



AUSTRALIA-CHINA COUNCIL

ACQUITTAL REPORT

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Project title:	Australia-China cooperation to enhance the knowledge and impacts of historical culture through 3S technologies in the Hanzhong area of western China. Phase II
Duration of the Project:	From 01 / 09 / 2007 to 01 / 09 / 2008 (ext 18/11/2008)
Funding Amount	\$14,000
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 II of the Project:

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

中澳合作在中国西部汉中地区应用3S技术促进历史古迹研究，提高历史文化影响

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 (冯岁平)	Director, Hanzhong Museum, China
Li Rui (李锐)	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.)

Preface – Note on Referencing

The background documentation for the project activities is generally available on the project web site or in other forms. However, as it is not easy or feasible to provide them as attachments to this acquittal, the information has been made available through the web. The main project web site address is:

<http://www.qinshuroads.org/>

The references have been collected in a Table that is provided at the end of the acquittal. A hyperlinked identical Table can be found on the website through a link in small print at the bottom right of the Home Page listed as “Final report References”. Alternatively it may be directly accessed at:

http://www.qinshuroads.org/ACC_Background/ACC_Report_References.htm

The references are usually either PDF files or web Links. Where they are PDF files the file size is indicated so that people who do not wish to download large files can make that decision easily.

In the text, the references to documents or links in the Table are made using the reference number. In this way, the following acquittal text will be kept short but enable anyone wishing to access the information and outcomes to do that via the web. If the Hyperlinks available in the submitted document become lost, the Table and the website are available through pasting the above links into a web browser.

In order to simplify the writing of this acquittal the abbreviation “ACC” to refer to the Australia-China Council has been used. This is consistent with the usage on the ACC web site. This ACC Project (“Australia-China cooperation to enhance the knowledge and impacts of Historical culture through 3S technologies in the Hanzhong area of western China”) is also simply referred to as the “ACC Project” or just “the Project” throughout the document.

Introduction to the Project acquittal

This acquittal has been delivered later than planned or intended. The actual Project completion and accounting of the funds were set as the end of September 2008 and extended to November 18 2008 (the Hanzhong Museum 50th Anniversary). The letter from the accountant reflects these dates as the associated material was collated and provided for him to view during November 2008 and the letter was returned in December 2008. The submission of the final acquittal was delayed (and ACC informed) until after the Stone Gate Treasures Symposium and 50th Anniversary celebration of the Hanzhong City Museum in late November 2008. At the Stone Gate Treasures Symposium and the events associated with the Anniversary, the recent activities and outcomes of the ACC Project were given high profile and great appreciation was expressed by the Provincial and local Government and Museum officials. The Symposium papers delivered by the Museum staff (Reference 13) also provided clear evidence that the activities had become part of the Museum’s future plans and would not vanish with the completion of the project.

That it is now April 2009 before submission has been made is partly due to my workload as I prepare to retire from CSIRO in September 2009 and partly to my desire to be able to include some of the more recent work as evidence of follow-up and impacts. But I now feel that any remaining such items will be better left as part of some future report or (like the references above) made available to people who are interested through the web site. That the acquittal was not sent to the ACC early in the New Year 2009 I sincerely apologise and hope that it does not cause unnecessary work or problem for the staff.

The ACC staff have been wonderful in their support of the work, their response to requests and their accessibility throughout the period since May 2006 when I sent the original proposal to ACC. I would also like to thank the ACC, its members and its associates and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade for their ongoing support and their preparedness to consider what was most likely a different style of project from those they normally expected to support. I hope they feel the experiment was worth it and are happy with the results as described and referenced in the acquittal of the Phase I and in this acquittal of the Phase II.

Brief Summary of the Project and Phase II

The ACC Project reported here arose from a proposal to the ACC submitted in May 2006 (see Reference 1). The original proposal had two phases, the first was to develop interactions and to develop a common interest in “3S” Technologies through an international symposium in Hanzhong. The proponents and the Chinese side knew each other but the relationship with Hanzhong was quite young. As part of the development of an agreed plan we therefore negotiated a formal agreement for the Project which is attached as Reference 2. Finally, after a year of work including a visit to Australia by the Chinese participants, the Symposium occurred and the acquittal was provided to ACC (Reference 3). The activities and reports for Phase I will be left to that acquittal for further reference.

