenditure for Senators and Members by the Department of Finance and Deregulation.

Yours sincerely,

SOPHIE MIRABELLA MP
FEDERAL MEMBER FOR INDI
Purpose of the Journey

I travelled to Israel to participate in the inaugural Australia Israel UK Leadership Dialogue 2012.

The predominant purpose of the study tour was to establish, develop and strengthen relationships with political, academic and business leaders in Israel and to familiarise myself with the ongoing diplomatic and security issues in the region.

The wide ranging topics discussed in meetings included border disputes, political uprisings and conflict in the Middle East, Israel’s cultural, political and academic isolation, the inadequacy of the Geneva Convention in the War on Terror, nuclear weapons crisis and other diplomatic issues.

The tour was an opportunity to discuss trade relations as well as broader foreign policy issues in the region.
Flight Schedule

Tuesday 3 January:
Dept Melbourne - Thai Airways flight TG 466 – via Bangkok

Wednesday 4 January:
Dept Bangkok – Israel Airlines flight LY82
Arrive Tel Aviv

Tuesday 10 January:
Dept Tel Aviv – Israel Airlines flight LY75 – via Hong Kong

Thursday 12 January:
Dept Hong Kong – Qantas Flight QF30
Arrive Melbourne
Detailed Itinerary:

Friday 6 January:

Meetings/briefings:

- Shabbat Dinner with Rabbi Melchior, Former Government Minister. Introduction to the Australia Israel UK Leadership Dialogue.

Sunday 8 January:

Meetings/briefings:

- Breakfast briefing with Moshe Ya’alon, Minister for Strategic Affairs
- Depart for Ramallah – Organised by the Embassies of Australia and the UK
- Lunch briefing with Steve Linde, Editor-in-chief, Jerusalem Post
- Briefing & Tour with Avi Dichter MK, Former Minister for Internal Security. ‘City of 67 borders - Jerusalem Neighbourhoods’
- Dinner with Ehud Olmert, Former Prime Minister of Israel.

Monday 9 January:

Knesset: All day dialogue – Issues covered:

- ‘Regional Earthquake’, The Arab Winter: Discussions about the dangerous implications of the recent political uprisings in the Middle East and North Africa.
- Discussions with the Speaker of Knesset.
- ‘Israel’s Invisible Enemy’: The battle against Israel’s cultural, political and academic isolation.
- ‘Social Protests’: Wall Street to Rothschild Boulevard via Piccadilly. Discussions about unfolding protests such as the occupy movement.
- ‘The Nuclear Axis’: The source of evil. Discussions about the emerging nuclear threat, in particular, three geo-strategic issues: the reduction of US power, the rise of Islamist extremism and the rise of nuclear proliferation, particularly in Pakistan and Iran.
- ‘The Question of Future Palestine’: From hope to reality.
- Briefing with Prime Minister of the State of Israel, Benjamin Netanyahu.

Tuesday 10 January:

7:30am    Debrief Session & end of Australia Israel UK Leadership Dialogue.
9:00pm    Depart Tel Aviv
Conclusions:

The Australian Israel UK leadership dialogue provided me with detailed insights into the key diplomatic challenges facing Israel and the broader Middle Eastern region; in particular, the unfolding uprisings across the Arab world and the implications for Israel and The West more broadly.

The dialogue also provided detailed overviews on the ongoing challenges involved with the Israel – Palestine dispute, the heightened threat of nuclear proliferation in the region and the potential impact on civilian security in Israel, implications of recent social protests, and broader political and diplomatic challenges facing Israel and the West.

The forum also provided valuable opportunities to meet with political, academic and business leaders and establish important relationships with key figures.

Naturally, as tensions in the Middle East continue to rise, the diplomatic relationships between Israel, the United Kingdom and Australia remain extremely important, particularly in terms of domestic security and terrorist threats.

I note that in accordance with clause 9.5 of Determination a copy of this statement may be obtained from you upon request by any Member or Senator. I also note that this statement may be tabled in Parliament at your discretion.

Yours sincerely,

SOPHIE MIRABELLA MP
FEDERAL MEMBER FOR INDI
Hon Gary Gray AO
Special Minister of State
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Minister,

In accordance with the requirements of Clause 9.2(b) of Remuneration Tribunal Determination 2006/18 (the Determination), I submit the following statement reporting on my recent overseas study travel.

I note that, in accordance with Clause 9.5 of the Determination, a copy of this statement may be obtained from you upon request by any Senator or Member. I also note that this statement will be tabled in the Parliament at your discretion, including as part of the six monthly tabling of entitlements expenditure for Senators and Members by the Department of Finance and Deregulation.

Yours sincerely

GLENN STERLE
LABOR SENATOR FOR WESTERN AUSTRALIA

9 February 2012
Purpose of Journey

The purpose of accessing my overseas study entitlement was to travel to Israel for the Australia Israel UK Leadership Dialogue that was held from 6 January to 10 January 2012. The purpose of attending this Dialogue was to strengthen the ties between our three countries and to discuss common issues that our countries are facing.

I was honoured to have the opportunity to meet Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, who discussed the current challenges facing the state of Israel, and the steps that the Israeli Government is taking to meet them. I, like my colleagues, found the contributions of former British Prime Minister Tony Blair invaluable. Mr Blair’s experience in Middle East issues as an envoy of the United Nations contributed greatly to the discussions that took place.

I also met with a variety of Israeli officials and academics including Mayor of Jerusalem, Mr Nir Barkat, as well as delegates from the United Kingdom including the British Ambassador to Israel Ramat Gan.

I would like to make special mention of the meeting I held with Prime Minister of the Palestinian National Authority, Salam Fayyad, who provided delegates with a great insight into the challenges facing the Palestinian people both in regards to their relationship with Israel and within their own domestic politics.
### Detailed Itinerary Schedule

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<td>5/1/12</td>
<td>Flight</td>
<td>Perth to Bangkok</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Flight</td>
<td>Bangkok to Tel Aviv</td>
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<tr>
<td>6/1/12</td>
<td>Reception with Rabbi Melchior</td>
<td>King David Hotel</td>
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<tr>
<td>7/1/12</td>
<td>Welcome Reception with UK Delegation</td>
<td>Residence of British Ambassador Ramat Gan</td>
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<tr>
<td>8/1/12</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Ramallah – Palestinian Authority</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Reception</td>
<td>Gala Dinner – King David Hotel</td>
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<tr>
<td>9/1/12</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Israeli Knesset</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Reception</td>
<td>King David Hotel with Mr Nir Barkat – Mayor of Jerusalem</td>
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<tr>
<td>10/1/12</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>King David Hotel</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Flight</td>
<td>Tel Aviv to Bangkok</td>
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<tr>
<td>11/1/12</td>
<td>Flight</td>
<td>Bangkok to Perth</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Key Meetings and Outcomes/Findings

**Event**

6 January 2012
Shabat Dinner with Rabbi Melchior

Rabbi Melchior has a long history in Israeli politics and has invested himself heavily in encouraging dialogues between religious and secular divisions of Israeli society. I found this discussion particular useful as in Australia at the moment there are several divisive public debates that I believe could use a calmer and more respectful dialogue between the parties. Surely is such long standing divisions can be discussed with grace and humility our own domestic debates need not contain such vitriol.

**Meeting 1**

8 January 2012
Ramallah and Palestinian Authority

I met with Prime Minister of the Palestinian Authority Salam Fayyad who discussed his disappointment that peace between Israel and the territories has been elusive although there have been substantial advancements in continuing the dialogue between the parties. Prime Minister Fayyad discussed the challenges arising from the reunification agreement between the extremist Hamas Government in Gaza and the Palestinian Authority in the West Bank, which will soon result in Mr Fayyad standing down as Prime Minister.
In my opinion there will not be peace in the Middle East in my lifetime while Hamas continues with its charter for the total destruction of the Israeli state.

Meeting 2
9 January 2012
Forum in Session: Israeli Knesset

The forum held at the Israeli Knesset was a fascinating discussion of issues ranging from the wave of democratic uprisings across the Arab Peninsula to the format for the creation of a sovereign state of Palestine. Also discussed were Israel’s efforts in the War on Terror and threats that the Israeli state was currently facing.

Many of these issues are as relevant to Australia as they are to Israel, especially discussions involving the War on Terror and democracy in the Middle East. It was constructive to hear views from the UK and Israeli delegations as well as contributions made by my Australian colleagues. There was not always agreement on issues, but the dialogue was always respectful and I am sure will be of assistance when such issues are canvassed in Australia.

Event
9 January 2012
Dinner at the King David Hotel with Mr Nir Barkat, Mayor of Jerusalem

The dinner was an opportunity for delegates to continue discussions in a less formal manner from the day’s forum, as well as hear from a prominent Israeli politician and entrepreneur. Mr Nir Barkat has played a prominent role in energising Israel’s information technology industry and as Mayor has initiated a scheme to connect Jerusalem’s youth with the city through volunteering programs, apprenticeships and cultural events.

His fascinating initiative could be adapted to Australian communities to provide young Australians with similar connections to their communities.

Conclusion

The Australia Israel UK Leadership dialogue was a constructive forum for delegates from three countries with strong historical and ethical ties to discuss issues that are of universal importance.

The discussion relating to terrorism and strategies to combat such terror were particularly pertinent when related to the hardships Australians have endured over the last decade in Bali and around the Globe.

The discussions relating to democracy in the Middle East highlighted the importance and strategic advantages to Australia that would be brought about by a more democratic Arab peninsula in regards to diplomacy, industry and trade.

The Australia delegates will be able to bring home with them many insights which will assist them tackling similar issues in Australia as we move forward to a continually globalised world.
Dear Minister

In accordance with the requirements of Clause 9.2(b) of Remuneration Tribunal Determination 2006/18 (the Determination), I submit the following statement reporting on my recent overseas study travel.

(a) Confirmation of Purpose:

To attend the Australia Israel UK Leadership Dialogue in Israel from 6 January 2012 through to 10 January 2012. One of the aims of the Dialogue was to discuss contemporary strategic developments in the Middle East, in particular of concern the State of Israel with members of the Knesset and the UK Parliament. After the conclusion of the Forum I travelled to London and the UK.

(b) Itinerary:

Thursday 5 January 2012 – Friday 6 January 2012

Travel Brisbane to Singapore (QF 51)
Travel Singapore to Tel Aviv Yafo Ben Gurion International Airport (QF 31)

Tuesday 10 January 2012
Travel Tel Aviv to London (BA 164)

Saturday 14 January 2012
Travel London to Singapore (QF 10)

Sunday 15 January 2012 – Monday 16 January 2012
Travel Singapore to Brisbane (QF 52)
Key Meetings and outcomes/findings:

The principal purpose of the trip was to participate in the Australia-UK-Israel Leadership Dialogue in Jerusalem. The Dialogue brings together, on a bipartisan basis, leading figures from politics, the military, business, journalism and academia, to discuss contemporary issues in the Middle East, in particular affecting Israel, and to develop the relationship between Israel and Australia. For the first time, political and other leaders from the United Kingdom, with a particular interest in Israel, were invited to participate. (Hitherto, the Dialogue had been a bilateral exercise between Australia and Israel.) The nature and substance of the Dialogue may be seen from the attached program. As well, I participated in meetings, not specified in the program, with the Prime Minister of Israel, Mr Benjamin Netanyahu; and the former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, the Rt Hon Tony Blair, in his capacity as the Special Envoy to the Middle East for the United Nations, European Union, United States, and Russia ("the Quartet").

Following the conclusion of the Dialogue, I travelled to the United Kingdom to pursue issues raised by the Dialogue, and in particular to discuss future development of the Australia-UK-Israel Dialogue with participants from the British Parliament, and to meet with the English speaking world’s leading contemporary Arabist scholar, Dr Eugene Rogan, to get an alternative perspective on Middle Eastern issues, from an Arab point of view. As well, while in the United Kingdom, I met with a number of leaders of British academia to pursue my interest in the role of universities, with a view to developing my thinking about policy in that field.

Conclusion:

I note that, in accordance with Clause 9.5 of the Determination, a copy of this statement may be obtained from you upon request by any Senator or Member. I also note that this statement will be tabled in the Parliament at your discretion, including as part of the six monthly tabling of entitlements expenditure for Senators and Members by the Department of Finance and Deregulation.

Yours sincerely,

(George Brandis)
Thursday 5 January 2012

10.00am  Comcar – Clayfield to Brisbane International Airport – job number 465736

12.20pm – 11.25pm  Flight – ET 473 Brisbane/Singapore/ Abu Dhabi - (travel time 8 to Singapore then 7 hours 45 mins to Abu Dhabi)

Friday 6 January 2012

8.10am – 9.40am  Flight – EY 513 Abu Dhabi to Amman (travel time 3 hours 30 mins)

4.15am – 5.00pm  Flight – RJ 346 Amman to Tel Aviv Yafo Ben Gurion Int'l Airport (travel time 45 mins)

5.00pm  George to be met at passport control at Ben Gurion so look out for the official who will speed you through immigration & baggage collection. Transport has been organised to take you to the hotel.

Accommodation:  King David Hotel - 972 2 620 8888
Arrive 6.01.12 - Depart 10.01.12

Friday 6 January 2012 - Dress Code: Smart Casual

7.00pm  Shabbat Dinner with Rabbi Melchior
Venue:  King David Hotel

Saturday 7 January 2012 - Dress Code: Daytime - Casual, Evening - Smart Casual

7.30am  Breakfast
9.30am  Option 1: Depart for trip to Dead Sea and Masada
2.30pm  Option 2: Depart for tour of the Old City of Jerusalem
4.00pm  Arrival of UK Delegates at King David Hotel
7.30pm  Welcome Reception
Venue:  Residence of the British Ambassador, Ramat Gan.

Sunday 8 January 2012 - Dress Code: Daytime - Casual, Evening – Formal

7.30am  Breakfast and briefing
9.00am  Ramallah & Palestinian Authority (Organised by the Embassies of Australia and the UK Program will be provided on the day).
12.00pm  Lunch – King David Hotel
Steve Linde (Editor-in-Chief, Jerusalem Post)
2.00pm  City of 67 Borders – Jerusalem neighbourhoods
Avi Dichter MK (Former Minister for Internal Security)

As at 23.12.11 – 11.10am
7.30pm Gala Dinner
Israeli Guest Speakers: Ehud Olmert, Former Prime Minister, and Gideon Sa'ar MK, Minister of Education

Venue: King David Hotel.


7.00am – 8.00am Breakfast
Itamar Marcus (Palestinian Media Watch)

8.00am Depart for Knesset

9.00am – 5.30pm All day at Knesset: Forum In Session - closed door policy.
Welcome and Opening Remarks

9.30am – 10.30am Regional Earthquake: The Arab Winter

10.30am – 11.30am New Paradigm, Old Rules: The inadequacy of the Geneva convention in the War on Terror

11.45am – 12.45pm Israel's Invisible Enemy: The battle against Israel's cultural, political and academic isolation

1.00pm – 2.00pm Democracy in Demise: The threat to Israel's future
2.00pm Lunch

3.00pm – 4.00pm The Question of Future Palestine: From hope to reality

4.00pm – 5.00pm Social Protests: Wall Street to Rothschild Boulevard via Piccadilly

5.30pm Depart for Hotel

8.00pm Dinner – Mr Nir Barkat, Mayor of Jerusalem

10.00pm Debrief of Dialogue

Tuesday 10 January 2012 – Tel Aviv to London/Oxford – late checkout has been organised

7.30am – 9.30am Breakfast and debrief session

10.00am End of Australia Israel UK Leadership Dialogue

2.30pm Depart King David Hotel via a shuttle organised by Keith (AICE) ..

4.40pm – 8.00pm Flight BA Tel Aviv to London - (travel time 5 hours 25 minutes)

Wednesday 11 January 2012 – Oxford

Thursday 12 January 2012 – London

Accommodation: East India Club
16 St James Square
London SW1Y 4LH
Ph: 44 0207 930 1000

Type of Room:- Single room with bath
Date of Arrival:- 12th January 2012
Date of Departure:- 14th January 2012
Reference Number:- 52555
Room Rate:- £ 129.00 for the first night
Total Amount:- £ 207.00

Friday 13 January 2012 – London

As at 23.12.11 – 11.10am
Accommodation: East India Club
16 St James Square
London SW1Y 4LH
Ph: 44 0207 930 1000

Saturday 14 January 2012 – London/Brisbane

9.30pm – 6.25pm (15.1.12) Flight QF 10 London to Singapore – (travel time 12 hours 55 minutes)

Sunday 15 January 2012

9.05pm – 7.10am (16.1.12) Flight QF 52 Singapore to Brisbane – (travel time 8 hours 5 minutes)

Monday 16 January 2012

7.10am Comcar – Brisbane International Airport to Clayfield - Job number 465737

General contact numbers

KEITH LAWRENCE: - will be in Jerusalem from the 26/12,
61 412 412 174
Email address: keith@aice.com.au

TANYAH BRODSKY: based in Israel permanently
972 54 470 1813

As at 23.12.11 – 11.10am
The Hon Gary Gray AO MP  
Special Minister of State  
Parliament House  
CANBERRA ACT 2600

20 March 2012

Dear Minister

In accordance with the requirements of Clause 9.2(b) of Remuneration Tribunal Determination 2006/18 (the Determination), I submit the following statement reporting on my recent overseas study travel.

I note that, in accordance with Clause 9.5 of the Determination, a copy of this statement may be obtained from you upon request by any Senator or Member. I also note that this statement will be tabled in the Parliament at your discretion, including as part of the six monthly tabling of entitlements expenditure for Senators and Members by the Department of Finance and Deregulation.

This report complies with the pro forma template provided by officers of the Department of Finance and Deregulation.

Yours sincerely

[Signature]

Steven Ciobo MP  
Federal Member for Moncrieff
Purpose of Journey

To attend and participate in the Australia-Israel-United Kingdom Leadership Dialogue in Israel. This is a non-partisan dialogue involving Members and Senators from major parties in the Australian, Israeli, and United Kingdom Parliaments. The Dialogue provides the opportunity to examine the state of affairs in the Middle East; their implications for Israel and the ‘west’, as well as to further our bi-lateral and multi-lateral relationships for the benefit of each participating country.

Additionally, the visit afforded an opportunity to meet with senior executives of Emirates Airlines and Etihad Airlines, both major inbound carriers of Australian-bound international tourists. Given the significant ‘head-winds’ faced by Australia’s tourism industry, these meetings provided an opportunity to assess Australia’s strengths and challenges attracting international tourists.
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 &amp; 7 January 2012</td>
<td>Flights</td>
<td>Sydney to Abu Dhabi – Amman – Tel Aviv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 January 2012</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Leadership Dialogue Welcome Reception; Residence of the British Ambassador, Ramat Gan</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 January 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Breakfast briefing with the Israeli Minister for Strategic Affairs, Moshe Ya’alon MK</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Visit and remembrance ceremony at Yad Vashem – Holocaust memorial and education centre</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Travel to Ramallah and meeting with the Prime Minister of Palestine, Salam Fayyad</td>
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<td>Event</td>
<td>Lunch briefing from Mr Steve Linde, Editor-in-chief of the Jerusalem Post</td>
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<td>Event</td>
<td>Travel around and briefing by Avi Dichter MK on Jerusalem’s 1967 borders</td>
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<td>Event</td>
<td>Dialogue dinner with keynote speaker Ehud Olmert, former Prime Minister of Israel</td>
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<td>9 January 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Breakfast briefing with Itamar Marcus from the organisation Palestinian Media Watch</td>
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<td>Event</td>
<td>Full day of Australia – Israel – United Kingdom Leadership Dialogue at the Knesset</td>
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<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Briefing by the Rt Hon Tony Blair, Former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and special envoy to the Israel-Palestine peace process</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Dialogue participants met with the Prime Minister of Israel, Benjamin Netanyahu MK</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Dinner briefing with Mr Nir Barkat, Mayor of Jerusalem</td>
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</table>
10 January 2012
Flight
Tel Aviv to Amman – Dubai

Meeting
Meeting with Emirates Airlines Head of Government Affairs, Mr Trent Mumford

11 January 2012
Transit
Car from Dubai to Abu Dhabi

Meeting
Met with the CEO of Etihad Airlines, Mr James Hogan

11 & 12 January 2012
Flight
Abu Dhabi - Australia

Key Meetings and Outcomes / Findings

Given the numerous meetings and events that comprised the Australia – Israel – United Kingdom Leadership Dialogue (the Dialogue), the outcomes, findings and conclusions below are grouped by topic and not attributed to a specific meeting, briefing, or event. The general attribution of comments to the Dialogue rather than specific meetings, briefings or events complies with the Dialogue Rule that information is for background purposes and not attributed without consent.

Israel and the ‘Arab Spring’
Across the Middle East and North Africa there has been recent and significant tumult. Commonly referred to as the ‘Arab Spring’, there have been civil uprisings and responses ranging from those that are brutal and shocking, such as in Yemen and Syria, through to others more moderate and peaceful in character. Throughout the region, however, Israel is the only relatively stable country and fully functioning democracy.

For many, the uprisings that have been occurring are exciting because they highlight that for the first time the world is witnessing change in the region where Arabs are figuratively moving from being ‘subjects’ to becoming ‘citizens’.

The ‘Arab spring’ has witnessed the breakdown of the country governance model that has existed in the Middle East for decades; namely, government upheld by security forces. These security forces have traditionally been responsible for control of the streets, and for upholding the will of the Government. This has changed such that in a number of countries, security forces have stood aside while people have protested for change.

The reverberations from the civil uprisings continue, with ‘ripples’ still seen in countries such as Morocco and Jordan, whilst outright ongoing conflict continues in, for example, Syria.

The consequences of these changes has generally led to the Muslim Brotherhood obtaining greater public support and influence in governments across the region. This increase in the ‘muscle’ of the Muslim Brotherhood is evident in more ‘extreme’ counties such as Iran, as well as in more moderate counties such as Tunisia.
The success achieved by the Muslim Brotherhood is a consequence of it being the most organised, disciplined, and well financed political movement in the Middle East. There is a general absence of organised, funded and capable political movements other than the Muslim Brotherhood throughout the Arab Middle East.

Across each of the countries in which the Muslim Brotherhood has secured a greater influence or control, it is clear there is a common vision of promoting radical Islam throughout the region. Typically, the ascension of representatives of the Muslim Brotherhood has corresponded with increased public calls for a stronger adherence to sharia principles and the abandonment of secular government.

This further radicalisation of the Middle East presents profound challenges for Israel and, more broadly, the ‘west’.

**Iran’s Nuclear Ambition**

Parallel with the ‘Arab spring’ events playing out throughout the Arab Middle East, there has been a more aggressive foreign policy posture adopted by Iran.

Historically, the Arab Middle East has borne witness to a number of countervailing forces with various countries and ruling sects providing a ‘check’ on the ambitions and influence of others.

A perhaps unintended consequence of the ‘west’s’ decision to liberate the people of Iraq has been the ability of Iran to pursue this more ‘muscular’ foreign policy approach.

This period has coincided with the development and deployment of Chinese, North Korean and Pakistani nuclear technology to third parties and each other. Iran has been a beneficiary of this technology transfer.

The extent to which the deployment of this technology to, among others, Iran represents a deliberate strategy of ‘distracting’ successive United States Administrations is not known. It is known that the consensus view in Israel is that there is no hostility from China toward Israel’s attempts to secure its foothold in the Middle East.

To the extent China and others are engaged in a deliberate policy of ‘distracting’ the US, there is increasing scope to influence the opinion of the Chinese populous. This, in turn, does help shape China’s foreign affairs policy and may represent scope to contain further attempts to spread nuclear capability.

**Regional Instability**

The claim is often made that Middle Eastern regional instability is a consequence of the unresolved Israel-Palestine issue. This assertion however, cannot be supported by fact.

There have been many areas of Middle Eastern conflict, for example, the Iran–Iraq war, and the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq, which had no root in the Israel-Palestine conflict.

As each country is different, there are some countries that are more homogenous, for example Egypt, whereas there are many others with domestic populations grouped by familial links, and/or religious sect.
Achieving a more stable Middle Eastern region requires a multi-faceted and multi-lateral approach that is sensitive to the unique circumstances of each point of friction.

Conclusion

The Middle East continues to be a region of tumult. The past months have borne witness to profound change as many countries have transitioned from autocratic government to democratic government.

Furthermore, given people have witnessed they can go to their town-square to protest and bring about a change in policy; the behaviour is likely to continue.

A consequence of the ‘Arab Spring’ has been a general increase in power for the less moderate, more extreme elements within a number of ‘Islamic countries’. This is, perhaps, a consequence of the populations’ desire to embrace security before freedom.

This pattern is apparent even in countries that appear more domestically ‘quiet’ such as Turkey, Lebanon, and even Iran. However, within each one, there appears to be a political drift toward a more radical Islamic ideology as borne out by popular support of the Muslim Brotherhood.

Iran’s ambition to attain nuclear weaponry is a significant complicating factor in the Middle East. Concurrent with the ‘Arab spring’ movement, Iran has sought to increase its influence in a number of countries in the region. Together, these events are resulting in seismic political shifts and disrupted historical power structures.

Australia and other western democracies must confront Iran’s nuclear ambition. How this confrontation is best achieved will rightly be the centre of debate. It is, however, not disputed that time for confrontation is rapidly diminishing with Iran now operating indigenous centrifuges to enrich uranium.

It is also crucial to determine the context that has given rise to the proliferation of nuclear technology and knowledge. Suggestions the expansion of this knowledge and the pursuit of a nuclear agenda by, for example, Iran is a consequence of a deliberate policy of ‘distracting’ various US Administrations by, for example, China require scrutiny to determine their veracity.

Finally, it is important to recognise the complexity and genesis of the instability in the Middle East. Simplistic notions that regional instability will be cured by resolution of the Israel – Palestinian conflict should be rejected as an assertion without basis or support.
SENATOR NICK XENOPHON

Malaysia
7 – 13 January 2012
Overseas Study Travel Report

The Hon Gary Gray MP
Special Minister of State
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Minister

In accordance with the requirements of Clause 9.2(b) of Remuneration Tribunal Determination 2006/18 (the Determination), I submit the following statement reporting on my recent overseas study travel.

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Yours sincerely

NICK XENOPHON

13 February 2012
Purpose of Journey

- To attend the verdict of Datuk Seri Anwar Ibrahim (henceforth, Anwar Ibrahim)
- To attend the Sabah Wildlife Conservation Colloquium Conference
- To meet with key participants in the palm oil debate
- To meet with key fair election advocates

I first visited Malaysia from 7-10 December 2010 following a meeting with Anwar Ibrahim, former Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia and currently the leader of a coalition of Malaysian Opposition parties, at Parliament House in Canberra earlier in 2010.

Anwar Ibrahim had previously spent six and a half years in solitary confinement in a Malaysian prison after being convicted of sodomy in 1999. That conviction was overturned by the Federal Court in 2004 and Anwar Ibrahim was subsequently released from prison. However, new sodomy charges were laid on 29 June 2008 in relation to another alleged incident and Anwar Ibrahim faced a fresh trial.

I had intended to observe the trial when I visited Malaysia in December 2010, but when I arrived in Malaysia the court had issued a continuance. I was therefore able to spend valuable time meeting with Anwar Ibrahim, fellow MPs in his coalition and key members of his legal team at that time.

I agreed to return when the court handed down a verdict. I therefore flew back to Malaysia on 7 January 2012, in time for the verdict of 9 January.

Mark Trowell QC of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, an international organisation that promotes democracy and inter-parliamentary dialogue, has comprehensively set out the concerns in relation to the fairness of the second trial.

While on my second trip, I also took the opportunity to visit palm oil plantations and orang-utan habitats in Sabah, given my push to legislate the compulsory labelling of palm oil on products in Australia.

I am very grateful for the courtesy and hospitality shown to me by the Malaysian Government and Malaysian Palm Oil Board despite my fundamental differences of opinion over the production and labelling of palm oil. In particular, I thank Dr Kalanithi Nesaretnam, Director of Product Development and Advisory Services for the Malaysian Palm Oil Board for her assistance.

On this trip, as on the previous trip, Dr Clinton Fernandes, Associate Professor with the Australian Defence Force Academy Campus in Canberra, from the University of New South Wales was also present, at his own expense. I am very grateful to have been accompanied by a person with such expertise and knowledge of South East Asian politics.

I returned to Australia on 13 January.
## Detailed Itinerary Schedule

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<th>Date</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 January 2012</td>
<td>Flight</td>
<td>Melbourne to Kuala Lumpur</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 January 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Jane Duke (Deputy High Commissioner, Australian High Commission in Malaysia)</td>
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<td>Michael Hellemen (Second Secretary)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Anwar Ibrahim and his senior advisers and legal team as well as his parliamentary colleagues</td>
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<tr>
<td>9 January 2012</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Anwar Ibrahim verdict</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Flight</td>
<td>Kuala Lumpur to Kota Kinabalu</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 January 2012</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Sabah Wildlife Conservation Colloquium Conference</td>
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<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Dr Marc Ancrenaz (Scientific Director)</td>
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<td>Ms Harjinder Kler (Communications Manager) (HUTAN – Kinabatangan Orang-utan Conservation Programme)</td>
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<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Jenny Gray (Zoos Victoria)</td>
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<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Malaysian Palm Oil Board Representatives:</td>
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<td>Dato Shahrir Abdul Samad (Chairman)</td>
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<td>Dr Kalanithi Nesaretnam (Director of Product Development and Advisory Services)</td>
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<td>YB Datuk Masidi Manjun (Minister of Tourism, Culture and Environment State of Sabah)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Flight</td>
<td>Event</td>
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<tr>
<td>11 January 2012</td>
<td>Flight</td>
<td>Kota Kinabalu to Sandakan</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Visit Orang-utan Centre and Forest Recovery Centre (SEPILOK)</td>
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<td>Travel</td>
<td>Sandukan to Desa Telisai</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Visit IJM Plantation and smallholding scheme</td>
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<td>Travel</td>
<td>Desa Telisai to Sandukan</td>
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<td>12 January 2012</td>
<td>Meetings</td>
<td>Miles Kupa, Australian High Commissioner to Malaysia</td>
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<td>Representatives of BERSIH 2.0</td>
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<td>Tan Sri Bernard Giluk Dompok, Plantation Industries and Commodities Minister to Malaysia</td>
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<td>Dr Jalaluddin Harun, (Director General, Malaysia Timber Industry Board)</td>
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Key Meetings and Outcomes / Findings

Importance of Malaysia to Australia

Australia-Malaysia relations go back more than a century. My own state’s capital city, Adelaide, is the sister city of Georgetown, in Penang. Indeed, Colonel William Light (who planned the City of Adelaide) had previously acquired Penang on behalf of the British East India Company. Many of my Malaysian interlocutors were aware of this connection, and referred to it in the course of our discussions.

Australian military personnel have also served on Malaysian territory: during World War II, the Malayan Emergency and Confrontation. Australia was also involved in the formation of Malaysia and the drafting of its Constitution.

Today, in addition to security and defence cooperation, educational links between our two countries are strong. The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade advises that around 23,000 Malaysian students are enrolled in Australian education institutions onshore, and more than 15,000 students are enrolled in Australian higher education institutions in Malaysia. There are 113,369 Malaysian born people living in Australia, and there were more than 230,000 short-term visitor arrivals from Malaysia during 2010.¹

The Anwar Ibrahim Verdict

In the lead-up to the verdict, Anwar Ibrahim received hostile coverage from the media, where a pro-government line is the norm. I will deal with media issues in a subsequent section. The ruling coalition has never lost office since the establishment of the state in 1957.

The New Straits Times quoted a senior government figure, who claimed that Anwar Ibrahim and the opposition were ‘not confident of winning through fair and democratic elections. So, they are seeking interference from the Americans and Jews.’² Separately, Anwar Ibrahim’s lead counsel, the Rt Hon Karpal Singh, was facing sedition charges for allegedly saying that the Sultan of Perak’s decision to replace the chief minister of Perak could be questioned in a Court of law. Mr Singh’s case is ongoing; his trial is due to begin on 9 February.³

In court, Judge Zabidin acquitted Anwar Ibrahim, citing his uncertainty about the reliability of forensic evidence and his unwillingness to rely on contradictory, uncorroborated oral evidence. Had Anwar Ibrahim been convicted of sodomy under Section 377B of the Penal Code, he would have been liable to receive a jail sentence of up to 20 years and caning upon conviction. The Attorney-General has since filed a notice of appeal against the decision.

² New Straits Times, ‘Anwar desperate for external help,’ 8 February 2012. The story quoted UMNO supreme council member, and deputy education minister, Dr Mohd Puad Zarkashi.
³ New Straits Times, Karpal files appeal over sedition rap, 26 January 2012.
Meetings over the issue of palm oil and its labelling

The deforestation caused by palm oil plantations is a major concern for environmental groups, particularly given the adverse affects it is having on the wild orang-utan habitat in South East Asian nations including Indonesia and Malaysia.

In 2009, I introduced the Food Standards Amendment (Truth in Labelling Laws – Palm Oil) Bill along with Australian Greens Senator Bob Brown and Nationals Senator Barnaby Joyce, to legislate the mandatory labelling of Palm Oil on products.

I have subsequently had constructive engagements with the Malaysian Government and the Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB), as well as a number of environmental groups including Zoos Victoria, to deal with the issues.

As part of these discussions, representatives of the Malaysian Palm Oil Board visited Parliament House on 22 November 2011. At this time, I was invited to attend the Sabah Wildlife Conservation Colloquium Conference.

(I should note that I did not pay registration fees for attending the conference, even though I am not formally required to disclose this as the fees were under the declaration threshold.)

The Malaysian Palm Oil Board has consistently maintained that my proposed legislation unfairly singles out palm oil and not other oils such as soyabean and rapeseed. During discussions with the Minister, it was also emphasised that Malaysia has a strong economic dependency on the Palm Oil industry, and does not want to be unfairly disadvantaged through the introduction of such legislation.

I maintain there is a critical imperative to label palm oil given the adverse affects deforestation of oil palm plantations it has on orang-utan habitats and adverse health affects associated with the consumption of palm oil.

However, I note the Malaysian Government has made significant steps in supporting a more environmentally-responsible attitude towards palm oil cultivation and use. It was pointed out that the difference in cost between palm oil and sustainable palm oil is currently only a few dollars per tonne. While I have concerns about the enforcement and regulation as to what constitutes 'sustainable', I recognise the Malaysian Government's efforts in this area, as do a number of environmental groups.

I met with Malaysian Plantation Industries and Commodities Minister, Tan Sri Bernard Giluk Dompok, at his office in Putrajaya to discuss the labelling of palm oil, the support for sustainable palm oil production and likely developments in Australia on food labelling.

During the trip, I also was able to discuss wood composites and value-added wood products with Dr Jalaluddin Harun, Director General of the Malaysia Timber Industry Board, and representatives of the Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia and Forest Research Institute Malaysia. Dr Harun raised with me the reduction of CSIRO research funding for timber composites, which concerns me as a retrograde step.

It seems that the Malaysian Government is giving levels of support for research and development for the value-adding of timber products, particularly in respect to composites, which Australian Governments should take careful note of.
Meetings with BERSIH 2.0

I met with representatives of the Malaysian civil society group BERSIH 2.0, a coalition of 82 civil society organisations. It issued its first joint communiqué in 2006, and was the driving force behind a landmark public demonstration in November 2007. It was re-launched as Bersih 2.0 as a coalition of like-minded civil society organisations unaffiliated to any political party. It advised that its main issues are:

- Automatic registration
- Impartial constituency re-delineation, including gerrymandering and malapportionment to break the Election Commission’s informational monopoly
- Absentee voting reform
- Indelible ink
- 21-day minimum campaign period
- Election finance reform
- Free and fair media access
- Administrative neutrality
- Local council elections
- Right to observe elections.  

There was a major public rally on 9 July 2011, in response to which the Malaysian government formed a Parliamentary Select Committee (PSC) on Electoral Reforms. The PSC’s conclusions will be made public at the March 2012 sitting of the Malaysian parliament. The Election Commission has agreed to adopt the use of indelible ink (Bersih’s fourth demand) but has not adopted other aspects of the reform agenda.

BERSIH’s representatives claimed that they continued to receive regular, credible reports of fraud and possible manipulation of the electoral roll:

- Fast-track registration of migrant workers as citizens and their entry into the electoral roll;
- Existence of phantom voters on the electoral roll;
- Fraudulent registrations;
- The exclusion of 3.7 million eligible citizens from the electoral rolls due to the slow registration process and deliberate rejection of automatic voter registration;
- The inability to challenge fraudulent names in certified electoral rolls in court;
- The denial of overseas Malaysians’ constitutional right to vote; and other reports.

If the 13th General Elections are called early in 2012, there will not be enough time to implement whatever reforms are recommended by the PSC on Electoral Reform in March 2012.

