“THE BRISBANE CONFERENCE AND ATTACHMENT REPORT”

Report on Sponsored Attachment with the Queensland Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee --- Parliament House Brisbane, 14th – 25th July 2008

By

Pais Otima, Research Officer, Public Accounts Committee (Bougainville Parliament)
Foreword

Introduction

The Conference

1. THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT

2. ATTACHMENT

3. THE COMMITTEE SYSTEM

4. THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

5. MY OBSERVATIONS WITHIN

Conclusion

SOURCES
Foreword

Once again, to acknowledge the privilege accorded to me, I would like to express my sincere thanks and gratitude to the Clerk of Parliament - Mr Robert Tapi and his ongoing interaction with the Parliamentary services staff in making this Trip possible for the exposure of Bougainville at the international stage once more. Furthermore, a very special thanks to the Deputy Director of CDI - Mr. Quinton Clements with arrangements in sponsoring this program without which everything wouldn’t have been possible.

Having been picked as a cadet officer to accompany a Member of our Parliament to represent our government at the ASPG Conference in Brisbane, and to be engaged in a further 2-week attachment with the QLD Parliament, it was such a challenge but a good experience and exposure at the diplomatic level.

However, as there may have been a few psychological challenges for me as a first-timer to a conference and engagement as such, I would also say that I had learned a lot both directly and indirectly from my attachment especially within the Committee realm of the Queensland Parliament.

Overall, my attachment with regards to the Public Accounts Committee had been very much insightful and informative.

Introduction

This report basically mentions an overview of events that took place at the Queensland Parliament House from Thursday 10th –Saturday 12th July (CPA conference), and my attachment from the 14th of July to Friday 25th July.

First of all, it simply highlights my general comments on the conference itself, but without specifically outlining the different topics that were presented by various dignitaries who were MPs and Academics from respective CPA State parliaments and Universities in Australia.

Secondly, the report briefly outlines a general overview of the Queensland Parliament, my engagement, the Committee system, the Public Accounts Committee and finally my concluding remarks as determined by my own observations of their Parliamentary services and the Committee with reference to the PAC.

The Conference

The ASPG Conference which was convened at the Queensland Parliament House went on for 2 days that is from 8:00 am – 4:00 pm on Friday 12th July through to the 2nd day from 8:00 am – 4:00 pm on Saturday 13th July (2008).

The Conference was well attended by a very large number of people who came from various parliaments in the Australasian region (including Asia and the Pacific).

However, the most attendants were those from the CPA Parliaments of the Australian federal states who made up about 90% of the total number of attendants, while the remaining percentage came from the NZ Parliament,
and a couple of representatives each from the PNG, Bougainville and NIUEAN Parliaments respectively.

Now, upon attending the Conference from the start, I started realising the tightness of the Program as it was predominantly occupied by presentation papers of federal states MPs, and State University Academics from all over Australia.

And though we were very much well received and recognised for efforts of attending the Conference, I certainly had a feeling of being submerged into a sea of dignitaries from very well developed parliaments, but at same time had my own patriotic sense of courage to be a part of the whole lot of attendants in carrying Bougainville’s name and colour.

However, the first thing I realised from this Conference is the Problem of ‘relevance’. And this means that every presentation paper both from local state MPs and Academics regarding the most discussed topic of ‘Representation’, it seemed to have no relevance to what I expected.

I expected a basic simple overview for more remedies to the problem of representation from the Third world or developing nations context and point of view, but as it turned out, the terms of reference of every presenters papers were very much based on and centred around internal social representational issues that are not found anywhere else in the world, but only in their local electorate governments.

And this makes it inapplicable to our situation here in Bougainville and even in the whole of the Pacific region, where developmental issues are not always in the same phase and stage as that of well developed states and local governments like Queensland and its internal local infrastructure, transport systems and other social issues that they need to address themselves and does not require any of our inputs.

The bottom line here is that the ASPG Conferences are mainly focused on internal local state issues in Australia and nothing is mentioned in reference to any Pacific issues let alone Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders’ social problems.

