

APPENDIX 2

PARLIAMENTARY TRAVEL AND STUDY ALLOWANCE: INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL REPORT

MEMBER: Hon. Martin Aldridge MLC

ELECTORATE: Agricultural Region

In accordance with Part 6 of this Determination, within 90 days of expending moneys for international expenses using the Parliamentary Travel and Study Allowance, Members must submit to the Tribunal:

- *a report including details of:*
 - *how moneys were expended (see form below); and*
 - *the expected benefit to the State from the expenditure.*
- *certification (see below) that:*
 - *use of moneys has complied with principles set out in section 1.6; and*
 - *expenses related to the Member's Parliamentary business.*

Members must submit the certification and report to submissions@sat.wa.gov.au

Reports provided by Members will be published on the Tribunal's website.

PARLIAMENTARY TRAVEL AND STUDY ALLOWANCE (PART 6 OF DETERMINATION)

INTERNATIONAL EXPENSES ONLY

TRAVEL DATES: 29 July – 11 August 2024

DESTINATIONS VISITED: United States of America

ALLOWANCE CLAIMED:	\$12,710.85
REPORTED EXPENDITURE:	
• Airfares	\$4,456.62
• Fees for conferences or short courses	\$1,430.77
• Accommodation	\$2,048.72
○ Number of nights	6
• Incidentals	\$360.00
• Meals	\$2,490.00
• Grounds Transport (Car Rental and Taxi)	\$1,924.74
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	\$12,710.85
TOTAL SURPLUS/DEFICIT	\$0

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EXPECTED BENEFIT TO THE STATE FROM THE EXPENDITURE

Please outline the following:

1. What was the rationale for the travel/why is the travel warranted?

The National Conference of State Legislatures was formed in 1975 to '.....advance the effectiveness, independence and integrity of legislatures and to foster interstate cooperation and facilitate the exchange of information among legislatures'. Its signature annual event is its Legislative Summit hosted this year by the Commonwealth of Kentucky in Louisville.

2. Why was travel required to achieve this?

Whilst some limited aspects of the conference were streamed online, many of the smaller 'deep-dive' sessions were not. Attending in person allowed full attendance at the various forums, sessions and keynote addresses. With more than 5,000 delegates at the conference in addition to 500 international delegates the opportunity to network and learn from other experiences would not have been possible remotely.

3. In what way will the travel benefit the electorate and/or State?

A focus of the conference was the evolution of Artificial Intelligence and the opportunities and threats that it poses to the administration of government and most topically free and fair elections. Other sessions attended included new approaches to juvenile justice, delivering high speed internet to rural communities, harnessing technology and driving growth in rural towns, firearm safety and storage reform, the role of the National Guard and insurance responses to natural disasters. The breadth of information and speakers has ultimately developed a greater understanding of many issues which could be considered in a West Australian context.

4. What was the community driver to undertake this travel?

I have attended this conference in previous years on the recommendation of the Legislative Council's then President and have experienced firsthand the value in collaborating with and understanding the challenges faced in the USA but also from the international delegates that attend, many from Westminster parliamentary systems. The conference theme of 'AI Innovation' was the primary motivator to attend this year as Australia appears to be lagging other international jurisdictions as we consider the deployment and importantly the appropriate regulation of such technological advancement.

5. Which was the host organisation for any conference(s) attended. Which other organisations/individuals did you meet with and in which locations?

The conference was hosted by the National Conference of State Legislatures in Louisville, Kentucky.

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6. What will be the outcome of this travel?

The outcome of the travel was an expanded understanding of several key policy areas, new contacts and networks to collaborate with on such areas of interest which have already proven useful in recent debates in the Legislative Council¹.

¹ pp. 3819-3821 Legislative Council Hansard, 15 August 2024

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CERTIFICATION

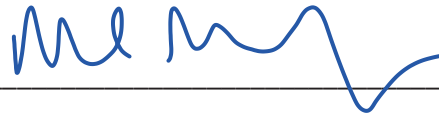
To be signed by Member of Parliament before submission

This report reflects all expenditure for international expenses using the Parliamentary Travel and Study Allowance.

Expenditure detailed in this report conforms to the:

- *conditions of use of the Parliamentary Travel and Study Allowance; and*
- *principles for use of allowances provided in this 1.6 of this Determination, which states that Members must:*
 - (a) use allowances for parliamentary business;*
 - (b) adhere to any conditions for using allowances;*
 - (c) be prepared to be personally responsible and accountable for the use of allowances;*
 - (d) be prepared to publicly justify use of allowances; and*
 - (e) act ethically and in good faith when using, and accounting for the use of allowances.*

Signed:



Date:

21/08/2024

APPENDIX 2

MEMBER'S REPORT: USE OF PARLIAMENTARY TRAVEL AND STUDY ALLOWANCE

MEMBER: **Hon Kate Doust MLC**

ELECTORATE: **South Metropolitan Region**

In accordance with Part 6 of this Determination, within 90 days of expending moneys for international expenses using the Parliamentary Travel and Study Allowance, Members must submit to the Tribunal:

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 - the expected benefit to the State from the expenditure.
- certification (see below) that:
 - use of moneys has complied with principles set out in section 1.6; and
 - expenses related to the Member's Parliamentary business.

Members must submit the certification and report to submissions@sat.wa.gov.au

Reports provided by Members will be published on the Tribunal's website.

PARLIAMENTARY TRAVEL AND STUDY ALLOWANCE (PART 6 OF DETERMINATION)	
INTERNATIONAL EXPENSES ONLY:	
TRAVEL DATES: Wednesday 24 July – 4 August 2024	
DESTINATIONS VISITED: England	
ALLOWANCE CLAIMED:	11,836.05
REPORTED EXPENDITURE:	
• Airfares	10,306.95
• Fees for conferences or short courses	751.22
• Accommodation	400
○ Number of nights	1
• Incidentals (2 days)	120.00
• Other (please identify) Travel insurance and Rail ticket	257.88
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	\$11,836.05
TOTAL SURPLUS/DEFICIT	\$0-

EXPECTED BENEFIT TO THE STATE FROM THE EXPENDITURE

Please outline the following.

1. What was the rationale for the travel/why is the travel warranted:

- a. **Sixteenth Workshop of Parliamentary Scholars and Parliamentarians (Wroxton Workshop):** This workshop is unique as it attracts scholars and parliamentarians from around the world, offering a platform for presenting and discussing research findings. It also provides opportunities for informal discussions between parliamentarians and scholars, facilitating collaboration on shared challenges. Co-sponsored by the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the Centre for Legislative Studies at the University of Hull, this event is not held in Australia, making it an invaluable opportunity for delegates to engage in international dialogue.
- b. **Meetings with the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) Headquarters and Westminster Foundation for Democracy (WFD):** These meetings provided opportunities for learning, collaboration, and contributing to global democratic development. They were essential for building international relationships and enhancing democratic practices. Additionally, being physically present allowed me to chair the CWP Steering Committee meeting, record a CPA podcast, and participate in a research study on parliamentary diplomacy from a gender perspective led by Dr Cherry Miller of the University of Helsinki.
- c. **Meetings with organisations addressing modern slavery and human trafficking:** Given the increasing reports of human trafficking and modern slavery in both the UK and Australia, these meetings were crucial. They provided insights into the UK's approach to combating these issues and facilitated an exchange of strategies for addressing and preventing such crimes.
- d. **Meetings with organisations relating to gender politics and leadership:** These meetings were essential for gaining insights into effective strategies for encouraging women across the political spectrum to run for office at local, state, and federal levels. Additionally, they provided a deeper understanding of the underlying causes of women's underrepresentation in leadership positions across various sectors and countries. This information is critical in my capacity as Chair of the CWP Steering Committee for the Australia Region and Vice Chair of the CWP Network, directly informing the development of strategic policies and leadership initiatives to drive and implement meaningful change.
- e. **Meetings with officers of the Parliamentary Security Department:** These meetings were crucial for gaining insights into the UK government's recently announced £31 million package aimed at enhancing the security of Members of Parliament (MPs) in response to rising threats and harassment. Given that Australian MPs face similar challenges, these discussions offered valuable opportunities to learn about and potentially adopt the strategies the UK has implemented to safeguard their MPs. These meetings involved a visit to the House of Lords.

2. Why was travel required to achieve this:

- a. **Wroxtton Workshop:** This workshop is not available in Australia, and its value extends beyond gaining knowledge of scholarly research. It offers an understanding that many parliamentary challenges are universal. Identifying common issues and learning how other legislatures address them provides practical benefits. Additionally, participating in a panel discussion about parliamentary practice would not have been possible without being present at the workshop.
- b. **Meetings with CPA and WFD:** In-person meetings are essential for effective networking, collaboration, and knowledge exchange. They enhance capacity building and foster international relations, both of which are crucial for advancing democratic practices.
- c. **Meetings with organisations on modern slavery and human trafficking:** Face-to-face interactions with UK organisations tackling these issues enabled comprehensive discussions about sensitive topics, which are critical for understanding and improving strategies to combat human trafficking and modern slavery.
- d. **Meetings with organisations relating to gender politics and leadership:** Travel was essential for engaging in face-to-face meetings with organisations focused on gender politics and leadership. London is a global hub for gender politics and leadership initiatives, offering unique opportunities to connect with a diverse range of international stakeholders. These in-person interactions were crucial for fostering long-term relationships, allowing for a more nuanced understanding of the complex work being done. Additionally, the opportunity for the free flow of information and engaging in purposeful small talk during these meetings deepened connections, leading to greater insights and the generation of innovative ideas.
- e. **Meetings with officers of the Parliamentary Security Department:** In-person meetings were particularly important for these discussions, as they involved the potential sharing of sensitive and classified information. Face-to-face meetings ensured a secure environment, minimizing the risk of unauthorized access or data breaches that could occur with less secure communication methods. Additionally, in-person interactions allowed for more effective, nuanced communication and the establishment of trust, which is crucial when discussing and potentially sharing classified strategies and security measures.

3. In what way will the travel benefit the electorate and/or State:

- a. **Wroxtton Workshop:** Attendance contributed to global parliamentary development, indirectly benefiting Western Australia through the exchange of knowledge and potential best practices. For instance, several papers explored the integration of Artificial Intelligence in parliamentary processes, which has broader implications for legislative efficiency and innovation. The insights gained from the workshop can inform and potentially enhance legislative practices in Western Australia.

- b. **Meetings with the CPA and WFD:** The outcomes included the exchange of valuable knowledge, recording a podcast, learning about post-legislative scrutiny, and fostering connections with professionals and academics focused on improving parliamentary systems worldwide. These interactions support the development of better legislative practices and strengthen international cooperation.
- c. **Meetings with organisations on human trafficking and modern slavery:** Understanding how to build robust legal frameworks and support systems for victims, along with learning from NGOs working on the ground, is highly beneficial for my role as a legislator. This knowledge will aid in enhancing Australia's response to trafficking and improving support for victims.
- d. **Meetings with organisations relating to gender politics and leadership:** Engaging directly with experts and organisations in London provided me with a deeper understanding of effective methods to encourage and support women in running for public office and assuming leadership roles. This knowledge will be directly applied to developing policies and initiatives tailored to the unique needs of Western Australia, aimed at addressing the underrepresentation of women in leadership positions.
- e. **Meetings with officers of the Parliamentary Security Department:** By learning from the UK's approach, I am better equipped to contribute to the debate on MP security, offering insights that could help enhance the safety measures for Australian MPs.

4. What was the community driver to undertake this travel:

The travel was motivated by the aim to achieve benefits across personal, professional, and community areas, aligning with broader goals of advancing parliamentary systems and addressing critical global issues such as modern slavery, gender equality, and security.

- a. **Professional development:** The Wroxton Workshop and meetings with the WFD and CPA provided valuable opportunities for professional growth. They enhanced my understanding of parliamentary democracy and legislative processes while exposing me to current developments in parliamentary studies.
- b. **Knowledge exchange:** The Wroxton Workshop and meetings with the Parliamentary Security Department facilitated essential knowledge exchange, which is vital for fostering informed decision-making and effective policy development.
- c. **Networking and collaboration:** Attending the Wroxton Workshop and meetings with WFD and CPA allowed for interaction with a diverse group of individuals committed to improving parliamentary systems. These interactions fostered potential collaborations and partnerships that extend beyond the scope of the event.
- d. **Advocacy and awareness:** The focus on modern slavery provided a critical opportunity to deepen my understanding, advocate for stronger legislative

measures, and raise awareness about the importance of addressing this pressing issue. Additionally, learning more about methods aimed at addressing the underrepresentation of women in leadership positions and elected office has positioned me to advocate more effectively for gender equality and increased representation of women in leadership roles.