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4 Advice from BERSIH 2.0 representatives.
Conclusion

Attending the verdict of Anwar Ibrahim as an Australian parliamentary representative gave valuable insights into the Malaysian legal system. More importantly, it put into sharp focus broader issues of the treatment of Anwar Ibrahim by Malaysian authorities in the past. The recent announcement by the Malaysian Attorney-General that there will be an appeal against the acquittal will be a further test of the fairness of the Malaysian legal system.

There is also the broader issue of fair elections within Malaysia. The representatives of BERSIH that I met with are planning to invite a delegation of eminent persons to Malaysia to inquire into Malaysian electoral and election matters in the lead-up to the next national elections.

In my visits to smaller palm oil plantations and meetings with the Malaysian Government, I was able to ascertain just how much the nation’s economy depends on the palm oil industry. I was pleased to discuss the Malaysian Government’s push towards sustainable palm oil. Further, I acknowledge the Malaysian Government’s position that other oils including rapeseed and soyabean could also be included in the legislation.

Attending the conference, and meeting with both environmental groups and palm oil production interests, was invaluable. I believe the best way forward to achieve food labelling reform in Australia is to include other vegetable oils in labelling requirements. Palm oil would still be labelled separately, and this alone should have the effect of stimulating demand for sustainable palm oil and bring with it associated environmental benefits including the survival of orang-utans.
MR JAMIE BRIGGS MP

United States of America
9 – 17 January 2012
Overseas Study Travel Report

Special Minister of State
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Minister

In accordance with the requirements of Clause 9.2(b) of Remuneration Tribunal Determination 2006/18 (the Determination), I submit the following statement reporting on my recent overseas study travel.

I note that, in accordance with Clause 9.5 of the Determination, a copy of this statement may be obtained from you upon request by any Senator or Member. I also note that this statement will be tabled in the Parliament at your discretion, including as part of the six monthly tabling of entitlements expenditure for Senators and Members by the Department of Finance and Deregulation.

Yours sincerely

[Signature]

JAMIE BRIGGS MP
10 February 2012
Purpose of Journey

PARTICIPATION in AUSTRALIAN AMERICAN LEADERSHIP DIALOGUE

The purpose of accessing my overseas study entitlement was to travel to the west coast of the United States of America to participate in the 2012 West Coast Australian American Leadership Dialogue (AALD).

The AALD describes itself as non-partisan initiative bringing together Australian and American leaders to assist in reviewing and refining the parameters of the bilateral relationship. Participants in the Dialogues aim to foster mutual understanding on issues of mutual interest and concern. The long-term aim of the Leadership Dialogue is to enrich Australia’s longstanding alliance with the United States, enhancing the framework for regional security to assist in ensuring economic and cultural prosperity for Australians and Americans alike.
### Detailed Itinerary Schedule

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Key Meetings and Outcomes / Findings

In terms of the 2002 Chatham House Rule, 'participants are free to use the information received, but neither the identity nor the affiliation of the speaker, nor that of the participant, may be revealed.'

However, the Australian American Leadership Dialogue applies a stricter interpretation to its policy of 'closed sessions'. Its policy is that they remain 'closed' in terms of information exchanged and views expressed. This approach is adopted to enable the AALD to act as both an instrument to facilitate deeper engagement between the US and Australia, and at the same time encouraging public discourse on the issues at hand.

**Briefings**
1. Pacific Command
2. Mexico and Latin America
3. China
4. Future of Asia
   11 January 2012

**Briefing**
*Executive Briefing by Visa*
12 January 2012

**Tour**
*Site visit to Visa Centre for a briefing on latest on world payments.*
12 January 2012

**Demonstrations**
1. Nano Technology and Nano Engineering
2. Emergency Response
3. Scalable Visualisation
   13 January 2012

**Briefings**
1. Nano Technology and Nano Engineering
2. Emergency Response
3. Digital Cinema
   13 January 2012

**Briefings**
1. Algae
2. Practical Climate
3. Regional GHG Network
   13 January 2012
Conclusion

The West Coast dialogue is a well established opportunity for Australia's political, media and business leaders to gather with American counterparts and discuss shared challenges. This was the second time I have attended the West Coast dialogue and I again found it intellectually stimulating and relevant to my role in the Federal Parliament. Discussions relating to issues such as the rise of China, the current situation in Mexico and the American political briefing were particularly significant. As were the detailed discussions and briefings on the economic challenges in Europe were particularly timely given the current economic debate in Australia.

Finally the exposure to emerging technologies in energy and communications was very useful in considering the direction of Australian policy in these important areas.
Due to the size of this individual study report a number of pages are not included in this document. A copy of the full report (and any supporting documentation) is available on written request to the Office of the Special Minister of State.
Overseas Study Travel Report

Special Minister of State
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Minister

In accordance with the requirements of Clause 9.2(b) of Remuneration Tribunal Determination 2006/18 (the Determination), I submit the following statement reporting on my recent overseas study travel.

I note that, in accordance with Clause 9.5 of the Determination, a copy of this statement may be obtained from you upon request by any Senator or Member. I also note that this statement will be tabled in the Parliament at your discretion, including as part of the six monthly tabling of entitlements expenditure for Senators and Members by the Department of Finance and Deregulation.

Yours sincerely

[Signature]

Janelle Saffin
24th March 2012
Overseas Study Tour to Burma January 12th January 21st 2012 (inclusive of travel)

Purpose:
The purpose of the visit was to become better informed of the new state and political architecture and actors. There were four main objectives to fulfilling the purpose.

Objectives:

1. To study the nature of the democratic transition taking place in Burma/Myanmar based on my long standing engagement and action regarding Burma/Myanmar, and following on from the official visit with the then Foreign Minister Kevin Rudd MP, in June 2011.

2. To explore how best, if at all, that the many parties, actors, organisations and government organs that had asked for training, skills development and development assistance could be aided, and advice regarding the government and ODA.

3. To strengthen relationships, people to people. To do this it was necessary to explore and understand how the parliaments and the office of the President were working and the relationship of those organs with the USDP-Military Government.

4. To meet all the political parties, and reacquaint with colleagues in the National League for Democracy (NLD).

Background:
I do this based on some twenty years engagement in Burma, with expertise in the legal, constitutional and political system. My advice and input is frequently sought and it has been useful in terms of Australia's current engagement with Burma, notably the Government and the National leader that people have chosen, the Chair of the National League for Democracy (NLD) Aung San Suu Kyi and the Ethnic Nationalities Peoples. I have worked with most groups and organisations both inside and outside the country and engaged with all countries that have taken a strong interest in Burma, and have been involved and lead some 2nd track diplomacy.

Approach:
I had organised a number of meetings before I left Australia, leaving room for opportunistic meetings in country, which arose; I had many materials to take with me, and was able to also secure some in country. Most were give aways, and including sending materials from our Parliament to their Parliament, directly to an adviser in the office of Thura Shwe Mann, the Speaker of the lower house and also via the Ambassador for Myanmar in Canberra, U Paw Lwin Sein.

The meetings in the public domain that I had were as follows:
The Speaker of the Upper House U Khin Aung Myint and all Upper House Committee Chairmen; The Deputy Speaker of the Lower House U Nanda Kyaw Swa and all Lower House Committee Chairmen; the Myanmar Human Rights Commission-the Chair U Win Mra and two Commissioners U Khin Maung Lay and U Hla Myint, UNICEF, Political Parties National League for Democracy (NLD), Union Solidarity Development Party (USDP), Myanmar Business Chamber representatives, private legal practitioners, local business people, NGO representatives, U Zaw Zaw Irrawaddy Bank-etc, and President of the Myanmar Football Federation and Myanmar Tennis Federation, Advisers of the President H.E. U Thein Sein, Minister U Aung Min Minister for Rail Transportation, Michele Bohana Burma Adviser, Stephanie Lynn National Democratic Institution (NDI), H.E. Michael Thurston US Charge d’Affaires, Justice Murray Kellam (Adviser UNICEF re Australian led initiative regarding the Convention on the Rights of the Child), Mr. Stanley Weiss BENS, the Rev. Mr. Tim Costello and his delegation and daily meetings with political parties.

The main issues canvassed were:

Was their a real will to continue to make the political changes? If so, what were the challenges, the roadblocks, the stumbling blocks, and the people who opposed and/or were uncomfortable with change? Can the parliamentary and government architecture best serve the needs of the developing state, to promote better services and democratic consolidation.

What laws were going to be changed, for example, the standing orders of the Parliament, seventeen in all, that had been decreed by the then SLORC, the Constitution that does not have the support of the people, and expressed best through the political parties who chose not to participate in the 2010 USPD elections and the most draconian laws still in existence, for example: (see attachment of laws cited and a scoping project paper of some ten years ago)

What sort of state architecture were they trying to build beyond the parliamentary structure.; were they thinking of having military seats over a limited period of time gradually phasing them out such as happened in Indonesia; when would they get the military to take off their uniforms and put their longyis on.; when would they stop the state intel services pursuing political actors; could they reinstate lawyers’ licences revoked only for political activity; what mechanism would they establish to start to rehabilitate peoples’ reputations, for example, those with convictions would have trouble getting visas to certain countries, and I explained how it was with the US and President Mandela; why they had two mechanisms for dealing with Ethnic Nationalities that only caused charges of the continuation of the divide and rule tactic of previous regimes and how the most pressing case being dealt with that is the Kachin State, had the person in charge U Aung Thaung MP and U Thein Zaw MP that the Kachin and no one else believed was sincere and whereas they did have regard for Minister U Aung Min who was charged with negotiations so far successful; what or when an independent legal reform body was going to be instituted to address the state legal framework and so
that lawyers could regain control of the Bar Council and such associations themselves and develop an independent judiciary the first since 1962; when the Sangha would be removed from the State control and given their religious freedoms back; when and how the constitution was and could be changed, and were they going address the longstanding issue or political fault line I call it of Burma, that is federalism, whereas some desire it and some detest it—a note as it was interesting in that in my conversations in Parliament that some used the phrase federalism to describe the system as it is now, and yes on paper, but it is more a democratic socialism still and somewhat a quasi-federal structure, and everything pretty much controlled by the centre and the military; what transition team was being assembled to deal with the changes and especially to have an ODA team to plan, coordinate, seek, consider and accept or reject assistance; although I note that the US self initiated offer to do this was not accepted, including by donor partners especially the PRC; when would some real changes come to facilitate economic development, such as currency exchange, the nonsense at the airport re $2,000 and FCEs, needing to have pristine notes—otherwise no exchange, and so on, I also put specific requests on behalf of business people regarding buying a car, and yes the process had been freed up, but still required a Kafkaesque process to hand over your 2nd hand car to get a licence to import a new one and where one ended up with a period of no car, I put forward a request for Australian journalists to meet the President, given that a US one had, and to put it bluntly that we were moving and gave good ODA, that had increased and that I had help facilitate in terms of promoting it; importantly would the upcoming by elections for some forty-eight constituencies spread across the levels of parliament be relatively free and transparent, given that they could not be free and fair as circumscribed but the election laws that are not democratic and the state legal framework that is one marked by the military model of control and command, and no rule of law, and with a Union Election Commission marked more as a peoples type committee. I was assured yes on this. The last issue military reform, border guard reform and police reform, what sort of defence and service models did they envisage developing? How was this going to take place?

The main findings were:

The USDP/Military Government was willing and would make more changes, but there were some obstacles; some who wanted to change and were not sure of what and where, mainly by way of some who oppose change and who worked against it, therefore working to persuade the military that it was not in their interest to change, so some things had to go more slowly; but that there was no intention of going back, that budget conditions will increase money for health and education and other ministries, so that some good work can begin, that there is a lack of skilled up people in the civil service to do the work that is required to even put in place changes coming from above; the parliamentary architecture is seen as a beginning and it can be amended, even standing orders, and it will be. The lack of experience made it all challenging. The State Architecture mainly at human resource level requires rebuilding so as to deliver services, co-ordinate services, and plan and develop public policy and to operate within
a democratic way. There was no mechanism in place to request and respond to ODA assistance and offers, and there was agreement that they did not want to have the US in this coordinating role from the international ODA plank, and more inclined to have Australia, UK, Norway, Japan and ASEAN involvement on this matter.

Requests abounded for assistance, still do, and some are able to be done as one offs, but many need to be factored into a development assistance framework. I send them to our AusAID Head in Rangoon, Counsellor Mr. Michael Hassett and to our Ambassador H.E. Mrs. Bronse Moules. All want to visit Australia and have exchanges and so on, and the women MPs want to have a particular visit. The business community and banking sector want more freedoms instituted sooner than later, and want democratic changes.

**ODA comments**

Two issues arise and it is that the countries providing ODA need to engage on this in a deliberative way, and engage fitfully and with expectations clear; as some say the USDP/Military Government need to have ‘skin in the game’.

I have recommended this consistently and over a long period to Australia, not just in Burma, but very specifically as part of enhancing engagement strategies. Inter alia I wrote it in an advice note in 2008 for the then Prime Minister. I understand it is being done now, but I am not sure with whom and the manner of it. I raised this general matter and the specific one of increasing the health and education budget with the Speaker of the Upper House, the Deputy Speaker of the Lower House, the Minister for Rail Transportation, Senior Legal Adviser U Sit Aye and the General Secretary of the USDP U Htay Oo. They all assured me it would increase. I said yes but by how much. It needs a ten year plan of escalation, along with health and infrastructure. All friends who provide ODA and support should be pushing this now. Australia should take the lead on this and also on education, which we discussed and do some projects as bilateral aid, but start small and move slowly. (Curriculum, Teacher Training, Post Grad).

**General Comments**

There is demonstrable change in the political approach in Burma, yet to be really followed up with a demonstrable change in the legal-political-economic framework. It is the latter that is necessary to bring the changes to a place where they could be described as irreversible, but Burma is not there yet. The brief we must have is a watching one, but with various levels of engagement. The upcoming by elections are to be watched but not to be seen as the major benchmark in terms of relaxing more sanctions. Although in Australia’s case the sanctions can be reinstated with the stroke of a pen, given our Autonomous Sanctions law. There is a parliament and yes they are passing laws, a few good ones, but there is no clear path laid out in terms of plans or policies, for legal reform, political reform, economic reform.
It is now said, that there are plenty of second hand cars, and the system has loosened up, but it is still a catch 22 situation and business people and others asked me to ask the Minister for Rail Transportation, under whose portfolio it falls, to change it even more. I did just that, plus some other matters marked for reform and he assured me that within three months certain things would change.

The traffic of course is dreadful, no respect for anyone’s right of way, and pedestrians are not given a go anywhere. If you cannot respect pedestrians, that is the people, that is an indicator of a way in which people are treated poorly.

**Issues Arising:**

- Australia’s ODA programme
- Australia’s political engagement
- Australia’s responses to requests for assistance
- Australia’s role with capacity development
- Australian Parliamentary engagement
- IPU issues, in terms of the Myanmar Parliament being accepted into the IPU and what we do in the Australian Parliament
- Political Parties training
- Sanctions
- Australia’s general approach (Engagement and Expectations)

**Report on some meetings:**

**Meeting 13th January 2012 Myanmar Human Rights Commission**

At the National Human Rights Commission, I met U Win Mra the Chair, and two of his Commissioners, one U Hla Myint who used to be an Ambassador to Australia, and U Khin Maung Lay, who used to be a DG in the Dept. of Labour and who used to go the ILO to defend the previous military regimes.

I was asked why Western nations and people always raised political prisoners, and it was commented that the west would be pleased with the release of some political prisoners. I responded that they West raised them as they got representations directly from the Burmese people and their advocates, and I said regarding the West being pleased with the release of some political prisoners, well yes; but not as much as the Burmese, and those directly affected.

**Key points:** They will subscribe to the Paris Principles, the need to go a bit slow to ensure that the NPT leaders are not too disturbed by their work, but at the same time
working towards the Paris Principles. They went through the prison visits, and explained that they found no deprivation of water for the prisoners who were on strike, with one man suffering mental ill health and talking about the past, when he clearly was tortured when interrogated, but not now. He said that things are not great in any gaol, but they are in keeping with regulations, primarily the prison manual, old but current, except that they were getting two eggs not three and they are now assured that it is three. They sent a team to Kachin State and found atrocities and suffering all round, and on both sides they said. They are encouraging a cessation of hostilities. I suggested it might be appropriate to have a team be there, and just letting all know they are can have an impact. A low key monitoring team. It is of course a risk. U Win Mra said that the US had asked to send a delegation there. He said he was not sure, as they did not seem to understand it too well, that is the nature of the conflict both historical and contemporary and concerned about that and how it might look. I said of course form counts, but the key question is, “Can they assist?” If so then it should be considered, if no or too many doubts, then no. I was told that the MHRC will team up with Thailand, Indonesia and The Philippines who subscribe to the Paris Principles, and will therefore work with the Asia Pacific Forum (Secretariat is supported by Australian Government through the Australian Human Rights Commission), who are soon visiting and meeting them. I gave them some resources from the Australian HRC that I had organised through our Federal Attorney-Generals Office and two books from me, being a law dictionary and an annotated human rights working book. I gave U Win Mra a cable he had sent as a then MFA official in 1988, that I had in my files and I said that when he was PR and Ambassador in NY I used to write to him. One time I had asked him to tell all Burmese what the 68 laws were that he said in one of his intervention to the 3rd Committee that upheld human rights. I said that I never got answers, but now he was in the key position to locate those 68 laws and uplift them.

Union Solidarity Development Party (USDP) meeting at HQ Saturday 14th January 2012

U Htay Oo Head of the USDP, Daw Dr. Khin Kyaw Suu Kyi, the Previous Ambassador to Singapore Chief Adviser to U Htay Oo. U Htay Oo told me at the outset, that the people support us, and we have millions of members. I said with a look of complete astonishment, “Really” and left it at that, given that people were forced to join, for a number of reasons.

I said that the USDP was about to face its first real electoral challenge with the by-elections 1st April. This would test that support, as it had not been a real election in 2010, so it could not be gauged as such. He conceded the point. He was going to meet former Japanese PM Abe who had donated some money for a local school/s in his constituency.

He said that he was focused on doing what was good for the people; it is only for the people now. I said that the USDP were fortunate to be given state resources for their
campaign and their HQ which is the previous USDA HQ, and state funded. I said also
campaigning from incumbency generally has an advantage, but more apt in your own
constituency.

He said it would be a free and fair election and understood the need for that and I said
the election law and legal frameworks are not free and fair, so it is abridged to begin
with and that was acknowledged everywhere, but that they would try and make it free
and fair within the existing constraints, or at least transparent. I said it would be good
to have domestic scrutineers and international ones as well and he said that would be
considered. I raised that issue with all.

He said that the party had zillions of members.

He said the challenges of government were many and discussed some and I asked about
agriculture, given that he had been Agriculture Minister under the SPDC regime and had
seemed to understand some of the challenges facing farmers, such a markets, transport,
land tenure, less control, etc. I said that the current Minister seemed to have a
preoccupation with hybridisation, that would not necessarily be helpful.

Sunday 15th January 2012

I visited SMILE Education Office, a local NGO educational organisation working to
educate people in civics and politics. The Director is U Myo Win, who had been
successful along with a colleague, in securing an ALAP scholarship, to visit Australia in
March 2012. I gave a talk to a class of students who invited me back to do more
lectures. The next meeting was the one hour briefing with UNICEF at the Australian
Embassy, as cited below in the UNICEF visit.

UNICEF, Australian ODA, Education Visit. Monday 16th January 2012

I visited three education projects that are managed by UNICEF, and funded by Australia,
travelling to Kungyangone Township, to meet and learn about CFS Activities at
Tawkhayan Seik Kyi Basic Education Primary School, EXCEL in Tawkhayan (East)
Village, and NFPE classes in Metta Village (the latter a constructed village post cyclone
nargis). All are located in the Yangon Region, and include the Kawhmu Constituency,
the one that Daw Aung San Suu Kyi is standing for. Locals are so excited and already
feel that they have their Pyithu Hluttaw (Lower House) representative already. See
attaches for detail of the three educational models.

The delegation comprised of Mr. Michael Hassett Counsellor (AusAID), Mr. Dominic
Ashton Development Programme Manager DFID UK, Daw Khin Thinn Phyu Assistant
Director Dept of Educational Planning and Training, Yangon, Daw San Thi Staff Officer
No. (3) Dept of Basic Education, Yangon, U Khin Maung Kyaw Education Officer UNICEF
Myanmar.
The usual permissions still had to be got, and passport copies sent it ahead of time. So
some things change and others not. At the EXCEL project, the local police turned up and
also INTEL who took notes and on our discussion. As it was all educational, they got
bored quickly. I was told that had never happened before. It was probably as I was a
visiting MP, so they would also be making sure I was secure.

The visit was preceded by a one hour briefing by UNICEF that included the UNICEF head
Mr. Ramesh Shrestha.

They seemed like fine projects, judging from the briefing, (and being a teacher), and the
Parents/Teachers Association, the parents, the children and young people, the
principals, the teachers (one stand out in particular) and the Director and Facilitators.
My only concern that I expressed is how they can become sustainable, without an
injection of State money in the budget. The funding through UNICEF will not go on
indefinitely and I discussed this with them. They truthfully do not know, and they are
ceasing funding to some of the projects. I always go between starting something that
cannot be continued and not starting something at all; and sometimes come down on
not starting something, so as not to disappoint. The parents had put in money of course
and they asked me to have funding continued until they get State funding. I told them
to lobby for it.

*Some MPs told me that the Finance Minister had given an undertaking to an increase in
the State budget for education. This was affirmed when I was at the Parliament in Nay
Pyi Taw.

I also had meetings with various business people including U Zaw Zaw and lots of
lawyers, and other people from various jobs and backgrounds.

Political Parties met and issues in brief:

Democratic Party
Present: U Thu Wai (Chair), Daw Than Than Nu (has son in Canberra who is a doctor, Dr
Aung Si), Daw Kyu Kyu Win (Gen-Sec).

- Have done training with Egress (pre-election), Concord and Smile Education.
- Asked about Janelle's experience campaigning
- DP will work with USDP inside Parliament, from a pragmatic position to get
  things done
- Elections in 2010 were not free or fair, as all know, but DP expects that they will
  be this time
- Keen for basic campaign training (suggested that training be run jointly with
  other parties)

Shan Nationalities Democratic Party
**Present: Nan Wah Nu** Pyithu Hluttaw Member; Joint Bills Committee Member; Legal and Judicial Affairs Committee Member (Pyithu Hluttaw) and **May Hnin Kyaw** (Communicator and Colleague)

- Attended training for female MPs on that morning (said it was good) - Janelle knew about it
- NWN started getting involved in politics with Egress in Yangon and in Shan State
- SNDP has 21 EC members (some are MPs), and has offices in Tachilek, Taunggyi, Myitkyina, Namkham, Mogok, and Yangon
- 21 MPs in Pyithu and Amyotha Hluttaw
- 3 years' experience as a lawyer in Taunggyi
- Electronic access to Myanmar law would be great
- It is important for trainers etc to understand the Myanmar context
- There are problems with access to water in Shan State—people have been prevented from using water from the stream. NWN has made a public statement on this and to date the Tatmadaw have not been able to fix the problem
- Of the 15 Members on the Legal and Judicial Affairs Committee, 2 are lawyers and some others have Diplomas in Law of some sort
- Bills Committee: no legal draftsmen, no experience drafting
- Phone not provided for MPs, covered as a personal expense
- Want to visit Australia to study Parliament, and would like to come as part of a delegation and of women in particular

**National Democratic Front**

**Present: Dr Than Nyein and U Khin Maung Swe (Myo Zaw was in Mandalay)**

- Commented that USDP is not a truly democratic party, but Than Nyein observed that they are transforming
- Both have spent time in gaol as political prisoners
- They have a relationship with NLD as they are former members who walked away to form a party to run for parliament in the 2010 election
  - View ASSK as the leader still and of the country and would like to form an alliance-speculate that NLD feel that they betrayed them
  - Than Nyein has met ASSK twice since her release. The first was primarily personal. During the second he suggested that they form a political program for parties
- Before they registered as a political party, NLD said that if they lose registration they would focus on social/welfare activities and they were not interested in that
- Will support USDP bills etc if they believe they are good for the people, otherwise they will disagree. They can speak openly with USDP in parliament
- "USDP people are not blockheads" a lot are smart politicians
- Intend to maintain relationships/friendships with other parties
- Had 16 MPs, but some were expelled or left for NLD (11 now)
- They asked about party caucus
• NDF explained that in 2010 elections the NDF candidates were marked for loss by default
• Discussed election irregularities (in some cases the number of votes exceeded number of eligible voters in advance voting)
• Want ASSK to become national leader for democratic forces and in Parliament to lead
• NDF sustained criticism from exiles etc for meeting with USDP (especially the friendship dinner attended by the 10 parties)
• Psychologically difficult to compete with NLD because it’s the mother party
• NDF MP Daw Tin Nwe Oo asked about health and education in Parliament: “Is there a plan to increase funding?” Response from Finance and Education Ministers: “Yes, in the coming budget”
• NDF has raised issues in Parliament regarding land, natural resources and the environment, and pension laws... USDP supported

Smile Education
U Myo Win, Mohamed Yunus, Toung Ko Kan MP Tamu Township 1990 (just released from prison)
• Smile Education runs programs for civics, business ethics, capacity building, etc. U Myo Win will send a slide show about Smile Education. Aim to strengthen democracy and one way of assisting is through providing education to democratic parties
• Smile works with Myanmar Council of Churches and does interfaith activities
• I mentioned that Bishop Gunnar is visiting Myanmar (Religions for Peace)
• Supported one SNDP MP’s capacity development as well as U Thu Wai’s - support 'diversification' strategy
• Smile is very interested in legal aid and community legal centres. NLD and MCC run legal aid programs. Smile would like to do legal aid centres
• I shall hold further discussions with U Myo Win when he visits Australia, as he got an ALAP scholarship for a short term education visit

Rakhine Nationalities Democratic Party
Present: U Hla Saw
• Won 35 of the 44 seats that they contested. One was replaced by USDP (accused of violating laws)
• 18 in State Hluttaw, 16 in Pyidaungsu. 3 Ministers In the State
• MPs pushing for electricity in Rakhine State - government making a lot of money from gas
• U Hla Saw was a student at Rangoon Institute of Technology (an engineer) in the 70s. He was sentenced to 9 years and served 5 years
• He is interested in 'people politics' more than running for MP
• Now it's easy to meet foreign diplomats to request aid
• RNDP state that Rohingya do not exist as an Ethnic Nationality, and they are originally Bengali People who came to live in Rakhine State and are generally of the Muslim faith
  o Challenge for Rakhine people, glad that Australia is interested
  o Challenging Burmanisation from the east, Islamification from the west
  o The 'Rohingya' phenomenon was caused by colonialism: Bengali Muslims migrated to British Burma
  o Feel that all Ethnic Nationalities people are treated like second-class citizens, and gave examples
  o Bogyokes Ne Win and Than Shwe governments didn't recognise Rohingya as a national race
  o 'Rohingya' people should have citizenship as Burmese, but not as Rohingya. If government recognised Rohingya people they will want their own state. Exiles fuel the fire by inventing the name 'Rohingya'
  o Concern about push for imposition of Shariah law (heard that Islamic 'boat people' in Australia had done this). I gave some background
  o I discussed multiculturalism in Australia: tolerance of other peoples, religious practices, etc.
  o Discussed the quarrel with BBC about the map it published of Myanmar: had a picture only of Islamic people in Rakhine State
• RNDP had a problem with misrepresentation in the media: I suggested that RNDP prepare and submit its own media releases --> media skills training--don't be passive on media

Kayah Peoples Party
Present: Professor Saw Simon Tha (Chairman), Saw Say Wah, Saw Soe Myint (father was a Karen State Minister under BSPP)

• Identified mutual friends: KNU, and Doctors who are mutual friends
• Training required: party organisation, networks, how to be relevant to your own people on the ground
• Quite a lot of contact with other parties through Embassies
• Not going to contest by-elections
• Some USDP have defected to NLD and they see more wanting to do this
• On constitutional reform: step by step. For the moment, Ethnic Affairs Ministers have a limited brief, although they now have the same status as other Ministers (a result of lobbying)
• Parliament is a great change - a good start
• KPP will convene at the end of January
• On U Thein Sein: he is simple, sincere, honest and good character. "I believe in him". Drinks wine, but not a drinker. His wife is Karen. U Thein Sein was not involved in atrocities in Shan State. His kids don't have big business like some of
the others. He didn’t want to become President: he was kicked up because of his simple character

- Thura Shwe Mann is also good
- Can look at constitutional reform as we go a bit later and want to
- KPP is a young party: want to employ ‘wait and see’ strategy
- From now they want to build the party (especially selecting the right candidates - pre-selection)
- Discussed ceasefire agreement

Meeting with U Nanda Kyaw Swa Deputy Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw (lower house) and all Committee Chairmen, including U Hla Myint Oo Chair of International Relations and Bills, Accounts and Government Guarantees.

The meeting went particularly well, and even more so as we had a mutual friend, one who was the Deputy Speaker’s childhood friend and swimming buddies. Both were champion swimmers. DS said that the Speaker passed on his regards and regrets for not being able to meet. DS said that Kevin Rudd had promised ODA and delivered and said thank you and to pass on his thanks. He said that they needed help with all aspects of Parliament and dealing with committee work and bills, etc., much to do much to learn, but many challenges and many opportunities—only 9 months old and mainly dealing with the budget bill now. DS said other chairs have more experience than him, so he can also learn from them. U Hla Myint Oo, Chair of IRC said that the Myanmar Ambassador to Australia Paw Lwin Sein had passed to him the materials I had organised for the Parliament, he said they knew each other well and he was pleased to meet me to thank me directly. The budget year goes from 1 April to 31 May and asked me to share my experience with budgets and budget bills. DS said there was one aim now and that was to work to better the country and nation. DS said many changes happening, some fast. DS said that 3 types of bills go to Pyidaungsu Hluttaw (Joint Houses).

Meeting with the U Khin Aung Myint Speaker of the Amoytha Hluttaw (Upper House) and all Committee Chairmen, including

There were many topics canvassed, and comments made, including the Speaker’s concern about the many international nations and internationals that wanted regime change and those who imposed sanctions to effect regime change. I said maybe some wanted that, but the most important point was that there were many, many Burmese/Myanmar who wanted that, and just wanted change, from the poverty and misery of years or the rule that they had endured. Speaker said despite that the regime is changing. He also said Australia was the only country to change/lessen sanctions and thank you and to tell my leaders, Kevin Rudd. Speaker hoped that all sanctions would soon be lifted. He said the changes would continue and that the international community had been surprised and would continue to be surprised by the speed of the changes. We both agree that the fact is it is now happening and people are daring to believe that the dictatorship is coming to an end. Speaker told me about the House’s
work, and the submission of the national plan law and the budget law and how much
time they take and lots of focus on the budget. I asked if the standing orders could be
changed and Speaker said yes. I said it would be good if they could be given the
restrictive nature of some of them. He said that they were building a website and I said
that would be great. I asked lots of questions of a technical nature, like who initiates
bills, who can, how many have been submitted (they were in their 2nd session and had
15 for that session, 23 in the Pyithu Hlutaw, 2 Pyidaungsu), who writes the bills, is
there a common drafting place/team, how do the committees work, what support do
they have, what experience. I asked specifically about the Pyidaungsu Hlutaw as my
reading of it was that it was a chamber of its own competence and not just to resolve
deadlocks as some commentators had it. He said yes, it has the power to make/finalise
laws and has the sole power to make them in three key areas: national plan, budget and
taxation. I asked if they had the power to amend their standing orders and the Speaker
said yes. I asked how many times the Constitutional Tribunal had sat and what changes
and how many changes had it made and what was the nature of it. Speaker said to ask
them.

Meeting with U Aung Min Minister for Rail Transportation, and many others
including

The meeting with the Minister traversed many issues, including Ethnic Nationalities, as
he is a negotiator appointed by his close friend President Thein Sein. There is another
negotiator U Aung Thaung and U Thein Zaw, appointed by Parliament I am told. I told U
Aung Min that the ENs prefer him and do not want to deal with U Thaung. They tell me
that they do not trust him, and do not find him sincere, whereas they do find U Aung Min
sincere. U Aung Min said that the President wants the Ethnic Nationalities issues
settled, so all can live in peace, after some sixty years of conflict. He wants to have
Initial ceasefires, and agrees that political negotiations need to take place. I put forward
the political negotiations/settlements on behalf of the Ethnic Nationalities, who have
been trying to get this since independence. Those championing democracy wanted it
changed as well and Aung San Suu Kyi and the NLD had made that point publicly. I
asked if the constitution could be changed, in a serious way. Minister said that it was
made by previous government, not this one, some sections people did not like, some he
did not, and it was made by man and can be changed by man. I said and woman and he
said yes. Minister realises that development is a priority in Ethnic Nationalities areas,
having been long neglected. Minister said the Government wanted help to help the
peace process. We exchanged some stories and information, and I looked at his
wonderful photo albums, that contained photos of some of my friends. He said that
changes would continue to come, and watch within the next three months. I raised
issues that businessmen had raised with me, such as the process to offload your car to
get a new one, being very labour intensive and impractical. The changes he had
instituted were welcome but not enough in a practical sense. I also raised the issue of
utes, in that you are not allowed to carry stuff in it if that is not your business to do so. I
said I understood its genesis and it was to protect the roads (I did suggest get the roads
fixed and built to the proper standards), but that all that happens is that people do carry stuff and police pull them over and get an ‘on the spot’ fine of between 7,000 and 10,000 kyat. That is the going rate. So the roads are not cared for, the law is breached regularly by business people and the police get another opportunity for corruption. I also raised the issue of the formal exchange in Scott Market. They only allow for USD 500 per passport. At that time you were allowed to bring in USD 2,000 without declaring it and it should be in line with that. I said the nonsense of having to have only crisp, totally unblemished notes needed to change too, as it was not the state of the note that counted but what it denoted. I said so many tourists get caught. I said that only allowing in USD 2,000 needed to be in line with the mean of USD 10,000. Minister said all would change within three months. I also raised the situation of the political prisoners needing their reputations restored and rehabilitation, and those lawyers who had lost their licences for political work to have them restored.

Meeting with Presidential Legal Advisers

I met with Presidential Senior Legal Adviser, U Sit Aye and Legal Adviser Daw Khin Myo Myint, and had a wide ranging discussion on the legal needs of Myanmar, and current unmet legal needs. We discussed the amnesties/releases of the political prisoners, and I asked for clarification of the legal basis of their release, why such a course was chosen and discussed possible future impacts. We also discussed the establishment of the Myanmar Human Rights Commission; its charter, functions, experience and reporting mechanisms. I suggested it would be good to report to Parliament and to build it into a legal framework that inculcates the Paris Principles. We discussed the MDRI and how it would work, rehabilitation of political prisoners in terms of expungement of their records, so that in effect there was no charge, no sentence and no time served, and their reputations. I explained how President Mandela had to be exempted to travel to the US, and they actually kept it quiet until it got leaked. We further discussed the judiciary and how it is not independent and can work to make it so, the need or not for a legal reform commission, that I advocated, going back to 2001 when I prepared a scoping document for a Charter of Legal Reform in Burma/Myanmar. (see attached as it is still relevant and more so in today's transacted transition). We discussed the previous training on human rights that were given in the 1990's as U Sit Aye undertook it. He said it helped him, not able to put it to use then. He has been to Australia a few times and keen to develop the relationships more, especially the legal ones. I was asked to get support for specific programmes and projects and for the MDRI.

Conclusion:

The visit was very valuable and I was able to deepen my knowledge, increase my extensive network, and therefore better able to advise on specific matters and the situation in general. This knowledge combined with my extensive experience has been and will continue to be useful for Australia.
Attachment on Laws

The Adaptation of Expression Law 1989
The State Protection Act 1975
The Emergency Provisions Act 1950
The Unlawful Associations Act 1908 as amended 1957
Printers and Publishers Act 1962
Habitual Offenders Restriction of Movement & Bonding Act (Law 12/1962) which replaced the Habitual Offenders Restriction of Movement Act 1957
Restriction and Bond Act 1961
SS 109 and SS122 to 130 of the Penal Code
The Burma Official Secrets Act 1923
The Computer Science Development Law 1996
Television and Video Act 1996
Regulations for Internet Use (Myanmar Post and Telecommunications)
Myanmar Wireless Telegraph Act (Amendment Law No15/95)
Unlawful Associations Act 1908 (as amended 1957)
Judicial Law No. 2/88 & Judiciary Law 2000
Burma Citizenship Law 1982 and SLORC amendment Law No 4/97
Township Act 1908
Village Act 1907
Declarations No. 1/88, No. 2/88, No. 3/90
Order 5/96

Government Boards, Agencies, and such bodies that fulfil a legal or quasi-legal role for example the Press Scrutiny Board. In 1975 the PSB as it is called had guidelines called principles, issued by the Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs to be adhered to when it
was scrutinising political, economic and religious manuscripts and novels, journals and magazines. They are as follows:

1. Anything detrimental to the Burmese Socialist Program Party;
2. Anything detrimental to the ideology of the state;
3. Anything detrimental to the socialist economy;
4. Anything which might be harmful to national solidarity and unity;
5. Anything which might be harmful to security, the rule of a law, peace and public order;
6. Any incorrect ideas and opinions which do not accord with the times;
7. Any descriptions which, though factually correct, are unsuitable because of the time or the circumstances of their writings;
8. Any obscene writing;
9. Any writing which would encourage crimes and unnatural cruelty and violence;
10. Any criticism of a non-constructive type of work of government department;
11. Any libel or slander of any individual. (This has been amended a few times since, notably in 1982, but it only increases the intensity of state censorship and where it references socialist it is replaced with the military or SLORC/SPDC military regimes or the USDP/Military Government.)
SENATOR NICK XENOPHON

New Zealand
22- 24 February 2012
Overseas Study Travel Report

The Hon Gary Gray AO MP
Special Minister of State
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Minister

Re: Overseas Travel Report – New Zealand 22 – 24 February 2012

In accordance with the requirements of Clause 9.2(b) of Remuneration Tribunal Determination 2006/18 (the Determination), I submit the following statement reporting on my recent overseas study travel.

