

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Middle East Coalition – Nature of contributions by countries

Question reference number: 1

Senator: Farrell

Type of question: asked on Wednesday, 1 March 2017, Hansard page 12

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator FARRELL: The minister mentioned additional countries. You have talked about the variety of contributions you can make. Have those new countries also been actually providing military forces or are they countries that are supplying financial contributions?

Senator Payne: Some of them do; some of them don't. We will take on notice to provide, as is available publicly, a list for the committee. [Defence tabled a list of countries, but not the breakdown between military force and financial contribution]

Answer:

Sixty five states are members of the coalition to counter Daesh, which are listed on the website for the global coalition against Daesh: www.state.gov/s/seci.

Three organisations are also partners in the coalition; the Arab League, the European Union and INTERPOL.

In addition to military contributions, members of the coalition support its efforts to counter Daesh's finance, messaging, foreign fighter flows, and support coalition stabilisation activities. The following table lists those states and multinational organisations that are making a military or a non-military contribution:

Military	Non-Military
Canada	Egypt
The United States	Libya
Australia	Morocco
New Zealand	Nigeria
Singapore	Somalia
Belgium	Tunisia
Denmark	Panama
France	Afghanistan
Germany	Japan
Italy	Malaysia

The Netherlands	South Korea
Poland	Taiwan
Spain	Albania
Turkey	Austria
The United Kingdom	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Iraq	Bulgaria
Jordan	Croatia
Saudi Arabia	Cyprus
The United Arab Emirates	The Czech Republic
Norway	Estonia
Sweden	Finland
	Georgia
	Greece
	Hungary
	Iceland
	Ireland
	Kosovo
	Latvia
	Lithuania
	Luxembourg
	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
	Moldova
	Montenegro
	Portugal
	Romania
	Serbia
	Slovakia
	Slovenia
	Ukraine
	Bahrain
	Kuwait
	Lebanon
	Oman
	Qatar
	The Arab League
	The European Union
	INTERPOL

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

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ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Adequate Funding for the Force and Infrastructure

Question reference number: 2

Senator: Fawcett

Type of question: asked on Wednesday, 1 March 2017, Hansard page 14

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator FAWCETT: Thank you. Can I also take you to table 12, which is for resources across the department. It is a fairly broad question. You obviously have an incremental increase in funding against each of the outcomes over the forward estimates. I take you back to the work done by Pappas, where he was trying to quantify cost growth pressures for existing assets, personnel and equipment as well as allowing for new acquisition. I am happy for you to take this on notice. I am just wondering if you can give the committee an understanding of how much of Pappas's work has been included in this to make sure that the force in being and the infrastructure in being is adequately funded in these increases to make sure they are sustained at a suitable level of readiness and capability as well as, obviously, funding for new measures that are coming in?

Senator Payne: Just to clarify, Senator, are you in 1.5, table 12?

Senator FAWCETT: This is page 33 of the budget statement, table 12.

Senator Payne: There is actually a summary for program 1.4, Air Force capabilities.

Senator FAWCETT: No, this is page 33, table 12. It is entitled, 'Total Budgeted Resources Available for Outcome 1'.

Mr Prior: Of the additional estimates document?

Senator FAWCETT: No, this is the portfolio budget statement, not additional estimates.

Senator Payne: I just wanted to make sure we were all working from the same table 12.

Senator FAWCETT: That is fine. This was not updated as part of the additional estimates.

Mr Prior: We can have a look at that and take it on notice.

Answer:

The program budgets in the 2016-17 Defence Portfolio Budget Statements at Table 12 (page 33) has been updated in the 2016-17 Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements at Table 16 (page 27). Resources available by program are updated at each Budget milestone, including updated information on each of the programs.

The 2016 Defence White Paper has rebalanced the Defence budget to meet the Government's long-term plan for Australia's defence. This rebalance has provided increased investment in Defence capability (including major capital equipment, facilities, infrastructure and information and communication technologies) and includes a review of key economic assumptions and indexation parameters for each major program in the Defence budget. Costs continue to be reviewed to assess the impact of any variability, especially with respect to indexation.

In addition, Government has directed Defence to include a report in its annual Portfolio Budget Submission on Defence White Paper performance and risk management, to demonstrate the extent to which the Defence White Paper implementation meets Government priorities and expectations.

Funding for new measures will be considered as part of the annual Defence Budget process, which is transparent through the Commonwealth reporting framework.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

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ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: APS Indigenous recruitment and retention

Question reference number: 3

Senator: Carr

Type of question: asked on Wednesday, 1 March 2017, Hansard page 16

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator KIM CARR: That was the point I was going to. It has been put to me that while you are recruiting quite successfully, retention is a more complex problem.

Mr Richardson: It is. But any suggestion that we are simply replacing the people who leave is sheer nonsense. Three years ago 0.7 per cent of the APS workforce were Indigenous. Today it is two per cent.

Senator KIM CARR: Is there an exit interview process for people leaving the service?

Ms Kelley: We are looking at a number of strategies for improving our retention. Some of that is looking at career development opportunities and progression, improving our supervisor awareness and support, and cultural awareness. I will let Justine clarify whether we are actually doing exit interviews at the moment.

Ms Greig: With the increase in the number of Indigenous trainees, which has been particularly high in the last year or so, as the secretary mentioned, we certainly work very closely with the trainees. If we start to get any indicators with this group that they may not be comfortable, happy, challenged or enjoying the workplace, we take a close interest. For those in that group that we have unfortunately lost for whatever reason, we have worked closely with them all the way through from commencement right to when they decide or elect to leave the organisation. We do put particular focus on the trainee group. They are a young group. They have different driving factors to many other parts of the workforce. So whilst they are not formal exit interviews, we do it in a more individualised fashion.

Senator KIM CARR: So how many people who you have recruited have subsequently left?

Ms Greig: I think we would rather come back to you with the exact numbers.

Senator KIM CARR: Okay.

Ms Greig: It is important also to break that down in terms of who from that trainee group we have done a lot of work with, to try and really look at what it is that we can do further to support, versus other cohorts or groups in the department.

Senator KIM CARR: Thank you. I appreciate that.

Answer:

Separation Rates

From 1 February 2016 to 1 February 2017, 48 Indigenous Australian Public Servants have left the Department.

As at 1 February 2017, the separation rate for Indigenous Australian Public Servants is 14.17 per cent.

Increasing Retention

Defence is currently placing a significant focus on increasing the retention of Indigenous Australian Public Servants.

Defence recently undertook two studies with our Indigenous Australian Public Service employees to determine their motivation to join and remain in Defence. In response to the findings of these studies, Defence established a dedicated team focused on Indigenous employee retention. The team will continue to work on a range of initiatives, including:

- **Retention benchmarking** - Further benchmarking against like organisations to analyse the drivers for Indigenous retention rates within Defence. This, and the previous mentioned studies, will inform the development of the public service Indigenous Retention Plan.
- **Regular check-ins** - with Indigenous trainees, cadets and their supervisors to ensure early action on potential issues.
- **Indigenous Career Pathway** - Learning and development guide assisting all Indigenous employees to both identify their current skills and mapping their career development and training opportunities over a three year period.
- **Defence Indigenous Mentoring Program** – Defence has launched the Indigenous Mentoring program, initially targeting entry level program employees. This program provides participants with an experienced mentor within Defence.
- **Defence Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Network** – Five regional networks have been established across Australia to provide a means for Indigenous Defence members to communicate with each other, provide a forum for Indigenous staff members to raise issues of a cultural nature that affect their workplace, seek advice and support from their peers, and provide a pathway for Defence to communicate on cultural matters.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

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ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Funding Cap for Consultants

Question reference number: 4

Senator: Carr

Type of question: asked on Wednesday, 1 March 2017, Hansard page 17

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator KIM CARR: Thank you for that. I will put a series of questions on notice to get a breakdown of the changes. That will cover the issue rather than go through that level of detail. The article reported that you were considering capping the amount of money Defence could spend on consultants after the numbers nearly doubled in less than a year.

Mr Richardson: No, contractors nearly doubled. I did not say that consultants nearly doubled.

Senator KIM CARR: So that was just a mistake by the reporter?

Mr Richardson: Well, I did not talk to the reporter, so whoever spoke to the reporter made a mistake.

Senator KIM CARR: They got it wrong. Okay. Is it the case that you are intending to cap the amount of money that is available for contractors?

Mr Richardson: No, for consultants. We can control contractors through numbers. With consultants, the best way to control it is through money. The Defence committee took a decision earlier this week to reduce the money available to consultants from 1 July this year—that is, next financial year—by 10 per cent.

Senator KIM CARR: About how much is that?

Mr Richardson: I would need to take that on notice.

Answer:

Defence's ongoing reviews of efficiency include a reduction to the consultant's budget estimate of 10 per cent. In 2017-18, this equates to a reduction of approximately \$3.6 million.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

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ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: PM&C and DFAT Inter-Departmental Committee on Sustainable Development Goals

Question reference number: 5

Senator: Moore

Type of question: asked on Wednesday, 1 March 2017, Hansard page 23

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator MOORE: Mr Richardson, I think this is a question for you. I am following up with various departments about the role that they are playing in the government's response of the sustainable development goals. I want to know whether your department is involved in the very large inter-departmental committee that has been set up by PM&C and DFAT, which is pulling together the whole cross-government response. I want to know whether Defence is part of that.

Mr Richardson: I am sorry. I do not know the answer to that. Is that domestically oriented?

Senator MOORE: It is both. That is why I would have thought your department would have had a role.

Mr Richardson: If it is domestically orientated, it could be that the estate and infrastructure area is involved.

Senator MOORE: I am happy to put it on notice, Mr Richardson. My understanding is that they have two committees at the deputy secretary level. Particularly with the wide ranging role of Defence, that would be great.

Answer:

Yes, the Department of Defence (Defence) is a member of the Inter-departmental Committee on the 2030 Agenda, co-chaired by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet. Defence participates in discussions on how the Australian Government will advance and report against the 2030 Agenda, and how Defence will contribute to Australia's performance reporting.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Number of Defence contracts with Aurecon Australia

Question reference number: 6

Senator: Carr

Type of question: asked on Wednesday, 1 March 2017, Hansard page 24

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator KIM CARR: I might turn to the Aurecon tenders. There are 140 contracts with Aurecon Australasia. Is that correct?

Mr Gillis: I am not aware of that. We will have to take that on notice. Even within my group we sign in excess of 16,000 contracts a year. To ask for a specific company and the breakdown, a lot of these companies do work across groups and across the whole of Defence. As you have seen with Serco they are working in the VCDF area, they are working in the estate area and they are working in my area. We are happy to take that on notice and get you a whole-of-Defence response.

Answer:

Defence has searched AusTender and has identified there are 539 current contracts with Aurecon.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Nature of employment and cost of naval architects in Defence

Question reference number: 7

Senator: Carr

Type of question: Spoken

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator KIM CARR: We will come back to that. There might be more questions later in the day.

Mr Richardson: Senator, Mr Johnson is here if you want to go back to the naval architect.

Senator KIM CARR: Yes, please.

Mr Johnson: Defence has approximately six qualified naval architects working within the submarine group, though six architects are shared between the Future Submarine program and the Collins sustainment work. The need for naval architects and other submarine technical specialties including structural engineers and mechanical engineers is increasing as the design work for the Future Submarine program begins. A recruitment action is already underway to engage more naval architects and structural engineers. We do have a seventh person, who is an intern, but I do not think they would qualify in the context of your question. We have an intern, a recent graduate, who is working at ASC.

Senator KIM CARR: So there are six naval architects. Are they all contractors or are they employed through the APS?

Mr Johnson: I think technically they are contractors. They are working on behalf of the government. I can give you a more precise answer if I can take that on notice.

Senator KIM CARR: Thank you. In regard to the cost of these, it has been put to me that the reported cost is about \$25 million per annum. Would that be an accurate reflection of the cost?

Mr Johnson: The cost for what?

Senator KIM CARR: These particular contractors through the technical office.

Senator Payne: Rather than guessing at that, I think I will take it on notice.

Mr Richardson: And I can certainly say it would not be \$25 million for six naval architects—no way.

Senator KIM CARR: I was surprised when I saw the figure, but you are saying that it cannot be right. So what is the cost and what do the costs relate to? Is it the cost for travel? What is the nature of the costs?

Senator Payne: We will provide you with a detailed response on notice.

Senator KIM CARR: Thank you. You will also tell me if the APS could actually employ them?

Mr Johnson: Yes.

Answer:

The total cost for the six naval architects, which are employed under contract from 1 March 2017 to 30 June 2019, is \$5,618,816.44 (Goods and Services Tax exclusive). This total cost is made up of \$5,545,483.44 (Goods and Services Tax exclusive) for labour costs and up to \$73,333.00 (Goods and Services Tax exclusive) for travel related costs as incurred on a reimbursable basis.

Positions for naval architects remain available within the Australian Public Service, and the six contracted naval architects are eligible to apply for these positions.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Nature of Aurecon contracts and staff location

Question reference number: 8

Senator: Carr

Type of question: asked on Wednesday, 1 March 2017, Hansard page 25

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator KIM CARR: I would have thought it was a capability that the defence department could actually use. If I can return to the Aurecon contracts. I am told that there are 140 of them worth \$33 million. Many of these contracts actually refer to project management. Is that the case?

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

Senator KIM CARR: If you could. I would be interested in how many of the staff involved in that are Aurecon staff, departmental staff or ADF staff. What is the breakdown in terms of those arrangements? Can you provide this advice now?

Mr Grzeskowiak: As Mr Gillis said earlier, Aurecon, a big engineering capable company, is used across Defence. Certainly in my world of estate and infrastructure, we use them in their capacity as an engineering management company for some of our infrastructure projects. If we are looking for a response from the department it will be a cross-departmental response.

Senator KIM CARR: Are they operating out of defence department facilities?

Mr Grzeskowiak: I do not actually know. That could happen from time to time. But most of the time they would be, I think, operating from their own offices or indeed on sites.

Senator KIM CARR: Can you take that on notice?

Mr Grzeskowiak: Yes.

Answer:

As per response to Question 6, Defence has 539 current contracts with Aurecon. Accordingly, it would be an unreasonable diversion of resources for Defence provide a breakdown of the information requested.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

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ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Media advisers

Question reference number: 9

Senator: Carr

Type of question: Spoken, asked on Wednesday, 1 March 2017, Hansard page 26

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator KIM CARR: Minister, how many media advisers do you have in your office?

Senator Payne: Two.

Senator KIM CARR: Can you provide us with advice on what levels of classification they are at?

Senator Payne: I will provide that on notice, yes.

Senator KIM CARR: How many media advisers does Minister Pyne have?

Senator Payne: I will provide that on notice.

Senator KIM CARR: Again, can you provide level and classification?

Senator Payne: Yes.

Senator KIM CARR: And Assistant Minister Tehan?

Senator Payne: It is Minister Tehan—he is Minister for Defence Personnel.

Senator KIM CARR: My apologies. Can you provide classification and levels for them?

Senator Payne: Yes.

Senator KIM CARR: Is it the same as they had for [inaudible] as well?

Senator Payne: No, I do not believe so, but I will check that.

Senator KIM CARR: Has there been any increase in the value relating to the numbers of media advisers meeting in ministerial offices?

Senator Payne: Increase in the value?

Senator KIM CARR: The value in the contracts.

Senator Payne: They are very valuable people, if that is what you mean.

Senator KIM CARR: They are—in terms of cost to service those people.

Senator Payne: Not that I am aware of, Senator.

Senator KIM CARR: Can we have the costs of the operations of those offices, please?

Senator Payne: Yes.

Answer:

The Minister for Defence has one senior media adviser and one assistant media adviser. The Minister for Defence Industry has one senior media adviser and one assistant media adviser. The Minister for Defence Personnel has one media adviser.

The employment related costs of these advisors form part of the overall costs of the three Ministerial offices.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

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ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Defence communications branch staffing

Question reference number: 10

Senator: Carr

Type of question: asked on Wednesday, 1 March 2017, Hansard page 26

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator KIM CARR: There is a question that has arisen in regard to the communications branch. I am wondering if you can tell me what the staffing levels are of the communications branch in the department.

Mr Richardson: I would need to take that on notice.

Senator KIM CARR: Has there been any change since 1 July?

Mr Richardson: Since 1 July this year? No.

Senator KIM CARR: Is it the case in this department that the communications branch is part of the executive coordination unit or are they a separate bunch?

Mr Richardson: It is part of—it is a branch within Ms Crome's division, which is called Ministerial and Executive Coordination and Communication.

Senator KIM CARR: Can I have the numbers, please?

Mr Richardson: Sure.

Answer:

As of Friday 24 March 2017, the Corporate Communications Branch consists of 44 APS employees (This number includes eight part time employees and one employee on leave without pay) and six Australian Defence Force members (one of which is part time).

The APS staff and ADF members undertake a multitude of functions including media operations, corporate communication, planning and coordination of corporate events, producing multimedia and imagery, and the production of the ADF service news papers.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

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ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Media and public relations officers

Question reference number: 11

Senator: Carr

Type of question: asked on Wednesday, 1 March 2017, Hansard page 27

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator KIM CARR: I just want to make sure I get the right designation. In regard to the Defence media, the department has a separate unit entirely for Defence media?

Mr Richardson: We have a communications branch and there are some media advisers elsewhere in the organisation.

Senator KIM CARR: How many are there?

Mr Richardson: I will need to take that on notice.

Answer:

Please refer to the answers to questions 3 and 4 in Question on Notice No 94 from the Senate Additional Estimates hearing of 1 March 2017.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Ministerial correspondence

Question reference number: 12

Senator: Carr

Type of question: Spoken, asked on Wednesday, 1 March 2017, Hansard page 27

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator KIM CARR: I want to go to this issue because there are substantive policy questions that arise from this. It is not just a question of whether or not journalists are happy with the treatment they get. It relates specifically to another aspect of the communications work and that is in regard to correspondence, which then can blow up into significant matters of public interest. Do you have a target time on the response to ministerial correspondence? In terms of responding, how long does it take? How does that work?

Mr Richardson: We do. Ms Crome will respond.

Ms Crome: Routine correspondence we seek to turn around within 10 business days.

Senator KIM CARR: What do you regard as routine?

Ms Crome: General correspondence from members of the public on routine matters. I am sorry; it is a bit vague.

Senator KIM CARR: What about non-routine? What is the benchmark there?

Ms Crome: It will depend on the issue. If it is identified as urgent correspondence, we will seek to turn it around within 24 to 48 hours.

Senator KIM CARR: Are you able to tell me how often you have met the targets?

Ms Crome: I would have to take that one on notice.

Answer:

Please refer to the response to question 56.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Chief of the Defence Force letter to Panglima

Question reference number: 13

Senator: Carr

Type of question: asked on Wednesday, 1 March 2017, Hansard page 28

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator KIM CARR: So you are saying it did not happen?

Air Chief Marshal Binskin: No, he wrote to me in response to a letter I had written to him when it became apparent that we had had an issue with the language training in WA. I will get the exact dates of the correspondence, but that was the general flow.

Answer:

On 23 November 2016, Air Chief Marshal Binskin signed a letter to the Commander in Chief of the Indonesian Armed Forces General Gatot Nurmantyo.

On 9 December 2016, the Commander in Chief of the Indonesian Armed Forces General Gatot Nurmantyo signed a letter to Air Chief Marshal Binskin acknowledging his letter of 23 November 2016.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: ADF workforce targets and skills

Question reference number: 14

Senator: Fawcett

Type of question: asked on Wednesday, 1 March 2017, Hansard page 29

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator FAWCETT: On the ADF workforce, the comment in the PBS was that it was under the funded strength when the funded strength was 59,209. But now the workforce would grow to 62,400. I am just wanting to get an indication as to—it is early in that period, but are we on track to move toward that 62,400?

Air Chief Marshal Binskin: I will get the exact details, but a lot of that growth is in relation to projects that come online as well and then also some growth in our cyber workforce. I can get you an update offline on that. I will take it on notice.

Senator FAWCETT: I also have the same question I asked the secretary in terms of analysing where the actual skills requirement is versus an audit of where your skills capability currently sits and closing the gaps. Can we get an update on that as well?

Air Chief Marshal Binskin: Okay. You remember from the white paper that there was a reinvestment of a number as well, where we did need to reskill to move them into new areas. That obviously will take a longer period as well.

Answer:

As at 1 February 2017, the Australian Defence Force average funded strength was 58,694. This is growing steadily and Defence is on track to reach 62,400 by 2025-26.

The Integrated Investment Program has structured the Defence White Paper 2016 allocation of additional Average Funded Strength into capability streams and programs. The schedule of additional Average Funded Strength at program-level, combined with the total offset targets, identifies to the Services their priorities for future growth. While the Defence White Paper allocated priorities out to 2025-26, some capabilities are scheduled to be delivered beyond this date. Consequently, approximately 80 per cent of the Integrated Investment Program growth out to 2034-35 will occur in the next decade. The largest allocations reside in the Key Enablers and Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance, Electronic Warfare, Space and Cyber capability streams.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Palazzo report on Iraq war.

Question reference number: 15

Senator: Ludlam

Type of question: Spoken, asked on Wednesday, 1 March 2017 (Hansard page 36).

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator LUDLAM: What strategic objectives did Australia achieve through its involvement in that war?

Air Chief Marshal Binskin: I think if we go back into that we could be here all day. I am happy to take all of that on notice and provide those details to you.

Senator LUDLAM: Okay. If you are taking matters on notice, can you tell us what the total spend of Australian military operations in the Iraq War from 2003 to 2010 was?

Air Chief Marshal Binskin: We can do that. We can give you a list.

Senator LUDLAM: And the total number of casualties on all sides of that conflict.

Air Chief Marshal Binskin: On all sides?

Senator LUDLAM: Yes.

Air Chief Marshal Binskin: We will take that on notice.

Answer:

Answer:

1. The Palazzo report was not an official Defence publication and the Department does not support its findings. The former Australian Government's objectives for involvement in the 2003 Iraq conflict were clearly explained at the time, and have subsequently been the subject of multiple Parliamentary inquiries. These objectives were to disarm Iraq following the former Hussein regime's refusal to comply with United Nations Security Council resolutions requiring it to give up its weapons of mass destruction and prohibited long-range missile programs. These objectives can be found in official Defence publications from that time, such as "The War in Iraq: ADF Operations in the Middle East in 2003", accessed at: www.defence.gov.au/publications/lessons.pdf.

2. Over the period July 2002 to June 2011 the total net additional costs of Australian operations in Iraq (Operations BASTILLE, FALCONER, CATALYST and

KRUGER) was \$2.409 billion. Net additional costs are specific additional expenses required to undertake operations that are not provided for in baseline funding.

Net Additional Costs of Iraq Operations

Operation	2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Bastille/Falconer	285.3									285.3
Catalyst		240.6	284.9	351.0	399.0	502.0	291.0	11.4		2079.9
Kruger								29.8	13.8	43.5
Total	285.3	240.6	284.9	351.0	399.0	502.0	291.0	41.1	13.8	2408.7

3. During Australian Defence Force operations in Iraq over the period 2002 to 2010 there were 27 Australian Defence Force personnel wounded in Iraq. Wounds included severe bruising, concussion, fractures, gunshot and shrapnel wounds. There were two non-combat related deaths of Australian Defence Force personnel.

Statistics regarding military and civilian casualties from other nations or organisations need to be sourced from those nations or organisations, as Defence does not have access to this information.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates - 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Power requirements at Osborne shipyard, including supplementary

Question reference number: 16

Senator: Farrell

Type of question: Spoken

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator FARRELL: So this was quite a general investigation into Osborne's capacity?

Mr Gillis: There was a specific requirement to actually redesign a shipyard and to work with local South Australian companies and naval architecture firms to actually build a new infrastructure for South Australia.

Senator FARRELL: Was one of the issues that they were looking at supplementary power generation at Osborne?

Mr Gillis: A part of their design was to look at all of the infrastructure, a part of which is the power requirements.

Senator FARRELL: Was that specifically mentioned in the tender?

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

Mr Richardson: Power requirements certainly were. I recall that.

Senator FARRELL: In particular a supplementary power source?

Mr Richardson: I do not know the answer to that.

Answer:

The surface shipbuilding infrastructure design services contract with Odense Maritime Technology Limited does cover consideration of whether existing surface shipyard supplementary power sources should be renovated, modernised, or replaced.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates - 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Problems with power supply at Osborne shipyard

Question reference number: 17

Senator: Farrell

Type of question: Spoken

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator FARRELL: But nobody has mentioned to you that there has been a problem with power source at Osborne?

Mr Gillis: Not directly to me, but that may have happened. I am not aware of it.

Senator FARRELL: Could you make an inquiry?

Mr Gillis: Yes, Senator.

Answer:

Power has been an ongoing issue at Osborne. Defence, as a partner of the Alliance, has been well aware of this matter.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates - 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Advice on power supply to Australian Submarine Corporation

Question reference number: 18

Senator: Farrell

Type of question: Spoken

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator FARRELL: Before you gave the minister some advice, did you contact ASC about their power issues if there were any?

Mr Gillis: Personally not, but I know that I have a number of naval commodores who work very closely with ASC who would have had those sorts of discussions. But I am not aware of those specifics.

Senator FARRELL: They would have had those discussions on 8 February?

Mr Gillis: The response came back from one of my navy commodores. I do not know whether he actually had a discussion with ASC directly on that date.

Senator FARRELL: So the request comes in from the minister. What was the specific question that the minister was asking?

Mr Gillis: I actually do not have that specific question. I have the response.

Senator FARRELL: Are you able to get that question for us?

Mr Gillis: I can take that on notice.

Answer:

1: No, not personally.

2: I'm not aware of any specific discussion on that date. However, I understand the Alliance has had ongoing discussions about this matter.

3: The Minister's question, as conveyed to Defence by one of his staff, was "*Can you pls [sic] confirm that once the infrastructure upgrade has been completed we will have enough generation capacity in place to go for 5 days in the event of a black out? Also rough cost of this generation capcty [sic] (ball park millions).*"

Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates - 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Leidos IT contract with Defence

Question reference number: 19

Senator: Carr

Type of question: asked on Wednesday, 1 March 2017, Hansard page 42

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator KIM CARR: How many jobs in Australia will it support?

Dr Lawrence: In terms of how many Leidos have within their operation?

Senator KIM CARR: Yes.

Dr Lawrence: Much as the secretary explained earlier, within our service provision contracts we contract for a service. Leidos resource their contract to meet the service levels we require.

Senator KIM CARR: So how many, do you know?

Senator Payne: We can find out for you.

Dr Lawrence: We can get a more accurate number.

Senator KIM CARR: I would be interested to know how many are employed by Leidos onshore and how many offshore.

Dr Lawrence: Yes, we can certainly help with that.

Senator KIM CARR: You are saying, though, that the department cannot undertake that work now?

Dr Lawrence: We would no longer have the skills to do that.

Senator MOORE: But you used to.

Senator KIM CARR: Are you able to tell me what areas of skill were identified through this contract which are crucial to the maintenance of this service?

Dr Lawrence: I am sorry—can you clarify?

Senator KIM CARR: What categories of people do you actually need to run a service of this type?

Dr Lawrence: A lot of the people we need are the deep, technical system engineering, database administrators et cetera to run services of that nature.

Senator KIM CARR: I presume you will be able to identify key personnel that are required?

Dr Lawrence: In terms of on the contractor side?

Senator KIM CARR: Yes.

Dr Lawrence: Yes.

Senator KIM CARR: Can you tell me what they are or who they are?

Dr Lawrence: In terms of names or in terms of—

Senator KIM CARR: Yes. I would seek that information on notice.

Dr Lawrence: I will take that on notice and see what we can provide.

Answer:

Leidos provides the Department of Defence with a variety of specialist technical skills in ICT under Defence's Centralised Processing Services Contract. This is a managed services contract that is largely fixed price and accordingly, Leidos determines the staff required to meet its service requirements. All staff must hold security clearances in accordance with Defence requirements. Under the contract, services cannot be delivered from offshore locations (other than approved Defence sites) without the written consent of Defence.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Employment of Mr Jack Walker by Leidos

Question reference number: 20

Senator: Carr

Type of question: asked on Wednesday, 1 March 2017, Hansard page 44

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator KIM CARR: It is nothing to do with the department. Minister, are you able to advise what role Minister Pyne had in the employment of Mr Walker by this contractor?

Senator Payne: None that I am aware of.

Senator KIM CARR: So no references were written?

Senator Payne: None that I am aware of.

Senator KIM CARR: I ask the question of you. Are you able to make yourself aware of these matters—whether or not there had been any contact—

Senator Payne: I can certainly take your questions on notice.

Senator KIM CARR: Is it possible that you could make inquiries over the lunch break on that matter?

Senator Payne: I will endeavour to.

Senator KIM CARR: I am particularly interested to know what contact there was with your colleague Minister Pyne and the contractor.

Senator Payne: Thank you.

Answer:

Please refer to page 99 of the Hansard from the Senate Additional Estimates Hearing of 1 March 2017.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Australian industry and Australian steel development plan draft documents

Question reference number: 21

Senator: Xenophon

Type of question: Spoken

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator XENOPHON: I am very happy to get that information. I want to tie it back into this important context. The contract has a couple of deliverables—an Australian industry capability plan and an Australian steel development plan. Interestingly, President Trump made all sorts of announcements just a few minutes ago about using steel on American projects. Drafts of these documents were due at the effective date of contract plus two months, with finals due at effective date of contract plus five months and effective date of contract six months respectively. That is for the industry capability plan and the steel development plan. Can you please advise what these documents say? Can you provide a copy of these to the committee in terms of Australian steel being used in these projects and the Australian industry capability plan?

Mr Johnson: As you know, the Prime Minister announced that future submarines will be built with Australian steel. The specifications for that in terms of the future submarine are in development right now. We reviewed the status of the approach to qualifying vendors in Australia to provide steel of that nature as recently as last week. That work is going forward in a robust manner. Similarly, we are in the process of reviewing those deliverables for the Australian engagement with industry by both Lockheed Martin and DCNS. Those two are robust plans and they will come forth in due course.

Senator Payne: I will just add to that. Given that the government's clear goal is to maximise Australian industry involvement, I wanted to, if I can, take you through what is underway. We have 452 companies who have registered interest with DCNS. They are working with 176 companies now to qualify them as potential suppliers. They have released over 726 requests for information to those companies. They have prequalified 39 Australian companies as potential suppliers. Mr Johnson referred earlier to the education sector engagement. They have collaborated with Australian universities and research institutions to establish a framework for centres of excellence in terms of submarine development. So a good example of that would be the Australian Maritime Innovation Centre in Victoria. They have established a direct research and development collaboration framework with the University of New South Wales. The innovation seminars, which I think Mr Johnson also referred to, have been conducted, of course, in Adelaide but also in Melbourne and Fremantle. That is just in

relation to the submarine. There is more to say in relation to the combat system with Lockheed Martin, if you want me to take you through that.

Senator XENOPHON: I am grateful for that. I asked a specific question. Drafts of these documents were due at the effective date of contract plus two months, and the finals were due at effective date of contract plus five months and effective date of contract plus six months respectively. Can the committee be provided with a copy of these documents appropriately redacted if there are any matters of commercial in confidence?

Mr Richardson: We would need to take that on notice.

Senator XENOPHON: But it goes to the level of Australian industry involvement. I would have thought that does not—

Mr Richardson: I am simply saying that I would need to take on notice the answer to your question. I am not trying to prejudge an answer.

Senator XENOPHON: Right. I would have thought that these are matters that would be in the public interest and ought to be on the public record.

Mr Richardson: I simply need to take them on notice.

Answer:

In response to the Senate Order for the Production of Documents of 22 March 2017, a redacted version of the Australian Industry Capability Plan as provided by DCNS to the Commonwealth was tabled on 28 March 2017.

Completion of the Australian Steel Development and Qualification Study has been extended to August 2017.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Australian and French jobs created through the Design and Mobilisation Contract

Question reference number: 22

Senator: Xenophon

Type of question: asked on Wednesday, 1 March 2017, Hansard page 49

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator XENOPHON: Just in relation to that, very quickly, how many new jobs will be created in Australia as a result of the signing of the design and mobilisation contract? In contrast, how many new jobs will be created in France as a result of the signing of the design and mobilisation contract? There are some rumours within defence circles that it is about a thousand jobs in France. Are there any figures that you can tell us about Australian jobs, and what is your knowledge of any French jobs created?

Mr Richardson: French jobs we would need to take on notice.

Mr Johnson: Our original estimates provided to this committee last year remain accurate. They are 1,100 direct support jobs and about 1,700 related to the submarine construction, its combat system and that sort of thing, for a total of 2,800. That is a peak number that we are building towards.

Senator XENOPHON: I really want to go to an issue of power supplies at Techport. I just want to ask one more question.

CHAIR: We have been dealing with power supplies.

Senator XENOPHON: Okay. You have been dealing with the issue. Could you tell us how many jobs were created in Australia as a result of the signing of the design and mobilisation contract at that stage?

Mr Johnson: I will take that on notice and give you an accurate figure.

Answer:

Being a contract to mobilise staff for the Future Submarine Program, the number personnel engaged in new jobs will continue to grow as the design phase progresses and preparations are made for the build of the Future Submarine. In Australia, this will rise to approximately 1,100 direct jobs and 1,700 jobs in the supply chain for the construction phase. The growth of French jobs in France to support work on the Future Submarine Program is not expected to exceed 50 in total.

As of 17 March 2017, 38 Australian personnel have been engaged by the Commonwealth since signing the Design and Mobilisation Contract on 30 September 2016. DCNS Australia has engaged 11 personnel in Australia since signing the Design and Mobilisation Contract.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Submarine task ready days at sea

Question reference number: 23

Senator: Xenophon

Type of question: asked on Wednesday, 1 March 2017, Hansard page 50

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator XENOPHON: Thank you. We heard from ASC yesterday that they are achieving the required goals in terms of mature ready days. In fact, it is going above the benchmarks, which is terrific. Can you advise me whether Navy is achieving its goals in terms of task ready days? That is, of those task ready days in percentage terms, how many of those are being spent at sea? If you need to take it on notice, Vice Admiral, I am happy for you to do so.

Vice Adm. Barrett: To answer the first part of your question, yes. To actually clarify those specific dates, I will need to take that on notice.

Answer:

Submarine sea day information is not releasable at the unclassified level.

A Unit Availability Day is defined as: “A day when a unit is materially ready and its personnel state and level of competence enables the unit to safely perform tasks in the unit’s normal operational environment, immediately.”

Navy reports Unit Availability Days for ‘Major Combatants’, which includes submarine achievement data in the Defence Annual Report (Defence Annual Report 2015-16, Volume 1, Chapter 3, page 33).

