



## **2017-18 Pre-Budget Submission**

**Oxfam Australia**

**January 2017**

## 1. About Oxfam Australia

Oxfam Australia is an independent, not-for-profit, secular development agency whose vision is of a just world without poverty. We are a long-term Australian Government development partner. Oxfam:

- undertakes long-term development programs;
- provides emergency response during disaster and conflict;
- undertakes research, advocacy and campaigning to advance the rights of poor and marginalised people, including women, and works with them to achieve equality; and
- promotes fair trade, supporting local artisans and producers through our shops and Fairtrade food brand.

In the 2015-16 financial year (a 9 month reporting period for Oxfam), Oxfam Australia directly reached more than 2.5 million people, 1.3 million through our long-term development work, and more than 1.2 million affected by disaster. Through our advocacy and policy work, we have reached millions more. Oxfam Shop supported more than 136 producer partners in more than 38 countries, including Australia.

Oxfam Australia is supported by more than 550,000 Australians annually who contribute skills, time and financial support to advance our work. Oxfam Australia is a member of Oxfam International, a global confederation of 18 organisations that work together, last year collectively reaching more than 22 million people in 85 countries around the world.

## 2. Overview of Recommendations for the 2017-18 Federal Budget

Oxfam Australia endorses the recommendations of the Australian Council for International Development (ACFID), the peak body for humanitarian and international development non-government organisations in Australia, in their submission to the 2017-18 Federal Budget. In addition, we make the following recommendations to the Australian Government:

### 2.1 Taxation for multinational companies operating in Australia

- Modify current legislation such that multinational companies with global income of over \$250 million operating in or from Australia publicly report their income, taxes paid, number of staff and assets held for every country in which they operate.
- Reverse the decision to reduce the company tax rate to 25% for businesses with turnover above \$50 million.

### 2.2 Official development assistance (in line with the submission of ACFID)

- Rebuild the aid budget to \$5.5 billion in this term of Parliament, and commit to reaching 70 cents in every \$100 of gross national income (GNI) towards effective poverty alleviation well before 2030.

- Increase the Humanitarian Emergency Fund to at least \$260 million - double its current level - and make greater use of multi-year and un-earmarked funding in accordance with the Grand Bargain.<sup>1</sup>
- Increase the funding for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) to 5% of ODA.
- In the context of a comprehensive Climate Change Strategy for the Aid Program:
  - provide \$600 million to public climate finance in the 2017-18 financial year, through a combination of multilateral and bilateral channels, as a step towards fulfilling Australia's fair share of the international goal of US\$100bn/year in public and private climate finance by 2020; and
  - invest \$50m over four years in community-based climate change adaptation and mitigation.

### 2.3 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples' programs

- Fund the Congress of Australia's First People to at least \$15 million annually, reversing the cuts made in the 2014 Federal Budget.
- Restore, over the forward estimates, at least \$534 million for Indigenous Affairs programs and Aboriginal Health, and ensure that through the Indigenous Advancement Strategy there are processes in place to prioritise this funding going towards Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Community Controlled front-line services.
- Allocate at least \$20 million to adequately fund an implementation plan for the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Suicide Prevention Strategy.
- Reverse the decision to cut frontline Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Services (ATSILS) by \$18 million and instead allocate at least \$36.58 million to ATSILS in the 2017-18 Federal Budget.
- Allocate at least an additional \$10 million to Aboriginal legal and support services such as Family Violence Prevention Legal Services (FVPLS) to help reduce occurrences of domestic violence experienced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women.

## 3. Taxation for Multinational Companies operating in Australia

***Modify current legislation such that multinational companies with global income of over \$250 million operating in or from Australia publicly report their income, taxes paid, number of staff and assets held for every country in which they operate.***

Oxfam recommends that as a measure to assist in the protection of Australia and developing country tax bases, the Government modify current legislation such that multinational companies with global income of over \$250 million operating in or from Australia to publicly report their income, taxes paid, number of staff and assets held for every country in which they operate.

Oxfam Australia's *Hidden Billions* report from June 2016 estimates that tax dodging multinationals deprive Australia of \$5-6 billion in tax revenue, and at the same time nearly \$3 billion in tax is ripped out of developing countries.<sup>ii</sup>

Publicly accessible country by country reporting has four key benefits:

- it dissuades companies from offshoring their profits improperly and artificially;
- it ensures that all tax authorities, including those in developing countries, have access to the data. If reporting is not made public there is a real risk that developing countries will be unable to access the data;
- it allows investors, customers or company employees to better measure the risks the group could be exposed to (such as geopolitical, legal and financial), and thereby assists in the efficient allocation of capital across global financial markets; and
- public information enables media, civil society organisations, and the public to hold large multinational corporations to account – this is part of any well-functioning democratic process.

