

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

From: Garner, David
Sent: Wednesday, 4 January 2023 9:03 PM
To: Bryant, Rebecca
Cc: **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)**
Subject: Fwd: Briefing with Minister Watt[SEC=OFFICIAL:Sensitive]

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Hi Rebecca

Will either or both you and ^{s. 22(1)(a)(ii)} join the call with ^{s. 22(1)(a)(ii)} on Monday?

Cheers,
David

From: **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)** @dfat.gov.au
Sent: Wednesday, January 4, 2023 8:51:07 PM
To: Garner, David <David.Garner@aff.gov.au>
Cc: Tinning, Chris <Chris.Tinning@agriculture.gov.au>
Subject: Re: Briefing with Minister Watt[SEC=OFFICIAL:Sensitive]

OFFICIAL: Sensitive

No worries. I have the invitation thanks. Who else will join the teams meeting? ^{s. 22(1)(a)(ii)}

From: "Garner, David" <David.Garner@aff.gov.au>
Date: Wednesday, 4 January 2023 at 3:41:07 pm
To: "**s. 22(1)(a)(ii)**" @dfat.gov.au
Cc: "Tinning, Chris" <Chris.Tinning@agriculture.gov.au>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] RE: Briefing with Minister Watt [SEC=OFFICIAL:Sensitive]

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Hi ^{s. 22(1)(a)(ii)}
The Minister is still keen to chat to you before he departs which looks like it will be on the 16th.
His Office has sent you an invite for Teams call at 4.30 pm on the 9th – apologies for cutting into your leave.
Best Wishes
David

From: **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)** @dfat.gov.au
Sent: Wednesday, 4 January 2023 8:20 AM
To: Garner, David <David.Garner@aff.gov.au>
Subject: Re: Briefing with Minister Watt[SEC=OFFICIAL:Sensitive]

OFFICIAL: Sensitive

Hi David
I'm on leave back 16 Jan. But I can do a Teams call at either 4 or 430 on 9 Jan, if that is the only option!

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

From: "Garner, David" <David.Garner@aff.gov.au>
Date: Tuesday, 3 January 2023 at 4:31:35 pm
To: "s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [@dfat.gov.au](mailto:dfat.gov.au)>
Cc: "s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [@aff.gov.au](mailto:aff.gov.au)", "Tinning, Chris" <Chris.Tinning@agriculture.gov.au>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Briefing with Minister Watt [SEC=OFFICIAL:Sensitive]

CAUTION: This email originated from outside the organisation. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognise the sender.

Hi ^{s. 22(1)(a)(ii)}

Happy New Year and I hope you enjoyed some down time.

We are still working through arrangements for Minister Watt's visit to the EU in the middle of this month and thank you for contributions from your team for the briefing.

Minister Watt has indicated he would like a half hour meeting with you to talk through issues with respect to the A-EU FTA.

His office has given us a window of 4-5 pm next Monday 9 January.

Would you be available for a Teams call at either 4 or 4.30 pm on the 9th?

If either of these times don't work for you the Minister's Office will give us some other options.

The Minister is scheduled to depart on 17 January.

Best Wishes

David Garner, GAICD

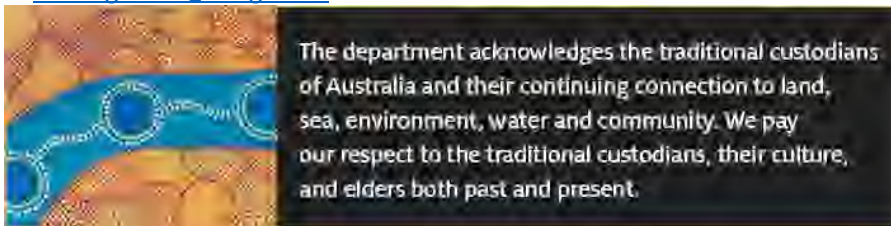
Assistant Secretary

Trade, Market Access & International Division

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

Mobile: s. 47F(1)

E: david.garner@aff.gov.au



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s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

From: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Sent: Tuesday, 17 January 2023 11:47 AM
To: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Cc: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) s. 22(1)(a)(ii) s. 22(1)(a)(ii) s. 22(1)(a)(ii) s. 22(1)(a)(ii) s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Subject: Minister's briefing pack - London (17-18 Jan 2023) [SEC=OFFICIAL]
Attachments: Minister Watt Briefing Pack London Visit (17-18 Jan 2023).pdf

Hi s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Attached is the Minister's final briefing pack for London (17-18 Jan 2023). This incorporates updates that have been made to the briefing pack since it was provided to the MO in hard copy on Wednesday afternoon last week. Our London post will provide hard copies of the updated briefing to the Minister when he arrives in London.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii) will follow up with the briefing pack for GFFA.

Please let me know if you need anything further.

Kind regards

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Policy Officer | Americas and Europe Agricultural Markets | s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
International Organisations and Negotiations | Trade, Market Access and International Division
E: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)@aff.gov.au
70 Northbourne Ave, Canberra, ACT 2600

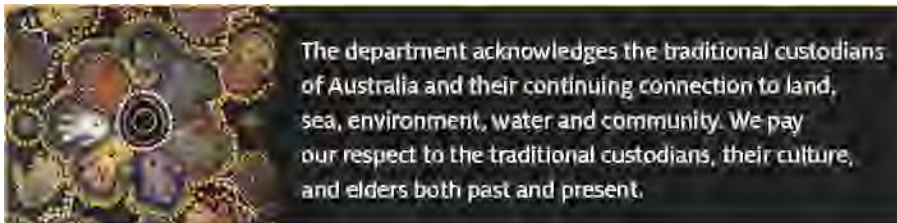


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0.0 VISIT PROGRAM OVERVIEW – LONDON

Your visit to London takes place following Minister Farrell’s visit in December, as Australia’s relationship with the UK is evolving to meet new geo-economic and strategic challenges, particularly in the Indo-Pacific where the UK’s growing attention aligns with Australia’s interests.

You will advocate for entry into force of the A-UKFTA in quarter one of 2023, as an opportunity to expand what is already one of our most significant economic relationships and to diversify Australia’s agricultural exports. Entry into force in the first quarter was agreed by Prime Minister’s Albanese and Sunak at the G20 meeting in November 2022.

The A-UK FTA is expected to present several significant opportunities to grow and diversify Australian agri-food exports across key sectors such as wine, red meat, seafood and sugar. The mobility outcomes and skills exchange pilot present tangible benefits to Australia and the UK.

S. 33(a)(ii)

Key points

- The key focus of your time in London will be advocating for the finalisation of the UK's ratification processes for the A-UKFTA, so it can enter into force in quarter one of 2023 as committed to by respective Prime Ministers at G20.

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- Your visit will reinforce the ratification advocacy messages given by Minister Farrell during his visit in December 2022, and will be strengthened by having Fiona Simson, President of the National Farmers Federation, join you for a range of meetings to outline Australian agriculture's sustainability credentials from an industry perspective.
- You will meet with the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs - Thérèse Coffey, UK Shadow Ministers for Agriculture and Trade, members of the House of Lords and Chairs of relevant Agriculture and FTA scrutiny Committees.

Talking points

- I am pleased with the momentum towards ratification of the A-UKFTA and look forward to its entry into force. It is a historic moment in our relationship with the UK.
 - The FTA is a gold standard trade agreement and the most ambitious bilateral trade deal that Australia has ever concluded, other than with New Zealand.
 - It is only from entry into force that we can realise the mutual benefits of the FTA.
- Australia completed all requirements necessary to enable entry into force of A-UK FTA in November 2022, following expedition of our domestic requirements.
- Australia and the UK are like-minded producers of high-quality, globally traded agricultural goods, and the FTA will provide new opportunities to grow the agri-food relationship between our two countries.
- While our production systems and climate are different, we have similar high standards of food safety, traceability, animal welfare and environmental management. Our agricultural sectors continue to face similar challenges such as workforce shortages.
- We have a shared commitment to sustainable agriculture. Australia farmers have a long history of improving their practices to adapt to one of the world's most variable climates.
 - We have best practice to share and want to learn from the UK. I note one benefit of the FTA already is closer officials level dialogue and collaboration.

If raised: Animal Welfare and the FTA

- Australian farmers are globally known for their high environmental protection, animal welfare and food standards.

- This was the first time Australia has included a chapter on animal welfare in an FTA. This reflects the importance both Australia and the UK place on animal welfare.
- I am pleased to see Australia and the UK have agreed provisions on cooperation that recognise the high priority both place on animal welfare, including through establishing a Joint Working Group on Animal Welfare. Australia looks forward to the first meeting of the Working Group.

Background

- In the 2021-22 financial year, Australian exports to the United Kingdom were valued at AUD \$869.76 million and Australian imports from the United Kingdom were valued at AUD \$1.01 billion.
 - The top 3 export commodities by value to the United Kingdom in the 2021-22 financial year were wine (AUD \$451.27m), canola seeds (AUD \$150.10m) and lamb (AUD \$88.92m).
 - The top 3 import commodities by value from the United Kingdom to Australia in the 2021-22 financial year were spirits & liqueurs (AUD \$308.30m), printed articles (AUD \$216.97m) and bread and pastries (AUD \$94.37m).
- A-UK FTA was signed on 17 December 2021. It was the first from scratch FTA the UK has negotiated. Prime Minister Sunak and International Trade Secretary Badenoch are supportive of the agreement and have confirmed with Prime Minister Albanese and Minister Farrell a first quarter 2023 timeframe for entry into force of the agreement.
 - Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Secretary Coffey is also strongly supportive of the agreement.
- The Trade (Australia and New Zealand) Bill passed the House of Commons on 12 December 2022 and was introduced immediately in the House of Lords on 13 December 2022. The second reading in the House of Lords took place on 9 January 2023. The Bill now progresses to the committee stage on 23 January 2023.

OFFICIAL

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

VISIT PROGRAM

SENATOR THE HON MURRAY WATT

MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

LONDON AND BERLIN,

16-21 JANUARY 2023



OFFICIAL

Proposed Itinerary

Monday 16 January

<u>Local Time</u>		<u>AEST Time</u>
DAY NOTES:		
14:15	DEPART BRISBANE QF0974, Brisbane Domestic Terminal	
17:40	TRANSIT IN PERTH	
19:20	DEPART PERTH QF009, Perth International Terminal 4	

Tuesday 17 January

Note Dress Code for all London Events is Business attire except Tate & Lyle Sugar Thames Refinery, which is smart casual

<u>Local Time</u>		<u>AEST Time</u>
05:05	ARRIVE LONDON HEATHROW INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT QF9, London Heathrow Terminal 3 <i>Met by:</i> s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <i>ounsellor (Agriculture)</i> <i>irst Secretary (Agriculture)</i> <i>Visits Officer</i>	16:05
06:00	Travel to Hotel Location: ME London Hotel, 336-337 Strand, London WC2R 1HA	17:00
07:30	Check in and refresh Location: ME London Hotel, 336-337 Strand, London WC2R 1HA	18:30
08:50	Walk to Australian High Commission Location: Australia House, Strand, London WC2B 4LA	19:50
09:00	Briefing & Visit Overview with Acting High Commissioner Location: Australia House, Strand, London WC2B 4LA Attendees: Ministerial Party, NFF President, Post	20:00

	Media: N/A	
09:45	Travel to Tate & Lyle Sugar Thames Refinery Location: Factory Rd, London E16 2EW Attendees: Ministerial Party, Acting High Commissioner, NFF President, Post	20:45
10:30	Tate & Lyle Sugar Thames Refinery Visit Location: Factory Rd, London E16 2EW Attendees: Ministerial Party, Acting High Commissioner, NFF President, Post Media: Sugar related FTA advocacy video + social media	21:30
12:00	Travel to lunch at The Old Bank of England Pub Location: 194 Fleet St, London EC4A 2LT	23:00
12:30	Lunch at The Old Bank of England Pub Location: 194 Fleet St, London EC4A 2LT Attendees: Ministerial Party, Acting High Commissioner, NFF President, Post Media: N/A	23:30
13:30	Travel to Hotel (walk) Location: ME London Hotel, 336-337 Strand, London WC2R 1HA	
13:45	Opportunity to refresh Location: ME London Hotel, 336-337 Strand, London WC2R 1HA	
14:15	Travel to Australia House Location: Australia House, Strand, London WC2B 4LA	01:00
14:30	Roundtable with Australian Agriculture Sector Representatives (red meat, sugar, seafood and wine) Location: Australia House, Strand, London WC2B 4LA Attendees: Ministerial Party, Deputy High Commissioner, NFF President, Post Media: Social media	01:30
16:00	Travel to Hotel (walk) Location: ME London Hotel, 336-337 Strand, London WC2R 1HA	03:00
16:10	Opportunity to refresh Location: ME London Hotel, 336-337 Strand, London WC2R 1HA	03:10

17:40	Travel to Palace of Westminster Location: Palace of Westminster, London SW1A 0AA	04:40
18:00	Meeting with UK Labour Party Chairperson Location: Palace of Westminster, London SW1A 0AA Attendees: Ministerial Party Gift: Australian wine Media: No – private engagement	05:00
18:45	Travel to Hotel Location: ME London Hotel, 336-337 Strand, London WC2R 1HA	05:45
19:00	Dinner (private arrangements)	06:00
	END OF OFFICIAL ENGAGEMENTS	

Wednesday 18 January

Note Dress Code for all London Events is Business attire except Smithfield Market, which is smart casual

<u>Local Time</u>		<u>AEST Time</u>
DAY NOTES:		
04:45	Travel to Smithfield Market Location: Grand Ave, London EC1A 9PS	15:45
05:00	Smithfield Market Tour + Industry Breakfast (MLA, JBS, IMTA etc.) Location: Grand Ave, London EC1A 9PS Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Acting High Commissioner, NFF President, Post Media: Red meat related FTA advocacy video + social media	16:00
07:30	Travel to Hotel Location: ME London Hotel, 336-337 Strand, London WC2R 1HA	18:30
07:45	Opportunity to refresh Location: ME London Hotel, 336-337 Strand, London WC2R 1HA	18:45

09:10	Travel to Old Admiralty Building Location: Old Admiralty Building, London SW1A 2AY	20:10
09:30	Meeting with Minister of State for Trade, The Rt Hon Greg Hands MP Location: Old Admiralty Building, London SW1A 2AY Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Acting High Commissioner, Post Gift: Australian wine Media: Social media	20:30
TBC	Meeting with Shadow Secretary of State for Agriculture and Shadow Secretary of State for International Trade Location: TBC Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Post Gift: Australian wine Media: TBC	TBC
TBC	Private Tour of Palace of Westminster Location: Palace of Westminster, London SW1A 0AA Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Post Media: TBC	TBC
TBC	Travel to Hotel Location: ME London Hotel, 336-337 Strand, London WC2R 1HA	TBC
TBC	Check out of Hotel/Lunch Location: ME London Hotel, 336-337 Strand, London WC2R 1HA	TBC
13:25	Travel to Millbank House Location: Millbank House, 3 Millbank, House of Lords, London SW1P 3JU	23:25
14:00	Roundtable with House of Lords and Chairs of EFRA Committee, International Agreements Committee, and International Trade Committee on Australia-UK Free Trade Agreement Location: Millbank House, 3 Millbank, House of Lords, London SW1P 3JU Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Acting High Commissioner, NFF President, Post Media: TBC	00:00

15:30	Travel to Palace of Westminster (walk) Location: Palace of Westminster, London SW1A 0AA	01:30
15:45	Meeting with Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Location: House of Commons, Palace of Westminster, London SW1A 0AA Attendees: Minister, Secretary, Acting High Commissioner, Post Gift: Australian wine Media: TBC	02:00
16:45	Travel to London City Airport	02:45
18:30	DEPART LONDON BA8495, London City Airport	04:30
21:10	ARRIVE BERLIN BA8495, Berlin Terminal 1 Met By: Ambassador, Minister-Counsellor, Counsellor Contact: Jo Grainger, s. 47F(1)	08:10
21:45	Travel to Hotel	
22:30	Arrive Grand Hyatt Berlin Location: Marlene-Dietrich-Platz 2, 10785 Berlin Contact: s. 47F(1)	
	End of Wednesday Program	

Thursday 19 January

Note Dress Code for all Berlin Events is Business Attire

<u>Local Time</u>		<u>AEST Time</u>
DAY NOTES:		
06:30-07:00	Breakfast (own arrangements, Hotel Breakfast Room)	
07:00-07:45	Delegation Pre-Briefing – Agenda for the Day Location: Hyatt Hotel, Boardroom Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Minister-Counsellor, Counsellor Contact: Jo Grainger, s. 47F(1)	

08:00	Travel to UAE Ambassador's Residence	
08:45 – 09:15	<p>Bilateral Meeting with United Arab Emirates Minister of State for Food and Water Security, Climate Change and Environment, HE Mariam Bint Mohammed Saeed Hareb Almheiri</p> <p>Location: Residence of the UAE Ambassador, Winklerstrasse 20 Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Minister-Counsellor (note taker) Contact: s. 47F(1) Gift: You will exchange gifts (Australian book, eucalyptus leaf pin) Media: Photograph will be taken, opportunity to tweet afterward</p>	
09:15-09:45	Travel to Representation of the EC to Germany	
10:00-10:30	<p>Bilateral Meeting with EU Commissioner for Agriculture, Janusz Wojciechowski</p> <p>Location: Representation of EC to Germany, Unter den Linden 78 Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Ambassador, Minister-Counsellor (note taker) Gift: You will give to the Commissioner (White wine) Contact: s. 47F(1) Media: Photograph will be taken, opportunity to tweet afterward</p>	
10:30-11:45	<p>Walking Tour of Berlin</p> <p>Location: Start at EC Building (next to Brandenburg Gate) Attendees: Ministerial Party, Ambassador, Ambassador's EA, Minister-Counsellor Contact: Jo Grainger, s. 47F(1)</p>	
11:45 – 12:45	<p>Lunch and Pre-briefing with Australian Ambassador to Germany</p> <p>Location: Ambassador's Residence, Monbijoustrasse 3 Attendees: Ministerial Party, Ambassador, Secretary, NFF President, Minister-Counsellor, Second Secretary Contact: s. 47F(1)</p>	
12:45	Travel to Paul-Löbe-Haus (Minister and Ambassador in Ambassador's car, delegation in van)	
13:20-14:00	<p>Meeting with Deputy Chair, SPD Bundestag Parliamentary Party, Dr Matthias Miersch MdB</p> <p>Location: Paul-Löbe-Haus, Western entrance, Konrad-Adenauer-Strasse 1 Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Ambassador, Minister-Counsellor, Berlin Research Officer Contact: s. 47F(1)</p>	
14:00	Travel to Hotel	

14:30-15:30	<p>Pre-briefing with Delegation on GFFA Panels</p> <p>Location: Hyatt Hotel, Boardroom Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Minister-Counsellor Contact: Jo Grainger, s. 47F(1)</p>	
15:30-16:00	<p>Meeting with Syngenta, President Crop Protection, Jeff Rowe, Head of Business Sustainability, Petra Laux, and Christopher Sieler, Head of Government and Public Affairs</p> <p>Location: Hyatt Hotel, Boardroom Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Minister-Counsellor, Agriculture Adviser (note taker) Contact: s. 47F(1)</p>	
16:00	<p>Introductory Meeting with Panel Moderator (s. 47F(1))</p> <p>Location: Hyatt Hotel, Boardroom Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Minister-Counsellor, Agriculture Adviser Contact: s. 47F(1) s. 47F(1)</p>	
16:15	<p>Canberra Business and Opportunity Freshen up</p>	
17:15	<p>Travel to City Cube Berlin (Minister to travel with Ambassador in Ambassador's car, delegation in van)</p>	
18:00-19:30	<p>Opening of International Green Week</p> <p>Location: City Cube, Hall B, VIP South Entrance, Jaffestrasse Attendees: Minister, Secretary, Ambassador, Minister-Counsellor, Adviser Contact: s. 47F(1)</p>	
20:00	<p>BMEL Reception for Foreign Guests of Honour</p> <p>Location: City Cube, Hall 23a (shuttle transfer from event prior) Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Ambassador, NFF President, Minister-Counsellor, Counsellor Note: Buffet dinner included. Contact: Protocol, +s. 47F(1)</p>	
21:30	<p>Travel to Hotel</p>	
22:00	<p>Own arrangements (Opportunity to call family)</p>	
	<p>End of Thursday Program</p>	

Friday 20 January

From 06:30	Breakfast (Own arrangements, opportunity to call family)	
07:45	Assemble in Lobby - Delegation and Panellists Location: Hotel Lobby Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, NFF President, Minister-Counsellor, Counsellor, Agriculture Adviser, 2 Panellists, Moderator Contact: Jo Grainger, s. 47F(1)	
08:00	Travel to Venue	
09:00	Pre-briefing with Panellists Location: Room M1, City Cube Attendees: Panellists, Ministerial Party, Secretary, NFF President, Minister-Counsellor, Counsellor, Agriculture Adviser Contact: GFFA Organisers, s. 47F(1)	
09:30-11:00	GFFA PANEL EVENT: Managing drought, fire, and flood risk to create climate resilient food systems Hosted by Minister Watt Location: Room M1, City Cube Attendees: Panellists, Ministerial Party, Secretary, Ambassador, NFF President, Minister-Counsellor, Counsellor (note taker), Agriculture Adviser, Berlin Research Officer Contact: GFFA Organisers, s. 47F(1) Gift: You will give to the three panellists and moderator (Wine) Media: Photo and Opportunity to tweet	
11:00	Walk to Swedish Pavilion, International Green Week	
11:15-11:45	Bilateral Meeting with Swedish State Secretary, Ministry of Rural Affairs and Infrastructure, Dan Ericsson Location: Swedish Pavilion, Hall 8.2, Booth 130, Green Week Attendees: Ministerial Party, Minister-Counsellor (note taker) Contact: s. 47F(1) Media: Photo and opportunity to tweet	
11:45-13:00	Informal lunch and walk through Green Week	
13:00	Walk to Panel Event	
13:15	Pre-briefing for Panellists Location: Room 1A, Level 1, City Cube Berlin Contact: s. 47F(1)	
13:30-15:00	GFFA PANEL EVENT: Agriculture in the "New Normal": Future-proofing food systems for a changing world	

	<p>Hosted by EU Commissioner for Agriculture Wojciechowski</p> <p>Location: Room 1A, Level 1, City Cube Berlin</p> <p>Attendees: Panellists, Ministerial Party, Secretary, Ambassador, NFF President, Minister-Counsellor, Counsellor, Agriculture Adviser (note taker), Berlin Research Officer</p> <p>Contact: s. 47F(1)</p> <p>Media: Opportunity to tweet</p>	
15:15-15:45	<p>Meeting with OECD Director, Trade and Agriculture, s. 47F(1)</p> <p>Location: Meet outside Room 1A, Level 1, City Cube Berlin</p> <p>Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, NFF President, Minister-Counsellor (note taker)</p> <p>Contact: s. 47F(1)</p>	
15:45	Walk to and prepare for bilateral	
16:15-16:45	<p>Meeting with Ulrike Muller, Member of the European Parliament, Chair of the Delegation for Relations with Australia and New Zealand</p> <p>Location: Bayern Hall, Green Week</p> <p>Attendees: Ministerial Party, Ambassador, NFF President, Minister-Counsellor, Agriculture Adviser(note taker), Berlin Research Officer</p> <p>Contact: s. 47F(1)</p> <p>Gift: You will provide (Australian book, eucalyptus leaf pin)</p> <p>Media: Photo and Opportunity to tweet</p>	
16:45	Walk to the National Stand of Lithuania	
17:00	<p>Introduction to Lithuanian Minister of Agriculture and Reception at Lithuanian National Stand of Green Week</p> <p>Location: Lithuanian Pavilion, Hall 8.2, Booth 102, Green Week</p> <p>Attendees: Minister +1 (noting Ministerial Party, Ambassador, Minister-Counsellor will walk to Lithuanian Pavilion)</p> <p>Contact: s. 47F(1)</p>	
17:30	Walk to Exit	
17:45	Travel to Hotel (Minister and Ambassador in Ambassador's car, delegation in van)	
18:15	Opportunity to Freshen Up	
19:15	Travel to Dinner	

19:30	Dinner – Zur letzte Instanz Restaurant Location: Waisenstrasse 14-16, 10178 Berlin, +49 30 242 55 28 Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Ambassador, NFF President, Minister-Counsellor, Counsellor, Agriculture Adviser, Berlin Research Officer Contact: Booking for 10 under name of s. 47F(1)	
	End of Friday Program	

Saturday 21 January

Please note requirement to complete a COVID self-test and bring proof of negative test to venue, and wear a FFP2 mask (test and masks provided by organisers)

<u>Local Time</u>		<u>AEST Time</u>
DAY NOTES:		
07:00-08:00	Breakfast and Delegation Pre-Brief Location: Hyatt Hotel, Breakfast Room Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Minister-Counsellor, Counsellor Contact: Jo Grainger, s. 47F(1)	
08:15	Travel to Venue (organised by Germany – Limousine for Minister, Small Shuttle Buses for Secretary, Minister-Counsellor, Adviser)	
08:30 – 09:00	Registration and group photo	
09:00-13:30	GFFA AGRICULTURE MINISTERS’ CONFERENCE Location: Federal Foreign Office, Werdescher Markt 5 Attendees: Minister, Secretary, Adviser, Minister-Counsellor Note: Australia in Breakout Session 1 – How can we create crisis-proof food systems? National Statement – Minister will need to press intervention button to be on the list to speak	
13:30-15:30	Lunchtime reception and GFFA Bilateral engagements	
13:30	Pull Aside with Brazilian Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply, Carlos Favaro Location: Luncheon venue Attendees: Minister, Secretary, Adviser, Minister-Counsellor (note taker) Contact: s. 47F(1) Media: Photo and opportunity to tweet afterward	

14:00-14:30	<p>Bilateral Meeting with Canadian Minister of Agriculture and Agri-food, Marie-Claude Bibeau</p> <p>Location: Luncheon venue</p> <p>Attendees: Minister, Secretary, Adviser, Minister-Counsellor (note taker)</p> <p>Contact: s. 47F(1)</p> <p>Media: Photo and opportunity to tweet afterward</p>	
14:30	Travel to Hotel (organised by Germany – Limousine for Minister, Small Shuttle Buses for Secretary, Minister-Counsellor, Adviser)	
15:00	Opportunity to Refresh, Check out of Hotel	
15:45-16:15	<p>Bilateral Meeting with New Zealand Minister of Agriculture, Damien O’Conner</p> <p>Location: Hyatt Hotel, Ulrike Lauber Room</p> <p>Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Minister-Counsellor (note taker)</p> <p>Contact: s. 47F(1)</p> <p>Media: Photo and opportunity to tweet afterward</p>	
16:15	Prepare for Next Meeting	
16:30 – 17:00	<p>Meeting with Norbert Lins, Member of the European Parliament, Chair of the European Parliament Agriculture and Rural Affairs Committee</p> <p>Location: Hyatt Hotel, Ulrike Lauber Room</p> <p>Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Ambassador, NFF President, Minister-Counsellor (note taker)</p> <p>Contact: s. 47F(1)</p> <p>Gift: You will provide (Wine)</p> <p>Media: Photo and opportunity to tweet afterward</p>	
17:00	Travel to Airport	
19:45	DEPART Berlin - BA0987	

Monday 23 January

<u>Local Time</u>	<u>AEST Time</u>
DAY NOTES:	
6:55	ARRIVE Sydney
8:50	DEPART Sydney - VA634
9:50	ARRIVE Canberra

Acronyms

AAWS	Australian Animal Welfare Strategy
A-UK FTA	Australia-United Kingdom Free Trade Agreement
APVMA	Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority
CPTPP	Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership
DEFRA	Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (UK)
EFRA Committee	Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Committee (UK)
eCert	Electronic certification
EIF	Entry into force
EUCAS	Australia's European Union Cattle Assurance Scheme
FSA	Food Standards Agency of England, Wales and Northern Ireland
HGP	Hormonal growth promotant
IGAW	Inspector-General of Animal Welfare
IGLAE	Inspector-General of Live Animal Exports
IMTA	International Meat Trade Association
IPCC	International Plant Protection Convention
JBS	JBS Foods Australia
JSCOT	Joint Standing Committee on Treaties
MEP	Member of the European Parliament
MLA	Meat and Livestock Australia
NCMMP	Australia's National Carcase Microbiological Monitoring Program
NFF	National Farmers' Federation
PHI	Product Hygiene Indicator
PMID	Post-mortem inspection and disposition

REUL Bill	Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Bill
SPS Committee	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Committee
TRQ	Tariff-rate quota
UN/CEFACT	United Nations Centre of Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business
WFP	World Food Programme
WHM Program	Working Holiday Maker Program
WTO	World Trade Organization

Glossary of terms

Term	Explanation
Agriculture Productivity	Productivity measures the quantity of output produced with a given quantity of inputs. Long term productivity growth reflects improvements in farmers' production efficiency and technological progress. Improving productivity on farms contributes to profitability and competitiveness because it allows farmers to produce more output using fewer inputs.
Agriculture subsidies and support	Support can be categorised as i) domestic (mainly subsidies or administered price supports) or ii) trade barriers (such as tariffs and quotas). Many countries around the world provide support to agriculture, and the value of distortions in agriculture has been rising. Domestic support is generally relatively higher in high income regions and trade barriers are more common in middle and low income regions.
Export restriction	Export restrictions include two categories: quantitative restrictions and taxes. Export taxes require an exporter to pay a tax to the government in order to export, which reduces the profit from exporting and reduces the incentive to export, in favour of supplying the domestic market. Quantitative restrictions include export bans and quotas. These are the most pernicious variety of restriction, as they can cut off supplies to the world market entirely. Export licensing is also a quantitative restriction when a government requires a licence for exporting and then restricts the allocation of licences.
Food security	Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.
IFAD	<p>The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), a specialized agency of the United Nations, was established as an international financial institution in 1977 as one of the major outcomes of the 1974 World Food Conference.</p> <p>IFAD is one of the three <i>Rome Based Agencies</i>, the other two being the UN FAO and the WFP.</p>
OECD	<p>The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) produces independent analysis and statistics to promote policies to improve economic and social wellbeing across the globe.</p> <p>An active member since 1971, Australia works with the OECD and OECD members to find solutions to common problems through independent analysis and information sharing.</p> <p>The OECD Secretary General is Mr Mathias Cormann, former Australian Finance Minister. Mr Cormann commenced in the role on 1 June 2021.</p>
Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures (SPS)	Sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures are quarantine and biosecurity measures which are applied to protect human, animal or plant life or health from risks arising from the introduction, establishment and spread of pests and

	diseases and from risks arising from additives, toxins and contaminants in food and feed.
Technical market access vs FTA market access	<p><u>Technical market access</u> is the negotiation of import conditions for a particular commodity. As an example, France does not have technical market access for pig meat exports to Australia.</p> <p>The Australian Government conducts a science-based risk assessment of such requests, and develops recommendations on import conditions which would meet Australia's Appropriate Level of Protection (ALOP).</p>
<h1 style="color: red;">s. 33(a)(ii)</h1>	
	Australia does not negotiate technical market access in trade negotiations like an FTA.
UN FAO	The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations was founded in 1945 with a mandate to address food security and hunger. FAO acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy.
WFP	The World Food Program is the United Nations frontline agency in the fight against global hunger. WFP operations aim to save lives in refugee crises and other emergencies, improve nutrition and quality of life of world's most vulnerable people at critical times in their lives, enable development by helping people build assets that benefit them directly and promoting the self-reliance of poor people and communities.
WTO SPS Agreement	<p>The Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement provides a framework of rules to guide WTO Members in the development, adoption and enforcement of sanitary (human or animal life or health) and phytosanitary (plant life or health) measures which may affect trade.</p> <p>All WTO Members are required to uphold the principles and obligations of the SPS agreement.</p>

1.0 TATE & LYLE SUGARS THAMES REFINERY TOUR

Time and Place Tuesday January 17th, 10:30am – 12:00pm Factory Rd, London E16 2EW	Key attendees Gerald Mason, Senior Vice President, Corporate Affairs, Tate & Lyle Zara Harington, Head of Government Affairs, Tate & Lyle
Minister's role, objectives, context and sensitivities The key objectives are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Visit a location which historically received significant volumes of Australian sugar until the UK's entry to the EU.• Note the FTA will allow significant new sugar access for Australian exporters to the UK.• Talk to importers about their interest in Australian sugar.• Better understand Australian sugar industry ambitions in the market.• The refinery visit also provides media opportunities.	

s. 33(a)(ii)

Handling notes:

You will tour the refinery meeting key importing stakeholders and understanding the demand for Australian sugar and opportunities that the FTA will provide.

Handling

- Note the importance of early entry into force (EIF) of the Australia-United Kingdom Free Trade Agreement (A-UK FTA).
 - The government has been pushing for EIF since the conclusion of negotiations in 2021.
 - Australia completed its domestic ratification process in November 2022 and is ready to exchange letters and enter the agreement into force when the UK has completed their process.

s. 33(a)(ii)

s. 33(a)(ii)

- Thank Tate & Lyle for their ongoing advocacy efforts in support of the A-UK FTA – note particularly their appearances before parliamentary committees.
- Note the work undertaken between Australian exporters and Tate & Lyle Sugars to explore the commercial opportunities the FTA will bring.
 - Interested in understanding the viability of commencing trade in year one of entry into force and if there will be year on year growth in exports.
- Understand the Tate & Lyle refinery is the largest user of natural gas in London.
 - Interested to understand how you are managing energy supply and price in the current climate and whether alternative sources are an option.

Background

- Tate & Lyle Sugars is a historic and cherished brand in the sugar market in Europe, specialising in cane sugar. Its Thames Refinery in London is the largest in Europe and has been refining cane sugar since 1878 on the banks of the River Thames. Products are marketed under the brands Tate & Lyle Sugars and Lyle's Golden Syrup.
- The Australian sugar industry produces raw and refined sugar from sugarcane. Around 95 per cent of sugar produced in Australia is grown in Queensland and about five per cent in northern New South Wales.
- More than 80% of all sugar produced in Australia is exported as bulk raw sugar, making Australia the second largest raw sugar exporter in the world. In recent years, Asia has become a major focus.
- Prior to the UK joining the then Common Market in 1973, Tate & Lyle Sugars was a major buyer of Australian raw sugar.
 - Once the FTA enters into force, the initial TRQ of 80,000 tonnes, increasing by 20,000 tonnes annually for eight years until open access is achieved, will enable a meaningful trading partnership to recommence.

**2.0 INDUSTRY ROUNDTABLE WITH AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURE SECTOR REPRESENTATIVES
(RED MEAT, SUGAR, SEAFOOD AND WINE)**

<p>Time and Place</p> <p>Tuesday January 17th, 14:30am – 16:00pm</p> <p>Downer Room Australia House</p>	<p>Key attendees</p> <p>s. 47F(1) – Meat and Livestock Australia</p> <p>s. 47F(1) – Meat and Livestock Australia</p> <p>s. 47F(1) – Luiton/ Thomas Foods (red meat exporter)</p> <p>s. 47F(1) – Jack’s Creek (red meat exporter)</p> <p>s. 47F(1) – Accolade Wines</p> <p>s. 47F(1) – Accolade Wines</p> <p>Placeholder - Wine industry</p> <p>s. 47F(1) – Tate and Lyle Sugar</p> <p>s. 47F(1) – Tate and Lyle Sugar</p> <p>Placeholder - Seafood industry</p>
<p>Minister’s role, objectives, context and sensitivities</p> <p>The key objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gain a better understanding of issues that are front of mind for Australian exporters – both positive and negative business issues. • Take some examples away that could be raised in bilateral meetings with UK government the following day. 	
<p>Handling notes:</p> <p>You are primarily in listening mode to hear how different industries view the UK market, with a focus on the FTA entering into force.</p>	

Talking Points

- Thank you for coming to Australia House today.
- This afternoon is a unique opportunity for me while in London to hear directly from you, our exporters and customers, on how business is going in the UK.
- I am here to encourage the UK Government to facilitate the FTA’s entry into force as soon as possible.
- I am keen to hear of the challenges you may be having in market and in what way the Government could provide further assistance or focus on these issues.
- I will be having a range of bilateral meetings tomorrow including with Secretary Coffey and the House of Lords Committee considering the FTA.
- ***Do a tour of the table getting people to introduce themselves.***

A-UK FTA

- I know that for sectors like beef and sugar, the FTA will open up what were heavily restricted market access conditions that persisted in the UK after its exit from the EU.
 - Could you set out how the FTA will have a positive impact on your business.
 - Have you found importers in the UK in particular interested in growing their relationship with Australia as a supplier.
 - Has the fact that the FTA is still to enter into force been a commercial problem due to business uncertainty.

Supply chain pressure and Input costs

- I note the UK has not been spared from the inflation issues impacting on much of the world.
- Has this impacted on your business – such as power costs, labour availability, supply chain restrictions and cost.
 - If so have you been able to manage around it?

Labour

- Labour availability in agriculture is not a problem unique to Australia, but one I am placing as a priority to manage.
 - Have you found access to labour not only back in Australia but also here in market has been a limitation on your growth opportunities?

Government role

- I am interested in whether we as a Government can do more to support you in market.
- We are obviously doing all we can to have the FTA enter into force as soon as possible.
- We are also working hard to encourage the UK to modernise and simplify their trade rules now that they have left the EU
- What else could we be doing?

3.0 MEETING WITH ANNELIESE DODDS

Chair of the Labour Party and Shadow Secretary of State for Women and Equalities

United Kingdom



Role: Responsible for party administration and
Overseeing general election campaigns

Year of Birth: 1978

Education: BA Philosophy, Politics and Economics (Oxford)

Twitter/website: @AnnelieseDodds
<https://www.anneliesedodds.org.uk/>

Career:

2021-	Chair of the Labour Party Shadow Secretary of State for Women and Equalities
2020-21	Shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer
2017-2020	Shadow Financial Secretary to the Treasury
2017	Elected to Parliament – Member for Oxford East
2014-17	Member of the European Parliament

Comment:

Anneliese is the Labour and Co-operative Member of Parliament for Oxford East and Chair of the Labour Party and the Labour Party’s policy review. Prior to that, she served as the first woman Shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer. In that role, Anneliese served on the Economic and Monetary Affairs Committee, focusing especially on tax avoidance by big companies. She was also responsible for tightening rules on financial services, to help prevent any repeat of the global financial crisis. Anneliese was also a member of the European Parliament (MEP) from 2014-17. Before becoming a MEP, Anneliese worked for many years as an academic. She also chaired a local debt and welfare advice centre.

Anneliese was first elected in June 2017, and was made Shadow Financial Secretary to the Treasury in July 2017. While in this role Anneliese developed Labour’s ‘Fair Tax Programme’, the Party’s tax avoidance proposals put forward at the 2019 general election.

Personal:

Ms Dodds lives in Rose Hill, Oxford and is the partner of Labour Party councillor Ed Turner, the deputy leader of Oxford City Council, and has a son and daughter.

London Bilateral Program
Senator the Hon MURRAY WATT
January 2023

4.0 VISIT TO SMITHFIELD MEAT MARKET

Time and Place	Key attendees
<p>Wednesday January 18th, 5:00am – 7:30am</p> <p>Grand Avenue, London</p> <p>(meet under the clock)</p> <p>Breakfast following to continue conversation at a local café. Coffee and basic café food.</p>	<p>s. 47F(1) Market Access Manager – Europe, Meat & Livestock Australia</p> <p>s. 47F(1) Business Manager - UK, Meat & Livestock Australia</p> <p>s. 47F(1) Wholesale Meat Co (^{s. 47F(1)}) will host the tour of Smithfield Market)</p> <p>s. 47F(1) Chair, International Meat Trade Association</p> <p>s. 47F(1) CEO, International Meat Trade Association</p> <p>Joining for breakfast:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • s. 47F(1) Group (the only Smithfield trader actively importing and selling Australian beef on Smithfield Market) • s. 47F(1) WW Giles

Minister’s role, objectives, context and sensitivities

The key objectives are:

- Visit a location with historical and modern-day significance for the UK red meat trade and the Australia-UK trading relationship.
- Note that the A-UK FTA will allow significant new red meat access for Australian exporters to the UK.
- Talk to importers and traders about their interest in Australian red meat.
- Better understand Australian red meat industry ambitions in the market.
- The market also provides media opportunities.

Smithfield is a London institution in the wholesale meat trade with key sellers and buyers present in the market Monday to Friday from midnight to 7am.

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Handling notes

You will tour the market meeting traders and understanding the demand for Australian red meat and opportunities that the FTA will provide.

Talking points:

- Are you looking forward to having greater access to Australian beef and sheep meat in future?
- What are the qualities of Australian red meat that you and your customers value?
- What are the origins of product on the market currently?
- Do you foresee any challenges for Australian product in the UK market?
- Where do you see opportunities for Australian red meat in the UK market?

Background

Existing and new quota access for red meat into the UK

Commodity	Current Treatment	Current Trade (A\$, 2021/22 financial year)	Treatment on Entry into Force (EIF) of the FTA
Beef	Current WTO Quota 4,669t (in quota – 20% tariff) Out of quota – 12% tariff + 254GBP/100kg duty	\$15.13m	35,000t TRQ on EIF rising in equal annual instalments to 110,000t in year 10 + out of quota tariff elimination over 10 years
Sheepmeat	Current WTO Quota 15,349t (In quota – 0% tariff) Out of quota – 12% tariff + 260GBP/100kg duty	\$135.7m	25,000t TRQ on EIF rising in equal annual instalments to 75,000t in year 10 + out of quota tariff elimination over 10 years

HISTORY OF THE MARKET

The current Smithfield market building was opened in 1868, but the area has been used as a livestock and meat market for over 800 years.

Within a decade of the building opening, the first imports of frozen meat began arriving from Australia, New Zealand and South America. Smithfield established itself as the city of London's premier meat market which it still is to this day. It is the last wholesale market still operating in central London.

In the 1990s the market was modernised and upgraded to meet European regulations – this included the construction of new sealed loading bays, a new automated overhead meat rail system, new stalls and chiller rooms – all inside heritage listed buildings.

The City of London Corporation, the owner of the Smithfield site, has approved plans to relocate the market, along with Billingsgate fish market and eventually the fruit, vegetable and flower market, to Barking and Dagenham. This relocation will see an investment of nearly one billion pounds and the regeneration of 42 acres of industrial land to develop a modern, sustainable wholesale food market, stimulating the local economy and ensuring resilience in the food supply of London and the southeast. The new market at Dagenham Dock is expected to open between 2027-2028.

5.0 A-UK FTA ROUNDTABLE – HOUSE OF LORDS

Time and Place Wednesday January 18th, 2:00pm – 3:30pm Millbank House, 3 Millbank, House of Lords, London SW1P 3JU	Key attendees Baroness Diane Hayter, Chair, International Agreements Committee, House of Lords Angus Brendan MacNeil, Chair, International Trade Committee, House of Commons Dr Neil Hudson MP, Member, Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Committee, House of Commons Lord Roger Liddle, House of Lords
Minister's role, objectives, context and sensitivities The key objectives are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support for UK ratification of A-UK FTA as soon as possible, first quarter of 2023 at the latest.	

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Australia's position on food standards, including on agricultural goods

- The WTO provides guidance on rules and standards which will form the basis of our bilateral commitments.
- Australia's comprehensive biosecurity regime ensures the health and safety of consumers and protects our unique environment.
- Australia's robust export controls provide the flexibility and assurance to meet a range of importing country requirements, including the UK's
 - Our negotiators have highlighted the safety and quality of Australia's agricultural products.
 - And advocated for their free flow into the UK, as Australia does in all trade agreements.
- Australia is a reliable exporter of high value hormonal growth promotant (HGP)-free beef to the European Union and UK.

- Our robust export controls provide the flexibility and assurance to meet a range of importing country requirements, including HGP-free where required.
- Australia is already an exporter of agricultural products including beef and sheep meat to the UK, demonstrating that our products already meet UK import requirements (the FTA is not new access, but expanded access).

Australia's animal welfare standards and practices

- Concerns about Australian standards are unfounded.
 - Australian farmers are globally known for their high environmental protection, animal welfare and food standards.
 - Australia's comprehensive biosecurity regime ensures the health and safety of Australian consumers and protects our unique environment.
- Australia and the UK both place a high priority on animal welfare.
- The Australian Government and the community take animal welfare very seriously.
 - Aware some have identified examples of differing standards in Australia compared to the UK – and by inference suggesting somehow lower standards in Australia.
 - Given the starkly different production conditions in Australia these differences are inevitable, what is important is a shared policy vision, with outcomes closely aligned.
 - It is also difficult to directly compare production systems across countries and regions, given the variability in climate and farming systems that often necessitate bespoke animal welfare arrangements.
- Since 2012, the EU has also undertaken five in-country audits to evaluate Australia's controls over meat and dairy production.
 - Each audit, which included an assessment of animal welfare outcomes, reflected positive views of Australia's approach.
 - The UK was a member of the EU for all these audits.

Pesticides in Australia

- The difference in pesticide use between the UK and Australia is the direct result of differences in geographical and climatic conditions.
 - There are a number of pesticides approved for use in the UK that are not approved in Australia and vice versa for this reason.
- The use of pesticides in Australia are independently regulated by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA).

- For a pesticide to be legally manufactured, imported, supplied, sold or used in Australia, it must be registered by the APVMA.
- The registration process involves scientifically evaluating the safety and efficacy of a product in order to protect Australia's trade and the health and safety of people, animals and the environment.

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s. 33(a)(iii)

6.0 UNITED KINGDOM: THE RT HON THÉRÈSE COFFEY MP

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOOD AND RURAL AFFAIRS

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Technical market access issues:

- One very welcome outcome of the FTA has been the closer collaboration between our officials.
- We are both high standard like-minded regulators and our officials have been exchanging views around regulatory reform and modernisation.
- These exchanges can deliver trade simplification and cost reductions to the benefit of both our trading systems.
- Australia looks forward to entry into force of the FTA, so we can hold the first formal SPS Committee.
 - I have asked my officials to start the initial planning, so this can take place as soon as possible after entry into force – I hope you support this happening.
- I would like to note a few issues our officials have been working on which are a priority for the Australian Government.

Beef export supply chain modernisation

- In November 2022 my department submitted a proposal to your department seeking positive consideration of a proposal to simplify the way Australia certifies our beef exports to the UK to meet your import requirements.
 - In particular around freedom from hormone growth promotant use.
- We have provided your department with a detailed and considered proposal to make this assurance and certification process simpler.
 - This submission is Australia's highest priority when it comes to bilateral technical market access issues.

E-certification

- Our departments have also been in discussion about moving to full electronic health certification.
- Currently health certificates for meat products still require wet signatures and hard copies to accompany consignments.
- We believe e-certification provides greater security and administrative savings.
- Australia recently agreed full e-certification with the EU and has capacity to negotiate with the UK.
- We would like the UK to positively consider moving forward with Australia on this.

Australia-UK Wine Agreement

- Wine is the largest agri-food export from Australia into the UK. In fact, we are the market leader in the UK by volume.
- We have been in discussions with your officials in the alcohol unit about some changes to the Australia-UK Wine Agreement to add flexibility to the existing retained EU provisions in the agreement.
- Australia has sought changes to allow processes such as in market transformation like carbonation, de-alcoholisation and recognition of a range of oenological practices currently not allowed.
- We will continue to work at officials' level and would welcome your support.

Meat Export inspection

- My department has also submitted proposals for technical changes to the way we conduct microbiological monitoring of beef and sheep meat at abattoirs and post-mortem inspection and disposition (PMID) procedures for beef, sheep meat and goat meat.
 - So, as you can see, we have a good range of issues we are progressing.

Labour opportunities

- As I am sure is happening in the UK, we are facing significant labour supply issues in agriculture in Australia.
 - I would be interested to know what measures you may have put in place to help alleviate this.
- Australia also relies on seasonal and temporary labour, such as backpackers, to fill jobs such as fruit picking and packing.

Biosecurity

- I also have responsibility for biosecurity.
- The 2022 detection of firstly Lumpy Skin Disease and then Foot and Mouth Disease in Indonesia focused our attention on not just prevention of disease incursions but also containment and eradication.
- I understand the Parliamentary Commons Science and Technology Committee announced on 20 December 2022 an Inquiry into the UK's preparedness for emerging diseases with pandemic potential, following the largest ever outbreak of avian flu in UK wild and domestic birds.

- Is there an opportunity in that process for Australia to share its recent experiences and learnings related to prevention and response management?

Animal Welfare

- Given the importance that Australia and the UK place on animal welfare, Australia is looking forward to the first meeting of the Animal Welfare Working Group agreed under the FTA.
 - This is the first time a Chapter on Animal Welfare has appeared in an FTA.
- The Australian Government supports strong animal welfare standards and believes all animals should be treated humanely.
 - The Government has announced funding for the renewal of an Australian Animal Welfare Strategy (AAWS).
- A renewed AAWS will re-establish a national framework for priority setting and associated national standards and measures of improvement for animal welfare outcomes, through a scientific and collaborative approach.
- In the October 2022-23 Budget we provided \$4 million over four years to establish an Inspector-General of Animal Welfare by expanding the office of the Inspector-General of Live Animal Exports.
 - The expanded office will strengthen animal welfare assurance and increase accountability and transparency for animal welfare in exported livestock.
 - The Department will be publicly consulting with stakeholders over the coming months on the objectives of the expanded office.
- The Australian Government has also committed to phasing out Australia's live sheep export trade by sea, responding to domestic community concern about the welfare of sheep.
 - The phase out commitment only applies to live sheep exports by sea.
 - The phase out will not take place during this term of government to ensure affected parties can be consulted and have time to plan and prepare for Australia's move away from live sheep exports by sea.
- Ahead of the phase out the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry is continuing to regulate the live sheep export trade to ensure animal welfare standards are maintained.

Food Security

- Australia believes the best way to ensure global food security is to defend the multilateral rules-based trading system.

- This includes not imposing any long-term regulatory responses, such as export restrictions, which would only serve to further distort markets.
- Australia urges countries to avoid imposing export restrictions on food and fertilisers
 - these measures lead to a decline in global agricultural food production and increase prices, potentially prolonging the current food security crisis
 - Australia also encourages any strategic food reserves to be managed in a way that does not distort global markets.
- Domestic protections, such as trade barriers and subsidies to promote domestic production, might initially sound appealing, but experience and evidence shows these measures ultimately weaken agriculture sectors and broader economies, promote more environmentally harmful production decisions and can severely impact livelihoods and food security in other countries.

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The Rt Hon Thérèse Coffey MP

Secretary for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

United Kingdom



Form of Address: Secretary of State

Year of Birth: 1971

Education: PhD Chemistry (University College London)

Twitter @theresecoffey

Career:

- Oct 2022- Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
- Sept 2022- Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Health and Social
Oct 2022 Care
- Sept 2019 Secretary of State at the Department for Work and Pensions
-Sept 2022
- July 2019- Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Sept 2019
- July 2016- Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at the Department for
July 2019 Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
- 2010 Elected the Conservative MP for Suffolk Coastal

Comment:

Minister Coffey is a senior Cabinet Minister with overall responsibility for the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. She has the support of four junior ministers within the portfolio, whilst herself prioritising on the environment and net zero.

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Speaking with the CLA Rural Business conference in December 2022 about farming business interests, she noted measures to deal with avian influenza, new funding in early 2023 to help farmers meet government's sustainable food and environmental objectives. She also highlighted government funding in the Institute for Agriculture and Horticulture to retain experience, develop promising talent and attract fresh blood into the sector.

Coffey enjoys watching soccer, gardening and music, especially Muse. She is a CAMRA (Campaign for Real Ale) member.

Contact:

You (Minister Watt) have not met previously met Coffey.

London Bilateral Program
Senator the Hon MURRAY WATT
17-18 January 2023

7.0 UNITED KINGDOM: THE RT HON GREG HANDS MP

MINISTER OF STATE FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

s. 33(a)(iii)

s. 33(a)(iii)

S. 33(a)(iii)

Labour opportunities

- As I am sure is happening in the UK, we are facing significant labour supply issues in agriculture (and more broadly across a number of sectors) in Australia.
 - This is a key priority for me and the Australian Government.
 - I would be interested to know what measures you may have put in place to help alleviate this.
 - How can we work together to use the mobility outcomes of the FTA to deepen our people-to-people connection and overcome mutual labour workforce shortage issues?
- Australia also relies on seasonal and temporary labour, such as backpackers, to fill jobs such as fruit picking and packing.
 - A significant number of these workers come from the UK, and we would welcome these people-to-people links continuing to strengthen.

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Background

A-UK FTA

- Australia and the UK launched negotiations for an FTA on 17 June 2020. The A-UK FTA was signed by Australia and the UK during a virtual ceremony on 17 December 2021.
- The Joint Standing Committee on Treaties reported back on the FTA on 18 November and recommended that binding treaty action be taken. On 22 November, the Australian

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The Rt Hon Greg Hands MP
Minister of State for International Trade
United Kingdom



Form of Address: Minister
Year of Birth: 1965
Education: BA (Cambridge)
Instagram: @greg.hands
Facebook: @greghandschelseafulham

Career:

2022-	Minister of State for International Trade
2021-22	Minister of State at the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
2020-21	Minister for Trade Policy
2016-18	Minister of State in the Department of International Trade
2010	Elected to Parliament

Comment:

Minister Hands is the junior trade minister supporting International Trade Secretary of State, Kemi Badenoch. He has portfolio responsibility in supporting her on FTAs, WTO, G7, G20, OECD, Commonwealth, market access strategy, FTA implementation, the Board of Trade and union policy. He also has geographic responsibility for Australia.

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Minister Hands worked on trading floors in London and New York before politics, trading, and marketing fixed income derivatives.

Contact:

You (Minister Watt) have not previously met Minister Hands. Minister Farrell met with him during his December 2022 visit to London, and the Australian High Commission has had multiple engagements with him in the past 12 months.

8.0 UNITED KINGDOM:

**JIM MCMAHON – SHADOW SECRETARY OF STATE FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOOD AND RURAL
AFFAIRS**

NICK THOMAS-SYMONDS – SHADOW SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

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Climate Change

- Climate action is a priority for the Australian Government which is implementing a suite of new policies to drive the transition to net zero.
 - We can utilise the FTA to work together in transitioning to low emissions economies to combat climate change, the circular economy, deforestation and emissions, and air quality monitoring.

Technical market access issues

- One very welcome outcome of the FTA has been the closer collaboration between our officials.
- We are both high standard like-minded regulators and our officials have been exchanging views around regulatory reform and modernisation.
- These exchanges can deliver trade simplification and cost reductions to the benefit of both our trading systems.

Biosecurity

- I also have responsibility for biosecurity trade issues.
- The 2022 detection of firstly lumpy skin disease and then foot and mouth disease in Indonesia focused our attention on not just prevention of disease incursions but also containment and eradication.
- I understand the Parliamentary Commons Science and Technology Committee announced in 20 December 2022 an Inquiry into the UK's preparedness for emerging diseases with pandemic potential, following the largest ever outbreak of avian flu in UK wild and domestic birds.
 - Is there an opportunity in that process for Australia to share its recent experiences and learnings related to prevention and response management?

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A-UK FTA

- Australia and the UK launched negotiations for an FTA on 17 June 2020. The A-UK FTA was signed by Australia and the UK during a virtual ceremony on 17 December 2021.
- Australia's Joint Standing Committee on Treaties reported back on the FTA on 18 November and recommended that binding treaty action be taken. On 22 November, the Australian Parliament ratified the FTA.

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Jim McMahon

Shadow Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Labour)

United Kingdom



Form of Address: Shadow Secretary

Year of Birth: 1980

Education: Left school at age 16.

Twitter: @JimfromOldham

Career:

- 2021- Shadow Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
- 2020-21 Shadow Secretary of State for Transport
- 2018-20 Shadow Minister (Housing, Communities & Local Government)
- 2016-18 Minister of State in the Department of International Trade
- 2016 Levelling Up, Housing and Communities Committee
- 2015 Elected to Parliament
- 2003-2017 Member of Oldham Council (local Government)

Comment:

Mr McMahon's recently reported passions are for people from every background to have greenery around them, access to parks and wildlife. Another priority is to raise money for public spaces, community allotments and playing fields as a safe space for children.

In a statement on 3 January 2023, he said a Labour government would strengthen environment watchdogs, especially to tackle current water quality issues (raw sewage dumped by wastewater works into rivers).

Mr McMahon is focused on consultation in rural farming areas and is supportive of the principles of the current government's Environmental Land Management Scheme but has criticised it as under-funded and lacking options for upland farmers.

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Contact:

You (Minister Watt) have not met Mr McMahon previously.

Nick Thomas-Symonds

Shadow Secretary of State for International Trade (Labour)

United Kingdom



Form of Address: Shadow Secretary
Year of Birth: 1980
Education: BA Philosophy, Politics and Economics (Oxford)
Twitter: @NickTorfaen

Career:

2021-	Shadow Secretary of State for International Trade
2020-21	Shadow Home Secretary
2017-20	Shadow Minister for Security
2016-20	Shadow Solicitor General for England and Wales
2016	Shadow Minister for Employment
2015-2016	Shadow Minister for Pensions
2015	Elected to Parliament

Comment:

Mr Thomas-Symonds has expressed in-principal support for a trade deal with Australia but has reservations about the benefits in it this current agreement for regions and for jobs in the UK.

He promotes a Labour government plan for future British trade negotiators to ensure all regions of the UK benefit from new agreements.

Contact:

You (Minister Watt) have not met Mr Thomas-Symonds previously. He has regularly met with High Commission staff, including the High Commissioner, and has publicly welcomed our engagement with him.

9.1 AUSTRALIA-UNITED KINGDOM FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

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- The WTO provides guidance on rules and standards which will form the basis of our bilateral commitments.
- Australia's comprehensive biosecurity regime ensures the health and safety of consumers and protects our unique environment.
- Australia's robust export controls provide the flexibility and assurance to meet a range of importing country requirements, including the UK's
 - Our negotiators have highlighted the safety and quality of Australia's agricultural products.
 - And advocated for their free flow into the UK, as Australia does in all trade agreements.
- Australia is a long-term reliable exporter of high value hormonal growth promotant (HGP)-free beef to the European Union and UK.
 - Our robust export controls provide the flexibility and assurance to meet a range of importing country requirements, including HGP-free where required.
- Australia is already an exporter of agricultural products including beef and sheep meat to the UK, demonstrating that our products already meet UK import requirements (the FTA is not new access, but expanded access).

Australia's animal welfare standards and practices

- Concerns about Australian standards are unfounded.
 - Australian farmers are globally known for their high environmental protection, animal welfare and food standards.
 - Australia's comprehensive biosecurity regime ensures the health and safety of Australian consumers and protects our unique environment.
- Australia and the UK both place a high priority on animal welfare.
- The Australian Government and the community take animal welfare very seriously.
 - Aware some have identified examples of differing standards in Australia compared to the UK – and by inference suggesting somehow lower standards in Australia.
 - Given the starkly different production conditions in Australia these differences are inevitable, what is important is a shared policy vision, with outcomes closely aligned.
 - It is also difficult to directly compare production systems across countries and regions, given the variability in climate and farming systems that often necessitate bespoke animal welfare arrangements.

- Since 2012, the EU has also undertaken five in-country audits to evaluate Australia's controls over meat and dairy production.
 - Each audit, which included an assessment of animal welfare outcomes, reflected positive views of Australia's approach.
 - The UK was a member of the EU for all these audits.

Pesticides in Australia

- The difference in pesticide use between the UK and Australia is the direct result of differences in geographical and climatic conditions.
 - There are a number of pesticides approved for use in the UK that are not approved in Australia and vice versa for this reason.
- The use of pesticides in Australia are independently regulated by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA).
 - For a pesticide to be legally manufactured, imported, supplied, sold or used in Australia, it must be registered by the APVMA.
 - The registration process involves scientifically evaluating the safety and efficacy of a product in order to protect Australia's trade and the health and safety of people, animals and the environment.

9.2 HORMONE GROWTH PROMOTANT FREEDOM ASSURANCE PROGRAM

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9.3 SUBMISSION ON PROPOSED CHANGES TO FOOD SAFETY MONITORING FOR BEEF AND SHEEP MEAT

s. 33(a)(iii)

Key Points

- Australia is making risk-based amendments to Product Hygiene Indicator (PHI) testing of meat as part of the review of Australia's National Carcase Microbiological Monitoring Program (NCMMP). The testing is used for the ongoing verification that abattoirs are maintaining hygienic control of the production of meat.
 - The proposed changes form part of the reform agenda captured under the export meat modernisation program.
- Trial data on the proposed changes demonstrate the modernised system is at least as sensitive for hygiene process control as the current system.
- An underlying requirement for all of the Export Meat Modernisation reform projects is that Australia will continue to provide a high level of regulatory oversight and export certification to meet all importing country requirements.

Talking points

- DAFF appreciated the recent letter from the UK Chief Veterinary Officer, Professor Christine Middlemiss, to Nicola Hinder dated 20 December 2022, confirming the Food Standards Agency (FSA) have agreed to commence their assessment of the proposed changes as soon as practicable. We look forward to hearing from the FSA on the outcome and are ready to provide further supporting evidence or information if necessary.
- The proposed changes will expand existing carcase and carton meat microbiological monitoring to include primal cuts and offal samples, increasing the total number of samples collected.
- No other aspects of the existing microbiological monitoring program are to be amended. Department oversight, laboratory approval requirements and approval of microbiological test methods will remain unchanged under the modernised program. Notably, the changes do not affect the existing requirement for Australian establishments to conduct random sampling and microbial testing of minced meat, meat preparations or meat products destined for the UK.

Background

- On 28 October 2021, Australia presented the UK with an equivalence submission proposing changes to Product Hygiene Indicator (PHI) testing on meat for export to the UK.

- Equivalence submissions were also made to the European Union (EU) and United States (US), Australia will need to gain agreement of equivalence from all three markets in order of the changes to be implemented for export meat establishments.

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- Technical discussions between Australian and UK officials took place on Tuesday 19 July 2021.
 - This discussion was productive with strong engagement from UK officials. However, they raised concern at the reduction in *Salmonella* testing due to the emergence of new strains of food safety concern.

Defensive Points [If raised]

- Australian carcass monitoring data has shown very low and decreasing *Salmonella* prevalence over the last ten years. The low prevalence has diminished the utility of *Salmonella* testing for verifying ongoing process control. As a result, the department proposes to cease carcass monitoring for *Salmonella* as part of the National Carcass Microbiology Monitoring Program (NCMMP), however it will continue to be monitored in red meat periodically during national baseline surveys.

9.4 SUBMISSION ON CHANGES TO MEAT INSPECTION PROCEDURES

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Key points

- Australia is making risk-based amendments to post-mortem inspection and disposition judgements (PMID) contained in Australian Standard for the Hygienic Production and Transportation of Meat and Meat Products for Human Consumption.
 - The proposed changes form part of the reform agenda captured under the export meat modernisation program.
- The new requirements reduce the risk of microbiological cross contamination of meat by limiting carcase handling in recognition of improvements in animal health and husbandry practices and a reduction in the presence of livestock diseases of significance to human health.

Talking points

- DAFF appreciated the recent letter from the UK Chief Veterinary Officer, Professor Christine Middlemiss, to Tom Black dated 20 December 2022 updating the Department on the status of the Submission.
- Australia's assessment is that the majority of the proposed changes to the Australian standard align with those made prior to the UK's withdrawal from the European Union in December 2019.
- The proposed changes aim to enhance food safety whilst maintaining our ability to monitor for relevant livestock diseases.
- We look forward to hearing from the UK Office on progress and next steps in due course.

Background

- The department wrote to the UK on 28 September 2021 to flag upcoming changes to Australia's regulatory framework for exported meat and meat products (PHI, PMID and HGP freedom assurance), and highlight the need for engagement from the UK Civil Service to ensure the reforms could be implemented in full.
- On 12 November 2022, Australia presented the UK with an equivalence submission for risk-based amendments to PMID procedures in cattle, sheep and goats.
- As with all projects under the export meat modernisation program Australia will continue to provide a high level of regulatory oversight to ensure ongoing compliance with importing country requirements.

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9.5 ELECTRONIC CERTIFICATION (ECERT)

Sensitivities

- N/A

Key points

- The UK remains a key trading partner for Australia, and we are committed to building on our current relationship by implementing a two-way eCert exchange and transitioning to paperless trading.
- Collaboration on eCert between Australia and the UK has been underway throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, and Australia is interested in revisiting technical conversations.
- Australia's preference would be to implement eCert for sanitary certification in the first instance but are also open to discussing the exchange of phytosanitary eCerts via the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) ePhyto Hub.

Talking points

- COVID-19 changed how we trade and exchange information
 - Australia saw a large uptake in interest to develop eCert exchanges, with the department's eCert work increasing by 78% since the start of the pandemic.
- Australia does not currently have an eCert exchange with the UK. However, the UK remains a key trading partner for Australia, and we are committed to building on our current relationship by implementing a two-way eCert exchange and transitioning to paperless trading.
- Australia remains committed to assisting the UK to grow its eCert exchanges. This will help both the UK and Australia to be able to achieve the benefits that eCert can bring such as:
 - More efficient border clearance
 - Reduction in the opportunity for fraudulent activity
- Australia is willing to provide technical assistance and information sharing where required.
 - Australia understand the UK were working with New Zealand to implement an eCert exchange.
 - Australia and New Zealand's eCert systems are similar, which should make it easy to transition into an eCert exchange between Australia and the UK.
 - Australia's preference would be to implement eCert for sanitary certification in the first instance.
 - Australia's preference is to exchange phytosanitary certificates via the IPPC ePhyto Hub.
- Collaboration between our countries has already been underway with a very successful information sharing session taking place DAFF and the UK *Food Standards Agency*, and Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs
 - To build off these initial information sessions we believe the next steps would be to have a series of meetings to help identify a path for the progression of eCert and ultimately paperless certification.

- Progression of eCert and a commitment to paperless trading will see the UK and Australia become more modern trading partners and allow benefits to be realised on both sides.

Background

- eCert is an electronic system to generate export certificates and receive import certificates for traded food and agricultural commodities. The system generates an electronic message in place of the current paper certificate issued for the clearance of product. The information currently provided on agreed export paper certificates, is the same information that is provided in the electronic message.
- Adoption of eCert in the United Nations Centre of Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) standard would improve the ability to trade with those countries using or developing electronic certification systems in line with the international standard.
- eCert allows for real time data sharing which enables borders to be able to verify container contents prior to arrival.
- The IPPC Hub is a single point multilateral exchange mechanism for the transfer of eCerts for phytosanitary certificates, using standardised code-sets and messaging.
 - Australia is able to receive eCerts through the Hub for imports into Australia. We currently have a paperless eCert exchange with NZ via the Hub, and are trialling exchanging eCerts with a number of additional trading partners.
 - Australia is currently progressing significant system enhancements to enable our exporting systems to send information in the IPPC Hub compliant schema/code-set. It is anticipated this work will be complete in the first-half of 2023.
- The UK contacted Australia for information on developing their own eCert system in 2019 as a result of Brexit.
- Australia has provided information to the UK on commencing an eCert trial with Australia in 2020.
- DAFF has previously had discussions with UK *Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs* (DEFRA) to start an eCert exchange for Australian exported meat and seafood products in the first instance.
- UK provided Australia with technical documentation/system specifications of their National System for review.
 - Australia provided the technical specifications for our exporting system to DEFRA colleagues.
- DAFF are wanting to commence technical meetings to further an eCert/paperless exchange.
- Australia understands the functionality required for a UK to AU eCert exchange is still being developed.

9.6 GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY

Handling

- Australia is a strong advocate of maintaining open, transparent and predictable agricultural trade as an important element of improving global food security.
- Maintaining international trade means that losses in production from one country (due to conflict or other disruptions) can be offset by production elsewhere.
- Australia is also a strong advocate of assisting the most vulnerable economies to allow them to cope with increasing food costs, and Australia is monitoring the food price situation in our region.

Background

- In June 2022, the World Food Programme (WFP) estimated that up to 345 million people across 82 countries were facing acute food insecurity, an increase of almost 200 million people since the COVID-19 pandemic commenced.
 - Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, and Yemen are of highest concern.
- There is a growing recognition that the crisis is spreading beyond food insecurity. On the 8 June 2022, the UN Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance released its latest report describing the current situation as a global “cost-of-living” crisis.
 - The report estimates 1.2 billion people are exposed and vulnerable to a combination of high food and energy prices and tightening financial conditions;
 - And these impacts are being felt across the globe – including in Southeast Asia and the Pacific.
- Food prices were already high prior to Russia’s invasion of Ukraine due to a range of factors including the COVID-19 pandemic, unfavourable seasonal conditions and supply chain disruptions. However, Russia’s invasion of Ukraine has further resulted in food prices approaching record highs.
- At a global level, the FAO food price index for June 2022 (which is a composite index of food commodities) saw a slight decline from its March 2022 high. Spot prices are now near pre-war levels aided by bumper crops in Australia, Canada, the Russian Federation, and the United States. The Black Sea Grain Initiative is also contributing to lower prices. Of concern are the 27 countries who have imposed food trade restrictions.
- Fertiliser and fuel prices are also very high which are having a wide range of flow-on impacts from reducing farmers’ incomes to increasing shipping and transport costs. This is likely to have longer term implications for agricultural production and food availability across the world.
- Rising food prices have the highest impact on the poorest as they spend the greatest proportion of their income on food. With now record high food prices, those low-income countries strongly reliant on imported food (particularly wheat) will be hardest hit such as Afghanistan, Yemen, and Lebanon.

- Decisions on the export locations and quantities of Australian agricultural commodities are commercial decisions and therefore the responsibility of the Australian industry.
- Diversification of food supply, adherence to rules-based trade, and refraining from introducing trade barriers and/or stockpiling food and other commodity reserves are all key to helping countries absorb shocks and remain resilient.
- Australia, as a major supplier of high-quality grain, is committed to playing its part in addressing the food security needs at a time when global supply chains have been constrained.
- Australia is responding to growing global food insecurity by continuing to fund humanitarian organisations such as the World Food Programme (WFP) which is central to our capability to respond to ongoing food security challenges.
 - In 2021-22, Australia provided over AUD157 million to the WFP.
 - In March 2022, Australia committed an additional AUD40m to the Afghanistan humanitarian effort. This funding will be provided through existing partners (World Food Programme (WFP), UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)).
 - Australia is providing AUD65 million in humanitarian funding to help meet the urgent needs of the Ukrainian people. Additionally, the Department has provided AUD150,000 to the United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organisation's Ukraine Rapid Response Plan.
 - This also included AUD22 million for emergency food assistance to help the WFP meet the daily nutritional needs of three million people in Sri Lanka.
- Australia also offers financial and technical assistance to countries in our region to help build their long-term food resilience.

Attachments

A: Rising Global Food Insecurity: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Version Date: 1/12/2022

B: Russian Invasion of Ukraine - Key Issues for Australian Agriculture: Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries: Version Date: V18 16 December 2022



Australian Government
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

**MEDIA TALKING
POINTS
DISTRIBUTION:
STANDARD**

Topic: CRISIS MANAGEMENT
Subject: Rising Global Food Insecurity

Originating Division: MPD

•
Version: 7.09

**Reason for Update: Grain
from Ukraine Initiative**
Expiry: 31/03/2023

Talking Points

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s. 33(a)(iii)

s. 33(a)(iii)

s. 33(a)(iii)

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9.7 ANIMAL WELFARE

Key points

- The Australian Government supports strong animal welfare standards and believes all animals should be treated humanely.
- The Government has announced funding for the renewal of an Australian Animal Welfare Strategy (AAWS).
 - A renewed AAWS will re-establish a national framework for priority setting and associated national standards and measures of improvement for animal welfare outcomes, through a scientific and collaborative approach.
- Animal protection is enshrined in Australian law and the national Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines ensure best practice animal welfare at every stage of the production process.
- The Australian Government takes a leadership role in the development of animal welfare standards and guidelines to promote national consistency and works collaboratively with States and Territories in their development. State and territory governments have the responsibility to regulate, enforce or otherwise ensure animal welfare within their borders.
- All animal industries have a sustainability plan which includes animal health and welfare as a key priority. This is supported by research investment focused on further welfare improvements.

Background

Inspector General of Animal Welfare

- The government made an election commitment to ‘provide \$1 million a year to establish the office of the independent Inspector-General of Animal Welfare and increase accountability and transparency for reporting of animal welfare breaches’.
- The election commitment also stated that ‘the Inspector-General of Animal Welfare will strengthen reports to the Parliament on:
 - New and emerging live export markets.
 - The number of head exported and mortalities.
 - Any allegations of breaches of animal welfare standards and investigations undertaken.
 - Any sanctions or other action taken for breaches of Australia’s animal welfare standards.’
- In the October 2022-23 Budget, \$4 million was provided over four years to establish an Inspector-General of Animal Welfare by expanding the office of the Inspector-General of Live Animal Exports. Expansion of the current office of the IGLAE minimises potential duplication of functions that would likely exist if there were two separate Inspector-Generals.
- The scope of the expanded office is animal welfare relating to exported livestock which primarily falls under Commonwealth jurisdiction.
 - All states and territories have contemporary and comprehensive animal welfare legislation in place and set and enforce strong animal welfare standards.

Phase out of live sheep exports

- The Australian Government committed to phasing out live sheep exports as part of its 2022 election campaign. The commitment responded to ongoing domestic concerns from the Australian community about its discomfort with the welfare of live sheep during the export process.
 - The phase out commitment only applies to live sheep exports by sea.
- Australia's Prime Minister and Agriculture Minister have made it clear the phase out will not take place during this term of government, which is due to expire mid-2025. This is to ensure affected parties can be consulted and have time to plan and prepare for Australia's move away from live sheep exports by sea.
- In 2021-22, approximately 488,000 live sheep, worth more than \$85 million were exported from Australia, with the majority exported by sea to Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Israel and Oman.
- The Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry is continuing to regulate the live sheep export trade to ensure animal welfare standards are maintained while the phase out takes place.
- The government continues to support the live cattle trade and other live animal exports.

Kangaroo welfare and regulation

- Australian state and territory governments have primary responsibility for management of kangaroos, including animal welfare. Commercial harvesting of kangaroos and wallabies (macropods) occurs under state management plans that require harvest to be sustainable and humane. The plans include annual harvest quotas based on regular scientific population monitoring. Management plans require that harvest methods comply with the National Code of Practice for Humane Shooting of Kangaroos and Wallabies for Commercial Purposes.
- All commercial macropod harvesters must be licenced and have completed in-depth training and competency testing to be accredited. Harvesters must undertake a proficiency test every five years to renew their licence.
- In addition, all state-managed harvest of kangaroos for international export must be approved by DAFF under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.
 - These plans include annual harvest quotas, based on scientifically robust population monitoring.
 - Harvest quotas are monitored and reviewed annually.
 - Harvest quotas are conservative and consider climatic factors, including drought. The annual harvest is usually well below the annual quota for each species.
 - The Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water reviews the methodologies used by states and territories.
- Even if there was no commercial kangaroo industry, population management measures would remain in place. This is because kangaroo populations can negatively affect native vegetation and out-compete other flora and fauna and biodiversity.

Mulesing

- Flystrike is a significant animal welfare issue for the Australian wool industry causing substantial suffering, loss of productivity and mortality.
- The changes in farm practice around mulesing have been significant in the past decade and Australian producers are increasingly turning to other control methods, such as selective breeding, chemical control methods and additional shearing and crutching throughout the year to control flystrike.
- Australia is a major and growing producer of non-mulesed wool. This wool is backed by an industry certification scheme that provides confidence to wool buyers about the production methods of Australian wool. The National Wool Declaration provides information on the mulesing status of wool is used by buyers of Australian wool in their purchasing decisions and can provide market signal to Australian woolgrowers. The scheme includes an integrity program.
- Research and development into controlling flystrike remains one of the highest priorities for the Australian wool industry.
- Through Australian Wool Innovation, woolgrowers and the Australian government have invested significantly in measures specifically targeting flystrike prevention since 2001. The focus of the research is to reduce the reliance on mulesing through advances in non-invasive management practices as well as genetic research and improved accuracy for the selection of flystrike resistance in wool sheep.
- In addition, there is considerable research and development on modifications to the traditional mulesing treatment. As a result of this work, around 83 per cent of lambs mulesed in Australia are now mulesed with pain relief, and industry is moving towards all lambs that have to be mulesed being provided pain relief.

Australian Animal Welfare Standards for Poultry

- New proposed Australian Animal Welfare Standards for Poultry have been developed by an independent panel and are designed to provide the basis for nationally consistent animal welfare regulations.
- These standards are one of a suite of national animal welfare standards developed through a collaborative process with states, territories, the Commonwealth, industry, animal welfare groups and consumers, underpinned by science.
- In Australia, animal welfare is primarily a state and territory government responsibility and importantly all jurisdictions have agreed to now consider their own implementation plans prior to the standards being brought to an Agricultural Ministers Meeting in early 2023.
- Some jurisdictions have indicated that they will move more quickly on phasing out conventional cages.
- Further, some major grocery retailers in Australia have announced that they will ban all caged eggs from sales by 2023 and consumers already have a choice at purchase point. More than 60% of all consumer sold eggs are from non-caged systems.

What are the major changes?

- While the standards cover a range of welfare improvements (such as light, water and ventilation) for various types of poultry (ducks, chickens, pigeons, emus, ostriches), the main changes impact chickens for egg production.

- The most significant change in the standards is the phasing out of conventional ‘battery’ cages for laying hens over 10 to 15 years (at the latest by 2036), with timeframes depending on the age of current infrastructure.

Why will chickens still be housed in ‘battery’ cages until 2036?

- The standards include a phase-out period to allow farmers to adjust their farming practices and infrastructure over time depending on the age of current infrastructure.
- Modelling suggests that 85% of existing cages will be refurbished to meet the standard by 2027-28.
- While the phase out period for conventional cages allows industry time to transition, some jurisdictions may transition sooner, and consumers already have choices around the products they purchase.

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9.8 AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

Sensitivities

- The Australia-UK Free Trade Agreement (A-UKFTA) will introduce new arrangements under the Working Holiday Maker (WHM) program. When the new arrangements commence, UK passport holders will be able to:
 - apply for a Working Holiday visa between the ages of 18 and 35 years inclusive
 - be granted up to three Working Holiday visas (each for 12 months) without having to meet any specified work requirements. This does not include any 'COVID-19 affected visa'.
- These arrangements will be put in place within two years of the entry into force of the A-UKFTA.
- Currently, to be eligible for a second or third Working Holiday visa, applicants must show that they have done at least three or six months of 'specified work'.
- 'Specified work' includes seasonal harvest work and WHM's prior to COVID were a significant proportion of the seasonal harvest workforce.

Key points

- The upcoming changes to the WHM program due to the A-UKFTA do not prevent UK passport holders from engaging in seasonal harvest work.
- The WHM program provides UK passport holders the opportunity to work and experience the Australian outback. This opportunity is available regardless of whether the UK passport holder is working in the permanent, temporary or skilled stream.
- With borders reopening, WHM numbers in Australia are increasing.
 - There were more than 109,000 working holiday makers as of 19 December 2022, compared to >19,000 in March 2022.
 - This is still below pre-COVID levels of >137,000 in Australia in March 2020.
- The Australian Government is committed to working with and supporting the Australian agriculture industry to address its ongoing workforce shortages.
- The tripartite Agricultural Workforce Working Group is pursuing solutions to better skill, attract, protect and retain workers in the agriculture and related processing sectors.
 - The Working Group met for the first time on 21 October 2022 and has been considering migrant workers in agriculture.
- In addition, the Australian Government is undertaking a range of measures to support access to migrant workers in agriculture, including:
 - Increasing the migration planning level to 195,000 in 2022-23.
 - This includes 34,000 provisional regional visas, as well as 31,000 state and territory nominated visas, more than doubling their respective planning levels of 2021-22.