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Collins Class Sustainment Costs

Question reference number: 24

Senator: Xenophon

Type of question: Spoken

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator XENOPHON: In a question to the minister tabled in the Senate, question on notice 232, I asked what the current cost of Collins sustainment is. I know the Senate has been following these costs for a number of years. The costs of operating Collins rose steeply over the period 2008 to 2013. The Coles review resulted in the transformation, of course, of those Collins sustainment costs. The numbers provided to me for this year—\$979 million—in the next few years suggests that it is not the case. Are we actually on a trajectory of lower sustainment costs or increased sustainment costs? My assumption was that the costs would fall as a result of the Coles review. Why does it appear that the cost is not falling, or have I misinterpreted the figures?

Senator Payne: I do not have a copy of that answer in front of me. Can I take that on notice and I will get back to you with some details?

Senator XENOPHON: Of course.

Answer:

The sustainment costs provided in November 2016 reflected the expected sustainment costs before the Coles recommendations were implemented. Since then, the Collins sustainment budget has been reduced by approximately \$54 million across 2016-17 to 2019-20 to better reflect the efficiencies expected with the Coles recommendations now implemented.

However, the real gain made by implementing the Coles recommendation is the large increase in submarine availability that has been achieved, without substantially increasing sustainment costs. The submarine enterprise (Royal Australian Navy, Capability Acquisition and Sustainment Group and the ASC) tracks Collins Class sustainment cost per Material Readiness Day as its cost efficiency Key Performance Indicator.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Jobs created in Australia and France from the DCNS contract

Question reference number: 25

Senator: Kitching

Type of question: Spoken

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator KITCHING: Could you look at the percentage of the jobs being created in Australia and those being created in France, particularly at Cherbourg? If you look at, I think, the Elysee Palace press releases, you will see that the job figures are slightly different from Minister Pyne's announcements. It certainly was widely reported in the French media that the jobs that would be created at the headquarters in Cherbourg are quite significant. So I would be interested in the percentage of those jobs.

Mr Richardson: Sure. We will provide the figures that have been asked for. I simply note that if an Australian company won a contract anywhere in the world worth tens of billions of dollars, I imagine you would also be concerned that there might be some jobs created in Australia. DCNS has won a contract worth some tens of billions of dollars. I would be amazed if they did not have some jobs created in France.

Senator KITCHING: What they are saying about it—

Mr Richardson: So inevitably you are going to have jobs created in both countries. We will provide answers to the questions that we have taken on notice.

Senator KITCHING: In one of the Elysee Palace press releases, it says that there are going to be thousands of jobs created. Of course, they were, as you say, equally as excited about the contract.

Mr Richardson: Sure.

Senator KITCHING: And I think the term they used is 'marriage', that they are married to the Australian Defence Force, which is very nice and very French in its romanticism. But I would be interested in the percentages of the jobs.

Mr Richardson: And, shock horror, Senator, we are actually going to have some Australians moving to France—

CHAIR: Oh, my God!

Mr Richardson: to work on the future submarines. Now that is an interesting question. Should any Australians be allowed overseas to work in a foreign country? We are going to have French men and French women coming to Australia to work on the submarines. So we are going to have a lot of movement, and we will get the answer to your question.

Answer:

The jobs mentioned in French media reports pertain to the involvement of existing DCNS employees in France, who will participate at some point in Future Submarine design activities and the transfer of technology to Australia. These employees were involved in the design of the French Barracuda submarine, and participate in other DCNS naval programs including the design of France's next ballistic missile submarine.

There will be some new jobs created in France by the Future Submarine Program including those required to provide support services to Australia's resident design team. The jobs created in Cherbourg as a percentage of the jobs created in Australia is expected to be less than 2 per cent.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Director Remuneration – Centre for Defence Industry Capability

Question reference number: 26

Senator: Farrell

Type of question: asked on Wednesday, 1 March 2017, Hansard page 54

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator FARRELL: Can you tell us what former senator Johnson's annual director's fee is?

Senator Payne: It would be the same as everybody else's. I will take that on notice and we will come back to you.

Senator FARRELL: Thank you. Can you tell us—

Mr Richardson: It is set by the Remuneration Tribunal, so it is the same for all the directors.

Senator FARRELL: But there are different rates.

Senator Payne: We will come back and tell you...

Senator FARRELL: ... Is former senator Johnson entitled to claim expenses as a director?

Senator Payne: Mr Johnson, yes.

Mr Richardson: Only those that are allowable by the Remuneration Tribunal.

Senator FARRELL: Do you happen to know what they are?

Mr Richardson: We will take that on notice.

Senator FARRELL: If he is allowed any extra expenses, can you tell us how much he has claimed from the time of his appointment?

Mr Richardson: Sure.

Answer:

As per the terms of Mr Johnston's contract, for his position as a member of the Centre for Defence Industry Capability Advisory Board, he is entitled to the following remuneration and allowances on submission of a correctly rendered tax invoice:

- (a) The Department of Industry, Innovation and Science will pay the Board Member in accordance with Remuneration Tribunal Determination 2015/20: Remuneration and Allowances for Holders of Part-Time Office or subsequent updated determinations. Details of this decision are available on the Remuneration Tribunal website: www.remtribunal.gov.au.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Defence site PFAS contamination – PR staff

Question reference number: 27

Senator: Rhiannon

Type of question: asked on Wednesday, 1 March 2017, Hansard page 57

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator RHIANNON: Minister, have you hired additional media or public relations staff or consultants who cover that area to manage the contamination at Williamstown and the contamination issue generally at other bases?

Senator Payne: In my personal office?

Senator RHIANNON: Within the department. The question was to manage the contamination issues at Williamstown.

Senator Payne: I will ask the deputy secretary of the estate and infrastructure group to come to the table.

Senator RHIANNON: Thank you.

Mr Grzeskowiak: The way we are managing public relations and the interactions we have with the community in the main is through our own people. We have a lot of community reference group meetings out at the various sites that we are engaged in. We do that ourselves. That is the main mechanism for our engagement. We do have some people back in the office who would be helping us with the messages we need to be getting across to people, as would other departments engaged in the process—for example, the Department of Health.

Senator RHIANNON: You used the term 'in the main'. Does that mean that you have hired PR, or public relations, staff or consultants to help in that area?

Mr Grzeskowiak: I would have to check. I would have to take that on notice in detail. We may have some people who have been helping us with messaging for that. It may be that other departments are doing that as well, but I would have to go and look in detail just to confirm.

Senator RHIANNON: So you can take that on notice?

Mr Grzeskowiak: I can.

Answer:

Defence has engaged RPS Project Management to perform some functions in the PFAS Investigation and Management Branch, including supporting the development and implementation of the communications plan for the expansion of the environmental activities program, specifically, the conduct of new detailed environmental investigations and contamination management response activities.

In October 2015, Defence engaged Burson-Marsteller Pty Ltd to provide communications support in regards to the legacy use of Aqueous Film-Forming Foam. This engagement was completed by April 2016.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Voluntary blood testing for contamination areas

Question reference number: 28

Senator: Rhiannon

Type of question: asked on Wednesday, 1 March 2017, Hansard page 58, spoken

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator RHIANNON: Thank you. This is the Department of Health, but you have probably been involved. I am referring here to the voluntary blood testing program. I was hoping that you could also explain this. What it states in the first paragraph is that it is being offered to people who live or work, or who have lived or worked, in Williamstown and Oakey. Why only those two areas?

Mr Grzeskowiak: It was a decision made at the time of the announcement that these were the areas we were heavily engaged with. So the current scope of blood testing is for Williamstown and Oakey areas. As you are aware, they are the areas in which we are the most advanced in terms of having concluded significant environmental studies, significant ecological studies and significant human health risk assessment studies. So that is the position at the moment. The blood tests are available, again, through the primary health care network.

Senator RHIANNON: But that becomes illogical at that point. Just because you have conducted most of the tests there does not mean that that is where you should be giving the free tests to people who have lived or worked there.

Mr Grzeskowiak: Our blood test is something that has evolved throughout this process. It was not something that was at the beginning of the process. So the Department of Health has the lead on the blood tests.

Senator RHIANNON: But it has only evolved because—let us be frank—the department has come under enormous pressure. At first there was a lot of resistance to doing it. Is it because Williamstown and Oakey have more active communities? At the moment, there is not a logical reason why you are only doing it for two communities and it is not happening in the other communities.

Senator Payne: If you recall—and you have obviously been part of the inquiry on these issues—there were community requests for blood testing in those areas. It is important to note that in both those areas exposure pathways have been established and identified by the testing process that Mr Grzeskowiak refers to, which is a part of the health evidentiary process. It is being run by the Department of Health, but of course if the government is approached by other communities who are concerned and who wish to explore that, then that would be considered from the Department of Health's perspective. It is not being administered by the Department of Defence.

Senator RHIANNON: But, even on that, the Department of Defence has admitted total liability here. You have never questioned that. That has been good, and we have

thought we were getting somewhere at that point. You talk about exposure pathways, but how you have answered that question, Minister, is again putting the responsibility back on the local people to come forward to request. We have just heard evidence that often people are reluctant. They do not know about the chemicals. They are not sure. Some of them do not even know they are exposed. Should not the government, having admitted total responsibility, be proactive with these communities, at least providing them with the voluntary blood testing?

Senator Payne: Well, it is a matter for the Department of Health. If you want me to take that on notice to seek the advice of the health minister, I will. Senator

RHIANNON: Thank you. Please take that on notice.

Answer:

1. Advice from the Department of Health is that from 30 November 2016, the Australian Government, through the Department of Health, has provided free voluntary blood testing for Per- and Poly-fluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) under the Voluntary Blood Testing Program. The Voluntary Blood Testing Program is currently being offered to people who live or work, or who have lived or worked, in the Williamstown, NSW and Oakey, QLD Investigation Areas and who have potentially been exposed to PFAS. Free blood testing will be available to eligible individuals until 31 March 2018.
2. Those who have lived or worked in the investigation areas can access free blood testing by visiting their General Practitioner. Serving Australian Defence Force personnel are able to access blood testing for PFAS through Australian Defence Force garrison health services.
3. The Voluntary Blood Testing Program is being run concurrently with an epidemiological study focussing on the Williamstown and Oakey communities, which will examine the potential health effects resulting from PFAS exposure. The Voluntary Blood Testing Program and epidemiological study are being run concurrently so that those participating in the Voluntary Blood Testing Program can have the choice to include their blood test results in the epidemiological study and contribute to developing the evidence base around the potential health effects of PFAS exposure.
4. These activities are focussed on the Oakey and Williamstown communities because the extent of contamination and the exposure pathways are well understood.
5. The extent of contamination at other sites is still being determined. The Voluntary Blood Testing Program and epidemiological study will contribute to our understanding of the potential health impacts of PFAS and inform decisions on the potential for similar activities at other sites in the future.
6. More information on the Voluntary Blood Testing Program and health information on PFAS can found at www.health.gov.au/pfas
7. Further questions regarding the expansion of the voluntary blood testing program beyond Williamstown and Oakey should be directed to the Department of Health given their portfolio responsibilities for administering this program.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Progress report on Defence contamination and remediation

Question reference number: 29

Senator: Kitching

Type of question: asked on Wednesday, 1 March 2017, Hansard page 61

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator KITCHING: Minister or Mr Richardson, could you commit to a progress report, perhaps, on the contamination and the remediation process? Is that possible?

Senator Payne: Indeed. We have a lot of work that has been done by the Defence Department with regard to our own sites where remediation has commenced. We would be happy to provide an update on that on notice.

Answer:

Defence is investigating potential contamination, resulting from use of legacy Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF), by Per- and Poly-Fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) such as perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS), perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) across its estate.

Preliminary Sampling Program

Defence undertook a preliminary sampling program in 2016 to determine the presence of PFAS on, and in the vicinity of, 12 Defence properties including:

- RAAF Base Townsville;
- RAAF Base Amberley;
- RAAF Base Richmond;
- Holsworthy Barracks;
- RAAF Base Wagga;
- HMAS Creswell/Jervis Bay Range Facility;
- Albury Wodonga Military Area;
- HMAS Cerberus;
- HMAS Stirling;
- RAAF Base Tindal;

- RAAF Base Darwin; and
- Robertson Barracks.

Defence initiated the preliminary sampling program at these 12 properties because a desktop review undertaken in late 2015 identified there was a history of legacy firefighting foams being used for emergency fire fighting situations and for fire fighting training at these locations.

Preliminary sampling was intentionally limited to accessible and relevant groundwater and surface water sources, and provided an initial snapshot in order to inform and prioritise future investigations.

The preliminary sampling report was finalised in September 2016. The report then underwent a quality assurance review by an independent environmental consultant before being provided to the relevant state and local government agencies for consultation. The report was publicly released on 8 November 2016 via Defence's National PFAS Investigation and Management Program website.

The Australian Government remains committed to being open and transparent about its investigations and informing local communities on the progress of these investigations.

Detailed Environmental Investigations

The current phase of detailed environmental investigations have been completed in Oakey and Williamtown. Defence has engaged AECOM to undertake further investigations into the nature and extent of PFAS to address data gaps and resolve uncertainties, update the Environmental Site Assessment, the Human Health Risk Assessment and the Ecological Risk Assessment reports and develop an ongoing monitoring plan for PFAS at both properties.

Detailed environmental investigations at the following properties are currently underway:

- RAAF Base East Sale;
- RAAF Base Pearce;
- HMAS Albatross;
- RAAF Base Edinburgh;
- RAAF Base Townsville;
- RAAF Base Tindal;
- RAAF Base Amberley;
- RAAF Base Darwin;
- Jervis Bay Range Facility;
- HMAS Stirling;
- HMAS Cerberus;
- RAAF Base Wagga; and
- RAAF Base Richmond.

Detailed environmental investigations activities will commence in July 2017 at Holsworthy Barracks, Albury Wodonga Military Area, and Robertson Barracks.

Defence is working within a whole of government framework and is engaging with local and state authorities to discuss the planning and delivery of this significant investigation program.

Management Options and Remediation

Defence continues to monitor industry developments (both domestically and internationally) to ensure it remains up-to-date on potential remediation technologies. Defence has undertaken a number of trials and is continuing to progress those which have demonstrated potential for full scale implementation. Defence is conscious of the potential for some technologies to hasten the spread of contamination; as such, Defence is proceeding with all trials in a considered manner to ensure this does not occur.

Town Water Connections

Toowoomba Regional Council (TRC) Oakey:

Toowoomba Regional Council provided an indicative cost estimate in November 2016 and a revised estimate in late December 2016, for works to connect 43 properties in the Oakey Investigation Area to reticulated town water services. The revised cost estimate was \$2.39 million. This estimate does not include costs associated with the ongoing supply of water to the properties or water access charges.

Hunter Water Corporation (HWC) Williamstown:

There are approximately 195 properties that are eligible to receive reticulated water and of these, 167 properties have expressed interest in being connected. To date, Hunter Water Corporation has connected eight properties to town water. These are in Fullerton Cove Road (five) and Lavis Lane (three). Hunter Water Corporation is responsible for managing the remaining water connections.

Defence continues to work with the Hunter Water Corporation to consider options to expand the current program of works to properties close to, but outside, the Investigation Area.

RAAF Base Tindal – Provision of water tanks

Defence has offered to provide rainwater tanks to affected properties that are not able to be connected to townwater in the short to medium term. It is proposed that Defence will fund all costs associated with supply and installation of rainwater tanks, and commence the process of the supply of tanks consistent with departmental policies and procedures.

Water Treatment Plants (WTPs) on the Defence estate:

Lake Cochran Outflow WTP (Williamstown):

The Lake Cochran Water Treatment Plant is treating the water leaving Lake Cochran to below the Food Standards Australia and New Zealand final health based guidance values. As at 12 May 2017, 70,312,000 litres of water have been treated.

Management of Construction and Maintenance Activities (Williamtown):

At Williamtown, the construction Water Treatment Plant is treating PFAS-impacted ground water from construction activities such as excavation. This process removes PFAS contamination from water extracted during construction activities to below the required screening levels, which is then re-injected into groundwater. This Water Treatment Plant will continue operations for as long as is required to complement construction activities. This activity forms an integral part of Defence objectives to decrease overall contamination levels in the aquifer.

Emerging Compounds Treatment Technologies (ECT2) demonstration plant (Williamtown and Oakey):

Emerging Compounds Treatment Technologies, known as ECT2, have been contracted by Defence to initially provide two demonstration plants to remove PFAS from groundwater at Oakey and surface water at Williamtown. This technology will be trialed on base at Williamtown with the aim of reducing the amount of PFAS leaving the base via Moors Drain, therefore reducing the amount of contamination dispersing into the surrounding area.

It is expected that the Williamtown demonstration plant will be delivered by C17 in late May 2017. The second demonstration plant for Oakey is expected to be delivered in late July 2017.

Drain Works on-site (Oakey and Williamtown)

Defence has commenced drain maintenance activities at Oakey and Williamtown. Approximately 200mm of sediment from almost four kilometres of drains within the Oakey base and two kilometres of drains at RAAF Base Williamtown will be excavated and stockpiled for subsequent treatment. The stockpiled material will be secured in an appropriate area with all necessary bunding and covers to ensure that contamination does not leach from the sediment.

Drain Works off-site (Williamtown)

Defence met with representatives of the Port Stephens Council in late April 2017 to discuss the Moors Drain functionality assessment and conducted a site visit of Moors Drain. Port Stephens Council has agreed to work with Defence to develop an assessment of the drainage network across the region. This will include the Base, Dawsons Drain, Moors Drain and other relevant drains in the area. Scoping of this work has commenced, and Defence anticipates seeking proposals from industry to undertake the assessment in July 2017. The assessment will likely take 12 months to complete.

Defence has also engaged with the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage concerning routine broader drain and flood mitigation works.

Drain Works off-site (Oakey)

Defence continues to work closely with Toowoomba Regional Council to progress management actions off site, including maintenance of drains.

Removal of Source Areas

Commencing in the third quarter of 2017, Defence intends to engage a contractor to excavate and, where necessary, demolish the former fire training areas and other source areas at selected properties, and in consultation with authorities in relevant jurisdictions. It is anticipated that soil will be excavated and stockpiled for subsequent treatment. The areas will then be backfilled with soil which has been classified as free from PFAS and other contamination.

Concrete sealing

A contractor has been engaged to validate a Commercial Off the Shelf (COTS) concrete sealing product that may be utilised to seal PFAS in concrete slabs. Concrete samples were removed from HMAS Creswell on 21 April 2017 and were sent for testing by the sub-contractor. An update will be provided once the testing has been completed.

Long-term management actions - program of work

Soil stabilisation and solidification trials have been completed and Defence is in discussions with relevant authorities in NSW and QLD to progress these trials to full scale treatment. It is anticipated these authorities will advise Defence in July 2017 if further work is required before progressing to full scale treatment.

Unsolicited proposals for remediation treatments

Defence has received approximately 34 unsolicited proposals for remedial activities and requests for samples to complete private remediation research. The proposed technologies have targeted contaminated soil and/or water (surface and groundwater). These proposals have been reviewed and where possible, feedback provided to the companies. All relevant companies will be asked to participate in the Whole of Government research program being established through the PFAS Taskforce.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Unacceptable behaviour surveys

Question reference number: 30

Senator: Kakoschke-Moore

Type of question: asked on Wednesday, 1 March 2017, Hansard page 64

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator KAKOSCHKE-MOORE: In terms of the public perception and even Defence itself being comforted in the fact that Pathway to Change is working, having these surveys made public or at least a summary of the surveys being made public for the analysis of the plan would be helpful.

Air Chief Marshal Binskin: We do have an executive summary. It is a facts sheet; it is a couple of pages. That is made public. We can show you where that is on the system, if you like.

Senator KAKOSCHKE-MOORE: That would be great, thank you.

Answer:

Defence monitors the awareness and adoption of the Pathway to Change program through its *YourSay Organisational Climate* survey. This survey gives Defence military and public service personnel the opportunity to provide information on key aspects of their employment such as leadership, culture, pay, career management and entitlements.

The *YourSay Organisational Climate* survey findings are published on the Defence intranet.

A summary of the August 2016 *YourSay Organisational Climate* survey key findings on Pathway to Change is outlined below and a fact sheet summarising the August 2016 *YourSay Organisational Climate* survey results is attached.

2016 YourSay Organisational Climate survey results

In 2016, the *YourSay Organisational Climate* survey was administered to 50 per cent of Defence personnel in February and 50 per cent in August. A total of 24,553 Defence personnel responded to the *YourSay Organisational Climate* survey, representing a 36 per cent response rate.

In 2016, nine in ten Australian Defence Force and Australian Public Service were aware of Pathway to Change whilst two thirds had a good understanding of the strategy. Over time there has been an increase in both awareness, from 72 per cent in 2013 to 86 per cent in 2016 and understanding, from 44 per cent in 2013 to 64 per cent in 2016.

In 2016, two thirds of Defence employees (66 per cent) were committed to Pathway to Change and over half (59 per cent) reported that their team is committed to the Pathway to Change program. Since 2013, there has been an improvement in both individual, from 54 per cent in 2013 to 66 per cent in 2016, and team, from 48 per cent in 2013 to 59 per cent in 2016, commitment.

Over half of Defence employees (53 per cent) reported they have seen evidence of the Pathway to Change program being used in Defence in 2016 which is an increase from 40 per cent in 2013.

Thanks!

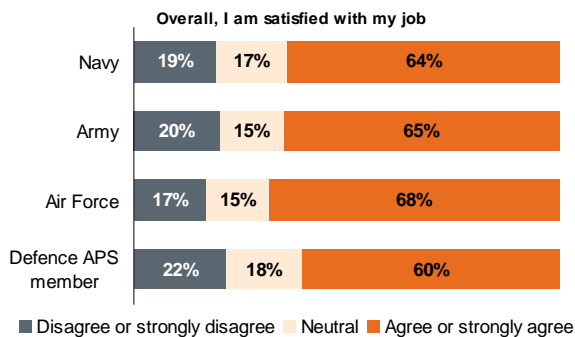
Thank you to all who participated in the August 2016 *YourSay* survey. A total of 34,050 Defence personnel were invited to have their say in August and 11,867 responded. You were one of a growing number of people in Defence who are actively informing the policies and programs that affect your working life in the ADF and the Department of Defence.

Summary

- Since the last *YourSay* survey in February 2016, overall job satisfaction has remained relatively high with over six in ten ADF and Defence APS respondents satisfied with their job.
- Similarly, respondents' commitment to service has remained strong, with eight in ten respondents reporting they were proud to be a member of the ADF or Defence employee.
- Workplace morale has remained stable for ADF and Defence APS respondents. 78% of ADF respondents reported their workplace morale as moderate, high or very high, 60% of Defence APS reported the same.
- Defence APS respondents were more satisfied with their work-life balance than ADF respondents and respondents from Air Force were slightly more satisfied than Navy and Army respondents.
- Confidence in immediate leadership has remained high, with three quarters (73%) of Defence respondents reporting they had confidence in their supervisor.

Job satisfaction

Overall, over six in ten (64%) Defence respondents reported that they were satisfied with their jobs, while two in ten (20%) indicated they were dissatisfied. For ADF respondents, job satisfaction was lowest among OR/NCOs. In contrast, job satisfaction was similar for respondents at all APS levels.



Nine in ten (89%) respondents regarded what they did at work as very or extremely important to them. Over six in ten (62%) respondents were satisfied with what they did.

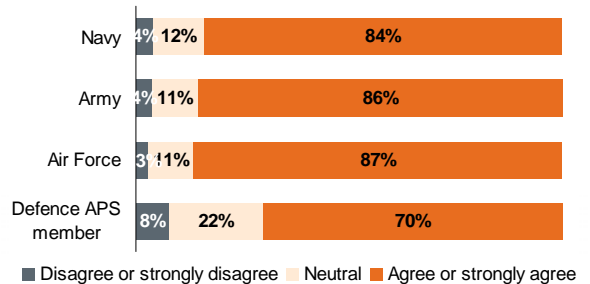
About six in ten ADF (57%) and Defence APS (58%) respondents were satisfied with the contribution they think their work makes to Defence. Satisfaction was

higher for Officers than for OR/NCOs in the Services, but did not differ for APS respondents by APS level.

Commitment to service

As shown below, more ADF respondents (85%) indicated they were proud to be a member of Defence than APS respondents (70%).

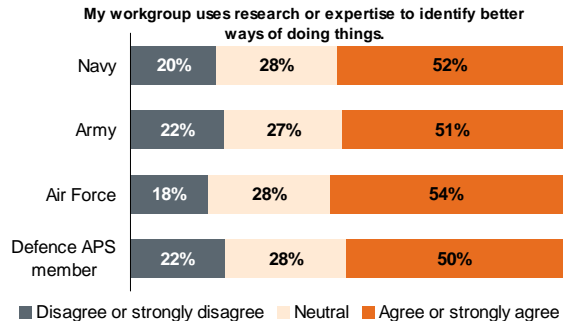
I am proud to be a member of the ADF/Defence.



About six in ten ADF (68%) and APS (59%) respondents reported they felt a strong sense of belonging to Defence.

Innovation

Over half of Defence respondents (54%) indicated they had the opportunity to develop new and better ways of doing their job.



As shown in the chart above, over half (52%) of all ADF and Defence APS respondents indicated their workgroup used research or expertise to identify better ways of doing things.

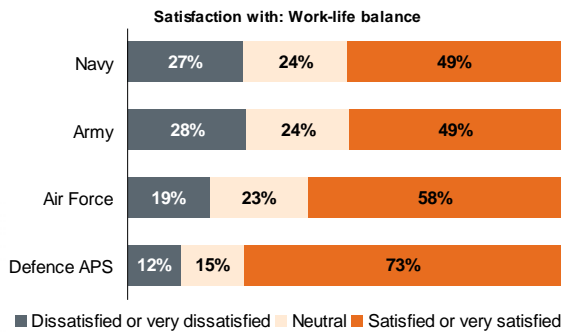
Morale

Overall, nearly three quarters (73%) of survey respondents felt that the current level of morale within their workplace was moderate, high or very high.

Over seven in ten (78%) ADF respondents perceived their current workplace morale as moderate, high or very high, while fewer Defence APS respondents (60%) reported the same. When asked about their own individual morale, three quarters (75%) of ADF respondents and six in ten (63%) Defence APS respondents reported that their current individual level of morale was moderate, high or very high.

Work-life balance

More Defence APS respondents (72%) believed that their workplace encouraged a healthy balance between work and home life than ADF respondents (59%). As shown below, APS respondents were more satisfied with their work-life balance than ADF respondents and respondents from Air Force were slightly more satisfied than the other Services.



Satisfaction with work-life balance increased with rank for the Navy and Army respondents, but was similar for Air Force. Satisfaction with work-life balance was lower for EL1-2 compared to other APS levels.

Over six in ten (64%) respondents agreed that their CO or manager actively supported work life balance and flexible work arrangements, with more respondents of a senior rank in all Services agreeing than their OR and JNCO colleagues.

Over eight in ten ADF respondents (83%), but only half of APS respondents (52%), never or almost never took advantage of formal flexible work arrangements. Four out of ten (41%) Defence respondents believed their career progression would be negatively impacted if they accessed flexible working arrangements.

First Principles Review

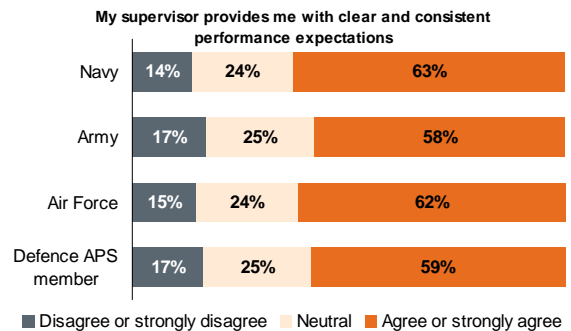
Overall, four in ten (40%) respondents felt that the First Principles Review had been well communicated in their work area. More APS respondents (67%) reported they had a good understanding of the First Principles Review than ADF respondents (51%). As ADF rank and APS levels increased so did the levels of understanding of the First Principles Review.

Leadership & management

Over seven in ten Defence respondents believed their supervisor strived for excellence (75%), had confidence in their supervisor (73%), or was satisfied with the leadership provided by their supervisor (71%). These results were similar for the ADF and APS.

Four in ten respondents believed Defence Senior Leaders make effective strategic decisions (43%) and had confidence in them (45%). More ADF respondents (47%) believed Defence Senior Leaders achieve good outcomes for Defence than Defence APS (35%).

As shown in the following chart, six in ten (60%) Defence respondents agreed that their supervisor provided them with clear and consistent performance expectations.



How is *YourSay* being used? (Just a few of the many examples...)

Navy policy and program officers used *YourSay* data to understand the perspectives of personnel from specific Primary Qualifications and Categories and what can be done to improve their morale, job satisfaction, work life balance and commitment to serve.

YourSay data has been used to inform analysis of what contributes to the commitment and engagement of Army members, and what Army can do to improve it.

Air Force uses *YourSay* data to assess its reform and continuous improvement initiatives, including members' commitment to innovation and initiative.

Defence APS data is used to measure perceptions of leadership, to inform diversity and inclusion policies, and to evaluate development and training programs.

About the *YourSay Organisational Climate* survey

The *YourSay Organisational Climate* survey is Defence's primary attitude survey for ADF and Defence APS members. The *YourSay Organisational Climate* survey is administered online twice a year to a random sample of members. The sample is representative of rank/level, Service or Group and gender. Further analysis information is available on request.

Want to know more?

More information about *YourSay* is available from the **Directorate of People Intelligence & Research** intranet site

<http://dnet.defence.gov.au/People/WP/People-Intelligence-and-Research/pages/People-Intelligence-and-Research.aspx>

The *YourSay* research team can be contacted at Your.Say@defence.gov.au.

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Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: ADF separations after allegations of sexual assault

Question reference number: 31

Senator: Kakoschke-Moore

Type of question: asked on Wednesday, 1 March 2017, Hansard page 65, spoken

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator KAKOSCHKE-MOORE: You may not have this information here, but I will be interested to know if you could provide it on notice. What is the number of people who have made allegations of serious sexual assault and who have left the ADF subsequent to making those allegations?

Air Cdre Ehlers: I will look at that on notice, but it is incredibly complex as to when the allegation was made. Many of the folks who came through the Defence Abuse Response Taskforce were not still serving at the time or, as their matter was dealt with, had subsequently left. So I doubt I can give you a totally accurate number, but we will look at giving you an indication.

Answer:

Since its inception in November 2012, the Defence Abuse Response Taskforce received approximately 2,400 complaints of abuse, of which 157 complaints were referred to Defence. Of the 157 complaints referred, 11 serving members (nine permanent and two reserve members) made an allegation of sexual assault. Since submitting their complaint to the Defence Abuse Response Taskforce, five of the 11 members have separated from the Australian Defence Force (four transferred to the Australian Defence Force Reserves and one was medically discharged).

Senate Stranding Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Legal review of DCNS contract

Question reference number: 32

Senator: Carr

Type of question: asked on Wednesday, 1 March 2017, Hansard page 70

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator KIM CARR: Well, who is the independent pre-eminent counsel that you have referred to?

Mr Johnson: I will have to take that on notice. We have done a number of reviews...

Senator KIM CARR: ... You can skip through some of your talking points. I suggest to you that the minister has made a statement. I am particularly interested in (1) who the independent pre-eminent counsel is—you are going to take that on notice—and (2) the basis for the assertion, made by the minister and you today, of this being a commercially sound practice. What is the basis of that claim?

Senator KIM CARR: ... What was the date on which you received this independent pre-eminent counsel's advice?

Senator Payne: I do not have the date, but I will find out for you.

Senator KIM CARR: What was the cost of getting this assessment?

Mr Richardson: We will take that on notice.

Senator KIM CARR: And what was the basis of the assessment itself? Stating that it was commercially sound is not going to be an adequate response here. What was the basis on which the judgement was made that it was commercially sound? What material was available to allow that assessment to be made?

Senator Payne: We will take those questions on notice.

Answer:

The independent pre-eminent counsel referred to is Mr Steven Finch SC. Mr Finch has extensive experience in major commercial programs and intellectual property arrangements, and also acted for Defence in resolving commercial and intellectual property issues on the Collins Submarine Program.

Mr Finch provided his assessment of the outcome on 21 August 2016 at a cost of \$24,838.45 (inclusive of Goods and Services Tax).

Mr Finch's assessment was based on his detailed review of the commitments made by DCNS in relation to intellectual property, management and governance arrangements for DCNS in Australia, and costing matters. The commercially-sensitive commitments are detailed in a Commitment Deed Poll executed by DCNS in July 2016.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: French veto rights for foreground IP – Future Submarines program

Question reference number: 33

Senator: Xenophon

Type of question: Spoken

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator XENOPHON: Well, what veto rights does the government of France have over the Commonwealth with respect to the foreground IP developed under the contract, including rights under the Wassenaar arrangement? Does the government of France have a veto right over the foreground IP referred to?

Mr Johnson: My legal counsel is not available today, so I will take that question on notice.

Answer:

Please refer to the response from the Minister for Defence to Senate Question Number 338 asked on 12 January 2017.

Intellectual property rights are a commercial matter.

Under the Wassenaar Arrangement, *‘Participating States seek through their national policies to ensure that transfers of arms and dual-use goods and technologies do not contribute to the development or enhancement of military capabilities that undermine international and regional security and stability and are not diverted to support such capabilities’*.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Tabling of Senate Question on Notice 338

Question reference number: 34

Senator: Xenophon

Type of question: asked on Wednesday, 1 March 2017, Hansard page 74

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator XENOPHON: Finally, in relation to that, I do not think question on notice 338 that I tabled on 12 January this year has been answered. Can you give me an idea when it may be answered?

Senator Payne: I do not think we have any outstanding questions, but I will check that.

Answer:

Senate Question on Notice 338 was tabled on 20 March 2017.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Ration Packs

Question reference number: 35

Senator: Carr

Type of question: Spoken

Date set by the committee for the return of answer:

Question:

Senator KIM CARR: And how much Australian content is in the New Zealand pack?

Air Chief Marshal Binskin: I do not know. I will take that on notice, if you like.

Answer:

The content and origins of items in the New Zealand Defence Force ration pack is a commercial arrangement between the New Zealand Defence Force and a commercial entity which the Department of Defence is not privy to.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Woomera remediation project

Question reference number: 36

Senator: Fawcett

Type of question: Spoken

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator FAWCETT: I will not ask you what ration pack you had for lunch today. Likewise, as with your other service chiefs, I want to take you back to the portfolio budget statements just to check on the progress of a number of things that were highlighted there. The Woomera range remediation Joint Project 3024 Phase 1, at the time of the PBS, was not under contract. My understanding is that is now under contract. Given the vital importance of that range not only to our legacy air systems but particularly to the Joint Strike Fighter in terms of its testing and training, can you just give us an update on where that project is at and how its timeline will interact with the introduction to service of the Joint Strike Fighter

Air Marshal Davies: The range remediation project is on time. We are looking at the first elements of that being initiated in 2017, with the bulk of the work being done through 2018 and mid-2019. So at this point, even with a little bit of contingency, we will have the bulk of the remediation done certainly before IOC but about the same time as we stand up 3 Squadron with AIR 35.