Phase II did not start until September 2007 when the ACC funds became available for the work. The work plan projected for this Phase has been extracted from the Phase I acquittal with simplification to some points:

“The objective is to pursue two parallel strands of activity:

1. We have begun to develop a general set of mapping resources for the Shu roads that joined the Guanzhong or Wei River Valley with Sichuan via the Hanzhong Basin. The results will be able to be used by anyone accessing Google Earth and who can download them from the Web. 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.

2. In the second 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.”

The first main activity translated to two sub-activities. One was the development of a pilot web based mapping of the Shu Roads able to be presented in Google Earth or as a simple data base (see Reference 11). The other was the development of a pilot project for mapping relics and historical information (see References 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8). Both were addressed but the second is not completed due to the Sichuan Earthquake (see Reference 9). It is planned to be part of the ongoing Project in China with support from the North West University in Xi’an.

The second main activity translated to publications and communications including the Symposium Proceedings in which all of the English language papers were included in both English and Chinese and where the Chinese translations had been edited for maxim accuracy and completeness (References 12 and 13). It also included the specific development of linkages and visits to establish these, including the visit by

people from Hanzhong to Australia in September, 2008. Except for the pilot study, all activities were undertaken as planned.

Activities carried out in Phase II

1. Visits by David Jupp and Brian Lees Sept/Nov 2007

David Jupp visited 24 September to 22 October
Brian Lees visited 19 November to 27 November

David Jupp's visit was made to undertake a GPS mapping journey from Wugong county to Chengdu following the original and current roads and places between. The plan of the route and relics on the way was defined by Feng Suiping and a member of the Hanzhong staff accompanied the visit to explain the sites and their history. The GPS information has been included in the draft Shu Road presentation now available in Reference 11. Discussions at Hanzhong addressed the Phase II project plan.

Brian Lees visited between 19 November and 27 November. The primary project plan was to help define and progress the Phase II Pilot project with the people from Xi'an University of Technology (Reference 4). It involved work mainly at Yangling and Xi'an and set out the basic structure of the project.

2. Visit by David Jupp January 3 to January 19, 2008.

David Jupp visited Yangling in January 2008 to further define and progress the Pilot Project as outlined in References 5 and 6. It had been defined as a mapping effort near the Jiangwozi meeting of the Baoxie and Lianyun roads. The group from Xi'an presented their ideas on a technical plan and the steps needed to obtain the result. At that time it started to snow heavily and the Hanzhong group decided to visit Yangling rather than David Jupp visiting them. The new tollway between Xi'an and Hanzhong had not been opened then and the mountain roads were not safe. The train was the most safe. Following these meetings David Jupp left earlier than planned as the snows became extreme and created problems in many parts of China. The plans and definitions of the Pilot Project yet continued by email as recorded in References 7 and 8.

3. Data collection, project definition and Symposium Publication

Between September 2007 and May 2008 there was activity based on the decisions made at Hanzhong in September 2007. These were to set up the Pilot Project as a test area and involve 3S technology to produce accurate finer scale terrain models and define terrain features as well as map relics and historical features. The other was to utilise additional support in China for the May 2007 Symposium papers and ensure that all papers by overseas experts were in both English and Chinese. This involved translations that were made in Australia as well as China and became a very significant effort in checking and interactions as described in Reference 9. The publication later was edited and became available. Its contents can be found as Reference 13.

4. Symposium Editing, May 2008

David Jupp visited Hanzhong between May 5 and May 19. The first part of the visit (May 6-12) was spent in Hanzhong editing the Workshop proceedings, checking translations and finishing remaining sections and explanations in two languages. This was finished as the Wenchuan earthquake occurred in Sichuan (see Reference 9 for more information about this visit and its events). David Jupp returned to Yangling and then to Beijing to complete work on the Pilot Project but by the end of the visit it was decided it would not be feasible, given the circumstances, to undertake the Pilot Project in 2008. The Symposium Proceedings were, however, given high priority for publication for reasons of morale as well as to meet the needs of the ACC Project (see Reference 13). This decision was at the expense of an equally valuable (to the Project) publication of collected works on Plank Road and Shu Road history by Li Zhiqin, a famous Xi'an Professor. That book will now become available in May or June 2009.

