

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX 1: STAFFING INFORMATION

Table 22: Staffing by classification, gender and location

SUBSTANTIVE CLASSIFICATION	GENDER	ACT		NSW		NT		QLD		SA		VIC		WA		INDONESIA		PNG		TOTAL		
		2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
APS Level 1-2	Female	11.56	9.77	1																	12.59	9.77
	Male	6.59	6.79										2	2								8.62
APS Level 3	Female	40.25	31.8	8	2					1		6	5.35	1							56.25	39.15
	Male	13	10.8	3	2							1	2								17	14.8
APS Level 4	Female	92.55	106.98	22.16	10							3	2								117.71	118.98
	Male	36	36	9.51	2.6									1							46.54	38.6
APS Level 5-6	Female	250.44	177.5	40.68	12.9	3	2.6	1	2	13.9	14.73	1									313.62	206.13
	Male	138.6	121.2	20	10		2					2	3		1						162.6	135.2
Cadet	Female	1	1																		1	1
	Male			1																		1
Executive Level 1	Female	145.66	135.36	32.42	3.92	1	2.4					4.4	6.4								185.88	145.68
	Male	100.24	114.74	25.6	5		1					2.6	3.6								128.44	124.34
Executive Level 2	Female	51.94	54.77	16.8	5.54							1	1								69.74	61.31
	Male	40.61	53.54	13	6		1	1	1			1	1								55.61	61.54
Graduate	Female	24	18																		24	18
	Male	10	17																		10	17
Legal Officer	Female	94.83	79.55	1	1																95.83	80.55
	Male	55	53	3	1		1														59	54
Principal Legal Officer	Female	49.8	54.07	0.6															3	1	53.4	55.07
	Male	13.5	14.85																6	5	19.5	19.85
Senior Legal Officer	Female	89.89	100.33	1											1				1		92.89	101.33
	Male	23.2	33.4	2																	25.2	33.4
SES Band 1	Female	22.33	21.73	3	3							1	1						1	1	27.33	26.73
	Male	19	18	1																	20	18
SES Band 2	Female	4	4																		4	4
	Male	10	11	1																	11	11
SES Band 3	Female			1																		1
	Male	2	3																		2	3
Total	Female	878.95	795.86	126.66	38.36	4	0	5	1	3	0	29.3	30.48	2	0	1	0	5	3	1,054.24	868.7	
	Male	467.74	494.32	78.11	26.6	0	4	2	0	8.6	11.6	1	0	1	0	1	6	5	565.51	540.52		

Note: At 30 June of each year. Includes all APS staff with the exception of casuals –staff are full-time equivalent.

APPENDIX 1: STAFFING INFORMATION

Table 23: Staffing by classification, gender, employment type and status (headcount)

SUBSTANTIVE CLASSIFICATION	GENDER	2014 NON-ONGOING		2013 NON-ONGOING		2014 ONGOING		2013 ONGOING		2014	2013
		FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	TOTAL	TOTAL
APS Level 1-2	Female	7	2	2	3	3	2	4	3	14	12
	Male	3	1	2	4	4	1	6	1	9	9
APS Level 3	Female	19	5	6	3	32	3	32		59	41
	Male	4	4	4		13		10	1	17	15
APS Level 4	Female	35	3	17	73	73	12	93	13	123	123
	Male	18	1	12	28	26	1	26	1	47	39
APS Level 5-6	Female	61	8	28	6	222	37	153	32	328	219
	Male	23	12	12	138	138	2	121	3	163	136
Cadet	Female					1		1		1	1
	Male			1							1
Executive Level 1	Female	33	4	19	5	117	45	102	28	199	154
	Male	29	2	11	1	94	5	108	6	130	126
Executive Level 2	Female	16	5	9	2	38	15	45	8	74	64
	Male	9	4	4	3	43	4	51	5	56	63
Graduate	Female					24		18		24	18
	Male					10		17		10	17
Legal Officer	Female	8	1	3	7	83	8	73	7	100	83
	Male	6	4	4		53		50		59	54
Principal Legal Officer	Female	2	2	2		37	19	37	22	58	61
	Male	5	5	5		12	3	13	2	20	20
Senior Legal Officer	Female	5	4	4	64	64	33	75	32	102	111
	Male	2	2	2	20	20	4	29	3	26	34
SES Band 1	Female					26	2	26	1	28	27
	Male					20		18		20	18
SES Band 2	Female					4		4		4	4
	Male	1			10	10		11		11	11
SES Band 3	Female							1		1	1
	Male					2		3		2	3
Total	Female	186	28	90	19	724	176	664	146	1,114	919
	Male	100	4	57	4	447	19	463	22	570	546

