

**Senate Standing Committee on Environment and Communications
Legislation Committee**

Budget Estimates 2011-2012, May 2011

Answers to questions on notice

Climate Change and Energy Efficiency portfolio

Outcome:	1	Question No:	70
Program:	1.4		
Division/Agency:	CSMD		
Topic:	International Emissions Trading Schemes and carbon taxes		
Hansard Page EC:	EC 114		

Senator Abetz asked:

Senator ABETZ: What I do want to know is how many nations—because we are trying to develop a global climate change solution—have declined to act on, rejected or deferred a carbon tax, carbon pricing or an ETS.

Ms Hand: I am happy to take that on notice.

Answer:

Action on climate change and hence explicit and implicit carbon pricing can take a wide variety of forms. The Productivity Commission (the Commission) examined action taken in seven of our top 10 trading partners – China, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, South Korea, the United Kingdom and the United States (US). It found that all the countries examined had adopted major policies to reduce pollution and support the move to clean energy. The Commission also identified over 1,000 policy measures to reduce pollution, showing that the world is moving towards a cleaner energy future.

The Department's website identifies the action being undertaken in all the major emitting countries to address climate change.

Since end-2008, two of the world's 20 most significant greenhouse gas emitting nations have rejected or deferred an introduction of an emissions trading scheme (ETS).

- The US House of Representatives passed a bill to introduce an ETS, but this did not pass the US Senate in 2010. However, the Obama Administration has made it clear it will pursue climate change action through regulatory measures and spurring innovation in clean technology. President Obama has committed to: doubling the share of “clean” energy sources (renewable resources, nuclear power, coal with carbon capture and storage and efficient natural gas) in the electricity supply from approximately 40 per cent to 80 per cent by 2035; the US being the first country to have one million electric vehicles on the road by 2015; and ending fossil fuel subsidies.

- The Japanese Government, in December 2010, suspended consideration of its proposed ETS legislation, however the relevant Ministerial Committee agreed to increase fossil fuel consumption tax rates by October 2011. Japan also has a pilot ETS (the Japanese Voluntary Emissions Trading Scheme).

Since end-2008 the following nations have modified existing carbon pricing action or legislation, as follows:

- France, while participating in the European Union (EU) ETS, which commenced in 2005 and which currently covers around half of the EU's carbon dioxide emissions), developed legislation in 2009 to introduce an additional carbon tax for sectors not facing a carbon price under the EU ETS. The legislation was subsequently blocked by the French Constitutional Council.
- New Zealand, in 2009, amended its existing ETS legislation (which commenced in 2008) to defer introduction of specific elements of the scheme. However, in July 2010, it expanded coverage significantly (to liquid fossil fuels, stationary energy and industrial processes sectors), with agriculture scheduled to be included from 2015.
- The Republic of Korea introduced legislation for an ETS into Parliament in April 2011 with a start date of 2015. This legislation is now expected to pass by September 2011 as both the Government and Opposition support it.
- China has announced it will pilot a carbon trading scheme and gradually build a market for emissions trading, commencing in a number of key cities and provinces, including Beijing, Shanghai and Guangdong (covering over 100 million people).

**Senate Standing Committee on Environment and Communications
Legislation Committee**

Budget Estimates 2011-2012, May 2011

Answers to questions on notice

Climate Change and Energy Efficiency portfolio

Outcome:	1	Question No:	71
Program:	1.4		
Division/Agency:	ID		
Topic:	UNFCCC/IPCC funding		
Hansard Page EC:	EC 112		

Senator Birmingham asked:

Senator BIRMINGHAM: How much has Australia spent or will Australia spend this year under that line item?

Ms Walsh: The line item itself in the budget is a \$3 million line item.

Senator BIRMINGHAM: Is that figure continuing into 2011-12 and beyond?

Ms Walsh: Yes, it does.

Senator BIRMINGHAM: Please provide a breakdown of it for me. Is it all grant provision or money that is given out in grant funding?

Ms Walsh: The actual line item in the budget is called Helping to Shape the Global Climate Change Solution. Some of that money goes towards funding: for example, our contribution to the IPCC and some of it to the UNFCCC and others. I would be happy to give you a breakdown.

Senator BIRMINGHAM: It would be appreciated if you could provide a breakdown and within that details of whether they are annual formula based contributions or whether Australia is the sole funding party and what the particular outcome of those grants are.

Answer:

The budget measure under the *Helping to Shape an International Solution to Climate Change Program* (\$3 million each year to 2012-13) seeks to influence the development of international policies and measures through:

- building effective relationships with key countries and negotiating groups to support effective global action and cooperation to address climate change (including formal bilateral partnership agreements with China, the United States, New Zealand and engagement in the Cartagena Group of countries within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)); and
- undertaking practical actions that deliver mutual benefit for Australia and partner countries and, in particular, help build capacity of developing countries to take action on climate change.