And as a result, Pacific attendants do not always easily take part by asking questions because the issues they are used to are not always the same as the ones being presented at the lectern by Australian Academics and State MPs.

So invited Developing Parliamentary representatives are there as observers and not as Participants though they are free to take part.

However, as I thought it impossible, I was surprised when Honourable Hilary Laris asked a question after a presentation by an Academic at question time during the first day. And this paved way for the PNG representative to also ask a couple of questions…But asking questions is still not enough, unless
the host simplifies the Program by allowing certain invitees to present their papers.

And though taking any Pacific favour may be difficult in any big Conferences as such, there must be efforts to include or fit Pacific representatives into the Conference programs in future, if the CPA is really serious about Pacific Parliamentary participation.

Otherwise, the experience of attending the Conference is very much an achievement and a booster to gain confidence in representing Bougainville in future international gatherings or Conferences, especially at an era where we are lobbying for Bougainville’s recognition abroad.

1) THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT
The Queensland Parliament is a uni-cameral parliament meaning that it is comprised of only one House that is known as the Legislative Assembly. There are 89 members of the Legislative Assembly and they are elected for 3 years. Each Member represents an electorate (local government sometimes called ‘grassroots government’) of approximately 28 000 to 30 000 people. And the political party or coalition of parties, with over 50 per cent of members elected to the Legislative Assembly forms the Government.

So, of the 89 Legislative Assembly Members, the Government is comprised of 59 Members—all of the current ruling Australian Labour Party. And the Opposition has 17 Members from the Nationals and 8 Members from the Liberal Party. And the other non-Government members come from One Nation Party with only one member and another 4 individual MPs as Independents respectively.

The 5 specific functions of the QLD Legislative Assembly are; 1) To make laws, 2) To provide the Government of the Day, 3) To grant supply—ie giving green light for State Budget Appropriation Bills, 4) To scrutinise the actions of the Government, and 5) To represent the people.

Cabinet
Currently the Queensland Cabinet consists of the Premier who is also called the Chief Minister, and 17 other ministers. But the Constitution of Queensland Act 2001 provides for a Cabinet consisting of the Premier and a number of other Ministers to a maximum of 19 Ministers. Their Cabinet meets weekly, with the Premier (or the Deputy Premier in the Premier’s absence) chairing the Meetings and setting the agenda.

The Opposition
The Opposition constitutes the second largest political party or coalition of parties in the Legislative Assembly. Their role on the floor of the House is to ‘scrutinize, appraise and criticise effectively the policies and administration of government’. Such opportunities
are provided in Question Times, the Address in Reply Debate, Budget Debates, Legislative Debates, and No Confidence Motions.

**The 3 Levels of Government**

So for us to understand the basic layout of government in Queensland, we take it from the Federal Government at the top, to the Electorate (Local) Government at the bottom. In this case at the Federal level, Your Representative the Member of Parliament (MP and Senator), while at the QLD State level your representative is the State Member of Parliament, and at the Electorate (Local) level your Representative is the Councillor.

**2) ATTACHMENT**

**Attachment Report**

During the first week, it was more like an orientation session into the different levels and offices of the building starting from Monday 14th July to Friday 18th July. During this orientation which is also part and partial of the training attachment program, I was not alone on the program but with another colleague – the PNG National Parliament’s Deputy Clerk.

The PNG National Parliament Deputy Clerk and I were both under this 2—week training program, except that I had my own daily program and he also had his own, but however, we had the same afternoon clock off times where we would be accompanied for exit through the reception by the protocol officer in order for us to proceed on to our Hotel in the afternoons.

Every morning, we were again received after security checks at the Parliamentary Annex ground level by the Protocol Officer (Sarah McCallan). She is the Protocol Officer within the Parliamentary Committees and Engagement Services division of the Parliamentary Services.

