



Australian Government

Australian Research Council

Australian Research Council Submission
**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence
and Trade References Committee**
Inquiry into Funding for public
research into foreign policy issues

The Australian Research Council (ARC) welcomes the opportunity to provide the Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade References Committee (the Committee) with this submission, as part of the Committee's inquiry into Funding for public research into foreign policy issues.

The ARC's purpose is to grow knowledge and innovation for the benefit of the Australian community through funding the highest quality research, assessing the quality, engagement and impact of research and providing advice on research matters.

The ARC is a vital component of the Australian Government's investment in research and innovation. It provides approximately \$800 million in research funding through the National Competitive Grant Program (NCGP) each year, which represents approximately seven (7) per cent of the Australian Government's investment in research and development¹.

A key priority of the ARC is to assess the quality, engagement and impact of university research through its programs, Excellence in Research for Australia (ERA) and the Engagement and Impact Assessment (EI). These programs provide transparent reporting on university performance and rich data on the university research landscape.

NATIONAL COMPETITIVE GRANTS PROGRAM

Across the NCGP, funding is awarded on the basis of the excellence of the application including, depending on the scheme, the excellence of the: Investigator, Program of research activity, Feasibility and strategic alignment, Benefit and Collaboration. Funding is awarded to Eligible Organisations, mostly universities, who administer the research grant funds.

Under the NCGP, funding is competitively awarded for individuals, research teams and large-scale centres through two elements: the Discovery Program, with a primary focus on supporting individuals and small teams; and the Linkage Program, which creates links outside universities, with industry and other partners, and stimulates research impact.

Within the Discovery and Linkage Programs are a range of schemes structured to provide a pathway of incentives for researchers to build the scope and scale of their work and collaborative partnerships to grow Australia's research and innovation capacity. The outcomes of ARC-funded research deliver economic, social, environmental and cultural benefits to all Australians.

The ARC supports the highest-quality fundamental and applied research and research training through national competition across all disciplines excluding clinical and other medical research, which is primarily supported by the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC). The ARC's NCGP is unique in Australia's research system (as compared to all other competitive research grants in Australia) in that it supports university research in almost all disciplines, including science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM), and the humanities, arts and social sciences (HASS).

The funding awarded is helping to maintain capacity in research by supporting the:

- conduct of excellent research projects
- development of Australia's research workforce
- acquisition of and access to research infrastructure, and
- development of research partnerships (both national and international).

¹ Source: *Science, Research and Innovation Budget Tables 2020-21*.

The ARC has awarded approximately **\$8.9 million** for 22 research grants with funding allocated to 2021 that have been identified as relating to 'foreign policy'. Funding has been awarded across a range of funding schemes under the Discovery and Linkage Programs.

Attachment A provides further project details on these research grants.

The research disciplines currently achieving the highest levels of ARC funding with 'foreign policy' identified in their application include Studies in Human Society, which involves political science and international relations research, and Law and Legal Studies, which includes research into International Law.

ENGAGEMENT AND IMPACT (EI)

The Engagement and Impact (EI) assessment is a national assessment of how well researchers are engaging with end-users of research, and shows how universities are translating their research into economic, social, environmental, cultural and other impacts. The first round was conducted in 2018.

The EI assessment uses discipline-based assessment by panels of experts, comprising distinguished researchers and highly experienced research end-users to review narrative studies and supporting quantitative information. For EI 2018 assessment panels provided ratings of broad discipline areas in each university (referred to as Units of Assessment or UoAs).

The outcomes of the first assessment in 2018 provide a rich new dataset on the ways universities engage with research end-users and how they translate their research into impacts beyond academia. Much of this information is available on the ARC website via the EI 2018 National Report and the ARC data portal, which includes more than 200 examples of university best practice in research impact (see <https://www.arc.gov.au/engagement-and-impact-assessment>).

Four publicly available UoAs have been identified relating to 'foreign policy' research from a range of universities across Australia.

More information can be found in Attachment B.

ATTACHMENT A

Projects with funding allocation in 2021, with 'Foreign Policy' research codes identified in the application

Project Code	Admin Organisation	Scheme Name	Funding Start Year	Project life funding amount	Project Title	Project Summary	6-digit FoR codes	6-digit SEO codes
LP200100149	Flinders University	Linkage Projects	2020	\$212,212	Australian Seasonal Workers Programme and well-being impacts in Timor-Leste	This research aims to investigate the impacts of Australia's Seasonal Workers Programme and South Korea's Employment Permit System on the well-being of migrant workers and their families in Timor-Leste (East Timor). The contribution of this research to scholarship would be the creation of a sound method to measure the impact of temporary labour migration on well-being across various aspects of life that can be used by researchers in Timor-Leste and elsewhere to evaluate the development impacts of such migration schemes. The data will inform evidence-based policies to improve temporary labour migration schemes, meet urgent development priorities in Timor-Leste, and maximise the benefits of Australian aid funded labour migration schemes.	160303 - Migration; 160301 - Family and Household Studies; 160401 - Economic Geography	910102 - Demography; 940302 - International Aid and Development; 910209 - Preference, Behaviour and Welfare
DP190100576	The Australian National University	Discovery Projects	2019	\$393,000	Governing harmful commodities: the case of ultra-processed foods	This project aims to generate new knowledge on how to influence public policy in order to reduce the supply and consumption of a health-harming commodity, ultra-processed foods. Using governance theory and qualitative techniques the project intends to identify the actors who are influential in the three key policy areas of trade, taxation and marketing and who affect the consumption of these foods in Australia, Thailand and Fiji. Expected outcomes include strategies for pursuing these different actors' interests and evidence that can help institutions to promote better policies. Intended benefits include better nutrition outcomes in Australia, Thailand and Fiji.	111104 - Public Nutrition Intervention; 160510 - Public Policy; 160699 - Political Science not elsewhere classified	920499 - Public Health (excl. Specific Population Health) not elsewhere classified; 940304 - International Political Economy (excl. International Trade)