In 2010-11, the *Helping to Shape an International Solution to Climate Change Program* budget measure funded:

- Australia's engagement with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (\$866,267);
- Australia's annual core contribution to the UNFCCC (\$350,000); and
- Australia's annual core contribution to the Kyoto Protocol (\$243,000).

Of the remaining discretionary funds in 2010-11 (of which \$320,000 rolled over from 2010-11 to 2011-12) the Department also provided:

- \$167,273 towards the UNFCCC Trust Fund for Participation; and
- approximately \$1,051,799 to fund bilateral, multilateral/regional climate change cooperation activities.

A breakdown of expenditure and details of whether Australia was sole contributor or not is at Attachment A.

ATTACHMENT A

Activities committed to in 2010-11:

FOCUS	ACTIVITY / OUTCOME	FUNDING	SOLE FUNDING PARTY
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	UNFCCC 2011 Annual Fee – Funding supports the ongoing costs for the UNFCCC Secretariat and its meetings.	\$350,000 (GST exclusive)	No. Annual formula based.
UNFCCC	Kyoto Protocol – 2011 Annual Fee – Funding supports the ongoing costs for the UNFCCC Secretariat and its meetings.	\$243,000 (GST exclusive)	No. Annual formula based.
Cartagena Group	Funding contribution for the 3rd Cartagena Dialogue group of progressive countries (Costa Rica, September 2010). Funding support for this group assisted in consolidating its significant role and influence in the lead up to COP16.	\$120,000* (GST exclusive)	No. Other countries also made voluntary contributions.
Cartagena Group	Funding contribution towards the 4th meeting of the Cartagena Dialogue group of progressive countries (Malawi, March 2011). Funding assisted this group to meet and develop strategies for managing developed and developing country differences in the lead up to COP17.	\$120,000* (GST exclusive)	No. Other countries also made voluntary contributions.
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) funding support for OECD Ad Hoc Climate Change Experts Group (CCXG) and developing country participation	Funding for post-2012 analysis work, funding support for the CCXG secretariat and support for developing country participation and economies in transition. Funding will support Australia's efforts to influence the work program and engagement with developing countries.	\$60,000 (GST exclusive)	No. Other countries also made voluntary contributions.
Baker Mackenzie – Research Project – Commissioned analysis "New Market Mechanisms in the Asia-Pacific Region"	Funding of a research project to help distil and understand the full range of existing and potential new market mechanisms; their mitigation potential; governance and regulatory capacity; capacity-building requirements; and the level of support for market mechanisms in countries within the region.	\$70,000 (GST inclusive)	Yes.
China Climate Change Ministerial Dialogue	Funding support for Annual Ministerial level dialogue on climate change to be held in Australia in March 2011. Funding assisted in bilateral discussions and high level representation.	\$20,000* (GST inclusive)	No. China also contributed.
India Event Sponsorship	Funding contribution for Delhi Sustainable Development Summit facilitated a global forum aimed at discussion on providing long-term solutions for sustainable development.	\$45,000 (GST exclusive)	No. Other countries also made voluntary contributions.

Climate Change Business Conference	Funding contribution towards Australia-New Zealand Climate Change and Business Conference. This conference will facilitate the exchange of views on climate change policies, and collaboration between industry and government.	\$25,000 (GST inclusive)	No. New Zealand also contributed.
Earth Negotiations Bulletin (ENB) Funding	Funding support for International Sustainable Development – ENB. These funds support ongoing detailed timely reporting on negotiations and assists developing countries engage in UNFCCC processes.	\$125,000 (GST exclusive)	No. Other countries also made voluntary contributions.
China – Joint Research Project	Funding Stage II of a Collaborative Project between the University of Victoria and China’s Energy Research Institute looking at ‘Structural Economic Rebalancing and Energy Efficient Technological Innovation’. This project will develop policy roadmaps to support the timely uptake of electric and hybrid vehicles, and energy efficient air conditioners in China over the period to 2030.	\$150,000 (GST inclusive)	Yes. China (ERI) provides in kind support.
UNFCCC	Financial contribution to the UNFCCC Trust Fund for Participation. These funds will support developing country engagement in UNFCCC (any residual funds in the Program after final acquittal of all proposals).	\$167,273 (GST exclusive)	No. Other countries also made voluntary contributions.
Clinton Foundation – Technical workshops on forest carbon monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV)	Five day workshop for selected countries (East Asia and Africa) on forest carbon MRV. These workshops will share Australia's technical expertise and experience in establishing our national forest carbon MRV system.	\$55,000 (GST exclusive)	No. Clinton Initiative also part funding.
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	Financial contribution to the UNDP for funding support for the Alliance of Small Island States.	\$200,000 (GST exclusive)	No. Other countries also made voluntary contributions.
IPCC	Annual voluntary contribution to the IPCC.	\$120,000 (GST exclusive)	No. Other countries also made voluntary contributions.
IPCC - Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES)	Funding to cover costs for Dr Helal Ahammad, ABARES, to participate in author meetings to develop the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, Working Group III, Chapter 11, and submit to the Department author meeting and financial reports.	\$60,500 (GST inclusive)	Yes.