Senator FAWCETT: Can you refresh the committee on the value of the project? At this stage, do you know whether Australian radar technology will be included?

Air Marshal Davies: It is in two parts. I do not have the value.

Senator FAWCETT: You can take that on notice; that is fine.

Air Marshal Davies: I will take that on notice.

Answer:

Second Pass Approval for AIR 3024 Phase 1 was provided in December 2015 at a value of approximately \$300 million. Three Australian designed and built phased array radars from CEA Technologies are being procured by the project as a core component of the mission system.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates - 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: F-35 performance on Red Flag 17

Question reference number: 37

Senator Fawcett

Type of question: Spoken

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator FAWCETT: Sure. I guess I would be interested, given we do not have the same spread of platforms that the US does, if there are any aspects of that that you can provide to the committee that look at the performance of the Joint Strike Fighter with comparable system elements that Australia may be using in terms of its performance against the kind of aggressive threat that was evident in Red Flag. That would be a useful benchmark, if you like, to have at this point in its development.

Air Marshal Davies: Okay.

Answer:

Red Flag seeks to maximise the combat readiness and survivability of participants by providing a realistic training environment that replicates the dynamic complexity of an intense air battle.

Red Flag 17-1 presented participants with an advanced air defence threat comprising integrated surface to air systems and a highly proficient Aggressor air threat. As the purpose of Red Flag is to deliver learning outcomes, Red force can be enabled when required with information on the position of Blue force participants. In this way the Red force can deliver operational effects to achieve training objectives where needed through either functioning systems or emulate operational effects available in advanced, fielded threat systems.

Air combat aircraft participating as the Blue force in Red Flag 17-1 comprised a mix of F-16, F-15, Typhoon, F-22, B1-B and F-35A fighters. These systems were employed across the scope of air combat roles. F-35A participants were assigned missions covering offensive and defensive counter air, surface attack, dynamic targeting and support to personnel recovery operations. Battle management assets supporting air combat objectives included United States Air Force E3 and Royal Australian Air Force E7 Airborne Early Warning and Control aircraft. In addition United States Navy Growlers provided electronic attack in support of offensive counter air objectives.

The Royal Australian Air Force's functional capabilities are contained in the mix of systems that participated in Red Flag 17-1. The outcomes from this exercise are consistent with Royal Australian Air Force expectations, and the effects achieved by the F-35A would be replicated in an appropriately scaled exercise comprising Australian Defence Force assets alone.

Red Flag 17-1 has been a resounding success for the F-35A. Reports from other participants have indicated that the F-35A's success was not dependant on support from the F-22. One key participant has noted that this Red Flag was the most successful Red Flag in that individual's 17 years of Red Flag experiences.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Provision of uniform shoes to the ADF

Question reference number: 38

Senator: Carr

Type of question: Spoken

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator KIM CARR: Frankly, if I had known, I would have said something at the time, as we did about the slouch hat and a few other items. The point is there are provisions even in the old guidelines to do something about this. Now we have new guidelines, I am interested to know what impact the new guidelines will have for these procurements.

Major Gen. Coghlan: In this procurement, it was a \$920,000 contract.

Senator KIM CARR: So it does not count?

Major Gen. Coghlan: My current understanding is under \$4 million, but I would have to take advice.

Answer:

The new Commonwealth Procurement Rules came into effect on 1 March 2017 and apply to new approaches to market released after 1 March 2017. In addition, the new requirement to consider the economic benefit of the procurement to the Australian economy only applies to procurements above \$4 million. In this instance, the new rules do not apply to this procurement.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates - 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: F-35 cost and sustainment

Question reference number: 39

Senator: Ludlam

Type of question: Spoken

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator LUDLAM: I do not know whether you were listening in from the other room or not. There appears to be a cost reduction in the United States and Japan. Has that not flowed through to the Australian proposed purchase?

Air Vice Marshal Gordon: The most recent negotiated price for an F-35A is \$94.6 million. That price is a reduction for lot 10 from the previous lots. That price, of course, has flowed through to Australia. We are estimating that there will be further reductions in the F-35 price. Indeed, yesterday at the Avalon air show, General Bogdan set the goal of an average price for an F-35A of \$80 million. Previously he had been aiming at \$85 million. So we do expect that those reductions will flow on to us.

Senator LUDLAM: What does that amount to as the total capital cost or the total purchase price before we get into sustainment for the whole fleet?

Air Vice Marshal Gordon: I am sorry, Senator, but I do not quite understand.

Senator LUDLAM: Total cost of the acquisition.

Air Vice Marshal Gordon: What is the total cost for the project?

Senator LUDLAM: The total estimated cost.

Air Vice Marshal Gordon: The current approved project cost is \$17.2 billion

Senator LUDLAM: If the reductions all the way down to \$80 million come through, what would we be looking at then?

Air Vice Marshal Gordon: I would have to calculate that, I am sorry.

Senator LUDLAM: No dramas. Is that acquisition or is that sustainment over the life of the plane?

Air Vice Marshal Gordon: They are the acquisition costs.

Senator LUDLAM: What are the estimated total sustainment costs over the life of the aircraft?

Air Vice Marshal Gordon: We do not have an estimate for the total life of sustainment at the moment. We have an approval for sustainment into the early 2020s and then we are due to come back to government with the figures for the life.

Senator LUDLAM: There are estimates floating around—I do not know how reliable they are—for the total sustainment cost of the submarines. How come you cannot even provide us with an estimate for the aircraft?

Air Vice Marshal Gordon: We have an estimate as to what it will be, but I would not put that as a figure at a Senate estimate inquiry.

Senator LUDLAM: Why is it a secret? This is a budget estimates committee. This is what we need to do.

Air Vice Marshal Gordon: I will have to take it on notice what the figure is. At the moment, the approval from government was to the early 2020s.

Senator LUDLAM: What is the estimated life of the aircraft? How far into the future will be they operating?

Air Vice Marshal Gordon: We are estimating their life of type will be around 30 to 35 years.

Senator LUDLAM: You do not even have an estimate of 90 per cent of the estimated life of the aircraft as to what they are going to cost. Can you take on notice to provide us with the figure? If you do not have it with you, that is okay.

Air Vice Marshal Gordon: Yes. Sure.

Answer:

Acquisition:

- Defence's forecast for the acquisition of 72 aircraft is \$8.555 billion (Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook 2016-17 Out-turned). The aircraft are the most significant single element in the total project approval of \$17.5 billion (Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook 2016-17 Out-turned).

Sustainment:

- Sustainment funding to 2024-25 totaling \$3.0 billion (Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook 2016-17 Out-turned) was provided at project approval.
- Remaining funding will be sought after 2020.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates - 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: F-35 – Physical build parameters yet to be determined

Question reference number: 40

Senator: Ludlam

Type of question: Spoken

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator LUDLAM: But the hardware is identical to what will be the final build of the aircraft? The software weapons—

Air Vice Marshal Gordon: The hardware is largely identical. There are some minor elements that are still going through their final firming up of the design, but they are small elements. Over 95 per cent of the aircraft is physically set.

Senator LUDLAM: In order to not tie us up any longer here, could you table a bit of detail about what is in that other five per cent, just in case it becomes important later?

Air Vice Marshal Gordon: Certainly.

Answer:

Australia's first two F-35A aircraft are currently at the 3i initial warfighting capability state. These aircraft are scheduled to be upgraded to the 3F full warfighting capability state in early 2018. This upgrade is primarily software based. As a result of the 3F upgrade, the aircraft's full weapon suite and Mission Systems will be enabled. Additionally, aircraft manoeuvrability and full operating envelope will be increased to its full capability. Of note, the remaining 31 Australian F-35A aircraft which are required for Initial Operating Capability will be delivered at the 3F capability state.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates - 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: F-35 obsolescence due to advances in radar technology

Question reference number: 41

Senator: Ludlam

Type of question: Spoken

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question

Senator LUDLAM: I only recently came across this, but you guys do this for a living. Have you come across a Chinese radar system known as a quantum radar, which would completely make obsolete the stealth capabilities of the aircraft? They are not deployed, but it is just being written up in the defence process as something that exists.

Air Marshal Davies: I read the same article. For as long as we have been fighting, we have had evolutions of different elements. That is range, accuracy and detection. This is a report that at this point we have no foundation and no substantiation of. Are there developments that will reduce the effect of low observable technologies over the next 20 or 30 years? It would be ridiculous to say there are not. But at this point, it is not simply a question of saying, 'There is a new radar; therefore, the F-35 is obsolete.'

Senator LUDLAM: That is not what this article says and it is not what I am putting to you.

Air Marshal Davies: Okay. It is an effect of an entire kill chain. It is about being detected. Anyone who would want to, in this case, affect the F-35 or its mission would need to track it and would need to be able to hold it long enough to be able to have an effect on that aircraft. There are a set of circumstances that would go to the F-35 being obsolete in that context. Therefore, at this point, we are not concerned with the report in terms of the F-35 being ineffective.

Senator LUDLAM: I am getting the wind-up by the chair, so I might put these last two on notice, if I may. Firstly, in relation to what we are discussing here, could you provide us with any evidence that you have taken to validate that claim? You do not seem overly concerned?

Air Marshal Davies: Not at this point, no.

Senator LUDLAM: If you can provide us with the basis of your confidence that it is not going to render a \$17 billion investment obsolete within the life of the aircraft, I would appreciate it.

Answer:

The following points are provided as the basis for confidence in the continuing viability of the F-35 weapons system:

- In order for a threat to defeat an F-35, a chain of events must be completed by the adversary system. This chain begins with detection but subsequently requires the threat to track the F-35, position a suitable weapon, fire that weapon at a useful range and guide that weapon accurately to detonation. While these activities are being pursued, the F-35 system, informed with and sharing superior battlespace awareness, is employing passive and active measures to break the threat chain of events at each link. Breaking a single link in the chain will defeat an attack. Very low observability combined with fighter maneuverability and advanced sensors, sensor fusion, datalinks, weapons and countermeasures enhance the networked F-35's ability to break links in the threat kill chain while forging links as required in its own attack.
- Assessing the significance of threat developments must consider the maturity of the technology and how a new fielded system will assist the threat to complete the necessary steps in a kill chain. New or existing systems that can detect an F-35 may not be suited to playing a part in completing the remaining necessary steps. A system capable of detecting an F-35 forges only the first link in the kill chain and the opportunities remain for the F-35 system to break any of the subsequent links. Australia's comprehensive analysis of F-35 capabilities considered tactical variations including, amongst others, the ability of the F-35 to complete its mission even though it has been detected. Confidence in the ability of the F-35 to meet Australia's needs is based on comprehensive analysis, the demonstration of capability in testing and the results of exercises such as Red Flag.
- Air combat is complex and the effect of evolving technology requires informed consideration. Defence will continue to monitor threat developments, assess how emerging systems may affect Australia's air combat capabilities, and determine what actions are necessary in response.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Defence Credit Cards

Question reference number: 42

Senator: Gallacher

Type of question: asked on Wednesday, 1 March 2017, Hansard page 89

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator GALLACHER: I want to ask this very direct question to either Navy or finance; I am not really fussed which one. SONPAS is an eminently reasonable way of victualling ships around the world. How many exceptions would there be—if you have to take it on notice, that is fine—where you need to give someone a \$2 million credit card to buy some whatever?

Mr Richardson: We just said that there are no longer any \$2 million credit cards.

Senator GALLACHER: Was there on 16 October?

Mr Richardson: It was just 10 minutes ago that the chief financial officer took you through that very specifically and explained that the maximum limit was now a half a million dollars and how that worked.

Senator GALLACHER: On 16 October, when you gave that direct answer to my question—

Mr Richardson: And that was a correct answer.

Senator GALLACHER: were those credit cards in effect and were they being used? I am happy for you to take that on notice.

Mr Richardson: I am very happy to take it on notice.

Answer:

At the Senate Estimates Hearing on 16 October 2016, there were no Defence credit cards with a limit of \$2 million or greater.

The limit of the Defence Purchasing Card referenced in the Australian National Audit Office Report on Defence's Credit Cards with an approved limit of up to \$2 million was reduced to \$50,000 on 14 January 2016 (Refer Australian National Audit Office Report No. 33 2015-16 - Defence's Management of Credit and other Transaction Cards).

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Disposal of Defence facilities listed in the 2012 Future Defence Estate report

Question reference number: 43

Senator: Gallacher

Type of question: asked on Wednesday, 1 March 2017, Hansard page 90

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator GALLACHER: Have you made progress on three or five of the 17 identified, or are these components?

Mr Grzeskowiak: I would have to check the bases that were listed in the 2012 report.

Senator GALLACHER: Perhaps you could take that on notice. How many of the 17 identified in the 2012 report have you made progress on?

Mr Grzeskowiak: Yes. I will take that on notice.

Answer:

The Future Defence Estate Report (2012) looked at the Defence estate over a thirty year period and took into account many factors including strategic policy guidance, the condition of facilities and infrastructure, the introduction of replacement and new capabilities, and recent and planned investment in the estate. Given the thirty year timeline, not all bases in the report were recommended for closure in the near term.

The disposal of the majority portion of Bulimba Barracks (Brisbane, Queensland) and Leeuwin Barracks (Fremantle, Western Australia) were announced by the then Parliamentary Secretary for Defence, the Hon Darren Chester MP, on 20 March 2015 and 4 June 2015 respectively. Both bases were recommended for disposal in the 2012 report. Business cases for disposal are currently being developed for Government approval.

No further disposal decisions have been made on the recommendations contained in the 2012 Future Defence Estate Report.

Any savings realised through the sale of Defence properties will be reinvested in Defence capability.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Additional Estimate Hearing – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Defence of continental Australia.

Question reference number: 44

Senator: Burston

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

I understand that Australia can field three all-arms brigades, only one of which is prepared for immediate deployment. Deploying the other two involves longer lead-times. In the event of a hostile power successfully landing forces on our shores, what sized beachhead does the Government believe our Armed Forces could drive into the sea? Please answer in terms of number of personnel for two scenarios, firstly an all-infantry enemy, and secondly, a conventional combined-arms enemy.

Answer:

Defence does not comment publically on specific details of operational plans, however, the primary Strategic Defence Interest is a secure, resilient Australia. This means Australia is protected against attack or the threat of attack and coercion to include where Australia exercises full sovereignty. A secure, resilient Australia extends into our northern approaches, our Exclusive Economic Zone, and our offshore territories, including our Southern Ocean and Antarctic territories. A secure, resilient Australia includes protection from non-geographic threats such as cyber attack, anti-satellite weapons and ballistic missile systems.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Additional Estimate Hearing – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Air transport of troops within Australia during conflict

Question reference number: Q45

Senator: Burston

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

In the event of a hostile landing – an invasion – in Australia’s far west or north coasts, do the Armed Forces have sufficient air transport to rapidly move brigades to the battle front?

Answer:

Yes. The Australian Defence Force has sufficient air transport to rapidly move brigades where they are required operationally.

Defence does not comment publicly on specific details of operational plans, however, the primary Strategic Defence Interest is a secure, resilient Australia.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Supply of troops within Australia during conflict

Question reference number: 46

Senator: Burston

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

If Australian ground forces of brigade size or larger were fighting an invader in the far west or far north, do we possess sufficient transport – land, air or sea – to keep troops supplied?

Answer:

Yes, the Australian Defence Force possesses sufficient transport – land, air or sea – to support its operations.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Update on Defence estate

Question reference number: 47

Senator: Reynolds

Type of question: provided in writing

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Please provide an update on Leeuwin Barracks and Artillery Barracks.

Answer:

Leeuwin Barracks, Fremantle

On 4 June 2015, the Government announced the disposal of the Leeuwin Barracks site. Defence will sell the property on the open market. The timing of the sale of Leeuwin Barracks is yet to be determined.

On 26 July 2016, a funding agreement was reached between Defence and the Town of East Fremantle governing a non-statutory master planning process. A design forum was conducted over four days (12-15 September 2016) and included consultation sessions with the community. This design forum activity was a critical input into the overall master plan. A final draft of the future vision plan was released by the Town of East Fremantle Council for public comment over a period of 14 days in January 2017. The Town of East Fremantle Council has now endorsed the Leeuwin Vision Plan.

Defence will commission a heritage assessment of the entire site against Western Australian state heritage criteria, and will make this available to prospective buyers through the open market sale process. Leeuwin Barracks is included on the Town of East Fremantle Municipal Inventory for its local heritage significance and will be subject to local planning controls post-sale. In June 2016 the Heritage Council of Western Australia added the Drill Hall to the Heritage Assessment Programme for possible inclusion on the State Register under the *Heritage of Western Australia ACT 1990*.

Defence will incorporate a clause in any contract of sale to protect the Junior Recruits Memorial post-sale. The memorial in front of the Drill Hall comprises a main mast and paved garden area leading up to a granite monument bearing plaques commemorating the role of the junior recruits since 1960. A covenant on the certificate of title will provide additional protection.

Artillery Barracks, Fremantle

The Museum at Artillery Barracks (Fremantle) has approximately 11,000 visitors per year. The Barracks is staffed by three Army History Unit Reserve personnel and approximately 130 volunteers. It is open five days per week from Wednesday to Sunday. One uniformed member is required to be present when the Museum is open.

Artillery Barracks operates within the guidance of SAFEBASE, Security Plans and the Defence Security Manual. Site Security arrangements are reviewed regularly whenever threat levels are changed. Access arrangements at Artillery Barracks Fremantle are appropriate at this time given current Defence-wide SAFEBASE security arrangements.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: ADF and APS Indigenous Employment Statistics

Question reference number: 48

Senator: Carr

Type of question: provided in writing

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Please provide statistics on gender, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employment in civilian and uniformed services.

Answer:

Gender: ADF Strength (Permanent Force) and APS Headcount (Ongoing employees) as at 1 February 2017

	Female	%	Male	%	Total
ADF	9,418	16.1%	49,014	83.9%	58,432
Navy	2,739	19.7%	11,170	80.3%	13,909
Army	3,829	12.7%	26,369	87.3%	30,198
Air Force	2,850	19.9%	11,475	80.1%	14,325
APS	7,560	41.6%	10,615	58.4%	18,175

Indigenous Status by Gender: ADF Strength (Permanent Force) and APS Headcount (Ongoing employees) as at 1 February 2017

	Indigenous Status		Other Ethnicity	
	F	M	F	M
ADF	224	981	9,194	48,033
Navy	91	246	2,648	10,924
Army	93	600	3,736	25,769
Air Force	40	135	2,810	11,340
APS	235	137	7,325	10,477

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Australian industry engagement in the Future Submarines program

Question reference number: 49

Senator: Carr

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

In October Estimates last year, Rear Adm. Sammut informed the committee that engagement with Australian industry over the Future Submarines program would commence in November 2016. Please outline the nature of the engagement with industry that has taken place since that time.

- a. How many industry days have taken place to date?
- b. How many companies have participated?
- c. In what locations have the industry days been held? Please provide a breakdown.
- d. How many of the 145 companies DCNS approached for information responded?

Answer:

As at 24 March 2017:

- a. Three. Further industry days are scheduled across Australia throughout 2017.
- b. 652.
- c. Adelaide, Sydney and Melbourne.
- d. As at 24 March 2017, DCNS had released 793 requests for information to 174 companies. The response rate to such requests is approximately 72 per cent.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Australian companies participating in the Future Submarines program

Question reference number: 50

Senator: Carr

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator CARR: In October estimates last year, Rear Adm. Sammut informed the committee that 25 Australian companies had passed the first audit to be considered appropriate participants in the supply chain activities of the Future Submarines program. Please provide an update on these numbers.

Answer:

As at 25 March 2017, DCNS has pre-qualified 52 companies in Australia.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Defence abuse

Question reference number: 51

Senator: Kakoschke-Moore

Type of question: provided in writing

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

1. During the Additional Estimates hearing Defence told the committee there are 8 currently serving members of the ADF who have been accused of sexual assault. Of those 8, how many are members of the Australian Regular Army, the Permanent Navy Force and the Permanent Air Force?
2. Set out below are the numbers of still serving members of the ADF who had been accused of serious sexual assault as at June 2015 and November 2016:

	June 2015	November 2016
Navy	11	12
Army	9	9
Air Force	1	2
APS	1	0

- a. How long was the ADF investigation into the allegations against each of the alleged abusers listed in the table above?
 - b. How long has the ADF investigation into the allegations against each of the 8 alleged abusers been on foot for?
3. Of the 11 members of the Navy who had been accused of serious sexual assault in June 2015, how many of them account for the 12 who had been accused as at November 2016?
 4. Of the 9 members of the Army who had been accused of serious sexual assault in June 2015, how many of them account for the 9 who had been accused as at November 2016?
 5. Was the 1 member of the Airforce who had been accused of serious sexual assault in June 2015 the same as any of the 2 members of the Airforce who had been accused as at November 2016?
 6. Can you advise how many people who were serving members at the time they made allegations of sexual assault against another serving member have discharged from the ADF?
 7. In how many instances has administrative or disciplinary action been taken against members of the ADF where that administrative/disciplinary action relates to serious sexual assault?

8. Can you provide the number of administrative and disciplinary actions taken against members of the ADF relating to serious sexual assault for each year starting from 2010?
9. In how many instances has a person been discharged from the ADF as a result of administrative and/or disciplinary action relating to serious sexual assault? (Please provide figures for each year starting from 2010).

Answer:

1. A review of the remaining open cases of Defence Abuse Response Taskforce referrals alleging sexual assault, as at 28 March 2017, identified there were 12 serving permanent members accused of sexual assault.

Of the remaining open cases referred to the Australian Defence Force by the Defence Abuse Response Taskforce, the details are as follows:

Navy: 4
 Army: 7
 Air Force: 1

2a. The duration of the Australian Defence Force investigation is listed in the table below. The duration referenced in this response is predicated on many factors, including, but not limited to, the ability to establish contact with the complainant, the complexity of the complaint, the level of investigation or inquiry required, and the number and availability of the persons of interest.

2b. The duration of the Australian Defence Force investigation is listed in the table below, refer to 'open' cases.

Status	Date Referred to Service for action	Date Closed	Duration
Closed	Jun-14	Jun-14	< 1 month
Closed	Oct-14	Oct-14	< 1 month
Closed	Nov-14	Nov-15	12 months
Closed	Oct-14	Apr-16	19 months
Closed	Jun-14	Jun-14	< 1 month
Closed	Dec-14	Jan-15	1 month
Closed	Nov-15	May-16	6 months
Closed	Aug-15	Oct-15	2 months
Closed	Nov-15	Jul-16	8 months
Closed	Sep-15	Nov-15	2 months
Closed	Aug-16	Dec-16	4 months
Open	Under review by DRU. Not yet referred to single Service for action	Ongoing	Formal investigation not started
Open	Jan-17	Ongoing	2 months
Open	Sep-15	Ongoing	18 months
Open	Nov-16	Ongoing	4 months
Open	Jan-17	Ongoing	2 months
Open	Feb-17	Ongoing	2 months
Open	Feb-16	Ongoing	14 months
Open	Jan-17	Ongoing	3 months

Data Caveat:

- This data is regarding respondents who are Permanent members and is summarised by case, not by respondent (some cases had multiple respondents).

3. The 11 serving members of the Permanent Navy accused of sexual assault as at June 2015 are the same as those included in the list of 12 serving members reported as at November 2016.

4. All of the nine serving members of the Australian Regular Army accused of sexual assault as at June 2015 are the same nine as those serving members reported in November 2016.

5. The one serving member of the Permanent Air Force accused of sexual assault as at June 2015 is one of those included in the two serving members reported as at November 2016.

6. Of the 157 complaints referred to Defence by the Defence Abuse Response Taskforce, 11 serving members (nine permanent and two reserve members) made an allegation of sexual assault. Since submitting their complaint to the Defence Abuse Response Taskforce, four of the 11 members have separated from the Australian Defence Force (two transferred to the Australian Defence Force Reserves, one resigned and one was medically discharged).

The four members separated from the Australian Defence Force for reasons other than their complaint to the Defence Abuse Response Taskforce.

7. Of the 26 complaints involving sexual assault, the following details the outcomes of those cases:

- No further action taken in accordance with complainant's wishes: eight;
- No further action taken as the perpetrator was not named: two;
- No further action taken as upon investigation it was found that the complainant wrongly identified the perpetrator: two;
- Investigation was conducted but the allegations could not be substantiated: four; and
- Complaint still under investigation: 10.

Data Caveats: This question has been answered in relation to the complaints of sexual assault referred to Defence by the Defence Abuse Response Taskforce where the respondent was a serving member (including Reserve members).

8. **Disciplinary action.** Between 1 January 2010 and 17 March 2017, there has been 21 Service Police investigations of serious sexual assault that have resulted in successful charging and findings of guilt in the Australian Defence Force. Of these 21 investigations, 28 charges were recommended and suspects found guilty on 25 charges.

Successful findings of guilt (by year)

2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
0	0	1	4	6	2	0	8

Administrative action.

Adverse administrative action resulting from Sexual Assault

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Navy	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0
Army	1	2	5	9	8	4	3	4
Air Force	0	2	0	0	0	0	Not available*	Not available*

Data Caveats:

- Defence record management became electronic in 2013, and therefore providing information previous to 2013 would require a manual search of every administrative action case to determine the reason for the administrative action.
- Note the similarities between administrative action (Q8) and termination (Q9), in that administrative action may also result in termination and therefore, this data may be duplicated depending on the circumstances of the case.
- Note that for some more recent incidents (16/17) the matter is still pending, therefore, rates of admin action are lower than previous years and until finalized are not included in this data.
- * data collation not achievable prior to response submission due date

9.

Terminations resulting from Sexual Assault

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Navy	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Army	0	3	1	4	Not available*	Not available*	Not available*
Air Force	0	1	0	0	0	0	Not available*
* data collation not achievable prior to response submission due date							

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Additional Estimates Hearing - 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: SeMPRO discrepancy

Question reference number: 52

Senator: Kakoschke-Moore

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

The relevant Defence Instruction - DI(G) 35-4 - contains a list of situations when SeMPRO may not be able to accept a restricted disclosure. One of those situations is - Annex A, Clause 9b - 'there is evidence of serious or imminent threat to the life or health of you or others',

However, the SeMPRO website <http://www.defence.gov.au/sempro/reporting/restricted.asp> goes beyond the list in DI(G) 35-4 by stating:

In addition, when assessing whether a Restricted Disclosure can be accepted, SeMPRO will consider whether:

- Unrestricted Reporting could reduce the risk of further sexual misconduct to you or another person;
- Unrestricted Reporting could reduce the risk of serious personal injury of you or another person; and/or
- ...

By what authority does this statement on the SeMPRO site cut back on the right to make restricted reports which the DI(G) 35-4 gives to victims of abuse?

These restrictions will usually apply whenever there has been a recent incident and the perpetrator is still in the ADF. Implementing these restrictions will mean that victims who do not wish to make an unrestricted report will not make any report at all.

Question – Will the website instructions be changed to ensure that they are in line with the DI(G)?

Answer:

The SeMPRO website <http://www.defence.gov.au/sempro/reporting/restricted.asp> has been amended to reflect the same wording as DI(G) PERS 35-4.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates - 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Spent convictions

Question reference number: 53

Senator: Kakoschke-Moore

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

There are exemptions from spent convictions legislation for most occupations - such as teachers, prison warders - where there are opportunities to abuse others. The April 2012 Supplement to Volume 1 of the DLA Piper Review recommended consideration be given to seeking exemption for Defence from spent convictions legislation.

1.1 Does Defence have any exemptions from Spent Convictions legislation?

1.2 Has that issue been considered in Defence?

- a. If yes - what was the outcome of that consideration?
- b. If no - then does that mean that individuals with convictions for domestic violence or sexual assault can apply for entry to the Defence Forces without having to disclose that history?

Answer:

The Commonwealth Spent Conviction Scheme is set out in Part VIIC of the *Crimes Act 1914* (the Act) and the *Crimes Regulations 1990* (the Regulations).

These provisions apply to the Australian Defence Force, but the Australian Defence Force can rely on certain specific exclusions from the scheme (via section 85ZZH (g) and (k) of the Act and sub-regulations 8(1) and (3) of, and Items 1(1) and 2 of Schedule 4 to, the Regulations).

This includes exclusions that are directly relevant to the recruiting and vetting processes. That is, the exclusions relate to:

- a. Assessing appointees or prospective appointees to a designated position. This exclusion applies to Commonwealth authorities (including the Australian Defence Force) and is applicable to the security vetting process used in Defence, or
- b. The suitability assessment of a person who will be employed or otherwise engaged in work that is likely to involve access to certain national security information. This exclusion applies to all Commonwealth authorities

- (including the Australian Defence Force) and is applicable by Defence policy to all applicants to join the Australian Defence Force; or
- c. The suitability assessment of a person who will occupy a position which will involve the care, instruction or supervision of minors. This exclusion is specific to the Australian Defence Force and is applicable to some applicants to join the Australian Defence Force (for example, those who will be involved with Australian Defence Force Cadets).

Essentially, Defence requires all persons applying to join the Australian Defence Force or who apply for a security clearance at or above the Negative Vetting One level to detail their criminal and service offence history. The applicable exclusions under the Spent Conviction Scheme mean that they are not excused from disclosing any previous offences (this would include sexual offences and offences characterised as or involving domestic violence). Moreover, all applicants are required to consent to a civilian police check for any criminal offence history. The exclusions from the Spent Conviction Scheme will apply to this police check.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates - 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Ministerial, Executive Coordination and Communications- staffing

Question reference number: 54

Senator: Gallacher

Type of question: provided in writing

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

1. Has there been any change to staffing levels in Ministerial and Executive Coordination and Communication since 1 July?
2. Has there been any change to staffing levels in Communication Branch?
3. Has there been any change to staffing levels in Defence media, the people responsible for responding to media queries?

Answer:

1. No.
2. Yes. From 1 July 2016 to 22 March 2017 there was an increase of three Full Time Equivalent positions.
3. Yes. From 1 July 2016 to 22 March 2017 there was an increase of 2.6 Full Time Equivalent positions.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates - 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Ministerial, Executive Coordination and Communications- media enquiries

Question reference number: 55

Senator: Gallacher

Type of question: provided in writing

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

1. What is the average length of time taken to respond to a media query today? How does that compare to your target? How does that compare to a year ago, and to two years ago?
2. What proportion of media responses need to be cleared by ministerial offices?
 - a. What is the average time taken for those responses to be cleared?
 - b. How does that compare to a year ago, and two years ago?

Answer:

Defence does not have a standardised timeframe for responding to media enquiries, nor targets. The time taken for responding to a media enquiry is dependent on a number of factors, including the journalist's deadline, which is sometimes flexible, not set, or unrealistic. Furthermore, adhering to journalists' deadlines can be impacted by operational pressures; complexity of the enquiry; and availability of the appropriate subject matter expert.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Ministerial correspondence

Question reference number: 56

Senator: Gallacher

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

1. What is your target time for responding to ministerial correspondence?
 - a. What proportion of correspondence meets that target?
 - b. How does that compare to a year ago?
2. Do you have a system in place to monitor correspondence that might be more urgent than others?
 - a. What is the target for that correspondence, and how are you going about meeting it?
 - b. How many urgent letters have been received since 1 July and how many have been responded to within the target time?

Answer:

1. The guidelines for preparing responses to ministerial correspondence are:
 - Urgent – five working days or less to Ministers' offices;
 - Standard – seven working days or less to Ministers' offices;
 - Routine – ten working days or less to Ministers' offices; and
 - Departmental – 20 working days or less to Ministers' offices.

The guidelines are determined by the Ministers' offices.

In 2016, around half of all correspondence met the guidelines.

2. Refer to the response to question 1 above. Between 1 July 2016 and 16 March 2017, 125 items of ministerial correspondence were registered as urgent. A total of 40 per cent met the guidelines.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Western Australia shipyards investment

Question reference number: 57

Senator: Gallacher

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

1. In February, The Prime Minister announced \$100 million for Defence facilities in Western Australia. What will that \$100 million buy?
 - a. How much this \$100 million will be spent on private facilities?
2. When was the decision to spend this \$100 million made?
 - a. Where does the appropriation for the \$100 million appear in the budget papers?
3. Did the department provide advice on how this \$100 million could be best spent?
 - a. If yes, when was this advice provided?
4. Who made the decision to spend this \$100 million?
 - a. Which strategy or study or evidence was used to make this decision?
5. Did Defence provide any advice on a location to make this announcement?
6. Any of the facilities involved have a back-up electricity source or generation on site or available?
 - a. If so, will any of the \$100 million be used to upgrade those back ups, sources, or other forms of electricity reliability?

Answer:

1. The \$100 million announced on 20 February 2017 was an initial investment into the infrastructure at HMAS *Stirling* and the Henderson Maritime Precinct in support of future capability. This initial investment was later expanded upon in October 2018, when the former Minister for Defence Industry – Christopher Pyne announced a comprehensive plan for the development of naval-related infrastructure in Western Australia, amounting to an estimated total of \$1.5 billion. This investment will include the following:
 - \$367 million to support the HMAS *Stirling* Redevelopment 3A Project. Current spend \$159 million;
 - \$143 million to develop facilities in support of the new replenishment vessels at HMAS *Stirling*;

- \$369 million to develop facilities in support of *Arafura* Class Offshore Patrol Vessels at HMAS *Stirling*;
- \$473 million to develop facilities in support of *Hunter* Class Frigates at HMAS *Stirling*; and
- \$160 million to develop a Capability Centre known as “Ship Zero” to support *Arafura* Class OPV’s and *Hunter* Class Frigates at the Henderson Maritime Precinct.

Planned investment over the 2019/20 FY includes \$100.8 million for the HMAS *Stirling* Redevelopment Project and \$108 million of the expected \$143 million investment to support the new Replenishment (MOSC) vessels (Supply Class Auxiliary Oiler Replenishment (Supply Class AOR)).

1a. At this time, Defence has no plans to invest directly in private shipbuilding facilities however, indirect Defence investment has and will occur through respective shipbuilding and sustainment programs. Such examples of this indirect commercial investment includes:

- Austal’s development of a facility in the suburb of Naval Base to support the construction of the *Guardian* Class Pacific Patrol Boats; and
- An \$80 million investment by Cimvec to develop a purpose built shipbuilding facility next to their current site at the Henderson Maritime Precinct to support the build of the *Arafura* Class Offshore Patrol Vessels.

2. This investment was a consequence of the 2016 Defence White Paper, and was formally announced by the former Turnbull Government on 20 February 2017.

2a. This appears within Serial 2 of Table 4 in Section 1.4 of the Defence Portfolio Budget Statements 2018-19 with further detail at Appendices D and E to the Budget Statements.

3. Yes.

3a. Defence provided advice in relation to the 2016 Defence White Paper, of which these investments are a consequence, and also in relation to individual Governmental project approvals.

4. The former Turnbull Government.

4a. The 2015 RAND Corporation Report – Australia’s Naval Shipbuilding Enterprise – preparing for the 21st Century, the 2016 Defence White Paper, the 2016 Integrated Investment Program and the 2016 Industry Policy Statement.