5. Visit to Australia September 2008

The final activity of the ACC Project was for Feng Suiping and Li Rui to visit Australia during September 2008. Two other people, one from Hanzhong and one from Yangling, also accompanied the main pair but all of their expenses were met by their organisations. The visit was made to extend and follow up on the previous year's visit to further build on and renew contacts and gather information on the way Museums, Art Galleries, Libraries and other groups in Australia develop and maintain their exhibits, relics and communicate with the public. Meetings were organised in Sydney, Canberra, Bendigo, Melbourne and Adelaide. The general itinerary can be seen as a Google Earth KMZ presentation accessible through Reference 11.

6. Hanzhong Museum 50th Anniversary Celebrations

The Hanzhong Museum 50th Anniversary occurred on November 18 2008. It was celebrated during an International Symposium on relics and calligraphy from the Stone Gate area. While this happened outside of the official completion of the ACC Project, David Jupp visited partly to represent the participants of the Project and the people attending the "3S" Symposium in May 2007. During the Stone Gate Symposium and Anniversary celebrations, the ACC Project attracted considerable attention and thanks. David Jupp provided an address in Chinese at the opening (see Reference 19). In addition, papers presented at the Symposium (Reference 20) outlined the directions of future activity at Hanzhong and acknowledged their impetus and initiation during the ACC Project. Whilst expenditure was not made against the ACC Project for this visit it provided a fitting finale to the previous several years of activity that occurred through this Project.

Performance against Australia China Council objectives

The goals and objectives of the Council have recently been more clearly articulated than at the time the Project was started. The first acquittal (Phase I) responded to the general statements on the web. This acquittal will use the recently stated goals and objectives in the November 2008 Strategic Plan (http://www.dfat.gov.au/acc/acc_strategic_plan_2008-11.html):

Goals

The goals of the Australia-China Council (ACC) are:

1. to foster perceptions of contemporary Australia in China as scientifically, technologically and educationally advanced, economically enterprising and culturally diverse;
2. to increase awareness and understanding in China of Australian society and culture; and
3. to increase Australians' capacity to effectively engage with China.

Objectives

To support high quality programs and projects that meet the ACC's goals and:

1. enhance mutual understanding by promoting friendship and goodwill;
2. foster professional, institutional and community linkages;
3. develop and disseminate relevant and up-to-date information about Australia-China relations; and/or
4. project an accurate and positive image of Australia in China.

Response

The Project met the Goals:

The project has attempted to meet the first objective through its use of new technologies applied in innovative ways to ancient settings and to encourage its use in tourism and promotion. Since the start of the Project there has been an amazing change in Hanzhong. It moved from a time when no one had ever looked at 3D views of terrain in the context of history to one where the kind of technology being used now in Municipal displays and the Museum is highly advanced. We cannot claim the credit but we have been part of the change and the role and awareness of Australia in this process has aligned well with Objective 1. Some improvements in the use of web technology are, however, still possible. The second has come about through the contacts and the visits. The References 14 and 18 display a unique aspect of the Project in which the Director of the Museum, Feng Suiping, has been recording stories from the visits and publishing them in China. Finally, the visits and publications have already generated indirect exchanges with Australian groups (names if needed). But an awareness of China and its amazing diversity and depth away from the lights of Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou, the ultra-modern Terracotta Warriors site or the dusty Silk Road will take some time yet to grow among Australians. I believe we have made a start.

The Objectives were also met:

1. The Project built on existing contacts and developed a wide circle of friends and colleagues. The activities of the Project have made government officials and Provincial level authorities notice Australia and the academic needs and opportunities of the technology has led to a growth in projects and students that

support the future of these applications of technology to history and its communication.

2. Visits have opened up exchanges between groups such as the Art Gallery of NSW and Hanzhong and made Australian centres of expertise such as the National Library and Art Galley points of contact for display and communication technology for the art, literature and history as well as images and maps. On the academic side, the awareness that many of the technologies we promoted need research and education at higher levels has led to students from the area seeking to pursue PhDs in Australia. At present there are three at UNSW (ADFA).
3. Through the website, and through our activities, we have brought Chinese history to Australians and helped Australia the notice the people in the west of China. The great interest of the Chinese visitors in the Chinese Museums in Victoria and the history of Chinese settlement as show there and in the Immigration Museum have also led to a new and growing interest as shown in Feng Suiping's article in Reference 18. This interest has room to grow through the common links of history, culture and archaeology.
4. Finally, we hope we have met objective 4 fully and present the evidence of the growing interests fostered by the two visits to Australia as indicating that we and Australia are presenting well in the west of China. I might add that the response of Australians to the Sichuan Earthquake is very well known and appreciated by people in the west of China. Perhaps it is also useful to mention that when asked what were the best ways to help in the re-building a government official responded "do not stop the cooperation". Being present and personally involved is better than an indirect donation. China can replace all the buildings and roads by itself but friendship, working together and understanding can be more important in the long term.

