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s33(a)(iii), 47C, 47E(d)

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# 1. Strategic Context: Advancing Australia's Security and Prosperity in a Contested World

The 2017 Foreign Policy White Paper ('White Paper') has helped shape the Government's response to a more contested and competitive world.

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

s 33(a)(i), s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

Our deployment of high-quality humanitarian assistance in the wake of natural disasters is a clear demonstration of our commitment and relevance to our Pacific partners. s47C, s47E(d)

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

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s47C, s47E(d)

Populism, nationalism and authoritarianism will continue to put pressure on the **international system**. We need to work hard to respond to the challenges, enhancing global cooperation and limiting coercive power. s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

As detailed in the White Paper, the liberal component of the international system continues to strongly serve Australia's long-term interests, particularly the promotion of open markets, the importance of the rule of law, good governance and the upholding of universal rights and freedoms.

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

Meeting the Government's highest priority – the **safety and security of Australians** – will continue to present challenges in an uncertain and contested international environment. The threats posed by terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and other transnational issues will require resolute and on-going attention. Recent terrorist attacks in New Zealand and Sri Lanka highlight the difficulties all governments face in trying to protect their nationals from violent extremism.

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

Security of space will become an increasingly prominent foreign policy issue. The online world presents its own challenges – exacerbated by a lack of borders and no clear jurisdiction. Cyber attacks and the increased use of social media to incite or glorify terrorism require coordinated global action. s47C, s47E(d)

The pace and breadth of developments in **science, emerging technologies and innovation** are reshaping economies and societies. We need to anticipate and respond to the profound challenges and new opportunities this presents.

s47C, s47E(d)

We will need to continue to adapt our policies and multilateral engagement to mitigate potential

strategic disruption prompted by technologies such as hypersonics, directed energy and autonomous weapons systems, and dual-use space capabilities.

We will continue to face growing demands for **consular assistance** as more Australians travel overseas each year. We are developing new consular tools and a new Smartraveller advertising campaign.

Australia's **domestic policy settings** are fundamentally important if we are to thrive in a more volatile and contested world. We must continue to build a flexible economy, strong defence and national security capabilities, and resilient democratic institutions.

Australia's prosperity relies on our economic competitiveness and our ability to create opportunities globally. s47C, s47E(d)

s47C, s47E(d)

s47C, s47E(d)

Our dynamic and challenging environment will continue to demand evolution and innovation in Australian international settings. An adaptable, agile foreign policy which can respond to change and hedge against risks and uncertainties is more essential than ever to our future prosperity and security. We look forward to working with you to deliver on your agenda.

## 2. Early Decisions

### **Engagement with Counterparts**

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

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s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

Australia is committed to a strong multilateral human rights system as the keystone to promoting and protecting universal human rights. Our human rights platform includes five pillars: gender equality; good governance; freedom of expression; the rights of indigenous people; and, strong national human rights institutions and capacity building. s47C, s47E(d)

s47C, s47E(d)

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s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

Around 68.5 million people are forcibly displaced globally. Among them are 24.5 million refugees, over half of whom are children. **Conflict and instability will continue to displace millions of people** across the world, driving vulnerable people to seek migration or protection solutions where they can. Compounding this challenge is the unprecedented growth in the irregular movement of people seeking stability and economic security away from home, often by paying people smugglers. Tens of millions are trapped in modern slavery, and the trafficking of people for labour and sexual exploitation continues to flourish in the Indo-Pacific.

Australia has contributed significantly to global efforts to address people smuggling, forced displacement and the mass movement of people. s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

Our multi-year humanitarian funding for Iraq and Syria supports displaced people as close to home as possible, helping prevent further onward movements. s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

s33(1)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)



s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

**You also co-convene the Financial Sector Commission on Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking.** s47C, s47E(d)



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s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

s47C, s47E(d)

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The pace and breadth of scientific discovery, innovation and technological change is reshaping economies and societies in the Indo-Pacific. These changes present profound challenges and offer new opportunities for Australia's foreign, trade, investment and development interests. s47C, s47E(d)

S4 / C, S4 / E(d)

s47C, s47E(d)

The Ambassador for Cyber Affairs' current mandate is whole-of-government coordination and leadership of Australia's international cyber affairs policy and

**engagement. Digital technology issues are increasingly the focus of international discussion.** s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)  
s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

## 5.1 Non-Proliferation, Disarmament and Arms Control

Countering proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) is inextricably linked to Australia's security and maintenance of international security.

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

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Australia has long been a strong advocate for strengthening the international architecture and norms against proliferation or use of WMD: nuclear, chemical and biological. s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

Australia actively supports the rules-based order that has helped so far to ensure the absence of WMD from our immediate region, notably, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and Chemical and Biological Weapons Conventions. We founded the major WMD export control regime, the Australia Group (AG), which we permanently chair and for which we provide the secretariat.

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

s33(a)(i), s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

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Terrorism will continue to evolve and threaten Australians and Australian interests.  
You lead our international counter-terrorism (CT) engagement, supported by the  
CT Ambassador.

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)



s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

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s47C, s47E(d)

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Through the Ambassador for Cyber Affairs, we are actively engaged in efforts to reinforce an open, free and secure cyberspace that drives economic growth, protects national security and promotes international stability. This is challenging in an increasingly polarised international environment.

Our advocacy is built on encouraging the application to cyberspace of existing international laws and norms of responsible state behaviour. We are developing deterrence mechanisms, confidence-building measures and capacity-building initiatives to support our objectives.

s47C, s47E(d)

### **Responding to malicious cyber activity**

We are working with international partners to strengthen our responses to malicious cyber activity that undermines international peace and stability.

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

## 5.6 Space Security

Space policy is becoming a more prominent foreign policy concern.

s47C, s47E(d)

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Space-related security competition is intensifying, access to space capabilities democratising and economic and development opportunities expanding. s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

## 6.1 Development Policy Update

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

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s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

### The Indo-Pacific Context

Despite decades of rising prosperity, high levels of extreme poverty persist in the Pacific. **In Asia, the benefits of growing economies have not been shared equitably**, with pockets of poverty and exclusion that threaten stability and undermine growth. Continued economic growth across the region will require difficult reforms and the capacity to manage rapid urbanisation, growing youthful populations with limited job opportunities and significant unmet infrastructure needs. Artificial intelligence and robotics are transforming manufacturing, undermining the competitive advantage of cheap labour and requiring a more skilled workforce. s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

Increasing illiberalism, including rising human rights abuses, democratic backsliding and closing space for civil society, risk impacting on the prosperity and stability of states in the region. Disenfranchised youth have the potential to destabilise our neighbours. The Indo-Pacific's extreme vulnerability to natural disasters – it is home to 10 of the 15 countries most at risk from natural disasters – is likely to increase with the impact of climate change. Women and girls continue to face enormous challenges, with Pacific women experiencing some of the highest rates of intimate partner violence globally, while unacceptably high rates of maternal mortality persist across the Indo-Pacific.

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s47C, s47E(d)

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Australian development is focused on the Indo-Pacific and promotes our national interest through supporting sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction. It is delivering real outcomes in a fiscally constrained environment (see 6.7 Development Snapshots).

Australia's assistance to the Pacific is at record levels (see Figure 6.7e Total Australian Official Development Assistance). s47C, s47E(d)  
s47C, s47E(d)



s47C, s47E(d)

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s47C, s47E(d)

Efforts to meet the SDGs will require better leveraging of all sources of public and private financing. Australia has begun experimenting with the use of non-grant finance instruments such as loans, equity, guarantees. These instruments can help increase the footprint of Australia's ODA with a smaller budgetary impact than grants. s47C, s47E(d)

s47C, s47E(d)

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DFAT has a framework of dedicated planning, management and reporting systems to support delivery of the Australian development program. The OECD-Development Assistance Committee (DAC) review of Australia's development program commented on the comprehensiveness of our performance system.

*Making Performance Count: enhancing the accountability and effectiveness of Australian aid*, launched in 2014, sits at the apex of our performance system. It established ten strategic targets against which to assess the performance of our development program. s47C, s47E(d)

The table below provides an overview of the different levels of the performance system. The recently released *Performance of Australian Aid 2017-18* report draws on a substantial body of performance data generated from all levels of this system.

s47C, s47E(d)



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## **Delivery partners**

Australia uses a range of delivery partners to deliver our development program. This includes NGOs, commercial contractors, Australian public sector organisations and research institutions. We continue to choose our partners based on their ability to contribute to our objectives.

s47C, s47E(d)

Multilateral partners, commercial suppliers and Australian NGOs are the largest partners. Twelve and a half per cent of ODA will be delivered through other government departments in 2019-20 which has grown in recent years.

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

s47C, s47E(d)

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

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## Australian Volunteers Program and Community Grants

The Australian Volunteers Program and our community grants are the primary mechanism for community participation in delivery of the development program. The Australian Volunteers Program places 1100 volunteers in 26 countries, strengthening people to people links in the region and building capacity of host organisations.

Figure 6.7b: Australian Volunteers Program



## **Investment priorities**

### **Effective Governance** <sup>s47C, s47E(d)</sup>

Australia invests in building systems and institutions that promote stability, inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction in the Indo-Pacific region. We prioritise investments in governance because where governance is poor, development outcomes are also poor. Investments include supporting credible electoral processes, working with partner governments to improve investment settings, promoting sound fiscal management and increasing domestic revenue mobilisation. We support conflict resolution through peace support programs and work to combat corruption with governments, civil society and business.

### **Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness** <sup>s47C, s47E(d)</sup>

Australia invests in infrastructure in a way that reinforces an open, global economy; promotes fair and open competition; follows non-discriminatory, predictable regulatory systems; promotes robust social and environmental safeguards, including gender equality; meets genuine needs and avoids unsustainable debt burdens. Investments target mobilisation of private capital for infrastructure, improving access to infrastructure and promoting infrastructure that enhances trade and connectivity through the region. Investments also support partner countries to address constraints and make the most of open market opportunities, by improving customs procedures, facilitating finance for small and medium enterprises and helping women entrepreneurs to export.

### **Building resilience** <sup>s47C, s47E(d)</sup>

Australia's humanitarian assistance helps to strengthen resilience and mitigate the impact of disasters and humanitarian crises. Australia also supports partner governments to deliver more effective social protection programs such as cash transfers, which can have a strong impact following disasters. We also invest in disaster risk reduction including to enhance understanding, preparedness and governance of disaster risks and ensuring risk is reduced as part of reconstruction efforts.

### **Education** <sup>s47C, s47E(d)</sup>

Australia's investment in education enable children, particularly girls and children with a disability, to gain the skills they need to obtain work or go on to further study and lead productive lives. Australia's education investments include supporting quality education through teacher training and curriculum reform, technical and vocational education, education infrastructure in disadvantaged regions, increasing access to education in conflict-affected areas and strengthening the management and accountability of education policies and systems. A significant portion (47 per cent) of our education spend is on Australia Awards – scholarships and fellowships that support emerging leaders from developing countries to study in Australia or their region.

s47C, s47E(d)

## **Health**

Australia's health investments focus on supporting country-level health systems and services that are responsive to people's health needs and strengthening regional preparedness and capacity to respond to emerging health threats. We work closely with partner governments to strengthen service delivery, the health workforce, health information systems, medicines, financing and governance. We also work to mobilise political leadership, technical support and financing to improve regional preparedness and response. We contribute to global initiatives which support our regional priorities and work to improve their country level coordination and effectiveness. We also invest in clean water, sanitation, hygiene and nutrition to prevent the spread of disease and set the foundation for healthy, productive lives.