Note: At 30 June of each year. Includes all APS staff with the exception of casuals.

APPENDIX 2: STAFF ACHIEVEMENTS

ANNUAL DEPARTMENTAL AWARDS

The annual departmental awards were held on 21 August 2013, with seven awards presented to individuals and teams acknowledging outstanding achievements and contributions to the department's work. Two new awards were introduced this year, the Department Leadership Award and the Department Reconciliation Award.

Secretary's Award 2013

Forced Adoptions Apology Team (Peter Arnaudo, Virginia Wilson, Caitlin Laing, Bridget Quayle, Alison Lapidge, Amy Critchley, Samuel Good, Helen Tchong, Antonette Gaffney, Thomas Teifl, Joanne Westerberg, Theika Andrews, Daniel Gleeson, Caroline Shirley, Peter O'Rourke and Brett Russel)

For developing the government's response to past forced adoption practices including the National Apology by the Prime Minister on 21 March 2013.

Deputy Secretaries' Awards 2013

Privacy Reform Team (Sam Ahlin, James Claremont, Colin Minihan, Mercedes Ramsey, Janine Ward, Carl Godfrey and Susannah Webb)—Civil Justice and Legal Services Group

For professionalism and dedication in developing and supporting the enactment of the Privacy Amendment (Enhancing Privacy Protection) Act 2012.

Alex Maron—Strategic Policy and Coordination Group

For fostering positive change and cultural reform in the department through HR strategies including driving the development of AGD Leadership Expectations and review of the Performance Management Framework.

Criminal Law Policy and Crime Prevention Team (Renaë Aspinall, Ian Brown, Fiona Hamilton, Tara Inverarity, Mark Johnson and Mercedes Ramsey)—National Security and Criminal Justice Group

For outstanding professionalism, under significant pressure, in delivering a high quality outcome.

Academic Achievement Award 2013

Tara Cheyne

For consistently excelling academically and professionally while completing a Master of Business Administration.

APPENDIX 2: STAFF ACHIEVEMENTS

Department Reconciliation Award

Mark Godfrey—Strategic Policy and Coordination Group

For his significant contribution in chairing the Reconciliation Action Plan Working Group and his support to the Indigenous Employee Network and People and Corporate Support Branch in promoting reconciliation activities with the department.

Department Leadership Award

Katherine Jones

For being an outstanding leader and effortlessly modelling the department's leadership expectations.

AUSTRALIA DAY ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS 2014

The annual Australia Day Achievement awards ceremony was held on 22 January 2014, with six awards presented to individuals and teams recognising their significant achievements and contributions to the department.

Brad Falconer

For his cheerful and diligent approach in the provision of mail delivery services to staff based in the Robert Garran Office.

Pacific Law Library Twinning Programme Team (Alexandra Digan, Gemma Barnes and Karen Collier)

For initiative, innovation and a commitment to improving the lives of others through the sharing and building of knowledge.

Whaling Litigation Taskforce (Clare Gregory, Michael Johnson, Erin Maher, Mandy Williams, Stephanie Ierino, Nicole Lyas, Anne Sheehan and Todd Quinn)

For applying themselves over a sustained period of time to develop and support Australia's case against Japan in the International Court of Justice, challenging Japan's whaling activities in the Southern Ocean.

Human Rights Reform Team (Paul Pfitzner, Sonja Wigney, Elena Rosenman, Tracey Pearce, Victoria Bickford-Johnson and Kristin Crawford)

For responsiveness and commitment in promoting and protecting the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender diverse and intersex people to be free from discrimination.