5. No.

6. Yes.

6a. The HMAS Stirling redevelopment project forms part of the Government's wider investment in naval-related infrastructure in Western Australia, and includes scope to improve power and services throughout the base.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: LAND 400 – Industry involvement

Question reference number: 58

Senator: Gallacher

Type of question: provided in writing

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

1. How have the government's Australian Industry involvement requirements been specifically imbedded in this procurement process?
2. Has the Australian Industry involvement been articulated in any documents?
3. Is there a requirement for a percentage of projects to be delivered by Australian Industry?
4. What is the potential for Australian industry involvement in Land 400 - noting that maximum Australian Industry participation would have been included under bids already ruled out?
5. Why did the Government rule out the Sentinel bid which had a high degree of Australian participation?
6. What were the reasons why GDLS were not permitted to compete in the next steps Land 400?
7. Why have local companies like EOS not been afforded the opportunity to be a part of Land 400 with their fixed remote weapons stations?
8. Is the Government aware of Elphinstone's metal bending and cutting capabilities? Do you see a role for them in Land 400? If not, why not?
9. Can you give an indication of what the likely geographical spread of work may be if there is Australian Industry involvement?

Answer:

1. Following the release of the 2016 Defence Industry Policy Statement in February 2016, Defence commissioned Deloitte Australia to undertake a review of the proposed Risk Mitigation Activity contracts to ensure opportunities for Australian industry were maximised.

The review found a clear and strong alignment between the proposed Risk Mitigation Activity program and the 2016 Defence Industry Policy Statement. However, Deloitte also recommended an additional four activities be included, requiring the shortlisted tenderers to:

- develop an ‘opportunity roadmap’ indicating opportunities for Australian industry to become involved in the LAND 400 acquisition and support supply chain for promulgation to Australian industry via the LAND 400 website;
- participate in Defence-facilitated showcase workshops throughout Australia, where Australian industry can propose their offerings for value for money participation in the tenderer’s acquisition and support supply chains;
- develop costed options for differing levels of Australian industry participation in the acquisition and support of LAND 400 Phase 2 which may include: a best price acquisition option, an option that includes Australian-made components, an assembled in Australia option, and an option for a higher level of Australian manufacturing; and
- identify opportunities for graduates, cadets or apprentices within the tenderer and its Australian supplier network of any future acquisition and support contracts.

These four additional activities were incorporated into the Risk Mitigation Activity contracts that were signed by the two shortlisted tenderers on 19 August 2016.

2. Australian industry involvement has been articulated in several LAND 400 documents including the Request for Tender, the Risk Mitigation Activity contracts with the shortlisted tenderers (where one of the major elements is the focus is on maximising Australian industry involvement), the Deloitte Review and the LAND 400 Industry Opportunity Roadmap (which was published on the LAND 400 website). Both shortlisted companies are required to provide their Australian Industry Capability Plans as part of their final submissions and these will be contractually binding on them.

3. There is no mandated percentage of Australian industry involvement required under LAND 400 Phase 2, however, Defence seeks to maximise opportunities for Australian industry.

Recent work by the Department, as part of the Risk Mitigation Activity, has significantly raised the likely level of Australian industry involvement in LAND 400 Phase 2. Defence-led industry capability showcase workshops were conducted around Australia in November and December 2016. At these workshops, 337 companies presented their products and services to the two shortlisted companies and their sub-contractor teams.

4. It is not correct to state that the maximum Australian industry participation would have been included under bids already ruled out. Defence does not comment publicly on tenders as the Conditions of Tender – which govern the release of such information – do not permit such public disclosure for obvious reasons.

Defence has always sought to maximise Australian industry involvement in Land 400. The Risk Mitigation Activity has a clear goal to maximise Australian industry involvement. See the answer to Question 1.

5. The level of Australian participation is not the sole discriminator in the tender evaluation process; compliance with Australian Industry Capability requirements was one of ten evaluation criteria. The Sentinel proposal was assessed as not as competitive as the two shortlisted tenderers against the evaluation criteria.

6. The GDLS tender was assessed as not as competitive as the two shortlisted tenderers against the evaluation criteria.

7. The LAND 400 Phase 2 tender was an open solicitation process for which EOS did not submit a bid. However, the EOS Remote Weapon Station systems were included by some of the tenderers within their proposals and are currently being considered as part of the Risk Mitigation Activity.

Despite personal invitation, EOS did not participate in the Deloitte Review of Australian industry involvement but they have been extensively engaged by senior Defence executives and officers including the Deputy Secretary Capability Acquisition and Sustainment Group, Deputy Secretary Strategic Policy and Intelligence, the Chief of Army and Head Land Systems.

8. Defence is very well aware of Elphinstone's capabilities. Numerous meetings and visits have been made to Elphinstone in Tasmania by the Deputy Secretary Capability Acquisition and Sustainment Group, Head Land Systems and the five Land Systems Division branch heads.

Defence has been active in promoting all Australian industry with the two LAND 400 Phase 2 shortlisted companies. This has included organising visits for both BAE Systems Australia and Rheinmetall Defence Australia to Elphinstone as well as Elphinstone's participation in the recent Defence led industry capability showcase events. However, the selection of Australian companies as subcontractors for any future acquisition or support contracts ultimately will be a commercial decision for the successful tenderer and will be based on the company's ability to meet the requirements.

9. The location of final manufacture or assembly will be a commercial decision for the successful tenderer.

Rheinmetall Defence Australia has announced it has shortlisted Queensland and Victoria as potential locations for its Military Vehicle Centre of Excellence. BAE Systems Australia has not made any public announcement of potential locations for manufacture or assembly.

Regardless of the location of the final assembly, there will be significant opportunities across Australia for involvement in LAND 400.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: LAND 400 – Capability

Question reference number: 59

Senator: Gallacher

Type of question: provided in writing

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2018

Question:

1. Will the size and weight of the Rheinmetall Boxer exclude it from a number of potential operational areas in our region? For example, would it be able to perform the task the ASLAV did in East Timor?
2. What circumstances and terrain would the Boxer be able to perform in?
3. Given the large size and weight, what are the potential transportation options for the Boxer? Would it fit within a C130 or a C17?
4. How many boxers could be transported by the landing craft which are part of the LHD capability?
5. Is it true that the Patria is an old design and there is a risk of acquiring an outdated platform that will have a limited use by date?
6. What is the estimated cost of Land 400?
7. What will be the process moving to phase 3 of Land 400? Given that the M113 are not deployable now, will this mean there is a capability cap?

Answer:

1. The LAND 400 Phase 2 Combat Reconnaissance Vehicles are being acquired to operate in a range of geographical areas to meet the Australian Army's requirements. The shortlisted vehicles are currently undergoing assessment as part of the Risk Mitigation Activity.

These tests do not currently indicate any exclusion of potential operational areas and suggests either of the shortlisted proposals would be able to operate in the combat reconnaissance role in East Timor.

2. The Boxer and the AMV 35 are both currently undergoing a broad range of testing as part of the Risk Mitigation Activity, focussing on (in priority order):

- a. Survivability of the Combat Reconnaissance Vehicle and the effectiveness of the protections offered against threats such as underbelly blast and ballistics firing.
- b. Integration of the necessary Australian battle-management networking to the Combat Reconnaissance Vehicle will be demonstrated through a tenderer-led demonstration to the Commonwealth of the integration of standard Army communication equipment.
- c. Lethality effects of the Combat Reconnaissance Vehicle, including accuracy and weapon effects analysis using certified ammunition types.
- d. User Evaluation that includes transportability, human factors, egress, ingress and tactical suitability using as close to the Australian role, configuration and environment as feasible.
- e. Vehicle performance, mobility, reliability, availability and maintainability, operational capabilities and limitations in particular electromagnetic environments, hot-wet environments and challenging terrains.
- f. Integrated logistics support will be assessed across the Test and Evaluation program against all aspects of fundamental inputs to capability.

Testing to date does not indicate any exclusion of potential operational areas, and suggests either of the shortlisted proposals would be able to operate in the combat reconnaissance role.

3. The LAND 400 Phase 2 shortlisted vehicles are both subject to strategic lift requirements. These are being tested as part of the Risk Mitigation Activity. The two most significant requirements are for them to be transported in the C-17 and the Canberra Class Landing Helicopter Docks. The testing aboard *HMAS Canberra* was successfully completed in December 2016, and C-17 testing is scheduled for May/June 2017. There is no requirement for the vehicle to be transported in the C-130 aircraft.
4. The requirement is for the Landing Helicopter Dock Land Craft to carry one Combat Reconnaissance Vehicle. This trial was conducted as part of the Landing Helicopter Dock trial.
5. The AMV 35 and Boxer variants undergoing testing are the current models available from the manufacturers. The designs are routinely updated, and Defence will continue to update and improve these vehicles through their life of type in order to maintain the operational relevance of the Army's mounted combat reconnaissance capability.
6. The 2016 Integrated Investment Program identified the indicative cost of LAND 400 Phase 2 as \$4-5 billion and LAND 400 Phase 3 as \$10-15 billion.
7. LAND 400 will provide a capability enhancement.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Defence training area expansion

Question reference number: 60

Senator: Gallacher

Type of question: provided in writing

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

1. Did the MoU with Singapore provide that Australia would specifically offer training at the two identified locations, Townsville Field Training Area and Shoalwater Bay Training Area?
 - a. Why were these two Defence Training Areas selected?
 - b. Why were other Training Areas not considered suitable?
2. When was the strategy of compulsory land acquisition first considered and whose suggestion was it?
3. When was advice provided to the Minister that compulsory land acquisition was under consideration and who provided the advice?
4. Military planners and engineers were able to identify a smaller area of land in the master planning process than that originally proposed in the land acquisition process.
 - a. Why was such a large area considered in the first place?
 - b. Had the analysis not been undertaken?
5. The Chief of Army considers expansion at the Townsville Field Training Area and the Shoalwater Bay Training Area to be necessary given the nature of weapons systems being used into the future and the fact they are being used to full capacity.
 - a. How is this expectation being managed – within Defence? Within the Department? Within the Minister's Office? Within the communities?
 - b. How many training areas does Defence have?
 - c. How many of those Defence Training Areas are being used to their full capacity?
 - d. Where are they located?
 - e. Why weren't these training areas considered suitable for the purposes of the MoU with Singapore?
6. The Minister has stated that local businesses will be given priority to deliver on infrastructure investment relating to training area expansion and upgrades. How will this policy decision be implemented?

Answer:

1. The signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Australian and Singapore governments on 13 October 2016 represented formal agreement by both countries for the Australia Singapore Military Training Initiative. Shoalwater Bay Training Area and Townsville Field Training Area were identified through initial planning to support increased access by Singapore to Australian training ranges and to enable concurrent armed forces training.

Consideration of factors including the Australian Defence Force's future capability requirements, Singapore's existing training footprint, location, environmental and seasonal constraints, supporting infrastructure, and logistics-support led to the selection of Shoalwater Bay Training Area and Townsville Field Training Area. In particular Defence is focused on developing these training areas because of their characteristics and proximity to major Defence locations and east coast centres. Shoalwater Bay Training Area is one of the few training areas in Australia that can support large scale amphibious operations training, which is important for developing the Australian Defence Force's new Landing Helicopter Dock ship capability.

Options to develop and utilise other training areas, including Cultana Training Area and Bradshaw Field Training Area, were considered. However, these training areas were not found to be suitable as they did not meet the specific training or sustainability requirements for the Australian Defence Force and Singapore Armed Forces.

Based on the suggestions from the community in the initial round of consultations, Defence is continuing to explore the viability of alternative sites in the vicinity of Townsville.

2. Compulsory land acquisition was considered as one option during initial planning. It was always the preference to purchase land from willing sellers off the open market, and as announced in February 2017 land will only be purchased from willing sellers.

3. June 2016.

4. Estimates of the likely and potential expansion areas were informed by initial planning only. It was always intended that these areas would be refined through Defence's planning process.

This preliminary phase of analysis provided the framework and foundation for the master planning activity. The master planning activity involved military planning combined with engineering and geographical analysis.

The master planning activity identified a number of measures to achieve the training outcomes for the Australian Defence Force and Singapore Armed Forces with a smaller expansion area around Shoalwater Bay Training Area and Townsville Field Training Area. These measures seek to maximise the use of the existing training areas through additional engineering works, revised scheduling, and simulated training activities to further limit the need for expansion.

5. Defence has previously publically outlined its expectation for investment in training areas and ranges. The 2016 Defence White Paper recognised the need to invest in Defence's training areas and ranges. The 2015 White Paper on Developing Northern Australia also committed to strengthening Defence's presence in northern Australia.

Defence manages approximately 100 training areas located across Australia, the majority of which are Commonwealth owned, with some being leased.

Defence acquires and disposes land to meet its training requirements, which in turn evolve as Defence capability needs develop. The capacity of Defence training areas varies as a result of changing operational and capability requirement levels, the training outcomes required for particular units, environmental and sustainability considerations and the nature of military equipment utilised. These factors mean high-use training areas may need to be closed temporarily at times. In any given year some training areas will be used to close to full capacity, while others may have some spare capacity – a balance that is managed across the Defence estate and driven by the type of training being conducted.

The master planning activity completed in February 2017 confirmed that Shoalwater Bay Training Area and Townsville Field Training Area were operating at capacity.

Information regarding consideration of other training areas is included in the response to question one.

6. Defence is committed to maximising the opportunities for local businesses through the implementation of this initiative.

The Memorandum of Understanding between the Australian and Singapore governments states that priority will be given to Australian commercial enterprises in the locality of the training areas, in support of both the development and the ongoing training phases.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Merchant Fleet

Question reference number: 61

Senator: Gallacher

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

1. Does the ADF consider there is any strategic value in maintaining a minimal level of Australian flagged merchant fleet capability to support the Defence forces in time of crisis or conflict, noting this is a central part of the US Defence and security policy through the US Military Sealift Command and in the UK through its Royal Fleet Auxiliary?
2. Australia has called on the merchant fleet in most conflict and humanitarian missions we have been involved in going back to WWII. Have the circumstances changed?
3. Is Defence certain it will not require additional troop/equipment transport capacity or fuel replenishment capacity in a future conflict?
4. With the rapid decline in Australian ship ownership, is it Defence's view that merchant fleet capability be given higher strategic consideration, including priority attention in the Australian Maritime Defence Council forum for advice to the Minister?

Answer:

1. The Australian Defence Force maintains a balanced and capable mix of air lift and sea lift assets to meet the Australian Defence Force's operational objectives. The 2016 Defence White Paper has identified enhancements of these capabilities to support the future force including upgrading and replacing existing assets, procurement of additional capability including new aircraft and, in the late 2020s, a new replenishment or logistic support ship.

The Australian Defence Force's current and future sea lift and replenishment capability is deemed appropriate for the size of the Australian Defence Force and the strategic operating environment now and into the future. However, if additional assets are required, the option remains to augment the existing force through a commercial arrangement such as that seen with HMAS *Jervis Bay* in 1999 and MV *Ocean Shield* in 2011-14.

2. The existing and planned Australian Defence Force force structure is consistent with recent and likely future Australian Defence Force tasks. In meeting these tasks in an increasingly complex and demanding environment, all Australian Defence Force assets must be able to operate coherently as a part of a joint force and, if necessary, with alliance partners. If required, to fill a specific niche or capability shortfall, augmentation of the force to meet specific operational circumstances will be considered on a case-by-case basis.
3. Defence cannot be certain that augmentation of the current or future force will be necessary. Notwithstanding, the 2015 Force Structure Review assessed the capabilities Defence will need in the future force by aligning Defence strategy, capability and resources. This informed the Government's affordable and balanced plan – the Integrated Investment Program - for a highly capable, agile and potent Australian Defence Force and Defence capability more broadly, to meet our future requirements.
4. Defence has strategically considered the merchant fleet capability and its applicability to the future force as part of the development of the 2016 Defence White Paper and Integrated Investment Program. This process has shown that the future capability needs of the Australian Defence Force to the 2030s will be developed in alignment with expected operational requirements. This may see the use of commercial assets such as merchant ships, albeit this is likely to be infrequent and in unique circumstances.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Ration packs

Question reference number: 62

Senator: Xenophon

Type of question: provided in writing

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

In respect of the Ration Pack tender:

1. When were the tender document released?
2. At what point were the project team made aware of pending changes to the Commonwealth Procurement Rules?
3. Is there any requirement for Defence to make tenderers to Defence aware of the Commonwealth Procurement Rules or any changes to them?
4. Was an addendum issued to participating tenders with regard to the new procurement rules?
5. It is understood that the tender Responses closed on 28 February 2017. Is this correct?
6. It is understood that part of the procurement processes is evaluation of the tender responses and that this evaluation will have commenced after the receipt of the tender responses? Is this correct?
7. Noting the evaluation must occur in accordance with law, can the Department confirm that evaluation will occur in accordance with the Commonwealth Procurement Rules in place at the time of the evaluation (i.e. CPR 17). If not, why not?

Answer:

1. 14 September 2016.
2. A Defence-wide notice (DEFGRAM) was released on 1 March 2017, advising that the new Commonwealth Procurement Rules took effect on 1 March 2017. It directed staff to relevant guidance and template changes to implement these requirements.

3. No; however, request documentation for procurements above the relevant procurement threshold generally indicates if the procurement is subject to Division 2 of the Commonwealth Procurement Rules.
4. No.
5. Yes.
6. Evaluation of tenders is undertaken only once the tender period has closed.
7. No, tender evaluation will occur in accordance with the request documentation and the Commonwealth Procurement Rules that were in place at the time of release of the request documentation.

In accordance with advice from the Department of Finance and normal practice when revisions are made to the Commonwealth Procurement Rules, the new Commonwealth Procurement Rules apply only to tenders released on, or after, release of any new Rules, in this case 1 March 2017.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Naval Shipbuilding Plan - Staff

Question reference number: 63

Senator: Xenophon

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

1. When did work on the Naval Shipbuilding Plan commence?
2. How many Full Time Equivalent Personnel have been working on the Naval Shipbuilding Plan:
 - a. In 2015/16
 - b. In 2016/17
3. Have any consultants or external advisors been involved in the naval shipbuilding plan?
 - a. Please detail this involvement.
 - b. Please provide details of the cost of that program?

Answer:

1. Analytical work to support the Government's consideration of naval shipbuilding matters commenced in 2015 and continued in 2016. The Department of Defence commenced drafting the Naval Shipbuilding Plan in the second half of 2016.

2a and b. Staff from across the Department of Defence and other Commonwealth agencies, including the Departments of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, Finance, Education and Training and Industry, Innovation and Science, have been involved in the development of the Naval Shipbuilding Plan. Within the Department of Defence, a small team of up to eight personnel have been involved on a full time basis in coordinating, consulting and developing the Naval Shipbuilding Plan.

3a and b. A number of organisations and individuals have provided research, analytical support and advice to the Department of Defence during the analysis and drafting phases of the Naval Shipbuilding Plan's development, including the RAND Corporation, Deloitte, BMT and Mr Jim McDowell, at a cost of approximately \$3.1 million. The Naval Shipbuilding Advisory Board was established on 22 October 2016, to provide advice to Government on all aspects of Naval Shipbuilding, with costs to date of \$481,167.

Senate Standing Committees on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Naval Shipbuilding Plan - Facilities

Question reference number: 64

Senator: Xenophon

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

In respect of the appointment of Mr. Jim McDowell, a director of Austal, to Government Advisor to the Naval Shipbuilding Plan:

1. Will the Naval Shipbuilding Plan make recommendations/determinations in respect of the building locations of any ships/submarines, and if so, does the Department concede that Austal might benefit in any way from:
 - a. The recommendation/determination of Henderson as a naval shipbuilding location?
 - b. Advance knowledge of such a recommendation/determination?
 - c. (Noting there is potential for Austal to invest in Techport), The recommendation/determination of Techport as a naval shipbuilding location?
 - d. (Noting there is potential for Austal to invest in Techport) Advance knowledge of such a recommendation/determination?

2. Will the Naval Shipbuilding Plan make recommendations/determinations in respect of the sustainment locations of any ships/submarines, and if so, does the Department concede that Austal might benefit in any way from:
 - a. The recommendation/determination of Henderson as a naval ship sustainment location?
 - b. Advance knowledge of such a recommendation?
 - c. (Noting there is potential for Austal to invest in Techport) The recommendation/determination of Techport as a naval ship sustainment location?
 - d. (Noting there is potential for Austal to invest in Techport) Advance knowledge of such a recommendation/determination?

3. Will the Naval Shipbuilding Plan make recommendations/determinations in respect of workforce requirements, and if so, does the Department concede that Austal might benefit in any way from an early understanding of the workforce requirements?

4. What access has Mr. McDowell been provided in respect of CASG submarine and shipbuilding documentation that are not otherwise available to other potential shipbuilders?
5. What access has Mr. McDowell been provided in respect of ASC capabilities and infrastructure that are not otherwise available to other potential shipbuilders?
6. What access has Mr. McDowell been provided to government policy documents that are not otherwise available to other potential shipbuilders?
7. Has Mr. McDowell been provided with Defence Restricted Network access in relation to his appointment as the Government Advisor to the Naval Shipbuilding Plan?
8. Has Mr. McDowell been provided with Defence Secret Network access in relation to his appointment as the Government Advisor to the Naval Shipbuilding Plan?
9. How many trips has Mr McDowell made to Canberra in relation to his role as the Government Advisor to the Naval Shipbuilding Plan?
10. In what class of travel have these trips been made?
11. Can Defence confirm that no Austral business was conducted on any Commonwealth funded trip to Canberra?
12. What is the total contract value for the appointment of Mr. Jim McDowell to Government Advisor to the Naval Shipbuilding Plan?
13. If the signatory on the contract is SES and above, please provide the name of the person that signed the contract?
14. Please provide details of the conflict-of-interest checks that were carried out in respect of Mr McDowell's appointment?
15. Please also provide the Committee relevant conflict-of-interest policy or guidance material for employees of companies to work as an advisor to Government?

Answer:

1. The Naval Shipbuilding Plan was released on 16 May 2017. The Plan does not specifically benefit Austral in any way.
2. No. The Naval Shipbuilding Plan was released on 16 May 2017. The Plan does not specifically benefit Austral in any way.
3. No. The Naval Shipbuilding Plan was released on 16 May 2017. The Plan does not specifically benefit Austral in any way.
4. None.
5. None.

6. No. Mr. McDowell was only provided access to early drafts of the Naval Shipbuilding Plan during its development.
7. Mr. McDowell already had access to the Defence Protected Network Access as part of his previous, and ongoing, engagements with the Department, including his membership of the First Principles Review Oversight Board.
8. Mr. McDowell already had access to the Defence Secret Network Access as part of his previous, and ongoing, engagements with the Department, including his membership of the First Principles Review Oversight Board.
9. Four trips to Canberra.
10. Business class.
11. The purpose of travel was to provide advice on the Naval Shipbuilding Plan's development.
12. The contract value for Mr McDowell's advice to Defence and the Government on the Naval Shipbuilding Plan's development is up to \$185,000.
13. Response provided in a letter from Defence to the Committee Chair of 9 May 2017.
14. Mr McDowell completed standard contract documentation, including a Declaration of Interests.
15. The Australian Government's procurement policy framework, specifically Ethics and Probity in Procurement, outlines the process for identification and management of actual, potential and perceived conflicts of interest. This policy framework can be found at <http://www.finance.gov.au/procurement/procurement-policy-and-guidance/buying/accountability-and-transparency/ethics-and-probity/practice.html>

Senate Standing Committees on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

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ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Naval Shipbuilding Plan – Civilian Shipbuilding

Question reference number: 65

Senator: Xenophon

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Is it the intention of Defence to encourage civilian shipbuilding at Techport to assist in continuity of build programs and amortization of infrastructure cost?

Answer:

No.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates - 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: F35

Question reference number: 66

Senator: Xenophon

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

1. What effect will the Defense Secretary's review on the F-35 program will have on the program here in Australia?
2. The new US Administration has concerns over the price of the F-35 program.
 - a. List each occasion in the past five years where Defence made expressed concern in writing to the Australian Government as to the price of the F-35?
 - b. List each occasion in the past five years where Defence made expressed concern in writing to the US Government as to the price of the F-35?
3. It was reported on 05 March 2017 that the RAAF Joint Strike Fighters that appeared at Avalon were not able to leave for their destinations on account of the prediction of lightning present at their intended destination.
 - a. Are these reports correct?
 - b. If so, why can't the F-35 fly with in presence of lightning?
4. During the recent deployment of F-22A Raptors to Australia, did the RAAF undertake formal airborne fly-off comparisons, using the F-22A's as the opposing force, with:
 - a. The Australian Super Hornets and
 - b. The two F-35A JSF aircraft (AU-01 and AU-02) that were in Australia at the same time?
 - c. If so, what were the results of such comparisons?
 - d. If not, why not?
5. Following Red Flag 16-3 and the recently completed Red Flag 17-1, citations in the media indicate that in these exercises foreign threat emulation did not consider an enemy employing the following threats:
 - 400 km range air defence missiles as deployed by the Russians in Syria; and,
 - Passive detection systems capable of tracking network terminals such as Link-16.
 - a. If not, please explain why the F-35A JSF is being flown in a benign environment with old threats.

Answer:

1. The outcome of the review is not yet known.

2a. Defence provides routine updates to government on the JSF Program.

2b. In the past five years Defence has not expressed concern in writing to the United States Government as to the price of the F-35.

3. All aircraft – including F-35A, FA-18F (Hornet) and EA-18G (Growler) - scheduled to depart Avalon for Amberley on the afternoon of 5 March 2017 were subject to normal flight planning requirements where the destination has specific weather conditions forecast. The forecast weather at Amberley at this time dictated that an alternate airfield be identified in the event that thunderstorms prevented a safe arrival and landing. The weather forecast across South East Queensland was sufficiently poor to raise the possibility that the F-35s would be diverted to an airfield where security provisions and compliance with the temporary lighting restrictions could not be met, and thus the decision was made to not take off until the weather cleared.

4. No.

5. Red Flag 17-1, where the F-35A participated for the first time, presented an advanced air defence threat comprising integrated surface to air systems and a highly proficient Aggressor air threat. The nature of the threats presented at Red Flag is relevant to the threats that would be encountered in contemporary operations.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates - 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: P-8 Aircraft

Question reference number: 67

Senator: Xenophon

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

1. Please provide an update on the status of the P-8 Maritime Patrol Aircraft Program? (Cost, schedule, performance concerns etc.)
2. In what years will aircraft be delivered to Australia?
3. On what date will P-8 operational capability reach a comparable basis to the current P-3C Orion operational capability?

Answer:

1. Aircraft - the program has delivered the first two Australian aircraft ahead of schedule, stationed at Royal Australian Air Force Base Edinburgh. The aircraft are being introduced into service over the coming months as the logistic support system continues to be established, and the aircraft capabilities are tested in the Australian environment.

Mission Support System – the first Mobile Tactical Operations Center has been delivered to Royal Australian Air Force Base Edinburgh.

Training Devices – Training Devices are currently in the final stages of production before being shipped to Royal Australian Air Force Base Edinburgh between July and December 2017.

Support Systems – all initial support systems are in place to support P-8A operations. Further refinement of these systems will develop as the capability increases in maturity and the full complement of aircraft and Operations Centers are delivered.

The Project is being managed within budget and ahead of schedule.

All remaining major systems are scheduled for delivery ahead of or in accordance with the agreed schedule.

2. The first Australian aircraft was contracted to be delivered in November 2016, several months ahead of the schedule. The aircraft was accepted in the United States on 27 September 2016, and officially arrived in Australia on 16 November 2016. All 12 aircraft are planned for delivery to Royal Australian Air Force Base Edinburgh in

South Australia by 2020. The second Australian aircraft arrived at Royal Australian Air Force Base Edinburgh on 10 March 2017.

Aircraft Deliveries per year:

2016: Aircraft number 1;

2017: Aircraft numbers 2, 3, 4 and 5;

2018: Aircraft numbers 6, 7, and 8;

2019: Aircraft numbers 9, 10, and 11; and

2020: Aircraft number 12.

3. The P-8A is scheduled to achieve Initial Operational Capability in 2019 and Final Operational Capability in 2022. The P-8A capability will be comparable to the AP-3C, to support the AP-3C withdrawal from service in 2019.

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ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Armidale Patrol Boats

Question reference number: 68

Senator: Xenophon

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

1. Please provide details of the design flaw?
2. What is the current status of this design flaw in terms of remediation?
3. Where was this remediation work carried out?
4. How many Armidales have not had remediation work carried out?
5. How much has this remediation work cost so far?
6. What is the total remediation budget?
7. What financial contribution has Austal or any other commercial entity made towards the remediation cost?

Answer:

1. The Armidale Class Patrol Boat Fleet has suffered extensive structural cracking in, and around the engine room and under the bonnet and gun plinth areas.
2. Nine of 13 Armidale Class Patrol Boats have been remediated, or are currently in remediation.
3. Six Armidale Class Patrol Boats had their remediation work carried out at ST Marine in Singapore. This work concluded late in the third quarter of 2016. The remaining seven Armidale Class Patrol Boats have, or will have, their hull remediation carried out at Henderson, Western Australia, by Austal; Austal's remediation work on the Armidale Class Patrol Boat Fleet commenced in the fourth quarter of 2016.
4. Four Armidale Class Patrol Boats have yet to commence the Remediation Program, with all remediation work planned to be complete by mid-2018.
5. \$34.1 million.
6. \$56 million.
7. None.

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ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Singapore

Question reference number: 69

Senator: Xenophon

Type of question: provided in writing

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

There have been intergovernmental discussions in respect of the cost of hosting the US Marines in Australia. In that context:

1. What is the likely cost of the land acquisition for expansion of the training area at Shoalwater Bay?
2. Are discussions taking place in respect of Singapore contributing to the cost of land acquisition at Shoalwater bay?
3. If so, what arrangements have been agreed?
4. What area of the Defence budget will bear the cost of the land acquisition?

Answer:

The United States Force Posture Initiatives and the Australia-Singapore Military Training Initiative are two separate bilateral programs. They are being implemented independently.

Under the *Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Military Training And Training Area Development In Australia*, signed by Australia and Singapore in October 2016, up to \$2.25 billion will be invested by the Singapore Government in the Townsville and Rockhampton regions, with construction and development activities expected to commence in 2019 and continue through to 2026. Singapore's investment will cover infrastructure development, purchases of land from willing sellers, and upgrades to training areas.

Singapore will cover the costs of any land purchased from willing sellers for the purpose of the initiative. All land, facilities and infrastructure will be owned by the Australian Government and will be accessible for priority use by the Australian Defence Force.

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ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: 9LV Combat Management System

Question reference number: 70

Senator: Xenophon

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

1. Which RAN ships classes are fitted with the 9LV Combat Management System
2. How many RAN ships are fitted the 9LV Combat Management System
3. How much has been spent on the procurement of 9LV Combat Management System
4. How much has been spent on the enhancement of 9LV Combat Management System over the past year, two years and five years
5. How much has been spent on the sustainment of the 9LV Combat Management System over the past year, two years and five years

Answer:

1. ANZAC Class and Landing Helicopter Dock Class ships are fitted with the 9LV Combat Management System.
2. Ten Royal Australian Navy ships are fitted the 9LV Combat Management System:
 - a. eight ANZAC Class ships:
 - i. HMAS *Anzac*;
 - ii. HMAS *Arunta*;
 - iii. HMAS *Warramunga*;
 - iv. HMAS *Stuart*;
 - v. HMAS *Parramatta*;
 - vi. HMAS *Ballarat*;
 - vii. HMAS *Toowoomba*; and
 - viii. HMAS *Perth*.

b. two Landing Helicopter Dock Class ships:

- i. HMAS *Canberra*; and
- ii. HMAS *Adelaide*.

3. The costs for the 9LV Combat Management System are commercially sensitive and are difficult to identify in isolation, as the 9LV is an integral part of the broader Combat System. The SEA 1448 Phase 2A and 2B ANZAC Anti-Ship Missile Defence project included new radar, upgraded combat management system, upgrades to the Operations Room and an Infra-Red Search and Track system for all ANZAC Class ships at a cost of just over \$1 billion.

4. See response to question 3.

5. See response to question 3.

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ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Combat Management System - AEGIS

Question reference number: 71

Senator: Xenophon

Type of question: provided in writing

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

1. Which RAN ships classes are fitted with the AEGIS Combat Management System?
2. How total RAN ships are fitted the AEGIS Combat Management System?
3. How much has been spent on the procurement of AEGIS Combat Management System?
4. How much has been spent on the enhancement of AEGIS Combat Management System over the past year, two years and five years?
5. How much has been spent on the sustainment of the AEGIS Combat Management System over the past year, two years and five years?

Answer:

1. The Hobart Class Destroyers are fitted with a significant number of United States Navy combat system elements; a portion of these elements make up the Aegis Combat Management System.
2. As above.
- 3&4. Aegis Combat Management System elements spend in the Hobart Class Destroyers was approximately \$US 200 million in total. To date, there has been no requirement to enhance the Aegis Combat Management System for Hobart Class Destroyers.
5. In the past 12 months, approximately \$US 1 million has been spent on preparing an update to the software elements in the Aegis Combat Management System. There was no expenditure on sustainment of the Hobart Class Destroyer Aegis Combat Management System in the previous two and five year periods.

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ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Combat Management System - AN/BYG

Question reference number: 72

Senator: Xenophon

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

1. Which RAN ships classes are fitted with the AN/BYG Combat Management System
2. How total RAN ships are fitted the AN/BYG Combat Management System
3. How much has been spent on the procurement of AN/BYG Combat Management System
4. How much has been spent on the enhancement of AN/BYG Combat Management System over the past year, two years and five years
5. How much has been spent on the sustainment of the AN/BYG Combat Management System over the past year, two years and five years

Answer:

1. The Collins Class Submarines are the only RAN vessels fitted with the AN/BYG-1 Tactical and Weapon Control System.
2. Five of the six Collins Class Submarines have been fitted with AN/BYG-1. The final installation in HMAS *Collins* is in progress, and is due for completion in 2018.
3. The cost to procure and install AN/BYG-1 for all six Collins Submarines is \$199 million.
4. Enhancement costs are not separately accounted for; these costs are included in the amounts given in response to question 5 below.
5. AN/BYG-1 costs funded by sustainment for the periods in question are:

2016-17	\$20.3m as at March 2017
2015-16–2016-17	\$39.5m
2012-13–2016-17	\$94.1m

***Note:** 2012-13 – 2013-14 are Accrual actuals, 2014-15 to present are Cash actuals.

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ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Hydrographic surveying

Question reference number: 73

Senator: Xenophon

Type of question: provided in writing

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Defence is in the process of replacing its hydrographic capability with an efficient combination of military and commercial hydrographic and oceanographic survey capabilities by having an Industry Day.