5. Which was the host organisation for any conference(s) attended. Which other organisations/individuals did you meet with and in which locations:

- a. The Sixteenth Workshop of Parliamentary Scholars and Parliamentarians (Wroxton Workshop) is organised by the Centre for Legislative Studies, University of Hull (Director: Professor The Lord Norton of Louth), in association with Wroxton College of Fairleigh Dickinson University (Dean: Dr Nicholas D. J. Baldwin) and is sponsored by The Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and The Centre for Legislative Studies, University of Hull.

b. Other meetings organisations/individuals

Dani Wardman
Chief Executive Officer
Medaille Trust
London NW1 1TA

Dr Cherry M Miller
Centre for European Studies
University of Helsinki
Wroxton, Banbury OX15

Dr Minna Cowper-Coles
King's Global Institute for Women's
Leadership
London WC2R 1LA

Hon Stephen Smith
Australian High Commissioner
London WC2B 4LA

Hannah Stevens
Chief Executive, Elect Her
Online

Kevin Hyland OBE
Strategy Director
Santa Marta Group
Online

Nick Herbert
Project and Partnerships Lead
The Human Trafficking Foundation
London SE1 7BE

Stephen Twigg
CPA Secretary-General
London SW1A 0AA

Daisy Mae Vanderputt
Senior Officer, Policy and Public
Affairs,
Caritas Social Action Network
London SE1 7JB
Matthew Salik
CPA Parliamentary Academy
CPAHQ
London SW1A 0AA

Bénite Dibateza
Programmes Manager - CWP
Coordinator CPAHQ
London SW1A 0AA

Commonwealth Women
Parliamentarians International
Steering Committee Meeting, CPAHQ
London SW1A 0AA

Jeffrey Hyland
Editor of The Parliamentarian and
Communications Manager, CPAHQ
London SW1A 0AA

Franklin De Vrieze
Westminster Foundation for
Democracy
London SW1H 9EX

John Langoulant AO
Agent General
Western Australia Government Office
London WC2B 4LG

Simon Hankins OBE
Head of Security Operations
Parliamentary Security Dept.
London SW1A 0AA

UNDA Alumni Networking Event
London WC2B 4LG

6. What will be the outcome of this travel

- a. **Strengthened democracy and international relations:** The travel has already led to notable outcomes, including an invitation from the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Secretariat in London to mentor at *the Advanced Parliamentary Residency Programme in Parliamentary Practice and Procedure*. This programme, in collaboration with the Parliament of Malaysia and scheduled for September 2024, offers an opportunity to further enhance democratic practices and build stronger international relations. In addition, the Westminster Foundation for Democracy have invited me to contribute to their program in Thailand where they are establishing a relationship with the Thai Women Parliamentarian Caucus and supporting them to build capacity through peer-to-peer learning with other women MPs in the region.
- b. **Application of knowledge:** The insights gained from this travel will be directly applied in the consideration of proposed legislation, particularly around post-legislative scrutiny, contributing to more effective legislative processes and improved oversight. Regarding MPs' security, the knowledge acquired will inform decision-making, resulting in a more secure parliamentary environment that allows MPs to focus on serving their constituents effectively, ultimately leading to better governance and stronger representation for the electorate.
- c. **Support for women in politics:** The information and insights gained from meetings with individuals and organisations advocating for women's participation in elected office will significantly bolster my ability to support initiatives aimed at encouraging and empowering women to run for election. This is particularly relevant given the Federal Government's \$5 million commitment over five years to Women for Election Australia, which seeks to equip and inspire women across the political spectrum to pursue public office at local, state, and federal levels. Additionally, the recent launch of the Pathways to Politics program at the University of Western Australia in 2024 further underscores the growing momentum behind these efforts.

CERTIFICATION


To be signed by Member of Parliament before submission

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Signed:



Date:

29.8.2024

APPENDIX 2

PARLIAMENTARY TRAVEL AND STUDY ALLOWANCE: INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL REPORT

MEMBER: Dr David Honey MLA

ELECTORATE: Cottesloe

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PARLIAMENTARY TRAVEL AND STUDY ALLOWANCE (PART 6 OF DETERMINATION)	
INTERNATIONAL EXPENSES ONLY	
TRAVEL DATES: 22 September 2024 to 27 September 2024	
DESTINATIONS VISITED: Tokyo, Japan	
ALLOWANCE CLAIMED:	\$4,135.31
REPORTED EXPENDITURE:	
• Airfares	\$1,565.31
• Fees for conferences or short courses	-
• Accommodation	\$1,457.01
○ Number of nights	4
• Incidentals	\$1,097.77
• Other (please identify)	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	\$4,120.09
TOTAL SURPLUS/DEFICIT	\$15.22

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EXPECTED BENEFIT TO THE STATE FROM THE EXPENDITURE

Please outline the following:

1. What was the rationale for the travel/why is the travel warranted.....

Attending international critical minerals conference. I gave a presentation on critical minerals in Western Australia and potential development opportunities in the State. I highlighted the unique position Western Australia has in relation to high quality renewable energy resources for carbon free downstream manufacturing. I also participated in a panel discussing potential for uranium mining and nuclear energy in Western Australia.

2. Why was travel required to achieve this.....

The event was held in Tokyo, Japan. There were a number of international speakers at the event.

3. In what way will the travel benefit the electorate and/or State.....

This was an opportunity to promote Western Australia as a preeminent jurisdiction for investing in critical mineral projects. It was also an opportunity to understand the requirements for critical minerals outside Australia.

4. What was the community driver to undertake this travel.....

Resource development to provide ongoing wealth and employment opportunities.

5. Which was the host organisation for any conference(s) attended. Which other organisations/individuals did you meet with and in which locations.....

Critical Minerals Association and Aspire Events. See attached agenda for the conference which includes all speakers.

6. What will be the outcome of this travel.....

I was able to promote local Western Australian critical mineral companies. Ongoing dialogue with conference attendees. Understanding requirements for overseas investors feeding into policy formulation.

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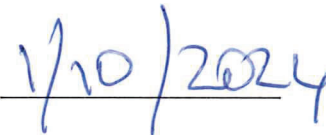
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Signed:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "David Ho", written over a horizontal line.

Date:

A handwritten date "1/10/2024" in blue ink, written over a horizontal line.

CRITICAL MINERALS JAPAN DEFENCE INVESTMENT SECURITY

Day One – 24 September 2024

0800	Registration
Energy Transition, Decarbonisation, Critical Minerals & Government Policies	
0850	<p>Organisers' Welcome Remarks</p> <p>James Angelus, President, International Security Industry Council of Japan, Japan Daniel Radz, Founder, Spire Events, Singapore</p>
0855	<p>Government Address: Critical Minerals & The Future of Mining in Australia</p> <p>Allison Britt Director, Mineral Resources Advice and Promotion Geoscience Australia, Australia</p>
0915	<p>Keynote Address: Alliances in a Shifting Global Order & Geopolitics of the Energy Transition</p> <p>Nobuo Tanaka Chair, Study Group on Next Generation Nuclear Energy Utilization at Canon Institute of Global Studies (CIGS) Chair, Steering Committee of Innovation for Cool Earth Forum (ICEF) Executive Director Emeritus, International Energy Agency (IEA) CEO, Tanaka Global, Inc., Japan</p>
0930	<p>Opening Keynote Panel Discussion: The Risks, Rewards & the Future for the Mining Industry in the Clean Energy Transition, Decarbonisation, Sustainability and the Role of Critical Minerals in the Security Imperative Context</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are governments doing enough to understand the strategic necessity of critical minerals in current geopolitical climate? • Developing, securing & diversifying global supply chains for critical minerals that are crucial to low carbon technologies and the global transition to clean energy future • Importance of global alliances like Minerals Security Partnership to encourage public & private investments into resources sector • Improving countries cooperation to further the development of critical minerals – views from the United States, Australia, Canada, Germany, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom and the European Commission • Do minerals undergird great power competition and war? Role of resources in defence and security sectors • What implications critical minerals impose on transportation, manufacturing of new batteries, solar, electric vehicle technologies, IT products and other sectors? • Is undersea mining a new option for Japan? • Impelling new investments for mining, processing & recycling projects • Investments in graphite, manganese, lithium, cobalt, nickel, rare earths, uranium and other critical minerals • Why Japan's government has added uranium to its list of critical minerals? • How to attract investors in supporting the new projects?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How we can adhere to the highest environmental, social and governance (ESG) standards? • Exploring space mining as new frontier in critical minerals exploration • Strategic approach for critical mineral projects: What makes good partnerships and why are they a vital component for investors? <p>Nobuo Tanaka, CEO, Tanaka Global, Inc., Japan (Session Chair) Joseph Sopcisak, Technical Director, Department of Defense, United States Raphael Keller, French Minister-counsellor for Economic Affairs & Head of the Regional Economic Department Japan-Korea, Embassy of France to Japan, France Dr John Coyne, Head of Northern Australia Strategic Policy Centre Head of Strategic Policing and Law Enforcement, Australian Strategic Policy Institute, Australia Hon Bill Johnston MLA, Former Minister for Mines & Petroleum; Energy; Hydrogen Industry; Industrial Relations, Parliament of Western Australia, Australia</p>
1030	Refreshments Break
Supply Chain Sustainability & Defence and Security Imperatives	
1100	<p>Keynote Address: India – A Key Partner in Supply Chains</p> <p>H.E. Sibi George Ambassador of India to Japan</p>
1120	<p>Keynote Address: U.S. Department of Defense Efforts to Secure Critical Minerals Supply Chains</p> <p>Joseph Sopcisak Technical Director Manufacturing, Capability Expansion and Investment Prioritization (MCEIP) Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Industrial Base Resilience) OSD / OUSD(Acquisition and Sustainment) / OASD(Industrial Base Policy) Department of Defense, United States</p>
1145	<p>Premium Presentation: How Critical Minerals Impact Security-Related Issues Today?</p> <p>Dr John Coyne Head of Northern Australia Strategic Policy Centre Head of Strategic Policing and Law Enforcement Australian Strategic Policy Institute, Australia</p>
1210	<p>Premium Presentation: Critical Minerals – Vytas, making it happen!</p> <p>Julian Ford Chief Technical Officer Vytas Limited, Australia</p>
1230	<p>Presentation: France Strategy for Securing Supplies of Strategic Minerals & Metals</p> <p>Raphael Keller French Minister-counsellor for Economic Affairs & Head of the Regional Economic Department Japan-Korea Embassy of France to Japan</p>
1250	Networking Break
1400	<p>Panel Discussion: Exploring the New Mining Frontiers, from Sea Bed to Space & Implications for Security-Related, Military & Civilian Industries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global prospects on undersea mining – is there an unlimited potential for exploration? • Can Japan become Critical Minerals Independent?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic, geopolitical and environmental impact of deep sea and space mining • Exploring new mining technologies to support those frontiers • Is military industry facing serious risks of mineral shortages? • Impact of diplomatic partnerships like Quad on resources industry • Strengthening minerals supply chains and security • The forecast for critical Minerals future in the new arms race <p>Ms Miki Harai (Session Chair) Brad Glosserman, Deputy Director of and Visiting Professor, Tama University Center for Rule Making Strategies, Japan Takeshi Hakamada, Founder & CEO, ispace, Inc., Japan Kris Van Nijen, Managing Director, Global Sea Mineral Resources, Belgium</p>
Uranium – A Critical Mineral in Japan	
1445	<p>Presentation: South Australia - Home to the World's Largest Uranium Resource</p> <p>Dr Bronwyn Camac Director, Geological Survey of South Australia Department for Energy and Mining, SA, Australia</p>
1500	<p>Panel Discussion: Japan's Increasing Reliance on Nuclear Energy for Net Zero Future</p> <p>Tom O'Sullivan, Founder and Managing Director, Mathyos Global Advisory, Japan (Session Chair) Dr David John Honey - MLA, BSc (Hons); PhD; CChem; FRACI, Shadow Minister for State Development; Water; Hydrogen; Science; Innovation, Manufacturing & ICT, Parliament of Western Australia, Australia Nicolas Vierge, Founder & Principal, Carbon50, Japan</p>
Mining Project & Technology Innovation Showcase	
1530	<p>Presentation: How the Northern Territory Can Support Japan's Critical Minerals Supply Chain?</p> <p>Dorothy Close Director, Regional Geoscience at Northern Territory Geological Survey Department of Industry, Tourism and Trade, NT, Australia</p>
1545	Refreshments Break
Financing & Investment	
1615	<p>Premium Presentation: The Role and Importance of Strategic & Critical Minerals Resources in Achieving Energy Transition and Net Zero Future</p> <p>Andrew DeWit Professor, School of Economic Policy Studies Rikkyo University, Japan</p>
1630	<p>Premium Presentation: Accelerating Japan's Critical Minerals Industry</p> <p>Yuriy Humber President Yuri Group, Japan</p>
1645	<p>Premium Presentation: Facilitating Investments into Critical Minerals Projects – Opportunities & Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update and expand the analysis to quantify the number of projects currently in Australia's critical minerals investable universe. • Analyse the data by the publicly available information (including projects by mineral, financial aspects including IRR and NPV, capex etc).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate the (a) options to close the gap between Australia's mineral endowment and investable universe of projects and (b) implications for stakeholders, including major trading partners seeking to invest in critical minerals projects and secure offtake. <p>Lachy Haynes Energy Transition Partner PwC, Australia</p>
1700	<p>Panel Discussion: From Exploration to Production, Mining Financing & Investment Trends for Critical Minerals Projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlook on battery metals, rare-earth elements, magnesium, graphite, tantalum, vanadium, nickel and other minerals Examining the changing nature of equity and debt financing What are the latest government grants & incentives available for the sector? What types of projects are currently being financed? Looking at commercial lenders financing options for mining and resources sector, especially the exploration industry for finding new deposits and developing new projects Sharing experiences from Australia, Canada, United States, Japan, Africa and Europe <p>Andrew DeWit, Professor, School of Economic Policy Studies, Rikkyo University, Japan (Session Chair) Yuriy Humber, President, Yuri Group, Japan Lachy Haynes, Energy Transition Partner, PwC, Australia Julian Ford, Chief Technical Officer, Vytas Limited, Australia</p>
1730	Closing Remarks
1730-1815	Courtesy Networking Drinks Reception