Project Code	Admin Organisation	Scheme Name	Funding Start Year	Project life funding amount	Project Title	Project Summary	6-digit FoR codes	6-digit SEO codes
DE210101568	Monash University	Discovery Early Career Researcher Award	2021	\$349,127	Maximising impacts of aid for health by incorporating local priorities	This project aims to increase effectiveness of Australia's health aid program in the Asia-Pacific region by employing advanced health economics methods and working with stellar international collaborators. Australia has committed to better align health aid with recipient priorities, however, there is a need for evidence on how best to achieve this. This project expects to generate new knowledge about the benefits from increased alignment. Expected outcomes include increased regional research capacity and strategies for stakeholders to increase alignment for greater impact. This should benefit Australia's health aid program, so that it meets the expectations of the Australian public and improves the health and wellbeing of aid beneficiaries.	140208 - Health Economics; 140202 - Economic Development and Growth; 160606 - Government and Politics of Asia and the Pacific	940302 - International Aid and Development; 920208 - Health Policy Evaluation
DP190103669	The University of New South Wales	Discovery Projects	2019	\$301,000	East Asia's clean energy shift: enablers, obstacles, outcomes and lessons	This project aims to reveal the drivers of the transition to a low carbon economy, and the key enablers and obstacles to this transition. It will investigate how states in our region are seeking to overcome these obstacles, and the effectiveness of their efforts. The project will develop and analyse four new longitudinal case studies of clean energy industry creation in two of Australia's top Asian trading partners. Findings will advance scholarly and policy debates and strategies about the role of the state in high-tech industry creation and clean energy transitions, and benefit Australian exporters seeking new market openings.	160607 - International Relations; 160606 - Government and Politics of Asia and the Pacific	940304 - International Political Economy (excl. International Trade)

Project Code	Admin Organisation	Scheme Name	Funding Start Year	Project life funding amount	Project Title	Project Summary	6-digit FoR codes	6-digit SEO codes
DP200101994	The Australian National University	Discovery Projects	2020	\$202,959	Pacific Partners? The Australia-New Zealand alliance in the Pacific Islands	This project aims to investigate how alliances operate and why they endure using an in-depth analysis of the Australia-New Zealand alliance in the Pacific Islands, the region where the alliance has focused and in which there is growing strategic and policy interest. It intends to build a micro-level analysis of the influence of the behaviors and beliefs of individuals onto existing conceptual accounts. Informed by extensive interviews, it expects to advance understanding of how the two states negotiate differences in approaches and interests while working together to preserve their security. It anticipates pinpointing strengths and vulnerabilities in the alliance and contributing to a more informed policy debate about how it should operate.	160607 - International Relations; 160608 - New Zealand Government and Politics; 160601 - Australian Government and Politics	940301 - Defence and Security Policy; 810107 - National Security; 940204 - Public Services Policy Advice and Analysis
FT190100335	Griffith University	ARC Future Fellowships	2019	\$913,150	National human rights institutions and transitional justice in Asia	National human rights institutions (NHRIs) are an increasingly common feature of transitional justice processes, designed to address past human rights violations and prevent future abuses. This project aims to examine the effectiveness of NHRIs during political transitions in the Asia-Pacific. It intends to contribute to policy debates about NHRI performance and benefit practitioners engaged in their design and administration. As Australia has played a key leadership role in the establishment of NHRIs in the region, this project will benefit the development of the human rights aspects of Australia's foreign policy by generating new knowledge, building institutional collaborations, and enhancing its research capacity on human rights.	160607 - International Relations	940399 - International Relations not elsewhere classified; 970116 - Expanding Knowledge through Studies of Human Society

Project Code	Admin Organisation	Scheme Name	Funding Start Year	Project life funding amount	Project Title	Project Summary	6-digit FoR codes	6-digit SEO codes
FT200100613	The University of Queensland	ARC Future Fellowships	2020	\$1,005,219	The Politics of Development Financing Competition in Asia and the Pacific	This Fellowship aims to investigate why, when and how recipient states decide to accept international development financing from certain states and not others. Intensifying competition between provider states is hindering providers' capacity to achieve intended policy goals, despite spending vast sums. This is the only study to explain which groups in recipient countries prefer particular providers, why, and which group's interests are likely to prevail. It expects to develop enhanced research and policy capacity to analyse and engage effectively in competitive environments. This should significantly improve Australian international development financing's outcomes and help recipient states obtain financing that meets their needs.	160607 - International Relations	940302 - International Aid and Development; 940304 - International Political Economy (excl. International Trade)
DP210102843	Griffith University	Discovery Projects	2021	\$136,490	Decoding Revisionist Challenges to the International Institutional Order	This project aims to systematically examine the policy strategies that great powers can employ to challenge international institutions during a period of international order transition. This project expects to develop a new theoretical framework to shed light on how the United States and China compete and cooperate in the different issue areas of global governance. The outcomes of this project will be an in-depth understanding of revisionism in world politics and practical policy recommendations to cope with the dynamics of international order transition. This knowledge should provide significant benefits to Australia's policy community for making sensible policies against the background of US-China competition in the 21st century.	160607 - International Relations	940399 - International Relations not elsewhere classified; 940301 - Defence and Security Policy; 940303 - International Organisations

Project Code	Admin Organisation	Scheme Name	Funding Start Year	Project life funding amount	Project Title	Project Summary	6-digit FoR codes	6-digit SEO codes
DE190100640	The Australian National University	Discovery Early Career Researcher Award	2019	\$404,000	United Nations peace and security reform for human protection	This project aims to investigate how reform of the United Nations (UN) peace and security architecture is shaping the organisation's human protection practices in local conflicts. The project will develop a new interdisciplinary framework for studying the international-local interactions that influence global norm making and implementation, using methods drawn from international relations and international law. Expected outcomes include enhanced understanding of the factors driving major institutional reform in the UN and the impact of reform on UN prevention and protection. It will benefit those in Australia and internationally seeking to support the UN reform agenda to enhance international stability and human protection.	160607 - International Relations; 180116 - International Law (excl. International Trade Law)	940303 - International Organisations; 940399 - International Relations not elsewhere classified; 940301 - Defence and Security Policy
DE190101268	The University of Melbourne	Discovery Early Career Researcher Award	2019	\$352,000	The impact of disasters on armed conflicts	This project aims to conduct a comprehensive, cross-case study on the effect of major disasters on the intensity of ongoing armed conflicts. The numbers of natural disasters and of armed conflicts are on the rise, yet little is known about the interactions between both phenomena. This project will study 36 cases of disaster striking armed conflict zones to generate new knowledge natural disaster-related risks. The project will enable more targeted on the ground practices and policy measures in the domains of climate change adaptation, foreign policy, peace building and disaster risk reduction.	160499 - Human Geography not elsewhere classified; 160607 - International Relations	960311 - Social Impacts of Climate Change and Variability; 940302 - International Aid and Development; 960301 - Climate Change Adaptation Measures