1. In respect of its internal capability (Hydrographic Ships, Survey Motor Launches and Survey Motor Boats, surveyors and support personnel and facilities)
 - a. What was the cost of running this capability over:
 - i. FY 13/14
 - ii. FY 14/15
 - iii. FY 15/16
 - b. What was the total area surveys over each of those financial years
 - i. In square nautical miles
 - ii. In percentage terms against the plan (i.e. Hydroscheme)
2. In respect of its commercial capability (e.g. LADS)
 - a. What was the cost of running this capability over:
 - i. FY 13/14
 - ii. FY 14/15
 - iii. FY 15/16
 - b. What was the total area surveys over each of those financial years
 - i. In square nautical miles
 - ii. In percentage terms against planned contracted requirements
3. What is the time frame over which commercialization of the current Navy tasking will take place?
4. What roles will be retained by the Navy?
5. What vessels will be retained by the Navy?

Answer:

Australia has an obligation under the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and the *Navigation Act 2012* to provide hydrographic services primarily to ensure the safety of navigation for mariners (known as the national survey task).

SEA 2400 Phase 1 (Hydrographic Data Collection Capability) is the project within the Government's 2016 Defence White Paper which plans to deliver both military and civilian hydrographic and oceanographic capabilities. The first capability element to be delivered by SEA2400 is the national survey task. Defence will partner with industry to grow and deliver a sustainable, productive and efficient program to support the national survey task under the proposed HydroScheme Industry Partnership Program. The Government is expected to approve the HydroScheme Industry Partnership Program in 2018-19.

1. In respect of its internal capability (Hydrographic Ships, Survey Motor Launches and Survey Motor Boats, surveyors and support personnel and facilities)

a. What was the cost of running this capability over:

i. 2013-14

Hydrographic Ships & Survey Motor Boats	\$30.703m
Survey Motor Launches	\$18.889m
Surveyors and Support Personnel Costs	\$29.274m
<i>(based on the average per capita costs within Navy)</i>	

Total Operational Costs **\$78.866m**

ii. 2014-15

Hydrographic Ships & Survey Motor Boats	\$40.726m
Survey Motor Launches (see Note 1)	\$28.488m
Surveyors and Support Personnel Costs	\$32.670m
<i>(based on the average per capita costs within Navy)</i>	

Total Operational Costs **\$101.884m**

iii. 2015-16

Hydrographic Ships & Survey Motor Boats	\$42.155m
Survey Motor Launches (see Note 1)	\$39.117m
Surveyors and Support Personnel Costs	\$34.848m
<i>(based on the average per capita costs within Navy)</i>	

Total Operational Costs **\$116.120m**

Note 1: Increase in Survey Motor Launch operational cost due to additional sustainment to support Planned Withdrawal Date to 2025.

1b. What was the total area surveyed over each of those financial years (see Note 2)
i. In square nautical miles

FY	Hydrographic Ships	Survey Motor Launch
2013-14	120	611
2014-15	349	407
2015-16	706	477

Note 2: The Hydrographic Ships are used to conduct continental shelf survey operations in deep water (to depths of 200 metres). The Survey Motor Launches conduct inshore survey operations (depths to 150 metres).

ii. In percentage terms against the plan (i.e. Hydroscheme)

FY	Hydrographic Ships	Survey Motor Launch
2013-14	27% (Note 3)	81%
2014-15	73%	71%
2015-16	100%	100%

Note 3: Hydrographic Ships tasked to priority Government directed border protection operations (OP RESOLUTE).

2a. In respect of its commercial capability (e.g. LADS) (see Note 4)

a. What was the cost of running this capability over:

i. 2013-14		
Laser Airborne Depth Sounder		\$9.947m
ii. 2014-15		
Laser Airborne Depth Sounder		\$10.419m
iii. 2015-16		
Laser Airborne Depth Sounder		\$13.217m

2b. What was the total area surveys over each of those financial years

i. In square nautical miles

FY	Flown Sorties	Square nautical miles
2013-14	150	4907
2014-15	180	6861
2015-16	140	6797

ii. In percentage terms against planned contracted requirements

FY	Percentage
2013-14	100%
2014-15	100%
2015-16	100%

Note 4: The Laser Airborne Depth Sounder flight is able to rapidly survey large areas of shallow, clear water (depths less than 70 metres) not suitable or efficient for survey ships to operate in.

3. The implementation of the HydroScheme Industry Partnership Program is scheduled to commence in 2019 increasing in scope and capability until the mid-2020s when an enduring capability is reached with industry.

Of note, as part of the current HydroScheme requirement to deliver large volume shallow water surveys, the Defence contract with *Fugro LADS* will continue through to 2019. In line with the HydroScheme Industry Partnership Program, coastal areas suitable for Laser Airborne Depth Sounder surveys will be an early option within the national survey task that will need to be contracted and delivered.

4. In accordance with the *Navigation Act 2012*, Defence (through the Hydrographer of Australia) will continue to be accountable to Government for the governance and delivery of national hydrographic services, including the survey, production and management of hydrographic products and services. Under the HydroScheme Industry Partnership Program, industry will contribute to the collection and processing of hydrographic survey data to enable the Hydrographer to more effectively and efficiently deliver against the *Navigation Act*. Defence will coordinate the prioritisation of the national stakeholder requirements (such as Australian Maritime Safety Authority, Australian Antarctic Division, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Ports Australia and the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority) and the execution of HydroScheme outcomes.

Navy's role in supporting the HydroScheme Industry Partnership Program will be limited to supplementing industry capability where it is deemed cost effective or necessary to maintain critical military survey skills.

5. The Defence White Paper 2016 requires Navy to progressively retire the current fleet of Hydrographic Survey vessels and smaller Survey Motor Launches in the early 2020s. As a consequence by the mid-2020s Navy will have very little vessel capability to contribute to the collection of the national HydroScheme requirement.

Navy's future capability will likely be a small number of non-specialist vessels with deployable hydrographic systems to support military collection activities, and a larger strategic military survey vessel supporting the collection of sensitive military hydrographic and oceanographic data for the planning and conduct of maritime military operations.

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ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Waste – Department of Defence.

Question reference number: 74

Senator: Xenophon

Type of question: provided in writing

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Given that government and opposition politicians have all raised concerns over time and had policies on government waste:

1. Is there a central government authority responsible for the elimination of waste?
2. If so:
 - a. Is there a government wide definition on the meaning of ‘waste’, and if so, what is that definition?
 - b. How does this central government authority monitor and manage waste within the Department?
 - c. Is there a central government mechanism (e.g. phone number, email address, web site) for public servants or contractors to report Departmental waste?
 - d. How much Departmental waste was identified by the central government authority in FY 13/14, FY 14/15 and FY 15/16?
3. If not:
 - a. Is there a departmental definition on the meaning of ‘waste’, and if so, what is that definition?
 - b. What are the Department’s arrangements for monitoring and managing waste?
 - c. Is there a central Departmental mechanism (e.g. phone number, email address, web site) for public servants or contractors to report Departmental waste?
 - d. How much waste was identified by the Department in FY 13/14, FY 14/15 and FY 15/16?
4. In either case:
 - a. Can Departmental officers or contractors report waste anonymously?
 - b. Are they afforded a protection if they do so?

Answer:

Q1 and 2:

Refer to the Department of Finance's response to Additional Senate Estimates Question F128.

Q3 and 4:

The key policy documents that underpin Defence's financial management arrangements are not framed in terms of defining 'waste' but, consistent with the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*, are framed in terms of promoting the proper use and management of public resources. For example, the Secretary of the Department of Defence has issued Accountable Authority Instructions to all Defence personnel that:

You must ensure that any actions or decisions you take in regard to financial management:

- a) will stand up to public scrutiny;*
- b) represent efficient, effective, economical and ethical use of public resources; and*
- c) contribute to Defence achieving its outcomes and outputs.*

Defence's arrangements to prevent, detect and respond to potential improper use or mismanagement of Commonwealth resources include: its financial controls framework; internal assurance arrangements and audit activities; and an intelligence-led fraud control program (including fraud risk assessments, Ethics and Fraud Awareness training and investigative capabilities).

Suspected improper use or mismanagement of Commonwealth resources can be reported within Defence as a notifiable incident or a disclosure under the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013*. Notifiable incidents and disclosures under the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013* with respect to the improper use and mismanagement of Commonwealth resources are assessed and managed by the Assistant Secretary Fraud Control.

- Disclosures can be made anonymously to the Defence Public Interest Disclosure Scheme by current and former: Defence Australian Public Service employees; Australian Defence Force members and contracted service providers.
- The *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013* provides statutory protections to disclosers including protection of identity, and protection against reprisal.
- Reports and disclosures can be made through a number of different mechanisms including contacting a dedicated Public Interest Disclosure telephone hotline and email address, submission of web-forms, or contact through internal and external postal addresses.

Defence also operates an Ethics Advice Contact telephone and email address providing advice on ethical issues including the proper use and management of public resources within Defence.

Details for the above reporting and advice mechanisms are promoted on Defence internal and external websites, through training and in Defence publications.

Allegations of improper use and mismanagement of Commonwealth resources, where determined to encompass fraud, are reported in the Defence Annual Report. For the 2013 – 2016 financial years, Defence’s determined fraud losses and recoveries were:

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Loss	\$1,400,422	\$480,937	\$535,766
Recovery	\$133,457	\$161,693	\$202,879

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ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: First Principles Review report

Question reference number: 75

Senator: Xenophon

Type of question: provided in writing

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question

In the First Principles Review the report [at page 16] stated: “In any event, the current waste and inefficiency will continue if Defence remains in its current form, as it is neither equipped nor organised to make efficient use of whatever funding levels are available to it”.

1. Can Defence please quantify the waste and inefficiency being referred to in this report (one presumes it was identified to Defence or Defence sought to understand the claim)
2. What has been done since this report was published?

Answer:

1. “...waste and inefficiency...” as cited on page 16 of the First Principles Review report refers to the additional processes created to defray risk as described on page 15 of the report.
2. As at 30 March 2017, Defence has implemented 59 of the 75 recommendations agreed or agreed-in-principle by the Government as listed on page nine of the report. Defence is currently on-track to have implemented the 75 recommendations by 1 July 2017.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

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ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Departmental functions

Question reference number: 77

Senator Bilyk

Type of question: provided in writing

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

In relation to expenditure on any departmental functions or official receptions etc since 1 October 2016, can the following please be provided:

1. List of functions;
2. List of attendees;
3. Function venue;
4. Itemised list of costs (GST inclusive);
5. Details of any food served;
6. Details of any wines or champagnes served including brand and vintage; and
7. Details of any entertainment provided.

Answer:

As recorded on the Defence Gifts, Hospitality and Sponsorship register, the value of official functions and official receptions from 1 October 2016 to 31 March 2017 was \$300,011 (Goods and Services Tax exclusive).

Questions 1, 2, 3 and 4:

An itemised list of functions and receptions including numbers of attendees as recorded in Defence's hospitality register from 1 October 2016 to 31 March 2017 is at Attachment A.

Questions 5, 6 and 7:

To provide a response, for the requested level of detail to these questions, would be an unreasonable diversion of Departmental resources.

Register for Hospitality Provided 1 October 2016 to 31 March 2017

Date hospitality provided	Location of hospitality	Purpose of hospitality	Value of hospitality	Type of hospitality	Number of Defence attendees	Number of external attendees
15/10/2016	Picnic Bay SLSC, Townsville QLD	VIP function associated with the Townsville Airshow and Townsville 150 celebrations	\$ 28,260.00	Refreshments, finger food and dinner	50	200
19/10/2016	Navy Training Systems Centre Randwick Barracks, NSW	Industry Briefing for the procurement of EW Training Services	\$ 412.50	Morning tea	17	57
28/10/2016	RAAF Base Townsville	Launch of White Ribbon North Queensland Silhouette Tour	\$ 250.00	Morning tea	12	7
5/11/2016	Briarcliffe (official ACAUST residence at RAAF Base Glenbrook)	The Air Commander will host pre-dinner official function prior to the RAAF Glenbrook Spring Ball	\$ 300.00	Beverages & antipasto platter	10	5
9/11/2016	O'Malley Residence ACAUST	Air Command Board 4/16 Dinner hosted by the Air Commander at his residence in Canberra for all ACB attendees	\$ 2,300.00	Official dinner	16	4
16/11/2016	34SQN Canberra	Ministerial Press Conference	\$ 227.27	Morning tea	35	15
17/11/2016	RAAF WILLIAMTOWN	4SQN 100th Anniversary	\$ 1,029.55	Dinner	89	33
18/11/2016	ARC Hostie, Penang, Malaysia	White Ribbon Luncheon	\$ 132.00	Lunch	40	2
23/11/2016	Wagga Wagga	Air Marshal Symposium (21 retired AVMS attending)	\$ 7,700.00	Lunch and dinner	43	21
25/11/2016	RMAF Base Butterworth	November Fun Run lunch and water	\$ 465.32	Lunch and water	176	50
29/11/2016	Briarcliffe (official ACAUST residence at RAAF Base Glenbrook)	Emergency Services Function	\$ 3,271.00	Dinner	10	28
9/12/2016	Harbourview, Newcastle NSW	Six VIP Guests to attend Graduation Dinner for Initial Fighter Course	\$ 425.00	Dinner	80	6
7/02/2017	Officers Mess RAAF Base Edinburgh SA	Airside Experience in conjunction with Youth Opportunities	\$ 191.00	Lunch	10	10
1/03/2017	Generous Squire, 397 Murray Street, Perth WA	hosting of USN foreign dignitaries, CTF 72 CDR and staff visiting Australia	\$ 417.00	Dinner	5	5
31/03/2017	Australian RAAF Bases	96th Air Force Birthday	\$ 130,000.00	Lunch/dinner/afternoon garden party	1200	1700
27/10/2016	Jezzine House	Enhance the professional relationship army and Defence support staff in the Townsville region	\$ 210.71	Morning tea	3	37
10/11/2016	Barnard House, Duntroon, ACT	International Engagement Dinner for LTGEN Berger - MARFORPAC	\$ 908.90	Dinner	5	4
11/11/2016	Robertson Barracks	BBQ Dinner post farewell parade for personnel deploying on TGT-4	\$ 11,273.90	Dinner	400	400
11/11/2016	Gallipoli Barracks	Unit Welfare Board	\$ 187.03	Morning tea	20	5
12/11/2016	Holsworthy Barracks Officers Mess	The Regiment hosted alumni & guests who maintain Army links with various external organisations, including University of Sydney and the SUR Regimental Council	\$ 680.00	Regimental dinner. Hospitality for only VIP 17 x \$40 pax	80	40
18/11/2016	Mantra Restaurant Woolloomooloo	MARSOC Visit COL Bourne and MGYSGT Root	\$ 589.00	Official dinner	2	2
26/11/2016	Puckapunyal Military Area (PMA)	Formal parade to mark consecration and presentation of the 4th/19th Prince of Wales' Light Horse Regiment new guidon (banner). Part of Centenary of ANZAC celebrations.	\$ 5,066.19	Morning tea, bbq lunch and afternoon tea	175	325
26/11/2016	Jezzine House Townsville	Continue engaging with key stakeholders within the Townsville community.	\$ 2,721.28	Dinner	27	122
8/12/2016	Barnard House, RMC, Canberra	Defence Entrepreneurial Forum - Australia	\$ 1,321.94	Dinner	13	1
10/02/2017	Gallipoli Barracks, 2/14 LHR HQ BLD O023	Unit Welfare Board	\$ 234.55	Morning tea	20	10
24/02/2017	RMC Duntroon	Relationship building and International Engagement outcomes	\$ 1,818.18	Official reception	12	48
1/03/2017	Gallipoli Barracks, Enoggera QLD	Stakeholder function	\$ 8,909.47	Army Birthday Stakeholders function	63	102
15/11/2016	RAAF Williams Laverton Victoria	Presentation	\$ 400.00	Morning tea	40	0
16/11/2016	Ottoman, Canberra	Official Dinner hosting the Chinese Commander Theatre Command, General Wang Jiaocheng	\$ 1,177.00	Dinner	10	10
9/12/2016	Marlborough Hall	Landowner/Leaseholder Engagement Sessions	\$ 229.17	snacks and tea and coffee	8	40
14/12/2016	Dalrymple Trade Training Centre	Landowner/Leaseholder Engagement Sessions	\$ 55.26	Landowner/Leaseholder engagement sessions	8	30
24/02/2017	Campbell Park Offices, Canberra	Official Launch of COMPAS	\$ 245.55	Cake	50	10

25/04/2017	Simpson Barracks	ANZAC Day	\$ 800.00	Breakfast	50	30
24/10/2016	R2-6-D001	Catering for CASEP Workshop	\$ 227.27	Lunch and beverages	4	7
2/11/2016	Brisbane & Amberley	Final event of the Hornet Senior Partnering Board to reflect and reinforce the partnering ties and provide closure to the extensive week of conferences and meetings hosted by CoA.	\$ 1,502.00	Transport and dinner	15	20
15/11/2016	On Red, 50 Red Hill Drive, Red Hill Lookout	Hosting dinner for F-35 initial operating, testing and evaluation executive committee conference	\$ 8,400.00	Dinner	5	65
15/11/2016	Australian War Memorial	Icebreaker event for F-35 initial operating testing and evaluation executive committee conference	\$ 7,915.55	Tour and refreshments	5	65
16/11/2016	BP25-G-Large Training Room	Catering for two day EXCOM Conference (F-35 initial operating testing and evaluation executive committee)	\$ 6,828.00	Morning tea, lunch, afternoon tea	5	65
28/03/2017	Army Navy Country Club, Arlington VA, USA	JSEB reception to celebrate the arrival of the F-35 in Australia	\$ 4,607.40	Official reception	4	55
7/10/2016	Blamey Square, Russell Offices	Special Event - BBQ in spt of Mental Health Day	\$ 669.12	Special Event BBQ	400	100
24/10/2016	Bridges House	Dinner in honour of GEN Nurmantyo, Commander of the Indonesian Military	\$ 1,866.76	Dinner	10	10
21/11/2016	Bridges House	Official hospitality for Snowy Hydro South Care	\$ 1,868.14	Dinner	9	9
23/11/2016	Bridges House	Official hospitality in honour of MAJGEN Lere, Timor Leste CDF	\$ 957.89	Dinner	6	6
5/12/2016	Bridges House	Reception in honour of the Service Attache's & Advisors Group (SAAG)	\$ 4,262.71	Dinner	60	0
14/10/2016	Adelaide	Meeting with builders to discuss plans	\$ 186.85	Lunch	3	2
14/10/2016	Ipswich	Regional consortium meeting	\$ 15.09	Morning tea	5	4
18/10/2016	Canberra	Meeting with consultant	\$ 185.27	Lunch	1	1
19/10/2016	Sydney	Sale and lease back seminar	\$ 825.00	Snacks and tea and coffee	1	55
19/10/2016	Toowoomba	Mount Lofty Council meeting	\$ 29.18	Coffee	2	6
20/10/2016	Sydney	Meeting with Defence Relocations and Housing Managers	\$ 44.47	Coffee and sandwiches	2	2
4/11/2016	Melbourne	Defence Housing - forum	\$ 226.77	Lunch	4	11
4/11/2016	Melbourne	Sale and lease back seminar	\$ 222.33	Muffins, tea and coffee	1	30
4/11/2016	Melbourne	Defence Housing - forum	\$ 97.29	Lunch	4	11
4/11/2016	Sydney	Meeting with contractors	\$ 52.99	Sandwiches and wraps	4	24
8/11/2016	Sydney	Meeting with contractors	\$ 336.87	Lunch	4	24
8/11/2016	Newcastle	Urban Development Institute meeting	\$ 168.60	Lunch	2	13
8/11/2016	Sydney	Design and planning workshop	\$ 31.36	Coffee	8	3
11/11/2016	Ipswich	Maintenance contractor briefing	\$ 168.18	Snacks	2	35
12/11/2016	Sydney	Floor plan review meeting	\$ 280.36	Lunch	38	4
15/11/2016	Canberra	Sale and lease back seminar	\$ 660.00	snacks and tea and coffee	1	55
15/11/2016	Adelaide	Regional housing forum meeting	\$ 143.77	Lunch	3	7
15/11/2016	Sydney	Sale and lease back seminar	\$ 60.00	snacks and tea and coffee	1	70
15/11/2016	Adelaide	Regional housing forum meeting	\$ 35.20	Morning tea	3	7
16/11/2016	Batehaven (Batemans Bay)	Executive retreat	\$ 696.16	Dinner	16	4
16/11/2016	Sydney	10 year PCC review (1 of 2)	\$ 33.12	Morning tea	6	3
17/11/2016	Wagga Wagga	Contractor briefing	\$ 181.10	Snacks	4	19
18/11/2016	Toowoomba	Maintenance contractor briefing	\$ 277.91	Lunch	1	19
18/11/2016	Ipswich	Unit Housing Officer meeting	\$ 56.00	Lunch	3	5
25/11/2016	Sydney	10 year PCC review (2 of 2)	\$ 33.12	Morning tea	6	3
28/11/2016	Canberra	Housing provisioning meeting	\$ 108.66	Lunch	7	6
6/12/2016	Mawson Lakes South Australia	Consortium meeting with stakeholders	\$ 131.17	Lunch	3	2
8/12/2016	Wodonga - Vic	Contractors networking event	\$ 70.55	Nibbles and lunch	3	30
13/12/2016	Carrington NSW (Newcastle)	Meeting with consultant	\$ 29.18	Lunch	2	1
15/12/2016	Adelaide	Meeting with "Renewal SA"	\$ 53.17	Lunch	2	1
19/12/2016	Canberra	End of year networking and thank you with Defence Community Organisation	\$ 38.48	Snacks and nibbles	4	2
23/12/2016	Canberra	Breakfast meeting with Director General of Defence Community Organisation	\$ 42.98	Breakfast	1	1
20/01/2017	Canberra	Strategy meeting	\$ 43.54	Lunch	2	1
25/01/2017	Canberra	Strategy meeting	\$ 28.72	Lunch	1	1
4/02/2017	Thornton NSW	Wirraway event	\$ 709.20	Morning tea, lunch, afternoon tea	5	80
6/02/2017	Melbourne	National valuation "Opteon Property Group" meeting	\$ 43.55	Lunch	13	2

8/02/2017	Canberra (period covers 8 to 9 Feb 17)	Conference	\$ 851.33	Lunch	17	2
9/02/2017	West Ryde - Sydney	Sales and lease back seminar	\$ 324.23	snacks and tea and coffee	3	85
9/02/2017	Melbourne	Executive meeting	\$ 36.87	Breakfast	1	1
4/10/2016	HMAS Creswell, Jervis Bay, NSW	New Entry Officers Course - 55 Official Reception for Getting division course attendees	\$ 1,593.55	Official reception	39	18
6/10/2016	HMAS Creswell, Jervis Bay, NSW	New Entry Officers Course - 55 Official Reception for Rankin division course attendees	\$ 1,597.28	Official reception	40	15
26/10/2016	Navy House, ACT	Official dinner to host Singapore Navy delegation on their counterpart visit in Australia	\$ 846.52	Dinner	7	5
27/10/2016	Sydney, NSW	Official dinner to host Chief of Singapore Navy on his counterpart visit in Australia	\$ 1,903.48	Dinner	7	3
7/11/2016	Onboard MV Admiral Hudson - Sydney Harbour	Commander Australian Fleet's official lunch to host the visiting Canadian Fleet Commander and to maintain friendly relations with the Canadian Navy.	\$ 569.03	Lunch	5	3
9/11/2016	New Acton, ACT	Official dinner to host The Five Eyes Personnel Working Group participants	\$ 1,200.91	Official dinner	7	6
12/10/2016	Poppy's Room, Create Consultants, Canberra	Ice breaker reception	\$ 1,963.64	Ice breaker reception	8	10
13/10/2016	Grazing at the Royal Hotel, Gundaroo NSW	Hosted dinner	\$ 506.82	Hosted dinner	8	11
14/10/2016	Mezzalira Ristorante Canberra	Official dinner	\$ 1,100.00	Official dinner	3	8
16/10/2016	Embassy of Australia, Paris, France	Team Defence Australia hosting a welcome brief and reception prior to the opening of the Exhibition Euronaval 2016. Companies attending under the Defence SA Pavilion, Primes from the European region including DCNS, other industry guests	\$ 3,370.06	The Welcome brief and reception will be held prior to the opening of the exhibition Euronaval 2016	12	80
17/10/2016	Marble and Grain Restaurant, Canberra	Hosted dinner	\$ 387.55	Hosted dinner	3	4
18/10/2016	Ottoman Restaurant, Canberra	Hosted dinner	\$ 1,915.45	Hosted dinner	9	16
19/10/2016	Ottoman Restaurant, Canberra	Hosted dinner	\$ 554.55	Hosted dinner	5	2
23/10/2016	Canberra Rex Hotel (POC Anita Lewan 02 6265 6272) KT	Phillipines Defence Cooperative Working Group. Under Defence Cooperation Program, Australia funds the participation of the full Phillipines delegation	\$ 3,050.00	Accomodation at Rex Hotel Canberra City	0	10
24/10/2016	Canberra Rex Hotel (POC Anita Lewan 02 6265 6272) KT	Phillipines Defence Cooperative Working Group (one day conference). Under the Defence Cooperation Program, Australia funds the participation of the full Phillipines delegation.	\$ 1,587.00	Morning and afternoon tea, lunch, coffee, tea and water	10	13
27/10/2016	Blackfire Restaurant, Braddon	Hosted dinner	\$ 1,613.18	Hosted dinner	8	12
25/11/2016	Canberra	Counterpart networking	\$ 263.77	Hosted afternoon tea	5	82
5/12/2016	Temporada Restaurant Moore St Canberra City	Official dinner	\$ 372.00	Official dinner hosted by Australia	3	2
5/12/2016	Wattle Room, Russell 2, Canberra	Hosting Singaporean delegation	\$ 238.00	Lunch and afternoon tea	5	2
1/03/2017	Hilton Hotel, Cairns, Australia	As part of Australia's obligations to host the Proliferation Security Initiative's Annual Asia-Pacific Exercise Pacific Protector 2017 Final Planning Conference	\$ 3,360.00	Morning tea, lunch, afternoon tea	5	30
1/11/2016	OnRed, Canberra	Five Eyes International Counter Improvised Threat Steering Committee and Attack the Network Heads of delegation.	\$ 2,872.00	Dinner	5	16
14/11/2016	VBM Sgt Mess	Morning tea with Minister Pyne	\$ 531.94	Morning tea	100	20
23/11/2016	Kununurra	To enable direct engagement with current and prospective employers of Reserves as well as other key members of the Kununurra business community	\$ 2,500.00	Beverages and snacks	9	51
2/12/2016	VBM Officers Mess	Annual Christmas function	\$ 1,818.18	Dinner	50	20
5/12/2016	Marble & Grain - Canberra City ACT	ADHREC end of year review activity and dinner	\$ 615.09	Dinner	7	4
5/12/2016	Marble & Grain Canberra City ACT	ADHREC End of Year review activity and dinner	\$ 559.17	Dinner	7	4
27/02/2017	Australian War Memorial	Preparedness Forum networking function	\$ 3,510.00	Official reception	59	4
1/03/2017	The Boathouse, Canberra	Host AC CAP NZ	\$ 637.50	Dinner	3	3
2/03/2017	DITC, RAAF Base Williams Laverton	VIP visit GEN Khin Aung Myint CIC Myanmar Air Force	\$ 102.55	Morning tea	4	4
			TOTAL \$ 300,011.45			

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Plants and gardens - Department

Question reference number: 78

Senator: Bilyk

Type of question: provided in writing

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

1. What was the total cost (GST inclusive) of acquiring and maintaining indoor plants for all departmental premises in calendar year 2016?
2. What was the total cost (GST inclusive) of external gardens and landscaping for all departmental premises in calendar year 2016?

Answer:

1. For the 2016 calendar year the cost of hiring, acquiring and maintaining indoor plants was \$44,317.02 (Goods and Services Tax inclusive).
2. Defence has a responsibility to manage land and environment on all Australian Defence Estate, comprising of approximately 380 properties and in excess of 2.7 million hectares of land. The Defence land management base services budget for the 2016 calendar year was \$92.36 million (Goods and Services Tax inclusive).

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Plants and Gardens - Ministers

Question reference number: 79

Senator: Bilyk

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

What was the total cost (GST inclusive) of acquiring and maintaining indoor plants for ministerial offices in calendar year 2016? Please provide separate figures for each Minister's office in the portfolio, covering ministerial offices both at Parliament House and elsewhere.

Answer:

The total expenditure on plants for the Defence portfolio Ministers for the 2016 calendar year was \$1,174.71 (GST inclusive):

- The Minister for Defence - \$973.83;
- The Minister for Defence Industry - \$200.88; and
- The Minister for Defence Personnel – nil.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Subscriptions

Question reference number: 80

Senator: Bilyk

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

What was the total cost (GST inclusive) of subscriptions to print and online news services, newspapers, magazines, journals and periodicals etc in calendar year 2016 for the Department? Please provide a complete list of each service to which the Department subscribed.

Answer:

Defence's total expenditure on subscriptions from 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016 is listed in the table below:

	Total Paid (\$000)
Library Subscriptions	\$ 1,933
Newspaper Subscriptions	\$ 336
Magazine Subscriptions	\$ 141
Total	\$ 2,410

Note: all amounts are Goods and Services Tax Exclusive.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Subscriptions – Ministers

Question reference number: 81

Senator: Bilyk

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

What was the total cost (GST inclusive) of subscriptions to print and online news services, newspapers, magazines, journals and periodicals etc in calendar year 2016 for Ministers in the portfolio? Please provide a complete list of each service to which ministerial offices subscribed.

Answer:

The total cost (GST inclusive) of subscriptions to print and online news services, newspapers, magazines, journals and periodicals in calendar year 2016 for Ministers in the portfolio was \$28,224.18.

Online subscriptions include \$4,881.00 for on-line news services shared by all ministerial offices.

The table below provides a complete list of each service to which ministerial offices are subscribed:

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ The Adelaide Advertiser○ The Age○ The Australian○ Courier Mail○ Canberra Times○ The Financial Review○ Herald Sun (Melbourne)○ Sydney Morning Herald○ The Daily Telegraph○ The Spectator○ The Economist○ West Australian |
|--|

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates - 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Gifts

Question reference number: 82

Senator: Bilyk

Type of question: provided in writing

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

1. What was the total cost (GST inclusive) of all gifts purchased for use by departmental officials in calendar year 2016?
2. Can an itemised list of gifts and costs thereof (GST inclusive) please be provided?
3. Who was the recipient of each gift?
4. For what purpose was each gift given?

Answer:

1. As recorded on the Defence Gifts, Hospitality and Sponsorship register, the value of the gifts provided by Defence officials in the course of official business was \$16,688 (Goods and Services Tax exclusive) during 2016. The Defence Gifts, Hospitality and Sponsorship register is maintained as Goods and Services Tax exclusive.

2-4. An itemised list of gifts as recorded in Defence's gift register during 2016 is at [Attachment A](#).