## **Agriculture, fisheries and water**

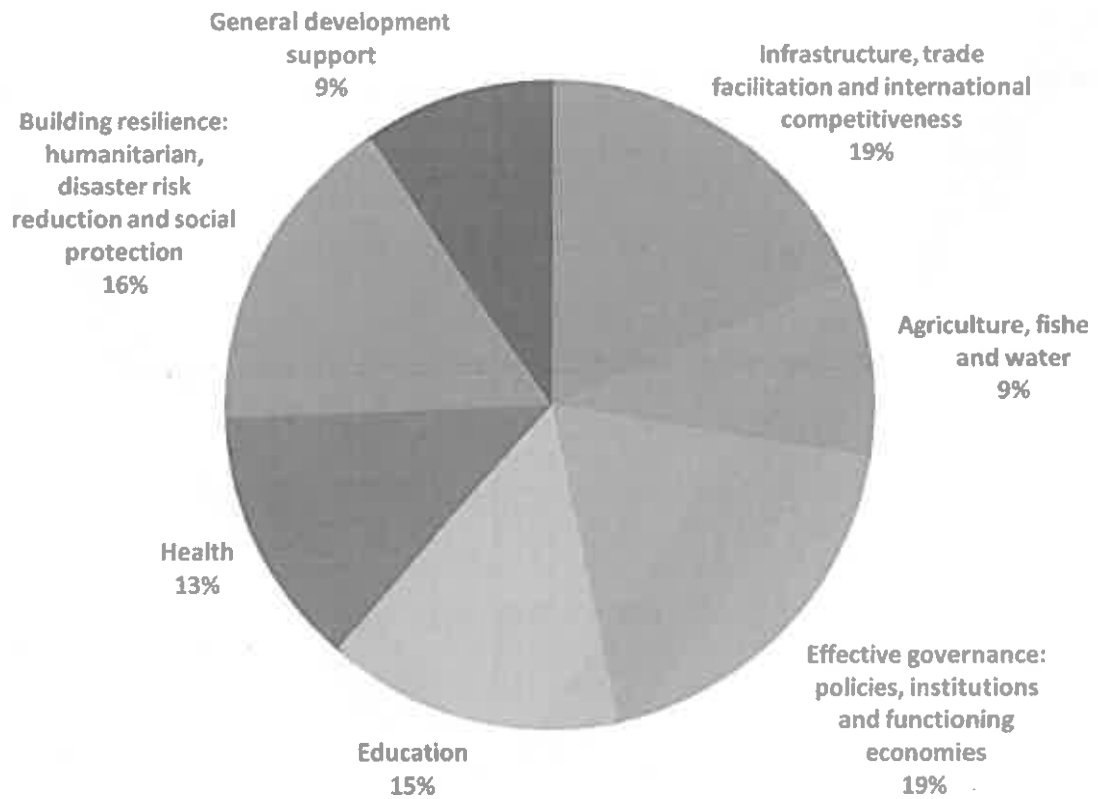
s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

Agriculture and fisheries sectors provide livelihoods for millions of people, particularly in rural areas and underpin food security and nutrition. We support small-scale farmers and fishers participate in markets, improve productivity along agricultural value chains and promote more efficient and sustainable use of natural resources, using Australian and international research and expertise. Our investments also support partner countries to implement more effective policies to promote sustainable and inclusive growth, open trade and a better enabling environment for business, investment and innovation in these sectors.








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Figure 6.7d: Percentage of ODA spent by investment priority (2018-19 estimate)

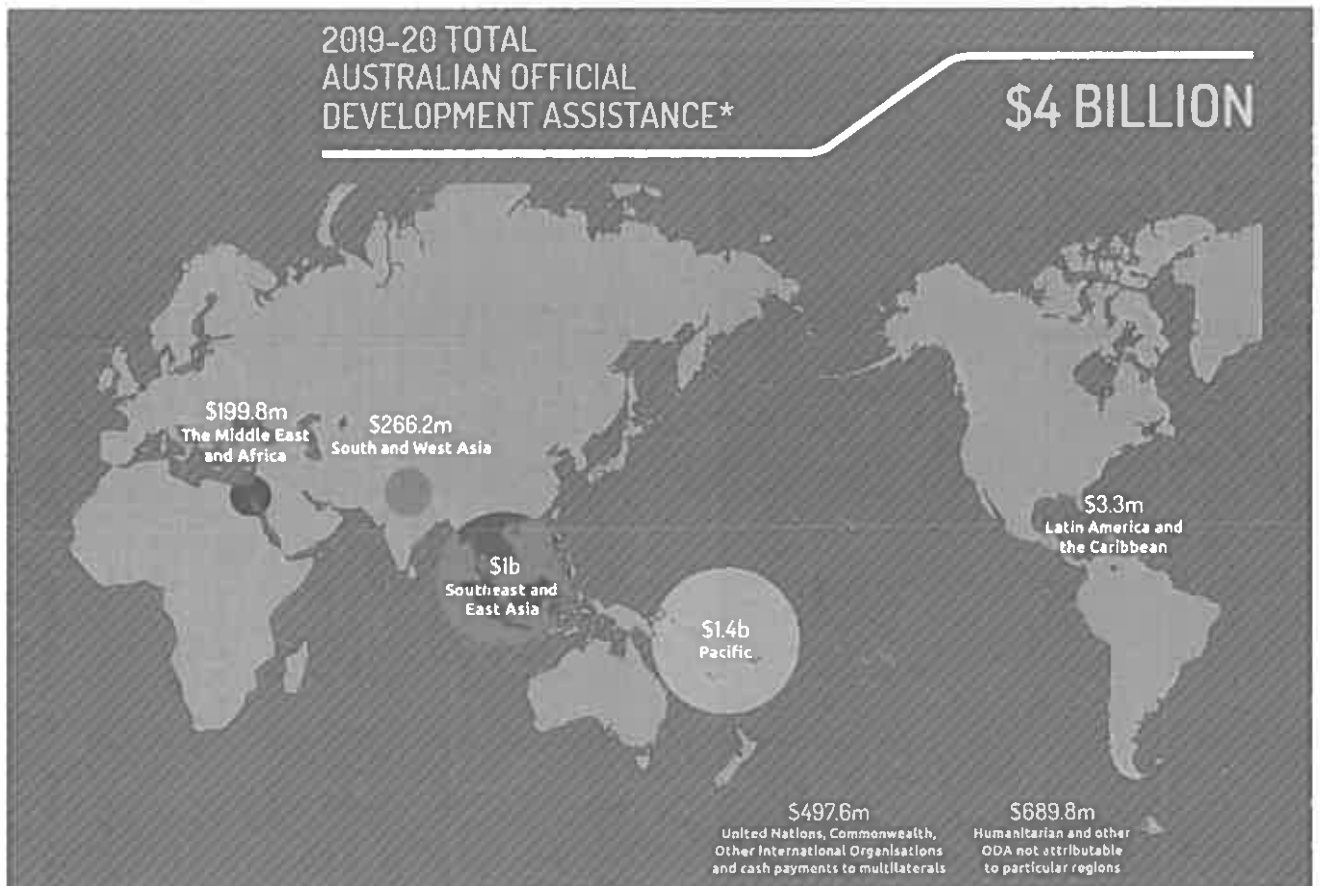


## Development results

2017-18 Aggregate Development Results		
Indicators		
	<b>Effective governance</b>	
	Number of police and law and justice officials trained (women and men)	13,617
	<b>Education</b>	
	Number of additional girls and boys enrolled in school	881,935
	Number of teachers trained in order to improve learning outcomes (women and men)	57,480
	Workforce skills development: Number of women and men assisted to gain recognised post-secondary qualifications	4,662
	<b>Health</b>	
	Number of additional births attended by a skilled birth attendant	58,720
	Number of girls and boys vaccinated	2,022,542
	Number of women and men with increased access to basic sanitation	1,949,663
	Number of women and men with increased access to safe water	1,427,909
	<b>Building resilience: humanitarian, disaster risk reduction and social protection</b>	
	Number of additional poor women and men able to access social transfers (eg cash or in kind transfers)	667,990
	Number of vulnerable women, men, girls and boys provided with life-saving assistance in crisis and conflict	4,232,510
	Number of poor women and men with increased incomes	683,267
	<b>Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness</b>	
	Distance (kilometres) of roads constructed, rehabilitated or maintained	4,399
	Number of women and men trained in trade policy and regulation	4,477
	Value of exports facilitated, including new exports [AUD]	\$69,690,734
	Number of poor women and men who increase their access to financial services	7,209,140
	<b>Agriculture, fisheries and water</b>	
	Number of poor women and men who adopt innovative agricultural and fisheries practices	793,184
	Value of additional agricultural and fisheries production in US dollars	\$154,424,643
	<b>Gender equality and empowering women and girls</b>	
	Number of management committees in which women are equally represented	10,501
	Number of women survivors of violence receiving services such as counselling	69,506