Senior Litigation Advisers—Strongim Gavman Programme (David Reed, Peter Bednall and Mark Kelly)

For strategically working alongside counterparts in the PNG Office of the Solicitor-General to improve the litigation practice of the State of PNG and to deliver Australian Government development goals in PNG.

Knowledge Innovation Team (Christine Dalton, Susan Manniche and Joanne Achison)

For outstanding effort, imagination and perseverance in successfully initiating the Australian Emergency Management Knowledge Hub.

APPENDIX 3: REPORTING ARRANGEMENTS

Table 24: Portfolio annual reporting requirements and arrangements

ELEMENTS	REPORTING ARRANGEMENTS
Administrative Appeals Tribunal	B
Australia Council	B
Australian, Film Television and Radio School	B
Australian Review Council	B
Australian Financial Security Authority	B
Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity	B
Australian Crime Commission	B
Australian Federal Police	B
Australian Government Solicitor	B
Australian Human Rights Commission	B
Australian Institute of Criminology	B
Australian Law Reform Commission	B
Australian National Maritime Museum	B
Australian Security Intelligence Organisation	B
Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre	B
Bundanon Trust	B
Classification Board	B
Classification Review Board	B
Copyright Agency Limited	B
Copyright Tribunal of Australia	C
CrimTrac	B
Creative Partnerships Australia	B
Defence Force Discipline Appeal Tribunal	C
Family Court of Australia	B
Family Law Council	B
Federal Court of Australia	B
Federal Circuit Court of Australia	B
High Court of Australia	B
Museum of Australian Democracy at Old Parliament House	B
National Archives of Australia	B
National Film and Sound Archives	B
National Gallery of Australia	B
National Library of Australia	B
National Museum of Australia	B

APPENDIX 3: REPORTING ARRANGEMENTS

ELEMENTS	REPORTING ARRANGEMENTS
National Native Title Tribunal	C
National Portrait Gallery of Australia	B
Office of Parliamentary Counsel	B
Office of the Australian Information Commissioner	B
Office of the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions	B
Screen Australia	B
Screenrights—The Audio-Visual Copyright Society	B
Solicitor-General	A

Key

- A: Although resourced by the department, the Solicitor-General is independent of the department. The Solicitor-General does not report formally to parliament.
- B: Separate reports from these bodies are tabled in parliament.
- C: The various Federal Court registries provide administrative support for these tribunals. Information about these bodies can be found in the annual report of the Federal Court of Australia.

APPENDIX 4: SERVICE CHARTERS

The AusCheck service charter was released on 20 August 2009 and describes to the public, and to the aviation and maritime communities, the service experience that can be expected in dealing with AusCheck and its staff. The department's service charter has been in operation since June 1998. These charters are available from www.ag.gov.au. The following tables set out the customer services standards contained in each charter and the extent to which they were met in 2013-14.

Table 25: AusCheck service charter—compliance with service standards

AUSCHECK CHARTER	AUSCHECK SERVICE STANDARD	COMPLIANCE WITH SERVICE STANDARD
Provide timely and effective background checks for the Aviation Security Identification Card and Maritime Security Identification Card schemes	Acknowledgement of 100 per cent of all Aviation Security Identification Card and Maritime Security Identification Card applications in one business day	Yes
	Completing AusCheck's part in the background checking process in five business days or less 98 per cent of the time (excluding time awaiting responses from checking partners of the person being checked)	Yes
Provide a consistent decision making process that ensures privacy and legal rights are protected	No AusCheck decisions were overturned on appeal to the AAT	Yes

Table 26: Department service charter—compliance with service standards

DEPARTMENT SERVICE STANDARD	COMPLIANCE WITH SERVICE STANDARD
A reply in plain English within 28 days of receipt of complaint	Yes
Personal information used only in accordance with the law	Yes
Work will be undertaken with care, diligence and sensitivity to the needs of clients	Yes
Strong commitment to accountability and continuous improvement	Yes
Clients will be treated with courtesy, fairness and respect	Yes
Staff will act responsively to client needs	Yes

Comment

In the past year, the department received approximately 350 enquiries, feedback or complaint messages. Approximately 50 of the matters raised were more appropriately the responsibility of another Commonwealth, state or territory agency and correspondents were referred to them as appropriate. Approximately 300 items of correspondence that related directly to our work were received through our website (www.ag.gov.au). We received one complaint (defined as concerning the standard of service provided by us or the diligence, competency, behaviour or attitude of our staff). A response to this complaint was provided within 28 days of receipt of the complaint, as required by the client service charter.