Project Code	Admin Organisation	Scheme Name	Funding Start Year	Project life funding amount	Project Title	Project Summary	6-digit FoR codes	6-digit SEO codes
DE200101236	The University of New South Wales	Discovery Early Career Researcher Award	2020	\$389,201	Protected entry for asylum seekers in history and international refugee law	This project aims to investigate how States have permitted asylum seekers to safely cross international borders and access protection as refugees. Using rigorous qualitative historical research methods, and a refugee law-based analysis, the project intends to examine the history of protected entry procedures used by governments in Australia, the United States, Canada and Italy, with a view to clarifying the operations and outcomes of these procedures in relation to international refugee law obligations. In an era of record forced migration, this timely and original comparative history of safe access to asylum will advance scholarly knowledge about refugee law and policy.	210303 - Australian History (excl. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander History); 180116 - International Law (excl. International Trade Law)	970118 - Expanding Knowledge in Law and Legal Studies; 950503 - Understanding Australia's Past
DE210101244	La Trobe University	Discovery Early Career Researcher Award	2021	\$437,994	Do no harm: Sexual exploitation and abuse in humanitarian operations	This project aims to conduct the first systematic study of the nature, scale and impacts of sexual exploitation and abuse by civilian interveners in humanitarian operations. It will generate data on the nature and effects of such abuses and evaluate current policy responses. Expected outcomes include an enhanced understanding of this misconduct and how intervener behaviours affect the outcomes of international operations, the development of data collection tools of use to industry and policy recommendations. This will contribute to more effective international engagement in humanitarian and conflict contexts, better protection for vulnerable communities and will help address the legitimacy crisis facing humanitarian action and peacekeeping.	160607 - International Relations	940302 - International Aid and Development; 940303 - International Organisations

Project Code	Admin Organisation	Scheme Name	Funding Start Year	Project life funding amount	Project Title	Project Summary	6-digit FoR codes	6-digit SEO codes
DP190100709	The University of Queensland	Discovery Projects	2019	\$98,671	Climate change and national security: international responses	This project aims to give a systematic account of how states facing different dynamics of threats associated with climate change have gone about developing distinct institutional responses, policy settings and practices. Climate change is increasingly recognised as a national security threat. A range of states have developed climate security strategies to address climate change that threaten defence infrastructure and contribute to population movements, regional instability and even conflict. The findings from this project will inform recommendations for Australian policy-makers in addressing the climate change-security relationship that can be communicated to practitioners, and tailored to the needs of Australia's security and defence establishment. This project will help Australia respond effectively to pressing impacts of environmental change.	160607 - International Relations; 160605 - Environmental Politics; 160604 - Defence Studies	810107 - National Security; 960301 - Climate Change Adaptation Measures; 960307 - Effects of Climate Change and Variability on Australia (excl. Social Impacts)
DP190100881	Griffith University	Discovery Projects	2019	\$227,033	Expectations and commitments in the Australia-USA alliance	This project aims to investigate the gap between the high expectations of mutual support and the lack of detailed security commitments in the Australia-US Alliance. The project intends to use a focused approach that captures thematic aspects of the alliance through project frames and historical slices across time. Expected outcomes can advance understanding of how alliances operate as security institutions. The outcomes can help to promote a more informed national conversation about the costs and benefits of Australia's security relationship with the United States of America (USA) and contribute to debates over the future of the Australia-USA Alliance during a period of strategic uncertainty.	160604 - Defence Studies; 160607 - International Relations; 160699 - Political Science not elsewhere classified	810107 - National Security; 940301 - Defence and Security Policy

Project Code	Admin Organisation	Scheme Name	Funding Start Year	Project life funding amount	Project Title	Project Summary	6-digit FoR codes	6-digit SEO codes
DP190101214	University of Tasmania	Discovery Projects	2019	\$466,000	Geopolitical change and the Antarctic Treaty System	This project aims to analyse current and emerging geopolitical tensions within the Antarctic Treaty System. Geopolitical tension was a key factor in the formation of the 1959 Antarctic Treaty and continues to shape the evolution of the wider Antarctic Treaty System. This project will examine critical moments in the history of the Antarctic Treaty System, using a new database of diplomatic documents to identify key indicators of geopolitical tension. The project aims to draw lessons on successful management of these geopolitical tensions. In doing so, the project intends to address a key focus of the Australian Government's Antarctic 20 Year Strategy and Action Plan, maintaining Australia's influence in Antarctica.	180116 - International Law (excl. International Trade Law); 160607 - International Relations; 210303 - Australian History (excl. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander History)	940303 - International Organisations; 940204 - Public Services Policy Advice and Analysis
DP190103524	The University of Adelaide	Discovery Projects	2019	\$113,000	Trade and investment in the face of declining international cooperation	This project aims to investigate the impact and policy implications of trade and investment policies in a world trade system facing increasing uncertainty. The project intends to gain an improved understanding of investment regulations like Investor State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) agreements and their impact on trade and foreign direct investment. Expected outcomes include new theories for the breakdown of international agreements and their effects on third world countries as well as empirical methods that allow for a quantification of the welfare and employment effects of investment policies like ISDS. This project should provide benefits by informing government policy makers to improve Australia's trade and investment policies.	140210 - International Economics and International Finance	910303 - Trade Policy; 910301 - International Agreements on Trade; 910302 - Trade Assistance and Protection

Project Code	Admin Organisation	Scheme Name	Funding Start Year	Project life funding amount	Project Title	Project Summary	6-digit FoR codes	6-digit SEO codes
DP200100639	The University of Melbourne	Discovery Projects	2020	\$288,000	Balancing National Security and Economic Interests in Foreign Investment	The project aims to investigate growing divergence between countries' inward foreign investment policies and their increasing links to national security. Novel interdisciplinary collaboration integrating political science, economics and law promises insights into these policy shifts, which appear driven by digitalisation of the economy and the rise of emerging markets (eg China) and State-linked investment. Expected outcomes include clarification of the causes and implications of these shifts and innovative understanding of the connection between national security and economic interests in investment. This new knowledge should enhance balance in investment policy and decision-making, with economic and foreign policy benefits for Australia.	180117 - International Trade Law; 160607 - International Relations; 140210 - International Economics and International Finance	940304 - International Political Economy (excl. International Trade); 810107 - National Security; 910103 - Economic Growth
DP200100750	University of Wollongong	Discovery Projects	2020	\$181,755	Creating Accountability: Improving Responses to Forced Displacement Crimes	This project aims to investigate how the United Nations and individual states can respond to forced displacement crimes through seven emerging accountability mechanisms at the domestic, regional, and international levels. The growth of conflict-induced forced migration is at unprecedented levels, driven in part by states that deliberately displace their own populations in contravention of international law. This project will use a comparative and focused approach to examine the effectiveness of the range of current efforts to hold state and individual perpetrators accountable. In so doing, it will directly inform the Australian and international policy-making response to such crimes with the goal of averting future forced migrant movements.	160607 - International Relations; 160604 - Defence Studies; 160303 - Migration	940302 - International Aid and Development; 940303 - International Organisations; 940301 - Defence and Security Policy

