



Australian Government

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AUSTRALIA-CHINA COUNCIL

ACQUITTAL REPORT

This report is due within thirty days of completion of the funded activity.

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Project title:	Australia-China cooperation to enhance the knowledge and impacts of historical culture through 3S technologies in the Baoji-Hanzhong area of western China.
Duration of the Project:	From 01 / 09 / 2006 to 31 / 12 / 2007
Funding Amount	\$13,500 (Stage 1) \$14,000 (Stage 2) Total \$27,500
GST amount provided	None

I certify that the information given in this report is correct and constitutes my claim in full of the use of funds provided by the Australia-China Council. The Financial Statement as specified in Funding Conditions is attached.

Signature of award recipient(s)

Date

__ / __ / ____

Report and acquittal for the Phase 1 of Project:

“Australia-China cooperation to enhance the knowledge and impacts of historical culture through 3S technologies in the Hanzhong area of western China.”

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This report is submitted on behalf of the Project principals:

David L B Jupp	Award Recipient, Canberra, Australia
Brian Lees	Professor of Geography, UNSW at ADFA, Australia
Feng Suiping (???)	Director, Hanzhong Museum, China
Li Rui (??)	CAS Institute of Soil and Water Conservation, China

1. Details of principal activities undertaken and assessment against the stated project and ACC objectives. (The Council’s objectives are provided at its website: www.dfat.gov.au/acc.)

Introduction

The Phase 1 of the Project had the following objectives as provided in the original proposal but with minor modifications made during the development of a detailed workplan with the China side (Attachments 2, 3, 4 and 5):

- (1) *To provide an introduction to 3S technology appropriate to historical and archaeological studies at a workshop on the Shu Roads in Hanzhong held by the Hanzhong Museum;*
- (2) *To promote cooperation and research into applications of 3S technology to preservation and conservation for historical relics, photographs and records and the resolution of historical questions between Hanzhong Museum, ISWC and similar Australian academic groups and Museums;*
- (3) *To promote the application of Australian experience in 3S technology, historical research, conservation and preservation of history, historical records and environment as well as tourism at the practical level needed in China;*
- (4) *To organise specific meetings in China and Australia to help bring groups together to cooperate and build a sustainable support mechanism for the new technology in China and also to advertise and report on the progress of the project;*
- (5) *To promote the development of interactions and cooperation between the Hanzhong city government and people with Australian groups to promote development of ecological, historical and adventure tourism.*

The only notable change was to emphasise the interactions with Hanzhong as this group took the lead from the China side as the detailed project plan was developed and maintains communication with their counterparts in Baoji. The workplan introduced no new activities to the project other than those outlined in the original application. But it sought to clarify the project and fill in detail where it was needed for its practical implementation.

In the detailed development of its workplan in 2006 (summarised clearly in Attachment 4) we expressed the division of the work into Phase 1 and Phase 2 as follows:

“Workplan (? ? ? ?)

The Project will proceed in two Phases:

Phase 1 (September 2006 to May 2007) aims to develop a workshop on Shu Roads (with special emphasis on the Plank Roads) at which the opportunities and technologies provided by 3S technologies will have a specific focus.

Phase two (May 2007 to December 2007) will carry out a pilot project identified in Phase 1 to demonstrate the value of 3S technology to Plank Road research. The Australia-China Council in Australia will provide enabling support for the Phase 2 dependent on successful outcomes for Phase 1.”

This acquittal is for the Phase 1 of the workplan which corresponds to the description “Year 1” used in the original Proposal to separate the work into the two stages. The statement of the workplan above clarifies the original proposal but adds no new aspects to it. This report will outline the progress of the Project in its Phase 1 and act as a proposal that the funding for the second Phase be made available in the 2007-2008 FY to undertake the work above.