Summary of Project Achievements in Phase II

Cooperation & interchange

Australia became a part of rapid developments of technologies and communications of history and culture in Hanzhong. Contacts and influences between Australia and China have grown and now there are some developing activities involving education at High School and University level. Newspaper and media communications were generated as listed in reference 17. Tourism development (mainly in Hanzhong) and awareness of environmental issues in ancient sites, wild areas as affected by tourism has been increased (see Reference 10)

Project Activities

The Workshop held in May 2007 has led to an increase in academic and professional interest. Much of this has been in China but enough from overseas to be sustainable. Publication of Workshop proceedings (Reference 13) has occurred and it has been widely circulated. A copy has been provided to the ACC with this acquittal.

Other publications have occurred, mainly in Chinese but slowly comprehensive introductions to Hanzhong, its Museum and its history have been developing (eg Reference 12). The Project Web site has grown and has been performing well in hits and searches with increasing activity as time has passed. Statistics have not been collected but will be in the future to analyse the activity.

The GPS tracks and places are being combined with information from gazetteers as interpreted by Prof Li Zhiqin and others plus old maps (Reference 23) as well as software to create, update and maintain a place and track data base and web presentation based on Google Earth. This is ongoing (Reference 11) and an English version is still needed. Demonstrations of many options for spatial presentation of history have been provided by the Project and the participants at the Symposium. These include advances in the subject which go beyond the Shu Roads history to other (but similar) areas and other parts of the world. Old photograph developments have had great stimulus from the two visits to Australia and with particular inspiration from the National Library and National Art Galley. The technologies of combining them into historical data bases and spatial settings is now of great interest to Hanzhong (see Reference 20).

Academic spin-offs (students, cooperation & Pilot Project) have occurred. Three students are now pursuing PhDs in areas related to 3S at UNSW (ADFA) from the area.

Project funding achievements

Leverage of support in China for the ACC Project and its publications has been significant. It is listed in Section 3 below and Reference 17. The support from Provincial level government for the Project work is ongoing and will hopefully see the Pilot Project and new activities develop and those temporarily delayed complete. In a less direct but nevertheless significant way, the warm reception in Australia for the visitors (including people's freely given time and waived fees) was amazing and very encouraging. The preparedness of many Australians to find interest in people from the West of China was a Fringe Benefit of the Project.

List of Web Documents and references

The attachments are the output materials from the Phase II of the Project and some background documents. 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. These can be found in a hyperlink format on the ACC Project web site through the direct link:

http://www.qinshuroads.org/ACC_Background/ACC_Report_References.htm

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Ref	Description	Size
1	Original Proposal to ACC (tendered May 2006)	114kb
2	Agreement between Australian and Chinese partners (Dec 2006)	452kb
3	Phase 1 acquittal and proposal to support Phase 2 (May 2007)	120kb
4	Notes on a data set prepared for the GIS Pilot Project (Jan 2008)	81kb
5	Draft Discussion on the GIS Phase 2 Pilot Project (Jan 2008)	52kb
6	Figures (images) for the Draft Discussion (Jan 2008)	2.222mb
7	Notes on the Russian maps and issues (Feb 2008)	2.136mb
8	Final Work Plan for the GIS Pilot Project (April 2008)	30kb
9	Report for ACC Project May 2008 (May 2008)	1.143mb
10	Tourism suggestions for the Hanzhong Government (May 2008)	71kb
11	Link to page with Google Earth KMZ demonstration files	Link
12	Paper by Project PIs introducing Shu Roads & 3S (Aug 2008)	1.146mb
13	Information on the Publication of the Symposium Papers	Link
14	Edited stories from visits to Australia by Feng Suiping (Chinese)	259kb
15	China draft Sichuan reconstruction plan (Chinese, August 2008)	898kb
16	Response in English and Chinese to draft plan (August 2008)	92kb
17	China side funding and communications (from Feng Suiping, Sept 2008)	46kb
18	Translation: Story from the Bendigo visit (Sept 2008) by Feng Suiping	186kb
19	Address at Opening of Hanzhong Museum Anniversary (Nov 2008)	49kb
20	Papers by Feng and He at Shimen Symposium (in Chinese, Nov 2008)	195kb
21	Phase II Accounting spreadsheet and summary (Dec 2008)	5.83mb
22	Publications of Prof. Herold J. Wiens, China Scholar and Geographer	Link
23	US Library of Congress scans of Qing period scroll map entitled “陝境蜀道图” or “Map of the Route from Shaanxi to the Sichuan border.”	Link