APPENDIX 5: SCREEN PRODUCTION INCENTIVE AND FOREIGN ACTOR CERTIFICATION SCHEME

AUSTRALIAN SCREEN PRODUCTION INCENTIVE

The department administers film tax offset programmes that provide incentives for large-budget film and television productions to locate themselves in Australia. These programmes particularly encourage post, digital and visual effects production—the Location Offset and the Post, Digital and Visual Effects (PDV) Offset. Screen Australia administers the Producer Offset.

The Location Offset provides a 16.5 per cent rebate on large-budget productions that spend at least \$15 million on qualifying Australian production expenditure. The PDV Offset provides a 30 per cent rebate on the qualifying post, digital and visual effects expenditure of productions that spend at least \$500,000 on qualifying expenditure, including those productions not necessarily shot in Australia. The Australian Screen Production Incentive (comprising the Producer Offset, Location Offset and the PDV Offset) was introduced in 2007. The legislation governing the film offsets is Division 376 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

In 2013–14, 19 final applications for the Location Offset and PDV Offset were assessed and issued final certificates by the Minister for the Arts. The Film Certification Advisory Board also issued a further 16 provisional certificates for the Location Offset and PDV Offset.

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Table 27: Film tax offset statistics 2009–10 to 2013–14

FILM TAX OFFSET	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14
Location and PDV Offset provisional applications	0	1	9	14	16
Location and PDV Offset final applications	4	5	10	12	19
Estimated Location and PDV Offset rebate payable to productions certified in financial year	\$33.5m	\$16.8m	\$23.4m	\$12.9m	\$43.6m

FOREIGN ACTOR CERTIFICATION SCHEME

The department administers the Foreign Actor Certification Scheme for screen performers entering Australia to work on film and television productions. The scheme is intended to achieve key government cultural objectives by ensuring that Australian industry personnel are given a fair opportunity to secure employment in film and television productions shot in Australia, and that Australian voices are heard in Australian productions.

Table 28: Foreign Actor Certification Scheme statistics 2009–10 to 2013–14

FOREIGN ACTOR CERTIFICATION SCHEME	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14
Number of foreign actors certified	98	94	86	97	114

APPENDIX 6: THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

The *International Criminal Court Act 2002* came into force on 28 June 2002. Section 189 of that Act provides that the department must publish each year, as an appendix to its annual report, a report on the operation of the Act, the operations of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the impact of the operations of the ICC on Australia's legal system.

OPERATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT ACT

The International Criminal Court Act establishes mechanisms to facilitate Australia's compliance with its obligations under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (the Rome Statute), including those relating to the provision of investigative assistance and the arrest and surrender of suspects.

The crimes over which the ICC can currently exercise jurisdiction—genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity—are criminalised under Australia's domestic law and, in each instance, apply whether or not the alleged offence occurs in Australia and regardless of whether the alleged offender is an Australian national.

Under the Rome Statute a case will be inadmissible before the ICC if the relevant conduct is being investigated or prosecuted by national authorities, unless those national authorities are unwilling or genuinely unable to carry out the investigation or prosecution. Australian authorities can therefore investigate and prosecute crimes within the ICC's jurisdiction, allowing Australia to retain primary jurisdiction over such crimes that are alleged to have been committed in Australian territory or by Australian citizens. The Rome Statute does not affect the right of Australia to exercise primary jurisdiction over these crimes.

OPERATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

The Rome Statute entered into force generally on 1 July 2002, and for Australia on 1 September 2002. At the end of the reporting year, 122 countries were States Parties to the Rome Statute. The ICC, which is based in The Hague in the Netherlands, is the first permanent international court capable of investigating and prosecuting the most serious crimes of international concern. Its jurisdiction is currently limited to the crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, and is confined to crimes committed after the Rome Statute entered into force.