## Total Australian ODA

Figure 6.7e: Total Australian Official Development Assistance



## Humanitarian Assistance

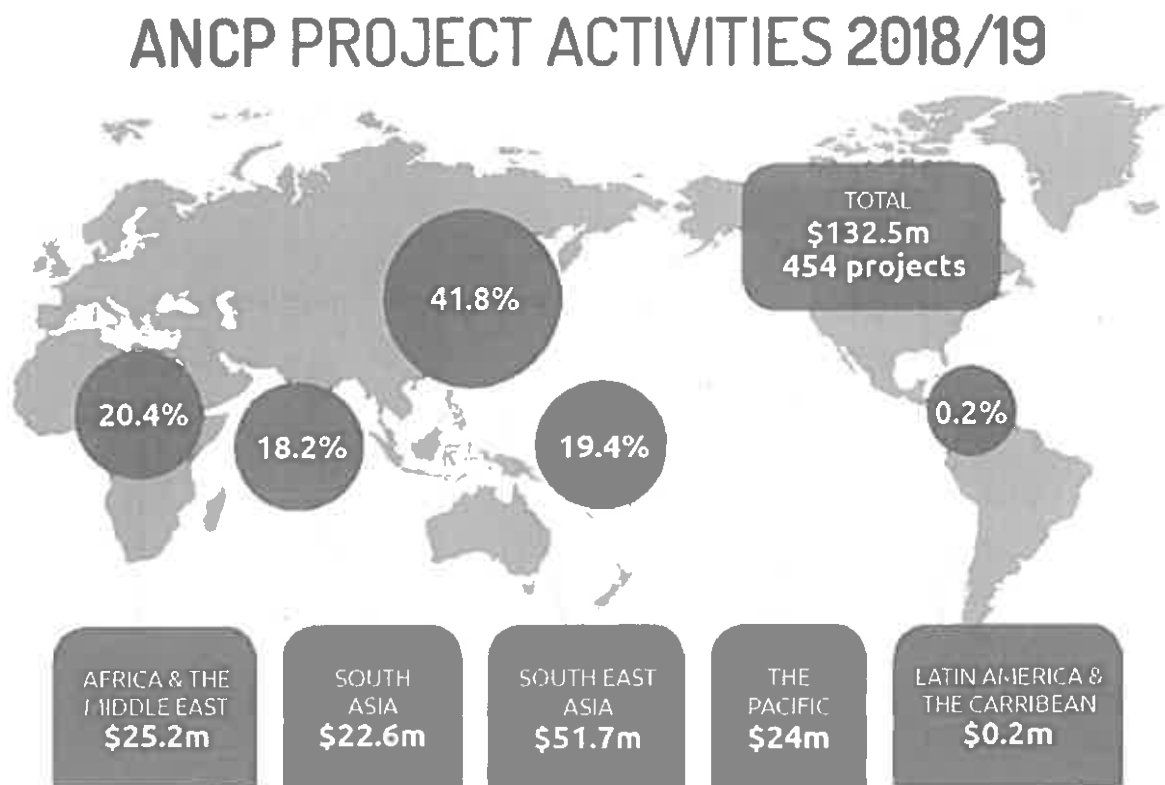
Figure 6.7f: Humanitarian Assistance

### TOTAL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE 2017/18



## Australian NGO Cooperation Program

Figure 6.7g: Australian NGO Cooperation Project activities



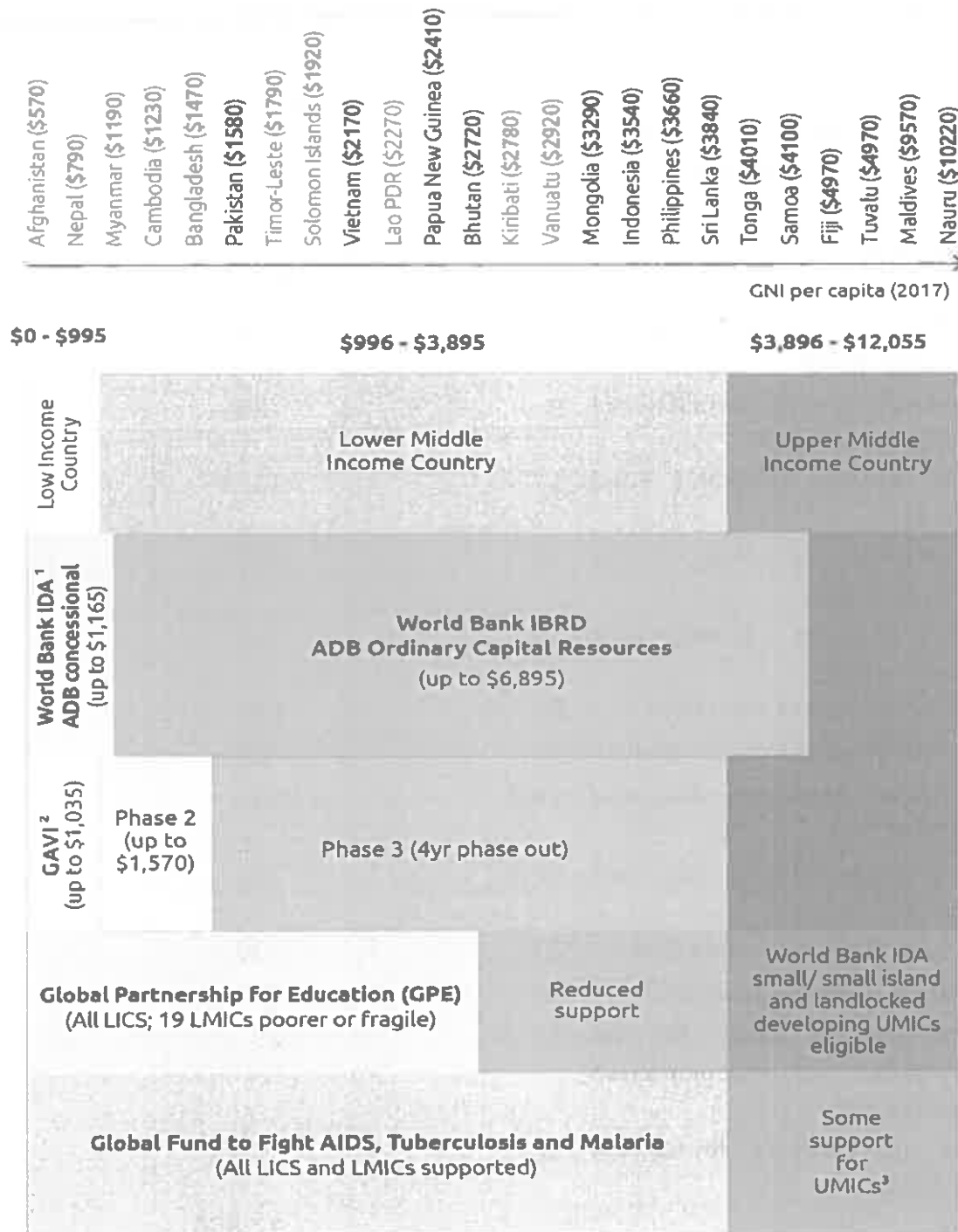
## Multilateral Assistance to the Indo-Pacific

Figure 6.7h: Development assistance provided by key multilateral organisations to the Indo-Pacific

	Percentage of total spend in Indo-Pacific (%)	Approx annual spend in Indo-Pacific (USD \$m)
World Food Programme (WFP)	14	952
The Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria (The Global Fund)	36	1,548
Green Climate Fund (GCF)	32	1,099
International Development Association (IDA)	28	7,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	9	726
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	17	1129
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	16	400
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	19	951
Asian Development Fund (ADF)	87	827
Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance (Gavi) <sup>4</sup>	50	950
UN Central Emergency Response Fund (UNCERF)	13.2	55
Global Partnership for Education (GPE)	38.7	315
World Health Organisation (WHO) <sup>3</sup>	12	330
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	18	155
United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	11	29
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) <sup>3</sup>	66	1386
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>17,850</b>

## Eligibility criteria for multilateral funding

Figure 6.7i: Eligibility criteria for multilateral funding



<sup>1</sup> Some small island economies remain eligible for World Bank IDA loans

<sup>2</sup> The vaccine alliance

<sup>3</sup> if disease burden is high, extreme or severe.

World Bank IDA small island LMICs eligible regardless of disease burden

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s47C, s47E(d)

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### **Your consular and crisis responsibilities**

Under the Australian Government's *Crisis Management Framework*, you are the lead Minister in the Government's response to any overseas crisis that has an impact on Australians or Australian interests, including terror attacks. You also have lead responsibility in relation to overseas kidnappings.

You are the decision-maker for raising the **travel advice** level for a whole country. FAS Consular and Crisis Management Division (CCD) approves all other changes, including raising the level for part/s of a country, but will consult you on sensitive cases.

Consular services are guided by the Consular Services Charter, rather than legislation. We manage around 1,500 consular cases on any given day and the Consular Emergency Centre (CEC) responded to over 62,000 calls in 2017-18. Consular issues are fast moving, often uniquely complex in nature, and subject to a high degree of public and media scrutiny. Up to half of all media enquiries to the Department relate to consular issues.

The Consular State of Play 2017-18 provides statistics on the consular cases we managed last year.

s47C, s47E(d)

s47C, s47E(d)

s47C, s47E(d), s47F(1)

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

DFAT, through its Australian Passport Office (APO), issues passports to Australian citizens in Australia and overseas in accordance with the *Australian Passports Act 2005*. The APO is committed to providing a secure, efficient and responsive passport service.

The APO is DFAT's largest division. It has offices in every state and territory capital. The Department of Human Services runs a passport call centre in Hobart on our behalf.

Over 14 million Australians have a passport. Every year, we process more than two million applications for new and renewed passports, generating \$550 million for Consolidated Revenue.

s47E(d)

Under the *Passports Act*, you can refuse, cancel or suspend passports to terrorists, child sex offenders and parolees on national security or law enforcement grounds.

s47C, s47E(d)



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s47C, s47E(d)

### **Portfolio agencies and how we work together**

The portfolio comprises six agencies in total, including DFAT, the Australian Secret Intelligence Service (ASIS), the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR), Austrade, the Export Finance and Insurance Corporation (Efic) and Tourism Australia. The Minister for Trade, Tourism and Investment traditionally manages Austrade, Efic and Tourism Australia.

As the portfolio's department of state, DFAT coordinates across the portfolio to ensure a common and unified portfolio approach to key strategic issues. We do this through frequent consultation across both working and senior levels with other portfolio agencies, including through quarterly Portfolio Heads of Agency Meetings. Across the diplomatic network, we work in concert with other portfolio agencies and other government departments to advance the full suite of Australia's interests overseas.

### **Your legislative powers**

All powers conferred to the Minister for Foreign Affairs through legislation or other instruments automatically transfer to an incoming foreign minister at the time that the Governor-General signs the relevant appointment.

The portfolio administers, wholly or partially, 44 pieces of legislation, 33 of which are administered by DFAT, including the Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Office (ASNO) which sits within the Department. The remaining eleven are administered by ACIAR (one), Austrade (five), Efic (two), Tourism Australia (two), and ASIS (one – partial only).s47C, s47E(d)

See **Annex 1** for more detail on your key legislative powers.

## 8.2 The Department

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

The Department's operating budget is forecast to decrease over the next four years:

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Revenue from Government (\$'000)	1,442,165	1,453,311	1,360,429	1,370,684

Source: *Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20*, p. 50

s47C, s47E(d)

### How our operating budget is currently spent

s47C, s47E(d)

Our APS staff overseas perform a wide variety of roles, ranging across diplomacy, development, media, consular and corporate enabling services. We also employ 2,227 Locally Engaged Staff (LES), who support our overseas operations and delivery of the development program.

The Department has 19 policy divisions in Canberra, covering the breadth of Australia's foreign policy, trade and development interests. These divisions – in conjunction with the global network – support you, the Minister for Trade, Tourism and Investment and assistant ministers in your respective roles. We provide policy advice and analysis to government on international issues, manage Australia's development assistance and coordinate across government to ensure cohesive international engagement.

We also have State and Territory Offices (STOs) in every Australian capital city, providing advice to state and territory governments, assisting industry to capitalise on trade opportunities and providing passport and notarial services to the community. s47C, s47E(d)

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

### **Internal cost reduction efforts – transforming our operating model**

To reduce operating costs, we are fundamentally changing our operating model. Early initiatives include reDESIGN (creating regional hubs for smaller posts), the Global Banking Project and Transform22. s47C, s47E(d)

Not everything can be hubbed in Canberra and there are still major and important differences across our global operations. Over time our aim is to minimise duplication, exploit technology, standardise and streamline work practices and processes, and reduce our corporate footprint (including overseas) as much as possible. Our transformation agenda is also linked closely to the Finance-led Shared Services Program, which aims to minimise duplication of services across the APS.

s47C, s47E(d)

### **Building capability for the future**

The White Paper set out a clear path for the future of Australian foreign policy.

s47C, s47E(d)



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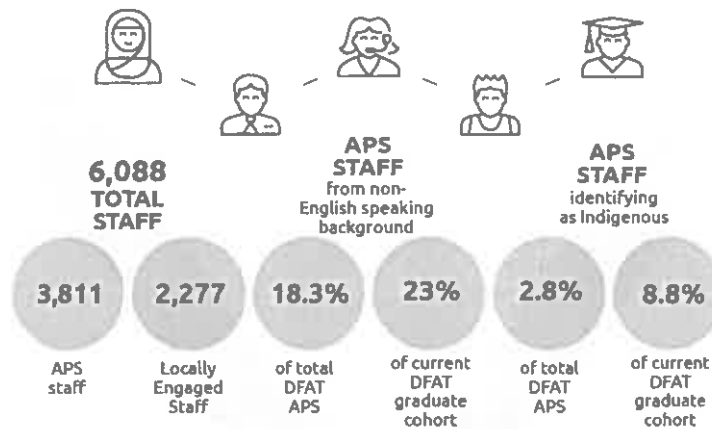
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## Our people

Our work as a Department hinges on our ability to build relationships with people from different backgrounds, diverse cultures, and divergent worldviews. For this Department – perhaps more than some others – our staff are therefore our most important asset.

### OUR PEOPLE

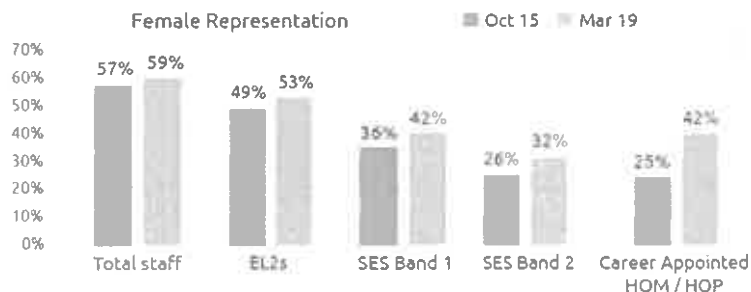


Around a quarter of APS staff work in foreign policy, a quarter in development, 10 percent in trade or economic positions, remainder in passports, consular and corporate enabling.