***Reverse the decision to reduce the company tax rate to 25% for businesses with turnover above \$50 million.***

In December 2016, Oxfam released a the global report, *Tax Battles*,<sup>iii</sup> which shows that there is a dangerous global trend to cut corporate tax rates with the aim of attracting investment. For G20 countries, the average corporate tax rate has fallen from 40% just 25 years ago to less than 30% today. Yet evidence shows that corporate tax rates are not the main consideration for companies when seeking where to invest.

There are twelve main reasons why companies choose to invest in a country, according to the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness report. The most important are the quality of the country's infrastructure, the availability of an educated, healthy workforce, and social stability. Corporate tax contributions are vital to ensuring the revenue for these investments.

The Commonwealth Treasury estimates that these tax cuts will come at a budgetary cost of \$48.2 billion over the next 10 years, and the best analysis from the Commonwealth Treasury shows that the net benefits to Australians' incomes (as measured by GNI) will be much smaller once profits flowing out of Australia are taken into account through the dividend imputation system.

At a time when economic inequality is rising in Australia cuts to the corporate tax rate will mean a reduction in \$48.2 billion of essential public services that could be aimed at tackling inequality.

## 4. Official Development Assistance

***Rebuild the aid budget to \$5.5 billion in this term of Parliament, and commit to reaching 70 cents in every \$100 of gross national income (GNI) towards effective poverty alleviation well before 2030.***

In line with the submission of ACFID, Oxfam recommends that the Government rebuild the aid budget to \$5.5 billion in this term of Parliament, and commit to allocating 70 cents in every \$100 of GNI towards effective poverty alleviation well before 2030.

Australia's level of spending on ODA is currently \$3.8 billion, making up around 1% of federal government expenditure. Standing at 0.23% of GNI towards ODA currently, Australia is giving the lowest level of aid in proportion to our economy in history.

The Australian Government is committed to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030, including the pledge in Goal 17 for wealthy developed nations to allocate 0.7% of GNI towards ODA.

Cuts to Australian aid currently have the Australian Government on a downward trajectory away from that commitment, even with the promise of pegging ODA to CPI increases in forward years. Australia is likely to reach an estimated 0.15% of GNI towards ODA by 2030.

The cuts to Australian aid have had significant ramifications for the reach and effectiveness of Australian aid, undermining previous Australian aid investments and putting at risk hard-won gains.

The need a strong commitment on aid remains clear, with over 767 million people globally still living on less than US\$1.90 a day<sup>iv</sup> and the majority of the world's poor residing in Australia's geographic neighbourhood of Asia and the Pacific.<sup>v</sup> Eighteen of Australia's twenty closest neighbours are developing countries and issues such as family violence, access to safe water, lack of education and maternal and child mortality remain significant challenges in our region and beyond.

A growing Australian aid program, commensurate with Australia's economic position amongst its peers, is firmly in the national interest. Conversely, the scale of cuts to Australian aid are inconsistent with the Government's foreign policy objectives and Australia's place in the world, potentially undermining long-term investments in regional stability and economic prosperity.

Over a decade ago, former Foreign Minister Alexander Downer set out the economic national interest case for Australia to invest adequately in overseas aid:<sup>vi</sup>

in an increasingly globalised world, it is in our self-interest to help. Not to do so would harm our own economy. By promoting growth in developing countries, the aid program helps foster stability and expand trade and investment opportunities for Australia. Through aid, we are also addressing many threats to our own prosperity, such as HIV/AIDS, illegal migration, global environment problems and narcotics. Many of these problems need to be dealt with at a global level and Australia must pull its weight internationally.

As Senator Brandis noted during the Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee Estimates in October 2016, “Australian aid is an investment in our region...Australians benefit when our region is stable, economically vibrant, open to trade, and home to people who are safe, healthy, educated and employed”, and “...we give foreign aid because there are good humanitarian reasons for doing so but, ultimately, we give foreign aid because it is in our national interest – particularly to support poorer countries in our region.”