Activities carried out in Phase 1

Initial Meeting in Canberra (August 2006)

In August, 2006, taking advantage of a project visit by Prof Li Rui, he met with David Jupp and Brian Lees to establish the detailed workplan for the Project as well as to establish needs for logistics and transport in China.

Fieldwork in Hanzhong (September 2006)

In September 2006, David Jupp visited Hanzhong. The road followed was close to the old road and GPS data were taken to establish the methods needed to use GPS from moving vehicles to track the major Shu Road paths. In Hanzhong, David Jupp, Li Rui and Director Feng Suiping had the first Project meeting and started to develop a detailed project plan. The outcomes of the meeting and the planning are attached as Attachment 2. In Hanzhong they also visited other Museum groups and used GPS to track and locate points of interest to evaluate the accuracy and potential.

Meeting in Yangling (November 2006)

In November 2006, David Jupp and Brian Lees were in Yangling undertaking work for this Project. Brian Lees travel was supported by another project. They met with Director Feng Suiping and Prof Li Rui to progress the plans for the 2007 Symposium. An agreement outlining the workplan and the duties of the participants was finalised ready for approval and signing. The Meeting Report is provided as Attachment 3. Following the meeting, Director Feng visited Xi'an and obtained the interest and backing of the Provincial Government in the Project, obtained agreement to sign the agreement and agreement to fund the Symposium which was expanded to be an International symposium. Presentations of the Project were made in Yangling and Xi'an.

Organisation of Symposium (December 2006 – March 2007)

Following the visit to Yangling, the agreement was finalised and is attached as Attachment 4. There was also a final version of the Project Statement completed in English and Chinese. This is also attached as Attachment 5. The Project Statement was a major effort and provided the means to communicate the aims and nature of the Project widely throughout the academic and other communities in China and the world. This was helped significantly by the Trade-Routes network operated out of ANU by Matthew Ciolek. The expansion of the Workshop to an International Symposium has, however, created a lot of additional organisational work at this time. Specialists with backgrounds and interests in GISc and/or Archaeology were contacted to find those interested in attending the Symposium from overseas. The China side agreed to fund their participation and in-country expenses as long as they could get between their base and Xi'an. The sourcing of this expert group was to rest on David Jupp and Brian Lees. The work started when the first Announcement was ready in English and Chinese (Attachment 6).

Visits to Australia (March 2007, April 2007)

The Project plan called for a visit to Australia as part of the Phase 1 activity. The first plan only half succeeded as Director Feng was not able to come at the last minute due to delays in the granting of his Visa. Prof Li Rui visited for a reduced period but the work achieved was extremely useful, particularly the visit to the University of Sydney. Following this initial visit we developed additional material to give to people for them to understand the project. Two pieces from publications of the Museum were translated and put together with other material (Attachment 7). These provide added information on Hanzhong and the Baoxie Road and they have been circulated widely.

In April 2007 Director Feng was able to visit and Prof Li Rui accompanied him at my suggestion. This joint visit was very productive. They visited Sydney for 3 days and then Canberra for five days. In Sydney they visited the Powerhouse Museum and the Archaeological Laboratory at Sydney University. In the weekend they visited retired Prof Rafe de Crespigny near Bateman's Bay and following that they visited CSIRO in Canberra and also the National Library to discuss document and artefact preservation, scanning technology and other matters. Hanzhong Museum is a museum, a library and an art gallery of ancient treasures and Director Feng showed great interest in all of these in Australia.

Symposium activity (April/May 2007)

Since their visit there has been very intensive activity to finalise the participants to the Symposium (see Attachment 8) and develop abstracts in English and Chinese. Ten people from a number of countries will attend. Some of the guests are from Taiwan and others from Hong Kong but as well there are four Australians, one from New Zealand and one from the US. Only one key researcher, from South America, was unable to come despite our best efforts. The list of guest participants and abstracts are attached as Attachment 8. In China, 15 experts are attending including leading researchers from Beijing, Shanghai and Xi'an. The initial map of the Shu roads is progressing for the Symposium. Images from a Quickbird satellite image are also being used for display material.