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

The main difficulties experienced were natural disasters. The massive snow falls in China in January 2008 and the huge Wenchuan Earthquake in Sichuan on May 12 2008 between them changed the final outcomes of the project as well as the ways in which we are seeking to follow up the work. However, apart from the completion of the pilot project – which is to be completed in China in the coming year and has secured funds to do it – the project achieved its objectives within reasonable time and budget constraints.

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

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The Project Web Site has been a significant undertaking and provided a source for communication and promotion of the aims of the Project. It has been aimed more at English speakers than Chinese people. A Chinese language version in exact parallel is a plan – but is not a trivial undertaking. The handling of Chinese language in web sites is still not fully standardised and many common western tools for web site support and management do not handle Chinese characters at all. It is a future activity.

A considerable amount of work has gone into making the web site valid HTML and making it visible to search engines. It now gets on the first page of searches for its main key words (such as Shu Roads) and most of its pages are ranked by Google. A site map is generated every time the site is updated. A summary intended to be provided as background English language material for the Shu Roads (to generate interest from groups such as Lonely Planet for example) as been developed to try and make this aspect of China's history and the areas of China that contain its relics better known. I hope this will be available soon after this acquittal is submitted.

Added support and promotion from the China collaborators:

(This statement is also available with its Chinese version (from which it was translated) as Reference 17)

1. Shaanxi Cultural Bureau provided key support. They felt the original ACC Project opened up cultural research, protected cultural heritage in new ways, was very stimulating, and set out research progress.

Support provided (information sent later in English):

Provincial and local government Total 250,000 RMB

Included:

Symposium Proceedings (edit, print)	52,000 RMB
Li Zhiqin Collected material	50,000 RMB
Field survey costs	40,000 RMB
Symposium Meeting	60,000 RMB

2. Reports on activity, following are examples:

Newspaper reports

1. Xi'an Evening Paper
2. Han River Voice.
3. Hanzhong Daily

Website giving publicity to the Project, Symposium etc

1. China Cultural Web
2. Hanzhong Museum Website
3. Hantai District Government Web site etc

The following periodicals and other reports

1. "Shimen - Hanzhong Cultural Heritage Research" 2008 Sanqin Press
2. "Hanzhong City Periodical Newsletter"

3. Interested parties who have already been in touch:
 1. Fudan University Department of Historical Geography
 2. Shaanxi Archaeological Research Institute
 3. Institute for research into protection of cultural heritage
 4. Terracotta Warriors Museum

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

There is now need to identify future support for the work. In China it can develop out of the existing Project. There is ongoing activity at Hanzhong (the paper by He Jian shows some directions, Reference 20) and funding is already allocated by the Provincial Government (renewal of support listed in Reference 17). There is now Chinese funded activity at North West University in Xi'an that will see the Pilot Project completed.

Tourism development among Australians and more widely in the world is needed. This can occur through interest from (eg) Lonely Planet or related groups and maximise the use of the web. To achieve this in the modern world, website development & communication provide the key but will need some skilled people to become involved. These options will be pursued.

Recently, a valuable contribution to English historical and information sources about the Shu Roads has been found in the work by Herold Wiens (Reference 16). This work has been made known to many scholars and interested people who are not Chinese readers as well as to China historians generally. An ancient scroll map he investigated and described is housed in the US Library of Congress and has now been scanned at high resolution (Reference 23) under commission by the Project PI. This is now being used to establish places and conditions on the main Shu Road in the Qing Period and will hopefully be incorporated into the data base under the extension of the Project that has already been supported in China or under a project that arises from other sources. At some point the data base will grow beyond pilot and demonstration level and its future will need to be decided.

Finally, at the end of the planning for the Pilot Project and as the Symposium Collected Papers were ready for publication, in May 2008, the Sichuan Earthquake occurred. Its immediate effect was reported in the May 2008 report for this Project (Reference 9). This event affected the project priorities and activities as well as attitudes among all people involved. Many relics have been damaged and facilities lost which were of historical value and also provided a source of income and self esteem to people living in places along the ancient tracks. These people include the Qiang minority that has been very severely affected in the event by loss of life, housing, income and cultural relics. Representations were made as part of the public consulting for the rebuilding effort (References 15 and 16). Without in any way claiming influence, only relief, the concerns expressed have been met in the plan currently implemented and in the implementation of the new "Qiang people cultural and ecological protection experimental region" that has been developed to support the Qiang people, their culture and the unique ecology of the areas they inhabit.