Amendments to the Rome Statute to activate the ICC's jurisdiction over the crime of aggression were agreed by States Parties in 2010. The crime of aggression attaches individual criminal responsibility to certain state acts of aggression. An act of aggression is defined under the Rome Statute as the use of armed force by a state against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of another state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the UN Charter. The jurisdiction of the ICC over the crime of aggression will commence following ratification by at least 30 parties and a further decision of the Assembly of States Parties to be taken after 1 January 2017.

APPENDIX 6: THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

During the year, Australia (the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade) participated in the twelfth session of the Assembly of States Parties, held from 20–28 November 2013. At the twelfth session, the Assembly of States Parties adopted eight resolutions on:

- the 2014 budget
- permanent premises
- cooperation with the court
- complementarity
- victims and reparations
- the Independent Oversight Mechanism
- amendment to the Rules of Procedure and Evidence
- strengthening the ICC and the Assembly of States Parties.

The next session of the Assembly of States Parties will be held in New York from 8–17 December 2014.

During the year the ICC continued a number of judicial proceedings in respect of situations in each of the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Central African Republic, Libya, Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya, Uganda, the Sudan and Mali. These proceedings currently range from investigation to appeal stages and predominately address cases of war crimes and crimes against humanity. The prosecutor has also opened a preliminary examination into the situation in the Ukraine.

IMPACT ON AUSTRALIA'S LEGAL SYSTEM

During the reporting year, the operations of the ICC had no discernible impact on Australia's legal system. The future impact of ICC operations is expected to depend on the number of active prosecutions and investigations undertaken as well as the number and nature of requests for assistance received by Australia.

APPENDIX 7: EXTRADITION AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE DATA

INTERNATIONAL TRANSFER OF PRISONERS

Table 29: International transfer of prisoners

INTERNATIONAL TRANSFER OF PRISONERS	2012-13	2013-14
Applications made to transfer from Australia	36	21
Applications made to transfer to Australia	10	10

EXTRADITION MATTERS DEALT WITH IN 2013-14 OR CONTINUING

Table 30: Extradition requests made by Australia

EXTRADITION REQUESTS MADE BY AUSTRALIA	2013-14
Requests carried forward	34
New requests made	15
Requests granted	18
Requests withdrawn	5
Requests refused	0
Requests otherwise finalised	1
Requests continuing	25

Table 31: Australian extradition requests granted

AUSTRALIAN EXTRADITION REQUESTS GRANTED	NUMBER
United States of America	5
Thailand	2
Malaysia	2
United Kingdom	2
Cambodia	1
Germany	1
Hong Kong SAR	1
Ireland	1
Papua New Guinea	1
Serbia	1
Singapore	1

APPENDIX 7: EXTRADITION AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE DATA

Table 32: Citizenship of people surrendered to Australia

CITIZENSHIP OF PEOPLE SURRENDERED TO AUSTRALIA	NUMBER
United States of America	4
Australia	3
United Kingdom	2
Iraq	2
Thailand	2
Bulgaria	1
Germany	1
Hong Kong SAR	1
Indonesia	1
Ireland	1
Malaysia	1

Note: As some of these people held dual nationality, the numbers total more than the number of people surrendered.

Table 33: Major categories of offences for which people were surrendered to Australia

MAJOR CATEGORIES OF OFFENCES FOR WHICH PEOPLE WERE SURRENDERED TO AUSTRALIA	NUMBER
Drug offences	7
Murder/manslaughter/attempted murder	4
Child sex offences	2
People smuggling	2
Bribery/corruption offences	1
Driving offences	1
Fraud/theft offences	1

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Table 34: Extradition requests made to Australia

EXTRADITION REQUESTS MADE TO AUSTRALIA	2013-14
Requests carried forward	47
New requests received	43
Requests granted	13
Requests withdrawn	6
Requests refused by the Attorney-General	2
Requests refused by the courts	0
Requests otherwise finalised	12
Requests continuing	57