Both in Canberra and across the global network, we have prioritised cultural reform to create a more inclusive and equal workplace.

### CASE STUDY WOMEN IN LEADERSHIP AGENDA

The Women in Leadership agenda is about building a more inclusive, fair and diverse workplace for all staff. It aims to realise the productivity gains that come from a more diverse workforce, eliminate discriminatory barriers and unconscious bias, and help ensure that all staff enjoy a positive work environment. Results since October 2015:



## Annex 1: Key legislative authority

**Key decision-making powers** regularly exercised by the Foreign Minister include:

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

### 2. Sanctions

Two pieces of legislation implement into Australian law various sanctions regimes. Types of sanctions imposed by these laws include targeted financial measures such as asset freezes and travel bans on individuals and entities, and restrictions on types of imports, exports and provision of services to certain countries, such as

arms embargoes. The Charter of the United Nations Act 1945 implements UN Security Council sanctions in relation to fourteen countries and numerous terrorists and terrorist organisations, including al-Qaeda and ISIL. The Autonomous Sanctions Act 2011 imposes sanctions in relation to eight countries (some of which are also subject to UNSC sanctions) and in relation to WMD proliferation.

Regulations made pursuant to these Acts give the Minister for Foreign Affairs the power to list, in separate legislative instruments, designated persons and entities as being subject to sanctions regimes. Under these regulations, the Minister can issue permits to allow conduct that would otherwise be prohibited. The Minister has traditionally delegated some, but not all, of her or his powers to issue permits. Depending on the extent of delegations made by the Minister, in any given year the Minister may make dozens of sanctions permit decisions. The Minister for Foreign Affairs may also approve a number of different legislative instruments, including amendments to the regulations, new listings and periodic re-listings of designated entities and persons. s47C, s47E(d)

### **3. Australian and foreign passports**

The Minister for Foreign Affairs administers three pieces of legislation and associated legislative instruments related to travel documents, including the Australian Passports Act 2005 and the Foreign Passports (Law Enforcement and Security) Act 2005.

The Australian Passports Act regulates the issuing, refusal and cancellation of Australian travel documents and provides for criminal offences in relation to passport fraud and related matters. Decision-making powers under this Act and the associated Australian Passports Determination 2015 that relate to day-to-day passports operations have traditionally been delegated to DFAT officials. These include the issuing of passports and refusing to issue passports in certain circumstances, including in relation to children where all persons with parental responsibility have not consented to the issuing of a passport.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has always exercised personally powers under the Australian Passports Act and Foreign Passports Act to deny passports (including by ordering the surrender of foreign passports) to alleged terrorists, child sex offenders and parolees. Competent authorities request that the Minister exercise these powers several times a month, often at very short notice (for example, to prevent imminent overseas travel by alleged terrorists).

Under the Australian Passports (Application Fees) Act 2005 the Minister may make a determination specifying the fees in respect of applications for Australian passports, other travel-related documents and endorsements or observations on Australian travel documents. See also passports brief. (See 7.4 Passports).

#### **4. Australian visas**

Legislation related to immigration and visa matters is administered by the Minister for Home Affairs. However, the Minister for Foreign Affairs has important powers under the Migration Regulations 1994 in relation to the granting and cancellation of visas. Public Interest Criteria (PIC) 4003(a) and 4003(b) (Schedule 4 to the Migration Regulations) allow the Minister for Foreign Affairs to make a determination that a person's presence in Australia would be contrary to Australia's foreign policy interests, and/or that a person's presence in Australia may be directly or indirectly associated with WMD proliferation, respectively. Such a determination would oblige the Minister for Home Affairs to refuse the grant of a visa. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has the same power in the Migration Regulations to make a similar determination with respect to existing visa-holders, which cannot be delegated.

The Foreign Minister has traditionally exercised personally her or his power to make a determination pursuant to PIC 4003(a) (foreign policy interests). The Department of Home Affairs refers complex or sensitive cases to DFAT for assessment. Relevant foreign policy considerations include where the visa applicant is alleged to have engaged in human rights abuses, engaged in political activities contrary to Australian interests or committed a serious international or transnational crime.

s47C, s47E(d)

#### **5. Domestic terrorism and foreign incursions offences**

Under the Criminal Code Act 1995 (administered by the Attorney-General), the Minister for Foreign Affairs has the power to 'declare areas' overseas where she or he is satisfied that a terrorist organisation listed under the Criminal Code Regulations 2002 is engaging in hostile activity. It is then a criminal offence for a person to enter or remain in a 'declared area'. 'Declared areas' are reviewed by the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security every three years.

s33(a)(i), s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

s33(a)(i), s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

The Minister also has the power under the Criminal Code to issue certificates for domestic prosecutions for terrorism and foreign incursions offences. These certificates state that a particular authority is in effective governmental control in all or part of a specified foreign country, or a particular organisation is not part of the armed forces of the government of a foreign country. s33(a)(i), s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

## **6. Diplomatic, consular and related privileges and immunities**

The Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities Act 1967 and the Consular Privileges and Immunities Act 1972 set out the privileges and immunities enjoyed by the diplomatic and consular corps, respectively, residing in Australia. While there are no specific decision-making powers under those enactments which the Minister for Foreign Affairs exercises regularly, the Department does seek the agreement of the Minister from time to time to assert or waive the immunity of Australians entitled to diplomatic or consular immunities overseas. This includes waivers to allow spouses of Commonwealth officers serving overseas to take up employment opportunities in countries where the Department does not have a bilateral dependant working arrangement in place.

Separate Determinations made pursuant to both the Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities Act and the Consular Privileges and Immunities Act set out the various packages under the Indirect Tax Concession Scheme (ITCS) to which certain foreign states are entitled. The ITCS derives from Australia's obligations under the two Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations to grant foreign states certain tax exemptions. These Determinations require amendments when ITCS packages for diplomatic missions and consular posts in Australia are established or amended. s47C, s47E(d)

The Foreign States Immunities Act 1985, which sets out the immunities enjoyed by foreign states in Australia, is administered by the Attorney-General. While there is no specific decision-making power under this Act which the Minister for Foreign Affairs exercises regularly, the Department does occasionally seek the Minister's agreement to assert or waive the Commonwealth's immunity in foreign legal proceedings. Litigation against the Commonwealth overseas where foreign state immunity would usually be invoked (i.e., disputes other than those involving employment or commercial matters) is rare.



## **7. International Treaties**

The power to enter into treaties is an Executive power within Section 61 of the Australian Constitution, and is exercisable by the Executive Council. There are key decision points for the Minister for Foreign Affairs under existing treaty-making practice, including granting the mandate for a treaty negotiation and agreeing to the final text of a treaty being submitted for approval by Executive Council. A mandate can also be granted by Cabinet, which is the traditional practice for trade and investment related treaties. Submission to the Executive Council also requires the agreement of the Attorney-General and any other Ministers with a portfolio interest in the treaty subject matter.

Following signature, the agreement of the Minister for Foreign Affairs must be sought for a treaty and the associated National Interest Analysis to be tabled or otherwise referred for consideration by the Parliamentary Joint Standing Committee on Treaties (JSCOT).

## **Annex 2: Departmental reform initiatives**

### **reDESIGN**

The reDESIGN Strategy was launched in 2015, with the aim of streamlining DFAT's overseas operations.

s47C, s47E(d)

### **Global Banking Project**

The Global Banking Project was established in 2017 to implement global banking arrangements for the overseas network. The project aims to centralise DFAT's banking functions and to reduce the number of DFAT official bank accounts overseas

s47C, s47E(d)

### **Transform22**

Transform22 was launched in 2019 and aims to improve the delivery of corporate enabling services through a range of programs within the Service Delivery Group over the next three years. s47C, s47E(d)



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## **1. Strategic context**

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## **2. Early decisions**

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## **3. An open global trading system**

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

## **4. Trade agreements**

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s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

## **5. Our international competitiveness**

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## **6. Supporting Australian business**

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

## **7. Your portfolio**

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

**We are facing the most consequential changes in the global environment since World War II.** s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

s47C, s47E(d)

### **The global trading system under strain**

**The World Trade Organization (WTO) plays a key role by setting the international rules under which most trade takes place.** s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

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**We can expect globalisation and the spread of new technologies to continue driving economic, political and social change.** s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

**Domestic factors, particularly household consumption, are major drivers of economic growth and job creation in Australia.**  
s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

### **The domestic environment**

**Our economic prosperity is built on open trade and investment, and ensuring we remain internationally competitive.** s47C, s47E(d)  
s47C, s47E(d)

s47C, s47E(d)



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s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

Our economic relationships deliver opportunities for our businesses to expand and create more jobs in Australia. They also contribute to the strength and resilience of our partnerships that promote security, stability and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific. Fostering economic interdependence helps to sustain the growth that has brought our region to the centre of the global economy.

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

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s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

## Trade

Trade is integral to our economy. Two-way trade was equal to 45 per cent of GDP in 2018, well above the five-year average of 42.2 per cent and close to the peak of 46.7 per cent at the height of the mining boom.

One in five jobs in our economy is trade-related: one in seven related to export activity and one in ten to import activity. According to the Centre for International Economics, trade liberalisation undertaken between 1986 and 2016 lifted the real income of Australian families by over \$8,400.

### Our major export and import items in 2018

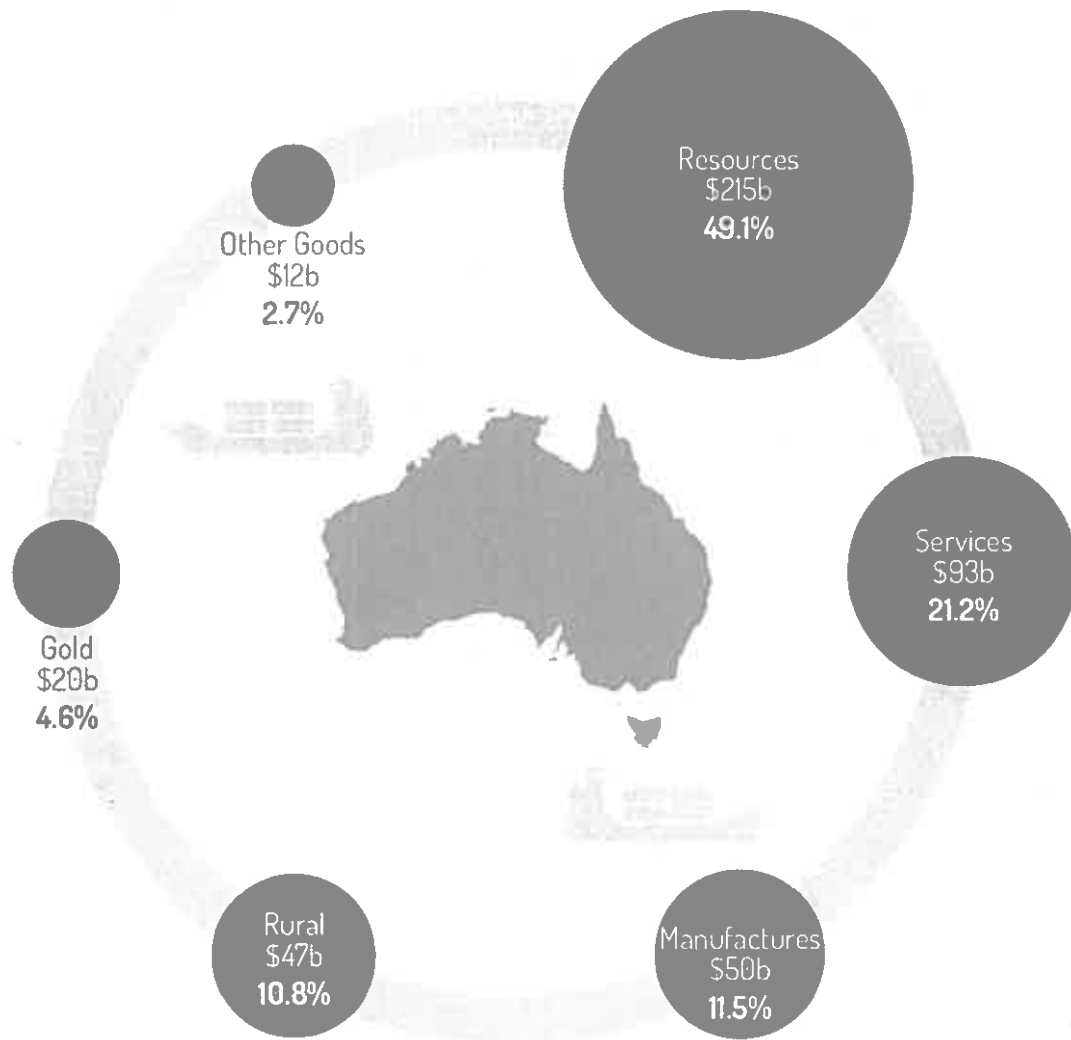


Source: ABS trade data on DFAT STARS database and ABS catalogue 5368.0 (Mar 2019)

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Export values rose 13.3 per cent in 2018 to \$438.4 billion. Exports of resources (minerals and fuels) rose 21.2 per cent to \$215.4 billion. Non-resource sector exports rose 6.6 per cent in 2018 to \$223 billion.