- \$36.1 million for Home Affairs to support visa processing and recruit 500 staff to address the visa backlog.
 - From 1 June 2022 to 20 December 2022, over 4.3 million temporary and migration visa applications have been finalised.
 - Since the start of May 2022 until end of November 2022, an additional 442 staff have been recruited into roles supporting temporary and migration visa processing.
 - As at 20 December 2022 the on-hand temporary and migration visa applications caseload has been returned to pre-COVID-19 levels.
 - On 26 December 2022, the Minister for Immigration, Citizenship and Multicultural Affairs, the Hon. Andrew Giles MP, announced that visas for WHMs applying outside Australia are being finalised in less than one day and there were over 120,000 offshore backpackers granted visas prior to last Christmas.

Background

- The A-UKFTA was signed virtually on 17 December 2021.
- On 22 November 2022, the A-UKFTA passed the Australian Parliament.
- Once the domestic procedures are completed, Australia and the UK will provide each other with confirmation of their completion through an exchange of diplomatic notes, and the agreement will enter into force 30 days later, or on any other date that is mutually agreed.

9.9 REGIONALISATION – PRE-EMPTIVE ZONING

s. 33(a)(iii)

s. 33(a)(iii), s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

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Agenda – London Post – Thursday 19/01/2023 – MS Teams

- **Guests**
- **Meetings**
 - a. Read out from Minister's meetings in London (17-18 Jan 2023)
 - *Tate & Lyle Sugar Thames Refinery*
 - *Roundtable with Australian Agriculture Sector Representatives (red meat, sugar, seafood and wine) – Wine industry representative raised UK wine taxation issue. Post will deliver the letter (signed by Minister Watt, Treasurer and Minister for Trade) to Coffey, SoS EFRA, in the next week.*
 - *Smithfield Market Tour + Industry Breakfast*
 - *Meeting with Minister of State for Trade, The Rt Hon Greg Hands MP*
 - *Meeting with Shadow Secretary of State for Agriculture and Shadow Secretary of State for International Trade*
 - *Roundtable with House of Lords and Chairs of EFRA Committee, International Agreements Committee, and International Trade Committee on Australia-UK Free Trade Agreement*
 - *Meeting with Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs – Minister Watt received in principle support for market access requests. Action: Post will follow up with a letter offering technical discussion. Post will pitch the first SPS HLD under the A-UK FTA for May 2023 to progress HGP submission.*
- Minister Watt conveyed technical issues well which will be followed up by the Secretary when he returns to London.
- Fiona Simson's program
 - Positive, understands everything, has terrific stories to tell
 - Ran Australia talks series at High Commission, spoke with Elizabeth Bowes, themes were around relationship between industry and government, resonated well with NFU, hosted next gen farmers sessions, succession planning was big in the UK
- **Status of tasking/correspondence**
 - a. Briefing for Secretary's meetings in London (24-26 Jan)
 - Australia's preparedness and response to disease outbreaks – FMD, LSD, and how we manage biosecurity at the border and protect in the face of outbreaks
 - OCVO – brief for meeting with Prof Middlemiss, CVO
 - *High pathogenicity avian influenza (HPAI) in the UK*
 - *Animal Health Quadrilateral Alliance (Quads Alliance)*
 - *Risk assessment and biosecurity preparedness*
 - *WOAH*
 - b. Austrade Insights article – A-UKFTA

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

From: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Sent: Monday, 30 January 2023 3:15 PM
To: Garner, David
Cc: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Subject: FW: Request for Input: Secretary DAFF-MPI Monthly Meeting [SEC=OFFICIAL]

Hi David

May I please ask you to review and clear the TP's below? The International Strategy Team has asked for TPs for the Secretary for his upcoming meeting with his NZ counterpart on Thursday. TPs are due COB tomorrow.

Talking Points

- Minister Watt did not meet with the New Zealand Agriculture Minister at the recent Global Forum for Food and Agriculture (GFFA).
- Minister Watt was involved in 2 panels at GFFA. He hosted a panel on the topic of *Managing drought, fire, and flood risk to create climate resilient food systems*. On this panel he shared Australia's experiences in managing changing climate conditions to build a more resilient agriculture sector. He also partook in a panel on the topic of *Agriculture in the "New Normal": Future-proofing food systems for a changing world* hosted by the EU Commissioner for Agriculture, Mr Janusz Wojciechowski. On this panel he shared Australian experiences on building supply chain resilience, climate resilience and protecting biodiversity.
- Minister Watt represented Australia at the Berlin Agriculture Ministerial Conference as part of GFFA. Here he shared with the other ministers in attendance the importance of trade, sustainable and climate-smart agriculture, and innovation to address global food insecurity.
- Minister Watt enjoyed a positive bilateral with EU Commissioner for Agriculture, Mr Janusz Wojciechowski on the sidelines of GFFA. This meeting focused on the free trade agreement currently being negotiated between Australia and the European Union. Minister Watt also partook in bilateral meetings with a number of agriculture ministers in attendance.

Happy to discuss if you have any questions

Cheers

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

From: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @aff.gov.au>
Sent: Friday, 27 January 2023 2:31 PM
To: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @aff.gov.au>
Cc: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @aff.gov.au>; International Strategy <International.Strategy@agriculture.gov.au>
Subject: Request for Input: Secretary DAFF-MPI Monthly Meeting [SEC=OFFICIAL]

Hi ^{s. 22(1)(a)(ii)} and team,

The Secretary will be meeting virtually with the Director-General from the New Zealand Ministry of Primary Industries on Thursday 9 February 2023.

I am reaching out to seek a TPs on the recent visit to Europe for GFFA as this will be an agenda item the Secretary will speak on.

Grateful if you could please provide **AS cleared TPs no later than COB Tuesday 31 January 2023**. TPs will be fine back in an email.

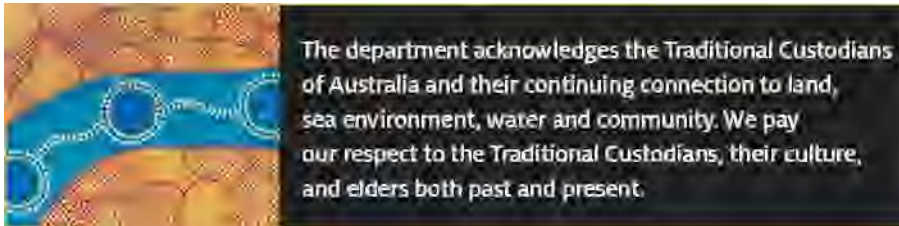
Let me know if you have any questions.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii) (she/her)
International Strategy | s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
International Strategy and Engagement Branch | Trade, Market Access and International Division
Ngunnawal and Ngambri Country

s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [@aff.gov.au](mailto:aff.gov.au)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [@protected.agriculture.gov.au](mailto:protected.agriculture.gov.au)



s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

From: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Sent: Tuesday, 7 February 2023 10:28 AM
To: Grainger, Joanna (DFAT)
Cc: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Subject: RE: GFFA thank you letters [SEC=OFFICIAL]

Thanks for those Jo, and again for all your work on GFFA.

Best,

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

From: Joanna Grainger <Joanna.Grainger@dfat.gov.au>
Sent: Friday, 3 February 2023 5:51 PM
To: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @aff.gov.au
Cc: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @dfat.gov.au; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @aff.gov.au; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @aff.gov.au; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @aff.gov.au
Subject: Re: GFFA thank you letters[SEC=OFFICIAL]

OFFICIAL

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Hi

Two are in the enclave already. Last two today.

Cheers
Jo

From: "s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @aff.gov.au"
Date: Friday, 3 February 2023 at 00:43:38
To: "Joanna Grainger" <Joanna.Grainger@dfat.gov.au>
Cc: "s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @dfat.gov.au", "s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @aff.gov.au", "s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @aff.gov.au", "s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @aff.gov.au"
Subject: [EXTERNAL] RE: GFFA thank you letters [SEC=OFFICIAL]

CAUTION: This email originated from outside the organisation. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognise the sender.

Hi Jo,

I hope the week is treating you well. I was just wondering how those ROCs are tracking?

Best,

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

From: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Sent: Wednesday, 1 February 2023 10:10 AM
To: Grainger, Joanna (DFAT) <Joanna.grainger@dfat.gov.au>
Cc: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @dfat.gov.au; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @aff.gov.au; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @aff.gov.au; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @aff.gov.au; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @aff.gov.au

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)@aff.gov.au>

Subject: RE: GFFA thank you letters [SEC=OFFICIAL]

Thanks for those suggestions and information Jo.

We will draft up letters for all of those individuals and run them back past you to check we have not missed anything.

And thanks for the update on the ROCs. I can imagine it is quite a big job getting ROCs written up for the Minister's multitude of engagements.

Best,

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

From: Joanna Grainger <Joanna.Grainger@dfat.gov.au>

Sent: Wednesday, 1 February 2023 3:45 AM

To: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @dfat.gov.au>

Cc: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @aff.gov.au>

Subject: RE: GFFA thank you letters [SEC=OFFICIAL]

OFFICIAL

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Hi

Thanks for your email and I apologise for the slow service on the ROCs. I hope to get them to you by the end of tomorrow.

I suggest letters for the following

The Woj

The UAE Minister – including a line on our feedback re the AIM 4 Climate initiative. I have a text from Matt W on this that we can add in

Swedish State Secretary - s. 33(a)(iii)

German Ag Min

Spanish Ag Min

French Ag Min

Italian Ag Min

Lithuanian – reference the event they invited him to – spoke at least 3 times

Czech – good discussion on the first evening

Romanian - was v friendly to the Min. spoke at least 3 times

Canadian Ag Min

Japanese Ag Min – this was brief and only in the same break out session

Cambodian Ag Min – reference the ACIAR investment and any other cooperation we have going with them

Ukrainian Min – reference the follow up cable request for funding and support

Brazil Min – opportunity to collaborate in WTO and on sustainable ag and innovation, Cairns group

Colombia Min – working together in Cairns group at WTO

Chile Min – working together in Cairns group at WTO

Norbert Lins – appreciate insights

Ulrike Mueller – appreciate support, look forward to when you next bring a delegation to Aus

Panel participants

s. 47F(1) – ILRI

s. 47F(1) – Shengani

s. 47F(1) – Copa Cogeca VP, Irish Farmers President

These letters are thanks for the participation and perspective on the panel. Great to hear about work happening in your business/area/country/EU on sustainability. Appreciated your view on sustainable livestock production, and no one size fits all to sustainability. Think we can all work together on this important topic.

He also met with the Ag Min from Cabo Verde and Bangladesh but I don't think they need a letter. Both were quick hellos. He also met **s. 47F(1)** from OECD but again it was brief and no need for a follow up.

Cheers

Jo

From: **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)** <[s.22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\)@aff.gov.au](mailto:s.22(1)(a)(ii)@aff.gov.au)>
Sent: Tuesday, 31 January 2023 12:17 AM
To: Joanna Grainger <Joanna.Grainger@dfat.gov.au>; **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)** <[s.22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\)@dfat.gov.au](mailto:s.22(1)(a)(ii)@dfat.gov.au)>
Cc: **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)** <[s.22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\)@aff.gov.au](mailto:s.22(1)(a)(ii)@aff.gov.au)>; **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)** <[s.22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\)@aff.gov.au](mailto:s.22(1)(a)(ii)@aff.gov.au)>; **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)** <[s.22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\)@aff.gov.au](mailto:s.22(1)(a)(ii)@aff.gov.au)>; **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)** <[s.22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\)@aff.gov.au](mailto:s.22(1)(a)(ii)@aff.gov.au)>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] GFFA thank you letters [SEC=OFFICIAL]

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Hi Jo and **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)**

Thanks again for all your work in making GFFA the success that it was!

We are starting to draft up thank you letters for the Minister's engagement at GFFA and would appreciate your **confirmation of who the Minister met with in Berlin (name, title and country)**. Please also let us know if there is anything that you think should be mentioned in the letters for each engagement.

We will circulate the letters back to yourselves and with bilateral desks once we have finalised the drafts.

Best,

s. 22(1)(a)(ii) (he/him)

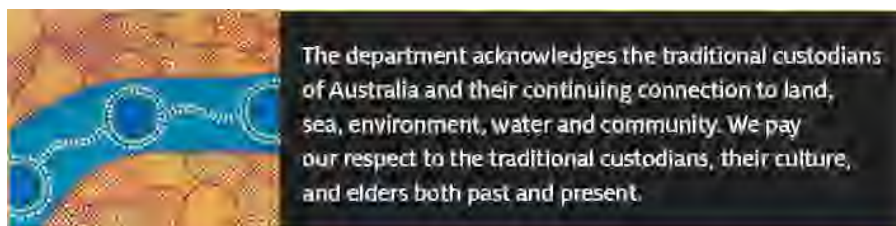
Policy Officer

Multilateral Economic Section | Trade, Market Access & International Division

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

CQ2, 70 Northbourne Avenue, Canberra City ACT

E: **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)** <[s.22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\)@aff.gov.au](mailto:s.22(1)(a)(ii)@aff.gov.au)> | M: **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)**



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s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

From: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Sent: Tuesday, 14 February 2023 4:25 PM
To: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Subject: FW: Update on [SEC=OFFICIAL]

From: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @aff.gov.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 3 January 2023 9:35 AM
To: Taylor, Mahani <Mahani.Taylor@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @environment.gov.au>
Cc: Tinning, Chris <Chris.Tinning@agriculture.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @environment.gov.au>
Subject: RE: Update on [SEC=OFFICIAL]

Thanks very much Mahani and happy new year to you and the team.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii) | Adviser
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

From: Taylor, Mahani <Mahani.Taylor@aff.gov.au>
Sent: Friday, 23 December 2022 11:44 AM
To: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @environment.gov.au>
Cc: Tinning, Chris <Chris.Tinning@agriculture.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @environment.gov.au>
Subject: Update on [SEC=OFFICIAL]

Hi s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 33(a)(iii)

Happy to chat (and Merry Christmas!).

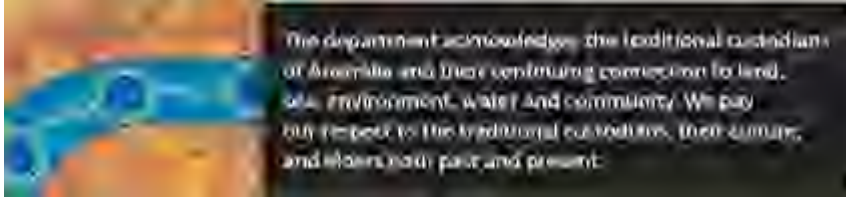
Mahani 😊

Mahani Taylor (She/Her)

Assistant Secretary | T: +61 5156 5630 | M: s. 47F(1)

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
International Strategy and Engagement Branch
Ngunnawal and Ngambri Country
70 Northbourne Avenue, Canberra ACT 2601 Australia
GPO Box 858 Canberra ACT 2601 Australia

agriculture.gov.au



From: [Garner, David](#)
To: [Bryant, Rebecca](#); s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Cc: [Tinning, Chris](#)
Subject: Min Sub for OS visit [SEC=OFFICIAL:Sensitive]
Date: Thursday, 5 January 2023 11:32:00 AM
Attachments: [image001.jpg](#)
[MS22-001849.docx](#)
[MS22-001849 Att A.docx](#)
[MS22-001849 Att B.docx](#)
[MS22-001849 Att C.docx](#)
[MS22-001849 Att D.docx](#)

Hi Rebecca

As discussed yesterday evening attached is the Ministerial Submission providing overview and draft itinerary for visit to UK and EU.

We will continue to develop the itinerary as meetings/events are confirmed.

We have also sent the attached via PDMS.

Regards

David Garner, GAICD

Assistant Secretary

Trade, Market Access & International Division

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

Mobile: **s. 47F(1)**

E: david.garner@aff.gov.au



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

MS22-001849

To: Minister Watt (For Noting)**INITIAL BRIEFING: MINISTER'S TRAVEL TO UK AND EUROPE FROM 16 TO 21 JANUARY 2023 (LONDON AND BERLIN)****Timing:** 9 January 2023 — prior to briefing with the Department on the visit**Recommendation/s:**

1. That you **note** the draft program and overview of your visit to the United Kingdom (UK) and the European Union (EU) (16 to 21 January).

Noted / Please discuss

2. That you **note** that efforts continue to secure meetings and that the final itinerary for your travel will continue to evolve.

Noted / Please discuss

3. That you **note** you will receive a detailed briefing package for the visit on Friday 6 January 2023 in advance of a briefing with the Department on 9 January 2023.

Noted / Please discuss**Minister Watt:****Date:****Comments:**

Clearing Officer:	Chris Tinning	First Assistant Secretary, Trade Market Access and International Division	Mob: s. 47F(1)
Contact Officer:	David Garner	Assistant Secretary, International Organisations and Negotiation Branch, TMAID	Mob: s. 47F(1)

Key Points:

1. You will travel to London and Berlin in January 2023. This will be your first visit to the UK and the EU as Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. Your visit program reflects the international engagement strategy (MS22-002172) that you approved in December 2022.
2. Your visit will be timely, building on the recent travel of Minister Farrell to these two locations. The overall purpose is to raise Australia's profile as we advocate for the UK to ratify the Australia-UK Free Trade Agreement (A-UK FTA) and seek to finalise the Australia-European Union Free Trade Agreement (A-EU FTA).
3. Your attendance the Agriculture Ministers' Conference and Global Forum for Food and Agriculture (GFFA) in Berlin will provide an opportunity to showcase Australia's sustainable agriculture and climate change credentials and emphasise the critical importance of trade for food security. You will have the opportunity for bilateral meetings with several of your international counterparts in the margins of the conference.
4. A draft program to support your visit is provided for your consideration at **Attachment A**. We are continuing to pursue confirmation of meetings including those your office has identified with Chatham House, the London School of Economics and secretariats of the British Labour Party and the Social Democratic Party of Germany.
5. The DAFF Secretary, Mr Andrew Metcalfe AO will accompany you on your visit, supported by departmental officers posted to London and Brussels. You will also be joined by Ms Fiona Simson, President of the National Farmers' Federation (NFF) for part of your visit program. Your final program will note which meetings Ms Simson will attend.

London

6. The key focus of your time in London will be advocating for UK ratification of the A-UK FTA. (Australia has already completed the ratification process). Your advocacy will come at a critical time as renewed political opposition to the FTA is targeting the FTA's agriculture outcomes (perceived to be overwhelmingly in Australia's favour) and erroneously suggesting that Australian productions standards are below those of the UK.
7. Your visit will reinforce the ratification advocacy messages given by Minister Farrell during his visit in December 2022. Fiona Simson will join you for a range of meetings to outline Australian agriculture's sustainability credentials from an industry perspective. This is Ms Simson's second visit to the UK in support of the FTA. Once the FTA is ratified, a larger industry delegation with a range of Australian companies could accompany you on a future visit to London. Further detail is at **Attachment B**.

Berlin

8. In Berlin, you will participate in the GFFA, the Berlin Agriculture Ministers' Conference. Your attendance and participation in two panel events will allow you to showcase Australia's agriculture sustainability and climate policies including our focus on innovation and open markets. You will help shape the global debate around the twin

challenges of food security and climate change by highlighting the importance of trade and adoption of climate smart technology.

9. Your bilateral program will target meetings with a range of EU counterparts including the EU Commissioner for Agriculture, Janusz Wojciechowski providing an opportunity to build an understanding of the importance of strong agricultural outcomes in the A-EU FTA negotiations. Further detail is at **Attachment C.**

Visit arrangements

10. A table of media opportunities supporting your visit, developed in consultation with your office, is provided for your consideration at **Attachment D.**
11. Detailed issues briefing supporting your visit will be provided to your office by Friday 6 January 2023.

s. 33(a)(iii)

Consultation: YES

14. Relevant divisions within the Department as well as DFAT, DCCEEW and DEWR have been consulted in the preparation of briefing for your visit.

Legal advice / Legislative impacts: Nil

Financial impacts: Nil

Farmer/Stakeholder Implications:

15. Your visit will showcase Australia's sustainability credentials, and shape global discussion on trade practices that impact Australia's farmers and agricultural stakeholders.
16. Prior to your travel, we will arrange a briefing with industry to advise them of the purpose of the visit and work with your office on the details so you can join should you wish.

Opportunities for First Nations people and their communities

17. The A-UKFTA includes a range of commitments that will advance First Nations interests and deliver new opportunities and revenue streams for First Nations exporters. The FTA also recognises the importance of respecting, preserving and maintaining First Nations knowledge that contributes to conservation.

s. 33(a)(iii)

s. 33(a)(iii)

Climate Change and Environmental Considerations:

19. In recognition that Australia and the UK both place a high priority on environmental sustainability and animal welfare issues, we have agreed provisions in the A-UK FTA that establish a Joint Working Group on Animal Welfare, affirm commitments to tackle climate change and enhance bilateral cooperation with the UK on environmental issues.

s. 33(a)(iii)

Attachments:

- A: Draft itinerary**
- B: London program**
- C: Berlin program**
- D: Media opportunities**

DRAFT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

ATTACHMENT A

VISIT PROGRAM

SENATOR THE HON MURRAY WATT

MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

LONDON AND BERLIN

16-21 JANUARY 2023



S

Proposed Itinerary

Monday 16 January

<u>Local Time</u>		<u>AEST Time</u>
DAY NOTES:		
14:15	DEPART BRISBANE QF974	
17:40	TRANSIT IN PERTH	
19:20	DEPART PERTH QF009	

Tuesday 17 January

Note Dress Code for all London Events is Business attire

<u>Local Time</u>		<u>AEST Time</u>
05:05	ARRIVE LONDON HEATHROW INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	16:05
10:00	Briefing & Visit Overview with Acting High Commissioner Location: Australian High Commission Attendees: Ministerial Party, Post Media: N/A	21:00
TBC	Tate & Lyle Sugar Thames Refinery Visit Location: Factory Rd, London E16 2EW Attendees: Ministerial Party, Acting High Commissioner, NFF President, Post Media: Sugar related FTA advocacy video + social media	
TBC	Roundtable with Australian Agriculture Sector Representatives (red meat, sugar, seafood and wine) Location: Australian High Commission Attendees: Ministerial Party, NFF President, Post Media: Social media	
TBC	Meeting with UK Labour Party Chairperson Location: TBC Attendees: Ministerial Party	

Gift: Australian wine	
Media: No – private engagement	

Wednesday 18 January

Note Dress Code for all London Events is Business attire except Smithfield Market, which is smart casual

<u>Local Time</u>		<u>AEST Time</u>
DAY NOTES:		
05:00	Smithfield Market Tour + Industry Breakfast (MLA, JBS, IMTA etc.) Location: Grand Ave, London EC1A 9PS Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Acting High Commissioner, NFF President, Post Media: Red meat related FTA advocacy video + social media	16:00
TBC (PM)	Meeting with Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	
TBC	Roundtable with House of Lords and Chairs of EFRA Committee, International Agreements Committee and International Trade Committee on Australia-UK Free Trade Agreement Location: Millbank House, 3 Millbank, House of Lords, London SW1P 3JU Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Acting High Commissioner, NFF President, Post Media: TBC	
TBC	Meeting with Minister of State for Trade Location: TBC Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Acting High Commissioner, Post Media: TBC	
TBC	Meeting with Shadow Secretary of State for Agriculture and Shadow Secretary of State for International Trade Location: TBC Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Acting High Commissioner, Post Media: TBC	

18:30	DEPART LONDON BA8495	05:30
21:10	ARRIVE BERLIN	08:10

Thursday 19 January

Note Dress Code for all Berlin Events is Business (including Tie)

<u>Local Time</u>		<u>AEST Time</u>
DAY NOTES:		
07:00-08:00	Breakfast (own arrangements, included at Hotel)	
08:00 – 09:15	Delegation Pre-brief Location: TBC Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Ambassador (TBC), Minister-Counsellor, Counsellor, Agriculture Adviser	
TBC	Travel Time	
TBC	Meeting with Alexander Petring, Social Democratic Party Location: TBC Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Ambassador (TBC), Minister-Counsellor (note taker) Contact: TBC	
TBC	Meeting with President German Farmers' Association, Joachim Rukwied Location: Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Minister-Counsellor (note taker) Contact:	
TBC	Lunch Meeting with Secretary-General, Copa Cogeca (EU NFF Equivalent), Pekka Pesonen Location: TBC Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Minister-Counsellor (note taker) Contact: TBC	
TBC	Bilateral Meeting with United Arab Emirates Minister of State for Food and Water Security, Climate Change and Environment, HE Mariam Bint Mohammed Saeed Hareb Almheiri Location: TBC	

	<p>Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Minister-Counsellor Contact: TBC</p>	
TBC	<p>Virtual Bilateral meeting with European Commission Vice-President and Commissioner for Trade Valdis Dombrovskis</p> <p>Location: Virtual Teams call Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Minister-Counsellor Contact: s. 47F(1)</p>	
TBC	<p>Walking Tour of Berlin</p> <p>Location: TBC Attendees: TBC Contact: TBC</p>	
TBC	Freshen up at the Hotel	
	Travel to City Cube Berlin	
18:00-19:30	<p>Opening of International Green Week</p> <p>Location: City Cube Berlin, Hall B, VIP Entrance, Jaffestrasse (VIP e-ticket required) Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Minister-Counsellor (limited to 5 per country) Contact: Messe Berlin Protocol Affairs s. 47F(1)</p>	
20:00	<p>BMEL Reception for Foreign Guests of Honour</p> <p>Location: CityCube Berlin, Hall 23a (GFFA badges serve as ticket, shuttle bus to transfer you from event prior) Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Minister-Counsellor Contact: Protocol Affairs of the Minister’s Office, IGW@bmel.bund.de</p>	
TBC	Travel to Hotel	
22:00	Own arrangements – Opportunity for Minister to call family	
	End of Thursday Program	

Friday 20 January

07:00 – 08:00	<p>Breakfast</p> <p>(Own arrangements – Opportunity for Minister to call family)</p>	
08:00 – 08:30	<p>Delegation Pre-briefing</p> <p>Location: TBC</p>	

	Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Minister-Counsellor, Counsellor, Agriculture Adviser	
08:30 – 09:00	Travel to Venue	
09:00 – 9:30	Pre-briefing and Meeting with Panellists Location: Room M1, Berlin City Cube Attendees: Panellists, Ministerial Party, Secretary, Minister-Counsellor, Counsellor, Agriculture Adviser (note taker) Contact: TBC	
09:30-11:00	GFFA PANEL EVENT: Managing drought, fire, and flood risk to create climate resistant food systems Hosted by Minister Watt Location: Room M1, Berlin City Cube Attendees: Panellists, Ministerial Party, Secretary, Minister-Counsellor, Counsellor, Agriculture Adviser (note taker) Contact: TBC Gift: You will provide to the three other panellists and moderator Media: Opportunity for you to tweet	
11:00-11:15	Bilateral with French Minister for Agriculture Mr Marc Fesneu – TBC Location: Room M1, Berlin City Cube Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Minister-Counsellor (note taker) Contact: TBC	
11:30 - 12:00 (TBC)	Bilateral with Polish Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture Henryk Kowalczyk Location: Polish Stand, IGW, TBC Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Minister-Counsellor, Counsellor, Agriculture Adviser (note taker) Contact:	
12:30-13:00 (TBC)	Meeting with OECD Director, Trade and Agriculture, s. 47F(1) Location: TBC Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Minister-Counsellor, Counsellor, Agriculture Adviser (note taker) Contact: s. 47F(1)	
13:30-15:00	GFFA PANEL EVENT: Agriculture in the "New Normal": Future-proofing food systems for a changing world Hosted by EU Commissioner for Agriculture Wojciechowski	

	<p>Location: Room 1A, Level 1, City Cube Berlin</p> <p>Attendees: Panellists, Ministerial Party, Secretary, Minister-Counsellor, Counsellor, Agriculture Adviser (note taker)</p> <p>Contact: TBC</p> <p>Media: Opportunity for you to tweet</p>	
15:00-15:15	<p>Bilateral with EU Commissioner for Agriculture Wojciechowski</p> <p>(Seeking to arrange more substantive meeting)</p>	
16:30-17:00 (TBC)	<p>Bilateral with Argentinian Secretary of Agriculture, Juan Jose Bahillo</p> <p>Location: TBC</p> <p>Attendees: TBC</p> <p>Contact: s. 47F(1)</p>	
17:00-17:30	<p>Meeting with Ulrike Muller, Member of the European Parliament, Chair of the Delegation for Relations with Australia and New Zealand</p> <p>Location: TBC</p> <p>Attendees: TBC</p> <p>Contact: TBC</p> <p>Media: Opportunity to tweet afterward</p>	
TBC	Travel to Hotel	
TBC	Opportunity to Freshen Up	
TBC	Travel to Dinner	
19:30	<p>Dinner – Zur letzte Instanz Restaurant</p> <p>Location: Waisenstrasse 14-16, 10178 Berlin</p> <p>Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Ambassador, Minister-Counsellor, Counsellor, Agriculture Adviser</p> <p>Contact: Booking for 10 under name of s. 47F(1)</p>	
	End of Friday Program	

Saturday 21 January

Please note requirement to complete a COVID self-test and bring proof of negative test to venue, and wear a FFP2 mask (test and masks provided by organisers)

<u>Local Time</u>		<u>AEST Time</u>
DAY NOTES:		
07:00	Breakfast (Own arrangements – Opportunity for Minister to call family)	
08:00	Travel to Venue	
08:30 – 09:00	Registration and group photo	
09:00-13:30	GFFA AGRICULTURE MINISTERS' CONFERENCE Location: Federal Foreign Office, Werdescher Markt 5	
13:30-15:30	Lunchtime reception and GFFA Bilateral engagements Press conference held by the German Agriculture Minister	
15:00-15:30	Meeting with New Zealand Minister of Agriculture, Damien O'Conner Location: TBC Attendees: TBC Contact: TBC Media: Opportunity to tweet afterward	
TBC	Travel to Hotel	
16:30 – 17:00	Meeting with Norbert Lins, Member of the European Parliament, Chair of the European Parliament Agriculture and Rural Affairs Committee Location: Hotel TBC Attendees: TBC Contact: TBC Media: TBC	
TBC	Check out of Hotel	
TBC	Travel to Airport	

18:55	DEPART Berlin BA790	
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Monday 23 January

<u>Local Time</u>		<u>AEST Time</u>
DAY NOTES:		
6:55	ARRIVE Sydney	
8:50	DEPART Sydney VA634 (depart earlier flight if timing permits)	
9:50	ARRIVE Canberra	

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

ATTACHMENT B

London

1. Purpose of Visit

s. 33(a)(iii)

2. Key messages

s. 33(a)(iii)

3. Key Meetings/activities

- Meeting with your UK counterpart - The Hon Therese Coffey Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. Ms Coffey's last engagement with an Australian agriculture Minister was in 2019 during the visit to the UK / EU of Senator the Hon. Anne Ruston.
- Meeting with key members of the shadow ministry – Nick Thomas-Symonds Shadow Secretary of State for International Trade; Jim McMahon Shadow Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.
- Meeting with the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State - Minister for Employment, Guy Opperman, to discuss respective approaches to workforce issues in Australia and the UK.

s. 33(a)(iii)

- Visit to Smithfield market – large fresh meat market in central London – talk to meat traders looking to sell more Australian product - good photo opportunity.

- Possible visit to Tate and Lyle sugar refinery – iconic sugar refinery in central London looking to source sugar from Australia after a 40-year absence - good photo opportunity.
- Possible roundtable with Chatham House – topic to be determined could include agriculture and food security, climate change and agriculture sustainability.
- Possible event with Meat and Livestock Australia including with Ms Fiona Simson.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

ATTACHMENT C

Berlin

1. Purpose of Visit

You will lead Australia's representation at the 15th Global Forum on Food and Agriculture. GFFA provides an excellent opportunity to showcase Australia's sustainable agriculture credentials and emphasise the importance of trade for global food security.

At GFFA, you will attend the *Berlin Agriculture Ministers' Conference*, the world's largest meeting of agriculture ministers from up to 70 countries along with leaders from international organisations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), World Trade Organization (WTO) and World Bank.

2. Key messages

- The Australian Government is committed to working with industry to meet climate challenges while increasing productivity, profitability, and food security.
 - Climate change is a critical issue for Australian agriculture – our farmers are at the forefront of climate impacts – leading the way on adaptation and innovation.
 - Australia has a new ambitious 2030 target to reduce greenhouse gas emission by 43 per cent below 2005 levels, putting us on track to achieve our net zero emissions by 2050 target.
- To meet food security needs, it is important to promote open trade and increased agricultural productivity through investment and innovation rather than government support (subsidies).
 - Australia has been successful in achieving sustainable productivity growth in agriculture by moving away from government support, through deregulation, and shifting to helping farmers manage risk and investing in R&D to drive productivity growth.
 - Government support to agriculture is often environmentally harmful and market distorting. It can negatively affect the environment and food security. Open and free trade underpins global food security and builds resilience and confidence in supply chains.
- Reaffirm the Australian Government's position condemning Russia's invasion of Ukraine and Australia's strong support for the rules-based multilateral trading system.

3. Key Meetings/activitiesGFFA Panels

- Australia has been selected by the German Government to host an expert panel on 20 January on '*Managing Drought, Fire, and Flood: Creating Climate Resistant Food Systems*'. As the host Minister, you will provide an opening statement, answer questions from the moderator, and respond to questions from the audience.
 - You will be joined on the panel by French Agriculture Minister, Marc Fesneau (TBC), Shirley Tarawali from the International Livestock Research Institute based in Kenya and Max Makuvise, a Zimbabwean cattle producer.

- The panel will be moderated by Rose O'Donovan, an Irish agriculture journalist (author of the influential Agra-Facts weekly publication) and experienced moderator.
- You have been invited by Mr Janusz Wojciechowski, EU Commissioner for Agriculture, to join the EU hosted panel on *'Agriculture in the "New Normal": Future-proofing food systems for a changing world'*.
 - Others invited to join the panel (but not yet confirmed) include: Ms Angela Thokozile Didiza, South African Agriculture Minister; Mrs Frida Krifca, Albanian Agriculture Minister; and Dr Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, Director-general of the World Trade Organisation.
 - You will be asked to make an intervention on each of the following three topics: biodiversity, climate change and supply chain resilience from an Australian perspective. There will be a Q&A session with the GFFA audience.
 - Both panel events will be conducted in English and simultaneous translation will be offered to attendees in French, German, Spanish and Polish.
 - The visit program will include time to brief and prepare you for the panels.

Berlin Agriculture Ministers Conference

- The Berlin Agriculture Ministers' Conference on 20 January will focus on the theme of Food Systems Transformation: A Worldwide Response to Multiple Crises.
- At the conclusion of the Conference, ministers will adopt a Final Communiqué reflecting their discussions. The communiqué does not have the same status as a statement from G20 or OECD Agriculture Ministers, however, it will potentially feed into deliberations at other ministerial meetings. Our officials will prosecute Australia's interests in the communiqué negotiations.

Bilateral meetings

- Bilateral meetings are still being arranged and may not be confirmed until close to the event. At this stage we are targeting meetings with:
 - EU Commissioner for Agriculture, Janusz Wojciechowski, to press him on the importance of significant agricultural market access outcomes in the A-EU FTA;
 - OECD Head of the Trade and Agriculture Directorate, Marion Jansen to discuss the OECD's work on environmentally harmful agriculture subsidies, and to reinforce the importance of the OECD's work in support of open markets and stable trade;
 - Agriculture Ministers from Germany, France, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, Ireland, New Zealand and Japan.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

ATTACHMENT D

Media opportunities

Event	Opportunity	Media products
Pre-trip	Announcement prior to departure notifying press of the visit to London, Berlin and Brussels outlining key objectives for each capital.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media release
London	<p>Minister's schedule (still TBC):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with secretary of state for environment, food and rural affairs • Meet relevant MPs and lords from UK parliament (agriculture committees) re A-UK FTA • Meeting with Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Minister for Employment, Guy Opperman • Meeting with key members of the shadow ministry – Nick Thomas-Symonds Shadow Secretary of State for International Trade; Jim McMahon Shadow Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs <p>Other suggested media opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photo opportunity with meat traders at Smithfield market. • Photo opportunity at the Tate and Lyle sugar refinery. • Op-ed on environmentally harmful subsidies. • Interview(s) with Australian journalists - Courier Mail, The Australian, Australian Financial Review, The Land, and ABC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media release • Talking points • Social media
Berlin	<p>Announcement on meetings in Berlin.</p> <p>Minister's schedule</p> <p>Friday</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Forum for Food and Agriculture (GFFA) bilateral meetings • GFFA panel - <i>Managing drought, fire, and flood risk to create climate resistant food systems</i> (hosted by Australia). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media release • High-level talking points for any media engagements • Social media

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plan is to invite the French Agriculture Minister to join Minister Watt on the panel, as well as a representative from Africa. • GFFA panel - <i>Agriculture in the "New Normal": Future-proofing food systems for a changing world.</i> <p>Saturday (TBC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GFFA agriculture ministers' meeting • GFFA bilateral engagements <p>Suggested media opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with Australian Europe correspondents • Op-ed on sustainable agriculture • Photo opportunities with other agriculture ministers • Photo opportunities while hosting panel on Friday 	
<p>Post-trip</p>	<p>Announcement of the outcomes of the trip</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media release • Social media • Op-ed on FTAs and the importance of trade

From: [Garner, David](#)
To: [Bryant, Rebecca](#)
Cc: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) s. 22(1)(a)(ii) s. 22(1)(a)(ii) s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [Tinning, Chris](#); s. 22(1)(a)(ii) s. 22(1)(a)(ii) s. 22(1)(a)(ii) s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Subject: Additional Information for OS Visit [SEC=OFFICIAL:Sensitive]
Date: Thursday, 12 January 2023 2:40:00 PM
Attachments: [Australia's trade policy - DFAT.docx](#)
[Trade Overview.pptx](#)
[Trading our way to greater prosperity and security.docx](#)
[2222 - 158 MO DRAFT WATT MR - Trip to boost trade talks.docx](#)
[2222 - 159 MO DRAFT WATT MR - Global forum for food and agriculture.docx](#)
[2223 MO DRAFT WATT OP-ED - Free-trade agreements II.docx](#)
[2223 MO DRAFT WATT OP-ED - Action on climate environment requires reforming agricultural subsidies.docx](#)
[Min Watt Social media plan - Min Watt UK and EU trip - January 2023 .docx](#)
[image001.jpg](#)
[Media Opportunities overview.docx](#)

Hi Rebecca

In response to your message earlier today, attached are some additional documents.

- Australia's trade policy and *Trading our way to greater prosperity* – these are both from DFAT with the later Minister Farrell's speech from November which sets out the Government's trade strategy – DFAT said this is most current reference on this matter
- Trade Overview – Powerpoint setting out DAFF's role in the trade policy framework
- Draft PRs – these are still work in process between DAFF media team & s. 22(1)(a)(ii) who may have amended
- Draft Op-eds: Free Trade Agreements and Action on climate change/environmental subsidies – one more to come on agriculture sustainability
- Social Media plan – also work in progress with s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
- Media Opportunities overview – this was an attachment in the Min Sub sent up on the visit (it will be a bit dated now that itinerary has firmed up and s. 22(1)(a)(ii) have discussed with DAFF team)

Let me know if you need anything more at this stage.

Cheers

David Garner, GAICD

Assistant Secretary

Trade, Market Access & International Division

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

Mobile: s. 47F(1)

E: david.garner@aff.gov.au





Document 17

Senator the Hon Murray Watt

Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

MEDIA RELEASE

Day, Date January 2023

**** DRAFT ONLY | NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION ****

Trip to boost trade talks

A trip to the United Kingdom and the European Union will provide an opportunity for Australia to speak on the world stage about the importance of food security in a changing climate and progressing our international trade agenda.

Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Murray Watt will travel to London and Berlin this month.

“This journey will allow me to put forward the issues that really matter to Australia’s agriculture sector,” Minister Watt said.

“This trip comes off the back of the conclusion of Australia’s free-trade agreement with the United Kingdom and the continuing negotiation of a free-trade agreement with the European Union. These FTAs will bolster export opportunities for our farmers across a range of products.

“In London I will meet with my UK government counterparts, shadow ministers and industry stakeholders to advocate for ratification of the free-trade agreement as soon as possible to open up new export opportunities”.

“I will also take part in the Global Forum for Food and Agriculture in Berlin. Together with other agriculture ministers from all over the world, we will discuss issues of food security, sustainability, global shocks, climate change and how we can improve our agriculture and food systems to face these challenges.

“I am looking forward to the opportunity to put our vital agricultural sector front and centre on the world stage.”

Document 18

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

ATTACHMENT D

Media opportunities

Event	Opportunity	Media products
Pre-trip	Announcement prior to departure notifying press of the visit to London, Berlin and Brussels outlining key objectives for each capital.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media release
London	<p>Minister's schedule (still TBC):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with secretary of state for environment, food and rural affairs • Meet relevant MPs and lords from UK parliament (agriculture committees) re A-UK FTA • Meeting with Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Minister for Employment, Guy Opperman • Meeting with key members of the shadow ministry – Nick Thomas-Symonds Shadow Secretary of State for International Trade; Jim McMahon Shadow Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs <p>Other suggested media opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photo opportunity with meat traders at Smithfield market. • Photo opportunity at the Tate and Lyle sugar refinery. • Op-ed on environmentally harmful subsidies. • Interview(s) with Australian journalists - Courier Mail, The Australian, Australian Financial Review, The Land, and ABC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media release • Talking points • Social media
Berlin	<p>Announcement on meetings in Berlin.</p> <p>Minister's schedule</p> <p>Friday</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Forum for Food and Agriculture (GFFA) bilateral meetings • GFFA panel - <i>Managing drought, fire, and flood risk to create climate resistant food systems</i> (hosted by Australia). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media release • High-level talking points for any media engagements • Social media

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plan is to invite the French Agriculture Minister to join Minister Watt on the panel, as well as a representative from Africa. • GFFA panel - <i>Agriculture in the "New Normal": Future-proofing food systems for a changing world.</i> <p>Saturday (TBC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GFFA agriculture ministers' meeting • GFFA bilateral engagements <p>Suggested media opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with Australian Europe correspondents • Op-ed on sustainable agriculture • Photo opportunities with other agriculture ministers • Photo opportunities while hosting panel on Friday 	
<p>Post-trip</p>	<p>Announcement of the outcomes of the trip</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media release • Social media • Op-ed on FTAs and the importance of trade




Social Media Plan Template

Plan title:			
Minister Watt visit to the EU (16 to 21 January 2023)			
Contact details:			
Communications contact:	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) s. 22(1)(a)(ii)		
Business area contact:	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) Director Multilateral Economic section Trade Market Access and International Division, +s. 22(1)(a)(ii) s. 22(1)(a)(ii)		
Plan details:			
Critical date/s:	17-21 January 2023	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Draft <input type="checkbox"/> Approved	Approved by: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Brief summary/overview:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minister Watt will travel to the UK and EU (London and Berlin) from 16-21 January 2023 in his first visit as Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. Minister Watt will be joined by Andrew Metcalfe AO, DAFF Secretary. 			
LONDON TRIP			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The key focus of the London trip is to raise Australia’s profile as we advocate for the UK to ratify the Australia-UK Free Trade Agreement and seek to finalise the Australia-European Union Free Trade Agreement. The London leg features a trip to Tate & Lyle Sugar Thames Refinery; a roundtable with Australian Agriculture Sector Representatives in red meat, sugar, seafood and wine; a tour of Smithfield Market; meetings with agricultural political leaders in the UK; and a roundtable with members of the House of Lords on the Australia-UK Free Trade Agreement. 			
BERLIN TRIP			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The key focus of the Berlin trip is the Agriculture Ministers’ Conference and Global Forum for Food and Agriculture (GFFA) in Berlin, which will be attended by Minister Watt and Secretary Metcalfe. Australia has been selected by the German Government to host an expert panel on 20 January on ‘<i>Managing Drought, Fire, and Flood: Creating Climate Resistant Food Systems</i>’. Minister Watt will host the panel, provide an opening statement and participate in a Q and A. Australia has also been invited by Mr Janusz Wojciechowski, EU Commissioner for Agriculture, to join his High Level Panel on ‘Agriculture in the ‘<i>New Normal</i>’: <i>Future-proofing food systems for a changing world</i>’. Key topics include biodiversity, climate change and supply chain. The GFFA will culminate with the Berlin Agriculture Ministers’ Conference, the world’s largest meeting of agriculture ministers, together with leaders from international organisations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), World Trade Organization (WTO) and World Bank. 			
Key Messages:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The A-UK FTA is balanced with high-quality outcomes for both Australia and the UK, but outcomes will only be realised on entry into force of the agreement Trade is driven by consumer demand, and we are a well-established trading economy, with over 100 markets for our red meat alone. Our farmers manage one of the world’s most variable climates and are leaders in sustainable agriculture. We have best practice to share and we want to hear from others both here in the EU and around the world. Open trade underpins global food security. Now is the time to work together to strengthen the WTO and reform agricultural trade. Bringing so many agriculture ministers together at GFFA means we can share our ideas and experiences to come up with solutions that will improve food security and global nutrition. Australia has a lot of experience and knowledge to share as part of the <i>Managing Drought, Fire, and Flood: Creating Climate Resistant Food Systems</i> panel Now is the time to strengthen our relationship with the EU and deliver a win-win trade agreement for the benefit of Australian and EU farmers. 			
Notes:			


- Any media gained pre/during, or post trip (at home or abroad) can be shared from the outlet's channels with commentary from the Minister (we won't be able to draft these ahead of time).

Post 1 – Channel/s:			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Facebook	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LinkedIn	<input type="checkbox"/> Twitter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Instagram
Preferred date:	16 Jan 2023	Risk (is there potential for negative attention?):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Content: <i>Include draft content here. Please ensure it meets the requirements listed in the Social Media Tips document first. Include the full url for all links (do not include embedded links).</i>	Hashtags: <i>Include relevant #hashtags here (check if appropriate)</i>	Images/media: <i>Include image/s to display here or identify image requirements. Please attach images to email as jpegs.</i>	
<p>I'm looking forward to raising the profile of Australian agriculture during my first visit to the UK and EU as Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. It's a jam-packed agenda as we push for the UK to ratify the Australia-UK Free Trade Agreement (A-UK FTA) and seek to finalise the Australia-European Union Free Trade Agreement (A-EU FTA).</p> <p>Both FTAs will see mutual benefits, there will be wins for our Aussie farmers, who are producing top-notch Australian produce ripe for export and the consumers of the UK and EU who will have greater access to high-quality Australian produce.</p>	<p>#AusAg #AUKFTA #AusEUFTA</p>	<p>(dept will develop an appropriate tile and send it through perhaps map/flags etc)</p>	

Post 2 – Channel/s:			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Facebook	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LinkedIn	<input type="checkbox"/> Twitter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Instagram
Preferred date:	16 Jan 2023	Risk (is there potential for negative attention?):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Content:	Hashtags:	Images/media:	
<p>There will be a strong focus on global food security at the 15th Global Forum for Food and Agriculture in Berlin. Our experience with drought, fire and flood will provide compelling insights into how Australia has managed to increase our agricultural productivity despite decades of adverse weather events, when I host the 'managing drought, fire, and flood risk to create climate resistant food systems' panel.</p>	<p>#GFFA #SustainableAgriculture #FoodSecurity #ClimateResilient</p> <p>Handles: LinkedIn - @GFFA Instagram - @lebensministerium</p>		

Post 3 – Channel/s:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Facebook	<input type="checkbox"/> LinkedIn	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Twitter	<input type="checkbox"/> Instagram
Preferred date:	16 Jan 2023	Risk (is there potential for negative attention?):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Content:	Hashtags:	Images/media:	
I'll be raising the profile of #AusAg during my first visit to the UK and EU as Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry as we push for the UK to ratify the #AUKFTA and seek to finalise the #AusEUFTA.		(can include screenshot of media release) or tile dept will develop.	

Commented [BS1]: Flags will display when text is copy/pasted:
 I'll be raising the profile of #AusAg during n to the 🇬🇧 and 🇪🇺 as Minister for Agriculture and Forestry as we push for the UK to ratify #AUKFTA and seek to finalise the #AusEU

Post 4 – Channel/s:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Facebook	<input type="checkbox"/> LinkedIn	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Twitter	<input type="checkbox"/> Instagram
Preferred date:	16 Jan 2023	Risk (is there potential for negative attention?):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Content:	Hashtags:	Images/media:	
Australian farmers have managed to increase their agricultural productivity despite decades of drought and flood. This will provide valuable insights to the 15 th Global Forum for Food and Agriculture. #GFFA #Berlin Link tweet: I'll be hosting the 'managing drought, fire, and flood risk to create climate resistant food systems' panel @bmel #GFFA. #AusAg	#GFFA #SustainableAgriculture #FoodSecurity #ClimateResilient Handle: @bmel		

Post 5 – Channel/s:			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Facebook	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LinkedIn	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Twitter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Instagram
Preferred date:	17 Jan 2023	Risk (is there potential for negative attention?):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Content:	Hashtags:	Images/media:	

<p>I'm in London to speak to the UK Government and industry about the Australia-UK Free Trade Agreement. The deal is great for Australia and great for Britain, with many mutual benefits to unlock. These benefits will only be realised on entry into force.</p>	<p>#AusAg #AUKFTA</p>	<p>Video #1 Minister speaking in front of Westminster & Big Ben</p>
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Post 6 – Channel/s:			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Facebook	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LinkedIn	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Twitter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Instagram
Preferred date:	17 Jan 2023	Risk (is there potential for negative attention?):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Content:	Hashtags:	Images/media:	
<p>The Tate and Lyle sugar refinery on the Thames relies solely on sugar cane imports. The #AUKFTA could kick-start the importation of high-quality Australian sugar cane once again, after a 40-year absence.</p>	<p>#AusAg #AUKFTA</p>	<p>Video #3 Minister at Tate and Lyle sugar refinery</p>	

Commented [BS2]: Tag on LinkedIn Tate & Lyle Sugars <https://www.linkedin.com/company/tate-&-lyle-sugars/?originalSubdomain=uk>

Commented [BS3R2]: @TateLyleSugars on Twitter

Post 7 – Channel/s:			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Facebook	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LinkedIn	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Twitter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Instagram
Preferred date:	17 Jan 2023	Risk (is there potential for negative attention?):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Content:	Hashtags:	Images/media:	

<p>Roundtable with Australian Agriculture Sector Representatives (red meat, sugar, seafood and wine) Location: Australian High Commission Attendees: Ministerial Party, NFF President, Post Media: Social media</p> <p>DRAFT will need adapting:</p> <p>Fantastic discussion with agriculture stakeholders at the Australian High Commission in London today. Looking forward to entry into force of the #AUKFTA which will see more of our quality products available in the UK.</p>	<p>Australia High Commission London Twitter: (@AusHouseLondon) Facebook: Australian High Commission in the United Kingdom</p> <p>NFF Twitter: @NationalFarmers Facebook: National Farmers' Federation Instagram @nationalfarmers</p> <p>Fiona Simpson Twitter: @afsnsw LinkedIn: Fiona Simpson www.linkedin.com/in/fiona-simson-79ba6749</p> <p>Plus any meat/sugar/seafood/wine producers present.</p>	<p>Images from the roundtable either at the beginning or end</p>
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Post 8 – Channel/s:			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Facebook	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LinkedIn	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Twitter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Instagram
Preferred date:	18 Jan 2023	Risk (is there potential for negative attention?):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Content:	Hashtags:	Images/media:	
The Australia UK Free Trade agreement will expand the red-meat trade to the benefit of Australian exporters and UK consumers.	#SmithfieldMarket #AUKFTA	Video #2 Minister at Smithfield wholesale meat market	

Post 11 – Channel/s:			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Facebook	<input type="checkbox"/> LinkedIn	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Twitter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Instagram

Preferred date:	20 Jan 2023	Risk (is there potential for negative attention?):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Content:	Hashtags:	Images/media:	
Really enjoying my first trip to Green Week and the Global Forum on Food and Agriculture. Australia has an impressive #sustainability story to share and it's great to hear what likeminded countries are doing #GFFA #IGW2023 #Berlin #AusAg		Pics from Green Week opening reception	

Post 12 – Channel/s:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Facebook	<input type="checkbox"/> LinkedIn	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Twitter	<input type="checkbox"/> Instagram
Preferred date:	20 Jan 2023	Risk (is there potential for negative attention?):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Content:	Hashtags:	Images/media:	
Looking forward to hosting #GFFA panel managing drought, fire, and flood risk to create climate resistant food systems. Through drought, bushfire and flood our farmers and communities have persevered, innovation and adaptability is the key to thriving in our landscape. #AusAg		Either pic of delegate pass/program etc or if panel name/time/location is posted on a screen at the entrance or selfie etc.	

Post 12 – Channel/s:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Facebook	<input type="checkbox"/> LinkedIn	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Twitter	<input type="checkbox"/> Instagram
Preferred date:	20 Jan 2023	Risk (is there potential for negative attention?):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Content:	Hashtags:	Images/media:	

<p>We cannot reverse 100 years of global damage overnight, but our biggest risk comes from standing still. Today I opened the #GFFA panel managing drought, fire, and flood risk to create climate resilient food systems.</p>	<p>#AusAg #ClimateResilient</p>	<p>Video of Minister Watt's giving the opening address</p>
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Post 13 – Channel/s:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Facebook	<input type="checkbox"/> LinkedIn	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Twitter	<input type="checkbox"/> Instagram
Preferred date:	20 Jan 2023	Risk (is there potential for negative attention?):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Content:	Hashtags:	Images/media:	
<p>Anything compelling that comes out during the discussion from any of the panellists...</p>	<p>#GFFA</p> <p>Handles of panellists:</p> <p>Rose O'Donovan Moderator Editor, AGRA FACTS and AGRA FOCUS @AgraFacts</p> <p>Tim Cullinan (TBC) President Irish Farmers' Association @TimCullinan_IFA</p> <p>Shirley Tarawali Assistant Director General, International Livestock Research Institute (@ILRI)</p> <p>Max Makuise Resident Director, Shangani Holistic (@MakuiseT)</p>	<p>Images of the panel on stage during discussion.</p>	

Post 14 – Channel/s:

<input type="checkbox"/> Facebook	<input type="checkbox"/> LinkedIn	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Twitter	<input type="checkbox"/> Instagram
Preferred date:	20 Jan 2023	Risk (is there potential for negative attention?):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Content:	Hashtags:	Images/media:	
So privileged to lead #GFFA discussion on managing drought, fire, and flood risk to create climate resilient food systems with panellists from @AgraFacts @TimCullinan_IFA @ILRI @MakuviseT. We'll all enjoy the benefits of a more secure future, if we face the challenges together.	TAG panel (in image): @AgraFacts @MFesneau (TBC) @ILRI @MakuviseT #ClimateResilient #GFFA	Images of the panel on stage during discussion or posed post event.	

Post 13 – Channel/s:			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Facebook	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LinkedIn	<input type="checkbox"/> Twitter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Instagram
Preferred date:	20 Jan 2023	Risk (is there potential for negative attention?):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Content:	Hashtags:	Images/media:	
Our farmers understand after decades of navigating drought, fire and flood the power of innovation. Being innovative and adaptable has been an essential part of how our farmers and communities thrive in our landscape. Modern climate change represents many new challenges. Our biggest risk comes from standing still, but if we face these challenges together – we can all enjoy the benefits of a more secure future. I had the privilege of hosting the #GFFA panel on managing drought, fire, and flood risk to create climate resilient food systems. I was able to share with international colleagues the types of climate challenges facing Australian farmers and the innovative solutions we have in place to support adaptation and climate resilience.	#AusAg #SustainableAgriculture #ClimateResilience	Video of Minister Watt's opening address/images of the panel on stage during discussion or posed post event.	

Post 16 – Channel/s:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Facebook	<input type="checkbox"/> LinkedIn	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Twitter	<input type="checkbox"/> Instagram
Preferred date:	20 Jan 2023	Risk (is there potential for negative attention?):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Content:	Hashtags:	Images/media:	

<p>Ready to discuss Agriculture in the "New Normal": Futureproofing food systems for a changing world hosted by EU Commissioner for Agriculture Janusz Wojciechowski @jwojc @EUAgri #AusAG #GFFA</p>	<p>Handles: EU Commissioner for Agriculture Janusz Wojciechowski @jwojc @EUAgri</p>	<p>Minister with panel onstage, preparing/getting mic'ed-up or with host briefing etc</p>
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Post 16 – Channel/s:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Facebook	<input type="checkbox"/> LinkedIn	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Twitter	<input type="checkbox"/> Instagram
Preferred date:	20 Jan 2023	Risk (is there potential for negative attention?):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Content:	Hashtags:	Images/media:	
<p>Open trade and diversification of supply chains underpins global food security. In tandem with climate action and protecting biodiversity will see us adapt to Agriculture in the "New Normal" as we Future-proof food systems for a changing world. #GFFA</p>	<p>#ClimateResilient #GFFA</p>	<p>Image of Minister speaking/participating in panel.</p>	

Trading our way to greater prosperity and security

- **Speech, check against delivery**

Albanese Government Trade and Investment Agenda

Location

The Australian APEC Study Centre, RMIT, Melbourne

14 November 2022

I begin today by acknowledging the Traditional Custodians of the land on which we gather today, and pay my respects to their Elders past, present and emerging.

I extend that respect to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples here today.

Thank you to everyone for joining us here today – I am honoured to be speaking to some of the best minds in Australian trade policy.

I would particularly like to thank RMIT and the Australian APEC Study Centre for organising today's event.

As we approach the APEC Leaders' Summit in Bangkok on the 18th and 19th November, it's a timely reminder of the crucial role APEC has played in fostering economic integration and practical collaboration across our region for more than three decades.

The Australian APEC Study Centre has made a significant contribution to this effort, particularly through its capacity building initiatives and expert analysis and advice.

Ladies and gentlemen, we are meeting here today at a challenging time for international trade and for the Australian economy.

High inflation, rising interest rates, falling real wages and a legacy record debt are making life harder and less affordable for many Australians.

Chronic skills shortages are making it difficult for businesses to operate and compete to full capacity and profitability.

Global supply chains continue to experience major disruption, initially caused by COVID containment policies but exacerbated by Russia's illegal invasion of Ukraine.

The effects of climate change are being felt around the world, but particularly in our region – and that is why we are bidding, jointly with our Pacific partners, to host a UN climate change Conference of the Parties in 2026.

The vast investment needed to fund the transition to low-carbon, low-cost and reliable energy generation, storage and transmission is a significant challenge; but also creates real employment, commercial and partnership opportunities in Australia and in our region.

After decades of progress building a multilateral trading system underpinned by common rules of the road, a turn away from trade liberalisation has emerged in some parts of the world in recent years.

And great power rivalry is undermining many elements of the international rules-based order upon which all nations, whatever their size, depend on for peace, stability and prosperity.

It is no longer possible – if it ever was – to insulate our trade policy from geo-politics. Attempts to apply economic pressure including targeting of Australian goods in recent years has demonstrated the risks to our economy when the rules of the road are ignored.

Australia's future prosperity will in part depend on how well we can adapt to the challenging strategic circumstances we face.

And likewise, our ability to navigate those strategic challenges will in part be shaped by the extent of our economic power and influence.

Increasingly, economic policy and national security policy are intertwined – a resilient Australian economy underpins national security.

Australia is economically stronger when global trade flows freely.

More trade, not less, is a key part of how we build the economic future we want in Australia, with secure, high-paying jobs and an open, internationally competitive economy powered by clean energy.

But how we trade, who we trade with, and what we trade needs to reflect our current strategic moment and the challenges we face.

Today I will outline the Government's vision for trade and make the case for why trade is a force for good in addressing our current and future challenges.

There are four principles underlying our approach.

The **first principle** is that to meet the challenges of our time, we need to deepen and more importantly diversify our trading relationships, particularly in our own region.

As we have discovered, overreliance on any single trading partner comes with significant risks.

That's why trade diversification is the central plank of the Government's trade policy strategy.

That's not to say that Australia can neglect our economic and trade relations with China.

China remains our largest trading partner, accounting for more of our exports than Japan, the United States and the Republic of Korea combined.

But trade blockages imposed by China have reinforced the importance of businesses taking a considered approach to minimising risk exposure.

We want to see China's trade measures impeding a wide range of Australian exports removed, including the duties on barley and wine that Australia is challenging through the World Trade Organization dispute settlement system.

As with any WTO dispute, we are open to discussing possible off-ramps that result in a mutually agreed solution that is in Australia's interests.

As we seek to stabilise the relationship with China, Australia will continue to work with our partners to build a region that is stable, prosperous and where national sovereignty is respected.

Australia has long been a driver of regional economic integration and a champion of regional institutions.

It was a recognition in the Hawke-Keating era that Australia's security and economic future resided in Asia that led us to establish APEC.

And it is the same recognition driving us now to deepen our economic ties across the Indo-Pacific.

Joining the US-led Indo-Pacific Economic Framework was one of the first acts of the Albanese Government.

IPEF is focused on delivering concrete solutions that address contemporary challenges like decarbonisation, digital trade and supply chain resilience.

It seeks to lower the types of trade barriers you won't find in a tariff line and to elevate labour and environmental standards across the region, ensuring that trade is both free and fair.

Last month, I signed the landmark Australia-Singapore Green Economy Agreement, which establishes a new framework for strengthening economic collaboration in green growth sectors and harnessing the opportunities of the global energy transition.

And over the weekend, we substantively concluded negotiations to upgrade the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement, which will open new opportunities for Australian services exporters and investors and bind us closer to the region.

Our Southeast Asia Economic Strategy to 2040 – led by Special Envoy for Southeast Asia, Nicholas Moore – will map out further export and investment opportunities matching Australian capabilities across key sectors in the region.

Deepening our trade with India, the world's fastest growing large economy, is a high priority including through the India Economic Strategy.

We hope to ratify the India Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement this year and are powering ahead on negotiating an ambitious Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement.

We are also working to implement our trade agreement with the United Kingdom. In addition to removing tariffs and facilitating services trade and investment, the agreement includes innovative elements such as commitments to implement reciprocal arrangements to provide for royalties to be paid to Australian artists, including Indigenous artists, where their artworks are resold in the UK.

Looking further afield, the Australia-European Union Free Trade Agreement will potentially be a game changer, providing enhanced access to a high-income market of almost 450 million people, with a combined GDP of 23 trillion Australian dollars.

The geostrategic and economic case for concluding a trade agreement with the European Union has strengthened.

A trade deal can build on our mutually beneficial economic ties.

For example, in renewable energy and critical minerals, where Australia can be a safe, reliable supplier.

But there are other important commercial interests at stake, and any deal we strike will put these interests front and centre, including delivering substantial new market access for our key agricultural products.

We are also partnering with other countries to combat non-tariff barriers that make it harder for our exporters to trade.

I have tasked my Department to lead and coordinate efforts with Australian stakeholders to address existing and emerging non-tariff barriers to trade.

A Ministerial-level Technical Barriers to Trade Working Group will have oversight of this important work.

We are also making it easier for our businesses to trade globally by streamlining trade processes through the Simplified Trade System. These reforms will enhance the international competitiveness of the Australian economy.

All of these elements combined will help us diversify our network of trading partners and create new opportunities for Australia exporters and investors.

It's work we need to undertake to protect Australia's economic future and support an Indo-Pacific region that is peaceful, stable and prosperous.

While we are investing heavily in our region, we continue to invest in the multilateral trading system.

Representing Australia at the successful Twelfth World Trade Organization Ministerial Conference was one of the first things I did as Trade Minister.

The WTO system is fundamental to Australia's prosperity and security and has underpinned economic progress and stability across the Indo-Pacific.

That's why our **second principle** is that we must work to not just defend the multilateral system, but to reform it so that it delivers for Australia, for the region, and for the broader world.

Of course, four decades of increasing openness to international trade and investment in Australia – underpinned by WTO rules – have materially increased Australian living standards.

But reform is needed to reinvigorate the negotiating function of the WTO and update the rules of the road to better respond to contemporary challenges.

The package of outcomes at the Twelfth Ministerial Conference – including an agreement to end harmful fisheries subsidies achieved by working closely with our Pacific Island partners and agreed steps toward WTO reform – showed that progress is still possible.

Australia is not an 800-pound gorilla, which means we cannot risk a return to the "law of the jungle" should the WTO be allowed to wither.

So, we are investing in reform of the multilateral trading system including its dispute settlement system and we are investing in the region.

But we also need to invest in ourselves.

That means diversifying not just who we trade with, but what we trade and how we trade.

That means using effective industry policy to ensure our services and product offering to the world is more diverse, of higher value and more sophisticated.

That also means using all possible trade channels for our exporters to grow and diversify, including digital channels. The digital economy is expected to continue growing at an accelerated rate.

This is our **third principle**.

At the macro level, trade creates jobs and jobs in export industries tend to pay higher wages.

Recent analysis shows that 1 in 4 Australian jobs is related to trade.

And jobs in export industries pay 5 per cent above the national average income.

Trade also plays a significant role in delivering cheaper goods and services, and more competition, easing cost of living pressures for Australian families while reducing input and running costs for businesses, making them more competitive further down the supply value chain.

For example, a trade deal with the European Union that eliminates the 5 per cent import tariff on motor vehicles could result in savings of up to \$2,000 for an Australian family purchasing a VW Golf. A plumber could save up to \$2,600 on a VW Transporter Van.

Open trade is a net positive for our society.

But there are winners and losers in international trade. Australia's manufacturing sector has declined rapidly – now accounting for less than 7 per cent of GDP.

That's bad for jobs in our regions and suburbs. It is also bad for national resilience, for our capacity to solve national problems and engage in global supply chains.

That's why open trade must also be paired with good economic, industry and social policy.

We need to be a nation that innovates and creates new employment opportunities delivering economic growth across Australia, including our outer suburbs and regions.

We know that when given the chance to compete on a level playing field, Australian businesses thrive.

That's why we are investing in Australian manufacturing, Australian innovation and Australian skills.

Building industry capability in the complex modern world of global trade is about much more than just relying on our natural endowments.

It's something that must be built deliberately and strategically as a genuine partnership between industry, government, investors and our scientists, engineers and research institutions.

The National Reconstruction Fund will help expand Australia's industrial base, diversify the economy, and create sustainable, high-paying jobs.

It will help drive investment in clean energy manufacturing, medical manufacturing, new technologies, agriculture and critical minerals.

The Fund will give us a competitive edge in global trade, propelling us further up the value chain, while continuing to meet our international obligations.

Foreign investment will also play a crucial role in lifting us up, bringing in new capital, capability and resources.

Companies across the globe are leading investment in Australia's solar, wind, hydrogen and critical minerals industries.

The World Expo 2025 in Osaka will provide an opportunity to showcase our clean energy and low-emissions technologies on a global stage and entice even greater investment in Australia's renewable energy sector.

All of these measures will help us create a future made in Australia and position us globally to seize the substantial opportunities of the transition to net zero.

This brings me to the **fourth and final principle** of our approach.

We believe strongly that the benefits of trade must be shared among the community.

Trade must be a driver of inclusive economic growth and greater economic wellbeing for all Australians.

It must deliver for the Australian people.

At the heart of the Government's economic policy is a fundamental belief that fairness and equality should be our guiding stars.

Trade is no different.

Sharing the benefits starts with how we involve the community in the trade policy process, and a recognition that a diversity of voices is needed.

The Trade 2040 Taskforce will bring together government, industry, unions and community representatives and serve as the main consultation forum to progress the Government's trade policy agenda.

The Taskforce will ensure that traditionally marginalised voices are amplified, including those of First Nations Australians and women.

The Government will soon announce the appointment of an Ambassador for First Nations People, who will have responsibility for ensuring Indigenous perspectives, experiences and interests are reflected in the Government's foreign and trade policy positions.

Ensuring the benefits of trade flow to the Australian community also means we maintain Australia's right to regulate key social policy areas like health, the environment and issues affecting First Nations Australians in all our trade agreements.

It means giving a fair go to Australian workers by including rules in trade agreements that commit to maintaining high labour standards.

It means investing in the skills, training and development of Australian workers in our regions and suburbs.

It means helping small and medium businesses take advantage of the opportunities that come with open trade.

And it means preserving the Government's ability to govern in the national interest.

To that end, we will not include investor-state dispute settlement in any new trade agreements.

And when opportunities arise, we will actively engage in processes to reform existing ISDS mechanisms to enhance transparency, consistency and ensure adequate scope to allow the Government to regulate in the public interest.

Ladies and gentlemen, we are the Government of free, fair and open trade.

We believe deepening and diversifying our trading relationships will make us more resilient.

We believe defending and reforming the rules-based multilateral trading system is vital for Australia's security and prosperity, and that of our region.

We believe a diversified economy that harnesses Australian ingenuity will make us stronger.

And we believe that the enormous benefits of open trade should accrue ultimately to the Australian community.

We look forward to partnering with you all in this whole-of-nation effort.

DFAT Corporate Plan 2022-23



Outcome 1 – Priority 2: Pursue our economic, trade and investment opportunities

Operating Context

The international trading environment has become increasingly complex. Keeping the global economy open and businesses trading is crucial for Australia's economic resilience and security. The department is focused on upholding the rules-based trading system and securing new market opportunities for Australian businesses.

Despite challenges to multilateral rulemaking, the World Trade Organization (WTO) remains at the heart of the rules-based trading system that underpins Australia's prosperity. The department is leading efforts to reform the WTO to ensure it continues to deliver for Australia and our region. We are using the WTO dispute settlement system to protect Australia's interests.

The G20 and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) remain key vehicles for economic cooperation, including with our major trading partners. Russian participation in the wake of its invasion of Ukraine has undermined the capacity of these forums to achieve consensus, but we are engaging closely with partners to deliver meaningful trade and investment outcomes in the Indo-Pacific, including to ensure the US APEC 2023 host year is a success. Australia's participation in the recently launched Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF) will further strengthen regional economic cooperation on new and emerging trade issues. We are using the OECD to build the evidence base for a free, fair and open trading system, strengthen collaboration with Southeast Asia on trade and economic issues, and advocate for reform of market-distorting agricultural subsidies to advance climate mitigation and trade objectives.

We are pursuing a wide-ranging trade diversification agenda through bringing into force recent free trade agreements (FTAs) with the UK and India, and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement; the negotiation of new comprehensive FTAs with the European Union and India; and proactive implementation of Australia's existing 16 FTAs; , including negotiating an upgrade to the Agreement to Establish the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area (AANZFTA), and expanding membership of the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership.

We are supporting Australian businesses at home and around the world by addressing non-tariff barriers, creating a more level playing field for Australian exporters, and stepping up our advice to internationally-facing businesses on offshore political and strategic risks. We are opening up new opportunities in growth areas such as digital trade and deepening our economic relationships with key partners including India, Indonesia and Vietnam. We are engaging on emerging standards issues that could impact future market access and are expanding our influence multilaterally and regionally to progress our interests.

Responding to changes in the global strategic environment, we are facilitating an enhanced role for Export Finance Australia (EFA) to deliver government priorities in relation to infrastructure in the Pacific and Southeast Asia; the clean energy transition; development of Australia's critical minerals industry and economic growth and resilience through trade expansion and diversification. Together with our partner agencies, state and territory governments and Australian businesses, we are working to ensure that the Australian economy has a competitive edge around the world and remains attractive to overseas investment.

International trade overview

*Where trade
meets biosecurity
and food safety*



Trade = More Than Tariffs

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Market access equation:



1. Tariffs & quotas (tariff barriers)

- DFAT leads FTA negotiations to reduce tariff barriers
- FTAs not essential for trade; provide preferential access
- Create formal mechanisms for ongoing technical engagement



2. Biosecurity requirements / technical market access (non-tariff barriers)

- DAFF leads negotiations independent of FTAs, on individual commodity basis
- Agreed measures to reduce biosecurity risks
- **Technical market access essential for trade to regulated markets - commercial potential of markets is irrelevant without it**



3. Viable export opportunity to protocol markets

Rules of the Game

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International rules & standards apply

- Australia benefits from WTO rules & works with likeminded countries to uphold
- Create a smooth, predictable and free international trade environment; provide secure conditions to help reduce business risks

Technical obligations

- Technical market access foundations & obligations outlined in [WTO's SPS Agreement](#)
- SPS measures applied must be:
 - Least trade restrictive & only applied to the extent necessary
 - Based on science, not economic concerns



Advancing technical market access

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Market access negotiations are a 2-way street

- Reciprocity is important – for trading partners to come to the table, Australia needs to consider their interests.
- Trading partners often have interest in trade cooperation opportunities



Challenges

- Need to prioritise and balance market access requests
- Generating leverage with top priority export markets / trading partners:
 - Australia is often a low priority market for our key trading partners
 - Cannot rely on traditional approaches – creativity necessary to attract trading partners to negotiating table



Prioritisation

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High demand for limited resources

- DAFF records all export/import requests from trading partners & industry
- We receive more requests than we can progress
- Ensure finite resources targeted to activities most likely to achieve trade outcomes for industry
- Negotiations can be very long and complex – 5-10 years between initial request & trade: often lots of biosecurity science to work through



Requests must be prioritised

- Industry sectors advise DAFF of their top priorities – must be broadly supported, evidence-based & 'export ready'
- Assess against national prioritisation principles & criteria to set forward negotiation agenda



Note: Due to time sensitivity - distressed consignments not subject to prioritisation



National Principles & Criteria

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PRINCIPLES

Take into account Australia's national interest, including alignment with broader Australian Government interests and the national trade policy agenda (political priorities and overall bilateral relationship).	
Meet the department's strategic objective to assist industry to grow to a \$100 billion agriculture sector by 2030.	
Deliver tangible benefits that add value to the Australian community.	
Identify and address challenges or barriers that could inhibit Australia's market access and trade potential.	
Take into account practical considerations that could impede the successful negotiation of the market access request, including resourcing.	

CRITERIA

Broadly supported	The submission is broadly supported by growers, exporters, industry bodies, states and territories, and recognised as a priority in, for example, the industry's export strategy.
Inclusive	The opportunity is available to the majority of growers/producers and does not unduly exclude areas based on, for example, regional limitations.
Market potential is verifiable	Evidence-based analysis is used to support justification of the market access request and its anticipated market potential. This includes factors such as export value, consumer interest, size of market in target country, and cost to domestic market to realise the opportunity.
Export ready	Industry (including growers and exporters) is able to meet the operational requirements related to preparing goods for export. Any issues concerning the ability to meet requirements are, or can be, addressed and there is clear industry commitment and capacity to export.
Technically competent	Industry can meet the technical requirements of the importing country, such as provision of efficacy data for end point treatments, evidence of pest freedom, phytosanitary measures and maximum residue limits.
Clearly defined export pathway	A clear technical and operational position is available to support the preferred export pathway and meet proposed import conditions, taking into consideration the varying degrees of detail required for each trading partner.

Prioritisation process

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Step 1 - DAFF receives
advice on industry priorities
according to export strategies:

- Broadly supported
- Evidence-based
- Export ready



Step 2 - Assess
industry requests against
national prioritisation
principles and criteria



Step 3 - Decide
national priorities
across all plant &
animal commodities



Step 4 - Review
ensures alignment with
objectives; changes made
in consultation with
industry & trading partners



Everyone has a role

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Helping exporters to help themselves

- Exporters can check importing country requirements on MICOR micor.agriculture.gov.au



Industry bodies put sector priorities forward

- Exporters should contact relevant industry bodies to raise issues
- Industry bodies will prioritise sector requests and submit to DAFF

Supporting industry to succeed

- DAFF triages and manages industry issues and priorities
- DAFF and Agriculture Counsellors at Post work together to support and resolve issues



Top Tips for Agriculture Counsellors

1. Working closely with Austrade colleagues at Post pays off.
2. You can't solve everyone's market access problems – making positive connections and managing expectations is key



Key Messages LEX 29025

1. Trade = more than tariffs

- Trade Market Access (TMA) essential for agricultural trade to regulated markets
- Commercial potential irrelevant if technical market access is not in place – simply cannot export
- Negotiations independent of FTAs – part of DAFF's core business

2. The market access bottleneck is important

- Takes years from initial request to trade commencing
- Its a two-way street – leverage & reciprocity important
- Economic, environmental & social benefits

3. We can't & won't do everything

- Must be broadly supported, evidence-based & export ready
- National principles & criteria used to set negotiation agenda – some things wont make the cut & DAFF makes final call

4. It's our job but everyone has a role

- Exporters can check MICOR and contact industry bodies before DAFF
- Help industry get export ready



Free Trade Agreements

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Australia's key free trade agreements in force

- Australia–New Zealand (ANZCERTA or CER)
- Australia–United States (AUSFTA)
- ASEAN–Australia–New Zealand (AANZFTA)
- Korea–Australia (KAFTA)
- Japan–Australia (JAEPA)
- China–Australia (ChAFTA)
- Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)
- Australia–India Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (ECTA [interim agreement])

Australia's free trade agreements not yet in force

- Australia–United Kingdom Free Trade Agreement

Australia's free trade agreements under negotiation

- Australia–European Union Free Trade Agreement
- Australia–India Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement



s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

From: [Garner, David](#)
To: [Bryant, Rebecca](#)
Cc: [s. 22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\)](#) [s. 22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\)](#); [s. 22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\)](#) [s. 22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\)](#) [Tinning, Chris](#); [s. 22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\)](#) [s. 22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\)](#)
Subject: Minister's OS visit - Industry Briefing TPs [SEC=OFFICIAL:Sensitive]
Date: Friday, 13 January 2023 12:59:00 PM
Attachments: [image001.jpg](#)
[Industry Brief TPs - Final 13 Jan.docx](#)
[Jan 2023 - industry pre-brief contact list 13 Jan.docx](#)
[Minister Watt Visit to Europe - Draft Program LDN and BLN 13 Jan.docx](#)

Hi Rebecca

For the Minister's industry briefing on Monday attached are:

- Talking points
- List of invitees
- Minister's draft itinerary in the event he needs to refer to it.

We are following up on RSVPs for the briefing and will advise you ASAP.

Cheers

David Garner, GAICD

Assistant Secretary

Trade, Market Access & International Division

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

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Minister Watt
Industry Briefing – visit to London and Berlin
10.00 – 10.30 am Bris/11.00 – 11.30 am CBR

Talking Points

Thank you for joining me this morning.

This will be my first to the UK and Europe as Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry and Minister for Emergency Management.

I will be accompanied on the visit by the Secretary of my department, Andrew Metcalfe AO and Fiona Simson, President of the NFF, being ably supported along the way by our EU and UK based agriculture counsellors and broader DFAT teams.

I wanted to take this opportunity to update you on the objectives of the visit.

London (17 - 18 January)

Looking forward to meeting with a range of UK Ministers including my counterpart Thérèse Coffey, shadow ministers and the House of Lords committees covering agriculture and FTA scrutiny.

The key focus will be to advocate for finalisation, as soon as possible, of the UK's ratification processes for the Australia-UK Free Trade Agreement.

The FTA Bill has passed through the House of Commons and is now progressing through the House of Lords Committee stage.

The FTA offers a great platform to build on the Australia-UK relationship through the expansion of two-way trade, including improved market access for your agriculture and food export industries.

While ratification of the FTA is our prime goal, I will also be signalling that we are keen to see our various technical market access submissions with the UK government progress.

I am also going to be meeting with a number Australian and UK agriculture industry representatives, including from the red meat, sugar, seafood and wine sectors to discuss with them their experiences, views and opportunities to build upon our trading relationship with the UK.

Following Brexit, we are also looking to work more closely with the UK as it charts a new course as a global trading nation.

We have a shared commitment to the multilateral trading system, sustainable agriculture and animal welfare standards and I am looking forward to working with the UK to progress these issues.

Berlin (18 – 21 January)

I will lead Australia's representation at the Global Forum on Food and Agriculture (GFFA) in Berlin.

GFFA is a major international conference on agri-food policy issues culminating in the Berlin Agriculture Ministers' Conference on Saturday 21st January.

Addressing global food security concerns will be a key focus of discussion across the GFFA program including at the Minister's Conference.