IPCC – Antarctic Climate and Ecosystem Cooperative Research Centre (ACECRC)	Funding to cover costs for Dr Ian Allison and Professor Nathan Bindoff, ACECRC, to participate in author meetings to develop the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, Working Group I, Chapters 4 and 10 respectively, and submit to the Department author meeting and financial reports.	\$121,000 (GST inclusive)	Yes.
IPCC – University of New South Wales Australian Defence Force Academy (UNSW ADFA)	Funding to cover costs for Professor Roger McLean, UNSW ADFA, to participate in author meetings to develop the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report Working Group II, Chapter 29, and submit to the Department author meeting and financial reports.	\$60,500 (GST inclusive)	Yes.
IPCC – Australian National University (ANU)	Funding to cover costs for Dr Frank Jotzo and Associate Professor David Stern, ANU, to participate in author meetings to develop the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report Working Group III, Chapters 3 and 5 respectively, and submit to the Department author meeting and financial reports.	\$121,000 (GST inclusive)	Yes.
IPCC – Curtin University	Funding to cover costs for Professor Peter Newman, Curtin University, to participate in author meetings to develop the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report Working Group III, Chapter 8, and submit to the Department author meeting and financial reports.	\$30,250 (GST inclusive)	Yes.
IPCC – Griffith University	Funding to cover costs for Professor Jean Palutikof, Professor Stuart Bunn and Professor Roger Kitching, Griffith University, to participate in author meetings to develop the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report Working Group II, Chapters 1, 4 and 25 respectively, and submit to the Department author meeting and financial reports.	\$62,370 (GST inclusive)	Yes.
IPCC – Macquarie University	Funding to cover costs for Professor Lesley Hughes, Macquarie University, to participate in author meetings to develop the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report Working Group II, Chapter 25, and submit to the Department author meeting and financial reports.	\$32,120 (GST inclusive)	Yes.
IPCC – Monash University	Funding to cover costs for Professor Christian Jakob, Monash University, to participate in author meetings to develop the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report Working Group I, Chapter 9, and submit to the Department author meeting and financial reports.	\$30,250 (GST inclusive)	Yes.
IPCC – Murdoch University	Funding to cover costs for Professor Richard Harper, Murdoch University, to participate in author meetings to develop the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report Working Group III, Chapter 11, and submit to the Department author meeting and financial reports.	\$30,250 (GST inclusive)	Yes.

IPCC – University of Melbourne	Funding to cover costs for Professor Jonathan Barnett and Professor David Karoly, University of Melbourne, to participate in author meetings to develop the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report Working Group II, Chapters 12 and 25 respectively, and submit to the Department author meeting and financial reports.	\$30,250 (GST inclusive)	Yes.
IPCC – University of Queensland	Funding to cover costs for Professor Ove Hoegh-Guldberg, University of Queensland, to attend IPCC Ocean Acidification Group steering meetings, to participate in author meetings to develop the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report Working Group II, Chapter 30, and submit to the Department author meeting and financial reports.	\$48,950 (GST inclusive)	Yes.
IPCC – Victoria University	Funding to cover costs for Dr Roger Jones, Victoria University, to participate in author meetings to develop the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report Working Group II, Chapter 2, and submit to the Department author meeting and financial reports.	\$30,250 (GST inclusive)	Yes.
IPCC	Funding to cover costs for Professor Kurt Lambeck to participate in author meetings to develop the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report Working Group I, Chapter 5, and submit to the Department author meeting and financial reports.	\$30,250 (GST inclusive)	Yes.
IPCC	Funding to cover costs for Dr Sandra Schuster to participate in author meetings to develop the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report Working Group II, Chapter 25, and submit to the Department author meeting and financial reports.	\$32,120 (GST inclusive)	Yes.
IPCC	Funding to cover costs for Dr Noim Uddin to participate in author meetings to develop the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report Working Group III, Chapter 14, and submit to the Department author meeting and financial reports.	\$30,250 (GST inclusive)	Yes.
IPCC – James Cook University	Funding to cover costs for Professor Philip Munday, James Cook University, to attend IPCC Joint Working Group I/Working Group II Expert Meeting on Impacts of Ocean Acidification on Marine Biology and Ecosystems and submit to the Department expert meeting and financial reports.	\$6,600 (GST inclusive)	Yes.
IPCC – University of Queensland	Funding to cover costs for Professor John Pandolfi, University of Queensland, to attend IPCC Joint Working Group I/Working Group II Expert Meeting on Impacts of Ocean Acidification on Marine Biology and Ecosystems and submit to the Department expert meeting and financial reports.	\$6,600 (GST inclusive)	Yes.