Project Code	Admin Organisation	Scheme Name	Funding Start Year	Project life funding amount	Project Title	Project Summary	6-digit FoR codes	6-digit SEO codes
DP210101186	The Australian National University	Discovery Projects	2021	\$346,197	The Cartography of Peace: Security Zones, Colour Codes and Everyday Life	This project investigates the impacts of security mapping and the use of specific color-codes by United Nations peacekeeping operations when assessing risks. It will for the first time trace the origins of United Nations security mapping practices and compare key case studies: Afghanistan (green zone), Somalia (white zone), South Sudan and Kenya (blue zones) and Haiti (red and yellow zones). Expected outcomes include better understanding of how policy-makers assess risks on the ground, how security maps are drafted and modified across time, as well as an understanding of the meanings given to specific color-codes. The findings expect to benefit Australian and other policy makers seeking to design better security interventions.	160607 - International Relations; 160499 - Human Geography not elsewhere classified	940302 - International Aid and Development
FT190100339	The University of New South Wales	ARC Future Fellowships	2019	\$1,018,446	Informal Lawmaking in Maritime Security: New Directions in Ocean Governance	This project will investigate the rapidly increasing contribution of informal lawmaking to promoting maritime security and to developing new forms of ocean governance. It is important to assess this form of international cooperation in response to key maritime security concerns, such as the freedom of navigation, boat migration, illegal fishing and transnational crimes, to demonstrate the impact of diverse actors, institutions and networks on governance. This research will facilitate how international lawyers and policymakers can currently influence the operation of international law to improve maritime security responses and will better equip Australia to preserve its leadership role internationally in promoting a rules-based order at sea.	180116 - International Law (excl. International Trade Law)	940406 - Legal Processes; 940405 - Law Reform; 940301 - Defence and Security Policy

Project Code	Admin Organisation	Scheme Name	Funding Start Year	Project life funding amount	Project Title	Project Summary	6-digit FoR codes	6-digit SEO codes
FT200100656	The University of New South Wales	ARC Future Fellowships	2020	\$951,471	Diplomatic Knowledge, Disasters and the Future of International Legal Order	Gaps and divergences in diplomatic understanding of global social, economic, and environmental conditions make coordinated international action difficult, especially in response to natural disasters. This project aims to shed light on how diplomatic and consular personnel come to know what they know about global conditions, how the information infrastructure with which diplomats work may inform (or impede) coordinated international legal action, and what could be done to make that information infrastructure more robust and less prone to blindspots. Expected outcomes include practical suggestions for diplomats, helping to strengthen Australia's capabilities in diplomacy, especially capacity to lead coordinated response to natural disasters.	180116 - International Law (excl. International Trade Law); 180119 - Law and Society; 200103 - International and Development Communication	970118 - Expanding Knowledge in Law and Legal Studies; 940302 - International Aid and Development; 970116 - Expanding Knowledge through Studies of Human Society
LP190100624	Monash University	Linkage Projects	2020	\$100,000	Geographical Indications for Wine in Australia's Free Trade Agreements	This project aims to clarify the appropriate basis for protecting geographical indications for wines in trade agreements and domestic legal systems. The project expects to generate new knowledge concerning the criteria, evidence and procedure that should be required to establish a geographical indication. Existing law risks misuse of this mechanism to unjustifiably protect domestic markets; the European Union is seeking protection for what appear to be grape varieties rather than geographical indications. Expected outcomes include evidence-based recommendations to government and industry. Project outcomes should benefit Australian economic interests by enhancing Australia's ability to resist spurious geographical indication claims.	180115 - Intellectual Property Law; 180117 - International Trade Law	910301 - International Agreements on Trade; 910303 - Trade Policy; 910302 - Trade Assistance and Protection

NCGP Data notes

Note 1 - All data is limited to the information provided within the application and at time of funding announcement and does not include any variations that have been made to the project after approval.

Note 2 - The data are provided for the intended use only and should not be re-used for any other purpose.

Note 3 - Outcomes for some schemes for funding commencing in 2021 have not yet been finalised, and data from those schemes have not been included.

Note 4 - Project data was extracted using 6-digit level Field of Research (FoR) and socio-economic objective (SEO) codes outlined below from the ARC database for projects with funding allocation in calendar year 2021.

Note 5 - The FoR and SEO codes are part of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Research Classification (ANZSRC) established in 2008 - the collective name for a set of three related classifications developed for use in the measurement and analysis of research and experimental development undertaken in Australia and New Zealand: Type of Activity (ToA); Fields of Research (FoR); and Socio-economic Objective (SEO).

Note 6 - The dataset has been vetted for relevance to the topic though it is possible that the codes and keywords used might not capture all in scope projects.

6-digit level Field of Research (FoR) and socio-economic objective (SEO) codes used to identify projects that may involve 'foreign policy' research.

Classification Type	Classification Code	Classification Name
FOR08	140210	International Economics and International Finance
FOR08	150104	International Accounting
FOR08	150308	International Business
FOR08	160607	International Relations
FOR08	180107	Conflict of Laws (Private International Law)
FOR08	180116	International Law (excl. International Trade Law)
FOR08	180117	International Trade Law
FOR08	200103	International and Development Communication
SEO08	880202	International Sea Freight Transport (excl. Live Animal Transport)
SEO08	880203	International Sea Transport of Live Animals
SEO08	910301	International Agreements on Trade
SEO08	910302	Trade Assistance and Protection
SEO08	910303	Trade Policy
SEO08	910399	International Trade not elsewhere classified
SEO08	940301	Defence and Security Policy
SEO08	940302	International Aid and Development
SEO08	940303	International Organisations
SEO08	940304	International Political Economy (excl. International Trade)
SEO08	940399	International Relations not elsewhere classified

ATTACHMENT B

EI 2018 impact studies

Unit of Assessment: CSU16 - Charles Sturt University (CSU)

Impact Summary

International trade is vital to the Australian economy. Prior to this research Australian traders were disadvantaged due to a government policy that failed to align with international standards. The CSU research was a key catalyst to the introduction of the Government's Australian Trusted Trader (ATT) program in 2016. This provides Australian businesses with international trade facilitation benefits, such as reduced regulatory requirements both in Australia and in certain export markets that increase international competitiveness. The CSU research also supported the Government's decision to enter into international Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs) with key trading partners. To date some 160 Australian companies have joined the ATT and are reaping the commercial benefits.

Impact Narrative

Following the 2001 terrorist attacks in the US, international organisations have developed initiatives to secure international supply chains against terrorist and other threats. These initiatives include the accreditation of members of the international trading community that meet security and other regulatory requirements. The aim is to provide accredited companies, known as Authorised Economic Operators (AEOs), with greater trade facilitation through special arrangements while focusing enforcement efforts on non-accredited companies. Where two countries have a Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA), the AEO status of a company is recognised in both countries. This provides AEOs in those countries with trade facilitation benefits such as expedited customs clearance and fewer checks.