I note that, in accordance with Clause 9.5 of the Determination, a copy of this statement may be obtained from you upon request by any Senator or Member. I also note that this statement will be tabled in the Parliament at your discretion, including as part of the six monthly tabling of entitlements expenditure for Senators and Members by the Department of Finance and Deregulation.

Yours sincerely

[Signature]

NICK XENOPHON

26 March 2012
Purpose of Journey

- To attend and be a key-note speaker at the 4th International Gambling Conference co-sponsored by the Problem Gambling Foundation of New Zealand.

I travelled to New Zealand with a volunteer advisor on gambling issues, Mr Paul Bendat, the founder of PokieAct.org, who travelled at his own expense. I am grateful for Mr Bendat's advice and assistance on this trip.
## Detailed Itinerary Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22 February 2012</td>
<td>Flight</td>
<td>Melbourne to Auckland</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>4th International Gambling Conference 2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>23 February 2012</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>4th International Gambling Conference 2012</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Graeme Ramsey, CEO of the Problem Gambling Foundation, the Hon Phillida Bunkle, former Minister for Gambling in New Zealand, and Ralph Gerdelan, former CEO of PGF</td>
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<td>24 February 2012</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Key-note address at 4th International Gambling Conference 2012</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flight</td>
<td>Auckland to Melbourne</td>
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Key Meetings and Outcomes / Findings

The New Zealand gambling landscape has both similarities and fundamental differences with Australia.

In New Zealand:

- There are fewer poker machines per capita than there are here in Australia. The number of poker machines in operation nationally, at venues excluding casinos, totals approximately 19,000. The casinos (situated in Hamilton, Auckland, Dunedin and the two in Queenstown) add an additional 3,000 machines (approximately) to that total;
- The number of non-casino gaming machines peaked at around 25,000 in 2003 and has since steadily decreased to approximately 18,000 as of September 2011. These are operated across over 1,400 venues and owned by 360 corporate societies (including clubs);
- Expenditure from non-casino gaming machines reached a peak of $1.035 billion in 2004. Following a marginally lower expenditure of $950 million in 2007, the level has since decreased on a yearly basis. In 2010 the national gambling loss, excluding casino venues, was $849 million, significantly lower than Australia’s per capita gambling losses;
- The Gambling Act, which was passed in September 2003, focuses on a public health approach to problem gambling in an attempt to develop a systematic approach to mitigating harm from gambling. The Act aims to control the growth and proliferation of gambling, as well as to prevent and/or minimise gambling related harm;
- The Ministry of Health assumed responsibility for the funding and coordination of problem gambling services under the Gambling Act 2003, on 1 July 2004;
- Since 2007 the Health Sponsorship Council ("HSC") has taken on the role to shift the focus of problem gambling from being an individual issue to a social and community issue. Measures have since been taken to promote public health by preventing and minimising harm from gambling;
- The Problem Gambling Foundation of New Zealand is presently funded on a 3 year contract which is preferable to shorter timeframe funding models. A significant focus is placed on public education of the issues associated with gambling, as well as on connecting with Primary Health Organisations;
- From 1 July 2009 All electronic gaming machines were required to install player information displays (PIDs). The display advises the player of their wins and losses, duration of play and prompts the player to take a break;
- A venue is allowed only a maximum of 18 machines per venue;
- Machines in hotels and clubs are of a lower intensity than those in Australia, with a lower maximum bet per spin of $2.00 and a lower jackpot of less than $2,000. However the maximum average loss per hour can still exceed $800. Machines in hotels and clubs can also accept notes up to $20.
- There is a levy on the gambling industry which provides a total revenue of some $20 million dollars per annum which includes front line services, education, research and Ministry of Health administration costs. On a per capita basis this seems to be greater than what is spent in Australia.
At the Conference I met with a number of other presenters and representatives from the Problem Gambling Foundation of New Zealand. I am grateful to have met with Graeme Ramsay, CEO of the Problem Gambling Foundation, for his overview of gambling in New Zealand.

My key-note address focussed on the recent developments in Australia in relation to gambling law reform and in particular the agreement that Andrew Wilkie MP had entered into with Prime Minister Gillard. My discussions also raised the challenge of sports betting and online gambling for gambling regulators.

I also met with the Hon Phillida Bunkle, former Minister for Gambling in New Zealand, and Ralph Gerdelen, former CEO of PGF.
Conclusion

Australia should consider adopting a stronger public health approach to gambling based on the New Zealand model. Further, the service delivery, public education, research and funding model used in New Zealand should be considered in the context of improving services in Australia.

The differences in venue size and intensity of machines should also be considered in the context of lowering the prevalence of problem gambling in Australia.
MR BOB BROWN

Senegal
26 March – 3 April 2012
Dear Minister

In accordance with the requirements of Clause 9.2 (a) of Remuneration Tribunal Determination 2006/18 (the Determination), I submit the following statement reporting on my recent overseas study journey:

(i) (a) Confirmation of Purpose:
I travelled to Senegal on an overseas study trip to attend a Congress of global green parties and organisations in order to get a thorough understanding of green political and policy trends around the world.

(b) Itinerary:

TUESDAY 27 MARCH

4pm  Arrive in Dakar

5pm  Arrive at the La Residence Guest House

WEDNESDAY 28 MARCH

10am  Asia Pacific Greens Network meeting
      -  Agenda is enclosed

6pm  You are to give a 10-15 minute talk to close the Asia Pacific meeting

7pm  Dinner with Frank Habineza, Rwandan Greens

THURSDAY 29 MARCH

2.30pm  Speak for 10 minutes at African Greens Federation meeting

6pm  Global Greens opening ceremony - Speeches and dinner
FRIDAY 30 MARCH

9am  Opening Plenary – Democracy in Africa

11am  Break

11.30am  Plenary 2 – Greens, democracy, politics
- speaking at this plenary on global democracy

2.30pm  Workshops to negotiate Action Plans (the major resolutions)
- Global Greens
- UN Parliamentary Assembly

6pm  Plenary – introduce proposals and resolutions

8pm  Dinner with Australian, New Zealand and Swedish MPs

SATURDAY 31 MARCH

9am  Women in Politics

11.30  Parliamentarians meeting

2.30  Workshops

6pm  Plenary on resolutions

SUNDAY 1 APRIL

9 – 3.30  Plenary on resolutions and action plans

3.30  Leave for the airport

17.45  Flight leaves Dakar for Dubai

(ii) Key meetings and findings:

- With Asia-Pacific Greens: We established the need to plan next year’s APG conference and to set up an office for the region.
- With African Greens: I committed to going to Rwanda with exiled Greens leader Frank Habineza.
European Greens: Plans were set in train for the Fourth Global Greens Conference to be in Europe in 2017.

Papua New Guinea Greens. I had meetings with leader Dorothy Tekui and arranged a future visit.

Global democracy: the Conference agreed to my proposal that the Greens support global democracy.

Gori Island: I visited this epicentre, for four hundred years, of the slave trade, the abolition of which, in 1807, threatened Great Britain's trade-exposed industries.

(iii) Conclusion:

As Leader of Australia's parliamentary Greens, this conference proved a source of invaluable learning about the growth of global Green politics as well as a valuable source of policy and political information for use in Australia now and in coming times.

I note that in accordance with clause 9.5 of the Determination a copy of this statement may be obtained from you upon request by any Member or Senator. I also note that this statement may be tabled in Parliament at your discretion.

Yours sincerely,

Senator Bob Brown
The Hon Gary Gray MP
Special Minister of State
Suite M1 23
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

2 May 2012

Dear Minister

In accordance with the requirements of Clause 9.2 (a) of Remuneration Tribunal Determination 2006/18 (the Determination), I submit the following statement reporting on my recent overseas study journey:

(i) (a) Confirmation of Purpose:
I travelled to Senegal on an overseas study trip to attend a Congress of global green parties and organisations in order to get a thorough understanding of green political and policy trends around the world.

(b) Itinerary:

TUESDAY 27 MARCH

4.00pm Arrive in Dakar
5.00pm Arrive at the La Residence Guest House

WEDNESDAY 28 MARCH

10.00am All day Asia Pacific Greens Network meeting
11.00am Addressed meeting about Australia
7.00pm Dinner with Frank Habineza, Rwandan Greens

THURSDAY 29 MARCH

8.30am Asia Pacific Greens Network Meeting all morning
3.00pm  Attended and addressed African Greens Federation meeting focusing on women in politics and constitutional recognition process in Australia

6.00pm  Global Greens opening ceremony - Speeches and dinner

FRIDAY 30 MARCH

9.00am  Opening Plenary – Democracy in Africa

11.30am  Plenary 2 – Greens, democracy, and politics
- speaking at this plenary on global democracy

2.30pm  Workshops to negotiate Action Plans (the major resolutions)
- Global Greens
- UN Parliamentary Assembly

4.30pm  Facilitated workshop on Global Greens

6.00pm  Plenary – introduce proposals and resolutions

8.00pm  Dinner with Australian, New Zealand and Swedish MPs

SATURDAY 31 MARCH

8.00am  Workshop on Global Greens

9.00am  Women in Politics

11.30am  Parliamentarians meeting

2.30pm  initiated and facilitated a meeting to discuss Women’s Network

6.00pm  Plenary on resolutions

SUNDAY 1 APRIL

8.30am  APGN meeting

9.00am  Sub-committee working on resolutions

9.00am - 3.30pm  Plenary on resolutions and action plans
4.00pm  Informal meetings with Canadian, New Zealand and some Australian delegates

6.30pm  Dinner with above

**Monday 2 April**

9.00am  Was scheduled to meet again with Haibar El Ali President of FEDES and Association De Protection De L’Environnement, he was invited at last minute to the President’s inauguration so the meeting was cancelled. Observed President Macky’s inauguration activities outside venue.

1.00pm  Visited Gorre Island, centre for the slave trade for over three hundred years and a World Heritage site.

7.00pm  Dinner with New Zealand delegates and local Greens members

**Tuesday 3 April**

9.00am  Tour of Dakar City with locals

3.00pm  Travel to airport

5.45pm  Flight left Dakar

(ii) **Key meetings and findings:**

I met with a wide range of people including:

- Mongolian representatives on mining and environmental degradation
- Canadian representatives on issues such as parliamentary and electoral processes, constitutional recognition and indigenous health issues
- African Greens on democracy, land management and women in politics
- Indonesian Greens on environmental issues, social justice and empowering women.
- PNG Greens on democracy and empowering women
- Indian Greens on Bhopal project
- NZ Greens about social issues, income support and income management, environmental issues
- FEDES representatives on land management and fishing
- Haibar El Ali on land management and his work on massive mangrove rehabilitation project and marine management. Note: he has now been appointed as Minister for the Environment in Senegal
- Green MPs from around the world, discussed Rio +20, portfolio issues, cross boundary global issues such as climate change, fishing, international conventions
- Representative from Isabelle Lovin MP (European Green) office on fishery issues
- Couple working in Niger about training needs and how we can help
- Representatives from the Philippines on various issues
- Various people to discuss establishing a women’s network with particular focus on emerging democracies
- European Greens to discuss various issues including fisheries management, social justice issues and helping developing nations.
(iii) **Conclusion:**

This was an extremely useful conference, I made an enormous number of contacts and was able to liaise with a wide range of people in my portfolio areas including land management, fisheries and marine management, indigenous issues particularly health, social justice. Women played a strong role in the conference and we identified a number of ways that we can work together globally to support and encourage women’s involvement in politics and particularly emerging democracies.

I note that in accordance with clause 9.5 of the Determination a copy of this statement may be obtained from you upon request by any Member or Senator. I also note that this statement may be tabled in Parliament at your discretion.

Yours sincerely

[Signature]

Senator Rachel Siewert
This Page is Intentionally Left Blank.
SENATOR GARY HUMPHRIES

United Kingdom
28 March – 8 April 2012
Gary Humphries
Senator for the ACT

148 Bunda Street, Canberra, ACT 2601
Tel: (02) 6247 6444 Fax: (02) 6257 4140
email: senator.humphries@aph.gov.au
website: www.garyhumphries.com

Overseas Study Travel Report

Hon Gary Gray AO MP
Special Minister of State
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Minister,

In accordance with the requirements of Clause 9.2(b) of Remuneration Tribunal
Determination 2006/18 (the Determination), I submit the following statement reporting on my
recent overseas study travel.

I note that, in accordance with Clause 9.5 of the Determination, a copy of this statement may be
obtained from you upon request by any Senator or Member. I also note that this statement will be
tabled in the Parliament at your discretion, including as part of the six monthly tabling of
entitlements expenditure for Senators and Members by the Department of Finance and
Deregulation.

Yours sincerely,

Gary Humphries
SENATOR FOR THE ACT
Shadow Parliamentary Secretary to the Shadow Attorney-General
Shadow Parliamentary Secretary for Defence Materiel

18 August 2012

Experience that counts for Canberra
Purpose of Journey

This study trip was undertaken as an extension of a delegation I participated in to NATO headquarters in Brussels in March 2012. At the conclusion of this delegation’s visit, I continued to the Netherlands and to the United Kingdom to undertake research in a number of areas relevant, primarily, to my portfolio responsibilities in the Attorney General’s portfolio and for defence materiel.

My objective was to compare practices in administration between Australia and the countries I visited, and to seek out new approaches and ideas that may have relevance in the Australian context. I also took advantage of the opportunity to learn more about the operation of the British Parliament, specifically the House of Lords, and to better understand the operation of the Rhodes Scholarships through meeting with Australian Rhodes scholars studying in Oxford.

Topics covered during these visits included:
- issues in giving preference to domestic suppliers in materiel acquisition
- organisational and workforce issues in defence materiel
- risk and reward sharing in sustainment contracts between military services and the private sector
- issues arising from linking acquisition and sustainment procurement
- recent developments in naval capability
- managing legislative throughput in European upper houses
- reform of the House of Lords
- management of challenges in nationwide organised crime
- Australia’s role in attacking international criminal syndicates
- British approaches to funding cultural organisations and activities
Detailed Itinerary Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28 March 2012</td>
<td>Train</td>
<td>Brussels to Amsterdam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 March 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Senior Officials, Dutch Defence Materiel Organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 March 2012</td>
<td>Flight</td>
<td>Amsterdam to London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 March 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Mr Damien Welfare, London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 April 2012</td>
<td>Train</td>
<td>London to Plymouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 April 2012</td>
<td>Meeting and site inspection</td>
<td>Royal Navy submarine facility, Devonport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 April 2012</td>
<td>Train</td>
<td>Plymouth to London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 April 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Rhodes House, Oxford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 April 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Department for Culture Media and Sport, London</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Meetings and Outcomes / Findings

Meeting 1
Commodore R Laurens, Dutch Defence Materiel Organisation
29 March 2012

I was given an outline of the structure and procedures of the Dutch DMO. This organisation supervises an annual acquisition programme of approximately the same size as Australia's, but is in the process of reducing its workforce from about 6000 to 2200 personnel. This reflects cuts in the size of the Dutch defence force in the immediate future. Apart from Afghanistan, the Dutch military operates principally on EU operations in Africa and on piracy patrols in the Indian Ocean.

Thresholds for cabinet involvement in procurement are much higher than in Australia. Only projects worth above €250 million go to cabinet. There is also a much greater role for the parliament in scrutinising and approving defence projects (including purchases). All projects worth over €100 million must be sent to the parliament for prior scrutiny. Greater autonomy seems to rest with the DMO in decision-making about acquisitions.

The NATO military supply agency (NAMSA) assists by offering brokerage and arranging purchasing of "second-hand" equipment. Holland built Walrus submarines in the 1970/80s, but today would be unable to
replicate this process without considerable international assistance. Strong competition policies are at work in Dutch acquisition policy. There is no equivalent of Australia’s SICs or PICs.

Meeting 2
Mr Damien Welfare, co-author Unfinished Business - Reforming the House of Lords
30 March 2012

Mr Welfare has extensive experience in the work of the House of Lords and the program of the former government to reform its constitution. We discussed current plans for reform, and processes used by the House for managing Parliamentary business and the operation of its committee system.

Meeting 3
Rear Admiral Steve Lloyd, RN, Defence Equipment and Support
Mike Homer, Babcock International Group
2 April 2012

This visit is offered an insight into issues concerning supply and sustainment of the British nuclear submarine fleet. The Royal Navy has entered into a risk-and reward-sharing contract with Babcock International, under which all Britain’s submarines are supported. The partnership however also includes a role for Babcock in Britain’s aircraft carrier development, management of naval bases in Devon and Scotland and the development of future submarine capabilities.

This approach allows the partnership (including the Ministry of Defence, the Royal Navy and Rolls Royce) to control costs and improve availability of assets. Babcock is contracted to deliver savings through its Terms of Business Agreement. Savings targets are built into the agreement (about £1 billion over 10 years). Key challenges in this arrangement include: safety, life extension and transition to new classes, gearboxes, operational tempo and a lack of experienced people.

Since the 1990s the UK has downsized its submarine fleet by about half. The modern fleet combines both combat capability and a nuclear deterrent capacity. The Devonport facility is a naval base bath with large parts of the complex owned by Babcock.

I was informed that the downside of sharing risk can be greater cost. The Submarine Enterprise Performance Programme aims to reach a balancing point between risk and cost. Risk sharing works better with sustainment programs then with acquisition programs. SEPP works on a best-for-enterprise basis, for example the Ministry recognises the need for reasonable profit by industry players and suppliers recognise need for cost efficient and timely delivery of required capability.

Meeting 4
London-based officers, Australian Federal Police
David Armond, Deputy Director International, Serious Organised Crime Agency
3 April 2012
I was briefed on international crime operations and other roles of overseas-based officers of the AFP.

SOCA is a new approach to tackling organised crime. It comes against a background of broader reforms and changes in British public policy, including the election of Police and Crime Commissioners and the formulation of a National Security Strategy overseen by a National Security Council. This comes against the backdrop of an overriding priority to reduce the budget deficit and to enact public-sector reform.

Organised crime represents a serious challenge to Britain, costing it £20-£40 billion per year. It's estimated that there are over 30,000 criminals and 7000 criminal groups, part of a global phenomenon. My hosts admitted that the U.K.'s response had lagged behind, with a lack of any strategy or unifying direction. "Priority Threats" are drugs, fraud (including cyber fraud) and people trafficking.

The new National Crime Agency is expected to be able to take the intelligence strength of SOCA and make it translate into crime-fighting outputs. The overview role will be played by the National Security Council, to be chaired by the Home Secretary. Operations will be domestic and international, for example some 30 SOCA officers are based in Afghanistan targeting drug trafficking (paid for by the Foreign Office). A total of about 120 SOCA officers are to be based overseas, with another 150 based in SOCA's international branch.

Interestingly, there is no UN policing role for UK police, largely because the regional constabularies have not had an interest in participating.

Meeting 6
Rhodes House, Oxford
4 April 2012

I was given extensive information about the work of Rhodes House in Oxford and the mission of the Rhodes scholarships. I was taken on a walking tour of Oxford by two Australian Rhodes scholars.

Meeting 7
Keith Nichol, Head of Cultural Diplomacy, Department for Culture Media and Sport
5 April 2012

Britain's funding mechanisms for the Arts are more centralised than Australia's. A great deal of effort is dedicated to securing donations by wealthy benefactors (£680 million in 2010/11). The Department also runs Gift Aid, whereby government matches a donation of one pound to eligible organisations with a gift of 20p. The Department directly funds 13 national institutions (e.g. British Library, English National Opera); beyond this, all arts organisations are funded at arm's length by the Arts Council.
Conclusion

The outcomes of my visit were diverse, ranging across all the areas of responsibility of my shadow portfolio.

Australian policymakers can take some comfort from the extent to which we have "passed the point" at which British practice or policy development is currently. In dealing, for example, with organised crime, the UK authorities seem to be struggling with developments that are outstripping capacity. The new National Crime Agency is not due to be fully set up until September/October 2013. Its role will further be complicated by the fact that it has to work through 43 separate constabularies in England and Wales (Scotland is sensibly collapsing its 8 constabularies into one). Issues like this put the Australian experience of federalism into some context!

The most conspicuous example I encountered on this visit of Britain being ahead of Australia was in the area of military sustainment. The risk- and reward-sharing arrangement between Babcock, the Royal Navy and other industry partners represents a significant innovation which Australia can consider. It is painfully obvious that risk-shifting remains a serious problem in defence contracting around the world; this British approach seems to be the most substantial attempt to obviate this problem in some time.

One conspicuous reward from the Babcock approach is development of the concept of "Single View of the Truth". This is underpinned by information platforms common to all the parties. So information available on a secure network anywhere in the UK or the world about, say, the state of repair of a particular submarine will be accessible to all the relevant stakeholders (in contrast to Collins, where three separate databases are employed). Another reward is that workforces are highly integrated and skills readily transferable.

Massive problems in managing Defence commitments with fewer overall resources are an issue for both countries. Making private sector contractors stakeholders in this process seems sensible.

Britain seems more advanced than Australia in the area of deterring people smuggling. SOCA's role in Europol allows it to work closely with countries such as Spain and the Netherlands, which appear to be major drug- and people-smuggling channels. Some UK police are embedded in Europol, allowing stronger bilateral relations and quicker intelligence sharing.

One problem Britain may be attacking ahead of a similar phenomenon in Australia is "Romance Fraud". This is where fraudulent emailers, often men, develop relationships with British women and then seek money to travel to Britain; an interesting twist on the Nigerian scam!
Overseas Study Travel Report

Special Minister of State
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Minister

In accordance with the requirements of Clause 9.2(b) of Remuneration Tribunal Determination 2006/18 (the Determination), I submit the following statement reporting on my recent overseas study travel.

I note that, in accordance with Clause 9.5 of the Determination, a copy of this statement may be obtained from you upon request by any Senator or Member. I also note that this statement will be tabled in the Parliament at your discretion, including as part of the six monthly tabling of entitlements expenditure for Senators and Members by the Department of Finance and Deregulation.

Yours sincerely

[Signature]

Senator Nigel Scullion
23rd May 2012
**Purpose of Journey**

The purpose of my journey was to increase my knowledge in the areas of Direct Instruction Learning which is widely used in the United States as well as Indigenous/Native American tourism ventures and practices and the successes of indigenous employment programs. I also looked at Alligator farming and export practices and the successes they have achieved with their leather products to compare with our Crocodile industry in Australia, particularly in the Northern Territory.

**Detailed Itinerary Schedule**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 April 2012</td>
<td>Flight</td>
<td>2.45pm UA5870 Sydney to San Francisco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flight</td>
<td>3.10pm UA5296 San Francisco to Eugene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Accommodation</td>
<td>Hilton Eugene Conference Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 April 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>10am Kurt Engelmann, President National Institute for Direct Instruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>3pm Gordon Bettles, Many Nations Longhouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 April 2012</td>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>8am drive to Warm Springs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>12.30pm Saundra Danzuka Warm Springs Ventures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>5pm Jeff Anspack, CEO &amp; Tribal Elders Warm Springs Ventures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Accommodation</td>
<td>Kah-Nee-Ta Resort, Warm Springs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 &amp; 8 April 2012</td>
<td>Events</td>
<td>Participating in various cultural activities on reservation</td>
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<tr>
<td>9 April 2012</td>
<td>Flight</td>
<td>12.29pm UA 6406 Eugene to San Francisco</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flight</td>
<td>2.57pm San Francisco to Houston</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Accommodation</td>
<td>Hotel Intercontinental – Galleria, Houston</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 April 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>12pm Ms Nana Booker AM, Honorary Consul for Australia</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>12.30pm Tour of Booker-Lowe Indigenous Art Gallery &amp; Consulate of Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 April 2012</td>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>8.30am Drive to El Campo, Texas</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>11.00am Larry &amp; Donna Janik, Janik Alligators</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>2.30pm Drive back to Houston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 April 2012</td>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>7am Drive to Livingston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>9.30am Karl Williams, Alabama Coushatta Tribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>11.30am Drive to Dallas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Accommodation</td>
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<tr>
<td>13 April 2012</td>
<td>11.30am Shannon &amp; Owners of Tandy Leather Factory, Forth Worth</td>
<td>Fairmont Dallas</td>
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<tr>
<td>15 April 2012</td>
<td>8.10am AA1164 Dallas to New Orleans</td>
<td>Hotel Intercontinental, New Orleans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 April 2012</td>
<td>10.30am Mike Benge, Louisiana Alligator Advisory Council &amp; Michael Farizo, Nathan Wall Alligator Farmer</td>
<td>1pm Gina Warner and members of team Partnership for Youth Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 April 2012</td>
<td>10am Phillip E Boggs II Deputy Assistant Director &amp; Deputy SHPO Louisiana Department of Cultural Affairs</td>
<td>4pm Drive to Destin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 April 2012</td>
<td>11am Melissa Hine Human Resources Energy &amp; Resources</td>
<td>1pm Michael Orgeron, K.J.B. Gorgon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 April 2012</td>
<td>11.30am Drive Destin to New Orleans</td>
<td>7.28pm UA263 New Orleans to Los Angeles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 April 2012</td>
<td>7.28pm UA839 Los Angeles to Sydney</td>
<td>10.17pm UA839 Los Angeles to Sydney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 April 2012</td>
<td>6.10am Arrive Sydney</td>
<td>In Transit</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Key Meetings and Outcomes / Findings

Thursday 5th April

- Meet Kurt Engelmann: Discussion on the effectiveness of the “Direct Instruction” method of teaching, its historical effectiveness, and how the delivery result compares with “Main Stream” delivery.

- Meet Gordon Bettles: Role of the “Long House” is to preserve and enhance First American Culture. Discussion covered roles and responsibility of the “Steward”, and the activities and conventions of the “Longhouse”

Friday 6th April

- Meet Jeff Anspach, CEO of warm springs ventures: Detailed briefing of Warm Springs Ventures assets, Warm Springs Casino, Hydro Power Company, Warm Springs Telco.

Tuesday 10th April

- Meet Honorary Consul for Australia, Ms Nana Booker AM: Broad ranging discussion on threats and opportunities facing Australian Indigenous art in the United States.

- Tour of Booker-Lowe Indigenous Art Gallery & Consulate of Australia.

Wednesday 11th April

- Meet with Larry & Donna Janik, Janik Alligators, LLC: Tour of the Alligator grow out and production ponds, tour of the processing facilities. Principal discussions around application of process to Australian Salt Water Crocodiles.

Thursday 12th April

- Meet Karl Williams, Alabama Coushatta Tribe-Texas: Comprehensive brief of the history of the Alabama Coushatta tribe, and discussions around access to the reservation and the impact of sovereignty on commercial enterprises within the treaty area.

- Meeting & business Mixer, DFW Native American Chamber of Commerce & Michael Barber, Program Director National Center American Indian Enterprise Development:
Friday 13th April

- Meet Shannon & owners of Tandy Leather Factory: Tour of factory and brief on employment opportunities for indigenous employment.

Monday 16th April

- Meet Mike Benge, Landowner Representative, Louisiana Alligator Advisory Council: Discussion on the Louisiana Alligator plan of management, and the implications of multiple access demands from stakeholders accessing waterfowl and fish stocks.

- Meet Gina Warner Executive Director, Partnership for Youth Development and members of the team: Broad ranging discussion on youth reengagement, and briefing in current programs.

Tuesday 17th April

- Meet Phillip E. Boggan II, Deputy Assistant Secretary & Deputy SHPO, Louisiana: Department of Cultural Affairs. Brief on how stakeholders are engaged, and how consensus decisions are made.

- Meet Secretary Schedler, Lt. Governor Jay Dardenne, Commissioner of Agriculture, Mike Strain & Mr. Robert Barham, Secretary of the Department of Wildlife & Fisheries: Brief on wildlife management plans, and associated Legislation.

- Meet Tanya Sturman, Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries: Brief on enforcement and Alligator management issues from an operational perspective.

Wednesday 18th April


Thursday 19th April

Conclusion

My study tour to various parts of the U.S. was motivated by a need to examine how other jurisdictions were meeting similar challenges to a number of issues we face in Australia. The most recent NAPLAN tests, indicate that the gap in educational outcomes in Indigenous Australia is widening. A series of trials is being conducted in Cape York in Queensland, to introduce "Direct Instruction" as an alternative to main stream Education delivery.

After listening to experts that have worked in both systems, and examined results from an evidence based assessment of "Direct Instruction" in the U.S. I am of the view that D.I. Provides consistently improved outcomes in similar demographics to those found in Australia.

Recruitment and retention of long term Indigenous unemployed is clearly an international challenge. The key themes in successful responses appear to be a focus on providing an intensive case management style support, and securing support from family and community for the shift to employment. A period of on-site residential support appears to have played a significant part of the successful programs.

In response to a growing movement for some type of sovereignty for Indigenous Australians, I visited a number of communities that have the status of a separate sovereign nation.

I was impressed with the impact of some initiatives that stemmed from the regions sovereign status. A principal income from First American Nations is revenue from Casinos, this has been quoted at around thirty billion dollars, this benefit extends to extensive local employment opportunities. Other initiatives included Hydro Schemes that create both income and employment.

I was saddened to observe that despite these "sovereign" Opportunities, unemployment was over fifty percent, and many of the associated social indicators were significantly worse than Australian Aboriginal communities.

Australian Saltwater Crocodile production in the North of Australia allows for a small number of short term employees primarily involved in egg collection. I visited a production facility, that demonstrates opportunities for significantly increased employment opportunities, particularly in the grow out to hatchlings, in areas directly adjacent to the collection areas. We should be conducting trials on intensive captive breeding programs to validate claims that the success with Alligator species could be translated to Crocodile species.
THE HON JUDI MOYLAN MP

and

DR MAL WASHER MP

United Kingdom and Denmark
12 – 29 April 2012
REPORT

VISIT TO UNITED KINGDOM AND DENMARK

Dr Mal Washer MP and the Hon Judi Moylan MP

11\textsuperscript{th} April – 29\textsuperscript{th} April, 2012

OVERVIEW

An invitation to attend the \textit{European Diabetes Leadership Forum} in Copenhagen, hosted by Novo Nordisk was the main reason for this trip.

As foundation members of the \textit{Parliamentary Diabetes Support Group (PDSG)} we have advocated for the diabetes community since 2000 when the PDSG was first established.

An invitation to a Conference on immigration, \textit{Borders of Punishment} at Oxford University provided an opportunity to hear experts provide the latest research on the movement of people and detention policies.

We also took the opportunity to meet with Lord Deben, President of Globe International, to discuss global action to address climate change.

The extraordinary growth and development of renewable energy, particularly wind farms has long been a contentious issue in Europe and the visit provided
an opportunity to investigate the successes and the concerns that have arisen as the industry has developed in the UK and Denmark.

**LONDON**

**Meeting:** 13th April 2012

**GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA, EUROPEAN OFFICE**

Agent General Kevin Skipworth CVO, Government of Western Australia European Office and Mr Stuart Russell, Senior Trade & Investment Manager.

**Diabetes**

We discussed our interest in Diabetes and the United Nations commitment to non-communicable diseases. There are forthcoming meetings and conferences which may be of interest to Australian professionals and companies and we undertook to keep the Agent General apprised of these meetings over the next few months.

**Trade with Africa**

The Agent General explained the role of the Western Australian European Office and the current West Australian government’s focus on engagement with African nations, particularly in mining and mining technologies.

The importance of developing educational opportunities for African students in Western Australia’s educational system should not be understated. An example was cited in Mongolia. There Rio Tinto has experienced success in winning the bid to operate the largest coal and copper mine in the Gobi desert. This was due in large part to the fact that many of the Mongolian politicians had been educated either in Britain or Australia.

**Business Development in Western Australia**

Major resource projects in Western Australia have driven business investment sharply upward. It increased by $45 billion in real terms between 2004 and 2009. Business investment is forecast to continue its upward trajectory to $62 billion in 2013-14. ¹

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¹ Government of Western Australia, Department of State Development, Department of Commerce, Local Content Report, May 2011
Businesses in Western Australia have been concerned that they are unable to maximise their share of this business as the large international corporations have advantages and are winning major contracts in Western Australia. Some major mining and industry projects proponents already have suppliers and sub-contractors outside Australia, particularly in countries where labour and other costs are low. The confluence of these factors is making it increasingly difficult for Western Australian businesses to compete.

Victoria recently mandated a level of local business engagement. Brazil has also set a quota on local content which has some positives and negatives. There is a view that ultimately this approach may cause distortions in the market.

To assist local businesses to capitalise on the opportunities the West Australian Government in partnership with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Western Australia established Project Connect. It lists major projects and opportunities for sub-contractors and suppliers in an effort to provide greater opportunities for the engagement of local businesses.

Project Connect supplements the Industry Capability Network of Western Australia (CNWA).

To further strengthen opportunities for Western Australian businesses, the Agent General’s office is determined to improve collaborative networking between them and British and European companies. Networking and conferencing opportunities can facilitate partnerships that build collective power so as to offer attractive and competitive tenders to mining and other large enterprises.

Financial and Carbon Trading Opportunities

Western Australia has a number of advantages as a secondary financial trading centre in Australia due to its proximity to Asian markets and being in the same time zone as China.

Given the new legislation on emissions trading legislation and the West Australian gas industry being large emitters of carbon, the west coast of Australia would be a natural fit to become a major centre in tradeable carbon contracts.
Renewable Energy – Wind Farms

A significant focus of the visit to London is to examine emerging renewable energy technology and the need to keep abreast of the legislative requirements. Refer to attached Private Members Motion

The expansion of wind power in Europe, as an alternative source of energy has been driven by generous government subsidises. Australia has also adopted this approach and is now witnessing rapid growth of the industry.

The new generation of wind-turbines are the height of Sydney Harbour Bridge and the location of turbines is currently generating some heated debate, particularly in rural Australia.

Research into the health impact and quality life for those living in close proximity to wind turbines is not settled. Legislation and planning policies have not kept pace with the growth in development.

Mr Stuart Russell, Senior Trade & Investment Manager for the European Office of the Western Australian Government related the issue of individuals signing long term leases with power generators to place solar panels on the rooftop of their private residences and then experiencing difficulties with selling the property and mortgaging and the property is essentially encumbered by a long term lease with the owner.

Similar concerns are now being raised by adjoining owners to properties where wind farms are being located as they are being offered compensation in proposals that may encumber their properties for lengthy periods of time.

In any event the planning issues in relation to wind turbines are now causing heated debate in parts of the United Kingdom and there is currently a Private Members Bill in the British Parliament calling on the government to address these concerns.
Meeting: 13th April 2012

Professor Sir George Alberti, Chairman King’s College Hospital, NHS Foundation Trust

Dr David Hopkins, Clinical Director, ACLN/Clinical Lead Diabetes, King’s College Hospital

Dr Carol Gayle, Consultant Physician, Clinical Lead Diabetes, King’s College Hospital

DIABETES, DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT AND CARE

The purpose of the meeting was to explore British Government policy in regard to managing the growing challenge of diabetes.

Worldwide 285 million people are estimated to have diabetes. That represents 6.4 per cent of the global population. There are 2.9 million deaths each year directly caused by diabetes. To highlight the challenge ahead, it is estimated that the number of people with diabetes will increase by 46.7 per cent globally from 2010 to 2030.

Type I diabetes is one of the most common chronic diseases in children. It occurs more frequently than cancer, cystic fibrosis, multiple sclerosis and muscular dystrophy.

The UK has introduced a number of positive initiatives to effectively manage the growing pandemic of diabetes and clearly recognises the future challenges.

There are anxieties around the globe, including in the UK, that as governments attempt to counter the impact of global financial pressures, budget cuts will affect the delivery of medical services to patients with diabetes and other chronic illnesses.

Although the British Government has stated that it will quarantine the National Health Service from budget cuts, it is likely that a commitment to 20 billion GBP in savings will affect hospital funding and place increasing pressure on the delivery of health care in other spheres. It is thought that this will also impact on the treatment and care of people with diabetes.

Britain has the advantage of having a dedicated Minister with a focus on chronic diseases, Paul Burstow MP, Minister of State for Department of Health,
who is a Liberal Democrat and who is quite focussed on the issue of diabetes and chronic illness.