I will highlight the importance of free and open trade as the best way to facilitate access to food across global supply chains and also emphasise the importance of science and risk-based decision as governments and the international trade agencies respond to the food crisis.

GFFA provides a great opportunity to showcase Australia's sustainable agriculture and climate change policy credentials to audience of up 2000 people attending including around 70 ministers from across the EU, Latin America, Asia, Africa and the Middle East.

I will participate on two discussion panels covering *drought, fire and flood risks to agriculture* and how we can *strengthen food production systems, including through more robust supply chains*.

In the margins of GFFA I will have range of bilateral meetings with ministers from the EU member states, Latin America, the Middle East and Asia.

This includes my counterpart, the EU Commissioner for Agriculture, Mr Wojciechowski, where I will make clear that Australia is pursuing an ambitious FTA with the EU that must deliver meaningful market access outcomes on agriculture.

I will also emphasise the key sensitivities that we have on Geographical Indications including for prosecco, parmesan and feta cheese.

Are there any questions or comments that you would like to make about the visit before I hand over to Nicola Hinder to give an overview of Secretary Metcalfe's visit to the Middle East and the US?

Secretary Metcalfe's visits: - to be outlined by Ms Nicola Hinder

Kuwait and Riyadh

Secretary, Andrew Metcalfe is currently in the Middle East (**14-17 January**) visiting Kuwait and Saudi Arabia to engage government authorities and industry on the Government's commitment to phase out live sheep exports by sea, and advocate for our broader food and agricultural trade interests.

Secretary Metcalfe will reassure them that the phase out of live sheep exports by sea from Australia is a domestic policy issue that in no way relates to Australia's longstanding trading relationship with countries in the region.

The Secretary will also advise that the phaseout will not occur in this term of government, and that consultation will be ongoing, including with our trading partners.

Australia remains committed to supporting strong global food supply chains and intends to continue to partner with Kuwait to ensure food security.

s. 33(a)(iii)

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are significant destinations for Australian food and agriculture exports and we are looking to build consistent with the Government's trade diversification strategy.

If required - First Assistant Secretary Chris Tinning is accompanying Secretary Metcalfe and will continue on to Oman to meet with the Omani government to discuss similar issues.

Washington DC

The Secretary's separate trip to the US (**26-31 January**) is the first overseas official visit to the US by a senior DAFF official following the travel disruptions caused by COVID -19 and after the election of the Albanese Government last May.

The US is our third largest export market for agriculture, and a particularly important one for our red meat and wine industries.

The Secretary will be meeting with a range of stakeholders including from the US Department of Agriculture (USDA), Department of State, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and US industry representatives.

As well as progressing technical market access issues, the Secretary will discuss a range of matters including our joint efforts on tackling climate change through agriculture innovation and adaptation practices, deforestation in agriculture supply chains, and food safety cooperation.

The US is hosting APEC this year and we have already been working with US officials on shaping APEC's work on the development of *sustainable agriculture principles for international trade and cooperation* as well as APEC's response to the global food security crisis.

Any questions or comments in regard to the Secretary's travel?

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

From: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Sent: Friday, 13 January 2023 11:07 AM
To: s. 22(1)(a)(ii), Joanna Grainger
Cc: Garner, David, s. 22(1)(a)(ii) Bryant, Rebecca
Subject: RE: An invitation to the reception_Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania [SEC=UNOFFICIAL]

Hi s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Thanks for your email, and confirming:

- Yes now that the Commissioner Wojciechowski meeting has moved, we have RSVP'd yes to the Lithuanian invite for the Minister +1

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Best, s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

From: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @aff.gov.au>
Sent: Friday, 13 January 2023 6:27 AM
To: Joanna Grainger <Joanna.Grainger@dfat.gov.au>, s. 22(1)(a)(ii) n@dfat.gov.au>
Cc: Garner, David <David.Garner@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) t@aff.gov.au>; Bryant, Rebecca <Rebecca.Bryant@aff.gov.au>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] FW: An invitation to the reception_Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania [SEC=UNOFFICIAL]

CAUTION: This email originated from outside the organisation. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognise the sender.

Hi Jo and s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Getting in touch for 2 things:

- 1 Please see below for an invitation the Minister has received to attend an event at the Lithuanian stall at Green Week. This coincides with the walk-through of international stalls from 16.45-17.45pm; there might be an opportunity to pop in if we are exploring stalls in that vicinity?

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Happy to chat,
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

From: Minister Watt Invitations <MinisterWatt.Invitations@agriculture.gov.au>

Sent: Friday, 13 January 2023 4:01 PM

To: **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)** <@aff.gov.au>

Subject: FW: An invitation to the reception_Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania [SEC=UNOFFICIAL]

Hey **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)**

An invite has come through for Green Week.

Thanks

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

From: Minister Watt <minister.watt@agriculture.gov.au>

Sent: Monday, 9 January 2023 8:53 AM

To: Minister Watt Invitations <MinisterWatt.Invitations@agriculture.gov.au>; **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)** <@aff.gov.au>

Subject: FW: An invitation to the reception_Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania [SEC=UNOFFICIAL]

Hi **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)** I understand you're acting for **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)** this week – invitation below.

Cheers,

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

From: **s. 47F(1)** <@zum.lt>

Sent: Thursday, 5 January 2023 8:47 PM

To: Minister Watt <minister.watt@agriculture.gov.au>

Subject: An invitation to the reception_Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania [SEC=UNOFFICIAL]



Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania
Mr Kęstutis Navickas has the honour to invite

Mr HON MURRAY WATT with an accompanying
person

to the reception held at the national stand of Lithuania at
International Green Week Berlin, Hall 8.2, Booth No 102,
Friday 20 January 2023 at 17:00.

RSP: s. 47F(1) @aim.lt

Please confirm your attendance

before January 16

----- IMPORTANT - This email and any attachments have been issued by the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment. The material transmitted is for the use of the intended recipient only and may contain confidential, legally privileged, copyright or personal information. You should not copy, use or disclose it without authorisation from the Department. It is your responsibility to check any attachments for viruses and defects before opening or forwarding them. If you are not an intended recipient, please contact the sender of this email at once by return email and then delete both messages. Unintended recipients must not copy, use, disclose, rely on or publish this email or attachments. The Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment is not liable for any loss or damage resulting from unauthorised use or dissemination of, or any reliance on, this email or attachments. If you have received this e-mail as part of a valid mailing list and no longer want to receive a message such as this one, advise the sender by return e-mail accordingly. This notice should not be deleted or altered -----

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

From: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Sent: Thursday, 5 January 2023 10:43 AM
To: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Cc: International visits; Joanna Grainger; Garner, David; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
s. 22(1)(a)(ii) s. 22(1)(a)(ii) Bryant, Rebecca; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Subject: RE: For Advice: Minister Watt's Visit to Europe - GFFA - Completing registration due 6 January [SEC=OFFICIAL]
Attachments: [EXTERNAL] GFFA 2023 - Confirmation of Registration

OFFICIAL

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Thanks

Confirming registration has been completed, as per attached confirmation email.

Best, s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

From: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <@aff.gov.au>
Sent: Thursday, 5 January 2023 6:44 AM
To: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <@dfat.gov.au>
Cc: International visits <Internationalvisits@awe.gov.au>; Joanna Grainger <Joanna.Grainger@dfat.gov.au>; Garner, David <David.Garner@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <@aff.gov.au>; Bryant, Rebecca <Rebecca.Bryant@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <@dfat.gov.au>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] RE: For Advice: Minister Watt's Visit to Europe - GFFA - Completing registration due 6 January [SEC=OFFICIAL]

CAUTION: This email originated from outside the organisation. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognise the sender.

Hi All,

Many thanks for the chat last night and for the advice below.

With regard to the Opening Event and the reception for Foreign Guests of Honour, could we please register Minister Watt to attend both (one after the other) as we will be arriving in Berlin the night before, and we now know that approx. 70% of other ministerial attendees have confirmed they will be going to both events so there will be a great opportunity to briefly meet with key ministers.

In terms of the Break Out Sessions, now that we know NZ is going to BOS#2, could we please register Minister Watt for BOS#1 (How can we create crisis-proof food systems)

Very happy to discuss further, and please let us know if there are any other confirmations you are waiting on from us.

Thanks,

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

From: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@dfat.gov.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 4 January 2023 8:41 PM
To: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@aff.gov.au>
Cc: International visits <Internationalvisits@aff.gov.au>; Grainger, Joanna (DFAT) <Joanna.grainger@dfat.gov.au>; Garner, David <David.Garner@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@aff.gov.au>; Bryant, Rebecca <Rebecca.Bryant@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@dfat.gov.au>
Subject: For Advice: Minister Watt's Visit to Europe - GFFA - Completing registration due 6 January [SEC=OFFICIAL]

OFFICIAL

Hi s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Thanks for Rebecca's and your time on the phone this evening. Further to the call I am seeking MO advice/confirmation on a few last items in order to complete the GFFA registration, which must be done by this Friday 6 January.

IT support have also blocked my reply to your earlier email questions, so I've posted them below as well.

Can you please:

- Confirm the 4th representative for the Ministerial meeting portion of GFFA will be yourself? (ie. The four delegates would be: Head - Minister, Deputy - Secretary, 3rd s. 22(1)(a)(ii) 4th - Jo Grainger). Noting 3rd and 4th delegates will be in the room next to the Ministerial meeting, watching on a screen.
- Confirm the four delegates will attend both the Opening Event of International Green Week, and the reception for Foreign Guests of Honour? Noting further information below and our recommendation to attend, particularly given the Ministerial Party will now arrive in Belin the previous night.
- Confirm preference order for the Breakout Session the Minister and Deputy delegate to attend? Noting our suggested order of preference is:
 - o 1. How can we create crises proof food systems?
 - o 2. How can we create climate friendly food systems?
 - o 3. How can we improve collaboration for sustainable global food systems?
 - o 4. How can we preserve biological diversity?

s. 22(1)(a)(ii) and I would also like to take you up on your offer re a separate GFFA related discussion on policy issues and walking through the program. Could you please suggest some dates next week that suit for you? If 7am BXL/5pm CBR, we are available 10th, 12th and 13th, if 8am BXL/6pm CBR we are also available on 11th.

Best, s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Counsellor | Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry | Australian Mission to the EU

Ts. 22(1)(a)(ii) M. s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Thanks s. 22(1)(a) for chasing up info about the Opening Event of International Green Week, and the reception for Foreign Guests of Honour – do we know anything more about who/which ministers will be there and what expectations are of our Minister to be there?
 We are yet to hear back from the organisers of the Opening Event of International Green Week, but for the Reception for Foreign Guests of Honour hosted by Germany advice is provided below. Given this, we would recommend the Minister (and core delegation) attend.
 - Cocktail event

- Dress code is formal business
- Attendees whilst unable to list specific attendees, they have flagged approximately 70% of Ministerial RSVPs to date (ie about 28-30 of 40) have RSVP'd that they will participate GFFA organisers indicated in previous years those Ministers tend to go to both events – going straight from one to the other Clearly an opportunity to meet with a range of Ministers that would not be priorities for formal bilaterals but nonetheless there would be benefit in a short pull aside/chat at the reception
- The German Minister will attend, providing an excellent opportunity to meet informally with him early on (and particularly if we cannot secure a bilateral due to the tight schedule on both sides)
- Anything further on contacts with the German SPD?
 - Not yet, but Berlin post is pursuing, including a location We will now aim to do this on Thursday 19th January
- For the Break Out Sessions (BOS) – we have discussed internally from a policy perspective which sessions would be most useful for Australia to participate in, but we also would like to know what sessions other countries will be attending
 - Does Post know which sessions UK, EU nations and US ministers will be attending? No, and GFFA organisers will not disclose this at this stage (if at all before the event – although we will ask) I note the US will not be attending Attached is a list of Ministers that have registered to date (noting formal registration does not close until the end of this week, we will provide updates as they come to hand)
 - Does Post know whether Pacific nations will be attending in person (if so, which BOS?), and if not, whether there is an opportunity for Australia to rep for our Pacific neighbours in a BOS forum? There are no Pacific Ministers listed to attend yet (see attached list) and unlikely to be many if any We do not think it is necessarily usual or appropriate for the Minister to rep for Pacific neighbours unless he has a strong pre existing connection with them? We are however looking to provide case study/anecdotes that relate to the Pacific that the Minister could use to illustrate key arguments (as well as ACIAR African ones noting Africa is the natural reference point for Europeans considering developing country needs and concerns)
 - Any other key intel from Post regarding the BOS other ministers are attending? New Zealand has preferred BOS 2 'How can we create climate friendly food systems'?

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s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

From: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Sent: Wednesday, 4 January 2023 10:41 AM
To: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Cc: International visits, Joanna Grainger, Garner, David, s. 22(1)(a)(ii), s. 22(1)(a)(ii), s. 22(1)(a)(ii) Bryant, Rebecca, s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Subject: For Advice: Minister Watt's Visit to Europe - GFFA - Completing registration due 6 January [SEC=OFFICIAL]
Attachments: 221229 - GFFA Registered Country Delegations.pdf

OFFICIAL

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Hi

Thanks for Rebecca's and your time on the phone this evening. Further to the call I am seeking MO advice/confirmation on a few last items in order to complete the GFFA registration, which must be done by this Friday 6 January.

IT support have also blocked my reply to your earlier email questions, so I've posted them below as well.

Can you please:

- Confirm the 4th representative for the Ministerial meeting portion of GFFA will be yourself? (ie. The four delegates would be: Head - Minister, Deputy - Secretary, 3rd s. 22(1)(a)(ii) 4th - Jo Grainger). Noting 3rd and 4th delegates will be in the room next to the Ministerial meeting, watching on a screen
- Confirm the four delegates will attend both the Opening Event of International Green Week, and the reception for Foreign Guests of Honour? Noting further information below and our recommendation to attend, particularly given the Ministerial Party will now arrive in Berlin the previous night.
- Confirm preference order for the Breakout Session the Minister and Deputy delegate to attend? Noting our suggested order of preference is:
 - o 1. How can we create crises proof food systems?
 - o 2. How can we create climate friendly food systems?
 - o 3. How can we improve collaboration for sustainable global food systems?
 - o 4. How can we preserve biological diversity?

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

and I would also like to take you up on your offer re a separate GFFA related discussion on policy issues and walking through the program. Could you please suggest some dates next week that suit for you? If 7am BXL/5pm CBR, we are available 10th, 12th and 13th, if 8am BXL/6pm CBR we are also available on 11th

Best, s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Counsellor | Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry | Australian Mission to the EU

T: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) | M: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Thanks s. 22(1)(a) for chasing up info about the Opening Event of International Green Week, and the reception for Foreign Guests of Honour – do we know anything more about who/which ministers will be there and what expectations are of our Minister to be there?
 We are yet to hear back from the organisers of the Opening Event of International Green Week, but for the Reception for Foreign Guests of Honour hosted by Germany advice is provided below. Given this, we would recommend the Minister (and core delegation) attend

Cocktail event:

- Drive code is formal business

Attendees: whilst unable to list specific attendees, they have flagged approximately 70% of Ministerial RSVP's to date (ie about 28-30 of 40) have RSVP'd that they will participate. GFFA organisers indicated in previous years those Ministers tend to go to both events – going straight from one to the other. Clearly an opportunity to meet with a range of Ministers that would not be priorities for formal bilaterals but nonetheless there would be benefit from a stand pull aside/that at the reception.

The German Minister will attend, providing an excellent opportunity to meet informally with him early on (and particularly if we cannot secure a bilateral due to the tight schedule on both sides)

- **Anything further on contacts with the German SPD?**
 - Not yet, but Emilio post is pursuing, including a location. We will now aim to do this on Thursday 19th January.
- **For the Break Out Sessions (BOS) – we have discussed internally from a policy perspective which sessions would be most useful for Australia to participate in, but we also would like to know what sessions other countries will be attending:**
 - o **Does Post know which sessions UK, EU nations and US ministers will be attending?** No, and GFFA organisers will not disclose this at this stage (if at all before the event – although we will ask). (note the US will not be attending. Attached is a list of Ministers that have registered to date (noting formal registration does not close until the end of this week, we will provide updates as they come to hand)
 - o **Does Post know whether Pacific nations will be attending in person (if so, which BOS?), and if not, whether there is an opportunity for Australia to rep for our Pacific neighbours in a BOS forum?** There are no Pacific Ministers listed to attend yet (see attached list) and unlikely to be many if any. We do not think it is necessarily usual or appropriate for the Minister to rep for Pacific neighbours unless he has a strong pre-existing connection with them? We are however looking to provide case study/anecdotes that relate to the Pacific that the Minister could use to illustrate key arguments (as well as ACIAR African ones noting Africa is the natural reference point for Europeans considering developing country needs and concerns)
 - o **Any other key intel from Post regarding the BOS other ministers are attending?** New Zealand has preferred BOS 2: 'How can we create climate friendly food systems'?

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

From: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Sent: Tuesday, 3 January 2023 5:40 PM
To: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Cc: International visits; Garner, David; s. 22(1)(a)(ii); s. 22(1)(a)(ii); s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Subject: FW: Logistics and program follow-up [SEC=OFFICIAL]
Attachments: 221229_Current_List_of_registered_delegations_GFFA_2023.pdf

OFFICIAL

Hi s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Please see responses below in red to the questions we at post can answer

Best s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Counsellor | Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry | Australian Mission to the EU
 T s. 22(1)(a)(ii) | M s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

From: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@aff.gov.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 3 January 2023 1:44 AM
To: International visits <Internationalvisits@agriculture.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@aff.gov.au>
Cc: Garner, David <David.Garner@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@aff.gov.au>; Joanna Grainger <Joanna.Grainger@dfat.gov.au>; Bryant, Rebecca <Rebecca.Bryant@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@aff.gov.au>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] RE: Logistics and program follow-up [SEC=OFFICIAL]

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Apologies team, one more request:

- Could TMAID please tee-up a meeting between the Minister and the head negotiator of the EU FTA at DFAT (s. 22(1)(a)(ii)) before he goes to Europe?
 - s. 22(1)(a)(ii) is acting diary manager this week, she will be able to advise availability etc

I'm re-visiting the Itinerary DAFF sent through with the brief before Xmas; I will annotate and send back this week with some additional info and preferences.

Thanks,

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii) | Advise
 s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

From: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Sent: Tuesday, 3 January 2023 11:10 AM
To: International visits <Internationalvisits@agriculture.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@aff.gov.au>
Cc: Garner, David <David.Garner@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@aff.gov.au>

<s. 22(1)(a)(ii)@aff.gov.au>, Grainger, Joanna (DFAT) <Joanna.grainger@dfat.gov.au>, Bryant, Rebecca <Rebecca.Bryant@aff.gov.au>, s. 22(1)(a)(ii)@aff.gov.au>
Subject: RE Logistics and program follow-up [SEC=OFFICIAL]

Hi s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Happy new year to you and the team. I hope you all had a restful break, and note that we are back on board now, too (I have CC'd CoS Rebecca Bryant into this email)

Just touching base to see if you have any intel on the evening events as requested pre-Xmas, and to chase up some further information, as follows.

- Thanks ^{s. 22(1)(a)} for chasing up info about the Opening Event of International Green Week, and the reception for Foreign Guests of Honour – do we know anything more about who/which ministers will be there and what expectations are of our Minister to be there?
 We are yet to hear back from the organisers of the Opening Event of International Green Week, but for the Reception for Foreign Guests of Honour hosted by Germany advice is provided below. Given this, we would recommend the Minister (and core delegation) attend
 - Cocktail event
 - Dress code is formal business
 - Attendees whilst unable to list specific attendees, they have flagged approximately 70% of Ministerial RSVPs to date (ie about 28-30 of 40) have RSVP'd that they will participate. GFFA organisers indicated in previous years those Ministers tend to go to both events – going straight from one to the other. Clearly an opportunity to meet with a range of Ministers that would not be priorities for formal bilaterals but nonetheless there would be benefit in a short pull aside/chat at the reception
 - The German Minister will attend, providing an excellent opportunity to meet informally with him early on (and particularly if we cannot secure a bilateral due to the tight schedule on both sides)
- Anything further on contacts with the German SPD?
 - Not yet, but Berlin post is pursuing, including a location. Will be tight to fit in the program (timing wise) if it involves much travel across Berlin
- For the Break Out Sessions (BOS) – we have discussed internally from a policy perspective which sessions would be most useful for Australia to participate in, but we also would like to know what sessions other countries will be attending
 - Does Post know which sessions UK, EU nations and US ministers will be attending? No, and GFFA organisers will not disclose this at this stage (if at all before the event – although we will ask). I note the US will not be attending. Attached is a list of Ministers that have registered to date (noting formal registration does not close until the end of this week, we will provide updates as they come to hand)
 - Does Post know whether Pacific nations will be attending in person (if so, which BOS?), and if not, whether there is an opportunity for Australia to rep for our Pacific neighbours in a BOS forum? There are no Pacific Ministers listed to attend yet (see attached list) and unlikely to be many if any. We do not think it is necessarily usual or appropriate for the Minister to rep for Pacific neighbours unless he has a strong pre-existing connection with them? We are however looking to provide case study/anecdotes that relate to the Pacific that the Minister could use to illustrate key arguments (as well as ACIAR African ones noting Africa is the natural reference point for Europeans considering developing country needs and concerns)
 - Any other key intel from Post regarding the BOS other ministers are attending? Not yet
- Ahead of next Monday's pre-brief with the Minister, **could TMAID please arrange for Rebecca and I to meet with Berlin, London and Brussels Posts this week** to discuss arrangements (happy for these to be separate or all together, and we are cognisant of time zones so happy to meet after hours on our end).
- I believe the attached itinerary is the latest – could TMAID please confirm and/or update ahead of our meetings with Posts?

Please let me know if there is any other info we should know ahead of confirming any other arrangements.

Looking forward to chatting with you all soon,

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

[Redacted]

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

From: International visits <internationalvisits@agriculture.gov.au>

Sent: Wednesday, 21 December 2022 11:39 AM

To: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[Redacted]>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[Redacted]>

Cc: International visits <internationalvisits@agriculture.gov.au>; Garner, David <David.Garner@aff.gov.au>

s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[Redacted]>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[Redacted]>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[Redacted]>

Subject: FW: Logistics and program follow-up [SEC=OFFICIAL]

Hi s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

I am writing to seek your advice on a number of logistical and program arrangements

Logistics:

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Program:

- The draft agenda for the Agriculture Minister's Conference is attached
 - Minister + 1 (Currently Minister as Head of Delegation + Secretary as Deputy Head of Delegation) will be in conference hall, however Rebecca and s. 22(1)(a)(ii) will be in next room watching on screens. Can you please confirm by 4 January 2023 if you are happy with this approach. Alternatively if Rebecca needs to be with the Minister we can make Rebecca the Deputy Head of Delegation instead of the Secretary
 - For the breakout session at 9:45-11am there are four different options. The Minister and the Deputy Head of Delegation need to choose 1 to attend. I have attached the information paper on each of the options. Can you please confirm the Minister's preference by 4 January 2023. We have provided indicative preferences below:
 - 1. How can we create crises proof food systems?
 - 2. How can we create climate friendly food systems?
 - 3. How can we improve collaboration for sustainable global food systems?
 - 4. How can we preserve biological diversity?
- On Thursday 19 January at 6:00pm there will be an Opening Event of International Green Week (non-public). We recommend the Ministerial party does not attend this in light of the need for a pre-brief around that time, the long day (starting at 5am in London) and the two panels the Minister will be on the following day. We also know that some Ministers will not have arrived by this date. Can you please confirm if the Minister is happy not to attend this event?

- Following this event there will be a reception for Foreign Guests of Honour (non-public) at 8:00pm. Can you please confirm if the Minister, Rebecca and ^{s. 22(1)(a)(ii)} would like to attend this event? We are also suggesting that the minister not attend this event. Could you please advise if the Minister is also happy not to attend this event.
- We sent a draft Ministerial Submission to ^{s. 22(1)(a)(ii)} yesterday outlining the purpose of the visit incl with a draft itinerary We will aim to get final of the ministerial submission to the office for the Minister's return on 3 January. There is a briefing scheduled with the Minister, Secretary and others on the visit on 9 January. We will aim to get the visit brief to the office prior to the 9th.

Kind regards,

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Director | Overseas Posts and Operational Support | **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)**

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
International Strategy and Engagement Branch | Trade Market Access and International Division
Ngunnawal and Ngambri Country
70 Northbourne Avenue (CQ2 Building)
Canberra ACT 2601
GPO Box 858 Canberra ACT 2601 Australia

agriculture.gov.au

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s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

From: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Sent: Friday, 23 December 2022 9:10 AM
To: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Cc: Joanna Grainger
Subject: RE: Logistics and program follow-up [SEC=OFFICIAL]

OFFICIAL

Thanks, s. 22(1)(a)(ii) will pursue

Look forward to finally meeting you in person in January!

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

From: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <s.22(1)(a)(ii)@aff.gov.au>
Sent: Friday, 23 December 2022 12:19 AM
To: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <s.22(1)(a)(ii)@dfat.gov.au>; Garner, David <David.Garner@aff.gov.au>; International visits <internationalvisits@agriculture.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <s.22(1)(a)(ii)@aff.gov.au>
Cc: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <s.22(1)(a)(ii)@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <s.22(1)(a)(ii)@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <s.22(1)(a)(ii)@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <s.22(1)(a)(ii)@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <s.22(1)(a)(ii)@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <s.22(1)(a)(ii)@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <s.22(1)(a)(ii)@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <s.22(1)(a)(ii)@aff.gov.au>; Natalie Browning <Natalie.Browning@dfat.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <s.22(1)(a)(ii)@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <s.22(1)(a)(ii)@aff.gov.au>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Re: Logistics and program follow-up [SEC=OFFICIAL]

CAUTION: This email originated from outside the organisation. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognise the sender.

Thanks, s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Great to chat again!

The purpose of the meeting with German SPD is to discuss sustainable agriculture, emergency management (especially climate resilience), energy inputs and the context around Ukraine (ie disruptions to trade, increased input costs, etc). I understand there is a person named s. 47F(1) in the party who is well placed to discuss these things but we don't have a contact or a way to contact him at this stage.

Very happy to be directed by post and welcome the facilitation of the appointment from the Ambassador.

Thanks,

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

From: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <s.22(1)(a)(ii)@dfat.gov.au>
Sent: Thursday, December 22, 2022 11:48 pm
To: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <s.22(1)(a)(ii)@aff.gov.au>; Garner, David <David.Garner@aff.gov.au>; International visits <internationalvisits@agriculture.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <s.22(1)(a)(ii)@aff.gov.au>
Cc: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <s.22(1)(a)(ii)@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <s.22(1)(a)(ii)@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <s.22(1)(a)(ii)@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <s.22(1)(a)(ii)@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <s.22(1)(a)(ii)@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <s.22(1)(a)(ii)@dfat.gov.au>; Grainger, Joanna (DFAT) <Joanna.grainger@dfat.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <s.22(1)(a)(ii)@dfat.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <s.22(1)(a)(ii)@dfat.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <s.22(1)(a)(ii)@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <s.22(1)(a)(ii)@aff.gov.au>
Subject: RE: Logistics and program follow-up [SEC=OFFICIAL]

OFFICIAL

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Hi!

Am coming direct to save some double handling Berlin post are happy to assist with a relevant German SPD contact, but have asked for a better sense of the purpose of the meeting to provide advice on the correct contact. Is the priority to discuss agriculture? Australia? Welcome advice

Also, the advice from Berlin post is that the Ambassador would be the conduit for arranging the appointment

Welcome your advice in due course

Best,
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Counsellor | Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry | Australian Mission to the EU

T s. 22(1)(a)(ii) | M s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

From: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@aff.gov.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 21 December 2022 6:46 AM
To: Garner, David <David.Garner@aff.gov.au>, International visits <Internationalvisits@agriculture.gov.au>
Cc: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@aff.gov.au>, s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@aff.gov.au>, s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@aff.gov.au>, s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@aff.gov.au>, s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@aff.gov.au>, s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@aff.gov.au>, s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@aff.gov.au>, s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@aff.gov.au>, s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@dfat.gov.au>, Joanna Grainger <Joanna.Grainger@dfat.gov.au>, s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@dfat.gov.au>, s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@dfat.gov.au>, s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@aff.gov.au>, s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@aff.gov.au>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] RE: Logistics and program follow-up [SEC=OFFICIAL]

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Excellent thanks very much David!

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

From: Garner, David <David.Garner@aff.gov.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 21 December 2022 4:27 PM
To: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@aff.gov.au>, International visits <Internationalvisits@agriculture.gov.au>, s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@aff.gov.au>
Cc: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@aff.gov.au>, s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@aff.gov.au>, s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@aff.gov.au>, s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@aff.gov.au>, s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@aff.gov.au>, s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@aff.gov.au>, s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@aff.gov.au>, s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@dfat.gov.au>, Grainger, Joanna (DFAT) <Joanna.grainger@dfat.gov.au>, s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@dfat.gov.au>, s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@dfat.gov.au>, s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@aff.gov.au>, s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[redacted]@aff.gov.au>
Subject: RE: Logistics and program follow-up [SEC=OFFICIAL]

Hi s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

In regard to the other suggested meetings we will certainly explore those through our Posts.

I expect that the Australian High Commission in London and the Australian Embassy in Berlin would have contacts within both parties.

Best Wishes

David

From: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[REDACTED]@aff.gov.au>

Sent: Wednesday, 21 December 2022 3:38 PM

To: International visits <Internationalvisits@agriculture.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[REDACTED]@aff.gov.au>

Cc: Garner, David <David.Garner@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[REDACTED]@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[REDACTED]@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[REDACTED]@aff.gov.au>; Webster, Jane <Jane.Webster@aff.gov.au>

Subject: RE: Logistics and program follow-up [SEC=OFFICIAL]

Hi All,

Thanks again for the below. I have confirmed that the Minister will not be going to the soccer match, but thank you very much for exploring that option.

I have spoken with s. 22(1)(a)(ii) (workforce adviser) and the Minister and understand the advice provided around a potential ag workforce meeting in the UK is that it is not recommended. As an alternative, we would like to instead meet with the following:

- Leading agriculture and emergency management think tanks in the UK, such as the work Chatham House does on agriculture and forestry, or the work of LSE.
 - I know the Australian Farm Institute has partnered with Canada in the past, potentially they have a UK or European partner we could meet with as well?
- A meeting with the UK Labour party (recognising it may not be appropriate for the department to book in such a meeting? But if you're able to find a contact for us that would be great)
- A meeting with the German SPD (as above re contact details)

I have also had a chat with s. 22(1)(a)(ii) and am just waiting on a few more details about the Thursday 19 Jan events in Berlin before I confirm whether the Minister wants to go to those or not.

Thanks,

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[REDACTED]@aff.gov.au>
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

From: International visits <Internationalvisits@agriculture.gov.au>

Sent: Wednesday, 21 December 2022 11:39 AM

To: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[REDACTED]@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[REDACTED]@aff.gov.au>

Cc: International visits <Internationalvisits@agriculture.gov.au>; Garner, David <David.Garner@aff.gov.au>;

s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[REDACTED]@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[REDACTED]@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[REDACTED]@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <[REDACTED]@aff.gov.au>

Subject: FW: Logistics and program follow-up [SEC=OFFICIAL]

Hi s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

I am writing to seek your advice on a number of logistical and program arrangements

Logistics:

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Program:

- The draft agenda for the Agriculture Minister's Conference is attached.
 - Minister + 1 (Currently Minister as Head of Delegation + Secretary as Deputy Head of Delegation) will be in conference hall, however Rebecca and ^{s. 22(1)(a)(ii)} will be in next room watching on screens. Can you please confirm by 4 January 2023 if you are happy with this approach. Alternatively if Rebecca needs to be with the Minister we can make Rebecca the Deputy Head of Delegation instead of the Secretary
 - For the breakout session at 9.45-11am there are four different options. The Minister and the Deputy Head of Delegation need to choose 1 to attend. I have attached the information paper on each of the options. Can you please confirm the Minister's preference by 4 January 2023. We have provided indicative preferences below:
 - 1. How can we create crises proof food systems?
 - 2. How can we create climate friendly food systems?
 - 3. How can we improve collaboration for sustainable global food systems?
 - 4. How can we preserve biological diversity?
- On Thursday 19 January at 6:00pm there will be an Opening Event of International Green Week (non-public). We recommend the Ministerial party does not attend this in light of the need for a pre-brief around that time, the long day (starting at 5am in London) and the two panels the Minister will be on the following day. We also know that some Ministers will not have arrived by this date. Can you please confirm if the Minister is happy not to attend this event?
 - Following this event there will be a reception for Foreign Guests of Honour (non-public) at 8:00pm. Can you please confirm if the Minister, Rebecca and ^{s. 22(1)(a)(ii)} would like to attend this event? We are also suggesting that the minister not attend this event. Could you please advise if the Minister is also happy not to attend this event.
- We sent a draft Ministerial Submission to ^{s. 22(1)(a)(ii)} yesterday outlining the purpose of the visit incl with a draft itinerary. We will aim to get final of the ministerial submission to the office for the Minister's return on 3 January. There is a briefing scheduled with the Minister, Secretary and others on the visit on 9 January. We will aim to get the visit brief to the office prior to the 9th.

Kind regards,

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Director | Overseas Posts and Operational Support | s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
 International Strategy and Engagement Branch | Trade Market Access and International Division
 Ngunnawal and Ngambri Country
 70 Northbourne Avenue (CQ2 Building)

Canberra ACT 2601
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From: [Ag Media](#)
To: [s. 22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\)](#)
Cc: [Media Minister Watt](#); [Ag Media](#)
Subject: SOCIAL MEDIA PLAN AND TILES FOR CONSIDERATION: Minister UK and EU Trip [SEC=OFFICIAL]
Date: Friday, 13 January 2023 10:11:06 AM
Attachments:

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

[Min Watt Social media plan - Min Watt UK and EU trip - January 2023 120123 \(002\).docx](#)

Hi [s. 22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\)](#)

Please see attached the finalised social media plan as well as some tiles which can be used for social media posts during the Minister's trip to the UK and EU.

Please let me know if there is anything that needs to be changed.

Kind regards,

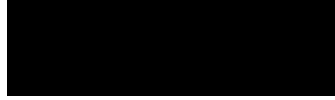
Janet.

[s. 22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\)](#)

Media Officer | Media |

[s. 22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\)](#)

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
Communication and Media Branch
Corporate and Business Division




Social Media Plan Template

Plan title:			
Minister Watt and Secretary Metcalfe's visit to the EU (16 to 21 January 2023)			
Contact details:			
Communications contact:	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) s. 22(1)(a)(ii)		
Business area contact:	s. 22(1)(a)(ii), Director Multilateral Economic section Trade Market Access and International Division, s. 22(1)(a)(ii) s. 22(1)(a)(ii)		
Plan details:			
Critical date/s:	17-21 January 2023	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Draft <input type="checkbox"/> Approved	Approved by: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Brief summary/overview:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minister Watt will travel to the UK and EU (London and Berlin) from 16-21 January 2023 in his first visit as Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. Minister Watt will be joined by Andrew Metcalfe AO, DAFF Secretary. 			
LONDON TRIP			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The key focus of the London trip is to raise Australia's profile as we advocate for the UK to ratify the Australia-UK Free Trade Agreement and seek to finalise the Australia-European Union Free Trade Agreement. The London leg features a trip to Tate & Lyle Sugar Thames Refinery; a roundtable with Australian Agriculture Sector Representatives in red meat, sugar, seafood and wine; a tour of Smithfield Market; meetings with agricultural political leaders in the UK; and a roundtable with members of the House of Lords on the Australia-UK Free Trade Agreement. 			
BERLIN TRIP			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The key focus of the Berlin trip is the Agriculture Ministers' Conference and Global Forum for Food and Agriculture (GFFA) in Berlin, which will be attended by Minister Watt and Secretary Metcalfe. Australia has been selected by the German Government to host an expert panel on 20 January on '<i>Managing Drought, Fire, and Flood: Creating Climate Resistant Food Systems</i>'. Minister Watt will host the panel, provide an opening statement and participate in a Q and A. Australia has also been invited by Mr Janusz Wojciechowski, EU Commissioner for Agriculture, to join his High Level Panel on 'Agriculture in the '<i>New Normal</i>': <i>Future-proofing food systems for a changing world</i>'. Key topics include biodiversity, climate change and supply chain. The GFFA will culminate with the Berlin Agriculture Ministers' Conference, the world's largest meeting of agriculture ministers, together with leaders from international organisations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), World Trade Organization (WTO) and World Bank. 			
Key Messages:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The A-UK FTA is balanced with high-quality outcomes for both Australia and the UK, but outcomes will only be realised on entry into force of the agreement Trade is driven by consumer demand, and we are a well-established trading economy, with over 100 markets for our red meat alone. Our farmers manage one of the world's most variable climates and are leaders in sustainable agriculture. We have best practice to share and we want to hear from others both here in the EU and around the world. Open trade underpins global food security. Now is the time to work together to strengthen the WTO and reform agricultural trade. Bringing so many agriculture ministers together at GFFA means we can share our ideas and experiences to come up with solutions that will improve food security and global nutrition. Australia has a lot of experience and knowledge to share as part of the <i>Managing Drought, Fire, and Flood: Creating Climate Resistant Food Systems</i> panel Now is the time to strengthen our relationship with the EU and deliver a win-win trade agreement for the benefit of Australian and EU farmers. 			
Notes:			

- Any media gained pre/during, or post trip (at home or abroad) can be shared from the outlet's channels with commentary from the Minister (we won't be able to draft these ahead of time).

Post 1 – Channel/s:			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Facebook	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LinkedIn	<input type="checkbox"/> Twitter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Instagram
Preferred date:	16 Jan 2023	Risk (is there potential for negative attention?):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Content: <i>Include draft content here. Please ensure it meets the requirements listed in the Social Media Tips document first. Include the full url for all links (do not include embedded links).</i>		Hashtags: <i>Include relevant #hashtags here (check if appropriate)</i>	Images/media: <i>Include image/s to display here or identify image requirements. Please attach images to email as jpegs.</i>
<p>I'm looking forward to raising the profile of Australian agriculture during my first visit to the UK and EU as Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. It's a jam-packed agenda as we push for the UK to ratify the Australia-UK Free Trade Agreement (A-UK FTA) and seek to finalise the Australia-European Union Free Trade Agreement (A-EU FTA).</p> <p>Both FTAs will see mutual benefits, there will be wins for our Aussie farmers, who are producing top-notch Australian produce ripe for export and the consumers of the UK and EU who will have greater access to high-quality Australian produce.</p> <p>National Farmers' Federation Chair Fiona Simpson is joining me, it's great that government and industry can be here together to highlight the benefits of the agreement once into enters into force.</p>		<p>#AusAg #AUKFTA #AusEUFTA</p> <p>Tag Fiona Simpson: LinkedIn: Fiona Simpson www.linkedin.com/in/fiona-simson-79ba6749</p> <p>Tag NFF: Facebook: National Farmers' Federation Instagram: @nationalfarmers</p>	(dept will develop an appropriate tile and send it through perhaps map/flags etc)

Post 2 – Channel/s:			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Facebook	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LinkedIn	<input type="checkbox"/> Twitter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Instagram
Preferred date:	16 Jan 2023	Risk (is there potential for negative attention?):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Content:		Hashtags:	Images/media:
<p>There will be a strong focus on global food security at the 15th Global Forum for Food and Agriculture in Berlin. Our experience with drought, fire and flood will provide compelling insights into how Australia has managed to increase our agricultural productivity despite</p>		<p>#GFFA #SustainableAgriculture #FoodSecurity #ClimateResilient</p>	

<p>decades of adverse weather events, when I host the 'managing drought, fire, and flood risk to create climate resistant food systems' panel.</p>	<p>Handles: LinkedIn - @GFFA Instagram - @lebensministerium</p>	
--	--	--

Post 3 – Channel/s:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Facebook	<input type="checkbox"/> LinkedIn	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Twitter	<input type="checkbox"/> Instagram
Preferred date:	16 Jan 2023	Risk (is there potential for negative attention?):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Content:	Hashtags:	Images/media:	
I'll be raising the profile of #AusAg during my first visit to the UK and EU as Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry as we push for the UK to ratify the #AUKFTA and seek to finalise the #AusEUFTA.		(can include screenshot of media release) or tile dept will develop.	

Commented [BS1]: Flags will display when text is copy/pasted:
 I'll be raising the profile of #AusAg during n to the 🇬🇧 and 🇪🇺 as Minister for Agriculture and Forestry as we push for the UK to ratify #AUKFTA and seek to finalise the #AusEU

Post 4 – Channel/s:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Facebook	<input type="checkbox"/> LinkedIn	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Twitter	<input type="checkbox"/> Instagram
Preferred date:	16 Jan 2023	Risk (is there potential for negative attention?):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Content:	Hashtags:	Images/media:	

<p>Australian farmers have managed to increase their agricultural productivity despite decades of drought and flood. This will provide valuable insights to the 15th Global Forum for Food and Agriculture. #GFFA #Berlin</p> <p>Link tweet: I'll be hosting the 'managing drought, fire, and flood risk to create climate resistant food systems' panel @bmel #GFFA. #AusAg</p>	<p>#GFFA #SustainableAgriculture #FoodSecurity #ClimateResilient Handle: @bmel</p>	
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Post 5 – Channel/s:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Facebook	<input type="checkbox"/> LinkedIn	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Twitter	<input type="checkbox"/> Instagram
Preferred date:	17 Jan 2023	Risk (is there potential for negative attention?):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Content:		Hashtags:	Images/media:
Great to be in #London with @NationalFarmers Chair Fiona Simpson pushing for the #AUKFTA ratification. It's great that government and industry can be here to highlight the benefits of the agreement once into enters into force. #AusAg @afsnsw			Pic of MO and Fiona perhaps at arrivals in airport or on location.

Post 5 – Channel/s:			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Facebook	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LinkedIn	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Twitter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Instagram
Preferred date:	17 Jan 2023	Risk (is there potential for negative attention?):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Content:		Hashtags:	Images/media:

<p>I'm in London to speak to the UK Government and industry about the Australia-UK Free Trade Agreement. The deal is great for Australia and great for Britain, with many mutual benefits to unlock. These benefits will only be realised on entry into force.</p>	<p>#AusAg #AUKFTA</p>	<p>Video #1 Minister speaking in front of Westminster & Big Ben</p>
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Post 6 – Channel/s:			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Facebook	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LinkedIn	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Twitter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Instagram
Preferred date:	17 Jan 2023	Risk (is there potential for negative attention?):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Content:	Hashtags:	Images/media:	
<p>The Tate and Lyle sugar refinery on the Thames relies solely on sugar cane imports. The #AUKFTA could kick-start the importation of high-quality Australian sugar cane once again, after a 40-year absence.</p>	<p>#AusAg #AUKFTA</p>	<p>Video #3 Minister at Tate and Lyle sugar refinery</p>	

Commented [BS2]: Tag on LinkedIn Tate & Lyle Sugars <https://www.linkedin.com/company/tate-&-lyle-sugars/?originalSubdomain=uk>

Commented [BS3R2]: @TateLyleSugars on Twitter

Post 7 – Channel/s:			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Facebook	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LinkedIn	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Twitter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Instagram
Preferred date:	17 Jan 2023	Risk (is there potential for negative attention?):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Content:	Hashtags:	Images/media:	

<p>Roundtable with Australian Agriculture Sector Representatives (red meat, sugar, seafood and wine) Location: Australian High Commission Attendees: Ministerial Party, NFF President, Post Media: Social media</p> <p>DRAFT will need adapting:</p> <p>Fantastic discussion with agriculture stakeholders at the Australian High Commission in London today. Looking forward to entry into force of the #AUKFTA which will see more of our quality products available in the UK.</p>	<p>Australia High Commission London Twitter: (@AusHouseLondon) Facebook: Australian High Commission in the United Kingdom</p> <p>NFF Twitter: @NationalFarmers Facebook: National Farmers' Federation Instagram @nationalfarmers</p> <p>Fiona Simpson Twitter: @afsnsw LinkedIn: Fiona Simpson www.linkedin.com/in/fiona-simson-79ba6749</p> <p>Plus any meat/sugar/seafood/wine producers present.</p>	<p>Images from the roundtable either at the beginning or end</p>
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Post 8 – Channel/s:			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Facebook	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LinkedIn	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Twitter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Instagram
Preferred date:	18 Jan 2023	Risk (is there potential for negative attention?):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Content:	Hashtags:	Images/media:	
The Australia UK Free Trade agreement will expand the red-meat trade to the benefit of Australian exporters and UK consumers.	#SmithfieldMarket #AUKFTA	Video #2 Minister at Smithfield wholesale meat market	

Post 11 – Channel/s:			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Facebook	<input type="checkbox"/> LinkedIn	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Twitter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Instagram

Preferred date:	20 Jan 2023	Risk (is there potential for negative attention?):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Content:		Hashtags:	Images/media:
Really enjoying my first trip to Green Week and the Global Forum on Food and Agriculture. Australia has an impressive #sustainability story to share and it's great to hear what likeminded countries are doing #GFFA #IGW2023 #Berlin #AusAg			Pics from Green Week opening reception

Post 12– Channel/s:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Facebook	<input type="checkbox"/> LinkedIn	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Twitter	<input type="checkbox"/> Instagram
Preferred date:	20 Jan 2023	Risk (is there potential for negative attention?):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Content:		Hashtags:	Images/media:
Looking forward to hosting #GFFA panel managing drought, fire, and flood risk to create climate resistant food systems. Through drought, bushfire and flood our farmers and communities have persevered, innovation and adaptability is the key to thriving in our landscape. #AusAg			Either pic of delegate pass/program etc or if panel name/time/location is posted on a screen at the entrance or selfie etc.

Post 12 – Channel/s:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Facebook	<input type="checkbox"/> LinkedIn	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Twitter	<input type="checkbox"/> Instagram
Preferred date:	20 Jan 2023	Risk (is there potential for negative attention?):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Content:		Hashtags:	Images/media:

<p>We cannot reverse 100 years of global damage overnight, but our biggest risk comes from standing still. Today I opened the #GFFA panel managing drought, fire, and flood risk to create climate resilient food systems.</p>	<p>#AusAg #ClimateResilient</p>	<p>Video of Minister Watt's giving the opening address</p>
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Post 13 – Channel/s:			
Preferred date:	Risk (is there potential for negative attention?):	Risk (is there potential for negative attention?):	
<input type="checkbox"/> Facebook	<input type="checkbox"/> LinkedIn	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Twitter	<input type="checkbox"/> Instagram
20 Jan 2023	Risk (is there potential for negative attention?):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Content:	Hashtags:	Images/media:	
<p>Anything compelling that comes out during the discussion from any of the panellists...</p>	<p>#GFFA</p> <p>Handles of panellists:</p> <p>Rose O'Donovan Moderator Editor, AGRA FACTS and AGRA FOCUS @AgraFacts</p> <p>Tim Cullinan (TBC) President Irish Farmers' Association @TimCullinan_IFA</p> <p>Shirley Tarawali Assistant Director General, International Livestock Research Institute (@ILRI)</p> <p>Max Makuise Resident Director, Shangani Holistic (@MakuiseT)</p>	<p>Images of the panel on stage during discussion.</p>	

Post 14 – Channel/s:

<input type="checkbox"/> Facebook	<input type="checkbox"/> LinkedIn	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Twitter	<input type="checkbox"/> Instagram
Preferred date:	20 Jan 2023	Risk (is there potential for negative attention?):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Content:		Hashtags:	Images/media:
So privileged to lead #GFFA discussion on managing drought, fire, and flood risk to create climate resilient food systems with panellists from @AgraFacts @TimCullinan_IFA @ILRI @MakuviseT. We'll all enjoy the benefits of a more secure future, if we face the challenges together.		TAG panel (in image): @AgraFacts @MFesneau (TBC) @ILRI @MakuviseT #ClimateResilient #GFFA	Images of the panel on stage during discussion or posed post event.

Post 13 – Channel/s:			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Facebook	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LinkedIn	<input type="checkbox"/> Twitter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Instagram
Preferred date:	20 Jan 2023	Risk (is there potential for negative attention?):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Content:		Hashtags:	Images/media:
<p>Our farmers understand after decades of navigating drought, fire and flood the power of innovation. Being innovative and adaptable has been an essential part of how our farmers and communities thrive in our landscape. Modern climate change represents many new challenges. Our biggest risk comes from standing still, but if we face these challenges together – we can all enjoy the benefits of a more secure future.</p> <p>I had the privilege of hosting the #GFFA panel on managing drought, fire, and flood risk to create climate resilient food systems. I was able to share with international colleagues the types of climate challenges facing Australian farmers and the innovative solutions we have in place to support adaptation and climate resilience.</p>		#AusAg #SustainableAgriculture #ClimateResilience	Video of Minister Watt's opening address/images of the panel on stage during discussion or posed post event.

Post 16 – Channel/s:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Facebook	<input type="checkbox"/> LinkedIn	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Twitter	<input type="checkbox"/> Instagram
Preferred date:	20 Jan 2023	Risk (is there potential for negative attention?):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Content:		Hashtags:	Images/media:

<p>Ready to discuss Agriculture in the "New Normal": Futureproofing food systems for a changing world hosted by EU Commissioner for Agriculture Janusz Wojciechowski @jwojc @EUAgri #AusAG #GFFA</p>	<p>Handles: EU Commissioner for Agriculture Janusz Wojciechowski @jwojc @EUAgri</p>	<p>Minister with panel onstage, preparing/getting mic'ed-up or with host briefing etc</p>
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Post 16 – Channel/s:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Facebook	<input type="checkbox"/> LinkedIn	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Twitter	<input type="checkbox"/> Instagram
Preferred date:	20 Jan 2023	Risk (is there potential for negative attention?):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Content:	Hashtags:	Images/media:	
<p>Open trade and diversification of supply chains underpins global food security. In tandem with climate action and protecting biodiversity will see us adapt to Agriculture in the "New Normal" as we Future-proof food systems for a changing world. #GFFA</p>	<p>#ClimateResilient #GFFA</p>	<p>Image of Minister speaking/participating in panel.</p>	

From: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
To: [DLO Watt - Agriculture](#)
Cc: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Subject: GFFA - Briefing Pack [SEC=OFFICIAL:Sensitive]
Date: Tuesday, 17 January 2023 2:06:08 PM
Attachments: [GFFA pack CBR version 2023 01 17.pdf](#)
[image001.jpg](#)

Hi **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)**

Further to our conversation this morning, attached is the Minister's GFFA briefing pack. Please note we have omitted a couple of A5 pages which could not be converted to PDF.

As mentioned, Post is now holding the pen on the briefing pack and will be updating the pack daily between now and the GFFA meeting. Post will also provide Minister Watt with updated hardcopy briefing for his pack when they meet him in person.

Consequently, due to the pack still being updated over the next few days, can you please be careful with distribution to avoid version control issues?

If useful, I can ask Post to loop you in with the updated briefing material as it comes to hand?

Kind regards

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

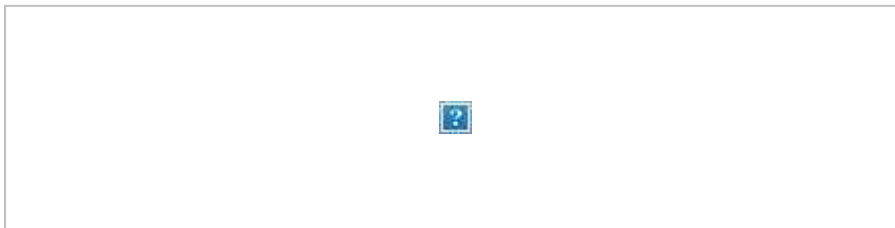
A/g Director | Multilateral Economic Section | **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)**

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

International Organisations and Negotiations | Trade, Market Access and International Division

E: **s. 22(1)(a)(ii)**[@agriculture.gov.au](mailto:s.22(1)(a)(ii)@agriculture.gov.au)

18 Marcus Clarke St, Canberra, ACT 2601



Please note I do not work on Fridays

Document 32

**SENATOR THE HON MURRAY WATT
MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY**

**GLOBAL FORUM FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
BERLIN AGRICULTURE MINISTERS' CONFERENCE
BERLIN, GERMANY**

18-21 JANUARY 2023



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 - 7.11 Russia/Ukraine TPs

Proposed Itinerary

Monday 16 January

<u>Local Time</u>		<u>AEST Time</u>
DAY NOTES:		
14:15	DEPART BRISBANE QF0974, Brisbane Domestic Terminal	
17:40	TRANSIT IN PERTH	
19:20	DEPART PERTH QF009, Perth International Terminal 4	

Tuesday 17 January

Note Dress Code for all London Events is Business attire except Tate & Lyle Sugar Thames Refinery, which is smart casual

<u>Local Time</u>		<u>AEST Time</u>
05:05	ARRIVE LONDON HEATHROW INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT QF9, London Heathrow Terminal 3 <i>Met by:</i> - s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <i>Counsellor (Agriculture)</i> - s. 22(1)(a)(ii) <i>First Secretary (Agriculture)</i> - s. 47F(1) <i>, Visits Officer</i>	16:05
06:00	Travel to Hotel Location: ME London Hotel, 336-337 Strand, London WC2R 1HA	17:00
07:30	Check in and refresh Location: ME London Hotel, 336-337 Strand, London WC2R 1HA	18:30
08:50	Walk to Australian High Commission Location: Australia House, Strand, London WC2B 4LA	19:50
09:00	Briefing & Visit Overview with Acting High Commissioner Location: Australia House, Strand, London WC2B 4LA Attendees: Ministerial Party, NFF President, Post	20:00

	Media: N/A	
09:45	Travel to Tate & Lyle Sugar Thames Refinery Location: Factory Rd, London E16 2EW Attendees: Ministerial Party, Acting High Commissioner, NFF President, Post	20:45
10:30	Tate & Lyle Sugar Thames Refinery Visit Location: Factory Rd, London E16 2EW Attendees: Ministerial Party, Acting High Commissioner, NFF President, Post Media: Sugar related FTA advocacy video + social media	21:30
12:00	Travel to lunch at The Old Bank of England Pub Location: 194 Fleet St, London EC4A 2LT	23:00
12:30	Lunch at The Old Bank of England Pub Location: 194 Fleet St, London EC4A 2LT Attendees: Ministerial Party, Acting High Commissioner, NFF President, Post Media: N/A	23:30
13:30	Travel to Hotel (walk) Location: ME London Hotel, 336-337 Strand, London WC2R 1HA	
13:45	Opportunity to refresh Location: ME London Hotel, 336-337 Strand, London WC2R 1HA	
14:15	Travel to Australia House Location: Australia House, Strand, London WC2B 4LA	01:00
14:30	Roundtable with Australian Agriculture Sector Representatives (red meat, sugar, seafood and wine) Location: Australia House, Strand, London WC2B 4LA Attendees: Ministerial Party, Deputy High Commissioner, NFF President, Post Media: Social media	01:30
16:00	Travel to Hotel (walk) Location: ME London Hotel, 336-337 Strand, London WC2R 1HA	03:00
16:10	Opportunity to refresh Location: ME London Hotel, 336-337 Strand, London WC2R 1HA	03:10

17:40	Travel to Palace of Westminster Location: Palace of Westminster, London SW1A 0AA	04:40
18:00	Meeting with UK Labour Party Chairperson Location: Palace of Westminster, London SW1A 0AA Attendees: Ministerial Party Gift: Australian wine Media: No – private engagement	05:00
18:45	Travel to Hotel Location: ME London Hotel, 336-337 Strand, London WC2R 1HA	05:45
19:00	Dinner (private arrangements)	06:00
	END OF OFFICIAL ENGAGEMENTS	

Wednesday 18 January

Note Dress Code for all London Events is Business attire except Smithfield Market, which is smart casual

<u>Local Time</u>		<u>AEST Time</u>
DAY NOTES:		
04:45	Travel to Smithfield Market Location: Grand Ave, London EC1A 9PS	15:45
05:00	Smithfield Market Tour + Industry Breakfast (MLA, JBS, IMTA etc.) Location: Grand Ave, London EC1A 9PS Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Acting High Commissioner, NFF President, Post Media: Red meat related FTA advocacy video + social media	16:00
07:30	Travel to Hotel Location: ME London Hotel, 336-337 Strand, London WC2R 1HA	18:30
07:45	Opportunity to refresh Location: ME London Hotel, 336-337 Strand, London WC2R 1HA	18:45

09:10	<p>Travel to Old Admiralty Building</p> <p>Location: Old Admiralty Building, London SW1A 2AY</p>	20:10
09:30	<p>Meeting with Minister of State for Trade, The Rt Hon Greg Hands MP</p> <p>Location: Old Admiralty Building, London SW1A 2AY Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Acting High Commissioner, Post Gift: Australian wine Media: Social media</p>	20:30
TBC	<p>Meeting with Shadow Secretary of State for Agriculture and Shadow Secretary of State for International Trade</p> <p>Location: TBC Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Post Gift: Australian wine Media: TBC</p>	TBC
TBC	<p>Private Tour of Palace of Westminster</p> <p>Location: Palace of Westminster, London SW1A 0AA Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Post Media: TBC</p>	TBC
TBC	<p>Travel to Hotel</p> <p>Location: ME London Hotel, 336-337 Strand, London WC2R 1HA</p>	TBC
TBC	<p>Check out of Hotel/Lunch</p> <p>Location: ME London Hotel, 336-337 Strand, London WC2R 1HA</p>	TBC
13:25	<p>Travel to Millbank House</p> <p>Location: Millbank House, 3 Millbank, House of Lords, London SW1P 3JU</p>	23:25
14:00	<p>Roundtable with House of Lords and Chairs of EFRA Committee, International Agreements Committee, and International Trade Committee on Australia-UK Free Trade Agreement</p> <p>Location: Millbank House, 3 Millbank, House of Lords, London SW1P 3JU Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Acting High Commissioner, NFF President, Post Media: TBC</p>	00:00

15:30	Travel to Palace of Westminster (walk) Location: Palace of Westminster, London SW1A 0AA	01:30
15:45	Meeting with Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Location: House of Commons, Palace of Westminster, London SW1A 0AA Attendees: Minister, Secretary, Acting High Commissioner, Post Gift: Australian wine Media: TBC	02:00
16:45	Travel to London City Airport	02:45
18:30	DEPART LONDON BA8495, London City Airport	04:30
21:10	ARRIVE BERLIN BA8495, Berlin Terminal 1 Met By: Ambassador, Minister-Counsellor, Counsellor Contact: Jo Grainger, s. 47F(1)	08:10
21:45	Travel to Hotel	
22:30	Arrive Grand Hyatt Berlin Location: Marlene-Dietrich-Platz 2, 10785 Berlin Contact: s. 47F(1)	
	End of Wednesday Program	

Thursday 19 January

Note Dress Code for all Berlin Events is Business Attire

<u>Local Time</u>		<u>AEST Time</u>
DAY NOTES:		
06:30-07:00	Breakfast (own arrangements, Hotel Breakfast Room)	
07:00-07:45	Delegation Pre-Briefing – Agenda for the Day Location: Hyatt Hotel, Boardroom Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Minister-Counsellor, Counsellor Contact: Jo Grainger, +s. 47F(1)	

08:00	Travel to UAE Ambassador's Residence	
08:45 – 09:15	<p>Bilateral Meeting with United Arab Emirates Minister of State for Food and Water Security, Climate Change and Environment, HE Mariam Bint Mohammed Saeed Hareb Almheiri</p> <p>Location: Residence of the UAE Ambassador, Winklerstrasse 20 Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Minister-Counsellor (note taker) Contact: s. 47F(1) Gift: You will exchange gifts (Australian book, eucalyptus leaf pin) Media: Photograph will be taken, opportunity to tweet afterward</p>	
09:15-09:45	Travel to Representation of the EC to Germany	
10:00-10:30	<p>Bilateral Meeting with EU Commissioner for Agriculture, Janusz Wojciechowski</p> <p>Location: Representation of EC to Germany, Unter den Linden 78 Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Ambassador, Minister-Counsellor (note taker) Gift: You will give to the Commissioner (White wine) Contact: s. 47F(1) Media: Photograph will be taken, opportunity to tweet afterward</p>	
10:30-11:45	<p>Walking Tour of Berlin</p> <p>Location: Start at EC Building (next to Brandenburg Gate) Attendees: Ministerial Party, Ambassador, Ambassador's EA, Minister-Counsellor Contact: Jo Grainger, s. 47F(1)</p>	
11:45 – 12:45	<p>Lunch and Pre-briefing with Australian Ambassador to Germany</p> <p>Location: Ambassador's Residence, Monbijoustrasse 3 Attendees: Ministerial Party, Ambassador, Secretary, NFF President, Minister-Counsellor, Second Secretary Contact: s. 47F(1)</p>	
12:45	Travel to Paul-Löbe-Haus (Minister and Ambassador in Ambassador's car, delegation in van)	
13:20-14:00	<p>Meeting with Deputy Chair, SPD Bundestag Parliamentary Party, Dr Matthias Miersch MdB</p> <p>Location: Paul-Löbe-Haus, Western entrance, Konrad-Adenauer-Strasse 1 Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Ambassador, Minister-Counsellor, Berlin Research Officer Contact: s. 47F(1)</p>	
14:00	Travel to Hotel	

14:30-15:30	<p>Pre-briefing with Delegation on GFFA Panels</p> <p>Location: Hyatt Hotel, Boardroom Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Minister-Counsellor Contact: Jo Grainger s. 47F(1)</p>	
15:30-16:00	<p>Meeting with Syngenta, President Crop Protection, Jeff Rowe, Head of Business Sustainability, Petra Laux, and Christopher Sieler, Head of Government and Public Affairs</p> <p>Location: Hyatt Hotel, Boardroom Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Minister-Counsellor, Agriculture Adviser (note taker) Contact: s. 47F(1)</p>	
16:00	<p>Introductory Meeting with Panel Moderator s. 47F(1))</p> <p>Location: Hyatt Hotel, Boardroom Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Minister-Counsellor, Agriculture Adviser Contact: s. 47F(1) 7</p>	
16:15	<p>Canberra Business and Opportunity Freshen up</p>	
17:15	<p>Travel to City Cube Berlin (Minister to travel with Ambassador in Ambassador's car, delegation in van)</p>	
18:00-19:30	<p>Opening of International Green Week</p> <p>Location: City Cube, Hall B, VIP South Entrance, Jaffestrasse Attendees: Minister, Secretary, Ambassador, Minister-Counsellor, Adviser Contact: Messe Berlin Protocol Affairs, s. 47F(1)</p>	
20:00	<p>BMEL Reception for Foreign Guests of Honour</p> <p>Location: City Cube, Hall 23a (shuttle transfer from event prior) Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Ambassador, NFF President, Minister-Counsellor, Counsellor Note: Buffet dinner included. Contact: Protocol, s. 47F(1)</p>	
21:30	<p>Travel to Hotel</p>	
22:00	<p>Own arrangements (Opportunity to call family)</p>	
	<p>End of Thursday Program</p>	

Friday 20 January

From 06:30	Breakfast (Own arrangements, opportunity to call family)	
07:45	Assemble in Lobby - Delegation and Panellists Location: Hotel Lobby Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, NFF President, Minister-Counsellor, Counsellor, Agriculture Adviser, 2 Panellists, Moderator Contact: Jo Grainger, s. 47F(1)	
08:00	Travel to Venue	
09:00	Pre-briefing with Panellists Location: Room M1, City Cube Attendees: Panellists, Ministerial Party, Secretary, NFF President, Minister-Counsellor, Counsellor, Agriculture Adviser Contact: GFFA Organisers, s. 47F(1)	
09:30-11:00	GFFA PANEL EVENT: Managing drought, fire, and flood risk to create climate resilient food systems Hosted by Minister Watt Location: Room M1, City Cube Attendees: Panellists, Ministerial Party, Secretary, Ambassador, NFF President, Minister-Counsellor, Counsellor (note taker), Agriculture Adviser, Berlin Research Officer Contact: GFFA Organisers, s. 47F(1) Gift: You will give to the three panellists and moderator (Wine) Media: Photo and Opportunity to tweet	
11:00	Walk to Swedish Pavilion, International Green Week	
11:15-11:45	Bilateral Meeting with Swedish State Secretary, Ministry of Rural Affairs and Infrastructure, Dan Ericsson Location: Swedish Pavilion, Hall 8.2, Booth 130, Green Week Attendees: Ministerial Party, Minister-Counsellor (note taker) Contact: s. 47F(1) Media: Photo and opportunity to tweet	
11:45-13:00	Informal lunch and walk through Green Week	
13:00	Walk to Panel Event	
13:15	Pre-briefing for Panellists Location: Room 1A, Level 1, City Cube Berlin Contact: s. 47F(1)	
13:30-15:00	GFFA PANEL EVENT: Agriculture in the "New Normal": Future-proofing food systems for a changing world	

	<p>Hosted by EU Commissioner for Agriculture Wojciechowski</p> <p>Location: Room 1A, Level 1, City Cube Berlin</p> <p>Attendees: Panellists, Ministerial Party, Secretary, Ambassador, NFF President, Minister-Counsellor, Counsellor, Agriculture Adviser (note taker), Berlin Research Officer</p> <p>Contact: s. 47F(1)</p> <p>Media: Opportunity to tweet</p>	
15:15-15:45	<p>Meeting with OECD Director, Trade and Agriculture, Marion Jansen</p> <p>Location: Meet outside Room 1A, Level 1, City Cube Berlin</p> <p>Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, NFF President, Minister-Counsellor (note taker)</p> <p>Contact: s. 47F(1)</p>	
15:45	Walk to and prepare for bilateral	
16:15-16:45	<p>Meeting with Ulrike Muller, Member of the European Parliament, Chair of the Delegation for Relations with Australia and New Zealand</p> <p>Location: Bayern Hall, Green Week</p> <p>Attendees: Ministerial Party, Ambassador, NFF President, Minister-Counsellor, Agriculture Adviser(note taker), Berlin Research Officer</p> <p>Contact: s. 47F(1)</p> <p>Gift: You will provide (Australian book, eucalyptus leaf pin)</p> <p>Media: Photo and Opportunity to tweet</p>	
16:45	Walk to the National Stand of Lithuania	
17:00	<p>Introduction to Lithuanian Minister of Agriculture and Reception at Lithuanian National Stand of Green Week</p> <p>Location: Lithuanian Pavilion, Hall 8.2, Booth 102, Green Week</p> <p>Attendees: Minister +1 (noting Ministerial Party, Ambassador, Minister-Counsellor will walk to Lithuanian Pavilion)</p> <p>Contact: Es. 47F(1)</p>	
17:30	Walk to Exit	
17:45	Travel to Hotel (Minister and Ambassador in Ambassador's car, delegation in van)	
18:15	Opportunity to Freshen Up	
19:15	Travel to Dinner	

19:30	Dinner – Zur letzte Instanz Restaurant Location: Waisenstrasse 14-16, 10178 Berlin, +49 30 242 55 28 Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Ambassador, NFF President, Minister-Counsellor, Counsellor, Agriculture Adviser, Berlin Research Officer Contact: Booking for 10 under name of s. 47F(1)	
	End of Friday Program	

Saturday 21 January

Please note requirement to complete a COVID self-test and bring proof of negative test to venue, and wear a FFP2 mask (test and masks provided by organisers)

<u>Local Time</u>		<u>AEST Time</u>
DAY NOTES:		
07:00-08:00	Breakfast and Delegation Pre-Brief Location: Hyatt Hotel, Breakfast Room Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Minister-Counsellor, Counsellor Contact: Jo Grainger, s. 47F(1)	
08:15	Travel to Venue (organised by Germany – Limousine for Minister, Small Shuttle Buses for Secretary, Minister-Counsellor, Adviser)	
08:30 – 09:00	Registration and group photo	
09:00-13:30	GFFA AGRICULTURE MINISTERS’ CONFERENCE Location: Federal Foreign Office, Werdescher Markt 5 Attendees: Minister, Secretary, Adviser, Minister-Counsellor Note: Australia in Breakout Session 1 – How can we create crisis-proof food systems? National Statement – Minister will need to press intervention button to be on the list to speak	
13:30-15:30	Lunchtime reception and GFFA Bilateral engagements	
13:30	Pull Aside with Brazilian Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply, Carlos Favaro Location: Luncheon venue Attendees: Minister, Secretary, Adviser, Minister-Counsellor (note taker) Contact: s. 47F(1) Media: Photo and opportunity to tweet afterward	

14:00-14:30	<p>Bilateral Meeting with Canadian Minister of Agriculture and Agri-food, Marie-Claude Bibeau</p> <p>Location: Luncheon venue</p> <p>Attendees: Minister, Secretary, Adviser, Minister-Counsellor (note taker)</p> <p>Contact: s. 47F(1)</p> <p>Media: Photo and opportunity to tweet afterward</p>	
14:30	<p>Travel to Hotel (organised by Germany – Limousine for Minister, Small Shuttle Buses for Secretary, Minister-Counsellor, Adviser)</p>	
15:00	<p>Opportunity to Refresh, Check out of Hotel</p>	
15:45-16:15	<p>Bilateral Meeting with New Zealand Minister of Agriculture, Damien O’Conner</p> <p>Location: Hyatt Hotel, Ulrike Lauber Room</p> <p>Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Minister-Counsellor (note taker)</p> <p>Contact: Cs. 47F(1)</p> <p>Media: Photo and opportunity to tweet afterward</p>	
16:15	<p>Prepare for Next Meeting</p>	
16:30 – 17:00	<p>Meeting with Norbert Lins, Member of the European Parliament, Chair of the European Parliament Agriculture and Rural Affairs Committee</p> <p>Location: Hyatt Hotel, Ulrike Lauber Room</p> <p>Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Ambassador, NFF President, Minister-Counsellor (note taker)</p> <p>Contact: s. 47F(1)</p> <p>Gift: You will provide (Wine)</p> <p>Media: Photo and opportunity to tweet afterward</p>	
17:00	<p>Travel to Airport</p>	
19:45	<p>DEPART Berlin - BA0987</p>	

Monday 23 January

<u>Local Time</u>	<u>AEST Time</u>
DAY NOTES:	
6:55	ARRIVE Sydney
8:50	DEPART Sydney - VA634
9:50	ARRIVE Canberra

VISIT PROGRAM AND GLOBAL FORUM ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (GFFA) OVERVIEW

0.00

Purpose

You will lead Australia's representation at the 15th Global Forum on Food and Agriculture (GFFA) from 19 to 21 January 2023. The GFFA provides an opportunity for you to highlight Australia's sustainable agriculture and climate credentials, reinforce the importance of open trade and emphasise our desire to share scientific and evidence based best practice.

GFFA provides an excellent opportunity to strengthen ties with international trading partners and exchange ideas and approaches to building resilient food systems in the face of increasing climate challenges. You can expect to discuss the latest agri-food policy challenges including hunger and food insecurity, productive and sustainable use of agricultural resources and how the agricultural sector can improve its resilience against the effects of systemic shocks.

The GFFA will culminate in your attendance at the *Berlin Agriculture Ministers' Conference* (BAMC), the world's largest meeting of agriculture ministers (around 70) along with leaders from international organisations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), World Trade Organization (WTO) and World Bank.

You will be participating in the:

- High Level Panel on '*Managing drought, fire and flood risk to create climate resistant food*' as host on Friday 20 January 2023, 9:30am-11.00am
- High Level Panel chaired by the EU Commissioner for Agriculture, Mr Janusz Wojciechowski, on '*Agriculture in the "New Normal": Future-proofing food systems for a changing world*' as a panellist on Friday 20 January 2023, 1.30pm-3:00pm
- Berlin Agriculture Ministerial Conference on Saturday 21 January 2023, 8.30am to 1.30pm (followed by lunchtime reception 1.30pm to 3.30pm)

You will also conduct a program of bilateral meetings with other agriculture ministers and leaders from international organisations. The order of priority will be based on meetings that will progress Australia's Free Trade Agreement with the EU (A-EU FTA) and agricultural market access opportunities. Your attendance and participation in the GFFA program will allow you to demonstrate Australia's global leadership, set a positive agenda for sustainable agriculture and open, transparent trade in advancing global climate and food security agendas. You will be joined by Ms Fiona Simson, President of the National Farmers' Federation (NFF) for some GFFA meetings.

Summary of key messages

- The Australian Government is committed to working with industry domestically and internationally to meet climate challenges while increasing productivity, profitability, and food security.
 - Climate change is a critical issue for Australian agriculture – our farmers are at the forefront of climate impacts – leading the way on adaptation, mitigation and innovation.
 - Australia has a new ambitious 2030 target to reduce greenhouse gas emission by 43 per cent below 2005 levels, putting us on track to achieve our net zero emissions by 2050 target.
 - Australia has a strong commitment towards sustainable agriculture, including through carbon farming, sustainable soil management and the protection of biodiversity.
 - Note the ‘no-one size fits all’ approach to sustainability, recognising countries need different means to achieve outcomes due to their different climates, environments, pest and disease status, production systems, capabilities and capacities.
- Reaffirm the Australian Government’s position condemning Russia’s invasion of Ukraine and Australia’s strong support for the rules-based multilateral trading system.
- Highlight our position as a like-minded and trusted partner to the EU and other counterparts during the visit (e.g., Ministers from Africa, Asia and Latin America attending GFFA).

Australia-European Union-FTA Advocacy

Advocacy for the A-EU-FTA is a key focus of bilateral meetings at GFFA. Meetings with representatives from the EU and its member states are an opportunity for you to highlight:

- The benefits an A-EU FTA represents for both sides.
- Our shared values and commitments to high standards with respect to quality, food safety, traceability, animal welfare and environmental management, as like-minded producers of high-quality agricultural goods.
- Our shared commitment towards sustainable agriculture noting Australia’s different circumstances to the EU – our highly variable climate, our unique biodiversity, very old, dry soils, limited rainfall.
- Our desire to conclude an ambitious agreement that will deliver a meaningful and comprehensive outcome for our farmers.
- Our strong expectations regarding agriculture market access, as Australia cannot conclude the FTA without new, commercially meaningful market access, including for all agricultural products.
- The benefits of ‘two-way’ agricultural trade for both parties and Australia’s willingness to compete on the same terms in the EU market as European companies can do in Australia.

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Showcasing Australia's Strong Sustainability Credentials

Demonstrating Australia's strong sustainability credentials is a key objective of your attendance at GFFA. It is an opportunity for you to highlight:

- Australia's position as a leader in agricultural sustainability. Our farmers constantly improve their practices to adapt to one of the world's most variable climates.
- Australia's commitment towards sustainable agriculture, including carbon farming, sustainable soil management and the protection of biodiversity. Making Australian agriculture carbon neutral and helping farmers improve soil health and agriculture resilience are key to Australia's actions towards more sustainable agri-food systems.
- Australia's action and investment in climate change adaptation, mitigation and food security both domestically and to assist developing and least developed countries. This includes investments in innovations and technologies that reduce the greenhouse gas emissions from the agricultural sector and the emissions intensity of production.
- Australia's approach to deliver both agricultural sustainability and productivity growth are key to meet the twin challenges critical to feed a growing world population, while reducing the impact of agricultural production on the environment.
- The 'no-one size fits all' approach to sustainability, based on the recognition that countries need different means to achieve outcomes due to their different climates, environments, pest and disease status, production systems, capabilities and capacities.
- The dangers of prescriptive and unilateral approaches to sustainability that are not adapted to countries' different conditions and levels of development, and act as trade barriers having detrimental effects on food security and the sustainability of production.
- The recognition of the importance to balance the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainability.

Reiterating Australia's Commitment Towards Free and Open Trade

An objective of your attendance at GFFA is to emphasise our commitment to free and open trade as a key driver for food security and more resilient agri-food systems. You could underline the crucial role played by free and open trade to:

- Accelerate the transition to best practice sustainable agricultural production, while meeting increased global demand for food supplies. In particular, trade has helped our industry build profitable, productive and sustainable businesses, while also contributing to food security around the world.
- Drive innovation and allow farmers around the world to access the tools and technologies that are needed to build more resilient agri-food systems that contribute to sustainable growth in agriculture, and ultimately to food security.
- The value of the multilateral rules-based trading system for all countries as it supports global food security, reduces uncertainty, facilitates long-term decision-making, drives economic growth and prosperity.
- Our commitment to avoiding reactionary policies such as export restrictions and domestic subsidies that have proven to be detrimental to global food security and provide questionable benefits for domestic price stability.

- Our willingness to work with other trade partners in all forums, particularly the WTO, as we know that access to food is just as important as production to encourage reform in the multilateral system, so that it works better to serve everyone.

Food Security and Climate Change

- To meet growing food security needs, it is important to safeguard open trade and promote increased agricultural productivity through investment and innovation rather than government support (subsidies).
 - Australia has been successful in achieving sustainable productivity growth in agriculture by moving away from government support, through deregulation, and shifting focus to helping farmers manage risk and investing in R&D to drive productivity growth.
 - Government support to agriculture is often environmentally harmful and market distorting. It can negatively affect the environment and food security. Open and free trade underpins global food security and builds resilience and confidence in supply chains.
- Global hunger is again on the rise, reversing the trend of past years, with an estimate that 670 million will be chronically undernourished by 2030 – the same number the world faced in 2015 when the SDGs were agreed to (FAO).
- The world needs to increase food production by 50 per cent by 2050 from 2012 levels if it is to feed its growing population (FAO).
- Agriculture, land use and forestry contribute around 22 per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions – with agriculture accounting for half (IFPRI using OECD figures).
- Emissions from agricultural production will double by 2040 if no action is taken (World Bank).
- If the SDG goal of zero hunger by 2030 and the Paris 2050 goals are to be achieved agricultural productivity will need to increase by 28 per cent over the next decade – more than triple the increase recorded in the last decade (OECD).

GFFA Overview

The German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL) hosts the GFFA, which is a major international conference on agri-food policy issues and will culminate in the Berlin Agriculture Ministers' Conference (BAMC).

The Ministerial Conference on 21 January 2023 will discuss the theme of GFFA - *Food Systems Transformation: A Worldwide Response to Multiple Crises*. As an outcome, ministers will aim to adopt a common political position on key GFFA subjects to be reflected, by consensus, in the BAMC Communiqué.

GFFA focuses on global food security and has typically taken place during the International Green Week (IGW) in Berlin on an annual basis since 2009. The 2023 GFFA will build on the UN Food Systems Summit of September 2021. Its aim is to promote discussion and to explore possible ways for global and national collaboration on agricultural issues. The conference agenda will include short national statements, as well as an open exchange of views focused on the following four questions, to be discussed by 4 parallel breakout groups. We have requested you participate in session one.

1. How can we create crisis-proof food systems?

2. How can we create climate-friendly food systems?
3. How can we preserve biological diversity?
4. How can we improve collaboration for sustainable global food systems?

GFFA Panels

Australia successfully bid to host an expert panel on 20 January on *'Managing Drought, Fire, and Flood: Creating Climate Resistant Food Systems'*. As the host Minister, you will provide an opening statement, answer questions from the moderator, and respond to questions from the audience.

- You will be joined on the panel by Portuguese Agriculture Minister, Maria do Céu Antunes (TBC), Shirley Tarawali from the International Livestock Research Institute based in Kenya and Max Makuvise, a Zimbabwean cattle producer.
- The panel will be moderated by Rose O'Donovan, an Irish agriculture journalist (author of the influential Agra-Facts weekly publication) and experienced moderator.
- **Detailed briefing is at Event Brief 1.0.**

You have been invited by Mr Janusz Wojciechowski, EU Commissioner for Agriculture, to join the EU hosted panel on *'Agriculture in the "New Normal": Future-proofing food systems for a changing world'*.

- Others invited to join the panel (but not yet confirmed) include: Ms Angela Thokozile Didiza, South African Agriculture Minister; Mrs Frida Krifca, Albanian Agriculture Minister; and Dr Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, Director-general of the World Trade Organization.
- You will be asked to make an intervention on each of the following three topics: biodiversity, climate change and supply chain resilience from an Australian perspective. There will be a Q&A session with the GFFA audience.
- **Detailed briefing is at Event Brief 2.0.**

Both panel events will be conducted in English and simultaneous translation will be offered to attendees in French, German, Spanish and Polish.