The future of the Project can include support for tourism development with its focus and development being at a more local and less sophisticated level than to date to

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address these needs. Web technology provides a way for the existence and nature of the lesser travelled roads and wilderness areas that occur along the Shu Roads to be made known in the west. Hopefully it can be used in this way.

5. Financial Statement

The letter from the Accountant has been provided with this acquittal. A PDF file of the full accounting spreadsheet is accessible as Reference 21 and a copy also sent with this acquittal.

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

Item	Budget	Actual
Travel	8500	6906
Operating		
Promotion	2000	4905
Information	1000	
Publication	2500	
Total ACC	14000	13977
David Jupp costs	5000	5391

This Budget and expenditure matches the original proposal in structure but is at an aggregated level. The “Actual” figure against “Promotion” includes items related to all of the “Operating” sub-headings.

The summary sheet of the costs by time and activity from Reference 21 is as provided as follows:

Activity	Dates	ACC	DLBJ	Totals
October 2007 Travel	07-Oct	\$4,405.78		\$5,792.44
October 2007 Other	07-Oct	\$1,386.67		
Jan 2008 Travel	08-Jan			\$773.02
Jan 2008 Other	08-Jan		\$773.02	
Materials	Various	\$2,166.44	\$1,292.34	\$3,458.78
May 2008 Travel	08-May		\$1,097.00	\$2,490.44
May 2008 Other	08-May	\$1,018.25	\$375.18	
Australia 08 Travel	08-Sep	\$3,222.26		\$8,315.96
Australia 08 Other	08-Sep	\$3,240.25	\$1,853.45	
Totals		\$13,977.14	\$5,390.99	\$20,830.64

(ACC contribution for Australia visit cut at \$5000 to meet funding limit)

Notes on the Cost Summary (extracted from cover notes in Reference 21)

There three visits to China and one visit by two Chinese people to Australia. There were also some expenditures associated with data and translations grouped here under “Materials & Services”. The accounting represents the cost of the Project which is above the amount provided by the Australia China Council. In the original proposal it was stated that approximately \$5,000 of project expenditure would be expenditure by David Jupp and this has been quite closely borne out in the costs. Contributions from China have been discussed separately (see Section 3 and Reference 17). The ACC amounts were selected as items allowable under the guidelines and also according to the original proposal.

The visits to China involve international airfares and in-country expenses (accommodation, travel such as by road and living expenses) and most in-country expenses were arranged through the group at Yangling. They were compensated by periodic payments amounting to (usually just less than) the expenditure converted to \$AUS from Chinese RMB at a rate of 6.2. The accounting was to the amount actually paid. Working this way was convenient and a lot less expensive for the Project. In the past, the full set of copies of individual invoices was provided. This time there is a signed statement of the items and the fact that the invoices can be produced if needed. This came about as most of the visits were cut short by bad weather, including snow storms (January 2008), unexpected demands (coming back on duty for CSIRO to attend field work in Inner Mongolia in September 2007) and an earthquake (May 2008). However, I am certain that all of the original receipts are stored in Yangling. Nothing can be paid without the complete set of receipts.

The visit to Australia was separately accounted. This was because ACC funds were to support two people but the delegation was four. I accounted for the total cost and attributed the expenditure pro rata to the two that were supported and the two who were not. The balance of accounts in which the Chinese had already paid for the four air tickets and the in-country costs which had been expended on behalf of everyone proved to be very close.

Overall, the total cost of the ACC Project in items that I believe are in the allowed list that the ACC accounts as valid project expenditures was \$20,831. \$13,977 is accounted to ACC funds to keep it on an item basis with the rest being borne by other sources (basically the PI). The welcome contribution from ACC was fully spent achieving the goals of the funding within the agreed funding period.

NOTE

In the financial section outline of expenditure in Reference 21 note that the date of the May 2008 visit is wrongly given as September 2007. This was due to the other page being used as a template but all receipts etc make the date and activity clear. Collating the spreadsheet pages into a PDF file was not easy so it has not been changed.