In 2005, over 160 countries, including Australia, signed a Letter of Intent to implement the AEO scheme, but in May 2012 Australia announced its decision not to introduce such a scheme. Australian industries were concerned that a lack of an Australian AEO scheme would place them at a disadvantage, as they would lack access to the benefits of MRAs. CSU was commissioned to examine the matter during 2013 and 2014. This resulted in the publication of the CSU research report in 2014 (Ref 1), which identified such initiatives as being implemented around the world, demonstrated the potential economic benefits of introducing such a scheme in Australia and made specific recommendations to the stakeholders on what form an Australian program should take. The research report became a principal resource in a subsequent Government review and was ultimately a catalyst for a reversal of the Government's earlier decision not to introduce an AEO program. It led to the introduction of the Australian Trusted Trader (ATT) Programme, which was launched as a pilot on 1 July 2015 (Bib 1) and became fully operational in July 2016. The ATT incorporates many of the research recommendations (Bib 2).

At the launch of the ATT on 1 July 2015, Minister Dutton said: "Trusted Trader is one of Australia's most significant international trade reforms". In terms of economic impact, he said: "Over the next decade, the Australian Trusted Trader programme is expected to deliver an increase in household consumption of \$2.2 billion, as well as additional business investment of almost \$1 billion. For the Australian industry involved in the programme ... there is expected to be a substantial benefit, a direct impact of \$2.9 billion and associated regulatory savings of \$42.2 million." (Bib 3).

The primary beneficiaries of the research are Australian businesses involved in international trade and transport, including exporters, importers, manufacturers, freight-forwarders, logistics services providers, transport operators (e.g. airlines, shipping companies), express carriers, customs brokers and other service providers, all of which are eligible to apply for ATT accreditation and thereby receive the associated benefits of facilitated trade transactions (see Bib 5). Given that ATT is voluntary, businesses join it only if they consider that the potential benefits outweigh the costs of participation. To date, some 160 companies have joined the ATT (Bib 4) and several case studies have been published showcasing the positive impact of the scheme (see Bib 6).

The research also benefits the Australian Government as it has resulted in the new regulatory framework that better facilitates legitimate trade while maintaining appropriate levels of trade security. The Australian Border Force (ABF) Commissioner has described it as having dual benefits “in terms of contribution to trade and prosperity, but it also has the complementary objective of improving our national security” (Bib 7). In recognition of its contribution, CSU’s Centre for Customs and Excise Studies (CCES) received an award from the ABF for “partnership, outstanding support and valued contribution in co-designing the ATT program”.

With the introduction of the ATT, Australia has already concluded MRAs with a number of its key trading partners, including New Zealand, Hong Kong, Canada, South Korea and China (see Bib 5), so the impact of the research extends beyond Australia.

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Keyword hits:

Trade
Security

Unit of Assessment: LTU18 - La Trobe University

Impact Summary

This research has influenced international law regulating the work of domestic workers (e.g., maids and servants). It helped shape the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) Convention on Domestic Work (Article 10), and the Recommendation on Domestic Work (Article 9.13) adopted in 2011 and influences laws applying to domestic workers in a range of countries. These impacts arose from research which generated: a conceptual framework with key imperatives for policy actors, a proposed set of principles to underpin reforms and a 'model law' that pioneered a 'framed flexibility' framework based on the needs and vulnerabilities of domestic workers, and the demand for their labour. The model McCann and Murray developed has changed the way countries regulate the work of domestic workers.

Impact Narrative

Domestic workers provide essential housekeeping services and look after the children and elderly members of other people's households. Typically earning low wages and often working for long, unlimited hours, they often do not have social security coverage, nor do they belong to a workers' organisation or trade union. They are predominantly women who are migrants or belong to historically disadvantaged communities. The findings of Decent Work for Domestic Workers (DWDW) have contributed to the legal regulation of part-time and domestic work in many parts of the world, supporting demands that domestic workers be recognised as any other worker with labour rights.

This research was commissioned by the International Labour Office, after the committee charged with drafting the international treaty (Convention) on domestic work identified the need for expert guidance on measuring and limiting working time in domestic work. The 2010 report, together with a summary of its findings, was widely circulated by the ILO including to the committee members, with the ILO noting that the study 'has been indispensable to the ILO. It shaped the international standards and is influencing ILO policy at the international level and in countries across the world.' Testimony from Director, Labour Protection Department (PROTRAV), International Labour Office (11th July 2013). The research underpins key provisions within international laws, specifically Article 10 of ILO Convention 189 and Articles 9-13 of Recommendation 201:

- the requirement for equal treatment and limits to hours worked
- compensation and rest periods
- the 24 hour weekly rest period
- the classification of 'on-call' hours as working time

Countries that have ratified and adopted the standards of the Convention include: Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, Germany, Guinea, Guyana, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Mauritius, Nicaragua, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, South Africa, Switzerland and Uruguay. NGOs lobbying for decent work for domestic workers have utilised the report: for example, in Timor Leste, the report was disseminated in September 2011 to the fourth Women and Industrial Relations Conference 'Our Work Our Lives' (Dili). As a result, "findings subsequently entered the debates on the 2012 Timor-Leste Labour Code and its potential extension to domestic workers." Testimonial from Member of the Panel of Experts, Australian Council of Trade Unions' Independent Inquiry into Insecure Work (11th July 2013).

The theoretical basis of the ILO research was expounded in an article in the prestigious Industrial Law Journal in 2014, which extended the impact of the work's academic scholarship to adoption by influential policy organisations. The report and article were disseminated via the biannual international academic conference convened by the ILO, Regulating for Decent Work.

The research features in the joint work of the Netherlands Wage Indicator Foundation - an independent non-profit organisation active in more than 60 countries that promotes transparency in conditions of work – and Decisions for Life (a campaign of the International Trade Union Confederation), which raises awareness of employment and career opportunities for young female workers in 14 developing countries, including Brazil,

India and South Africa. These organisations promoted the research findings as a model for national laws and working life in publications that were disseminated to a range of policy actors (national governments, trade unions, national level NGOs). See K Tijdens and M van Klaveren, 'Domestic Workers: Their Wages and Work in 12 Countries' WageIndicator Foundation, University of Amsterdam, October 2011, which at page 27 discusses the Model Law created by the research and uses this as the basis of its analysis of national law and practice.

In Australia the research is being used at both federal and state level to design regulatory frameworks for non-standard work, and was specifically adopted by the United Voice union in its campaign for wage justice for aged care workers, and the subsequent case to amend the Aged Care Award and the Social Community Home Care and Disability Services Award before the Fair Work Commission in 2012 (Source: Professor Sara Charlesworth, RMIT University). The research also informed the findings of the Australian Council of Trade Unions' (ACTU) Independent Inquiry into Insecure Work (2012). The inquiry was conducted by a panel of experts and community members, and was chaired by former Deputy Prime Minister Brian Howe. A submission, drawn from the DWDW program, informed the committee's support for the principles of decent work and universality of protection and the associated call for an expansion of Australian National Employment Standards. As a member of the panel of experts attests: "I used McCann and Murray's model law extensively – both in the discussion and on the panel – to advocate for minimum standards on non-standard work... I believe that the Decent Work for Domestic Workers research is invaluable as a benchmark against which to assess how effectively labour laws protect domestic workers, other care workers as well as non-standard workers more generally. It has also been particularly valuable in developing concrete international norms that can be used in the development of national level regulation." Testimonial from Member of the Panel of Experts, Australian Council of Trade Unions' Independent Inquiry into Insecure Work (11th July 2013).