There will be 4-5 concurrent expert panels to each of those listed above. The visit program will include time to brief and prepare you for the panels.

Berlin Agriculture Ministers' Conference

The Ministerial Conference will be chaired by Mr Cem Özdemir, German Minister for Food and Agriculture. Please note that we are seeking a bilateral meeting with the German Minister given the important role Germany will have in A-EU-FTA negotiations.

The BAMC on 21 January will focus on the theme of *Food Systems Transformation: A Worldwide Response to Multiple Crises*.

At the conclusion of the Conference, ministers will adopt a Final Communiqué reflecting their discussions. The Communiqué does not have the same status as a statement from G20 or OECD Agriculture Ministers, however, it will potentially feed into deliberations at other ministerial meetings.

Our officials will prosecute Australia's interests in the Communiqué negotiations and will update you on progress upon arrival in Berlin.

The 'Zero Draft' Communiqué was circulated to Australian Government stakeholders on 14 December 2022. The Communiqué will be finalised in the Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM) on Thursday 19 January 2023. The finalised text will then be considered on Saturday 21 January at the Agriculture Ministers' Conference by acclamation; it will no longer be possible to negotiate on the text at this point.

- Detailed briefing is at Event Brief 4.0.

GFFA logistic details

You will be accompanied throughout the visit to Berlin by your Chief of Staff, Ms Rebecca Bryant, your Adviser, [s. 22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\)](#), the Secretary of the Department, Mr Andrew Metcalfe, OAM, and Fiona Simson, the President of the National Farmers' Association.

Your visit will be supported by Minister Counsellor (Agriculture) Brussels, Ms Jo Grainger, Counsellor (Agriculture) Brussels Ms Erin Tomkinson, and Agriculture Adviser, Mr Niall Monaghan . The delegation will accompany you to engagements, provide advice and briefing ahead of key meetings, and support your participation in all events.


Ms Grainger will provide overall context of the GFFA operating environment.


A brief for each bilateral meeting, including talking points, is included, along with a set of background briefs to give necessary context.

Venue: Global Forum on Food and Agriculture, CityCube Berlin

The GFFA and the official opening event of the International Green Week will be held at CityCube Berlin, which is on the corner of Jafféstraße and 26 Messedamm in 14055 Berlin.

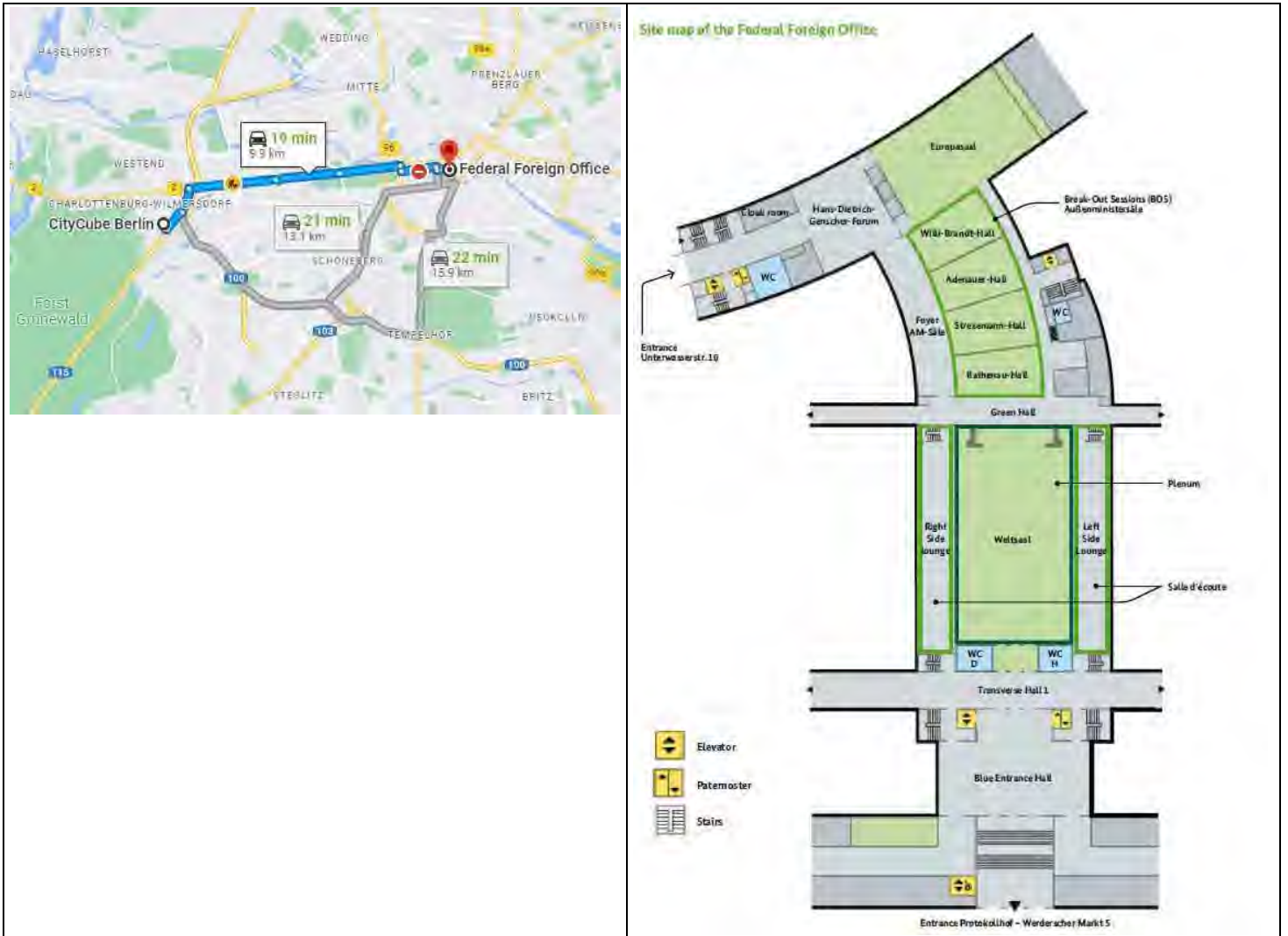


 Internationale Grüne Woche Berlin 2023
International Green Week Berlin 2023

 Kongress für Fachbesucher
Convention for Trade Visitors

Venue: Berlin Agriculture Ministerial Conference, Federal Foreign Office

The BAMC including the break out sessions will be held at the Federal Foreign Office, Berlin (location and site map below). Conference organisers are offering a shuttle service between the CityCube and the Federal Foreign Office for the core delegation (and interpreter, as required) from the Grand Hyatt Hotel.



KEY CONTACTS

	PHONE	EMAIL
Travelling Delegation		
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Emergency services (Germany)		
Police	112	
Ambulance	112	
Fire	112	

International Green Week – at a glance 2023

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What is Green Week?

International Green Week (IGW) is an international exhibition trade fair of food, agriculture and horticultural industries. First held in Berlin in 1926, it is now hosted annually. Events are held over 10 days. It has been referred to as the Agribusiness Davos. Every year more than 300 forums, seminars, conferences and committee meetings take place.



Widely reported in EU media

Each year countless media providers report about the events. In Germany alone, over 19,000 articles, 1,100 radio spots and 700 TV reports were published about last year's IGW. Over 3,000 journalists from around 75 countries are accredited for the IGW each year.

How GFFA fits into Green Week

- The Global Forum for Food and Agriculture (GFFA) is an international conference on agri-food policy issues. It has taken place at the beginning of the International Green Week for the past 14 years.
- The GFFA welcomes approximately 3,000 international visitors from politics, industry, science and civil society.
- The 2023 GFFA will address the issue "Food Systems Transformation: A Worldwide Response to Multiple Crises".
- On the final day of the GFFA, a ministerial conference takes place.
- It is the world's largest informal conference of agriculture ministers. Approximately 70 ministers of agriculture from around the world adopt a joint political communiqué.

What does Green Week mean for Australia?

- Many countries, particularly from the EU, have a stand at Green Week.

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- Australian Agriculture Ministers have attended the meeting in 2022 (virtually) and 2019. In 2021 former Assistant Minister Duniam joined Commissioner Wojciechowski's High Level

Panel. In 2019 former Minister Littleproud joined the then Agriculture Commissioner Phil Hogan's High Level Panel.

- In 2021, the Australian Embassy, Brussels hosted a virtual panel on *Climate Resilient Agriculture: Lessons learnt from the EU and the Land Down Under*.

Messegelände · Exhibition Grounds

Internationale Grüne Woche Berlin 2023

20. – 29. Januar

International Green Week Berlin 2023

20 – 29 January



- | | |
|---|--|
|  Eingänge
Entrances |  HIPPOLOGICA 27. – 29. Januar 2023
HIPPOLOGICA 27 – 29 January 2023 |
|  Deutsche Regionen
German Regions |  Veranstaltungsprogramm für Fachbesuchende
Convention program for Trade Visitors |
|  World Tour |  Pressezentrum und Messeleitung Halle 6.3
Press Center and Fair Management Hall 6.3 |
|  Landwirtschaft
Agriculture |  Shuttle-Bus von/zum Parkplatz Olympiastadion
Shuttle bus from/to Olympiastadion car park |
|  Gärten, Haus & Hof
Garden, House & Yard |  Reisebusse
Coaches |
|  Tiere
Animals | |

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Acronyms

AAWS	Australian Animal Welfare Strategy
A-UK FTA	Australia-United Kingdom Free Trade Agreement
APVMA	Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority
CPTPP	Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership
DEFRA	Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (UK)
EFRA Committee	Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Committee (UK)
eCert	Electronic certification
EIF	Entry into force
EUCAS	Australia's European Union Cattle Assurance Scheme
FSA	Food Standards Agency of England, Wales and Northern Ireland
HGP	Hormonal growth promotant
IGAW	Inspector-General of Animal Welfare
IGLAE	Inspector-General of Live Animal Exports
IMTA	International Meat Trade Association
IPCC	International Plant Protection Convention
JBS	JBS Foods Australia
JSCOT	Joint Standing Committee on Treaties
MEP	Member of the European Parliament
MLA	Meat and Livestock Australia
NCMMP	Australia's National Carcase Microbiological Monitoring Program

NFF	National Farmers' Federation
PHI	Product Hygiene Indicator
PMID	Post-mortem inspection and disposition
REUL Bill	Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Bill
SPS Committee	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Committee
TRQ	Tariff-rate quota
UN/CEFACT	United Nations Centre of Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business
WFP	World Food Programme
WHM Program	Working Holiday Maker Program
WTO	World Trade Organization

Term	Explanation
Agriculture Productivity	Productivity measures the quantity of output produced with a given quantity of inputs. Long term productivity growth reflects improvements in farmers' production efficiency and technological progress. Improving productivity on farms contributes to profitability and competitiveness because it allows farmers to produce more output using fewer inputs.
Agriculture subsidies and support	Support can be categorised as i) domestic (mainly subsidies or administered price supports) or ii) trade barriers (such as tariffs and quotas). Many countries around the world provide support to agriculture, and the value of distortions in agriculture has been rising. Domestic support is generally relatively higher in high income regions and trade barriers are more common in middle and low income regions.
Export restriction	Export restrictions include two categories: quantitative restrictions and taxes. Export taxes require an exporter to pay a tax to the government in order to export, which reduces the profit from exporting and reduces the incentive to export, in favour of supplying the domestic market. Quantitative restrictions include export bans and quotas. These are the most pernicious variety of restriction, as they can cut off supplies to the world market entirely. Export licensing is also a quantitative restriction when a government requires a licence for exporting and then restricts the allocation of licences.
Food security	Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.
IFAD	<p>The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), a specialized agency of the United Nations, was established as an international financial institution in 1977 as one of the major outcomes of the 1974 World Food Conference.</p> <p>IFAD is one of the three <i>Rome Based Agencies</i>, the other two being the UN FAO and the WFP.</p>
OECD	<p>The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) produces independent analysis and statistics to promote policies to improve economic and social wellbeing across the globe.</p> <p>An active member since 1971, Australia works with the OECD and OECD members to find solutions to common problems through independent analysis and information sharing.</p> <p>The OECD Secretary General is Mr Mathias Cormann, former Australian Finance Minister. Mr Cormann commenced in the role on 1 June 2021.</p>
Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures (SPS)	Sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures are quarantine and biosecurity measures which are applied to protect human, animal or plant life or health from risks arising from the introduction, establishment and spread of pests and diseases and from risks arising from additives, toxins and contaminants in food and feed.

Technical market access vs FTA market access

Technical market access is the negotiation of import conditions for a particular commodity. As an example, France does not have technical market access for pig meat exports to Australia.

The Australian Government conducts a science-based risk assessment of such requests, and develops recommendations on import conditions which would meet Australia's Appropriate Level of Protection (ALOP).

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Australia does not negotiate technical market access in trade negotiations like an FTA.

UN FAO

The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations was founded in 1945 with a mandate to address food security and hunger. FAO acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy.

WFP

The World Food Program is the United Nations frontline agency in the fight against global hunger. WFP operations aim to save lives in refugee crises and other emergencies, improve nutrition and quality of life of world's most vulnerable people at critical times in their lives, enable development by helping people build assets that benefit them directly and promoting the self-reliance of poor people and communities.

WTO SPS Agreement

The Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement provides a framework of rules to guide WTO Members in the development, adoption and enforcement of sanitary (human or animal life or health) and phytosanitary (plant life or health) measures which may affect trade.

All WTO Members are required to uphold the principles and obligations of the SPS agreement.

Event Brief

GFFA Panel (Australia Hosted) - Managing drought, fire, and flood risk to create climate resilient food systems

1.0

Event Details

Date: Friday 20 January 2023

Time leaving hotel: 8:30am (30 minute drive to CityCube venue)

Time of event: 9.30am-11:00am

Location: reference map in briefing pack

Accompanied By:

Andrew Metcalfe, Secretary

Rebecca Bryant, Chief of Staff

s. 22(1)(a)(ii) Advisor

s. 47F(1) , National Farmers' Federation President

Philip Green, Ambassador to Germany

Jo Grainger, Minister Counsellor Brussels Post

s. 22(1)(a)(ii) , Counsellor Brussels Post

s. 47F(1) LES Policy Advisor Brussels Post

s. 47F(1) LES Policy Advisor Berlin Post

Purpose

- To showcase Australia's long and deep expertise in managing changing climate conditions, and our experience and commitment to sharing best practice to build a resilient food system.
- You will participate on the panel by providing an opening statement, answering questions from the moderator, and answering questions from the audience.

Audience/Media

- The audience is expected to be in the range of 25-50 people, but this may increase.
- Invitations have been emailed to contacts by the Australian Embassies in Brussels and Berlin.
- The audience will be a mix of representatives from governments, journalists, academia, industry and civil society.
- Tweets of your participation will be prepared prior to the event for posting on the day.
- You will participate on a second panel, organised by the EU Agricultural Commissioner, in the afternoon.

Background

The panel was proposed by the Australian Embassy in Brussels. It is an excellent opportunity to demonstrate Australia is a valuable and like-minded partner to Europe, with deep and relevant expertise in climate smart and sustainable agriculture. The panel will allow you to showcase advancements already made by Australia to better manage changing climate conditions and to build a resilient food system. For example, illustrating Australia's progress on adapting systems, undertaking research, and improving farmer uptake of best practice. The presence of a European perspective,

represented by Mr Tim Cullinan, President Irish Farmers' Association and Vice-President COPA, and an African perspective, represented by Shirley Tarawali, Assistant Director General, International Livestock Research Centre, Kenya, and Max Makuvise Shangani Holistic will broaden the discussion. The diverse panel will demonstrate that Australia is connected to and aware of the global agriculture challenges the sector is facing, and drive interest in the panel event.

Arrangements

- You will be joined by:
- Moderator: Rose O'Donovan, Editor at AGRA FACTS and AGRA FOCUS.
- Panellists: (**Biographies** below)
 - Tim Cullinan, President Irish Farmers' Association and Vice-President of COPA
 - Shirley Tarawali, Assistant Director General at International Livestock Research Institute.
 - Max Makuvise, Resident Director at Shangani Holistic (African cattle company).
- All panellists will be in physical attendance.
- All panellists will speak In English.
- On the stage will be 5 chairs.
- The moderator will introduce each section and pose the questions to you.
- The questions to be asked by the moderator will be shared prior to the event.
- The focus will be on a lively (and short) exchange of views, with no presentations.
- You will have a lapel microphone.
- Water will be provided.

Timing

- 09:00 arrive at venue
- 09:15 panellists join for pre-briefing (introductions, run-through of agenda)
- 09:30 panel commences. moderator welcomes attendees, outlines housekeeping
- 09:32 moderator introduces panellists
- 09:35 hands over to first panellist for opening statement
- 09:40 opening statement by second panellist
- 09:45 opening statement by third panellist
- 09:50 opening statement by fourth panellist
- 09:55 moderator asks pre-shared questions to the panellists to stimulate conversation
- 10:30 moderator asks panellists questions from the audience
- 10:55 moderator poses final question, requests 30-second replies from each panellist.
- 10:59 moderator thanks panellists and closes
- 11:00 panel ends

Opening statement

I'd like to begin by paying my respects to the First Nations people of Australia, who for thousands of years have cared for country, tended our waters and harnessed its produce; I pay my respects to their elders from the past, the present and well into the future. I extend that respect to Indigenous peoples from across the world, including those in attendance here today.

I speak today as the Australian Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry and Minister for Emergency Management. I represent a country with the world's oldest continuing cultures – over 60,000 years of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture and stewardship of the Australian landmass.

Australia has one of the most variable climates in the world, which makes being adaptable an essential part of how our farmers and communities thrive in our landscape.

Almost all of Australia has warmed over the 60 years since 1960, with regions having experienced temperature increases of up to 2°C over this time.

2019 was the warmest year on record Australia-wide and it brought drought, heatwaves and devastating bushfires.

By March 2020, the Black Summer fires burnt over 24 million hectares, destroyed over 3,000 houses, and killed 33 people.

The states of New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria experienced a severe drought.

To put things into perspective, the size of these three states combined is about 285 million hectares compared to Spain, Germany and France's total combined land area of 141 million hectares.

Recent flooding is also devastating our crops, for example, farmers in New South Wales lost over 120,000 hectares of wheat, that was ready to be harvested.

And I know that last summer saw drought and fire on an unprecedented scale here in Europe affecting many European countries.

And the Horn of Africa is facing its longest drought period in over 40 years, with up to 26 million people expected to face crisis levels of food insecurity in Somalia, southern and eastern Ethiopia and northern and eastern Kenya.

So modern climate change represents many new challenges for this generation and for those to come.

Climate change will mean that the underlying conditions that affect almost every aspect of our lives and the environment in which we live, and on which we depend, will become consistently different.

Our biggest risk comes from standing still.

But because we cannot reverse overnight 100 years of global damage, we must not only reduce our emissions to repair the atmosphere but also find ways to anticipate, manage and adapt to climate impacts as they arise.

To help position Australia to better manage our climate and reduce disaster risks, we have a National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework which is the domestic implementation of our international Sendai obligations.

Australia is focused on ensuring we can work across all sectors of the economy – including agriculture – to reduce our climate and disaster risks.

We have established a new Disaster Ready Fund that will invest up to \$1 billion over the next 5 years in disaster mitigation measures. This fund will proactively deliver meaningful projects to our communities that curb the devastating impacts of floods, fires and other types of disasters, rather than just react to events.

Our Farmers also see the impacts every day in the productivity of the soils they manage, the hydration of the crops they grow and the pests they control.

They are our biggest allies in building a disaster and climate resilient food system to protect food security.

The Australian Government to support them with world leading science and well-designed strategies to harness their practical knowhow.

I want to give you some insight into how we work proactively with our farmers to build climate resilience.

Our focus is on research, development and extension to help farmers improve their productivity, their profitability and their ability to adapt to climate change. This includes things like plant breeding for drought tolerant crops, improved soil management and carbon capture, and precision agriculture.

We support farmers with business and risk management training to improve their resilience so they can get through the tough times. Our Farm Business Resilience Program plays a key role in this, building farmers' capacity to plan for and manage climate risks.

We also invest in drought and flood preparation at a farm level and community level and training and awareness raising to spread the lessons learned from previous droughts and floods and help put farmers in the best position to face the challenges we know are coming.

This includes \$5 billion committed in the Future Drought Fund, which will help farmers and communities become more prepared for, and resilient to, the impacts of drought. These are just some of the actions we are taking to support our farmers and build climate resilient food systems.

Finally, I want to leave you with a message that the Australian Government understands global cooperation on emissions reductions and climate adaption is pivotal to our success.

This means reaching out to assist each other.

Australia is committed to being a reliable global partner for our African and European friends.

To face challenges together, and jointly enjoy the benefits of a more secure future for all of us.

Questions from the moderator on Australia panel

Q1. Thank you, Minister Watt, for your opening statement, it really set the scene on the kinds of challenges Australian farmers are facing from climactic changes. What can you tell us about how Australia is adapting to deal with these events?

While average farm productivity and profits have increased in more recent decades, the difference between profits in normal and drought years has widened.

Australia has been experiencing some of our most severe flood events in the last 2 years but those floods came directly after one of our worst droughts on record – it was particularly devastating for farmers in my home state of Queensland. But amazing examples emerged of how farmers have been adapting to a drier and more variable climate.

Farmers who lived through a similar drought about 20 years before recall that back then they had complete crop failure, but during the most recent drought they were still able to deliver a harvest, lower than normal, but still productive.

Much of the adaptation effort on farms has been directed towards improving performance under dry conditions. Within the cropping sector for example there have been a variety of management practice changes implemented in recent decades (including conservation tillage and soil amelioration) focused on preserving soil moisture as an adaptation to reduced growing-season rainfall

Additionally, Australia has a National Soils Strategy because we know soil in good condition is more productive.

It has higher water-holding capacity, it captures carbon, supports biological activities and resists erosion during extreme climate and weather events.

Events we know will be more common as a result of climate change.

But soil in poor condition is more vulnerable to these events.

That is why our government has committed \$302 million through the Natural Heritage Trust (NHT) to support sustainable agriculture practices.

We have also just announced almost \$30 million in funding to accelerate the development of reliable, low-cost technologies for measuring soil organic carbon through the National Soil Carbon Innovation Challenge.

Investment in R&D has enabled refinement in technology and processes to improve productivity and sustainability of Australian farms. Such investment led to developments in drought resistant crops and other improvements specific to Australian conditions.

Since 2008 wheat yields under dry conditions have increased by 14%, more than double the gains in yield under normal conditions over the same period.

Australian red meat industry has set itself a world leading goal to be carbon neutral by 2030.

In Australia we have long believed that making the farm business more resilient, rather than direct government intervention through things like subsidy payments, which can distort the market and act as a disincentive to innovate, is the best way to safeguard food systems.

Q2. What role does Australia see innovation playing in building future climate resilience?

Although farmers can adapt their practices, there are limits to how much their actions will mitigate the effects of climate change on agricultural productivity. This is where Australian research and innovation can play a role.

Innovation – doing new or different things – has always been a significant contributor to the success of Australian agriculture.

Researchers in Australia are studying how we can innovate in four major ways to build climate resilience.

1. Animal feed – Australia’s advanced-stage research into the viability of feeding livestock *asparagopsis* (red seaweed), native to Australia, is becoming big news around the world. This development has the potential to reduce ruminant emissions by up to 98% with a preliminary indication of weight gain improvements of 42–53%.
2. Genomics and biotech – Using knowledge gained from genomics and biotechnology tools, such as gene editing, to breed crop varieties that are more climate resilient, better able to cope with drought and frosts for example or more resistant to pests and disease.
3. Traditional food production – Investigating traditional Aboriginal food production systems in Australia to determine new crops that may be better suited to Australia’s climate. Native flora can also be used to breed new plant varieties.
4. Sensing technology – Smart agriculture uses sensors to measure and only provide water and nutrients when and where they are needed.

More broadly, recent innovations are being taken up by farmers to adapt their production systems to use less carbon intensive inputs.

Energy is a major factor in farms’ total carbon footprint.

The uptake of on-farm solar builds resilience by ensuring our farmers reduce their dependence on fossil fuels.

We can even build on this further by recycling waste into energy, such as through biogas production systems.

For example, I know our sugar sector is working to turn the waste from sugar production into sustainable aviation fuel.

Q3. (Same question to Australia and **Tim Cullinan**) What lessons learned can Australia/Ireland share to promote adopting global climate resilient food systems?

Our approach has two elements. Firstly, this government from day 1 has made facing up to climate change one of its top priorities.

To show to our international friends that we are not just talking the talk but also walking the walk, we have made serious commitments such as increasing our previous commitment under the Paris agreement, committing us to reducing our emissions by at least 43% below 2005 levels by 2030. Australia has a clean energy partnership in place with Germany, India, Japan, Korea, Singapore, the UK and the US to support a regional and global energy transformation.

Australia has joined over 120 countries in signing the Global Methane Pledge.

In 2021 Australia signed up to the Leaders' Pledge for Nature.

Actions include stronger global effort to reduce deforestation, halting unsustainable fishing practices, eliminating environmentally harmful subsidies, and beginning the transition to sustainable food production systems and a circular economy during the next decade.

At last December's COP we joined the Forest and Climate Leaders Partnership.

We are also a long-standing member of the Global Soil Partnership.

This is Australia's way of leading by example.

The second element to our approach is finding ways to partner with our neighbours and further afield to help them make their own progress.

The Australian Climate Finance Partnership (ACFP) is a concessional financing facility of AU\$140 million for projects related to climate mitigation and adaptation in countries such as Samoa, Cambodia, Lao, Myanmar and the Philippines.

Agriculture, disaster risk management and land use are specific priorities.

Additionally, the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) broker, facilitate, invest in and manage strategic partnerships with public and private research institutions to improve the productivity and sustainability of agricultural systems and the resilience of food systems in partner countries.

Its budget of over AU\$100 million allows it to create multiple partnerships in 12 African countries, 13 Asian countries and 7 Pacific nations.

We hope our own work and our outreach to other countries will be the rising tide that lifts all boats when it comes to food system resilience.

Biographies – moderator and panellists



Rose O'Donovan

Moderator

Editor, AGRA FACTS and AGRA FOCUS

Rose is an Irish agriculture journalist and experienced moderator. She has been Editor of AGRA FACTS and AGRA FOCUS since March 2010, having previously served as Deputy Editor on the agricultural publications for nearly three years. Prior to working as a journalist, she dealt with international relations on the EU satellite navigation programme at the Galileo Joint Undertaking.

AGRA FACTS is a provider of high-quality news on the latest developments in European agriculture, environment and trade policy.

AGRA FOCUS is a provider of detailed monthly overviews and in-depth analyses on all European policy developments in the agricultural, environment and trade sectors.



Tim Cullinan

Panellist

President, Irish Farmers' Association

Vice-President, COPA (representative body for farmers in EU member states)

Tim Cullinan was elected President of the Irish Farmers' Association (IFA) in December 2019 by the 73,900 Membership of the Association. He is from Toomevara, Co. Tipperary where he runs a pig enterprise, alongside a feed mill operation in conjunction with the pig farm.

He is married to Margaret and has two sons, Brian and Stephen.

Tim has been extensively involved in the Irish Farmers' Association over the past 15 years holding various positions.



Shirley Tarawali

Panellist

Assistant Director General, International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)

Shirley is the Assistant Director General at the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) based in Nairobi, Kenya. Shirley is also Board Secretary to ILRI's Board of Trustees. She was previously Director of ILRI's People, Livestock and the Environment Theme, based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. She holds a PhD in Plant Science from the University of London, UK. Previously Shirley held a joint appointment with ILRI and the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) based in Ibadan, Nigeria. Her fields of specialisation include crop livestock and

pastoral systems in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia. She currently serves on a number of international scientific and editorial committees.

ILRI works for better lives through livestock in developing countries. It is co-hosted by Kenya and Ethiopia, has 14 offices across Asia and Africa, employs some 700 staff and has an annual operating budget of about USD80 million.



Max Makuvishe

Panellist

Resident Director, Shangani Holistic

Max is Resident Director of Shangani Holistic, as well as the Chairman and Founder of the Makera Cattle Company. Currently he is also Vice-chair of the Southern African Regional Roundtable for Sustainable Beef and sits on the Board of the Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (GRSB). He aims to empower rural livestock farmers and help them commercialise their operations through the 'Conception to Consumption' principle.

Shangani Holistic seeks to positively impact the livestock industry in Zimbabwe's Shangani River region, across Zimbabwe and beyond. Shangani Holistic has over 7500 cattle under holistic management, and a strong research arm to find solutions for the ranch and smallholder farmers, as well as integrating cattle and wildlife management on the same property.

Q&A Brief

1.1

Questions and answers brief for Australia's and the EU Commission's panels

What does Australia think of the EU's new deforestation regulation?

What do you think of the EU Farm to Fork strategy?

What do you think about agricultural subsidies?

What kind of agricultural access is Australia expecting in the FTA?

Does Australia take animal welfare seriously?

When will Australia phase out mulesing?

Are kangaroos mistreated for the meat and leather industries?

What are you doing to encourage a plant-based diet?

What are Australia's targets for organic production?

What is being done to protect the Great Barrier Reef?

Can Africa produce more food?

Are you doing enough to tackle climate change or is it just rhetoric?

How has Australia reacted to Russia's illegal war against Ukraine?

What is Australia doing to build sustainable livestock practices in the context of climate pressures?

What is Australia doing to reduce pesticide usage?

Does Australia permit too many pesticides?

What is Australia doing in terms of sustainable forestry?

As the driest inhabited continent, how does Australia manage drought?

How is Australia sharing its knowledge and learnings with other countries?

What does Australia think of the EU's new deforestation regulation?

- There is no risk Australian beef and leather products are connected to deforestation.
- Australian forest coverage is substantial, almost as large as the EU's total forest coverage, and it is increasing.
- Australia has comprehensive legislation to prevent the importation of illegally logged timber or the processing of illegally harvested Australian grown logs.
- Australia completes transparent, regular reporting of our forests and vegetation.
- Australia undertakes some land clearing. Primarily of sparse, scrubby remnant vegetation on large grazing properties that is not classified as deforestation [\(only to be raised if required\)](#).

What do you think of the EU Farm to Fork strategy?

- Australia is a like-minded partner and we support the goal of global sustainable agriculture. We have some world's best practice to share and we want to learn from best practice in the EU and around the world.
- There is no one-size-fits all model for sustainability; we want to focus on the outcome of global sustainable agriculture and allow countries and individual farms to adopt the suite of tools which works best for them.
- Australia has high standards of food quality, safety, traceability, animal welfare and sustainable production.
- Australian farmers meet all EU import requirements. For example, Australian beef farmers exporting to the EU are accredited under the EU Cattle Accreditation Scheme.

What do you think about agricultural subsidies?

- In many countries, environmentally harmful government support for this sector remains high. This will have to change if we are going to transition to a global sustainable food system.
- The OECD reported that of the USD 817 billion of support to agricultural producers in 2021, almost 50 per cent was provided through the potentially most distorting instruments, namely market price support and payments linked to output or the unconstrained use of inputs.
- These distortionary incentives drive environmentally harmful overproduction, increased land take and deforestation, while also negatively impacting biodiversity, food security, water quality and ecosystems.
- Operating with virtually no agricultural domestic support (Australia 2.3 per cent), compared to EU (~20 per cent), OECD average (11.7 per cent), Australia is at the forefront of efforts to ensure that government support for the agriculture sector is directed towards productivity enhancing action.
- Agricultural subsidies, if they are provided, should be supporting farmers to transition toward more efficient, productive and environmentally friendly agricultural practices, without distorting production or trade, for example through investment in research and development (R&D).

What kind of agricultural access is Australia expecting in the FTA?

- Australia cannot conclude the FTA without new, commercially meaningful market access, for all agricultural products.
- To put this into perspective, Australia filling its pre-Brexit beef quota would only have been sufficient to provide each EU citizen with a single steak every 30 years.
- Post-Brexit, this is more like one steak every 50 or 60 years.
- Agreeing to improved access will not hurt EU farmers. Two-way agricultural trade is firmly in the EU's favour, and this is not expected to change.
- Australia seeks to compete on the same terms in the EU market as European companies do in Australia.

Does Australia take animal welfare seriously?

- Australia has high standards of animal welfare and a comprehensive legal framework and management approach across all Australian jurisdictions for the management of livestock, native species and domestic pets.

- My government has recently announced funding for the renewal of an Australian Animal Welfare Strategy.
- A renewed national strategy will re-establish a national framework for priority setting and associated national standards and measures of improvement for animal welfare outcomes, through a scientific and collaborative approach.
- Since 2012, the EU has undertaken five in-country audits to evaluate Australia's controls over meat and dairy production. Each audit, which included an assessment of animal welfare outcomes, reflected positive views of Australia's approach.
- **s. 33(a)(iii)**

When will Australia phase out mulesing?

- Australian producers are increasingly turning to other control methods, such as selective breeding, chemical control methods and additional shearing and crutching throughout the year to control flystrike.
- Research and development into controlling flystrike remains one of the highest priorities for the Australian wool industry.
- Through Australian Wool Innovation, woolgrowers and the Australian government have invested over \$40 million (estimation based on various spending figures online) in measures specifically targeting flystrike prevention since 2001. The focus of the research is to reduce the reliance on mulesing through advances in non-invasive management practices as well as genetic research and enhanced breeding for flystrike resistance in wool sheep.
- In addition, there is considerable research and development on modifications to the traditional mulesing treatment. As a result of this work, around 83 per cent of lambs mulesed in Australia are now mulesed with pain relief, and industry is moving towards all lambs that have to be mulesed being provided pain relief.

Are kangaroos mistreated for the meat and leather industries?

- The Australian Government takes the animal welfare of kangaroos very seriously.
- The national and state and territory legislation, science-based management plans, and the monitoring and compliance frameworks for animal welfare all demonstrate Australia's strong commitment to a sustainable and humane harvest that contains robust checks and balances.
- Even if there was no commercial kangaroo industry, population management measures would remain in place. This is because kangaroo populations can negatively affect native vegetation and out compete other flora and fauna and biodiversity.
- The Australian kangaroo sector visited Brussels in October 2022 and met with the European Commission to explain its commitment to animal welfare, food safety, product traceability and sustainability. I understand the Commission is satisfied with the information and documents provided to them.

What are you doing to encourage a plant-based diet?

- In Australia consumers are free to choose high quality animal and plant proteins that meet their dietary preferences.
- Australia's dietary guidelines show that meat is an important part of a balanced diet and we recognise that in many communities around the world it is an important part of their food security and their social and economic security.

- In Australia, only 8 per cent of our land is suitable for cropping. Much of our landscape can only produce food through pasture-based livestock grazing over large areas.
- We should focus more on making all food systems more sustainable and resilient – rather than trying to pick winners and losers and telling people what they can or cannot eat.
- In Australia, our beef industry is committed to the world-leading goal of carbon neutrality by 2030.

What are Australia's targets for organic production?

- In Australia we have a great organics industry and many of our production systems are naturally organic. For example, our grass-fed beef and lamb production which is low intensity grazing on marginal land has high animal welfare and is effectively organic.
- We don't set targets in Australia for organics. We let farmers choose the production system they think best meets their farm business.
- Of course, organics is an important part of sustainable agriculture but it is not the only solution and frankly it can't be. On average farmers get a 30 per cent reduction in yield compared to traditional farming.
- To do that and still be profitable, farmers need a price premium and not all consumers want or can afford it. So if we want to feed our growing population it can't be only organic food without giving over a lot more land to food production.
- So organics is an important option, but so too are other farming systems. Mixed cropping systems and protected cropping systems for example.
- In Australia we have observed that our farms—still family owned—are getting larger and that as they get larger they become more efficient and are better able to look after the land. This enables them to better deliver the environmental and biodiversity improvements we need to be more sustainable.
- That is not to say that small farms cannot be efficient and good managers of the land. Of course, they can. But to look after the land farmers need to be profitable, open to innovation and practice change. **s. 33(a)(iii)**

This is delivering real benefits in terms of the sustainable agriculture practice change that is happening in Australia.

What is being done to protect the Great Barrier Reef?

- The Australian Government is investing \$1.9 billion over 10 years (2014-15 to 2023-24) to support and build the resilience of the Great Barrier Reef.
- This includes \$100 million for research and adaptation science under the \$443.3 million Reef Trust Partnership, to help preserve and restore the Great Barrier Reef in the face of rising ocean temperatures.
- In concert, the Queensland Government has developed a Reef 2050 long term sustainability plan and in the catchments adjacent to the reef, works with farmers, industry and other groups to ensure everyone plays their part in improving the quality of water flowing to the reef through the Queensland Reef Water Quality Program.

Can Africa produce more food?

- African agriculture has been held back by a lack of access to innovation.
- The continent has massive potential to better feed its growing population and lock in food security.

- Tackling issues such as soil quality could be a game changer.
- Australia has only fully realised, in the last two decades, the productivity gains that can be made from better managing its soils.
- Soil degradation has a direct link to poverty, and as good global partner, we must share our knowhow where possible.
- Australian National University, funded by the Australian Government, is currently working on research to assist irrigated agriculture in Africa.

Are you doing enough to tackle climate change or is it just rhetoric?

- Our country was devastated by the Black Summer bushfires just a few years ago, and the absence of action will see the temperatures and conditions of that year become the norm by the 2040s and become a “good year” by the 2060s.
- We know the cost of inaction is huge. The dividend of action is enormous.
- Important in our agenda was the recent passage of the Climate Change Act, legislating the new climate change targets we have set, showing the world that Australia is a stable investment environment to unleash billions of dollars of renewable energy and zero emissions technology investment.
- By 2030, we will need to transition our electricity system to 82 per cent renewables, from the current base of around 30 per cent.
- Australia enshrined in law its target is to reduce emissions by at least 43 per cent by 2030
- I welcome the fact that around 70 per cent of our biggest emitters have net zero commitments.

How has Australia reacted to Russia’s illegal war against Ukraine?

- Australia stands united with the people of Ukraine as they face a terrible and illegal war. We have demonstrated our support through a package of assistance, including:
 - AUD 475 million in military assistance to deliver important capabilities to the Ukrainian Armed Forces and support its defence.
 - AUD 65 million in humanitarian assistance provided through trusted partners to help meet the urgent needs of the Ukrainian people.
 - 70,000 tonnes of thermal coal worth AUD 32.6 million to support Ukraine’s energy security.
- The elimination of tariffs on imports into Australia from Ukraine is a key part of the Australian Government's ongoing efforts to further deepen our bilateral trade and investment relationship.
- We remain committed to supporting Ukraine and the EU at this terrible time of war in Europe.

What is Australia doing to build sustainable livestock practices in the context of climate pressures?

- Sustainable livestock and animal industries are a fundamental part of the story when it comes to delivering better food systems and ending hunger, and is central to the 2030 agenda.
- Livestock and animal industries, alongside other sources of sustainable protein – such as plant-based industries, fisheries and aquaculture – are critical to ensuring future global food security.

- In environments that are prone to food and nutrition insecurity, animal sourced foods are particularly important for the nutrition and health of women of child-bearing age and children. Both groups tend to be more impacted by food insecure settings.
- While the livestock sector is a significant greenhouse gas emitter, Australian industry is committed to action to address this now and into the future.
- Domestically, we are conducting advanced-stage research into the viability of feeding livestock asparagopsis (red seaweed), native to Australia. This development has the potential to reduce ruminant emissions by up to 98 per cent.
- The Australian red meat and livestock industry has set the ambitious target to be Carbon Neutral by 2030 (CN30). Meat and Livestock Australia (MLA), the industry and government funded research and development company, is funding R&D in emission avoidance and carbon storage to help industry reach this goal.
- Our industries have also implemented sustainability frameworks (including for beef, dairy and sheep) and are investing in research and development including around livestock feed technologies, which will help reach their target of being Carbon Neutral by 2030.
- Internationally, we are stepping up our engagement and have recently provided funding to two United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) sustainable livestock initiatives – the COAG sub-committee on livestock and the Livestock Environmental Assessment Performance Partnership.
- These contributions go towards shaping international best practice for sustainable livestock farming and knowledge sharing on effective measures for sustainability in the sector.

What is Australia doing to reduce pesticide usage?

- Australia's climate conditions (e.g., the tropical climate in Northern Australia in summer, leading to high pest and disease pressure) make pesticides a vital tool for Australian farmers.
- In Australia, pesticides are strictly regulated by government agencies to protect human health, safety, trade and the environment, and to ensure that products are fit for their purpose.
- Food is sampled and tested regularly for pesticide residues to ensure farmers and others are using pesticides correctly and that there is no threat to public health.
- Their use has also contributed to biodiversity and protection of native flora and fauna through invasive animal pest and weed control.
- Pesticide maximum residue levels (MRLs) are set by Australia's independent scientific regulator, following a thorough risk-assessment analysis of proposed substances.
- When determining Australian MRLs, the Australian authorities consider international standards established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission and standards established by trading partners.

Does Australia permit too many pesticides?

- Australia has a strict assessment and regulatory system for the approval and use of agricultural chemicals and pesticides, from a human and environmental health perspective.
- Food is sampled and tested regularly both domestically and at the border for pesticide residues to ensure farmers and others are using pesticides correctly and that there is no threat to public health.
- FAO 2017 data shows that Australian farms used only 2.0 kg of pesticide active ingredient/hectare compared to approximately 4 kg/ha in Germany and France.

- But noting, the use of herbicides allows the vast majority of Australian farmers to practice no-till farming, which significantly improves soil health, water retention and carbon sequestration.
- The rates of pesticide use by Australian farmers are reducing further with advances in breeding, integrated pest management, precision farming and development of biopesticides.

What is Australia doing in terms of sustainable forestry?

- Australia has a long-standing commitment to the delivery of ecologically sustainable forest management (ESFM).
- Australia practices ESFM across Australia's native forests through long-term plans called Regional Forest Agreements (RFAs). RFAs deliver certainty for Australia's forest industries while also reserving large areas for nature conservation and securing recreational amenities.
- In addition to these ESFM policy settings, Australia's has strong illegal logging laws to promote trade in legally logged timber and wood products from sustainably managed forests globally.
- These laws require importers of regulated timber products, and processors of Australian-grown raw logs, to undertake effective due diligence to minimise their exposure to illegal timber.
- Australia also engages with the international community to further global sustainable forest management objectives. During the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 26th Conference of Parties in Glasgow in 2021, Australia joined over 140 countries to sign on to the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use, committing to halting and reversing the net loss of forests globally by 2030.

As the driest inhabited continent, how does Australia manage drought?

- Drought is a recurring feature of the landscape which will become more frequent, severe and longer lasting in many regions as the climate changes.
- The Australian Government's current approach to drought policy has been informed by its history. Early drought policies focused on attempts to 'drought proof' agriculture by expanding irrigation and offering in-drought support measures.
- Over time, reviews of these policy settings found that support distorted farm input prices and worked as a disincentive for farmers to prepare for drought. On 30 April 2012, the last Exceptional Circumstances declarations lapsed, there have been no declarations since.
- Today, drought policy emphasises long-term preparedness, sustainability and risk management, with an appropriate safety net. All levels of government, industry and the community play a role in drought management and resilience. Preparedness is key to mitigating the impact of extreme events and enabling those affected to bounce back.
- In Australia, drought is treated as a business risk to be managed and which can be planned for. Drought is one of many business risks that farmers face, others include supply chain risks and rising input costs.
- In order to adapt, Australian farm businesses and rural communities are adopting sophisticated and effective strategies to deal with drought and respond to climate change and variability.
- Australia experiences drought in three stages: preparing for, responding to, and recovering from drought. Different regions, industries and farmers will be at different stages of the cycle at any one time. By adapting to the drought cycle, Australian farming can remain profitable and sustainable.

- Assistance is based on encouraging preparedness and risk management, and providing support in times of hardship.
- We have the Future Drought Fund (FDF), which provides \$100 million each year to build drought resilience in Australia's agriculture sector, landscapes and communities.
- Projects funded under the FDF include those for greening farm dams, retaining soil water in farming systems, saving soils during drought, landscape-scale change through the promotion of resilient pasture systems, and many more.
- Our Farm Management Deposit (FMD) scheme also plays a crucial role.
- It allows primary producers to make tax-effective deposits in higher income years, deferring the tax liability until the deposit is withdrawn – typically in a lower income year – encouraging farmers, through the taxation system, to put money away in the good times to be able to draw down on in the bad.
- Lastly, Australia is home to 8 Drought Resilience Adoption and Innovation Hubs support farmers and communities to get ready for drought. They connect farmers with regional agricultural experts, innovation and new practices.

How is Australia sharing its knowledge and learnings with other countries?

- The Australian Government has been investing in research partnerships between Australian scientists and their counterparts overseas, through the Australian Centre for International Research (ACIAR) for 40 years.
- The research investment has never been more relevant or timely. ACIAR conducts research encompassing agriculture, fisheries, forestry, land and water management, biosecurity, and human health and nutrition – all in the context of mitigating and adapting to climate change. This reflects the Australian Government's commitment to building a more stable, prosperous and resilient region.
- Science partnerships with our neighbours have delivered real solutions to reduce poverty, improve food and water security, manage biosecurity risks, tackle climate change, boost human nutrition, and empower women and girls.
- The Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) has undertaken extensive work on climate resistance, that is making improvements to ensure current food systems can sustain normal operations despite climate impacts, including in Africa.
- A decade of ACIAR work in Southern Africa (including Transforming smallholder irrigation into profitable and self-sustaining systems in southern Africa) has enabled a transformed approach to irrigation for smallholder farmers to help resist drying conditions under climate change.
- Now increasingly focused on climate resilience, ACIAR is also looking to learn from and enable the resilience strategies of African pastoralists.

Event Brief

GFFA Panel (EU Hosted) - Agriculture in the "New Normal": Future-proofing food systems for a changing world

2.0

Event Details

Date: Friday 20 January 2023

Time arriving at event area: 1:00pm

Time of event: 1:30pm-3.00pm

Location: reference map in briefing pack

Accompanied By:

Andrew Metcalfe, Secretary

Rebecca Bryant, Chief of Staff

s. 22(1)(a)(ii) Advisor

s. 47F(1) National Farmers' Federation President

Philip Green, Ambassador to Germany

Jo Grainger, Minister Counsellor Brussels Post

s. 22(1)(a)(ii) Counsellor Brussels Post

s. 47F(1), LES Policy Advisor Brussels Post

s. 47F(1) LES Policy Advisor Berlin Post

Met By: s. 47F(1) (European Commission) s. 47F(1)

Purpose

- To showcase Australian achievements in building resilient agri-food supply chains and protecting biodiversity.
- To build rapport with EU Commissioner for Agriculture Janusz Wojciechowski, with whom you will have a bilateral meeting after the panel.
- You will participate on the panel by providing an opening statement, answering questions from the moderator, and answering questions from the audience.

Audience/Media

- The audience is expected to be in the range of 100 people, but this may increase.
- The audience will be a mix of representatives from governments, journalists, academia, industry and civil society.
- Tweets of your participation will be prepared prior to the event for posting on the day.

Background

The EU Commission's High-Level Panel is a regular feature at GFFA. The Agricultural Commissioner Janusz Wojciechowski will be the host. The year's theme is creating crisis-proof and climate-friendly

food systems which contribute to preserving biodiversity. As the host of the Panel, the EU promotes the need for a holistic approach, which balances the needs of immediate urgencies and long-term commitments.

Arrangements

You will be joined by:

- Moderator: Mr Peter Baader, EU Senior Expert on Agriculture (retired)
- Host: Janusz Wojciechowski, EU Commissioner for Agriculture
- Panellists:
 - Frida Krifca, Minister for Agriculture and Regional Development, Albania
 - Dr. Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, Director-General, World Trade Organization (WTO)
 - Angela Thoko Didiza, Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development, South Africa
 - Johan Swinnen, Director General, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
- All panellists will be in physical attendance
- All panellists will speak in English
- Simultaneous interpreting will be provided into French, German, Spanish and Polish
- The room is a large auditorium with a roundtable in the middle, equipped with comfortable chairs and individual microphones. The setup is meant to evoke a relaxed atmosphere to encourage a free exchange rather than scripted interventions. On the stage will be 5 chairs
- The moderator will introduce each section and will call on panellists to either give a keynote presentation or an intervention on the topic of the presentation given.
- Your role is providing an intervention on each of the three topics. A statement for each topic is set out below.
- You may also be asked a question from the audience as part of the Q and A session.
- The focus will be on a lively (and short) exchange of views
- You will have a lapel microphone
- Water will be provided

Timing

13:15 panellists join for pre-briefing (introductions, run-through of agenda)

13:30 panel commences. moderator welcomes attendees, outlines housekeeping

13:32 welcome by the host (Commissioner Wojciechowski)

13:37 keynote presentation on topic 1 (Supply chain resilience) [5min]

13:42 interventions by panellists [15min]

13:57 keynote presentation on topic 2 (Climate change) [5min]

14:03 interventions by panellists [15min]

14:18 Keynote presentation on topic 3 (Biodiversity) [5min]

14:23 Interventions by panellists [15min]

14:47 Q&A from the audience, moderator takes a few questions at a time and invites panellists to engage if appropriate [20min]

14:54 moderator poses final question, requests 30-second replies from each panellist.

14:58 moderator thanks panellists and closes

15:00 panel ends

Introduction

I'd like to begin by paying my respects to the First Nations people of Australia, who for thousands of years have cared for country, tended our waters and harnessed its produce; I pay my respects to their elders from the past, the present and well into the future. I extend that respect to Indigenous peoples from across the world, including those in attendance here today.

I speak today as the Australian Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry and Minister for Emergency Management. I represent a country with the world's oldest continuing cultures – over 60,000 years of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture and stewardship of the Australian landmass.

Topic 1 Supply chain resilience

Supply chain resilience for Australia is not about trying to onshore the whole agri-food supply chain. In fact supply chain resilience is about diversifying both import and export value chains.

Australia has spent decades building up important trading relationships with its neighbours in Asia and further afield. We trade with over 190 markets worldwide.

We export 70 per cent of our production and understand that our exports underpin food security for some of our trading partners.

Open trade is necessary to ensure food security for many countries.

But supply chain resilience is not just about ensuring how to get food into a country in times of crisis.

If a country cannot get food exported, then it becomes not only a problem for its trading partners but for the livelihood of its farmers who have lost their income.

As a result of the terrible war Russia has unleashed against Ukraine, we see Ukrainian farmers and citizens in the Middle East for example realising how much they depend on each other.

Accepting this means thinking about how we strengthen supply chains to shore up supply.

In 2021, Australia, India and Japan decided to go against the tide of looking inward and launch a Supply Chain Resilience Initiative (SCRI) to implement projects designed to double down on our commitment to open trade, through for example enhanced utilisation of digital technology and buyer/seller matching events.

Biosecurity checks can affect supply chains.

Aware of this, we are constantly looking at ways to make our biosecurity checks more efficient.

Biosecurity and building resilience are about managing risks.

The better we can innovate to measure and mitigate those risks the more secure we become.

Of course, the biggest risk to us is climate change and managing that risk by taking action now will make us more resilient, but I understand time will be given to discuss this later in the panel.

Topic 2 Climate change

Since coming into office, the new government of Australia has made climate change one of its top priorities.

From talking to ordinary Australians, there is a real desire to act now, and optimism that we have the capacity to make a lasting impact.

As politicians, it is our job to turn that desire into real policy impact.

But implementing a top-down approach will never get us to where we need to go; farmers must be fully on board as they are the first impacted, and can be the first responders.

I am pleased to tell you that Australian farmers are committed to taking action and are looking after the land, with 94 per cent of farmers actively undertaking natural resource management.

While farm adaptation has helped to offset the effects of hotter and drier conditions to date, our independent expert modelling shows that recent seasonal conditions between 2001 and 2020 have affected the profitability of Australian farms, reducing annual average farm profits by 23%, or around \$A29,200 per farm.

If there was ever a statistic that demonstrated the cost to our agriculture sector of years of climate inaction, that is it.

One of the ways my department is working with farmers is by ensuring they understand the whole picture.

We have developed online tools that give farmers climate insights that will allow them to prepare for dry conditions and the changing climate.

Supporting this we have dedicated Drought Fund programs which are focused on research, development and extension to improve drought preparedness and business resilience.

Our overarching approach to climate change and agriculture is innovation to help us continue to feed sufficient amounts of people, while transforming our food system.

Australian farmers have always been open to using innovation.

A 2021 survey shows that most Australian farms have adopted some form of sustainable land management – with the highest uptake being stubble retention (84% of farms) and optimised pesticide or fertiliser use (68% of farms).

Developments in plant protection treatments, precision agriculture and seed technology have all contributed to Australian agriculture's success.

But there's plenty more to be done, and as my Prime Minister often says, "you can shape the future or you can have the future shape you".

The next phase will not be about only looking at sustainably increasing our production, but also reducing food loss and waste and building more circularity into business models.

In Australia you could also say we are looking to the past.

For thousands of years the First Nations people of Australia managed the land sustainably.

It is important now that we learn how traditional knowledge can lead to more sustainable practices to increase our resilience in a changing climate.

Topic 3 Biodiversity

Biodiversity is essential for our existence.

Australia is a continent sized island with mega-biodiversity to manage and protect.

Unfortunately, like many countries, we have suffered significant declines in biodiversity.

We therefore now have a strategy that sets a national framework for biodiversity conservation over the next decade.

We will be spending over \$1 billion in the next four years to help drive sustainable agriculture as well as supporting the protection, conservation and rehabilitation of Australia's natural environment.

Our Landcare program has been in operation for over thirty years and it is a national community led volunteer network of over 6,000 groups and 100,000 people working together towards sustainable land use and undertaking on-ground action to protect, enhance or restore an area on behalf of the community.

For governments, we have to address the fact that lots of important biodiversity is on private lands.

We therefore have to work with and incentivise landowners to take action.

We have invested over \$300m, in collaboration with the Natural Heritage Trust, to assist land managers to engage in carbon and biodiversity markets.

The Australian Government's Agriculture Biodiversity Stewardship Package is focused on testing market-based approaches for landholders who conduct biodiversity projects. These pilot projects are helping us test and develop a robust methodology to measure biodiversity outcomes and the farmers are receiving an income stream.

What we know already is that landholders will undertake biodiversity projects when funding support is available, and environmental markets can facilitate private sector investment and incentivise nature positive land management change.

The Australian Government is developing legislation to underpin a national Nature Repair Market, making it easier for companies and others to invest in biodiversity and drive biodiversity improvements across Australia.

A nationally consistent framework and long-term obligations to maintain and manage nature repair projects will apply to participating landholders. This voluntary scheme will operate alongside the carbon market.

On farm, Australian family farmers are committed to natural capital management to improve the land and improve their business productivity and profitability. Because a healthy farm with good biodiversity is much better placed to manage the climate variability that comes with farming in Australia.

One of the most iconic examples of Australian biodiversity is the Great Barrier Reef. We are investing \$1.9 billion over 10 years (2014-15 to 2023-24) to support and build the resilience of the Reef. This includes \$100 million for research and adaptation science under the \$443.3 million Reef Trust Partnership, to help preserve and restore the Great Barrier Reef in the face of rising ocean temperatures and levels.

The Australian Government is investing an additional \$200 million to help native wildlife and their habitats recover from the devastating impacts of the 2019-20 bushfires across eastern and southern Australia.

We value biodiversity and all of the measures I have just outlined will help us deliver on Australia's contribution to the global biodiversity agreement reached at COP15 in Montreal in December last year.

Biographies – host, moderator and panellists



Mr Janusz Wojciechowski

Host

EU Commissioner for Agriculture

Wojciechowski has been Commissioner for Agriculture since 2019. He was a Member of the European Court of Auditors from 2016 to 2019, and a Member of the European Parliament from 2014 to 2016. From Poland, he has also held office in the Polish Parliament as Deputy Speaker and a Member of Parliament.



Mr Peter Baader

Moderator

EU Senior Expert on Agriculture (retired)

Peter Baader is a lawyer by training and was a judge in Germany before joining the European Commission in early 1998. He has worked in different Directorates General of the Commission: Research, Information Society, Anti-fraud and, since mid-2011, Agriculture, almost always in contract and financial management and compliance. Before his retirement, he was a Senior Expert for compliance in DG AGRI's resource directorate and is also active in communication.



Ms Frida Krifca

Panellist

Albanian Minister for Agriculture and Regional Development

Mrs Frida Krifca was appointed the Minister for Agriculture and Regional Development for Albania on 18 September 2021.

She has 22 years of experience in administration and management. She specialises in the development and improvement of the financial sector, use of financial services and business development, and meeting national, international, and international economic, objectives. From July 2017 to September 2021, She held the position of General Director in the Agency for Agricultural and Rural Development. She holds a Masters in Business Administration from the Faculty of Business Administration at Akron University in Ohio.



Dr. Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala

Panellist

WTO Director-General

Dr. Okonjo-Iweala took office on 1 March 2021, becoming the first woman and the first African to serve as WTO Director-General. Her term of office will expire on 31 August 2025.

She is a global finance expert, an economist and international development professional. She was formerly Chair of the Board of Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, and was previously on the Boards of Standard Chartered PLC and Twitter Inc. She was appointed as African Union (AU) Special Envoy to mobilise international financial support for the fight against COVID-19 and WHO Special Envoy for Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator. She twice served as Nigeria's Finance Minister (2003-2006 and 2011-2015) and briefly acted as Foreign Minister in 2006, the first woman to hold both positions. She had a distinguished 25-year career at the World Bank as a development economist.



Ms Angela Thoko Didiza

Panellist

South African Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development

Minister Didiza was appointed Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development on 30 May 2019.

She previously held the office of Minister of Public Works from 2006 to 2008, as well as Minister of Agriculture and Land Affairs from 1999 to 2006. She holds a Bachelor of Arts Honours Degree from the University of South Africa (UNISA) and a Masters Degree in Tertiary Education Management from the University of Melbourne, Australia.



Prof. Johan Swinnen

Panellist

Director General, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

Johan Swinnen became Director General of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) in January 2020. He is also Managing Director of Systems Transformation at CGIAR (Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research).

Prior to joining IFPRI, he was professor of economics and director of the LICOS Centre for Institutions and Economic Performance at KU Leuven (Belgium) and senior research fellow at the Centre for European Policy Studies in Brussels. He has also served as a lead economist at the World Bank and economic

advisor to the European Commission. He holds a PhD from Cornell University.

IFPRI provides research-based policy solutions to sustainably reduce poverty and end hunger and malnutrition in developing countries. CGIAR is a global research partnership for a food-secure future dedicated to transforming food, land, and water systems in a climate crisis.

Q&A Brief

2.1

Questions and answers brief for Australia's and the EU Commission's panels

- What does Australia think of the EU's new deforestation regulation?
- What do you think of the EU Farm to Fork strategy?
- What do you think about agricultural subsidies?
- What kind of agricultural access is Australia expecting in the FTA?
- Does Australia take animal welfare seriously?
- When will Australia phase out mulesing?
- Are kangaroos mistreated for the meat and leather industries?
- What are you doing to encourage a plant-based diet?
- What are Australia's targets for organic production?
- What is being done to protect the Great Barrier Reef?
- Can Africa produce more food?
- Are you doing enough to tackle climate change or is it just rhetoric?
- How has Australia reacted to Russia's illegal war against Ukraine?
- What is Australia doing to build sustainable livestock practices in the context of climate pressures?
- What is Australia doing to reduce pesticide usage?
- Does Australia permit too many pesticides?
- What is Australia doing in terms of sustainable forestry?
- As the driest inhabited continent, how does Australia manage drought?
- How is Australia sharing its knowledge and learnings with other countries?

What does Australia think of the EU's new deforestation regulation?

- There is no risk Australian beef and leather products are connected to deforestation.
- Australian forest coverage is substantial, almost as large as the EU's total forest coverage, and it is increasing.
- Australia has comprehensive legislation to prevent the importation of illegally logged timber or the processing of illegally harvested Australian grown logs.
- Australia completes transparent, regular reporting of our forests and vegetation.
- Australia undertakes some land clearing. Primarily of sparse, scrubby remnant vegetation on large grazing properties that is not classified as deforestation ([only to be raised if required](#)).

What do you think of the EU Farm to Fork strategy?

- Australia is a like-minded partner and we support the goal of global sustainable agriculture. We have some world's best practice to share and we want to learn from best practice in the EU and around the world.
- There is no one-size-fits all model for sustainability; we want to focus on the outcome of global sustainable agriculture and allow countries and individual farms to adopt the suite of tools which works best for them.
- Australia has high standards of food quality, safety, traceability, animal welfare and sustainable production.
- Australian farmers meet all EU import requirements. For example, Australian beef farmers exporting to the EU are accredited under the EU Cattle Accreditation Scheme.

What do you think about agricultural subsidies?

- In many countries, environmentally harmful government support for this sector remains high. This will have to change if we are going to transition to a global sustainable food system.
- The OECD reported that of the USD 817 billion of support to agricultural producers in 2021, almost 50 per cent was provided through the potentially most distorting instruments, namely market price support and payments linked to output or the unconstrained use of inputs.
- These distortionary incentives drive environmentally harmful overproduction, increased land take and deforestation, while also negatively impacting biodiversity, food security, water quality and ecosystems.
- Operating with virtually no agricultural domestic support (Australia 2.3 per cent), compared to EU (~20 per cent), OECD average (11.7 per cent), Australia is at the forefront of efforts to ensure that government support for the agriculture sector is directed towards productivity enhancing action.
- Agricultural subsidies, if they are provided, should be supporting farmers to transition toward more efficient, productive and environmentally friendly agricultural practices, without distorting production or trade, for example through investment in research and development (R&D).

What kind of agricultural access is Australia expecting in the FTA?

- Australia cannot conclude the FTA without new, commercially meaningful market access, for all agricultural products.
- To put this into perspective, Australia filling its pre-Brexit beef quota would only have been sufficient to provide each EU citizen with a single steak every 30 years.
- Post-Brexit, this is more like one steak every 50 or 60 years.
- Agreeing to improved access will not hurt EU farmers. Two-way agricultural trade is firmly in the EU's favour, and this is not expected to change.
- Australia seeks to compete on the same terms in the EU market as European companies do in Australia.

Does Australia take animal welfare seriously?

- Australia has high standards of animal welfare and a comprehensive legal framework and management approach across all Australian jurisdictions for the management of livestock, native species and domestic pets.

- My government has recently announced funding for the renewal of an Australian Animal Welfare Strategy.
- A renewed national strategy will re-establish a national framework for priority setting and associated national standards and measures of improvement for animal welfare outcomes, through a scientific and collaborative approach.
- Since 2012, the EU has undertaken five in-country audits to evaluate Australia's controls over meat and dairy production. Each audit, which included an assessment of animal welfare outcomes, reflected positive views of Australia's approach.
- I note animal welfare is part of the FTA negotiations and drafting of this text has been progressing well.

When will Australia phase out mulesing?

- Australian producers are increasingly turning to other control methods, such as selective breeding, chemical control methods and additional shearing and crutching throughout the year to control flystrike.
- Research and development into controlling flystrike remains one of the highest priorities for the Australian wool industry.
- Through Australian Wool Innovation, woolgrowers and the Australian government have invested over \$40 million (estimation based on various spending figures online) in measures specifically targeting flystrike prevention since 2001. The focus of the research is to reduce the reliance on mulesing through advances in non-invasive management practices as well as genetic research and enhanced breeding for flystrike resistance in wool sheep.
- In addition, there is considerable research and development on modifications to the traditional mulesing treatment. As a result of this work, around 83 per cent of lambs mulesed in Australia are now mulesed with pain relief, and industry is moving towards all lambs that have to be mulesed being provided pain relief.

Are kangaroos mistreated for the meat and leather industries?

- The Australian Government takes the animal welfare of kangaroos very seriously.
- The national and state and territory legislation, science-based management plans, and the monitoring and compliance frameworks for animal welfare all demonstrate Australia's strong commitment to a sustainable and humane harvest that contains robust checks and balances.
- Even if there was no commercial kangaroo industry, population management measures would remain in place. This is because kangaroo populations can negatively affect native vegetation and out compete other flora and fauna and biodiversity.
- The Australian kangaroo sector visited Brussels in October 2022 and met with the European Commission to explain its commitment to animal welfare, food safety, product traceability and sustainability. I understand the Commission is satisfied with the information and documents provided to them.

What are you doing to encourage a plant-based diet?

- In Australia consumers are free to choose high quality animal and plant proteins that meet their dietary preferences.
- Australia's dietary guidelines show that meat is an important part of a balanced diet and we recognise that in many communities around the world it is an important part of their food security and their social and economic security.

- In Australia, only 8 per cent of our land is suitable for cropping. Much of our landscape can only produce food through pasture-based livestock grazing over large areas.
- We should focus more on making all food systems more sustainable and resilient – rather than trying to pick winners and losers and telling people what they can or cannot eat.
- In Australia, our beef industry is committed to the world-leading goal of carbon neutrality by 2030.

What are Australia’s targets for organic production?

- In Australia we have a great organics industry and many of our production systems are naturally organic. For example, our grass-fed beef and lamb production which is low intensity grazing on marginal land has high animal welfare and is effectively organic.
- We don’t set targets in Australia for organics. We let farmers choose the production system they think best meets their farm business.
- Of course, organics is an important part of sustainable agriculture but it is not the only solution and frankly it can’t be. On average farmers get a 30 per cent reduction in yield compared to traditional farming.
- To do that and still be profitable, farmers need a price premium and not all consumers want or can afford it. So if we want to feed our growing population it can’t be only organic food without giving over a lot more land to food production.
- So organics is an important option, but so too are other farming systems. Mixed cropping systems and protected cropping systems for example.
- In Australia we have observed that our farms—still family owned—are getting larger and that as they get larger they become more efficient and are better able to look after the land. This enables them to better deliver the environmental and biodiversity improvements we need to be more sustainable.
- That is not to say that small farms cannot be efficient and good managers of the land. Of course, they can. But to look after the land farmers need to be profitable, open to innovation and practice change. We have observed that larger farms tend to have more sophisticated management practices. This is delivering real benefits in terms of the sustainable agriculture practice change that is happening in Australia.

What is being done to protect the Great Barrier Reef?

- The Australian Government is investing \$1.9 billion over 10 years (2014-15 to 2023-24) to support and build the resilience of the Great Barrier Reef.
- This includes \$100 million for research and adaptation science under the \$443.3 million Reef Trust Partnership, to help preserve and restore the Great Barrier Reef in the face of rising ocean temperatures.
- In concert, the Queensland Government has developed a Reef 2050 long term sustainability plan and in the catchments adjacent to the reef, works with farmers, industry and other groups to ensure everyone plays their part in improving the quality of water flowing to the reef through the Queensland Reef Water Quality Program.

Can Africa produce more food?

- African agriculture has been held back by a lack of access to innovation.
- The continent has massive potential to better feed its growing population and lock in food security.

- Tackling issues such as soil quality could be a game changer.
- Australia has only fully realised, in the last two decades, the productivity gains that can be made from better managing its soils.
- Soil degradation has a direct link to poverty, and as good global partner, we must share our knowhow where possible.
- Australian National University, funded by the Australian Government, is currently working on research to assist irrigated agriculture in Africa.

Are you doing enough to tackle climate change or is it just rhetoric?

- Our country was devastated by the Black Summer bushfires just a few years ago, and the absence of action will see the temperatures and conditions of that year become the norm by the 2040s and become a “good year” by the 2060s.
- We know the cost of inaction is huge. The dividend of action is enormous.
- Important in our agenda was the recent passage of the Climate Change Act, legislating the new climate change targets we have set, showing the world that Australia is a stable investment environment to unleash billions of dollars of renewable energy and zero emissions technology investment.
- By 2030, we will need to transition our electricity system to 82 per cent renewables, from the current base of around 30 per cent.
- Australia enshrined in law its target is to reduce emissions by at least 43 per cent by 2030
- I welcome the fact that around 70 per cent of our biggest emitters have net zero commitments.

How has Australia reacted to Russia’s illegal war against Ukraine?

- Australia stands united with the people of Ukraine as they face a terrible and illegal war. We have demonstrated our support through a package of assistance, including:
 - AUD 475 million in military assistance to deliver important capabilities to the Ukrainian Armed Forces and support its defence.
 - AUD 65 million in humanitarian assistance provided through trusted partners to help meet the urgent needs of the Ukrainian people.
 - 70,000 tonnes of thermal coal worth AUD 32.6 million to support Ukraine’s energy security.
- The elimination of tariffs on imports into Australia from Ukraine is a key part of the Australian Government's ongoing efforts to further deepen our bilateral trade and investment relationship.
- We remain committed to supporting Ukraine and the EU at this terrible time of war in Europe.

What is Australia doing to build sustainable livestock practices in the context of climate pressures?

- Sustainable livestock and animal industries are a fundamental part of the story when it comes to delivering better food systems and ending hunger, and is central to the 2030 agenda.
- Livestock and animal industries, alongside other sources of sustainable protein – such as plant-based industries, fisheries and aquaculture – are critical to ensuring future global food security.

- In environments that are prone to food and nutrition insecurity, animal sourced foods are particularly important for the nutrition and health of women of child-bearing age and children. Both groups tend to be more impacted by food insecure settings.
- While the livestock sector is a significant greenhouse gas emitter, Australian industry is committed to action to address this now and into the future.
- Domestically, we are conducting advanced-stage research into the viability of feeding livestock asparagopsis (red seaweed), native to Australia. This development has the potential to reduce ruminant emissions by up to 98 per cent.
- The Australian red meat and livestock industry has set the ambitious target to be Carbon Neutral by 2030 (CN30). Meat and Livestock Australia (MLA), the industry and government funded research and development company, is funding R&D in emission avoidance and carbon storage to help industry reach this goal.
- Our industries have also implemented sustainability frameworks (including for beef, dairy and sheep) and are investing in research and development including around livestock feed technologies, which will help reach their target of being Carbon Neutral by 2030.
- Internationally, we are stepping up our engagement and have recently provided funding to two United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) sustainable livestock initiatives – the COAG sub-committee on livestock and the Livestock Environmental Assessment Performance Partnership.
- These contributions go towards shaping international best practice for sustainable livestock farming and knowledge sharing on effective measures for sustainability in the sector.

What is Australia doing to reduce pesticide usage?

- Australia's climate conditions (e.g., the tropical climate in Northern Australia in summer, leading to high pest and disease pressure) make pesticides a vital tool for Australian farmers.
- In Australia, pesticides are strictly regulated by government agencies to protect human health, safety, trade and the environment, and to ensure that products are fit for their purpose.
- Food is sampled and tested regularly for pesticide residues to ensure farmers and others are using pesticides correctly and that there is no threat to public health.
- Their use has also contributed to biodiversity and protection of native flora and fauna through invasive animal pest and weed control.
- Pesticide maximum residue levels (MRLs) are set by Australia's independent scientific regulator, following a thorough risk-assessment analysis of proposed substances.
- When determining Australian MRLs, the Australian authorities consider international standards established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission and standards established by trading partners.

Does Australia permit too many pesticides?

- Australia has a strict assessment and regulatory system for the approval and use of agricultural chemicals and pesticides, from a human and environmental health perspective.
- Food is sampled and tested regularly both domestically and at the border for pesticide residues to ensure farmers and others are using pesticides correctly and that there is no threat to public health.
- FAO 2017 data shows that Australian farms used only 2.0 kg of pesticide active ingredient/hectare compared to approximately 4 kg/ha in Germany and France.

- But noting, the use of herbicides allows the vast majority of Australian farmers to practice no-till farming, which significantly improves soil health, water retention and carbon sequestration.
- The rates of pesticide use by Australian farmers are reducing further with advances in breeding, integrated pest management, precision farming and development of biopesticides.

What is Australia doing in terms of sustainable forestry?

- Australia has a long-standing commitment to the delivery of ecologically sustainable forest management (ESFM).
- Australia practices ESFM across Australia's native forests through long-term plans called Regional Forest Agreements (RFAs). RFAs deliver certainty for Australia's forest industries while also reserving large areas for nature conservation and securing recreational amenities.
- In addition to these ESFM policy settings, Australia's has strong illegal logging laws to promote trade in legally logged timber and wood products from sustainably managed forests globally.
- These laws require importers of regulated timber products, and processors of Australian-grown raw logs, to undertake effective due diligence to minimise their exposure to illegal timber.
- Australia also engages with the international community to further global sustainable forest management objectives. During the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 26th Conference of Parties in Glasgow in 2021, Australia joined over 140 countries to sign on to the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use, committing to halting and reversing the net loss of forests globally by 2030.

As the driest inhabited continent, how does Australia manage drought?

- Drought is a recurring feature of the landscape which will become more frequent, severe and longer lasting in many regions as the climate changes.
- The Australian Government's current approach to drought policy has been informed by its history. Early drought policies focused on attempts to 'drought proof' agriculture by expanding irrigation and offering in-drought support measures.
- Over time, reviews of these policy settings found that support distorted farm input prices and worked as a disincentive for farmers to prepare for drought. On 30 April 2012, the last Exceptional Circumstances declarations lapsed, there have been no declarations since.
- Today, drought policy emphasises long-term preparedness, sustainability and risk management, with an appropriate safety net. All levels of government, industry and the community play a role in drought management and resilience. Preparedness is key to mitigating the impact of extreme events and enabling those affected to bounce back.
- In Australia, drought is treated as a business risk to be managed and which can be planned for. Drought is one of many business risks that farmers face, others include supply chain risks and rising input costs.
- In order to adapt, Australian farm businesses and rural communities are adopting sophisticated and effective strategies to deal with drought and respond to climate change and variability.
- Australia experiences drought in three stages: preparing for, responding to, and recovering from drought. Different regions, industries and farmers will be at different stages of the cycle at any one time. By adapting to the drought cycle, Australian farming can remain profitable and sustainable.

- Assistance is based on encouraging preparedness and risk management, and providing support in times of hardship.
- We have the Future Drought Fund (FDF), which provides \$100 million each year to build drought resilience in Australia's agriculture sector, landscapes and communities.
- Projects funded under the FDF include those for greening farm dams, retaining soil water in farming systems, saving soils during drought, landscape-scale change through the promotion of resilient pasture systems, and many more.
- Our Farm Management Deposit (FMD) scheme also plays a crucial role.
- It allows primary producers to make tax-effective deposits in higher income years, deferring the tax liability until the deposit is withdrawn – typically in a lower income year – encouraging farmers, through the taxation system, to put money away in the good times to be able to draw down on in the bad.
- Lastly, Australia is home to 8 Drought Resilience Adoption and Innovation Hubs support farmers and communities to get ready for drought. They connect farmers with regional agricultural experts, innovation and new practices.

How is Australia sharing its knowledge and learnings with other countries?

- The Australian Government has been investing in research partnerships between Australian scientists and their counterparts overseas, through the Australian Centre for International Research (ACIAR) for 40 years.
- The research investment has never been more relevant or timely. ACIAR conducts research encompassing agriculture, fisheries, forestry, land and water management, biosecurity, and human health and nutrition – all in the context of mitigating and adapting to climate change. This reflects the Australian Government's commitment to building a more stable, prosperous and resilient region.
- Science partnerships with our neighbours have delivered real solutions to reduce poverty, improve food and water security, manage biosecurity risks, tackle climate change, boost human nutrition, and empower women and girls.
- The Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) has undertaken extensive work on climate resistance, that is making improvements to ensure current food systems can sustain normal operations despite climate impacts, including in Africa.
- A decade of ACIAR work in Southern Africa (including Transforming smallholder irrigation into profitable and self-sustaining systems in southern Africa) has enabled a transformed approach to irrigation for smallholder farmers to help resist drying conditions under climate change.
- Now increasingly focused on climate resilience, ACIAR is also looking to learn from and enable the resilience strategies of African pastoralists.

Event Brief

Opening of International Green Week and BMEL (German Ministry of Agriculture) Reception for Foreign Guests of Honour

3.0

Event Details

Date: Thursday, 19, January

Time of events:

Opening Event of International Green Week (non-public) – 6pm

BMEL (German) Reception for Foreign Guests of Honour (non-public) – 8pm

Location: reference map in Overview Brief 0.00

Accompanied By:

Andrew Metcalfe, Secretary

Rebecca Bryant, Chief of Staff

s. 22(1)(a)(ii) Advisor

s. 47F(1) NFF

Jo Grainger, Minister Counsellor Brussels Post

Deliverable

- You can use this opportunity to meet a number of agricultural ministers, in particular those that there is not a formal bilateral meeting with.

Timing

17:50 arrival

18:00 opening event of Green Week begins

20:00 BMEL reception begins

Arrangements

- The events will be in the style of a cocktail reception
- The dress code is formal business
- Over three quarters of the delegations participating in Green Week will attend the reception
- The German Minister for Agriculture Cem Özdemir will host the event.

Ministers to prioritise saying hello to:

Germany: Cem Özdemir

France: Marc Fesneau

Sweden: Dan Ericsson

UAE: Mariam Bint Mohammed Saeed Hareb Almheiri

Czech Republic: Zdeněk Nekula

Spain: Luis Planas

UK: Trudy Harrison

Poland: Henryk Kowalczyk

Portugal: Maria do Céu Antunes

Ireland: TBC

Italy: Francesco Lollobrigida

NZ: Damien O'Connor

Any other EU minister

Japan: Tetsuro Nomura (unlikely to attend)

Look book – Ministers photos and key issues at a glance

3.1

AFRICAN UNION

Attendee TBC

Agricultural trade – Aus exports: \$1586m, 2.5% of total, (wheat, pulses, barley, packaging and industrial papers); Aus imports - \$267m, 1.1% of total, (coffee, fish, cocoa).

African Union consists of all African continent states except Morocco (55 states). The union has a population of 1.2 billion, about one third of them face chronic food insecurity.

Australia has minimal agricultural trade and policy interaction with African Union. However, Australia has developed solid agricultural trade with African Union members Egypt, South Africa, Sudan, Kenya and Mauritius.

s. 33(a)(iii)



ALBANIA

Ms. Frida KRIFCA

Minister for Agriculture and Regional Development

Participant on EU Panel, 13:30, Friday 20 January

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$1.6m, <0.1% of total, (sheep skins with wool on, animal oils and fats, coffee); Aus imports: \$0.8m, <0.1% of total, (plant parts for pharmaceutical purposes; water, mineral water, ice and snow; misc. fruit and nuts).

Australia has minimal agricultural trade and policy interaction with Albania and no recent meetings with Albanian ministers.

s. 33(a)(iii)



ALGERIA

Mr. Abdelhafid HENNI

Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$2.9m, <0.1% of total, (butter, wheat, animal feed); Aus imports: \$0.1m, <0.1% of total, (fruit and nuts).

Australia has minimal agricultural trade and policy interaction with Algeria and no recent meetings with Algerian ministers.

s. 33(a)(iii)



ARMENIA

Mr. Vahan KERBYAN

Minister

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$0.5m, <0.1% of total, (butter, printing and writing, other dairy products); Aus imports: \$0.1m, <0.1% of total, (spirits and liqueurs, vegetables, fruit juice).

Australia has minimal agricultural trade and policy interaction with Armenia and no recent meetings with Armenian ministers.

s. 33(a)(iii)



AZERBAIJAN (3)

Mr. Inam KARIMOV

Minister of Agriculture

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$13k, <0.1% of total, (seeds for sowing); Aus imports: 195k, <0.1% of total.

Azerbaijan's primary crops produced are grapes, cotton, tobacco, fruit and vegetables.

Azerbaijan also suffers from droughts and floods.

s. 33(a)(iii)



BANGLADESH (3)
Dr. Muhammad RAZZAQUE
Minister of Agriculture

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$833m, 1.5% of total, (lentils, chickpeas, canola); Aus imports - \$10m, <0.1% of total, (crabs, bread/pastry, fish).

Shared challenges of floods – in June 2022
7.2 million Bangladeshi's in the north east were affected.