As time has passed, the Australian economy has become ever more globalised. We are interconnected with the fates of our neighbours and trading partners. The bulk of Australia’s trade is within Asia and the Pacific – a region characterised as at the forefront of global economic growth. Yet within this growth story, there remain large challenges that can be addressed, in part, by well-directed Australian aid.

Asia is home to the majority of the world’s poorest people, and the Asian Development Bank estimates that some 240 million of them could have escaped extreme poverty, had it not been for the rapidly widening inequality gaps across the region today.<sup>vii</sup> Australian aid can do much to encourage more inclusive growth that combats inequality – in the economic and social interests of both Australia and our neighbours.

Beyond Asia, there were more than 200 Australian Stock Exchange (ASX) listed resource companies operating over 700 projects in about 40 African countries in 2014, with an investment level worth more than \$40 billion.<sup>viii</sup> In recent years, 70% of our ODA investment to Southern Africa has been cut, even while this region maintains these important trade and business links.

Conflict and fragility are also growing problems in our region and beyond. Today, the world faces the challenge of caring for the largest number of forcefully displaced people since World War Two. These global movements have an impact on our region, with 11 nations in the Asia-Pacific region classified as fragile or conflict-affected.<sup>ix</sup>

Australia’s aid investment, in nations such as Timor-Leste, Sri Lanka and Myanmar, works to directly build the peace and stability necessary for functioning democracies and economic prosperity. Aid towards other fundamental sectors such as women’s empowerment, education, health and clean water and sanitation, provides the rebuilding foundations that fragile and conflict-affected states need to ensure lasting peace.

As a member of the Group of 20 (G20), the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and the United Nations, it remains essential that Australia invest appropriately, along with our peers, in global efforts towards poverty alleviation. Not to do so would leave Australia lagging behind other wealthy nations, and reflect negatively on our resolve with regard to multilateral cooperation.

***Increase the Humanitarian Emergency Fund to at least \$260 million which is double its current level, and make greater use of multi-year and un-earmarked funding in accordance with the Grand Bargain***

In December 2016, the United Nations (UN) announced that the world is facing a state of humanitarian crisis not seen since the World War II. We are in unprecedented times. The UN has called on nations such as ours to assist with the highest consolidated humanitarian appeal in its history requiring US\$22.2 billion in funding. There are around 128 million people worldwide in need of humanitarian assistance. Further, for the first time since World War II, there are more than 65 million people displaced from their homes around the world.

The most significant proportion of the amount requested by the UN (\$8.1 billion) is for the Syria crisis and regional refugee response in neighbouring countries. Last year, only 52% of humanitarian funding requested by the UN for global crises was committed, forcing humanitarian agencies to cut levels of assistance to some of the world's most vulnerable people. The impact of further aid cuts in the context of increasing humanitarian need cannot be underestimated.

It is important that the Australian Government continues to treat humanitarian assistance as a strategic programming priority rather than an ad hoc response to exceptional phenomena. To ensure that Australia can continue to uphold its global humanitarian responsibilities, Australia should commit to at least doubling the Humanitarian Emergency Fund to \$260 given the unprecedented level of need. In addition, the Australian Government should increase the use of multi-year funding and provide greater un-earmarked funding in accordance with the commitments under the Grand Bargain.<sup>x</sup> Humanitarian funding should include adequate investments in all stages of humanitarian action, including disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response, stabilisation and recovery work in order to reduce vulnerability and underlying risk factors in the long term and to better safeguard growth and development.

Furthermore, Australia's humanitarian program and funding decisions should continue to have a global focus, allocated on the basis of need. Australia should endeavour to contribute Australia's fair share to consolidated humanitarian appeals, particularly to underfunded emergencies, in recognition that global humanitarian response is a shared responsibility amongst donors.

***Increase the funding for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) to 5% of ODA***

An increase in funding for DRR to 5% of Australia's aid budget is consistent with previous global calls by Oxfam, ActionAid and the BOND DRR Working Group at the 2015 Third World Conference on DRR and the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit, as well as ACFID in its 2017/18 budget submission.<sup>xi</sup> An expansion of Australia's disaster risk reduction programs is also consistent with recommendations of Australia's 2013 Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development-Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) Peer Review.<sup>xii</sup>

An increased investment in disaster risk reduction would significantly strengthen Australia's capacity to meet its mandate to integrate resilience building across the aid program and better protect Australia's overall development investments and gains. An increased investment in DRR also supports Australia's 'localisation' agenda by significantly increasing our capacity to support national and local actors in partner countries to better prepare and reduce the risk of future disasters.

