

**Senate Standing Committee on Environment, Communications and the Arts
Legislation Committee**

Budget Estimates 2010-2011, May 2010

Answers to questions on notice

Climate Change and Energy Efficiency portfolio

Outcome:	1	Question No:	70
Program:	1.4		
Division/Agency:	CSMD		
Topic:	Japan legislation		
Hansard Page ECA:	88		

Senator Wortley asked:

Senator WORTLEY—Are you able to provide a brief update on the status of Japan’s climate bill and Japan’s consideration of emissions trading?

Mr Comley—Off the top of my head that is more difficult. We can provide that on notice.

Answer:

On 22 September 2009, in a speech at the United Nations Summit on Climate Change, former Japanese Prime Minister Hatoyama confirmed that Japan would introduce a mandatory emissions trading scheme (ETS) and a feed-in tariff for renewable energy, as well as considering a ‘global warming tax’.

On 12 March 2010, the Japanese Cabinet approved the *Basic Act on Global Warming Countermeasures*, which seeks to legislate Japan’s 2020 target (25 per cent below 1990) and 2050 target (80 per cent below 1990).

The bill sets out a range of policy tools to achieve these targets, including the introduction of an ETS. The bill states that the Government will establish a domestic ETS, determine limits on the amounts of greenhouse gases made by emitters over a set period of time, and allow trade with other emitters to ensure that these limits are complied with. It also states that more detailed ETS legislation would be passed within one year of the bill being passed.

The Japanese lower house passed the climate change bill on 18 May 2010. However, following the resignation of Yukio Hatoyama as Prime Minister on 2 June 2010, the upper house did not vote on the climate bill in the session of Parliament which ended on 16 June 2010.

The new Japanese Prime Minister, Naoto Kan, has confirmed his commitment to the climate policies of his predecessor. The Ministry of Environment said that the Government will reintroduce the bill unchanged to the lower house following the upper house elections on 11 July 2010.

**Senate Standing Committee on Environment, Communications and the Arts
Legislation Committee**

Budget Estimates 2010-2011, May 2010

Answers to questions on notice

Climate Change and Energy Efficiency portfolio

Outcome:	1	Question No:	71
Program:	1.4		
Division/Agency:	ID		
Topic:	Funds for Climate Change		
Hansard Page ECA:	Written		

Senator Bob Brown asked:

1. What percentage of the funding allocated to climate change in the overseas development assistance budget is new funding to cover the costs of climate change adaptation and mitigation in developing countries?
2. How much of this money will be spent this financial year?
3. The government has allocated \$15 million for policy and analytical support for countries with national low-carbon development plans, which countries will be the recipients of this funding?
4. What amount of funding will go the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change?

Answer:

1. The Australian Government has committed \$599 million over the period 2010 to 2012 to support developing countries efforts to respond to climate change.
 - Of this, \$206 million comprises previously announced funding and \$355 million was announced in the 2010-11 Budget.
 - An additional \$38 million was pledged in May 2010 as the climate change component of Australia's total contribution to the fifth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF).
 - This new funding (\$355 million, plus \$38 million) totals 66 per cent. The funding announced through previous budgets has always been intended to be disbursed in the fast-start period (2010 to 2012).
2. Of the \$355 million, Australia committed and disbursed \$5 million to the Least Developed Countries Fund in the 2009-10 financial year.
3. The \$15 million Budget measure Climate Change Partnerships for Development is allocated to financial years 2011-12 and 2012-13.
 - Recipient countries for this funding are yet to be decided.

4. Australia contributed \$9 million to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's (UNFCCC) Least Developed Countries Fund in 2009-2010 (this includes the \$5 million noted in question 2 above).
 - The amount of future contributions to the UNFCCC will depend on allocation decisions yet to be made.

**Senate Standing Committee on Environment, Communications and the Arts
Legislation Committee**

Budget Estimates 2010-2011, May 2010

Answers to questions on notice

Climate Change and Energy Efficiency portfolio

Outcome:	1	Question No:	72
Program:	1.4		
Division/Agency:	ID		
Topic:	Copenhagen costs		
Hansard Page ECA:	84		

Senator Birmingham asked:

Senator BIRMINGHAM—Have all costs related to the Australian delegation to Copenhagen been reconciled?