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BASF (chemical company)
Dr. Livio Teschi
President, Agricultural Solutions

- Confirm Australia's concerns with the European Union's approach to pesticide and chemical use – aside from the trade implications which may be significant the EU doesn't take account of the differing agricultural conditions that prevail in Australia or other countries.
- Interested in BASF's approach and views on the EU model and how we can work towards sensible science-based outcomes.
- Interested in a readout from BASF on the impact of the Russia-Ukraine conflict on European (and global) supply chains for fertilisers and other agriculture inputs.



BOLIVIA
Mr. Remmy Rubén GONZÁLES ATILA
Minister of Rural Development and Land

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$0; Aus imports: \$15.5m, <0.1% of total, (quinoa, Brazil nuts, pasta and noodles).

Australia has minimal agricultural trade and policy interaction with Bolivia and no recent meetings with Bolivian ministers.

s. 33(a)(iii)



BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Mr. Savo MINIC

Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$0; Aus imports: \$2.6m, <0.1% of total, (wooden furniture, fruit and nuts, coffee).

Australia has minimal agricultural trade and policy interaction with Bosnia and Herzegovina and no recent meetings with Bosnia and Herzegovinian ministers.

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BRAZIL

Mr. Carlos FÁVARO

Minister of Agriculture, Livestock, and Food Supply
G20 and Cairns Group member

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$52.5m, 0.1% of total, (malted barley, beef and veal, wine); Aus imports: \$313.3m, 1.2% of total, (coffee, pulp, citrus juice).

- Congratulate Favaro on his appointment as Brazil's Minister for Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply – look forward to working with you over coming years and strengthening our bilateral agricultural ties.
- Australia greatly values our bilateral trade relationship, and we are committed to seeing its continued growth.
- Important that we continue to work closely together in the WTO and international standards setting bodies on issues such as reforming agriculture trade and the removal of distortionary agriculture supports.
- Brazil's hosting of G20 in 2024 presents an opportunity to progress many of our shared agriculture objectives and welcome any initial thoughts on Brazil's priorities in respect to the agriculture sector.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Brazil is also seeking to play a greater global role on climate change with President Lula already flagging Brazil will bid to host UNFCCC COP30 in 2025. Australia is bidding to host COP31 in 2026.
	<p>BULGARIA Mr. Yavor GECHEV Minister of Agriculture <u>EU member state – Pro FTA</u></p> <p>Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports \$8m, <0.1% of total, (wool, almonds); Aus imports: \$22m, 0.1% of total, (sunflower seeds, cheese, forestry products).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Australia and Bulgaria are both proud agricultural producers of high-quality products which we trade with the world.▪ Australia is committed to concluding an ambitious and comprehensive FTA with the EU in 2023.
	<p>BOTSWANA (3) Mr. Fidelis Macdonald MOLAO Minister of Agriculture</p> <p>Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: 262k, <0.1% of total, (sorghum, seeds, mung beans); Aus imports: \$0.</p> <p>Agriculture accounts for around 2% of GDP, with cattle and cereal cropping most common. A net importer of cereals.</p> <p>Droughts are a semi-regular occurrence.</p> <p>s. 33(a)(iii)</p>
	<p>CABO VERDE (3) Mr. Gilberto CORREIA CARVALHO SILVA Minister of Agriculture and Environment</p> <p>Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$0; Aus imports: \$1k.</p> <p>Only 10% of the country is arable land, with an arid climate. Average farm holding is less than 2 hectares.</p> <p>s. 33(a)(iii)</p>
	<p>CAMBODIA</p>

Attendee TBC

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$48.8m, 0.1% of total, (barley, beef and veal, milk and cream liquid); Aus imports: \$36.1m, 0.1% of total, (bread and pastry, rice, misc. forest products).

s. 33(a)(iii)

CAMEROON

Attendee TBC

Agricultural trade – Aus exports: \$0.12m, 0.0% of total (wine, processed food); Aus imports - \$0.1m, 0.0% (rough sawn hardwood).

Australia has minimal agricultural trade and policy interaction with Cameroon and no recent meetings with Cameroonian ministers.

s. 33(a)(iii)



CANADA (1)

Ms. Marie-Claude BIBEAU

Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food
G20, APEC, and Cairns Group member

Agricultural trade – Aus exports: \$567m, 1% of total, (wine, lamb, beef); Aus imports - \$424m, 1.3% of total, (wheat, softwood, maple sugar).

Bilateral meeting 14:00, Saturday 21 January

- Want G20 to take a leading role driving the importance of innovation in agriculture, highlighting the importance of trade to food security, and pushing back on protectionism
- Eager to work together to secure meaningful action on climate and sustainability, while not overly restricting trade.
- How does Canada manage the domestic interaction of climate change and agriculture policies?
- Previously worked together, including at the WTO. Want to continue regarding agriculture trade reform, including reducing environmentally harmful subsidies.



CHILE (1)

Mr. Esteban VALENZUELA

APEC and Cairns Group member

Minister of Agriculture

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$9.0m, <0.1% of total, (packaging and industrial papers, bread and pastry, cheese); Aus imports: \$248.9m, 0.8% of total, (misc. fruit and nuts, printing and writing papers, plywood).

- Chile and Australia have a history of close cooperation on bilateral, regional and multilateral trade issues.
- Australia values our agricultural relationship with Chile and has based an Agriculture Counsellor in Santiago since 2019 – a new counsellor will be taking up the position in February 2023.
- Australia and Chile have shared interests in agriculture and should look to strengthen cooperation in the Cairns Group to prosecute these interests in international forums.
- Australia is pleased that our Special Representative for Australian Agriculture, Ms Sue McCluskey, was able to visit Chile and other South American countries in September last year to promote our shared agricultural values and interests.

s. 33(a)(iii)






CODEX COMMISSION

Tom Heilandt

Secretary

- The Codex Alimentarius Commission is the international food standard setting body responsible for setting standards that protect consumer health and promote fair practices in food trade. Its standards are recognised under the WTO SPS agreement and signatories are obliged to align their standards with Codex standards.
- Australia is committed to working in Codex to ensure the standards it develops remain based on sound science and independent risk assessment.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australia hosts and chairs the Codex Committee on Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems. We hope Mr Heilandt will attend the event in Hobart from 1 – 5 May 2023.
	<p>COLOMBIA (2) Ms. Cecilia LÓPEZ MONTANO Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development <u>Cairns Group member</u></p> <p>Agricultural trade – Aus exports: \$903k, <0.1% of total, (food preparations, wine, fibreboard); Aus imports - \$94m, 0.3% of total, coffee, cut flowers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Important we continue to work closely in the WTO and international standards setting bodies on reforming agriculture trade and the removal of distortionary agriculture supports. We face similar challenges from potential new trade barriers under the guise of agriculture sustainability. Working with you and other like mindededs we need to develop sustainability principles that can be promoted and agreed across multilateral forums, that recognize no one size fits all.
	<p>COMMISSION ON GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (CGRFA) (3) Ms. Irene HOFFMANN Secretary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CGRFA is an FAO body focused on conserving biodiversity for food and agriculture and promoting its use in support of global food security and sustainable development
	<p>COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY (CFS) Gabriel FERRERO Y DE LOMA-OSORIO Chairperson, Spain's Ambassador at Large for Global Food Security</p> <p>CFS, an intergovernmental committee hosted by the FAO, develops policy recommendations and guidance on global food security and nutrition matters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Congratulations on the conclusion of the CFS 50th Plenary session in December 2022. We look forward to contributing to the CFS workstreams in 2023, including on data and gender.

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CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (CGIAR) | INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE (IFPRI) (3)

Dr. Johann SWINNEN

Director General (IFPRI), Managing Director (CGIAR)

Johan will give a presentation as part of the panel you are joining with Commissioner Wojciechowski

- Co-lead of finance lever of UN Food Systems Summit



CÔTE D'IVOIRE (3)

Mr. Kobenan Kouassi ADJOUMANI

Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$2m, <0.1% of total, (lamb, barley, mutton); Aus imports: \$14m, <0.1% of total, (cocoa, cashew nuts).

As the world's largest producer of cocoa, sixth largest of coffee and largest exporter of palm oil holds a keen interest in EU deforestation free supply chains legislation.

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CROP TRUST

Dr. Stefann SCHMITZ

Executive Director

The Crop Trust is an international non-profit organization dedicated to conserving crop diversity and making it available for use globally, forever, for the benefit of everyone.



CYPRUS (2)

Dr. Constantinos KADIS

Minister of Agriculture, Rural Development and the Environment

EU member state – FTA neutral

No ag, fish and forest trade.

- Australia and Cyprus are both proud agricultural producers of high-quality products which we trade with the world.
- Australia is committed to concluding an ambitious and comprehensive FTA with the EU in 2023.



CZECH REPUBLIC (1)

Mr. Zdeněk NEKULA

Minister of Agriculture

EU member state - Pro FTA

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$75m, 0.1% of total, (wool, forest products, wine); Aus imports: \$69m, 0.2% of total, softwood, food preparations, bread/pastry.

- Australia and Czechia are both proud agricultural producers of high-quality products which we trade with the world.
- Australia is committed to concluding an ambitious and comprehensive FTA with the EU in 2023. Welcome your support.



CUBA

Mr. Maury HECHAVARRÍA BERMÚDEZ

Vice Minister

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$0; Aus imports: \$10.6m, <0.1% of total, (tobacco, spirits and liqueurs).

Australia has minimal agricultural trade and policy interaction with Cuba and no recent meetings with Cuban ministers.

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EGYPT

Attendee TBC

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$420.8m, 0.9% of total, (faba beans, lentils, wheat); Aus imports: \$25.6m, 0.1% of total, (cocoa and chocolate, plants parts for pharmaceutical purposes, bread and pastry).

- Australia appreciates the importance of the strong bilateral relationship between Australia and Egypt, and I am keen to see growth in the agricultural trade between our two countries.
- I would like to congratulate Egypt on the successful hosting of the UN Climate Change Conference (COP27) in November 2022.

s. 33(a)(iii)

s. 33(a)(iii)



ETHIOPIA

Dr. Meles Mekonen YIMER

State Minister of Agriculture

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$22.7m, <0.1% of total, (barley, seeds for sowing, paper manufactures); Aus imports: \$36.7m, 0.1% of total, (coffee, horticulture, sesame seeds).

Australia has minimal agricultural trade and policy interaction with Ethiopia and no recent meetings with Ethiopian ministers.

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EUROPEAN COMMISSION (1)

Mr. Janusz WOJCIECHOWSKI

Commissioner for Agriculture

G20 member

Ag, fish and forest trade to EU – Aus exports: \$3,400m, 5.9% of total, (canola, wine, wool); Aus imports: \$6,701m, 20.9% of total, (wine, pig meat, food preparations).

Bilateral meeting 10:00, Thursday 19 January

Participant on EU Panel, 13:30, Friday 20 January

- Australia and the EU are both proud agricultural producers of high-quality products which we trade with the world.
- Australians are hungry consumers of European agri-food products and Europe has long enjoyed a healthy trade surplus. **s. 33(a)(iii)**
- We have a shared commitment to sustainable agriculture. Our farmers have a long history of improving production practices to adapt to one of the world's most variable climates.
- Australia is committed to concluding an ambitious and comprehensive FTA with the EU in 2023.

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FINLAND (2)

Mr. Antti KURVINEN

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry

EU member state - Pro FTA

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$12m, <0.1% of total, (wine); Aus imports: \$184m, 0.6% of total, (printing/writing paper, packaging, pulp).

- Australia and Finland are both proud agricultural producers of high-quality products which we trade with the world.
- Australia is committed to concluding an ambitious and comprehensive FTA with the EU in 2023. Welcome your support.



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO) (2)

Dr. Máximo TORERO CULLEN

Chief Economist

- Assistant Minister Ayres will meet jointly with FAO DG Qu and Dr Torero at the FAO in Rome (23 Jan), to discuss the global food security situation and the reform of environmentally harmful agriculture support.
- The FAO, 2022 report (A Multi-Billion Dollar Opportunity: repurposing agricultural support to transform food systems) found 87% of current support to agriculture producers, approximately \$USD 540 billion per year, include measures which are often inefficient, inequitable, distort food prices, hurt people's health and degrade the environment.
- **You may wish to ask Dr Torero** how the FAO is planning to include this in the FAO's work program, and opportunities he sees to build momentum on the importance of reform of agriculture support.



FRANCE (1)

Mr. Marc FESNEAU

Minister of Agriculture and Food Sovereignty

EU member state, G20 member – France is highly sensitive to improved Australian agricultural access under the A-EU FTA

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$381m, 0.7% of total, (canola, lamb, hides and skins); Aus imports: \$1,010m, 3.1% of total, (wine, spirits, pet food).

s. 33(a)(iii)

s. 33(a)(iii)



GEORGIA (3)

Mr. Otar SHAMUGIA

Minister of Environmental Protection and Agriculture

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$668k, <1% of total, (butter); Aus imports \$2m, <0.1% of total, (fruit juice).

- Georgia is the oldest wine producing region in the world and it is a major export earner. More recently this is being challenged by climate change, particularly drought.
- In the context of growing global food security challenges and climate change, we are concerned with growing protectionist tendencies, which undermine food security.
- We see a need and opportunity to revitalise the WTO's role in protecting global trade to advance food security objectives.



GERMANY (1)

Mr. Cem Özdemir

Federal Minister of Food and Agriculture

EU member state - Pro FTA but neutral on the agriculture deal

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$991m, 1.7% of total, (canola, almonds, wine); Aus imports: \$739m, 2.5% of total, (cocoa, food preparations, coffee).

- Thank you for hosting. Pleased to join this global discussion of the challenges to our food system.
- Australia's farmers are leaders in sustainability. We have world's best practice and innovation and are keen to exchange views.
- Free and open trade is essential to underpin food security.
- An ambitious and comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between Australia and the EU is one of our highest priorities, noting the benefits are broader than agriculture.



GUINEA

Mr. Mamoudou Nagnalen BARRY

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$0.1m, <0.1% of total, (paper manufactures, misc. forest products); Aus imports: \$0.

Australia has minimal agricultural trade and policy interaction with Guinea and no recent meetings with Guinean ministers.

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HUNGARY (2)

Dr. Istvan NAGY

Minister of Agriculture

EU member state - Pro FTA (right-wing and protectionist)

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$225k, <0.1% of total; Aus imports: \$30m, 0.1% of total, (pet food, ice cream, plants for pharmaceutical purposes).

- Australia and Hungary are both proud agricultural producers of high-quality products which we trade with the world.
- Australia is committed to concluding an ambitious and comprehensive FTA with the EU in 2023. Welcome your support.



ICELAND (3)

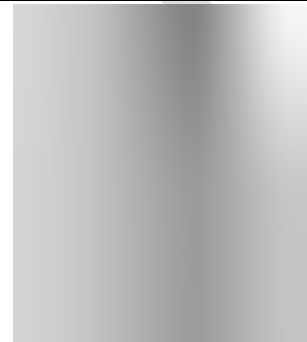
Ms. Svandís SVAVARSDÓTTIR

Minister of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$77k, <0.1% of total; Aus imports: \$2m, <0.1% of total.

Fisheries account for 75% of Iceland's export earnings
Drought is an ongoing issue in Iceland.

s. 33(a)(iii)



INDIA

Ms. Shobha KARANDLAJE

Minister of State for Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

G20 member

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$567.0m, 1.1% of total, (lentils, wool greasy, raw cotton); Aus imports: \$532.0m, 1.8% of total, (rice, bread and pastry, wooden furniture).

- Australia has ratified the AI-EFTA and it entered into force on 29 December 2022
- Looking forward to starting negotiations for the Australia India-Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (AI-CECA). A key priority in the AI-CECA negotiations will be securing improved agriculture market access outcomes for commodities that will provide benefit to both Australia and India.

- The confirmed visit of Australia's Prime Minister in March 2023 presents a significant opportunity for Australia and India to further enhance the close bilateral relationship and finalise outstanding market access issues such as access for Australian avocados and Indian okra.

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IRAQ
HE Mr Abbas Jabr OBADA
Minister of Agriculture

Agricultural trade – Aus exports: \$24.8m, <0.1% of total, (barley, cheese, edible meat offal); Aus imports - \$0.5m, <0.1% of total, (fruit and nuts, tea and mate).

Up to 2018 Iraq consistently imported wheat from Australia (last wheat trade was recorded in 2018 was valued at \$250m).

Australia has minimal agricultural trade and policy interaction with Iraq and no recent meetings with Iraqi ministers.

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INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (IFAD) (3)

Mr. Donal BROWN
Associate Vice President

- IFAD focuses on reducing poverty and food insecurity in rural areas of developing countries.
- Australia is not a member of IFAD. We withdrew our membership in 2007 due to a misalignment of priorities, as well as internal governance issues within IFAD.

IRELAND (1)
Attendee TBC (Minister no longer attending)

	<p><u>EU member state - Pro FTA but domestic sensitivities from beef Farmers.</u></p> <p>Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$19m, <0.1% of total, (wine, lamb, woodchips); Aus imports: \$200m, 0.6% of total, (spirits, pig meat, tea).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Australia and Ireland are like-minded partners with a shared commitment to sustainable agriculture and high standards.▪ As proud producers of high-quality beef and dairy products we should work together to highlight the benefits of animal protein and how our farmers are working to deliver high quality nutrition while at the same time reducing their impact on the environment.▪ Ireland’s objective is for their agri-food production to be carbon neutral by 2050. Australia’s red meat industry’s goal is 2030.
	<p>ITALY (2) Mr. Francesco LOLLOBRIGIDA Minister of Agriculture, Food Sovereignty and Forests <u>EU member state, G20 member - Pro FTA. GIs key concern for Italy.</u></p> <p>Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$306m, 0.5% of total, (wool, wheat, beef); Aus imports: \$1,173m, 3.7% of total, (tomatoes, wine, cocoa/chocolate).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Australia’s farmers are leaders in sustainability. We have world’s best practice and innovation and are keen to exchange views.▪ An ambitious and comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between Australia and the EU is one of our highest priorities.▪ Italy already enjoys a healthy trade surplus with Australia and we don’t expect that to change. <p>s. 33(a)(iii)</p>
	<p>JAPAN (1) Mr. Tetsuro NOMURA Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries <u>G20, APEC member</u></p> <p>Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$5,519m, 9.6% of total, (beef, wheat, cheese); Aus imports: \$301m, 0.9% of total, (sauces and condiments, food preparations, spirits).</p> <p>Aim: s. 33(a)(iii)</p>

- Pleased that Australia hosted delegations from Japan for the Beef and Dairy talks last year.
- Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$5,519m, 9.6% of total, (beef, wheat, cheese); Aus imports: \$301m, 0.9% of total, (sauces and condiments, food preparations, spirits).
- Pleased Australia has now joined the Global Methane Pledge. Welcome collaboration on meeting methane reduction targets.
- Considering the growing global emphasis on sustainable agriculture, how are Japanese agricultural industries responding?
- Japan remains a market of great interest for a number of our industries. We are pleased that your department has been able to progress access for Australian mangoes varieties.



JORDAN

Mr. Khalid Al HANIFAT

Minister

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$81.4m, 0.1% of total, (barley, lamb, beef and veal); Aus imports: \$4.4m, <0.1% of total, (coffee, spices, vegetables).

Jordan is a price sensitive market that occasionally imports live sheep from Australia. There may be potential to expand Jordan's existing lamb and beef imports from Australia.

There has been no recent ministerial level interaction with Jordanian ministers.

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KAZAKHSTAN

Mr. Yerbol KARASHUKEYEV

Minister of Agriculture

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$1.3m, <0.1% of total, (butter, beef and veal); Aus imports: \$0.

Australia has minimal agricultural trade and policy interaction with Kazakhstan and no recent meetings with Kazakhstani ministers.

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KENYA

Mr. Franklin LINTURI

Minister Agriculture and Livestock Development

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$ 107.8m, 0.3% of total, (wheat, grain sorghum, seeds for sowing); Aus imports: \$34.8m, 0.1% of total, (horticulture, coffee, seeds for sowing).

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KOSOVO

Mr. Faton PEÇI

Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$0; Aus imports: \$0m.

Australia has minimal agricultural trade and policy interaction with Kosovo and no recent meetings with Kosovan ministers.

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KYRGYZSTAN

Mr. Askardek DJANYBEKOV

Minister of Agriculture

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$0; Aus imports: \$0.1m, <0.1% of total, (misc. fruit and nuts, linseed. pulses).

Australia has minimal agricultural trade and policy interaction with Kyrgyzstan and no recent meetings with Kyrgyzstani ministers.

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LAO PDR

Mr. Thongphath VONGMANY

Vice Minister of Agriculture and Forestry

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$1.6m, <0.1% of total, (beef and veal, lamb, milk and cream liquid); Aus imports: \$0.8m, <0.1% of total, (rice, plywood, coffee).

Australia has minimal agricultural trade and policy interaction with Laos and no recent meetings with Laotian ministers.

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LATVIA (2)

Mr. Didzis SMITS

Minister of Agriculture

EU member state - Pro FTA

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$12m, <0.1% of total, (wine); Aus imports: \$16m, 0.1% of total, (softwood, wooden furniture, spirits, sardines).

- Australia and Latvia are both proud agricultural producers of high-quality products which we trade with the world.
- Australia is committed to concluding an ambitious and comprehensive FTA with the EU in 2023. Welcome your support.



LEBANON (3)

Mr. Abbas HAJJ HASSAN

Minister of Agriculture

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$11m, <0.1% of total, (beef, faba beans, mutton); Aus imports: \$17m, 0.1% of total, (tree nuts, olive oil).

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LITHUANIA (2)

Mr. Kęstutis NAVICKAS

Minister of Agriculture

EU member state - Pro FTA

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$3m, 0.1% of total, (animal feed, wool, wine); Aus imports: \$59m, 0.2% of total, (softwood, dairy products, wooden furniture).

- Australia and Lithuania are both proud agricultural producers of high-quality products which we trade with the world.
- Australia is committed to concluding an ambitious and comprehensive FTA with the EU in 2023. Welcome your support.



LUXEMBOURG

Mr. Claude HAAGEN

Minister of Agriculture, Viticulture and Rural Development

EU member state – Pro FTA

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$137k, <0.1% of total; Aus imports: \$2m, <0.1% of total, (tobacco, packaging).

- Australia and Luxembourg are both proud agricultural producers of high-quality products which we trade with the world.
- Australia is committed to concluding an ambitious and comprehensive FTA with the EU in 2023. Welcome your support.



MADAGASCAR

Mr. Harifidy Janset Alin RAMILISON

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock

Agricultural trade – Aus exports: \$16.3m, <0.1% of total, (wheat, barley, cheese); Aus imports - \$7. 0m, <0.1% of total, (vanilla).

Australia has minimal agricultural trade and policy interaction with Madagascar and no recent meetings with Madagascar’s ministers.

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MALAWI
Mr. Samuel KALAWE
Minister of Agriculture

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$0; Aus imports: \$0.

Australia has minimal agricultural trade and policy interaction with Malawi and no recent meetings with Malawian ministers.

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MALDIVES
Attendee TBC

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$13.8m, <0.1% of total, (lamb, beef and veal, mutton); Aus imports: \$0.

Australia has minimal agricultural trade and policy interaction with the Maldives and no recent meetings with Maldivian ministers.

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MALTA (2)
Dr. Anton REFALO
Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Animal Rights
EU member state - Pro FTA

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$3m, 0.1% of total, (butter, cheese, bread/pastry); Aus imports: \$571k, <0.1% of total, (printed articles).

- Australia and Malta are both proud agricultural producers of high-quality products which we trade with the world.
- Australia is committed to concluding an ambitious and comprehensive FTA with the EU in 2023. Welcome your support.

MAURITANIA
Oul Arbi AHMED SALEM
State Secretary

Australia has minimal agricultural trade and policy interaction with Mauritania and no recent meetings with Mauritanian ministers.

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$0; Aus imports: \$0.

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MOLDOVA

Mr. Vladimir BOLEA

Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$0; Aus imports: \$0.

Australia has minimal agricultural trade and policy interaction with Moldova and no recent meetings with Moldovan ministers.

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MONGOLIA

Mr. Bolorchuluun KHAYANGAA

Minister of Food, Agriculture and Light Industries

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$0.7m, <0.1% of total, (spirits and liqueurs; wine; water, mineral water, ice and snow); Aus imports: \$0.1m, <0.1% of total, (crabs, tree nuts, squid and octopus).

Australia has minimal agricultural trade and policy interaction with Mongolia and no recent meetings with Mongolian ministers.

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MONTENEGRO




Mr. Vladimir JOKOVIC

Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$0; Aus imports: \$0.1m, <0.1% of total, (beer made from malt, wine).

Australia has minimal agricultural trade and policy interaction with Montenegro and no recent meetings with Montenegrin ministers.

s. 33(a)(iii)

	<p>s. 33(a)(iii)</p>
	<p>MOROCCO Mr. Mohammed SADIKI Minister of Agriculture, Maritime Fisheries, Rural Development, and Water and Forests</p> <p>Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$9.5m, <0.1% of total, (meat and offal, faba beans, printing and writing); Aus imports: \$13.8m, <0.1% of total, (misc. forest products, anchovies, vegetables).</p>
	<p>NEW ZEALAND (1) Mr. Damien O'CONNOR Minister of Agriculture, Minister for Biosecurity, Minister for Land Information, Minister for Rural Communities, Minister for Trade and Export Growth <u>Member of APEC and Cairns Group</u> Bilateral meeting 15.00pm Saturday 21 January</p> <p>Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$2,181m, 3.8% of total, (wheat, food preparations, packaging/paper); Aus imports: \$4,068, 12.7% of total, (food preparations, wine, cheese).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Noting food security and climate challenges facing the world, APEC has an opportunity to drive the importance of innovation in agriculture and food systems and pushing back on protectionist approaches. ▪ We are keen to progress the 'Sustainability Principles' Australia and New Zealand have developed, in other fora, and are particularly pleased to see the US looking to progress them through their APEC host year. ▪ Important that we continue to work closely together in the WTO and international standards setting bodies on issues such as reforming agriculture trade and the removal of distortionary agriculture supports.
	<p>NORTH MACEDONIA (3) Mr. Ljupcho NIKOLOVSKI Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy</p> <p>Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$75k, less than 0.1% of total, (paper, sheep skins); Aus imports: \$8m, <0.1% of total, (sauces, mixed vegetables).</p>

s. 33(a)(iii)

s. 33(a)(iii)



NORWAY (3)

Ms. Sandra BORCH

Minister of Agriculture and Food

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$11m, <0.1% of total, (wine, seaweed/algae, onions); Aus imports: \$124m, 0.4% of total, (salmon, fish meal, animal fat).

s. 33(a)(iii)



ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD) (2)

Dr. Marion JANSEN

Trade and Agriculture Directorate Director (Note - Australian)

Bilateral meeting, 15:15, Friday 20 January

- Thank you for such a valuable OECD Agriculture Ministerial Meeting. Secretary Metcalfe advised me of outcomes.
- Reaffirm Australia's support for the Agriculture Minister's Declaration. How does this position your Directorate in the OECD to deal with the agri-environmental challenges ahead of us?
- Strongly support the work to identify and reform the most environmentally damaging subsidies. What more could Australia do to support this work?

PAKISTAN

Attendee TBC

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$260.3m, 0.5% of total, (canola seeds, chickpeas, raw cotton); Aus imports: \$45.5m, 0.1% of total, (rice, sauces and condiments, bread and pastry).

s. 33(a)(iii)



PALESTINE (3)

Mr. Riyad al-'ATARI

Minister of Agriculture

Ag, fish and forest trade unknown.

s. 33(a)(iii)



PARAGUAY

Mr. Moisés Santiago BERTONI HÍCAR

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock

Cairns Group member

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$0; Aus imports: \$3.9m, <0.1% of total, (oilseeds, cereals, misc. forest products).

- Paraguay and Australia have a history of close cooperation on multilateral and regional trade issues.
- Australia and Paraguay have a shared interest in free and open trade. We work with Paraguay in the OECD, WTO, Cairns group and international standard setting bodies.
- Australia and Paraguay have shared interests in agriculture and should look to strengthen cooperation in the Cairns Group to prosecute these interests in international forums.
- Australia is eager to work on key global challenges such as responding to climate change, protecting biodiversity, improving global food security and making concrete progress towards the sustainable development goals.



POLAND (2)

Mr. Henryk KOWALCZYK

Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development; Deputy Prime Minister

EU Member state - Pro FTA

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$37m, 0.1% of total, (canola, wine, almonds); Aus imports: \$250m, 0.8% of total, (tea, cocoa/chocolate, wooden furniture).

Handling: Although a minor Australian export destination, Poland has a large agricultural industry and Janusz Wojciechowski, the European Commissioner for Agriculture, is Polish. **s. 33(a)(iii)**

- We want to emphasise shared values around sustainable agriculture through innovation, advancing global food security and nutrition, and responding to climate change.

s. 33(a)(iii)

PORTUGAL (2)

Attendee TBC

EU member state - Pro FTA

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$11m (canola, sheep skins, seeds for sowing); Aus imports: \$53m, 0.2% of total, (forestry products, wine, bread/pastry).

- Australia and Portugal are both proud agricultural producers of high-quality products which we trade with the world.
- Australia is committed to concluding an ambitious and comprehensive FTA with the EU in 2023. Welcome your support.



ROMANIA

Mr. Sorin MOISE

State Secretary

EU member state

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$26m, <0.1% of total, (canola, printing and writing paper); Aus imports: \$24m, 0.1% of total, (particleboard, wooden furniture, bread and pastry).

- Australia is committed to concluding an ambitious and comprehensive FTA with the EU in 2023. Welcome your support.

s. 33(a)(iii)



RWANDA

Mr. Ildephose MUSAFIRI

Vice Minister of Agriculture and Animal Resources

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$0; Aus imports: \$1.5m, <0.1% of total, (coffee, tea, vegetables).

Australia has minimal agricultural trade and policy interaction with Rwanda and no recent meetings with Rwandan ministers.

s. 33(a)(iii)



SAUDI ARABIA

Mr. Mansour Helal M. ALANAZI

Vice Minister of Environment, Water and Agriculture
G20 member

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$ 885.5m, 2.2% of total, (barley, beef and veal, lamb); Aus imports: \$4.2m, <0.1% of total, (dates, fish).

- Australia highly values our countries' strong trade and investment relationship, and I am keen to see further growth in agricultural trade and cooperation between our two countries.
- I am impressed with Saudi Arabia's remarkable reform agenda, which has opened doors for more Australian exporters, companies, and professionals to do business.
- I congratulate you on the Saudi Green Initiative (SGI) with ambitious programs being implemented across Saudi Arabia to create a cleaner, greener future. My apologies I was not able to attend the SGI Forum at COP27 in person.
- I was delighted to know that Saudi Arabia is a significant investor in regional Australia.

s. 33(a)(iii)

SERBIA

Ivana POPOVIC
State Secretary

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$0; Aus imports: \$10.9m, <0.1% of total, (wooden furniture, misc. fruit and nuts, vegetables).

Australia has minimal agricultural trade and policy interaction with Serbia and no recent meetings with Serbian ministers.

s. 33(a)(iii)



SLOVAKIA

Mr. Henrich HAŠČÁK

State Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
EU member state – Pro FTA (right-wing government)

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$81k, <0.1% of total; Aus imports: \$9m, <0.1% of total, (wood furniture, cheese).

- Australia is committed to concluding an ambitious and comprehensive FTA with the EU in 2023. Welcome your support.

s. 33(a)(iii)



SLOVENIA

Ms. Irena ŠINKO

Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Food
EU member state – Pro FTA (but closely aligned to France)

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$5m, <0.1% of total, (beef); Aus imports: \$8m, <0.1% of total, (printing and writing paper, ice cream).

- Australia is committed to concluding an ambitious and comprehensive FTA with the EU in 2023. Welcome your support.

s. 33(a)(iii)



SOMALIA (3)
Ahmed Mathobe NUNOW
Minister

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$6k; Aus imports: \$68k, (forestry products).

s. 33(a)(iii)



SOUTH AFRICA
Ms. Angela Thoko Didiza MP
Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
G20 and Cairns Group member
Participant on EU Panel, 13:30, Friday 20 January

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$207.8m, 0.4% of total, (wheat, packaging and industrial papers, barley); Aus imports: \$124.8m, 0.3% of total, (fish, sauces and condiments, packaging and industrial papers).

- Highlight Australia's commitment to strengthen bilateral and multilateral relationships with South Africa, particularly as members of the Cairns Group.
- Acknowledge that South Africa has sourced wheat from Australia to address its significant regional flood and drought events. Australia has capacity to continue to export food and agriculture commodities to South Africa to support its food security demands.
- Explore opportunities for promoting electronic certification and paperless trading in South Africa.

Sensitivity: In April 2022 South Africa lost access to China for wool due to Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD). After South African industry and government's efforts to show the country's full compliance with OIE FMD virus inactivation protocols for wool, China lifted the ban on wool imports in August 2022.



SOUTH SUDAN
Ms. Lily AKOL
Vice Minister

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$0; Aus imports: \$0.

Australia has minimal agricultural trade and policy interaction with South Sudan and no recent meetings with South Sudanese ministers.

s. 33(a)(iii)



SPAIN (1)

Mr. Luis PLANA PUCHADES

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
EU Member State - Pro FTA

Note: Very positive engagement with Secretary Metcalfe at OECD Agriculture Ministers' Meeting 2022. Spain will hold EU Presidency July-Dec 2023. Our FTA conclusion could be a deliverable for them.

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$50m, 0.1% of total, (almonds, wheat wine); Aus imports: \$422m, 1.3% of total, (olive oil, bread/pastry, wine).

- Australia and Spain are like-minded partners with a shared commitment to sustainable agriculture. We want to build understanding of Australia's sustainable agriculture credentials, including by highlighting that we have the same values and high standards, and are committed to sustainable productivity growth, biodiversity protection and climate change goals.
- We are hungry consumers of Spanish agri-food products and Spain has long enjoyed a healthy trade surplus with Australia.
- An ambitious and comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between Australia and the EU is one of our highest priorities, and we appreciate Spain's ongoing support during the negotiations.
- Our experience of FTAs are they are a win-win for both sides. That is what we are looking for in this deal. We would love you to champion our FTA.

s. 33(a)(iii)



SWEDEN (1)

Mr. Dan ERICSSON

State Secretary

EU Member state - Pro FTA

Bilateral meeting, 11.15, Friday 20 January

EU Council President for the first six months of 2023.

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$31m, 0.1% of total, (wine, beef, forestry products); Aus imports: \$191m, 0.6% of total, (food preparations, paper, softwood).

Handling: In the context of the Russian invasion of Ukraine, Sweden has highlighted food production and food security at the top of its agenda, as well as promoting climate neutrality by 2050 and implementation of the European Green Deal.

- An ambitious and comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between Australia and the EU is one of our highest priorities, and we appreciate your support in this critical next six months as we aim to conclude the negotiations.
- **s. 33(a)(iii)**
- We must have a commercially meaningful market access outcome to conclude the deal.
- I welcome your views on the FTA and how we can conclude a win-win deal for our farmers. We would welcome your championing the deal.



SWITZERLAND (3)

Mr. Christian HOFER

State Secretary

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$59m, 0.1% of total, (lamb, beef, forestry products); Aus imports: \$262m, 0.8% of total, (coffee, cocoa/chocolate, mineral water).

s. 33(a)(iii)



TAJKISTAN
Mr. Qurbon HAKIMZODA
Minister of Agriculture

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$0; Aus imports: \$0.

Australia has minimal agricultural trade and policy interaction with Tajikistan and no recent meetings with Tajik ministers.

s. 33(a)(iii)



THE COMOROS
Mr. Msaidie HOUMED
Minister

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$0; Aus imports: \$0.

Australia has minimal agricultural trade and policy interaction with The Comoros and no recent meetings with Comoran ministers.

s. 33(a)(iii)



THE NETHERLANDS (2)
Mr. Piet ADEMA
Minister of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality
EU member state - Pro FTA

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$710m, 1.2% of total, (canola, beef, lupins); Aus imports: \$928m, 2.9% of total, (pig meat, coffee, tobacco).

The Netherlands is a major trading partner as a gateway to Europe due to the volume of product that enters the EU through the port city of Rotterdam. Much product that lands in Rotterdam will then be shipped throughout the EU.

The Netherlands' objective is to build "Green Alliances" and use EU economic and political weight in multilateral forums to exert pressure on others to adopt EU food production standards.

- Australia and the Netherlands have a shared commitment to sustainable agriculture, including for its contribution to food security.

- Our countries are like-minded agricultural partners. While our production systems and climate are different, we have the same high standards of food safety, animal welfare, and traceability.
- I welcome the positive progress that has been made throughout the A-EU FTA negotiations as well as the renewed political momentum in recent months.
- I welcome your views on the FTA and how we can conclude a win-win deal for our farmers. Welcome your support for the deal.

s. 33(a)(iii)

TUNISIA Attendee TBC

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$0.9m, <0.1% of total, (offal of bovine, pigs, sheep and horses; semi-processed wood); Aus imports: \$5.7m, <0.1% of total, (mixed animal feed, crabs, olive oil).

Australia has minimal agricultural trade and policy interaction with Tunisia and no recent meetings with Tunisian ministers.

s. 33(a)(iii)



TÜRKIYE (3) Prof. Dr. Vahit KIRIŞCI Minister of Agriculture and Forestry G20 member

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$110m, 0.2% of total, (canola, almonds, lentils); Aus imports: \$229, 0.7% of total, (hazelnuts, dried grapes, tobacco, apricots).

s. 33(a)(iii)

TUVALU Attendee TBC

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$1,1m, <0.1% of total, (sugar, lamb, poultry meat); Aus imports: \$0m.

Australia has minimal agricultural trade and policy interaction with Tuvalu and no recent meetings with Tuvaluan ministers.

s. 33(a)(iii)

UGANDA

Attendee TBC

Agricultural trade – Aus exports: \$44.2m, 0.1% (wheat); Aus imports - \$3.1m, 0.0% (coffee, spices).

Australia has minimal agricultural trade and policy interaction with Uganda and no recent meetings with Ugandan ministers.

s. 33(a)(iii)



UKRAINE (1)

Mr. Mykola SOLSKYI

Minister of Agrarian Policy and Food

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$17m, <0.1% of total, (canola, wine, sorghum); Aus imports: \$65m, 0.2% of total, (sunflower oil, tobacco, packaging).

You had a virtual meeting with Minister Solskyi on 14 September 2022.

- It is good to meet you in person following our call in September last year. Australia continues to provide strong support to Ukraine including military equipment and through the FAO.
- In the context of growing global food security challenges and climate change, we are concerned with growing protectionist tendencies, which undermine food security.
- We see a need and opportunity to revitalise the WTO's role in protecting global trade to advance food security objectives.

s. 33(a)(iii)



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (1)

Ms. Mariam ALMHEIRI

Minister of Climate Change and Environment

Bilateral meeting, 08.45, Thursday 19 January

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$1,030m, 1.8% of total, (canola, lamb, beef); Aus imports: \$48m, 0.1% of total, (tea, packaging, bread/pastry).

- Australia highly values our strong bilateral trade and investment relationship, and I am keen to see further growth in agricultural trade and cooperation between us. Australia is committed to remain a reliable food source for the UAE.
- We are delighted to note that UAE is supporting sustainable food and agriculture production, utilising innovative technology, and implementing campaigns to reduce food and water waste through international partnerships and investment.

s. 33(a)(iii)



UNITED KINGDOM (2)




Ms. Trudy HARRISON

Minister for Natural Environment and Land Use

G20 member

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$779m, 1.4% of total, (wine, canola, lamb); Aus imports: \$1,049m, 3.3% of total, (spirits, printed articles, bread/pastry).

- The A-UK FTA is a high-quality agreement that is mutually beneficial to both countries and provides significant positive outcomes for both our agricultural industries.
- Australia has ratified the FTA and is looking forward to the UK doing so in the coming months, to ensure entry into force in quarter one of 2023.
- While our production systems and climate are different, we have similar high standards of food safety, traceability, animal welfare and environmental management. Our agricultural sectors continue to face similar challenges such as workforce shortages.
- As the world faces economic slowdown and the continued impact from Russia's invasion of the Ukraine on global food security, it's

	<p>more important than ever that like-minded trading partners continue to build ever-closer economic relations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trade only occurs where there is consumer demand and for Australian exporters, we also have over 100 other markets to supply. We are not in the business of ‘flooding’ anything into export markets.
	<p>UNITED NATIONS (UN) (3) Mr. Michael FAKHRI Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food</p> <p>The Special Rapporteur’s mandate was created to address the need for an integrated and coordinated approach to promoting and protecting people’s right to food.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Welcome your views on what the multilateral system and individual countries can do to improve global food security. ▪ What do you see as the barriers to achieving SDG 2 – zero hunger?
	<p>UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC) Mr. Ovais SARMAD Deputy Executive Secretary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Climate change is a primary economic and security challenge for Australia’s region. ▪ The Australian Government is committed to active, strategic, global leadership. Australia has recently joined the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Global Methane Pledge under which participants agree to contribute to a collective effort to reduce global methane emissions by 30 per cent by 2030. ○ UK’s Forest and Climate Leaders’ Partnership, to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030. ○ UK’s Agriculture Breakthrough - to make climate-smart, sustainable agriculture the most attractive and widely adopted option for farmers everywhere by 2030. ▪ The Australian Government is working closely with the agriculture sector to reduce emissions, adapt practices, develop new income streams, and to ensure Australia’s long-term agricultural productivity and food and fibre security.
	<p>UNITED NATIONS WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP) Dr. Martin FRICK Director WFP GOG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Diversification of food supply, adherence to rules-based trade, and refraining from introducing trade barriers and/or stockpiling food and other commodity reserves are all key to helping countries absorb shocks and remain resilient. ▪ Australia, as a major supplier of high-quality grain, is committed to playing its part in addressing the food security needs at a time when global supply chains have been constrained.

- Australia is responding to growing global food insecurity by continuing to fund humanitarian organisations such as the World Food Programme (WFP) which is central to our capability to respond to ongoing food security challenges.
 - In 2021-22, Australia provided over AUD157 million to the WFP.
 - In March 2022, Australia committed an additional AUD40m to the Afghanistan humanitarian effort. This funding will be provided through existing partners (World Food Programme (WFP), UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)).
 - Australia is providing AUD65 million in humanitarian funding to help meet the urgent needs of the Ukrainian people. Additionally, the Department has provided AUD150,000 to the United Nation’s Food and Agriculture Organisation’s Ukraine Rapid Response Plan.
 - This also included AUD22 million for emergency food assistance to help the WFP meet the daily nutritional needs of three million people in Sri Lanka.

URUGUAY

Attendee TBC

Cairns Group member

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$7.1m, <0.1% of total, (wool greasy, seeds for sowing, animal oils and fats); Aus imports: 3.9\$m, <0.1% of total, (misc. forest products, dressed hardwood, rice).

- Australia is keen to pursue closer bilateral and multilateral engagement with Uruguay [*they are member of the Cairns Group*] on agricultural issues of mutual interest.
- Agriculture is very important for both our countries. We share many challenges and areas of common interest.
- Bilaterally, understand we have been working closely with your officials to facilitate and maintain trade in wine and reproductive material (small ruminants) to Uruguay.
- Agriculture Counsellor in South America (Chile) since 2019 has provided a mechanism to develop a better understanding of Uruguay and other Latin American markets, identify risks and opportunities, and build relationships.

s. 33(a)(iii)



UZBEKISTAN (3)

Mr. Aziz VOITOV

Minister of Agriculture

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$328k, <0.1% of total, (live sheep); Aus imports: \$126k, <0.1% of total, (dried grapes).

Agriculture is an important sector of Uzbekistan’s economy, accounting for approximately 25% of GDP and employing about 26% of the labor force. Cotton and grain are the country’s principal crops, but the elimination of quotas and price controls in 2020-2021 is facilitating a shift to higher-value fruit and vegetable cultivation.

s. 33(a)(iii)



WORLD BANK (3)

Mr. Martien VAN NIEUWKOOP

Global Director for Agriculture and Food Global Practice

The World Bank and IFPRI released a report in 2022 which found that repurposing a portion of government spending on agriculture each year to develop and disseminate more emission-efficient technologies for crops and livestock could reduce overall emissions from agriculture by more than 40 percent.

- Australia strongly supports the World Banks and IFPRI’s report.
- Australia is at the forefront of efforts to reform WTO rules on agriculture subsidies, including as Chair of the Cairns Group.
- Welcome your views on actions to increase momentum for reform of agriculture support.



WORLD ORGANIZATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH (WOAH) (3)

Dr. Monique ELOIT

Director General

Possible bilateral with Secretary Metcalfe

Recently visited Australia and the Pacific and had positive engagement with you, the Secretary and Dr Mark Schipp.

WOAH (formerly OIE) and its Members coordinate the global response to animal health emergencies, the prevention of zoonotic diseases, the promotion of animal health and welfare, and better access to animal health care.

The Department has three secondees working at WOAH now until June 2023. She may ask you to extend them in their roles.



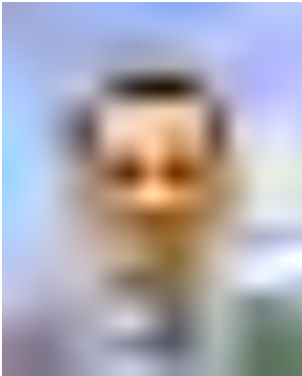
World Trade Organization (WTO) (2)

Mr. Jean-Marie PAUGAM

Deputy Director-General

Met with Secretary Metcalfe in November 2022. Open to agriculture reform at WTO.

- Australia recognises the important role of the WTO in supporting rules-based trade and commitments on agriculture.
 - Free, open and transparent trade is a priority for Australia.
- Australia will continue to advocate for reforms and improved WTO rules on agriculture to reflect new and emerging challenges including like agricultural subsidies, tariffs and other measures that make it harder for Australian producers to compete in global markets
 - Agricultural subsidies can also hinder efforts to adapt to climate change or outright causing environmental harm.
- Australia is committed to sustainable agriculture and our open trade settings have helped our agricultural industries build profitable, productive and sustainable businesses while also contributing to food security around the world.



YEMEN

Mr. Dalem AL-SOCATRI

Minister for Agriculture, Irrigation and Fisheries Wealth

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$344.3m, 0.6% of total, (wheat, skim milk powder, faba beans); Aus imports: \$0.2m, <0.1% of total, (natural honey, coffee, spices).

Yemen is a significant market for wheat exports – primarily as food aid for humanitarian assistance. Otherwise, Australia has minimal agricultural trade and policy interaction with Yemen and no recent meetings with Yemeni ministers.

s. 33(a)(iii)



ZIMBABWE

Dr. Anxious Jongwe MASUKA

Minister Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Development

Ag, fish and forest trade – Aus exports: \$0; Aus imports: \$0.3m, <0.1% of total, (hardboard, paprika, misc. forest products).

Australia has minimal agricultural trade and policy interaction with Zimbabwe and no recent meetings with Zimbabwean ministers.

s. 33(a)(iii)

DRAFT

Event Brief

Berlin Agriculture Ministers' Conference (BAMC)

Event details

Date: Saturday 21 January 2023

Time leaving hotel: 8:15am (@30-minute drive to Federal Foreign Office venue)

Conference organisers are offering a limousine service for you and a shuttle service for the remaining delegation from the Grand Hyatt Hotel to the Federal Foreign Office.

Time of event: 9.00am-3.30pm

Location: reference map in briefing pack at GFFA Overview 0.00

Accompanied by:

Andrew Metcalfe, Secretary

s. 22(1)(a)(ii) Advisor

Jo Grainger, Minister Counsellor Brussels Post

Purpose

- The Conference will discuss the theme of GFFA - *Food Systems Transformation: A Worldwide Response to Multiple Crises*. In response, you will showcase Australia's long and deep expertise in managing changing climate conditions, and our experience and commitment to sharing best practice to build a resilient food system.
- You are nominated to participate in *Breakout Session 1: How can we create crisis-proof food systems?* This will give you an opportunity to discuss the issue with other ministerial colleagues and leaders from international organisations.
- You will have
 - a national statement to make during the report back session
 - a draft communique from the Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM) on 19 January 2023, and
 - an opportunity to consider accepting the 'Final Communiqué' by your acclamation.).

Audience/Media

- The audience involved in the *Berlin Agriculture Ministers' Conference* (BAMC) will be restricted to country agriculture ministers (around 70) and leaders from international organisations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), World Trade Organization (WTO) and World Bank.
- Tweets of your participation will be prepared prior to the event for posting on the day.
- The discussions will be held according to the Chatham House Rule. This means, in particular, that the content of the discussions in the Breakout Session should be treated confidentially.

Background

- The Conference will be chaired by Mr Cem Özdemir, German Minister for Food and Agriculture.
- The Conference will discuss the theme of GFFA - *Food Systems Transformation: A Worldwide Response to Multiple Crises*. As an outcome, ministers will aim to adopt a common political position on key GFFA subjects to be reflected, by consensus, in the Conference Communiqué.
- GFFA focuses on global food security. The 2023 GFFA will build on the UN Food Systems Summit of September 2021. Its aim is to promote discussion and to explore possible ways for global and national collaboration on agricultural issues.

Arrangements

- All participants must be in physical attendance.
- The Breakout Session will provide an opportunity for an open exchange of views between Ministers.
- An event brief to support your participation in Breakout Session 1: *How can we create crisis-proof food systems?* is at 4.1.
- Your National Statement for delivery at the report back from Breakout Sessions is at 4.2.
- For background, a summary of our key messages is available in the GFFA Overview IS at 0.0.
- The draft Conference Agenda at 6 January 2023 is below:

The agenda	
08:15 hrs	Beginning of the shuttle service from the conference hotel (Grand Hyatt Berlin) to the Federal Foreign Office (see below for further information on the shuttle service).
From 08:30 hrs	A personal welcome by Federal Minister Özdemir upon the Head of Delegation's arrival (and a joint photo of the Head of Delegation with the Federal Minister). The photo will be made available on-line on the registration portal shortly afterwards.
08:30 - 09:45 hrs	Registration of the Heads of Delegation (see below for further information). The opening of the Agriculture Ministers' Conference will be made accessible to a broad audience via a public livestream.
09:45 – 11:00 hrs	Breakout Sessions (BOS)
11:15 – 11:30 hrs	GFFA group photo (Heads of Delegation)
11:30 – 12:00 hrs	Coffee break
12:00 – 13:30 hrs	Reports from the breakout sessions and open plenary with the adoption of the final communiqué (Weltsaal)
13:30 – 15:30 hrs	Lunchtime reception and opportunity for informal bilateral discussions
At the same time:	Press conference held by the Federal Minister
From 14:00 to 16:00 hrs	Shuttle service to the Grand Hyatt Berlin hotel

Berlin Agriculture Ministers' Conference – Break-out Session 1: How can we create crisis-proof food systems?

4.1

Event Details

Date: Saturday 21 January 2023

Time: 09:45

Format

- The 75-minute Break-out Session (BOS) is not open to the public.
- The BOS will take place under Chatham House Rule and is expected to be a free-flowing style of discussion.
- Interventions can be based on the guiding questions (below) or used to raise questions or comment on other countries' interventions.
 - The goal of the BOS is to exchange views on interesting topics and questions raised in the communique.
- The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) will moderate the session and provide a short summary of the BOS in the subsequent plenary session.

Agenda

- Introduction: FAO Moderator (5 minutes)
- Free-flowing discussion: All (65 minutes)
- Wrap-up: FAO Moderator (5 minutes)

Guiding questions

- How can we establish additional site-adapted, crisis-proof, sustainable food systems world-wide?
- How can we design more sustainable supply chains?
- How can we respond to fertiliser shortages?
- How can we diversify local production and import shortages?

Thematic introduction to BOS

Climate change, biodiversity loss and, more recently, the COVID-19 pandemic and the impact of the Russian war of aggression against Ukraine have revealed how vulnerable our food systems are and how essential it is to transform them to become more resilient and sustainable, even in this difficult situation. It has become apparent that stable prices and food security in times of crisis depend on functional supply chains and transparency in global markets. One-sided dependencies, no matter in which area, make food systems more vulnerable, as illustrated by the current situation in the markets for grain, vegetable oil, and fertiliser due to the war in Ukraine.

Handling

- The GFFA breakout sessions are intended to be a discursive, free-flowing conversation.
- Talking Points for the guiding questions have been provided below however you may like to modify or adapt these depending on the points raised by others in the session.
- We recommend you have the following back pocket briefs with you also to support your engagement in the session:
 - Global Food Security
 - Innovation in Australia
 - Agriculture Sustainability Principles

Talking Points

How can we establish additional site-adapted, crisis-proof sustainable food systems worldwide?

- Australia is concerned at the rising levels of global food insecurity as a result of recent crises including the Covid-19 pandemic and the illegal Russian invasion of Ukraine.
- Australia is committed to free and open trade as a key driver for food security and more resilient agri-food systems.
- Trade allows weather and other supply risks to be shared across global production and exports, resulting in more stable prices and supply volumes globally.
- A well-functioning, rules-based multilateral system committed to open, transparent and predictable trade underpins global food security and would support crisis-proof and sustainable food system the world's population needs.
- The introduction of new export restrictions by some countries in response to tight global supply markets and price increases are further compounding impacts to global supply chains and to price volatility.
- Ultimately protectionist policies undermine food security without positive long-term outcomes for the farmers they are meant to assist.
- Ensuring efficient sustainable agricultural production and keeping agricultural trade flowing requires reforming the World Trade Organization rules on agriculture which underpin the multilateral trading system.
- We have an important opportunity to revive the WTO agriculture reform agenda to address the harmful effects of subsidies that risk food security through trade distortions. And lead to unintended harm on our climate and environment.
- [Insert plug AMIS – transparency in food prices and stocks]

How can we design more sustainable supply chains?

- Food security relies on sustainable agriculture production and free and open global trade, underpinned by the multilateral rules-based trading system and risk and science-based decision making.
- Right now the food insecurity challenges faced by the most vulnerable countries are being driven by accessibility and affordability issues, rather than a deficit in available food.
- Australia is committed to playing our part in addressing global food security needs by continuing to act as a reliable trading partner. We encourage all countries to adhere to and

foster open, transparent and rules-based international trade as one way to ensure sustainable supply chains.

- The imposition of export bans, non-tariff barriers to trade and use of prescriptive 'sustainability' standards have been proven to undermine rather than promote sustainable production, climate objectives and even domestic food security.
- Export restrictions and stockpiling reduce the amount of product available for global trade and exacerbate price increases and supply chain constraints as countries compete for remaining supplies.
- Since the Russian invasion of Ukraine began, the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) has recorded a sharp rise in export restrictions. Currently (as of 20 October 2022) at least 23 countries are imposing active restrictions on food and fertiliser.
- Australia will continue to advocate for countries to foster open, transparent and predictable agricultural trade. We will continue to work within multilateral and regional forums to discourage policies that exacerbate food security concerns for the most vulnerable of countries.

How can we respond to fertiliser shortages?

- We know that the average global fertiliser prices have almost tripled since January 2020. Rising input costs are a significant and growing challenge for producers.
- Even before the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the price of global fertilisers had been driven upwards by export restrictions in China and Russia. Even in the face of such cost increases, China maintains their export restrictions.
- However, the fertiliser industry tells us supply is secure and can be sourced from other markets.
- The Heads of the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, World Food Programme and the World Trade Organization released a statement on 13 April 2022 urging all countries to avoid restrictive measures such as export bans on food and fertiliser.
- This highlights the importance of a coordinated and strong global trading system that works to limit restrictive policy interventions preventing excessive price volatility and improving the stability of supply.

How can we diversify local production and import shortages?

- By 2050, the FAO has estimated that agriculture will need to produce almost 50 per cent more food, fibre and biofuel than was produced in 2012. This increase in production is necessary to satisfy global demand and keep SDG2 "zero hunger" on track to achieve by 2030.
- With changes in climate varying among regions and over time, free and open international trade can help cushion the impacts of climate change on global food production and consumption.
- Global trade that is predictable, transparent, rules based and non-discriminatory keeps supply chains open and encourages diversification of food supplies. We all have a responsibility to ensure food is available where it is needed and for the most vulnerable.
- While increased domestic production accompanied by protections like trade barriers or subsidies might initially sound appealing during a food security crisis, research by the OECD

suggests greater reliance on local production leads to greater vulnerability to shocks during a crisis.

- It is vitally important that governments do not impose trade barriers and/or stockpile food and other commodity reserves as these only exacerbate global food insecurity and reduce the global food systems ability to absorb shocks and remain resilient.
- Such measures also distort markets, drive poor environmental outcomes and make our world less food secure. We must renew our collective efforts for global reform on agriculture and key agricultural institutions, including reinvigorating the WTO to address these distortions.
- The level of subsidies to the agriculture sector globally remains high. Last year government domestic support to agriculture across major agriculture producer countries increased by 13 per cent to USD 817 billion. The OECD has found that half of all subsidies to the agriculture sector are market distorting. Market-distorting subsidies alter trade, investment and the location of production.

How can we support farmers around the world to produce more food?

Another action we can take to strengthen our food system is investing in research, development and extension so that farmers can improve their sustainable productivity growth. That is, more food produced with less impact on the environment.

- Farmers need access to tools, technology, and innovation to build profitable, productive and sustainable businesses which will enable them to be economically, socially and environmentally sustainable.
- Australia is committed to sustainable and climate-smart agricultural practices, including through carbon farming, sustainable soil management and the protection of biodiversity. Making Australian agriculture carbon neutral and helping farmers improve soil health and agriculture resilience are key facets of Australia's work on sustainability.
- On climate change adaptation and mitigation we need to share knowledge and best practice around the world. Our work through the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research has been helping farmers in the Indo Pacific and Africa to improve their food security, environmental protection and build livelihoods for 40 years.
- Australia has achieved sustainable productivity growth in agriculture by moving away from government support to the sector, shifting focus to help farmers manage risk and investing in research and development.
- We encourage other countries to do the same, especially given government support is often environmentally harmful and market distorting, negatively affecting our environment and food security.

Are sustainability standards required to help transition to a global sustainable food system?

- There is no one size fits all for sustainable agriculture production. Using import requirements to deliver environmental and sustainability outcomes in third country trading partners can even be harmful to the environment. Because an agricultural practice that works in one location could be completely counterproductive in another due to differing climate, environment, biodiversity and pest and disease status.
- Sustainability standards that set the outcome to be achieved, rather than being prescriptive about how to achieve the outcome would offer the flexibility farmers around the world need.

- Farmers need an enabling environment. That is, countries using international standards such as codex in setting import tolerances, allowing access to innovation like new genomic techniques for plant breeding, and modern risk-based food safety regulation to deliver safe and nutritious food in an efficient and cost effective system.

4.2

Berlin Agriculture Ministers' Conference – National Statement

Thank you Chair, and good afternoon distinguished colleagues.

I'd like to begin by paying my respects to the First Nations people of Australia, who for thousands of years have cared for country, tended our waters and harnessed its produce; I pay my respects to their elders from the past, the present into the future. I extend that respect to Indigenous peoples from across the world, including those in attendance here today.

I'd also like to express Australia's appreciation to our German hosts for welcoming us here to Berlin to attend this conference at the Global Forum for Food and Agriculture.

As Australia's Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, it's my pleasure to have the opportunity to address Ministers today on the importance of trade, sustainable and climate-smart agriculture, and innovation to address global food insecurity.

Australia is committed to free and open trade as a key driver for food security and more resilient agri-food systems.

Reflecting the theme of our Conference today, international trade can help to overcome regional weather events and other supply side shocks to ensure more stable prices and commodity volumes to meet global food security needs.

[If required]- In this regard, Australia joins others here today in condemning Russia's unilateral, illegal, and immoral aggression against the people of Ukraine. The invasion is a gross violation of international law, including the Charter of the United Nations. We call on Russia to immediately withdraw its forces from Ukrainian territory.

Chair, the challenges posed by climate change require us all to work even more closely together as our agriculture and food production systems are transformed to a more sustainable footing.

Australia is committed to working with all colleagues around the table on the development of sustainable and climate-smart agricultural practices, including through carbon farming, sustainable soil management and the protection of biodiversity.

Making agriculture carbon neutral and helping farmers improve soil health and agriculture resilience are key facets we can work on together to enhance the sustainability and transformation of our food systems.

On climate change adaptation and mitigation, we also need to work together in assisting developing and least developed countries as they too move to more sustainable agriculture and food production systems.

Ministerial colleagues, investment in agriculture research, development and innovation is also crucial to addressing the challenges of feeding a growing world population while seeking to reduce our impact on the environment.

Australia has achieved sustainable productivity growth in agriculture by moving away from government support to the sector, shifting focus to help farmers manage risk and investing in R&D.

We continue to encourage other countries to do the same, as the OECD, World Bank and FAO/UNEP/UNDP have highlighted that government support is often environmentally harmful and market distorting, negatively affecting our environment and food security.

Chair, thank you again for the opportunity to speak today and I look forward to a productive meeting.



15th Berlin Agriculture Ministers' Conference

Friday, 21st January 2023

From 08:30 hrs

A personal welcome by Federal Minister Özdemir upon the arrival of the Head of Delegation (HoD) (as well as a joint photo with the Federal Minister)

09:00 hrs

Beginning of the 15th Berlin Agriculture Ministers' Conference (Welsaal)

The opening of the Agriculture Ministers' Conference will be made accessible to a broad audience via a public livestream.

Interpreting: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Russian and Spanish

09:45–11:00 hrs

Break-Out Sessions (BOS)

4 parallel working group discussions of the HoDs on key aspects of the conference subject of "*Food Systems Transformation: A Worldwide Response to Multiple Crises*", each headed by an International Organisation

BOS1: How can we create crisis-proof food systems?

BOS2: How can we create climate-friendly food systems?

BOS3: How can we preserve biological diversity?

BOS4: How can we improve collaboration for sustainable global food systems?

11:15–11:30 hrs

GFFA family photo (Heads of Delegation)

The photo will be made available on the online registration portal shortly afterwards.

11:30–12:00 hrs

Coffee break

12:00–13:30 hrs

Reports from the breakout sessions and open plenary with the adoption of the final communiqué (Welsaal)

13:30–15:30 hrs

Lunchtime reception and opportunity for informal bilateral discussions

14:00–14:30 hrs

Press conference held by the Federal Minister

Publicly transmitted via live stream on the conference portal and BMEL Twitter account

Canadian Minister of Agriculture and Agri-food, Ms Marie Claude Bibeau

5.1

Time: 21 January 2023, 14:00-14:30

s. 33(a)(iii)

Key Points

- We want to underscore the positive relationship between Australia and Canada in agricultural policy, plant and animal health and food safety. We both support an open trade system underpinned by science- and risk-based decision-making.
- We want to emphasise Australia's priorities in global agriculture including responding to climate change, sustainable agriculture and innovation, biosecurity, and food security.
- It would be beneficial to understand how Canada manages the interaction between climate change and agriculture domestically.
- We want to work with Canada to reduce environmentally harmful subsidies following on from the OECD agriculture minister's meeting last year (chaired by Minister Bibeau).

s. 33(a)(iii)

- Australia and Canada are planning a bilateral meeting to discuss agricultural trade matters in February 2023. We are both members of CPTPP and Australia is keen to develop our agricultural relationship with Canada.

Talking Points

- Australia is committed to working with Canada and other likeminded partners to address important issues affecting our food systems, such as responding to climate change, protecting biodiversity, improving global food security, and making concrete progress towards the sustainable development goals.
- I am keen to build on the close relationship our countries share, both bilaterally and through our participation in the CPTPP and other fora.
- As major agricultural producers I am eager for us to work together to secure meaningful action on climate and sustainability, while not overly restricting trade. I am keen to understand how Canada manages the interaction of climate change and agriculture.
- We have worked together well in the past to address Chinese import restrictions, including at the WTO. I trust we can continue to work together to call for agriculture trade reform, including reducing environmentally harmful subsidies.
- I understand our departments are planning a meeting for next month and we look forward to productive discussions about our respective priorities.

- We look forward to progress from Canada on its pest risk analysis for Australian apples.

Background

S. 33(a)(iii)

Biography



Ms. Marie-Claude Bibeau

Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food

A graduate of the University of Sherbrooke in Economics and Environmental Management, Minister Bibeau worked for 10 years as a project manager in international development, before becoming an accomplished tourism entrepreneur and very involved in her community.

Elected Member of Parliament for Compton-Stanstead (Quebec) in October 2015, Marie-Claude Bibeau is very proud of Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy that she had the privilege of developing and

implementing while serving as Minister of International Development and La Francophonie.

In March 2019, she became Canada's first female Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food. Minister Bibeau is responsible for supporting farmers in managing their risks and promoting the sustainable growth of the sector through research, innovation, and market development. She is also particularly committed to the implementation of Canada's first Food Policy.

**Meeting Brief – EU Commissioner for Agriculture, Mr Janusz
Wojciechowski**

5.2

Time: 19 January, 10:00-10:30

S. 33(a)(iii)

Talking points

- Australia and the EU are both proud agricultural producers of high-quality products which we trade with the world, recognising that the EU operates at a much larger scale to Australia. We are hungry consumers of European agri-food products and Europe has long enjoyed a healthy trade surplus. This won't change under a trade deal.
- While our production systems and climate are different, we both have the same high standards of food safety, traceability, animal welfare and environmental management. Most of our farms are family owned and we practice low intensity agriculture.
- We have a shared commitment to sustainable agriculture. Our farmers have a long history of improving production practices to adapt to one of the world's most variable climates.
- Our farmers are leaders in sustainability. We have globally recognised best practice and innovation to share, and we also want to learn from the EU.

The Australia-European Union Free Trade Agreement (A-EU FTA)

s. 33(a)(iii)

s. 33(a)(iii)

S. 33(a)(iii)

If raised: Shared policy objectives to deliver climate smart agriculture and build resilience

- I note last summer was very challenging for European farmers with high temperatures, drought, and bushfires.
- We know the challenges of extreme weather and have decades of experience building the drought preparedness and resilience of our family farmers.
- We would welcome the opportunity to share our respective experiences and responses, such as we have done with the European Commission this year on soil health and carbon farming. Like Spain, these are priority areas for Australian agriculture as they underpin food security, biodiversity outcomes and sustainable food systems.

If raised: WTO Collaboration

- As trading nations, we have a shared interest in open and fair, rules-based trade and an effective mechanism for dispute settlement at the WTO.
- We value the EU's role in this forum, and we want to keep working with you on this challenge.
- Credible reform in agriculture is now more important than ever if we are to limit the impact of agricultural subsidies on trade and the environment.
- The benefits of cutting future domestic support are well documented, including greater global food security, more stable rural livelihoods, more sustainable and climate-friendly food production, fairer market competition, and less strain on fiscal budgets.

Background

- In the 2021-22 financial year, Australian agricultural, fisheries and forestry (AFF) exports to the EU were valued at AUD \$5.3 billion (€3.4 billion), and Australian imports from the EU were valued at AUD \$6.5 billion (€4.2 billion).
- The top 3 AFF export commodities by value to the EU in the 2021-22 financial year were canola (AUD \$3.70b or €2.38b), wool (AUD \$288.54 or €186m) and wine (AUD \$251.52m or €162.2m)

- The top 3 import commodities by value from the EU to Australia in the 2021-22 financial year were pig meat (AUD \$609.15m or €392.6m), wine (AUD \$603.03m or €387.7m) and bread & pastries (AUD \$349.34m or €224.5m).

s. 33(a)(iii)

Biography



Mr. Janusz Wojciechowski

European Commissioner for Agriculture

Mr Janusz Wojciechowski was appointed as the European Commissioner for Agriculture on 1 December 2019.

Prior to this, he represented Poland as a Member of the European Court of Auditors from May 2016 to November 2019 and served as a Member of the European Parliament from 2004 to 2016.

He has further served as Deputy Speaker of the Polish Parliament (2001-2004), President of the Polish Supreme Audit Office from (1995-2001) and as a judge of the Supreme Court of Poland.

Wojciechowski has a Master's degree in law from the University of Łódź.

Meeting Brief – Member of the European Parliament (MEP) Norbert Lins

5.3

Confirmed: 21 January, 16:30 – 17:00

S. 33(a)(iii)

Key points

- Australia is a likeminded partner, which shares the EU's sustainability focus.
- Now is the time for us to deepen our relationship, under an FTA.
- We are keen to communicate our sustainability credentials to MEPs on the AGRI Committee and also explain why an FTA with Australia will not hurt European farmers.

Talking points

- My government has doubled down on sustainability, and it believes now is the time to deepen its relationship with the EU, as a likeminded trading partner.
- We have the same high standards of food safety, traceability, animal welfare and environmental management.
- Australia is taking note of the new legislation coming out of the EU, and, although our approach may differ because of our landscape circumstances, it is clear we share the same objectives.
- Our beef sector has committed to be carbon neutral by 2030. A world leading target. It has invested \$200 million (and rising) on research, development, and extension towards this goal.
- We are hungry consumers of EU agri-food products and the EU as a whole already enjoys a healthy trade surplus with Australia and we don't expect that to change.
- We understand some EU farmers may be concerned about a deal with Australia. However, the agreement of an FTA is not expected to result in a substantial rise in overall output or herd numbers. Afterall, Australia represents about 1% of global agricultural production.
- Australia enjoys valuable markets in Asia and it will continue to supply those markets.
- A deal with the EU is about diversifying supply options; the deal is not about Australian producers suddenly focussing on supplying the EU market and ignoring our Asian neighbours.
- We find that trade deals are a win-win for both sides. That is what we are aiming for and we are confident we can deliver that for both EU and Australian farmers.
- Keen to hear what we can be doing to help explain this deal to other MEPs on the Parliament Agricultural Committee.

Agricultural trade

- AUS-EU total agri-food trade was €7.7 billion in 2021-2021
- AUS agri-food imports from EU valued at €4.2bn in 2021-22 (25% of total AUS agri-food imports)
- AUS agri-food exports to EU valued at €3.5bn in 2021-221
- Canola represented €2.4bn of AUS agri-food exports to the EU in 2021-222 (used in the biofuel market)
- 60% of Australian pig meat imports are from the EU
- Beef quota was 7 150t (1 steak/EU citizen/30 years) now 3 389t post Brexit (1 steak/EU citizen/50-60 years), & 20% in-quota tariff
- In last five years AUS completed over 40 market access or improvement requests for the EU with no new access in return

Biography



Mr. Norbert Lins

Chair of the European Parliament Committee on Agricultural and Rural Development (AGRI)

MEP Lins is the Chair of the Committee on Agricultural and Rural Development (AGRI) since he took up his second mandate in the European Parliament in 2019. He was first elected to the European Parliament in 2014, serving as a member of the AGRI and ENVI Committees. He attributes his interest in and ability to relate to the situation of farmers to having grown up on his own family's farm in Southern Germany.

He is a member of the German CDU. Prior to his election, he worked as a consultant for the promotion of broadband, following positions as personal assistant to the then Minister of Agriculture in Baden-Württemberg. He previously worked in the regional council in Tübingen and served as head of the office for MEP Andreas Schwab from 2004 until 2009. He holds a Master degree in European Administrative Management from the University of Applied Sciences in Ludwisburg and Kehl.

Meeting Brief – Member of the European Parliament (MEP) Ulrike Müller

5.4

Time: 20 January 2023, 16:15-16:45

S. 33(a)(iii)

S. 33(a)(iii)

Talking points

- Thank you for being a great friend of Australia.
- This government has doubled down on sustainability, and it believes now is the time to deepen its relationship with the EU, as a likeminded trading partner.
- We have the same high standards of food safety, traceability, animal welfare and environmental management.
- Australia is taking note of the new legislation coming out of the EU, and, although our approach may differ because of our landscape circumstances, it is clear we share the same objectives.
- Our beef sector has committed to be carbon neutral by 2030. A world leading target. It has invested \$200 million (and rising) on research, development, and extension towards this goal.
- We are hungry consumers of EU agri-food products and the EU as a whole already enjoys a healthy trade surplus with Australia and we don't expect that to change.
- We understand some EU farmers may be concerned about a deal with Australia. However, the agreement of an FTA is not expected to result in a substantial rise in overall output or herd numbers. Australia represents about 1% of global agricultural production.
- Australia enjoys valuable markets in Asia and it will continue to supply those markets.
- A deal with the EU is about building a more resilient sector by diversifying supply options; the deal is not about Australian producers suddenly focussing on supplying the EU market and ignoring our Asian neighbours.
- We find that trade deals are a win-win for both sides. That is what we are aiming for and we are confident we can deliver that for both EU and Australian farmers.
- Keen to hear what we can be doing to help explain this deal to other MEPs on the Parliament Agricultural Committee.

Agricultural trade

- AUS-EU total agri-food trade was €7.7 billion in 2021-2021
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- In last five years AUS completed over 40 market access or improvement requests for the EU with no new access in return

Biography



Ms. Ulrike Müller

Chair of the European Parliament Delegation for relations with Australia and New Zealand (DANZ)

Ulrike Müller has her roots in dairy farming and has been a politician at local and regional level for almost 25 years. This is her second term in the European Parliament. She is a member of the German FREIE WÄHLER (free voter) party. In the European Parliament, she is a part of the Renew Europe grouping. This group is often described as the liberals. She chairs the Delegation for relations with Australia and New Zealand (DANZ) and is a member of the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development. Her career in public service began in her native Bavaria. She was a member of the Bavarian Landtag from 2008 to 2014, where she served on the Committee for Food, Agriculture and Forestry. Prior to that, she was from 2002 to 2008 deputy mayor of Missen-Wilhams.

She has visited Australia both personally (her daughter was there on an exchange) and professionally several times. Her last visit was in early 2020.

Meeting Brief – New Zealand Minister of Agriculture, Mr Damien O'Connor

5.5

Time: 21 January 2023, 15:00 – 15:30

S. 33(a)(iii)

Key Points

- The department has a longstanding relationship with New Zealand on cross-cutting international environment and agricultural issues (including fisheries), engaging in regular meetings/technical exchanges and high-level consultations, including in advance of international meetings. They are our closest partner and our most comprehensive bilateral relationship.
 - The Secretary facilitates monthly senior leadership meetings with our New Zealand counterpart agency – Ministry for Primary Industries and is proposed to visit New Zealand in March 2023.
- Australia and New Zealand are exploring the idea of facilitating a joint workshop at the third Pacific Week of Agriculture in March 2023 on how to elevate the voice of the Pacific in key international discussions on topics such as food security.
- Next year, 2023, will mark 40 years of the Australia New Zealand Closer Economic Relations Trade Agreement (CER).
- Climate change is a critical issue for Australia's agriculture sector – like New Zealand, our farmers are at the forefront of climate impacts – leading the way on adaptation and innovation.

Talking Points

- Australia deeply values our close friendship and Trans-Tasman relationship with New Zealand.

- The department has a longstanding relationship with New Zealand on cross-cutting international environment and agricultural issues (including fisheries), engaging in regular meetings/technical exchanges and high-level consultations, including in advance of international meetings. They are our closest partner and our most comprehensive bilateral relationship.
- The CER remains one of the most progressive and comprehensive trade agreements in the world and underpins substantially all Trans-Tasman trade in goods and services. An essential instrument in the economic integration of Australia and New Zealand, the CER contributes to the prosperity of both countries and demonstrates to the world the value of free and open trade.
- Australia is working to reduce the environmental footprint of key export industries to New Zealand – including \$118m of dairy exports - through programs such as the FutureFeed Asparagopsis seaweed feed trial, reducing methane emissions from cattle.
- Australia and New Zealand work closely together on forest matters, including co-leading on work of the APEC Expert Group on Illegal Logging and Associated Trade to assist private industry to trade in legal timber. We are regularly exchanging information as Australia reviews its illegal logging laws, and New Zealand develops their own.

Climate change

- Australia and New Zealand are working together on becoming pioneers of sustainable agriculture and we are committed to addressing climate change and sustainability by acknowledging the leadership required to support the agriculture sector in sustainably managing the impacts of climate change.
 - Australia supports New Zealand's agricultural sector's efforts on sustainability and our new government is keen to build on existing efforts.
- We acknowledge there is a range of work underway that supports sustainable agriculture practices and we look forward to bolstering and refining these with you.
- We recognise sustainability is key to the agricultural industry's future and there is a lot Australia can learn from New Zealand.
 - Australia and New Zealand will work together to establish a set of principles for sustainable agriculture, with core expectations around sustainability and agri-food trade.
- New Zealand has been very active in engaging the Māori, including through the Primary Sector Climate Action Partnership, He Waka Eke Noa. Australia is interested in learning from New Zealand so we can better engage with our Indigenous stakeholders and understand how this engagement works in practice.
 - Australia is unaware of any current plans to introduce a similar farm level emissions pricing system.
- Australia and New Zealand will collaborate and work with Pacific Island Countries to enhance climate adaptation measures in agriculture to potentially improve food security in the region, bolster regional economic development, expand agricultural markets, and reduce biosecurity threats.

Background

Australia New Zealand Closer Economic Relations Trade Agreement (CER)

The CER has provided on average eight percent year-on-year growth in two-way merchandise trade since 1983. Goods and services trade with NZ was \$14.8 billion in 2021 making it number eight on Australia's list of trading partners. Australia is New Zealand's largest source of foreign direct investment at over 50 percent. In 2021 Australia's total investment in New Zealand was \$114 billion and FDI valued at \$62 billion.

At the Australia New Zealand Leaders' Meeting (ANZLM), held in Sydney on 8 July 2022, Prime Ministers Albanese and Ardern agreed to "mark the anniversary in ways that reflect the CER's continued vitality and importance". The anniversary is intended to showcase all the work that is currently underway between Australia and New Zealand, but also to explore new areas for collaboration, as well as help frame the ambition and strategic direction of the bilateral relationship in the medium term.

Pacific Week of Agriculture (PWA)

Organised by the Food and Agriculture Organization and the Pacific Community, the PWA is the premier biennial event for agriculture in and for the Pacific. The PWA acts as a knowledge-sharing mechanism through the facilitation of side events in which member countries, development partners and networks share information about good practices, successes, and challenges overcome to improve agriculture and forests-related outcomes.

The PWA is a relatively new mechanism in our current agriculture, largely inspired by the Caribbean Week of Agriculture (established in 1999), noting parallels between the two regions in terms of challenges and opportunities in the agri-food sector – climate change, natural disasters, high food imports, small internal markets and reliance on few export commodities. The week-long event includes attendance from farmers and agri-entrepreneurs, ministers of agriculture and other senior government officials, representatives from regional and international organisations, the private sector, civil society, agri-finance and development, and the tourism and hospitality trade sector.

Climate

The Prime Ministers of Australia and New Zealand met on 8 July 2022 for the annual Australia New Zealand Leaders' Meeting. They discussed the need to deliver effective climate finance and address climate adaptation in the region. They recognised the importance of working together in order to accelerate climate action and support the ambitions of Pacific Island Countries to lower greenhouse gas emissions and increase climate resilience.

The Global Methane Pledge is a voluntary commitment to contribute to a collective global goal of reducing methane emissions by 30% below 2020 levels by 2030. Australia joined the Pledge in November 2022. By joining the Pledge, Australia joins the rest of the world's major agricultural commodity producers in pursuing opportunities to reduce emissions through innovation, incentives and partnerships with farmers. Australia's commitment to join the Global Methane Pledge does not mean the Government intends to introduce a farm-level emissions tax. Australia will aim to progress their commitment through innovative practices to reduce emissions while boosting productivity, such as the use of feed supplements, improved livestock and manure management practices, and breeding low-emissions animals.

s. 33(a)(iii)

Biography



Mr. Damien O'Connor

Minister of Agriculture

Hon. Damien O'Connor serves in New Zealand's 53rd Parliament as Minister of Agriculture, Minister for Biosecurity, Minister for Land Information, Minister for Rural Communities, and Minister for Trade and Export Growth.

First elected to Parliament in 1993, Minister O'Connor has previously held a number of Ministerial and Opposition roles including Food Safety, Tourism, Immigration, and Health.