Keyword hits:

Law; relations

Unit of Assessment: UWA14 - University of Western Australia

Impact Summary

The Investment Framework for Environmental Resources (INFFER) is a set of tools and frameworks that has redirected investments worth tens of millions of dollars by methodically demonstrating the value for money, or lack of it, in environmental project options. Since 2011, 20 of Australia's 56 regional environmental management bodies have undertaken training in INFFER and are now using it to develop, evaluate and prioritise environmental projects. INFFER helps managers assess and rank environmental and natural resource projects and provides a framework for economic thinking in the decision processes. Impacts have been seen in greater environmental benefits through better design and prioritisation of environmental projects in publicly funded programs.

Impact Narrative

Funding for public environmental programs is very small relative to the number and scale of environmental problems. To deliver the most valuable environmental outcomes requires careful targeting of funds to the projects most likely to deliver a successful outcome, but identifying these projects is challenging. It requires decision makers to integrate economic, biological, physical, social and policy information in a decision-making framework. In practice, few programs succeed in this difficult task. As a consequence, environmental programs are often criticised for being unclear about their objectives, poor project prioritisation, using inappropriate policy mechanisms, and being unable to demonstrate environmental benefits.

INFFER is a set of tools and frameworks developed by researchers led by UWA Professor David Pannell which provides environmental managers and policy makers with the means to select and design projects that deliver the most valuable environmental outcomes with the funds available. Since 2011, 20 of Australia's 56 regional environmental management bodies have undertaken training in INFFER and are now using it to develop, evaluate and prioritise environmental projects.

Government agencies in three states have also been trained in using the framework. For some, INFFER has become central to the way they do business. In the North Central Catchment Management Authority (Victoria) INFFER has been deeply embedded in the organisation, influencing all decision processes and the culture of the organisation.

Use of INFFER has helped organisations to improve their quality of environmental decision making to deliver better outcomes for the community. INFFER has redirected environmental investments worth tens of millions of dollars by demonstrating the value for money, or lack of it, of the available project options. A study by Pannell and Gibson (2016) estimated that use of an economically rigorous tool like INFFER to guide prioritisation would increase the value of environmental benefits by 50 to 100% relative to existing commonly used decision processes.

“For our organisation, using INFFER was like switching the lights on. It’s superior to anything else I’ve seen, and it’s had a profound impact on our organisation and the way we think about investing in the environment.” (Damian Wells, former CEO of North Central Catchment Management Authority). “INFFER has become an integral component of the process for developing a new Regional Catchment Strategy. The valuable consultation that has resulted with the regional community and key partners has provided us with a new look at our regional assets and how they should be valued.” (Hannah Brook, Glenelg Hopkins CMA). “INFFER was selected as the process to develop a new operational plan within Coliban Water, which was included as part of Coliban Water’s 2018 Pricing Submission (PS18) to the economic regulator in Victoria, the Essential Services Commission. The acceptance of the operational plan by the business established for the first time an investment program in Natural Resource Management and illustrates the effectiveness of INFFER in being able to adapt, and meet multiple agency and stakeholder goals and aspirations.” (Barry Floyd, Coliban Water). “In the Wet Tropics, Burnett Mary, and Burdekin Natural Resource Management regions of Queensland, INFFER was selected as the most suitable tool for prioritising management options for maximising the water quality and economic benefits of investments in protection of the Great Barrier Reef.” (Jane Waterhouse, C2O Consulting). In New Zealand, INFFER has been used by The Waikato River Authority and has led a collaborative process with a number of New Zealand organisations to assess various options to reduce water pollution in the Waikato River. This work is guiding the expenditure of NZ\$300 million over the coming 10 years.

There has also been uptake of INFFER in Canada with training programs delivered by the Pannell and others from the INFFER team in Alberta and Manitoba. The Land Stewardship Centre in Edmonton has used INFFER in the delivery of a study on water pollution in Alberta, funded by the Alberta Provincial Government.

“There has been a significant and growing interest in INFFER across the three Western Canadian Prairie provinces, driven by its rigour, its sound economic principles, and the eloquence of the theoretical foundation. From a policy perspective, having all the environmental policy tool options on the table in the same analysis has been ground-breaking.” (Jim Stalwick, Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture). The value and impact of INFFER has been recognised in other sectors. The Bushfire CRC and the Australasian Fire and Emergency Service Authorities Council (AFAC) funded the adaptation of INFFER to the area impacted by bushfires, which was applied to assess strategic fire mitigation options in Western Australia, South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria and New Zealand. This is the first time Australian fire agencies have integrated economic, technical and social information to analyse their strategies. These analyses are changing the thinking about the options available for fire mitigation in Australia’s fire agencies. “The INFFER work has assisted the Department for Environment & Water (SA) (DEW) to attempt to quantify the costs of our bushfire mitigation activities, consider what we are mitigating & how and better understand what benefits/costs we are ‘generating’. The results will be used in Bushfire Risk Planning to better understand what risk reduction can be achieved with existing/proposed budgets and policies. The findings and the approach used (INFFER) can also use to add cost/benefit information to policy development. Developing the tools to conduct and the understanding of cost/benefit analysis is increasingly important to DEW as this information is now required for all Cabinet Submissions.” (Mike Wouters, Department of Environment and Water)

Approach to Impact Narrative

By initially looking into environmental problems caused by salinity, and later broadening the work to cover broader environmental issues, researchers at UWA led by Professor David Pannell set out to provide knowledge, tools, training and broad communication to address these problems. The primary output of this research has been the development and delivery of INFFER. Support provided by the institution: UWA provided cash and in-kind support for the Salinity CRC (2001-2007) and the subsequent FFI CRC (2007-2015), which were both headquartered at UWA. UWA contributed 50% of Pannell's time to the Salinity CRC and later 20% of his time to the FFI CRC. Pannell's research undertaken at the CRCs was the genesis of the impacts reported here. UWA also fully supported his successful application for a Federation Fellowship in 2006 which enabled the continuation and expansion of the research that has led to the impact. UWA contributed \$1.47 million to the Fellowship. The UWA-supported CRCs fostered interdisciplinary research (essential to the realisation of the impact reported here), bringing together people from around Australia and forging project teams. Their leadership communicated clear expectations of high real-world impact from the research they funded. The CRCs used their networks and influence to connect the research to end-users and to enhance its impact.