PART 5 APPENDICES

Table 35: Extradition requests granted by Australia

EXTRADITION REQUESTS GRANTED BY AUSTRALIA	NUMBER
Ireland	4
United States of America	3
Poland	2
United Kingdom	2
Indonesia	1
South Korea	1

Table 36: Citizenship of people surrendered by Australia

CITIZENSHIP OF PEOPLE SURRENDERED BY AUSTRALIA	NUMBER
Australia	6
Ireland	4
United Kingdom	3
Poland	2
Indonesia	1
South Africa	1
South Korea	1

Note: As some of these people held dual nationality, the numbers total more than the number of people surrendered.

Table 37: Major categories of offences for which people were surrendered

MAJOR CATEGORIES OF OFFENCES FOR WHICH PEOPLE WERE SURRENDERED	NUMBER
Drug offences	3
Fraud/theft offences	3
Child sex offences	2
Driving offences	2
Assault offences	1
Bribery/corruption offences	1
Murder/manslaughter/attempted murder	1

Note: Extradition requests vary considerably in complexity and the time it takes to resolve them. The complexity of an extradition request depends on the alleged criminal offence or offences and the alleged criminal conduct underlying the offence. The time taken to resolve an extradition request can vary from a few years, if a fugitive wishes to contest extradition and exercise all rights of review and appeal, to a few months if a fugitive consents to extradition.

MUTUAL ASSISTANCE MATTERS DEALT WITH IN 2013–14 OR CONTINUING

Table 38: Mutual assistance in criminal matters requests made by Australia

MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS REQUESTS MADE BY AUSTRALIA	2013–14
Requests carried forward	328
New requests made/requests reopened	353
Requests finalised	303
Requests continuing	377

Table 39: Mutual assistance in criminal matters requests made to Australia

MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS REQUESTS MADE TO AUSTRALIA	2013–14
Requests carried forward	159
New requests/requests reopened	321
Requests finalised	345
Requests refused	0
Requests continuing	135

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR EXTRADITION AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE CASES