Day Two – 25 September 2024

0900	<p>Welcome from the Organiser</p> <p>Daniel Radz, Founder, Spire Events, Singapore</p>
Accelerating Critical Minerals Ecosystem	
0910	<p>Premium Presentation</p> <p>Hon Bill Johnston MLA Former Minister for Mines & Petroleum; Energy; Hydrogen Industry; Industrial Relations Parliament of Western Australia, Australia</p>
0930	<p>Premium Presentation: Opportunities and Barriers to Critical Mineral Production in Western Australia</p> <p>Dr David John Honey - MLA, BSc (Hons); PhD; CChem; FRACI, Shadow Minister for State Development; Water; Hydrogen; Science; Innovation, Manufacturing & ICT, Parliament of Western Australia, Australia</p>
0950	<p>Presentation: Critical Mineral Resources Opportunities in Canada</p> <p>Duane Robson</p>

	Counsellor for Natural Resources Embassy of Canada to Japan
1010	Premium Presentation: Deep Sea Mining's Role in Japan's Resources Security Strategy Brad Glosserman Deputy Director of and Visiting Professor, Tama University Center for Rule Making Strategies Senior Advisor, Pacific Forum , United States
1030	Refreshments Break
Advanced Manufacturing Critical Minerals Demand, Outlook on Mining Projects, Recycling, Processing, Technology Advancements & Green Energy Future	
1100	Special Address: Space Mining – How Miners Disrupt the Market by Igniting the Race to the Outer Space? Takeshi Hakamada Founder & CEO ispace, Inc. , Japan
1120	Premium Presentation: Seismic Shift in Geopolitics in Asia: Japan's Response Koichiro Matsumoto Managing Director, Research and Programs The Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) , Japan
1140	Premium Presentation: Securing Future Critical Minerals for Energy Transition Goals - An Asian Perspective on Challenges and Issues Dr Nanda Kumar Janardhanan Deputy Director & South Asia Regional Coordinator Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) , Japan
1200	Presentation: Critical Minerals Opportunities in Tasmania – a New Look at Old Deposits Dr Andrew McNeill Chief Government Geologist, Mineral Resources Tasmania (MRT) Department of State Growth, TAS , Australia
1215	Presentation: Critical Minerals Processing - Current State and Potential in Western Australia Dr Charlotte Hall General Manager, Investment Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DEMIRS) , WA, Australia
1230	Closing Panel Discussion: Building Critical Minerals Industry Partnerships, Securing Supply Chains Across Key Manufacturing Sectors, Advancing Critical Minerals Recycling & Processing & Attracting Future Investments in the Mineral Resources Sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing the impact of major disruptions including supply chain volatility, geopolitical risks, productivity, labour shortages & rising costs • Japan's prospects for securing green minerals • How critical minerals affects global trade and impact they create on industries? • Identifying suitable projects for exploration opportunities and increasing project pipelines across minerals

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical minerals future demand outlook for automotive, electronics & high-tech companies • Identifying suitable projects for exploration opportunities and increasing project pipelines across minerals • Facilitating the transition to domestic processing & manufacturing capacities for critical green minerals • Ramping up investments into minerals sector • How the finance sector can boost the their engagement and increase the funding? • Building reliable supply chains for critical minerals <p>Dr Nancy Snow, Strategic Communications Advisor, International Security Industry Council (ISIC) Japan Senior Fellow, Symposium Institute for Strategic Communications (Session Chair)</p> <p>Dr Nanda Kumar Janardhanan, Deputy Director & South Asia Regional Coordinator, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), Japan</p> <p>Christopher Richter, Deputy Head of Japan Research, CLSA Capital Partners, Japan</p>
1310	Closing Remarks & End of Conference

APPENDIX 2

PARLIAMENTARY TRAVEL AND STUDY ALLOWANCE: INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL REPORT

MEMBER: Bill Johnston MLA

ELECTORATE: Cannington

In accordance with Part 6 of this Determination, within 90 days of expending moneys for international expenses using the Parliamentary Travel and Study Allowance, Members must submit to the Tribunal:

- *a report including details of:*
 - *how moneys were expended (see form below); and*
 - *the expected benefit to the State from the expenditure.*
- *certification (see below) that:*
 - *use of moneys has complied with principles set out in section 1.6; and*
 - *expenses related to the Member's Parliamentary business.*

Members must submit the certification and report to submissions@sat.wa.gov.au

Reports provided by Members will be published on the Tribunal's website.

PARLIAMENTARY TRAVEL AND STUDY ALLOWANCE (PART 6 OF DETERMINATION)

INTERNATIONAL EXPENSES ONLY

TRAVEL DATES: 22 September to 28 September

DESTINATIONS VISITED: Tokyo, Japan

ALLOWANCE CLAIMED:	\$7,447.37
REPORTED EXPENDITURE: Airport transfer	336.35
• Airfares	4557.03
• Fees for conferences or short courses	Nil
• Accommodation	1,470.34
○ Number of nights	5 nights
• Incidentals	240.00
• Other (please identify) Meals	1,180.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	\$11,901.37
TOTAL SURPLUS/DEFICIT	\$336.35\$

APPENDIX 2

EXPECTED BENEFIT TO THE STATE FROM THE EXPENDITURE

Report on travel to Tokyo, Japan, departing Perth Sunday 22 September 2024, departing Tokyo Saturday 28 September 2024. Official engagements in Tokyo from 24 September to 27 September 2024 inclusive.

Please outline the following:

1. What was the rationale for the travel/why is the travel warranted.....

The rationale for the travel was to speak at and participate in the Critical Minerals Conference Japan, and then meet with key companies involved in Japan's energy transition.

2. Why was travel required to achieve this.....

It is only possible to engage with the variety of organisations at the one time by travelling to where they are, Tokyo. I was able to have concentrated briefings from key participants in the global energy transition all in one place, and in just one week.

3. In what way will the travel benefit the electorate and/or State.....

Ensuring that Western Australian Members of Parliament are informed on the energy transition, and the expectations for the future of critical minerals, is essential for Western Australia's future. Having a clear understanding of Japanese perspectives is particularly critical.

4. What was the community driver to undertake this travel.....

Climate change is the single most important issue confronting the community. The future economy of Western Australia will be governed by the global pathway to "net zero".

Understanding critical minerals and the energy transition is an essential element for all WA Members of Parliament.

5. Which was the host organisation for any conference(s) attended. Which other organisations/individuals did you meet with and in which locations.....

The Critical Minerals Japan Conference was conducted by Spire Events on behalf of the International Security Council of Japan. It was held on Tuesday 24 & Wednesday 25 September 2024.

These are the meetings I attended on Thursday 26 and Friday 27 September 2024:

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Sumitomo Corporation

Sumitomo Corporation states that “with its global network and based on trust from companies in various industries and from consumers, Sumitomo Corporation engages in multifaceted business activities by making the most of its Integrated Corporate Strength. These business activities include sales of a variety of products and services, import and export, trilateral trade, and domestic and international business investment”.

- Briefing on Sumitomo’s investment in the Western Australian energy system, and the system’s transition to a low-carbon future.
- Discussion of the opportunities for continued partnership into Western Australia.

Mitsui & Co

Mitsui & Co claims that they are “utilizing our global operating locations, network and information resources, we are multilaterally pursuing business that ranges from product sales, worldwide logistics and financing, through to the development of major international infrastructure and other projects in the following fields: Mineral & Metal Resources, Energy, Infrastructure Projects, Mobility, Chemicals, Iron & Steel Products, Food, Food & Retail Management, Wellness, IT & Communication Business, Corporate Development Business”.

- Briefing concerning Mitsui’s continued investment into Western Australia’s resources sector, particularly our LNG sector.
- Discussions of the challenges in bringing the next series of projects to final investment.
- Reflections on the differences for investments in each industry sector.

Mitsubishi Corporation

Mitsubishi Corporation (MC) is a global integrated business enterprise that develops and operates businesses together with its global network of around 1,300 group companies.

- Briefing from Mitsubishi’s energy team, focused on the LNG trade between Western Australia and Japan.
- Briefing from Mitsubishi’s critical minerals team, focused on the company’s recent investments in Western Australia, global supply challenges, and future opportunities.

JOGMEC (Japanese Organisation for Metals and Energy Security)

Japan Organization for Metals and Energy Security (JOGMEC) was established on February 29, 2004 pursuant to the Law Concerning the Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation, which was promulgated on July 26, 2002. JOGMEC integrates the functions of the former Japan National Oil Corporation, which was in charge of securing a stable supply of oil and natural gas, and the former

APPENDIX 2

Metal Mining Agency of Japan, which was in charge of ensuring a stable supply of nonferrous metal and mineral resources and implementing mine pollution control measures.

- Briefing focusing on the Western Australia – Japan LNG trade.
- Discussions of the opportunities in critical minerals supply.

Inpex Corporation

Inpex Corporation states its main business is to “research, exploration, development, production and sales of oil, natural gas and other mineral resources, other related businesses and investment and lending to the companies engaged in these activities, etc”.

- Discussion concerning the challenges around global LNG supplies, particularly focused on Inpex’s Australian operations..

6. What will be the outcome of this travel.....

Climate change is the single most significant global challenge that we face. Responding to climate change is leading to the energy transition.

Western Australia has an essential role in the energy transition, particularly as a source of critical minerals.

It is a responsibility of all Members of Parliament to have a deep understanding of these challenges. This trip significantly adds to my understanding of these issues, and better prepares me to respond.

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CERTIFICATION

To be signed by Member of Parliament before submission

This report reflects all expenditure for international expenses using the Parliamentary Travel and Study Allowance.