IPCC – Australian Institute of Marine Science	Funding to cover costs for Dr Daniel Alongi, Australian Institute of Marine Science, to attend IPCC workshop on impacts of climate change on wetlands and submit to the Department expert workshop and financial reports.	\$4,400 (GST inclusive)	Yes.
IPCC – University of Queensland	Funding to cover costs for Professor Catherine Lovelock, University of Queensland, to attend IPCC workshop on impacts of climate change on wetlands and submit to the Department expert workshop and financial reports.	\$4,400 (GST inclusive)	Yes.
IPCC – ACECRC	Funding to cover costs for Professor Nathan Bindoff to attend IPCC Fifth Assessment Report Scoping Meeting and submit to the Department meeting and financial reports.	\$7,334 (GST inclusive)	Yes.
IPCC	Funding to cover costs for Dr Ian Noble to participate in author meetings to develop the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report Working Group II, Chapter 14, and submit to the Department author meeting and financial reports.	\$27,500 (GST not applicable)	Yes.
IPCC – University of Queensland	Funding for Mr John Quiggin, University of Queensland, to participation in the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report Expert Meeting on Economics and Ethics and submit to the Department expert meeting and financial reports.	\$4,400 (GST inclusive)	Yes.
IPCC – University of New England	Funding to cover costs for Professor Patrick Nunn, University of New England, to participate in an author meeting to develop the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, Working Group I, Chapter 13, and submit to the Department an author meeting and financial report.	\$6,600 (GST inclusive)	Yes.

* Actual amounts are yet to be advised as reconciliations are still being finalised. This amount is what was budgeted for and represents an upper limit.

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Budget Estimates 2011-2012, May 2011

Answers to questions on notice

Climate Change and Energy Efficiency portfolio

Outcome:	1	Question No:	72
Program:	1.4		
Division/Agency:	ID		
Topic:	International Climate Finance		
Hansard Page EC:	Written		

Senator Birmingham asked:

- a. How much has been spent so far on fast-start international climate funding, and what has it been spent on?
- b. There have been reports from overseas that countries have committed to direct 10 per cent of revenue from emissions trading schemes or carbon taxes to international climate finance.
 - i. Did Australia make this commitment?
 - ii. How much of the revenue from Australia's carbon tax would be directed towards international climate finance?

Answer:

- a. In June 2010, the Australian Government announced it would contribute A\$599 million over the fast-start period from 2010 to 2012 for international climate finance. This amount is fully budgeted and covers the 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 financial years. By 30 June 2011, Australia will have disbursed one third of this fast-start finance commitment. 83 per cent of the package has been allocated. Australia is delivering its fast-start finance through bilateral and multilateral mechanisms. Australia released a *Fast-start Finance Update Report* in May 2011. This includes information on how these monies have been invested (please refer to [Attachment A](#)).
- b.
 - i. No.
 - ii. The Government has indicated it will use every cent of revenue from a carbon price to assist families with household bills, help businesses adjust to a clean energy economy, and to tackle climate change.



AUSTRALIA'S FAST-START FINANCE UPDATE REPORT

May 2011



Australia – May 2011 Update Report on Fast-Start Finance

In June 2010, Australia announced it would contribute A\$599 million in fast-start finance to assist developing countries address climate change. By 30 June 2011, Australia will have provided one third of its fast-start funding to countries, regions and multilateral initiatives. Australia is on track to deliver on its commitment over the three-year timeframe.

Continuing to deliver against the collective fast-start commitment

- Australia's fast-start contribution is balanced between adaptation (52 per cent) and mitigation (48 per cent) and is fully budgeted for the fast-start period. Australia's partner countries can be certain that fast start funding will flow to climate change programs.
- Climate change is a fundamental development challenge – Australian programs are helping to build a better understanding of climate change impacts and to plan for adaptation responses, particularly in least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS).
- Initiatives are also underway to assist developing countries implement policies to reduce their emissions and prepare for a low carbon future. This includes planning for low carbon growth, promoting clean technologies and building capacity to participate in new market mechanisms, including forest initiatives.

Fast-Start Highlights

Australia has now allocated A\$498 million or 83 per cent of its fast-start package. As of 30 June 2011, A\$201.3 million or one third of the fast-start package has been provided to countries, regions and multilateral initiatives.