Minister O'Connor's background in farming drives his work in the primary sector and he is a passionate advocate for thriving rural communities and industry growth. He believes in New Zealand's ability to be world leaders in producing sustainable and nutritious food for a growing global population.

In his spare time, the Minister is an avid sportsman and can often be found out and about on his motorbike or playing for the Parliamentary Rugby Team.

Meeting Brief – OECD Director, Trade and Agriculture, Ms Marion Jansen

5.6

Time: 20 January 2023, 15:15-15:45

Prior meetings

- On 3-4 November 2022, Secretary Andrew Metcalfe, and First Assistant Secretary, TMAID, Chris Tinning attended the OECD Agriculture Minister's Meeting.
- On 11 November 2022, Assistant Secretary – International Strategy & Engagement, TMAID, Mahani Taylor met with Dr Jansen in the margins of COP27 in Sharm El-Sheikh

Key Outcomes/ What we want

- Acknowledge the successful OECD Agriculture Minister's Meeting and support ongoing work to promote the Ministerial Declaration.
- To acknowledge the key role that the OECD plays in supporting evidence-based outcomes in key multilateral fora, including the GFFA, the UNFCCC COPs and the G20.
- To keep the OECD focused on trade and reform work on agriculture.

Talking Points

- Thanks to you and your team at the OECD for such a valuable Agriculture Ministerial Meeting. Unfortunately, I was unable to attend but Secretary Metcalfe kept me up to date with the meeting and its outcomes.
- I would like to reaffirm Australia's support for the Agriculture Minister's Declaration and would be happy to hear your thoughts on how the Declaration positions your Directorate in the OECD to deal with the agri-environmental challenges ahead of us.
 - In particular, how we can get agricultural reform back on track with a key focus on trade liberalisation, removal of subsidies and productivity improvements to feed the growing global nutrition challenge.
- I note also the growing focus on sustainability around agricultural production. Australia is a leader in this regard.
 - Where could Australia be doing more within the OECD to shape the OECD work program. Are there aspects within the OECD's future agenda you think might suit our production systems and environment and be of most benefit for Australia to follow closely?
- I would also like to express my strong support for the mandate provided by the Ministerial Declaration to identify and reform the most environmentally damaging subsidies.
- As you are aware, Australia is a strong supporter of the OECD's work on reducing subsidies which are harmful to the environment.
- I understand that this issue is still sensitive to some OECD members, despite the clear evidence you produce, what more could Australia do to support this work?
 - Noting Australia has actively been using voluntary contributions to support this work already.

- Australia still views the OECD as the definitive source of empirical evidence on best policies for global markets and trade, agriculture, the environment, climate change, and global food security.
- Australia has long been a promoter of the OECD's key messages from its agriculture and agri-environment work in International Organisations. We also promote your work at agriculture-related G20 meetings and to non-OECD countries in our region.
- You might also be aware that Australia has made a bid to host the UNCOP in 2026. This could be another opportunity to promote the work you're doing on a global stage.
- I'd be interested to hear if there are other ways Australia can support you from Canberra in developing that work and distributing these messages.

Background

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Environmentally Harmful Subsidies

- Reducing the level of trade- and production-distorting domestic support (agricultural subsidies) globally is a long-standing agricultural trade policy priority for Australia.

- Around 80 per cent of trade- and production-distorting agricultural subsidies are provided by the top five subsidisers – China, India, the US, the EU and Japan, with subsidy concentration significantly distorting global sugar, rice, cotton and dairy markets, in particular.
- According to ABARES, Agriculture and related land use accounts for around 12% of global emissions.
 - Many countries provide agricultural support in order to boost rural incomes and domestic food production.
 - Global agrifood production remains heavily subsidised and protected in many parts of the world, implying that avoidable emissions are subsidised by taxpayers around the world.
 - A reduction in global agrifood subsidies and protection would lead to a recalibration of agrifood production, with implications for emissions.
- Agricultural support can increase GHG emissions by encouraging production of emissions-intensive commodities, by expanding production into more marginal areas requiring greater input use, by shifting production to less productive countries and by encouraging farmers to move away from the most efficient production systems.
- The final outcome on global emissions also depends on changes in production, emissions intensities and changes in final products and inputs consumed (given that production of some products, e.g., livestock products, innately has higher emissions intensity). More efficient producers typically use a lower cost bundle of inputs to produce a unit of their output. The removal of agrifood support would shift food production to more efficient food producers.
- The OECD has published these results above in their own reports, but the country consensus/peer review format often means that sensitive topics get watered down in committee discussions prior to publishing the evidence.
- Australia has provided funding to the OECD to do more work on environmentally harmful subsidies, but there is more we could do in promotion of the existing published material outside of the funding. We intend the funding to be multi-year and hosting COP29 would be the perfect platform for Australia to promote the results we have funded.

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Biography



Dr. Marion Jansen

OECD Trade and Agriculture Directorate Director

Ms. Marion Jansen is Director of the OECD's Trade and Agriculture Directorate (TAD) since 14 September 2020. In this role, she provides intellectual stewardship and strategic vision to the Trade and Agriculture Directorate, overseeing cutting edge analyses, advice and support for policy reform in the fields of food, agriculture, fisheries and international trade, advancing a better understanding of the international trade system and the economic, environmental and social context in which it operates.

Before joining the OECD, Ms. Jansen was the Director for the Division of Market Development and Chief Economist at the International Trade Centre (ITC) in Geneva having also been their Section Chief for Research and Strategies for Exports (2014-2018). Prior to this, she held different positions in the Economic Research and Statistics Division of the World Trade Organization (2012-2014; 1999-2009). As a counsellor, she provided economic advice to WTO dispute settlement panels, co-managed the WTO Chairs Programme and provided lead contributions to the WTO's World Trade Report. From 2009 to 2012, Marion Jansen was the Head of the Trade and Employment Programme at the International Labour Organization in Geneva. In this role, she oversaw research, policy advice and technical assistance on trade and employment. She also developed a stream of work on skills for trade and economic diversification. From 1998-1999 Marion Jansen worked in the private sector (Maxwell Stamp PLC, UK).

Ms Jansen holds a Doctorate Degree in International Economics from the Pompeu Fabra University (Spain); a Master's Degree in International Economics from the Universität Konstanz (Germany) and a Bachelor's Degree in Business Administration and Economics from the Universität Passau (Germany). She also has a Bachelor's Degree in International and Developmental Economics from the Université Toulouse 1 Capitole (France). Next to her native language German, Ms. Jansen also speaks Dutch, English, French, Italian and Spanish.

Meeting Brief – President German Farmers’ Association, Joachim Rukwied

5.7

Time: To be confirmed

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Key points

- We want to dispel any perception that Australian farmers abide by lower standards and build understanding of Australia’s sustainable agriculture credentials.
- We want to assure German farmers that an FTA with Australia will not have a major impact, due to the scale of Australian production, on EU markets and that we expect the EU to continue to enjoy an agricultural product trade surplus with Australia after the agreement of the FTA.

Talking points

- Australia and Germany are like-minded partners with a shared commitment to sustainable agriculture and high standards of food safety, traceability, animal welfare and environment and biodiversity management. Due to our different climate, environment and biodiversity we have different production systems focused on delivering the same objectives.
- Australia is a leader in agricultural sustainability. Our farmers constantly improve their practices in order to adapt to one of the world’s most variable climates.
- Our beef sector has committed to be carbon neutral by 2030. A world leading target. It has invested \$200 million (and rising) on research, development, and extension towards this goal.
- We are hungry consumers of EU agri-food products; the EU already enjoys a healthy trade surplus with Australia and we don’t expect that to change.
- Australia represents about 1% of global agricultural production. We understand some German farmers may be concerned. However, the agreement of an FTA is not expected to result in a substantial rise in overall output or herd numbers
- Australia enjoys valuable markets in Asia and it will continue to supply those markets
- A deal with the EU is about building a more resilient sector by diversifying supply options, to better react to market conditions; the deal is not about switching from one market to the other.
- Keen to hear what we can be doing to help you explain this deal to your members.

Agricultural trade with Germany

- In the 2021-22 financial year, Australian exports to Germany were valued at AUD \$1.64 billion (€1.06 bn) and Australian imports from Germany were valued at AUD \$724.55 million (€468.06m).
- The top 3 export commodities by value to Germany in the 2021-22 financial year were canola (AUD \$1.46b, €943m), almonds (AUD \$26.06m, €16.83m) and wine (AUD \$23.51m, €15.19m).
- The top 3 import commodities by value from Germany to Australia in the 2021-22 financial year were cocoa & chocolate (AUD \$118.77m, €76.73m), food preparations (AUD \$55.18m, €35.65m) and softwood dressed (AUD \$53.61m, €34.63m).

Background



Mr. Joachim Rukwied

President German Farmers' Association

Mr Joachim Rukwied is from the state of Baden-Württemberg. He is a former president of Copa Cogeca. He is married with three children. He was involved in local politics until 2009 for the CDU party. He started life as a dairy farmer but switched to arable farming (cereals, sugar beets, rapeseed). He studied agriculture at university. He speaks English well.

Mr Rukwied joined a virtual expert panel at GFFA in 2021 with Fiona Simson, Norbert Lins MEP and Mark Davie, an Australian beef farmer to discuss climate resilient agriculture. Panel was hosted by the Australian Embassy, Brussels.

Meeting Brief – Secretary General COPA-COGECA, Mr Pekka Pesonen

5.8

Time: To be confirmed

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Key points

- We want to highlight we are like-minded with shared values, high standards and strong sustainable agriculture credentials.
- We want to talk to European farmers about the challenges we are both facing to manage high input prices, adapting to climate change and variability, and sustainable productivity growth to deliver global food security while reducing the impact of agricultural production on the environment.

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Talking points

- Our countries are like-minded agricultural partners. While our production systems and climate are different, we have the same high standards of food safety, traceability, animal welfare and environmental management.
- Australia is a leader in agricultural sustainability. Our farmers constantly improve their practices in order to adapt to one of the world's most variable climates.
- I know you have had a lot of engagement with Fiona on these topics and I am really pleased to hear how Australian and European farmers are working together on shared challenges.
- Our beef sector has committed to be carbon neutral by 2030. A world leading target. It has invested \$200 million (and rising) on research, development, and extension towards this goal.
- We are hungry consumers of EU agri-food products and the EU as a whole already enjoys a healthy trade surplus with Australia and we don't expect that to change.
- Australia represents about 1% of global agricultural production. We understand some EU farmers may be concerned about a deal with Australia. However, the agreement of an FTA is not expected to result in a substantial rise in overall output or herd numbers.
- Australia enjoys valuable markets in Asia and it will continue to supply those markets

- A deal with the EU is about building a more resilient sector by diversifying supply options, to better react to market conditions; the deal is not about Australian producers suddenly focussing on supplying the EU market and ignoring our Asian neighbours.
- Copa can understand that open markets are needed to ensure healthy farm incomes on both sides of the ocean.
- Keen to hear what we can be doing to help you explain this deal to your members.

Agricultural trade

- AUS-EU total agri-food trade was AUD \$11.93 billion (€7.7 bn) in 2021-2021
- AUS agri-food imports from EU valued at AUD \$6.51 billion (€4.2bn) in 2021-22 (25% of total AUS agri-food imports)
- AUS agri-food exports to EU valued at AUD \$5.42 billion (€3.5bn) in 2021-221
- Canola represented AUD \$3.72 billion (€2.4bn) of AUS agri-food exports to the EU in 2021-222 (used in the biofuel market)
- 60% of Australian pig meat imports are from the EU
- Beef quota was 7 150t (1 steak/EU citizen/30 years) now 3 389t post Brexit (1 steak/EU citizen/50-60 years), & 20% in-quota tariff
- In last five years AUS completed over 40 market access or improvement requests for the EU with no new access in return

Biography



Mr. Pekka Pesonen

COPA-COGECA Secretary General

Mr Pekka Pesonen is the Secretary General of COPA-COGECA, representing European farmers and European agri-cooperatives, which together count more than 70 national farming organisations from across Europe. Previously, he worked as State Secretary for the Finnish Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry. In addition, Mr Pesonen has extensive professional experience in lobbying at EU level on behalf of Finnish farmers, forest owners and agri-forestry cooperatives. He is a qualified agronomist and is married with three children.

Mr Pesonen has previously visited Australia and toured agriculture production. [s. 33\(a\)\(iii\)](#)

Mr Pesonen joined a virtual agriculture sustainability panel discussion for the Australian Embassy, Brussels in 2020.

**Meeting Brief – Sweden, State Secretary at Ministry of Rural Affairs
and Infrastructure, Mr. Dan Ericsson**

5.9

Time: 20 January 2023, 11:15-11:45

Key Points

- Sweden will hold the Presidency of the Council of the European Union in 2023. This means that Sweden will lead the work program in the Council.
- In the context of the Russian invasion of Ukraine, Sweden has highlighted food production and food security at the top of its agenda, as well as promoting climate neutrality by 2050 and implementation of the European Green Deal.

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Talking Points

- I am really pleased to meet with you to hear about your agenda this year as you lead the Council of Agriculture Ministers.

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- The EU as a whole already enjoys a healthy trade surplus with Australia and we don't expect that to change.

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Background

Agriculture employs around 1.5% of the Swedish workforce, with key sectors being dairy, pork and poultry production. The Swedish economy is mainly reliant on diversified motor vehicle, telecommunications, pharmaceuticals, machines and equipment production, manufactured goods, forestry, iron and steel industries. It is strongly liberal and pro-free trade.

Australia and Sweden Trade Relationship

- The bilateral relationship between Australia and Sweden is based on warm people-to-people links and shared values.
- In the 2021-22 financial year, Australian agricultural exports to Sweden were A\$36.2 million. The trade balance remained in Sweden's favour, largely driven by trade in forestry related products.

Table 1: Trade statistics for agricultural commodities between Australia and Sweden for the Financial year 2021-22 (Source: ABS/ABARES).

Australian exports to Sweden (A\$)		Australian imports from Sweden (A\$)	
Wine	25,948,228	Pulp	35,186,579
Beef and veal	8,441,294	Softwood dressed	33,205,404
Miscellaneous forest products	443,197	Printing and writing papers	24,554,403
Almonds	413,360	Food preparations under 2106.90	17,651,655
Grape juice	325,628	Spirits and liqueurs	14,314,704
<i>All other</i>	<i>696,995</i>	<i>All other</i>	<i>48,476,271</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>36,268,702</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>173,380,016</i>

Biography



Mr. Dan Ericsson

State Secretary at Ministry of Rural Affairs and Infrastructure

Dan Ericsson is State Secretary to the Minister for Rural Affairs Peter Kullgren. As a State Secretary, he is politically appointed senior official at the Swedish Government Offices and leads the work of the ministry directly under Minister Kullgren.

Syngenta – Meeting with Jeff Rowe and Petra Laux

5.10

Time: 19 January 2023, 15:30-16:00, Grand Hyatt Berlin

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Biography

Jeff Rowe, President Syngenta Crop Protection



Prior to his current function as President Global Crop Protection, Jeff Rowe served as President Global Seeds from 2016 to June 2022. Previously, he was Vice President, Strategic Services and Planning at DuPont Pioneer from 2015 to 2016 and also sat on the company's leadership team. Prior to this, he was Regional Director for DuPont Pioneer Europe from 2011 to 2015, Vice President Biotech Affairs and Regulatory from 2008 to 2011, and Corporate Counsel from 2001 to 2008. He started his career with Pioneer in 1995 in Supply Management.

Petra Laux, Head of Business Sustainability for Syngenta Crop Protection



As Head of Business Sustainability, Petra leads a global team responsible for sustainable & responsible use of Syngenta CP technologies, accelerating innovation. Her team is also responsible for public affairs and public policy as well as regulatory for the crop protection business unit.

Christopher Sieler, Head of Government & Public Affairs Germany



Before joining Syngenta in January 2020, Christopher Sieler has held several positions in the political field. From 2017-2020, he served as a Senior Consultant for Public Affairs at the Consultancy Deekeling Arndt/AMO. Prior to this, he was an academic advisor to Parliamentary State Secretary and Member of Parliament Thomas Silberhorn at the German

Bundestag from 2015-2017. He started his career as a post-graduate at Chemnitz University and Konrad-Adenauer-Foundation.

**Meeting Brief – United Arab Emirates, Minister of Climate Change
and Environment, HE Mariam bint Mohammed Saeed Hareb
Almheiri**

5.11

Time and Place: 19 January 8.45-9:15 at the [Residence of the Ambassador of the UAE](#)

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Key Points

- Acknowledge food security as one of the top priorities of Gulf states and acknowledge UAE's role as a commercial hub for regional food supply that:
- imports over 85% of its food needs for domestic consumption, minimal processing and reexport.
- Recognises the need to diversify food sources, including through strategic investments, to facilitate global agri-business trade.
- Maintain our close relations with the UAE and be seen as a preferred supplier of clean and green, value-for-money food and agricultural products, including grains, oilseeds, meat and edible offal, fruit, vegetables, and dairy.
- Acknowledge UAE's leadership with the US on the AIM4 Climate initiative which Australia has joined and ask about UAE agriculture priorities in their role as President for COP28.

Talking Points

- Australia highly values our strong bilateral trade and investment relationship, and I am keen to see further growth in agricultural trade and cooperation between us.
- Australia is committed to remain a reliable food source for the UAE.
- Australia exports approximately 70% of its food and agriculture production annually and has the capacity to export high-quality and premium food products.

Food price inflation

- We understand the challenges faced by the United Arab Emirates and Gulf States due to the high global price of food and agriculture products. Global supply chain disruptions have also contributed to increased global commodity prices since early 2020.

- Australian sheep and cattle prices are currently high as farmers continue to restock following a record-breaking drought and devastating floods. As this eases we expect future livestock production will apply downward pressure on prices for livestock and meat.

UAE's Strategic Goals to safeguard environment and food security

- Australia acknowledges the UAE's leadership on climate change issues, especially aspects that aim to safeguard its environmental health and food security as the UAE transitions to a green economy.
- Australia was pleased to join the AIM4 Climate Initiative you lead with the US. We were able to report some US\$375 million of domestic and international investment in climate-smart innovation under the AIM4Climate criteria and anticipate an update to that figure prior to the Ministerial meeting in May this year. We will continue to invest in innovation to support our farmers to adapt to climate change and sustainably grow our productivity and production.
- Despite the significant rainfall Australia has recently received, we are also a country with significant deserts and must manage our water resources to maintain our ecosystems and food and agriculture production.
- Our government and industry continue to explore innovative ways to improve Australia's agricultural sustainability that promotes the diversity of our food and agriculture production.
- I am interested to hear your priorities for climate smart agriculture as you prepare to host COP28.
- Australia looks forward to working with UAE in developing outcomes through the four-year *Sharm El-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security*.

Areas for closer cooperation

- We are glad to see there are mutual benefits in closer cooperation between us. Our respective agencies have the opportunity to collaborate on issues including sustainable agricultural production, food security and agricultural technology.
- We are delighted to note that UAE is supporting sustainable food and agriculture production, utilising innovative technology, and implementing campaigns to reduce food and water waste through international partnerships and investment.
- In support of Dubai Municipality's paperless trade initiative, Australia and Dubai Municipality established a memorandum of understanding (MoU) on electronic certification (eCert) in March 2022.
- This is Australia's first eCert MoU in the MENA region and will facilitate trade to and through the Port of Dubai. We would welcome the opportunity to see the application of eCert established beyond Dubai in the future.

Livestock export trade to the UAE and the Middle East

- The Australian Government has committed to phase out live sheep exports at some point after mid-2025.
- We acknowledge the importance of this trade to our trading partners including the UAE. We are committed to consulting widely to develop an orderly transition plan.

- With the Gulf State acceptance of extended shelf life for chilled vacuum-packed meat we would like to work with UAE to explore opportunities to expand our high-quality chilled and frozen sheep meat exports for the benefit of your domestic needs.
- Australia remains committed to live cattle exports and has capacity to export halal slaughtered meat.

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Background

- UAE's National Food Security Strategy 2051 aims to provide sufficient, safe, nutritious, and affordable food for an active and healthy lifestyle with reduced water inputs, food loss and waste.
- It aims to achieve reserve targets for priority food items including grains, pulses, fruit, vegetables, meat, dairy, eggs and fish, through a mix of domestic production and diversified global sources.
- The UAE imports about 85% of its food needs for domestic consumption or processing for re-export.
- The UAE is a commercial hub for regional food supply. In 2021, the UAE re-exported \$6.7 billion of food and agriculture products, predominately to other Middle Eastern countries.
- The UAE is Australia's major export destination in the MENA region for food and agriculture, valued at A\$1.6 billion in 2021-22, which was more than double that in 2020-21.
- Despite accounting for only 15% of the Gulf population, the UAE accounts for more than 40% of Australia's total agricultural exports to the region. It is an important market for canola seeds, lamb and beef, barley, lentils, wheat, wine and processed food exports. The UAE is an economic trade hub for the Middle East region.
- UAE is Australia's second largest market for live sheep, valued at \$16.7m in 2021-22. UAE also imported \$1.3m worth of feeder and slaughter cattle.
- Australia supplied 4% of UAE's agricultural imports, ranking 6th behind India, Brazil, USA, China, and Saudi Arabia.
- Australia continues to advocate for religious slaughter standards that support the UAE's halal requirements and are practical for meat processors to implement in Australia.

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Biography



Her Excellency Mariam bint Mohammed Saeed Hareb Almheiri (pronounced Al-ma-Heery)

Minister of Climate Change and Environment

HE Almheiri leads the UAE Ministry of Climate Change and Environment's mission, spearheading the UAE's drive to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change, protect the country's ecosystems, and enhance its food and water security through developing and implementing effective measures, policies, and initiatives.

Prior to her current role, Her Excellency Mariam Almheiri was Minister of State for Food and Water Security. Her responsibilities included monitoring national food stocks and water supply, channelling investments in food and water technology innovation, and building international partnerships in this area.

Previously, Her Excellency Mariam Almheiri held the post of Minister of State for Food Security, where she oversaw the development of the necessary infrastructure to achieve the country's food security objectives in line with the UAE Centennial 2071.

Meeting Brief – Albania

6.1

Key points

Australia has minimal agricultural trade and policy interaction with Albania and no recent meetings with Albanian ministers.

According to the FAO, Albania's agricultural priorities are:

- Enhancing farm viability and competitiveness.
- Progressively aligning with EU standards as part of Albania's 2030 agenda for EU integration.
- Transferring knowledge and innovation to support increasing rural income and improving support to smallholders and family farms, particularly for youth and women.
- Strengthening legal and institutional frameworks for agrifood production and climate change resilience for increased competitiveness and sustainability in the agriculture sector.

African Swine Fever (ASF)

Albania is part of a regional effort to prevent the incursion of ASF into the Balkans (partnering with Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia). This work is focused on rapid detection and response to ASF.

Meeting Brief – France

6.2

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Key points

- Despite different production systems, Australia and France are like-minded partners with a shared commitment to sustainable agriculture and high standards of food safety, traceability, animal welfare and the environment.

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Talking points

- I am really pleased to meet you in person and build on the positive meeting between our leaders on 1 July 2022.

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- I note France are the only European country to have an agriculture counsellor in Canberra and my department is working on potential areas for agricultural cooperation.
- While our production systems and climate are different, both Australia and France have the same high standards of food safety, traceability, animal welfare and environmental management. Most of our farms are family owned and practice low intensity agriculture.
- We have a shared commitment to sustainable agriculture. Our farmers have a long history of improving production practices to adapt to one of the world's most variable climates.
- Australians are enthusiastic consumers of French agri-food products and France has long enjoyed a healthy trade surplus with Australia. We don't expect this to change with a trade deal.

- Our experience of FTAs are that they are a win-win for both sides. That is what we are looking for in this deal.

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Shared policy objective to deliver climate smart agriculture and build resilience

- I note last summer was very challenging for French farmers with high temperatures, drought, reduced yields and high input costs. We understand the challenges of extreme weather and have decades of experience building the drought preparedness and resilience of our family farmers.
- I thank you for your engagement on closer agriculture collaboration and I look forward to working together to address these shared challenges.
- Australia and France are working together on sustainable agriculture, and we are committed to addressing climate change and sustainability by acknowledging the leadership required to support the agriculture sector in sustainably managing the impacts of climate change.
- We acknowledge there is a range of work underway that supports sustainable agriculture practices and we look forward to working with you on these, including through the Roadmap.

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Background

Recent engagements

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- On 13 December 2022, Secretary Metcalfe met with Ambassador Thébault to continue the discussion on expanded agricultural cooperation between France and Australia.

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Two-way agricultural trade relationship

- In the 2021-22 financial year, Australian agricultural exports to France were valued at €485m (AUD \$750.41m) and Australian agricultural imports from France were valued at €711m (AUD \$1.10 bn).
 - The top 3 export commodities by value to France in the 2021-22 financial year were canola (AUD \$688.48m, €444.76m), wine (AUD \$10.22m, €6.6m) and lamb (AUD \$7.81m, €5.05m).
 - The top 3 import commodities by value from France to Australia in the 2021-22 financial year were wine (AUD \$442.31m, €285.73m), spirits and liqueurs (AUD \$119.80m, €77.4m) and dog and cat food (AUD \$83.22m, €53.76m).

Meeting Brief – Germany

6.3

s. 33(a)(iii)

Key points

- Australia and Germany are like-minded partners with a shared commitment to sustainable agriculture and high standards of food safety, traceability, animal welfare and environment and biodiversity management. Due to our different climate, environment and biodiversity we have different production systems focused on delivering the same objectives.

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Talking points

- Thank you for hosting the Minister's Conference. I am really pleased to join this global discussion of the challenges to our food system, and how we can collectively work to deliver global food security while reducing agriculture's impact on the environment.
- Australia's farmers are leaders in sustainability. We have world's best practice and innovation to share, and we also want to learn from the EU. Our focus is on sustainable productivity growth and there is no "one size fits all" approach to deliver sustainability around the world.
- Free and open trade is essential to underpin food security and I am keen to work with Germany and other European partners to strengthen the WTO.

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- Our experience of FTAs is that they are a win-win for both sides. That is what we are looking for in this deal.
- I welcome the positive progress that has been made throughout the A-EU FTA negotiations as well as the renewed political momentum in recent months.
- The EU as a whole already enjoys a healthy trade surplus with Australia and we don't expect that to change.

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Background

Farm-to-Fork Strategy

- The Farm-to-Fork Strategy is a policy from the European Commission that sets out a ten-year vision for sustainable agricultural production. It was published in 2020 under the 'EU Green Deal'.

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Two-way agricultural trade relationship

- In the 2021-22 financial year, Australian exports to Germany were valued at AUD \$ 1.64 billion and Australian imports from Germany were valued at AUD \$724.55 million.
 - The top 3 export commodities by value to Germany in the 2021-22 financial year were canola (AUD \$1.46b), almonds (AUD \$26.06m) and wine (AUD \$23.51m).
 - The top 3 import commodities by value from Germany to Australia in the 2021-22 financial year were cocoa & chocolate (AUD \$118.77m), food preparations (AUD \$55.18m) and softwood dressed (AUD \$53.61m).

Biography



Mr. Cem Özdemir

Minister of Food and Agriculture

Cem Özdemir was appointed as Federal Minister of Food and Agriculture on 8 December 2021.

Prior to this, Özdemir served as Chair of the German Green Party from 2008 until 2018. Between 1994 and 2002 and again since 2013, he has been a member of the German Bundestag (Federal Parliament). Until 2021, he was also Chair of the Bundestag Committee on Transport and Digital Infrastructure. From 2004 to 2009, he was a member of the European Parliament. In the federal elections of 2021, he became the first Green Party politician in the constituency of Stuttgart to be elected directly.

He holds a Master of Arts in Social Pedagogy.

Meeting Brief – Ireland

6.4

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Key points

- Australia and Ireland are like-minded partners with a shared commitment to sustainable agriculture and high standards of food safety, traceability, animal welfare and environment and biodiversity management.
- Ireland's objective is for their agri-food production to be carbon neutral by 2050. This is outlined in their Food Vision 2030 Strategy.

Talking points

- Australia and Ireland share many agricultural goals including supporting profitable, productive, and sustainable farmers, as well as mutual respect for the rules based trading system.
- Our agricultural sectors face many of the same challenges and hold similar areas of interest, including carbon reduction, the conservation of biodiversity and environmental protection and the anti-meat lobby
- As proud producers of high quality beef and dairy products we should work together to highlight the benefits of animal protein and how our farmers are working to deliver high quality nutrition while at the same time reducing their impact on the environment.
- I know there have been recent exchanges between our red meat sectors and I am keen we keep building our farmer to farmer and researcher to researcher links on these important topics.

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- Our experience of FTAs are that they are a win-win for both sides. That is what we are looking for in this deal.
- The EU already enjoys a healthy trade surplus with Australia and we don't expect that to change. However, we do need to see a credible market access outcome. Our current access on key products is very constrained. Pre Brexit, every EU consumer could get access to 1 steak every 30 years. Post Brexit, it is now every 50-60 years.

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- I welcome your views on the FTA and how we can conclude a win-win deal for our farmers.

Background

Food Vision 2030 Strategy

- The Food Vision 2030 Strategy is a ten-year strategy proposed by the Government of Ireland in 2022, to improve sustainability in agriculture, fisheries, and forestry sectors. The Food Vision 2030 Strategy has 22 sustainable objectives. The Strategy takes a systematic approach to addressing the challenge of ensuring that Ireland can continue to produce high quality food in a manner that protects the environment and mitigates climate change.
- Key objectives in the strategy include developing a carbon neutral food production system by 2050, improve the sustainability of the seafood sector and embed the agri-food sector into the circular regenerative bioeconomy.

Agriculture trade

- In the 2021-22 financial year, Australian agricultural, fisheries and forestry exports to Ireland were valued at AUD \$17.48 million (€11.3 million) and Australian imports from Ireland were valued at AUD \$212.9 million (€127.1 million).
 - The top 3 AFF export commodities by value to Ireland in the 2021-22 financial year were wine (\$14.9 million or €9.7 million), printing and writing (\$0.74 million or €0.48 million), and lamb (\$0.28 million or €0.18 million).
 - The top 3 AFF import commodities by value from Ireland to Australia in the 2021-22 financial year were pig meat (\$75.9 million or €48.9 million), spirits and liqueurs (\$62.4 million or €40.2 million), and tea (\$12.7 million or €8.2 million).

Meeting Brief – Italy

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Key points

- Australia and Italy are like-minded partners with a shared commitment to sustainable agriculture and high standards of food safety, traceability, animal welfare and environment and biodiversity management. Due to our different climate, environment and biodiversity we have different production systems focused on delivering the same objectives.
- In November 2022, the department hosted the President of the General Confederation of Italian Farmers' (Confagricoltura) and Vice President of CopaCogeca, Mr Massimiliano Giansanti, in Victoria and New South Wales on a program of engagement with the department, DFAT, key industry representatives and Su McCluskey.
- Italy held a general election on 25 September 2022 which resulted in a new government led by Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni, of the Brothers of Italy Party.
 - Prime Minister Meloni is the first the female Prime Minister of Italy.

Talking points

- I would like to congratulate you and your colleague Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni on a successful election campaign in September. I'm looking forward to working with your government to improve agricultural trade for both our respective countries.
- We were pleased to host Mr Massimiliano Giansanti (gee-un-sunti) in November last year. I understand he was impressed with the Australian approach to agricultural sustainability and innovation. We look forward to encouraging closer ties and information sharing between our farmers.
- Australia and Italy are both proud agricultural producers of high-quality products which we trade with the world.
- Australians are enthusiastic consumers of Italian agri-food products and Italy has long enjoyed a healthy trade surplus with Australia.
- While our production systems and climate are different, we both have the same high standards of food safety, traceability, animal welfare and environmental management. Most of our farms are family owned and practice low intensity agriculture.
- We have a shared commitment to sustainable agriculture. Our farmers have a long history of improving production practices to adapt to one of the world's most variable climates.

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- The EU as a whole already enjoys a healthy trade surplus with Australia and we don't expect that to change.

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Background

Farm-to-Fork Strategy

- The Farm to Fork Strategy is a policy from the European Commission that sets out a ten-year vision for sustainable agricultural production. It was published in 2020 under the 'EU Green Deal'.

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Two-way agricultural trade relationship

- In the 2021-22 financial year, Australian exports to Italy were valued at AUD \$442.57 million and Australian imports from Italy were valued at AUD \$1.06 billion.
 - The top 3 export commodities by value to Italy in the 2021-22 financial year were wool (AUD \$226.03m), wheat (AUD \$156.77m) and beef and veal (AUD \$11.68m).
 - The top 3 import commodities by value from Italy to Australia in the 2021-22 financial year were tomatoes (AUD \$132.57m), wine (AUD \$124.60m) and cocoa & chocolate (AUD \$82.79m).

Meeting Brief – Japan

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Questions/Prompts

- Pleased that Australia hosted delegations from Japan for the Beef and Dairy talks last year. The Global Methane Pledge was raised in some of these discussions and note that Australia has now joined. Welcome collaboration on meeting methane reduction targets.
- Considering the growing global emphasis on sustainable agriculture, how are Japanese agricultural industries responding? Are Japanese consumers demanding sustainability credentials?
- Japan remains a market of great interest for a number of our industries, in particular for exporters of mangoes, avocados and table grapes. We are pleased that your department has been able to progress access for Australian mangoes varieties.

Talking Points

Food Security

- Australia is a committed supplier of food and agricultural products to Japan despite freight disruptions and food security challenges related to the pandemic and Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

Innovation and sustainability

- Australia aims to achieve net zero emissions by 2050, with industry and government working hard to support sustainable agricultural production practices.
 - We want to collaborate with Japan in this area, particularly throughout the implementation of Japan's Green Food Systems Strategy.
- Japan and Australia each have goals for their agricultural export value – Japan wanting to reach 2 trillion yen (A\$21.6B) by 2025, and Australia, A\$100 billion in farm gate returns by 2030.
- Sharing innovations and experiences in modernising production and export systems including climate adaptation could allow us to reach our national goals faster.

Cooperation in Multilateral Forums

- Japan is one of Australia's closest friends in the Indo-Pacific and adopts a likeminded position to Australia in many multilateral forums.
- Look forward to continuing to work together to promote a robust multilateral trading system and rules-based order.

Background

Agricultural trade with Japan

- Japan is our second largest single agricultural export market, after China. In 2021-22, our total export value was A\$6.2 billion. Top 5 agricultural exports: Beef & veal (A\$2.1b), canola (A\$723m), wheat (A\$508m), barley (A\$500m) and cheese (A\$356m).
- The balance of agriculture, forestry and fisheries trade is over 90% in Australia's favour. Japan's main agricultural exports to Australia are processed foods such as sauces & condiments (A\$44m), spirits & liqueurs (A\$40m), food preparations under 2106.90 (A\$17m) packaging and industrial papers (A\$14m) and non-alcoholic beverages (A\$14m).

Sustainability

- Japan released its Green Food Systems Strategy "MeaDRI" in May 2021. It aims to achieve net-zero in agriculture by 2050, increase organic farming, and sourcing of sustainable imports for Japan's food manufacturing sector by 2030. Japanese importers will likely adopt certification schemes and Australian exporters may need to demonstrate ESG credentials to access the market.

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Meeting Brief – Poland

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Key points

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- We want to emphasise shared values around sustainable agriculture through innovation, advancing global food security and nutrition, and responding to climate change.

Talking points

- Australia shares the EU's goals on climate and sustainable agriculture. While our production systems and climate are different, our family farmers have the same high standards of quality, food safety, traceability, animal welfare and environmental management.
- An ambitious and comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between Australia and the EU is one of our highest priorities, and we appreciate your support in these critical next six months as we aim to conclude the negotiations.
- Our experience of FTAs is that they are a win-win for both sides. That is what we are looking for in this deal.
- I welcome the positive progress that has been made throughout the A-EU FTA negotiations as well as the renewed political momentum in recent months.
- The EU already enjoys a healthy trade surplus with Australia, and we don't expect that to change. However, we must have a commercially meaningful market access outcome to conclude the deal.
- For Australia, this trade deal on agriculture is really about diversification of markets. Our largest markets are in Asia and that will remain the case. We have no intention or capacity to flood the EU market with product. We are a small producer on the global stage - over the last 20 years we have represented around 1 per cent of global production.
- I welcome your views on the FTA and how we can conclude a win-win deal for our farmers.

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Background

- Mr Henryk Kowalczyk (appointed Polish Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on 26 October 2021) identified the following main priorities when he took office: controlling the spread of African Swine Fever; addressing the issue of the high price of fertilisers in the Polish market; and finalising the work on the Polish National Strategic Plan which will design programs and allocate funds from the EU Common Agricultural Policy destined for Poland.
- In April 2022, Poland introduced a €836 million scheme to support the agricultural sector in the context of Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Under this scheme, the aid will take the form of direct grants. The measure will be open to farmers active in Poland affected by the increase of fertilizers costs caused by the current geopolitical crisis and the related sanctions.

Two-way agricultural trade relationship

- In 2021-22, two-way agricultural trade between Australia and Poland was \$258.7 million (€167.12m) with the balance of trade in Poland's favour.
 - Australian agricultural exports to Poland in 2021-22 totalled \$51.7 million (€33.4m), with the largest exports being canola (\$33.0m, €21.3m), wine (\$8.6m, €5.56m) and vegetable saps and extracts (\$3.6m, €2.33m).
 - Imports from Poland in 2021-22 totalled \$206.9 million (€133.66m), the largest imports being bread and pastry (\$26.7m, €17.25m), cocoa and chocolate (\$22.6m, €14.6m) and tea (\$21.5m, €13.9m).

Meeting Brief – South Africa

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Key Points

- Highlight Australia's commitment to strengthen bilateral and multilateral relationships with South Africa, particularly as members of the Cairns Group.
- Acknowledge that South Africa has sourced wheat from Australia to address its significant regional flood and drought events. Australia has capacity to continue to export food and agriculture commodities to South Africa to support its food security demands.
- Explore opportunities for promoting electronic certification and paperless trading in South Africa.

Talking Points

- I appreciate the importance of our bilateral relationship and I am keen to see ongoing growth in agricultural trade which supports regional food security for southern Africa, including wheat.
- My department is undergoing significant digital reform that is driving paperless trade and exchange of government documents.
- We could collaborate on establishing electronic certification (eCert) and paperless trading between Australia and South Africa.
- Given our trade profile with South Africa, the initial commodities for eCert application would be meat and grain.
- I look forward to building on the friendly, positive relationship between Australia and South Africa in the important areas of agriculture, fisheries, and forestry.

Background

- South Africa is self-sufficient in major agricultural products and is a net exporter of food. Its agricultural sector is highly diverse, with well-developed commercial farming sector.
- Due to its southern hemisphere location, South Africa is a seasonal competitor with Australia across many commodities and markets, including horticulture (citrus, wine, table grapes, corn and apples), meat and livestock and processed foods.

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- Australia's agricultural exports to South Africa were valued at A\$307m in 2021-22 (three times what it was in 2018-19) – contributed by the growth in grain exports to address significant regional droughts. Australia's key export commodities were wheat, industrial papers, barley, meat offal, and lucerne seeds.
- Australia's agricultural imports from South Africa were valued at A\$97m in 2021-22 (compared to \$149m in 2018-19). Key imports from South Africa were fish, sauces and condiments, industrial papers, nuts and fruits, and wine.

Meeting Brief – Spain

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Key points

- Australia and Spain are like-minded partners with a shared commitment to sustainable agriculture. We want to build understanding of Australia's sustainable agriculture credentials, including by highlighting that we have the same values and high standards, and are committed to sustainable productivity growth, biodiversity protection and climate change goals.

Talking points

- Our countries are like-minded agricultural partners. While our production systems and climate are different, we have the same high standards of food safety, traceability, animal welfare and environmental management.
- We are hungry consumers of Spanish agri-food products and Spain has long enjoyed a healthy trade surplus with Australia.
- An ambitious and comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between Australia and the EU is one of our highest priorities, and we appreciate Spain's ongoing support during the negotiations.
- Our experience of FTAs are that they are a win-win for both sides. That is what we are looking for in this deal.
- I know Spain will lead the Council as President in the second half of this year. I would welcome you championing the deal and we can land it together.
- The EU as a whole already enjoys a healthy trade surplus with Australia and we don't expect that to change.
- We must have a commercially meaningful market access outcome to conclude the deal.
- Australia is a leader in agricultural sustainability. Our farmers constantly improve their practices in order to adapt to one of the world's most variable climates.
- We have significant experience in managing climate variability in the agriculture sector and would welcome the opportunity to share best practice with Spain.
- Our beef sector has committed to be carbon neutral by 2030. A world leading target. It has invested \$200 million (and rising) on research, development, and extension towards this goal. You can buy a steak in Australia from a 100 per cent carbon neutral supply chain.

If raised: Shared policy objectives to deliver climate smart agriculture and build resilience

- I note last summer was very challenging for Spanish farmers with high temperatures, drought, and bushfires.
- We know the challenges of extreme weather and have decades of experience building the drought preparedness and resilience of our family farmers.
- We would welcome the opportunity to share our respective experiences and responses, such as we have done with the European Commission this year on soil health and carbon farming. Like Spain, these are priority areas for Australian agriculture as they underpin food security, biodiversity outcomes and sustainable food systems.

Background

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Agricultural trade

- In the 2021-22 financial year, Australian agricultural, fisheries and forestry exports (AFF) to Spain were valued at AUD \$68.04 million (€43.8 million) and Australian imports from Spain were valued at AUD \$435.5 million (€280.6 million).
 - The top 3 AFF export commodities by value to Spain in the 2021-22 financial year were almonds (\$29.39 million or €18.9 million), wheat (\$12.07 million or €7.78 million), and wine (\$8.89 million or €5.7 million).
 - The top 3 AFF import commodities by value from Spain to Australia in the 2021-22 financial year were olive oil (\$121.1 million or €78.0 million), bread and pastry (\$27.6 million or €17.8 million) and wine (\$19.4 million or €12.5 million).
- The scale of Spain's agricultural sector has been declining since the 1960s, compared to other western European countries. Most agriculturally productive land in Spain is dedicated to organic farming. Spain's main agriculture commodities are olive oil, wine, and pork.

Meeting Brief – The Netherlands

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Key points

- The Netherlands is a major trading partner as a gateway to Europe due to the volume of product that enters the EU through the port city of Rotterdam. Much product that lands in Rotterdam will then be shipped throughout the EU.
- The Netherlands is the fifth largest importer of kangaroo in the world. However, imports of kangaroo meat from Australia have been declining since 2018. .

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Talking points

- Australia and the Netherlands have a shared commitment to sustainable agriculture, including for its contribution to food security.
- Our countries are like-minded agricultural partners. While our production systems and climate are different, we have the same high standards of food safety, animal welfare, and traceability.
- Like the Netherlands, we have globally recognised agricultural technology and innovation and welcome the opportunity to learn from each other.
- An ambitious and comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between Australia and the EU is one of our highest priorities, and we appreciate the Netherlands' ongoing support during the negotiations.
- Our experience of FTAs are that they are a win-win for both sides. That is what we are looking for in this deal.

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Background

Two-way agricultural trade relationship

- In 2021-22, two-way agricultural trade between Australia and the Netherlands was AUD \$1.93 billion.
 - Australian agricultural exports to the Netherlands in 2021-22 totalled \$947.32 million, with the largest exports being canola seeds (\$478.29m), beef and veal (\$92.75m) and lupins (\$83.98m). The value of exported kangaroo meat to the Netherlands in 2021 was \$713,000.
 - Imports from the Netherlands in 2021-22 totalled AUD \$985.02 million, with the largest imports being pig meat (\$224.2m), tobacco (\$137.59m) and coffee (\$135.73m).

Meeting Brief - United Kingdom

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Key points

- The A-UK FTA is a high-quality agreement that is mutually beneficial to both countries and provides significant positive outcomes for both our agricultural industries.

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Talking points

Bilateral relationship

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- Australia and the UK are like-minded producers of high-quality, globally traded agricultural goods, and the FTA will provide new opportunities to grow the agri-food relationship between our two countries.
- While our production systems and climate are different, we have similar high standards of food safety, traceability, animal welfare and environmental management. Our agricultural sectors continue to face similar challenges such as workforce shortages.
- We have a shared commitment to sustainable agriculture. Australia farmers have a long history of improving their practices to adapt to one of the world's most variable climates.

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Meeting Brief – Brazil, Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply, Mr Carlos Fávaro**6.12**

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Key Points

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- Brazil will host G20 in 2024 presenting an opportunity to press these shared multilateral interests particularly in terms of agricultural trade, climate change, food security and food systems.

Talking Points

- Congratulate you on your appointment as Brazil's Minister for Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply – look forward to working with you over coming years and strengthening our bilateral agricultural ties.
- Australia greatly values our bilateral trade relationship, and we are committed to seeing its continued growth.
- As key members of the Cairns Group of agricultural trading nations, Australia and Brazil have a shared commitment to the multilateral rules-based trading system.
- Important that we continue to work closely together in the WTO and international standards setting bodies on issues such as reforming agriculture trade and the removal of distortionary agriculture supports.

- Pleased that our Special Representative for Australian Agriculture was able to visit Brazil and other South American countries in September last year to promote our shared agricultural values and interests.
- Welcome Brazil's views on the multilateral trade and sustainability agendas and how we can work together in international fora.
- Brazil's hosting of G20 in 2024 presents an opportunity to progress many of our shared agriculture objectives and welcome any initial thoughts on Brazil's priorities in respect to the agriculture sector.
- We recognise the importance of managing biosecurity risks, improving agricultural productivity and the need for research and development, innovation, and technology.
 - Welcomed the inaugural Australia – Brazil Joint Science and Technology Committee Meeting held on 6 December 2022 in Sydney.
 - Pleased agricultural innovation and agritech cooperation was on the agenda at the meeting.
- I look forward to working with you to continue building on our agricultural relationship.

Agriculture Sustainability Principles

- Australia is committed to agricultural sustainability.
- Australia's industry and government are working hard to support production practices that restore, protect, and sustain healthy soils, water and biodiversity.
- We are concerned about the EU's 'one size fits all' approach to sustainability and their efforts at embedding EU standards into the multilateral trading system, including the food and agriculture standard setting agencies.
- There is a need to move toward a global consensus on agriculture sustainability that reflects different agriculture production systems across different countries environments.
- We need clear and concise principles and keen to work with you and other like-minded countries across the multilateral forums such as the G20 and WTO.
- Brazil and Australia have clear interests in this agenda and we are eager for Brazil to work with us to ensure outcomes that support our agricultural export interests.
- Understand that in November Australian officials wrote to their counterparts proposing talks on how we can take collaboration on multilateral issues forward. [See also standalone brief: Background Brief 7.6: [Principles for international cooperation in support of sustainable agriculture and food systems.](#)]

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Background

- Total goods and services trade between Australia and Brazil in 2021 - Australian imports: \$A922 million from Brazil and exports A\$2,710 million (A\$1,370 million is Coal).
- In 2021-22, Australian agricultural exports to Brazil were A\$72.3 million, with the balance of trade remaining strongly in Brazil's favour (A\$379.7 million in imports).

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Biography



Mr Carlos Fávaro, Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (appointed 2023). Mr Fávaro embarked on a political career after years of work in agribusiness, where he had become Vice President of the Soy Producers Association of Brazil (Aprosoja Brasil) in 2010 and President in 2012. He also presided over the Agroindustrial Cooperative of Lucas do Rio Verde (Cooperbio Verde) from 2007 to 2011. Mr Fávaro was also a delegate in the Soy and Corn Producers Association of Mato Grosso (Aprosoja). In the 2014 elections, as a member of the Progressive Party (PP), he was elected Vice Governor of Mato Grosso in the first round.

Upon his election to the Senate in November 2020, Favaro stated that “the agricultural sector is the most prosperous in Brazil with enormous growth potential and not one millimetre to retreat.”.

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Meeting Brief – Chile

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Key Points

- Chile and Australia have a history of close cooperation on bilateral, regional and multilateral trade issues.
- Australia and Chile have a shared interest in free and open trade. We work with Chile in the OECD, WTO, APEC, Cairns group and international standard setting bodies.
- Australia values our agricultural relationship with Chile and has based an Agriculture Counsellor in Santiago since 2019 – a new counsellor will be taking up the position in February 2023.

Talking Points

- Welcome the strong bilateral relationship with Chile which has been supported through a range of technical cooperation exchanges supported by our Counsellor in Santiago.
 - Pleased relationship will continue with a new agriculture counsellor commencing in February.
- Australia and Chile have shared interests in agriculture and should look to strengthen cooperation in the Cairns Group to prosecute these interests in international forums.
 - Pleased that our Special Representative for Australian Agriculture, Ms Sue McCluskey, was able to visit Chile and other South American countries in September last year to promote our shared agricultural values and interests.
- Australia is eager to work on key global challenges such as responding to climate change, protecting biodiversity, improving global food security and making concrete progress towards the sustainable development goals.
- While trade remains modest, I look forward to the completion of our respective market access requests and trust that both these developments will see enhanced bilateral trade.
- Will be some significant opportunities for us to pursue these interests at key forums over the next few years.

Agriculture Sustainability Principles

- We face similar challenges from potential new trade barriers under the guise of agriculture sustainability.
- Interested to learn more about Chile's approach to agricultural sustainability and how we may be able to work together in international fora.
- We are concerned about the 'one size fit all' approach to sustainability, such as the EU's Farm to Fork Strategy. We are concerned with the EU's efforts to embed their standards into the multilateral trading system, including the food and agriculture standard setting agencies.
- Recognise the EU is a large trading partner for Chile and interested in hearing your views on the European Green Deal and the Farm to Fork Strategy.
- There is a need to move toward a global consensus on agriculture sustainability that reflects different countries agriculture production systems and environments.
- We need clear and concise principles that we would be keen to work on with you and other like-minded countries across the multilateral fora such as the G20 and WTO. [See also standalone brief: Background Brief 7.6: Principles for international cooperation in support of sustainable agriculture and food systems.]

If raised - Climate action and Net-Zero Food Systems Ministerial Meeting

- Climate change is a primary economic and security challenge for our region.
- Climate-smart practices are central to Australia's agenda for agriculture.
- Australia's peak farming bodies have endorsed economy wide, or have set, net zero targets for their sector [See also standalone brief: Background Brief 7.3: Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture.]
- Note Chile's hosting of Net-Zero Food Systems Ministerial Meeting in Santiago in April.
 - Look forward to advising Chile of Australian representation at the meeting in due course.

Background

- Total goods and services trade between Australia and Chile in 2021 - Australian imports: \$A649 million from Chile and exports A\$723 million.
- Despite being partners in both bilateral and multilateral Free Trade Agreements (FTA's), Australian agricultural exports to Chile are low (A\$6.9 million in 2021-22), with the balance of trade remaining strongly in Chile's favour (A\$257.9 million in imports in 2021-22).

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Net-Zero Food Systems Ministerial Meeting

- Chile announced in December it would be hosting the Net-Zero Food Systems Ministerial in early 2023. They have now confirmed the meeting will be hosted on 13-14 April 2023 in Santiago. The Ministerial is being supported by the Global Methane Hub as part of the Global Methane Pledge which Australia signed up to in October 2023.

- The objective of the Ministerial is to demonstrate how agricultural countries are working to reduce emissions and to showcase the agricultural sector as part of the solution, not the problem, with a focus on low-carbon agricultural and food systems, especially via a reduction in methane gas production. Noting the focus of the initiative on agriculture Chile is looking for Australia to be represented at the meeting at Ministerial level.

Biography



Mr Esteban Valenzuela, Minister of Agriculture (appointed 2022) has a Master's in Political Science from the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile (PUC); a Master's in Development from the University of Wisconsin (USA), and a doctorate in Contemporary History from the Universitat de Valencia (Spain). He served as mayor of Rancagua, vice president of the Asociación Chilena de Municipalidades, and spent two terms as a congressional deputy, sitting on the Mining and Energy Committee and the Interior and Regional Development Committee.

He is an expert in governance, development and decentralization, and was chair of the Decentralization Committee created by then-President Bachelet in 2014. That committee gave rise to a series of measures to delegate more autonomy and authority to Chile's regions, in an effort to promote equity and socially- and environmentally-conscious development in all of Chile's territories.

A scholar, researcher, activist, regionalist, and environmentalist, he is also a writer who has published a teen novel, *Pichilemu Blues*, as well as analytical books on politics and development. He has worked as a consultant on local and rural development matters for GIZ, the German cooperation agency, in Guatemala, Colombia, Paraguay, and the Dominican Republic. He is founder and vice president of the political party Frente Regionalista Verde Social (FRVS).

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Key points

- India has been identified as a priority market for Australian agricultural exports as it provides significant market expansion opportunities for our industries. The entry into force of the Australia-India Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (AI-ECTA) is an opportunity to build upon the strong Australia-India bilateral relationship and promote Australia as a trading partner of choice.
- India holds the G20 presidency in 2023 and will host the G20 Agriculture Ministers in Hyderabad 15-17 June 2023. The four themes of India's G20 agriculture working group are 1) enhancing food security and nutrition; 2) developing sustainable agriculture with climate smart approach; 3) building inclusive agricultural value chains and food systems; and 4) technology and digitalization for agricultural transformation.

Talking Points

Opening remarks:

- Pleased to note that Australia has ratified the AI-ECTA and it entered into force on 29 December 2022.
- Looking forward to starting negotiations for the Australia India-Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (AI-CECA).

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- Our respective industries are already working together to deepen partnerships.

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- The Australian grains industry recently visited India to advance the Grains Partnership that was announced as part of the 2020 Comprehensive Strategic Partnership.
- The confirmed visit of Australia's Prime Minister in March 2023 presents a significant opportunity for Australia and India to further enhance the close bilateral relationship.

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India's G20 Presidency

- Australia wishes India a successful G20 Presidency in 2023.
- We are eager to progress work with India on strengthening the resilience of agriculture to facilitate a strong recovery from COVID-19 and to ensure global food security.
- The G20 has an important role to play in driving action to improve international food security cooperation. We share a deep concern at the alarming levels of hunger and malnutrition globally, including in the Asia-Pacific region.
- Welcome India's focus on climate resilient farming and technological innovations as priority issues. Climate resilient farming will help safeguard our agriculture sectors against risks posed by climate change. We support the implementation of farming techniques that underpin better environmental outcomes. Technological innovations to farming practices will help enhance the productivity of our agriculture sectors, thereby helping to protect food security outcomes in the region. We welcome enhanced collaboration on both issues.

International Year of Millets

- Australia is identifying opportunities to contribute to the aims of the International Year of Millets 2023 (IYM23).
 - Wish you all the best for the global launch in India this month.
 - Appreciate learning more about India's desired objectives and how Australia might assist with this program.

Annual Plant Technical Group Meeting and invitation to agricultural delegation visit to Australia

- Pleased with the success of the plant technical bilateral meeting that took place in November 2022 between the department and Indian officials, and the good progress made on India's request for market access for okra and Australia's request for avocado.
- The visit of Australia's Prime Minister in March 2023 is an ideal opportunity for Australia and India to finalise respective market access outcomes for okra from India and avocados from Australia for announcement.

Background

Agriculture Cooperation MoU

The Australia-India Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Agricultural Cooperation was signed in 2012 by former Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, the Hon Joe Ludwig, and his Indian counterpart.


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IYM2023:

India has successfully lobbied the UN General Assembly to announce 2023 as the International Year of Millets. To enhance our bilateral relationship, Australia would like to support India as they lead the IYM23 program. The aims of IYM23 are:

- Elevate awareness of the contribution of millet to food security and nutrition.
- Inspire stakeholders on improving sustainable production and quality of millets.
- Draw focus on enhanced investment in research and development and extension services

Biography

	<p>Minister Karandlaje (phonetically: car-rund-la-je)</p> <p>Shobha Karandlaje (born 23 October 1966) is an Indian Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) politician from Karnataka who is currently serving as the Minister of State for Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare. She is also the Vice President of BJP, Karnataka and Member of Parliament.</p>
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Meeting Brief – Saudi Arabia

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Key Points

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- Maintain Saudi Arabia as a strong market for Australian grains and meat, and a significant source of nitrogenous fertilisers that support Australia's farming and transport industries.
- Welcome further Saudi investments in agricultural businesses in Australia, that support Saudi food security and benefit rural Australia.
- Explore potential areas for collaboration with Saudi agencies, including climate-smart agriculture technologies, and standards setting for food and agriculture.
- Acknowledge Saudi Arabia's rapid economic transformation and its increased role and influence in regional and multilateral fora (as evident in its previous role as Chair of G20 in 2020).

Talking Points

Opening remarks

- Australia highly values our countries' strong trade and investment relationship, and I am keen to see further growth in agricultural trade and cooperation between our two countries.
- Australia is committed to remain a reliable food security partner for Saudi Arabia including our ongoing capacity to produce and export high-quality and premium food products.
- Australia exports 70% of its food and agriculture production to global markets with key commodities including grains and meat products. Australia is pleased to be the supplier of choice for Saudi food security.

Saudi economic reform

- I am impressed with Saudi Arabia's remarkable reform agenda, which has opened doors for more Australian exporters, companies, and professionals to do business.
- This is important to us as we diversify our trading partners and extend our commitment to long-term trade in the Middle East.
- I am pleased to see that Australia has contributed to several projects supporting the Kingdom in achieving its Vision 2030 and economic diversification goals.

Saudi Green Initiative

- I congratulate you on the Saudi Green Initiative (SGI) with ambitious programs being implemented across Saudi Arabia to create a cleaner, greener future. My apologies I was not able to attend the SGI Forum at COP27 in person.
- I understand Australian companies and professionals have leading roles in several high-profile projects to assist with implementing Saudi's water and environmental policies.
- Australia is proud to be contributing to Saudi Green Initiative. I understand our Australian trees are adding to the environment of the Red Sea project.

S. 33(a)(iii)

Climate-smart agriculture and food standards setting

- Australia is also committed to agricultural sustainability. We are working hard to support production practices that restore, protect and sustain healthy soils, water and biodiversity.
- I recognise our common linkages in developing sustainable and climate-smart agriculture and food production and note potential for collaboration and capacity building between our research organisations such as CSIRO.
- I acknowledge the significant cooperation between our agencies in developing Saudi standards for extended shelf life for chilled meat products. We look forward to the harmonisation of these standards across the region through the Gulf Standard Organization (GSO) with Saudi Arabia's support.

If raised: Livestock export trade to Saudi and the Middle East

- The Australian Government has committed to phase out live sheep exports at some point after mid-2025.
- We acknowledge the importance of this trade to our trading partners. We are committed to consulting widely to develop an orderly transition plan.
- Australia remains committed to live cattle exports and has capacity to export halal slaughtered meat.

Background

- Saudi Arabia is the largest economy in the Middle East and is predicted to be the world's fastest-growing major economy in 2022.
- Saudi's recent pro-business reforms, modernisation, and economic diversification under Vision 2030 are driving 'giga projects' and long-term development plans, attracting trading partners seeking engagement with the government for trade and business opportunities.
- Saudi launched the Saudi Green Initiative (SGI) in 2021 ahead of last year's UN Climate Change Conference – COP26. Saudi held the SGI Forum to promote the initiative, on the sidelines of the COP27 in Egypt in November 2022.
- Our 13th largest export market, Saudi Arabia imported A\$1.5b of agricultural products from Australia in 2021-22 including A\$1b of barley and growing beef and sheep meat exports.
- Australia imported \$4m worth of agri-food products from Saudi including \$1m worth of dates.

S. 33(a)(iii)

Biography

	<p>HE Abdulrahman Abdulmohsen Al-Fadley Minister of Environment, Water and Agriculture, Saudi Arabia (appointed 2015)</p> <p>In his current capacity, Minister Al-Fadley is also the Board Chairman of several agencies and corporations including Saudi Grains Organization (SAGO); Saudi Irrigation Organization; Agricultural Development Fund; Saudi Agricultural and Livestock Investment Company (SALIC), among others.</p> <p>Minister Al-Fadley has extensive experience in private sector business, financial management and investments, having held senior positions in oil companies and CEO of Almarai (Saudi Arabia's largest dairy company) for more than 15 years prior to becoming a Minister.</p> <p>Background: Chemical Engineering</p>
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7.2

Background Brief – Bilateral Market Access

Handling

Bilateral market access issues may be raised in meetings with some of your Ministerial counterparts.

Market access issues are generally resolved through negotiations at officials' level. Generally only long-standing or politically sensitive market access issues are the subject of Ministerial-level discussion.

Committing to future officials' level engagement on issues raised with you is standard practice, although with more important trading partners you may wish to commit to ongoing Ministerial dialogue.

In the case of many trading partners, we have more defensive interests than offensive market access interests due to both to our good existing market access and our strong biosecurity settings. In such cases you may choose not to initiate discussions of bilateral market access issues.

Key Points

- When bilateral market access issues are raised in meetings with counterparts, you should take the opportunity to advocate for our key export market access priorities while acknowledging the priorities of our trading partner.

s. 33(a)(iii)

Background

- Australia has extensive access to key export markets. Maintaining and capitalizing our strong existing access and capitalizing is core to ongoing export growth. In FY 2021-22 departmental activity preventing disruptions to trade was worth \$1.42 billion, far greater than the total value of new market access. Attachment B provides an overview of Departmental efforts to maintain market access.
- Pursuing new market access requires balancing a range of considerations, including protecting our existing market access, managing expectations from our trading partners of reciprocal market access, our capacity to meet importing country requirements requests, and resource constraints of staff within the Department qualified to negotiate technical market access.

s. 33(a)(iii)

s. 33(a)(iii)

Prioritising Australia's export interests

- The department prioritises export market access in consultation with industry and in alignment with **National Prioritisation Principles and Criteria**. This process has been advanced in recent years and is tailored according to the needs of commodity sectors.
- Industry consultation is an ongoing process through various industry committees and regular engagement with peak industry bodies. For a number of commodity sectors, there are established and successful market access prioritisation processes with agreed criteria for commodities like horticulture, grains, red meat, dairy and rendering, with priorities regularly reviewed and updated between government and industry.
- Other industries find collective prioritisation difficult and are less mature in managing export interests due to competition and confidentiality concerns. This can result in a lack of direction for market access efforts and competing priorities presented to government but the department nonetheless applies the national criteria. There can also be repeated requests from individual commodities or exporters in an opportunistic manner outside of established processes (e.g. raising with ministers and representatives) which complicates the operating environment and the task of managing expectations.
- An overview of the process for Export and Import requests is at [Attachment C](#).

Negotiating technical market access

- In making decisions to consider import and export market access requests, key responsibilities and obligations which the department is responsible for include:
 - Maintenance of Australia's biosecurity settings
 - Australia's Appropriate Level of Protection (ALOP)
 - Meeting importing country requirements as set out in the *Export Control Act 2020*
 - Australia's export inspection and certification system
 - World Trade Organisation (WTO) Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Agreements including standards under the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), Codex Alimentarius (CODEX) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH).
- Available capacity/resources in department with increasing demand for technical and scientific market access negotiations, assessments as well as cooperation with trading partners is a limiting factor.
 - Time consuming nature of technical market access (complexity and processes such as consultation and peer review, as well as delays from sovereign trading partners who may take a transactional or protectionist approach, are similarly stretched for resources or do not prioritise Australia's requests).
 - The department has had to direct technical resources to address emergency pest and disease threats (e.g. foot-and-mouth disease, lumpy skin disease, Varroa mite, African swine fever, avian influenza, khapra, brown marmorated stink bug, fruit fly, etc.).

- Developing countries implementing regulatory systems or developed countries modernising existing systems requiring the department to respond to ensure maintenance of existing markets.
- Resources are increasingly required to undertake trade preparedness activities to pro-actively minimise potential losses from a disease incursion (such as foot-and-mouth disease or lumpy skin disease), given heightened risks.

Ensuring exports meet importing country requirements

- The department is responsible for regulating exports through the *Export Control Act 2020* which seeks to ensure Australian exports meet importing country requirements. The act enables you to make Temporary Prohibition Determinations to ensure compliance with Australian law or protect human, animal or plant life or health.

Seeking import access to Australia

- There is sometimes a formal arrangement with trading partners to progress respective market access requests. Australia has several arrangements where regulators engage on a 1-for-1 or 2-for-2 basis, but this does not guarantee timely or aligned outcomes, however it does tend to facilitate ongoing engagement.
 - Trading partners face similar capacity limitations necessitating prioritisation and commitment of resources for market access negotiations
 - An Australian market access request may not be a priority or key interest for a trading partner and its relevant domestic industry.
 - Progress on a reciprocal request can be slow or mismatched against its linked trading-partner's request due to them being different matters/commodities/issues, often with different agency leads, requirements, risks and varied acceptance of risk levels.
 - Not all trading partners have reciprocal arrangements or necessarily have a balancing interest in import access to Australia.
- Australia has not always received reciprocal outcomes aligned with what it has undertaken and delivered for trading partners. However, there are many examples where reciprocal trade interests has been beneficial to achieving outcomes for Australia, most recently with Vietnam and India on horticulture and grain.

Managing risk for import requests

- Trading partners' market access requests are subject to import risk assessments under the *Biosecurity Control Act 2015*. Under this act, the **Director of Biosecurity** (the Secretary for the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry) makes decisions based on established import policies using science and risk-based methodology that is consistent with Australia's international obligations.

Granting import access

- Where import requests from trading partners are unlikely to be approved (e.g., unacceptable biosecurity risk) and/or where a trading partner does not have specific import interests, the

department may pursue technical cooperation activities such as in-country capacity building or knowledge exchange as an alternative or additional activity to leverage technical market access.

- Capacity and resourcing requirements apply similarly to technical market access assessments.
- Important to note industry and public expectations not just for trade-facilitation and market access, but also that any decision made involves suitable consultation and is appropriately informed by robust science.

Attachment A – s. 33(a)(iii)

Attachment B – Market Access Delivery Placemat – January 2023

Attachment C – Processes for Export and Import requests – January 2023

S. 33(a)(iii)

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Background Brief – Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture

7.3

Objective

To showcase Australia's renewed action on climate change and to internationally position the Australian agriculture sector as leading the way through best practice, innovation and the early adoption of new technologies.

The importance of First Nations' voices and perspectives, and the role of Australia's world class science in understanding and responding to climate change are also messages to highlight.

Participation at GFFA will ensure Australia:

- Aligns with international commitments that address climate change, support sustainability, and ensure food and fibre security;
- Can advocate for science-based decision making and sustainable practices to ensure market access, food and fibre security and the realisation of climate and sustainability goals; and
- Can maintain and improve market access for Australia's agricultural exporters.

Australia is bringing a new focus to national and global action on climate change

- Climate change is a primary economic and security challenge for our region.
- On 13 September 2022, an emissions reduction target of 43 per cent by 2030 and net zero by 2050 was enshrined in legislation under the Climate Change Act 2022.
 - Under the Act, Australia's first annual [Climate Change Statement](#) was released noting Australia's major developments in climate change policy and highlighting the need for stronger adaptation and resilience efforts across all sectors to keep up with a changing climate.
- The Australian government is committed to active, strategic, global leadership. Australia has recently joined the:
 - Global Methane Pledge under which participants agree to contribute to a collective effort to reduce global methane emissions by 30 per cent by 2030;
 - UK's Forest and Climate Leaders' Partnership, to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030; and
 - UK's Agriculture Breakthrough - to make climate-smart, sustainable agriculture the most attractive and widely adopted option for farmers everywhere by 2030.
- The Australian Government is working closely with the agriculture sector to reduce emissions, adopt best practice, develop new income streams, and to ensure Australia's long-term agricultural productivity and food and fibre security.

Opportunities and threats of climate change on agricultural production

- Australian farmers have adapted to a naturally variable climate with improvements to technology and management practices; but the climate is changing with a shift to drier conditions. Climate change is also increasing the incidence and severity of natural hazards such as drought, flooding, fires, and disease outbreaks.

- This poses significant risks to the profitability and sustainability of the agriculture sector.
- The changing climate conditions are already impacting farm profits.
 - ABARES modelling shows that recent seasonal conditions (2001-2020) have affected the profitability of Australian farms, reducing annual average farm profits by 23% or around \$29,200 per farm.
- However, while farm profitability would have been higher in the absence of climate change, farm production has been maintained due to farmers' adaptation strategies.
 - For example, improvements in technology and management practices have helped to increase farm productivity, while increases in farm size, particularly in the cropping sector, have led to gains from scale.
- While Australia has maintained production levels and remains one of the most food secure nations in the world, the Government is conscious of the ongoing impacts of climate change on the production, availability, quality and cost of food.
 - The Government is currently undertaking a [national inquiry into food security, through the Standing Committee on Agriculture](#), to inform further policy.
 - Note: Australia produces more food than required for domestic consumption, exporting approximately 70% of total agricultural, fisheries and forestry production.
- Continued adaptation and innovation will be needed to respond to the threats of climate change. The agricultural sector understands the production, trade, and environmental risks of inaction, but also that the transition to a climate-positive economy will create opportunities to build resilience, boost long-term productivity, increase food security and expand market access by establishing strong sustainability credentials.

First Nations' perspectives on managing the impacts of climate change must be heard

- Traditional Owners have managed and cared for country and have successfully adapted to changes on this continent for millennia.
- Indigenous people bring cultural and traditional knowledge that supports and leads science, data, and analytics which are highly informative for climate change policy and land management.
- Australia strongly supports opportunities for Indigenous people, communities, organisations, and businesses to participate in the climate agenda.

The Australian agricultural sector is leading the way on climate action

- Agriculture accounts for 55% of Australian land use and 16% of emissions
 - 427 million hectares, excluding timber production, in December 2020.
 - 80% of Agricultural emissions are methane – mostly from livestock.
- As significant land holders and managers, the agricultural sector will have an important role to play in mitigating climate change through reducing emissions and the sequestration of carbon.
- Australia's peak farming bodies have endorsed economy wide climate targets or set targets for their sector, for example:
 - National Farmers' Federation: supports economy wide transition to net zero by 2050 where there are identifiable and economically viable.
 - Red Meat Advisory Council: carbon neutral by 2030.
 - Dairy Australia: reduced emissions intensity by 30% by 2030.

- Sustainable, climate-smart practices are central to Australia’s agenda for agriculture and key to the industry’s future. Key concepts underpinning these practices include:
 - Sustaining and maximising returns from the natural resources that underpin primary production - farming that improves natural capital delivers greater on-farm profit, increased resilience to climate change, and benefits the environment.
 - Responding to changing consumer, market and trading partner expectations for the provenance and environmental footprint of their food.
 - Continuing to produce high-quality food and fibre as the changing climate impacts what, where and how we can grow our produce.
- Many of Australia’s agricultural sectors have developed sustainability frameworks to guide and monitor the sustainability of industry practices into the future.
 - To complement these, the Australian Government has also provided \$4 million to the National Farmers Federation to develop the Australian Agricultural Sustainability Framework – with a goal to improve consistency and recognition of shared sustainability principles in agriculture and communicate this clearly to an international market.

The Australian Government is investing in climate-smart, sustainable agriculture

- The Australian Government is supporting and partnering with farmers to ensure more efficient emission-reduction practices are integrated into core agriculture practices while maintaining productivity and profitability. This is being achieved through a range of programs and initiatives, including:

Research and Innovation

- Australia has a robust agricultural innovation and R&D system, which utilises significant Government funding to leverage even greater contributions from industry towards innovation, technology, and improved farm efficiency.
 - The 15 Research and Development Corporations manage approximately \$800m p.a. which supports RD&E on priority issues, including manage climate resilience, adaptation, and mitigation.
- Australia is also a strong contributor to global alliances and efforts, including through the Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases, the Agriculture Innovation Mission for Climate and the recently endorsed Glasgow Breakthrough Agenda on Agriculture.

Emissions reduction

- Incentives for landholders to reduce emissions, sequester carbon and participate in the carbon credit market through the Emissions Reduction Fund – with the additional benefit of diversifying income streams.
- Further research and commercialisation of promising opportunities to reduce methane emissions from livestock, many of which have the additional economic benefit of increasing farm productivity including:
 - the \$29 million Methane Emissions Reduction in Livestock (MERiL) program which is trialling the emissions reduction and productivity benefits of livestock feed supplements.
 - \$8.1 million to support the Australian Sustainable Seaweed Alliance to progress research and support the commercialisation of seaweed as a low emissions feed

supplement. This builds on the \$9.2 million already directed to scale-up production of *Asparagopsis* to reduce livestock emissions.

Sustainable Agriculture

- The \$5 billion [Future Drought Fund](#) which will help farmers and communities become more prepared for, and resilient to, the impacts of drought. This includes:
 - The \$15 million [Climate Services for Agriculture](#) program to help build the drought resilience of Australian agriculture by providing accessible and relevant climate information, and
- The \$10 million 'Drought Resilience Self-Assessment Tool' to enable farmers to assess their resilience to future drought and receive scale insights and adaptation options tailored to their circumstances.
- The \$214.9 million [National Soil Package](#), which will support the implementation of the National Soil Strategy outlining how Australia will value, manage and improve its soil for the next 20 years.
- \$302 million through the Natural Heritage Trust to support sustainable agriculture practices and assist land managers to engage in carbon and biodiversity markets.
- The development of national sustainability and traceability frameworks – to clearly communicate sustainability standards and ensure that sustainably-produced goods are accurately and fairly represented on the international market.

Agricultural Sustainability: Sector specific

Sustainable Fisheries

- Australia's first National Fisheries Plan, published in 2022, provides a strategic framework to sustainably grow the Australian fishing and seafood community between now and 2030.
- Among the National Fisheries Plan's priorities are sustainability and adaptation to a changing environment and climate. Initiatives to be pursued under the Plan include:
 - Managing fisheries consistently with the principles of ecologically sustainable development;
 - Managing key stocks under harvest strategies;
 - Supporting work to protect, enhance and sustain healthy aquatic ecosystems;
 - Implementing climate resilience projects relating to freshwater, estuarine and marine habitats;
 - Considering ways in which the cultural knowledge of Australia's First Nations peoples can aid adaptation to a changing environment; and
 - Developing and implementing adaptive management frameworks for fisheries.

Sustainable Forestry

Ecologically Sustainable Forest Management

- Australia has a long-standing commitment to the delivery of ecologically sustainable forest management (ESFM).
- Australia practices ESFM across Australia's native forests through long-term plans called [Regional Forest Agreements](#) (RFAs). RFAs delivers certainty for Australia's forest industries while also reserving large areas for nature conservation and securing recreational amenities.

- Australia's progress towards ESFM is measured by the Montréal Process Criteria and Indicators and is reported through the five-yearly release of the State of the Forests Reports (SOFR). The sixth SOFR is under preparation and is due for publication in 2023.
- In addition to these ESFM policy settings - Australia's has established strong [illegal logging laws](#) to promote trade in legally logged timber and wood products from sustainably managed forests globally.
 - Australia's illegal logging laws require importers of regulated timber products, and processors of Australian-grown raw logs, to undertake effective due diligence to minimise their exposure to illegal timber.
 - After 10 years of operation, the government is reviewing these laws to ensure the laws remain fit-for-purpose and continue to effectively combat illegal logging and associated trade.
 - Australia has also started to work with research institutions to develop and implement new timber testing technologies, to support timber verification and law enforcement under our illegal logging laws.
- Australia also engages with the international community to further global sustainable forest management objectives. During the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 26th Conference of Parties in Glasgow in 2021, Australia joined over 140 countries to sign on to the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use, committing to halting and reversing the net loss of forests globally by 2030.
- Australia is also amongst the founding members of the Forests and Climate Leaders' Partnership (FCLP), supporting global efforts to combat climate change through reversing forest loss and promoting sustainable production and supply chains.
 - The FCLP reaffirms Australia's commitment to the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use.

Background Brief – Environmentally Harmful Agricultural Support

7.4

Handling

Government support to the agriculture sector is significant and growing and has significant environmental impacts. A wide range of international bodies, research institutes, NGOs, business groups and independent researchers all agree that farm support is driving higher greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and biodiversity loss. Subsidies change the economic incentives for farmers, so rather than responding to market signals, the economic incentive changes what farmers produce, how they produce it, where they produce it and the technologies they use. These changes then flow into impacts on the environment.

Australia is a champion of reform regarding the system of subsidies and has been working with likeminded countries to engage on this issue multilaterally, especially via the WTO. A reduction in global agrifood subsidies, tariffs and quotas would lead to a recalibration of agrifood production and subsequent favorable implications for emissions.

Support is significant and growing

- Total support toward the agricultural sector from 54 major economies reached \$US817 billion per year over 2019-21, according to the OECD.
 - This is an increase of \$US97 billion (13 per cent) on the \$US720 billion reported for 2018-20.
- OECD economies account for \$US350 billion of this farm support, with the European Union and the US accounting for two-thirds (\$US230 billion) of these outlays. Government support for 11 emerging economies has also grown strongly, reaching \$US464 billion per annum, with China accounting for 60 per cent (\$US280 billion).
- Support is expected to reach \$US1.8 trillion p.a. by 2030, according to estimates by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).
- World Bank analysis shows that, without subsidy reform, global agriculture and land use emissions will double by 2040, putting global net zero targets at risks.
 - Agriculture and related land use emissions already account for nearly one quarter of total global emissions.
- Australia has long pushed the view in the OECD and other fora that agricultural subsidies can be environmentally harmful. However, this view is not shared by many OECD countries, including the EU, US and Japan which provide high levels of support for producers.

Most agricultural support is environmentally harmful

- About three quarters of agricultural support provided by 54 major economies (\$US611 billion) is regarded as harmful to the environment and trade, according to the OECD.

- Payments based on output and on the unconstrained use of variable inputs, together with market price support, are known for their potential to increase pressures on natural resources and to raise national GHG emissions.
- The FAO has warned that “[Global agricultural support] is heavily biased towards measures that are distorting (thus leading to inefficiency), unequally distributed, and harmful for the environment and human health.”
- Government support drives unsustainable farming practices.
 - Input subsidies promote the over-use of pesticides, herbicides and fertilisers, polluting environments and directly contributing to GHG emissions.
 - Irrigation subsidies can similarly result in water overexploitation, exacerbating water scarcity for communities and the environment.
- Direct subsidies to producers, in the form of price support and payments linked to output, are the most environmentally harmful (and trade distorting), according to the OECD.
 - They put pressure on resources and the environment by encouraging production in excess of market needs.

Additional benefits of reforming environmentally harmful agricultural support

- Improving global food security.
 - OECD analysis has also shown that farm support has an adverse impact on global food security by distorting the efficient allocation of resources, weakening the balancing role of trade in getting food from surplus to deficit regions and contributing to increased price volatility on international food markets.
 - ABARES analysis indicates that trade restrictions on agriculture are often combined with subsidies or tax concessions for agricultural production.
- Government expenditure saved from reducing agricultural support could be spent on climate financing.
 - The value of global spending on farm support dwarfs that pledged to assist developing nations’ efforts to reduce GHG emissions. Freeing up these funds for climate financing would be a significant contribution to aiding climate change initiatives.

How to reform

- Not all farm support is environmentally damaging and the key reform challenge is to reduce and/or ‘repurpose’ the most damaging support to measures that have positive climate and environmental impacts.
 - Subsidising biosecurity protects the environment.
 - Government expenditure on research and development can make agriculture more environmentally friendly.

- Directly paying farmers to supply public goods, such as ecosystem services or carbon sequestration in agricultural soils, and to adopt resource-saving production practices, both helps reduce emissions and provides farmers with new sources of income.
- The OECD has urged reform by:
 - Phasing out market price support and payments with strong potential to harm the environment and to distort markets and trade.
 - Reorienting budgetary support to the provision of public goods and key general services to improve the performance of the agricultural sector.