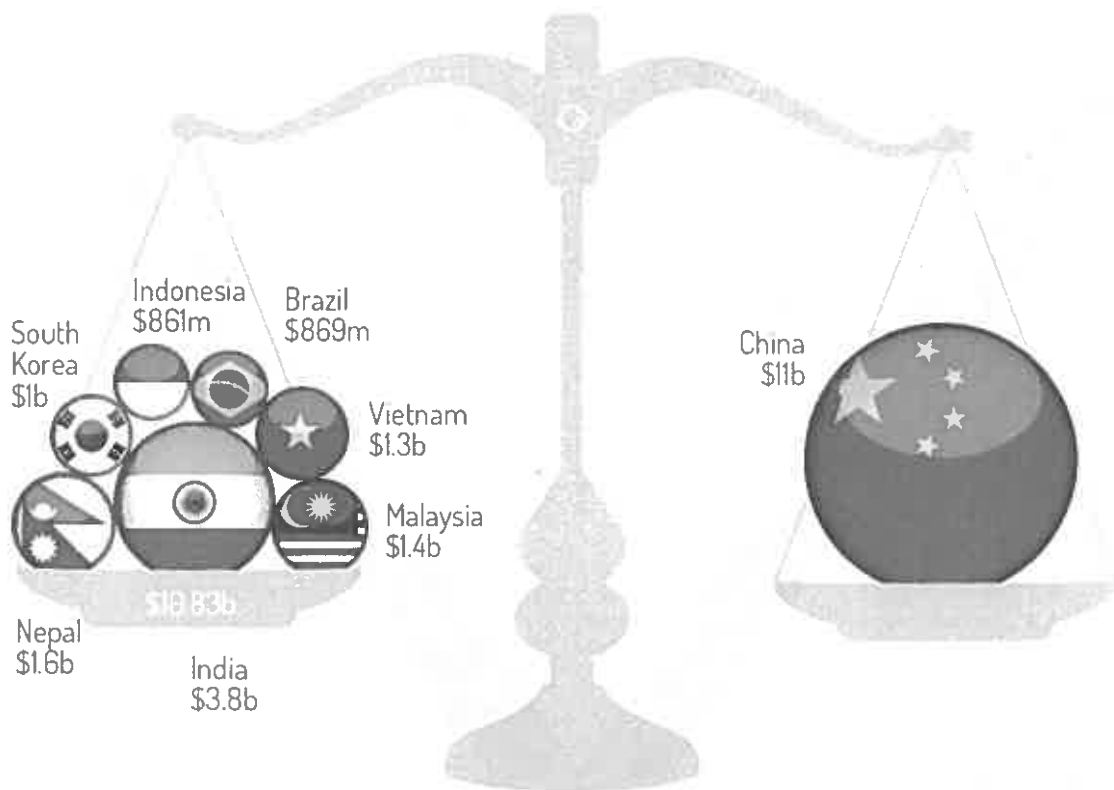
#### Our major export categories in 2018 (values and annual change)



Source: ABS trade data on DFAT STARS database and ABS catalogue 5368.0 (Mar 2019)

s47C, s47E(d)

## Our education export earnings from major markets in 2017-18



Source: ABS catalogues 5368.0 (Feb 2019) and 5368.0.55.003

s47C, s47E(d)

s47C, s47E(d)

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## 2. Early Decisions

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)



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s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

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PACER Plus is a regional, development-centred trade agreement. It has been signed by Australia, New Zealand, Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. Federated States of Micronesia, Palau and the Republic of the Marshall Islands concluded negotiations in April 2017 but have not yet signed. s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

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s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

s47C, s47E(d)

PACER Plus includes a comprehensive package of development assistance, s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(c)

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s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

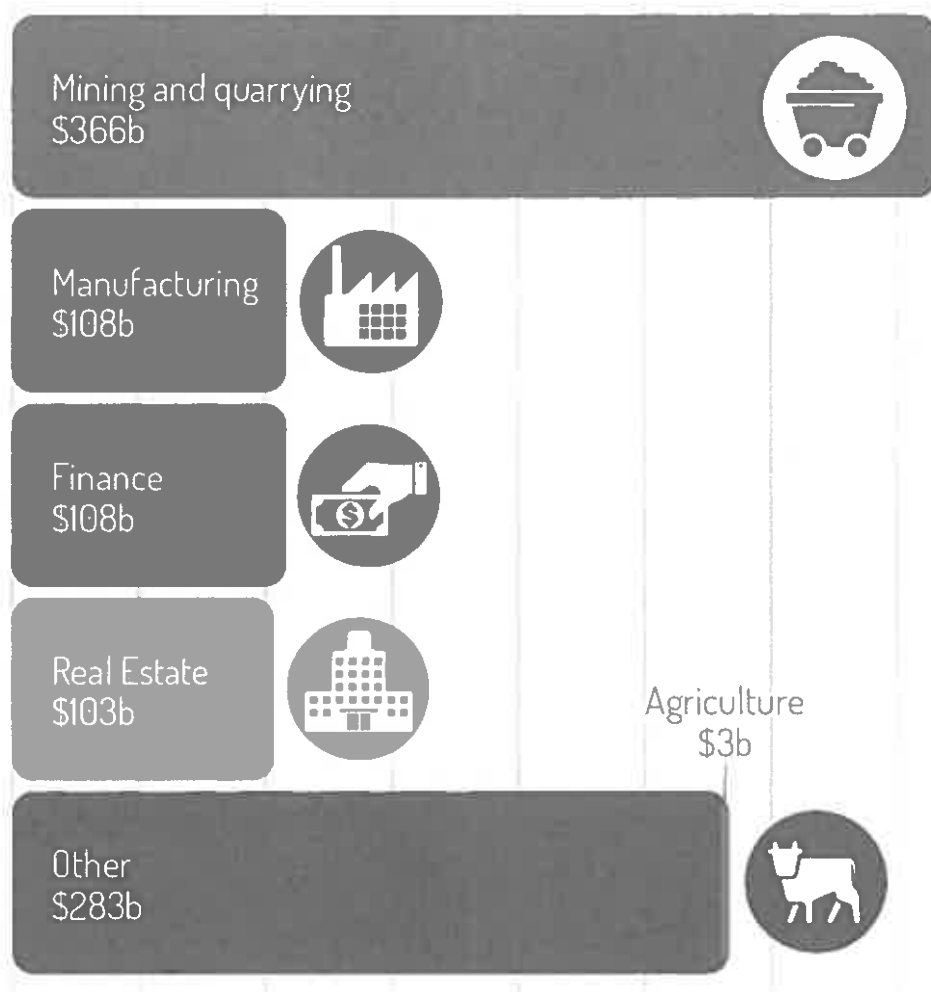
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s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

### Major categories of foreign direct investment in Australia (2018)



Source: ABS catalogue 5352.0 (released 8 May 2019)

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

s47C, s47E(d)

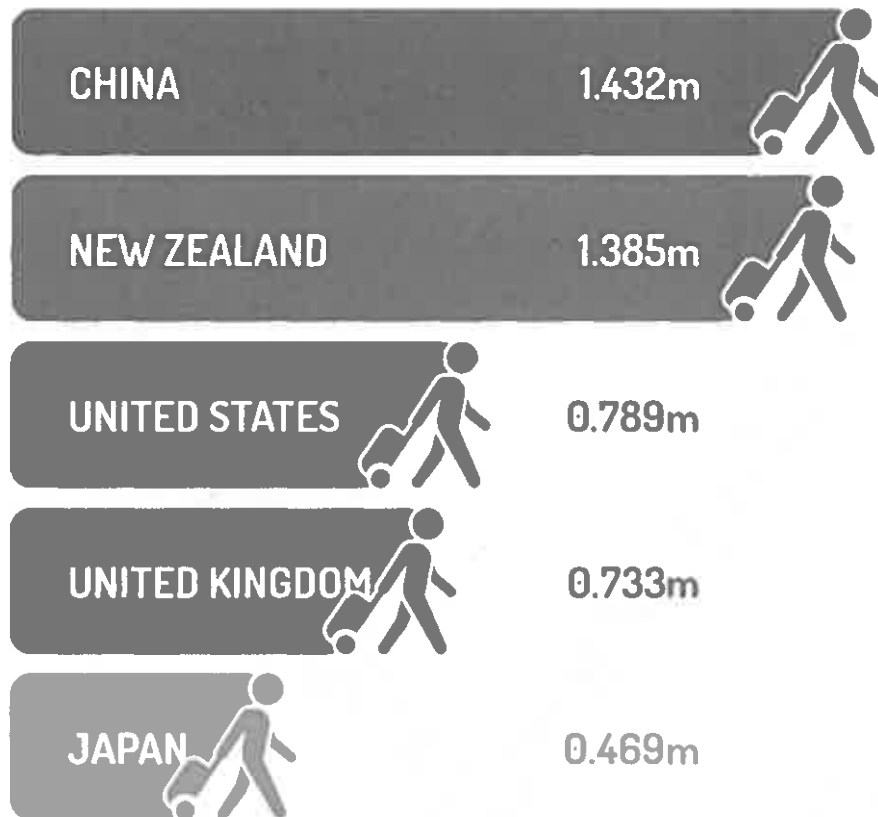
Our FTAs also play a role in encouraging Australian investment abroad. FTAs contain legally binding commitments that give investors more certainty, particularly in relation to foreign equity limits and the minimum standard of treatment they will receive in a particular market. s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)



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## Tourist arrivals into Australia in 2018 from our current five largest markets



Source: ABS catalogue 5249.0

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s47C, s47E(d)

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Digital trade is the trade of goods and services using the internet. s47C, s47E(d)

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

s47C, s47E(d)

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**You announced the new whole-of-government NTB Action Plan in December 2018 and launched an NTB reporting gateway.** s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

s47C, s47E(d)

---

You will play a leading role in our trade advocacy and economic and commercial diplomacy efforts. Those efforts are extensive and multi-faceted. They include:

- DFAT-Austrade FTA Roadshows with business and other stakeholders around the country (121 Roadshows – including 84 in regional areas – delivered to date);
- ministerial and senior official representations to remove trade and investment barriers;
- blogs and social media posts about our trade agenda, campaigns on the economic and job-creation benefits of foreign investment, and publication of statistics and links to information about how to benefit from our FTAs;
- using case studies to highlight how individual companies are using FTAs and growing their business and workforce through trade;
- market research on attitudes to trade and investment, including insights into messages that resonate with members of the public;
- stakeholder briefings and online submissions from stakeholders about our FTAs;
- sector-specific and company-level consultations with a wide range of stakeholders in Australia and overseas to discuss market conditions, trade and investment policy developments and ways we can work with business to overcome specific barriers;

- “Business Envoy”, a quarterly publication on economic and market developments;
- “Market Insights” from our posts about conditions; and
- Online tools, such as the FTA Portal, which allows users to check tariffs, market access conditions and export requirements for trade with our FTA partners.