***In the context of a comprehensive Climate Change Strategy for the Aid Program:***

- ***provide \$600 million to public climate finance in the 2017-18 financial year, through a combination of multilateral and bilateral channels, as a step towards fulfilling Australia's fair share of the international goal of US\$100bn/year in public and private climate finance by 2020; and***
- ***invest \$50m over four years in community-based climate change adaptation and mitigation.***

Climate change is a major threat in the fights against hunger, poverty and inequality, and poses profound risks to the livelihoods and prospects of people across our region and the wider world. At the same time, effective action on climate change can bring benefits to communities beyond reduced climate risks, and contribute to better health, more secure livelihoods, disaster preparedness, and gender justice.

Oxfam strongly endorses ACFID's call for a comprehensive climate change strategy for Australia's aid program. The aim of this strategy should be to build community resilience and address the needs and capacities of the most vulnerable communities. Among other priorities, it should:

- help build communities' capacity to tackle existing and emerging climate risks;
- emphasise the particular needs and capacities of women, children and people with disability;
- recognise the vulnerability of small-scale producers and support their essential role in food security; and
- strengthen civil society engagement.

The strategy should include both the mainstreaming of climate change across the aid program, and standalone investments in climate action, in line with national and community needs and priorities. Oxfam further endorses ACFID's recommendation that DFAT increase its internal capacity for the implementation of climate change programs.

The Paris Agreement strongly reaffirms the need to provide adequate and scaled-up climate finance to developing countries. Access to climate finance is a matter of global justice, as those who have contributed least to the causes of climate change are typically the most vulnerable to its impacts



and have the least resources to respond. The need for accessible, predictable, adequate and appropriate financial support is urgent and growing.<sup>xiii</sup>

It is also in Australia's national interest to be helping scale-up the flow of international climate finance. This is essential to achieving the goal of limiting to warming to 1.5C and to reducing the risks that Australia faces from climate change.

In Paris developed countries reinforced their commitment to mobilise US\$100bn annually by 2020 and to continue this goal through to 2025, by which time a new collective goal will be set from a floor of US\$100bn

While recognising that Australia has provided important leadership as Co-chair of the Board of the Green Climate Fund and in the development of the "Roadmap to \$US100bn", our own current contribution to international climate finance (of approximately AU\$200m/year) remains small – around 0.3% of current flows.<sup>xiv</sup>

Based on Australia's relative wealth and responsibility for carbon pollution, Oxfam asserts that Australia's total contribution to international climate finance (public and private) should reach at least AU\$3.2bn/year by 2020 (2.4% of the US\$100bn goal).<sup>xv</sup> Further, at least half of this total (AU\$1.6bn) should be public, grants-based finance, in order to maintain a balance in spending between mitigation and adaptation actions – the latter being more dependent on public funding. As a step towards fulfilling Australia's fair share of US\$100bn goal by 2020, Oxfam supports ACFID's recommendation that the Government provide AU\$600m in public climate finance in FY2017/18 through a combination of multilateral and bilateral channels.

In recognition of the importance of supporting community-level initiatives and the demonstrated value of Australia's past investments, Oxfam endorses ACFID's recommendation to invest \$50m over four years in community-based climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Scaling-up Australia's contribution of public climate finance must not see support diverted from other aid priorities. As such it must be part of a growing aid budget, in which the overall growth in the aid budget is at least as great our contribution of public climate finance.

## **5. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Programs**

***Fund the Congress of Australia's First People to at least \$15 million annually, reversing the cuts made in the 2014 Federal Budget.***

Oxfam joined with civil society organisations across the country to support the Redfern Statement on 9<sup>th</sup> June 2016. The Statement notes that "it is critical that Australia's First Peoples are properly represented at the national level to ensure meaningful engagement with Government, industry and the non-government sectors to advance the priorities of our people."<sup>xvi</sup>

The 2014-15 Federal Budget included measures to cease annual funding of \$15 million to the National Congress of Australia's First Peoples. This recommendation calls for the funding to be restored, and Oxfam further calls for at least this level of funding to be maintained over the forward estimates in the 2017-18 Federal Budget.

As the Redfern Statement further notes: <sup>xvii</sup>

without support, Congress' ability to do its job of representing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander interests is severely compromised. Congress must be supported to provide a mechanism to engage with our people, develop policy, and advocate to Government. Congress should be supported to reach sustainability and independence as soon as possible.