As a result of public anxieties about the future of public funding for health and hospital care for people with diabetes and chronic illness, strong political activism is also emerging in patient/consumer circles.

The health sector is relying on a forthcoming Audit Commission Report (akin to Australia’s Productivity Commission) which may indicate the way forward to implementing strong preventative and care policies for people with diabetes and chronic illness.

Dr Hopkins has an optimistic outlook for the future treatment of people with diabetes. He was of the view that the effective treatment and care of diabetic patients rests with emerging technologies and patient empowerment.

**Dose adjustment for normal eating program (DAPHNE)**

Clinicians along with patient care groups have developed a set of protocols—a list of **MUST DO’S** for patient care including a component of volunteer work and a ‘buddy’ system to assist with ongoing treatment and care of diabetics.

This is based on the German system known as the **Dose Adjustment for Normal Eating** (DAPHNE Program). Aimed primarily at Type 2 diabetics, it encourages patient self management and moves away from a rigid to a more flexible model of care.

Some clinicians have been resistant to managed care models and there were clinicians who were initially sceptical about the efficacy of the DAPHNE Program in the early phase of its introduction.

The DAPHNE Program has now been established in around 80 centres in the United Kingdom with excellent evidence based assessment.

The efficacy of integrated patient management was demonstrated in the early German model. In 2007 the audit of **DAPHNE** reported remarkably good results on all indicators including HbA1c, blood pressure, cholesterol and the avoidance of diabetic foot complications.

The results in Germany have proven to be a little more successful than in UK. Nevertheless the introduction of The **DAPHNE** Program has produced excellent results. The cost of such care in the UK is approximately 400 GBP per patient.
per annum. When weighed against the cost of rapidly deteriorating health and the myriad complications that may arise in cases where diabetes is poorly managed, this is considered to be very cost effective.

Modelling work is currently being undertaken in Sheffield with the results expected to be published in the next year.

Australian Professor David McIntyre has been involved with the implementation of OzDAPHNE in Australia. There are currently nineteen centres located in Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, ACT, Western Australia and New South Wales.

**Managing Type 1 Diabetes**

It is clear that for people with Type 1 diabetes an effective strategy for improved patient health is one that reduces the costs of complications arising from poor control of HbA1c.

Any program directed at Type 1 diabetics needs to have a strong patient education component. This can assist patients to make the link between eating the correct foods types for optimal management of HbA1c.

HbA1c can fluctuate with exercise, illness and travel and attention to diet can assist in maintaining good control.

In medically difficult cases of poor HbA1c control, the use of new interventions such as *closed loop devices* which continuously measures glucose levels combined with insulin pump therapy can be invaluable in improving patient health and avoiding complications.

In cases where pump therapy, careful glucose monitoring and patient management is unsuccessful then islet transplant therapy should be considered.

The UK public health system currently talks about a structural education program for all Type I diabetics but does not specify clearly what this entails.

A program that empowers patients and produces results requires an education system that is validated and quality assured and assessed at regular intervals.

For example the *DAPHNE* Program invites patients back for a return session, at an interval of about six weeks after the initial program is completed. This is not
part of the formal program however it is considered that it should be a formal part of any management program.

**Technological Advances in Health**

A potentially positive change in the management of diabetes and chronic illness is electronic health. Currently though the e-health system in the UK does not make links to allied services such as pharmacy. Therefore doctors can not accurately check on what medications patients are actually taking, in contrast to what they have been prescribed.

Scotland has introduced a very effective e-health system with links to allied health. It incorporates an interface between what medications have been prescribed and what the patient is taking.

Dr David Hopkins mainly concentrates on Type I diabetes management with a view to optimising the use of insulin in the ongoing management of hyperglycaemia including the use of insulin pump technology. Brittle diabetics find it almost impossible to control HbA1c in spite of the best of normal patient management.

The UK uses a clinical basis for free access to insulin pumps and children automatically qualify as do adults with hyperglycaemia. This is in contrast to the system in Australia where families without private health insurance are means tested for access to insulin pumps.

The means test cut off in Australia for subsidy parental income is $67,389 - $101,312. The subsidy works on a sliding scale between 10 and 80 percent of total pump purchase price dependent on the gross family income. The minimum subsidy paid will be $500 and the maximum subsidy will currently be $6,400 depending on the insulin pump chosen. The current uptake of subsidised pumps is 314. Under the 2012/13 Budget announcements the Insulin pump program reduces the number of subsidised pumps to 60 per year for the next four years.

The care system in the UK is resulting in improved health outcomes for patients in maintaining a healthy HbA1c level. It is also driving up standards of discerning care practice.

A three dimensional curve for diabetics includes managing the psychological issues. A typical care program would include a social support worker, a clinical
psychologist and a family therapist in some cases. This model targets those with Type I diabetes, who may be at risk of poor HbA1c control. Poor control may occur despite the patient being well educated and with good clinical care or their may be other issues preventing optimal control.

The target group may also include ‘hard to reach’ people who find it difficult to surmount barriers to self-management, require frequent hospital admission, have little contact with primary health services or have difficulties such as needle phobia, homelessness, depression and family issues.

These people are encouraged to use routine services supported by both physical and psychological care.

It is alarming to note that in the UK it is estimated that 40 per cent of teenagers do not access hospital care services.

**Research – Islet Cell Transplantation and Vaccination Trials**

On the research front the UK now has six Islet Cell Transplantation Centres across the UK and at this early stage the progress is evident in the effectiveness of early transplants on the lives of patients including a former Olympic runner.

It was indicated that islet cell transplants were to be utilised with people who experienced exceptionally poor control.

Vaccination trials are underway in the UK for people with early Type I diabetes. The vaccination consisted of C-peptides which have been identified as causing cellular damage, specifically where they cause islet cell damage.

Some studies into the rising rate of Type I diabetes suggest links with higher standards of hygiene and health in general. These conclusions are being drawn due to the steep rise in Type I diabetes in Scandinavia and Russia. Both countries experienced long periods of food shortages after wars and revolution, followed by a period of plentiful food supply.
Meeting: Monday 16th April 2012

RenewableUK, Greencoat House, Francis Street London SW1P 1DH UK

Chris Streatfield, Director of Health and Safety

Jennifer Webber, Director of External Affairs

Paul Maile, Clean Energy & Sustainability Group – Lawyer

Rob Jeffery, Parliamentary Officer

RENEWABLE ENERGY – WIND FARM PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Programme:

- A broad overview
- Investment opportunities – a focus on offshore wind and supply chain
- Barriers to development including planning, noise, aviation and grid
- Health and Safety
- Questions and answers.

A Broad Overview

RenewableUK is a trade association for the UK wind and marine renewable energy industry. It has approximately 650 member companies.

Currently around 9.5 per cent of energy generated in the UK comes from renewables and about 5 per cent of that is generated by wind turbines.

There is currently 4.7GW onshore installed capacity, 1.9 GW offshore installed capacity, 3.8 GW under construction, 5.6 GW has been through the planning process and consent given for its development and 7.4 GW is in the planning stage.

Investment Opportunities

Although Britain is a world leader in offshore wind development, this is still comparatively low compared to other European countries such as Spain and Denmark.

Planning for onshore developments of less than 50 mega watts (mw) is, in general, a function of local authorities. (That would be roughly equivalent to 25 turbines, with around 10 turbines per field).
Projects over 50 megawatts (MW) require national approval.

The European targets are set at 20 per cent of energy through renewable energy projects by 2020.

A 15 per cent target has been allocated to the UK.

To reach this target the UK could accommodate 20 factories for the construction of turbines and for supply chain goods associated with this industry.

RenewableUK estimates that it would employ up to 90,000 people working in wind and marine sectors to support this target.

To meet these targets would require the investment of 60 billion GBP.

Wind turbines are getting larger and blades range in size from 80 metres to 145 metres from ground to blade tip.

Britain is undergoing electricity market reform and the shape of this reform may determine the scale of renewable energy delivery for decades to come.

Problems with the processing of proposals could slow delivery and therefore investment in the sector. This is in contrast to Denmark which has a one stop shop for renewable energy development.

The UK has the potential though to build on its current leading position in the development of offshore wind farms.

The process for Round 3 off shore wind turbine leasing represents a major change in the way the UK manages these contracts. It involves 32.2GW, 9 zones for development and 14 bidding companies. It will involve a 90 billion GBP private investment.

This will require co-ordinated industrial strategies and steady demand for turbines to justify the establishment of manufacturing in the UK.

There are parallels to the North Sea oil and gas industry development.

Companies which may be interested are Siemens, Vestas, Gamesa and Mitsubishi.
Barriers to Development

There has been some political and public opposition to on shore planning and construction of wind-turbines.

The approval rate in the UK is about 30 per cent. It is below 30 per cent before appeal and runs at about 50 per cent approval rate after appeal.

Key issues to be resolved include noise, aviation and power grids. Despite these challenges, the UK authorities consider that wind energy offers a major opportunity to reconfigure the ageing power grid infrastructure for the twenty-first century.

The Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (OFGEM) reform remit is to make the sector less risk averse and to take the strategic risk approach and plan for grid upgrades.

There are issues for land owners and financial institutions when a lease is required to locate a wind farm on a property. It may involve a caveat to protect the energy company interests over the lease period. Given the high cost of infrastructure and the likely long term contract there are questions about the impact on land values, re-saleability and mortgage or financing and re-financing of the property.

There is a view that mistakes have been made in the UK in the development of the sector. The industry has been very good at putting forward the technical arguments but not so good at quantifying the economic case.

RenewableUK is now in the process of developing a rigorous financial analysis to better argue the financial benefits of wind generated energy.

On the planning issues, Wales and Scotland make there own decisions. The planning regime is very fragmented in England. Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland determine their own planning policies. For developments under 50 MW in Northern Ireland planning comes under the UK. Scotland can approve developments over 50 MW.

England and Wales come under the Planning Act 2008 (this act also governs air traffic and rail). There have been many changes to the Act, the latest in 2011.
The problems are not so much policy problems, rather implementation challenges. Observations from some commentators were that the renewable energy sector has not ‘joined the dots’ very well.

One of the challenges is making sure local communities benefit from wind farm development. There are benefits to the community from energy self sufficiency and it may be further attractive to communities which embrace the new technology to benefit from lower energy costs.

Feed-in tariffs were established to encourage local communities to take up the new technologies in renewable energy. However the rules are too complex for many people to understand and the system is considered by some to be too bureaucratic. This creates barriers to the take up rate.

Capital cost of infrastructure is very high. Nevertheless, feed-in tariffs are currently stimulating community driven projects.

**Wind Farm Health and Safety issues**

RenewableUK recognise that it must plan to enable the delivery of an expanding UK wind, wave and tidal sector free of fatalities, injuries and work related ill-health.

There are six active health strategy and working groups and a new five year strategy involving: Leadership and engagement, guidance and good practice, policy and regulatory, training and skills and statistics and benchmarking.

Infrasound has been largely discredited and according to RenewableUK there is no current robust scientific evidence that wind turbine syndrome is a health risk.


According to RenewableUK science appears to be quite clear that aerodynamic noise in blades is undiscernible in most situations. There may be audible sounds via amplitude modulations in the aerodynamic swish and low
frequency sound heard further a-field. This is not a widespread issue, although claims on the internet promote some of the negative claims. Amplitude modulation noise complaints are very, very rare.

RenewableUK made the point that by any objective measure, current knowledge can demonstrate that no application in the UK has been refused on health issues.

Health and safety regulation is not specific to the wind power generation sector. It relies on existing construction and utilities and the technologies are safe by any objective risk terms. RenewableUK contends that as a basic technology it is safe. They give the example of cranes on building sites and constructions in general. There are risks to people from other means of power generation and wind presents no greater risk.

**Wind Turbines, Planning and Regulation**

There have been issues around the impact of wind turbine air movement and the operation of radars associated with aircraft.

A new generation of radars now being developed will resolve those concerns in relation to both on and off shore developments. A 5 GW project in Scotland is currently delayed due to concern about radar interference problems.

Also some issues were raised about interference with nuclear detection devices as required by United Nations under UN treaty arrangements.

There are political arguments about renewable energy driving up the cost of energy. The fact is that the old grid system is ‘creaking; and there was always going to be a cost associated with the installations of new transmission lines.

AC power is not suitable for sea transmission whereas DC power is suitable, but needs conversion back to AC. This requires large sub-stations which may have to be approved by local authorities. The same goes for underground cables which may need separate approvals from other authorities.

Renewable UK has developed a good working relationship with the Regulator. There is a single Regulator in the UK and there are criminal sanctions in Scotland applying to companies which breach the regulations.

There was a strong push to have a specialised regime for off shore wind turbines but in the end it was found to be unwarranted. Off shore
development is very restricted in any event and there are some natural barriers to development concerns.

In some cases, permission for development requires plans for decommissioning including a bond.

The problem of icing of blades has been the subject of a Report which has been spoken of in Parliament. This report is soon to be released.

As a technology though, the risks are low in regard to turbine and blade failure according to RenewableUK.

It is expected that this will be a challenging time ahead for the next 5 years to develop safety protocols but it is achievable. For example the Olympics 2012 projects worth 10 billion GBP has to date had zero fatalities.

Meeting: 16th April 2012

Conservation, Living Collections & Estates Directorate, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Wakehurst Place, Ardingly, West Sussex RH17 6TN

Dr Paul P Smith, Head of Seed Conservation & Leader of Millennium Seed Bank Partnership.

**MILLENNIUM SEED BANK PARTNERSHIP**

The seed Conservation Department and Millennium Seed Bank Partnership is the largest plant conservation project of its kind in the world. Seeds from 10 per cent of the world’s wild plant species have been collected and conserved. Their goal is to conserve one in four of the world’s plant species, or 25 per cent by 2020.

Plants provide food, medicines and materials and in some countries plant based material is the staple of the economy.

Through the Millennium Seed Bank Project, a wide range of plant diversity will be possible through habitat restoration and livelihoods programmes.
There are now 120 partner institutions in 50 countries across the world, including Australia.

Arid lands, mountain habitats, islands and coastal ecosystems are the main targets and a priority is given to collecting species which are threatened, rare and/or economically important.

Australia is a key partner along with South Africa, Madagascar, Kenya, Mexico, Chile, Brazil, USA and China.

The partnership with Australia involves the states and territories as well as a centre now located in Canberra.

**The Challenge of Diminishing Diversity**

There are myriad examples of why this partnership is vital and why governments have a critical role to play. Although private and public partnerships have a role to play, government investment in the project needs to be stepped up. For example 5 per cent of commercial seed is failing in the United Kingdom. This is in part due to poor drying and storage methods. The other factor in this failure is that commercial seed producers produce limited varieties, usually ones which are relatively easy to grow.

Farmers in the UK are being encouraged to change seeding practices for meadows to create greater diversity. However the availability of seed variety is not keeping up with demand.

Diminishing diversity is a matter of great concern. Currently 20 per cent of plants are faced with extinction. This is a conservative estimate and it does not take into account the impact of climate change.

Climate change will impact on food security, water availability, health and biodiversity.

Restoring water catchment forests should not be achieved with monoculture because this makes plants vulnerable to disease and pests. Extreme weather and climate change will exacerbate these problems.

There are 60,000 tree species and foresters understand about 1000 of these species.
The Millennium Seed Bank has a major part to play by providing horticultural expertise. MSB holds seed for 11,000 trees, more than any other institution in the world.

MSB is also taking part in the Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change Project. Australia has a significant role to play in sharing its technical expertise, especially with Africa. There are 38 national seed banks in Africa, 217 species, 33 natives and 151 other native species including vegetables, medicinal and ornamental. 52 per cent have germination problems and new protocols have been introduced for 46 useful, local species and passed on to African seed banks. For example: the smoking of certain species to produce germination.

The research facility was established to enable human innovation, adaptation and resilience and to provide plant based solutions to some of the contemporary challenges facing the world. There is no technological reason for any plant to become extinct.

Food security is threatened by shifting growing zones due to Co2, rainfall and temperature variations as well as increasing risks of invasive species of pests and diseases. Both agriculture and horticulture are potentially at risk and research into C4 photosynthesis may well provide new directions using genetic modification.

Meeting: 17th April 2012

Paul Creary, Assistant Director, Department of Energy & Climate Change, 3 Whitehall Place London

Hannah Brown, Head of Deployment, Land Based Renewables

RENEWABLE ENERGY, WIND TURBINE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

This discussion revolved around the generation of renewable energy through wind turbines.

The UK has a planning Act 2008 which has seen some changes but one of the major shifts in decision making is that planning decisions involving the
development of wind farms producing over 50 megawatt (MW) has been returned to the Minister responsible.

The new government made an election commitment to deal with the planning issues around the location of wind farms.

A National Planning Policy Framework was published following the election. It comprised a 53 page document, replacing over a 1000 pages of planning policy and guidance previously in operation.

The new policy framework guides local community wind turbine renewable energy development. There is a presumption in favour of renewable development and if it is a substantial proposal, it is anticipated that it would be approved without undue delay.

In the immediate past, planning timeframes sometimes exceeded 12 months for an initial decision and 18 months if the project had to go through an appeal process. This added considerable costs to developments. There is now a commitment to streamline development and to ensure that there are direct financial benefits to the community.

Business rates paid by the community have in the past gone to Treasury and then re-allocated. The Local Government Finance Bill seeks to ensure local government gets the business rate benefit directly. Community Bank protocols have been established with a minimum of 1000 GBP or up to 20,000,000 GBP over the life of the project benefiting the local community.

There have been some challenges in retailing energy to domestic customers and the government has now produced a Renewable Energy Roadmap to provide a clear guide on ways to reach renewable energy targets.\(^2\)

Other renewable energy proposals in the UK include a tidal energy project. However it is still a developing industry.

**Health issues**

There are guidelines around shadow flicker following a study conducted by the Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC). Parsons, Brinckerhoff were commissioned to conduct the study.\(^3\)

Noise is the issue most raised and the UK commissioned a study on health issues by Hayes, McKenzie.\(^4\)

The main change in the policy is to ensure that communities are fully engaged in the decision making process around the development of wind farms. Community engagement must take place earlier and more effectively than it has in the past.

The Inspector of Projects must be satisfied that they comply with government policy, consider local community views and the impact of the development on the local community.

On-shore wind farms are expected to yield 13 giga watts (GW) of power by 2020. Off shore projects are expected to generate 18 (GW).

The national grid is privately owned, supplemented with a regional grid network for which the owner is responsible in terms of connections and management. Electricity market reform has switched from incentive to contracts for difference across all energy products. This should result in a more stable price and is due to be implemented in May.

Nuclear is anticipated to become part of the mix of low emissions power generation with a new project possible within a decade. There are also plans for carbon storage and capture as part of the mix.

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**Meeting:** 17\(^{th}\) April, 2012

The Rt Hon. John Gummer, Lord Deben, President, GLOBE International

Adam C.T. Matthews, Secretary-General, GLOBE International

Lord Deben has written two articles one in the South China Morning Post on 14\(^{th}\) April 2012 *Fresh Opportunities* concerning carbon capture and storage technology and one on 4\(^{th}\) April 2012 ahead of the Rio +20 Conference titled *The 21\(^{st}\) Century Global Economy*.

\(^3\) For further information see the Report at

\(^4\) For further information see the Report
These articles take a positive view of the changes to a clean energy future and deal with the issue of the value of natural capital and the possibilities of new technology, to reduce emissions from fossil fuel through carbon capture and storage.

Lord Deben has recently visited Australia to discuss the development of a Globe International group in the Australian Parliament. He expects to visit Australia again next year and has written to the Speaker of the Australian Parliament inviting a delegation from Australia to Rio +20 conference in June 2012.

Globe International was established to facilitate exchanges between nations on legislative responses to climate change. It is not a substitute for international action through the UN forums; rather it adds value to that process.

Many countries, including Australia, are taking action at the domestic level to encourage a clean energy future and there is often disagreement as to the best mechanism to achieve this objective. However the passing of legislation at a national level is, as Globe International points out, a fundamental prerequisite to achieving the goal of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The Parliaments of the United Kingdom and Demark have agreement in principle that there needs to be a legislative base to encourage a move to a renewable energy future.

Countries other than Australia that have taken legislative measures to address climate change include: Brazil, China, European Union, Indonesia, Mexico, South Africa and South Korea.

In the foreword to The 2nd GLOBE Climate Legislation Study – A Review of Climate Change Legislation in 17 Countries, The Rt Hon. John Gummer, Lord Deben said: “...With the latest figures on global emissions showing a 6 per cent increase in 2010, it is clear that more needs to be done to slow and reverse the emissions of greenhouse gases if the international community is to have a realistic chance of limiting global average temperature rise to 2 degrees Celsius. This report demonstrates that legislators are responding to this challenge, albeit not yet at the level of ambition required....”
Meeting: 7th April, 2012

Karen Addington, Chief Executive JDRF, Sarah Johnson, Director of Policy and Communications

**TYPE 1 DIABETES**

**Insulin Pumps and closed loop devices**

Ultimately JDRF UK is working toward the development of an artificial pancreas. In the meantime insulin pumps are increasingly used particularly in patients who have difficulty stabilising their blood sugars.

The artificial pancreas requires the use of a pump and blood glucose monitoring technology which currently has had a low uptake.

The UK has an Insulin Pump Working Group which meets every three to four months with the aim of improving treatment. Those attending include patient groups, diabetes educators and leading clinicians. The clinician uptake of pump technology is slow with 5 leading clinicians and 14 other clinicians resolute in the use of pumps. The rest of the clinicians are not currently offering pumps.

Peer support in using the pumps is a critical factor for success.

JDRF has initiated a pump audit to determine how many patients are using a pump and what impact it has on controlling HBA1c.

**Islet Cell Transplant Research**

In the United Kingdom islet cell transplant research continues to be pursued. The use of this technology is currently limited to extremely difficult cases where blood sugar control is extremely poor. An example was given of a former Olympian who has done extremely well following an islet cell transplant.

The downside is that people must stay on immuno suppressive therapy which pre-disposes the patient to increased risk of infection and cancer.

Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation UK shared our enthusiasm for the future of stem cell therapy, shielded from auto-immune attack, as a possible cure for the disease of diabetes.
Meeting: 17th April, 2012

Meeting: Professor Stephen D Hopper, Director (CEO and Chief Scientist) Kew Royal Botanic Gardens

KEW GARDENS

Professor Hopper discussed climate change and concerns for food security. Plant diversity may assist in managing some of the negative aspects of climate change. Land clearing is slowing but as a global community we are still enamoured with the notion of clearing land. Urban clearing has exceeded clearing for agriculture purposes and more people are now living in urban areas. China is a good example of the movement of people from the country to the city.

Kew Gardens covers 300 acres of land and 500 acres at Wakehurst. Kew operates in 100 countries and has 800 staff over both sites and 600 volunteers. There are 80,000 members of Kew Gardens.

Botanists are generally convinced of the science of climate change and the need to act. It will become increasingly costly to rectify the damage the longer we delay action.

Loss of bio-diversity in Western Australia

We raised concerns about the loss of bio-diversity in the South West of Western Australia a world biodiversity hotspot. Tree species including Tuart, Karri, Marri, Peppermint and Jarrah are in decline and attracting secondary invasion of bugs, borers and fungi.

There is a lack of research to determine why this decline is occurring and how the problem can be rectified. The rainfall is diminishing and there is also an altering pattern of seasonal rainfall. There are also pollination problems.

There is a paucity of research money going into identifying factors that could reduce this decline.

There may be scope to direct state royalty for regions into research. 25% of the royalty revenue is going into regional areas for different projects. There has been some suggestion of waste and a new Board has been established to look at the value for money issues of the scheme.
Visit to United Kingdom and Denmark 2012

We invited Professor Hopper to work with us to explore the possibilities for making a scientific case for greater investment into resolving these issues when he returns to Perth.

Professor Hopper will return to work in Australia at the University of Western Australia as the Professor of Biodiversity later this year.

Meeting: 17th April 2012

Baroness Barbara Young CEO Diabetes UK

DIABETES – THE ROLE OF NON GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS

Diabetes UK is the main United Kingdom charity caring and campaigning for people with diabetes and those at risk of diabetes. It also collaborates with healthcare professionals to ensure the best possible care is available in the health system.

A strong voice in the UK diabetes community, Diabetes UK also raises funds for leading edge research into the prevention, care and cure for diabetes Types 1 and 2. Their theme is Care, Connect, Campaign.

They have developed an excellent website which can be found at http://www.diabetes.org.uk

Issues of mutual interest during our discussion included the increasing difficulties of funding diabetes programs, due in part to government’s budget constraints. The current global financial situation, particularly the financial problems in Europe, are forcing governments to tighten budgets. There are concerns that this may compromise best practice medicine in the diagnosis, treatment and management of diabetes.

It is giving rise to growing political advocacy, highlighted in a recent article on Diabetes UK website: Campaigners head to Westminster to demand better diabetes care dated 16th May 2012.

There is strong evidence to support early diagnosis and a holistic approach to care including medical and para-medical services such as podiatry and dietary management. These are essential components of an effective policy to manage the escalating number of people with diabetes and the ensuing complications.
It has been demonstrated that effective policies can save costs arising from undiagnosed and poorly controlled diabetes. Without effective policies governments and patients are faced with rising costs of care from complications and more hospital bed days.

Diabetes is fast becoming one of the most common chronic illnesses in the world with myriad health complications.

Meeting: 18th April 2012

Meeting: Tim Yeo MP Chairman Energy and Climate Change Select Committee
And Sarah Williams, Special Adviser to Tim Yeo

WIND TURBINES, PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

In terms of the planning decisions for wind turbines and wind farms Mr Yeo believes that the decision should be made at a local level. Wind farms have the potential to become economic in time. There are some difficulties with off shore wind farms.

There is a large number of turbines in the planning pipe-line in the UK and they currently require a high level of subsidy. This is in part due to the high cost of development and the fact that the turbines need to be supplemented with oil or gas fuel when there is inadequate wind to drive them. There is some public sensitivity around the placement of high voltage transmission lines.

Companies need to display a greater degree of transparency as there is a degree of public mistrust about the intentions of wind farm companies. It is the same argument as in hydraulic fracturing.

An Australian company is doing work in Lancashire at the present time. It is looking at the issue of benefits to the community from the development of wind farms.

Developers have the potential to make a contribution to the community by investing in community facilities and considering reducing the rates for energy to local users.

France for example has been very good at cutting energy rates for local communities in areas where wind farms are located.
The UK has a target for renewable energy and wind farms are expected to provide around 50 per cent of renewable energy. Solar is growing in popularity and some renewable energy will be generated from waste and there will be a small reliance on hydro.

Wave and tidal wave power is being trialled in the UK but is not very advanced. Transmission is an important issue as the costs can escalate sharply due to the distance of generation from existing transmission lines.

Mr Yeo is on the Board of Group Euro Tunnels which built the rail tunnel across the channel. It consists of 3 tunnels, one each direction and one service tunnel. The decision to build this was made in 1985 and finally in 2012 it is making a profit. This is after 3 refinancing packages and a write-off of 60 per cent of the debt. The great benefit now is that the carbon footprint is much lower than taking a ferry across the channel.

Most nuclear power stations are going to close in the next few years in the UK. This is due in part to the ageing infrastructure and although there is now new technology, there is only one firm proposal for the future development of nuclear power in the UK which is by a French company.

Meeting: 18th April 2012

Meeting: Rt Hon Patrick McLoughlin MP Government Chief Whip and Member for Derbyshire Dales and James Duddridge MP Member for Rochford & Southend

OPERATION OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND LORDS

Discussion revolved around the challenges of modern parliaments, proposed controversial changes to the House of Lords to an elected Senate and the Government’s commitment to fiscally responsible government and the passage of the Finance Bill No 4, through the House of Commons.

We attended Prime Minister’s Question time and the questions mostly revolved around the Government’s tax cuts included in the Finance Bill No 4 and Scotland’s forthcoming referendum to become independent politically from the UK.
Meeting: 18th April, 2012

Meeting: Adrian Sanders MP Liberal Democrat Member for Torbay. Adrian Chairs the All Party Parliamentary Group on Diabetes and the European Diabetes Group.

DIABETES PARLIAMENTARY SUPPORT GROUPS

We discussed ways to maintain interest in diabetes within the Parliamentary groups. Diabetes poses a serious challenge to governments managing the health budget. In most parts of the world, there is an alarming rise in the number of people with diabetes and all the associated complications.

Keith Vaz MP, a Member of the Group was, on the day of our visit, introducing a Private Members Bill into the House of Commons on the reduction of sugar in soft drinks.

Meeting: 18th April 2012

Chris Heaton-Harris MP Member for Daventry

PRIVATE MEMBERS BILL ON WIND FARMS

Mr Heaton-Harris has a Private Members Bill before the House in relation to the planning issues and efficiency of government subsidising wind energy.

He says that for every 10 units of energy produced by wind turbines, 8 must be generated by supplementary fossil fuel.

Owners of land are being paid on average about 50,000 GBP to allow wind turbine development on their land.

There is a substantial backlash in the House of Commons and he has managed to get 106 signatures on a petition to government to stop subsidising wind generated power.
The proposal includes:

- Changes to planning rules
- A minimum of ten per cent reduction of wind farms (although Mr Heaton-Harris is keen to see a thirty per cent reduction) to ensure that wind farms are located only in the most efficient areas
- Reduced government subsidy with subsidies targeted at the most efficient generators. In Mr Heaton-Harrison’s view, the subsidies currently paid to generators would be better targeted to people in social housing to adapt the old boilers and replace them with new heat exchange technology units which would result in reduced Co2 and lower energy costs for the most socially compromised low income families
- Reform of the Planning Inspectorate

On the health issues that arise with the development of wind turbines, Mr Heaton-Harris advised that a noise and sleep specialist has just published an article in the British Health Journal.  

On the issue of de-commissioning wind turbines, some local authorities demand bonds for generators producing greater than 50 GW of energy, however there is not a very consistent policy on this.

The future of nuclear power in the UK is uncertain. Scotland is disposing of its nuclear power plants and developing wind farms.

In a recent competition for nuclear power plants in the United Kingdom, eight communities in the UK competed for 3 facilities showing that not all communities are averse to nuclear generated power.

A lot of the Japanese fuelled plants have been decommissioned but there is now a new breed of reactors.

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5 Refer to article at http://www.bmj.com/content/344/bmj.e1527
CONFERENCES: 19th – 20th April 2012

The Borders of Punishment: Criminal justice, citizenship and social exclusion Conference – Oxford University, Manor Road, Oxford UK.

Organised by Dr Mary Bosworth, Reader, Centre for Criminology, University of Oxford. The Conference was supported by ERC and UiO Faculty of Law, University of Oslo.

The Conference examined contemporary issues perplexing governments in many jurisdictions as a result of an increasing numbers of people on the move globally.

The subjects discussed included:

- Who is entitled to protection
- Criminology of mobility
- Deprivation of welfare
- Social exclusion in an increasingly diverse society
- How the tradition of the criminal system may be shaped and altered by migration

The intersection between refugee law and criminal law was a major focus of this conference. There has been a growing trend toward the practice of criminalizing refugee and migration policy in many countries and a concern that it is happening quietly and perhaps without regard for the longer term consequences.

What consequences might we face if access to procedural protections which are normally a feature of criminal law, are not afforded to refugees?

In many jurisdictions the criminalisation of immigration offences results in a disproportionate penalty or punishment.

In a paper titled Why Criminal Law is not only for Citizens by Lucia Zedner, (University of Oxford) the point was made that in a liberal democracy people should expect the protection of criminal law, criminal process and just punishment irrespective of citizenship.
Some emphasis was given to the way in which rejected asylum seekers or “unreturnables” are treated and the policy dilemmas this presents of “forcing the unenforceable”.

Without a way to expel a person who cannot be returned to their country of origin they may be forced out of the country ‘voluntarily’ or by the use of ‘coercive policing’.

Globalisation changes the dynamic of the movement of people. This is particularly the case in Europe with the advent of the European Union.

The question was asked: How does the ‘breakdown’ of borders affect the ‘traditional’ prison?

As the traditional notions of nation-states change in the context of freer movement of goods and people across borders, the criminalisation and use of imprisonment as a form of punishment for ‘foreigners’ seems paradoxical.

The Convenor of the Conference and Reader in Criminology Dr Mary Bosworth discussed the topic *Immigration Detention, Legitimacy and Order: Understanding confinement in a global world* following her 18 months of fieldwork in United Kingdom immigration detention centres. Dr Bosworth asked the question: “Is it right to fit these centres into a sociology of punishment, or do we need a new vocabulary to understand them?”

Vanessa Barker (Stockholm University) presented a paper titled *No Man’s Land: Confinement and Expulsion in the Age of Migration*.

The abstract provides a good summary of the contemporary issues of managing ‘irregular arrivals’ with the advent of Globalization.

*Globalization has increased the flow of people across Europe, bringing economic expansion and ethnic diversity. Open political and social borders have enhanced European integration and interdependence, creating a cosmopolitan European Union full of transnational citizens.*

*Alongside this increased mobility, state coercion has been quietly on the rise. Since 1990, nearly every European democracy has increased incarceration for offenders and increased the use of detention and expulsion of migrants. This paper examines how immigrants and ethnic minorities have been caught in conflicts over global integration, neo-nationalism, and multiculturalism that are often expressed through the criminalization and penalization of perceived others. The criminalization of migrants, particularly through confinement and expulsion, enables member states to reassert sovereignty, control*
Visit to United Kingdom and Denmark 2012

borders and regulate group membership, exposing the resilience of territorial citizenship in the age of migration.

The conference builds on the work of Dr Bosworth and Blerina Kellezi in a published paper titled Quality of Life in Detention: Results from MQLD. Questionnaire Data collected in IRC Yarl’s Wood and IRC, Tinsley House and IRC Brook House, August 2010 – June 2011.

The Executive Summary Overview is as follows:

“This report presents the results of a questionnaire, The Measure of the Quality of Life in Detention (MQLD), completed by 158 men and women residents of IRC Yarl’s Wood IRC Tinsley House and IRC Brook House between August 2010 – June 2011. The survey measures the detainees’ perceptions of a range of issues including their immigration case, their mental health and their quality of life. As is standard practice with survey administration, the respondents were anonymized and their responses were not independently verified. Participants were guaranteed confidentiality, unless they disclosed plans to harm others or themselves.

The first half of the MQLD records a number of self-reported demographic variables including age, nationality, marital status, history of imprisonment, immigration status and addiction. It asks respondents to disclose whether or not they are currently under an ACDT plan or have been previously and whether they have any health problems. This part of the questionnaire includes a measure of depression in an abbreviated form of the Hopkins Symptom Check-List (HSCL-D).

The second part of the questionnaire measures their views of the ‘quality of life in detention’ using the MQLD, a survey that is based on the Measure of the quality of Life in Prison (MQPL). The MQLD is divided into 12 dimensions addressing humanity, staff, decency, immigration trust, immigration procedural fairness, relation to other detainees, care for vulnerable, relationships, healthcare, communication, isolation, distress, and drugs. It includes individual statements measuring perceptions of regime, racism and visits as well as some open ended questions asking the respondents to list the three best and worst aspects of their life in the current removal centre.

The questionnaire has been developed for use in immigration removal centres. This is the first time it has been systematically applied. As such, its findings are preliminary. However, some important issues have been identified which deserve greater scrutiny. As the questionnaire is applied further it will be extended and refined. This will be an on-going process and one that will benefit from further discussion with detainees and staff.

Part One of the Survey: Demographics and Depression

The men and women in detention who completed the questionnaire came from a variety of countries and presented with a range of family, legal and medical histories. Some of them reported that they participated in activities in the centre, but many other found being in support in each other while others felt isolated and rarely left their rooms.

The level of distress among the survey population was very high with four-fifths of the respondents, 82.9% (n=131), classified in the abbreviated form of the HSCL-D with
depression. Those who were more depressed were more likely to have been in detention longer, to have applied for asylum, to have refused food in protest, to be out of contact with their family and to report health problems. There were no significant differences between the overall scores (means) of depression among the removal centres.

1. This result reflects similar findings in other jurisdictions, e.g. with detainees in Norway and with former detainees in Australia.

Notwithstanding such high rates of depression on the HSCL-D scale, the current ACDT plan did not extend to all participants who reported thinking about suicide quite a bit or extremely. This gap could reflect communication barriers between staff and detainees or it could signal a lack of trust and willingness on the side of detainees in reporting this information to centre staff. The men and women who took part in the survey reported a number of medical problems with some claiming that the medication they wanted was not always made available to them.

Part Two of the Survey: Quality of Life in Detention (MQLD)

In the second part of the survey most detainees perceived custodial staff members to be honest and kind, could understand (understand) what staff told them and could communicate with them easily. They also felt that detainees in that particular removal centre trusted and respected each other, that there were good relations between custodial staff members and detainees, and that there were no drug problems. On the other hand, most participants did not trust immigration staff and they also did not feel that the removal centre cared for the vulnerable (including those who could not speak English, or who were victims of torture or domestic violence).