Figure 5: Extradition requests made by Australia, 2004–05 to 2013–14

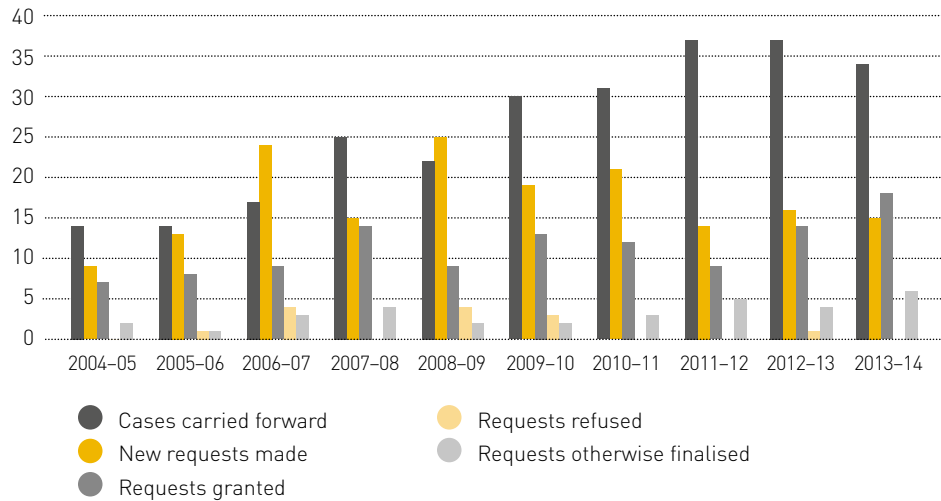


Figure 6: Extradition requests made to Australia, 2004-05 to 2013-14

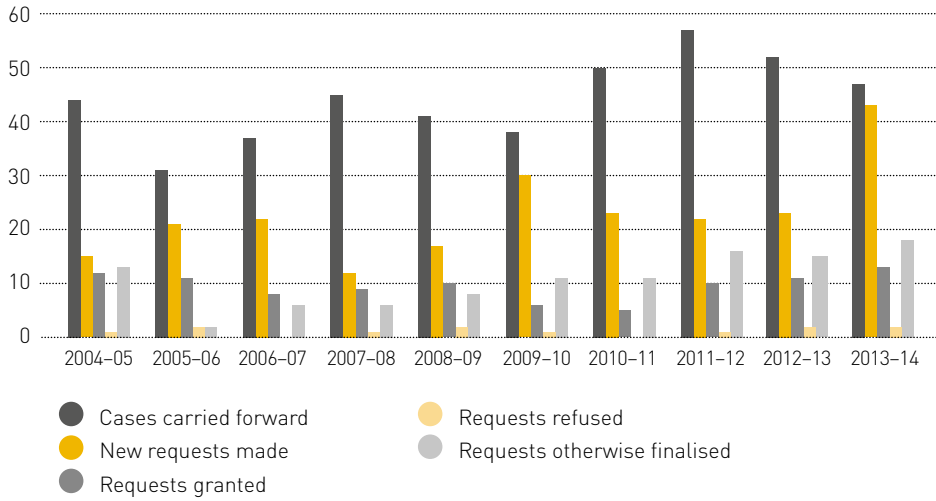
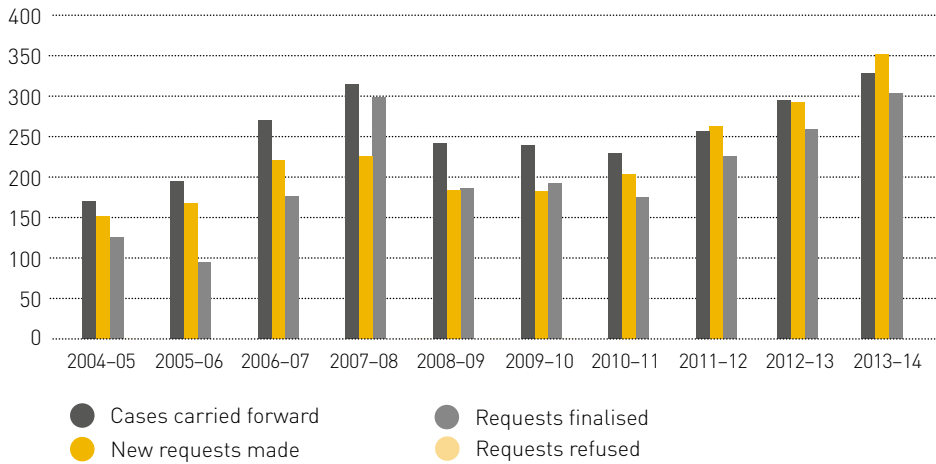
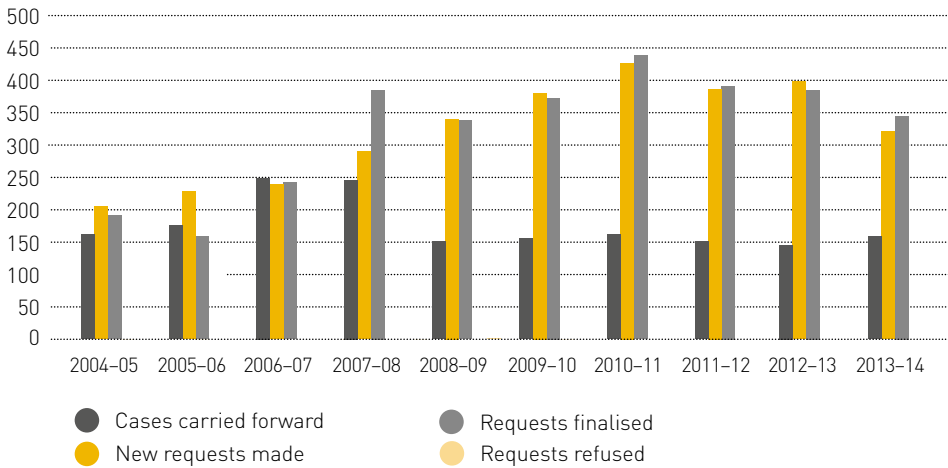


Figure 7: Mutual assistance requests made by Australia, 2004-05 to 2013-14



APPENDIX 7: EXTRADITION AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE DATA

Figure 8: Mutual assistance requests made to Australia, 2004–05 to 2013–14



INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES

Australia received one request for assistance from the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and one request for assistance from the International Criminal Court. One was finalised and one remains current.