Restoring this funding would be in line with the Prime Minister's statement to Parliament on launching on the 2016 Closing the Gap Report, in which he emphasised the importance of autonomy and independence as part of the relationship and engagement between the Government of Australia and Australia's First Peoples: "To build autonomy and independence, our task must be to engage with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians in a partnership that is based on mutual respect."<sup>xviii</sup>

***Restore, over the forward estimates, at least \$534 million for Indigenous Affairs Programs and Aboriginal Health, and ensure that through the Indigenous Advancement Strategy there are processes in place to prioritise this funding going towards Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Community Controlled front-line services.***

Closing the Gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous health outcomes in Australia has been a stated priority of successive Australian Governments. While some improvements have been made in Indigenous health outcomes, these have not kept pace with improvements in outcomes in the general Australian population. For example, over the period between 2007-2011 Indigenous Australians had higher death rates than non-Indigenous Australians across all age groups,<sup>xix</sup> and today life expectancy remains 10 years lower for Indigenous Australians compared with the general Australian population.<sup>xx</sup>

The 2014 Federal Budget cut \$534 over forward estimates (including a \$41 million cut in the 2013 Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook), from Indigenous Affairs and Health Programs, and established the Indigenous Advancement Strategy. In order to meet the demand of actively Closing the Gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians, this funding must be restored over the forward estimates.

In line with The Redfern Statement, funding also must be related to population or health need, indexed for growth in service demand or inflation, and needs to be put on a rational, equitable basis

to support the Implementation Plan for the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Plan (2013–2023).<sup>xxi</sup>

In line with the Redfern Statement, it is imperative that Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Services (ACCHS) be the preferred providers through this funding and within the Indigenous Advancement Strategy and, as provided in the Redfern Statement,<sup>xxii</sup>

where there is no existing ACCHS in place, capacity should be built within existing ACCHS to extend their services to the identified areas of need. This could include training and capacity development of existing services to consider the Institute of Urban Indigenous Health strategy to self-fund new services. Where it is appropriate for mainstream providers to deliver a service, they should be looking to partner with ACCHS to better reach the communities in need.

ACCHS are often local and trusted health service providers by Aboriginal people and are therefore a great value for money investment. Research shows that ACCHS are the largest employer network of Aboriginal and Torres Strait islander people within Australia (approx. 3,215 (ABS 2012), and deliver more than 2.8 million episodes of care to an estimated 342,299 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and their families.<sup>xxiii</sup>

***Allocate at least \$20 million to adequately fund an implementation plan for the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Suicide Prevention Strategy.***

In 2013 a commitment was made to allocate \$17.8 million towards an implementation plan for a National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Suicide Prevention Strategy. This funding has not been delivered, despite some smaller amounts of funding being channelled to Primary Health Networks to support Indigenous suicide prevention since 2013.

Taking into account inflation, we propose the Government allocate \$20 million to ensure this strategy is adequately implemented in 2017-18 and in the following years over the forward estimates.

Research shows that rates of youth suicide, particularly amongst Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men between 25 and 29, are amongst the highest in the world. The Kimberley region of Western Australia has experienced high rates of suicide for many years<sup>xxiv</sup>. The most recent Productivity Commission report, *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage*, highlighted evidence that culturally-specific strategies that not only target individuals, but whole Indigenous communities and/or population groups at high risk of suicide, may be best placed to reduce occurrences of suicide.<sup>xxv</sup>

***Allocate at least \$36.58 million to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Services (ATSILS)***

Indigenous Australians experience significantly higher rates of imprisonment than non-Indigenous Australians and experience legal issues across all areas of the justice system which require

appropriate and adequate legal support. To this end, Oxfam supports the recommendations of the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Service (NATSILS) in their 2017-18 Federal Budget Submission on reversing proposed funding cuts of \$18 million, and increasing funding to NATSILS by a further \$18.58 million – totalling \$36.58 million requested for 2017-18.

As the Redfern Statement notes,

The state of access to justice for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and their over-representation in the criminal justice system is a national crisis. Since 2004 there has been a 95 per cent increase in the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in custody. In addition to the estimated \$3.4 billion that governments spend annually in keeping people in jail, there are also well-established downstream consequences of imprisonment, which affects future employment prospects, families and communities. These have inestimable social and economic costs for the broader community and act only to increase the risk of recidivism.