The survey suggests that there are five key dimensions to detainee perceptions of the quality of life in detention, which relate to depression, distress, isolation and quality of relationships. Those five dimensions were: humane treatment, staff decency, immigration trust, immigration procedual fairness and healthcare. In other words, those who (a) believed they were treated more humanely, (b) believed staff were honest, fair and treated them with respect, (c) trusted immigration, (d) felt they knew what was happening with their immigration case and that immigration staff explained their case to them (e) believed that they had better healthcare, were less depressed (HSCL-D), distressed, isolated and had better relationships (with officers and other detainees).

There were some differences among the centres for certain dimensions. Overall, residents in IRC Brook House felt they were treated less humanely than residents in either Yarl’s Wood or Tinsley House. They also reported higher levels of dissatisfaction with the healthcare than did residents in Tinsley House or Yarl’s Wood. Brook House detainees were more critical of the custodial staff too, reporting that they were less honest and fair and treated them with less respect than similar measures by IRC Yarl’s Wood detainees. Brook House detainees felt they understood less what was being communicated to them by staff, and found it harder to make themselves understood than those in Yarl’s Wood and Tinsley House.

In all three centres, those detainees who reported health problems also perceived immigration and IRC staff to be less helpful and sincere than those detainees who were healthy. They trusted immigration and custodial staff less, and felt more isolated than their healthy peers. Those who had family in the UK felt they could understand what was being communicated to
them by staff, and found it easier to make themselves understood. Those who had stayed longer in detention felt treated less humanely, believed custodial staff members were less honest and fair, thought the centre did not care for the vulnerable, and were most critical about healthcare in detention.

Another important finding is that those detainees who had applied for asylum were in general terms more negative about most aspects of detention. This population was more distressed and depressed, felt treated less humanely, trusted immigration less, felt and believed that immigration officers neither listened to them nor explained their case to them. This group also felt that they did not understand what was happening in their immigration case nor that they could make progress in it.

When participants were asked to report negative aspects of detention their responses focused on the justification of detention itself and the emotional impact of being confined awaiting removal/deportation. More prosaically, many also commented negatively on the food. Positive aspects of life in detention included relationship with other detainees, officers or healthcare staff, and the opportunity to practice and reaffirm their religious beliefs.

Since one centre is for women and two are for men, when comparing IRC Yarl’s Wood to Tinsley House and Brook House it is not possible to conclude which of the differences in perception is due to gender or which is a result of different regimes or practices in the IRC’s. In order to tease out gender differences it might be worth interviewing the small numbers of women held in those centres (eg Colnbrook and Dungavel) which hold both women and men.

**Conclusion**

The survey uncovered some differences in detainee perceptions of the centres on specific parameters. It found asylum seekers had higher levels of distress, and ex-prisoners were more critical in general. Across all centres and populations it suggested that the privileges and incentives scheme and the varying reasons for removal from association (R40 vs R42) were poorly understood. It also found that detainees differentiated starkly between custodial staff and immigration staff, trusting the former but not the latter, while uncovering a worrying gap between those detainees who had been placed on an ACDT relative to the numbers who reported suicidal thoughts on the HSCL-D.

The issues faced by the men and women in detention are complex and need to be understood in more depth. This survey attempts to gather information on their needs and experiences in a systematic fashion. Low levels of trust and high levels of depression, alongside language barriers and varying times in detention present significant challenges to administering a survey of this nature. It worked best, with a high rate of response, when administered as part of an ethnographic project that allowed detainees to become well acquainted with the researchers.

More work needs to be done on refining the questionnaire and on the method of administering it. We hope this can be done in concert with UKBA and centre staff.”

Mary Bosworth and Blerina Kellezi

Seventeen recommendations for changes in the running of immigration removal centres were made as a result of this Report.
Meeting: Tuesday 24th April, 2012

Mr Steen Gade, Chairman of the Danish Climate, Energy and Building Committee. Vice Chairman, Mr Thomas Danielsen, and the Committee Secretary, Ms Gro Iversen, Parliament of Denmark, Christiansborg, DK-1240 Copenhagen K

DENMARK'S RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRAM

There is a great need for home heating in Denmark and this plus water heating is fuelled by waste. Electricity generation need is therefore lower.

Reliance on Biomass will be increased by using animal manures in the future as Denmark has significant herds. Currently they burn waste but in the future it is likely to be converted to gas for use in cars, heating and other uses.

Plans for future energy mix will include an increasing amount of energy produced by wind turbines although there is now a new approach to planning and marketing.

Historically Denmark was totally dependent on oil and following the oil crisis of 1972 authorities realised the dangers of being totally reliant on oil primarily from the Middle East.

Today Denmark is almost self sufficient in oil and gas which comes from the North Sea.

In the future Denmark’s reliance on coal will decrease slightly. But the country will continue to buy coal from Australia and other sources.

Denmark plans to decrease greenhouse gases by 40 per cent by 2020. At the present time they have growth in the economy with stable energy production. The next step is to maintain growth in the economy with a decline in energy use.

This can be achieved through the use of smart grids and substantial future development of wind farms off shore. Most current wind farms are on land, but in the future they will locate farms where the winds are good and consistent. This produces challenges for transmission infrastructure.
Infrastructure is state owned, but the delivery is privately owned by a number of companies and individual land owners.

They have feed-in tariffs and companies are obliged to buy power from renewable projects but the price is negotiable.

In the 1980’s energy companies were initially against wind farms as they were seen to be fluctuating energy sources with multiple owners and the energy companies had old style power stations that needed changing and adapting.

**Meeting: 24th April, 2012**

The Minister for Climate, Energy and Building Mr Martin Lidegaard, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ms Anne Højer Simonsen, Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Building, Stormgade 2, DK – 1470 Copenhagen K

The Danish Government has an ambitious plan to produce 100 per cent renewable energy in the energy and transport sector by 2050.

Progress toward this goal took a giant leap forward In March this year when an historic new Energy Agreement was reached which has the support of 95 per cent of Members of the Danish Parliament for its energy efficiency policies of 50 per cent wind power by 2020.

By 2020 Denmark has a target of a 7.6 per cent reduction in gross energy consumption relative to 2010 figures with a corresponding 34 per cent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.

One of the ways Denmark is reducing its energy consumption is through intelligent grids and smart meters. It is estimated that about 50 per cent of the Danish population now have smart meters. In addition, by 2013 they will have a comprehensive strategy for energy retrofitting of all Danish buildings.

Denmark will also increase its production of biomass as a replacement for burning coal.

At the same time as reducing its energy consumption Denmark’s experience is that as gross energy consumption is corrected, gross domestic product is increasing and that trend is expected to continue.  

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6 Refer to De-linking growth and energy consumption at http://www.stateofgreen.com.en
Denmark expects to develop 1000 MW of large scale offshore wind farms. Apart from locating wind farms in those areas which will provide the most energy, the Government is also working on ways to store energy produced by wind turbines. Currently all future wind farms are scheduled to be located on reefs in the western part of Jutland.

These projects will work with a transformer platform carrying all equipment and a cable to the coast to transmit energy.

Denmark is working closely with neighbouring countries such as Norway, Sweden and Germany.

Danish Energy Agency believes the success of developing wind energy projects is the result of a firm political commitment, the one stop planning process, production for both domestic and international markets, the expertise of Danish manufacturers and the bottom-up process to gain local initiative and acceptance from neighbours.

The future challenge lies in the efficient use of smart grids is in the capacity to store energy at the peaks and encourage lower power usage through more efficient appliances.

Smart grids can also be used to maximum effect for transport systems such as the move to electric cars. Governments have a role to play by providing taxation incentives for the take up of new technologies. Currently Denmark has no tax on electric vehicle purchases.

Production of electric vehicles and hybrid vehicles is set to increase in 2013/14. This will require new infrastructure such as charging stations.

Businesses in Denmark have begun to realise the benefits and the potential of the move to clean, renewable energy instead of just being concerned at the costs and challenges. The current and future price of fossil fuel is a great concern to everyone.

Commodities have increased more in the last ten years than in the previous twenty six years. There are therefore both source and price concerns which have driven a strong bi-partisan agreement on renewable energy policy between the political parties in Denmark.
Each time the price of oil rises by 10 Danish Kroner, it is estimated to cost Danish industries 1 billion Danish Kroner.

Under the current plan householders’ energy bills will decline. The average household bill for energy in Denmark is 3000 Danish Kroner per month. By 2020 it is anticipated to be around 100 Danish Kroner per month. This will be achieved also through smart grids and smart appliances.

Safe, stable energy supply is paramount. Although Denmark is the biggest producer of oil and gas in the European Union (Norway is not a member of the EU), there is a sense that the forward thinking policy in regard to renewable energy is right.

Certainly the new government in Denmark is committed to a green energy future. The logic of the Danish government in pursuing renewable energy policies so strongly revolve around price and security. It makes sense to decouple the country from sources it does not have any control over.

Meeting: 24th April, 2012

Due to scheduling difficulties Mrs Moylan attended a meeting with Drs Johansson and Buhl and Jesper Barfod and Dr Washer attended a meeting with representatives of Vestas Wind Systems A/S, Danish Wind Industry Association and Danish Energy Agency.

Meeting with Community Group

Dr Mauri Johansson, MD Senior Consultant, Public Health Partner

Dr Jesper Barfod CEO, M.Sc, EE, Ph. D, Omnitek

Dr Christian Buhl

Dr Johansson, Dr Buhl and Dr Barfod represent people in Denmark who are concerned about the health effects of wind turbines.

They say that people in Denmark are unhappy about the planning regulations. Currently the distance of wind turbines to dwellings is four times the maximum height. This takes into account the problem of ‘shadow flicker’.
To support their case for changing the Danish regulations for noise from wind turbines they quote a 2011 report by Moller et al, Aalborg University, which reveals serious errors in the Environmental Impact Assessment for a prestigious Danish test centre for large wind turbines.\textsuperscript{7}

There appears to be some recognition of the need for future planning to consider the topography of the location of wind turbines as well as their height and the scope of the project. Refer to the \textit{Wind Turbine Health Impact Study}. In a Report by Henrik Moller et al with reference to an assessment of low-frequency noise from wind turbines in Maastricht prepared for the City Council, 10. April 2012 the authors say by way of introduction: \textit{...Sound and noise can be characterised by their frequency. The range from 20Hz to 20kHz (20 cycles per second to 20,000 cycles per second) is usually called the normal hearing range or the audio frequency range. Sound with frequencies above 20 kHz is denoted ultrasound and cannot be heard by humans.}

\textit{Sound with frequencies below 20 Hz is denoted infrasound. It is usually understood that also infrasound cannot be heard, but this is wrong. Infrasound is audible at least down to 1 or 2 Hz, provided that the sound pressure level is sufficiently high. The sound is perceived with the ears, usually giving a feeling of pressure at the eardrums....}

In the concluding remarks in the Report, they refer to issues around the state of repair of wind turbines, height of turbines and rotor diameters, wind speeds and atmospheric conditions.

In the concluding remarks they say:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{...the calculation of the new Danish regulation underestimates the indoor low-frequency noise. Where the 20 dB limit is just met, real measurements will give values that exceed the limit by several decibels in many houses}
  \item \textit{A creditable calculation of the proposed project shows that the indoor low-frequency noise will exceed 20 dB in may houses in a large geographical area}
  \item \textit{This is important, since the perceived annoyance from low-frequency noise increases strongly when the noise exceeds 20 dB}
\end{itemize}

\textsuperscript{7} Reference H.Moller, C.S. Pedersen, J.K. Staustrup, \textit{“Low-frequency noise from large wind turbines”} Aalborg University, ISBN 978-87-92328-38-0 (October 2011)
- **Prolonged exposure to audible low-frequency sound may cause fatigue, headache, impaired concentration, sleep disturbance and physiological stress.**

There are now about 158 anti-wind farm groups in Denmark.

There are 99 local authorities in Denmark and these authorities decide where wind farms go. They are responsible for the planning and decide the level and scope of public consultations.

Dr Johansson, Dr Buhl and Dr Barfod aim to support the community, influence public consultation, work with government to develop suitable planning laws and build a library of peer reviewed literature and news articles.

They say that they have had good support from the Danish press.

They are now establishing a process where people affected by wind turbines in close proximity to dwellings and workplaces can be directed to a medical clinic where they can be given an medical examination and a senior physician can write up a detailed report.

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**Meeting: 24th April, 2012**

Dr Mal Washer MP met with representatives of Vestas Wind Systems A/S, Danish Wind Industry Association and Danish Energy Agency.

The Danish Wind Industry Association is a non-profit association whose purpose is to promote wind energy at home and abroad. It was founded in 1981 and now represents 99.9 per cent of Danish wind turbine manufacturing measured in MW and more than 200 companies with activities in the Danish Wind industry.

Danish companies Vestas Wind Systems and Siemens Wind Power, together account for 90 per cent of accumulated offshore wind installations.

Vestas is one of the world’s leading wind turbine manufacturers and currently monitors more than 21,500 turbines, or 38,000 MW. The company employs 22,700 people worldwide.
They briefed along the same lines as the Danish Climate, Energy and Building Committee, The Minister for Climate, Energy and Building Mr Martin Lidegaard and the Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ms Anne Højer Simonsen Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy as outlined on pages 34 – 37 of this Report.

They also provided an Executive Summary of a paper prepared by an Expert Panel for the American Wind Energy Association and the Canadian Wind Energy Association in December 2009 titled *Wind Turbine Sound and Health effects* and a Report titled *The Potential Health Impact of Wind Turbines* by the Chief Medical Officer of Health dated May 2010.

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**FORUM: 25th and 26th April 2012**

*The European Diabetes Leadership Forum, Copenhagen 2012 - The Diabetes Epidemic and its Impact on Europe* (Australia was invited to participate as it as a Member of the OECD.) 8

The Forum had immediate relevance to Australia in the light of a recent report launched in Parliament House titled: *Diabetes: the Silent Pandemic and its Impact on Australia*. It was researched and written by Baker IDI Heart and Diabetes Institute and funded by Novo Nordisk and outlines succinctly the growing challenge of diabetes in Australia. Currently Australia has around 1 million people diagnosed with diabetes. If the incidence of diabetes continues to escalate at the current rates that number is set to rise to 3 million people over the age of 25 years by 2025.

Obesity is a major contributor to Type 2 diabetes and eliminating obesity has potential to reduce the incidence of Type 2 diabetes by over 40 per cent.

As the OECD demonstrated there is a high cost to countries if they fail to address the rise in diabetes.

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The above report estimates that the total annual cost for Australians with Type 2 diabetes is up to $6 billion including healthcare costs, the cost of carers and Commonwealth Government subsidies.\(^9\)

Theme of Forum: TODAY, WE CAN CHANGE TOMORROW

Forum speakers demonstrated through clinical studies the advantages of an integrated approach to chronic diseases such as diabetes.

The outcomes of the Forum were placed in draft form through the Copenhagen Roadmap which it is anticipated will be completed in June. This reflects the general agreement at the Forum that Type 2 diabetes is largely preventable through the facilitation of a healthy lifestyle and that early detection and intervention decreases the risk of complications improving quality of life for individuals and a corresponding decrease in the economic burden on healthcare systems.\(^10\)

It is important to note that the main cost of diabetes (and other chronic diseases) lies predominantly with the treatment of complications and not the cost of medicine.

The Copenhagen Roadmap builds on the United Nations Resolution on Diabetes 61/225; (to which Australia was a signatory) the “European Coalition for Diabetes Grand Challenge: Delivering for Diabetes in Europe” document; the Political Declaration of the 2011 UN High Level Meeting on the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD’s); the European Parliament resolution of 14 March 2012 on addressing the EU diabetes epidemic and Council Conclusions.

The concluding summary of the conference determined that good health equals wealth and that without a strong national policy to put diabetes and associated non-communicable diseases at the forefront, the increasing debt burden threatens to cripple both developed and developing countries.

\(^10\)http://www.senato.it/documenti/repository/commissioni/comm12/documenti_acquisiti/copenhagen%20roadmap.pdf
Diabetes is a silent killer that can cause major complications such as blindness, limb amputation, cardiovascular diseases and renal failure.

This in turn can cause a person to retire from the productive workforce prematurely and may mean that another member of the family must retire in order to carry out the primary caring role.

In addition, undiagnosed and poorly treated, the malevolent march of diabetes will require high cost medical intervention for both the patient and the state.

The key to slowing the progression of diabetes is early education in healthy living, risk management to detect those pre-disposed to diabetes, and a management program that works on controlling HBA1c, blood pressure, cholesterol, diabetic foot complications, obesity, smoking and alcohol consumption.

It was considered that the most cost efficient intervention is one where patients are empowered to manage their own health with the support of professionals and peers.

Once patients learn how to manage their own health, they can then share their experience and knowledge with others.

Health professionals and health managers need to work as a team and be speaking to one another in order to effectively manage a patient’s condition.

This may include doctors, specialists, nurses, podiatrists, dieticians, pharmacists, hospital staff and clinics.

Government can play a significant role in improving the care of diabetics and those with pre-diabetes by offering incentives through the taxation system.

In Denmark for example both sugar and fat content of food is taxed. In a world where pre-prepared food is increasingly becoming a staple of most diets, the fat and sugar content is likely to be reduced. Danish fat tax raises 200 million Euros per annum.

Data sharing through measures such as e-health, national diabetes associations, specialist diabetes clinics and hospital records can provide important data to ensure the best possible practice for good health. The conference concluded that quality data and transparency is one of the cost effective measures that governments could take leadership on.
There are many ways to collect data including postcodes, but whatever method is used it can provide a window into which areas have high levels of patients with diabetic complications, such as amputations, and better target care.

If countries are to manage the rising cost of diabetes it will become increasingly necessary to forge strong partnerships with the private sector.

For example employer groups can make a contribution by encouraging healthy living within their workforces and their families. This may be through the provision of regular health checks, healthy canteens, education on smoking and alcohol consumption and exercise. A healthy workforce is a productive workforce.

Studies have shown that by remunerating providers appropriately for good management of diabetes patients and those with pre-diabetes, complications are minimised with a better health outcome for the patient and less cost in the end for both the patient and the state.

This was demonstrated by Dr Nicky Lieberman, Executive Director, Medical Services Division, Clalit Health Services, Israel, where they do comparative studies of clinics management of people with diabetes on a monthly basis. The results were outstanding and the cost of treatment per patient was greatly reduced.

One of the ways to keep the cost of detection of diabetes in the broader population is to produce a risk assessment tool. There are some excellent models already established. Finland Diabetes Association has an on-line risk assessment, Finrisk, and there are other hard copy forms. Australia has adopted AusDrisk to assess risk factors. The best of these include questions about a person’s age, sex, (if female whether, in pregnancy, they had gestational diabetes) ethnicity, waist circumference, weight, body mass, family history, blood pressure (if known), fruit and vegetable consumption, smoking, income bracket and other risk factors if known such as high cholesterol.

If people undergoing this screening are considered to be at risk, then it would be recommended that they undergo HBA1c testing. If the HBA1c test is greater than 6.5 per cent, the person identified should then undergo a full medical test.
There is evidence to suggest that everyone in the population over 40 years of age should undergo this risk assessment process and follow up screening should be undertaken every 5 years until age 70 years.

In a presentation by Professor Ulf Smith, former President of the European Association for the Study of Diabetes (EASD) he delivered compelling evidence of the cost benefit of screening. There have been a number of studies to demonstrate the benefits of screening including the Archimedes Study. This study uses a highly sophisticated mathematical model to demonstrate that screening is cost effective.\textsuperscript{11}

Dr Torsten Lauritzen, Aarhus University, Denmark produced evidenced based data in the context of the Anglo Dutch or (Additions study). It showed that one in five people had undiagnosed diabetes. For every person they found who had diabetes, there were two people who had pre-diabetes. Significantly they found six people who had high risk of cardio vascular disease, due to high blood pressure and high abnormal lipids. The recommendations for management in this demographic is that they be treated with an ACE inhibitor as well as being prescribed low dose aspirin. If the cholesterol level was greater than 5, they should be prescribed a statin.

If people are diabetic or have pre-diabetes and are not controlled by exercise, diet and lifestyle changes, then they should be prescribed Metformin. If Metformin failed to achieve HBA1c of less than 5 then other drugs should be added.

There is growing consensus that the oral glucose tolerance test, still widely used in Australia, should be replaced by HBA1c test. The cost of the oral test and the two hours needed to take the test is prohibitive for some people and may result in a delay or prevent them from having the test in a timely manner.

What these studies also demonstrated is that early detection and intensive treatment of type 2, diabetes can ensure that people with diabetes can have no greater mortality than the rest of the population.

The Forum believed that there was considerable benefit in continuing with international meetings such as this one held in Copenhagen as it allows an exchange of ideas and new approaches to managing the diabetes pandemic.

\textsuperscript{11} Kahn Dr Richard, et al "Age at Initiation and Frequency of Screening to Detect Type 2 Diabetes: A Cost-Effectiveness Analysis". The Lancet Vol. 375, Issue 9723 August 2010
A full summary of the Conference proceedings is anticipated to be published within one month and will be available on the website: www.diabetesleadershipforum.eu

In a paper delivered by Yves Leterme, Deputy Secretary General, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) he highlighted the continuing role of obesity in increasing the risk of diabetes and non-communicable diseases. Clearly this has consequences for the economic development and productivity of nations.

According to the data in this paper Obesity Update 2012 (OECD) Australia sits with the top 11 countries, with 25.5 per cent of the males and 24.6 per cent of females being well above the average for OECD countries of 16.6 for males and 16.9 for females.  

Once again the clinical based papers presented in this Forum and the Copenhagen Roadmap recommendations highlight the urgent need for Australia to once again restate its commitment for a National Diabetes Plan to be established.

Kofi Annan delivered the keynote address to the Conference and made the point that diabetes kills more people worldwide annually than HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria combined.

The message for government, community and health professionals is to: act, act now and act effectively to combat the growing scourge of diabetes.

Failure to do so will result in lost productivity, premature loss of life, premature incapacitation and escalating health costs.

DR MAL WASHER MP  
MEMBER FOR MOORE

THE HON JUDI MOYLAN MP  
MEMBER FOR PEARCE

This Page is Intentionally Left Blank.
The Hon. Gary Gray AO MP
Special Minister of State
Suite M1 23
Parliament House
Canberra ACT 2600

28 May 2012

Dear Minister,

**Report on Overseas Study Tour to London and Turkey April 2012**

Please find enclosed the following documentation relating to my recent attendance at a UK Parliamentary Human Rights Conference and a Parliamentary Friendship Group study tour to Turkey in April 2012:

- A five page report prepared in accordance with Clause 9.2(b) of Remuneration Tribunal Determination 2006/18,
- A Claim for Reimbursement of Overseas Study Travel Expenses (Form 75),
- Invoices & Receipts from the Study Tour,
- An expanded report on my recent attendance at the UK Parliamentary Human Rights Conference and the Parliamentary Friendship Group study tour to Turkey,

All of these documents are also being transmitted electronically.

If you require any further information, please contact my office on 08 9335 8555.

Yours sincerely,

Melissa Parke MP
Federal Member for Fremantle
Dear Minister

In accordance with the requirements of Clause 9.2(b) of Remuneration Tribunal Determination 2006/18 (the Determination), I submit the following statement reporting on my recent overseas study travel.

I note that, in accordance with Clause 9.5 of the Determination, a copy of this statement may be obtained from you upon request by any Senator or Member. I also note that this statement will be tabled in the Parliament at your discretion, including as part of the six monthly tabling of entitlements expenditure for Senators and Members by the Department of Finance and Deregulation.

Yours sincerely

Melissa Parke MP
28 May 2012
Purpose of Journey


Conference organised by the United Kingdom Joint Standing Committee on Human Rights.

- To attend the conference in London on 17 and 18 April 2012 organised by the UK Parliament’s Joint Committee on Human Rights on “Redressing the democratic deficit in human rights”, a subject directly relevant to my own work as a member of the newly established Joint Committee on Human Rights in the Australian parliament.

Turkey: April 19 - 27.

Study Tour with the Australia-Turkey Parliamentary Friendship Group.

- To accept an invitation from the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, for the Australia-Turkey Parliamentary Friendship Group to conduct a study tour of Turkey;
- To visit the Gallipoli peninsula and attend ceremonies commemorating the ANZAC and Turkish campaigns, including discussing the 2015 centenary events in Australia and Turkey;
- To study the social, cultural, heritage, economic and political ties between Australia and Turkey with a view to strengthening these relationships between our countries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 April 2012</td>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>Perth to London via Dubai (Emirates)</td>
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<tr>
<td>13 - 16 April 2012</td>
<td>Personal Time</td>
<td>London at own expense.</td>
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<tr>
<td>19 April 2012</td>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>London to Istanbul. (BA676).</td>
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<tr>
<td>20 April 2012</td>
<td>Meet &amp; Greet</td>
<td>Meet with Parl. Friendship Group &amp; dinner.</td>
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<tr>
<td>21 April 2012</td>
<td>Study Tour Events</td>
<td>AM: Cultural Visits</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1:30pm: Lunch with Mr Cefi Kamhi, Mr Mario Diel and Mr Nezi Halim of the Turkish-Asia Pacific Business Council at Liman restaurant.</td>
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<td>22 April 2012</td>
<td>Study Tour Events</td>
<td>AM: Cultural Visits</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12:30pm: Lunch with Ms Gulay Dalan MP, Vice-Chair of the Turkey-Australia Inter-Parliamentary Friendship Group at Konyali restaurant..</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3:00pm: Meeting with Mr Huseyin Avni Mutlu, Governor of Istanbul.</td>
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<td>23 April 2012</td>
<td>Study Tour Events</td>
<td>7:00am: Departure on bus for Cannakale</td>
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<td></td>
<td>12 noon: Arrival in Cannakale, check into Kolin hotel</td>
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<td>12:15pm: Meeting with Mr Ian Campbell, Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>1:00pm: Lunch with Mr Ian Biggs, Australian Ambassador to Turkey</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2:00pm: Ferry ride to peninsula and tour of battlefields and cemeteries led by Dean Hunter.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Details</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 24 April  | Study Tour Events                     | 6:30am: Departure from hotel to Gallipoli peninsula.  
9:00am: Turkish international service, Mehmetçik Abidesi  
11:30am: French memorial service, Morto Bay  
12:20pm: Cwth memorial service, Cape Helles  
1:00pm: Turkish 57th Regiment Service.  
2:15pm: Kabatpe Peace Forest tree planting ceremony, Australia represented by Angus Houston.  
3:55pm: Visit to "The Centre for Revival of the Legend of Cannakale" (simulation centre). |
| 25 April  | Study Tour Events                     | 3:00am: Departure from hotel to Gallipoli peninsula.  
5:30am: Dawn Service  
7:00am: ANZAC breakfast at the Kum hotel co-hosted by the Ambassadors of Australia and New Zealand. Prime Minister Julia Gillard in attendance.  
10:00am: Australian Memorial service, Lone Pine cemetery  
11:30am: New Zealand Memorial service, Chunuk Bair memorial |
| 26 April  | Study Tour Events                     | 7:15am: Flight to Ankara  
AM: Visit to Ataturk Mausoleum.  
12 noon: Meeting at the Grand National assembly of Turkey with the Turkey-Australian Inter-Parliamentary Friendship group.  
3:00pm: Meeting with Mr Mustafa Kabakci, MP for Konya  
4:00pm: Meeting with Mr Abdurrahman Arici, Deputy Minister of Culture and Tourism  
7:15pm: Dinner at Grand National Assembly of Turkey hosted by the Chair of the Australia-Turkey Inter-Parliamentary Friendship Group. |
| 27 April  | Study Tour Travel                     | 10.00am: Flight to Istanbul and evening in Istanbul at own expense. |
| 28 April  | Travel                                | 2.00pm: Arrival at Istanbul airport for British Airways Flight BA 677 (Istanbul to London).  
5.35pm: Scheduled departure of flight delayed by 3 hours  
10.15pm: Arrival at Heathrow airport. Missed  
10:05pm connection on Emirates flight to Dubai. Booked Emirates flight for the following evening. |
| 29 April  | Travel                                | 10:05pm: Departure from London to Dubai (Emirates). |
| 30 April  | Travel                                | 8:05am: Arrival in Dubai  
10:05am: Departure to Perth |
| 01 May    | Travel                                | 00:55am: Arrival in Perth |
Key Meetings & Outcomes

Meeting with Mr Huseyin Avni Mutlu, Governor of Istanbul.
Discussions focused on the Turkey-Australia relationship and the large number of Turkish Australians. Chair noted for instance that every year Turks in Melbourne host a tulip festival. The Governor stressed the importance of cross-cultural ties and friendships, our shared history, including Gallipoli and the 100 year centenary celebrations.

Our group noted that there is a committee in Australia working on the centenary. I informed the Governor that WA will be a focus of the celebrations as the ships left from Albany to Turkey in 1915. I referred to the proposal for a re-enactment voyage from WA to Turkey in 1915 with young people from different nationalities crewing the ship. I said it was still just a proposal that the government needed to approve. The Governor expressed his interest and said there could be joint funding for the project from the Turkish government and that there could be flowers thrown from the ship upon arrival in Gallipoli in honour of this “voyage of friendship”. He also said young people from each country could visit the graves of the other country in Gallipoli and there could be a friendship ceremony to mark the occasion, which would be televised. I pledged to follow up with the Governor’s office.

Meeting at the Grand National assembly of Turkey with the Turkey-Australian Inter-Parliamentary Friendship Group: Including the Chair Mr Tevfik Ziyaaddin Akbulut MP for Tekirdag, Dr Ertururk Soysal MP for Yozgat, Mr Yahya Akman MP for Sanliurfa and Mr Tufan Kose, MP for Corum.

Mr Akbulut welcomed the group and expressed the view that bilateral visits strengthen bilateral relations. His speech included comments on the following matters: thanking Australia for the aid given for the earthquake last September, the need to raise the trade volume between our countries, the importance of national and state parliaments in promoting harmony between ethnic groups in society, Australia’s nature as a multi-ethnic and multicultural society, the large Turkish community in Australia that he receives a lot of positive feedback from, the importance of education in the Turkish Australian community, the Turkish government’s intention to improve infrastructure and transportation in the Gallipoli area, the planned visit of the Speaker of the Turkish national Assembly to Australia in September this year, the hope that the great friendship between our countries will strengthen further. Mr Akbulut recounted a Turkish saying that “the best friendships start after a dispute”. He noted Turkey’s request for Australia’s support for its UNSC bid and the 2020 Expo bid for Izmir and the summer olympics in Istanbul.

Meeting with Mr Abdurrahman Arici, Deputy Minister of Culture and Tourism: With Mr Onur Gozet, Head of Department of Foreign Relations within the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Ms Aygun Atalay, Deputy Director General of Promotion.

Mr Arici said he hoped that after the 100th Gallipoli celebrations in 2015 that the bilateral relationship will get stronger. He noted that the Turkish government hopes to reopen a tourism office in Australia soon. He said the fact that 2015 will be the year of Turkey in Australia and the year of Australia in Turkey will offer many opportunities to expand the relationship beyond Gallipoli. At present the numbers of Australians visiting Turkey outside of Gallipoli is quite low. The group made some suggestions for the marketing of Turkey to Australia, including highlighting some of the good beer and wine available as well as the relaxed and open friendliness of the Turkish people.

Reflection on ANZAC Day.
The Dawn service was attended by 6000 people, including many Australians who had camped out overnight. In the pre-dawn light, large screens scrolled the names and ages of young men, including from Fremantle, who had died during that harsh campaign in 1915, while waves lapped the shore. It was very moving.

Stories of frequent episodes of generosity and friendship between the ANZACs and the Turks across the trenches (eg sharing of tobacco, papers, fruit) underlined our common humanity as well as the absurdity and waste of war. All these ordinary young men (and in some cases boys) from different countries had dreams and hopes that were not fulfilled and fears that sadly were realized.
It became clear during the ceremonies that not only Australia and New Zealand, but also Turkey believes the Gallipoli campaign was the moment its nation's consciousness was born.

The overall message I take from my visit to the Gallipoli peninsula is the need for us to use the power and resources we have for peace, democracy and friendship. Anything else would be a betrayal of the more than one hundred and forty thousand predominantly young men who have lain silent on this beautiful but tragic land for nearly 100 years.

Conclusions

London:
The conference provided useful information and shared best practice and lessons learned regarding the issues faced by parliamentary human rights committees, especially the UK Joint Committee on Human Rights. It was especially beneficial to hear from the former and current legal advisers to the UK Committee, Professor David Feldman and Dr Murray Hunt respectively. The conference was also extremely timely given the recent establishment of the Joint Committee on Human Rights, of which I am a member, in the Australian parliament, and it was helpful to meet Australian human rights practitioners and academics at the conference.

Of particular note from the London conference was the consensus that:
- Parliamentary human rights committees cannot function effectively without the benefit of a full time legal adviser who is expert in international human rights law to do triage on the bills and instruments and identify the major human rights issues.
- Committees should address significant human rights issues affecting both the 'vulnerable mainstream' (eg children, homeless, unemployed, those in aged care) and marginalised groups (eg refugees and asylum seekers, criminal suspects).
- The work of human rights committees raises awareness and acceptance of human rights among parliamentarians, public servants and the wider community.

Attached to this report is a paper containing draft principles and guidelines on the role of parliaments in the protection and realisation of human rights, which was distributed at the conference and which it is ultimately hoped will be adopted by the United Nations [Annex 2].

Turkey:
The study tour was instructive in informing views on Turkey's history, its culture and its growing economic and political prominence in regional and international fora, as well as the Australia-Turkey bilateral relationship in the areas of our shared history via a Gallipoli and forthcoming ANZAC centenary celebrations, other aspects of the relationship including the contribution of the Turkish diaspora to Australia's cultural and economic life, and discussion of opportunities to further the bilateral relationship through tourism, trade, education, cultural events, people to people links and political support in international fora, e.g. for Turkey's bids re UN Security Council, as well as Izmir Expo and Istanbul Summer Olympics in 2020.

Given the size (population 21 million) and importance of Istanbul it was appropriate to meet with the Governor of Istanbul, who spoke about his program of infrastructure improvements for the city as well as his ideas and enthusiasm for the 2015 centenary celebrations between Australia and Turkey, including the proposal for a re-enactment voyage of friendship from Albany to Gallipoli.

The time spent in Ankara was productive and interesting, consisting of interactions with Turkish MPs as well as government representatives from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Family and Social Policy, and Tourism and Culture and including visits to the Ataturk Mausoleum and the Grand National Assembly of Turkey.

The three-day visit to the Gallipoli peninsula, including on ANZAC Day itself, was poignant and moving, not only in bringing home the suffering endured by ANZAC soldiers, but also the war as it was experienced from the Turkish point of view and highlighting the terrible waste of life on all sides of the conflict. This further reinforced the importance of strengthening relationships so that such a tragedy could never occur again.
MR MICHAEL KEENAN MP

United Arab Emirates and Afghanistan
13 - 22 April 2012
Dear Minister,

In accordance with the requirements of Clause 9.2 (a) of Remuneration Tribunal Determination 2006/18 (the Determination), I submit the following statement reporting on my recent overseas study journey:

(i) Confirmation of Purpose

In my role as Shadow Minister for Justice, Customs and Border Protection, I wished to gain a better understanding of Australian Federal Police operations in Afghanistan and learn more about ‘Operation Illuminate’ and the AFP’s training of the Afghan National Police in the Uruzgan Province along with the AFP’s strategic operations and intelligence role in Kandahar.

(b) Itinerary:

- **Friday 13 April 2012**
  - Depart Perth 09.15 – Arrive Bangkok 3.15 pm (Thai Airways)
- **Saturday 14 April**
  - Depart Bangkok 4.15 pm – Arrive Dubai 7.40 pm (Thai Airways)
- **Friday 20 April**
  - Depart Dubai 8.55 pm – Arrive Bangkok 6.40 am + 1 (Thai Airways)
- **Sunday 22 April**
  - Depart Bangkok 7.50 am – Arrive Perth 3.35 pm (Thai Airways)

(ii) Key Meetings and outcomes/findings:

16 April – 20 April: In Theatre hosted by the Australian Defence Force
(iii) Conclusion

The objectives of the visit were met.

I note that in accordance with clause 9.5 of the Determination a copy of this statement may be obtained from you upon request by any Member or Senator. I also note that this statement may be tabled in Parliament at your discretion.

Yours sincerely

MICHAEL KEENAN MP
FEDERAL MEMBER FOR STIRLING

2 May 2012
Overseas Study Travel Report

Hon Gary Gray AO
Special Minister of State
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Minister

In accordance with the requirements of Clause 9.2(b) of Remuneration Tribunal Determination 2006/18 (the Determination), I submit the following statement reporting on my recent overseas study travel.

I note that, in accordance with Clause 9.5 of the Determination, a copy of this statement may be obtained from you upon request by any Senator or Member. I also note that this statement will be tabled in the Parliament at your discretion, including as part of the six monthly tabling of entitlements expenditure for Senators and Members by the Department of Finance and Deregulation.