Since the release of *Australia's Fast-Start Finance Progress Report December 2010*, Australia has announced:

- A\$16.5 million in adaptation funding to the Caribbean to support key regional organisations and fund local level adaptation activities;
- A\$15 million to the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) to support capacity building for adaptation, building on Australia's history of support for the LDCF and initial fast-start funding of A\$9 million; and
- A\$10 million to the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) to support developing countries in their efforts to develop and implement green growth strategies and policies.

PROGRESS REPORT

Australia's fast-start finance is supporting a range of on-the-ground activities, in partnership with developing countries, communities and multilateral initiatives. These are addressing needs identified by developing countries and are making a valuable contribution to action on climate change.

Case Study: Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership

In December 2010, Australia committed a further A\$17 million in fast-start finance to support the Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership, one of the most advanced large-scale demonstration activities in Indonesia that is reducing deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD+). This builds on the A\$30 million Australia has already committed to the Partnership. Through our partnership, Indonesia and Australia are aiming to support and inform international negotiations on REDD+ under the UNFCCC by demonstrating how REDD+ can work in practice.

The Partnership is focused on rehabilitating peatland and reducing deforestation and peatland degradation in Central Kalimantan. Degradation of peat through deforestation, drainage, burning and land use change is one of the largest sources of greenhouse gas emissions in Indonesia.



Strong community engagement is a key feature of the Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership. Photo by Josh Estey.



The Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership is focused on reducing deforestation and rehabilitating peatland. Photo by Josh Estey.

The Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and demonstrate an equitable and effective approach to REDD+ by developing:

- Measures to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, including work with local communities on improved fire management and prevention practices as well as to rehabilitate and maintain the quality of current peat swamp forests.
- Approaches to forest carbon measurement, linked with Indonesia's national inventory systems.
- Institutional and governance arrangements for REDD+ activities.
- An innovative payment mechanism to fund incentive-based payments for forest-dependent communities to undertake REDD+ activities in Central Kalimantan.

The Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership has begun reforestation and alternative livelihoods work – based on extensive community consultation and scientific work. Canal blocking to reduce fire risk by maintaining moisture in the peatlands will soon commence.

Strong community engagement, including local management, is a key feature of the project. Dedicated REDD+ facilitators live and work in each of the seven villages (14 settlements) in the project area to build understanding of REDD+ and design improved livelihood interventions.

PROGRESS REPORT

Case Study: Assisting Pacific SIDS Implement Priority Adaptation Actions

Funding for small island developing states (SIDS) has been given the highest priority in Australia's fast-start finance, recognising the particular vulnerabilities of SIDS to the impacts of climate change. At least 25 per cent of Australia's total fast-start funding will directly assist SIDS.

Australia is assisting to build resilience and integrate climate risk into key vulnerable sectors in the Pacific. This includes Australia's International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative (ICCAI). The Pacific will receive up to A\$134 million in fast-start finance for adaptation, including for the following activities:

- Upgrading transport infrastructure in the Solomon Islands to reduce the risk of extreme weather events and coastal erosion (A\$4 million).
- In Kiribati, Australia is supporting improved water security, increased coastal resilience and strengthening government capacity to plan for and adapt to the impacts of climate change through a contribution to the third phase of the Kiribati Adaptation Project (A\$5 million).
- Facilitating local adaptation action in the Pacific by funding community-based adaptation activities through the Global Environment Facility Small Grants Program and supporting Non-Government Organisations to address priority adaptation needs across multiple Pacific communities (A\$5.5 million).



Australia is assisting to build resilience in local communities in the Pacific. Photo from Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities.



Funding for small island developing states (SIDS) has been given the highest priority in Australia's fast-start finance. Photo from Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities.

Case Study: Strengthening the Scientific Basis for Climate Action in the Pacific and Timor-Leste

Australia is committed to helping partners in the Pacific and Timor-Leste better understand, measure and adapt to the impacts of climate change. Australia has provided A\$18 million in fast-start finance to support the Pacific Climate Change Science Program (PCCSP), bringing total funding for this program to A\$20 million. The PCCSP assists decision makers and planners in 14 Pacific island countries and Timor-Leste to better understand how their climate and oceans have changed and potential future changes. The PCCSP works closely with partner countries and regional stakeholders to build capacity in climate science across the region.

Pacific countries have an urgent need for improved information about how their future climates may evolve. The PCCSP is currently building capacity by developing:

- Regional and country-specific projections of likely changes to average and extreme weather conditions including tropical cyclones.
- Country-specific projection information via an interactive web-based tool 'Climate Futures.'
- A better understanding of sea-level rise and extreme sea-level events in the Pacific Ocean.

More information on this program is available at www.pacificclimatechangescience.org.