Expenditure detailed in this report conforms to the:

- *conditions of use of the Parliamentary Travel and Study Allowance; and*
- *principles for use of allowances provided in this 1.6 of this Determination, which states that Members must:*
 - (a) use allowances for parliamentary business;*
 - (b) adhere to any conditions for using allowances;*
 - (c) be prepared to be personally responsible and accountable for the use of allowances;*
 - (d) be prepared to publicly justify use of allowances; and*
 - (e) act ethically and in good faith when using, and accounting for the use of allowances.*

Signed:



Date:

28 October 2024

CRITICAL MINERALS JAPAN DEFENCE INVESTMENT SECURITY

Day One – 24 September 2024

0800	Registration
Energy Transition, Decarbonisation, Critical Minerals & Government Policies	
0850	<p>Organisers' Welcome Remarks</p> <p>James Angelus, President, International Security Industry Council of Japan, Japan Daniel Radz, Founder, Spire Events, Singapore</p>
0855	<p>Government Address: Critical Minerals & The Future of Mining in Australia</p> <p>Allison Britt Director, Mineral Resources Advice and Promotion Geoscience Australia, Australia</p>
0915	<p>Keynote Address: Alliances in a Shifting Global Order & Geopolitics of the Energy Transition</p> <p>Nobuo Tanaka Chair, Study Group on Next Generation Nuclear Energy Utilization at Canon Institute of Global Studies (CIGS) Chair, Steering Committee of Innovation for Cool Earth Forum (ICEF) Executive Director Emeritus, International Energy Agency (IEA) CEO, Tanaka Global, Inc., Japan</p>
0930	<p>Opening Keynote Panel Discussion: The Risks, Rewards & the Future for the Mining Industry in the Clean Energy Transition, Decarbonisation, Sustainability and the Role of Critical Minerals in the Security Imperative Context</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are governments doing enough to understand the strategic necessity of critical minerals in current geopolitical climate? • Developing, securing & diversifying global supply chains for critical minerals that are crucial to low carbon technologies and the global transition to clean energy future • Importance of global alliances like Minerals Security Partnership to encourage public & private investments into resources sector • Improving countries cooperation to further the development of critical minerals – views from the United States, Australia, Canada, Germany, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom and the European Commission • Do minerals undergird great power competition and war? Role of resources in defence and security sectors • What implications critical minerals impose on transportation, manufacturing of new batteries, solar, electric vehicle technologies, IT products and other sectors? • Is undersea mining a new option for Japan? • Impelling new investments for mining, processing & recycling projects • Investments in graphite, manganese, lithium, cobalt, nickel, rare earths, uranium and other critical minerals • Why Japan's government has added uranium to its list of critical minerals? • How to attract investors in supporting the new projects?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How we can adhere to the highest environmental, social and governance (ESG) standards? • Exploring space mining as new frontier in critical minerals exploration • Strategic approach for critical mineral projects: What makes good partnerships and why are they a vital component for investors? <p>Nobuo Tanaka, CEO, Tanaka Global, Inc., Japan (Session Chair) Joseph Sopcisak, Technical Director, Department of Defense, United States Raphael Keller, French Minister-counsellor for Economic Affairs & Head of the Regional Economic Department Japan-Korea, Embassy of France to Japan, France Dr John Coyne, Head of Northern Australia Strategic Policy Centre Head of Strategic Policing and Law Enforcement, Australian Strategic Policy Institute, Australia Hon Bill Johnston MLA, Former Minister for Mines & Petroleum; Energy; Hydrogen Industry; Industrial Relations, Parliament of Western Australia, Australia</p>
1030	Refreshments Break
Supply Chain Sustainability & Defence and Security Imperatives	
1100	<p>Keynote Address: India – A Key Partner in Supply Chains</p> <p>H.E. Sibi George Ambassador of India to Japan</p>
1120	<p>Keynote Address: U.S. Department of Defense Efforts to Secure Critical Minerals Supply Chains</p> <p>Joseph Sopcisak Technical Director Manufacturing, Capability Expansion and Investment Prioritization (MCEIP) Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Industrial Base Resilience) OSD / OUSD(Acquisition and Sustainment) / OASD(Industrial Base Policy) Department of Defense, United States</p>
1145	<p>Premium Presentation: How Critical Minerals Impact Security-Related Issues Today?</p> <p>Dr John Coyne Head of Northern Australia Strategic Policy Centre Head of Strategic Policing and Law Enforcement Australian Strategic Policy Institute, Australia</p>
1210	<p>Premium Presentation: Critical Minerals – Vytas, making it happen!</p> <p>Julian Ford Chief Technical Officer Vytas Limited, Australia</p>
1230	<p>Presentation: France Strategy for Securing Supplies of Strategic Minerals & Metals</p> <p>Raphael Keller French Minister-counsellor for Economic Affairs & Head of the Regional Economic Department Japan-Korea Embassy of France to Japan</p>
1250	Networking Break
1400	<p>Panel Discussion: Exploring the New Mining Frontiers, from Sea Bed to Space & Implications for Security-Related, Military & Civilian Industries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global prospects on undersea mining – is there an unlimited potential for exploration? • Can Japan become Critical Minerals Independent?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic, geopolitical and environmental impact of deep sea and space mining • Exploring new mining technologies to support those frontiers • Is military industry facing serious risks of mineral shortages? • Impact of diplomatic partnerships like Quad on resources industry • Strengthening minerals supply chains and security • The forecast for critical Minerals future in the new arms race <p>Ms Miki Harai (Session Chair) Brad Glosserman, Deputy Director of and Visiting Professor, Tama University Center for Rule Making Strategies, Japan Takeshi Hakamada, Founder & CEO, ispace, Inc., Japan Kris Van Nijen, Managing Director, Global Sea Mineral Resources, Belgium</p>
Uranium – A Critical Mineral in Japan	
1445	<p>Presentation: South Australia - Home to the World's Largest Uranium Resource</p> <p>Dr Bronwyn Camac Director, Geological Survey of South Australia Department for Energy and Mining, SA, Australia</p>
1500	<p>Panel Discussion: Japan's Increasing Reliance on Nuclear Energy for Net Zero Future</p> <p>Tom O'Sullivan, Founder and Managing Director, Mathyos Global Advisory, Japan (Session Chair) Dr David John Honey - MLA, BSc (Hons); PhD; CChem; FRACI, Shadow Minister for State Development; Water; Hydrogen; Science; Innovation, Manufacturing & ICT, Parliament of Western Australia, Australia Nicolas Vierge, Founder & Principal, Carbon50, Japan</p>
Mining Project & Technology Innovation Showcase	
1530	<p>Presentation: How the Northern Territory Can Support Japan's Critical Minerals Supply Chain?</p> <p>Dorothy Close Director, Regional Geoscience at Northern Territory Geological Survey Department of Industry, Tourism and Trade, NT, Australia</p>
1545	Refreshments Break
Financing & Investment	
1615	<p>Premium Presentation: The Role and Importance of Strategic & Critical Minerals Resources in Achieving Energy Transition and Net Zero Future</p> <p>Andrew DeWit Professor, School of Economic Policy Studies Rikkyo University, Japan</p>
1630	<p>Premium Presentation: Accelerating Japan's Critical Minerals Industry</p> <p>Yuriy Humber President Yuri Group, Japan</p>
1645	<p>Premium Presentation: Facilitating Investments into Critical Minerals Projects – Opportunities & Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update and expand the analysis to quantify the number of projects currently in Australia's critical minerals investable universe. • Analyse the data by the publicly available information (including projects by mineral, financial aspects including IRR and NPV, capex etc).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate the (a) options to close the gap between Australia's mineral endowment and investable universe of projects and (b) implications for stakeholders, including major trading partners seeking to invest in critical minerals projects and secure offtake. <p>Lachy Haynes Energy Transition Partner PwC, Australia</p>
1700	<p>Panel Discussion: From Exploration to Production, Mining Financing & Investment Trends for Critical Minerals Projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlook on battery metals, rare-earth elements, magnesium, graphite, tantalum, vanadium, nickel and other minerals Examining the changing nature of equity and debt financing What are the latest government grants & incentives available for the sector? What types of projects are currently being financed? Looking at commercial lenders financing options for mining and resources sector, especially the exploration industry for finding new deposits and developing new projects Sharing experiences from Australia, Canada, United States, Japan, Africa and Europe <p>Andrew DeWit, Professor, School of Economic Policy Studies, Rikkyo University, Japan (Session Chair) Yuriy Humber, President, Yuri Group, Japan Lachy Haynes, Energy Transition Partner, PwC, Australia Julian Ford, Chief Technical Officer, Vytas Limited, Australia</p>
1730	Closing Remarks
1730-1815	Courtesy Networking Drinks Reception

Day Two – 25 September 2024

0900	<p>Welcome from the Organiser</p> <p>Daniel Radz, Founder, Spire Events, Singapore</p>
Accelerating Critical Minerals Ecosystem	
0910	<p>Premium Presentation</p> <p>Hon Bill Johnston MLA Former Minister for Mines & Petroleum; Energy; Hydrogen Industry; Industrial Relations Parliament of Western Australia, Australia</p>
0930	<p>Premium Presentation: Opportunities and Barriers to Critical Mineral Production in Western Australia</p> <p>Dr David John Honey - MLA, BSc (Hons); PhD; CChem; FRACI, Shadow Minister for State Development; Water; Hydrogen; Science; Innovation, Manufacturing & ICT, Parliament of Western Australia, Australia</p>
0950	<p>Presentation: Critical Mineral Resources Opportunities in Canada</p> <p>Duane Robson</p>

	Counsellor for Natural Resources Embassy of Canada to Japan
1010	Premium Presentation: Deep Sea Mining's Role in Japan's Resources Security Strategy Brad Glosserman Deputy Director of and Visiting Professor, Tama University Center for Rule Making Strategies Senior Advisor, Pacific Forum , United States
1030	Refreshments Break
Advanced Manufacturing Critical Minerals Demand, Outlook on Mining Projects, Recycling, Processing, Technology Advancements & Green Energy Future	
1100	Special Address: Space Mining – How Miners Disrupt the Market by Igniting the Race to the Outer Space? Takeshi Hakamada Founder & CEO ispace, Inc. , Japan
1120	Premium Presentation: Seismic Shift in Geopolitics in Asia: Japan's Response Koichiro Matsumoto Managing Director, Research and Programs The Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIJA) , Japan
1140	Premium Presentation: Securing Future Critical Minerals for Energy Transition Goals - An Asian Perspective on Challenges and Issues Dr Nanda Kumar Janardhanan Deputy Director & South Asia Regional Coordinator Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) , Japan
1200	Presentation: Critical Minerals Opportunities in Tasmania – a New Look at Old Deposits Dr Andrew McNeill Chief Government Geologist, Mineral Resources Tasmania (MRT) Department of State Growth, TAS , Australia
1215	Presentation: Critical Minerals Processing - Current State and Potential in Western Australia Dr Charlotte Hall General Manager, Investment Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DEMIRS) , WA, Australia
1230	Closing Panel Discussion: Building Critical Minerals Industry Partnerships, Securing Supply Chains Across Key Manufacturing Sectors, Advancing Critical Minerals Recycling & Processing & Attracting Future Investments in the Mineral Resources Sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing the impact of major disruptions including supply chain volatility, geopolitical risks, productivity, labour shortages & rising costs • Japan's prospects for securing green minerals • How critical minerals affects global trade and impact they create on industries? • Identifying suitable projects for exploration opportunities and increasing project pipelines across minerals

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical minerals future demand outlook for automotive, electronics & high-tech companies • Identifying suitable projects for exploration opportunities and increasing project pipelines across minerals • Facilitating the transition to domestic processing & manufacturing capacities for critical green minerals • Ramping up investments into minerals sector • How the finance sector can boost the their engagement and increase the funding? • Building reliable supply chains for critical minerals <p>Dr Nancy Snow, Strategic Communications Advisor, International Security Industry Council (ISIC) Japan Senior Fellow, Symposium Institute for Strategic Communications (Session Chair)</p> <p>Dr Nanda Kumar Janardhanan, Deputy Director & South Asia Regional Coordinator, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), Japan</p> <p>Christopher Richter, Deputy Head of Japan Research, CLSA Capital Partners, Japan</p>
1310	Closing Remarks & End of Conference

APPENDIX 2

PARLIAMENTARY TRAVEL AND STUDY ALLOWANCE: INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL REPORT

MEMBER: _____ Hon Shelley Payne MLC _____

ELECTORATE: _____ Agricultural Region _____

In accordance with Part 6 of this Determination, within 90 days of expending moneys for international expenses using the Parliamentary Travel and Study Allowance, Members must submit to the Tribunal:

- *a report including details of:*
 - *how moneys were expended (see form below); and*
 - *the expected benefit to the State from the expenditure.*
- *certification (see below) that:*
 - *use of moneys has complied with principles set out in section 1.6; and*
 - *expenses related to the Member's Parliamentary business.*

Members must submit the certification and report to submissions@sat.wa.gov.au

Reports provided by Members will be published on the Tribunal's website.

PARLIAMENTARY TRAVEL AND STUDY ALLOWANCE (PART 6 OF DETERMINATION)

INTERNATIONAL EXPENSES ONLY

TRAVEL DATES: 23 – 27 September 2024

DESTINATIONS VISITED: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

ALLOWANCE CLAIMED:	\$2,828.38
REPORTED EXPENDITURE:	
• Airfares	\$2,250.61
• Fees for conferences or short courses (paid for by CPA)	\$0.00
• Accommodation	\$0.00
○ Number of nights 5 (paid for by CPA)	
• Incidentals and meals	\$545.00
• Other (please identify) Transport to and from the airport	\$32.77
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	\$
TOTAL SURPLUS/DEFICIT	\$0.00

APPENDIX 2

EXPECTED BENEFIT TO THE STATE FROM THE EXPENDITURE

Please outline the following:

1. What was the rationale for the travel/why is the travel warranted.....

After completing the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association's Commonwealth Parliamentary Academy's Online Professional Development Certificate I was then very keen to attend the CPA's Advanced Parliamentary Procedure Residency Program. This was difficult to schedule based on the Legislative Council sitting schedule needing to align with the opportunities to attend the program which is only offered twice per year. You also need to be accepted to attend.