Yours sincerely

John Murphy MP
30 May 2012
Purpose of Journey

The initial purpose of the overseas study was to discuss the UK media ownership laws and the issues arising from the telephone-hacking scandal, the Ofcom inquiry and the Lord Justice Leveson inquiry. The second purpose of the journey related to an invitation from the Turkish Parliament to members of the Australia/Turkish Parliamentary Friendship Group to visit Turkey and to participate fully in the commemoration ceremonies associated with the 97th anniversary of the Gallipoli campaign and Anzac Day. The third purpose of the visit was to establish deeper relations with members of the Turkish parliament and to explore trade and investment opportunities with the local business community. The final purpose of the travel was to meet with our Ambassador in Thailand to discuss two-way trade between our countries.

Detailed Itinerary Schedule

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13 April 2012</td>
<td>Flight</td>
<td>Sydney, Singapore, London (direct)</td>
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<td>14/15 April 2012</td>
<td>Weekend</td>
<td>Private arrangements</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 April 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Ms Kate McGavin, Head of Media Department for Culture, Media and Sports and Mr Stuart Brand, Advisor</td>
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<td>16 April 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Mr Tom Watson, Member for West Bromwich East and Rt Hon John Spellar, Shadow Minister for Foreign and Commonwealth Office</td>
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<td>17 April 2012</td>
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<td>Private arrangements</td>
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<tr>
<td>18 April 2012</td>
<td>Flight</td>
<td>London to Istanbul (direct)</td>
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<tr>
<td>18 April 2012</td>
<td>Tour</td>
<td>Sultan Ahmet, Blue Mosque</td>
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<td>18 April 2011</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>M. Ata Ceylan and Rana Tezcan Acikgoz, Executive Board Members, TUKSON</td>
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<tr>
<td>18 April 2012</td>
<td>Audience</td>
<td>His All Holiness Patriarch Bartholomew 2</td>
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<td>19 April 2012</td>
<td>Inspection</td>
<td>Miniaturk Park</td>
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<td>19 April 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Dr Bulent Kenes, President and Editor-in Chief, of Today's Zaman</td>
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<td>19 April 2012</td>
<td>Dinner meeting</td>
<td>Mr Ahmet Saii Kavurmaci, Director, Pierre Cardin, US Polo and Cacharel Clothing</td>
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<tr>
<td>20 April 2012</td>
<td>Attendance</td>
<td>Third International Gallipoli Symposium</td>
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<td>Date</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Details</td>
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<tr>
<td>20 April 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Dr Muhammed Cetin MP, Deputy Chair, Foreign Affairs Committee and NATO</td>
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<td>20 April 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Dr Huseyin Hurmalı, Secretary-General, The Journalists and Writers Foundation</td>
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<td>20 April 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Mr Mahut Filizer, News Presenter, Samanyolu Television Station</td>
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<tr>
<td>20 April 2012</td>
<td>Tour</td>
<td>Samanyolu Television Station</td>
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<td>20 April 2012</td>
<td>Tour</td>
<td>Bosphorus Strait</td>
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<td>20 April 2012</td>
<td>Dinner</td>
<td>Mr Ilhan Isbilen, Member Turkish Parliament</td>
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<tr>
<td>21 April 2012</td>
<td>Visit</td>
<td>Dolmabahce Palace</td>
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<td>21 April 2012</td>
<td>Visit</td>
<td>Istanbul Modern Art Museum</td>
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<td>21 April 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Mr Cefi Kamhi, Vice Chairman, Turkish-Asia Pacific Business Council</td>
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<td>21 April 2012</td>
<td>Visit</td>
<td>Grand Bazaar</td>
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<td>22 April 2012</td>
<td>Tour</td>
<td>Blue Mosque Hagia Sophia</td>
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<td>22 April 2012</td>
<td>Lunch meeting</td>
<td>Mrs Gulay Dalyan, Secretary Turkish-Australia Parliamentary Friendship Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>22 April 2012</td>
<td>Tour</td>
<td>Topkapi Palace</td>
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<td>22 April 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Governor of Istanbul, His Excellency Huseyin Avni Mutlu</td>
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<td>22 April 2012</td>
<td>Dinner meeting</td>
<td>Mrs Gulay Dalyan</td>
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<tr>
<td>23 April 2012</td>
<td>Bus</td>
<td>Istanbul to Canakkale</td>
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<td>23 April 2012</td>
<td>Briefing</td>
<td>H. E. Mr Ian Biggs, Australian Ambassador for Turkey</td>
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<tr>
<td>23 April 2012</td>
<td>Tour</td>
<td>Gallipoli Peninsula Battlefields</td>
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<tr>
<td>24 April 2012</td>
<td>Attendance</td>
<td>Turkish International Service, Mehmetcik Abidesi</td>
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<td>24 April 2012</td>
<td>Attendance</td>
<td>French Memorial Service, Morto Bay</td>
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<td>24 April 2012</td>
<td>Attendance</td>
<td>Commonwealth Memorial Service, Cape Helles</td>
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<td>Date</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Details</td>
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<tr>
<td>24 April 2012</td>
<td>Attendance</td>
<td>Kabatepe Peace Forest Tree Planting Ceremony</td>
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<td>24 April 2012</td>
<td>Attendance</td>
<td>Turkish Memorial Service, 57th Regiment Memorial and Cemetery</td>
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<tr>
<td>24 April 2012</td>
<td>Visit</td>
<td>The Centre for Revival of the Legend of Canakkale (Kabatepe Simulation Centre)</td>
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<tr>
<td>24 April 2012</td>
<td>Attend</td>
<td>Canakkale Art Prize Opening, Kolin Hotel</td>
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<td>25 April 2012</td>
<td>Attend</td>
<td>Spirit of Place, Anzac Commemorative Site</td>
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<td>25 April 2012</td>
<td>Attend</td>
<td>Dawn Service, Anzac Commemorative Site</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 April 2012</td>
<td>Attend</td>
<td>Anzac breakfast co-hosted by their Excellencies the Ambassadors of Australia and New Zealand</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 April 2012</td>
<td>Attend</td>
<td>Australian Memorial Service, Lone Pine Cemetery</td>
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<td>25 April 2012</td>
<td>Attend</td>
<td>New Zealand Memorial Service, Chunuk Bair Memorial</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 April 2012</td>
<td>Tour</td>
<td>Ancient Troy (Truva)</td>
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<td>25 April 2012</td>
<td>Visit</td>
<td>Canakkale Bazaar</td>
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<tr>
<td>26 April 2012</td>
<td>Flight</td>
<td>Canakkale to Ankara</td>
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<td>26 April 2012</td>
<td>Attend</td>
<td>Wreath laying service, Ataturk’s Mausoleum</td>
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<tr>
<td>26 April 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Tevik Ziyaeddin Akbulut MP, Chairman of Turkey- Australia Inter-Parliamentary Friendship Group and Member MPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 April 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Ambassador Mr Necip Eguz, Director General for Bilateral Political Affairs and Maritime Aviation, Ms Esra Cankoru, Deputy Director General for East Asia and Pacific, Mr Yonet Can Tezel, Director General for Research, Ms Beste Pehlivan Sun, Head of Department, Ministry of Family and Social Planning</td>
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<tr>
<td>26 April 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Mr Mustafa Kabakci MP, Konya, Government Whip</td>
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<td>26 April 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Mr Abdurrahman Arici, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Culture and Tourism</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Details</td>
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<tr>
<td>26 April 2012</td>
<td>Reception/Dinner</td>
<td>Hosted by Mr Akbulut with other members of friendship group in attendance</td>
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<tr>
<td>26 April 2012</td>
<td>Tour</td>
<td>Turkish Parliament</td>
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<td>27/28 April 2012</td>
<td>Flight</td>
<td>Ankara to Istanbul, London, Bangkok (direct)</td>
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<td>28/29 April 2012</td>
<td>Weekend</td>
<td>Private arrangements</td>
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<tr>
<td>30 April 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>H. E. Mr James Wise, Australian Ambassador to Thailand</td>
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<tr>
<td>30 April 2012</td>
<td>Flight</td>
<td>Bangkok to Sydney</td>
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**Key Meetings and Outcomes/Findings**

In relation to my meeting with Ms Kate Gavin and Mr Stuart Brand there was a broad-ranging discussion about the Ofcom examination of the bid by Mr Rupert Murdoch for a full takeover of BSkyB. Whilst this bid has been withdrawn in light of the revelations of the *News of the World* telephone hacking scandal, Ofcom is acutely aware that Mr Murdoch may once again bid for BSkyB.

Ofcom, the communications regulator, says of itself: "We make sure that people in the UK get the best from their communications services and are protected from scams and sharp practices, while ensuring that competition can thrive. Ofcom operates under the Communications Act 2003... Meeting these two duties is at the heart of everything we do."

Obviously, therefore, "meeting these two duties" would these days automatically require Ofcom to scrutinise the Murdoch companies. While Ofcom has an ongoing duty to ensure that broadcasting licences are held by fit and proper persons, the regulator must look at this requirement closely when there is a change in control of a licence-holder, in particular to see if any director or shareholder of the broadcaster has ever received a criminal conviction or civil penalty. Therefore, Ofcom this year stepped up its gathering of evidence for the "fit and proper" test in relation to the bid for BSkyB.

Ms McGavin provided me with a copy of the *Report on public interest test on the proposed acquisition of British Sky Broadcasting Group plc by News Corporation* (31 December 2010), in which Ofcom said, in part, as follows:

"[W]e have had particular regard to the significance attached by Parliament to media plurality to the functioning of a healthy and informed democracy.

"In considering plurality and the need for there to be sufficient plurality, we have considered the range and number of persons having control of media enterprises in the context of their ability to influence opinions and control the agenda.

"[W]e consider that in assessing sufficient plurality we should look not simply at the number and range of media enterprises, but also at their relative ability to influence and inform public opinion.

"The effect of the proposed acquisition is to bring together one of the three main providers of TV news with the largest provider of newspapers."
“News Corp... would be larger in relative ability to influence opinion than both ITN and the Group 3 providers at the wholesale level.

“[W]e consider that the proposed acquisition by News Corp, giving it 100% ownership of Sky’s shareholding, would reduce the number of persons with control of media enterprises.

“A number of submissions received argue that there is a history of intervention in relation to the News Corp owned newspapers, and there is no reason why this should not also occur in other media. “Ofcom’s Broadcasting Code requires that ‘news in whatever form, must be reported with due accuracy and presented with due impartiality’.”

Therefore Ofcom advised “that the proposed acquisition may be expected to operate against the public interest since there may not be a sufficient plurality of persons with control of media enterprises providing news and current affairs to UK-wide cross-media audiences” and, noting that “a media public interest consideration of plurality can only be triggered when there is a proposed merger involving media enterprises”, recommended “a fuller second stage review of these issues by the Competition Commission to assess the extent to which the concentration in media ownership may act against the public interest.”

Importantly, Ofcom gave this advice to the Secretary of State for Culture, Olympics, Media and Sport, the Right Hon Jeremy Hunt, who, despite opposition from News Corp, announced on 25 January 2012: “I still intend to refer the merger to the Competition Commission. On the evidence available, I consider that it may be the case that the merger may operate against the public interest in media plurality.”

Following the revelation and arrests in relation to allegations of corrupt and criminal activity at the Rupert Murdoch-owned News of the World newspaper, the Lord Justice Leveson Inquiry, understandably, is concentrating on regulation of the press. In addition, the British parliament will be reviewing the assessment of who is “fit and proper” (which can refer to a person or a company) for the purposes of section 3 of the Broadcasting Act, given the previous bid of Mr Rupert Murdoch for a full takeover of BSkyB.

My meeting with Mr Tom Watson and the Right Honourable John Spellar was extremely instructive and largely focused on the “culture” which existed within News International. Alarmingly, Mr Watson made it quite clear that many parliamentarians believe that, in terms of its operations in the United Kingdom, Mr Murdoch’s News International operated a culture of “don’t ask” and “don’t tell” and that this “wilful blindness breached all codes of corporate governance”.

Mr Watson stressed that “News, as ever, denies all allegations” but that “their subsidiary companies require the authorities to conduct a forensic investigation” of all allegations. Mr Watson left me in no doubt that some of the most senior levels of News International had knowledge of alleged criminal behaviour in Mr Murdoch’s UK subsidiary companies.

Mr Watson emphasised that, even if one accepts that Mr Rupert Murdoch, Mr James Murdoch or any of their most trusted senior executives have not misrepresented or fabricated their evidence, one cannot forgive their “wilful blindness” or “monumental incompetence”.

Mr Watson expressed confidence in the inquiry being conducted by Lord Justice Leveson. In this regard, the Leveson Inquiry has already exposed very serious shortcomings in the Metropolitan Police’s investigations into News International. In addition to the relationships News International employee’s had with senior officers of the Metropolitan Police, Mr Watson foreshadowed Lord
Leveson would be pursuing relationships News International had with politicians and the implications for the public interest.

At the time of my meeting, Mr Watson advised that he was about to launch his book titled Dial M for Murdoch — News Corporation and the Corruption of Britain. He said that this book had been co-authored with Mr Martin Hickman, a journalist who had worked with the Independent newspaper. I have subsequently read this book and it raises very many issues of unethical, dishonest and alleged criminal behaviour of employees of News International. Moreover, it paints a picture that leaves the reader in no doubt that the scale and level of wrongdoing by senior employees of News International goes to the heart of the public interest and the need for a robust “fit and proper” test for a media proprietor or company operating in the United Kingdom.

Moreover, concerning the recent alarming allegations associated with the NDS pay-television piracy scandal, if true, Mr Watson prophesied that “the telephone hacking scandal is only a media prelude to a wider scandal of global espionage”.

In relation to the visit to Turkey the following comments are those provided in the Member for Calwell’s report to you dated 28 May 2012. As you know, the Member for Calwell, is Chair of the Australia-Turkish Parliamentary Friendship Group and she led the delegation to Turkey last month.

The meeting with His All Holiness Patriarch Bartholomew allowed us to exchange views on inter-faith dialogue and to be briefed on the progress being made in Turkey in relation to the Christian Church and other religious minorities. His Holiness indicated that important progress has been made and expressed hope that this will continue and lead to the opening of the Theological School Halki, the subject of a long, global campaign.

The current Justice and Development Party, which is the Governing Party, was credited by His All Holiness for the work they are doing to foster greater understanding.

The meeting with Mr Cefi Kamhi, Vice Chairman of the Turkish-Asia Business Council provided an opportunity to learn about the possibilities for and impediments to developing trade relationships between Turkey and Australia. Turkey’s corporate and business community are going through phenomenal growth and they are very keen to engage in innovative enterprises with Australia because they see us as having great prospects for co-partnerships and investments. The size and success of the Turkish Diaspora in Australia is also seen as an asset. Impediments identified pertained to a not so active Trade Mission, and a view that bilateral relations around Trade operated at a low level only.

It was resolved to assist this process by conveying to our Trade Minister the immense opportunities that present for both countries. Trade visits and missions are an effective way of progressing aspirations and contacts. Also, the case was made for a higher level of Government and Parliamentary engagement.

Mr Kamhi is a Member of the European Union’s Jewish Parliament. He was particularly interested in integration, inter-faith dialogue and multiculturalism policies generally. It was suggested that he visit Australia as a guest of the Centre for Dialogue at La Trobe University.
The meeting with Governor of Istanbul was an hour and a half in duration. It canvassed a wide range of issues. In particular we discussed ideas and co-operation around the preparations for the Centenary of Gallipoli Campaign in 2015.

One specific proposal that was met with enthusiasm by the Governor was the proposal to re-enact the voyage from Albany to Gallipoli, a voyage that will involve young people representing all the countries that participated in the Gallipoli campaign of 1915.

The Governor proposed a co-sponsoring and co-funding arrangement between Australia and Istanbul and suggested that it be called “a voyage of friendship”.

We resolved to raise this proposal with the Australian Minister for Veteran’s Affairs.

The meeting with Mr Tevik Ziyaeddin Akbulut raised a number of interesting discussions especially around the integration of Turkish migration into the broader Australian community. The Turkish MPs present were very keen to know how the Turkish community was faring in Australia. They were informed of the success of the community now in it 44th year of Migration. They compared this with the very difficult experience of the Turkish Diaspora in Germany.

Our discussions also revolved around the centenary of the Gallipoli campaign. It was proposed that the City of Canakkale consider a Gallipoli Marathon that invites participants from all countries to compete. This reflects on the sporting nature of Australia and assists with Turkey’s desire to host the 2020 Olympic Games. The proposal was met with keen enthusiasm. The Chair of the Friendship group undertook to speak with the Governor of Canakkale.

The discussion with Mr Yonet Can Tezel revolved around the Armenian Issue as well as issues pertaining to the reform agenda of the Government. Representatives of the Ministry of Family and Social Planning discussed domestic violence and the right of women to wear the hijab at universities and public buildings; there has been reform in this area, and the Ministry is collecting statistics in an attempt to monitor discrimination against women who wear the hijab in education and employment.

The meeting with the Deputy Culture Minister was an opportunity to discuss Turkey’s development in Tourism and its desire to expand its profile into Australia.

My meeting with the Australian Ambassador to Thailand, His Excellency, Mr James Wise reported that Thailand had dealt very well with the devastating floods last year. Mr Wise emphasised that Thailand is the geographical heart of mainland South East Asia and how critical manufacturing is to Thailand and how important this market is for Australia. Moreover, Thailand is very attractive for investment by Australia, particularly in the field of education and the automotive industry.

**Conclusion**

Bearing in mind that Mr Rupert Murdoch’s *News Limited* owns and controls some seventy per cent of the major metropolitan daily newspapers in Australia, not to mention his other extensive print
and electronic media interests in Australia, the Australia Government needs to closely monitor the outcomes of the Lord Justice Leveson inquiry, the work of the UK media regulator (Ofcom) and the more than two hundred criminal investigations undertaken by the Metropolitan Police in the UK, arising from the News of the World telephone hacking scandal. The outcomes of these investigations must be at the forefront of the minds of the Australian Government when it legislates for "a public interest test" and "a fit and proper test" for a media company in Australia.

The relationship between Australia and Turkey is very strong and the Turkish people make Australians feel very much at home. Moreover, the Turkish people understand how important our shared history is. The experience of visiting the Gallipoli Peninsula and attending the many commemorative services associated with the 97th anniversary of the Gallipoli campaign and Anzac Day was very moving and one that I will never forget. In terms of improving our two-way trade, a good place to start would be an early visit to Turkey by our Trade Minister; this would be most welcome by the Turkish Government and local business people.

Finally, excellent investment opportunities exist in manufacturing and education for Australia in Thailand and the government should do more to promote these opportunities.

John Murphy MP
Member for Reid
30 May 2012
Ref: mb.tr.fr/06-12

17th May, 2012

The Hon Gary Gray, AO MP,
Special Minister of State,
Suite M1 23,
Parliament House,
CANBERRA, ACT, 2600

Overseas Study Travel Report

Dear Minister

In accordance with the requirements of Clause 9.2(b) of Remuneration Tribunal Determination 2006/18 (the Determination), I submit the following statement reporting on my recent overseas study travel.

I note that, in accordance with Clause 9.5 of the Determination, a copy of this statement may be obtained from you upon request by any Senator or Member. I also note that this statement will be tabled in the Parliament at your discretion, including as part of the six monthly tabling of entitlements expenditure for Senators and Members by the Department of Finance and Deregulation.

Yours sincerely

[Signature]

SENATOR MARK BISHOP
LABOR SENATOR FOR WESTERN AUSTRALIA
Purpose of Journey

I advise that I recently undertook travel to Cherbourg France to visit the DCNS Shipyard.

I took leave from the official joint delegation of the JSCFADT and Senate FADT References Committee during a 'free' period between meetings in the UK and Spain on Monday 16th and Tuesday 17th April to facilitate this visit.

The opportunity to tour not only the shipyard, but also to participate in a personal tour of the two next-generation submarines, currently under construction (the Barracuda and Scorpene), was a unique prospect that I was very privileged to have been offered.

Detailed Itinerary Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 April 2012</td>
<td>Charter Flight&lt;br&gt;Dinner Meeting with representatives of DGA and DCNS</td>
<td>Exeter, UK to Cherbourg, France 17:30/19:00 Hotel La Regence Cherbourg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 April 2012</td>
<td>Tour and presentation of Barracuda and Scorpene Submarines&lt;br&gt;Tour of the Le Redoutable SSBN (Submarine Ballistic Missile)</td>
<td>DCNS Shipyards Cherbourg Cherbourg Cherbourg, France to La Caruna, Spain 18:00/20:00</td>
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</table>

Key Meetings and Outcomes/Findings

I participated in tours, presentations and dialogues with a number of key industry representatives over a very short time period.

These included the Director General of the French DGA (their DMO), Major General Rolande Codde and Guillaume Dehollain of the Ministry of Defence, Chris Lloyd, VP Maritime from Thales (Australia) and Phillippe Raulic, Marketing and Product Strategy Director of DCNS.

The basis of these meetings predominantly related to the evolving face of technological advancements in maritime defence vessels.

The tours of the shipyards and submarines provided me with a much enhanced understanding of the developing maritime industry and in particular the nuclear below surface capabilities of these vessels.
Overseas Study Travel Report

Special Minister of State
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Minister,

In accordance with the requirements of Clause 9.2(b) of Remuneration Tribunal Determination 2006/18 (the Determination), I submit the following statement reporting on my recent overseas study travel.

I note that, in accordance with Clause 9.5 of the Determination, a copy of this statement may be obtained from you upon request by any Senator or Member. I also note that this statement will be tabled in the Parliament at your discretion, including as part of the six monthly tabling of entitlements expenditure for Senators and Members by the Department of Finance and Deregulation.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Sharman Stone
31st May 2012
Purpose of Journey

The Purpose of this trip was to accept an invitation from the Turkish Parliament that was issued on behalf of the Turkish-Australia Inter-Parliamentary Friendship Group to the Australia-Turkey Parliamentary Friendship Group (Australian Parliament).

Establishing parliament to parliament contact between the two Friendship Groups is important for furthering understanding and improving bilateral relationships.
## Detailed Itinerary Schedule

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<th>Activity</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<td>18 April 2012</td>
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<td>Executive Board Members, TUKSON</td>
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<td>Audience with His All Holiness Patriarch</td>
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<td>19th April 2012</td>
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<td>Dr Bulent Kenes, President and editor- in-Chief</td>
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<td>of Today’s Zaman Newspaper</td>
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<td>20th April 2012</td>
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<td>Dr Muhammed Cetin MP Chair</td>
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<td>Dr Huseyin Hurmalı, Secretary-General,</td>
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<td>The Journalists and Writers Foundation</td>
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<td>Mr Mahut Filizer, News Anchor,</td>
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<td>20th April 2012</td>
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<td>Samanyolu Television Station</td>
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<td>Date</td>
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<td>21st April</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Mr Cefi Kamhi, Vice Chairman, Turkish-Asia Pacific Business Council</td>
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<td>Grand Bazaar</td>
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<td>Blue Mosque and Hagia Sophia</td>
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<td>Mrs Gulay Dalyan, Secretary Turkish - Australia Parliamentary Friendship Group</td>
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<td>22nd April</td>
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<td>22nd April</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Governor of Istanbul, His Excellency Huseyin Avni Mutlu</td>
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<td>22nd April</td>
<td>Dinner Meeting</td>
<td>Mrs Gulay Dalyan, Secretary Turkish-Australia Parliamentary Friendship Group</td>
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<td>Kabatepe Peace Forest Tree Planting Ceremony</td>
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<td>Turkish Memorial Service, 57 Regiment Memorial and Cemetery</td>
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<td>The Centre for Revival of the Legend of Canakkale – Kabatepe Simulation Centre</td>
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<td>Canakkale Art Prize Opening</td>
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<td>Kolin Hotel</td>
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<td>ANZAC breakfast co-hosted by their Excellencies the Ambassadors of Australia And New Zealand</td>
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<td>Australia Memorial Service</td>
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<td>New Zealand Memorial Service</td>
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<td>26th April</td>
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<td>Mr Tevik Ziyaeddin Akbulut MP</td>
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<td>Chair of Turkey-Australia Interparliamentary Friendship Group and Member MPs</td>
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<td>26th April</td>
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<td>Ambassador Mr Necip Eguz, Director General for Bilateral Political Affairs And Maritime Aviation, Ms Esra Cankoru Deputy Director General for East Asia and P</td>
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<td>Date</td>
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<td>26th April</td>
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<td>Mr Musafa Kabakci MP</td>
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<td>Konya</td>
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<td>Government Whip</td>
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<td>26th April</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Mr Abdurrahman Arici</td>
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<td>Deputy Minister, Ministry of Culture and Tourism</td>
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<td>26th April</td>
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<td>Hosted by Mr Tevfik Ziyaaddin Akbulut</td>
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<td>Chair Turkey-Australia Parliamentary Friendship Group</td>
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<td>27th April</td>
<td>Flight EA 460</td>
<td>Abu Dhabi to Melbourne</td>
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</table>

Key Meetings and Outcomes / Findings
We exchanged interfaith views with His All Holiness Patriarch Bartholomew and were briefed on the progress being made in Turkey in relation to the Christian Church and other religious minorities.

We met with Mr Cefi Kamhi, Vice Chairman of the Turkish-Asia Business Council who provided us with the opportunity to learn about the trade relationships between Turkey and Australia. The size and success of the Turkish Diaspora in Australia is an asset. There was concern that Austrade was not very active and little was known of Australian opportunities.

We discussed the value of Australian wool and cotton education opportunities and tourism.

Mr Kamhi, a Member of the European Union’s Jewish Parliament was particularly interested in Multiculturalism.

The meeting with the Governor of Istanbul was long and cordial. We discussed a wide range of issues, in particular about the Centenary of the Gallipoli Campaign in 2015.

The proposal to re-enact the voyage from Albany to Gallipoli, a voyage that could involve young people representing all the countries that participated in the Gallipoli campaign of 1915, was viewed favourably.

The Governor volunteered that he thought a co-sponsoring and co-funding arrangement between Australia and Istanbul could be acceptable. We undertook to raise this with the Australian Minister for Veteran’s Affairs.

We met with Mr Tevik Ziyaeddin Akbulut and discussed enhancing the better integration of Turkish people in the Australian community. The Turkish MPs were told of the great experiences of many in the community now in its 44th year of Migration. They compared this to the very difficult experience of the Turkish Diaspora in Germany.

It was proposed that the City of Canakkale manage a Gallipoli Marathon including participants from all countries to compete. The proposal was met with keen enthusiasm. The Chair of their Friendship group undertook to speak to the Governor of Canakkale.

Mr Yonet Can Tezel was pleased to discuss the Armenian Issue as well as issues on the reform agenda of the Government. Representatives of the Ministry of Family and Social Planning discussed domestic violence and the right of women to wear the hijab at universities and public buildings. The Ministry is collecting statistics to monitor discrimination against women who wear the hijab in education and employment.

Our meeting with the Deputy Culture Minister saw us discussing Turkey’s development in Tourism and its desire to be better known in Australia as a tourist destination.

**Conclusion**

At all of our meetings the Turkish hosts were keen to deepen relationships with Australia, a country they regarded with deep affection.
There is clearly much to do to ensure the centenary of the commemoration in Gallipoli is suitably managed. We had every opportunity to learn about the recent developments in Turkey's economy and government.

There is a genuine desire to find more trade prospects, including tourism. The Turkish MP's in particular were aware that Turkish migrants in Australia were a welcomed and valued part of Australian society, and this they appreciated.

The relationships developed and the experiences shared were valuable for both countries.
This Page is Intentionally Left Blank.
MS MARIA VAMVAKINOU MP

France and Greece
17 April – 3 May 2012
Overseas Study Trip

Special Minister of State
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600
28 May 2012

Dear Minister,

In accordance with the requirements of Clause 9.2(b) of Remuneration Tribunal Determination 2006/18 (the Determination), I submit the following statement reporting on my recent overseas study travel.

I note that, in accordance with Clause 9.5 of the Determination, a copy of this statement may be obtained from you upon request by any Senator or Member. I also note that this statement will be tabled in the Parliament at your discretion, including as part of the six monthly tabling of entitlements expenditure for Senators and Members by the Department of Finance and Deregulation.

Yours sincerely,

Maria Vamvakinou MP
Federal Member for Calwell
June 27th 2012

The Hon Gary Gray MP
Special Minister of State
Parliament House
CANBERRA

Dear Minister Gary,

In accordance with the requirements of Clause 9.2 (a) of Remuneration Tribunal Determination 2006/18, I submit the following concerning my overseas study journey:

As a part of my Study Tour to Turkey, undertaken between April 7th to 27th, 2012 I wish to advise that I also undertook a visit to Greece on April 27th, returning to Australia on May 3rd, 2012.

The travel to Greece was undertaken so that I can further investigate areas that are of ongoing interest and concern to me and relevant to the course of my parliamentary duties. These areas include, the management of asylum seekers, the Role of Australian Multiculturalism in development of Multiculturalism policies in Greece and Europe and the development of programs for the teaching of the Modern Greek Language. Further, it was important to inform myself on the current economic situation in Greece, an issue that is of deep concern to the Greek community in Australia. In particular I sort to inform myself better about the strength of sentiment in Greece in relation to migration of Greeks to Australia. This is a very live issue in Australia and I receive constant inquiries and requests for representations by members of the Greek community. It was also an opportunity, given the timing, to visit Greece in the week leading to its General election on May 6th.

My visit involved a luncheon briefing with Her Excellency Jenny Bloomfield, Australian Ambassador, meetings with The Minister for Education, Professor George Babouniotis, Dr Athena Linou, Secretary Religious Affairs, Dr Vicki Korthadou, Secretary Social Integration, Dr Eugeneia Arvanitis, Ministerial Advisor Adult and Further Learning, E-Learning. It also involved travel to the South of Greece to investigate the use of illegal entrants in Greece’s agriculture industry.

Reports have been submitted in accordance with Clause 9.2 (b) of Remuneration Tribunal determination 2006/18.

Yours sincerely,

Maria Vamvakinou MP
Purpose of Journey

The Purpose of this trip was to accept an invitation from the Turkish Parliament that was issued on behalf of the Turkish-Australia Inter-Parliamentary Friendship Group to the Australia-Turkey Parliamentary Friendship Group (Australian Parliament).

Establishing parliament to parliament contact between the two Friendship Groups is important for furthering understanding and improving bilateral relationships. In addition, as the Member for Calwell I represent one of the largest Turkish speaking constituencies in Australia.

In addition, the purpose of the trip was to also participate fully in the commemoration ceremonies associated with the 97th anniversary of the Gallipoli Campaign for ANZAC Day.

My meetings in Greece follow on from previous meetings related to the teaching of Greek Language in Australia as well as the ongoing issue of illegal immigration, which is relevant to my Membership of the Joint Standing Committee for Migration and the Joint Committee on the Detention Network.
# Detailed Itinerary Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17 April 2012</td>
<td>Flight ET461</td>
<td>Melbourne to Abu Dhabi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 April 2012</td>
<td>Flights ET97</td>
<td>Abu Dhabi to Istanbul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 April</td>
<td>Tour</td>
<td>Sultan Ahmet, Blue Mosque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 April 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>M. Ata Ceylan and Rana Tezcan Acikgoz</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Executive Board Members, TUKSON</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Turkish Business Federation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19th April 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Audience with His All Holiness Patriarch Bartholomew 2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19th April 2012</td>
<td>Inspection</td>
<td>Miniaturk Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19th April 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Dr Bulent Kenes, President and editor- in-Chief of Today’s Zaman Newspaper</td>
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<tr>
<td>19th April 2012</td>
<td>Dinner Meeting</td>
<td>Mr Ahmet Sait Kavurmaci, Director, Pierre Cardin, US Polo and Cacharel Clothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th April 2012</td>
<td>Attendance</td>
<td>Third International Gallipoli Symposium</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Delivered Opening Address</td>
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<tr>
<td>20th April 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Dr Muhammed Cetin MP Chair</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Foreign Affairs Committee and NATO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th April 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Dr Huseyin Hurmail, Secretary-General, The Journalists and Writers Foundation</td>
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<tr>
<td>20th April 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Mr Mahut Filizer, News Anchor, Samanyolu Television Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th April 2012</td>
<td>Tour</td>
<td>Samanyolu Television Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Details</td>
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<tr>
<td>20th April</td>
<td>Tour</td>
<td>Bosphorus Strait</td>
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<tr>
<td>20th April</td>
<td>Dinner</td>
<td>Mr Ilhan Isbilen MP</td>
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<tr>
<td>21st April</td>
<td>Visit</td>
<td>Dolmabahce Palace</td>
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<tr>
<td>21st April</td>
<td>Visit</td>
<td>Istanbul Modern Art Museum</td>
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<tr>
<td>21st April</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Mr Cefi Kamhi, Vice Chairman, Turkish-Asia Pacific Business Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>21st April</td>
<td>Tour</td>
<td>Grand Bazaar</td>
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<tr>
<td>22nd April</td>
<td>Tour</td>
<td>Blue Mosque and Hagia Sophia</td>
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<tr>
<td>22nd April</td>
<td>Lunch Meeting</td>
<td>Mrs Gulay Dalyan Secretary Turkish - Australia Parliamentary Friendship Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>22nd April</td>
<td>Tour</td>
<td>Topkapi Palace</td>
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<tr>
<td>22nd April</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Governor of Istanbul His Excellency Huseyin Avni Mutlu</td>
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<tr>
<td>22nd April</td>
<td>Dinner Meeting</td>
<td>Mrs Gulay Dalyan Secretary Turkish-Australia Parliamentary Friendship Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>23rd April</td>
<td>Bus</td>
<td>Istanbul to Canakkale</td>
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<tr>
<td>23rd April</td>
<td>Briefing</td>
<td>H.E. Mr Ian Biggs, Australian Ambassador for Turkey</td>
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<tr>
<td>23rd April</td>
<td>Tour</td>
<td>Gallipoli Peninsula Battlefields</td>
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<tr>
<td>24th April</td>
<td>Attendance</td>
<td>Turkish International Service, Mehmetcik Abidesi</td>
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<tr>
<td>24th April</td>
<td>Attendance</td>
<td>French Memorial Service, Morto Bay</td>
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<tr>
<td>24th April</td>
<td>Attendance</td>
<td>Commonwealth Memorial Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Details</td>
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<tr>
<td>24th April 2012</td>
<td>Attendance</td>
<td>Kabatepe Peace Forest Tree Planting Ceremony</td>
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<tr>
<td>24th April 2012</td>
<td>Attendance</td>
<td>Turkish Memorial Service, 57 Regiment Memorial and Cemetery</td>
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<tr>
<td>24th April 2012</td>
<td>Attendance</td>
<td>The Centre for Revival of the Legend of Canakkale – Kabatepe Simulation Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>24th April 2012</td>
<td>Attendance</td>
<td>Canakkale Art Prize Opening Kolin Hotel</td>
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<tr>
<td>25th April 2012</td>
<td>Attendance</td>
<td>Spirit of Place, ANZAC Commemorative Site</td>
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<tr>
<td>25th April 2012</td>
<td>Attendance</td>
<td>Dawn Service, ANZAC Commemorative Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25th April 2012</td>
<td>Attendance</td>
<td>ANZAC breakfast co-hosted by their Excellencies the Ambassadors of Australia and New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25th April 2012</td>
<td>Attendance</td>
<td>Australia Memorial Service Lone Pine Cemetery</td>
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<tr>
<td>25th April 2012</td>
<td>Attendance</td>
<td>New Zealand Memorial Service, Chunuk Bair Memorial</td>
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<tr>
<td>25th April 2012</td>
<td>Visit</td>
<td>Toki Anatolian High School Sister School with East Loddon P to 12 College, Victoria</td>
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<tr>
<td>25th April 2012</td>
<td>Tour</td>
<td>Ancient Troy (Truva)</td>
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<tr>
<td>25th April 2012</td>
<td>Tour</td>
<td>Canakkale Bazaar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26th April 2012</td>
<td>Flight</td>
<td>Canakkale to Ankara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26th April 2012</td>
<td>Attend</td>
<td>Wreath laying Service Kemal Mustafa Ataturk Mausoleum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26th April 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Mr Tevik Ziyaeddin Akbulut MP Chair of Turkey-Australia Interparliamentary Friendship Group and Member MPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26th April 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Ambassador Mr Necip Eguz, Director General for Bilateral Political Affairs And Maritime Aviation, Ms Esra Cankor clown Deputy Director General for East Asia and P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 26th April 2012 | Meeting       | Mr Musafa Kabakci MP  
Konya  
Government Whip |
| 26th April 2012 | Meeting       | Mr Abdurrahman Arici  
Deputy Minister, Ministry of Culture and Tourism |
| 26th April 2012 | Reception/Dinner | Hosted by Mr Tevfik Ziyaaddin Akbulut  
Chair Turkey-Australia Parliamentary Friendship Group |
| 26th April 2012 | Tour          | Turkish Parliament  
Attendance Public Gallery  
Parliamentary Chamber |
| 27th April 2012 | Flight        | Ankara to Istanbul |
| 27th April 2012 | Flight        | Istanbul to Athens |
| 27th April    | Meeting       | Dr Eugenia Arvanitis  
Advisor  
Adult and Further Learning  
E-Learning  
Hellenic Ministry of Education |
| 30th April 2012 | Meeting       | Dr Athena Linou  
Secretary Religious Affairs  
Hellenic, Ministry of Education |
| 30th April 2012 | Meeting       | Professo George Babouniotis  
Minister for Education |
| 2nd May 2012  | Meeting       | Dr Vicki Korhatou  
Secretary Social Intergration  
Hellenic Department of the Interior |
| 2nd May 2012  | Flight        | Athens to Abu Dhabi |

Page | 6  
Overseas Study Travel Report
Key Meetings and Outcomes / Findings

Meeting with His All Holiness Patriarch Bartholomew allowed us to exchange views on inter-faith dialogue and to be briefed on the progress being made in Turkey in relation to the Christian Church and other religious minorities. His Holiness indicated that important progress has been made and expressed hope that this will continue and lead to the opening of the Theological School Halki, the subject of a long, global campaign.