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

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Expo 2020 is expected to attract 25 million visitors from over 180 countries. This is an opportunity to showcase Australian culture, ingenuity and innovation, and our credentials as a secure destination for investment. This will be the first Expo hosted in the Middle East – home to seven of the world’s 15 largest sovereign wealth funds.

## Benefits of Trade for Australians



Contributing  
**\$438  
BILLION**  
in export income  
in 2018

Exporting businesses  
**EMPLOY MORE PEOPLE  
& PAY HIGHER WAGES**

The icon depicts a stylized human figure holding a large dollar sign (\$). To the right of this figure are three smaller, simplified human figures, representing a group of people.



**1 in 5**  
Jobs rely on trade



**1 in 7**  
Jobs rely on exports

The icon shows a stylized airplane in flight, angled upwards towards the right.



**TRADE LIBERALISATION**  
delivers **\$8,448** extra income  
for the average family

Source: Centre for International Economics, Australian Bureau of Statistics;  
Department of Industry, Innovation and Science



s47C, s47E(d)

As Minister for Trade, Tourism and Investment, you are responsible for bilateral, regional and multilateral trade agreements, and lead on Australia's broader trade, tourism and investment agenda. DFAT supports you to implement this agenda, in conjunction with Austrade, the Export Finance and Insurance Corporation (Efic, renamed as Export Finance Australia from 1 July), Tourism Australia and other government departments. Other portfolio agencies include the Australian Secret Intelligence Service (ASIS) and the Australian Commission for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR). DFAT coordinates across the portfolio, and ensures a common and unified portfolio approach to key strategic issues.

### **Legislative Powers**

As a whole, the portfolio administers, wholly or partially, 44 pieces of legislation, 33 of which are administered by DFAT, including the Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Office (ASNO), which sits within the Department. Most relate to matters involving passports, consular services, sanctions, the implementation of international security and non-proliferation agreements, and diplomatic and consular privileges and immunities. Ministerial powers pursuant to these enactments are usually exercised by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

The power to enter into treaties is an Executive power within Section 61 of the Constitution and is exercisable by the Executive Council. The Minister for Trade, Tourism and Investment has the policy lead for FTAs and other trade and investment related treaties. The practice of successive governments has been for both the grant of a mandate for negotiations and agreement to an FTA being submitted to the Executive Council to be effected by a decision of the Cabinet. Following signature, the agreement of the Minister for Foreign Affairs must be sought for the treaty and the associated National Interest Analysis to be tabled or otherwise referred for consideration by the Parliamentary Joint Standing Committee on Treaties (JSCOT).

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

## **What We Do**

The Department's Trade, Investment and Business Engagement Group is headed by Deputy Secretary Christopher Langman. Within this group, there are three dedicated trade divisions: the Office of Trade Negotiations (OTN), the Regional Trade Agreements Division (RTD), and the Investment and Economic Division (IVD). Our trade divisions support you in your role, work to shape and protect global trade rules, provide advice to industry on key trade and economic issues overseas, and promote community support for the benefits of trade and economic openness.

In addition to the dedicated trade divisions, which are comprised largely of trade and economic specialists, the Department promotes the Government's broader international economic agenda through the geographic divisions in Canberra and the global diplomatic network. Reporting on economic conditions and political developments overseas (including the potential impact for Australian businesses) is considered core business for almost all posts, though the number of resources devoted to this will vary depending on the post's size. Larger posts will usually have a dedicated economic section or branch, while medium and small posts may have combined political/economic reporting roles.

To enable them to perform these roles at post, all DFAT policy graduates receive training in trade and economic policy (including at least one rotation through the trade divisions in Canberra as part of their on-the-job training).

## **Our People**

Our work as a department hinges on our ability to build relationships with people from different backgrounds, diverse cultures, and divergent worldviews. For this department – perhaps even more than some others – our staff are therefore our most important asset.



## **DFAT's Senior Leadership on Trade and Investment Policy**



**Frances Adamson**  
**Secretary**



**Christopher Langman**  
**Deputy Secretary**  
**Trade, Investment and Business Engagement Group**



**James Baxter**  
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**George Mina**  
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**Simon Newnham**  
**First Assistant Secretary, Investment and Economic Division**



**Alison Burrows**  
**Chief Negotiator, Australia-EU FTA**



**Elizabeth Ward**  
**Chief Negotiator, Regional Trade Agreements**

## DFAT's Resources

At a time of rising strategic competition in our region, trade conflict between our major trading partners and challenges to global trade rules, we need to step up our efforts to ensure Australia is able to weather the economic challenges ahead. Trade is a crucial component of Australia's economic success, accounting for 1 in 5 jobs currently and 22 per cent of economic growth in the past five years.<sup>s47C, s47E(d)</sup>

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue from Government	1,442,165	1,453,311	1,360,429	1,370,684

Source: *Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20*, p. 50

s47C, s47E(d)

## How Our Operating Budget Is Spent

s47C, s47E(d)

Our APS staff overseas perform a wide variety of roles, ranging across diplomacy, development, media, consular and corporate enabling services. We also employ 2,227 Locally Engaged Staff (LES), who support our overseas operations and delivery of the development program.

The Department has 19 policy divisions in Canberra, covering the breadth of Australia's foreign policy, trade and development interests. These divisions – in conjunction with the global network – support you and the Foreign Minister in your respective roles, provide policy advice and analysis to government on international issues, manage Australia's development assistance and coordinate across government to ensure cohesive international engagement.

Our State and Territory Offices (STOs) in every Australian capital city provide advice to State and Territory Governments, assist industry to capitalise on trade opportunities and provide passport and notarial services to the community. Around 17 per cent of the Department's budget is spent on the Canberra policy divisions and STOs.

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

### **Internal Cost Reduction Efforts – Transforming Our Operating Model**

To reduce operating costs, we are working towards the long-term goal of fundamentally changing our operating model. Early initiatives include reDESIGN (creating regional hubs for smaller posts), the Global Banking Project and Transform22. s47C, s47E(d)

Not everything can be hubbed in Canberra and there are still major and important differences across our global operations. Our aim is to minimise duplication, exploit technology, standardise and streamline work practices and processes, and reduce our corporate footprint (including overseas) as much as possible. Our transformation agenda is also linked closely to the Finance-led Shared Services Program, which aims to minimise duplication of services across the APS.

s47C, s47E(d)





Australian Government

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

**Brief for the Incoming Government**  
Assistant Minister for Trade and Investment  
May 2019

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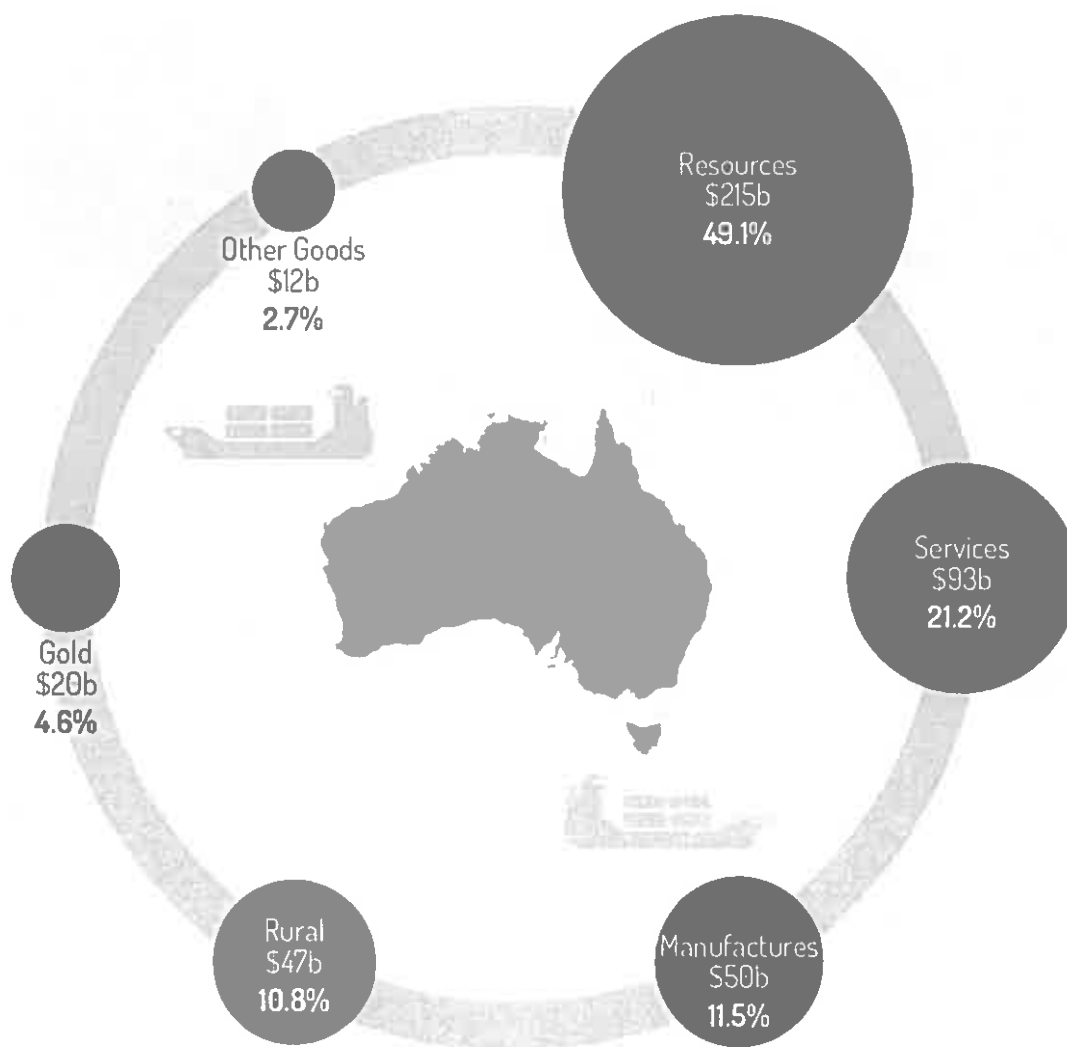