Register for Gifts Provided 1 Jan 2016 to 31 Dec 2016				
Date Provided	Cost GST Excl	Item	Recipient	Purpose
Air Force				
22/02/2016	\$ 36.00	Wooden business card holder	COL Joko Tarakanto	Counterpart gift
22/02/2016	\$ 36.00	Wooden business card holder	COL Riva Yanto - Indonesian Defence Attache to Australia	Counterpart gift
22/02/2016	\$ 50.00	RAAF tie & cufflinks	GPCAPT Steve Cook - Air Force Australian Defence Attache to Indonesia - Australian Embassy Jakarta	Gift presented by Chief of Air Force to Defence Attache' in gratitude for work undertaken organising programs for official Chief of Air Force counterpart visits overseas
22/02/2016	\$ 36.00	Wooden business card holder	Col Lam Pei Sien - Singapore Defence Attache to Australia	Counterpart gift
22/02/2016	\$ 20.00	CAF gold pen	WGCDR Michael Cawley - Australian Defence Attache to Singapore - Australian High Commission	Gift presented by Chief of Air Force to Defence Attache' in gratitude for work undertaken organising programs for official Chief of Air Force counterpart visits overseas
22/02/2016	\$ 80.00	Crystal plaque	Gen Andre Lanata - Chief of Staff - France	Counterpart gift
22/02/2016	\$ 45.00	Framed boomerang	ACM Agus Supriatna, Chief of Staff Indonesian Air Force - Chief of Staff - Indonesia	Personal gift
22/02/2016	\$ 60.00	Boxed wooden JSF plaque	ACM Agus Supriatna, Chief of Staff Indonesian Air Force - Chief of Staff - Indonesia	Conterpart gift
22/02/2016	\$ 50.00	RAAF tie & cufflinks	Col David Hay - Defence Attache to Singapore	Gift presented by Chief of Air Force to Defence Attache' in gratitude for work undertaken organising programs for official Chief of Air Force counterpart visits overseas
22/02/2016	\$ 80.00	Crystal plaque	Gen Sugiyama - Chief of Staff - Japan	Counterpart gift
22/02/2016	\$ 80.00	Crystal plaque	LTGEN Michael Hood - Chief of Air Force - Canada	Counterpart gift
22/02/2016	\$ 110.00	Akubra hat	MAJGEN Hoo Cher Mou - Chief of Air Force - Singapore	Personal gift
3/03/2016	\$ 270.00	Framed pictures of Australian prominent landscape (Opera House, Sydney Harbour Bridge and Uluru/Ayers Rock)	CDR JASDF, CDR USAF, Base Commander, Andersen AFB Guam	Gifts for nations participating in Exercise Cope North 16
20/03/2016	\$ 20.00	Gold plated eucalyptus leaf	GEN Robinson - COMPACAF - USA	Personal gift
25/04/2016	\$ 20.00	Gold CAF pen	Wgcdr Carol Abraham - NZ Defence Attache to Australia	Counterpart gift
25/04/2016	\$ 15.00	Leather business card holder	Wgcdr Garside - Australian Defence Attache to NZ	Counterpart gift

Date Provided	Cost GST Excl	Item	Recipient	Purpose
25/04/2016	\$ 50.00	Tie & cufflinks	GPCAPT John Davidson - Australian Defence Attache to New Zealand	Gift presented by Chief of Air Force to Defence Attaché' in gratitude for work undertaken organising programs for official Chief of Air Force counterpart visits overseas
25/04/2016	\$ 140.00	Miniature Air Force sword	Air Vice-Marshal Micahel Yardley - Ex-CAF - New Zealand	Counterpart gift
25/04/2016	\$ 100.00	AFL football	Air Vice-Marshal Michael Davies - CAF - New Zealand	Counterpart gift
25/04/2016	\$ 20.00	Gold CAF pen	LtCol Patrice Traker - French Embassy - France	Counterpart gift
25/04/2016	\$ 20.00	Gold CAF pen	Mairi Cunningham - Aus Embassy in France	Counterpart gift
25/04/2016	\$ 80.00	Crystal plaque	Air Warfare Centre - France	Counterpart gift
25/04/2016	\$ 45.00	Gold CAF pen, lapel pin, double coin box	Aircdre Lesellier - Escort Officer - France	Counterpart gift
25/04/2016	\$ 35.00	Didgeridoo	Gen Andre Lanata - Chief of Air Force - France	Counterpart gift
10/05/2016	\$ 20.00	Wooden plaque	Air 1st Marshal Chairil Anwar	Counterpart gift
24/05/2016	\$ 20.00	Multi-tool	Ftlt Smith - ADC - UK	Official gift
24/05/2016	\$ 10.00	Scarf	Ftlt Clarkson - ADC - UK	Official gift
24/05/2016	\$ 110.00	Perri Cutten scarf	Mrs Welsh - wife of GEN Welsh - CAF - USA	Personal gift
24/05/2016	\$ 140.00	Miniature Air Force sword	GEN Welsh - CAF - USA	Official gift
24/05/2016	\$ 100.00	AFL football	GEN Welsh - CAF - USA	Personal gift
24/05/2016	\$ 50.00	Tie & cufflinks	Gpcapt Rich Pratley - Australian Defence attache to UK	Official gift
24/05/2016	\$ 110.00	Perri Cutten scarf	Lady Pulford - wife of ACM Sir Andrew Pulford - CAS - UK	Personal gift
24/05/2016	\$ 150.00	RM Williams belt and leather wine cooler	ACM Sir Andrew Pulford - CAS - UK	Personal gift
23/06/2016	\$ 335.00	Framed portrait	Republic of Korea Air Force	Commemoration of war 66 years ago
4/07/2016	\$ 80.00	Crystal plaque	ACM Abu Esrar - CAS - Bangladesh	Official gift
4/07/2016	\$ 80.00	Crystal plaque	GEN Spaghetti - CAF - Italy	Official gift

Date Provided	Cost GST Excl	Item	Recipient	Purpose
4/07/2016	\$ 55.00	Wine and wine cooler	GEN Spaghetti - CAF - Italy	Personal gift
4/07/2016	\$ 50.00	JSF boxed plaque	Commanding Officer test flying centre - Italy	Official gift
4/07/2016	\$ 30.00	CAF gold pen and wooden plaque	BrigGen A. Cazzaniga - Commander 46th Brigade - Italy	Official gift
4/07/2016	\$ 56.00	Wooden business card holder and CAF gold pen	GEN Roberto - Italy Senior Escort	Official gift
4/07/2016	\$ 50.00	Tie & cufflinks	Capt Leggatt - Australian Defence Attache to Italy	Gift presented by Chief of Air Force to Defence Attaché' in gratitude for work undertaken organising programs for official Chief of Air Force counterpart visits overseas
4/07/2016	\$ 125.00	Crystal plaque/wine cooler/wine	GEN Vecciarelli - CAF - Italy	Official gift
4/07/2016	\$ 55.00	Wine cooler and wine	ACM Stephen Hillier - CAS (incoming) - UK	Official gift
4/07/2016	\$ 50.00	Tie & cufflinks	GPCAPT P. Nicholas - Air Force Advisor - Australia	Official gift
4/07/2016	\$ 140.00	Miniature Air Force sword	ACM Pulford - CAS (outgoing) - UK	Official gift
20/07/2016	\$ 240.00	Akubra hat and crystal plaque	AVM Davies - CAF - NZ	Official gift
22/08/2016	\$ 450.00	Tandem trailer, previously registered number 232759. Purchased with unit funds many years ago and was recently replaced at MEOMS.	FLTLT Paul Lummis - RAAF Auto Club East Sale (RACES)	Trailer will be utilised by the RAAF Auto Club East Sale located at the base, assisting in setting up their track on planned club meeting days
Army				
13/01/2016	\$ 389.00	Picture frame and crocodile skin belt	GEN Singh - Indian Army	India - counterpart visit
17/01/2016	\$ 290.00	Crocodile skin belt	Staff Lieutenant General Hamad Mohammed Thani Al Rumaithy - UAE Army	UAE counterpart visit
21/01/2016	\$ 443.00	RM Williams belt and hat	GEN Raheel - Pakistan Army	Pakistan - counterpart visit
11/02/2016	\$ 260.00	RM Williams boots	GEN Mulyono - Indonesian Army	Counterpart visit - Indonesian Army

Date Provided	Cost GST Excl	Item	Recipient	Purpose
1/03/2016	\$ 281.60	Framed 17 CSS DDE pennant and patches (Framed)	Dr Shane Smithers & Uncle Victor Symonds (Community Leader)	1st Gift - DR Shane Smithers will be presenting SADFO Randwick Barracks a 900mmx600mm painting acknowledging Aboriginal connection to country as a gift during the acknowledgement to Country Ceremony (plaque unveiling). 2nd Gift - Uncle Vitor will be conducting Welcome to the Country ceremony on behalf of community. It is appropriate to acknowledge this gift for the Land Council to mark the event.
16/03/2016	\$ 260.00	RM Williams boots	GEN Teerachai Nakwanich - Thailand Army	Counterpart visit by Thai C-I-C
11/04/2016	\$ 232.00	RM Williams belt	GEN Iwata Chief of JGSDF - Army of Japan	Counterpart gift
13/07/2016	\$ 272.72	RM Williams boots	GEN Singh - Indian Chief of Army	Counterpart gift
14/08/2016	\$ 40.00	Purchased a book to give to the RSL Sub-Branch for onforwarding to a school in the area. Book called "Preserving Heritage"	Vietnam Veterans Day - RSL Payneham/ President is Mr Luke Scott	Vietnam Veterans Day commemorative service held on 14 August 2016 at the Payneham RSL.
28/08/2016	\$ 320.92	Framed prints and Battalion polo shirts	3rd Marines	To be presented to 3rd Marines at the conclusion of Ex RIMPAC 16
8/09/2016	\$ 2,245.90	Vehicle parts relating to brakes, transmission, fuel system, and engine	PNG Defence Force	Spare parts for the repair of previously gifted 6 x 6 Land Rover ARN 377041 (SCA 3062WKSP)
29/09/2016	\$ 12.00	Book called Charolett's Web for children	South Australian Police. Counterpart gift	A tribute was asked for National Police Remembrance Day to honour and remember the dedicated South Australian Police members and those from other Australasian jurisdictions who have lost their lives in the line of duty
30/09/2016	\$ 1,550.00	Malaysian Selangor pewter tiger	Indonesian General	EX Wirra Jaya (official gift provided)
18/10/2016	\$ 220.00	Framed Australian War Memorial picture	GEN Neller Commandant US Marine Corps	Counterpart gift
18/11/2016	\$ 77.27	Battalion coins and plaque	French Forces (New Caledonia)	To be presented to French Forces at the conclusion of Ex CROIX DE SUD

Date Provided	Cost GST Excl	Item	Recipient	Purpose
5/12/2016	\$ 213.43	Framed miniature 17 CSS BDE flag.	MAJGEN PW Gilmore	To farewell COMD FORCOMD.
16/12/2016	\$ 6.82	Two Battalion coins presented at \$3.41 each	2 RAR Members	The CO is to present Battalion coins to 2 RAR personnel who have excelled in certain activities (but not necessarily approved for commendation).
Associate Secretary				
18/03/2016	\$ 40.09	Card holder - map	Overseas dignitaries	Official gift to overseas dignitaries
9/09/2016	\$ 863.86	Comemorative coins with an individual value of \$8.63 (100 minted)	Various military personnel as required	Customary for the exchange of coins to coalition partners and allies after exercises, training or joint activities. The coin will be the D Company, 53RD Signal Battalion CPP coin as part of the CPP Program.
3/06/2016	\$ 150.00	iPad 1st Generation	National Reconciliation Week event participant (member of the public)	Given to competition winner at Defence National Reconciliation Week event.
8/03/2016	\$ 960.68	Coat of arms plaque x6, cuff links engraved plaques, ANZAC coins	Various officials and dignitaries	Goodwill gifts for officials and dignitaries
Capability Acquisition and Sustainment				
12/03/2016	\$ 47.15	Crystal business card holder containing patrol boat model & Defence logo	RADM Atkins US Coast Guard	To improve relationship with US Coast Guard. In reponse with gift received from them to SPO
Chief Finance Officer				
21/10/2016	\$ 56.48	12 Australian tea towels 12 Koala clips 12 Australian lapel pins	Mulitple recipients PNG Dept of Defence	Thank you gifts from Australian Delegates
Chief of Defence Force				
1/02/2016	\$ 234.05	Scarf x2 & glass plate	Chinese Ambassadors & gift stock for one Scarf	Gifts for visiting dignitaries
17/02/2016	\$ 381.28	Ceramic plate, stand, vase and tealights. For gift stock - canvas & wooden rectangular platter	Counterpart spouse gifts UK & NZ & gift stock	Counterpart spouse gifts

Date Provided	Cost GST Excl	Item	Recipient	Purpose
16/12/2016	\$ 140.91	Didgeridoo	UAE Chief of Staff LTGEN Harnaf Mohammed Thani Al Rurnathy	Counterpart gift
2/02/2017	\$ 140.91	Didgeridoo	Timor Chief of Defence Force, MAJGEN Lere	Counterpart gift
Strategic Policy and Intelligence				
29/01/2016	\$ 219.00	AIF Trooper Gallipoli (Naked Army) book	N/A member of the Public Sector	Farewell Gift to Senior Liaison Officer
11/03/2016	\$ 72.50	Small plaque	New Zealand Liaison Officer	Appreciation over the last 3 years
15/06/2016	\$ 204.55	Pewter figurine of paratrooper	Senior overseas military officer	Good will ambassador visit
10/08/2016	\$ 122.23	A plaque to commemorate a visit	Visiting member of overseas defence force	Good will gesture for participation in Intelligence Exchange Conference
11/08/2016	\$ 247.27	Clock and plaque	USASLO (US) Liaison Officer	Farewell gift
Vice Chief of Defence Force				
2/03/2016	\$ 172.00	Framed photo (inscribed), JLC mug and engraved plaque	Yoshihisa Inui	Official gift exchange during the Japanese delegations visit to JLC, Australia
14/03/2016	\$ 15.00	Book	Mike Lyden, SHAPE	Official gift presented during CJLOG's visit to SHAPE in Capellan, Luxembourg.
29/03/2016	\$ 100.00	Engraved JLC plaque and book	AVM Nugroho Prang, Sumadi, Indonesian Military	Official gift exchanged during the Joint Supply Chain Forum in Jakarta, Indonesia
30/03/2016	\$ 70.00	Engraved JLC plaque	COL Vincentius Andi, Indonesian Military	Official gift exchanged during CJLOG's visit to Jakarta, Indonesia.
4/05/2016	\$ 200.00	Crocodile leather pen in engraved case and engraved JLC plaque	MAJGEN Byoung Ki Park, ROK Military	Official gift exchange during the Mutual Logistics Cooperation Meeting in Canberra, Australia

Date Provided	Cost GST Excl	Item	Recipient	Purpose
7/06/2016	\$ 80.00	Framed Aboriginal bone art	COL Ben Siria, PNG Military	Official gift exchange during CJLOG's visit to PNG
7/06/2016	\$ 140.00	Engraved JLC plaques x2	LTCOL Dickers Ezzo and LTCOL Edison PNG Military	Official gift exchange during CJLOG's visit to PNG.
8/06/2016	\$ 70.00	Engraved JLC plaque	LTCOI Francis Kari	Official gift exchange during CJLOG's visit to PNG
30/06/2016	\$ 70.00	Engraved JLC plaque	COL Nissa Yani - Indonesian Military	Official gift exchanged during CJLOG's visit to Jakarta, Indonesia.
13/07/2016	\$ 98.14	Slouch hat	CDR Shiau (US Navy)	Foster goodwill between Amry Malaria Institute (AMI)
13/07/2016	\$ 98.14	Slouch hat	RDML Pecha (US Navy)	Foster good will between Army Malaria Institute (AMI) and the US NAVY
1/11/2016	\$ 90.00	Wine bottle holder with aboriginal art, and JLC plaque with engraving: "Presented to the Fijian Delegation, PASOLS 45	CMDR Lepani Vaniqui, Fijian Defence Force	Gifted to Fijian Delegate, PASOLS 45. Gifts are considered customary at this event.
1/11/2016	\$ 30.00	Wine bottle holder with aboriginal art	MAJGEN Park Byoung Ki, Republic of Korea Defence Force	Gifted to Republic of Korea Delegate, PASOLS 45. Gifts are considered customary at this event.
1/11/2016	\$ 70.00	Rollerball pen with engraving:"From Commander Joint Logistics Australia", coffee mug and Joint Logistics Command plaque with engraving	BGEN HJ Mohd Ridzuan Hamzah RMN, Malaysian Defence Force	Gifted to Malaysian Delegate, PASOLS 45. Gifts are customary at this event
1/11/2016	\$ 100.00	JLC paperweight in wooden box, Australian Army rising sun badge and chrome ballpoint pen with engraving	COL Tan Kan Whye, Singapore Defence Force	Gifted to Singaporese Delegate, PASOLS 45. Gifts are customary at this event.
1/11/2016	\$ 50.00	Boulder opal cuff links and glass miniature Opera House	BGEN Job Yucoco, Philippines Defence Force	Gift to Philippines Delegate, PASOLS 45. Gifts are customary at this event

Date Provided	Cost GST Excl	Item	Recipient	Purpose
1/11/2016	\$ 100.00	VCDF Admiral ball cap and JLC plaque with engraving	RADM Jianyong Yang, Chinese Defence Force	Gift to Chinese Delegate, PASOLS 45. Gifts are customary at this event
1/11/2016	\$ 5.00	Joint Logistics Command coin	RADM Yoshihisa Inui, Japanese Self Defence Force	Gift to Japanese delegate, PASOLS 45. Gifts are customary at this event
1/11/2016	\$ 60.00	Rollerball Pen with engraving	BGEN Achmad Sudarsono, Indonesian Defence Force	Gift to Indonesian Delegate, PASOLS 45. Gifts are customary at this event
15/11/2016	\$ 70.00	Joint Logistics Command plaque with engraving	CDRE David Proctor, New Zealand Defence Force	To express gratitude to the NZDF for hosting the 2016 Australian and New Zealand Logistics Conference
TOTAL GST EXCLUSIVE	\$ 16,687.90			

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 01 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Water Coolers

Question reference number: 84

Senator: Bilyk

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

What was the total cost (GST inclusive) of providing water coolers at departmental premises in calendar year 2016? Please provide a breakdown of costs for acquiring and maintaining/resupplying water coolers.

Answer:

The total cost (GST inclusive) of acquiring, maintaining and resupplying water coolers at departmental premises in calendar year 2016 is approximately \$67,000. To provide a further breakdown would be an unreasonable diversion of Departmental resources.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Water Coolers – Ministers

Question reference number: 85

Senator: Bilyk

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

What was the total cost (GST inclusive) of providing water coolers to ministerial offices in calendar year 2016? Please provide a breakdown of costs for acquiring and maintaining/resupplying water coolers.

Answer:

The total expenditure for water coolers for the Defence portfolio ministers in the 2016 calendar year was \$3,006.36 (GST inclusive).

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Snacks

Question reference number: 86

Senator: Bilyk

Type of question: provided in writing

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

What was the total cost (GST inclusive) of supplying fruit and other snacks at departmental premises in calendar year 2016?

Answer:

Defence has national deeds and standing offers for the supply of fresh fruit and vegetables valued at \$2.56 million. In addition, Defence units and Defence base support contractors supply fruit and other snacks.

These purchases form part of larger contracts and the individual food items cannot be identified.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Snacks – Ministers

Question reference number: 87

Senator: Bilyk

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

What was the total cost (GST inclusive) of supplying fruit and other snacks to ministerial offices in calendar year 2016? Please provide a breakdown of the costs for each separate ministerial office, covering both offices at Parliament House and elsewhere.

Answer:

Nil.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Coffee Machines

Question reference number: 88

Senator: Bilyk

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Can an itemised list of coffee machines at departmental premises please be provided including:

1. make and model;
2. purchase or lease cost;
3. ongoing maintenance costs;
4. ongoing cost of supplying coffee and other consumables?

Answer:

Coffee machines are not identified as a discrete item on Defence's financial system. To provide the details requested would be an unreasonable diversion of Departmental resources.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates - 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Mobile devices

Question reference number: 89

Senator: Bilyk

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

1. How many mobile telephones are currently on issue to departmental to staff?
2. Can an itemised list showing make and model please be provided?
3. How many new mobile phones were purchased by the Department in calendar year 2016?
4. What was the total cost (GST inclusive) of purchasing mobile telephones for departmental staff in calendar year 2016?
5. How many mobile telephones had to be replaced due to damage in calendar year 2016? What was the cost of replacement (GST inclusive)?
6. How many mobile telephones were reported lost or stolen in calendar year 2016? What was the cost of replacement (GST inclusive)?
7. How many ipads/tablets are currently on issue to departmental staff?
8. Can an itemised list showing make and model please be provided?
9. How many new ipads/tablets were purchased by the Department in calendar year 2016?
10. What was the total cost (GST inclusive) of purchasing ipads/tablets for departmental staff in calendar year 2016?
11. How many ipads/tablets had to be replaced due to damage in calendar year 2016? What was the cost of replacement (GST inclusive)?
12. How many ipads/tablets were reported lost or stolen in calendar year 2016? What was the cost of replacement (GST inclusive)?

Answer:

1. As at 15 March 2017, there are 19,198 mobile phones issued to Department of Defence staff.
2. As at 15 March 2017, there were 365 different mobile telephone models, as per attachment.

Note: There are 3,373 phones listed as 'UNKNOWN'. This is because:

- at the time the report was run, the phone was not connected to the network and, therefore, the IMEI device information was not available to identify the model.
- the report also contains SIMs installed into devices that do not have advertised IMEI device model information, such as lift phones, or are security type devices.
- The 3,373 are included in the 19,198.
- The UNKNOWN category represents phones or SIMs that are not seen on the mobile network because at the time of interrogating the mobile network these items were either not switched on, broken, not in use (operational deployments) or were in a device that does not allow it to be identifiable on a mobile network such as a ship based system.
- All of the UNKNOWN devices are still issued to a Department Staff member or a Defence Unit.

3. Defence purchased 2,751 new mobile phones in 2016.

4. Defence spent \$1,029,244 (Goods and Services Tax inclusive) purchasing mobile phones in 2016.

5. Damaged mobile telephones are reported as mobile faults, which includes mobile telephones with operational performance issues, user operational errors and carrier functionality issues.

Defence had 1,031 reported mobile telephone faults in 2016, resulting in costs of \$219,487 (Goods and Services Tax inclusive).

6. Defence had 107 mobile telephones reported lost or stolen in 2016. The cost of replacing these is not available as they are procured as a new mobile telephone, reported in Question 3.

7. As at 15 March 2017, there are 2,397 iPads/tablets currently issued to Defence staff.

8. As of 15 March 2017, the following iPad models and quantities were in use in Defence:

Model	Number
Apple iPad	1
Apple iPad 2	119
Apple iPad 4	57
Apple iPad Air	415
Apple iPad Air 2	1012
Apple iPad Mini	12
Apple iPad Mini 3	129
Apple iPad Mini 4	260
Apple iPad Mini Retina	392
Total:	2397

9. Defence purchased 2,066 iPads/tablets in 2016.

10. The cost of purchasing iPads/tablets for Defence staff was \$1,790,783 (Goods and Services Tax inclusive).

11. Two iPad/tablets were damaged in 2016. The cost of replacing these is not available as they are procured as a new device, reported in Question 9.

12. Five iPad/tablets were lost or stolen in 2016. The cost of replacing these is not available as they are procured as a new device, reported in Question 9.

	Make	Device Name	Total
1	APPLE	Apple A1428	1
2		Apple A1532	1
3		Apple A1533	1
4		Apple A1549	2
5		Apple iPhone 3G	15
6		Apple iPhone 3G S	50
7		Apple iPhone 4	37
8		Apple iPhone 4S	52
9		Apple iPhone 5	39
10		Apple iPhone 5c	3
11		Apple iPhone 5s	42
12		Apple iPhone 6	1832
13		Apple iPhone 6 Plus	633
14		Apple iPhone 6S	45
15		Apple iPhone 6S Plus	150
16		Apple iPhone 7	6
17		Apple iPhone 7 Plus	2
18		Apple iPhone SE	3
19	BLACKBERRY	UNKNOWN	49
20	HTC	HTC OP9C230	1
21		HTC OPBM100	1
22		HTC OPFJ100	1
23		HTC OPJX100	1
24		HTC 7 Mozart	2
25		HTC D820u	1
26		HTC Desire	16
27		HTC Desire 510	2
28		HTC Desire C	1
29		HTC Desire S	1
30		HTC Desire X	3
31		HTC Incredible S	1
32		HTC One X	1
33		HTC PD29100	1
34		HTC PD98100	5
35		HTC PG32100	2
36		HTC PG32130	1
37		HTC PG32130 S710e	1
38		HTC PJ03110	1
39		HTC PJ40100	1
40		HTC PK76100	1
41		HTC PL11100	1
42		HTC Sensation	3
43		HTC Velocity 4G	4
44		HTC Wildfire	6
45		HTC Wildfire S	3
46	HUAWEI	HUAWEI Ascend Y201	5
47		Huawei Ascend Y300	1
48		Huawei Ascend Y530	5
49		Huawei E173	1

50		Huawei E369	2
51		Huawei EVA-L19	1
52		Huawei G6-L22	1
53		Huawei G730-U27	1
54		Huawei H1512	2
55		Huawei KII-L22	3
56		Huawei MLA-L12	1
57		Huawei MT7-TL10	1
58		Huawei RIO-L02	5
59		Huawei TAG-L22	2
60		Huawei U8650	2
61		Huawei U8800 U8800 IDEOS X5	1
62		Huawei U9510	1
63		Huawei VIE-L29	1
64		Huawei Y360-U03	1
65		Huawei Y511-U251	1
66		Huawei Y520-U33	1
67		Huawei Y530-U051	1
68	LG	LG A190 A190b	1
69		LG D295f	3
70		LG D325	2
71		LG D380	3
72		LG E425f	1
73		LG E435k	2
74		LG GR500	2
75		LG H990D	1
76		LG K430dsY	1
77		LG Nexus 5	1
78		LG Nexus 5X	2
79		LG Optimus L3	2
80		LG Optimus L3 II	1
81		LG Optimus Spirit	4
82		LG P503	2
83		LG P716	15
84		LG P768	1
85		LG TU500	1
86		LG TU550	1
87	MICROSOFT	Microsoft 110 1100	1
88		Microsoft 110 1100 114	1
89		Microsoft 110114 1100	1
90		Microsoft 220 RM-969	1
91		Microsoft 520.2	1
92		Microsoft 909.1 Lumia 1020	1
93		Microsoft Lumia 640	2
94		Microsoft Lumia 650	654
95		Microsoft RM-1032 Lumia 532	1
96		Microsoft RM-1064 Lumia 640	33
97		Microsoft RM-1068 Lumia 435	2
98		Microsoft RM-1074 Lumia 640 LTE	469
99		Microsoft RM-1085	1

100		Microsoft RM-1113	1
101		Microsoft RM-1140 Lumia 540	1
102		Microsoft RM-941	1
103		Microsoft RM-944 108	3
104		Microsoft RM-969 220	1
105		Microsoft RM-977	1
106	MOTOROLA	Motorola AF12802745	1
107		Motorola AF12802845	20
108		Motorola Defy	2
109		Motorola JU12797645	2
110		Motorola KF12937245	1
111		Motorola MT3-411D13	37
112		Motorola V3i	1
113		Motorola VX12752445	1
114		Motorola XT1022 INDR000245	2
115		Motorola XT1033	2
116		Motorola XT1063	1
117		Motorola XT1068	3
118		Motorola XT1068 INDR000145	3
119		Motorola XT1068 INDR000645	12
120		Motorola XT1100 Valocia	2
121		Motorola XT1521 ST12424645	1
122		Motorola XT1550 INDR001245	8
123		Motorola XT1650-03	1
124	NOKIA	Nokia 101 1010	4
125		Nokia 1110i	1
126		Nokia 1202	2
127		Nokia 1203 2	1
128		Nokia 1209	1
129		Nokia 1680c	1
130		Nokia 1800	2
131		Nokia 200 2000	3
132		Nokia 2600c	3
133		Nokia 2610	4
134		Nokia 2680s	1
135		Nokia 2700c	1
136		Nokia 2730c	3
137		Nokia 300 3000	3
138		Nokia 305 3050	1
139		Nokia 311 3110	1
140		Nokia 311 Asha 311	1
141		Nokia 3110c	231
142		Nokia 3120	32
143		Nokia 3310	1
144		Nokia 3315	2
145		Nokia 5110	1
146		Nokia 6070	32
147		Nokia 6100	2
148		Nokia 6110 Navigator	1
149		Nokia 6120c	497

150	Nokia 6121 classic	1	
151	Nokia 6210s	2	
152	Nokia 6230i	1	
153	Nokia 6233	3	
154	Nokia 6300	2	
155	Nokia 6500s	1	
156	Nokia 6720c	1	
157	Nokia 700	1	
158	Nokia 7230	1	
159	Nokia Asha 300	7	
160	Nokia C2-01.5	9	
161	Nokia C2-03 C2-06	2	
162	Nokia C2-03 C2-06 C2-08	2	
163	Nokia C5-00	1501	
164	Nokia C5-00.3	1549	
165	Nokia C7-00	1	
166	Nokia Discover	2	
167	Nokia E5-00	1	
168	Nokia E51	2	
169	Nokia E6-00	1	
170	Nokia E71	7	
171	Nokia E72	2	
172	Nokia Lumia 520	3	
173	Nokia Lumia 530	2	
174	Nokia Lumia 620	1	
175	Nokia Lumia 625	9	
176	Nokia N73	1	
177	Nokia N8-00	3	
178	Nokia N9	1	
179	Nokia X3-02	2	
180	PALM	Palm Treo 750	1
181	SAMSUNG	Samsung C5220	9
182		Samsung Galaxy Ace	6
183		Samsung Galaxy Ace 3	1
184		Samsung Galaxy Ace 3 GT-S7272	1
185		Samsung Galaxy Ace Plus	1
186		Samsung GALAXY CORE Prime	6
187		Samsung GALAXY GRAND GT-I9082	2
188		Samsung Galaxy J1 (2016)	1
189		Samsung Galaxy J1 mini	3
190		Samsung Galaxy Nexus	1
191		Samsung Galaxy Note 3	2
192		Samsung Galaxy S	12
193		Samsung GALAXY S DUOS GT-S7562	5
194		Samsung Galaxy S II	18
195		Samsung GALAXY S3 GT-I9300	2
196		Samsung GALAXY S3 GT-I9305	1
197		Samsung Galaxy S4 GT-I9500	1
198		Samsung Galaxy S4 LTE	8
199		Samsung Galaxy S4 Mini	1

200	Samsung Galaxy S5	9
201	Samsung Galaxy S6	6
202	Samsung Galaxy S6 Edge	17
203	Samsung Galaxy SIII 4G	2
204	Samsung Galaxy Trend Plus	8
205	Samsung Galaxy Young	7
206	Samsung GT I9060 DS	1
207	Samsung GT-B3210	1
208	Samsung GT-C3262	1
209	Samsung GT-C3520	2
210	Samsung GT-E1150i	1
211	Samsung GT-E1170T	4
212	Samsung GT-E1200	2
213	Samsung GT-E1205T	1
214	Samsung GT-E2652W	1
215	Samsung GT-E3300V	1
216	Samsung GT-E3309	1
217	Samsung GT-I5503T	7
218	Samsung GT-I8262	1
219	Samsung GT-I8700	1
220	Samsung GT-I8730	1
221	Samsung GT-I9000	3
222	Samsung GT-I9082	2
223	Samsung GT-I9082L	1
224	Samsung GT-I9100	31
225	Samsung GT-I9192	8
226	Samsung GT-I9192I	1
227	Samsung GT-I9250	2
228	Samsung GT-I9295	2
229	Samsung GT-I9300I	2
230	Samsung GT-I9305	1
231	Samsung GT-I9305T	2
232	Samsung GT-I9500	1
233	Samsung GT-I9505	10
234	Samsung GT-I9507	2
235	Samsung GT-N7105	18
236	Samsung GT-S5300	1
237	Samsung GT-S5310B	1
238	Samsung GT-S5360T	1
239	Samsung GT-S5510T	2
240	Samsung GT-S5670	1
241	Samsung GT-S5690	1
242	Samsung GT-S5830	2
243	Samsung GT-S5830i	1
244	Samsung GT-S5830V	1
245	Samsung GT-S6102	20
246	Samsung GT-S6102B	1
247	Samsung GT-S6500T	1
248	Samsung GT-S6802B	1
249	Samsung GT-S6812i	1

250	Samsung GT-S7230E	1
251	Samsung GT-S7500T	5
252	Samsung GT-S7560M	2
253	Samsung GT-S7562	4
254	Samsung GT-S7562L	3
255	Samsung GT-S7580L	1
256	Samsung GT-S7582	2
257	Samsung GT-S8300T	1
258	Samsung GT-S8500	1
259	Samsung GT-S8500T	1
260	SAMSUNG S5511T	15
261	Samsung SGH-A411	21
262	Samsung SGH-A412	304
263	Samsung SGH-A551	1
264	Samsung SGH-A561	1
265	Samsung SGH-A701	1
266	Samsung SGH-B108	1
267	Samsung SGH-E258	1
268	Samsung SGH-F480	3
269	Samsung SGH-i900	1
270	Samsung SGH-T599	1
271	Samsung SGH-X640	1
272	Samsung SM G800H DS	1
273	Samsung SM-A500H DS	1
274	Samsung SM-A700FD	1
275	Samsung SM-A700YD	1
276	Samsung SM-G3815	1
277	Samsung SM-G5308W	1
278	Samsung SM-G530F	1
279	Samsung SM-G530H DV	1
280	Samsung SM-G850Y	1
281	Samsung SM-G9006V	1
282	Samsung SM-G900A	1
283	Samsung SM-G900F	3
284	Samsung SM-G900FD	18
285	Samsung SM-G900I	16
286	Samsung SM-G900S	1
287	Samsung SM-G9200	1
288	Samsung SM-G920F	1
289	Samsung SM-G920FD	4
290	Samsung SM-G920I	19
291	Samsung SM-G925I	1
292	Samsung SM-G930F	1
293	Samsung SM-G930FD	4
294	Samsung SM-G935F	1
295	Samsung SM-G935FD	4
296	Samsung SM-J100H DS	1
297	Samsung SM-J100Y	7
298	Samsung SM-J105Y	1
299	Samsung SM-J120ZN	1

300		Samsung SM-J5007	2
301		Samsung SM-J500H DS	1
302		Samsung SM-J5108	2
303		Samsung SM-J700M DS	1
304		Samsung SM-J710F DS	1
305		Samsung SM-N9005	2
306		Samsung SM-N910G	2
307		Samsung Totoro	2
308	SONY	Sony C1504	1
309		Sony E5823	1
310		Sony E6683	1
311		Sony LT26w	2
312		Sony S50h D2302	1
313		Sony ST21a2	5
314		Sony XPERIA E	1
315		Sony Xperia X Performance	1
316		Sony Xperia Z1 Compact	1
317	SONY ERICSSON	Sony Ericsson Cedar	3
318		Sony Ericsson LT15i	1
319		Sony Ericsson LT26i Xperia S	1
320		Sony Ericsson M600i	4
321		Sony Ericsson W705	1
322		Sony Ericsson X10i (AAD-3880056-BV)	1
323		Sony Ericsson Xperia Neo	1
324		Sony Ericsson Xperia X10 mini pro	4
325		Xperia Arc S	1
326	TCT	TCT ONE TOUCH 382	1
327		TCT ONE TOUCH 5020A	1
328		TCT ONE TOUCH 875T	1
329		TCT one touch 918D	1
330	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	3373
331	ZTE	Telstra 4GX Smart	2
332		Telstra Active Touch	2
333		Telstra Buzz	1
334		Telstra Cruise	23
335		Telstra Dave	2
336		Telstra Easy Discovery 4	1
337		Telstra Easy Smart	2
338		Telstra EasyCall 2	2
339		TELSTRA EASYCALL 3	2
340		TELSTRA EASYCALL 4	2
341		Telstra EasyTouch 4G	1
342		Telstra Flip	3
343		Telstra Indy	1
344		Telstra Qwerty-Touch	1
345		TELSTRA ROAMER	1
346		Telstra Rush	5
347		Telstra SMART-PLUS	4
348		TELSTRA SMARTTOUCH 2	1
349		TELSTRA TEMPO	10

350	Telstra Tough	1
351	ZTE Blade A476	1
352	ZTE Blade G Lux T311	2
353	ZTE F151	19
354	ZTE F153	13
355	ZTE F165	1
356	ZTE F286	1
357	ZTE T165i	32
358	ZTE T3020	3
359	ZTE T90	1
360	ZTE T930	1
361	ZTE T95	11
362	ZTE T96	23
363	ZTE Telstra Pulse	2
364	ZTE Telstra Tough 3	6495
365	ZTE Telstra Tough TM 2	20
Grand Total		19198

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 01 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Stationery and Paper

Question reference number: 90

Senator: Bilyk

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

1. How much did the Department spend on stationery and office supplies (excluding paper) in calendar year 2016 (GST inclusive)?
2. How much did the Department spend on paper in calendar year 2016 (GST inclusive)?
3. What brand of paper does the Department use?
4. Is this paper Australian made?
5. If no, why doesn't the Department buy Australian made paper?

Answer:

1. The spend on stationery and office supplies (excluding copy paper) for the period 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016 is approximately \$7.0 million (Goods and Services Tax inclusive).
2. The spend on copy paper for the period 1 January to 31 December 2016 is in the order of \$2.3 million (Goods and Services Tax inclusive).
3. Staples 100% Recycled Content A4 White 80gsm Copy Paper.
4. Yes. It is Australian made by Australian Paper at the Maryvale Mill in Gippsland, Victoria, Australia.
5. Not applicable.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Executive office upgrades

Question reference number: 91

Senator: Bilyk

Type of question: provided in writing

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Have the furniture, fixtures or fittings of the Secretary's office, or the offices of any Deputy Secretaries, been upgraded since 1 October 2016? If so, can an itemised list of costs please be provided (GST inclusive)?

Answer:

No.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

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ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Facilities upgrades

Question reference number: 92

Senator: Bilyk

Type of question: provided in writing

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

1. Have the facilities of any of the Department's premises been upgraded since 1 October 2016, for example, staff room refurbishments, kitchen refurbishments, bathroom refurbishments, the purchase of any new fridges, coffee machines, or other kitchen equipment?
2. If so, can a detailed description of the relevant facilities upgrade please be provided together with an itemised list of costs (GST inclusive)? Can any photographs of the upgraded facilities please be provided?

Answer:

The Department of Defence is concurrently engaged in the maintenance, refurbishment and construction of many facilities. The Estate Upkeep Program engages in up to 80,000 separate tasks each month. The annual budget of the Estate Upkeep Program is approximately \$350 million per annum.

Defence also manages an Estate Works Program that consists of approximately 800 projects, with an annual spend of approximately \$620 million per annum.

The Facilities component of the Integrated Investment Program consists of approximately 110 projects in the delivery phase. The average annual expenditure over the last five years is approximately \$1.1 billion per annum.