PROGRESS REPORT

Case Study: Clean Technology to Assist High-Emitting Developing Countries reduce their Carbon Footprint

Australia's fast-start commitment is also supporting the up-take of clean technologies worldwide with a fast-start contribution of A\$25 million to the Clean Technology Fund (CTF).

This commitment brings Australia's total contribution to the CTF to A\$100 million. As part of the Climate Investment Funds, the US\$4.5 billion CTF promotes finance for demonstration, deployment and transfer of low-carbon technologies as one of the key drivers to a low carbon future.

The CTF has the capacity to deliver strong mitigation and technology development outcomes, for example planned CTF projects are expected to:

- Double worldwide concentrated solar power capacity.
- Reduce emissions in the Philippines by 3.7 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent.
- Almost double geothermal capacity in Indonesia.
- Provide Asia with finance for clean technologies of US\$1.2 billion, leveraging up to US\$13 billion from public and private financing sources.

More information on the CTF is available at www.climateinvestmentfunds.org.



Australia's fast-start commitment is supporting clean technologies with a contribution of A\$25 million to the CTF. The CTF expects to double worldwide concentrated solar power capacity. Photo by Arthur Mostead.



Australian Government

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AUSTRALIA'S FAST-START FINANCE PROGRESS REPORT

December 2010



Australia – 2010 Progress Report on Fast-Start Financing

In June 2010, Australia announced it would contribute A\$599 million to fast-start financing for climate change. Australia's contribution means we are on track to deliver on our commitment over the three year time frame. Seventy-eight per cent of our fast-start package is now allocated to countries, regions and multilateral initiatives.

Fast-start Highlights - New allocations

Australia has allocated A\$473 million of our A\$599 million fast-start package to date. New funding allocations announced in Cancun total A\$236 million:

- A\$15 million to the Adaptation Fund;
- A\$169 million in additional adaptation allocations under our International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative, with up to A\$80 million to the Pacific, up to A\$44 million to Southeast Asia, up to A\$25 million to Africa, and up to A\$20 million to South Asia;
- A\$32 million in additional allocations under our International Forest Carbon Initiative for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD+) activities in Indonesia and globally;
- A\$10 million to the Partnership for Market Readiness; and
- A\$10 million to the Climate Investment Funds' Program on Scaling-Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries.

Delivering against the Copenhagen Accord's fast-start commitments

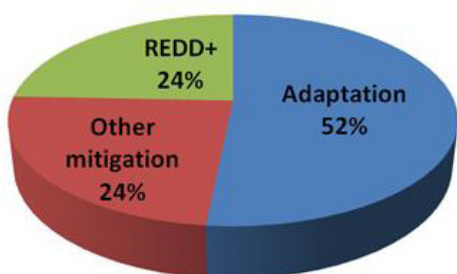
- Australia's A\$599 million fast-start contribution is fully budgeted – this means the Australian Government has approved funding for the full fast-start period, providing certainty and predictability.
- Australia's fast-start package is balanced between adaptation (52 per cent) and mitigation (48 per cent).
- Half of our mitigation financing will be directed to REDD+ activities (24 per cent of the total package).
- Funding draws from a growing aid budget. It does not displace funding from existing aid programs.
- Least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS) have been given the highest priority in the allocation of Australia's fast-start package – because these countries need it most urgently.

PROGRESS REPORT

Delivery of funds

Australia is working with developing country partners, other donors, communities, international organisations and civil society to ensure our fast-start funds are spent effectively across a broad range of activities and countries.

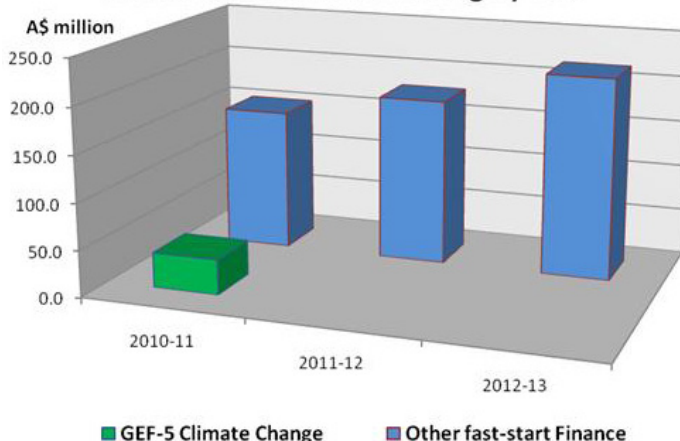
Australia's Fast-Start Funding By Sector



Australia's fast-start delivery is on track

Seventy-eight per cent (A\$473 million) of Australia's fast-start package has been allocated to countries, regions, and multilateral initiatives.

Australian Fast-Start Financing By Year



Australia's budget cycle begins in the middle of each year. Delivery of Australia's fast-start financing began in June 2010, with A\$9 million disbursed to the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and A\$1 million provided as initial support for the Caribbean (not shown above).