Performance against Australia China Council objectives

The objectives of the Council are listed at the general level and among the components of the activities of the Council. In this section we will address the overall goals expressed in the Mission Statement:

To broaden and deepen relations between Australia and China by:

1. Fostering in Australia a greater awareness and understanding of China and fostering in China a greater awareness and understanding of Australia.

This project has both a technical aspect and an aspect of relationship building and interchange between China and Australia. The technical aspect is the reason the people involved have an interest to work together and develop their interactions and exchange knowledge, but in this project it is the success of the interactions that is the key factor. The project may give rise to some academic research, and this has already occurred as the mountainous environment poses new questions. But there are other avenues to pursue these and they are already being taken by the people who have been joining the project.

The Project has emphasised the equality of interaction and effort as well as exchange between Australia and China, between historians and spatial scientists and archaeologists and between these groups within and between the two countries. The successful completion of an agreement and the Symposium represents successful working relationships. The Phase 2 Pilot Project aims to work through these relationships in a common activity and there is every chance of success.

The project is also increasing awareness of the cultural value and place of the western area of Hanzhong of China in its history. This is occurring both in Australia and (interestingly) in China. Not only has Hanzhong been the site of great events of ancient history but also in modern times it has been part of the western base of resistance to the Japanese army and a site of massive development of water management for agriculture in modern times as China "stood up". However, the ancient history has always been highly valued and respected in Hanzhong. The Museum preserved many relics during dam and road building and some of its finest examples, the Thirteen

Stone Gate Engravings, were rescued and preserved even at the height of the so-named Cultural Revolution (? ? ? ? ?).

2. Developing and expanding the areas of contact and exchange between Australia and China and their people.

Australia already has a surprising level of interest in Hanzhong. Some of this is due to the Moore family of missionaries who were stranded there by the fighting in the 1930' and 1940's. The Hanzhong Museum has displays of their photographs of old Hanzhong (not to mention the Flying Tigers) and the mountain roads they had to use. Their son, Frank Moore, has continued to build ties between Hanzhong and Australia.

This is an example of opening one door and it leading to another. Among other examples, we have already created some surprising linkages within China, between institutions that can benefit from each other and between western China and interested groups in Taiwan and Hong Kong as well as Australia. The groups from Taiwan and Hong Kong previously had links with the Australian participants but not with each other or the mainland participants. The adoption and enthusiastic promotion of the International Symposium by the Shaanxi Provincial Government is some indication of how well things are progressing.

In Australia we have more work to do to develop the awareness of the west of China in people's minds. There is more to China than Beijing and Shanghai. As a result of the project meetings so far, linkages between academics in Australia who have different backgrounds but a common focus and application are already occurring. How to bring the Project to the attention of a wider group of Australians who can find interest in Hanzhong, its mountains and valleys – not to mention history and culture is the ongoing challenge of the Project.

Performance against listed criteria

In the original application we listed criteria to be used to assess the success of the Project. These were to be for the complete Project but we will examine them in relation to the progress of Phase 1:

Primary criterion: Completion, by end of the Phase 1) of the workshop and by the end of Phase 2) a pilot applications project involving Chinese and Australian groups using 3S technology as a base for inventory, preservation and management of historical relics. The suggested catalytic project is mapping the routes and location of known relics for seven Shu roads but the final scope and details of the topic will be kept dependent on the outcomes of the workshop.

As of the time of this report, the Workshop has not taken place. It is to be in Hanzhong between May 16 and 18. The 10 "guests" (who were to be "foreign guests" until it was discovered that some were from Taiwan and Hong Kong in which case they could certainly not be classed as "foreign") are well prepared and will be treated to a journey from Xi'an to Hanzhong visiting relics of Shu roads along the way. The abstracts are being translated and students from Yangling will help overcome remaining language barriers. There will be 15 domestic Chinese experts at the Workshop including leading

academics from Beijing, Shanghai and Xi'an. The Pilot Project will be outlined to the Symposium and has been defined.