It would be an unreasonable diversion of Departmental resources to itemise the detail across the three programs or photograph the items, in the manner requested.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates - 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Vacancies

Question reference number: 93

Senator: Bilyk

Type of question: provided in writing

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Please provide a list of all statutory, board and legislated office vacancies and other significant appointments vacancies within the portfolio, including length of time vacant and current acting arrangements.

Answer:

As at 22 February 2017:

Commonwealth Body	Position (Vacancy)	Length of Vacancy	Acting Arrangements
RAAF Welfare Recreational Company	1 x Director	N/A	Nil
RAAF Welfare Trust Fund	Trustee	23 November 2016	Nil
AAF Company	Director	2 December 2016	Nil
AAF Company	Director	31 December 2016	Nil
Australian Military Forces Relief Trust Fund	Trustee	26 July 2016	Nil
Australian Military Forces Relief Trust Fund	Trustee	5 December 2016	Nil

Australian Military Forces Relief Trust Fund	Trustee	14 February 2017	Nil
Defence Reserves Support Council	Australian Public Service Commission (APSC) Representative (Member)	16 April 2016	Nil
Defence Reserves Support Council	Returned Services League (RSL) of Australia Representative (Member)	9 October 2015	Nil
Defence Reserves Support Council	Defence Reserves Association (DRA) Representative (Member)	16 November 2016	Nil
Defence Reserves Support Council	Media Representative (Member)	16 November 2016	Nil
Woomera Prohibited Area Advisory Board	Chair	1 October 2016	Nil
Woomera Prohibited Area Advisory Board	Deputy Chair	1 October 2016	Nil
Woomera Prohibited Area Advisory Board	Ex officio member (Department of Industry, Innovation and Science)	Appointed by Minister for Defence as required	Nil
Woomera Prohibited Area Advisory Board	Ex officio member (Department of Defence)	Appointed by Minister for Defence as required	Nil
RAN Relief Trust Fund	Board Member	12 December 2016	Nil
Young Endeavour Advisory Board	Board Member	14 September 2015	Nil
Young Endeavour Advisory Board	Board Member	22 December 2016	Nil

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Media and public relations staff and media monitoring

Question reference number: 94

Senator: Bilyk

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

1. How much has the Department spent on media monitoring since 1 October 2016 (GST inclusive)?
2. Can a list of all Contract Notice IDs for the Austender website in relation to media monitoring contracts please be provided?
3. How many media or public relations advisers are employed in the Department? At what APS level (eg EL2, APS5) is each staff member employed?
4. Can an organisational chart for the relevant area of the Department please be provided?
5. What was the total cost of employing relevant staff in calendar year 2016 (please provide a global figure)?

Answer:

1. From 1 October 2016 to 28 February 2017 the Department of Defence spent \$392,024.78 (Goods and Services Tax exclusive) on media monitoring.
2. The Contract Notice ID was CN3374222.
3. There are 133 fulltime ongoing media and public relations staff, comprising of 88 Australian Public Service and 45 Australian Defence Force staff performing communication roles across Groups and Services and across all Defence establishments in Australia.

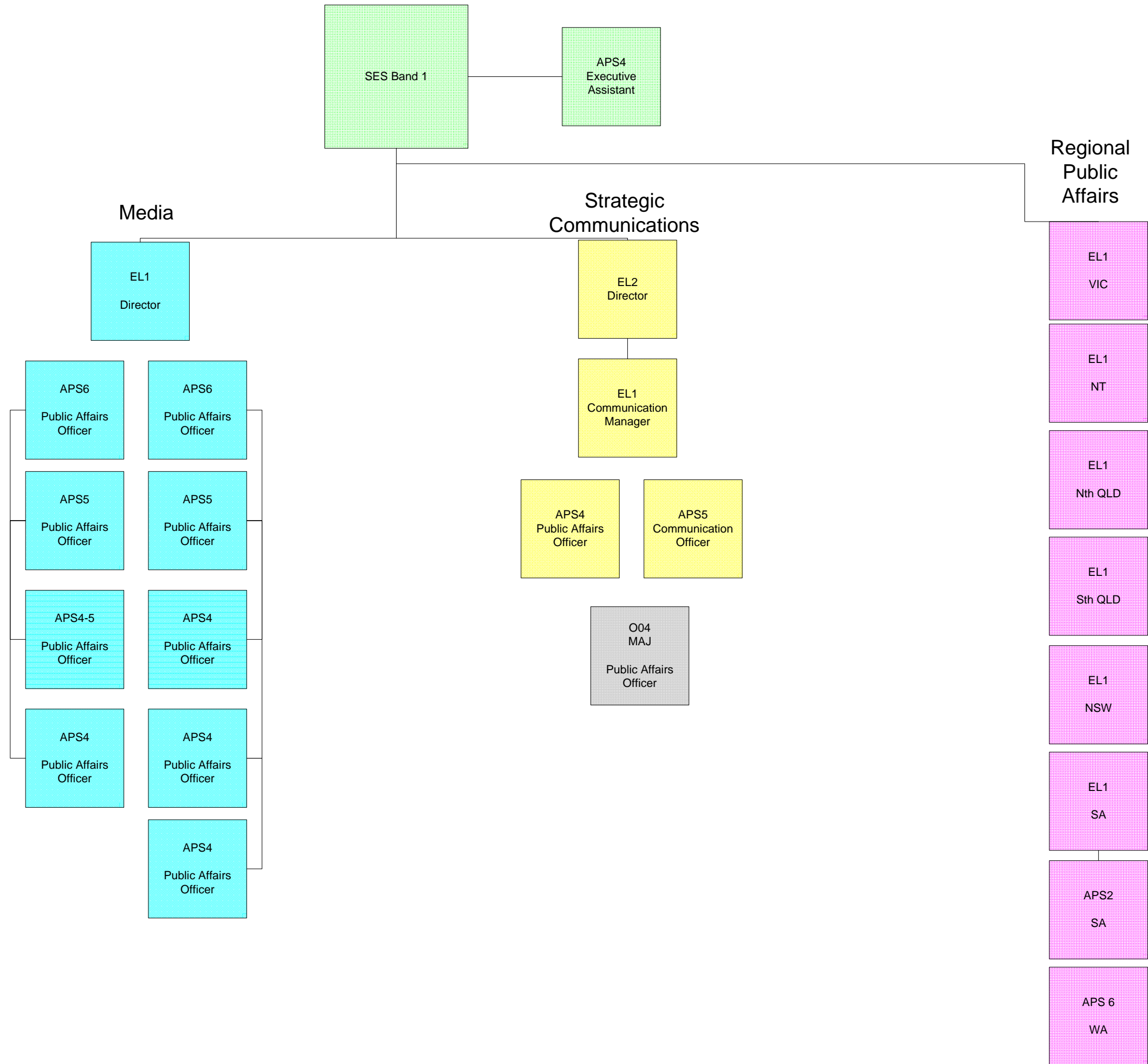
Public affairs, communications and media staff in Defence undertake communication and public affairs activities across a broad range of Defence functions. These include corporate campaigns, media management, internal and external communication, entertainment media, branding, digital media management, community relations, event management, and the production of communication material such as talking points, statements, media releases and alerts and speeches.

They are classified as follows:

SES Band 1: one;
EL2: six;
EL1: 35;
APS6: 29;
APS5: nine;
APS4-5: four;
APS4: three;
APS2: one;
Commander: one;
Lieutenant Commander: three;
Lieutenant (RAN): five;
Sub Lieutenant: two;
Colonel: two;
Lieutenant Colonel: two;
Major: eight;
Captain (Army): six;
Warrant Officer 2: three;
Wing Commander: one;
Squadron Leader: three;
Flight Lieutenant: seven; and
Flying Officer: two.

4. Please see attached an organisational chart of the media and public relations functions of the Corporate Communications Branch. There are also media and public relations staff that provide public affairs support within the Defence Groups and Services.

5. Based on the number of Australian Public Servants and Australian Defence Force media staff working in Defence, the estimated cost is in the order of \$23 million during 2016.



Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 01 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Advertising and Information Campaigns

Question reference number: 95

Senator: Bilyk

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

1. How much has the Department spent on advertising and information campaigns since 1 October 2016 (GST inclusive)? Can a list of all Contract Notice IDs for the AusTender website in relation to advertising and information campaign contracts please be provided?
2. How much did the Department spend on Facebook advertising or sponsored Facebook posts in calendar year 2016 (GST inclusive)?
3. How much did the Department spend on Google adwords advertising in calendar year 2016 (GST inclusive)?

Answer:

1. The total amount spent by the Department of Defence on advertising between 1 October 2016 and 28 February 2017 was \$24.04 million. Of this, \$15.53 million was for Australian Defence Force Recruitment advertising campaigns and \$7.85 million was for Australian Defence Force Recruitment marketing and advertising material. The remaining \$0.66 million was spent on a variety of items such as Australian Public Service recruitment, live firing notices, and general event and public notices. These values are exclusive of Goods and Services Tax.

Defence contracts above \$10,000 are published on the AusTender website (www.tenders.gov.au).

2. Expenditure on Australian Defence Force Recruitment campaigns during 2016 included Facebook advertising costs of \$2.49 million (Goods and Services Tax exclusive).
3. Expenditure on Australian Defence Force Recruitment campaigns during 2016 included Google adwords advertising costs of \$2.99 million (Goods and Services Tax exclusive).

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 01 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Market Research

Question reference number: 96

Senator: Bilyk

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

1. How much did the Department spend on market research in calendar year 2016 (GST inclusive)?
2. Can a list of all market research contracts entered into please be provided, together with the Austender Contract Notice number?
3. What was the purpose of this market research?
4. Did it relate to an advertising or information campaign? If so, which campaign?

Answer:

1. The Department of Defence expenditure on market research for the period 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016 was \$1.5 million (exclusive of GST).
2. Defence contracts above \$10,000 are published on the AusTender website (www.tenders.gov.au).
3. The purpose of the market research was to test the development and effectiveness of Australian Defence Force Recruitment advertising campaigns.
4. During 2016, market research related to Australian Defence Force Recruitment advertising campaigns.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates - 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Legal costs

Question reference number: 97

Senator: Bilyk

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

1. What was the Department's total spend on external legal services (including services provided by the Australian Government Solicitor) (GST inclusive) for calendar year 2016?
2. Can an itemised list of costs of each legal matter (GST inclusive) please be provided?
3. Can a list of relevant Contract Notices published on Austender please be provided?

Answer:

1. The total spend on external legal services for the Department of Defence in calendar year 2016 was \$37.97 million. This figure includes payments to the Australian Government Solicitor, but is exclusive of Goods and Services Tax.
2. An itemised list of costs of each legal matter cannot be provided as the detail of each legal matter is commercial-in-confidence. However, the following is a cost breakdown of the external legal spend for calendar year 2016:

Professional fees - Defence legal panel	\$ 2.41 million
Disbursements	\$35.28 million
Legal assistance at Commonwealth expense	<u>\$ 0.28 million</u>
Total	\$37.97 million

3. The attached report is a list of Contract Notices published by Defence Legal in calendar year 2016.

Contract Notice List

Criteria Summary

Searching	Contract Notices
Agency	All Active and Retired Agencies
Keyword	Legal services
CN ID	All
Date Type	Publish Date
Date Range	from 1-Jan-2016 to 31-Dec-2016
Supplier Name	All
Supplier ABN	All
Value Range	All
ATM ID	All
Agency Reference ID	All
Category	All
Consultancy?	All

CN ID

- CN3336315
- CN3375756
- CN3329901
- CN3341672
- CN3341801
- CN3362175
- CN3362215
- CN3362225
- CN3362254
- CN3362350
- CN3362477
- CN3321209
- CN3321219
- CN3321221
- CN3321269
- CN3321284
- CN3321288
- CN3321303
- CN3321307
- CN3321389
- CN3328438
- CN3328451
- CN3328454
- CN3328509
- CN3328645
- CN3328654
- CN3328683
- CN3371518
- CN3371559
- CN3371565
- CN3371576
- CN3371577
- CN3371583
- CN3371602
- CN3371613
- CN3371623
- CN3371654
- CN3371667
- CN3377603
- CN3377612
- CN3377614
- CN3377615
- CN3377616
- CN3377621
- CN3377664
- CN3377695
- CN3377721
- CN3377755
- CN3378314
- CN3378327
- CN3378329
- CN3378331
- CN3378367
- CN3378454
- CN3378461
- CN3378485
- CN3336087
- CN3336092
- CN3336139
- CN3336201
- CN3336231
- CN3336303
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Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

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ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Consultancies

Question reference number: 98

Senator: Bilyk

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Please provide an itemised list of costs (GST inclusive) for spending in calendar year 2016 on external consultants/service providers in the following categories:

1. social media;
2. photography;
3. graphic design;
4. web design
5. electronic communications
6. acting or public speaking training; and
7. ergonomics.

Answer:

Defence contracts above \$10,000 are published on the AusTender website (www.tenders.gov.au), including details on the subject matter and cost.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

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ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Redundancies

Question reference number: 99

Senator: Bilyk

Type of question: provided in writing

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

1. How many staff were made redundant in calendar year 2016?
2. How many were voluntary redundancies?
3. How many were forced redundancies?
4. What was the total cost of all redundancies (expressed as a single global figure)?
5. Have any staff made redundant in calendar year 2016 subsequently carried out work for the Department as a contractor? If so, please provide an itemised list of relevant contracts and related Austender Contract Notice numbers.

Answer:

1. 571 employees were made redundant in 2016.
2. 569 employees accepted voluntary redundancy, including 20 Senior Executive Service employees who accepted an incentive to retire.
3. The term 'forced redundancy' does not apply in APS employment; rather employees are involuntarily retrenched where they have declined an offer of voluntary redundancy. Such employees serve a retention period in employment at the conclusion of which they receive their entitlement to redundancy pay under the National Employment Standards. Two employees were involuntarily retrenched.
4. The cost of severance benefits associated with these redundancies was \$53.2 million. This figure excludes payments in lieu of accrued leave to which an employee would normally be entitled regardless of the method of separation.
5. There is nothing to prevent an employee who is made redundant from taking up employment with a company contracted to Defence. Defence does not capture such information in its corporate system and it would be an unreasonable diversion of Departmental resources to identify whether any employee made redundant is now employed in such a capacity.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

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ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: iTunes/Android - Department

Question reference number: 100

Senator: Bilyk

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

1. Does the Department have an iTunes account? If so, what was the total expenditure on iTunes in calendar year 2016 (GST inclusive)?
What applications/subscriptions/services purchased through iTunes in calendar year 2016?
2. Does the Department have an Android account? If so, what was the total expenditure on Android in calendar year 2016 (GST inclusive)?
What applications/subscriptions/services purchased through Android in calendar year 2016?

Answer:

1. Defence does maintain an iTunes account. No purchases were made through the Defence account in 2016.
2. No.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

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ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: iTunes/Android – Ministers

Question reference number: 101

Senator: Bilyk

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

1. Do any ministerial offices in the portfolio have an iTunes account? If so, what was the total expenditure on iTunes in calendar year 2016 (GST inclusive)? Please provide separate figures for each Minister. What applications/ subscriptions/ services purchased through iTunes in calendar year 2016?
2. Do any ministerial offices have an Android account? If so, what was the total expenditure on Android in calendar year 2016 (GST inclusive)? Please provide separate figures for each Minister. What applications/subscriptions/services purchased through Android in calendar year 2016?

Answer:

Nil.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

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ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Websites

Question reference number: 102

Senator: Bilyk

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

1. What were the top 20 most utilised (by data sent and received) unique domain names accessed by departmental staff in calendar year 2016?
2. What were the top 20 most accessed (by number of times accessed) unique domain names accessed by departmental staff in calendar year 2016?

Answer:

1. The top 20 most utilised (by data sent and received) unique domain names accessed by departmental staff in 2016 were as follows:

Rank	Site
1	safebrowsing-cache.google.com
2	www.defence.gov.au
3	www.google.com.au
4	www.army.gov.au
5	www.news.com.au
6	www.abc.net.au
7	www.gumtree.com.au
8	www.smh.com.au
9	www.navy.gov.au
10	tags.news.com.au
11	www.dailymail.co.uk
12	maps.googleapis.com
13	www.canberratimes.com.au
14	www.theage.com.au
15	www.google.com
16	newsatnewscorpau.files.wordpress.com
17	www.realestate.com.au
18	www.carsales.com.au
19	www.ninemsn.com.au
20	www.nine.com.au

Note:

- Only data received is recorded in the source information. There is no information available for data sent. Please note that these reflect the most popular domain names accessed by users and do not include sites associated with downloads for system updates.
- Hits are the total hits, initial requests and refresh (both initiated by the user or by the browser). The Defence Gateway does not have visibility to differentiate between the two.
- The statistics reflect all internet accessed from the DPN, including deployed users.

2. The top 20 most accessed (by number of times accessed) unique domain names accessed by departmental staff in 2016 were as follows:

Rank	Site
1	www.defence.gov.au
2	www.google.com.au
3	www.abc.net.au
4	www.army.gov.au
5	www.smh.com.au
6	www.canberratimes.com.au
7	i.dailymail.co.uk
8	maps.googleapis.com
9	www.news.com.au
10	newsatnewscorpau.files.wordpress.com
11	www.google.com
12	tags.news.com.au
13	www.theage.com.au
14	api.stats.foxsports.com.au
15	safebrowsing-cache.google.com
16	www.gumtree.com.au
17	www.carsales.com.au
18	www.realestate.com.au
19	www.nine.com.au
20	www.dailymail.co.uk

Note:

- safebrowsing-cache.google.com is a website that is used by a browser to confirm a website is safe to access.
- Hits are the total hits, initial requests and refresh (both initiated by the user or by the browser). The Defence Gateway does not have visibility to differentiate between the two.
- The statistics reflect all internet accessed from the DRN, including deployed users.

3. It should be noted that data on the most accessed sites includes initial requests and refreshes. The Defence Gateway does not have the capacity to differentiate. The above statistics include Australia based, posted and deployed Defence personnel.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Flights

Question reference number: 103

Senator: Bilyk

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

What was the Department's total expenditure on flights for departmental staff in calendar year 2016 (GST inclusive)?

Answer:

The Department of Defence expenditure on air travel for the period 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016 was in the order of \$159 million (Goods and Services Tax inclusive).

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 01 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Ground Transport

Question reference number: 104

Senator: Bilyk

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

What was the Department's total expenditure on the following categories of ground transport in calendar year 2016 (GST inclusive):

1. Taxi hire;
2. Limousine hire;
3. Private hire car; and
4. Ridesharing services.

Answer:

As reflected by Defence's financial management systems, Defence has spent the following on ground transport in the period 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016.

The numbers below are GST exclusive.

	1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016 (GST exclusive)
Taxi hire / Limousine hire / Ridesharing services	\$12,955,602.63
Short term vehicle hire	\$7,731,458.33
Total	\$20,687,060.96

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates – 1 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Number of engineers – Future Submarines Technical Office

Question reference number: 105

Senator: Carr

Type of question: Spoken

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator KIM CARR: If I could return to the issue of contractors and consultants. Secretary, can you provide me with some advice as to the number of engineers currently working under Future Submarines Technical Office in Adelaide?

Mr Richardson: We have the gaeneral manager of submarines here. He can come to the table. He will be here in a minute.

Senator KIM CARR: I will go to another question.

Senator Payne: If we do not have the exact numbers with us, then we will obviously take them on notice for you.

Senator KIM CARR: I accept that some of these questions do require further advice. I am not concerned about that.

Senator Payne: Thank you.

Answer:

This issue has been addressed in the response to Question 7 from the hearing.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates Spillover Hearing – 30 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Contamination – Compensation Claims

Question reference number: 106

Senator: Gallacher

Type of question: asked on Thursday, 30 March 2017, Hansard page 3

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator GALLACHER: Can you, perhaps on notice or now, tell us which bases you have received claims for compensation from?

Mr Grzeskowiak: Williamtown and Oakey are the two areas where we have received claims. Obviously, we would not want to give any details of those claims. They are confidential and private.

Senator GALLACHER: Fair enough. Do you know how many claims have been made?

Mr Grzeskowiak: Around 15—of that sort of order. But I can confirm that.

Answer:

As at 6 April 2017, Defence has received 20 claims.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates Spillover Hearing – 30 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Contamination – Cancellation of Community Consultation

Question reference number: 107

Senator: Gallacher

Type of question: asked on Thursday, 30 March 2017, Hansard page 4

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator GALLACHER: And was the community consultation cancelled at short notice?

Mr Grzeskowiak: We put a notice out for a community consultation that would have been last week, but we have delayed that until next week. It is now going to be 12 April.

Senator GALLACHER: How did that go down? The feedback from our end is that the cancellation was not particularly well received.

Mr Grzeskowiak: I understand that people in the community were a bit confused. We spoke to some of the officials up in Katherine, and they were comfortable that, really, we had just deferred the date of the briefing.

Senator GALLACHER: I note that you are also holding a session on Tuesday, 11 April at Nowra Hill Public School. Is that the case?

Mr Grzeskowiak: I will have to check, but, yes, I think it is.

Answer:

Two community information sessions were held at Nowra Hill Public School on 11 April 2017.

A community information session was planned for 23 March 2017 in Katherine, Northern Territory. This session was postponed to allow Defence to be able to present the community with the most accurate and up to date information possible, including the release of the Food Standards Australia and New Zealand final health based guidance values. The community information session was conducted on 12 April 2017.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Additional Estimates Spillover Hearing – 30 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Political comments by members of the military

Question reference number: 108

Senator: Roberts

Type of question: asked on Thursday, 30 March 2017, Hansard page 7

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator ROBERTS: My first series of questions is on political comments by members of the military. What are the current Defence Force regulations concerning Defence members making political statements on the internet or public comments critical of the government, and what do they prohibit?

Vice Adm. Griggs: We have a range of policy regarding public comment, which gives guidance on what is appropriate comment to be made in the public domain and that includes social media. We also have a particular policy around political activities of members of the Defence Force, so there is legislation surrounding ADF members who stand as political candidates and what they are required to do during that process. That is very clearly laid out. That involves either a transfer to the Reserve or discharge in certain cases. Should they be unsuccessful in standing as a candidate, they are able to re-enter without penalty, so we do have a range of policies covering these issues.

Senator ROBERTS: Are you able to send them to me on notice, please?

Vice Adm. Griggs: Most certainly.

Answer:

Defence policy on the participation of Australian Defence Force members in political activities is outlined in the Military Personnel Policy Manual which is publicly available at

<http://www.defence.gov.au/payandconditions/adf/Resources/MILPERSMAN.pdf>

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates Spillover Hearing – 30 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Barracuda Cost

Question reference number: 109

Senator Roberts

Type of question: asked on Thursday, 30 March 2017, Hansard page 9

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator ROBERTS: Out of interest, how much would it cost to buy 12 nuclear Barracuda subs, rather than insisting on a retrofit from early 20th century technology—diesel-electric propulsion?

Mr Johnson: I might take that question for the record.

Answer:

A nuclear powered submarine is not being considered as an option for the Future Submarine and no cost estimates have been developed.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates Spillover Hearing - 30 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Cost of Canberra-class LHDs

Question reference number: 110

Senator Kitching

Type of question: asked on Thursday, 30 March 2017, Hansard page 12

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator KITCHING: What is the total cost of the Canberra-class LHDs? I am happy to take that on notice.

Vice Adm. Barrett: We will take that on notice because I would like to confer.

Senator KITCHING: I would like a breakdown per vessel and a breakdown of the ongoing maintenance costs per vessel.

Vice Adm. Barrett: We can take that on notice.

Answer:

Please refer to Table 68 (page 138) of the Defence Portfolio Budget Statements 2017-18.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates Spillover Hearing - 30 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Central Processing Service Contract (Leidos) – Due Dilligence

Question reference number: 111

Senator: Gallacher

Type of question: asked on Thursday, 30 March 2017, Hansard page 14

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 5 May 2017

Question:

Senator GALLACHER: There have been reports that SAIC was ordered to pay New York City an amount estimated to be in the order of US\$500 million in restitution and penalties, and three of its employees were jailed for 20 years. Did you go back that far and have a look down this path? How did you do your due diligence?

Dr Lawrence: My memory does not quite go back that far but if you want some details around that I can provide them.

Answer:

Defence (Chief Information Officer Group), in consultation with the Capability Acquisition and Sustainment Group and Australian Signals Directorate, as well as the Australian Taxation Office, undertook due diligence on Abacus Innovations Australia Pty Ltd (now called Leidos Australia Pty Ltd) and its ultimate parent following the merger, Leidos Holdings Inc.

In the case of the Chief Information Officer Group, the due diligence was focused on the capacity of Leidos and its Australian subsidiary to deliver the Centralised Processing Contract following the merger.

The due diligence activities included a range of enquiries and independent reviews that were shared between the above interested parties, including:

- Response to due diligence questions by Lockheed Martin Inc and Leidos Holdings Inc. These included typical due diligence enquires related to the commercial, legal, financial and operational capacity of Leidos Holdings Inc and its Australian subsidiary including questions in relation to claims, proceedings and allegations that may impact that capacity.

- Viability Assessment of Leidos Holdings Inc by a specialist commercial group within the Capability Acquisition and Sustainment Group. This report was updated in February 2017 based on the latest available information.
- Corporate Scorecard (including viability assessment) report on Leidos Holdings Inc by an independent third party commissioned by the Australian Taxation Office. This report included information based on an International company search completed in February 2016 and listed legal proceedings identified by that search.

At the time of the merger, Leidos was an existing supplier to Defence under the Australian Signals Directorate Strategic Industry Partnership Arrangement Panel, and this was also considered as part of assessing whether Leidos and its Australian subsidiary would be a suitable partner for Defence.

An external legal advisor was engaged, and a range of warranties and undertakings, as well as Parent Company Guarantees, were obtained from both Lockheed Martin Inc and Leidos Holdings Inc.

The events referenced are alleged to have occurred in 2011, prior to the SAIC spin off in 2013. Specific enquiry was not made in relation to those events but, as noted above, comprehensive enquiry was made in relation to the current capacity of the Leidos group to deliver the Centralised Processing Contract post-merger.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates Spillover Hearing – 30 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Defence Community Organisation - Hiring

Question reference number: 112

Senator: Gallacher

Type of question: asked on Thursday, 30 March 2017, Hansard page 15

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 5 May 2017

Question:

Senator GALLACHER: I would now like to ask a few questions around Defence family support. How many social workers does Defence Community Organisation employ across Australia?

Rear Adm. Wolski: Defence Community Organisation does report to me. However, I will have to take it on notice to find out how many social workers we have. Of course, we do have a turnover rate of social workers; and we are regularly losing people and then re-recruiting to fill those positions. I will take that on notice.

Senator GALLACHER: I would like to know where they are located, how many FTEs there are and whether there are any vacancies. The line of questioning goes to the fact that there are probably more vacancies than people available. Could you clarify that for us?

Rear Adm. Wolski: I can certainly take that on notice and get back to you. I would say that we have most of our positions for the social workers filled; there are not more vacancies than filled roles.

Senator GALLACHER: But you do not know where they are located and how many you have got?

Mr Richardson: I might add that, over the last few years, we have had a deliberate policy that where there are vacancies for social workers, and for other people who are important to ADF members in terms of community welfare, we give priority to their filling.

Senator GALLACHER: So they have not been impacted by the APS freeze?

Mr Richardson: No. We had some exemptions, which we did on an individual basis. Social workers were one of them. Medical workers were another. Engineers were another. Intelligence was another. So we had certain areas which we did not just plunk a freeze on and turn our back on but actually managed quite deliberately.

Senator GALLACHER: How many military support officers does Defence Community Organisation employ, where are they located, how many FTEs are there and how many vacancies are there?

Senator Payne: We will provide that on notice.

Senator GALLACHER: Just for my information, is it 100 or 50? Does every base have one? How does it work?

Rear Adm. Wolski: For social workers the number is around 40. For military support officers the number is around the same. This is distributed around Australia.

Senator GALLACHER: Base driven, is it?

Rear Adm. Wolski: The preponderance of people are located where our large bases are.

Senator GALLACHER: Can you tell us on notice where they are, how many FTEs there are, how many vacancies there are, how long have they been vacant and whether they been impacted by the APS freeze?

Mr Richardson: I might just add that we no longer have a freeze in the APS.

Senator GALLACHER: Can I get the same information in respect to regional education liaison officers?

Rear Adm. Wolski: We will provide that.

Senator GALLACHER: I am happy to get this on notice, but it pertains to some of the inquiries we have done and it gives the committee the opportunity to have a look at what you are providing when we are talking about mental health and the like. Can you also tell us how many family liaison officers there are, where they are, how many FTEs there are, how many vacancies there are, how long have they been vacant and whether they been impacted by the APS freeze?

Rear Adm. Wolski: Certainly.

Vice Adm. Griggs: What we will do is give you a complete breakdown on Defence Community Organisation—all the specialist areas—and the answers to those exact questions that you have been asking.

Senator GALLACHER: Thanks very much for that.

Answer:

The complete breakdown of Defence Community Organisation specialist roles is listed in the table below.

Recruitment of specialist positions was not impacted by the recruitment restrictions which ended some time ago.

Defence Community Organisation Specialist Roles as at 6 April 2017

Function	Total Actual Full Time Equivalent (FTE) including vacancies	FTE and vacancies by State						
		ACT	NSW	QLD	NT	SA	VIC/TAS	WA
Office locations		Canberra	Sydney, Liverpool, Hunter, Richmond, Nowra and Wagga	Brisbane, Amberley, Darling Downs, Townsville and Cairns	Darwin and Tindall	Adelaide	Melbourne, Bandiana, Cerberus, East Sale, Puckapunyal and Hobart	Rockingham Fremantle Bullsbrook
Defence Social Worker (DSW)	58 FTE (9 vacant ¹)	2	12	16	4	4	7	4
Regional Education Liaison Officer (REDLO)	7 FTE (0 vacant)	0	1	2	1	1	1	1
Community Development Officer (CDO)²	2 FTE (0 vacant)	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Family Liaison Officer (FLO)	22 FTE (2 vacant ³)	1	5	4	2	1	5	2
Military Support Officer (MSO)	32 AFS ⁴ (2 vacant ⁵)	3	7	8	3	2	5	2

¹ Of the nine DSW vacancies, the length of time that they have been vacant is between two weeks and 12 months. The 12-month vacancy is an APS6 position in Melbourne which is held vacant whilst the occupant is in a higher level position. One of the vacancies is due to the occupant being on Maternity Leave.

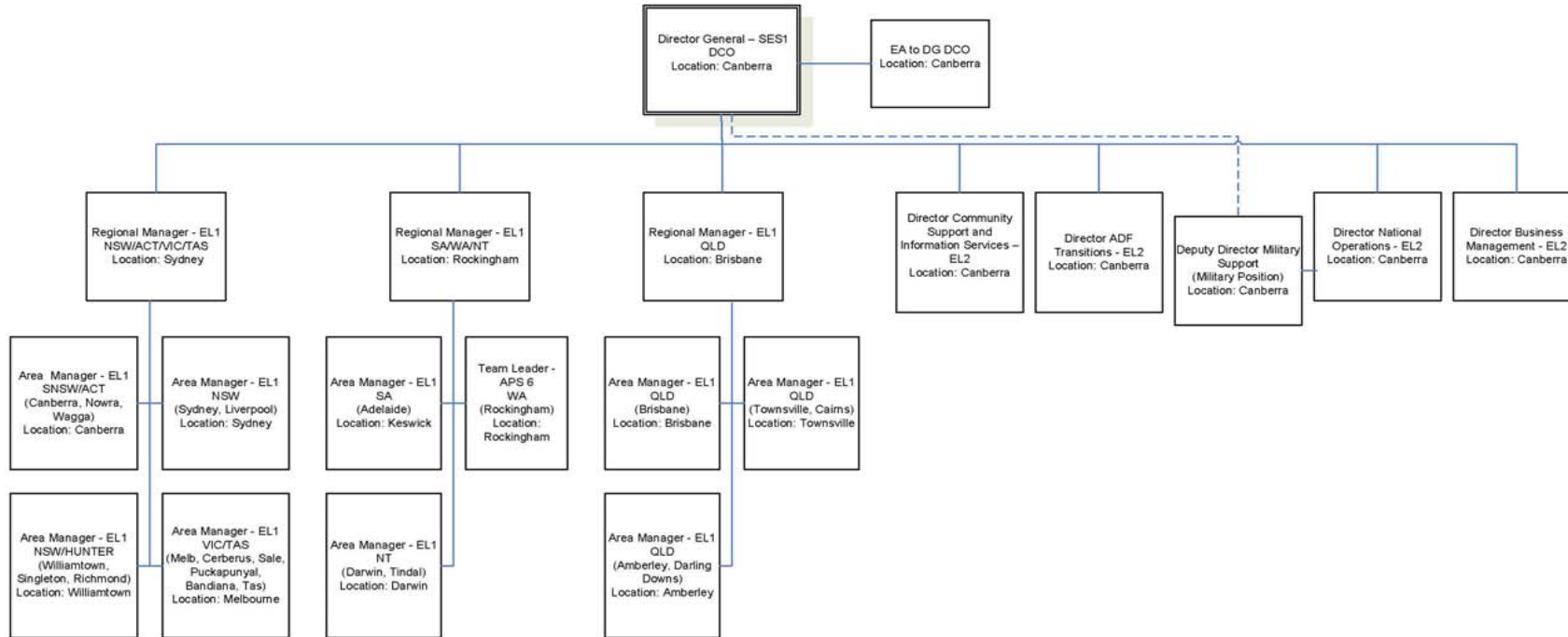
² DSWs also undertake CDO tasks in areas where required.

³ A recruitment process has commenced to fill the FLO vacancies following the resignation of two FLOs.

⁴ Average Funded Strength.

⁵ The two MSO vacancies will be filled on posting in May 2017.

Defence Community Organisation Structure as at 24 March 2017



Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates spillover – 30 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Projects of Concern – Delay in receiving statement

Question reference number: 113

Senator: Gallacher

Type of question: asked on Thursday, 30 March 2017, Hansard page 16

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator GALLACHER: Can we have a look at Projects of Concern. From a protocol point of view, what was the delay in us getting notification on that? We actually got that on the morning of the last estimates, which I think is quite unusual. It is normally provided a little more in advance than on the morning of estimates. Was that just a clerical omission?

Mr Gillis: I will follow that up for you and find out. We should have provided that to you earlier. I cannot see why—

Senator GALLACHER: Normally we would get it at least a few days or a week prior to the hearing. It is obviously a useful document—and we got it on—

Mr Gillis: I agree. If we have been tardy, we have to make sure that we improve our performance.

Senator GALLACHER: You can take that on notice; that is fine.

Answer:

Defence provided the Projects of Concern statement to the Committee on the day of, and not three working days prior to, the Additional Estimates hearing. Defence apologies for this delay which was due to administrative error.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates Spillover Hearing – 30 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: JP2008 Satellite Communication Enhancements

Question reference number: 114

Senator: Gallacher

Type of question: asked on Thursday, 30 March 2017, Hansard page 17

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator GALLACHER: I think this project would have gone through the public works committee, in terms of its appropriation for digging trenches and putting cables in, is that correct?