Ms Sidhu—They nearly all have. We are close to having final numbers on most of the costs that relate to our department.

Senator Wong—There is a question on notice which has not been finalised because of the reconciliation issue. As you know, the vast majority of these costs have already been well and truly ventilated, but we will attempt to finalise that and provide the question on notice answer as soon as possible.

Senator BIRMINGHAM—Thank you. Is it possible to have an update tonight of where you are at?

Senator Wong—I would like to take that on notice. It is not like we have not made these public. They were the subject of an FOI.

Answer:

The Australian delegation to Copenhagen included Australian government officials, the Prime Minister, the Minister for Climate Change and Energy Efficiency, ministerial staff and representatives of State Governments and non-government organisations

All costs related to the Australian government officials on the delegation to Copenhagen have been reconciled.

The Australian Government has no records of the costs incurred by non-Australian Government representatives (such as representatives of State Governments or non-government organisations) on the Australian delegation.

The Australian Government costs incurred for the Australian delegation (including departmental officials, the Prime Minister and his staff and the Minister for Climate Change and Energy Efficiency and her staff) are estimated to be \$1,470,423 comprising:

–\$543,672 for commercial airfares.

- This figure does not include costs for the VIP RAAF plane used by the Prime Minister and his party.

–\$405,750 for accommodation costs.

- This covers accommodation costs for Australian Government representatives staying at the Hotel Kong Arthur, Radisson SAS Blue Royal Hotel, Adina Apartment Hotel, Imperial Hotel the Comfort Hotel Esplanaden.

–\$163,760 for meals and incidentals (travel allowance).

–\$357,240 for business and administrative costs.

- This figure includes business and administrative costs (including transport, delegation facilities and official functions) incurred by the Australian government delegation.

**Senate Standing Committee on Environment, Communications and the Arts
Legislation Committee**

Budget Estimates 2010-2011, May 2010

Answers to questions on notice

Climate Change and Energy Efficiency portfolio

Outcome:	1	Question No:	73
Program:	1.4		
Division/Agency:	ID		
Topic:	Bilateral delegations		
Hansard Page ECA:	85		

Senator Birmingham asked:

Senator BIRMINGHAM—By whom were we represented at the MRV discussions?

Mr Comley—My recollection is that Special Envoy Bamsey represented the minister at those discussions in Germany.

Senator BIRMINGHAM—Do you know what size the delegation was?

Mr Comley—Two. It would have been Mr Bamsey and one other.

Senator BIRMINGHAM—And the Paris-Oslo process?

Mr Comley—The person who is principally representing at that meeting is Ambassador Hand. If your next question is the size of the delegation, the answer would be two more: Ambassador Hand and two others.

Senator BIRMINGHAM—So just one meeting of that group has occurred so far?

Mr Comley—This is the second meeting that they are currently attending. There was an earlier meeting of the Paris-Oslo process, which would have been around two months ago.

Senator BIRMINGHAM—Dare I ask where those meetings were?

Mr Comley—I believe it was in Paris.

Senator BIRMINGHAM—Both meetings were in Paris?

Mr Comley—The first one was in Paris and the second one was in Oslo.

Senator BIRMINGHAM—I was just wanting to check that I was not about to leap to any conclusions on locations. Did the same people attend both of those meetings?

Mr Comley—I would have to check exactly who attended.

Answer:

The Australian delegation to the Petersberg Climate Summit in Germany (2-4 May 2010) was led by Mr Howard Bamsey (Special Envoy on Climate Change). Mr Bamsey was accompanied by two officers from the Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency (DCCEE).

The Australian delegation to the Paris-Oslo Ministerial-level meeting in Paris (11 March 2010) was led by Ms Louise Hand (Ambassador for Climate Change). Ms Hand was accompanied by two DCCEE officers.