Reference

1. ABARES Insights 2022. [Emissions, agricultural support and food security](#). Issue 6 2022.



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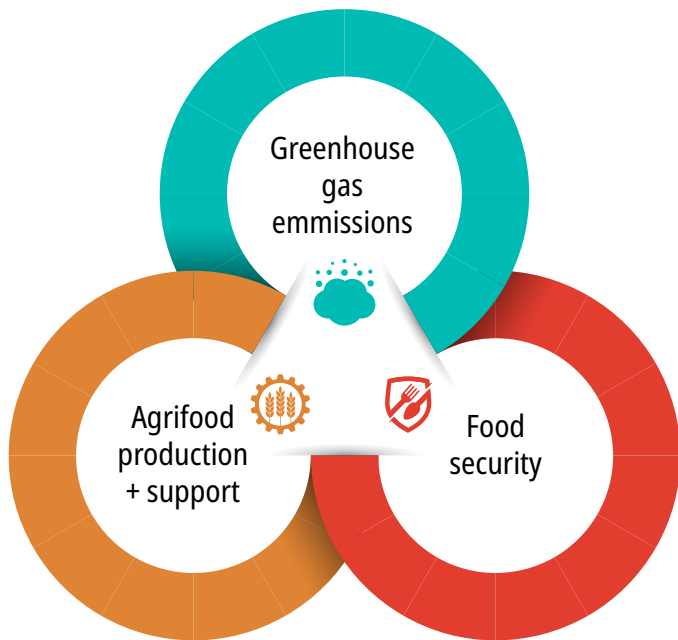


Emissions, agricultural support and food security

James Fell, Liangyue Cao, Kevin Burns, Jared Greenville

There is a global imperative and commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. To reduce global emissions, it is essential to seek all avenues for reductions. Agriculture and related land use accounts for around 12% of global emissions. Many countries provide agricultural support in order to boost rural incomes and domestic food production. Global agrifood production remains heavily subsidised and protected in many parts of the world, implying that avoidable emissions are subsidised by taxpayers around the world. A reduction in global agrifood subsidies, tariffs and quotas would lead to a recalibration of agrifood production, with implications for emissions. Could the world cut emissions from agrifood production, improve food security and raise global economic growth?

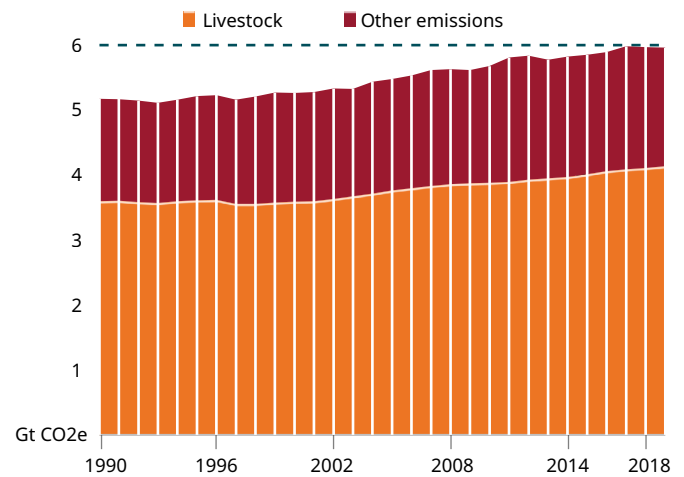
The agrifood nexus: emissions, support and food security



Agrifood production is an emissions-generating process

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are fundamental to the biological processes that underpin agrifood production. But like most areas of economic activity, agricultural GHG emissions need to be managed, reduced or offset in order to cut global emissions to achieve a climate neutral world by mid-century and meet the Paris Agreement (UNFCCC 2015; IPCC 2018). Since the 1990s global emissions attributed to agriculture have increased (Figure 1). However, there is an innate correlation between food security and greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture – the world needs to feed itself. This highlights the global need to identify and remove unnecessary emissions from agrifood production.

FIGURE 1 Global emissions from agriculture and related land use have been increasing



Source: FAOStat (2022)

To achieve the twin goals of global food security and reductions in GHG emissions, the emissions intensity of agricultural production has to be significantly reduced. This could be via growth in productivity, changing production/diets, or the development of mitigating technology. This report examines the first two concepts.

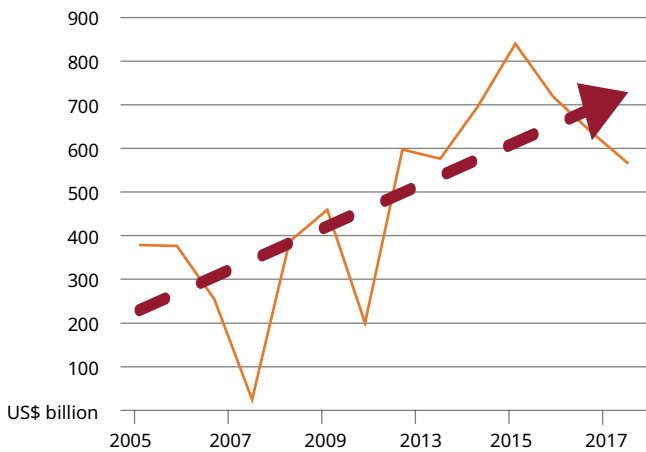
Agrifood support has been increasing

Agrifood support can provide a localised boost to agrifood production in the short term. Support can be categorised as i) domestic (mainly subsidies or administered price supports) or ii) trade barriers (such as tariffs and quotas). Many countries around the world provide support to agriculture, and the value of distortions in agriculture has been rising (Figure 2). Domestic support is generally relatively higher in high income regions (Figure 3) and trade barriers are more common in middle and low income regions (Figure 4).

Agrifood support reduces world prices (and therefore incomes) received by farmers in non-supporting countries, cutting the incentives to produce food, and consequently reducing agricultural production in countries that do not impose agricultural support. This has potential flow-on effects to global food security.

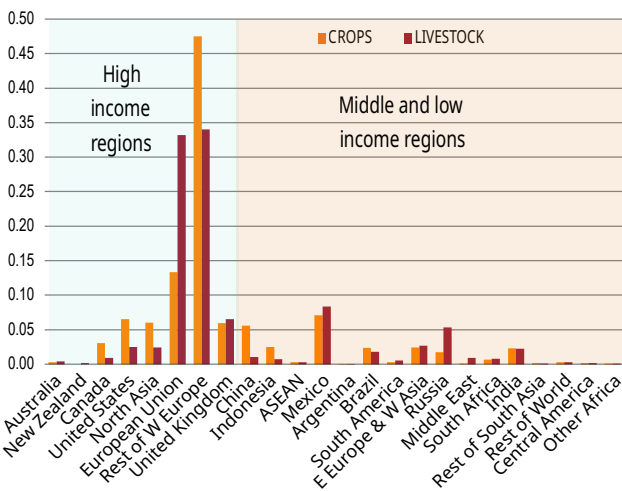


FIGURE 2 The value of distortions in global agriculture has trended up



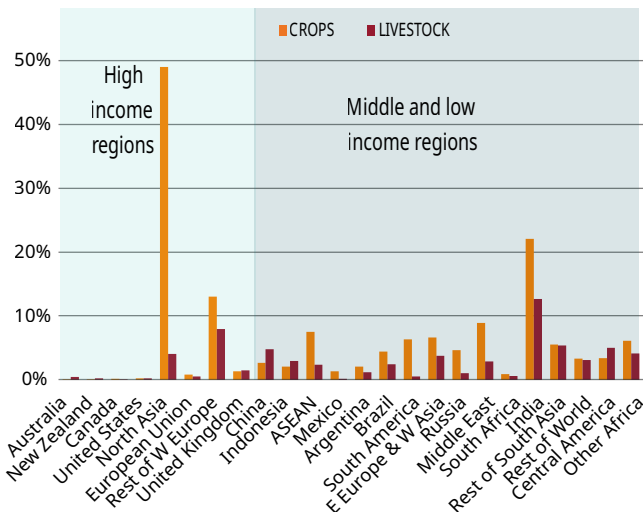
Source: The International Organisations Consortium for Measuring the Policy Environment for Agriculture (2022)

FIGURE 3 Domestic agriculture support is concentrated in the rich world (domestic net subsidies in US dollars per dollar of output)



Note: Definitions of income strata are adopted from DISER 2022 (Table 11). Source: Authors' calculations from GTAP10a database (Aguilar et al. 2019).

FIGURE 4 Agricultural tariffs (averaged from all importing sources) are mostly employed in developing countries (and North Asia)



Note: Chart includes tariffs and tariff-equivalents of quotas. Definitions of income strata are adopted from DISER (Table 11). Source: Authors calculations from GTAP10a database (Aguilar et al. 2019).

Food security and agricultural support

Food security encompasses availability, access, utilisation and stability (FAO 2006). Availability of food (based on energy, fat and protein produced) has continued to rise over time. However, most agricultural support threatens these key pillars, as demonstrated by Eather, Duver & Fell (2022). Agricultural support also adversely affects the development of a competitive agricultural sector and threatens economic access to food by curbing long-run economic development (Burns, Addai & Nelson 2022).

FIGURE 5 The key elements of food security



Source: Adapted from FAO (2006)

Agricultural support and environmental effects

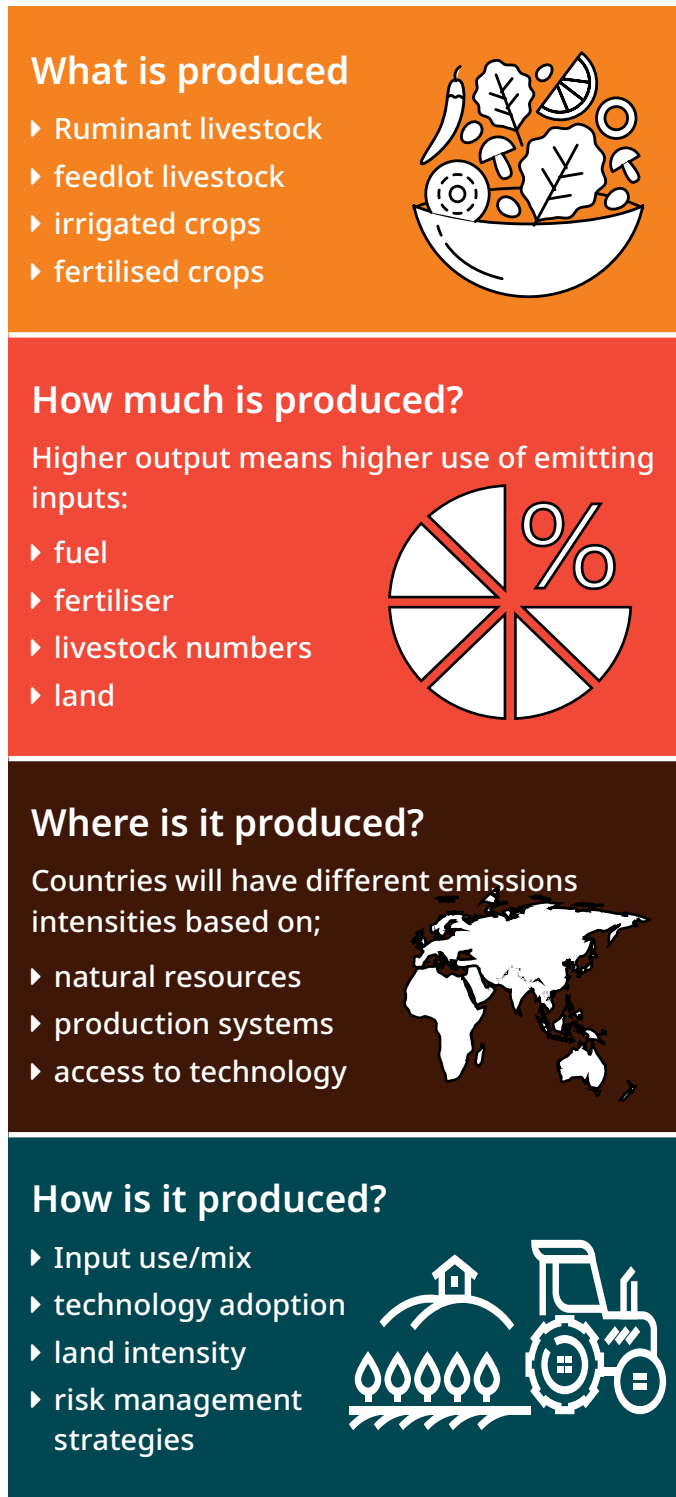
Agricultural support influences production patterns, farming practices and input use by changing the relative costs and returns of using resources in agriculture, or by imposing direct restrictions on input use and output (Henderson & Lankoski 2019). To understand the environmental effects of agricultural support, it is useful to understand how support influences:

- 1) what is produced
- 2) how much is produced
- 3) where it is produced
- 4) how it is produced.

Mamun et al. (2019) cover these concepts in greater depth. Importantly, some forms of support will also affect consumption decisions for food products, such as by lowering the price of targeted foods, or restricting the availability of some imported foods. These policies will affect both final food consumption and consumption of agricultural products as inputs to the food production process.

Agricultural support can increase GHG emissions by encouraging production of emissions-intensive commodities, by expanding production into more marginal areas requiring greater input use, by shifting production to less productive countries and by encouraging farmers to move away from the most efficient production systems. These ideas are illustrated in Figure 6 with some key concepts explored further in this section.

FIGURE 6 Understanding how agricultural support is linked to emissions



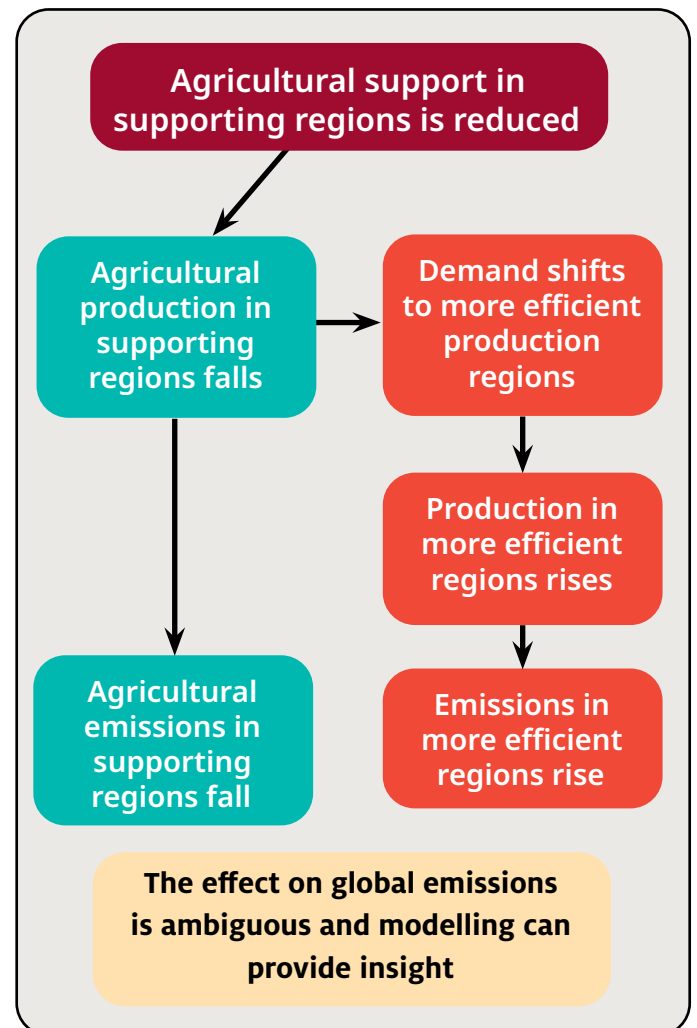
Input use and different emissions intensities are key influences on global emissions outcomes

Emissions intensities

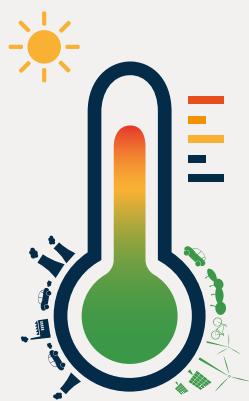
A fall in agricultural support could lead to a fall in production in supporting regions. This likely leads to a reduction in emissions in those regions. However, a fall in production in one country will be offset by increases elsewhere, as food imports increase to satisfy demand.

Production processes in different countries have different emissions intensities. In the absence of restrictions on emissions or carbon pricing, this means that a shift in demand to an alternative (e.g. non-supporting) country could lead to a global rise or fall in emissions depending on relative emissions intensities (Figure 7). These ideas are illustrated through simple demonstrations below.

FIGURE 7 Modelling of support and emissions can provide insight on global emissions outcomes and inform policy direction

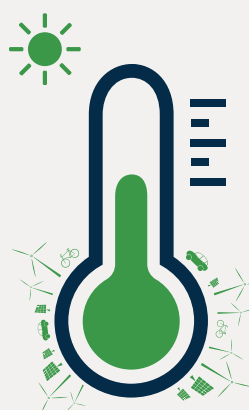


BOX 1 A case where global agricultural emissions rise in the absence of carbon pricing



Global agricultural emissions could rise following the removal of agricultural support. For example, if country A (a low emissions intensity country) provides agricultural support and withdraws that agricultural support, production in A falls and country A starts importing from country B (a high emissions intensity country). If the production increase in country B makes up for the fall in country A, and if B has higher emissions intensity, then global agricultural emissions rise.

BOX 2 A case where global agricultural emissions fall in the absence of carbon pricing



Global agricultural emissions could fall following the removal of agricultural support. For example, if country C (a high emissions intensity country) provides agricultural support but withdraws it, production in C would fall and country C would start importing from country D (a low emissions intensity country). If the increase in production in D makes up for the fall in production in C, and if D has lower emissions intensity, then global agricultural emissions would fall.

Production of inputs also influences emissions

The final outcome on global emissions also depends on changes in production, emissions intensities and changes in final products and inputs consumed (given that production of some products, e.g. livestock products, innately has higher emissions intensity). More efficient producers typically use a lower cost bundle of inputs to produce a unit of their output. The removal of agrifood support would shift food production to more efficient food producers. This could require fewer agricultural inputs into food production and thereby less agricultural production, reducing global emissions from agriculture. Alternatively, it could lead to increased use of cheaply produced agriculture (e.g. from already deforested land), raising the emissions intensity of food production.

Food security is multi-pronged (see above), and higher incomes, lower consumer prices and availability are important considerations. Importantly, when agricultural support exists, the price received by agrifood producers is often not the same as the prices paid by agrifood consumers. In other words, agrifood support can introduce a wedge between the prices received by producers and the prices paid by consumers. This reflects government interventions in the market, such as subsidies and border tariffs.

Reflecting the removal of the wedge between production and consumption, the removal of agrifood support would affect global food production and consumption differently, depending on the nature of the support. In the case of removal of border tariffs, it would lower prices paid by consumers and raise prices received by producers in less supported regions thereby raising their production, while also affecting incomes. In the case of removal of domestic production subsidies, it would lower prices received by producers in subsidised regions thereby reducing their production, leading to higher prices to be paid by consumers.

Effects on producers

Depending on the responsiveness to price changes, a cut in support could:

- raise prices received by producers in countries with relatively lower support
- reduce prices received by producers in countries with relatively higher support
- raise production in countries with low support
- reduce production in countries with high support.

Effects on consumers

The removal of agrifood support could affect incomes, consumer prices and consumption as follows:

- higher prices received by agrifood producers in non-subsidising countries could raise rural incomes
- lower prices for consumers in importing countries
- higher long-term income growth in countries removing agricultural support/distortions
- reductions in unnecessary input use (e.g. grains as inputs) for some supported agrifood products (e.g. livestock) reduces agricultural inputs in food production and improves availability of food.

Food security outcomes from cutting agricultural support would be expected to improve, as efficiency in global food production increases as a result of reduced distortions from agricultural support, as discussed by Eather, Duver & Fell (2022).

Curbing emissions and ensuring food security is possible from the removal of agrifood support

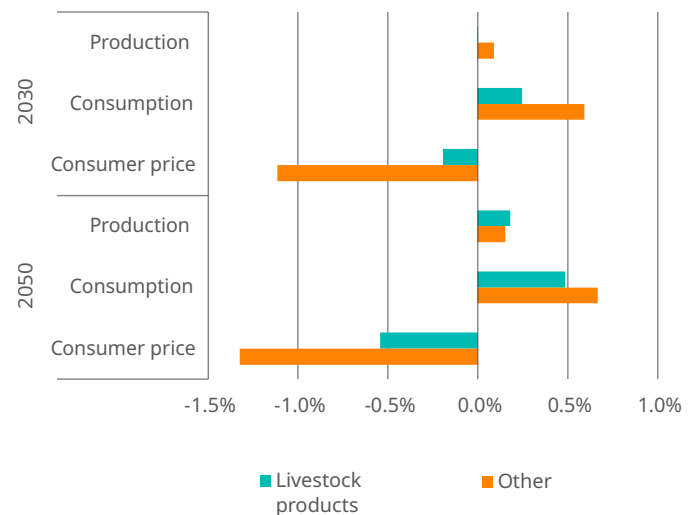
ABARES has investigated the relationship between agrifood support and the multiple goals of curbing emissions and ensuring food security (Greenville, Cao & Burns, forthcoming) using the Global Trade and Environment Model (GTEM) (Pant 2007; Cai et al. 2015). GTEM is well suited for the analysis of domestic support and trade policy, as it incorporates global trade, detailed greenhouse gas emissions accounting, tariffs and subsidy levels for multiple regions and multiple sectors. GTEM accounts for carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide emissions and other greenhouse gases, including F-gases (hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆), and incorporates multiple production technologies for emissions-intensive sectors. This means that the modelled emissions outcomes reflect differences in the emissions intensity of agrifood production (comprising both agriculture commodities and food manufactures) in different countries (e.g. through use of energy generated by different technology mixes).

Modelling results show that reductions in agricultural support would cut global economy-wide emissions if sufficient constraints to agricultural land expansion (such as a ban deforestation) are in place. A reduction in agricultural support would also improve food security outcomes, while also cutting unnecessary use of agricultural inputs. Economic growth is also boosted across the world, in both high income regions and middle and low income regions, reflecting the removal of distortions and the more efficient flow of resources and investment to activities with greater economic returns.

Global food consumption rises and consumer prices fall when all agricultural support is removed

Modelling results (Figure 8) demonstrate that in the medium (2030) and long term (2050), reforms to remove agrifood support would promote both production of food and households' consumption of food across both high income and middle and low income regions. This reflects the flow of economic resources to specialist agrifood producing regions, allowing food to be produced more efficiently. The results also show that consumer prices fall. Increased food production and lower consumer prices demonstrate that reform can deliver improved food availability and access, two key components of food security.

FIGURE 8 The removal of agricultural support improves global food security by enabling more efficient food production, compared to the baseline



Note: The increase in livestock product consumption without a corresponding increase in production results from a shift towards more efficient food systems that result in less waste, enabling more final good production per unit of agricultural input.



Allowing the expansion of more efficient production systems helps maximise production from land use, and more efficient food sectors help minimise loss and waste, delivering more food at lower prices to the global community. Globally, following the removal of all agrifood support, the food sector's intensity of agricultural input use falls as higher agricultural producer prices (due to the removal of subsidies) and changes in the location of production (due to the removal of border tariffs) drive global efficiencies. Agricultural input intensity to food production falls (Figure 9), helping to deliver lower emissions from the food system in aggregate.

The shift in the type and location of food production is shown in Figure 10. The shift to more efficient food producers, who require less agricultural inputs into food production, means that less agricultural production is required to meet demand, e.g. less crop inputs in livestock product production. While agricultural output declines slightly in some middle and low income countries by 2050 (relative to the baseline), food security improves in these countries due to higher income growth, higher imports and lower food prices (i.e. improved economic access to food).

FIGURE 9 As global food production becomes more efficient (and rises), intensity of agricultural input use falls, compared to the baseline

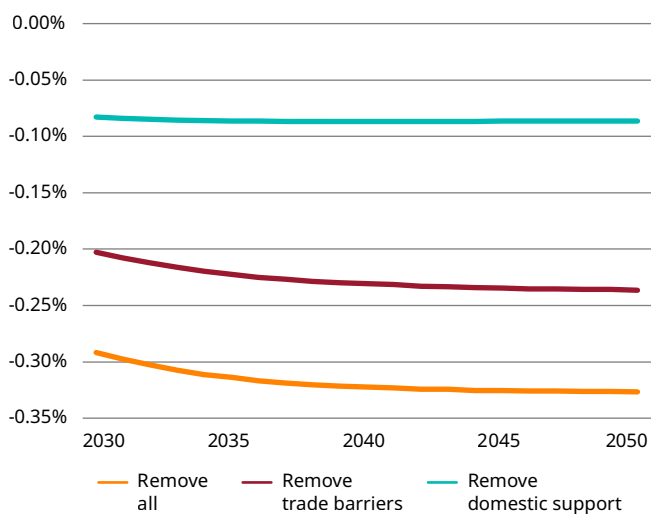
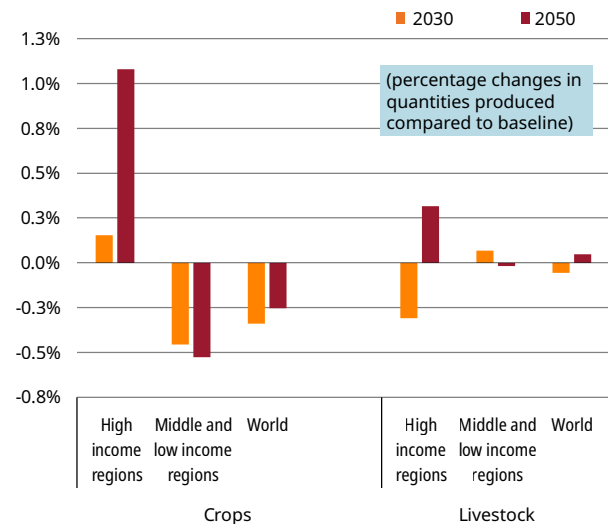


FIGURE 10 Agricultural support reform would lead to a shuffling of locations of production of agricultural products, compared to the baseline



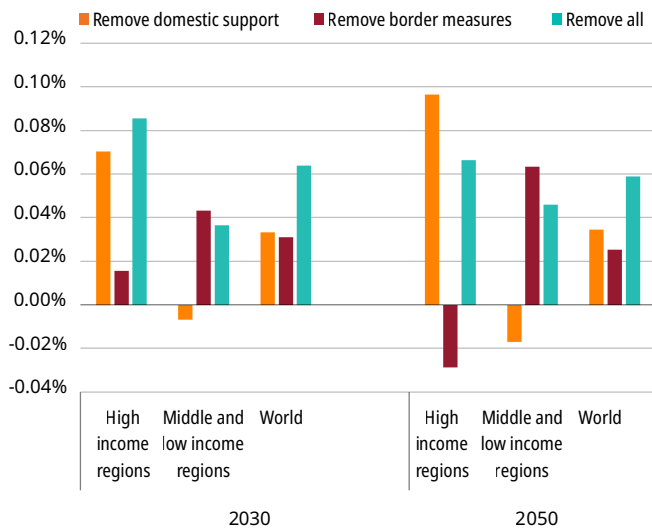
Note: While agricultural production falls in middle and low income regions, food security improves through higher economic growth and lower food prices.

Economic growth in high, medium and low incomes regions improves when all agricultural support is removed

Modelling results demonstrate that in the medium (2030) and long term (2050) aggregate incomes in high, medium and low income economies rise when agrifood support in all its forms is removed. This demonstrates the importance of holistic reform: when domestic support and trade barriers (tariffs and quotas) are removed, a more equitable outcome is achieved. This is because the global gains from trade are maximised — the wedge between production and consumption that is caused by the support is removed.

In contrast, the removal of just domestic support globally brings a long run overall income increase only to high income regions, while middle and low income regions lose out (Figure 11). This is because domestic support is largely imposed by high income regions. Its removal reduces distortions and allows economic resources within these economies to flow to activities where the economic returns are greatest. This substantially expands the high income economies — at a cost to other economies as resources flow to the high income economies which have become relatively more competitive. In this situation, trade barriers (tariffs and quotas) limit the ability of low support countries to expand agricultural production in response to the changes seen in heavily subsidised high income countries.

FIGURE 11 A removal of all agrifood support (domestic support + trade barriers) brings more equitable outcomes and improves global incomes (measured by Gross National Income), compared to the baseline

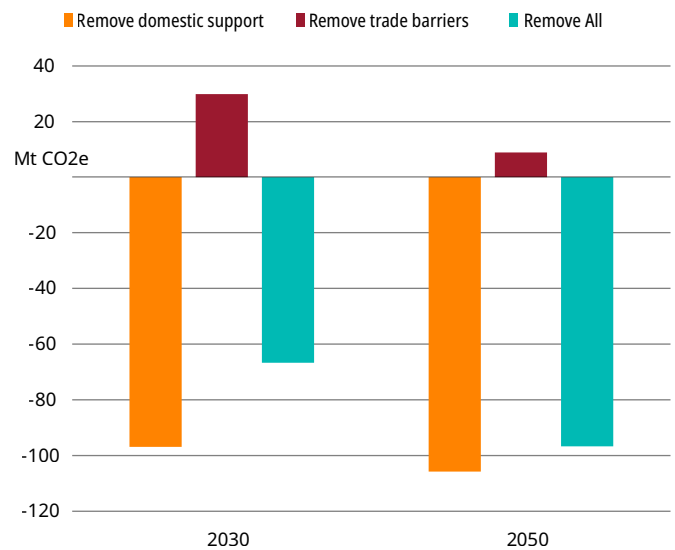


Likewise, when only trade barriers (tariffs and quotas) are removed, the results demonstrate that in the long run (2050) only the middle and low income regions gain, at the expense of high income regions. This is because tariffs are imposed largely by the medium and low income regions. The removal of these trade barriers allows economic resources to flow to their highest return and improves the relative competitiveness of these countries.

Emissions fall when all agricultural support is removed

Overall, global emissions fall when domestic agrifood support is removed and when total agrifood support (domestic support and trade barriers) is removed, as long as sufficient constraints to agricultural land expansion are imposed, such as a ban on deforestation (Figure 12). The drivers of lower emissions are as described above: switching the location of production to more efficient agrifood producers, and lower emissions intensity in food production through reduced intensity of input use. In other words, the results confirm that agrifood support encourages use of inputs above and beyond what is necessary, with adverse climate impacts. Furthermore, the shift towards a more efficient food system helps increase the rate of emissions falls from increased agricultural productivity overtime. This is shown by the greater difference between emissions reductions between 2030 and 2050 with trade reform included (Remove all) versus removing just domestic support. In other words, comprehensive reforms help to enable emissions by promoting agricultural productivity growth.

FIGURE 12 Modelled change in global economy-wide emissions

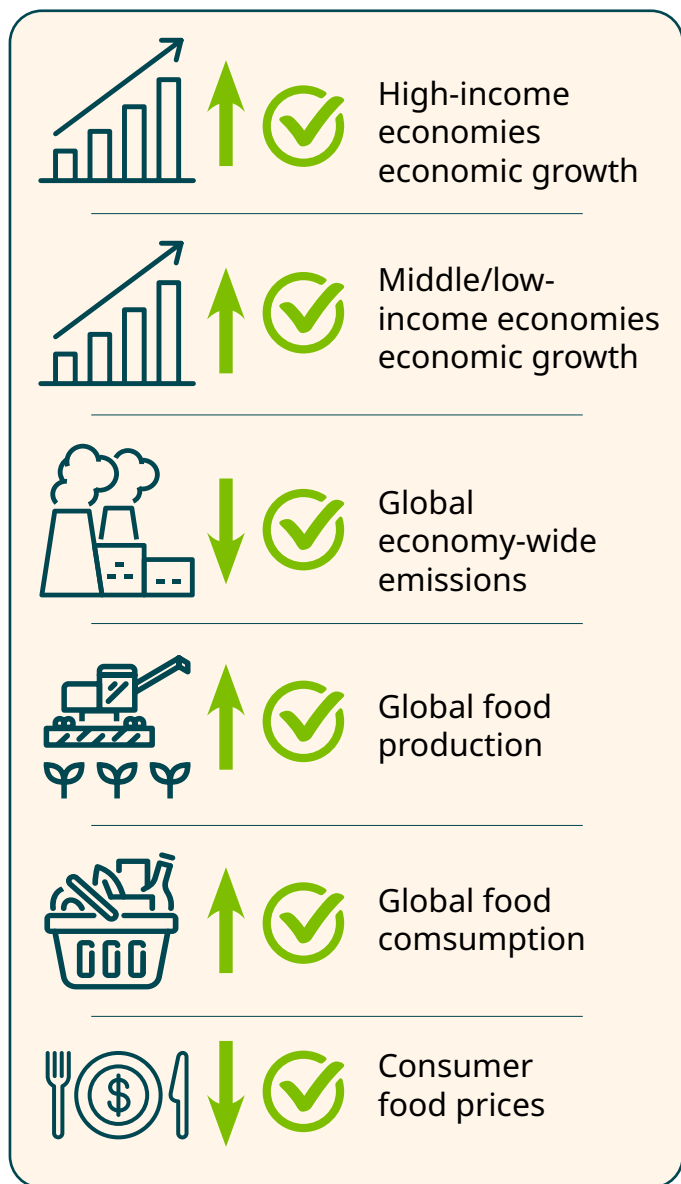


An essential caveat to these results is that they hold true when sufficient constraints to agricultural land expansion are in place. Policy reform which increases farmer incentives to clear forests may lead to higher emissions and other environmental costs. Furthermore, while the projected changes in emissions form a small part of the global emissions story (agriculture emissions currently sit at around 6Gt CO₂e), it is imperative to explore all avenues for emissions reductions. These results show that emissions can be reduced while also achieving other goals, such as ensuring food security and advancing economic development (Figure 13), provided reform is carefully targeted to avoid perverse environmental outcomes.

Partial reform does not fulfil multiple goals of lower emissions, food security and economic development

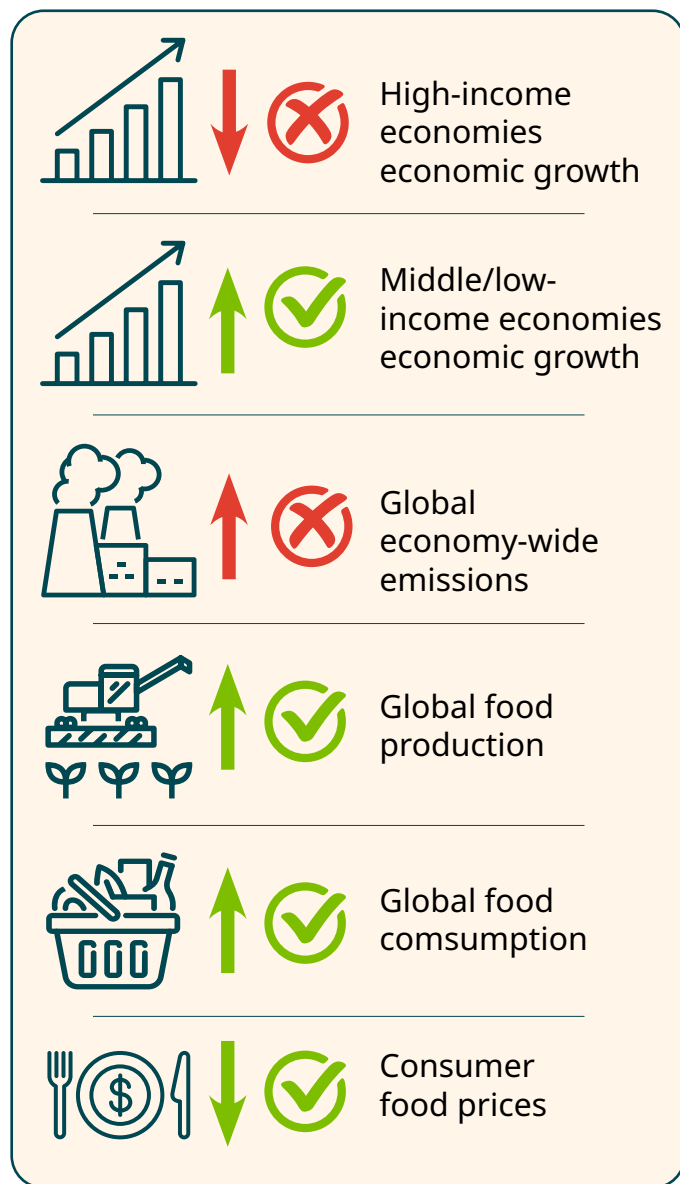
The results also show that higher emissions arise when only trade barriers are removed, since global agrifood production increases (Figure 14) and there is a relocation of production of certain products to countries that have higher emissions intensities. These countries benefit from the exclusive removal of trade barriers (tariffs and quotas), but have higher emissions intensities. However, by 2050, much of the increase in agricultural emissions is eroded by faster global agricultural productivity growth.

FIGURE 13 When all agricultural support (trade barriers + domestic support) is removed



Note: Comparison to 2050 baseline results

FIGURE 14 When only agricultural trade barriers are removed

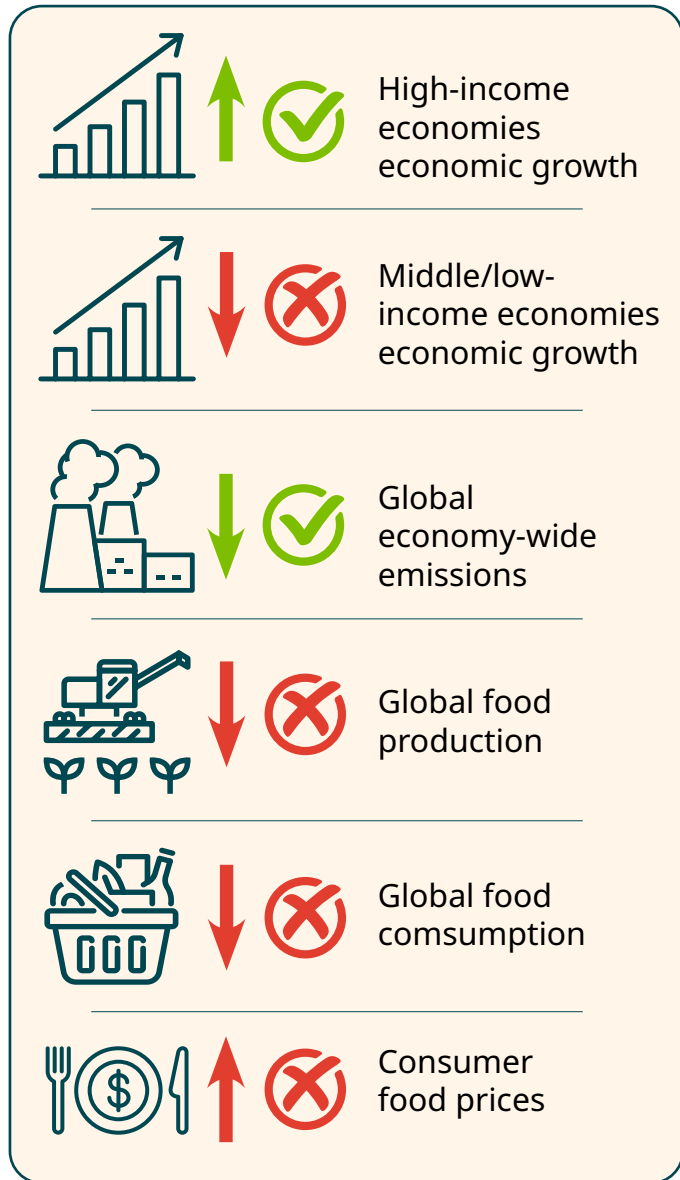


Note: Comparison to 2050 baseline results



The removal of just domestic support globally brings an overall income increase to high income regions, while middle and low-income regions lose out (Figure 15). This is because domestic support is largely imposed by high income regions and its removal reduces distortions and allows economic resources to flow to activities where the economic returns are greatest. Emissions fall, reflecting lower global livestock and crop production. As a result of lower global agricultural supply, food production falls, consumer prices of food rise and consumption of food falls.

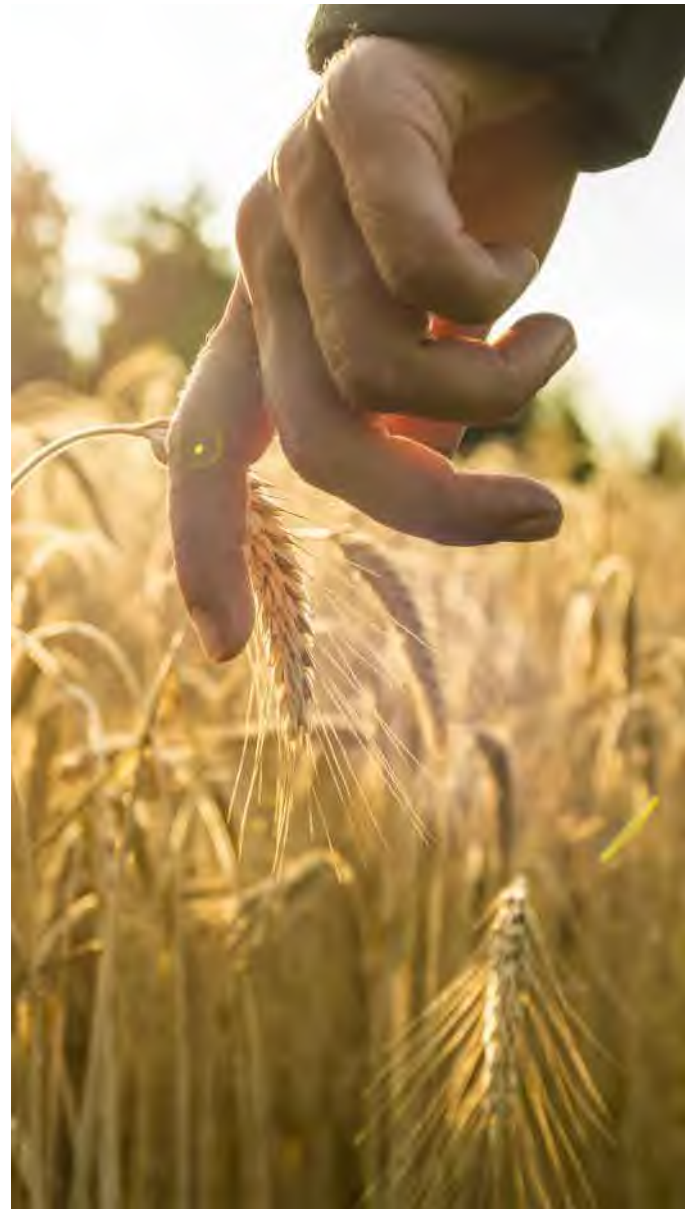
FIGURE 15 When only domestic agricultural support is removed



Note: Comparison to 2050 baseline results

Multilateral action will cut emissions, raise food security and support economic development

The results from this study show that there need not be trade-offs between meaningful action to reduce agricultural distortions and other global priorities. Reforms that help address global agricultural emissions can also help promote global food security and economic development where necessary safeguards are in place to prevent further land expansion through deforestation, and where reforms are complementary and targeted to avoid short-term transition costs. Capturing the benefits to the food insecure, economies and the environment will require coordinated action at the multilateral level, with a clear role to be played by multilateral institutions and organisations.



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Background Brief – Innovation in Australian agriculture

Handling

Innovation will be essential to achieve the SDG 2's Zero Hunger goal, while keeping agricultural emissions on track to reach Paris Agreement targets. To do so, average global agricultural productivity needs to increase by 28% over the next decade. This is triple the increase achieved over the past decade. Increased investment in innovation will be required to boost productivity.

The Australian agriculture sector has impressive innovation credentials that can inform best practices to meet these targets. This includes large amounts of government funding to spur agricultural innovation.

Your engagement at the GFFA presents an opportunity to showcase Australia's innovative agricultural practices to a wide range of agriculture ministers. This will help shape the global agricultural innovation agenda.

Key points

- Australian farmers are constantly improving their practices to adapt to one of the world's most variable climates. A key focus is on innovation.
- Australia's unique model of farmers funding Research and Development through levies, matched by government funding, has been critical to our success.
- Government reforms of agricultural markets and opening up our market so that farmers are competing on the world stage has also increased innovation and improved productivity.
- Our farmers are managing some of world's most variable climates and need to keep adapting their farm management practice to build profitable and sustainable businesses.

Background

- Australian agriculture has a strong tradition of innovation and adaptation.
- Investment in research and development is an essential part of our innovation story. Government support is dominated by investments in sector capacity, especially R&D.
 - Australia's **Research and Development Corporation** (RDCs) are required to undertake a diverse range of research, development and extension (RD&E) activities which should improve efficiency, productivity, competitiveness and innovation for levy payers, producers and along the supply chain, and provide public benefit for the Australian community.
 - Our 15 RDCs manage approximately \$800 million per annum in R&D through a unique model of industry levy collections (~\$500m) and matching government funding (~\$300m).

- 50 per cent of our agricultural productivity growth is attributable to RD&E investments.
- Every \$1 invested in RD&E attains \$12 benefit for Australian farmers within 10 years
- The RDCs are a strong investor from not just the Australian Government but from Australian producers. They are a clear indication of the value we all place in Australian agriculture.
- To help focus innovation research efforts and promote collaboration, four **National Agricultural Innovation Priorities** have been established:
 - Being a trusted exporter of agricultural products
 - Championing climate resilience
 - Future-proofing our biosecurity system
 - Being a mature adopter, developer and exporter of digital agriculture
- Examples of other government and industry initiatives designed to support innovation include:
 - **growAG** platform enabling Rural Research and Development Corporations (RDCs), universities and private organisations to showcase their research and engage with investors in Australia and overseas.
 - **evokeAG** (21-22 February 2023 at the Adelaide Convention Centre) is a premier agrifood tech event to bring the world's brightest agriculture, technology and investment minds together, with opportunities for entrepreneurs, researchers, start-ups, investors and producers.
 - the eight **Drought Resilience Adoption and Innovation Hubs** are playing a key role in helping to build innovation capacity and culture across the sector.
 - **Agricultural Innovation Australia** was established to facilitate joint investment in innovation, including from the private sector, and collaboration in cross-industry agricultural issues of national importance, such as the impacts of climate.
 - **National Reconstruction Fund** will be financing investment in our industrial base and boost regional economic development. A component of the fund has been reserved for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, food and fibre to encourage investment in value adding and to help diversify the sector.
 - **Cooperative Research Centres** that support industry-led collaborations between industry, researchers and end users.
- Government reforms also encourage and supported innovation.
 - This includes the removal of marketing and price supports during the 1980s and 90s.
 - This has led to overall sector growth, increased participation in global markets and contribution to the national economy.

- Internationally, the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research has been supporting developing countries in the Indo Pacific and Africa to improve food security and build livelihoods since 1982.

Background Brief – Principles for international cooperation in support of sustainable agriculture and food systems

7.6

Handling

Australia is looking to build support, initially amongst likeminded countries, for adoption of its principles to guide decision making globally on sustainable agriculture, with a particular emphasis on trade and standard setting. With an emphasis on market driven, evidence based and WTO consistent actions, these principles are intended to counter the European model of sustainability – a highly prescriptive, regulatory focused model that places primacy on certain agricultural practices (organics, pesticide free) and conditions that could, if adopted multilaterally, undermine our ability to export.

With global food insecurity being a much stronger focus in global policy debates, the principles also serve to underscore the inextricable link between trade, sustainable production and food security.

The text of the principles is in draft.

In addition to New Zealand and Australia working to build its support in the relevant trade agreements and leader's statements, some of your GFFA bilateral meetings also present an opportunity to socialise the concept and address any concerns raised by some of your counterparts.

The Singapore-Australia Green Economy Agreement is the first text to capture these Principles. The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation are the two next immediate targets for adoption of the principles.

Current global context

- The twin challenges of food security and climate change are heightening global attention to the role that sustainable agriculture can play in feeding a growing population whilst reducing emissions.
- Increasingly, there is narrative of the necessity for trade-offs between food security and climate mitigation.
- In some cases, governments are promoting policies to meet either food security or climate objectives and in doing so, unintentionally create perverse outcomes for both objectives.
- The imposition of export bans, non tariff barriers to trade and application of prescriptive 'sustainability' standards have been proven to undermine rather than promote sustainable production, climate objectives and even domestic food security.
- But agricultural practices that increase productivity while reducing environmental degradation can help achieve climate and food security objectives.
- This will require action at a national and global level.

The principles - re-framing the relationship between trade, climate mitigation and sustainable productivity growth.

- There is an urgent need to foster a shared understanding of the critical role of free and open trade in supporting global food security and achieving climate and sustainability outcomes.
- Free and open global trade, underpinned by the multilateral rules-based trading system and science and risk-based decision making, will be essential to accelerate the transition to best

practice sustainable agricultural production, while meeting increased global demand for food supplies

- The imposition of a ‘one size fits all’ approach to sustainability could undermine the environmental, economic and social outcomes sought through prescriptive measures and undermine investment in innovation for productivity growth.
 - For instance, with changes in climate varying among regions and over time, international trade could help to cushion the impacts of climate change on global food production and consumption.
- States can cooperate internationally, especially on trade and through multilateral fora, in a way that supports each country’s domestic commitment to sustainable agriculture and sustainable productivity growth, as opposed to creating barriers.
- Leader affirmation of principles which emphasise the interdependency of free and open trade, sustainable productivity growth and global food security would present an alternative to a one-size-fits all approach to the recognised challenge of a degrading natural resource base.
- Such principles could also put a spotlight on the role of domestic subsidies in undermining environmental and climate ambition from this sector.

Australia’s seven principles in support of sustainable agriculture and food systems

1. We prioritise stewardship of the natural environment
 2. Commit to practices and policies that assist agriculture production to adapt/mitigate
 3. Commitment to multilateral trading system
 4. Risk and science-based decision making
 5. Avoid unduly prescriptive measures
 6. Avoid policies that undermine global food security
 7. Strengthen internationally recognised best practice for making transparent, evidence-based claims about sustainability
- While there is nothing new per se in the principles themselves, they do represent a reminder of the complexity of the challenges being faced, and as such, a resistance to regulatory prescriptiveness within trade settings.

BACKGROUND BRIEFS
GFFA Berlin
Senator the Hon MURRAY WATT
January 2023

Attachment.

Placemat: Principles of international cooperation to support sustainable agriculture and food systems

s. 33(a)(iii)

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s. 33(a)(iii)



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Acknowledgement of Country

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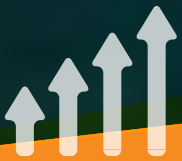
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Food security: the role of international trade and support

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Food security for citizens is an important national policy goal for leaders around the world. Ending hunger is a UN Sustainable Development Goal. This report explores evidence in food security debates: what is food security? And how does it relate to trade and domestic support; household incomes; food availability; and food prices? The report considers the limitations of trying to achieve food self-sufficiency through protection and support, and alternative approaches to achieve food security goals.

What is food security?



“Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life”

World Food Summit, 1996

Food security is an important policy goal. The second United Nations Sustainable Development Goal is to “end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture” (United Nations 2021). However, around 800 million people faced hunger in 2020 (FAO et al. 2021). To achieve genuine world food security, policies need to be in place which improve the reliability and affordability of food supply and need to be supported by a rules-based global trade system.

In addition to the World Food Summit’s definition, above, there are four key elements of food security identified by the UN’s Food and Agriculture Organization (Figure 1).

FIGURE 1 The key elements of food security

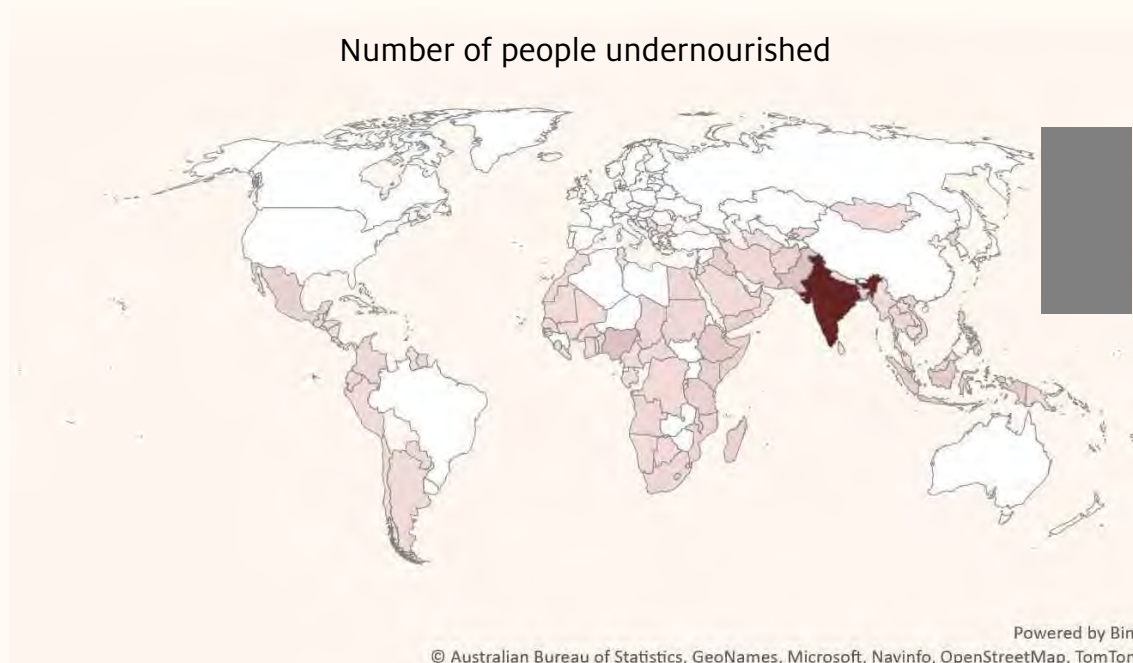
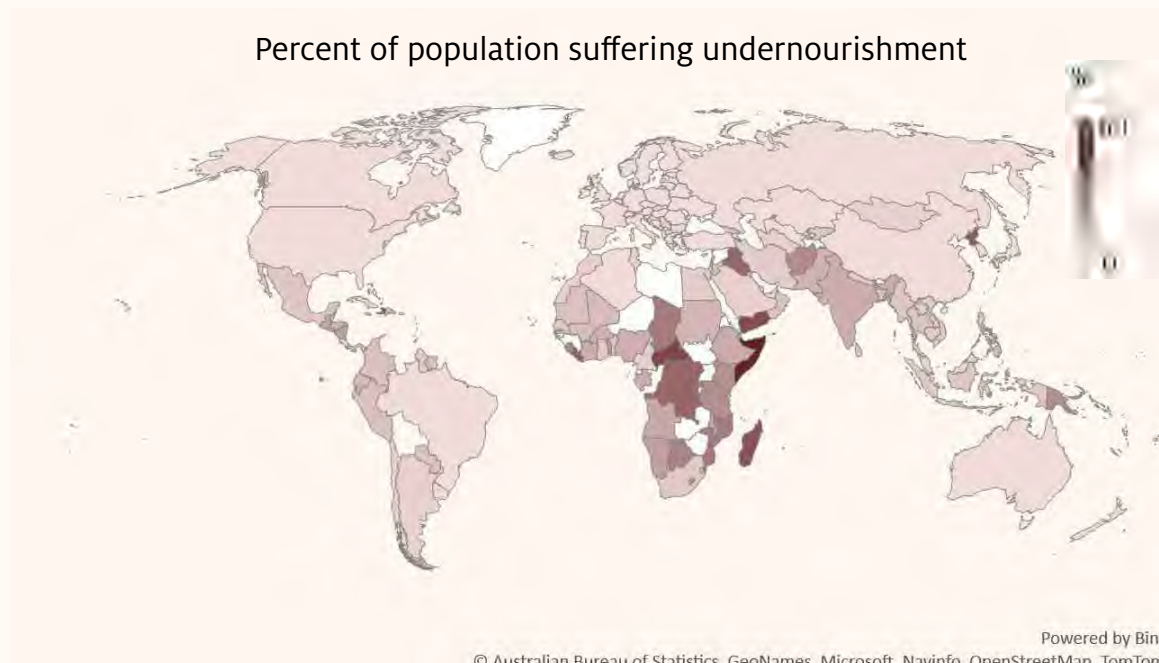


Source: Adapted from FAO (2006)

Despite ample availability of food around the world, some countries fare worse than others

The countries that suffer most from undernourishment, an aspect of food security, are generally located in Africa when measured by percentage of the population (Figure 2). However, higher populations in Asia mean the majority of undernourished people live in Asia, particularly India.

FIGURE 2 Not all countries are grappling with the same food security issues



Source: FAO (2022)

Note: Data not available for all countries

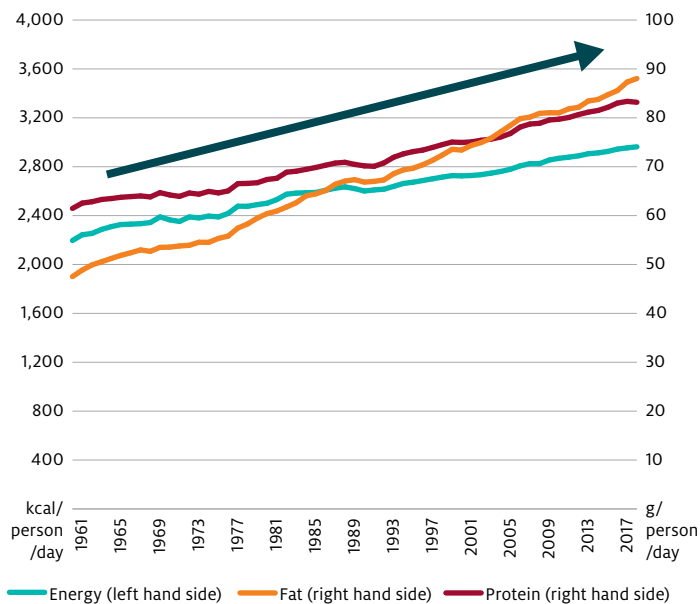
Not everyone has equal access to food

Food production has outpaced population growth

World agricultural production is growing at a faster rate than population. Between 1961 and 2019, the global population grew by 149% (United Nations Population Division 2019) while agricultural production grew by 262% (FAO 2022). Food-wise, calorie, fat and protein supply per person also increased (Figure 3). Calories per person are now 35% higher, fat per person is 85% higher and protein per person 35% higher (FAO 2022).

However, issues remain about distribution of this food relative to where people live, and ensuring sufficient nutritional uptake across food groups. For example, in some highly food insecure regions such as Sub-Saharan Africa, production growth of staples has lagged behind population growth (Smith & Glauber 2019). The difference in the location of food production and where people live shows the importance of international food markets to addressing global food insecurity.

FIGURE 3 World food availability per person has been growing



Note: Change of methodology in 2013
Source: FAO (2022)

Freer trade boosts food access through lower prices and higher incomes

As Nobel laureate Amartya Sen (1981) suggested, starvation can occur even when food supply is adequate if people cannot access it. Through an accessibility lens, affordability is a key aspect of food security. Agricultural trade barriers, such as tariffs, generally raise food prices for consumers (Figure 4). This can contribute to hunger, nutritional deficiencies, and reduced standards of living.

FIGURE 4 Tariffs raise prices, reducing the affordability of food for consumers



Import barriers raise prices for food importers. Most of the world's most food insecure countries are net food importers, so reducing trade barriers leads to lower prices for consumers. Lower prices improve access to food for urban consumers, and even for farming households that are net buyers of food (Smith & Glauber 2020). Yu et al. (2017) found that when developing country wheat importers implemented simulated reductions in trade protections, they

lowered local prices on average by 16%, and managed to raise domestic consumption by 3%, a positive step towards improved food security. For rice, prices fell by 13% and consumption rose by 2%. For maize, prices fell by 1% and consumption rose by 0.1%.

Of course, not everyone benefits from lower prices. Lower prices can have a negative effect on farmers' incomes if they are net sellers of food. A key issue for policy makers is to transition farming to commodities and farming practices that will be profitable over the longer term. When policy makers focus on improving the incomes of food-insecure farmers through development of an agricultural industry that is competitive in the long run (see Burns & Addai 2022), rather than through trade barriers, the food security interests of farmers and consumers are no longer in conflict—both can achieve access to food.

“Many governments try to improve farmers’ incomes by setting high prices domestically and erecting trade barriers to keep out imports. But such measures ultimately raise prices for consumers....”

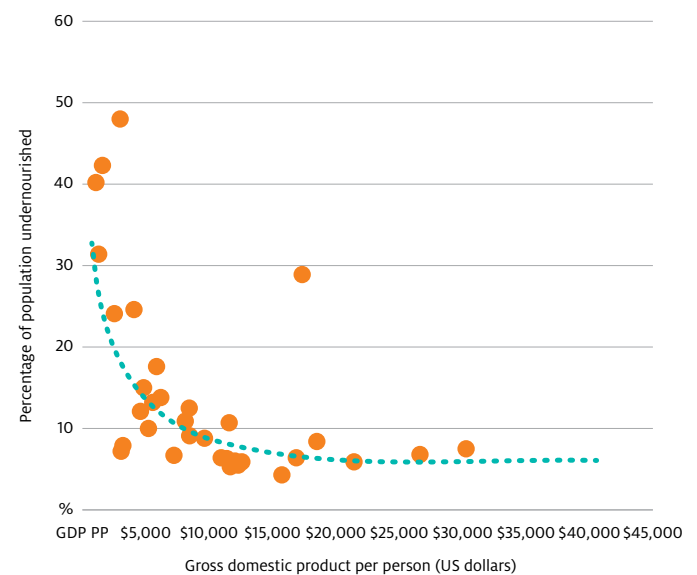
***Angel Gurria,
OECD Secretary-General (2006–2021)***

Freer trade supports economic development and economic growth, helping to contribute to improved food security. Laborde & Martin (2012) found that 70% of the potential global income gains from comprehensive global trade reform would flow from reforms in agricultural trade. This is because of the existing high levels of distortions in agriculture.

A large number of studies have linked freer trade to higher levels of economic growth, such as Karras (2003), Rahman et al. (2017) and Zahonogo (2017). Dithmer & Abdulai (2017) use a large cross-country dataset to examine the effect of trade openness and economic growth on food security. They found that both trade openness and economic growth contributed positively to average calorie consumption. In Africa, Keho (2017) found a strong relationship in Côte d'Ivoire between trade openness and economic growth in both the short and long run.

The history of developing countries has demonstrated that undernourishment falls as incomes increase (Figure 5). Populations with the lowest rates of hunger are in high income countries, some of which rely on world markets for a significant proportion of their food supply, such as Singapore, Japan, South Korea and the United Kingdom. This contrasts to countries such as Pakistan and Thailand, which produce food well in excess of domestic requirements, but have higher rates of hunger (FAO 2015).

FIGURE 5 Developing countries show that undernourishment falls as incomes increase



Note: Gross domestic product per person is purchasing power parity, dissemination (constant 2011 international dollars). All data are the average of the three years between 2016–18. Countries are G33 members where data are available and as defined by the World Trade Organization.
Source: FAO 2022

Market distorting policies continue to exist in world agricultural markets. These distortions can arise when policies attempt to correct a market failure, or through directly distorting the economic incentives faced by producers. Work by the OECD (2016) shows the suite of agricultural policies overall has a negative effect on agro-food trade, demonstrating that if distortions were removed agricultural trade would be higher. Overall, this research shows that the current system of trade and production distorting support does not increase global food production, rather it slightly decreases it and causes other negative distortions on the wider economy.

Trade boosts incomes through several mechanisms. These include specialisation, productivity growth and opening opportunities in global value chains.

Trade increases incomes by enabling specialisation

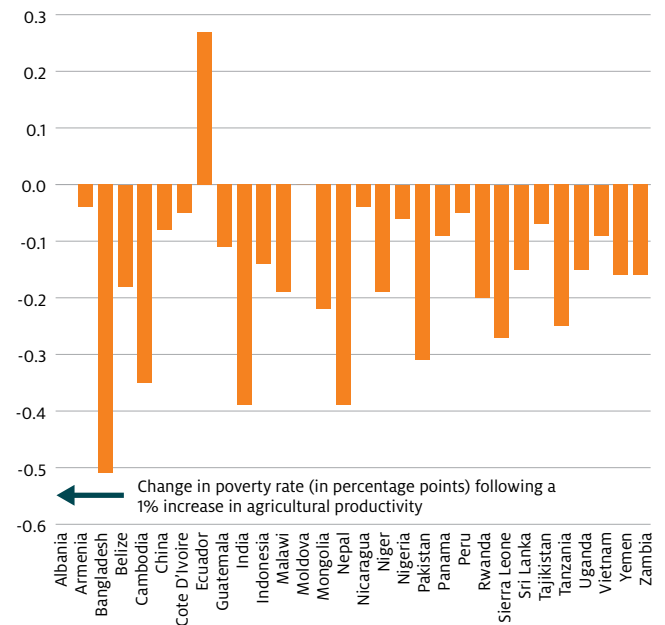
Trade increases national incomes by allowing countries to specialise in economic activities where they have an advantage relative to other countries. Bernhofen & Brown (2005) tied specialisation gains from trade to a rise of up to 9% in annual GDP per person in Japan as a result of opening to trade after emerging from isolationist policies. In an agricultural context variation in production capacities due to differences in climate and agronomic capabilities creates opportunities for gains from trade. This concept was highlighted by Martin (2017) who demonstrated relative benefits from choosing to produce at home or to trade internationally—trade provides more opportunities, expanding the economic pie for both developing and developed countries. However, shifts in trade policy can create short-term losers who are often not compensated (Smith & Glauber 2020), re-emphasising the importance of managing the adjustment for these groups.

Trade increases incomes by encouraging higher productivity

Reducing trade barriers can mean lower cost inputs and more productive farms. This boosts production and national income. Trade also exposes producers to international competition, driving the need to lift productivity to maintain a competitive edge. Furthermore, trade openness can improve agricultural productivity by enabling the transfer of technology from more advanced to less advanced economies (Hassine et al. 2020). In contrast, introducing restrictions on imports can act as a “brake” on export growth (Greenville et al. 2017).

Martin (2017) outlines specific examples where trade has influenced productivity gains, particularly in developing countries, supporting higher incomes. Most importantly, productivity growth improves food security by 1) increasing incomes of those in agriculture (many of the world’s food-insecure people are farmers), 2) reducing the cost of food for consumers, and 3) raising real wages and reducing poverty (Ivanic & Martin 2018; Figure 6).

FIGURE 6 As agricultural productivity rises, poverty falls, boosting food security



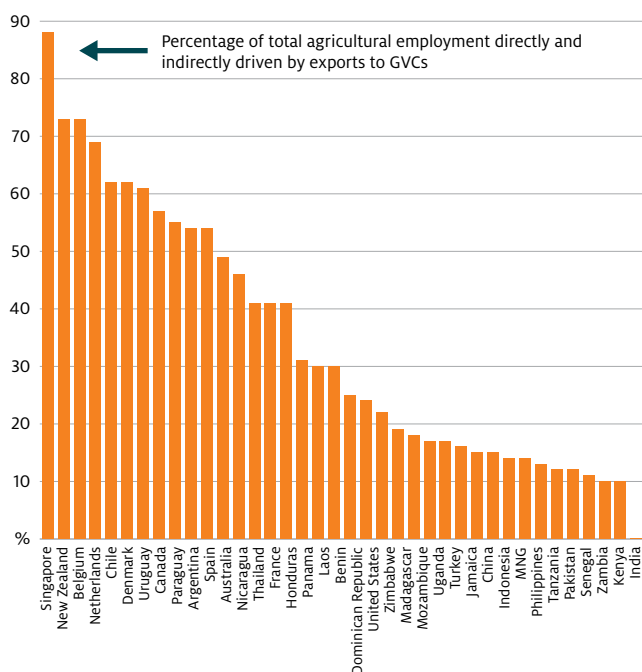
Note: Analysis completed in 2017 using a variety of data from GTAP database and household surveys from 2002 or later.

Source: Ivanic & Martin (2018).

Global value chains participation supports labour market outcomes

Participation in agricultural trade promotes higher wages both in the agricultural sector and the economy as a whole. Greenville et al. (2019) found that participation in agro-food global value chains (GVCs) and market openness increased labour returns for both skilled and unskilled agricultural labour (returns to labour are a proxy for agricultural household incomes). Furthermore, Greenville et al. found that participation in trade and agro-food GVCs generated an average of between 20% and 26% of total agricultural workforce returns between 2004 and 2014. Significant improvements in employment in agriculture were also generated by participation in agro-food GVCs (Figure 7). In short, policies that encourage open trade should have a positive effect on employment, boosting food security.

FIGURE 7 Exports into GVCs drive employment in agriculture



Source: Greenville et al. 2019

Cutting domestic support boosts food access through higher incomes

Trade restrictions on agriculture are often combined with subsidies or tax concessions for agricultural production. Government interventions that distort the production or consumption decisions of market participants, and do not directly address an existing distortion or market failure such as underinvestment in research and development or infrastructure, frequently come at a net cost to the economy. Further discussion of the role that trade liberalisation and reductions in agricultural support can play in long run economic development, and environmental improvement, is available in an ABARES Insights report on agricultural support and development (Burns & Addai 2022).

While support programs can boost production of targeted commodities in the short term, they constrain growth and development in the long term. This is because they divert the resources of an economy away from production that brings the greatest returns. This leads to lower long run investment across the economy, including in the agriculture sector. Evidence demonstrates that in the long run, economic output and incomes (and consequent profits available for re-investment) are greater without the support (Gautam et al. 2022; Anderson et al. 2021).

Agricultural support can also contribute to environmental damage. Incentives which encourage expansion of output or input use can lead to loss of biodiversity, unsustainable pressure on water supplies or increased water pollution, soil degradation and higher greenhouse gas emissions (Blandford 2011; DeBoe 2020). Environmental impacts can vary depending on the type of support provided. Market-distorting support measures tend to be the most environmentally harmful, as they encourage further production or input use without providing incentives to improve management practices (Henderson & Lankoski 2019). Coupled support payments which vary with the scale of production are likely to be more environmentally harmful, since they encourage over-production, involving switching to intensive production techniques and extending production on to marginal lands and environmentally valuable areas (Pearce 2002).

Openness to trade improves stability of food supply

An important element of food security is stability of food supply. Food production can be volatile, affected by climate, disasters, water availability, conflict, and outbreaks of pests or diseases. This also leads to volatility in food prices. Martin & Glauber (2020) discuss this issue at length and examine government policy responses to price volatility.

“World output is much less volatile than output in individual countries”

Martin & Glauber, 2020

Given the surplus of food at a global level, agricultural trade provides a more stable supply than dependence on local production: crop failure in one area need not lead to famine, or even to reduced food consumption. At a national level, for example, Burgess & Donaldson (2010) found that increased trade between regions in India reduced the incidence of famines. Similarly, at the regional level, analysis undertaken by the OECD (2017) found that integration of ASEAN rice markets could reduce the undernourished population of modelled countries by 5%. As put by Martin & Glauber (2020), “world output is much less volatile than output in individual countries”.

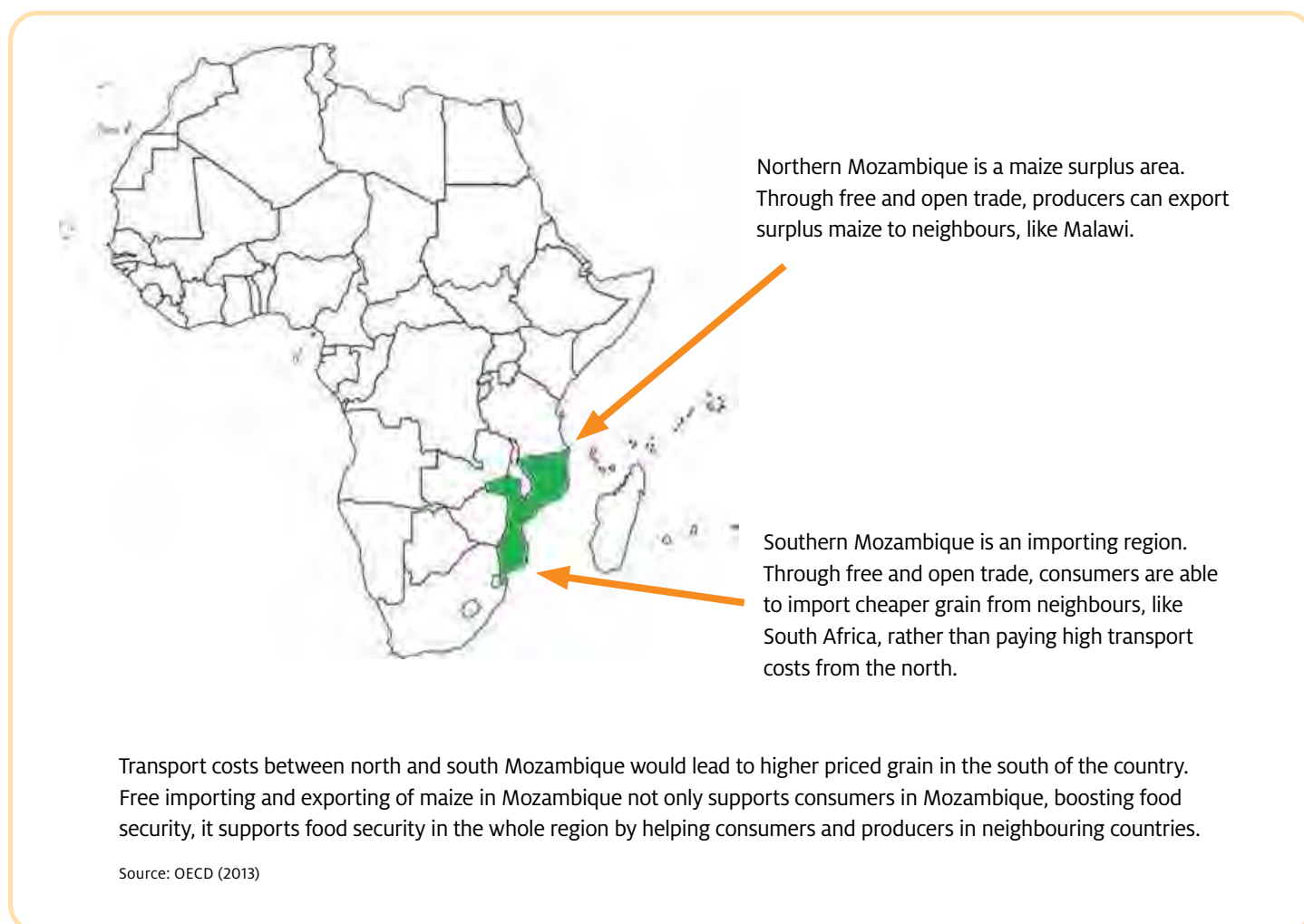
While raising trade barriers may be appealing to support stability of prices in the short term, it typically remains contrary to national welfare. This is because trade barriers reduce welfare by denying gains from trade for consumers (for an importing country) and for producers (for an exporting country), with any tariff revenue typically not fully compensating the economy for the losses to these groups. Additionally, trade policy interventions, such as export restrictions, in practice have limited success at stabilising domestic prices even in the short term. Yu et al. (2017) report on numerous case studies in Africa and Asia to support this point.

Brooks & Matthews (2015) demonstrate that allowing access to international markets generally leads to more stable supply than depending solely on domestic production. The OECD (2020) found that greater reliance on local production in an economy led to greater vulnerability to shocks. Cao et al. (2021) found that protecting the domestic economy from global shocks (as opposed to trade-openness) was expensive—it lowered aggregate incomes—and did not significantly reduce volatility. This demonstrates

that export restrictions do not support domestic food security, given the implications for access (via incomes) and stability. Having free and open trade through multiple trading relationships gives producers options to overcome shocks.

On a global level, when multiple countries introduce trade-restricting measures (such as export restrictions) in attempts to reduce price volatility domestically, it leads to increased global price volatility (Martin & Glauber 2020; Giordani et al. 2016). Jensen & Anderson's (2014) modelling demonstrated that policies, such as export taxes, that attempt to insulate a country from volatility on world markets "...are rather ineffective in achieving their stated aim of avoiding large domestic price rises when international food prices spike" if other countries implement similar policies. This highlights the importance of a coordinated and strong global trading system that works together to limit policy interventions on trade, thus preventing excessive price volatility and improving stability of food supply.

FIGURE 8 Open trade supports regional food security in Africa



Open trade can support greater nutritional options

An important element of food security is the utilisation of food to achieve nutritional well-being. Access to food from international sources provides consumers with opportunities for a more diverse and nutritionally rich diet. Additionally, openness to trade is tied to higher incomes, and as incomes rise consumers transition from a carbohydrate-centric diet to a more nutritionally rich diet (Masters et al. 2016). Evidence on agricultural trade's effect on nutritional quality is mixed (see for example Hawkes et al. 2009 and Remans et al. 2014). However, without access to a more diverse food supply, consumers are denied options for nutritional diversity. In this vein, Dithmer & Abdulai (2017) found that trade openness not only was correlated with increases in calorie consumption, but also improved dietary diversity.

Achieving good nutritional outcomes requires more than just food. To the extent trade openness supports economic and income growth, it makes investments in clean water, sanitation and health care more affordable to governments or individuals.

Food security does not require self-sufficiency

Policies to promote food security are introduced with the intention of promoting stability of supply and reducing price volatility. However, some policies may actually worsen food security outcomes. A possible path of policy action is to reduce dependence on international markets by raising trade barriers, and to pursue self-sufficiency. However, food security and self-sufficiency are different ideas and can be in conflict (Warr 2011a).

“...volatility of international food prices has reinforced the mistrust felt within many food-importing countries towards international markets”

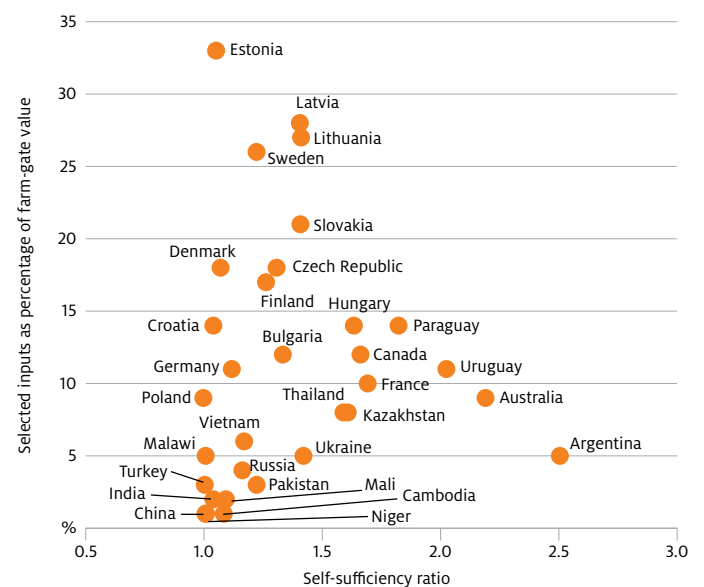
Warr, 2011

Self-sufficiency essentially entails producing a country's food supply from its own resources. Clapp (2015) provides a more extensive discussion of the various interpretations of self-sufficiency. A country may be “self-sufficient”, but import fertiliser, machinery, and other inputs necessary for production.

This means that the agricultural sector is still exposed to changes in exchange rates, energy prices and supply chain disruptions. All countries that achieve high rates of self-sufficiency utilise imported inputs (Figure 9). In the case that protectionist policies are used to achieve self-sufficiency and given that some inputs are imported, a policymaker is left asking ‘why not import the food?’.

Utilising self-sufficiency ratios from Puma et al. (2014) and import data from UN Comtrade, ABARES analysis indicates that for 100% of countries with food sufficiency ratios above 1, agricultural inputs are sourced in whole or in part from international markets. Additionally, nearly all countries in the world imported agricultural inputs in the period of analysis (the exception being small Caribbean countries, who are not food self-sufficient). Analysis of UN FAOStat data demonstrates that 98% of countries in the dataset import meat to fulfil some of their market needs, and 100% of countries in the dataset import cereals to fulfil their market needs. These include major agricultural producers such as Brazil, China, India and the United States. This reflects the importance of overseas markets to serving national food security for all countries, and the importance of providing open markets to consumers to utilise diversity of food supply and choice.