Moreover, there is a clear need and benefit from ensuring that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have effective and culturally appropriate legal advice. As NATSILS notes, this has been acknowledged by both the Productivity Commission<sup>xxvi</sup> and the Commonwealth Attorney General's Department which has stated: <sup>xxvii</sup>

Resources need to be directed to the most efficient and effective means of resolving legal problems and disputes....Failing to intervene early to prevent legal problems and disputes from escalating is not only costly in terms of resource usage, but affects individual and community well-being by embedding disadvantage and limiting capacity to participate fully in the economy and society.

***Allocate at least an additional \$10 million to Aboriginal legal and support services such as Family Violence Prevention Legal Services (FVPLS).***

The recent allocation of \$25 million specifically for reducing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women experiencing family and domestic violence is welcome, but this is an area that demands further investment.

Many Indigenous organisations in this sector face greater demand for their services than they are able to deliver. Additional funding beyond current commitments will also give greater certainty to both staff and women accessing these services. It is estimated that the annual costs of domestic and family violence towards Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and families is approx. \$2 billion.<sup>xxviii</sup>

Oxfam recommends the allocation of at least an additional \$10 million to Aboriginal legal and support services such as Family Violence Prevention Legal Services (FVPLS) to help reduce occurrences of domestic violence experienced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women.

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## Endnotes:

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- <sup>i</sup> The Grand Bargain is an agreement that emerged from the work of the UN Secretary-General's High Level Panel on Humanitarian Finance and the World Humanitarian Summit. It commits donors and aid agencies to changing their working practices to enable greater impact, including through providing greater funding to local responders, contributing more un-earmarked funding and increasing multi-year funding. See: <https://consultations.worldhumanitariansummit.org/bitcache/075d4c18b82e0853e3d393e90af18acf734baf29?vid=580250&disposition=inline&op=view>
- <sup>ii</sup> Jamaldeen, M., (2016), *The Hidden Billions*, Oxfam: Melbourne, available at: <https://www.oxfam.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/OXF003-Tax-Havens-Report-FA2-WEB.pdf>
- <sup>iii</sup> Berkhout, E., (2016), *Tax Battles*, Oxfam GB: Oxford, UK.  
Retrieved [https://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/file\\_attachments/bp-race-to-bottom-corporate-tax-121216-en.pdf](https://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/file_attachments/bp-race-to-bottom-corporate-tax-121216-en.pdf)
- <sup>iv</sup> World Bank, *Poverty Overview* online, <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty/overview>
- <sup>v</sup> United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), 2013, *Asia-Pacific Aspirations: Perspectives for the Post-2015 Development Agenda*, available at <http://www.unescap.org/pdd/calendar/CSN-MDGs-Launch-BKK-Sep2013/>
- <sup>vi</sup> The Hon. Alexander Downer MP, 18 November 1997, *Better Aid for a Better Future, Seventh Annual Report to Parliament on Australia's Development Cooperation Program and The Government's Response to the Committee of Review of Australia's Overseas Aid Program*, available at <http://aid.dfat.gov.au/Publications/Documents/parlrep.pdf>
- <sup>vii</sup> Asian Development Bank, *Inequality in Asia and the Pacific*, 2014, <http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/pub/2014/inequality-asia-and-pacific.pdf>
- <sup>viii</sup> Bruce Gosper, CEO Austrade, Address to Mining Indaba Conference, 4 February 2014, available at: <http://www.austrade.gov.au/about-austrade/news/speeches/address-to-mining-indaba-conference>
- <sup>ix</sup> The World Bank list of states classified as fragile or conflict-affected is available at: <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTLICUS/Resources/511777-1269623894864/HarmonizedlistoffragilestatesFY14.pdf>
- <sup>x</sup> See note i. above and: <https://consultations.worldhumanitariansummit.org/bitcache/075d4c18b82e0853e3d393e90af18acf734baf29?vid=580250&disposition=inline&op=view>
- <sup>xi</sup> See Oxfam (2016), *Commitment to Change: What World Leaders Must Promise at the World Humanitarian Summit*, p. 14 available at [https://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/file\\_attachments/bn-commitment-to-change-whs-220416-en\\_0.pdf](https://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/file_attachments/bn-commitment-to-change-whs-220416-en_0.pdf), ActionAid (2015), *ActionAid's Call for Action on Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction*, available at [http://gndr.org/images/newsite/PDFs/ActionAid\\_Call\\_for\\_Action\\_on\\_Post-2015\\_Framework\\_for\\_DRR.pdf](http://gndr.org/images/newsite/PDFs/ActionAid_Call_for_Action_on_Post-2015_Framework_for_DRR.pdf) and Bond DRR Working Group (2015), *Ensuring Sustainable Development: The need to invest in disaster risk reduction*, available at [https://www.bond.org.uk/data/files/Joint\\_CS0\\_statement\\_on\\_DRR\\_in\\_FFD\\_FINAL\\_120615.pdf](https://www.bond.org.uk/data/files/Joint_CS0_statement_on_DRR_in_FFD_FINAL_120615.pdf)
- <sup>xii</sup> OECD-DAC (2013), *OECD Development Co-operation Peer Review: Australia 2013*, available at <http://www.oecd.org/dac/peer-reviews/OECD%20Australia%20FinalONLINE.pdf>
- <sup>xiii</sup> Oxfam (2016), *After Paris: Climate Finance in the Pacific islands*, <http://www.oxfam.org.au/pacificclimatefinance>
- <sup>xiv</sup> The *Roadmap to US\$100 billion* estimates aggregate levels of international climate finance from developed countries at US\$62 billion in 2014. According to its Second Biennial Report under the UNFCCC, in FY2014/15, Australia provided AU\$229 million (around US\$170 million) – or around 0.3% of the total. <http://dfat.gov.au/international-relations/themes/climate-change/Documents/climate-finance-roadmap-to-us100-billion.pdf>
- <sup>xv</sup> Frank Jotzo et al. (2011), *Fulfilling Australia's International Climate Finance Commitments* [http://www.climateinstitute.org.au/verve/resources/anu\\_financingoptionspaper\\_october2011.pdf](http://www.climateinstitute.org.au/verve/resources/anu_financingoptionspaper_october2011.pdf)
- <sup>xvi</sup> The Redfern Statement, 9<sup>th</sup> June 2016, available at: <http://nationalcongress.com.au/about-us/redfern-statement/>
- <sup>xvii</sup> The Redfern Statement, op. cit.
- <sup>xviii</sup> The Hon. Malcom Turnbull MP, Prime Minister of Australia, Speech to Parliament on the 2016 Closing the Gap Report, 10<sup>th</sup> February 2016, available at: <http://www.malcolmturnbull.com.au/media/speech-to-parliament-on-the-2016-closing-the-gap-report>