The current Justice and Development Party, which is the Governing Party, was credited by His All Holiness for the work they are doing to foster greater understanding.

Meeting with Mr Cevi Kamil, Vice Chairman of the Turkish Asia Business Council provided an opportunity to learn about the possibilities for and impediments to developing trade relationships between Turkey and Australia. Turkey’s corporate and business community are going through phenomenal growth, they are very keen to engage in innovative enterprises with Australia because they see us as having great prospects for co-partnerships and investments. The size and success of the Turkish Diaspora in Australia is also seen as an asset. Impediments identified pertained to a not so active Trade Mission, and a view that bilateral relations around Trade operated at a low level only.

It was resolved to assist this process by conveying to our Trade Minister the immense opportunities that present for both countries. Trade visits and missions are an effective way of progressing aspirations and contacts. Also, the case was made for a higher level of Government and Parliamentary engagement.

Mr Kamil is a Member of the European Union’s Jewish Parliament. He was particularly interested in integration, inter-faith dialogue and Multiculturalism policies generally. It was suggested that he visit Australia as a guest of the Centre for Dialogue at La Trobe University.

The meeting with Governor of Istanbul was an hour and a half in duration. It canvassed a wide range of issues. In particular we discussed ideas and co-operation around the preparations for the Centenary of Gallipoli Campaign in 2015.

One specific proposal that was met with enthusiasm by the Governor was the proposal to re-enact the voyage from Albany to Gallipoli, a voyage that will involve young people representing all the countries that participated in the Gallipoli campaign of 1915.

The Governor proposed a co-sponsoring and co-funding arrangement between Australia and Istanbul and suggested that it be called a voyage of friendship.

We resolved to raise this proposal with the Australian Minister for Veteran’s Affairs.

Meeting with Mr Tevik Ziyaeddin Akbalut raised a number of interesting discussions especially around the integration of Turkish migration into the broader Australian community. The Turkish MPs present were very keen to know how the Turkish community was faring in Australia. They were informed of the success of the community now in its 44th year of Migration. They compared this to the very difficult experience of the Turkish Diaspora in Germany.

Our discussions also revolved around the centenary of the Gallipoli campaign. It was proposed that the City of Canakkale consider a Gallipoli Marathon that invites participants from all countries to
compete. This reflects on the sporting nature of Australia and assists with Turkey’s desire to host the 2020 Olympic Games. The proposal was met with keen enthusiasm. The Chair of the Friendship group undertook to speak to the Governor of Canakkale.

Discussion Mr Yonet Cen Tezel revolved around the Armenian issue as well as issues pertaining to the reform agenda of the Government. Representatives of the Ministry of Family and Social Planning discussed domestic violence and the right of women to wear the hijab at universities and public buildings; there has been reform in this area, and the Ministry is collecting statistics in an attempt to monitor discrimination against women who wear the hijab in education and employment.

Meeting with the Deputy Culture Minister was an opportunity to discuss Turkey’s development in Tourism and its desire to expand its profile into Australia.

I also took the opportunity to lobby strongly on behalf of Melbourne’s bid to be the location for Turkish Airlines. A decision is pending and it was an opportunity to press the case for Melbourne on behalf of Melbourne Airport.

It was resolved to forward additional support letters from Melbourne’s political and community representatives.

Discussions in Greece, especially with Minister for Education, explored ways of marketing the teaching of the Modern Greek language, given the inclusion of the Greek Language in Australia’s National Languages Curriculum. The ageing of Australia’s migrant population, especially in the Greek community, presents opportunities for targeting the importance of Greek languages to those seeking a career in the Allied Health services and the aged care industry.

The Minister was keen to receive a more detailed proposal to which he would give further consideration on how the Hellenic Education Department can be of assistance.

I have already instigated discussion with stakeholders and the Greek media in Australia.

Discussions with the Ministry of the Interior regarding illegal immigrants involved proposals that Australia, and indeed the Department of Immigration and Citizenship, could be of assistance to Greece as it works its way through the decision to open Detention Centres, as well as the commitments of the major political parties to establishing a Department of Immigration.

Social Integration and Multiculturalism is a new concept and one that Greece and Europe in general is trying to grapple with. Australia has a successful and comprehensive Multicultural Policy that can be of assistance to Europe.

One proposal is to establish a working relationship with the Australian Parliamentary Friends of Multiculturalism and the European Parliament. This matter is to be actioned in consultation with the Member for Macmillan.
Conclusion

The Trip overall gave me the opportunity to better understand and learn about contemporary Turkey. This is particularly helpful for me as the Federal Member for Calwell. During our meetings we were able to exchange ideas and views about Turkey's economic aspirations, it's reform, especially in the area of women and Islam. Turkey is a modern Islamic Country that is undergoing massive development.

The attendance at ANZAC day ceremonies gave me a better understanding and knowledge of the Gallipoli Peninsula and the Gallipoli Campaign. The contacts we made with Government officials allows us to progress ideas that can become part of the Centenary Ceremonies in 1915. The relationship between our two countries will operate at a higher level as we approach 2015 and therefore experiencing Turkey in this way has helped in the work I undertake in parliament and in my electorate. It also helps me better coordinate the activities of the Parliamentary Friendship Group and we look forward to hosting our Turkish counterparts when they visit us in Australia.

The meetings I had in Greece with the Education Department and the Ministry of the Interior help progress my work here as Chair Of the Joint Standing Committee on Migration, as Co-Chair of the Parliamentary Friends of Multiculturalism as well as helping with the work I am doing in the promotion of the teaching of Modern Greek Language. Also, I am called upon to speak to various Greek community organisations in Australia, especially on the issue of Migration and how Greeks can migrate to Australia. This is a current and on going debate and discussion in Australia, so being briefed first hand is useful to the Speeches I have to make and to the commentary I have to make in the Greek media.
SENATOR MATHIAS CORMANN

Singapore
18 – 21 April 2012
Dear Minister,

In accordance with the requirements of Clause 9.2 (a) of Remuneration Tribunal Determination 2006/18 (the Determination), I submit the following statement reporting on my recent overseas study journey:

(i) **Confirmation of Purpose:**

I departed Perth on Wednesday 18 April 2012 and returned back to Perth on Saturday 21 April 2012.

The purpose of my trip was to meet with financial services providers and generally to develop and deepen relationships in Singapore.

(b) **Itinerary:**

**Wednesday 18 April 2012**

Depart Perth – Singapore Airlines SK224 at 7:40am  
Arrive Singapore – Singapore Airlines SK224 at 1.05pm

**Saturday 21 April 2012**

Depart Singapore – Singapore Airlines SK223 at 9:30am  
Arrive Perth – Singapore Airlines SK223 at 2:40pm

(ii) **Key meetings and outcomes/findings:**

**PROGRAM:**

**Thursday 19 April 2012**

Meeting with Australian High Commissioner, HE Mr Doug Chester at Australian High Commission, 25 Napier Road, Singapore
Meeting with Mr John Osborn, WA Regional Trade and Investment Representative at Suntec Tower 4, 6 Temasek Boulevard, Singapore

Meeting with Mr Lawrence Wong, Executive Vice President, Head of Listings, Singapore Stock Exchange at Singapore Exchange, 2 Shenton Way, Singapore

Meeting with Mrs Josephine Teo, Minister of State for Finance and Transport at Ministry of Finance, 100 High Street, The Treasury, Singapore

Friday 20 April 2012

Meeting with Mr Koo Tsai Kei, Managing Director, Strategic Relations, Managing Director, Australia & New Zealand at Temasek International, 60B Orchard Road, Tower 2, The Atrium@Orchard

Meeting with Mr Bill Foo, Vice Chairman, South & South East Asia, ANZ at ANZ, Lvl 30, Ocean Financial Centre, 10 Collyer Quay, Singapore

Meeting with Mr Greg Healy, Managing Director, AMP Capital, at AMP Capital 80 Raffles Place, UOB Plaza 2, Singapore

Meeting with Mr Don Yeo, Deputy Chief Executive Officer (Policy and Corporate Development), Central Provident Fund (CPF) Board at CPF, 41st Storey Board Room 79 Robinson Road, Singapore

Saturday 29 January 2011

Travel back to Perth

(iii) Conclusion:

Meetings during my visit to Singapore provided me with very useful insights into a broad range of policy issues directly relevant to my area of shadow portfolio responsibilities.

I note that in accordance with clause 9.5 of the Determination a copy of this statement may be obtained from you upon request by any Member of Senator. I also note that this statement may be tabled in Parliament at your discretion.

Kind regards

Mathias Cormann
Shadow Assistant Treasurer
Shadow Minister for Financial Services and Superannuation

14 May 2012
Due to the size of this individual study report a number of pages are not included in this document. A copy of the full report (and any supporting documentation) is available on written request to the Office of the Special Minister of State.
The Hon Gary Gray
Special Minister of State
Parliament House
CANBERRA, ACT 2600

14 May 2012

Dear Minister,

In accordance with the requirements of Clause 9.2(b) of Remuneration Tribunal Determination 2006/18 (the Determination), I submit the following statement reporting on my recent overseas study travel.

I note that, in accordance with Clause 9.5 of the Determination, a copy of this statement may be obtained from you upon request by any Senator or Member. I also note that this statement will be tabled in the Parliament at your discretion, including as part of the six monthly tabling of entitlements expenditure for Senators and Members by the Department of Finance and Deregulation.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

JULIE BISHOP
Purpose of Journey

I drew upon my overseas study entitlement to attend the Asia Society's Women Leaders of New Asia 2012 Summit in Shanghai and Zhenjiang in China.

The primary purpose of my travel to China was to be a keynote speaker at the summit, to attend the conference sessions and to meet women leaders from the Asia Pacific.
**Detailed Itinerary Schedule**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 April 2012</td>
<td>Flight</td>
<td>Sydney to Hong Kong</td>
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<tr>
<td>19 April 2012</td>
<td>Flight</td>
<td>Hong Kong to Shanghai</td>
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<tr>
<td>19th April 2012</td>
<td>Train</td>
<td>Shanghai to Zhenjiang (paid by summit organizers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21st April 2012</td>
<td>Train</td>
<td>Zhenjiang to Shanghai (Paid by summit organizers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21st April 2012</td>
<td>Flight</td>
<td>Shanghai to Hong Kong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22nd April 2012</td>
<td>Flight</td>
<td>Hong Kong to Perth</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

I arrived in Shanghai on 19 April for the Summit Registration. A Pre Summit press conference was held for the release of a report on Women’s Leadership.

The Asia Society paid my return train travel Shanghai to Zhenjiang and my accommodation in Zhenjiang.
Key Meetings and Outcomes / Findings

I attended all summit sessions from 19 April to 21 April 2012.

I was keynote speaker in the Opening Session entitled “Change Makers/Visionaries: Women Changing the Paradigm in a Rapidly Modernising Asia”

Around 160 delegates from 25 countries were in attendance.

Copies of the summit agenda and the list of participants are attached.

Summit Agenda

See Attached

Summit Participants

See Attached
Conclusion

The Asia Society’s Women Leaders of the New Asia Summit is in its 3rd year. I attended the inaugural summit in Hong Kong in 2010.

The theme of the 2012 summit was “Women Leaders Driving Asia’s Rapid Growth”

The Summit was held in a second tier Chinese city, Zhenjiang, to demonstrate the scale of urban centres outside the major cities in China. It is estimated that over the next 15 years, second tier cities will account for an increased share of global GDP growth, particularly those located in China and India.

The Summit was co-organised by the Chinese Peoples Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the Peoples Municipal Government of Zhenjiang.

At the commencement of the Summit a report commissioned by the Asia Society and researched by the Kwan Yew School of Public Policy was released titled “Rising to the Top? A Report on Women’s Leadership in Asia”. This comprehensive report provided the necessary background, current statistics and issues for the Summits deliberations.

The objective of the Summit was to better understand the challenges facing women in the rapidly changing geo-political, economic and social landscape, to discuss key issues confronting women’s leadership and contrast and compare best practice.

Through the Summit session and the networking opportunities, I gained a deeper insight into the challenges facing women leaders and will be able to use ideas for policy development in my shadow portfolio responsibilities of Foreign Affairs and Trade.
AGENDA

Thursday, April 19, 2012
JW Marriott Hotel Shanghai

9:00am - 5:00pm  Delegates Registration
Venue: Foyer of Junior Ballroom, 5th Floor

1:30 - 2:00pm  Media Registration

2:00 - 4:00pm  Press Conference for the Asia Society's 2012 Women Leaders of New Asia Summit and the release of Rising to the Top? A Report on Women's Leadership in Asia

The official Summit press conference and release of Rising to the Top? A Report on Women's Leadership in Asia carried out jointly by the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy and the Asia Society.

Press Conference Speakers:
Venue: Junior Ballroom, 5th Floor

Vishakha N. Desai
President
Asia Society

Zhang Guoyun
Deputy Director General
Foreign Affairs Office, Zhenjiang Municipal People's Government

Report Program Speakers:

Vishakha N. Desai
President
Asia Society

Jiao Yang
Party Secretary-General
Shanghai Municipal Women's Federation

Astrid Tuminez
Vice-Dean (Research)
Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy
National University of Singapore
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tr>
<td>5:00pm</td>
<td>Delegates depart JW Marriott Hotel Shanghai for transport to the Hongqiao railway station to catch the bullet train to Zhenjiang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00pm</td>
<td>Arrive in Zhenjiang</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:15pm</td>
<td>Delegates check-in at Sheraton Zhenjiang Hotel</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:30 - 9:30pm</td>
<td>Informal buffet dinner</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Venue: Ballroom 1, 3rd Floor</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

7:30am Breakfast
Venue: Feast Restaurant, 1st floor

9:00 - 9:30am Welcoming Remarks
Venue: Ballroom 3, 3rd Floor

Vishakha N. Desai
President
Asia Society

Lin Yi
Secretary-General
Chinese People’s Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries

Zhu Xiaoming
Acting Mayor
Zhenjiang Municipal People's Government

9:30 - 10:45am Keynote Conversation
The Change-makers/Visionaries: Women Changing the Paradigm in a Rapidly Modernizing Asia
Venue: Ballroom 3, 3rd Floor

A representative panel of women thought leaders, business executives, and civil society pioneers discuss the major challenges facing women in the Asia-Pacific today. They will highlight the role of women leaders in the rapid modernization of Asia today from economic, social, and cultural perspectives and will share best practices and case studies as applicable.

Julie Bishop
Shadow Minister, Foreign Affairs and Trade
Deputy Leader of the Opposition, Parliament of Australia

Catherine Cai
Managing Director, Vice Chairman of China Coverage
Bank of America Merrill Lynch

Jiao Yang
Party Secretary-General
Shanghai Municipal Women's Federation

Vishakha N. Desai (Moderator)
President
Asia Society

10:45am - 12:00pm Breakout Sessions
Concurrent sessions will explore women’s leadership in addressing key challenges and outlining best practices for dealing with them in a rapidly modernizing environment.

1. Engaging Women at the Bottom of the Pyramid
Venue: Ballroom 3, 3rd Floor
Selina Ahmad  
Founder & President  
Bangladesh Women Chamber of Commerce and Industry (BWCCI)

Erna Witoelar  
Chair  
Partnership for Governance Reform in Indonesia

Wu Qing  
Founder  
Beijing Cultural Development Center for Rural Women

Claire Huang (Moderator)  
Head of International Marketing and Corporate Affairs  
Bank of America Merrill Lynch

2. Women at the Heart of Rapid Economic Growth:  
As Leaders, As Consumers  
Venue: Ballroom 2, 3rd Floor

Georges Desvaux  
Managing Partner  
McKinsey & Company, Japan

Lyn Kok  
President and Chief Executive Officer  
Standard Chartered Bank (Thailand)

Sabrina Lin  
Managing Director  
Asia Pacific, Japan & Greater China Marketing Organization  
Cisco

Claire Chiang (Moderator)  
Senior Vice President  
Banyan Tree Holdings Limited

12:00 - 1:00pm  
Lunch  
Venue: Ballroom 1, 3rd Floor

Claire Huang  
Head of International Marketing and Corporate Affairs  
Bank of America Merrill Lynch

1:00 - 2:00pm  
Plenary Session 2  
Perspectives from Jiangsu Province/Zhenjiang Municipality:  
Local Entrepreneurs at the Forefront of Economic Growth  
Venue: Ballroom 3, 3rd Floor

Fan Daoqin  
Vice General Manager  
Jiangsu Shengbang Furniture Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Li Ming  
General Manager  
Jiangsu Huaying Pipe & Fittings Co., Ltd.
Ma Jinfang  
President  
Yihe Co., Ltd  

Tang Jimei  
General Manager  
Jiangsu Shengmei Industrial Technology Group Co., Ltd.  

Yu Xiaqiu  
President  
Changjiang Runfa Group Co., Ltd  

Zhang Jingxia  
President  
Jiangsu Women's Federation  

Yu Jinhong (Moderator)  
Anchorwoman  
Zhenjiang TV Station  

2:00 - 3:15pm  
Plenary Session 3  
Venue: Ballroom 3, 3rd Floor  

Unlocking the Potential of Women Leaders: The Role of Government  

Henedina Razon Abad  
Member, House of Representatives  
Philippines  

Donya Aziz  
Member  
National Assembly of Pakistan  

Farah Pandith (Moderator)  
Special Representative to Muslim Communities  
U.S. Department of State  

3:15 - 3:45pm  
Art Insight  
Venue: Ballroom 3, 3rd Floor  

Zhu Zheqin (Dadawa)  
Music Artist, Founder of "Show the World" Goodwill Action  

3:45 - 5:00pm  
Breakout Sessions  
Concurrent sessions will explore women's leadership in addressing key challenges and outlining best practices for dealing with them in a rapidly modernizing environment.  

1. Balancing Multiple Roles as a Key to Women's Leadership  
Venue: Ballroom 3 3rd Floor  

Attiya Inayatullah  
Member  
National Assembly of Pakistan  

Diana Li  
CEO  
Yurong Corp.
Nobuko Nagase
Professor of Economics
Department of Social Sciences and Family Studies
Ochanomizu University, Tokyo

Alice Au (Moderator)
Head of the Private Equity Practice, Asia Pacific
Spencer Stuart

2. Women’s Place in the New Center of Gravity for Global Growth:
   Beyond the Major Metropolitan Areas
Venue: Ballroom 2, 3rd Floor

Undraa Agvaanluvsan
Advisor
Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources, Mongolia

Wu Yanmei
Secretary of CPC Branch
Zhenjiang Jingkou District
Xiangshan Town Jiu Lijie Community

Zhang Ying
President
Tianjin Northern International Group

Rhodora Palomar-Fresnedi (Moderator)
Head
Unilab Foundation

5:00 Group Photo
Venue: Ballroom 3, 3rd Floor

5:45 - 6:00pm Departure for Biyuyuan Guest House

6:00 - 8:00pm Reception, Dinner, and Cultural Performances
   6:00-6:20 Cocktail Reception
   6:30-8:00 Dinner and Cultural Performances

8:00 - 9:00pm Night walk along Xijin Ancient Street

9:00pm Shuttle Bus back to Hotel
Saturday, April 21, 2012
Sheraton Zhenjiang Hotel

7:30am  Breakfast (seated by sector)
        Venue: Feast Restaurant, 1st floor

8:30 - 9:00am       Transformative Moments
        Venue: Ballroom 3, 3rd Floor

9:00 - 10:15am     Plenary Session 4
                   Women, Tradition, and the Pull of Asia’s Rapid Modernization
                   Venue: Ballroom 3, 3rd Floor

                   **Barbara Watson Andaya**
                   Professor of Asian Studies, University of Hawai’i
                   Tan Chin Tuan Visiting Professor, National University of Singapore

                   **Ambica Shrestha**
                   President
                   Dwarika’s Hotels and Resorts

                   **Yu Xiaoli**
                   Assistant Professor
                   Jiangsu University

                   **Astrid S. Tuminez (Moderator)**
                   Vice-Dean (Research)
                   Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy
                   National University of Singapore

10:15 - 10:45am    Art Insight
        Venue: Ballroom 3, 3rd Floor

                   **Almagul Menlibayeva**
                   Artist and Member
                   Union of Artists of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
                   Priska C. Juschka Fine Art

10:45am - 12:00pm  Plenary Session 5
                   Meaningful Mentorship & Traditional Talent Development in Asia:
                   Creating Women’s Pathways to Global Leadership
                   Venue: Ballroom 3, 3rd Floor

                   **Min Chen**
                   Managing Director, Head of China Real Estate & Lodging, Head of Asia Corporate Finance
                   Bank of America Merrill Lynch

                   **Madame Ton Nu Thi Ninh**
                   Director
                   Tri Viet Center for Social and Educational Research

                   **Zhou Weijing**
                   Professor
                   Jiangsu Science and Tech University
Deborah M. Soon (Moderator)  
Senior Vice President, Strategy and Marketing  
Catalyst

12:00 - 1:00pm  
Concluding Session  
Catalyzing Ideas, Taking Action, Affecting Change  
Venue: Ballroom 3 3rd Floor

Building on the discussions over the last two days and in an effort to address the results of the Asia Society/LKYP report on the state of women leaders in the region, this session focuses on strategies to transform ideas into impactful actionable agenda over the next year and steps to successfully implement them.

Lin Yi  
Secretary-General  
Chinese People’s Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries

Vishakha N. Desai  
President  
Asia Society

Astrid Tuminez  
Vice-Dean, Research  
Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy  
National University of Singapore

1:00 - 2:00pm  
Lunch

2:00pm  
Departures begin

2:00 - 4:00pm  
Optional Site Visits  
Jinshan Temple  
Pearl Buck Former Residence & Museum

4:30pm  
Depart from Hotel to Yangzhong City

5:15 - 6:00pm  
Visit China Garment History Museum

6:00 - 7:30pm  
Farewell Banquet

7:45pm  
Shuttle bus back to hotel
Report not received at time of preparation of this document.
MR KELVIN THOMSON MP

Turkey

18 – 28 April 2012
Oversea Study Travel Report

Tuesday 6th June 2012/mt

The Hon Gary Gray MP
Special Minister of State
Minister’s Office
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Minister,

In accordance with the requirements of Clause 9.2(b) of Remuneration Tribunal Determination 2006/18 (the Determination), I submit the following statement reporting on my recent overseas study travel.

I note that, in accordance with Clause 9.5 of the Determination, a copy of this statement may be obtained from you upon request by any Senator or Member. I also note that this statement will be tabled in the Parliament at your discretion, including as part of the six monthly tabling of entitlements expenditure for Senators and Members by the Department of Finance and Deregulation. The statement is submitted in accordance with Departmental guidelines.

Yours sincerely,

KELVIN THOMSON MP
Member for Wills

6th June, 2012
Purpose of Journey

VISIT TO TURKEY

- To visit Turkey as a Member of the Australia/Turkey Parliamentary Group in acceptance of an invitation from our colleagues in the Turkey-Australia Parliamentary Friendship Group of the Turkish Parliament.

- To visit Anzac Cove and the Gallipoli Peninsula and participate in commemorative services marking the 97th Anniversary of the landing of Anzac forces at Gallipoli.

- To study inter-parliamentary relations between Australia and Turkey and the potential to progress bilateral relations.

### Detailed Itinerary Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Location</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 April 2012</td>
<td>Flight</td>
<td>Melbourne to Doha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 April 2012</td>
<td>Flight</td>
<td>Doha to Istanbul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 April 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Dr Bulent Kenes, Editor-in-Chief, Today’s Zaman</td>
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<tr>
<td>20 April 2012</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Third International Gallipoli Symposium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 April 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Dr Muhammed Cetin MP Deputy Chair Foreign Affairs Committee and NATO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 April 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Dr Huseyin Hurmalı, Secretary-General, The Journalists and Writers Foundation</td>
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<tr>
<td>20 April 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Mr Mahut Filizer, News Presenter, Samanyolu Television Station</td>
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<tr>
<td>20 April 2012</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Samanyolu Television Station tour</td>
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<tr>
<td>20 April 2012</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Bosphorus Strait tour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 April 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Mr Ilhan Isbilen, Member Turkish Parliament</td>
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<tr>
<td>21 April 2012</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Dolmabahçe Palace tour</td>
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<tr>
<td>21 April 2012</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Istanbul Modern Art Museum tour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Location</td>
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<tr>
<td>21 April 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Mr Cefi Kamhi, Vice Chairman, Turkish-Asia Pacific Business Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>21 April 2012</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Grand Bazaar tour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 April 2012</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Blue Mosque tour</td>
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<tr>
<td>22 April 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Governor of Istanbul, H E Huseyin Avni Mutlu</td>
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<tr>
<td>22 April 2012</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>St Sophia Museum tour</td>
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<tr>
<td>22 April 2012</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Topkapi Palace tour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 April 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Gulay Dalan, MP, Secretary Turkish Australia Parliamentary Friendship Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 April 2012</td>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>Istanbul to Canakkale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 April 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>H E Mr Ian Biggs, Australian Ambassador for Turkey and Ian Campbell, Secretary of Dept of Veteran Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 April 2012</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Tour of Anzac Cove, Lone Pine, Simpson's Grave and other 1915 battlefield sites</td>
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<tr>
<td>24 April 2012</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Turkish International Service, Mehmetcik Abidesi</td>
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<tr>
<td>24 April 2012</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>French Memorial Service, Morto Bay</td>
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<tr>
<td>24 April 2012</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Commonwealth Memorial Service Cape Helles</td>
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<tr>
<td>24 April 2012</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Kabatepe Peace Forest Tree Planting Ceremony</td>
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<tr>
<td>24 April 2012</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Turkish Memorial Service, 57th Regiment Memorial and Cemetery</td>
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<tr>
<td>24 April 2012</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>The Centre for Revival of the Legend of Canakkale (Kabatepe Simulation Centre) tour</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 April 2012</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Dawn Service, Anzac Commemorative Site</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 April 2012</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Anzac Breakfast co-hosted by their Excellencies</td>
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<td>The Ambassadors of Australia and New Zealand</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 April 2012</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Australian Memorial Service, Lone Pine Cemetery</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 April 2012</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>New Zealand Memorial Service, Chunuk Bair Memorial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Location</td>
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<td>-----------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 April 2012</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Tour of Truva (Ancient city of Troy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 April 2012</td>
<td>Flight</td>
<td>Canakkale to Ankara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 April 2012</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Wreath Laying Service and signing of Honour Book, Ataturk's Mausoleum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 April 2012</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Tevik Ziyaeddin Akbulut MP, Chairman of Turkey-Australia Inter-Parliamentary Friendship Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 April 2012</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Dinner, Hosted by Mr Akbulut with other Members of friendship group in attendance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 April 2012</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Turkish Parliament Tour</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Meetings and Outcomes/Findings**

The meeting with the Governor of Istanbul canvassed a wide range of issues. In particular we discussed ideas and co-operation around the preparations for the Centenary of Gallipoli Campaign 2015.

One specific proposal that was met with enthusiasm by the Governor was the proposal to re-enact the voyage from Albany to Gallipoli, a voyage that will involve young people representing all the countries that participated in the Gallipoli campaign of 1915.

The Governor proposed a co-sponsored and co-funding arrangement between Australia and Istanbul and suggested that it be called a voyage of friendship.

Members of the Parliamentary delegation resolved to raise this proposal with the Australian Minister for Veteran Affairs.

Meeting with Mr Tevik Ziyaeddin Akbulut raised a number of interesting issues around the integration of Turkish migration into the broader Australian community. The Turkish MPs present were very keen to know how the Turkish community was faring in Australia. They were informed of the success of the community, now in its 44th year of Migration. They compared this to the very difficult experience of the Turkish Diaspora in Germany.

Our discussions also revolved around the centenary of the Gallipoli campaign. It was proposed that the City of Canakkale consider a Gallipoli Marathon that invites participants from all countries to compete.
This reflects the sporting nature of Australia and assists with Turkey’s desire to host the 2020 Olympic Games. The proposal was met with enthusiasm. The Chair of the Friendship group undertook to speak to the Governor of Canakkale.

Discussion with Mr Yonet Can Tezel revolved around the Armenian issue as well as issues pertaining to the reform agenda of the Government. Representatives of the Ministry of Family and Social Planning discussed domestic violence and the right of women to wear the hijab at universities and public buildings; there has been reform in this area, and the Ministry is collecting statistics in an attempt to monitor discrimination against women who wear the hijab in education and employment.

Meeting with the Deputy Culture Minister was an opportunity to discuss Turkey’s development in Tourism and its desire to expand its profile into Australia.

Maria Vamvakinou, MP took the opportunity to lobby strongly on behalf of Melbourne’s bid to be the location for Turkish Airlines. A decision is pending and it was an opportunity to press the case for Melbourne on behalf of Melbourne Airport.

It was resolved to forward additional support letters from Melbourne’s political and community representatives.

**Conclusion**

1. The relationship between Turkey and Australia is in very good working order. The respect which developed between Australian and Turkish soldiers in the most unlikely and challenging of circumstances on the battlefields of Gallipoli, and the memorable words of reconciliation from the founder of Turkey Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, have blossomed into a strong and enduring friendship.

2. Australians continue to visit Anzac Cove and the Gallipoli Peninsula in large numbers on and around Anzac Day. The legend of Anzac, of its role in the establishment of the Australian nation, of our soldiers who went to Europe British and returned as Australians, and the values of mateship, loyalty, and laconic irreverence by which we continue to define ourselves, are as strong as ever.

3. Plans for the Centenary of the Anzac landing in 2015 are progressing well. Turkish authorities are highly committed to the success of the centenary commemoration. The Governor of Istanbul gave in principle support to providing financial assistance to a proposed “Friendship Voyage” re-tracing the route of the original Anzacs from Albany, Western Australia to Anzac Cove.

4. The Anzac commemorations were very moving and meaningful. Above all else they brought home the futility of war, the utter pointlessness, senselessness and waste of so many young lives.
(5) Turkey is a thriving modern outward looking country. It has serious challenges on its Syrian border, which we discussed, but it has managed to avoid contagion from the difficulties facing Europe in the wake of the Global Financial Crisis. It is becoming a more pluralist society but the legacy of founder Mustafa Kemal Ataturk remains powerful. He is a commanding figure and his statues, posters and words are ever-present on the Turkish landscape.

(6) There are many opportunities for trade, tourism and investment between our two countries, more than are presently being taken advantage of. In this regard the role of the significant Turkish diaspora in Australia is important and more can and should be made of it.

(7) The visit gave me the opportunity to better understand and learn about contemporary Turkey. This is very helpful for me as the Member for an electorate with a large Turkish background population. During our meetings we were able to exchange ideas and views about Turkey’s place in the world and its political, economic, and social aspirations. It is likely that the relationship between Turkey and Australia will intensify between now and 2015 and my time in Turkey will assist in the work I undertake both in the Parliament and in my electorate.
This Page is Intentionally Left Blank.
Due to the size of this individual study report a number of pages are not included in this document. A copy of the full report (and any supporting documentation) is available on written request to the Office of the Special Minister of State.
The Hon Gary Gray AO MP
Special Minister of State
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Minister

Re: Overseas Travel Report – Malaysia 24 – 30 April 2012

In accordance with the requirements of Clause 9.2(b) of Remuneration Tribunal Determination 2006/18 (the Determination), I submit the following statement reporting on my recent overseas study travel.

I note that, in accordance with Clause 9.5 of the Determination, a copy of this statement may be obtained from you upon request by any Senator or Member. I also note that this statement will be tabled in the Parliament at your discretion, including as part of the six monthly tabling of entitlements expenditure for Senators and Members by the Department of Finance and Deregulation.

Yours sincerely

[Signature]

NICK XENOPHON

30 May 2012

Encl.
Purpose of Journey

- To attend Malaysia to participate in an International Fact-finding Mission as an Australian representative of an International Observer Group to investigate the Malaysian electoral system including the conduct and fairness of elections.

I was invited by the Office of the Malaysian Opposition Leader, Datuk Seri Anwar Ibrahim (henceforth, Anwar Ibrahim), former Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia and currently the leader of a coalition of Malaysian Opposition parties.

This report should be read in conjunction with my previous report dated 13 February 2012 in relation to my visit to Malaysia in January 2012.

Anwar Ibrahim wrote to me on 5 April 2012 to invite me to join an International Fact-finding Mission to Malaysia from 25 to 30 April 2012, to be hosted by the Leader of the Opposition and the Selangor State Government. Other invited attendees included delegates representing Indonesia, India, Pakistan, the Philippines and Germany.

The Mission representatives were to observe and gather information relating to the present status of democracy in Malaysia and to form an independent series of recommendations relating specifically to the Malaysian electoral system.

The delegation was to consider these primary issues:

1. Malaysia’s electoral laws and framework, including those governing the Malaysian Election Commission;

2. The impartiality of the Malaysian media and access to it;

3. The need for a caretaker government convention during the election period; and,

4. The poll, count and results process

It was intended that the delegate report would respond to a recent Malaysian Parliamentary Select Committee’s proposals for reform to the House of Representatives, wherein the Opposition had raised key issues during deliberation at the committee stage but these issues had not been reflected in the Final Report. The focus was to advance and support Malaysia’s continued bipartisan efforts to reform the current electoral system to achieve a free and fair election processes for the upcoming 13th General Elections to be held before March 2013, and beyond.
As on previous trips to Malaysia, I was accompanied by Dr Clinton Fernandes, Associate Professor with the Australian Defence Force Academy Campus in Canberra, from the University of New South Wales, who travelled at his own expense. I am very grateful to have been accompanied by Dr Fernandes who possess great expertise and knowledge of South East Asian politics.

I returned to Australia on 30 April 2012.
## Detailed Itinerary Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24 April 2012</td>
<td>Flight</td>
<td>Sydney to Kuala Lumpur (arrived 25 April)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 April 2012</td>
<td>Meetings</td>
<td>Preliminary meeting with members of the delegation and representatives from the Opposition Leader's Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 April 2012</td>
<td>Meetings</td>
<td>Meetings at the Malaysian Parliament.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                  |            | Meeting with Dato' Seri Mohamed Nazri bin Abdul Aziz, MP
|                  |            | Minister responsible for the election process                           |
|                  |            | Datuk Seri Tengku Adnan bin Tengku Mansor, MP                            |
|                  |            | Secretary General of the Barisan Nasional (the Ruling Coalition) at Barisan Nasional's Kuala Lumpur headquarters |
|                  |            | Maria Chin Abdullah
|                  |            | Dr Wong Chin Huat Committee members of BERSIH (campaign for clean elections) |
|                  |            | Dato' Seri Anwar bin Ibrahim, MP
|                  |            | Federal Leader of the Opposition                                          |
| 27 April 2012    | Meetings   | Datuk Wira Hj. Wan Ahmad bin Wan Omar
|                  |            | Deputy Chairman of the Election Commission                                |
|                  |            | Datuk Kamararuddin bin Mohamed Baria
|                  |            | Secretary of the Election Commission                                      |
|                  |            | Mr Lim Chee Wee
|                  |            | President, Malaysian Bar                                                  |
|                  |            | Mr Christopher Leong
|                  |            | Vice-President, Malaysian Bar                                             |
|                  |            | Nurul Izzah binti Anware, MP                                             |
Chua Tian Chang, MP

William Leong Leng Jee Keen, MP

Fuziah binti Salleh, MP

Dr Mohd Hatta bin Ramli, MP

Dato' Hj. Kamarudin bin Jaffar, MP

Dr Tan Seng Giaw

Representatives from the Opposition Coalition

28 April 2012  Meeting  With delegation members to draft interim report. (Both in morning and evening) Attended BERSIH rally in Kuala Lumpur as an observer.

29 April 2012  Meeting  With delegation members to finalise report and to attend a media conference with Malaysian and international media.

29-30 April 2012  Flight  Kuala Lumpur to Adelaide
Key Meetings and Outcomes / Findings

I attach the interim report of the International Fact Finding Mission which outlines in detail the work undertaken by the Observer Group, and which I have signed.