Overall criteria

1. *Successful promotion in Australia of the Hanzhong to Baoji region, its history and culture and its development into a modern and productive region of the west of China.*

The travel between the two countries, the talks given and the promotions of the work at a number of levels has had an effect. I think, however, that this is a major outcome to be required of the Phase 2. Phase 1 has built up the interactions, the agreements, the working relationships and created the International Symposium. Phase 2 is not just a project to build a spatial information system although the opportunity is the stimulus for the interaction. Phase 2 is the time when the outcomes catch the imagination of people more generally in Australia and China. It will be easier in China as Hanzhong's history is central to Chinese Culture but Australians can also become interested if the communication is right. An important aspect of the workshop is to introduce an experienced leader of Australian archaeological tour groups to the museum community. His insights in building cultural links through such a mechanism will be immensely valuable in the future success of the project.

2. *Development of identifiable sustainable interactions between the Museums in China and similar or complementary partner Australian groups – as well as initial interactions with Australian tourism industry groups.*

As of the end of Phase 1, there have been productive visits to some Museums in Australia and a very productive discussion between Director Feng and staff of the NLA in Canberra. The task of preserving documents and relics as well as scanning and deciphering ancient texts or old photographs is a major area of concern in Hanzhong. An Australian Archaeological Tourism operator will attend the Symposium and in Hanzhong there is a tourist group interested in these aspects. It is the start and sustainability will depend on many factors.

3. *Work to create a network of cooperating groups in China with ongoing access to modern 3S technology, training and students;*

The development of significant relationships between the Hanzhong Museum, its Provincial Agency and the groups in Yangling (University and CAS) and Xi'an (Northwest University) is already advanced. The level of support that the Museum can obtain in the future is high and the future use of the 3S technology will not depend on our being there. The project has created academic questions since the mountainous terrain is not only a challenge for people on foot or for engineers. These are being pursued through the normal channels for such research and will lead to student and supervisor exchange and interactions in the future. These can truly claim to have been leveraged by this Project.

4. *Achievement of ACC objectives to develop contacts and linkages outside of the major cities of China.*

The major cities tend to dominate in China. It also tends to happen in Australia as well - of course. But the grip is stronger in China. The interest of the Provincial Government in the Project has been very good for the Hanzhong Museum and the Project has been noticed in Beijing as well. These are internal gains, but important. From our work so far, and from the Symposium, there are likely to flow many opportunities for Hanzhong and the international community to work together. Managing the Australian role in this and extension of the linkages outside academic and institutional walls is our challenge.

Major Project Achievements

In this section we will simply outline the major achievements so far as we see them. The evidence for them is contained in the Attachments and in previous paragraphs.

1. The successful development of the International Symposium;
2. Development of a clear agreement in English and Chinese;
3. First visit to Australia and initial exposure to Australian institutions;
4. Provision of a clear project statement in English and Chinese;
5. Achievement of the support of the Shaanxi Provincial Government;
6. Contact with Frank Moore and his work;
7. Development of a prototype GPS map of Shu road tracks;
8. Development of a prototype Google Earth set of general Shu road maps;
9. Interaction with the Trade-Routes Network at ANU;
10. Provision of translations with difficult-to-access information.