The Australian delegation to the Oslo and Forest Conference in Oslo (27 May 2010) was led by Ms Louise Hand (Ambassador for Climate Change). Ms Hand was accompanied by one DCCEE officer.

**Senate Standing Committee on Environment, Communications and the Arts
Legislation Committee**

Budget Estimates 2010-2011, May 2010

Answers to questions on notice

Climate Change and Energy Efficiency portfolio

Outcome:	1	Question No:	74
Program:	1.4		
Division/Agency:	ID		
Topic:	Bilateral delegations		
Hansard Page ECA:	86		

Senator Birmingham asked:

Senator BIRMINGHAM—The UNFCCC meeting in Guam?

Mr Comley—Bonn.

Senator BIRMINGHAM—I am sorry. I wrote down Guam. I obviously misheard you.

Senator Wong—The secretariat is located in Bonn.

Senator BIRMINGHAM—Guam was an interesting location and not a particularly easy one to—

Mr Comley—We can take on notice the precise number, but we recall that approximately five members of the DCCEE went to the Bonn meeting that has already been held, and the delegation that is being sent for the meeting that commences early next week is slightly larger than that. There are 15 members.

Answer:

Seven officers from the Australian Government attended the second round of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) negotiations in Bonn, Germany between 9-11 April 2010 from the following agencies:

Five from the Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency;
One from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade; and
One from the Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism.

**Senate Standing Committee on Environment, Communications and the Arts
Legislation Committee**

Budget Estimates 2010-2011, May 2010

Answers to questions on notice

Climate Change and Energy Efficiency portfolio

Outcome:	1	Question No:	75
Program:	1.4		
Division/Agency:	ID		
Topic:	Bilateral delegations		
Hansard Page ECA:	86		

Mr Comley—The Cartagena Group. There was a delegation of five. It was slightly larger than some of those bilaterals because Australia effectively had a co-chairing capacity and so it was involved with Columbia in assisting the process of managing the agenda. We can take on notice the precise number, but Special Envoy Bamsey and Ambassador Hand attended with some supporting staff.

Answer:

Nine officers from the Australian Government attended the Cartagena Group meeting of progressive United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) countries in Cartagena, Colombia, between 25 and 26 March 2010 from the following agencies:

- Eight from the Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency; and
- One from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

**Senate Standing Committee on Environment, Communications and the Arts
Legislation Committee**

Budget Estimates 2010-2011, May 2010

Answers to questions on notice

Climate Change and Energy Efficiency portfolio

Outcome:	1	Question No:	76
Program:	1.4		
Division/Agency:	ID		
Topic:	Cartagena Group		
Hansard Page ECA:	87		

Senator Birmingham asked:

Mr Comley—We are just getting a precise number. There are 28 members of the Cartagena Group.

Senator BIRMINGHAM—I may well be able to Google it if need be, but perhaps if you could either table or provide on notice a list. We do not need to go through them all now.

Ms Sidhu—Yes.

Answer:

There are now 29 members of the Cartagena Group of progressive countries within the UNFCCC:

Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Barbados, Bangladesh, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ethiopia, European Commission, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Grenada, Indonesia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Rwanda, Samoa, Spain and the United Kingdom.

At the time of Budget Estimates there were 28 members. Bangladesh joined the group recently.

**Senate Standing Committee on Environment, Communications and the Arts
Legislation Committee**

Budget Estimates 2010-2011, May 2010

Answers to questions on notice

Climate Change and Energy Efficiency portfolio

Outcome:	1	Question No:	77
Program:	1.4		
Division/Agency:	ID		
Topic:	International Representation		
Hansard Page ECA:	Written		

Senator Birmingham asked:

1. For each of
 - a. Howard Bamsey, Special Envoy on Climate Change
 - b. Louise Hand, Ambassador for Climate Change
 - c. Harinder Sidhu, Chief Adviser International
 - i. What is the value of their total salary package?
 - ii. What were their total travel expenses for calendar year 2009?
 - iii. What were their total travel expenses for financial year 2009-10 up until and including the 31 May to 9 June Bonn Climate Change Talks?
2. Please detail the total costs of all international travel related to climate change talks and negotiations (whether or not involving Mr Bamsey, Ms Hand and Ms Sidhu), itemised by trip and countries visited, inclusive of any accompanying officers (and detail the number of accompanying officers where applicable) and detailing whether any of Mr Bamsey, Ms Hand and Ms Sidhu were in attendance.