I was accepted to attend and this program was held in Kuala Lumpur Malaysia from 23 - 27 September 2024.

2. Why was travel required to achieve this.....

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Academy's Advanced Parliamentary Procedure Residency Program is only held in person, and not online.

In my role as Deputy Whip in the Legislative Council it was important for me to be properly informed on best practice parliamentary procedure.

As Deputy Whip, I am very thankful to have had this opportunity to further strengthen my parliamentary procedure knowledge and doing my part to ensure the West Australian Parliament has good governance.

3. In what way will the travel benefit the electorate and/or State.....

I'm sure that all West Australians would hope that their Parliamentarians are well educated about best practice parliamentary procedure.

4. What was the community driver to undertake this travel.....

I am also convenor of the WA Parliamentary Friends of the Commonwealth Friendship Group, which I set up as it was important for me to make relationships with those multicultural community groups that work to support people living in the regions.

This was an important opportunity to increase my cultural knowledge of countries from across the Commonwealth that I can use to help me in my day to day constituent work given our multicultural community here in Western Australia.

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5. Which was the host organisation for any conference(s) attended. Which other organisations/individuals did you meet with and in which locations.....

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association delivers the Commonwealth Parliamentary Academy, training for Members of Parliament across the Commonwealth, and delivered this Residency Program.

I also took the opportunity to visit the community group RPWP in Kuala Lumpur who have a strong connection with the Malay community in Katanning, the most multicultural regional community in Western Australia. This year marks 50 years since the Cocos Island Malays settled in Katanning and there are now five generations of Malay in Katanning, still keeping their culture. RPWP have done a great job promoting Katanning across Malaysia which has resulted in increased travel and tourism to Katanning from Malaysia.

6. What will be the outcome of this travel.....

The week was a fantastic opportunity to connect with representatives from the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association who are based in London, but more so a fantastic opportunity to meet with other Parliamentarians from other Commonwealth Countries – from India, Pakistan, Seychelles, St Helena, Malaysia, Cyprus, Ireland and other Members from Australia.

It was a very valuable week covering all aspects of parliamentary procedure and a great opportunity to share ideas as well as collaborate in different workshops with a very diverse group of people. It was also most valuable to learn some cultural protocols of other countries which will be most valuable in dealing with culturally diverse community groups here in Western Australia.

APPENDIX 2

CERTIFICATION

To be signed by Member of Parliament before submission

This report reflects all expenditure for international expenses using the Parliamentary Travel and Study Allowance.

Expenditure detailed in this report conforms to the:

- *conditions of use of the Parliamentary Travel and Study Allowance; and*
- *principles for use of allowances provided in this 1.6 of this Determination, which states that Members must:*
 - (a) use allowances for parliamentary business;*
 - (b) adhere to any conditions for using allowances;*
 - (c) be prepared to be personally responsible and accountable for the use of allowances;*
 - (d) be prepared to publicly justify use of allowances; and*
 - (e) act ethically and in good faith when using, and accounting for the use of allowances.*

Signed:



Date:

__14 November 2024__

APPENDIX 2 - PARLIAMENTARY TRAVEL AND STUDY ALLOWANCE: INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL REPORT (FOR THE 41ST PARLIAMENT)

\

MEMBER: Hon Dr Sally Talbot MLC

ELECTORATE: South West Region

In accordance with Part 6 of this Determination, within 90 days of expending moneys for international expenses using the Parliamentary Travel and Study Allowance, Members must submit to the Tribunal:

- *a report including details of:*
 - *how moneys were expended (see form below); and*
 - *the expected benefit to the State from the expenditure.*
- *certification (see below) that:*
 - *use of moneys has complied with principles set out in section 1.6; and*
 - *expenses related to the Member's Parliamentary business.*

Members must submit the certification and report to submissions@sat.wa.gov.au

Reports provided by Members will be published on the Tribunal's website.

PARLIAMENTARY TRAVEL AND STUDY ALLOWANCE (PART 6 OF DETERMINATION)	
INTERNATIONAL EXPENSES ONLY	
TRAVEL DATES: 7 November 2024 – 21 November 2024	
DESTINATIONS VISITED: London and Edinburgh	
ALLOWANCE CLAIMED:	\$16,613.18
REPORTED EXPENDITURE:	
• Airfares	\$10,013.18
• Fees for conferences or short courses	
• Accommodation: Number of nights claimed 8 (actual 12)	\$3,200.00 (\$5,853.89)
• Meals: Number of days claimed 8 (actual 12)	\$2,920.00 (\$3,400.00)
• Incidentals: Number of days claimed 8 (actual 12)	\$480.00 (\$720.00)
• Other (please identify) Train Fare London-Edinburgh-London	\$199.06
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	\$20,186.13
TOTAL DEFICIT (TOTAL EXPENDITURE MINUS ALLOWANCE CLAIMED)	\$3,572.95

EXPECTED BENEFIT TO THE STATE FROM THE EXPENDITURE

What was the rationale for the travel/why is the travel warranted?

As the second jurisdiction in Australia to legislate for voluntary assisted dying, the Western Australian experience is the subject of great interest to other jurisdictions contemplating similar moves. I was invited to the UK to address a variety of groups and individuals about legislation to provide assisted dying in England, Wales, Scotland and the Isle of Man. I was part of a delegation of people with direct experience of legislating, implementing and delivering assisted dying services in different jurisdictions.

Why was travel required to achieve this?

While much of the initial discussion and planning for this trip was conducted online, the organisers felt that face to face discussions would enable a far deeper level of engagement with a wide range of individuals and groups who were keen to hear from people with direct experience of assisted dying legislation. Traveling to London and Edinburgh in person meant that I, along with other members of the delegation, could address large public meetings, briefings and media events and attend one-on-one meetings. Those with whom I met at these forums and events included government, minor party and opposition members, public servants, medical clinicians, health service providers, lawyers and human rights advocates, as well as members of the public. Importantly, experience demonstrates that long-lasting professional, supportive and collegial relationships are best initiated and maintained through personal face to face interaction.

In what way will the travel benefit the electorate and/or State? What was the community driver to undertake this travel?

Voluntary Assisted Dying began in Western Australia in July 2021, and as the 3rd Annual Report of the Voluntary Assisted Dying Board published in November 2024 shows, there is a high level of support for the scheme in WA. The need to monitor the operation and effectiveness of the Act is recognised as a key driver in ensuring that the fundamental principles of the Act (as set out in Section 4 of the Act) are recognised and respected. This is an ongoing function of the Voluntary Assisted Dying Board, as well as forming the basis for the recent statutory review. Having been a member of the Select Committee on End of Life Choices, the Voluntary Assisted Dying Implementation Leadership Team and the Review Panel for the statutory review of the Voluntary Assisted Dying Act, this engagement with jurisdictions contemplating their own models of assisted dying enabled me to explain to others how WA has navigated complexities involving issues like enduring consent, prognosis and oversight, thereby helping to enhance the reputation of WA as a state whose VAD legislation is consistent with globally established best practice standards. At the same time, there is a clear benefit to the community of Western Australia in learning from others what measures they are considering in response to these complexities.

Which was the host organisation and which other organisations/individuals did you meet with and in which locations?

Meetings and media were organised by Dying In Dignity and Dying In Dignity Scotland.

Meeting/events which I attended and addressed were as follows:

- a. **12 November 2024** Press conference with political journalists and other key correspondents at Westminster to announce details of the Terminally Ill Adults (End of Life) Bill, attended also by Kim Leadbeater MP (the sponsor of the Bill), Lord Charlie Falconer, Peter Prinsley MP, Sir Max Hill KCB and various other stakeholders
- b. **13 November 2024** Media interview with the Daily Record
- c. **13 November 2024** Expert Panel Forum at Westminster with MPs and other interested parties
- d. **14 November 2024** Event with stakeholders and MPs in Parliament Square, London to promote the Dying Wish campaign
- e. **14 November 2024** Meeting with Hon Dr Alex Allinson, Minister for the Treasury Department, Member of the House of Keys (Parliament of the Isle of Man), the MHK who introduced the Assisted Dying Bill in that jurisdiction
- f. **19 November 2024** BBC Radio Scotland live interview on Good Morning Scotland
- g. **19 November 2024** Event in Edinburgh with stakeholders and Members of the Scottish Parliament (MSPs) to promote the Dying Wish campaign
- h. **19 November 2024** Individual meetings with MSPs to discuss the implementation and operation of Western Australia's Voluntary Assisted Dying Act and the proposed Assisted Dying for Terminally Ill Adults (Scotland) Bill
- i. **19 November 2024** Expert Panel Public Forum in Edinburgh with Liam McArthur MSP, the sponsor of the Assisted Dying for Terminally Ill Adults (Scotland) Bill, other MSPs and interested parties

What will be the outcome of this travel?

Acquiring an understanding of how other jurisdictions are responding to complex issues like enduring consent, prognosis and oversight is immensely helpful when it comes to maintaining and improving the strategies, policies and practices currently in place to meet the high expectations rightly held by Western Australians that the operation of our assisted dying legislation is consistent with the robust evidence base that has been established across the world. The effective integration of all the component parts of end-of-life care, including palliative care, advance care planning and advance health directives as well as voluntary assisted dying is clearly to the benefit of all Western Australians and can only be enhanced by facilitating greater understanding of international best practice.

CERTIFICATION**To be signed by Member of Parliament before submission**

This report reflects all expenditure for international expenses using the Parliamentary Travel and Study Allowance.

Expenditure detailed in this report conforms to the:

- *conditions of use of the Parliamentary Travel and Study Allowance; and*
- *principles for use of allowances provided in this 1.6 of this Determination, which states that Members must:*
 - (a) use allowances for parliamentary business;*
 - (b) adhere to any conditions for using allowances;*
 - (c) be prepared to be personally responsible and accountable for the use of allowances;*
 - (d) be prepared to publicly justify use of allowances; and*
 - (e) act ethically and in good faith when using, and accounting for the use of allowances.*

Signed:



Date:

28.1.25

APPENDIX 2

PARLIAMENTARY TRAVEL AND STUDY ALLOWANCE: INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL REPORT

MEMBER: _____David Honey MLA _____

ELECTORATE: _____Cottesloe _____

In accordance with Part 6 of this Determination, within 90 days of expending moneys for international expenses using the Parliamentary Travel and Study Allowance, Members must submit to the Tribunal:

- *a report including details of:*
 - *how moneys were expended (see form below); and*
 - *the expected benefit to the State from the expenditure.*
- *certification (see below) that:*
 - *use of moneys has complied with principles set out in section 1.6; and*
 - *expenses related to the Member's Parliamentary business.*

Members must submit the certification and report to submissions@sat.wa.gov.au

Reports provided by Members will be published on the Tribunal's website.

PARLIAMENTARY TRAVEL AND STUDY ALLOWANCE (PART 6 OF DETERMINATION)

INTERNATIONAL EXPENSES ONLY

TRAVEL DATES: 19 October 2024 till 3 November 2024

DESTINATIONS VISITED: England, Italy & Poland

ALLOWANCE CLAIMED:	\$7,277.40
REPORTED EXPENDITURE:	
• Airfares	6044.71
• Fees for conferences or short courses	1425.52
• Accommodation	3903.29
○ Number of nights	15
• Incidentals	1605.19
• Other (please identify)	0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	\$12,978.71
TOTAL SURPLUS/DEFICIT	-\$5701.31

APPENDIX 2

EXPECTED BENEFIT TO THE STATE FROM THE EXPENDITURE

Please outline the following:

1. What was the rationale for the travel/why is the travel warranted.....

Looking at opportunities for further industrial development in Western Australia. I attended the Wood MacKenzie LNG Conference in London, there were 350 delegates from across the globe, and I had the chance to meet with the management from Wood MacKenzie and also had discussions with a number of delegates.

In Italy, I met with management and engineers from Danieli. Danieli are the worlds largest supplier of steel making equipment, including steel furnaces. Danieli have been chosen as the company that will supply the electric arc furnace for the proposed Collie green steel project. I had the opportunity to discuss their technology for manufacturing steel with renewable energy. I was also able to visit the ABS steel recycling plant which is very similar technology to what is proposed for the Collie project.