List of Attachments

The attachments are the output materials from the Phase 1 of the Project. They represent a record of work and achievement as well as provide communication and promotion material for the Project and for the support of the Council in this work:

Attachment 1: Certification of the financial reporting by an accountant

Attachment 2 (September 2006)

Australia-China Project: 3S technology applications to research into historical sites of the Hanzhong region. Summary of the first Meeting. Meeting Notes and action items from the first meeting in Hanzhong. (English and Chinese)

Attachment 3 (December 2006)

Australia-China Project: 3S technology applications to research into historical sites of the Hanzhong region. Institute of Soil and Water Conservation, Yangling Shaanxi November 30, 2006. Second Meeting Summary. (English and Chinese)

Attachment 4 (December 2006)

Agreement for Australia-China Project “3s technology Application to Research into Historical Sites of the Hanzhong Region”. Agreement signed by Hanzhong Museum, Yangling CAS and David Jupp on behalf of the Project. (English and Chinese)

Attachment 5 (January 2007)

David L B Jupp, Brian Lees, Feng Suiping & Li Rui (2007). "Australia-China Cooperation to Enhance the Knowledge and Impacts of Historical Culture through 3S Technologies in the Hanzhong Area of Western China", Statement of the program of research for the Australia China Council Cooperation Project. (English and Chinese)

Attachment 6 (January 2007)

"First Announcement for the International Symposium on "Historical Research on Plank Roads and applications of 3S Technology" by Feng Suiping. Widely circulated nationally and internationally to announce the Hanzhong Symposium. (English and Chinese).

Attachment 7 (March 2007)

David L B Jupp "An introduction to Hanzhong Museum and the Baoxie Road" Translations of two excerpts from publications provided by the Museum with additional supporting material. (English and Chinese source material)

Attachment 8 (May 2007)

Participant and abstract List for the International Symposium (Draft).

Attachment 9 (May 2007)

Project Costs spreadsheet for acquittal of funds by activity and receipt.

2. Details of any difficulties experienced in the execution of the project which may have impacted on the project outcomes.

While the uptake of the Project has been highly successful in China, it has been slower in Australia. Certainly, talks have been given at CSIRO and ANU, links developed with academics at Sydney University and an Archaeological Tourism operator is attending the Symposium. In addition, when the visitors were in Australia, visits were undertaken to Museums and to the NLA to discuss the issues surrounding document and materials preservation, scanning and management. But there is much more to achieve here. To bring the material being developed here to the notice of a wide range of Australians is a major challenge of the Phase 2.

In the document that used translations of sections from publications by the Museum to introduce Hanzhong, its Museum and its history (Attachment 7), the first sentence read:

"Hanzhong, in the midst of the Qin and Ba mountains, is quite unassuming, and not even easy to locate on most maps, and yet it has great claims to fame. Not only does the region have unique natural resources, giving it the reputation far and wide as "The little South China of the northwest" or "Shaanxi's land of plenty", but it has also been a stage on which for some thousands of years the history of the Chinese people has been played out. Furthermore, it has been a background for famous novels and events from ancient times of deep and lasting cultural significance."

This was written in China so how much harder is it to reach many Australians to whom China is Beijing, Shanghai, Canton and the Terracotta Warriors? But although I have

raised this under “difficulties” it is more correctly a major “challenge” and one the Project is designed to tackle in Phase 2.

3. Details of participation numbers and media coverage. Samples of promotional materials showing acknowledgement of the Council’s support should be attached.

There has been no media coverage in Australia. It has not been ready for that step up to this point. The Symposium outcomes and Pilot Project will provide source material for such coverage.

In China these activities are undertaken mainly by Hanzhong Museum. The Symposium has achieved wide coverage and interest. I have attached the widely circulated announcement of the Symposium as Attachment 6.

A range of materials have been developed to promote the Project, the support of the Council and aims the Project has to develop the Symposium and undertake the cooperative Pilot Project.

These materials have been widely circulated – especially in preparation for the visit to Australia by Director Feng and Professor Li Rui. They are attached as Attachment 5 and Attachment 7.

The Symposium Abstracts have been translated and the Symposium (May 16-18) will result in an official printed publication undertaken by the Museum. Some papers may remain in English with abstract only translated or Chinese only with Abstract translated. Abstracts in two languages are being collated at the moment for the Symposium.

In addition to these, the Project has been presented at talks at Yangling, Xi’an Northwestern University and Australian National University. Powerpoint presentations are available if needed.