Answer:

1a., 1b. and 1c.i.

For privacy reasons the Department is unable to give details of individual salary packages.

- Ms Hand and Ms Sidhu are SES Band 2 officers within the salary range of \$215,700 to \$253,400 of a Band 2 officer within the Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency as per Schedule 1 – SES remuneration structure.
- Mr Bamsey is an SES Band 3 officer within the salary range of \$265,700 to \$312,400 of a Band 3 officer within the Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency as per Schedule 1 – SES remuneration structure. (Mr Bamsey covers two positions – Prime Minister’s Special Envoy for Climate Change and the Prime Minister’s Task Group on Energy Efficiency Secretariat.)

1c.ii. and 1c.iii.

Below are the total travel expenses (international and domestic) for the calendar year 2009 and for the financial year 2009-10 up until and including the 31 May to 9 June Bonn Climate Change Talks for the following officers from the Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency.

Govt Officer	Calendar year Jan – Dec 2009	Financial year 2009-10
Ms Hand	\$176,067.46	\$192,657.12
Ms Sidhu	\$82,292.52	\$95,580.39
Mr Bamsey	\$297,957.23	\$229,887.14

1. Details of all international climate change negotiations attended by officials from the International Division of the Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency are listed in Attachment A. The total cost of travel to the international climate change meetings and negotiations listed is not available, as the Department does not have records of the costs incurred by government officials from other agencies that participated in those meetings.

The Department's total budget for overseas travel in the 2009-10 financial year was \$4,805,866.25.

Details of all international climate change negotiations attended by officials from DCCEE in the 09-10 financial year are listed below:

	MEETING	LOCATION	DATE	OFFICIALS ATTENDING
1	Greenland Informal Ministerial Dialogue	Ilulissat, Greenland	1-3 July 2009	1 Ms Hand
2	Pacific Island Forum (PIF) Seniors Officials Meeting	Suva, Fiji	7-8 July 2009	1
3	Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate,	L'Aquila, Italy	8-9 July 2009	2 including Mr Bamsey
4	Centre for Clean Air Policy (CCAP), Future Action Dialogue	Amsterdam, Netherlands	10-12 July	1
5	59 th Marine Environment Protection Committee of International Maritime Organisation	London, UK,	13 - 17 July 2009	1
6	20th ASEAN Senior Officials on the Environment (ASOEN) and 6th ASOEN +3 meeting	Thailand	5-7 August 2009	1
7	UNFCCC negotiations	Bonn, Germany	10-14 August 2009	16 including Ms Hand
8	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) REDD Technical Meeting	Georgetown, Guyana	14-16 September 2009	1
9	REED Meetings	USA	31 August – 4 September 2009	1
10	Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate	Washington DC, USA	17-18 September 2009	1 Ms Hand
11	AOSIS (Alliance of Small Island States) Summit Opening	New York, USA	21 September 2009	3 including Mr Bamsey and Ms Hand
12	UN Secretary General High Level Event on Climate Change	New York, USA	22 September 2009	3 including Mr Bamsey and Ms Hand
13	UN Secretary General High Level Meeting on Forests	New York, USA	23 September 2009	2
14	Australia-South Africa Climate Change Partnership, Economic Instruments Workshop	Pretoria, South Africa	25 September 2009	2
15	South East Asia Officials meeting on Australia's REDD and Climate Change Policies	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	29 September – 2 October 2009	1
16	UNFCCC negotiations	Bangkok, Thailand	29 September – 9 October 2009	20 including Mr Bamsey, Ms Hand and Ms Sidhu