In Poland, I met with Government officials in Wielkopolska. A delegation from the Wielkopolska region visited Perth last year and invited me to visit their region. Whilst there I visited the Headquarters of Perfect Metals who are looking to establish small scale downstream metal manufacturing in Australia, including Western Australia. I also visited the Poznan University of Technology to discuss renewable energy and their material science research.

In Warsaw, I had separate meetings with the Polish Investment & Trade Agency as well as the Ministry of Economic Development & Technology to discuss investment opportunities between both countries. In particular, we discussed the opportunities for critical mineral supply from Western Australia and companies in Western Australia taking advantage of the burgeoning technology sector in Poland.

2. Why was travel required to achieve this.....

Wood MacKenzie are one of the principal consultants in the LNG sector and their conference in London is one of the major global LNG events. Danieli is based in Italy and there is no similar steel recycling facility in Australia. The visit to Poland was a reciprocal visit building on the relationship of their visit to Perth.

3. In what way will the travel benefit the electorate and/or State.....

I used the information obtained in developing policy ideas. I've shared contact details with companies based in Western Australia who may benefit from the technology.

APPENDIX 2

4. What was the community driver to undertake this travel.....

Western Australia's future is critically dependent on developing new downstream industries.

5. Which was the host organisation for any conference(s) attended. Which other organisations/individuals did you meet with and in which locations.....

Wood MacKenzie – Conference Host

Danieli - Italy

Marek Woźniak, Marshal of the Wielkopolska Region

Perfect Metals – Poznan

Polish Investment & Trade Agency as well as the Ministry of Economic Development & Technology – Warsaw

6. What will be the outcome of this travel.....

I have already shared information on this technology with relevant businesses in Western Australia and the knowledge gained will be used in policy development.

APPENDIX 2

CERTIFICATION

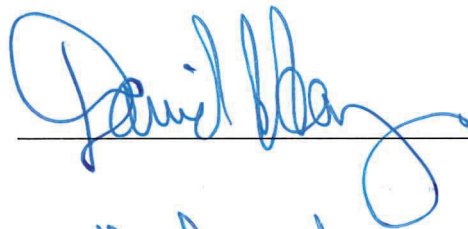
To be signed by Member of Parliament before submission

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 - (d) be prepared to publicly justify use of allowances; and*
 - (e) act ethically and in good faith when using, and accounting for the use of allowances.*

Signed:



Date:



**APPENDIX 2 - PARLIAMENTARY TRAVEL AND STUDY ALLOWANCE: INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL
REPORT (FOR THE 41ST PARLIAMENT)**

MEMBER: **Chris Tallentire MLA**

ELECTORATE: Thornlie

In accordance with Part 6 of this Determination, within 90 days of expending moneys for international expenses using the Parliamentary Travel and Study Allowance, Members must submit to the Tribunal:

- *a report including details of:*
 - *how moneys were expended (see form below); and*
 - *the expected benefit to the State from the expenditure.*
- *certification (see below) that:*
 - *use of moneys has complied with principles set out in section 1.6; and*
 - *expenses related to the Member's Parliamentary business.*

Members must submit the certification and report to submissions@sat.wa.gov.au

Reports provided by Members will be published on the Tribunal's website.

PARLIAMENTARY TRAVEL AND STUDY ALLOWANCE (PART 6 OF DETERMINATION)

INTERNATIONAL EXPENSES ONLY

TRAVEL DATES: Friday 15 November 2024 to Monday 25 November 2024

DESTINATIONS VISITED: Baku, Azerbaijan

ALLOWANCE CLAIMED:	\$12,080.86
REPORTED EXPENDITURE:	
• Airfares	\$6,680.86
• Fees for conferences or short courses – Included in Accommodation & Meals	
• Accommodation	\$3,200
○ Number of nights	8 nights
• Incidentals	\$2,200
• Other (please identify)	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	\$12,080.86
TOTAL SURPLUS/DEFICIT	none

EXPECTED BENEFIT TO THE STATE FROM THE EXPENDITURE

Please outline the following:

1. *What was the rationale for the travel/why is the travel warranted.....*

- Attendance at the 29th session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP29).
- The conference was held in Baku, Azerbaijan from 11 to 22 November 2024 [COP29 Azerbaijan - United Nations Climate Change Conference](#)
- Following an application process, I was invited to join the Australian Government's overflow delegation. As such I had full observer status, but was not permitted to speak on behalf of the Australian Government.
- Prior to the proroguing of State Parliament, The WA Government had the *Climate Change Bill 2023* listed for debate on the Notice Paper. The purpose of my participation at COP29 was to gain the latest information on the global effort to respond to the climate change challenge. My aim was to assist colleagues by returning with the latest information on adaptation and mitigation so that Western Australia can best make decisions to contribute to the global emissions reduction effort.
- The day after my return from COP29 I gave my valedictory speech, in which I placed on the parliamentary record important highlights from the conference.

2. *Why was travel required to achieve this.....*

In person attendance at the conference was essential. It would be impossible to have the same level of meaningful engagement through virtual participation.

With every nation on earth represented, including nations at war, namely the Russian Federation and Ukraine, the power of person-to-person contact, focussed on tackling climate change, was clear. Indeed, regardless of political differences delegates to COP29 rallied together, accepting the science of climate change, discussing solutions.

3. *In what way will the travel benefit the electorate and/or State.....*

As I said in my speech to Parliament on Tuesday, 26 November 2024, some of the mainstream media reporting of COP29 was negative to the point of being

misleading. There's clearly a benefit to our State in having members of the Western Australian community in attendance. Following are my remarks to Parliament:

I have just returned from COP 29, the United Nations Climate Change Convention meeting in Baku, Azerbaijan. It was interesting seeing some of the reporting, which seems to take a default negative position as soon as the initials "UN" are used. This was the "finance COP", where the priority was finding the funding mechanism to pay the calculated \$US1.3 trillion needed to compensate the developing world for the climate damage caused by the developed world so that developing countries can invest in renewable energy systems and pay for the inevitable adaptation required under a 1.5 degree or more temperature increase scenario. The international perspective is that climate finance is not charity. There are even signs of acceptance of this from nations that have benefited the most from fossil fuel production, like the OPEC— Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries—nations. The attitude is, "You broke it; you do what's possible to fix it." That is the emerging consensus. We can all be proud of the work done at COP 29 by Australia through federal Minister for Climate Change and Energy, Chris Bowen, co-chairing the NCQG—a very COP acronym, which stands for the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance. It was designed to raise the \$US1.3 trillion. At COP 29, a \$US300 billion a year amount was agreed to.

4. What was the community driver to undertake this travel.....

The community driver was to ensure Western Australian parliamentary participation at COP29. As ever, it is the duty of a parliamentarian to hold our authorities to account.

One matter for further consideration was the presentation made on behalf of the Western Australian Government, delivered by our Dubai based Trade Commission. It's important to make some observations about this presentation, because it was underwhelming. It was delivered in the Australia Pavilion on Wednesday 20 November 2024 and promoted as, "A panel discussion exploring Western Australia's decarbonisation journey, highlighting innovative approaches, industry partnerships and sustainable practices driving the transition to a low-carbon future." Some of the general content was useful, such as the statistics on WA's contribution to battery and critical mineral production: Lithium 50%, Nickel 20%, Cobalt 15%, Rare earths 15%, see Figure 1., below.

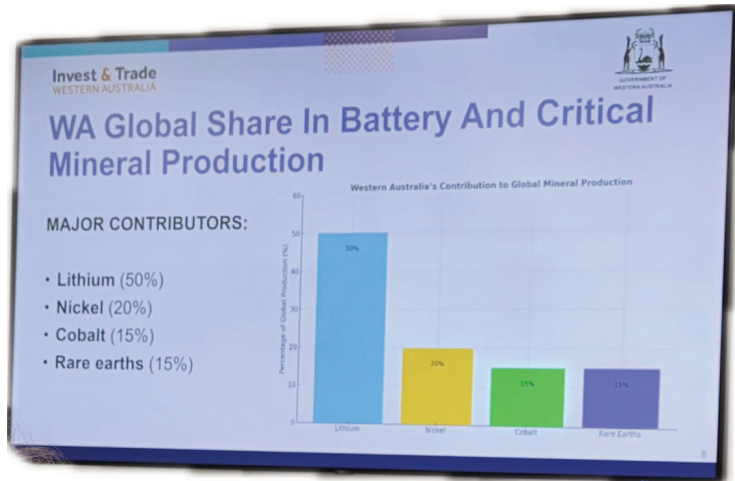


Figure 1. From presentation by the Western Australian Government at COP29

Also, useful to a broader audience were statistics on the value of WA's major exports: Iron ore \$132b, LNG \$50b and Gold \$19b.

Oddly, the format of the presentation didn't allow questions from the floor, this was apparently a government decision. An initial presentation was made and then the remainder of the allotted hour was taken up by questions from the facilitator to a UWA academic and a GHD executive. This was embarrassing for Western Australia given that authoritarian regimes at COP29 made a point of taking questions from conference delegates and the world's media. Sadly, this was not the approach of Western Australia!

By contrast the South Australian government, led by Premier Peter Malinauskas, gave an exciting overview of his state's clean energy initiatives and climate change adaptation plans. The Premier's remarks to a well-attended Australia pavilion were a clear indication of the SA government's policy settings and readiness to be a contender to host COP31.

My recommendation to the WA Government is that future COP participation should not be run or serviced by trade commissions, it should be supported by climate change experts and it should always be welcoming of questions from the audience.

5. Which was the host organisation for any conference(s) attended. Which other organisations/individuals did you meet with and in which locations.....

The host organisation for COP29 was the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, with physical hosting by the Azerbaijan Government. To outline the range of meetings and discussions that I was able to engage with I provide notes from selected meetings and events.

Net-Zero Industries Mission, Net-Zero Industries Award 2024 - Decarbonisation of Industry

Awards presented by Australian Government Minister Chris Bowen and Leonore Gewessler, Austrian Minister for Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology.

Category - Young Talents – 13 entries, 3 finalists, Winner CEO of Mantel Capture Dr Cameron Halliday.

Category - Female innovators – 15 entries, Winner Prof Karen Scrivener – for her low carbon cement project.

Category - Outstanding Projects – 33 entries, Zero Emission Steel Technology (ZESTY) Calix Ltd, Australia (Philip Hodgson), a project that uses iron ore fines and can wait for cheap grid electricity. Fine iron ore particles are hit with hydrogen. This project received ARENA funding. The project is about to reach the 50,000 tonne modules size; it's all about scaling up.

Category - Special Prize for International Advancements – Solar Clinker Cemex S.A.B de C.V., Mexico (Cathy Mann)

The awards were followed by a discussion with Moderator Dr Alan Monaghan, Global Mission Coordinator, MI Net-Zero Industries mission and David Higgins, Head of International Climate and Energy Division at the Dept of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water.

Central to this and many discussions was the development of ambitious, investible and implementable Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

Discussions focused on how long term and sector specific targets create NDCs that bring in private capital.

Financing can be done through direct equity financing, avoiding reliance on sovereign debt financing options. The key message was that it's all about de-risking so that the cost of capital is reduced.

Interestingly, 85% of finance is going to OECD + China, while only 15% is going to the global south. The ongoing cost of capital discussion is the focus of the B20 taskforce. Central to this work is how to reduce the cost of capital – managing the risk premium. The good performance of developing markets isn't being factored in because data isn't readily available. We need a global macro credential regulatory market and we need to deploy the capital where the emissions are coming from. This work is encapsulated in the Hamburg protocol, being led by the German Government. The work builds on export guarantees and green export guarantees.

During the course of the conference, many views were expressed about derisking international finance architecture with the hope this would maybe refined through the COP29 declaration. It was noted that only the UAE and Brasil have submitted their NDCs.

The latest climate science was a significant part of the COP29. Perhaps one of the most telling discussions was about the fall in sea-level of the Caspian Sea which is suffering from a 2.5 metre decline on 1990 levels. This was especially poignant, given the conference's location on the shores of the Caspian in the city of Baku. The main scientific explanation for the decline appears to be a change in wind patterns, caused by climate change, that are leading to greater evaporation. Other factors, such as a decline in river flows may also be at play. Given that Perth's WaterCorporation hills dams experience an annual loss of 2 metres through evaporation, caused by the summer easterly winds, it's easy to see how wind pattern changes can have a dramatic impact. Most striking was the jurisdictional challenge of ensuring countries that adjoin the Caspian work together to mitigate and adapt to the changing sea level. The adjoining countries are Azerbaijan, Iran, Russian Federation, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan. In the face of an enormous challenge, it was heartening to see the scientific communities of the five nations working together.