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<sup>xix</sup> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Australia's Health 2014, Australian Government, available at: <http://www.aihw.gov.au/australias-health/2014/indigenous-health/#t2>

<sup>xx</sup> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Australia's Health 2016, Australian Government, available at: <http://www.aihw.gov.au/WorkArea/DownloadAsset.aspx?id=60129555788>

<sup>xxi</sup> The Redfern Statement, op cit.

<sup>xxii</sup> The Redfern Statement, op cit.

<sup>xxiii</sup> NACCHO Submission Inquiry into Human Services: Identifying sectors for reform, July 2016, available at: [http://www.pc.gov.au/data/assets/pdf\\_file/0007/204964/sub227-human-services-identifying-reform.pdf](http://www.pc.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0007/204964/sub227-human-services-identifying-reform.pdf)

<sup>xxiv</sup> Data from ATISPEP Project Plan, University of Western Sydney, accessed 19 January 2016: <http://www.atsispep.sis.uwa.edu.au/project-plan>

<sup>xxv</sup> Department of Prime Minister & Cabinet (2016), *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage*, available at: <http://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/overcoming-indigenous-disadvantage/2016/report-documents/oid-2016-overcoming-indigenous-disadvantage-key-indicators-2016-report.pdf>

<sup>xxvi</sup> Productivity Commission, Access to Justice Arrangements, Inquiry Report Overview (September 2014).

<sup>xxvii</sup> Access to Justice Taskforce Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department, A Strategic Framework for Access to Justice in the Federal Civil Justice System (2009) 146.

<sup>xxviii</sup> National Family Violence Prevention Legal Services, 2017-18 Pre-Budget Submission, available at: [http://www.nationalfvpls.org/images/files/2016-17\\_Pre-Budget\\_Submission\\_-\\_National\\_FVPLS\\_Forum.pdf](http://www.nationalfvpls.org/images/files/2016-17_Pre-Budget_Submission_-_National_FVPLS_Forum.pdf)