17	Meeting of Senior Officials in Brunei's Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Ministry of Environment	Brunei	2 October 2009	1
18	Bilateral Climate Change Partnership Discussions	Beijing, China	14-15 October 2009	1
19	Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate Leaders Summit	London, UK	18-19 October 2009	2 including Mr Bamsey
20	Delhi Climate Change Technology Transfer Conference	Delhi, India	22-23 October 2009	2
21	East Asia Summit	Thailand	23 October 2009	1
22	World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Participants Assembly and Participants Committee	Washington DC, USA	26-28 October 2009	1
23	Asia Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate (8 th Policy Implementation Committee (PIC) Meeting and 3 rd PIC Ministerial Meeting)	Shanghai, China	26-28 October 2009	1
24	Greenland Dialogue	Barcelona, Spain,	28-29 October 2009	2 including Ms Hand
25	Work Bank Forest Investment Program	Washington DC, USA	29 October 2009	1
26	UN-REDD Policy Board meeting	Washington DC, USA	30-31 October 2009	1
27	UNFCCC negotiations	Barcelona, Spain	2-6 November 2009	19 including Mr Bamsey and Ms Hand
28	21 st Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	Egypt	4-8 November 2009	1
29	Observer at the Climate Vulnerable Forum	Male, Maldives	9-10 November 2009	1
30	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Leaders meeting	Singapore	8-15 November 2009	1
31	Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM)	Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago	27-29 November 2009	3 including Ms Sidhu

32	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) 15 th Conference of Parties (COP15) and associated meetings.	Copenhagen, Denmark	7-18 December 2009	30 including Mr Bamsey and Ms Hand
33	Delhi Sustainable Development Summit	New Delhi, India	5-7 February 2010	1 Ms Sidhu
34	Informal high level meeting on climate change	Jakarta, Indonesia	26 February 2010	2 including Ms Hand
35	8 th Informal Meeting on Further Actions Against Climate Change	Tokyo, Japan	1-2 March 2010	1
36	Workshop on REDD meeting	Jakarta, Indonesia	8-9 March 2010	2
37	High Level REDD meeting	Paris, France	11 March 2010	3 including Ms Hand
38	Forest Carbon Partnerships Facility 5 th Committee Meeting	Gabon, Africa	19-27 March 2010	1
39	Meeting of Umbrella Group countries and UNFCCC Annex I countries (including a bilateral visit to United Kingdom)	Madrid, Spain	19 - 23 March 2010	5 including Ms Hand
40	UNFCCC Meeting of "Progressives" Countries	Cartagena, Colombia	24-26 March 2010	8 including Mr Bamsey and Ms Hand
41	Bilateral discussions with Mexico	Mexico City, Mexico	16-19 March 2010	1 Ms Sidhu
42	UNFCCC negotiations	Bonn, Germany	9-11 April 2010	5 including Ms Hand
43	High Level Senior Officials Meeting on REDD	Bonn, Germany	12-13 April 2010	2
44	6 th Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate	Washington DC, USA	18-19 April 2010	2 including Ms Hand
45	World Peoples Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth	Cochbamba, Boliva,	19-22 April 2010	1
46	UNFCCC Technical Workshop on Costs and Benefits of Adaptation Options	Madrid, Spain	20-22 April 2010	1
47	UN High Level Advisory Group on Finance	Washington DC	23-26 April 2010	2
48	Petersberg Climate Summit	Bonn, Germany	2-4 May 2010	2 including Mr Bamsey
49	SIDS Day (a prepCom to the high level review of the Mauritius Strategy of Implementation) and other meetings with Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) representatives	New York, USA	6- 15 May 2010	1