FIGURE 9 Countries with high self-sufficiency ratios use import markets for inputs



Note: Inputs include fertilisers, agricultural machinery, veterinary vaccines, agricultural chemicals. The self-sufficiency ratio is the ratio of domestic production to domestic consumption (including wastage). A self-sufficiency ratio of one implies that a country produces as much as it consumes. Self-sufficiency ratios defined by Puma et al. (2014) are for 2009. Only countries with self-sufficiency ratio greater than 1 are shown. Source: UN Statistics Division (2022), Puma et al. (2014), ABARES analysis

When net food importers pursue self-sufficiency by protecting the domestic industry, it requires trade barriers which raise prices. Warr (2011b) demonstrates how in a large developing country in South-East Asia “the policy of restricting food imports through tariffs or quantitative restrictions promotes the goal of food self-sufficiency, but does so at the cost of reducing the food security of the most vulnerable people—the poorest net consumers.”

Using trade barriers to encourage domestic production means that the economy’s resources (for example, labour and capital) must be diverted from other productive activity, but at a net loss to the economy given that it must be paid for by consumers (through higher prices) or taxpayers (through government subsidies). Anderson & Strutt (2014) demonstrate how the pursuit of food self-sufficiency in a large Asian economy comes at the expense of food security, by lowering incomes (and raising food prices). This is supported by analysis done by the OECD (2015 & 2017) which considered ways to manage food insecurity risk. They outlined different policy pathways to mitigate food security risks by distinguishing between short-lived threats, such as natural disasters, and supporting longer term sustainable food production.

Protectionist self-sufficiency policies can create supply instability. While erecting trade barriers and relying on domestic production can cut out price variability from international markets, it means that a country exclusively faces domestic price variability. However, domestic shocks are more frequent (Abbot 2012) and, in the case of sub-Saharan Africa, price volatility from domestic shocks is equal to or larger than that in international markets (Minot 2011). In some countries, like India, geographical and climatic diversity can smooth out domestic supply and demand variations (Brooks & Matthews 2015). However, other countries, like those in Sub-Saharan Africa, are not as geographically and environmentally diverse, meaning that utilisation of international trade is all the more important.

Finally, trade barriers can deny access to nutritional diversity. Income growth and urbanisation lead consumers to demand more meat, dairy, fruit and vegetables (ABARES 2013). For many countries, it is not possible for domestic production to meet all of consumers’ dietary needs and preferences given each country’s environmental constraints.

Public stockholding has a more limited role, linked to food access

Spikes in global food prices can reawaken debates about public stockholding. Some policymakers may be interested in public stockholding for a number of reasons, including: influencing prices, attempting to reduce price volatility, providing food to the poor, and securing emergency food supplies.

Public stockholding can be used to influence prices to subsidise consumers, producers or both. However, this will come at a long run cost to the economy. Brooks & Matthews (2015) cite OECD analysis that suggests “policies that manipulate price levels are likely to be ineffective at raising incomes in developing countries, partly because of efficiency losses, partly because they do not target the poorest, and partly because they can impose a budgetary burden that crowds out other essential expenditures.”



When public stockholding is used for stabilising prices, government releases from stocks and purchases for stocks may appear as an attractive policy option. Development of such stockholdings may be non-controversial if the flows in and out of the stockholding do not influence world markets, i.e. they do not affect a country's imports or exports that would occur in the absence of public stockholding. However, their success in achieving price stability are questionable. A World Bank study (2012) "takes an evidence-based review of developing country experience" and found that "using grain stocks to stabilize domestic prices has generally not been an effective instrument to improve food security outcomes."

Providing access to food for the poor may also be a policy motive for the introduction of public stockholding. However, modelling by Cao et al. (2020) demonstrates that lump sum income transfers to a specific group provides a minimally distorting solution. For a government, this avoids the physical and administrative costs of maintaining public stocks and is an appropriate policy response if markets and institutions are functioning and governments have the capacity to make targeted payments (Brooks & Matthews 2015).

However, where markets and institutions are not functioning properly the physical distribution of food to targeted populations may be necessary. For example, in the event of emergencies (e.g. conflict, a blockade or natural disaster), the release of strategic reserves of public stocks can help to ensure access to food in the short term, until imports or food aid arrive (Glauber & Sinha 2021).

The role of public stocks as a tool for risk-mitigation against short term disruptions must be balanced against the effects they can have as a long-term price distorting policy. There can be a role for public stocks in times of shocks, such as droughts or economic downturns, which threaten supply, especially when some countries are more vulnerable to these shocks (OECD 2015).

Cutting trade barriers supports food security

Enabling a country to access sufficient food to feed itself is a worthy national policy goal, but trade barriers and distortionary domestic support are not an effective way to achieve it. Self-sufficiency (when pursued through agricultural support) makes a country more vulnerable to food supply shocks, depends on imported inputs, reduces national incomes, can raise prices for consumers and can deny nutritional diversity. In short, self-sufficiency (via agricultural support) does not achieve the policy goal of food security. Genuine food security means availability, access, utilisation and stability of supply. Decades of policy research by international organisations and reputable academic researchers have shown that lower trade barriers and removal of distortionary support help to improve a nation's food security. That is, there is a win-win when it comes to more open agricultural markets and food security. International cooperation in building a rules-based system and cutting trade barriers goes a long way to improving genuine food security and addressing the UN Sustainable Development Goal of ending hunger.

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Academic research published by James focusses on the welfare effects of agricultural trade liberalisation and on the quantification of non-tariff measures.

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Background Brief – EU Regulation on Deforestation-free Supply Chains

Key points

- On 6 December 2022, the EU institutions reached a final agreement on a new piece of legislation (known as a regulation) to tackle deforested products entering the EU market.
- When the new rules enter into force, companies will have to conduct mandatory due diligence if they place on the EU market, or export from it: palm oil, cattle, soy, coffee, cocoa and wood as well as derived products (such as beef and leather) to ensure these products were not produced on deforested land.
- The law is expected to enter into force in 2023, with application at the border from 2024-25.

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- Australia shares the EU's concerns about the global rate of deforestation and its impacts on climate change. Our position is to support measures that address global deforestation, while advocating for sustainable agricultural practices that encourage fair trade.

Background

In November 2021, the European Commission published its draft proposal to minimise the EU's impact on both illegal and legal deforestation. Since then, the European Parliament and the Council have been separately discussing the Commission's proposal.

On 6 December 2022, the European Parliament and Council reached a final agreement on the proposed legislation to prevent products grown on deforested land from entering or exiting the European market. The agreement is provisional, pending formal adoption in both institutions. The law is expected to enter into force in 2023, with application at the border from 2024-25.

The agreed legislation regulates the import or export of six products: palm oil, cattle, soy, coffee, cocoa, and wood, as well as derived products, including leather, printed paper and furniture. These products have been chosen based on an impact assessment identifying them as the main drivers of deforestation, due to agricultural expansion.

During discussions on the Commission's proposal, the European Parliament sought to expand the scope to include pigmeat, sheep, goats, poultry, maize, rubber, and charcoal. Although these commodities were not included in the agreed text, the legislation could be expanded in the future.

The legislation is part of the Commission's Farm to Fork Strategy.

What impact will the deforestation legislation have on Australian exporters?

Due diligence rules for companies

The legislation will impose additional reporting requirements on Australian exporters increasing the cost and complexity of placing a product on the EU market.

The new legislation sets detailed mandatory due diligence rules for companies that want to place the relevant products on the EU market or export them. Operators and traders will have to prove that the products are both deforestation-free (produced on land that was not subject to deforestation after 31 December 2020) and legal (compliant with all relevant applicable laws in force in the country of production).

The legislators agreed on stringent due diligence obligations for operators, which will be required to trace the products they are selling back to the plot of land where it was produced. This means an obligation to have a certificate based on satellite images and GPS coordinates, to know exactly where the commodity comes from. This will increase the cost and complexity for Australian exporters to the EU market.

While the new legislation is seen as targeting densely forested areas (e.g., rainforests) in countries such as Brazil and Indonesia, they have also not ruled out extending the legislation to less wooded areas such as savannah. This could have more significant implications for Australian agriculture.

Benchmarking system

The Commission will run a benchmarking system that will assess countries and their level of risk of deforestation and forest degradation – a high, standard, or low risk will be assigned. The risk category will determine the level of specific obligations for operators and EU Member States' authorities to carry out inspections and controls. This is intended to facilitate enhanced monitoring for high-risk countries and simplified due diligence for low-risk countries. Until each country's risk is fully assessed by the Commission, in the months following implementation, all countries will be regarded as standard risk.

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Australia's forest policies

Australia has a well-established institutional framework to support the conservation and sustainable management of forests. Forest policy in Australia is developed and implemented at the national, state and territory levels. State and territory governments have primary responsibility for forest management.

The Australian, state and territory governments are all signatories to the 1992 National Forest Policy Statement (NFPS). The NFPS provides the framework within which the governments work cooperatively to achieve their vision for sustainable management of Australia's forests, while ensuring that community expectations are met.

A key element of the approach adopted in the NFPS involved the negotiation of Regional Forest Agreements (RFAs) between the Australian Government and some state governments. RFAs are 20-year plans for the conservation and sustainable management of Australia's native forests. They are designed to provide certainty for forest-based industries, forest-dependent communities and achieve conservation outcomes.

Australia is a member of several international ecologically sustainable forest management organisations including the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), the UN Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Committee on Forestry, the APEC Experts Group on Illegal Logging and Associated Trade (EGILAT), the International Tropical Timber Organization, the Montreal Process Working Group, and the Forest and Climate Leaders Partnership.

Background Brief – EU Farm to Fork Strategy

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Background Brief – Animal welfare

Key points

- The Australian Government supports strong animal welfare standards and believes all animals should be treated humanely.
- The Australian Government has announced funding for the renewal of an Australian Animal Welfare Strategy (AAWS).
 - A renewed AAWS will re-establish a national framework for priority setting and associated national standards and measures of improvement for animal welfare outcomes, through a scientific and collaborative approach.
- Animal protection is enshrined in Australian law and the national Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines ensure best practice animal welfare at every stage of the production process.
- The Australian Government takes a leadership role in the development of animal welfare standards and guidelines to promote national consistency and works collaboratively with States and Territories in their development. State and territory governments have the responsibility to regulate, enforce or otherwise ensure animal welfare within their borders.
- All animal industries have a sustainability plan which includes animal health and welfare as a key priority. This is supported by research investment focused on further welfare improvements.

Background

Kangaroo welfare and regulation

- Australian state and territory governments have primary responsibility for management of kangaroos, including animal welfare. Commercial harvesting of kangaroos and wallabies (macropods) occurs under state management plans that require harvest to be sustainable and humane. The plans include annual harvest quotas based on regular scientific population monitoring. Management plans require that harvest methods comply with the National Code of Practice for Humane Shooting of Kangaroos and Wallabies for Commercial Purposes.
- All commercial macropod harvesters must be licenced and have completed in-depth training and competency testing to be accredited. Harvesters must undertake a proficiency test every five years to renew their licence.
- In addition, all state-managed harvest of kangaroos for international export must be approved by DAFF under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.
 - These plans include annual harvest quotas, based on scientifically robust population monitoring.
 - Harvest quotas are monitored and reviewed annually.
 - Harvest quotas are conservative and consider climatic factors, including drought. The annual harvest is usually well below the annual quota for each species.
 - The Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water reviews the methodologies used by states and territories.

- Even if there was no commercial kangaroo industry, population management measures would remain in place. This is because kangaroo populations can negatively affect native vegetation and out-compete other flora and fauna and biodiversity.

Mulesing

- Flystrike is a significant animal welfare issue for the Australian wool industry causing substantial suffering, loss of productivity and mortality.
- The changes in farm practice around mulesing have been significant in the past decade and Australian producers are increasingly turning to other control methods, such as selective breeding, chemical control methods and additional shearing and crutching throughout the year to control flystrike.
- Australia is a major and growing producer of non-mulesed wool. This wool is backed by an industry certification scheme that provides confidence to wool buyers about the production methods of Australian wool. The National Wool Declaration provides information on the mulesing status of wool. This is used by buyers of Australian wool in their purchasing decisions and can provide market signal to Australian woolgrowers. The scheme includes an integrity program.
- Research and development into controlling flystrike remains one of the highest priorities for the Australian wool industry.
- Through Australian Wool Innovation, woolgrowers and the Australian government have invested significantly in measures specifically targeting flystrike prevention since 2001. The focus of the research is to reduce the reliance on mulesing through advances in non-invasive management practices as well as genetic research and improved accuracy for the selection of flystrike resistance in wool sheep.
- In addition, there is considerable research and development on modifications to traditional mulesing treatment. As a result of this work, around 83 per cent of lambs mulesed in Australia are now mulesed with pain relief, and industry is moving towards all mulesed lambs having to be provided pain relief.

Australian Animal Welfare Standards for Poultry

- New proposed Australian Animal Welfare Standards for Poultry have been developed by an independent panel and are designed to provide the basis for nationally consistent animal welfare regulations.
- These standards are one of a suite of national animal welfare standards developed through a collaborative process with states, territories, the Commonwealth, industry, animal welfare groups and consumers, underpinned by science.
- In Australia, animal welfare is primarily a state and territory government responsibility and importantly all jurisdictions have agreed to now consider their own implementation plans prior to the standards being brought to an Agricultural Ministers Meeting in early 2023.
- Some jurisdictions have indicated that they will move more quickly on phasing out conventional cages.
- Further, some major grocery retailers in Australia have announced that they will ban all caged eggs from sales by 2023 and consumers already have a choice at purchase point. More than 60% of all consumer sold eggs are from non-caged systems.

What are the major changes?

- While the standards cover a range of welfare improvements (such as light, water and ventilation) for various types of poultry (ducks, chickens, pigeons, emus, ostriches), the main changes impact chickens for egg production.
- The most significant change in the standards is the phasing out of conventional 'battery' cages for laying hens over 10 to 15 years (at the latest by 2036), with timeframes depending on the age of current infrastructure.

Why will chickens still be housed in 'battery' cages until 2036?

- The standards include a phase-out period to allow farmers to adjust their farming practices and infrastructure over time depending on the age of current infrastructure.
- Modelling suggests that 85% of existing cages will be refurbished to meet the standard by 2027-28.
- While the phase out period for conventional cages allows industry time to transition, some jurisdictions may transition sooner, and consumers already have choices around the products they purchase.



Australian Government
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

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Topic: INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
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Originating Division: ELD

Version Date: 13/1/2023

Version: 1

**Reason for Update: Interest
in oil price cap**

Expiry: 1/01/2024

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s. 33(a)(iii)

From: [Joanna Grainger](#)
To: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Cc: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
[Garner, David](#); s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [DLO Watt -](#)
[Agriculture](#)
Subject: RE: FOR UPDATE - Minister" Watt GFFA visit - 17 January 2023 [SEC=OFFICIAL:Sensitive]
Date: Wednesday, 18 January 2023 7:43:51 AM
Attachments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

OFFICIAL: Sensitive

Dear s. 22(1)(a)(ii) and colleagues

CC DLO

Please find below the updated lookbook section on Saudi. It includes points from Chris T and Sammi today. Apologies I couldn't send the file but I am working off my mobile phone connection and the file is too big to download. It just keeps failing.

We got confirmation from DG aGRI today that the Woj panel participants will not include either the Sth African Minister or WTO DG Ngozi. Instead Jean-marie Paugam will join the panel with Minister Watt and the Albanian Minister.

The Secretary and Chris T both had good meetings with Paugam and George M hosted a dinner for the Secretary with Paugam so this is a good opportunity for the Minister and he to share the stage and for the Minister to prosecute our WTO reform agenda lines.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Cheers
Jo

From: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @aff.gov.au
Sent: Tuesday, 17 January 2023 7:14 AM
To: Joanna Grainger <Joanna.Grainger@dfat.gov.au>; Es. 22(1)(a)(ii) @dfat.gov.au
Cc: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @dfat.gov.au; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @dfat.gov.au; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @dfat.gov.au; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @aff.gov.au; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @awe.gov.au; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @dfat.gov.au; Garner, David <David.Garner@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @aff.gov.au; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @aff.gov.au; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @aff.gov.au; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @dfat.gov.au; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @dfat.gov.au; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @aff.gov.au; Garner, David <David.Garner@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @aff.gov.au
Subject: [EXTERNAL] FOR UPDATE - Minister' Watt GFFA visit - 17 January 2023
 [SEC=OFFICIAL:Sensitive]

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Good evening Jo, s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Thank for the updates and confirming we are operating on Post's latest version of GFFA Itinerary – Cheers

FOR ACTION

1. **Look book (attached):** Please find the completed look book attached (we have removed Tuvalu given they have now dropped out)
2. **Canada Briefing: Trade figures**

In the 2021-22 financial year, Australian agricultural, fisheries and forestry exports (AFF) to Canada were valued at A\$654.2 million and Australian imports from Canada were valued at A\$358.8 million.

- a. *The top 3 AFF export commodities by value to Canada were wine (A\$175.8 million), lamb (A\$149.7 million) and beef & veal (A\$118.6 million).*
- b. *The top 3 AFF import commodities by value from Canada to Australia were plant parts for pharmaceutical use (A\$46.7 million), rough-sawn softwood (A\$43.6 million) and maple syrup (A\$28.3 million).*

FOR AWARENESS

1. **WhatsApp group – GFFA in development:** Thanks ^{s. 22(1)(a)(ii)} or lead.
2. **COAL BRIEF:** s. 22(1)(a)(ii) following up and will advise separately

Please let me know if we can be of further assistance.
Many thanks

Regards

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Assistant Director, | Multilateral Economic Section |
Trade Market Access and International Division
Phone s. 22(1)(a)(ii)



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To:
Cc: [Multilateral Economic](#)
Subject: FW: GFFA 2023 - Agriculture Ministers" Conference - Final Communiqué [SEC=UNOFFICIAL]
Date: Friday, 20 January 2023 8:54:05 AM
Attachments:
[GFFA 2023 Final Draft Communiqué.pdf](#)
[GFFA 2023 First Draft Communiqué_track changes.pdf](#)

From: Hinder, Nicola <Nicola.Hinder@aff.gov.au>
Sent: Friday, 20 January 2023 6:37 AM
To: Garner, David <David.Garner@aff.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) >
Subject: Fwd: GFFA 2023 - Agriculture Ministers' Conference - Final Communiqué [SEC=UNOFFICIAL]

From: Metcalfe, Andrew <Andrew.Metcalfe@aff.gov.au>
Sent: Friday, January 20, 2023 6:00:44 AM
To: Bryant, Rebecca <Rebecca.Bryant@aff.gov.au>; Grainger, Joanna (DFAT) <Joanna.grainger@dfat.gov.au>; Hinder, Nicola <Nicola.Hinder@aff.gov.au>; Tinning, Chris <Chris.Tinning@aff.gov.au>; Locke, Chris <Chris.Locke@aff.gov.au>
Subject: Fw: GFFA 2023 - Agriculture Ministers' Conference - Final Communiqué [SEC=UNOFFICIAL]

From: s. 47F(1) <@bmel.bund.de> on behalf of Referat 626 <626@bmel.bund.de>
Sent: Friday, January 20, 2023 4:44 AM
To: Referat 626 <626@bmel.bund.de>
Subject: GFFA 2023 - Agriculture Ministers' Conference - Final Communiqué [SEC=UNOFFICIAL]

Dear Colleagues,

Thank you very much for your intensive work, expertise and great spirit of cooperation in today's GFFA Senior Officials' Meeting that made it possible to finalise our joint communiqué.

Please find attached the GFFA Communiqué, which all Senior Officials agreed to in today's meeting with track changes and as the clean version.

As the next step, the communiqué in the version attached will be adopted by silent consent by all participating Ministers during the second plenary of the Agriculture Ministers' Conference on Saturday, 21 January at the Federal Foreign Office.

Yours sincerely,

s. 47F(1)

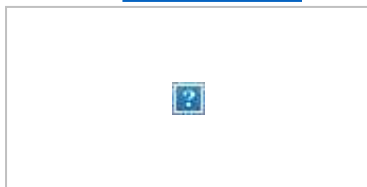
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Final Draft drafted 19 January 2023

Global Forum for Food and Agriculture

2023 Final Draft Communiqué

Food Systems Transformation: A Worldwide Response to Multiple Crises

- 1 1. We, the agriculture ministers of xx nations, have assembled on 21 January 2023 for the
2 15th Berlin Agriculture Ministers' Conference on the occasion of the Global Forum for Food
3 and Agriculture (GFFA) and have conducted intensive and productive discussions on the
4 worldwide response to the current crises.
- 5 2. We are gravely concerned by the increased and ongoing conflicts in the world which are
6 having severe consequences on food security and nutrition. We have witnessed the war in
7 Ukraine further adversely impact the global economy. There was a discussion on the issue.
8 We reiterated our national positions as expressed in other fora, including the UN Security
9 Council and the UN General Assembly, which, in Resolution No. ES-11/1 dated 2 March
10 2022, as adopted by majority vote (141 votes for, 5 against, 35 abstentions, 12 absent)
11 deploras in the strongest terms the aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine
12 and demands its complete and unconditional withdrawal from the territory of Ukraine. Most
13 members strongly condemned the war in Ukraine and stressed it is causing immense human
14 suffering and exacerbating existing fragilities in the global economy - constraining growth,
15 increasing inflation, disrupting supply chains, heightening energy and food insecurity, and
16 elevating financial stability risks.
- 17 3. We are alarmed about recent declines in global food security and nutrition. The situation
18 had already been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic and is leading to further
19 disruption of global supply chains. This is contributing to increased prices and price volatility
20 for food, commodities, fertiliser, and other agricultural inputs, also deepening inequality.
- 21 4. The repercussions from these shocks are occurring against the backdrop of the ongoing
22 crises of climate change and biodiversity loss, which constitute a further threat to global
23 food security and sustainable development. While unsustainable agriculture and food
24 systems are themselves a driver of these crises, we acknowledge the particular vulnerability
25 of all food systems to the impacts of climate change and biodiversity loss. At the same time,
26 sustainable agriculture and food systems may also provide game-changing solutions to
27 mitigate climate change and conserve biodiversity. A range of further interlinked factors is
28 putting additional pressure on food systems, such as the degradation of land, water and



29 ecosystems, including due to desertification, salinity intrusion, drought, floods,
30 deforestation, water scarcity and pollution of air, soil and water, and the increasing threat of
31 transboundary plant and animal pests and diseases. The consequences of many of these
32 multiple crises are felt most strongly by the least developed countries, Small Island
33 Developing States, fragile countries hosting refugees, and by women, youth and vulnerable
34 and marginalised groups. Moreover, hunger and malnutrition are already most pronounced
35 in regions that are severely affected by the climate crisis, in turn potentially aggravating all
36 kinds of inequality, including gender inequality, as well as conflict and forced migration.

37 5. We underscore the importance of taking action to address the current food crisis to
38 achieve SDG 2 through sustainable food systems. Also, we emphasise that it is vital to
39 address all crises with equal intensity. As discussed during the UN Food Systems Summit,
40 this should be done in a holistic and integrated way. These multiple crises require our
41 collective dedication to urgently transform our food systems towards more resilience and
42 sustainability. Having only seven years left to implement the 2030 Agenda, we will accelerate
43 and intensify our common efforts. We commit to the following actions to progressively
44 realise the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

45 **Call for action**

46 **Creating sustainable and resilient food systems**

47 6. We commit to promote sustainable, inclusive, efficient and resilient **food systems** by
48 enabling the agricultural and food sectors to produce sustainably, adapt to new conditions,
49 enhance their ability to deal with risks, close the inequality gap, and recover quickly and
50 better from crises. We recognise that this includes ensuring that agriculture is economically
51 and socially viable and provides a decent income and decent working conditions for farmers,
52 pastoralists, workers and rural communities. Particular attention needs to be given to
53 smallholders, women, youth and people in vulnerable and marginalised groups, including
54 Indigenous Peoples and refugees. We will engage with fellow ministers in our respective
55 countries to ensure that food is available, accessible, affordable, safe and nutritious for all in
56 order to realise the right to adequate food.

57 7. We will develop and implement **risk management** policies that foster greater resilience in
58 food supply chains and enable all stakeholders to cope with more frequent and
59 unpredictable events. We stress the importance of promoting diversification in production
60 and consumption patterns as well as in trade for food and inputs. Thereby, we want to make
61 the agricultural sector more resilient to external shocks, such as extreme weather
62 phenomena, while at the same time minimising negative environmental impacts through the
63 promotion of risk planning and management tools and systems. Concerned by the current
64 worldwide fertiliser market disruption and volatility, we will strive to improve the
65 production, availability and accessibility of fertilisers, as well as encouraging their sustainable



66 and efficient use in a non-trade distortive manner. We welcome the different ongoing
67 initiatives on fertiliser, including the joint fertiliser mapping of WTO and FAO.

68 8. We underscore the need to reduce international food market volatility and tackle the
69 uncertainty of commodity prices. In this context, we particularly emphasise the vital
70 importance of the G20 **Agricultural Market Information System** (AMIS) as a tool for
71 enhancing transparency in food and input markets and forming policy responses for food
72 security and nutrition. We stress the need to strengthen and adequately finance AMIS to
73 improve the monitoring and reporting of, and sharing of data on, the existing basic food
74 commodities and expand coverage to related areas such as international fertiliser markets.

75 9. We stress the vital role of trade and well-functioning markets for food security and
76 nutrition. We welcome the outcomes from the World Trade Organisation's 12th Ministerial
77 Conference, which confirmed the importance of the multilateral **trade** system for
78 agriculture, food and fisheries. We underscore the importance of the rule-based, open, fair,
79 predictable, transparent, non-discriminatory, inclusive, equitable, and sustainable
80 multilateral trading system for global food security. We commit to continue to work
81 together constructively and take effective and non-distorting measures, consistent with
82 WTO trade rules to facilitate and stabilise the smooth functioning of international markets to
83 secure food supplies. We will continue to avoid any unjustified trade restrictive measures
84 that lead to food and fertiliser price volatility in a manner inconsistent with relevant WTO
85 provisions, in particular to mitigate the impact of food crises that hit most net food-
86 importing developing countries and Least Developed Countries. We will also fight against
87 speculative behaviour that endangers food security or access to nutritious food for
88 vulnerable countries or populations.

89 10. We commit to work on making **food supply chains** sustainable, safe, inclusive and
90 resilient, at local, regional and global levels, in accordance with the UN guiding principles on
91 business and human rights. The role of the private sector in the food chain is of utmost
92 importance. With regard to implementing sustainable practices along the food supply chain,
93 the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition and the OECD-FAO Guidance
94 for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains can help businesses to improve on their
95 sustainability outcomes. We will work on reducing food loss and waste in accordance with
96 SDG 12.3.

97 11. We stress that **sustainable production systems** and sustainable agricultural productivity
98 growth are important to secure the resilience of food systems, especially in view of food
99 insecurity, the climate crisis, biodiversity loss, the growing world population and increased
100 urbanisation. We stress the importance of promoting diverse locally and sustainably
101 produced food to improve food security and nutrition, while at the same time recognising
102 the important role of trade and taking into account local production and environmental
103 conditions.



104 12. We commit to promote healthy, affordable **diets** and take into account responsible food
105 production and consumption patterns, as envisaged in the SDGs.

106 13. We commit to promote and improve **research**, innovation, digitalisation of agriculture,
107 vocational training and advice, including farmer-to-farmer exchanges, to sustainably increase
108 agricultural productivity and assist in the establishment of sustainable and resilient food
109 systems. We recognise that many sustainable solutions, including in the form of traditional
110 and local knowledge, have already been developed and successfully implemented. We
111 commit to foster better dissemination of these approaches. We underscore the importance
112 of regular data and evidence in evaluating the sustainability of food systems.

113 14. We stress the importance of scaling up responsible **investment** in sustainable agricultural
114 development and highlight the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and
115 Food Systems produced by the Committee on World Food Security (CFS-RAI). We commit
116 to develop favourable conditions for the respective responsible investments.

117 **Fostering climate-friendly food systems**

118 15. We highlight the fundamental importance of climate change **adaptation, adaptation co-**
119 **benefits and mitigation** in agriculture and food systems. We commit to continue to scale up
120 and support action in the agricultural and land-use sectors to keep 1.5 °C within reach. We
121 recall the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the
122 Paris Agreement, and the conclusion and relevant outcomes of the UNFCCC Conference of
123 the Parties (COP), in particular of COP27. We welcome the COP27 decision to establish the
124 new Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and
125 food security, including implementation of the outcomes of the Koronivia joint work on
126 agriculture and previous activities addressing issues related to agriculture. We look forward
127 to continuing inclusive discussions on agriculture. We also recognise the importance of
128 increased access to international resources, such as finance from public and private sources,
129 capacity building and technology development and transfer to implement the outcomes. We
130 will promote sustainable agriculture, in particular low-carbon agricultural practices,
131 sustainable soil, nutrient and livestock management practices with the aim of reducing
132 greenhouse gas emissions in the agricultural sector, which will contribute to achieving long-
133 term climate objectives.

134 16. As part of the climate crisis solution, we highlight activities for enhanced **carbon**
135 **sequestration** in agriculture, including pastures. Under the right circumstances and with the
136 right policy instruments, these activities can improve climate stewardship and biodiversity
137 conservation and benefit farmers in many ways. We recognise the importance of soil health
138 for resilience and sustainable increases in production and commit to identifying and
139 promoting the adoption of techniques that increase soil organic matter.

140 17. We will promote **energy-efficient** agriculture and food systems. Reliable energy supply is
141 essential for food security and development.



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143 18. We emphasise the urgent need to **halt and reverse biodiversity loss** and environmental
144 degradation by 2030. Those of us who are parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity
145 therefore reiterate the commitments we made under this convention and the Kunming-
146 Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. We support solutions by the public and private
147 sectors to meet these commitments and accelerate action under the UN Decade on
148 Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030. We underline that the conservation and sustainable use
149 of biodiversity is critical to ensure long-term food security and nutrition and can contribute
150 to emissions reduction and climate adaptation and resilience.

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152 local and traditional breeds and varieties, crop wild relatives, animals and pollinators, and to
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164 intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches, play for global biodiversity.
165 In this context, we support the FAO Framework for Action on Biodiversity for Food and
166 Agriculture and acknowledge the CFS Policy Recommendations on Agroecological and other
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168 FAO and the OECD for a better coordination and monitoring of the effects of the global
169 efforts to conserve global biodiversity.

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171 pesticides by fostering the responsible use of pesticides and promoting alternative methods,
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175 management which strives to responsibly optimise nutrient use efficiency, close nutrient
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184 sustainable integrated water management, water quality and availability, also in view of
185 decreased water available for agriculture. At the same time, we acknowledge that agriculture
186 is highly dependent on clean and sufficient water in order to contribute to food security. We
187 highlight the importance of protection of riverbanks to improve water quality and
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189 25. We will strive to reverse the ongoing global trends in environmentally harmful **land use**
190 **change**, in particular deforestation, desertification and land degradation, including soil and
191 land sealing. We recall our aim and will step up our efforts to achieve a land degradation-
192 neutral world by 2030 in accordance with SDG15. We commit to foster the sustainable
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194 all terrestrial ecosystems in the context of Article 5 of the Paris Agreement. We stress that
195 sustainable supply chains for agricultural commodities assist in achieving our goal of halting
196 and reversing forest loss and land degradation, as they decouple agricultural production and
197 consumption patterns from deforestation and forest degradation.

198 **Improving collaboration for sustainable global food systems**

199 26. We take note with appreciation of the ongoing processes initiated by the **UN Food**
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201 encourage the UN system and the ecosystem of support, including the Coalitions of Action,
202 to prioritise, in coordination with the Hub, concrete support to countries for the
203 implementation of their National Pathways or other transformation processes and the
204 continuation of the National Dialogues. This should ensure a strong Summit follow-up
205 process towards the 2023 stocktaking.

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207 and goods to ease tension and prevent global food insecurity and hunger in developing
208 countries, such as the Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance (UNGCRG)
209 led by the UN Secretary-General and the Türkiye-UN-brokered Black Sea Grain Initiative.

210 We acknowledge the Global Alliance for Food Security (GAFS) as a mechanism and
211 coordination forum working closely with the UNGCRG in synergy with other international
212 initiatives, such as the Food and Agricultural Resilience Mission (FARM) for the respective
213 participants. Where possible, we will promote the use and continuous improvement of the
214 GAFS Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard as an important **collaborative data** tool in
215 coordination with all its partners, which is available for all stakeholders and gives timely and
216 detailed information on the global food and nutrition security situation.



217 28. A strong and inclusive **multi-stakeholder approach** with an explicit role for local
218 stakeholders is crucial for transforming food systems. We emphasise the need to establish
219 and strengthen mechanisms to involve stakeholder groups in policy formulation to develop
220 readily available, accessible and affordable solutions for everyone. This applies especially to
221 family farmers, smallholders, women, youth and people in vulnerable and marginalised
222 groups, including Indigenous Peoples and refugees. In this regard, we welcome the inclusive
223 work in the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and its various sets of voluntary
224 guidelines, policy recommendations and principles. We encourage the continued promotion
225 of the uptake and implementation of CFS products in collaboration with all CFS members
226 and stakeholders. We welcome CFS' efforts to enhance participation of stakeholders,
227 including through digital means.

228 29. We highlight the importance of the **CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and**
229 **Nutrition (VGFSyN)** as an example of a global policy instrument that was negotiated
230 multilaterally among governments and other stakeholders on the connections between food
231 systems and nutrition. We encourage the continued promotion of the use of the VGFSyN at
232 country level and the dissemination of guidance on policies and interventions to address
233 hunger and malnutrition in all its forms through a holistic food systems approach. We
234 support the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land,
235 Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (CFS VGGT) and will support
236 their implementation as we mark their 10th anniversary.

237 30. We commit to strengthen cross-sectoral collaboration in the transformation of food
238 systems in line with the **One Health** approach. In this regard, we highlight the critical role of
239 science-based international standard-setting organisations, such as the Codex Alimentarius
240 Commission, the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and the World
241 Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH). We also strongly support the work of the
242 Quadripartite (FAO, WHO, WOAH and UNEP) with their respective members and welcome
243 its One Health Joint Plan of Action (OH JPA). In close cooperation, the Quadripartite sets the
244 preconditions for food and nutrition security in areas such as food safety, antimicrobial
245 resistance, zoonoses and sustainable agriculture. We particularly welcome the work of the
246 One-Health High-Level Expert Panel (OHHLEP) established by the Quadripartite.

247 31. We will foster **collaboration** among national and international **research institutions** in
248 agriculture and food systems, including public-private research and innovation partnerships.
249 We welcome partnerships such as the Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse
250 Gases in this regard.

251 32. We highlight that **policy coherence** is essential to bring about transformative change. We
252 therefore commit to better align our various policy instruments, including multilateral
253 cooperation, bilateral agreements and autonomous measures. We will thus continue to
254 review our policies and support programmes for agriculture and to realign them as needed,
255 especially those currently contributing to environmental harm or distorting trade, to better



256 address interlinkages, synergies and trade-offs between the SDGs. Whole-of-government
257 and whole-of-society approaches need to play a crucial role in this regard. We need good
258 governance, both within and beyond agriculture. We therefore call upon our fellow
259 government ministers to actively support the transformation process.

260 33. At a time of unparalleled, multidimensional crises, we aim more than ever to cooperate
261 closely to achieve the **SDGs**, which are our common goals, by 2030. We look forward to
262 meeting again at the 2024 GFFA.



Global Forum for Food and Agriculture

2023 First Draft Communiqué

Food Systems Transformation: A Worldwide Response to Multiple Crises

1 1. We, the agriculture ministers of xx nations, have assembled on 21 January 2023 for the
2 15th Berlin Agriculture Ministers' Conference on the occasion of the Global Forum for Food
3 and Agriculture (GFFA) and have conducted intensive and productive discussions on the
4 worldwide response to the current crises. [\[para closed\]](#)

5 2. We are gravely concerned by the increased and ongoing conflicts in the world, which are
6 having severe consequences on food security and nutrition [and food accessibility](#). We have
7 witnessed the war in Ukraine further adversely impact the global economy. There was a
8 discussion on the issue. We reiterated our national positions as expressed in other fora,
9 including the UN Security Council and the UN General Assembly, which, in Resolution No.
10 ES-11/1 dated 2 March 2022, as adopted by majority vote (141 votes for, 5 against, 35
11 abstentions, 12 absent) deplores in the strongest terms the aggression by the Russian
12 Federation against Ukraine and demands its complete and unconditional withdrawal from
13 the territory of Ukraine. Most members strongly condemned the war in Ukraine and stressed
14 it is causing immense human suffering and exacerbating existing fragilities in the global
15 economy - constraining growth, increasing inflation, disrupting supply chains, [exacerbating](#)
16 [fertiliser and fuel prices / the price of agricultural inputs, promoting all kinds of / gender](#)
17 [inequality](#), heightening energy and food insecurity, and elevating financial stability risks. [\[para](#)
18 [closed\]](#)

19 3. We are alarmed about recent declines in global food security and nutrition. The situation
20 had already been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic and is leading to further
21 disruption of global supply chains. This is contributing to increased prices and price volatility
22 for food, commodities, fertiliser, and other agricultural inputs, also deepening
23 inequality. [\[para closed\]](#)

24 4. The repercussions from these shocks are occurring against the backdrop of the ongoing
25 crises of climate change and biodiversity loss, which constitute a further threat to global
26 food security and sustainable development. While unsustainable [agriculture and](#) food
27 systems are themselves a driver of these crises, we acknowledge the particular vulnerability
28 of all food systems to the impacts of climate change and biodiversity loss. At the same time,
29 [sustainable agriculture and](#) food systems may also provide [valuable game-changing](#) solutions
30 to mitigate climate change [and protect and conserve](#) biodiversity. A range of further



31 interlinked factors ~~are-is~~ putting additional pressure on food systems, such as the
 32 degradation of land, water and ecosystems, including due to desertification, salinity
 33 intrusion, drought, floods, deforestation, water scarcity and pollution of air, soil and water,
 34 and ~~and~~ the increasing threat of transboundary plant and animal pests and diseases. The
 35 consequences of many of these multiple crises are felt most strongly by the least developed
 36 countries, Small Island Developing States, fragile countries hosting refugees, ~~and by~~
 37 women, youth and ~~deserving groups by~~ vulnerable and marginalised persons ~~/~~
 38 situations groups, ~~such as persons with disabilities, women, youth marginalised groups, and~~
 39 Indigenous Peoples and refugees and the countries in which they are located. Moreover,
 40 hunger and malnutrition are already most pronounced in regions that are severely affected
 41 by the climate crisis, i-in turn potentially aggravating all kinds of /social and economic/
 42 gender inequality, including gender inequality, and as well as conflict and forced migration of
 43 people. [para closed]

44 5. We underscore the importance of taking action to address the current food crisis to
 45 achieve SDG 2 through sustainable food systems. Also, we emphasise that it is vital to
 46 address all crises with equal intensity. As discussed reflected during in the outcome of the
 47 UN Food Systems Summit, this should be done in a holistic and integrated way. These
 48 multiple crises require our collective dedication to urgently transform our food systems
 49 towards more resilience and sustainability. Having only seven years left to implement the
 50 2030 Agenda, we will accelerate and intensify our common efforts. We commit to the
 51 following actions to progressively realise the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). [para
 52 closed]

53 Call for action

54 Creating sustainable and resilient food systems

55 6. We commit to promote more-sustainable, inclusive, efficient efficient, resilient
 56 and sustainable and resilient **food systems** by enabling the agricultural and food sectors to
 57 produce sustainably, adapt to new conditions, enhance their ability to deal with risks, close
 58 the inequality gap, and recover quickly and better from crises. We recognise that this
 59 includes ensuring that agriculture is economically and socially viable and provides a decent
 60 income and decent working conditions for farmers, pastoralists, workers and rural
 61 communities. Particular attention needs to be given to smallholders, family farmers,
 62 livestock farmers, women, youth and people in (vulnerable and marginalised groups,
 63 including women, youth, and Indigenous Peoples and refugees). We will engage with fellow
 64 ministers in our respective countries to ensure that food is available, accessible, affordable,
 65 safe and nutritious for all in order to realise the right to adequate ,affordable and nutritious
 66 food in the context of national food security. [para closed]

67 7. We will develop and implement **risk management** policies by financing investments that
 68 foster greater resilience in food supply chains and enable all stakeholders to cope with more



69 frequent and unpredictable events. We stress the importance of promoting diversification in
70 production and consumption patterns as well as in trade for food and inputs. Thereby, we
71 want to make the agricultural sector [more resilient](#) ~~less vulnerable~~ to external shocks, such
72 as extreme weather phenomena, while at the same time minimising negative environmental
73 impacts [through the promotion of risk planning and management tools and systems](#).

74 Concerned by the current worldwide fertiliser market disruption and volatility, we will strive
75 to improve the [production, availability and ~~and~~ accessibility of fertilisers, as well as](#)
76 [encouraging their sustainable and efficient use, of fertilisers](#) in a non-~~trade~~ distortive
77 manner, ~~as well as promote the use of regenerative agricultural practices and improve the~~
78 [efficiency of the use of existing fertiliser](#). We welcome ~~and promote~~ the [different ongoing](#)
79 [initiatives on fertiliser, including work on](#) the joint fertiliser mapping of WTO and FAO, ~~the~~
80 ~~trade tracker of fertilisers, and the prioritisation tool for the allocation of fertilisers to Africa.~~
81 [\[para closed\]](#)

82 8. We underscore the need to reduce international food market volatility and tackle the
83 uncertainty of commodity prices. In this context, we particularly emphasise the vital
84 importance of the G20 **Agricultural Market Information System** (AMIS) as a tool for
85 enhancing transparency in food and input markets and forming policy responses for food
86 security and nutrition. We stress the need to strengthen and adequately finance AMIS to
87 improve the monitoring and reporting of, and sharing of data on, the existing basic food
88 commodities and expand coverage to related areas such as international fertiliser markets.
89 [\[para closed\]](#)

90 9. We stress the vital role of trade and well-functioning markets for food ~~and nutrition~~
91 security and nutrition. We welcome the outcomes from the World Trade Organisation's 12th
92 Ministerial Conference, which confirmed the importance of the multilateral **trade** system for
93 agriculture, food and fisheries. We underscore the importance of ~~a~~ [the](#) rule-based, open, fair,
94 predictable, transparent, non-discriminatory, inclusive, equitable, and sustainable
95 multilateral trading system for global food security. We commit to continue to work
96 together constructively and take effective and non-distorting measures, consistent with
97 [WTO](#) trade rules to facilitate and stabilise the smooth functioning of international markets to
98 secure food supplies. We will continue to avoid any unjustified [trade restrictive measures](#)
99 ~~trade export restrictions~~ that lead to food and fertiliser price volatility in a manner
100 inconsistent with relevant WTO provisions, [in particular to mitigate the impact of food crises](#)
101 [that hit most net food-importing developing countries from developing to and Least](#)
102 [Developed Countries](#). We will also fight against speculative behaviour that endangers food
103 security or access to nutritious food for vulnerable countries or populations. [\[para closed\]](#)

104 10. We commit to work on making **food supply chains** sustainable, safe, inclusive and
105 resilient, at local, regional and global levels, in accordance with the UN guiding principles on
106 business and human rights. The role of the private sector in the food chain is of utmost



107 importance. With regard to implementing sustainable practices along the food supply chain,
108 the (CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition and the OECD-FAO Guidance
109 for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains) ~~can be considered as are valuable reference~~
110 ~~documents that~~ can help businesses to improve on their sustainability outcomes. We will
111 work on reducing food loss and waste in accordance with SDG 12.3. [\[para closed\]](#)

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114 especially in view of food insecurity, the climate crisis, ~~decreased water allocated for~~
115 ~~agricultural purposes,~~ biodiversity loss, ~~pollution,~~ the growing world population and
116 increased urbanisation. We stress the importance of [promoting diverse increasing the](#)
117 ~~amount and variety of~~ locally and sustainably produced food to improve food security and
118 nutrition, while at the same time recognising the important role of trade and taking into
119 account local production and environmental conditions. [\[para closed\]](#)

120 12. ~~We take note of the effects of unhealthy diets on / We recognise take note of the effects~~
121 ~~of unsustainable food systems on planetary and human health and of unhealthy diets on to~~
122 ~~fight against food-related diseases, malnutrition and obesity.~~ We ~~commit~~ will strive to
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128 ~~with social protection programmes.~~ [\[para closed\]](#)

129 13. We commit to promote, ~~improve~~ and improve ~~disseminate~~ **research**, innovation,
130 ~~digitalisation of agriculture and farmers' markets, digital solutions,~~ vocational training and
131 advice, including farmer-to-farmer exchanges, ~~to sustainably increase agricultural~~
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247 and goods to ease tension and prevent global food insecurity and hunger in developing
248 countries, such as the Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance (UNGCRG)
249 led by the UN Secretary-General and the Türkiye-UN brokered Black Sea Grain Initiative.
250 [para closed]

251 We acknowledge emphasize the importance of the Global Alliance for Food Security (GAFS)
252 as a an agile, political exchange mechanism and coordination forum working closely with the

253 UNGCRG in synergy with other international initiatives, such as the Food and Agricultural
254 Resilience Mission (FARM) [for the respective participants](#). Where possible, we will promote
255 the use and continuous improvement of the GAFS Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard as
256 an important **collaborative data** tool in coordination with all its partners, which is available
257 for all stakeholders and gives timely and detailed information on the global food and
258 nutrition security situation. [\[para closed\]](#)

259 28. A strong and inclusive **multi-stakeholder approach** with an explicit role for local
260 stakeholders is crucial for transforming food systems. We emphasise the need to establish
261 and strengthen mechanisms to involve stakeholder groups in policy formulation to develop
262 readily available, accessible and affordable solutions for everyone. This applies especially to
263 family farmers, [smallholders, women, youth and people in vulnerable and marginalised](#)
264 [groups, including Indigenous Peoples and refugees and vulnerable groups, such as](#)
265 [smallholders, Indigenous Peoples, women and youth](#). In this regard, we welcome the
266 inclusive work in the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and its various sets of
267 voluntary guidelines, policy recommendations and principles. We [encourage reaffirm the](#)
268 [importance of our the](#) continued promotion of the uptake and implementation of CFS
269 products in collaboration with all CFS members and stakeholders. We welcome CFS' efforts
270 to enhance participation of stakeholders, including through digital means. [\[para closed\]](#)

271 29. We highlight the importance of the **CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and**
272 **Nutrition (VGFSyN)** as [an prime](#) example of a global policy instrument that was negotiated
273 multilaterally among governments and other stakeholders on the connections between food
274 systems and nutrition. We [encourage the reaffirm the importance of continued ing to](#)
275 [promotion of](#) the use of the VGFSyN at country level and [the to dissemination of e their](#)
276 guidance on policies and interventions to address hunger and malnutrition in all its forms
277 through a holistic food systems approach. We [strongly](#) support the CFS Voluntary Guidelines
278 on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of
279 National Food Security (CFS VGGT) and will support their implementation as we mark their
280 10th anniversary. [\[para closed\]](#)

281 30. We commit to strengthen cross-sectoral collaboration in the transformation of food
282 systems in line with the **One Health** approach. [In this regard, w](#) We highlight the critical role
283 of [science-based](#) international standard-setting; [science-based](#) organisations, such as the
284 Codex Alimentarius Commission, the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and
285 the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH). [In this regard, w](#) We [also](#) strongly
286 support the work of the Quadripartite (FAO, WHO, WOAH and UNEP) with their respective
287 members and welcome its One Health Joint Plan of Action (OH JPA). In close cooperation,
288 the Quadripartite sets the preconditions for food and nutrition security in areas such as food
289 safety, antimicrobial resistance, zoonoses and sustainable agriculture. We particularly

290 welcome the work of the One-Health High-Level Expert Panel (OHHLEP) established by the
291 Quadripartite. [\[para closed\]](#)

292 31. We will foster **collaboration** among national and international **research institutions** in
293 agriculture and food systems, including public-private research and innovation partnerships.
294 ~~We endorse-welcome~~ partnerships such as the Global Research Alliance on Agricultural
295 Greenhouse Gases in this regard. [\[para closed\]](#)

296 32. We highlight that **policy coherence** is essential to bring about transformative change. We
297 therefore commit to better align our various policy instruments, including multilateral
298 cooperation, bilateral agreements and autonomous measures. We will thus continue to
299 review our policies and support programmes for agriculture and to realign them as needed,
300 especially those currently contributing to environmental harm or distorting trade, to better
301 address interlinkages, synergies and trade-offs between the SDGs. Whole-of-government
302 and whole-of-society approaches need to play a crucial role in this regard. We need good
303 governance, both within and beyond agriculture. We therefore call upon our fellow
304 government ministers to actively support the transformation process. [\[para closed\]](#)

305 33. At a time of unparalleled, multidimensional crises, we aim more than ever to cooperate
306 closely to achieve the **SDGs**, which are our common goals, by 2030. We look forward to
307 meeting again at the 2024 GFFA. [\[para closed\]](#)

From: [Joanna Grainger](#)
To: [Hinder, Nicola](#); [Tinning, Chris](#); [Garner, David](#); s. 22(1)(a)(ii) s. 22(1)(a)(ii) b;
 s. 22(1)(a)(ii) s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
 ; s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Subject: Readout from Min Watt visit to Berlin [SEC=OFFICIAL:Sensitive]
Attachments: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

OFFICIAL: Sensitive

Hi all

Very pleased to report Minister’s visit to Berlin was successful and went well.

As per colleagues’ experience the Minister is open to briefings, uses the lines and is an excellent communicator. He and his team were a pleasure to work with.

s. 33(a)(iii)

Over the 3 days he engaged with at least half of the EU Ministers multiple times as well as multiple catch ups with the Ukrainian.

s. 33(a)(iii)

Our panel discussion was interesting and very well attended. Full room. Cambodian Minister attended and met the Minister ahead of the panel.

Minister did a superb job at the Woj panel- all our sustainable ag, cc and trade messages and its importance for food security Plus clearly talked the audience through the OECD stat on subsidies and over half being environmentally harmful and this had to change to transition to sustainable food systems. Minister was also the most engaging of the panellists and changed up his presentation to get the audience attention- it was waning at times as it was Friday afternoon. Fellow panellist Jean Marie Paugam followed up calling on all members to work on Ag reform at the WTO. George M should be happy.

Our FTA got a write up in AgraFacts and apparently there is a non paper about our FTA going to the special committee on Ag between EU Ag Ministers Monday this week. We are trying to get our hands on a copy of it.

The Minister talked with his Canadian counterpart. Kiwi went home due to PM resigning and we never saw him. Also spoke with Chile, Colombia, Turkey, Cabo Verde, and Japan.

s. 33(a)(iii)

Ministers' conference went well. His intervention was the only one that acknowledged traditional owners and it made people sit up and listen. The trade message was clear and it was bang on 2 minutes. He made very few notes and changes to it - well done ^{s. 22(1)(a)(ii)} or a cracking statement and I mentioned your good work to the Secretary.

Key learnings for us:

Minister is looking for the 3 key messages and what is the key point of difference with the last govt or what likely question will the other side raise.

He hadn't had a chance to read all his briefing. We did give too much.

He wants the key facts and figures to help him craft his message. In particular what are our facts and figures to support our sustainable ag claims. Got the impression he didn't think our current lines

And evidence were convincing enough. Wants more data, monitoring and evidence to point to.

Having Fiona Simson on the visit was a great benefit and they were a good tag team in Meetings together

Minister may call on the dept to help with more video content for social media. He currently runs it himself.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 33(a)(iii)

A huge congratulations and thank to all who made the visit such a success. It was a giant team effort in Canberra and at Post. It has definitely helped us move along the FTA and raised our profile here. Let's see what comes of the EU Ag Min meeting this week.

Ps - the German Ag Ministry assigned a delegation officer to us. Lukas (centre in the photo with the Minister and Secretary ^{s. 22(1)(a)(ii)} and I at the conference) was excellent to work with, the consummate fixer of all problems and had a little phone book to contact all his colleagues. We used this to get quick pull asides throughout the 3 days in addition to the meetings we had established through embassy contacts. He was superb. He likes Aus. Has visited 5 times. He said if we come next year it is 80% likely he will still be there and said we can request him and he will request us.

Auf Wiedersehen from Berlin

Cheers
Jo

From: [Joanna Grainger](#)
To: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) s. 22(1)(a)(ii) s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
Cc: s. 22(1)(a)(ii); [Garner, David](#)
Subject: Video of the EU Ag Commissioner High Level Panel at GFFA Berlin [SEC=OFFICIAL]
Attachments: [js. 22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\)](#)

OFFICIAL

Dear ^{s. 22(1)(a)(ii)} David and colleagues.

Please find the link to the recording of the GFFA panel.

Cheers

Jo

From: s. 47F(1) @ec.europa.eu>
Sent: Tuesday, 24 January 2023 2:55 PM
To: Joanna Grainger <Joanna.Grainger@dfat.gov.au>
Cc: s. 47F(1) @ec.europa.eu>; s. 47F(1) @ec.europa.eu>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] High Level Panel at GFFA Berlin

CAUTION: This email originated from outside the organisation. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognise the sender.

Dear Joanna,

some of your colleagues from Canberra asked for the recording of our High Level Panel at GFFA.

Below a link the webpage

<https://gffa-berlin.de/en/expert-forums/high-level-panels/1-european-commission/>

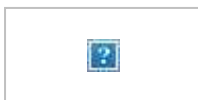
many thanks again for the active participation of your minister and the support by you and the team in this event.

It was a pleasure having Australia with us 😊

Best regards,

s. 47F(1)

Head of Unit



European Commission

DG Agriculture and Rural Development (AGRI)

Unit G.1 – Global issues, WTO and relations with ACP

L-130 06/139
Brussels/Belgium

s. 47F(1)

Disclaimer:

This message represents solely the views of its author and can not in any circumstances be regarded as the official position of the Commission. It is intended solely for the person to whom it is addressed and may contain confidential information. If you have received this message in error, please notify me as soon as possible.

From: [Ag Media](#)
To: [s. 22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\)](#); [Media Minister Watt](#)
Cc: [s. 22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\)](#); [Ag Media](#)
Subject: Stroom media report from Minister's trip [SEC=OFFICIAL]
Date: Wednesday, 25 January 2023 9:18:12 AM
Attachments: [Stroom final media report.pdf](#)

Hi [s. 22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\)](#)

In case it's of any interest, [s. 22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\)](#) pulled together an overarching media report from the week of the Minister's trip which can be found here: https://api.stroom.com.au/public/stream_reports/Ok6Dn0BrJhLRXw2r.html. I've also attached it as a PDF if you don't have Stroom access.

Kind regards,

[s. 22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\)](#)

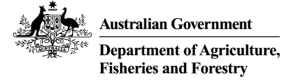
Media Officer | Media |
[s. 22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\)](#)

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
Communication and Media Branch
Corporate and Business Division

Instant Insights Report

Minister Watt - Europe Trip - Jan 2023

From 14 January 2023 - 24 January 2023

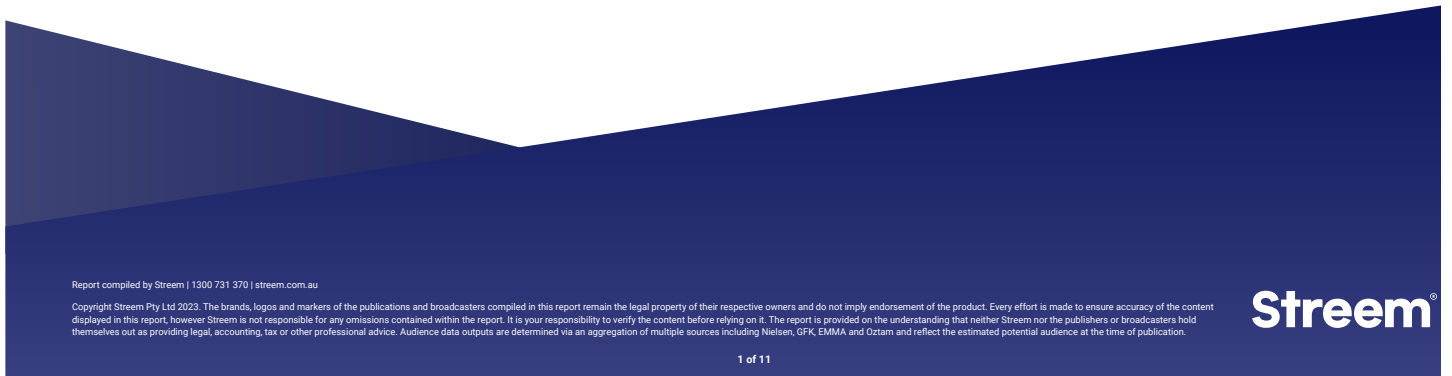


Mention Streams:

- Minister Watt Jan 2023 Europe Trip

■ Print
■ Online
■ TV
■ Radio
■ Influencer Social
■ Podcast

Compiled for Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry on 24 January 2023, 11:29am



From 14 January 2023 - 24 January 2023

■ Print
■ Online
■ TV
■ Radio
■ Influencer Social
■ Podcast

Key Insights

Coverage by Media Type

The volume breakdown by Media Type was:



Leading Media Outlets

Top Print, Online, TV, Radio sources and programs ranked by volume of mentions.



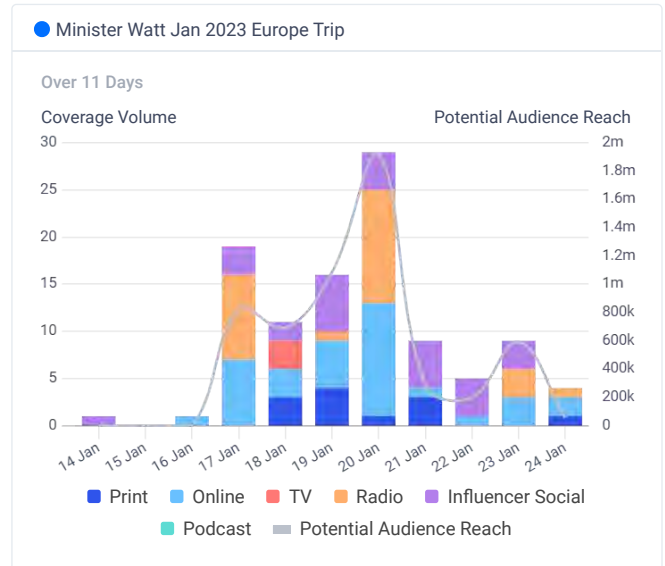
Coverage Volume Timeline

A breakdown of mentions by media type over the selected coverage period.



Coverage Volume & Potential Audience Reach Timeline

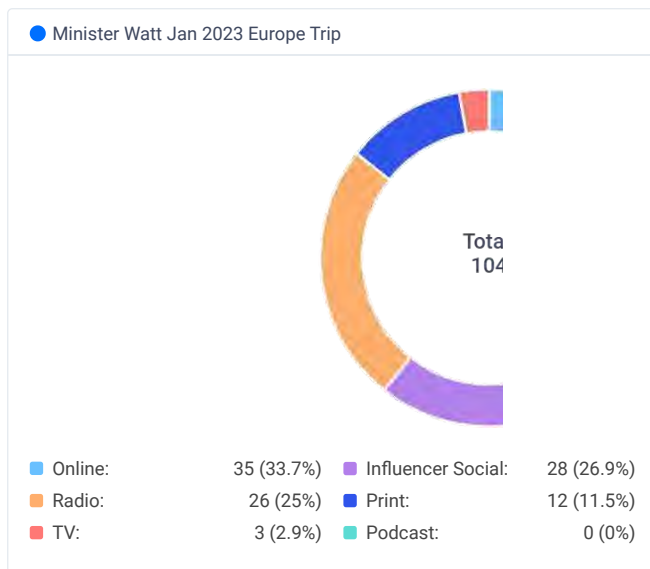
A breakdown of mentions by media type with cumulative potential audience over the selected coverage period.



From 14 January 2023 - 24 January 2023

Coverage by Media Type

Total mentions by media type over the selected coverage period.



Leading Print Sources

Top 10 Print sources ranked by volume of mentions.



From 14 January 2023 - 24 January 2023

Leading Online Sources

Top 10 Online sources ranked by volume of mentions.



Leading Print Journalists

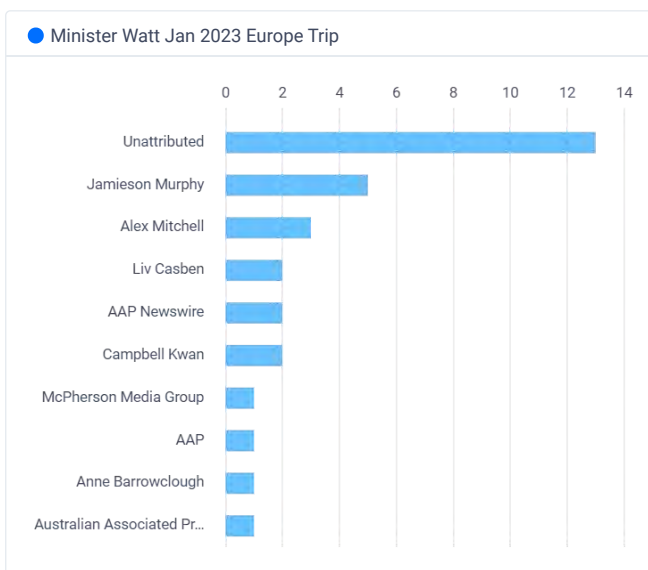
Top 10 Print journalists ranked by volume of content published.



From 14 January 2023 - 24 January 2023

Leading Online Journalists

Top 10 Online journalists ranked by volume of content published.



Leading TV Programs

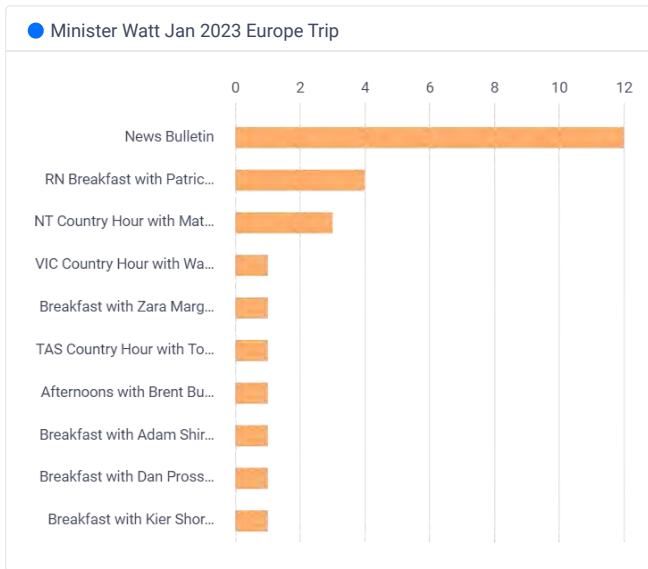
Top 10 TV programs ranked by volume of mentions.



From 14 January 2023 - 24 January 2023

Leading Radio Programs

Top 10 Radio programs ranked by volume of mentions.



Themes

The most frequently mentioned keywords found within the Mention Stream. Font size indicates the frequency of the keyword by volume.



From 14 January 2023 - 24 January 2023

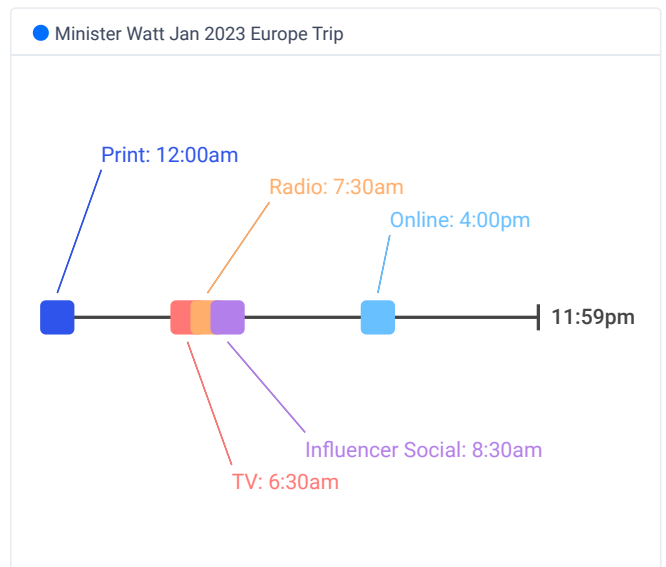
Leading Organisations

The most frequently mentioned organisations found within the Mention Stream. Font size indicates the frequency of the keyword by volume.



Average Broadcast Time by Media Type

Average published or broadcast time by media type over the selected coverage period.



From 14 January 2023 - 24 January 2023

Potential Audience Reach

Cumulative Potential Audience Reach by media type for the selected coverage period.



Coverage Volume & Potential Audience Reach (Table)

A breakdown of mentions by media type with cumulative potential audience over the selected coverage period.

● Minister Watt Jan 2023 Europe Trip

Over 11 Days	Coverage Volume	Potential Audience Reach
Print	12	1,420,000
Online	35	3,348,500
TV	3	9,289
Radio	26	867,600
Influencer Social	28	0

From 14 January 2023 - 24 January 2023

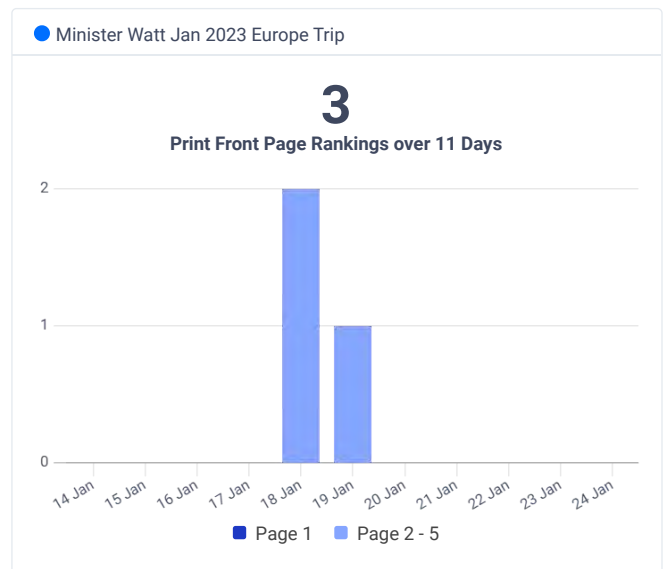
Advertising Value Equivalency

Cumulative Advertising Value Equivalency by media type for the selected coverage period.



Volume of Print Coverage by Page

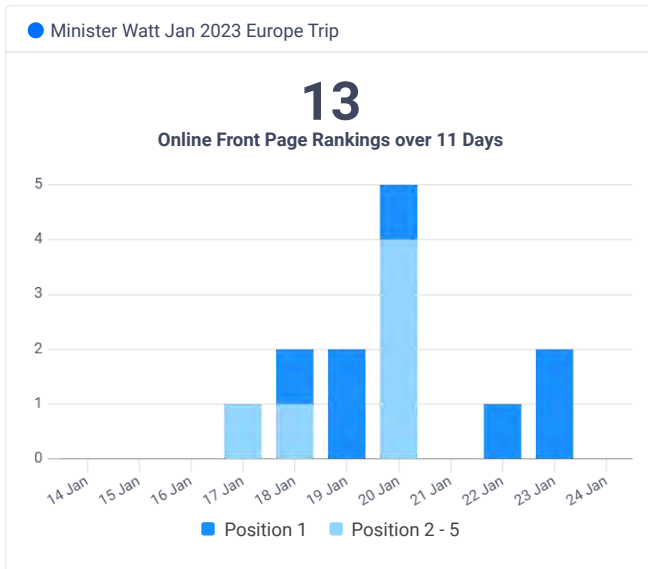
Displays the position an article reached on a front page. Each story is only counted once.



From 14 January 2023 - 24 January 2023

Volume of Online Coverage by Position

Displays the highest position a story reached on a digital front page. Each story is only counted once.



OFFICIAL

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

VISIT PROGRAM

SENATOR THE HON MURRAY WATT

MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

LONDON AND BERLIN,

16-21 JANUARY 2023



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Itinerary**Monday 16 January – Wednesday 18 January – Travel to London and London program****Wednesday 18 January**

<u>Local Time</u>		<u>AEST Time</u>
DAY NOTES:		
16:45	Travel to London City Airport	02:45
18:30	DEPART LONDON BA8495, London City Airport	04:30
21:10	ARRIVE BERLIN BA8495, Berlin Terminal 1 Met By: Ambassador, Minister-Counsellor, Counsellor Contact: Jo Grainger, s. 47F(1)	08:10
21:45	Travel to Hotel	
22:30	Arrive Grand Hyatt Berlin Location: Marlene-Dietrich-Platz 2, 10785 Berlin Contact: s. 47F(1) End of Wednesday Program	

Thursday 19 January

Note Dress Code for all Berlin Events is Business Attire

<u>Local Time</u>		<u>AEST Time</u>
DAY NOTES:		
07:00-07:45	Delegation Breakfast and Pre-Briefing – Agenda for the Day Location: Hyatt Hotel, Boardroom Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Minister-Counsellor, Counsellor Contact: Jo Grainger, s. 47F(1)	

08:00	Travel to UAE Ambassador's Residence
08:45 – 09:15	<p>Bilateral Meeting with United Arab Emirates Minister of State for Food and Water Security, Climate Change and Environment, HE Mariam Bint Mohammed Saeed Hareb Almheiri</p> <p>Location: Residence of the UAE Ambassador, Winklerstrasse 20 Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Minister-Counsellor (note taker) Contact: S. 47F(1) Gift: You will exchange gifts (Australian book, eucalyptus leaf pin) Media: Photograph will be taken, opportunity to tweet afterward</p>
09:15-09:45	Travel to Representation of the EC to Germany
10:00-10:30	<p>Bilateral Meeting with EU Commissioner for Agriculture, Janusz Wojciechowski</p> <p>Location: Representation of EC to Germany, Unter den Linden 78 Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Ambassador, Minister-Counsellor (note taker) Gift: You will give to the Commissioner (White wine) Contact: S. 47F(1) Media: Photograph will be taken, opportunity to tweet afterward</p>
10:30-11:45	Walking Tour of Berlin
11:45 – 12:45	<p>Lunch and Pre-briefing with Australian Ambassador to Germany</p> <p>Location: Ambassador's Residence, Monbijoustrasse 3 Attendees: Ministerial Party, Ambassador, Secretary, NFF President, Minister-Counsellor, Second Secretary Contact: S. 47F(1)</p>
12:45	Travel to Paul-Löbe-Haus (Minister and Ambassador in Ambassador's car, delegation in van)
13:20-14:00	<p>Meeting with Deputy Chair, SPD Bundestag Parliamentary Party, Dr Matthias Miersch MdB</p> <p>Location: Paul-Löbe-Haus, Western entrance, Konrad-Adenauer-Strasse 1 Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Ambassador, Minister-Counsellor, Berlin Research Officer Contact: S. 47F(1)</p>
14:00	Travel to Hotel (Minister and Ambassador in Ambassador's car, delegation in van)

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14:30-15:30	<p>Pre-briefing with Delegation on GFFA Panels</p> <p>Location: Hyatt Hotel, Boardroom Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Minister-Counsellor Contact: Jo Grainger, s. 47F(1)</p>	
15:30-16:00	<p>Meeting with Syngenta, President Crop Protection, Jeff Rowe, Head of Business Sustainability, Petra Laux, and Christopher Sieler, Head of Government and Public Affairs</p> <p>Location: Hyatt Hotel, Boardroom Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Minister-Counsellor, Agriculture Adviser (note taker) Contact: s. 47F(1)</p>	
16:00	<p>Introductory Meeting with Panel Moderator (Rose O'Donovan)</p> <p>Location: Hyatt Hotel, Boardroom Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Minister-Counsellor, Agriculture Adviser Contact: s. 47F(1)</p>	
16:15	<p>Canberra Business and Opportunity to Freshen up</p>	
18:00	<p>Delegation Dinner</p> <p>Location: Hyatt Hotel, Titzian Restaurant Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Ambassador, Counsellor, Agriculture Adviser Contact: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)</p>	
19:15	<p>Travel to City Cube Berlin (Minister to travel with Ambassador in Ambassador's car, delegation in van. Berlin Research Officer to have met delegation in lobby)</p>	
20:00	<p>BMEL Reception for Foreign Guests of Honour</p> <p>Location: City Cube, Hall 23a Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Ambassador, NFF President, Minister-Counsellor, Counsellor, Berlin Research Officer Contact: Protocol, +49 30 30 38 2204, +49 30 26 49 21 77</p>	
21:30	<p>Travel to Hotel (Minister to travel with Ambassador in Ambassador's car, delegation in van)</p>	
22:00	<p>Own arrangements (Opportunity to call family)</p>	
	<p>End of Thursday Program</p>	

Friday 20 January

07:00	Breakfast (Own arrangements, opportunity to call family)
07:45	Assemble in Lobby - Delegation and Panellists Location: Hotel Lobby Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, NFF President, Minister-Counsellor, Counsellor, Agriculture Adviser, 2 Panellists, Moderator Contact: Jo Grainger, s. 47F(1)
08:00	Travel to Venue
09:00	Pre-briefing with Panellists Location: Room M1, City Cube Attendees: Panellists, Ministerial Party, Secretary, NFF President, Minister-Counsellor, Counsellor, Agriculture Adviser Contact: GFFA Organisers, +49 30 26 49 21 77
09:30-11:00	GFFA PANEL EVENT: Managing drought, fire, and flood risk to create climate resilient food systems Hosted by Minister Watt Location: Room M1, City Cube Attendees: Panellists, Ministerial Party, Secretary, Ambassador, NFF President, Minister-Counsellor, Counsellor (note taker), Agriculture Adviser, Berlin Research Officer Contact: GFFA Organisers, +49 30 26 49 21 77 Gift: You will give to the three panellists and moderator (Wine) Media: Photo and Opportunity to tweet
11:00	Walk to Swedish Pavilion, International Green Week
11:15-11:45	Bilateral Meeting with Swedish State Secretary, Ministry of Rural Affairs and Infrastructure, Dan Ericsson Location: Swedish Pavilion, Hall 8.2, Booth 130, Green Week Attendees: Ministerial Party, Minister-Counsellor (note taker) Contact: s. 47F(1) Media: Photo and opportunity to tweet
11:45-13:00	Informal lunch and walk through Green Week
13:00	Walk to Panel Event
13:15	Pre-briefing for Panellists Location: Room 1A, Level 1, City Cube Berlin Contact: s. 47F(1)

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13:30-15:00	<p>GFFA PANEL EVENT: Agriculture in the "New Normal": Future-proofing food systems for a changing world Hosted by EU Commissioner for Agriculture Wojciechowski</p> <p>Location: Room 1A, Level 1, City Cube Berlin Attendees: Panellists, Ministerial Party, Secretary, Ambassador, NFF President, Minister-Counsellor, Counsellor, Agriculture Adviser (note taker), Berlin Research Officer Contact: s. 47F(1) Media: Opportunity to tweet</p>
15:15-15:45	<p>Meeting with OECD Director, Trade and Agriculture, Marion Jansen</p> <p>Location: Meet outside Room 1A, Level 1, City Cube Berlin Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, NFF President, Minister-Counsellor (note taker) Contact: s. 47F(1)</p>
15:45	<p>Walk to and prepare for bilateral</p>
16:15-16:45	<p>Meeting with Ulrike Muller, Member of the European Parliament, Chair of the Delegation for Relations with Australia and New Zealand</p> <p>Location: Bayern Hall, Green Week Attendees: Ministerial Party, Ambassador, NFF President, Minister-Counsellor, Agriculture Adviser(note taker), Berlin Research Officer Contact: s. 47F(1) Gift: You will provide (Australian book, eucalyptus leaf pin) Media: Photo and Opportunity to tweet</p>
16:45	<p>Walk to the National Stand of Lithuania</p>
17:00	<p>Introduction to Lithuanian Minister of Agriculture and Reception at Lithuanian National Stand of Green Week</p> <p>Location: Lithuanian Pavilion, Hall 8.2, Booth 102, Green Week Attendees: Minister +1 (noting Ministerial Party, Ambassador, Minister-Counsellor will walk to Lithuanian Pavilion) Contact: s. 47F(1)</p>
17:30	<p>Walk to Exit</p>
17:45	<p>Travel to Hotel (Minister and Ambassador in Ambassador's car, delegation in van)</p>
18:15	<p>Opportunity to Freshen Up</p>
19:00	<p>Travel to Dinner (Minister and Ambassador in Ambassador's car, delegation in van)</p>

19:30	<p>Dinner – Zur letzte Instanz Restaurant</p> <p>Location: Waisenstrasse 14-16, 10178 Berlin, +49 30 242 55 28 Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Ambassador, NFF President, Minister-Counsellor, Counsellor, Agriculture Adviser, Berlin Research Officer Contact: Booking for 10 under name of s. 47F(1) s. 47F(1)</p>	
	<p>End of Friday Program</p>	

Saturday 21 January

<u>Local Time</u>		<u>AEST Time</u>
DAY NOTES:		
07:00-08:00	<p>Breakfast and Delegation Pre-Brief</p> <p>Location: Hyatt Hotel, Breakfast Room Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Minister-Counsellor, Counsellor Contact: Jo Grainger, s. 47F(1)</p>	
08:15	<p>Travel to Venue (organised by Germany – Limousine for Minister, Small Shuttle Buses for Secretary, Minister-Counsellor, Adviser)</p>	
08:30 – 09:00	<p>Registration and group photo</p>	
09:00-13:30	<p>GFFA AGRICULTURE MINISTERS’ CONFERENCE</p> <p>Location: Federal Foreign Office, Werdescher Markt 5 Attendees: Minister, Secretary, Adviser, Minister-Counsellor Note: Australia in Breakout Session 1 – How can we create crisis-proof food systems? National Statement – Minister will need to press intervention button to be on the list to speak</p>	
13:30-15:30	<p>Lunchtime reception and GFFA Bilateral engagements</p>	
13:30	<p>Pull Aside with Brazilian Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply, Carlos Favaro</p> <p>Location: Luncheon venue Attendees: Minister, Secretary, Adviser, Minister-Counsellor (note taker) Contact: s. 47F(1) Media: Photo and opportunity to tweet afterward</p>	

OFFICIAL

14:00-14:30	<p>Bilateral Meeting with Canadian Minister of Agriculture and Agri-food, Marie-Claude Bibeau</p> <p>Location: Luncheon venue Attendees: Minister, Secretary, Adviser, Minister-Counsellor (note taker) Contact: s. 47F(1) Media: Photo and opportunity to tweet afterward</p>	
14:30	<p>Travel to Hotel (organised by Germany – Limousine for Minister, Small Shuttle Buses for Secretary, Minister-Counsellor, Adviser)</p>	
15:00	<p>Opportunity to Refresh, Check out of Hotel</p>	
15:45-16:15	<p>Bilateral Meeting with New Zealand Minister of Agriculture, Damien O’Conner</p> <p>Location: Hyatt Hotel, Boardroom Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Minister-Counsellor (note taker) Contact: s. 47F(1) Media: Photo and opportunity to tweet afterward</p>	
16:15	<p>Prepare for Next Meeting</p>	
16:30 – 17:00	<p>Meeting with Norbert Lins, Member of the European Parliament, Chair of the European Parliament Agriculture and Rural Affairs Committee</p> <p>Location: Hyatt Hotel, Boardroom Attendees: Ministerial Party, Secretary, Ambassador, NFF President, Minister-Counsellor (note taker) Contact: s. 47F(1) Gift: You will provide (Wine) Media: Photo and opportunity to tweet afterward</p>	
17:00	<p>Travel to Airport</p>	
19:45	<p>DEPART Berlin - BA0987</p>	

Monday 23 January

<u>Local Time</u>	<u>AEST Time</u>
DAY NOTES:	
6:55	ARRIVE Sydney
8:50	DEPART Sydney - VA634
9:50	ARRIVE Canberra