Mitigation

Australia's A\$290 million in mitigation funding aims to help developing countries build capacity to deliver greenhouse gas emissions reductions, while continuing their development and growth. It includes A\$146 million for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD+) and A\$144 million to support low-emissions growth.

REDD+

With fast-start financing, Australia has expanded and strengthened our International Forest Carbon Initiative (IFCI) to assist countries with REDD+ activities. Of Australia's A\$146 million fast-start contribution to REDD+, A\$99 million has been allocated to date. This assistance aims to build developing countries' capacity to participate in a future REDD+ mechanism. This includes building capacity to measure, report and verify (MRV) greenhouse gas emissions from forests, supporting the development of robust REDD+ global architecture and promoting sustainable approaches to REDD+ that can provide fair and effective benefits for local and forest-dependent communities. Australia will continue to expand and strengthen our REDD+ engagement with Indonesia, including through joining the Indonesia REDD+ Partnership.



Children from a village near the Mantangai River in Central Kalimantan. Forest fires, reductions in forested areas and land degradation along this river can have severe consequences for the livelihoods and health of local communities. Photo by Josh Estey.

PROGRESS REPORT

Fast-start Highlights - REDD+

Australia's fast-start funding for REDD+ totals A\$146 million. A\$99 million of this has already been allocated, including:

- A\$30 million for the Sumatra Forest Carbon Partnership;
- an additional A\$17 million for the Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership;
- an additional A\$8 million to support the development of Indonesia's National Carbon Accounting System; and
- A\$1 million to support international meetings, including the interim international REDD+ Partnership, and REDD+ research.

Low-emissions growth

Separately, A\$144 million will support developing countries to meet their sustainable economic development objectives whilst reducing greenhouse gas emissions. It will achieve this by working with developing countries to improve policy and regulatory environments, increasing the take-up of cleaner energy supplies and technologies, and assisting countries to build their capacity to access international carbon markets. Investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy have the potential

to generate significant co-benefits in energy security for local communities. These funds will also assist countries to build capacity on MRV, and enhance the development of national emissions inventories. A\$38 million will support mitigation action and enabling activities through the Global Environment Facility.

Fast-start Highlights - Low-emissions growth

Australia's fast-start funding for low-emissions growth totals A\$144 million. A\$89 million of this has already been allocated, including:

- A\$38 million for the Global Environment Facility's support for mitigation;
- A\$25 million for the Clean Technology Fund to promote a transformation to lower carbon energy and transport sectors;
- A\$10 million for capacity-building and piloting new market instruments through the Partnership for Market Readiness; and
- A\$10 million to support investments in renewable energy to meet growing energy needs under the Program on Scaling-Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries.



Forest-dependent communities are directly affected by the consequences of deforestation and environmental degradation, so they must also be at the heart of the solution. Photo by Josh Estey.

PROGRESS REPORT

Adaptation

Australia's A\$309 million of fast-start support for adaptation will help the poorest and most vulnerable countries - particularly SIDS and LDCs - to develop effective adaptation responses and implement priority adaptation measures.

Australia will deliver A\$248 million in fast-start funds through our International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative (ICCAI), which includes a range of regional and bilateral initiatives. Through the ICCAI, Australia is working closely with partner countries to advance the level of understanding of climate change impacts, build capacity to develop adaptation strategies and implement priority adaptation actions.

In recognition of the need to prioritise resources to the poorest and most vulnerable countries, Australia has built on its history of support for the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) through a fast-start contribution of A\$9 million. The LDCF has a strong track record in capacity-building for adaptation planning. It now requires increased resources to help countries implement urgent adaptation actions.

Recognising the priority that developing countries have placed on operationalising the Adaptation Fund, Australia is providing a A\$15 million contribution. This contribution will fund the implementation of priority adaptation projects and programs in some of the world's most vulnerable countries.

Australia's contribution to these UNFCCC funds builds upon and complements our existing close engagement with the World Bank-managed Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR). Through the PPCR, we support the integration of climate change resilience measures into national development planning, as well as the implementation of adaptation measures.

Fast-start Highlights - Adaptation

Australia's fast-start funding for adaptation totals A\$309 million. A\$285 million of this has already been allocated, including:

- up to A\$134 million for the Pacific;
- up to A\$48 million for Southeast Asia;
- up to A\$25 million for Africa;
- up to A\$23 million for South Asia;
- A\$15 million to the Adaptation Fund; and
- A\$9 million to the Least Developed Countries Fund.