Mr. Gillis: I am not sure. It started some nine years ago, so I am not sure of the background. I can take that on notice to try to work out what that is.

Answer:

The site works for this project did not go through the Parliamentary Committee on Public Works as the value of the work was below the threshold for Committee consideration.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates Spillover Meeting – 30 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Projects of Concern

Question reference number: 115

Senator: Gallacher

Type of question: asked on Thursday, 30 March 2017, Hansard page 19

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 5 May 2017

Question:

Senator GALLACHER: Given that the total, I think, was \$32 billion in this Project of Concern, how do we put that into perspective in terms of the Defence spend in this area? What gets to Project of Concern—10 per cent?

Mr Richardson: Mr Gillis will have the precise number, but it started in 2008, so you would need to look at the capability spend between 2008 and 2017.

Senator GALLACHER: It is a complex question, so if you were to take it on notice—

Mr Richardson: We can take it on notice.

Senator Payne: We will have a look at that.

Senator GALLACHER: It would be interesting to see how much you spend and how much falls to the projects of concern. That is a measure of your performance, I suppose, Secretary?

Mr Richardson: Yes.

Answer:

Below is a table outlining the total project cost of those projects listed as Projects of Concern during each financial year (2007-08 through to 2015-16). The full 2016-17 data for all approved projects is not yet available, but the cost of the Projects of Concern currently listed is included.

The total cost of all projects includes major projects managed by the Capability Acquisition and Sustainment Group (CASG) – it **does not** include minor projects, sustainment products (including CN10 – Collins Class Sustainment, which has been listed on the Projects of Concern list since late 2008 and has a 2016-17 budget of \$589.2 million), or major projects managed by other delivery Groups within Defence.

FY	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17^
Number of PoC	11	11	11	13	9	7	6	6	5	4
Total value PoC	\$12.0b	\$10.9b*	\$11.3b*	\$13.4b*	\$13.7b	\$10.8b	\$14.0b	\$14.1b	\$13.5b	\$13.3b
Total value CASG	\$81.5b	\$76.1b	\$80.1b	\$80.4b	\$80.6b	\$83.3b	\$94.9b	\$102.8b	\$118.0b	\$108.2b
Major Projects #										
Per cent PoC	14.7%	14.3%	14.1%	16.7%	17.0%	13.0%	14.7%	13.7%	11.4%	12.3%

* For 2008-09 through to 2010-11, the data system does not separate LAND 121 Phase 3B from Phase 3.

The total is calculated each year, and individual projects may vary year to year due to price and exchange. The totals are also impacted by the number of project approvals/closures.

^ As at March 2017

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Additional Estimates spill over hearing – 30 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: SSCFADT - AE SOH - 30 Mar 17 - Q116 - Defence Facilities in WA - Kitching

Question reference number: 116

Senator: Kimberley Kitching

Type of question: 30 March 2017

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 5 May 2017

Question:

Senator KITCHING: So you have started spending that \$100 million?

Mr Gillis: Some of that expenditure has been committed. I would have to take on notice the specific expenditure that we are doing on Collins sustainment and on the Garden Island west facility.

Senator GALLACHER: Was this driven by an evaluation of a need and costing proposals which added up to \$100 million and then the Prime Minister announced it? Or was there an announcement of spending and then you found a place to spend it?

Mr Gillis: No, we were asked to provide an indicator of what we would be spending in that area and we provided that advice to government.

Senator KITCHING: When were you asked to provide that?

Mr Gillis: I would have to take that on notice. I do not have that at hand.

...

Senator GALLACHER: Perhaps on notice, can we get a list of the projects that the \$100 million is going to be applied to, for completeness?

Mr Richardson: Yes.

Senator KITCHING: And possibly some estimate of the cost of each of these projects.

Mr Richardson: We will provide the details we can.

Answer:

Q1: What specific infrastructure expenditure was Defence doing on Collins sustainment Garden Island West as at 30 March 2017.

A1: As at 30 March 2017, the HMAS *Stirling* redevelopment project was underway with an investment of approximately \$380 million. All Fleet units conducting sustainment activities at *Stirling*, including the *Collins* Class submarine, will benefit from the improved infrastructure delivered through this project. Beyond the *Stirling* Redevelopment Project there was no *Collins*-specific infrastructure investment at *Stirling* underway on 30 March 2017; however, ASC Pty Ltd was in the process of investing approximately \$13 million in improved *Collins* sustainment infrastructure at their premises at Henderson on that date.

Q2: When was Defence asked to provide an indicator of what we would be spending?

A2: Defence was asked to provide advice to Government regarding infrastructure expenditure in Western Australia on (or about) 14 February 2017. Defence responded on 15 February 2017.

Q3: Can we get a list of the projects that the \$100 million is going to be applied to?

A3: The Defence Projects that the \$100 million will be drawn from include Project SEA 3036 Pacific Patrol Boat Replacement, Project SEA 1180 Offshore Patrol Vessel, AIR 9000 Phase 8 MH-60R Helicopters, and HMAS *Stirling* Redevelopment Project Phase 3A. This list may change, as studies such as those into the capacity and capability of industrial infrastructure at Henderson to support continuous minor naval vessel construction inform future investment decisions.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates Spillover Hearing – 30 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: LAND 400 Phase 2 – EOS

Question reference number: 117

Senator: Kitching

Type of question: asked on Thursday, 30 March 2017, Hansard page 23

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 5 May 2017

Question:

Senator KITCHING: I understand that EOS has not been afforded an opportunity to have their fixed remote weapons stations as part of Land 400. Is there a reason for that?

Mr Gillis: Primarily because we are not after remote and unmanned—we after the capacity to have a manned capability. I would have to take that on notice in respect of the specifics of EOS from the brigadier who is actually running the program.

Answer:

The LAND 400 Phase 2 Request for Tender was an open solicitation process for which EOS did not submit a bid. However, EOS Remote Weapon Station systems were included by both of the shortlisted tenderers within their proposals, which are currently being considered as part of the LAND 400 Phase 2 Risk Mitigation Activity.

Despite personal invitation, EOS did not participate in the Deloitte Review of Australian industry involvement in the LAND 400 Phase 2 project. However, they have been extensively engaged by senior Defence executives and officers including the Deputy Secretary Capability Acquisition and Sustainment Group, Deputy Secretary Strategic Policy and Intelligence, the Chief of Army and Head Land Systems.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Additional Estimates Spillover Hearing – 30 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: DI Direct Newsletter

Question reference number: 118

Senator: Kitching

Type of question: asked on Thursday, 30 March 2017, Hansard page 25

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 5 May 2017

Question:

Senator KITCHING: Could I ask about Minister Pyne's DI Direct newsletter. I read them and I found them very informative. What is the budget, either in funding or in FTEs, for DI Direct?

Mr Gillis: I am not aware. I think that might be something he does in-house, within his office, but I am not sure.

Senator KITCHING: So there is no contribution from Defence to those newsletters?

Mr Richardson: I have never seen one, but I would assume that some of the factual information might come from Defence. However, we do not get involved in writing it or putting it together. I have not personally seen it. In fact, to be quite honest, I did not know what you were referring to.

Ms Skinner: Industry policy is in my division. I have not heard of that. I will take it on notice and see if there is any input from my industry policy division, but I am unaware of that particular newsletter.

Senator KITCHING: If you could perhaps take on notice whether there is any contribution, either in funding or in people or FTEs—

Mr Richardson: There would be none in funding—I can say that. It is possible that some of the facts contained therein would come directly from Defence, and that would be perfectly proper. However, we will come back to you on notice in respect of it.

Senator KITCHING: I am interested. I am not saying I do not appreciate it. It is a very retail politics newsletter, and I am very admiring of that, but I would like to know if there is any contribution from Defence, especially if there are any people contributing or checking the information.

Mr Richardson: The Department of Defence has no role in retail politics—full stop.

Senator KITCHING: I understand that. I think it is serving that purpose. What I am asking is: is Defence contributing? I am happy to put those questions on notice.

Mr Richardson: Yes, sure.

Answer:

The Department of Defence does not contribute to the DI Direct newsletter. It is produced by the office of the Minister for Defence Industry.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates Spillover Hearing – 30 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Consultant and Service Provider - Definitions

Question reference number: 119

Senator: Kitching

Type of question: asked on Thursday, 30 March 2017, Hansard page 35

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

Senator KITCHING: I am happy for you to take this on notice: I would like definitions of contractor, consultant and service provider. You have said that the Department of Finance provides those definitions.

Mr Richardson: I said that they provide the definition in respect of contractor.

Senator KITCHING: You are correct. Does the Department of Finance provide the other definitions?

Mr Richardson: I will take that on notice, and we will provide you with a definition. A service provider is fairly straightforward. We have some service providers in the IT and estate management areas where we enter into a contract with a firm to provide certain services. The number of people they employ to provide those services is their business. We enter into a moneyed amount contract with them and we stipulate the outcome we want and the service to be provided.

Senator KITCHING: And it is up to them how they provide that.

Mr Richardson: That is right.

Senator KITCHING: Those definitions would not differ from division to division.

Mr Richardson: No.

Senator KITCHING: Does Defence define these terms differently from other departments?

Mr Richardson: No. For instance, the Department of Finance provides the definition of contractor across the public service.

Answer:

Defence is using the Department of Finance guidance to define contractors and consultancies for reporting purposes. These are as follows:

Contract Characteristics (only some may apply)

Consultancy Contracts	Contractor Characteristics (only some may apply)
Nature of Services <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Involves specialist professional knowledge or expertise that may not be maintained in-house.• Involves development of an intellectual output, eg research, evaluation, advice, and recommendations, to assist with entity decision-making.• Involves a one-off task, a set of tasks or irregular tasks (making employment of permanent staff impractical or undesirable).	Nature of Services <ul style="list-style-type: none">• External labour hire services to perform day-to-day duties of the entity – eg a labour hire firm providing personnel to fill a temporary vacancy for a personal assistant, or in a programme area. Skills to perform services obtained via external labour hire would normally be maintained within the entity.• Involves professional or expert services to implement an existing proposal or strategy – eg training specialists to deliver training in line with an existing strategy.
Direction and Control <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Performance of the services is left largely up to the discretion and professional expertise of the consultant.• Performance is without the entity's direct supervision.• The output reflects the independent views or findings of the individual or organisation.• The output is being produced for the entity.• The output may not belong to the entity.	Direction and Control <ul style="list-style-type: none">• External labour hire services are performed under supervision of the entity. The entity specifies how the work is to be undertaken and has control over the final form of any resulting output.• Professional or expert services provided under non-consultancy contracts are generally delivered without a high level of supervision and direction from the entity. However, the output produced will not necessarily represent the independent views of the service provider – ie the entity controls the form of the output.• The output is being produced on behalf of the entity.• The output is generally regarded as an entity product.
Integration or Organisation Test <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Work performed is an accessory to the entity's business.	Integration or Organisation Test <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Work is an integral part of the entity's business.

<p>Use of Equipment and Premises</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Consultant provides their own equipment. • The Consultant may work from their own premises for some or all of the assignment. 	<p>Use of Equipment and Premises</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The entity provides all equipment and supplies. • The Contractor will usually be engaged to work in the entity's premises.
<p>Remuneration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultancy payments are usually made when agreed milestones are reached or when a task or project is completed. 	<p>Remuneration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remuneration is based on the time worked, usually calculated on an hourly rate.

As the Department of Finance does not provide a specific definition for service providers, Defence has developed the following guidance to distinguish between a contractor and service providers:

<p>Service Providers</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance of the service is largely without direct supervision by Defence members. Typically, service standards or performance indicators are agreed as part of the contracting process, and monitored periodically. • Performance of the services (including how many people are assigned to the contract) is left largely up to the discretion and professional expertise of the provider. • Remuneration is paid when milestones are reached or a task is completed, or periodically for the provision of ongoing services such as maintenance, cleaning or travel bookings. • The resulting output is produced <i>for</i> Defence as a customer. • The provider generally supplies their own equipment and supplies. • Involves a one-off task, a set of tasks or irregular tasks (making the employment of permanent Australian Public Service or Australian Defence Force members impractical or undesirable). • Involves skills (such as trade qualifications) or expertise that may not be maintained in-house.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Additional Estimates Spillover Hearing – 30 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Consultants and Contractors – Cost Comparison

Question reference number: 120

Senator: Kitching

Type of question: asked on Thursday, 30 March 2017, Hansard page 36

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 5 May 2017

Question:

Senator KITCHING: What is the monetary amount?

Mr Richardson: Last year we spent about \$36 million on consultants. We are reducing that by \$3.6 million, or 10 per cent, from 1 July this year.

Senator KITCHING: How does the monetary amount compare with 12 months ago?

Mr Richardson: I would need to take that on notice. \$36 million is the amount allocated in this financial year. That was from 1 July 2016.

Senator KITCHING: What was it in the previous financial year?

Mr Richardson: I would need to take it on notice.

Senator KITCHING: That is fine. What is the current number of service providers?

Mr Richardson: Again, I mentioned that you enter into a contract with the service provider, and the number of people is determined by them, but it is around 18,000.

Senator KITCHING: What is the monetary amount?

Mr Richardson: Again, I would need to take that on notice.

Senator KITCHING: Could you also take on notice, perhaps, how that compares with the last financial year?

Mr Richardson: Sure. I would simply note that service providers range from IT specialists through to caterers on bases. There are a wide variety of skillsets there, from people who mow lawns through to people who do high level sustainment and maintenance.

Answer:

The Defence budget for consultants was \$32.4 million in 2015-16, and \$37.7 million in 2016-17.

The Defence budget for service providers was \$4.8 billion in 2015-16, and \$5.3 billion in 2016-17.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates Spillover Hearing - 30 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Centralised Processing Services

Question reference number: 121

Senator: Gallacher

Type of question: provided in writing

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

1. When did the Department learn that Lockheed Martin was looking to sell its Information Systems & Global Solutions channel?
 - a. Did the Department undertake any risk management activities around Lockheed Martin offloading its Information Systems & Global Solutions channel and the impact this would have on the Centralised Processing Services project?
2. When did the Department learn that the merger between Leidos and Lockheed Martin was taking place?
 - a. When did the Minister become aware of the merger?
 - b. Which Minister specifically?
3. What due diligence did the Department undertake regarding this merger?
 - a. Was the Minister involved in this process?
 - b. Was any Ministerial staff involved in this process?
4. Is the Department aware of Leidos' history? Specifically:
 - a. That it changed its name from SAIC to Leidos;
 - b. The legal issues SAIC faced with New York City in 2012; and
 - c. The US Army and US Government Audit Office determination that the merger between Lockheed Martin and Leidos was too risky for it to be awarded a contract with US Army Engineers in 2016?
5. How did the Department of Defence consider this information when conducting its due diligence around this merger?
6. How many separate contracts are there between the Commonwealth and Leidos for the services provided by the Centralised Processing Services project?
7. How is / are the contracts structured (i.e. is it a fixed price contract or is there flexibility for changes should they be required)?
8. How does the department and Leidos manage all of the separate work packages for the project – Are they treated as separate contract?
9. Have there been any changes to any of the contracted services or sub projects within the Centralised Processing Services project since it was revised in September last year? Specifically:
 - a. Timings of contracted services;
 - b. Schedule of contracted services; and/or
 - c. Costs of contracted services?

10. How many of the projects within the centralised processing services contract have been delayed since the new contract, with Leidos, was signed in September last year?

a. What is the duration of each delay?

11. How many of the projects within the centralised processing services contract have had their costs increased since the new contract was signed, with Leidos, in September 2014?

a. What is the cost of each increase?

Answer:

1. Lockheed Martin Corporation announced its intention to conduct a strategic review of its Information Systems & Global Solutions business with a view to a potential spin off, on 20 July 2015. Defence learnt of this review on that date.

a. Please refer to Question 11.

2. Lockheed Martin Corporation announced that it had signed a definitive agreement to divest and combine its Information Systems & Global Solutions business with Leidos on 26 January 2016. Lockheed Martin Australia Pty Ltd Australian General Manager provided formal notice to Defence on the same date.

a. Ministers were subsequently advised.

b. Ministers were subsequently advised.

3. Please refer to Question 11.

a. No.

b. No.

4. Refer response to Question 11. Defence due diligence and risk assessment in relation to the Centralised Processing Contract assessed that while there would be residual risks associated with the proposed assignment and change in control, these were considered lower risk than alternative options available at that point of time. It was also noted that Defence's rights for termination (other than in relation to the change in control), failure to perform, step in and any future on-sale were not affected by the transaction. At the time of the transaction, Defence sought a number of commitments from Leidos executive in relation to mitigating identified residual risks. Defence continues to monitor Leidos.

5. Refer responses to Questions 3 and 4.

6. There is only one contract dated 3 September 2014 between the Commonwealth (Defence) and Leidos Australia Pty Limited (previously Abacas Innovation Australia Pty Ltd) for Defence Centralised Processing Services.

7. The contract is largely fixed price, but includes a range of variable pricing mechanisms to address Defence's changing business needs and new capabilities.

8. The Centralised Processing transformation project is managed as a single project under the Centralised Processing Contract. Centralised Processing Project Services for a range of other Defence projects are managed as separate work packages under the single Centralised Processing Contract.

9. There have been 10 Contract Change Proposals executed since September 2016. These Contract Change Proposals address a range of agreed changes including, for example, scope clarification, administrative changes and pricing and other updates in accordance with the Centralised Processing Contract terms. Defence has not identified any difference in the profile of contract changes since the assignment to Leidos Australia Pty Ltd in September 2016.

10. In the case of the transformation project Government Initial Operational Capability was achieved on 3 September 2015 in accordance with the schedule agreed at Centralised Processing Contract signing. Since Initial Operational Capability was achieved, Lockheed Martin Australia and then Leidos Australia have experienced difficulties in commissioning of the Centralised Processing transformed system in the other data centres (including migration of business applications onto the Centralised Processing transformed system). This has resulted in delay to the achievement of Final Operational Capability. Defence has been working closely with Leidos to remediate these issues and mitigate the impact of this delay. Defence has not identified any difference in delay profile for Centralised Processing projects since the assignment to Leidos Australia Pty Ltd.

11. Of the approximately 120 Centralised Processing project service statements of work since commencement, 15 have had increases in charges. These increased charges were approved by Defence in accordance with the Centralised Processing Contract and relevant project change processes, with the quantum of each increase varying depending on the nature of the change. Defence has not identified any difference in the profile of project costs since the assignment to Leidos Australia Pty Ltd.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates Spillover Hearing - 30 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Staffing – Employment Levels

Question reference number: 122

Senator: Gallacher

Type of question: provided in writing

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 5 May 2017

Question:

1. How many people does your department employ?
 - a. How many of these employees are ongoing?
 - b. How many of these employees are non-ongoing?
 - i. How many of these have had their contract extended since 1 July 2016?
 - c. How many of these employees are situated in the Australian Capital Territory?
2. How many people were employed by the department as at 30 June 2016?
 - a. How many of these employees were ongoing?
 - b. How many of these employees were non-ongoing?
 - c. How many of these employees were situated in the Australian Capital Territory?
3. What is the number of staff employed in each state and Territory and what is their age, gender and classification level?
4. What was the number of staff employed in each state and Territory as at 30 June 2016, and what is their age, gender and classification level?

Answer:

(All figures are in headcount, and includes paid and unpaid, full-time, part-time, ongoing and non-ongoing employees)

The Full Time Equivalent is the key civilian workforce measure for budgetary performance and assisting Government decision making. Defence presently employs a Full Time Equivalent of around 17,360 staff, against a ceiling of 18,200. The workforce by headcount is the number of people in the workforce, with full time and part time being counted the same.

Both workforce measures are important for workforce planning purposes to ensure that Defence understands the number of people required to deliver capabilities and what this costs.

In terms of answering this Question on Notice, the answers are best provided in headcount numbers as this indicates the physical number of people.

1. As at 1 March 2017, the Department of Defence had an Australian Public Service workforce of 18,426 (headcount).
 - a. 18,327 were ongoing employees, and
 - b. 99 were non-ongoing employees,
 - i. of the 99 non-ongoing employees, one has had a contract extension since 1 July 2016.
 - c. 7,776 employees were located in the Australian Capital Territory (25 non-ongoing).

2. As at 30 June 2016, the Department of Defence had an Australian Public Service workforce of 18,578 (headcount).
 - a. 18,468 were ongoing employees,
 - b. 110 were non-ongoing employees, and
 - c. 7,643 employees were located in the Australian Capital Territory (21 non-ongoing).

3. Table 1 below breaks down Australian Public Service employees as at 1 March 2017 by age band, classification level and gender for each State and Territory. Figures in this table show headcount numbers.

4. Table 2 below breaks down Australian Public Service employees as at 30 June 2016 by age band, classification level and gender for each State and Territory. Figures in this table show headcount numbers.

Table 1 – Australian Public Service Employees as at 1 March 2017 (headcount)

APS Headcount		ACT			NSW			NT			QLD			SA				TAS			VIC			WA			Overseas			Total		
Age Band	Level	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	X	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	Total		
<20	APS1	7	13	20							2	1	3								3	2	5							28		
	APS2		7	7								1	1																	8		
	APS3				1		1																							1		
<20 Total		7	20	27	1		1				2	2	4									3	2	5						37		
20-29	APS1	16	32	48	4	4	8	2	1	3	3	2	5	10	8		18				7	15	22	1			1			105		
	APS2	121	142	263	18	22	40	2		2	4	6	10	7	17		24				20	23	43	4	1		5			387		
	APS3	36	14	50	18	8	26				8	7	15	9	1		10				13	3	16	2	2		4			121		
	APS4	153	100	253	11	5	16	2	1	3	5	3	8	3	3		6				4	18	22	2	1		3			311		
	APS5	137	180	317	10	23	33	3		3	2	4	6	8	13		21	1	1		18	37	55		2		2	1	1	439		
	APS6	87	108	195	3	5	8	1		1	4	2	6	10	44		54				7	33	40	4			4	1	1	309		
	EL1	19	14	33	2	1	3	1		1					4		4					2	2				1	1		44		
20-29 Total		569	590	1159	66	68	134	11	2	13	26	24	50	47	90		137	1	1		69	131	200	13	6		19	1	2	3	1716	
30-39	APS1	11	7	18	1		1				3		3								2	8	10	1			1			33		
	APS2	23	19	42	22	8	30	3		3	10	2	12	11	5		16				9	7	16	2			2			121		
	APS3	27	14	41	63	18	81	6		6	21	9	30	8	4		12	2	1		3	49	28	77	3	6		9			259	
	APS4	106	85	191	42	30	72	4	3	7	15	3	18	17	12		29	1		1		39	21	60	5	8		13			391	
	APS5	183	164	347	51	34	85	7	4	11	19	15	34	11	16		27					57	53	110	5	8		13			627	
	APS6	364	363	727	67	49	116	1	6	7	44	12	56	52	127		179	3		3		88	143	231	12	3		15	3	3	1340	
	EL1	279	337	616	21	13	34	1	2	3	5	11	16	20	93		113					36	76	112	6	5		11	3	7	10	915
	EL2	64	76	140		4	4								3	14		17				5	8	13		1		1	4	4	179	
	SES1	5	5	10																		1		1							11	
30-39 Total		1062	1070	2132	267	156	423	22	15	37	117	52	169	122	271		393	6	1		7	286	344	630	34	31		65	6	14	20	3876
40-49	APS1	4	6	10	2	4	6				2	2	4								10	8	18		1		1			39		
	APS2	13	8	21	32	14	46	3	2	5	30	10	40	15	8		23	1		1		30	15	45	5	2		7			188	
	APS3	39	26	65	116	30	146	8		8	49	14	63	22	13		35	4	2		6	79	40	119	9	4		13			455	
	APS4	101	54	155	56	35	91	9	2	11	24	17	41	20	19		39	4	1		5	60	53	113	12	8		20			475	
	APS5	147	95	242	65	92	157	14	6	20	36	38	74	23	31		54	2	1		3	77	82	159	12	10		22			731	

APS Headcount		ACT			NSW			NT			QLD			SA				TAS			VIC			WA			Overseas			Total
Age Band	Level	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	X	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	Total
	SES3		1	1																										1
	SEC		1	1																										1
60-69 Total		133	295	428	101	302	403	8	23	31	53	124	177	42	169		211	2	12	14	90	348	438	16	53	69		1	1	1772
70+	APS1		1	1	1		1				1	1					1	1		1	1									5
	APS2	1	1	2		8	8					2	2						2	2	4		1			1				17
	APS3	1	1	2	1	2	3													1	1		1		1					7
	APS4		2	2	1	1	2					1	1		1						1	1								7
	APS5		1	1	1	3	4				1	1	2		2						3	3								12
	APS6	2	4	6		3	3								2						1	7	8							19
	EL1		6	6		1	1								3						1	2	3							13
EL2	1	2	3								1	1		4															8	
70+ Total		5	18	23	4	18	22				1	6	7		12		12	1	1		4	17	21	1	1	2			88	
Grand Total		3651	4125	7776	1184	1615	2799	137	126	263	606	717	1323	534	1510	1	2045	33	38	71	1305	2318	3623	194	287	481	11	34	45	18426

Table 2 – Australian Public Service Employees as at 30 June 2016 (headcount)

Headcount		ACT			NSW			NT			QLD			SA			TAS			VIC			WA			Overseas			Total
Age	Level	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	
<20	APS1	2	6	8				1		1	1		1						3	3	6								17
	APS2				1		1					1	1																3
	APS3				1		1				1		1																2
<20 Total		2	6	8	2		2	1		1	2	1	3			2			3	3	6								22
20-29	APS1	18	22	40	2		2	1		1	2	3	5	5	10	15			5	13	18		1		1				82
	APS2	109	118	227	15	10	25	1		1	3	6	9	7	16	23			18	32	50	2		2					337
	APS3	40	15	55	20	7	27				8	6	14	9	4	13	1		1	13	1	14	2	4	6				130
	APS4	140	113	253	12	9	21	1	2	3	2	1	3	4	3	7			9	19	28	2	2	4					319
	APS5	136	180	316	11	22	33	3		3	1	5	6	8	12	20		1	1	16	34	50	1	2	3				432
	APS6	84	91	175	4	9	13	1		1	5	3	8	9	50	59			10	31	41	4	2	6	1	3	4		307
	EL1	11	10	21	1	1	2																			1	1		24
20-29 Total		538	549	1087	65	58	123	7	2	9	21	24	45	42	95	137	1	1	2	71	130	201	11	11	22	1	4	5	1631
30-39	APS1	7	8	15	1		1			1	1	2	1		1				1	6	7								26
	APS2	17	31	48	23	9	32	3		3	15	3	18	8	4	12			11	9	20	1		1					134
	APS3	34	20	54	74	20	94	7		7	23	8	31	12	4	16	1	2	3	53	28	81	4	5	9				295
	APS4	109	86	195	42	28	70	4	3	7	11	4	15	14	13	27	1		1	45	41	86	4	8	12				413
	APS5	184	169	353	49	39	88	7	5	12	21	15	36	12	21	33			58	47	105	5	7	12					639
	APS6	363	369	732	63	52	115	2	7	9	41	12	53	60	170	230	3	1	4	85	167	252	13	5	18	2	5	7	1420
	EL1	280	328	608	19	21	40		1	1	4	11	15	12	74	86			33	64	97	5	3	8	3	11	14		869
	EL2	63	62	125	2	3	5					2	2	2	9	11			4	5	9		1	1		4	4		157
SES1	3	4	7																									7	
30-39 Total		1060	1077	2137	273	172	445	23	16	39	116	56	172	121	295	416	5	3	8	290	367	657	32	29	61	5	20	25	3960
40-49	APS1	2	6	8	1	4	5				2	3	5						10	8	18	2	1	3					39
	APS2	17	15	32	36	18	54	5	2	7	32	11	43	17	9	26	1		1	30	14	44	8	2	10				217
	APS3	44	28	72	126	29	155	10		10	51	14	65	22	15	37	6	2	8	79	41	120	7	5	12				479
	APS4	101	55	156	61	37	98	8	3	11	29	16	45	22	17	39	5	1	6	64	57	121	12	9	21				497

Headcount		ACT			NSW			NT			QLD			SA			TAS			VIC			WA			Overseas			Total
Age	Level	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	
	SES2		4	4							1	1	1	1					1	1									7
	SES3		2	2																									2
	SEC		1	1																									1
60-69 Total		126	299	425	102	293	395	9	24	33	49	117	166	36	163	199	2	12	14	89	368	457	15	53	68				1757
70+	APS1		1	1							1	1				1	1		1	1									4
	APS2					6	6												2	2	4								10
	APS3	1	1	2	1	2	3													1	1		1	1					7
	APS4				1	1	2				1	1		1	1					1	1								5
	APS5	1	2	3	1	1	2				1	1		1	1					3	3		1	1					11
	APS6	2	3	5		3	3							1	1					1	3	4							13
	EL1		3	3		1	1								2	2				1	1	2							8
EL2		1	1								1	1		2	2													4	
70+ Total		4	11	15	3	14	17				1	3	4		7	7		1	1	4	12	16		2	2				62
Grand Total		3588	4055	7643	1217	1667	2884	133	134	267	604	736	1340	538	1556	2094	34	43	77	1329	2397	3726	192	301	493	10	44	54	18578

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates Spillover Hearing - 30 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Staffing - Contractors

Question reference number: 123

Senator: Gallacher

Type of question: provided in writing

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

1. How many contractors does the department currently engage and what is their age, gender and classification level?
 - a. What functions are the contractors engaged in?
2. How many contractors did the Department have engaged as at 30 June 2016 and what is their age, gender and classification level?
 - a. What functions were the contractors engaged in?
3. How many contractors have had their contracts terminated, before their contracted expiry, since 1 July 2016?
 - a. What functions were the contractors engaged in?

Answer:

1. Defence employs contractors for a wide variety of tasks. The numbers vary with Defence's requirements for service.
 - a. The contractors are engaged in a range of functions, such as project management, capability acquisition and sustainment and in support of the Department's information communications and technology services.
2. As of 30 June 2016, Defence employed 504 contractors. This is correct at a point in time as numbers fluctuate on a regular basis. The Department does not collect information on age, gender and classification/level.
 - a. The contractors were engaged for a wide variety of tasks, as noted above.
3. Since 1 July 2016, 22 contractors have had their contracts terminated before their contracted expiry date.
 - a. The contractors were engaged for a wide variety of tasks, as noted above.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates Spillover Hearing – 30 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Transfers

Question reference number: 124

Senator: Gallacher

Type of question: provided in writing

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 21 April 2017

Question:

1. What functions have been transferred from one state or territory to another since 1 July 2016?
 - a. Can you please provide details by function of the, number of staff employed, the age, gender and classification of staff employed in the function that was transferred, where it was based prior to the transfer and where it was transferred to?
2. How many of these people are employed in Canberra?
3. For every transferred employee please provide an explanation for their transfer?
4. For every transferred employee please provide any other cost incurred by the department because of that transfer?
5. Please provide all relevant dates.

Answer:

Defence does not centrally collect data on the transfer of functions within the organisation or around the country.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates Spillover Hearing – 30 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: Redundancies

Question reference number: 125

Senator: Gallacher

Type of question: provided in writing

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 5 May 2017

Question:

1. How many positions have been made redundant in your department since 1 July 2016?
 - a. How many of these positions were ongoing?
 - b. How many of these positions were non-ongoing?
 - c. How many of these positions were situated in the Australian Capital Territory?
2. How many of the employees filling these redundant positions were redeployed since 1 July 2016?
 - a. How many of these employees were ongoing?
 - b. How many of these employees were non-ongoing?
 - c. How many of these employees were situated in the Australian Capital Territory?
3. How many of these employees were offered voluntary redundancies since 1 July 2016?
 - a. How many of these employees were ongoing?
 - b. How many of these employees were non-ongoing?
 - c. How many of these employees were situated in the Australian Capital Territory?
4. How many accepted voluntary redundancies since 1 July 2016?
 - a. How many of these employees were ongoing?
 - b. How many of these employees were non-ongoing?
 - c. How many of these employees were situated in the Australian Capital Territory?
5. How many employees were offered the choice between a voluntary redundancy and redeployment since 1 July 2016?
 - a. How many of these employees were ongoing?
 - b. How many of these employees were non-ongoing?
 - c. How many of these employees were situated in the Australian Capital Territory?

Answer:

1. Over the period 1 July 2016 to 19 April 2017, 174 positions were considered no longer required in Defence. These were filled jobs within the Department and the following answers to supplementary parts of this QoN clarify the break up of this figure.
 - a. All 174 were ongoing jobs.
 - b. There were no non-ongoing jobs.
 - c. 63 employees were in positions located in the Australian Capital Territory.

2. Of the 174 employees filling these roles, 52 were redeployed:
 - a. 52 employees were ongoing.
 - b. Nil.
 - c. 22 employees were positions located in the Australian Capital Territory.

3. and 4. Of the 174 employees filling these roles, 122 were offered and accepted voluntary redundancies:
 - a. All 122 employees were ongoing. No employees declined a voluntary redundancy offer.
 - b. No non-ongoing employees were offered redundancy. Non-ongoing employees are not permanent and so redundancy and redeployment provisions do not apply to this workforce.
 - c. 41 of the 122 employees offered and accepted redundancy were in the Australian Capital Territory.

- 5a. and c. Employees were not offered the choice between redundancy or redeployment. It is not considered a choice between redeployment or redundancy. Defence assists all change affected employees to be redeployed in Defence or across the Australian Public Service. Should that be unsuccessful, the Department declares these employees excess and must offer them redundancy in accordance with the Defence Enterprise Collective Agreement 2012-14.

- 5b. Refer to 3b above.

Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Senate Additional Estimates Spillover Hearing - 30 March 2017

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

Department of Defence

Topic: DeCA

Question reference number: 126

Senator: Gallacher

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 5 May 2017

Question:

1. If the first vote for DECA succeeded, when would it have taken effect and what would it have cost the Department in additional pay and conditions?
2. If the second vote for DECA succeeded, when would it have taken effect and what would it have cost the Department in additional pay and conditions?
3. If the third vote for DECA succeeded, when would it have taken effect and what would it have cost the Department in additional pay and conditions?
4. If the fourth vote for DECA succeeds, when will it take effect?

Answer:

Questions 1-3:

Question	Vote dates	Estimated date of effect	Nominal expiry date	Cost (\$m)
1	25 February – 1 March 2016	26 April 2016	25 April 2019	\$268.1
2	28 April – 3 May 2016	28 June 2016	28 June 2019	\$268.1
3	1 – 6 December 2016	31 January 2017	30 January 2020	\$300.4

Question 4:

The date for the fourth vote has not yet been confirmed and, therefore, the date the proposed Enterprise Agreement will take effect is unknown. It is estimated that an enterprise agreement is likely to become effective approximately six to eight weeks after a successful employee vote.