Conclusion

Attending the International Fact-finding Mission during April this year gave valuable insights into the Malaysian political system and the concerns expressed in the attached report should be heeded by the Australian Government, together with other democracies in the region, as well as the Commonwealth of Nations.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This is the Interim Report of the International Observer Group which conducted a Fact-Finding Mission on Elections in Malaysia, 25-29 April 2012.

The Report is reproduced here in the form in which it was completed by the members of the Group on 29 April 2012. Copies were transmitted to, and comments invited from, the Chairman of the Electoral Commission of Malaysia, the Government of Malaysia, the leadership of the Malaysian Opposition, BERSIH (Gabungan Pilihanraya Bersih dan Adil), and the Malaysian Bar Council. Copies were subsequently made available online to all other interested parties.¹

¹ For electronic copies, see the Friedrich Naumann Foundation Regional Office for Southeast and East Asia (www.fnfasia.org), the Office of the Independent Senator for South Australia, Senator Nick Xenophon (http://www.aph.gov.au/Senators_and_Members/Parliamentarian?MPID=814), and others.
Letter of Transmittal

29 April 2012

We have the pleasure in sending you the Interim Report of the International Observer Group which conducted a Fact-Finding Mission on Elections in Malaysia from 25-29 April 2012. You are invited to examine this Report and provide comments on or before 10 May 2012. The final report will be prepared within twenty one (21) days after submissions have been received. Our aim, simply expressed, is to help governments and institutions make better decisions in the long-term interest of Malaysia. We hope that this report will be of assistance to the people of Malaysia and that it will assist in strengthening Malaysia’s democracy in the years to come.

Yours sincerely,

The Members of the International Observer Group on Elections in Malaysia:

Mr Mobashir Jawed Akbar, Republic of India.

Senator Mir Hasil Khan Bizenjo, Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Dr Clinton Fernandes, Commonwealth of Australia.

Ms Juliane Schmucker, Federal Republic of Germany.

Dr Mohamad Nasir Tamara Tamimi, Republic of Indonesia.

Dean Amado D. Valdez, Republic of the Philippines.

Senator Nick Xenophon, Commonwealth of Australia.
The Hon Gary Gray AO MP
Special Minister of State
Suite M1 23
Parliament House
Canberra ACT 2600

Dear Minister

In accordance with the requirements of Clause 9.2(b) of Remuneration Tribunal Determination 2006/18 (the Determination), I submit the following statement reporting on my recent overseas study travel.

I note that, in accordance with Clause 9.5 of the Determination, a copy of this statement may be obtained from you upon request by any Senator or Member. I also note that this statement will be tabled in the Parliament at your discretion, including as part of the six monthly tabling of entitlements expenditure for Senators and Members by the Department of Finance and Deregulation.

Yours sincerely

[Signature]

HARRY JENKINS MP
25 August 2012
Purpose of Journey

As a member the Trade sub-committee of the Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade, to attend the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and the Temasek Foundation Centre for Trade & Negotiations (TFCTN) Workshop on International Trade in Singapore.

Detailed Itinerary Schedule

I departed Melbourne on Monday, 14 May and return on Friday, 18 May 2012.

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<th>Activity</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 May 2012</td>
<td>SQ 218</td>
<td>Melbourne to Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 2012 to 17 May 2012</td>
<td>WTO Workshop</td>
<td>Mandarin Hotel Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 May 2012</td>
<td>SQ 227</td>
<td>Singapore to Melbourne</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key Meetings and Outcomes / Findings

Tuesday, May 15
0900 – 0930 Opening Ceremony
- Mr Michael Palmer, Speaker of Parliament, Singapore
- Mr Benedict Cheong, CEO, Temasek Foundation
- Dr Deborah Elms, Head, TFCTN
- Mr Keith Rockwell, Chief Spokesman, World Trade Organization

1015 – 1100 Keynote Address – The WTO and Future Challenges
- Mr Keith Rockwell, Chief Spokesman, WTO Secretariat

1100 – 1230 Session I: WTO Rules and Plurilateral Agreements
- Mr Said El Hachimi, Counselor, Information & External Relations Division, World Trade Organization
- Mr Keith Rockwell, Chief Spokesman, WTO Secretariat

1400 – 1530 Session II: Dynamics of Negotiations in the WTO
- Ambassador See Chak Mun, Senior Advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Singapore
- Ambassador Yoichi Suzuki, Japan's former representative to the WTO in Geneva, now Ambassador to Singapore
- Ambassador Muhammad Noor, Executive Director, APEC Secretariat, formerly Malaysia's representative to WTO

1545 – 1715 Session III: Managing Disputes Over Trade
- Dr Henry Gao, Associate Professor, School of Law, Singapore Management University
- Ms Margaret Liang, Advisor, Temasek Foundation Centre for Trade & Negotiations, RSIS, Singapore

Wednesday, May 16
0900 – 1030 Session IV: Demonstration and Discussion: e-Government in Singapore
- Mr Kenneth Ong, eGovernment, Domains & Technology, CrimsonLogic

1100 – 1230 Session V: Engaging the Business Community in Making Trade Policy
- Mr Keith Rockwell, Chief Spokesman, WTO Secretariat
- Mr Simon Kahn, Chief Marketing Officer, Asia Pacific, Google (TBC)
- Mr Phillip Overmyer, Chief Executive, Singapore International Chamber of Commerce

1430 – 1630 Study Mission Visit – Jurong Island Petrochemical Complex
Thursday, May 17

0900 – 1030  Session VI: Regional and Bilateral Trade Agreements

1045 – 1200  Session VII: Climate Change and Trade

- Mr Said El Hachimi, Counselor, IERD, World Trade Organization
- Mr Peter Govindasamy, Director, International Negotiations Division, Singapore Ministry of Trade and Industry

1400 – 1650  Closing Session at Singapore’s Parliament building
Roundtable Discussion: Engaging Parliament

1650 – 1700  Closing Remarks at Parliament Building

- Dr Deborah Elms, Head, TFCTN
- Mr Said El Hachimi, Counselor, IERD, World Trade Organization

The presenters were all of a high quality, and the workshop was well organised, allowing for plenty of questions and discussion.

Naturally the WTO representatives were keen to push the value of multi-lateral agreements as an avenue to global free and fair trade. The manner in which the WTO conducted itself as a forum for the negotiation of trade agreements; a rule setter for multilateral trade and a venue for trade dispute settlement, was thoroughly explored.

The linkages between trade and development were well canvassed.

The need for predictability in trade rules was emphasised, as was the need for fair and free trade for the benefit of developing countries.

In Session IV practical ways in which trade facilitation could be assisted were highlighted. Electronic methods being used in Singapore had lead to significant savings and greater ease at the Customs border, facilitating trade by reducing the impediments.

Session II was enlightening as practitioners shared their experiences, highlighting the importance of informal discussions and networking in achieving results. It was emphasised that this style of discussion opens up the process to smaller and developing countries.

Throughout the workshop the plethora of plurilateral and bilateral agreements was discussed. The “spaghetti bowl” nature of these interwoven agreements was seen as a concern, as was the alleged lack of transparency with agreements outside the WTO processes. Of real concern was the lack of robust dispute resolution for these types of agreements.
Conclusion

My attendance at the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and the Temasek Foundation Centre for Trade and Negotiations (TFCTN) Workshop on International Trade fulfilled my expectations.

The information and explanation of the WTO, its approach and effect on world trade was very valuable.

I was the only Member of Parliament from a developed country.

Exposure to the opinions of parliamentary colleagues from developing and least developed countries was invaluable, especially as many of them are emerging parliamentary democracies.

Such a gathering as the workshop is also valuable for the informal networking opportunities that it provides.

Many Members of Parliament attending the workshop had an Australian connection, whether through their own education or that of family members, or visits to Australia either for business or private purposes.

The value of parliamentary diplomacy should not be underestimated, and whilst not a primary aim of my attendance the people to people contacts made are important in the National interest.

For instance, I was able to have a private meeting with the Speaker of the Singapore Parliament, Mr Michael Palmer, who I had met on numerous occasions in Singapore and at other parliamentary before he became Speaker.

This visit to Singapore gave me the opportunity to exchange views with him on the domestic political situations in both our countries.

I would highly recommend and encourage that the Australian Parliament be represented at such workshops in the future.
Minister G. Gray  
Special Minister of State  
Parliament House  
CANBERRA  
ACT  
2600

Overseas Study Travel Report

Dear Minister,

In accordance with the requirements of Clause 9.4(b) of Remuneration Tribunal Determination 2006/18 (the Determination), I submit the following statement reporting on my recent overseas study travel.

I note that, in accordance with Clause 9.5 of the Determination, a copy of this statement may be obtained from you upon request by any Senator or Member. I also note that this statement will be tabled in the Parliament at your discretion, including as part of the six monthly tabling of entitlements expenditure for Senators and Members by the Department of Finance and Deregulation.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Senator Trish Crossin  
21.7.2012
Purpose of Journey

The purpose was to attend a Women’s Campaign Training session prior to the Timor-Leste election. This forum was held in partnership with Alola Foundation and the Women’s Caucus Group (cross party group of sitting Timor Leste Women MPs) This was also sponsored and supported by the United Nations.

Detailed Itinerary Schedule

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>16th May</td>
<td>Flight</td>
<td>Darwin to Timor Leste</td>
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<tr>
<td>17th May</td>
<td>Flight</td>
<td>Return from Timor-Leste to Darwin</td>
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Key Meetings and Outcomes / Findings

The purpose of this forum was to assist and work with women who were intending to stand for election in the coming Timor-Leste elections. I was asked to facilitate a four hour session which involved discussions around a number of topics such as:

- How to get more people involved in your campaign and the benefits of grass roots campaigning,
- Campaigning as a women,
- How Parliament Works,
- How to get a political party to change or adopt certain policy positions,
- How to Lobby and organise,
- Dealing with Cultural challenges,
- Relating to and dealing with other political opponents especially if they are also women.

Conclusion

This was a very useful campaign session even though only about 50 women attended. Some of these were already current MPS but they were particularly interested in different campaign techniques. This also provided a terrific opportunity to network and exchange ideas on policy development and implementing change within political parties.

I was only in Timor-Leste for 24 hours and this was only one session during a three day conference and forum. My attendance at this forum was definitely worthwhile and useful, not only from my perspective, but also for the women that I met and had the chance to interact with. Hopefully this will benefit these women on campaigning for elections and hopefully getting more women into Parliament.
Ref: mb.tr.us/007-12

8th June, 2012

The Hon Gary Gray, AO MP,
Special Minister of State,
Suite M1 23,
Parliament House,
CANBERRA, ACT, 2600

Overseas Study Travel Report

Dear Minister,

In accordance with the requirements of Clause 9.2(b) of Remuneration Tribunal Determination 2006/18 (the Determination), I submit the following statement reporting on my recent overseas study travel.

I note that, in accordance with Clause 9.5 of the Determination, a copy of this statement may be obtained from you upon request by any Senator or Member. I also note that this statement will be tabled in the Parliament at your discretion, including as part of the six monthly tabling of entitlements expenditure for Senators and Members by the Department of Finance and Deregulation.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

SENATOR MARK BISHOP
LABOR SENATOR FOR WESTERN AUSTRALIA
Purpose of Journey

I advise that I recently undertook travel to the United States of America following the conclusion of the official PJCIS – Delegation to the Intelligence Review Agencies Conference in Ottawa, Canada of which I was a member.

The opportunity to engage with counterparts and participate in meetings and roundtable discussions with key Intelligence and security representatives, and also key representatives from the Foreign and Defense Policy units in both Washington and New York was extremely advantageous.

Detailed Itinerary Schedule

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Key Meetings and Outcomes/Findings

I participated in meetings, round table discussions, briefings and dialogues with a number of key Government Departments and Committees with direct participation in Intelligence & Security together with key agency representatives.

Key persons/meetings:
Mr Graham Fletcher, Deputy Chief of Mission
Mr Mike Rogers, Chairman and Ranking Member Mr Dutch Ruppersberger, the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence
Mr Peter King, Chairman of the House Homeland Security Committee
Meeting - Key representatives of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence
Briefing - American Enterprise Institute Intelligence/Security Experts Briefing
Briefing – Brookings Institution Intelligence/Security Experts Briefing
Meeting – FBI Operation Technology Division 'Quantico'

The basis of these meetings built upon the discussions at the PJCIS conference in Ottawa and predominantly related to the evolving nature of intelligence and security collection worldwide and how best we can share the knowledge gained to move forward to a more effective and speedy exchange of data.
Dear Minister,

In accordance with the requirements of Clause 9.2(b) of Remuneration Tribunal Determination 2006/18 (the Determination), I submit the following statement reporting on my recent overseas study journey:

(a) **Confirmation of Purpose(s):**

To attend high level meetings with United States Intelligence and Security officials, experts, and academics in Washington DC and New York, including Professor Patrick Clawson from the Washington Institute for Near East Policy, Australian Deputy Chief of Mission in Washington DC, Mr Graham Fletcher, Chairman of the US House Select Committee on Intelligence Mike Rogers, Chairman of the House Homeland Security Committee Peter King, Amy Hess head of the FBI Operation technology Division, David Cohen, NYPD Deputy Commissioner of Intelligence and NYPD Deputy Commissioner for Counterterrorism Richard Daddario.

The meeting in both Washington DC and New York brought 3 members of the Joint Standing Committee on Intelligence and Security together with our counter-parts in the United States of America, as well as experts and academics, to discuss issues of cyber security, the situation of allied countries with terrorism and where the international community is with Iran's nuclear program and our response to sanctions.
(b) Itinerary:

Washington DC

**WEDNESDAY 30 MAY**

Arrive DC Area Airports

Dinner with Rebiya Kadeer to discuss changes in the Chinese Politburo and the imminent elections for the Chinese National Congress

**THURSDAY 31 MAY**

8:00-9:00am  
**Breakfast with Professor Patrick Clawson**  
The Madison  
Director of Research  
The Washington Institute for Near East Policy

9:10am  
**Depart The Madison for Embassy of Australia**

9:30 -10:15am  
**Embassy Intelligence Roundtable**  
Chaired by Deputy Chief of Mission, Mr Graham Fletcher

10:20-10:40am  
**Delegation departs Embassy for Capitol Visitors Center 1st Street Entrance**

11:00-12:00pm  
Meeting with Chairman Mike Rogers (R-Michigan) & Ranking Member Dutch Ruppersberger (D Maryland) The House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (HPSCI) Other Committee Members and 6 other Congressman.

12:15-1:15pm  
**Lunch Visitors Center Cafeteria (Private Arrangements)**

1:30-2:00pm  
Meeting with Representative Peter King (R-New York), Chairman of the House Homeland Security Committee

2:30-3:00pm  
Meeting with Bipartisan Staff of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence from the office of Chairwoman Dianne Feinstein (D-California) & Vice Chairman Saxby Chambliss (R-Georgia)  
Secure Room 211 Hart Senate Office Building  
Washington DC  
Mr David Grannis, Majority Staff Director  
Ms Jacqueline Russell, Minority Deputy Staff Director
Mr Jack Livingston, Minority Counsel  
Ms Kathleen Rice, Counsel

Mr Eric Losick Counsel  
Mr Mike Buchwald, Counsel  
POC Jacqueline Russell

3:05-3:25pm  *Delegation departs Capitol Hill, for AEI.*

3:30-4:30pm  American Enterprise Institute  
Intelligence/Security Experts Briefing  
Ms Danielle Pletka, Vice President

4:30-4:45pm  *Delegation departs AEI for The Madison.*

6:30-7:00pm  *Delegation to depart for Ambassador's Residence. Mr Roberts to meet in hotel foyer.*

7:00-9:30pm  Delegates from the Joint Committee on Security & Intelligence Dinner.  
Intelligence/Security experts hosted by Deputy Chief of Mission Mr Graham Fletcher

**FRIDAY 01 JUNE**

8:15am  *Depart The Madison for Office of the Director of National intelligence, VA*

9:00-10:00am  Office of the Director of National Intelligence  
Liberty Crossing, Virginia  
Meet with:  
Ms. Marilyn Vacca, CFO  
Mr. Al Turasik, CIO  
Ms. Kathleen Turner, Director of the Office of Legislative Affairs  
Mr. Frank Montoya, Director of the National Counter-Intelligence Executive  
POC: Mr Hugh Jeffrey

10:00-10:30am  *Delegation departs ODNI, for CNP*

10:45-11:45am  Center for National Policy-Professor David Baker  
CNP Intelligence/Security Experts briefing
11:45-12:30am  Lunch (Private Arrangements)

12:30-1:30pm  Delegation departs Massachusetts Ave for Quantico

1:30-3:30pm (2:00-3:00pm) Meeting with Amy Hess, Head of FBI Operation Technology Division
POC: Mr Chris Teal
Minister-Counsellor (Political), Embassy of Australia

3:00pm  Delegation departs Quantico, VA

4:00pm  Delegation arrives at The Madison, DC

New York

Monday 4 June

Meeting with His Excellency Mr Ivan Simonovic, Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights

Meeting with Her Excellency Ms Susan Rice, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations

3:00pm Meeting with Mr Weixiong Chen, Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate

4:00pm Meeting with His Excellency Mr Gary Quinlan, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations
Location: Australian Mission to the United Nations
150 East 42nd Street, 33rd Floor (between Third and Lexington Avenues)

Tuesday 5 June

Meeting with NYPD

11.00am Meeting with Ambassador Aaron Jacob, Associate Director International Affairs
American Jewish Committee
(ii) **Key meetings and outcomes/findings:**

Key meetings in Washington DC:

- Professor Patrick Clawson, Director of research at The Washington Institute for Near East Policy. Extremely impressive discussion on Iran and the current international policy issues faced with Iran’s pursuit of nuclear weapons.
- Chairman and Chairwomen of both the US House Select Committee on Intelligence (Mike Rogers), Homeland Security (Peter King) and the Senate Committee on Intelligence (Dianne Feinstein) regarding Iran, Cyber security matters and cooperation between Australia and the United States on counter-terrorism measures.
- Members of the Director of Intelligences office in Virginia and with Amy Hess, head of the FBI’s Operation Technology Division.

Key meetings in New York:

- Mr Weixiong Chen, Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and Mr Richard Barrett from the Al Qaida Taliban Monitoring team on the work the United Nations does to counter-terrorism in the rebuilding of Afghanistan and Australia’s role.
- Roundtable with members of the American Jewish Committee, David Harris, Scott Richman.
- David Cohen, Deputy Commissioner of Intelligence for the NYPD discussing counter-terrorism measures and cyber security and Richard Daddario.
- Walter Russel-Mead, James Clarke Chace Professor of Foreign Affairs and Humanities at Bard College and Editor-at-Large of The American Interest magazine, on Iran and US policy.

(iii) **Conclusion:**

The trip was extremely informative and eye opening. As a member of the Joint Standing Committee on Intelligence and Security, the meetings held in Washington DC and New York with high level officials within the US Intelligence and Security community allowed myself and the two Senators I travelled with, who are also on the PJCIS, to not only get an insight into the complex geo-political policy making decisions regarding counter-terrorism, but also allowed us to strengthen and deepen the bi-lateral security alliance between Australia and the United States. Understanding how Australia and the United States can work together on new security threats such as cyber warfare, and continued cooperation on counter-terrorism and the threat a nuclear Iran poses to international peace and security was a key objective of the visit. I believe that the delegation met that objective, and in fact exceeded our expectations.

Congressional, think tank and police concurred that a confrontation with Iran will lead to an upsurge in domestic terrorism in the United States and allied countries, like Australia, by proxies such as Hezbollah.

Yours sincerely,

Michael Danby MP
Federal Member for Melbourne Ports
SENATOR THE HON URSULA STEPHENS

United States of America
30 May – 7 June 2012
Ref:ums.tr.us/007-12

28th June, 2012

The Hon Gary Gray, AO MP,
Special Minister of State,
Suite M1 23,
Parliament House,
CANBERRA, ACT, 2600

Overseas Study Travel Report

Dear Minister,

In accordance with the requirements of Clause 9.2(b) of Remuneration Tribunal Determination 2006/18 (the Determination), I submit the following statement reporting on my recent overseas study travel.

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Yours sincerely

[Signature]

Senator the Hon Ursula Stephens
Purpose of Journey

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The opportunity to engage with counterparts and participate in meetings and roundtable discussions with key Intelligence and security representatives, and also key representatives from the Foreign and Defense Policy units in both Washington and New York was extremely advantageous.

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Key Meetings and Outcomes/Findings

I participated in meetings, round table discussions, briefings and dialogues with a number of key Government Departments and Committees with direct participation in Intelligence & Security together with key agency representatives.

PROGRAM
Thursday 31 May:
Professor Patrick Clawson
Director of Research, Washington Institute for Near East Policy

Australian Embassy Intelligence Roundtable
Mr Graham Fletcher, Deputy Chief of Mission and officials

US House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence
Mr Mike Rogers, Chairman and Ranking Member Mr Dutch Ruppersberger
US House Homeland Security Committee
Mr Peter King, Chairman

Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Secretariat
Mr David Grannis Majority Staff Director
Mr Jack Livingston Minority Counsel
Ms Kathleen Rice, Counsel
Mr Eric Losick, Counsel
Mr Mike Buchwald, Counsel

American Enterprise Institute Intelligence- Security Experts Briefing
Ms Danielle Pletka
Mr Paul Wolfenstein
& Middle East Analysts

Office of the Director of National Intelligence
Ms Marilyn Vacca CFO
Mr Al Turasik CIO
Ms Kathleen Turner
Mr Frank Montoya Director of National Counter-Intelligence Executive

Centre for National Policy
CNP Intelligence/Security Experts Briefing

FBI Operation Technology Division
Ms Amy Hess, Director

New York

Prof. Walter Russel-Mead, James Clarke Chace Professor of Foreign Affairs and Humanities
Bard College.

United Nations
Mr Ivan Simonovik, Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights

Senior officials, Counter Terrorism Committee Executive directorate

Australian Ambassador: H E Gary Quinlan

Australian Mission to the United Nations, New York Mr Paul Scanlon

Executive Members of the American Jewish Committee

NYPD – Commissioner David Cohen, Deputy Commissioner of Intelligence

Richard Daddario Deputy Commissioner for Counter Terrorism
Issues Discussed:

- Administrative issues
- Security and Intelligence Oversight
- Regulatory challenges
- Human Rights
- Cybersecurity threats and strategies for counter measures

Conclusions:

The Relationships between Australia and the US intelligence agencies are highly valued and well regarded. Australia's sophisticated and comprehensive approach to Intelligence oversight and counter-terrorism contributes to global understanding of the issues.

Confluence of security issues, human rights and privacy issues. - ongoing discussion about privacy vs security especially in terms of communication technologies. Information sharing about cyber-security, cyber intelligence-, interception issues, data management and controls- storage of information and complexity about building an evidentiary base from electronic intercepts. Trans-national activity and the growth in non-state actors, issues of sovereignty, diverse values, different cultures and different mandates and the fluidity of the intelligence threat itself. Limits of legal reach may mean that media and community will be greater part of the accountability landscape eg. Libya. Challenge when foreign governments decline to cooperate.

Consideration of the increased "Judicialisation" of evidence and challenges posed for agencies with different mandates; and the veracity of intelligence evidence being provided into judicial domain (Processes of appeal, close courts, special advocates) and the evolving nature of intelligence and security collection worldwide.
This Page is Intentionally Left Blank.
SENATOR ALAN EGGLESTON

United Kingdom
2 - 10 June 2012
Hon Gary Gray  
Special Minister of State  
Parliament House  
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Minister

In accordance with the requirements of Clause 9.2(b) of Remuneration Tribunal Determination 2006/18 (the Determination), I submit the following statement reporting on my recent overseas study travel.

I note that, in accordance with Clause 9.5 of the Determination, a copy of this statement may be obtained from you upon request by any Senator or Member. I also note that this statement will be tabled in the Parliament at your discretion, including as part of the six monthly tabling of entitlements expenditure for Senators and Members by the Department of Finance and Deregulation.

Yours sincerely

[Signature]

DR ALAN EGGLESTON  
SENATOR FOR WESTERN AUSTRALIA

12th June 2012
PURPOSE OF JOURNEY

I was invited to attend the Jubilee meeting of the Commonwealth Business Council having enrolled to attend the Business Observers program of CHOEGM 2011 in Perth.

DETAILED ITINERARY SCHEDULE

2 June 2012  Flight  Sydney to London
3 June 2012  Flight  Arrive London
4 & 5 June 2012  Event  Attended HRM Queen Elizabeth Diamond Jubilee Celebrations. Requested meetings were postponed due to public holidays.
6 June  Event  Commonwealth Business Council Forum – morning session cancelled due to Sri Lankan demonstrations outside the entry to Mansion House
   Event  11.00am: Attended WA foundation Day Church Services at Savoy Chapel
   Event  1.00pm: Attended opening lunch of Commonwealth Business Forum
   Event  2.00pm-6.00pm: Attended sessions of Commonwealth Business Forum
   Event  Interviewed by Times journalist
   Event  6.30-9.30pm: Attended CBC ‘Welcome Function’ hosted by Right Hon Lord Mayor of London, David Wootton, in presence of HRH Prince Andrew
7 June 2012  Event  9.00-12.00pm: Attended session of Business Council Forum at Mansion House with a particular focus on Zambia. Address by Prime Minister of Zambia.
   Event  6.30pm: Attended Melbourne Mining Club Dinner at Lords Cricket Ground
8 June 2012  Event  10.30am -12.00pm: Met with WA Agent General and representative of Austrade at Australia House
   Flight  10.05pm London to Sydney
10 June 2012  6.00am Arrive Sydney
Key Meetings and Outcomes/Findings

COMMONWEALTH BUSINESS FORUM
6th & 7th June, Mansion House, London

I was particularly interested in attending the Commonwealth Business Council to gain further insights into Business Development in Africa predominantly within the mining industry.

(a) I found that:
   - There is considerable investment mining development in Africa
   - Further that while much of this mining development is funded by China (PRC) including from Australian and WA interests in particular who are investing in West Africa.
   - The PRC investment is unpopular because the Chinese do not encourage local involvement in projects so that there is little or no benefit to local communities.

(b) British withdrawal from the European Union:-

   The possibility of the UK holding a referendum on withdrawal from the European union was raised with me by several people and some British policy makers appear to be considering whether there was a viable possibility of the resurrection of the System of Commonwealth Trade Preferences which existed prior to British entry to the Common Market in 1972. I was asked to comment on the matter by Mr David Charter, a journalist, from the Times Newspaper and also by H.R.H. Prince Andrew. My response was that Australian trade was now largely with Asia and the USA and while it as possible to expand trade with the UK it seemed unlikely that the pre 1972 level of trade could easily be restored. This view was shared by a Canadian delegate who was a party to the same discussions as I had been involved in.

MELBOURNE MINING CLUB DINNER
7th June, The Nursery Pavilion, Lords Cricket Ground, London

The Melbourne Mining Club is a not-for-profit Australian organisation formed to promote the minerals industry.

The London dinner is an annual event attended by various mining industry companies and representatives of British Financial Institutions and Stockbrokers who meet and discuss issues in a networking setting. There were high profile people such as Hugh Morgan in attendance. The guest speaker was Mr Ivan Glasenberg, CEO of Glencore International PLC. I found it to be a worthwhile experience in terms of gaining more insight into the European financial crisis and the views of investors about the Australian mining industry and the proposed mining tax.
MEETING WITH WA AGENT GENERAL MR KEVIN SKIPWORTH AND SENIOR TRADE AND INVESTMENT COMMISSIONER TO THE UK, MR KYM FULLGRABE, 8th June, Australia House, London

The meetings covered
1. The European financial situation.
2. The prospect of increased trade with the UK should the UK withdraw the EU.
4. Low levels of Australian trade with both the EU in general and UK.
5. The fact that Indonesia has been overlooked somewhat as an investment destination for Australian capital even though the Indonesian economy is growing strongly.

CONCLUSIONS

At the meeting of the Commonwealth Business Council I was made aware of the strength of investment opportunities in mining in Africa and the dislike of the Africans in general to Chinese investment because of the absence of inclusion of local workforce and content in such investments.

It was also clear that Australian interest in Africa in mining and other sectors such as agriculture and tourism would be welcomed.

I was surprised at the strength of African representation at the meeting and by the low numbers from the UK and countries such as Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

ALAN EGGLESTON
SENATOR FOR WESTERN AUSTRALIA
CHAIR SENATE FADT REFERENCES COMMITTEE

12th June 2012
4 July 2012

The Hon Gary Gray AO MP
Special Minister of State
Suite M1 23
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Minister,

I am enclosing, as per the regulation of the overseas travel for study purposes entitlement, a detailed report of my trip to Samoa.

This trip was to investigate the possibility of establishing Coffee and Coco industries in the Country.

Travelling with me at their own expense was Nabi Saleh, Executive Chairman of Gloria Jean’s Coffees International, and Christophe Montagnon from CIRAD, France.

Nabi established the coffee industry in PNG in the 1970’s & 80’s.

Christophe established the coffee industry in Rwanda, Kenya, The Ivory Coast and Mexico.

My detailed report is attached.

Yours Sincerely

[Signature]

The Nationals Senator for NSW
Nationals Whip in the Senate
OVERSEAS STUDY TRAVEL REPORT

The purpose of the visit was to establish Coffee and Coco Industries in Samoa.

Nancy and I travelled to Samoa last Christmas and returned with the idea of trying to help the Samoan people and their economy and my first step was to talk to Nabi Saleh, CEO of Gloria Jean’s International, after getting his contact details from Kamahl.

11/06/12 – Arrived in Apia at 7.30am

- 2 pm - met with the Samoan Prime Minister - Tuilaepa Sailele Malielegaoi
- 3pm – met with the Deputy Prime Minister - Fonotoe Nuafesili Pierre Lauofo
- 4pm – met with Opposition Leader – Palusalue Fa’apo
- 5pm – met with Agriculture Minister - Le Mamea Ropati

12/06/12

Land and coffee plantations were inspected. After visiting these plantations we realised that their farming skills were quite antiquated and needed to be dramatically updated. Met with the Deputy Prime Minister and the Opposition Leader again to inform them of our findings and suggested that they update their farming techniques.

Met with Ken Newton who runs CCK Coffee and spoke to him about the industry in the Country and Ken informed us that Samoan Industry is very inefficient. Ken imports coffee beans from PNG.

13/06/12

Went to Parliament and met with the Agriculture Minister again.

Week commencing 25th June I spoke to Senator Bob Carr regarding this issue and as a result of this discussion Bob arranged for his Advisor Ed Yrkie to meet with me and discuss the issue.

The plan is to use aid money to establish a modern coffee plantation to show the Samoan farmers how to grow coffee properly.

Samoa has thousands of acres of beautiful farmland that is not being utilised and 80% unemployment.
Coffee and Cocoa cultivation in Samoa
Fact finding missions – 11-15/06/2012
Preliminary report

Sen. John Williams
Nabi Saleh – Executive Chairman Gloria Jean’s Coffee
Christophe Montagnon – Coffee & Cocoa Expert

This preliminary report proposes a SWOT analysis of the coffee and cocoa sector in Samoa and details the basic and essential recommendations for their revitalization.

A more detailed report is in preparation. However, the main ideas are in this first report.
Strengths

Eco-climatic conditions are highly suitable for Coffee and Cocoa

- Good soils (but not all) and good climate. Highly suitable for Robusta coffee\(^1\) and cocoa.
- We could not evaluate in depth suitability for arabica coffee in higher elevation, but the land of the archbishop (around 600 m asl) seems to be suitable

Political will to revitalize the Coffee and Cocoa Sector

Foreign Aid for the Agricultural Sector

\(^1\) Robusta is the commercial name given to the coffee produced by *Coffea canephora*, while Arabica coffee is produced by *Coffea arabica*. 
Weaknesses

Today’s production of Coffee and Cocoa is very low

- Production of cocoa of around 500 t (FAO). Production of coffee supposed to be 50 t (FAO) but close to zero.
- The major (and unique) Samoan coffee roaster imports all the coffee he processes from overseas (PNG)

As a consequence of the absence of production, no organized value chain for coffee and cocoa

- No post-harvest processors
- No local traders
- No downstream industry (but CCK)

Overall (farmers and institutional bodies) lack of knowledge on Coffee and Cocoa Cultivation: rely on past and incomplete memories of “German” period – one century ago

- Old varieties of cocoa
- Outdated species of coffee
- Lack of Technical Assistance
- Nu’u research station: weak capacities for coffee and cocoa.

Farmers have no vision that Coffee or Cocoa might be economically sustainable crops to be grown

- No visible modern high yielding plantations
- Stimulus packages for Coffee and Cocoa from the government are at best useless, at worth counterproductive because:
  - Varieties distributed are outdated with no genetic value
  - No technical assistance follow up
  - Result = demonstration that coffee and cocoa are not economically sustainable crops.
Opportunities

Room for short term and spectacular improvement of the Coffee and Cocoa

- Through basic technical assistance (from overseas)
- Through introduction of new high-yielding and quality varieties
- Starting from scratch is an opportunity as farmers are usually highly receptive to technical assistance – they have no habits at all, so no bad habits
- Highly foreseeable Win – Win situation between:
  - Farmers: new opportunities, better income
  - Samoan society: new opportunities, unemployment reduced...
  - Government: success story to be told

Plenty of unused lands to be valorized

- STEP lands are quite easy to be prepared for new plantings
- Customary land tenure and village organization could suit for a rational Coffee and cocoa production strategy.

Available manpower due to high rate of unemployment, which could be in turn significantly lowered

Possible production of sustainably certified coffee and cocoa

- Use of natural and local shade trees
- Involvement of dynamic NGO (WIBD for instance)

Young and dynamic private sector

- In particular, Soil Health Pacific Ltd and its managing director Edwin Tamasese could play a major role as far as technical assistance is concerned.

Availability of targeted founds for the agricultural sector

- Founds from World Bank, United Nation, AusAid...

Involvement of Oversees major coffee and cocoa players

- Sen. John Williams organized a voluntary visit to Samoa
- Nabi Saleh (Executive Chairman of Gloria Jean’s Coffee) ready to help on Samoan Coffee and Cocoa international marketing once produced at a sufficient level.
- Christophe Montagnon (International Coffee & Cocoa Expert) ready to coordinate a sound and impactful technology transfer to Samoa.
Threats

Specifically for Cocoa, the Rose Beetle (*Adoretus versutus*)

- Some damages observed on old trees
- Heavy damages on new large plots of STEP
- Highly likely to be a major threat for new plantations on a medium to large scale.

Land tenure: opportunity or threat?

- STEP: possible conflicts with surrounding villages
- Would customary land tenure be a risk on the long term? Who owns the land?

Political support sustained and sound on the long term?

- Coffee and Cocoa sector are so disorganized that a strong commitment and early support from the government is needed.
- Coffee and Cocoa will need for funding mechanisms and/or agronomic practices (intercropping) so as to ensure an income before first harvest
- The support must be sustained and based on recommendations made by recognized coffee and cocoa experts.
- Without this sustained and early commitment, no progress shall be expected.
RECOMMENDATIONS

Two types of activities shall be considered. The first type relies on technology transfer and does not require research activities. The second type requires some research, namely:

- **Control of the rose beetle, Adoretus versutus, on cocoa:** unless, an efficient mean of control of this pest is identified, the development of new cocoa plantations represents a major risk that will be ultimately born by producers. For this reason, only coffee is considered in the following recommendations.
- **Customary land tenure in Samoa and coffee and cocoa cultivation?** We believe that an academic study would permit fine-tuning and optimizing the strategy for the development of the coffee and cocoa production in Samoa, in the specific context of customary land tenure.

Hereafter, we describe the main recommendations based on technology transfer: that is immediately feasible with a huge positive foreseen impact. This recommendation is proposed in order to meet the very basic and essential primary objective, without which any strategy will be a failure:

**Provide farmers with a vision of a successful, modern, high yielding and economically viable coffee plantation**

- Indeed, you can’t ask farmers to invest time and energy in a crop whose return is uncertain.
- This is all the more true with coffee or any tree crop which produces the first harvest 2-3 years after plantation

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected results within 5 years</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 modern coffee plantations are in place</td>
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<td>Achievement of the government is clearly visible and tangible</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farmers are visiting the plantations during farmers field days</td>
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<td>Technicians are trained on the 4 sites and they will themselves be trainers in their community</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Train the trainers)</td>
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<td>Farmers are making decision based on the new vision they have of the coffee cultivation</td>
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<th>Main Activities</th>
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<tr>
<td>Introduce improved varieties</td>
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<tr>
<td>Install pilot plantations in three environments, minimum 50 acres each:</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Villages (2) : Robusta coffee</td>
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<tr>
<td>- STEC : Robusta coffee</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Archbishop land : Arabica coffee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Follow up and provide technical assistance</td>
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• Organize farmers field days
• Organize training sessions on good coffee cultural practices

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<th>Basic requirements</th>
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<tr>
<td>• One part-time senior coffee expert: supervision / coordination of the project (frequent visits)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• One full-time resident expert and its functioning (including vehicle): implementation of the project in Samoa</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Investments and Input for the plantations</td>
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