6. *What will be the outcome of this travel.....*

From COP29, the message is overwhelming; Western Australia must take action on climate change. Central to this action will be meaningful emissions reductions targets. While I wasn't able to use my membership of the WA Parliament to advance the Government's 2021 election promise climate change legislation during the 41st Parliament, I am sure that I have added to the momentum for significant climate change legislation to be passed in the 42nd Parliament. It's possible that better legislation will be passed, especially legislation that contains powers that can test claims made by some in the Western Australian gas industry that Western Australian gas is helping decarbonize overseas economies. These powers must ensure that claims about decarbonization are fully tested and transparently supported by the documents that underpin final investment decision processes undertaken by gas sector proponents.

CERTIFICATION**To be signed by Member of Parliament before submission**

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Signed:



Date:

23 February 2025

**APPENDIX 2 - PARLIAMENTARY TRAVEL AND STUDY ALLOWANCE:
INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL REPORT (FOR THE 42ND PARLIAMENT)**

MEMBER: Dave Kelly MLA

ELECTORATE: Bassendean

In accordance with Part 6 of this Determination, within 90 days of expending moneys for international expenses using the Parliamentary Travel and Study Allowance, Members must submit to the Tribunal:

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- *certification that:*
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 - *expenses related to the Member's Parliamentary business.*

Members must submit the certification and report to submissions@sat.wa.gov.au

Reports provided by Members will be published on the Tribunal's website.

PARLIAMENTARY TRAVEL AND STUDY ALLOWANCE (PART 6 OF DETERMINATION)

INTERNATIONAL EXPENSES ONLY

TRAVEL DATES: 16 November 2024 -25 November, 2024.

DESTINATIONS VISITED: Baku

ALLOWANCE CLAIMED:	\$8528.11
REPORTED EXPENDITURE:	
• Airfares	\$2715.66
• Fees for conferences or short courses	
• Accommodation	\$3410.15
○ Number of nights 10	
• Incidentals, Meals, Insurance, phone.	\$2300.00
• Other (please identify)	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	\$8528.11
TOTAL SURPLUS/DEFICIT	\$

EXPECTED BENEFIT TO THE STATE FROM THE EXPENDITURE

Please outline the following:

1. What was the rationale for the travel/why is the travel warranted?

COP29 is the second UN COP meeting I have attended. The first being COP28 held last year in Dubai in the UAE.

The rationale for attending COP29 is really the same as the rationale for attending COP28 as reported in the corresponding report provided in 2024.

The world still faces dramatic consequences from the impacts of climate change. WA in particular faces significant consequences as our climate changes including environmentally, economically, and socially.

The South West of WA has already seen a 15-20% reduction in rainfall resulting in the collapse of run off into Perth's dams. This has necessitated a shift to desalination including the announcement of a third plant at a cost of around \$3 billion.

The North West of WA is tipped to experience more unpredictable weather conditions. Cyclones are expected to be more intense and wet seasons less routine.

Tackling Climate Change is a global enterprise and therefore cooperation between nations is essential. This work is done at all levels including at meetings such as COP28 and COP29.

COP 29 refers to the United Nations Climate Change Conference taking place in Baku which is the capital of Azerbaijan from 11-22 November 2023.

UN Climate Change conferences (or COPs) take place every year and are the world's only multilateral decision-making forum on climate change with almost complete membership of every country in the world.

The COP is where the world comes together to agree on ways to address the climate crisis, such as limiting global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees celsius, helping vulnerable communities adapt to the effects of climate change, and achieving net-zero emissions by 2050.

More than 50,000 delegates attended COP29, including the member states (or Parties) of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Business leaders, young people, climate scientists, Indigenous Peoples, journalists, and various other experts and stakeholders were also among the participants.

Officially, COP 29 stands for the 29th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC.

2. Why was travel required to achieve this?

The annual COP meetings are a unique opportunity to engage with decision makers on climate change matters from around the world and to hear and see what actions are being taken by all levels of governments, businesses, and NGOs.

Nothing like a COP happens locally in WA and online involvement is not comparable.

3. In what way will the travel benefit the electorate and/or State?

The world faces dramatic consequences from the impacts of climate change. WA in particular faces significant consequences as our climate changes including environmentally, economically, and socially.

The South West of WA has already seen a 15-20% reduction in rainfall resulting in the collapse of run off into Perth's dams. This has necessitated a shift to desalination including the announcement of a third plant as a cost of around \$3 billion.

The North West of WA is tipped to experience more unpredictable weather conditions. Cyclones are expected to be more intense and wet seasons less routine.

Tackling Climate Change is a global enterprise and therefore cooperation between nations is essential. This work is done at all levels including at meetings such as COP28.

While various government agencies such as the Water Corporation, Synergy, Western Power and DWER to mention a few, have been taking action to either prevent or slow climate change and to adapt to events that are now inevitable, so much more needs to be done. And in many ways the State is at the pointy end of many of the decisions that need to be made.

The Government will soon debate its Climate Change Bill which is its legislative response to ensure we get to net zero by 2050.

In these circumstances attendance at COP28 was timely. The COP forum is a unique opportunity for members of the WA Parliament to be informed about the seriousness of the climate challenge and to understand the consequences of inaction.

COP28 is a unique opportunity to see what is being done globally by national governments and to see what is or can be done by sub national governments like Western Australia.

Clearly a better-informed WA Parliament will result in a better response to the climate challenge.

4. What was the community driver to undertake this travel?

The Bassendean electorate has a high number of residents who are concerned about the dangers of Climate Change. The Bassendean electorate also has a high number of low-income residents who will be disproportionately impacted upon by Climate Change.

Low-income residents are less able to make the changes to their homes to deal with increased temperatures and more severe storm events.

5. Who was the host organisation for any conference(s) attended? What other organisations and/or individuals did you meet with and in which locations?

The host organisation was the United Nations. COP29 took place in Baku which is the capital of Azerbaijan.

COP29 spanned Nov 11 to 22, 2024. I attended with the Member for Thornlie from November 16th until November 24th. We were accredited by the Australian Government. That meant that we were able to access both the Green Zone and the Blue Zone at the conference venue.

Conference Events Attended

Saturday, November 16th

Our flight arrived at around 10am. We checked into our hotel. We went to the conference venue to register and clear any formalities so that we could access the conference fully on the next day of programmed events.

After registration was complete and despite the long flight, we attended the Australian Government pavilion in time for an Australia/Pacific forum on energy transition called '*Australia's practical energy transition support for the Pacific*' attended by Pacific leaders and Minister Chris Bowen.

November 17th

Conference rest day.

November 18th

We attended a forum put on by Kazakhstan on the challenges facing the Caspian Sea. It is bordered by five countries, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Russia, Iran and Turkmenistan.

The sea has seen a 2.5m drop in sea level since the 1990s due to climate change. The sea is land locked and it is experiencing some reductions in rainfall, but the biggest factor is more evaporation due to hotter winds due to Climate Change.

Declining sea level is affecting many industries and the population. They signed a five nations agreement pledging more cooperation and research.

This problem with five countries involved makes problems with 4 states in the Murray Darling basin look simple.

We then attended the Australia/Austria Net Zero Industry awards at the Australian Pavilion. Hosted by Minister Chris Bowen and his Austrian counterpart.

Four categories, Youth, Female Innovators, Outstanding Projects and the Special Prize for International Advancement.

At 4.30 pm we attended *'From Mine to Market: Capturing the green premium to accelerate to Net Zero'*.

Panellists:

- Kirsty Graham – CEO Australian Sustainable Finance Institute
- Alex Matthews – Executive GM Environment and Social, Commonwealth Bank of Australia
- Fiona Black – Associate Prof. ANU
- Sean Kidney – CEO Climate Bond Initiative

November 19th

Water and Food Day.

We attended a panel discussion called *'Sustainable Access to Drinking Water Amid Climate Change'* at the Singapore Pavilion.

It started with a presentation by Minister Grace Fu the Minister for Sustainability and the Environment for Singapore on Singapore's Water Story. Despite being very different countries, Singapore's and WA's water stories are connected especially through our reuse of recycled water.

Panellists:

- Panel Moderator: Benjamin Cashore – Director, Institute for Environment and Sustainability, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, NUS
- Ong Tze Ch'in – Chief Executive, PUB, Singapore's National Water Agency
- Saroj Kumar Jha, Water Global Director, World Bank Group
- Begim Zhanuzakova – Coordinator of Climate Change Programs, UNISON Group
- Charles Santiago – Chairman, National Water Service Commission (SPAN), Malaysia

Then a presentation at the Kazakhstan pavilion on the impacts of climate change on agriculture. Kazakhstan has a net zero target for 2060.

Panellists:

- Mansur Oshurbayev – Vice Minister of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan
- Alexey Ivanov – Director of the BRICS Competition Law and Policy Center
- Michael Obersteiner – Director Environmental Change Institute, University of Oxford and Principal Research Scholar, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)

Then we attended the China Pavilion to hear a discussion of the impact of Climate Change on the ice coverage in the Himalayas. Due to the vast amounts of ice stored in the mountains it is sometimes called the Third Pole.

At around 1:15pm we attended our first COP29 Presidency Press Conference lead by Yalchin Rafiyev, COP 29 Negotiator. Topic discussed included the importance of Methane reduction and the need to decrease food waste.

Questions from journalists included tough questions on Azerbaijan's plans to increase Oil exports. Some soft questions from local news outlets

We visited both the Japanese and German pavilions and then went to the Chinese pavilion to hear a presentation on reducing Methane emissions.

Panellists:

- Moderator – Professor Li Zheng
- Du Weidong – Representative of China Oli and Gas Methane Alliance
- Matt Koleasr – Chief Environmental Scientist, ExxonMobil
- John Tauzel – Senior Director, Global Agriculture Methane at EDF
- Shi Lei – Chairman, Beijing Drainage Group Co. Ltd.
- Mark van Nieuwland, Dsm-firmenich Senior VP, Bovaer

The main sources of methane are Agriculture, Oil and Gas, Coal, Sewerage and Food Waste.

Methane is 50% of oil and gas upstream emissions. Flares, venting and leaks.

We then went back to the Australian Pavilion for an Oceans Presentation, *“Accelerating Ocean-Climate Action Through 100% Sustainable Ocean Management.”*

We then attended the main plenary hall to hear Minister Chris Bowen’s national statement to the COP meeting. We also listened to national statements from Norway, Estonian, St Kitts and Nevis and Cuba.

November 20th

Transport Tourism and Urbanisation From Rio to Reality: Acceleration Action Across the Rio Conventions at the UK pavilion. Keynote from the Rt Hon. Mary Creagh, MP UK Minister for Nature.

Event sponsored by the UK government and the Natural History Museum, Kew Gardens and the Zoological Society of London [jointly known as the Biodiversity Alliance].

Panellists:

- Chair – Emma Woods – Director of Policy, Natural History Museum
- Keynote – Minister Mary Creagh, MP – UK Minister for Nature, DEFRA
- Ruth Davis – UK Special Representative for Nature
- Tristan Tyrrell – Convention on Biological Diversity Secretariat Programme Management Climate Change and Dry Subhumid Lands
- Jeffrey Qi – International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)
- Carlos Ritti – Director of Public Policy, Wildlife Conservation Society

1:30: COP Presidency Press Conference again lead by Chief Negotiator Yalchin Rafiyev

Australia got a mention because of our announcement that we will commit \$20m to the loss and damage fund.

Conference advised that a draft text will be released tomorrow.

Questions asked about the arrest of Climate Change activists in AZ in the lead up to COP29.

55,000 registered delegates at COP 29.

In the afternoon we attended the Singapore Pavillion for a presentation entitled '*Low-Carbon Cities of the Future*'.

Panellists:

- Mr David Tan – Assistant Chief Executive Officer, JTC Corporation
- Mr Louis Lim – CEO, Real Estate, Keppel Ltd.
- Mr Zachary Tofias – Director for Food & Waste, C40
- Ms Tatiana Boldyreva – Associate Director, Climate Change, CDP
- Mr Stephen Richardson – Senior Impact Director, World Green Building Council

To end the day the Australian Pavillion hosted two presentation one by the WA governments and one by the SA Government.

The WA presentation while titled '*WA's Decarbonisation Journey*' it was more of a trade pitch by the Dubai Trade Office.

Followed by a panel with representatives from the UWA Oceans Institute and GHD.

Panellists:

- Professor Christophe Gaudin – Director, University of Western Australia Oceans Institute
- Mr Richard Fechner - Executive General Manager, GHD Advisory

The SA presentation was led by the SA Premier where he outlined his Plan for Prosperity. It revolves around investment in renewables and Copper and Green Steel.