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BREACHES OF UNDERTAKINGS

In response to the House Standing Committee on Social Policy and Legal Affairs' Advisory Report on the Extradition and Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Legislation Amendment Bill 2011, the Australian Government undertook to report all breaches of undertakings in relation to extradition or mutual assistance processes that come to the attention of the government, in the department's annual report. No breaches of undertaking have come to the attention of the Australian Government in 2013–14.

APPENDIX 8: LEGAL SERVICES

LEGAL SERVICES EXPENDITURE

The Legal Services Directions 2005 paragraph 11.1(ba) requires all departments and agencies to make publicly available their legal services expenditure for the previous financial year.

These figures reflect a significant increase in legal services expenditure in 2013-14, due to costs associated with the Royal Commission into the Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse, the Royal Commission into the Home Insulation Program, the Royal Commission into Trade Union Governance and Corruption, as well as costs related to the Commonwealth's representation before these royal commissions.

Table 40: Legal services expenditure summary

SUMMARY OF LEGAL SERVICES EXPENDITURE	2012-13 GST EXCLUSIVE	2013-14 GST EXCLUSIVE
Total legal services expenditure	\$12,162,988.47	\$26,572,460.19
Total external legal services expenditure	\$10,732,924.85	\$25,443,402.07
Total internal legal services expenditure	\$1,430,063.62	\$1,129,058.12

Table 41: External legal services expenditure summary

EXTERNAL LEGAL SERVICES EXPENDITURE	2012-13 GST EXCLUSIVE	2013-14 GST EXCLUSIVE
Total external legal services expenditure	\$10,732,924.85	\$25,443,402.07
Total number of counsel briefed	156	106
Male counsel briefed	93	75
Female counsel briefed	63	31
Total number of counsel direct briefed	20	22
Male counsel direct briefed	10	16
Female counsel direct briefed	10	6
Total value of all counsel briefs	\$2,406,471.97	\$5,009,857.35
All male counsel briefs	\$1,104,860.90	\$3,517,712.96
All female counsel briefs	\$1,301,611.07	\$1,492,144.39
Disbursements (excluding counsel)	\$167,522.90	\$2,077,267.69
Professional fees	\$8,158,929.99	\$18,356,277.03

APPENDIX 8: LEGAL SERVICES

Table 42: Professional service providers

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE PROVIDERS	2012-13 GST EXCLUSIVE	2013-14 GST EXCLUSIVE
Australian Government Solicitor	\$7,498,767.62	\$11,501,592.80
Ashurst	\$472,378.99	\$583,137.51
DLA Piper Australia	\$1,468.67	\$476,961.35
Norton Rose Fullbright	\$5,265.00	\$7,573.17
Hunt & Hunt Lawyers	\$5,841.00	\$0.00
Sparke Helmore Solicitors	\$175,208.72	\$206,205.76
BlandsLaw Pty Ltd	\$0.00	\$3,228.30
Bradley Allen Love Lawyers	\$0.00	\$64,710.06
Clayton Utz	\$0.00	\$32,755.14
HWL Ebsworth Lawyers	\$0.00	\$25,143.93
King & Wood Mallesons	\$0.00	\$3,319,166.09
Maddocks	\$0.00	\$4,361.94
Minter Ellison Lawyers	\$0.00	\$2,121,577.84
Office of Parliamentary Counsel	\$0.00	\$9,863.13
Total Professional Fees	\$8,158,929.99	\$18,356,277.03

Note: These figures exclude amounts of legal services expenditure relating to The Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, the United Nations Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance and international obligations under various bilateral maintenance arrangements. The department records these separately as they do not constitute purchase of legal services by the department for itself. Rather, they arise because the department pays for legal services that benefit other parties as a result of obligations under international agreements.