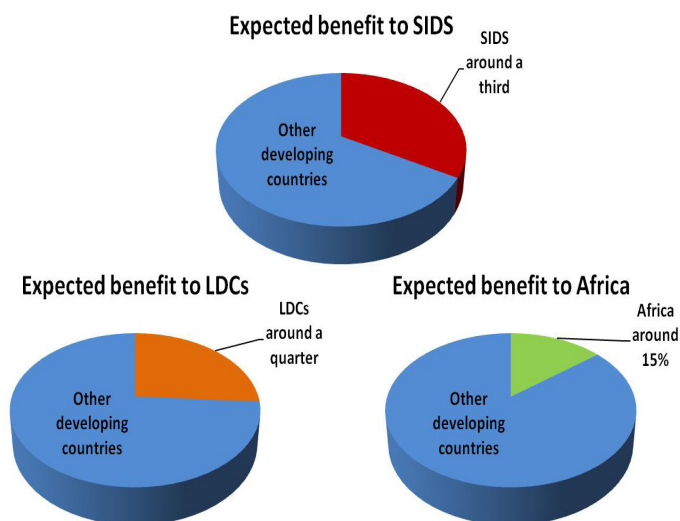


Adaptation measures like mangrove rehabilitation provide a range of benefits to communities. Photo by Michael Wightman.

Geographical Focus

Australia's fast-start support will focus on those countries most vulnerable to climate change, particularly LDCs and SIDS. Building on our commitment to ensure that at least 25 per cent of our fast-start funding will benefit SIDS, current projected allocations to SIDS total around one-third of our fast-start package (see graph below). Around one quarter of Australia's fast-start financing is expected to benefit LDCs. Australia will continue to focus support on the Asia-Pacific region and will expand its engagement in Africa.

Our mitigation funding will help a broad range of developing countries, including middle income developing countries that are major greenhouse gas emitters, and require support to contribute to reducing global emissions growth.



PROGRESS REPORT

Partnerships and Coordination

Partner governments, communities, civil society and other stakeholders have a crucial role in ensuring that fast-start funding is delivered effectively. The principles of country ownership, partnership and mutual responsibility underpin Australia's work on fast-start. An up-front investment of time to ensure programs are well planned and address the needs identified by developing countries will lay the foundation for effective action over the longer-term. We are working hard to design programs that deliver sustainable results, both within the fast-start period and over the longer-term.

Coordinated delivery of our climate change funding will help ensure that climate finance in the fast-start period is spent effectively. In addition to working with other donors through multilateral mechanisms, Australia has made a strong effort to better

understand the obstacles to effective coordination in our bilateral work. As an example, Australia, France and Papua New Guinea worked closely to carry out the REDD+ Financing and Activities Survey to help us understand the existing capacity constraints and financing flows for REDD+.

In the Pacific, we have helped enhance coordination through the development of the Cairns Compact under the Pacific Islands Forum. We will continue to work closely with partner governments, regional organisations and other donors to ensure our funding is directed to the most pressing needs and is well coordinated with the national and regional priorities articulated by Pacific leaders.

Transparency

Australia is committed to transparent reporting on our fast-start finance. Transparency provides countries with the confidence that funds are flowing and improves the visibility of funds to help us target our efforts where needed most.

Australia released initial information on our fast-start financing in June 2010. Australia has also provided information to the fast-start finance website www.faststartfinance.org and will update this as funding continues to be allocated and disbursed. Australia will also provide regular updates on REDD+ finance, actions and results through the REDD+ database, available at www.reddplusdatabase.org.



Protecting water and the environment is vital to ensuring livelihood gains made through economic growth and development are sustainable over the long term. Photo by Josh Estey.



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**Senate Standing Committee on Environment and Communications
Legislation Committee**

Budget Estimates 2011-2012, May 2011

Answers to questions on notice

Climate Change and Energy Efficiency portfolio

Outcome:	1	Question No:	73
Program:	1.4		
Division/Agency:	ID		
Topic:	Cancun delegation		
Hansard Page EC:	EC 116		

Senator Troeth asked:

Senator TROETH: I understand that when the 38 member delegation went to Cancun in Mexico last year it was \$360,000 but that was for the total trip.

Ms Hand: We would have to look at the detail of that. The difference in Cancun was that the food was rolled into the accommodation cost so it was a package deal. That cut the food allowances down quite significantly. The rest was airfares—

Answer:

The revised estimated cost (as at 22 June 2011) of the Australian Government delegation to COP 16 in Cancun is \$820,013, comprising:

- \$398,507 for airfares (reflecting actual final costs of airfares);
- \$182,480 for accommodation (which included meals);
- \$27,282 for travel allowance (incidentals only) expenses;
- \$199,541 for administrative costs (meeting room and venue hire, delegation office fit out and supplies); and
- \$12,203 for hospitality and official function costs.

The travel allowance is an estimate only as the final acquitted costs for Ministers and their staff, and some Government agencies, are not yet known.