4. Future activities expected to arise from the completed project.

Our proposal to the Council is that on the basis of the outcomes of the Phase 1 of the originally proposed project and the acquittal of funds we be supported to move to the Phase 2 and complete the proposed workplan. The Phase 2 of the Project (referred to as “Year 2” in the original proposal) has as its stated aim in Attachment 4:

“Phase two (May 2007 to December 2007) will carry out a pilot project identified in Phase 1 to demonstrate the value of 3S technology to Plank Road research. The Australia-China Council in Australia will provide enabling support for the Phase 2 dependent on successful outcomes for Phase 1.”

Depending upon the enabling support at the level proposed in the original proposal, (\$14,000 for the 2007/08 FY) the objective is to pursue two parallel strands of activity:

1. The plan for the technical side is now well defined as a result of Phase 1. We have begun to develop a general set of mapping resources for the Shu roads

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that joined the Guanzhong or Wei River Valley with Sichuan via Hanzhong. The results will be able to be used by anyone accessing Google Earth and who can download them from the Web and will be made available through the Trade-Routes network managed by Matthew Ciolek of the ANU. In addition, the Baoxie Plank Road and the events of the Han and Three Kingdom periods provide the historical setting for a specific study of the paths, the relics, and the management of the cultural history relating to it. This will involve all of the “3S” of remote sensing data, GIS and GPS.

The technical side involves activities and skills that Australia can bring to Hanzhong via the local intermediary, the CAS Institute for Soil and Water Conservation. Students from Yangling will be the local “agents” for the technical side. It involves some training and some problem solving in GISc but there are other funding frameworks that will also support the technical side to these activities which have been described previously.

2. In the second (and more important) strand, the interactions and results aim to go beyond the technical activities to promote Western China’s history and culture among Australians and develop links between the Museums and tourism operators through a common interest in these outcomes. The technical activities will provide the tools and materials for the promotion and wider interest. The Qinling and Bashan mountain region and its central area of Hanzhong provide a unique window on China’s history and people with their own story to tell.

Critical to both of these strands is the second visit planned by people from Hanzhong and Yangling. It will seek to open up more contacts and promote the results that will have come from the Symposium and the Pilot Project. In both the technical side and also in the development of interactions between academics, agencies, Governments and businesses we believe that a nother significant resource has now emerged in the group of “guests” who are attending the Hanzhong Symposium and in the group of experts from China whom we will meet there. In Australia there is a major Archaeological group from Sydney University and an Archaeological Tourism operator from Canberra attending as well as the proponents and there are also GISc experts from Taiwan, Hong Kong, New Zealand, and the USA. Parallel projects using various funding pathways are being pursued by them and will provide for the academic and GISc needs for further research as well as developing further international interactions and links.

Depending on other factors and events, we would like to help promote the vision pursued by Frank Moore continue through his ideas of interchange between schools. This will foster the development of an understanding of the history and geography of the region among Australian students. It will also involve the preservation of the recent history of Australian interactions in Hanzhong by his family. The Shu roads and the outputs from this project can provide useful input and material to such activities and the information he has provided has already been of great value to our work.

From the discussions and visits to date, the opportunity to include scanning of old photograph and ancient texts has emerged as a very interesting and important activity. We will try to promote this through acting as intermediaries in discussions between Hanzhong and NLA as well as making an evaluation of the equipment and

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management procedures that are needed. It will help preserve valuable data. Director Feng is also keen to discuss possible exhibitions and exchanges involving ancient treasures and relics and the project will provide a framework in which such ideas can be discussed with relevant groups.

Generally speaking, the technical success of the Phase 2 is relatively easy to measure and easier to achieve compared with the second strand above. But it is the challenge and opportunities of the second strand that have made us propose this as a Project the Council may consider because the support of the Council and its objectives can greatly help us to achieve these much harder plans.