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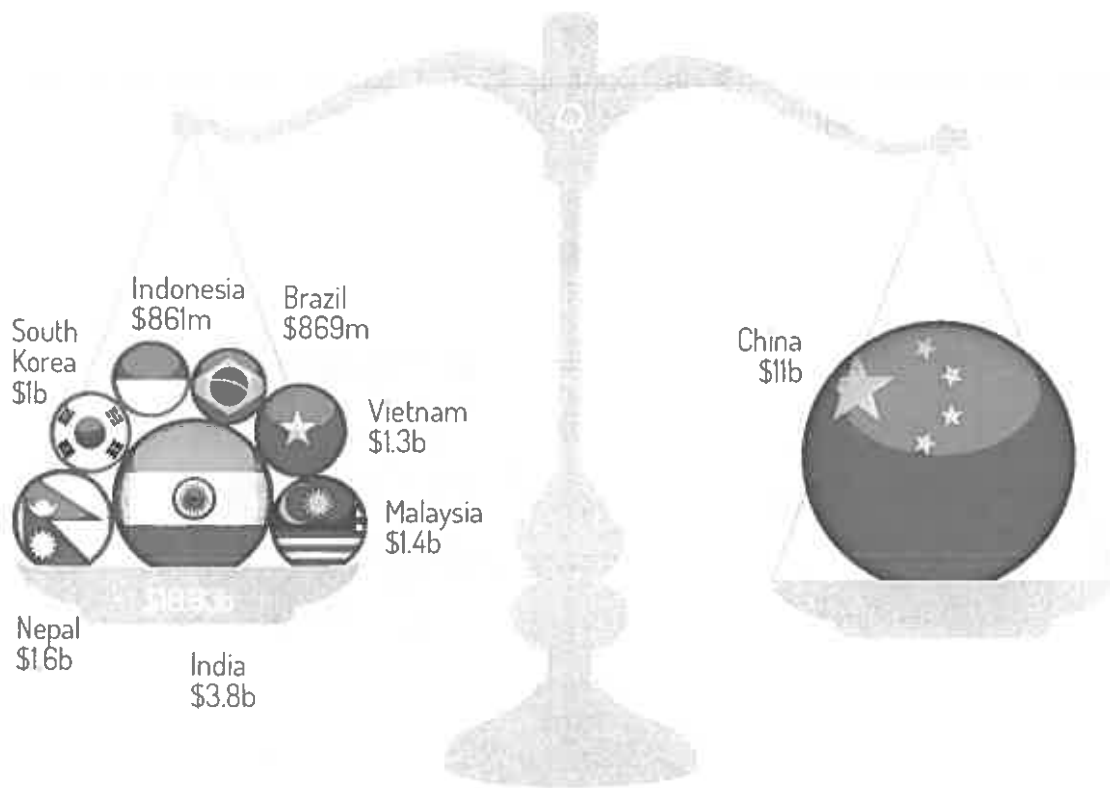
#### Our major export categories in 2018 (values and annual change)



Source: ABS trade data on DFAT STARS database and ABS catalogue 5368.0 (Mar 2019)

s47C, s47E(d)

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Source: ABS catalogues 5368.0 (Feb 2019) and 5368.0.55.003

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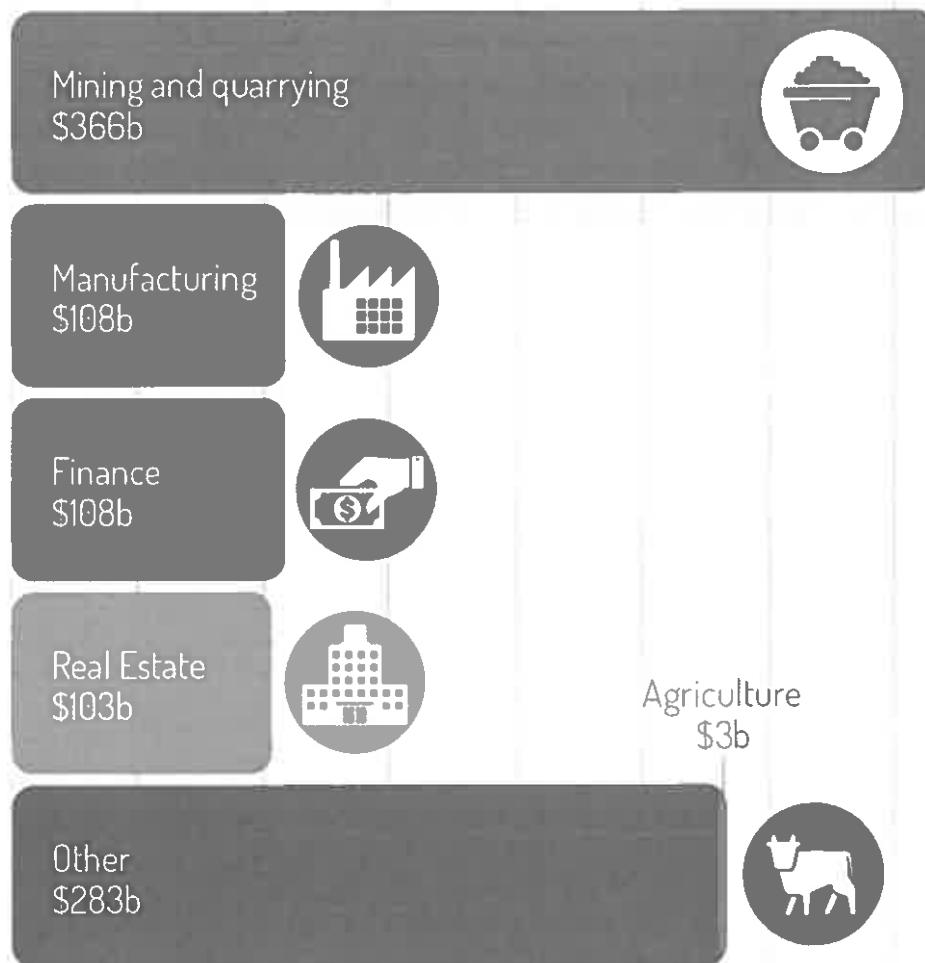
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Source: ABS catalogue 5352.0 (released 8 May 2019)

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s47C, s47E(d)

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s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

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s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

s47C, s47E(d)

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**First Assistant Secretary, Investment and Economic Division**



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# 1. Strategic Context: Advancing Australia's Security and Prosperity in a Contested World

The 2017 Foreign Policy White Paper ('White Paper') has helped shape the Government's response to a more contested and competitive world.

s33(a)(i), s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

As detailed in the White Paper, the liberal component of the international system continues to strongly serve Australia's long-term interests, particularly the promotion of open markets, the importance of the rule of law, good governance and the upholding of universal rights and freedoms. s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

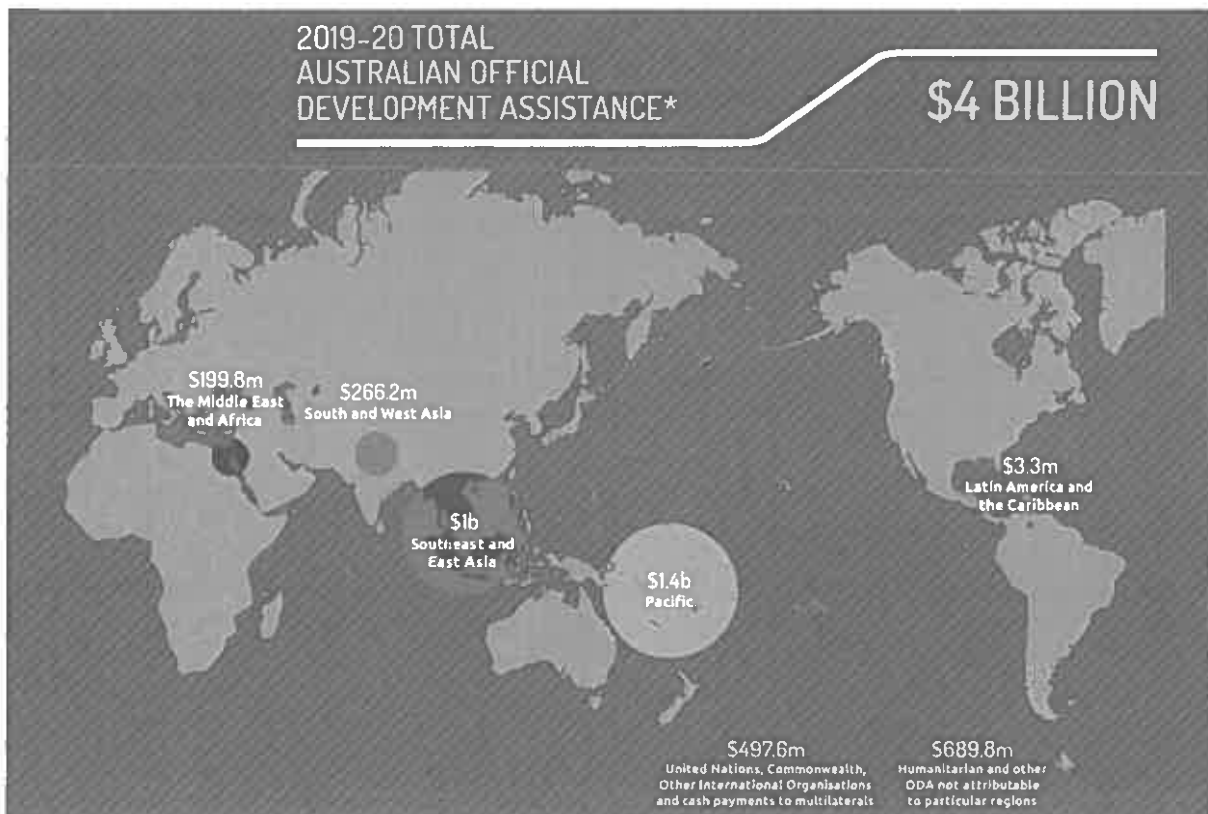
Our dynamic and challenging environment will continue to demand evolution and innovation in Australian international settings. An adaptable, agile foreign and development policy that can respond to change and hedge against risks and uncertainties is more essential than ever to our future prosperity and security. We look forward to working with you.

## 2. International Development

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

The Foreign Policy White Paper commits Australia to pursuing an active agenda, integrated across our diplomatic, security, economic and development policies, in support of our vision for the Indo-Pacific.

Figure 2a: Total Australian Official Development Assistance 2019-20



s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

The strategic framework for our development assistance is outlined in *Australian aid: promoting prosperity, reducing poverty, enhancing stability* ("Australian Aid"),

and informed by the White Paper. Ninety per cent of our bilateral support to countries is directed to the Indo-Pacific region with the Pacific (\$1.4 billion in 2019-20) the largest. s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

s47C, s47E(d)

Large parts of the development program support the drivers of economic growth: government capacity to deliver good policies and services; assisting small business access finance; building infrastructure; and promoting workforce productivity through health and education. s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

(see 3 Development snapshots for more information on our programs in education, health, agriculture and building resilience).

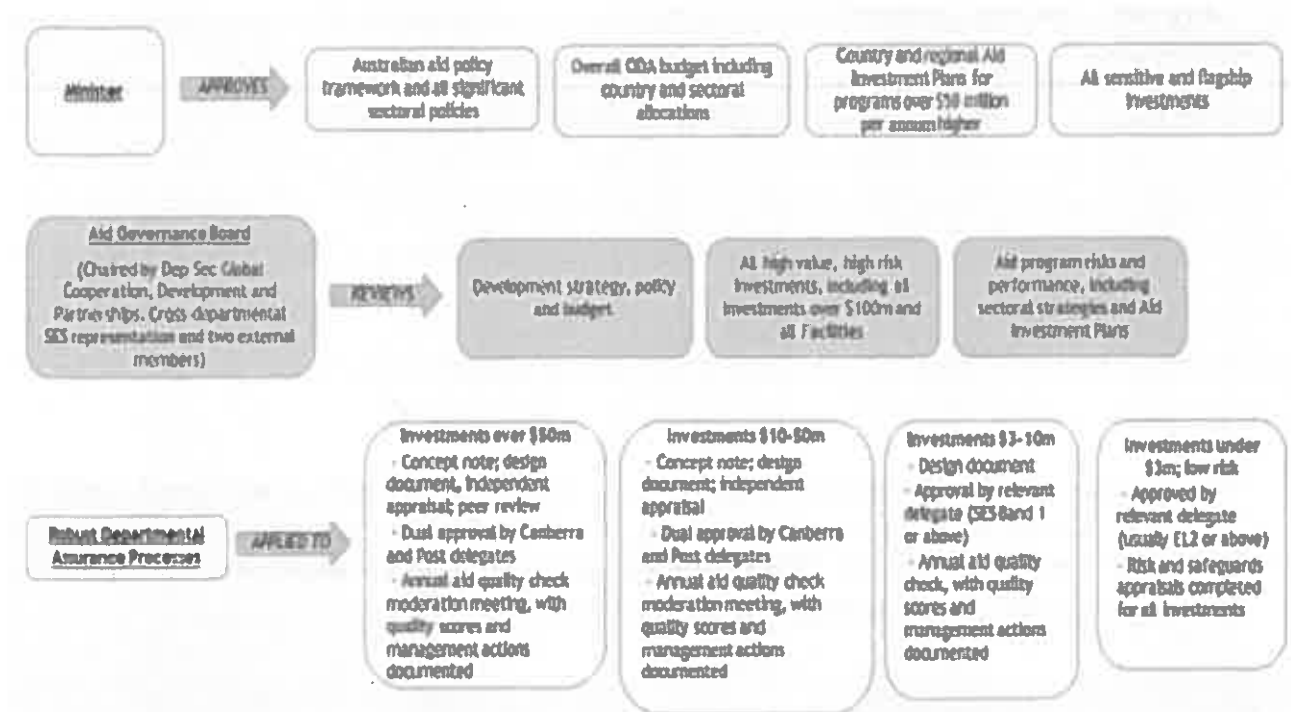
### **Governance of the development program**

s47C, s47E(d)

The Department ensures an effective and comprehensive governance mechanism through an Aid Governance Board that is chaired by the Deputy Secretary for Global Cooperation, Development and Partnerships and includes senior DFAT and external members. This is complemented by Departmental assurance processes as outlined below (see Figure 2b: Australian development program governance and assurance mechanisms).