The development of INFFER prompted the establishment of a small consulting company, Natural Decisions Pty Ltd in 2013. UWA took on the IP for INFFER after the end of the FFI CRC and leased it to Natural Decisions. Pannell and his CRC collaborators worked to continue the application of INFFER post CRC, which was fully supported by CRC management and UWA. This demonstrated the commitment to providing support for outcomes that have benefit for users outside of academia. Two of the researchers who helped develop INFFER now work full-time for the company and the UWA Vice-Chancellor granted Pannell permission to spend a portion of his UWA work time on Natural Decision's business, enabling him to continue to engage in translation and dissemination activities. Since its formation, the company has prospered, servicing demands for INFFER analyses from most Australian states, New Zealand and Canada.

Engagement with end users: The research involved extensive engagement with end-users, particularly with federal and state environmental agencies, and with 20 of Australia's 56 regional natural resource management bodies. Engagement activities included: (a) establishing networks and relationships with policy makers and environmental managers and understanding their needs, constraints and perspectives; (b) developing applied tools that met their needs and pilot testing, evaluating, and adapting those tools; (c) developing and delivering training courses to around 400 environmental managers and policy officials; (d) delivering presentations to policy makers and environmental managers, and having over 200 meetings with them to promote usage of the tools; (e) providing active support to end-users through a dedicated help service; and (f) developing a very strong internet presence related to the research, including preparation of over 300 discussion papers and blog posts. Review of engagement processes and outcomes: During the period of CRC funding a research officer was employed to undertake monitoring and evaluation of the project as it progressed, producing a number of internal reports. The focus was on capturing and evaluating the performance of the research and training in terms of uptake and end-user satisfaction.

Close monitoring and research into end-user perspectives during the project led to a number of important changes to the project strategy. During the engagement with the end-users, the researchers became aware that ongoing effective usage of the tool would require the provision of an implementation service provided to users, rather than expecting staff within each organisation to have the skills and experience required to effectively use the tools themselves. It was this realisation that ultimately led to the establishment of the company Natural Decisions which continues to provide expert support to organisations, enabling them to make more informed and evidence-based decisions using INFFER. Regular reviews were also conducted by the CRCs. Notably, the Salinity CRC conducted Benefit: Cost Analyses (BCAs) of its key projects, including the work that led to INFFER. This BCA was done at a relatively early stage in INFFER's life (2006), so many of the estimated benefits were anticipated rather than observed at that stage. Nevertheless, it estimated economic benefits of \$168 million to \$612 million over 21 years, with a best-bet estimate of \$355 million.

Mechanisms of translation integrated into research practices: The emphasis on translation, engagement and communications in the development of INFFER was extremely high, with around 30-40% of project resources being used for these purposes, primarily achieved through: (a) frequent meetings, presentations and workshops with multiple end-users over a period of 10 years to ensure multi-directional communications; (b) training programs delivered to around 400 end users; (c) production of over 300 plain-language documents, discussion papers, blog posts (d) developing highly accessible websites to make the research results freely and widely accessible, including aids such as frequently asked questions, links to relevant discussion papers, and explanations of how INFFER relates to and differs from other related tools; (e) provision of detailed context-sensitive help within the tools developed, and documentation at various levels of detail to suit end-user needs, from one-page summaries, to 60-page detailed guidelines; and (f) design of the tools so that they have a high degree of flexibility, allowing them to be integrated into a wide variety of end-user systems and decision processes.

Keyword hits:

Economics

Unit of Assessment: WOL18 - University of Wollongong

Impact Summary

University of Wollongong (UOW) legal, governance and policy research delivered sustained impact safeguarding Pacific fisheries at regional, national and community levels. UOW researchers shaped the content of fisheries management measures and facilitated policy change through the provision of expert advice to institutions across jurisdictions. Collaboration with national governments, sub-national authorities and stakeholders at the local level effected legislative, regulatory and management changes benefiting Australia and numerous Pacific states and territories. Specifically, research accelerated legal changes and the uptake of policy, strengthened governance and raised capacity, effecting economic, social and environmental impacts across disciplines, jurisdictions and scales.

Impact Narrative

Research by UOW's Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS), delivered tangible benefits to safeguard Pacific Fisheries. ANCORS, a designated University Research Strength, conducts research spanning law, social and environmental sciences. Our work was realised across geographic scales and legal jurisdictions by forging links between marginal fishing communities and governments, influencing regional and national fisheries legislative and policy development, and the establishment of community-led governance and management plans.

Development and implementation of regional fisheries policies was directly influenced by ANCORS research. Work presented to the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) Scientific Committee in 2012 on legal frameworks and national interests [1] led to the adoption in 2013 of two legally binding measures (CMM 2013-06/07, [2]) designed to tackle the disproportionate transfer of burdens to Pacific island states, arising from fisheries conservation measures [3].

Community-based fisheries research, combined with nutrition and food security outputs [4], led to the development of two regional fisheries management initiatives (Refs 5-6). This critical work was recognised by the Fisheries Development Director of the Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency as an "effective" contribution to the Roadmap initiative. This initiative, approved and adopted by Pacific leaders in 2015, directly led to community-driven management that safeguards offshore and coastal fisheries across the region.

At a national level, our research underpinned the development of the Kiribati National Fisheries Policy, achieved through close collaboration and consultation with Kiribati government officials, leadership of a regional team and facilitation of internal government workshops. This work was praised by the Australian High Commissioner to Kiribati, George Fraser, "ANCORS research was pivotal in the development of a National Fisheries Policy, launched by President Tong in 2013 and has been crucial to the uptake of

community-driven approaches to coastal fisheries management in Kiribati". This policy change delivered financial gains to Kiribati; increasing fishing licence revenue from \$58.3m to \$197.8m (2012-15).

Within Pacific fishing communities, we examined coastal fisheries governance practices and built new processes from the ground up [7]. The work elicited community spirit, local ownership in the process and empowered community members and local leaders with the knowledge and strength to collaborate with government officials toward achieving a common goal – safeguarding local fish stocks. The results were the first community-based fisheries management (CBFM) plans in Kiribati involving five communities and the establishment of the first Marine Protected Area (MPA) in Kiribati. Mrs Tooreka Taatoa Teemari, Director of the Coastal Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resource Development (MFMRD), acknowledged that the "CBFM project effort contributed... to the establishment of this MPA through their continuous follow up consultation and awareness outreaches to communities."

Ian Cartwright, Commissioner of Australian Fisheries Management Authority also acknowledged the success of our work, stating, "Going from zero base to facilitating development of community-based management plans in five communities in Kiribati was a huge achievement in itself."