5. Financial Statement

The Financial Statement at the aggregated level discussed in the original Proposal is:

Item	Budget	Actual
Travel Year 1	8500	11993
Operating Year 1		
Promotion	2000	1906
Information	1500	
Publication	1500	
Total ACC	13500	13899
David Jupp costs	5000	6881

This Budget and expenditure matches the original proposal in structure but is at an aggregated level. A more detailed breakdown of the expenditure that reaches a level that matches with receipts and which is grouped by activity in the workplan is attached as Attachment 9.

The summary sheet of the costs by time and activity from Attachment 9 is as follows:

ACC Project Phase 1 Cost Summary			
	Dates	ACC	DLBJ
Initial Meeting Aust	Aug-06	\$230.00	
Sept_Hanzhong	Sep-06	\$1,848.50	
DLBJ airfare (Sept)	Sep-06		\$1,553.00
Nov_Yangling	Nov-06	\$1,564.14	
DLBJ airfare (Nov)	Nov-06		\$1,397.00
Management	Dec-06	\$679.28	
Publication image	Feb-07	\$1,226.50	\$1,226.50
Australia Visit (1)	Feb-07		\$2,704.07
Australia Visit (2)	Apr-07	\$4,890.89	
Symposium (May 2007)	May-07	\$3,459.85	
Total		\$13,899.16	\$6,880.57

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In the initial meetings for the Project, a detailed workplan was developed and budget items discussed. It became clear that some costs were able to be accounted more transparently if they covered identifiable activities of the visits. For example, OH&S is a serious concern for the Chinese Academy of Science (and of ours!) and the provision of a specialised vehicle and experienced driver was essential. But this has been included under “Travel” rather than “Operating” in the expenditure. This has been done for both visits to China and is fully matched by receipts.

Notes on the Cost Summary

1. Balance

The grant and the expenditure do not balance exactly (being about \$400 over). This is because the spreadsheet reflects total cost of the project and the columns sum complete and certifiable items and so do not match perfectly when allocated to the separate sources. The expenditure simply indicates that the ACC component (\$13,500) was fully expended and also the Budget estimate of input from other sources was lower than they eventually turned out to be. The excess expenditure to Budget is not being claimed nor is it expected to be brought forward. The next phase is to be budgeted and acquitted separately. There was no GST provided.

2. Initial Meeting

This was provided to enable Prof Li Rui to remain in Canberra after a visit for another purpose in August 2006 and work with David Jupp and Brian Lees to develop the detailed workplan and disaggregated budget.

3. September and November visits

Airfares were expended by David Jupp and Brian Lees international travel was from another fund as the second meeting followed other activity in China. The breakdown of costs for the travel and operating to Hanzhong are fully accounted and receipted by CAS.

4. Visits to Australia

As the first visit was modified and did not involve the Hanzhong group it has been listed under David Jupp’s contribution. Meals were discounted for non-visitors and non-direct support people.

5. Management and publication image

Management is basically operating including translation and other costs. The Image (a Quickbird image of Hanzhong) was bought to play a major role in publications and discussions at the Workshop. It has been made a shared cost.

6. Symposium

The Symposium costs have not been fully expended. They are for two airfares between Sydney and Xi'an and tickets and receipts will be added to the file after May 2007.

7. Contributions from other groups

UNSW in-kind contribution has been provided in the time and effort Brian Lees has provided, in-kind and cash contributions from Hanzhong, the Shaanxi Provincial Government (for the Symposium) and Chinese Academy of Sciences have been highly significant but hard to account directly at this stage.

8. Audit trail

The spreadsheet printed as Attachment 9 is available to check and all expenditures listed have receipts and (where appropriate) can be located as transactions in Bank or Credit Union accounts. The Attachment 9 provides greater detail than this discussion and all expenditures listed there except for those for the May Symposium have receipts. The airfares for the Symposium have booking notices and up-front payment but (obviously) not copies of boarding passes.