Figure 2b: Australian development program governance and assurance mechanisms

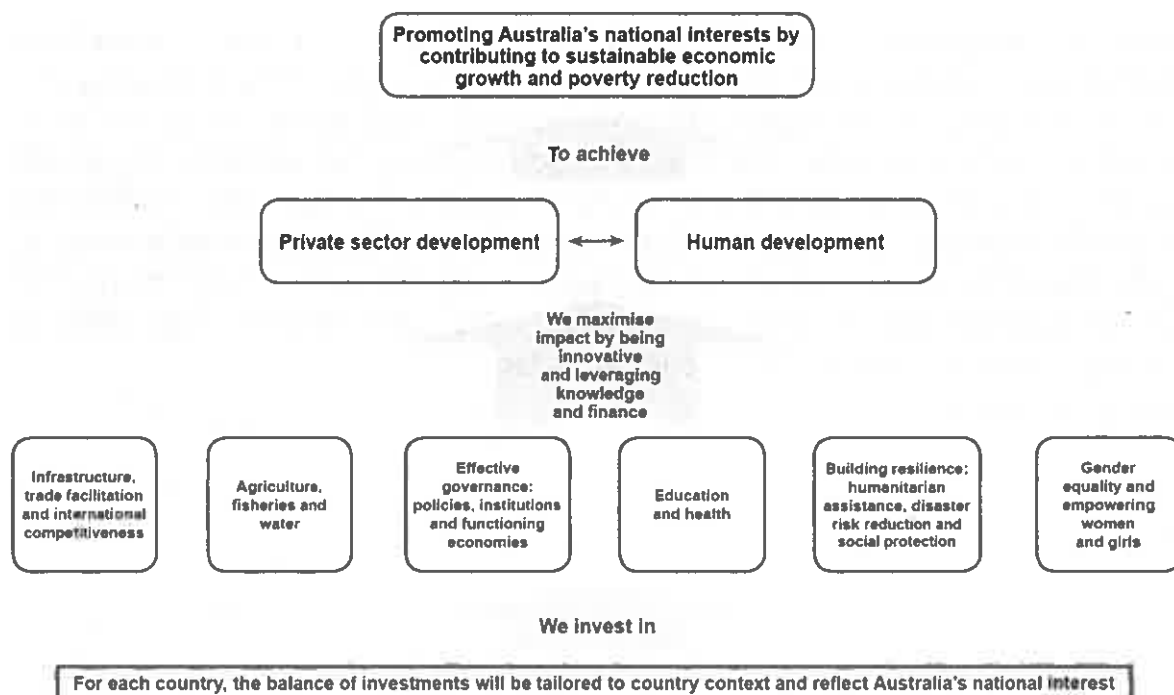


## 2.1 Development Policy Update

s47C, s47E(d)

s47C, s47E(d)

Figure 2.1a: Strategic framework for the development program



The policy has guided significant achievements under the development program (see 3 Development Snapshots) s47C, s47E(d)

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

s47C, s47E(d)

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

**Despite decades of rising prosperity, high levels of extreme poverty persist in the Pacific.** s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

**Artificial intelligence and robotics are transforming manufacturing, undermining the competitive advantage of cheap labour and requiring a more skilled workforce.** s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

**Increasing illiberalism, including rising human rights abuses, democratic backsliding and closing space for civil society, risk impacting on the prosperity and stability of states in the region. Disenfranchised youth have the potential to destabilise our neighbours. The Indo-Pacific's extreme vulnerability to natural disasters – it is home to 10 of the 15 countries most at risk from natural disasters – is likely to increase with the impact of climate change. Women and girls continue to face enormous challenges, with Pacific women experiencing some of the highest rates of intimate partner violence globally, while unacceptably high rates of maternal mortality persist across the Indo-Pacific.**

s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

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s47C, s47E(d)

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Australian development is focused on the Indo-Pacific and promotes our national interest through supporting sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction. It is delivering real outcomes in a fiscally constrained environment (see 3. Development Snapshots).

Australia's assistance to the Pacific is at record levels (see Figure 2a Total Australian Official Development Assistance).s47C, s47E(d)

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s47C, s47E(d)

Efforts to meet the SDGs will require better leveraging of all sources of public and private financing. Australia has begun experimenting with the use of non-grant finance instruments such as loans, equity, guarantees. These instruments can help increase the footprint of Australia's ODA with a smaller budgetary impact than grants. s47C, s47E(d)

s47C, s47E(d)

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DFAT has a framework of dedicated planning, management and reporting systems to support delivery of the Australian development program. The OECD-Development Assistance Committee (DAC) review of Australia's development program commented on the comprehensiveness of our performance system.

*Making Performance Count: enhancing the accountability and effectiveness of Australian aid*, launched in 2014, sits at the apex of our performance system. It established ten strategic targets against which to assess the performance of our development program.s47C, s47E(d)

The table below provides an overview of the different levels of the performance system. The recently released *Performance of Australian Aid 2017-18* report draws on a substantial body of performance data generated from all levels of this system.

s47C, s47E(d)



Figure 2.3a: Performance framework for the development program

How is the performance of the Australian aid program assessed?		
At what level is performance assessed?	What is performance measured against?	How is performance reported?
<b>WHOLE OF AID PROGRAM</b>	10 strategic targets 6 aid policy priorities	DFAT's Annual Report Performance of Australian Aid
<b>PROGRAMS</b>	Aid Investment Plan objectives, performance benchmarks and mutual obligations	Annual Aid Program Performance Reports
	Sustainable Development Goals	Strategic evaluations by Office of Development Effectiveness
Country and regional aid programs		
Global and other aid programs	Program-specific performance frameworks	Multilateral Performance Assessments
<b>INDIVIDUAL AID INVESTMENTS</b>	6 aid quality criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevance</li> <li>• Effectiveness</li> <li>• Efficiency</li> <li>• Gender</li> <li>• Monitoring &amp; evaluation</li> <li>• Sustainability</li> </ul> Other criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Innovation</li> <li>• Private sector engagement</li> <li>• Risk management &amp; safeguards</li> <li>• Disability-inclusive development</li> </ul>	Annual Aid Quality Checks  Independent operational evaluations
<b>KEY AID DELIVERY PARTNERS</b>	5 assessment criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lasting results &amp; impact</li> <li>• Value for money</li> <li>• Collaboration, communication, responsiveness</li> <li>• Policy alignment, risk management, innovation</li> <li>• Effective personnel</li> </ul>	Annual Partner Performance Assessments

s47C, s47E(d)

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Today more than 130 million people need urgent humanitarian assistance to survive. Most of these people live in places affected by conflict. Regional competition, fragile politics, terrorism, economic inequality, under-development and increased competition over natural resources are fuelling conflicts and creating unprecedented levels of human suffering.

Climate change is increasing the frequency and intensity of disasters, as evidenced in the Pacific. It threatens to undermine economies, displace communities, and drive further humanitarian need. Tropical Cyclone Winston in Fiji in 2016 was the largest storm ever recorded in the southern hemisphere. In 2015, Tropical Cyclone Pam wiped away 64 per cent of Vanuatu's GDP.

**Humanitarian needs are growing exponentially but global humanitarian funding is not keeping pace.**s47C, s47E(d)

### **Maintaining a sizeable humanitarian spend**

Public polling consistently shows that our humanitarian investments generate the most support for Australia's development program.s47C, s47E(d)

See Figure 2.4a: Humanitarian Assistance for further information on our humanitarian support in 2017-18.

The White Paper committed to increase the humanitarian budget to \$500 million per annum. This is an increase from current levels of \$434.5 million in 2018-19 and \$450 million in 2019-20. We will work to achieve this scale-up by 2020-21 and to communicate the achievements of our humanitarian assistance to the Australian public. In our region, the scale-up will ensure we are a leading responder to the Rohingya crisis through the recently agreed \$250 million multi-year program<sup>s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)</sup>

In the Middle East and Africa, where humanitarian and strategic interests converge, it will allow us to sustain a credible level of engagement and to support displaced people close to home.

### Establishing a focus on protecting the most vulnerable

As a middle power, Australia could increase our influence and help improve outcomes by placing the protection of the most vulnerable at the centre of our humanitarian assistance. s47C, s47E(d)

### Consolidating our humanitarian leadership in the Pacific

s47C, s47E(d)

Figure 2.4a: Humanitarian Assistance



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**The ASEAN-Australia  
Special Summit held in Sydney last year reflected this long record of engagement  
and helped set an agenda for the future.**

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The international environment for discussions on gender equality is increasingly complex. Women's human rights, and those of sexual and gender minorities, are threatened. Australia needs to scale up effort, coordination and leadership to hold and advance the principle of gender equality.

Women and children continue to bear the brunt of conflict and displacement. They are more vulnerable during natural disaster, and women's vulnerability to sexual violence and economic shock is higher during crises. Yet women continue to be excluded from decision-making and peacebuilding processes, and perpetrators of sexual violence often act with impunity.

Gender equality is a core value for Australia. Our reputation as a respected leader on gender equality is founded on robust engagement through our development, foreign policy and, increasingly, trade efforts, as well as DFAT's internal commitments to women's leadership, diversity and inclusion and to preventing sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment.

s47C, s47E(d)

s47C, s47E(d)

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s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

s47C, s47E(d)





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Around 68.5 million people are forcibly displaced globally. Among them are 24.5 million refugees, over half of whom are children. **Conflict and instability will continue to displace millions of people** across the world, driving vulnerable people to seek migration or protection solutions where they can. Compounding this challenge is the unprecedented growth in the irregular movement of people seeking stability and economic security away from home, often by paying people smugglers. Tens of millions are trapped in modern slavery, and the trafficking of people for labour and sexual exploitation continues to flourish in the Indo-Pacific.

Australia has contributed significantly to global efforts to address people smuggling, forced displacement and the mass movement of people.s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

Our multi-year humanitarian funding for Iraq and Syria supports displaced people as close to home as possible, helping prevent further onward movements.s33(a)(iii), s47C, s47E(d)

**The Foreign Minister also co-convenes the Financial Sector Commission on Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking.**

s47C, s47E(d)

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The pace and breadth of scientific discovery, innovation and technological change is reshaping economies and societies in the Indo-Pacific. These changes present profound challenges and offer new opportunities for Australia's foreign, trade, investment and development interests. s47C, s47E(d)

s47C, s47E(d)

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