In response to community concerns, we addressed gaps in existing fisheries management laws pertaining to the legitimacy of community-led coastal fisheries initiatives. After careful examination of the national constitutional processes in Kiribati [8], our research team formulated guidelines for stakeholders to develop by-laws – a mechanism that authorises local law at the national level. The guidelines were disseminated in a simplified, easily understood 10-step poster format, instigating the development of by-laws in four of the five CBFM communities.

The success of our research has led to broader application of the participatory community engagement principles, now implemented across all MFMRD activities. One Kiribati village, involved in the initial research, has introduced and gained the support of neighbouring villages in CBFM plans. Another three communities throughout Kiribati have started their own CBFM initiatives. In response to our research, another Kiribati village, supported by neighbouring villages, has closed the harvest of a key species during its spawning season.

Our researchers' expertise in gender sensitive methods and a commitment to social inclusion in all research activities promoted involvement regardless of social status, age and gender. Women and youth contributed to 40% of CBFM meetings in Kiribati. The 'maneaba' way (see Approach) of consultation significantly contributed to this achievement. The Mayor of Tuc on South Tarawa evidenced the success of this process, saying, "I have been to a lot of meetings and this is the first meeting where we discuss freely what we want for our people."

Our research empowers stakeholders with the tools to influence change. For example, our research-based advice advanced the Global Fishing Watch mission, enhancing transparency in international commercial fishing. Research therefore has longstanding effects safeguarding critically important fisheries from technology in the sky to capacity building on the ground.

Our research contributed not only at the national level, but down to individual community members. A high school dropout recruited to assist in data collection declared that research exposure led to his successful graduation from university. Five project staff progressed to postgraduate studies while two went on to co-found a national volunteer organisation (Kiribati Island Conservation Society).

Approach to Impact Narrative

Strategic policies, longstanding programmatic support, state of the art infrastructure, and incentive schemes create an environment at UOW that ensures that all research generated is of the highest quality, relevance, and applicability.

UOW's culture of applied, stakeholder-driven research and challenge-led approach to research integrates with our direct engagements in marginal communities to result in strong policy-making influence. Finally, we maximise yield by capacity building, deepening impact across space and time.

UOW is committed to having an impact on the global scale, manifested in its flagship Global Challenges Program, specifically targeting interdisciplinary research that addresses major world problems. Law and legal studies researchers are active participants in multiple global challenges projects. For example, from 2013-16, ANCORS' research, under the Sustaining Coastal and Marine Zones challenge-led research theme, received over \$AUD100,000 to support burgeoning Pacific fisheries research projects, which enabled workshops, training and other critical engagements in situ that trained local communities in the practice of sustainable fishing practices. These research projects included 26 UOW investigators spanning five faculties. The strategy successfully fostered novel, independent research and empowered our academics with additional resources to contribute when establishing partnerships. These partnerships have since resulted in research partners contributing over \$AUD6.6 million to Pacific fisheries projects.

Law and legal studies research is fostered through university and faculty supported centres, such as ANCORS and LIRC. Both of these research institutes prioritise a culture of end-user driven research and encourage staff to engage in research projects with diverse partners. This collaborative strategy has developed partnerships and support from global institutions to philanthropic foundations including World Bank, Pew Charitable Trusts, Packard Foundation, WorldFish, Oceans 5, the Leonardo DiCaprio Foundation, the International Institute for the Sociology of Law and the Canadian and US Law and Society Associations.

Our legal research institutes ensure that UOWs research focus aligns with global concerns. For example, ANCORS contributes to Australia's support for the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDG) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) targets to promote prosperity, reduce poverty and enhance stability with a particular focus on supporting small-island developing states in the Pacific. LIRC also contributes to the UNSDG in partnership with independent and professional bodies and NGOs through its work on gender equality and with vulnerable communities, such as refugees. Our Pacific fisheries research, strengthened by highly qualified researchers and longstanding partnerships in the region, has garnered strong support from the Australian Research Council, the Australian Prime Minister and Cabinet Office, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research.

We use an array of mechanisms to deliver our research findings to key end-users. Internationally, we shape policy and legislation by delivering research-based advice to governments and organisations including Presidential offices, the FAO and the UN Office of Drugs and Crime, and the World Bank. Regionally, we actively contribute to Pacific fisheries stakeholder forums including the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency and the Western Central Pacific Fisheries Commission. At the national level, researchers deliver research-based advice and influence policies through direct engagement with Government agencies and stakeholder organisations. For example, sustained engagement with Unimwane Associations, Island Councils and national Fisheries staff built national capacity for community-based fisheries (Ref 7). In Australia, researchers engaged federal Departments of Prime Minister and Cabinet, Attorney-Generals, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Defence, Agriculture Fisheries and Forestry and Environment, Australian Fisheries Management Authority and ACIAR. Within Australia, our collaboration with local governments and communities has delivered research directly to vulnerable communities which helps shape the provision of pro bono legal services, for example for refugees, forging partnerships between government, NGOs and the legal profession.

Researchers from both ANCORS and LIRC devote particular attention to communicating findings at the grass-roots level to build capacity from the ground up. We deliver training workshops, mentoring and on-the-job training to community leaders, provincial government staff, partner organisations and national staff. For example, ANCORS work contributed to an estimated 1500 person days of training in Pacific island states.

We employed intensive participatory research techniques to elicit diagnostic information within Kiribati communities, facilitating community workshops under the ‘maneaba’; the traditional meeting way where everyone is equal and free to express opinions. In this, we held community-based fisheries management stakeholder meetings (involving representatives from study communities, relevant Ministries, local government officials and NGOs), which were drastically different to other meetings wherein community members often felt that they were in a position of ‘inferiority’ and ‘invited’ to listen to government staff. We provided policy making and fisheries science tools and facilitated community-developed and endorsed fisheries management plans, deepening impact.

Keyword hits:

Law

El Data notes

Note 1 - data was extracted using 2-digit level Field of Research (FoR) and socio-economic objective (SEO) codes and relevant keywords outlined below and including. ‘Country of impact’ was defined as not Australia. Data was then manually reviewed to ensure relevance.

Note 2 - The dataset has been vetted for relevance to the topic though it is possible that the codes and keywords used might not capture all in scope UoAs

Note 3 - Data is publicly available on the [ARC Data Portal](#).

2-digit level Field of Research (FoR) and socio-economic objective (SEO) codes used to identify UoAs that may involve ‘foreign policy’ research.

Classification Type	Classification Code	Classification Name
FOR08	14	Economics
FOR08	15	Commerce, Management, Tourism and Services
FOR08	16	Studies in Human Society
FOR08	18	Law and Legal Studies
FOR08	20	Language, Communication and Culture
SEO08	88	Transport
SEO08	91	Economic Framework
SEO08	94	Law, Politics and Community Services

Keywords: foreign policy, economic, trade, finance, business, relations, law, trade, defence, security, aid, development, politi*, assistance, protection