November 21

We spent much of the day in the Green Zone. Presentations included:

'The Urban Renewal of Baku'

The renewal project was lead by their former National Leader, Heydar Aliyev, who lead Azerbaijan after independence from the USSR.

'Hydrogen Fusion Reactor'

7 Nation group ITER International Thermal Experimental Reactor. Being Built in France.

The reactor will be 150 million degrees compared to the Sun at 15 million degrees. Started construction in 2010 with a completion date of 2029. Budget 25B Euros.

Next step is the demonstration reactor. 1200mw. Yet to be started

'The Decarbonization of the AZ energy system'

The presentation outlined all the problems for the grid caused by Climate Change. The modernisation of the grid. Now cheaper and faster.

Plenary Session

We attended a plenary session to discuss the draft text of a final statement. Lead by the COP President, Mukhtar Babayev.

The members of the European Union were very unhappy with the draft text particularly on Mitigation.

Australia spoke and said the text was a big step backwards on Adaptation and Mitigation.

Small island state not happy. Samoa spoke strongly against. As did Japan.,

Malta agreed with the EU.

Uganda spoke on behalf of a group of 7 plus China.

Honduras said progress was too slow. As did Pakistan.

Zambia spoke as part of the Group of 7 plus China.

New Zealand also spoke against. They expressed deep frustration. Mitigation is being erased. A sense of urgency is required.

Germany spoke strongly in support of the EU position. As did Poland and Peru.

Australian Pavilion

Presentation on '*Implementing a Just Transition*'.

Representations from Columbia, Australia, Canada and South Africa.

Panellists:

- German Mantilla – Sietraelecol National, Colombia
- Daniel Sherrell – Senior Climate and Energy Advisor, Australian Council of Trade Unions
- Alison Goodwin – National Research and Policy Officer, Mining and Energy Union, Australia
- Boitumelo Molete, Co-Lead on Climate Change and Just Transition, Congress of South African Trades Unions
- Alex Callahan – National Director of Health, Safety and Environment, Canadian Labour Congress

Points made included the need for a national body to oversee a just transition with workers at the table.

Fossil Fuel jobs are well paid and unionized. Big challenge to maintain wages and conditions in transition.

Repowering Our Homes: An Electrifying Opportunity

An Australian panel including Simon Holmes a Court looking at the opportunity to electrify our homes to reduce emissions as well as costs. They need to make it available to low-income households as well.

Panellists:

- Daniel Sherrell – Senior Climate and Energy Advisor, Australian Council of Trade Unions
- Danae Bosler – Assistant Secretary Appointed, Victorian Trades Hall Council
- Kellie Caught – Program Director, Climate and Energy
- Simon Holmes a Court – Climate 200
- Rev, Faaimata Havea Hiliau – Moderator of the Uniting Church Synod of NSW and ACT

4:30pm Stakeholder briefing Hosted by the Australian Dept of Climate Change Energy, the Environment and Water.

Draft texts discussion.

November 22

All the pavilions shut or are shutting down as the final negotiations begin.

November 23

As we waited for the final negotiations to reach a conclusion The Member of Thornlie and I went on a half day tour of cultural sights which included what is claimed to be the world's first industrially drilled oil well dated back to 1846. This is just one example of how the oil industry is imbedded in the culture of Azerbaijan.

We also visited the Petroglyphs at Gobustan about an hour from Baku. Incredibly close to the city but preserved. Much like you would see on the Burrup in the Pilbara, WA.

November 24

The final statement was released. An agreement was reached but not one that people hoping for urgent action on climate change were happy with.

Antonio Guterres UN Secretary General on COP outcome:

"Reaching an agreement at #COP29 was essential to keep the 1.5°C global warming limit alive.

I had hoped for a more ambitious outcome – on both finance & mitigation – to meet the scale of the great challenge we face, but the agreement reached provides a base on which to build.

It must be honoured in full & and on time.

I appeal to governments to do so, with urgency."

Al Gor on the Cop outcome:

"My statement on the outcome of #COP29:

While the agreement reached at COP29 avoids immediate failure, it is far from a success. On the key issues like climate finance and the transition away from fossil fuels, this is — yet again — the bare minimum.

We cannot continue to rely on last-minute half measures. Leaders today shirk their responsibility by focusing on long-term, aspirational goals that extend far beyond their own

terms in office. To meet the challenge of our time, we need real action at the scale of months and years, not decades and quarter-centuries.

This experience in Baku illuminates deeper flaws in the COP process, including the outsized influence of fossil fuel interests that has hobbled this process since its inception. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has been particularly obstructive. Putting the future of humanity at severe risk in order to make more money is truly disgraceful behaviour. Reforming this process so that the polluters are not in effective control must be a priority.

On climate finance, our primary task in the coming years must be to not only fulfill and build upon the financial commitments agreed to at COP29, but to unleash even larger flows of affordable and fair private capital for developing countries.

Ultimately, coming out of COP29, we must transform disappointment into determination. We can solve the climate crisis. Whether we do so in time to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement will depend on what comes next.”

6. What will be the outcome of this travel?

The outcomes of this trip are much the same as the outcomes from our attendance at COP28 in Dubai where I reported:

“As a member of Parliament at a time when our economy faces the many challenges and opportunities presented by Climate Change, I certainly feel better informed to participate in developing public policy. In particular:

I am better equipped to consider and debate the Climate Change Bill 2023 when it comes to the Legislative Assembly in 2024.

While the Bill is important it is also only a framework for further work. The Bill for example calls for the government to compile Adaptation Plans for WA. Having attended the conference I am better informed on the types of adaptations that may be needed as our state warms and is subjected to more intense weather events. Be they cyclones or bush fires.

This could include making our housing stock more climate resilient by making it more energy efficient. Smaller energy bills for households while at the same time making our homes cooler in summer and warmer in winter.

The conference also reinforced the overwhelming international desire to see real action on Climate Change to reduce our emissions. Talking to delegates from the Pacific who face inundation and the loss of their land and their culture as well as listening to delegates from South America is very moving and motivating.

In every sense richer countries are better resourced to protect their citizens from the worst effects of climate change [at least in the short term]. But poorer countries cannot. Repairing infrastructure and resettling communities in climate-resilient homes is just not feasible for some countries. Protecting crops from drought or flood is a life and death event for many countries.

The conference also reinforced my understanding of the role of sub-national jurisdictions. Much of the policy that is needed so that nations can meet their Paris agreement obligations is in the domain of State Governments in Australia.

While the Australian Government has overall responsibility for Climate Policy states have responsibilities for adaptation in areas such as Health, Housing, Water and Emergency Services.

Even energy policy in WA is largely a state issue where WA is not connected to the national grid.

In all these areas the role of the WA Government is crucial.

Finally, the conference gave me further cause for thought around WA's role as a major world exporter of LNG. Prior to the conference the International Energy Agency released a report claiming there is no need for new long-range, long-term LNG projects.

COP28's conference focus on the need to move away from fossil fuels is cause for WA to examine our LNG exports to ensure we are genuinely assisting the global transition to renewables."

To those comments I would add that there need to be further consideration of the notion of a Just Transition across a broader segment of the workforce not just those directly in fossil fuel industries. And the role of Unions in providing a worker voice is vital. There can be no just transition without workers being at the table.

This COP was often called the finance COP because of the emphasis on the Loss and Damage fund. This is crucial now for many smaller and poorer countries. It is not a matter for the future. They need help now dealing with the impacts of climate change. And they don't have the means to pay for a problem that is not of their making.


CERTIFICATION**To be signed by Member of Parliament before submission**

This report reflects all expenditure for international expenses using the Parliamentary Travel and Study Allowance.

Expenditure detailed in this report conforms to the:

- *conditions of use of the Parliamentary Travel and Study Allowance; and*
- *principles for use of allowances provided in this 1.6 of this Determination, which states that Members must:*
 - (a) use allowances for Parliamentary business;*
 - (b) adhere to any conditions for using allowances;*
 - (c) be prepared to be personally responsible and accountable for the use of allowances;*
 - (d) be prepared to publicly justify use of allowances; and*
 - (e) act ethically and in good faith when using, and accounting for the use of allowances.*

Signed:

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized 'S' shape with a crossbar, followed by a horizontal line.

Date:

A handwritten date '13.3.25' in black ink, written in a cursive style.

APPENDIX 2 - PARLIAMENTARY TRAVEL AND STUDY ALLOWANCE: INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL REPORT (FOR THE 42ND PARLIAMENT)

MEMBER: _____ Steven Martin _____ MLA/MLC (circle one)

ELECTORATE: _____ WA _____

In accordance with Part 6 of this Determination, within 90 days of expending moneys for international expenses using the Parliamentary Travel and Study Allowance, Members must submit to the Tribunal:

- *a report including details of:*
 - *how moneys were expended; and*
 - *the expected benefit to the State from the expenditure.*
- *certification that:*
 - *use of moneys has complied with principles set out in section 1.6; and*
 - *expenses related to the Member's Parliamentary business.*

Members must submit the certification and report to submissions@sat.wa.gov.au

Reports provided by Members will be published on the Tribunal's website.

PARLIAMENTARY TRAVEL AND STUDY ALLOWANCE (PART 6 OF DETERMINATION)

INTERNATIONAL EXPENSES ONLY

TRAVEL DATES: April 14-22

DESTINATIONS VISITED: Morocco

ALLOWANCE CLAIMED:	\$9270.70
REPORTED EXPENDITURE:	
• Airfares	\$3870.70
• Fees for conferences or short courses	
• Accommodation	\$3200
○ Number of nights	8
• Incidentals	\$360
• Other (please identify) meals	\$1840
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	\$9270.70
TOTAL SURPLUS/DEFICIT	\$

EXPECTED BENEFIT TO THE STATE FROM THE EXPENDITURE

Please outline the following:

1. What was the rationale for the travel/why is the travel warranted?

The travel was prompted by meeting a delegation of Moroccan sheep industry representatives who visited WA in 2024. There is an obvious demand for WA sheep meat in Morocco and the possibility of expanding the trade between WA and Morocco.

An opportunity to visit the Tangier Med Port project, which in less than 20 years has become the largest port in Africa. The project is a strategic priority of the Moroccan government for the economic and social development of the country. The port complex has important economic effects in terms of jobs, creation of added value and foreign investment.

The WA Government has started planning for Westport to replace Fremantle Port in coming decades, so it was a valuable opportunity to see the recent development of a strategic port from greenfield site to 10million container capacity in 20 years.

Visiting with horticulture and meat processing businesses were also a reason for the trip.

2. Why was travel required to achieve this?

The opportunity to meet and visit with sheep producers, Government Ministers and industry representatives was important to gain a greater understanding of the Moroccan sheep industry.

To undertake a tour of Tangier Med Port complex and meet with the Port Authority Commandant.

3. In what way will the travel benefit the electorate and/or State?

The Moroccan interest in importing sheep from Western Australia would obviously have a significant impact on the WA livestock sector and I would be keen to facilitate that emerging trade opportunity.

As Shadow Minister for Ports the opportunity to visit Tangier Med Port was a valuable learning experience. The planned Westport facility will be a significant infrastructure and logistics project for future government decision makers and planners.

There is already a large investment in Morocco from Australian horticulture businesses and I am interested in investigating further expansion of that sector.

Morocco leads African research in dryland Agriculture, an area of interest to the Western Australian grains industry. There might also be an opportunity to facilitate the sharing of research initiatives with organisations such as the WA Grower Group Alliance.

The

4. What was the community driver to undertake this travel?

The primary community driver was the desire of the WA livestock sector to expand export markets.

5. Who was the host organisation for any conference(s) attended? What other organisations and/or individuals did you meet with and in which locations?

The Moroccan Government hosted SIAM – the 2025 International Agricultural Exhibition of Morocco. The theme for this year was “Agriculture and the Rural World: Water at the Heart of Sustainable Development”.

Abdselam Ziyad - Moroccan Ministry of Agriculture
 Redouane Arrach - Moroccan Ministry of Agriculture
 Filippo Bassi - Principal Scientist, International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas
 Mohammed El Bouhdidi – President BioBeef
 Kamal Lakhmas – Commandant Tangier Med Port Authority

6. What will be the outcome of this travel?

The initial outcome of the travel is a vast increase in my understanding of the Moroccan livestock sector, the port and logistics capabilities, advances in dryland agriculture research and their horticulture sector. My hope is that in all of these areas I can help build a stronger relationship between WA and Moroccan and that in the future that relationship can be mutually beneficial.

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 - (e) act ethically and in good faith when using, and accounting for the use of allowances.*

Signed:



Date:

3-6-2025