50	Bilateral meetings China, India and Russia	Beijing, New Delhi and Moscow	10-15 May 2010	2 including Ms Sidhu
51	High Level Review of Mauritius Strategy of Implementation	New York, USA,	6-14 May 2010	1
52	Bilateral meetings in Indonesia on REDD	Jakarta, Indonesia	16-20 May 2010	2
53	UNFCCC	Bonn, Germany	17 May 2010	1
54	High-Level Discussions with government officials on India's climate change policies	New Delhi, India	17-19 May 2010	1
55	Informal Consultations on Climate Change Finance	Mexico	20-21 May 2010	1
56	Oslo and Forest Conference in Oslo	Oslo, Norway	27 May – 14 June 2010	2 including Ms Hand
57	UNFCCC negotiations	Bonn, Germany	31 May – 11 June 2010	16 including Ms Hand
58	High Level Advisory meetings on Finance	Paris	20 June 2010	2
59	International Maritime Organisation Expert Group	London	14-20 June 2010	1
60	60 th MEPC meeting	Montreal	14-19 June 2010	1
61	High-level Advisory Group on Climate Change Financing Working Group	Paris	19- 25 June 2010	2
62	UNFCCC Workshop on Adaption Costs & Benefits	Madrid, Spain	22-24 June 2010	1
63	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), Participants Committee, Sixth Meeting (PC6)	Georgetown, Guyana	28 June – 1 July 2010	1
64	Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate Leaders Summit	Rome, Italy	29 June – 3 July 2010	2 including Ms Hand

**Senate Standing Committee on Environment, Communications and the Arts
Legislation Committee**

Budget Estimates 2010-2011, May 2010

Answers to questions on notice

Climate Change and Energy Efficiency portfolio

Outcome:	1	Question No:	78
Program:	1.4		
Division/Agency:	ID		
Topic:	Overseas aid		
Hansard Page ECA:	82		

Senator Boswell asked:

Senator BOSWELL—...‘How much was given for overseas climate aid?’

Senator Wong—‘Given?’

Senator BOSWELL—How much did we provide for overseas climate aid?

Senator Wong—I would have to take that on notice. There was a range of election policies that we went to the last election with. One matched, in fact, Mr Turnbull’s policy in terms of international forest assistance, which was a policy of \$200 million. There was a \$150 million international adaptation initiative, but in terms of expenditure to date, I will have to take that on notice.

Answer:

AusAID estimates that the Australian Government has spent approximately \$150 million on climate change official development assistance in 2009-10.

**Senate Standing Committee on Environment, Communications and the Arts
Legislation Committee**

Budget Estimates 2010-2011, May 2010

Answers to questions on notice

Climate Change and Energy Efficiency portfolio

Outcome:	1	Question No:	79
Program:	1.4		
Division/Agency:	ID		
Topic:	Climate Change Finance		
Hansard Page ECA:	89		

Senator Ludlam asked:

Senator LUDLAM—How much can you tell us about what the government regards as fair contribution from Australia in both of those two tranches of funding?

Mr Comley—The government has not precisely defined what a fair contribution is. You can look at standard burden sharing arrangements in the aid area, which provides some guidance on the level of contribution. I think that varies depending on the particular context. We could probably provide on notice the precise number, but in rough orders of magnitude the amount that is normally assigned to Australia is in the order of 1½ per cent of a contribution pool.

Answer:

Australia is committed to contribute our fair share to both fast-start and longer-term climate change financing.

Australia's fast-start package constitutes around 1.70 per cent¹ of the global US\$30 billion total amount for the fast-start effort in the period 2010-12. This is consistent with the range of our burden share in multilateral mechanisms including the concessional financing arm of the World Bank (1.80 per cent) and Global Environment Facility (1.46 per cent). Note that the collective fast-start commitment by developing countries in the Copenhagen Accord is "approaching US\$30 billion" in the period 2010-2012.

As indicated in the Copenhagen Accord, the US\$100 billion longer-term climate change financing goal is expected to be met from a range of sources, both public and private. The revenue sources and contributions to meet this goal are currently the subject of negotiations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and analytic work being undertaken by the United Nations Secretary General's High-Level Advisory Group on Climate Change Financing.

¹ The burden share calculation is subject to fluctuations exchange rates. An exchange rate of US\$0.85 has been used, consistent with the average level used in the July 2010 Economic Statement.

**Senate Standing Committee on Environment, Communications and the Arts
Legislation Committee**

Budget Estimates 2010-2011, May 2010

Answers to questions on notice

Climate Change and Energy Efficiency portfolio

Outcome:	1	Question No:	80
Program:	1.4		
Division/Agency:	ID		
Topic:	Climate change funds		
Hansard Page ECA:	89-90		

Senator Ludlam asked:

Senator LUDLAM—That is right. That is what I was after. I was asking when you would be able to tell us what our contribution is likely to be for that first three-year period, or if you can tell us what proportion of announcements that you have already made will be reflected in the overall funding commitment that we make? What proportion of that have we seen so far?

Senator Wong—I would probably have to take that on notice because the programs are not all in this portfolio. I can tell you that in the budget papers, from memory, there were additional monies for the International Forest Carbon Initiative of some \$56 million. There was about \$170-odd million additional money under the International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative. If you go to Budget Paper No. 2 you will see a range of measures there. I think there was \$15 million for climate change partnerships and some multilateral climate change financing, which was also outlined. Obviously this builds on previous commitments and previous expenditure that the government has already made.

Senator LUDLAM—I appreciate that and that a lot of this is on the record.

Answer:

Australia's fast-start climate change financing commitment totals \$599 million over the period 2010 to 2012.

Australia's \$599 million fast-start contribution includes:

- \$355 million in funding announced in the 2010-11 Budget;
- \$206 million in funding announced in previous budgets; and
- \$38 million as the climate change component of Australia's total contribution to fifth replenishment to the Global Environment Facility.

The \$355 million in funding announced in the 2010-11 Budget comprises:

- \$178 million in additional funding for the International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative (ICCAI). When added to existing funding allocations, ICCAI totals \$328 million, \$248 million of which forms part of Australia's fast-start contribution.

- \$56 million to extend funding for Australia's International Forest Carbon Initiative (IFCI). When added to existing funding allocations, IFCI totals \$273 million, \$146 million of which forms part of Australia's fast-start contribution.
- \$106 million to multilateral climate change financing (including \$5 million from the 2009-10 ODA Contingency Reserve). When added to existing funding for multilateral climate change financing, the total fast-start contribution to multilateral funds is \$131 million.
- \$15 million to bilateral climate change partnerships. When added to existing allocations for other climate change activities in developing countries during the fast-start period, these other allocations total \$38 million.

**Senate Standing Committee on Environment, Communications and the Arts
Legislation Committee**

Budget Estimates 2010-2011, May 2010

Answers to questions on notice

Climate Change and Energy Efficiency portfolio

Outcome:	1	Question No:	81
Program:	1.4		
Division/Agency:	ID		
Topic:	Climate Change Funds		
Hansard Page ECA:	90		

Senator Ludlam asked:

Senator LUDLAM—...I am still trying to get a sense from you when you will be making an announcement of what our total contribution is going to be? If you cannot tell me then just say that you cannot tell me. You keep changing the subject.

Senator Wong—I will have to come back to you on that.

Answer:

Australia's fast-start financing package totals AUD\$599 million over the period 2010 to 2012.

**Senate Standing Committee on Environment, Communications and the Arts
Legislation Committee**

Budget Estimates 2010-2011, May 2010

Answers to questions on notice

Climate Change and Energy Efficiency portfolio

Outcome:	1	Question No:	82
Program:	1.4		
Division/Agency:	ID		
Topic:	Overseas Aid Contribution		
Hansard Page ECA:	93		

Senator Ludlam asked:

Senator LUDLAM—What I am asking does not detract from the fact that both budgets have gone up, and that is welcome. The question is about whether or not, by the time we get to our 0.5 per cent of, I think, gross national income, we will find that the climate adaptation and mitigation funds will have eaten into that or whether it is additional funding.

Senator Wong—It is possibly a matter that I would have to say you should refer to DFAT, but why don't I take it on notice.

Senator LUDLAM—I will refer it to DFAT, but I would appreciate your views.

Answer:

For Australia, as for other major donor countries, Official Development Assistance (ODA) will be the primary source of climate change financing for developing countries during the fast-start financing period from 2010 to 2012. Australia's fast-start funds are drawn from a growing aid program and do not divert funds from other development priorities. The sourcing and classification of climate change financing beyond the fast-start period will be determined in the context of the ongoing United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change negotiations.