**Visiting the Office of the Clerk**

So within the first week of attachment, I had the opportunity of visiting the Office of the Clerk, Deputy Clerk and meeting their staff, while at the same time being showed around this very big Parliament which has so many offices to visit which was a bit of an information overload for me. But at the same time, though I had visited so many Offices, I was glad having visited such a big Parliament as an experience to remember. However, it was very interesting for me to grasp so many insights during this first week.

**My Attachment with Public Accounts Committee (QLD)**

Basically regarding my attachment, to the Queensland Public Accounts Committee under the guidance of the Research Director—Deborah Jefferys, I was now fully engaged with the Committee.

Upon entering the office, I was given the following documents which I should recommend as very vital for our PAC Development. And they are; The QLD PAC Overseers by David McGee; The Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee: an Australia and NZ Perspective; The Parliamentary Committee
System including Inquiry Process by Deborah Jefferys, the 52\textsuperscript{nd} Parliament Legislative—PAC members Informal Manual; plus a host of other PAC Committee reports from 2005, 2006, 2007; and also some PAC Discussion Papers from 2005----2007.

After giving me all these information, she later gave the most recent QLD Auditor- General 's report number 4 for 2008 from results of audits as at 31 May 2008, to carefully read through and highlight some notes that I may think important and also propose Questions that I may want to ask , however, having read through this latest Audit report, these are basically five areas which were audited;

1) management of public sector employee housing
2) fraud risk management
3) Corporate card use management
4) Information and communication Technology(ICT)
5) infrastructure project evaluation, and also some other audit results in Shared services Initiatives, 2007 University and Grammar School audit results; 2006-07 Aboriginal Shire Council and Torres Strait Island Council audit results.

She also gave me a Committee Briefing paper—outline – which now could be handy for me to use in calling for an important meeting regarding issues of concern for the Committee itself.

There are also some basic correspondent stints which were purposefully for consultation with the PAC.

Apart from all these papers, there were also countless pamphlet information booklets.

And also during this committee visit, the mentor also tasked me to read the specific bound PAC information booklets everyday during the 2\textsuperscript{nd} week and if necessary formulate a few questions on any areas that I didn’t quite understand.

And on Tuesday the 22\textsuperscript{nd}, upon arrival at the office, she let me read through the giveaway PAC bound documents that she had given to me, while she read through the Auditor-General’s report No. 4 for 2008- the latest prior to Results of Audits as at 31\textsuperscript{st} May 2008 , and the purpose of her reading is to try and draft a sample Committee Briefing Paper for my convenience, though I already had an outline which I was not too familiar with.

However, upon reading through, she managed to produce a Briefing Paper and so she basically explained how she had done it, and that is done after reading through the Audit Report.

That Briefing Paper is done by the Research office staff for the PAC members to read and give feedback and inputs for any Committee office improvements.
3) QLD PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE SYSTEM

The Queensland Parliament has Currently 8 Permanent committees. In terms of their committee membership, the Queensland Parliament Act (s.81) provides that a statutory committee must consist of 7 members, for government members (nominated by the leader of the House) and 3 non-government members (nominated by the opposition) with a Government member as Chair who is nominated by the leader of the House. While the Deputy Chair is elected by the Committee at its first meeting (usually a non-government member).

Regarding the establishment of the Committees, there are three types or categories of Committees and they are; 1) Statutory Committees—which are established under the Acts of Parliament, 2) Select Committees—which are established by Resolution of the Legislative Assembly and, 3) Standing Committees—which are established by the Standing orders. The only difference is that statutory committees derive their authority from their Statute while the other two categories derive their authority from the Legislative Assembly by delegation.

Of the 8 Parliamentary committees, the Queensland Parliamentary Act establishes 6 Statutory Committees and they are:

- Legal, Constitutional and Administrative Review Committee (LCARC);
- Member’s Ethics and Parliamentary Privileges Committee (MEPPC);
- Public Accounts Committee (PAC);
- Public works Committee (PWC);
- Scrutiny of Legislation Committee (SLC); and
- Standing orders Committee (SOC)

The other current Statutory Committee is the Parliamentary Crime and Misconduct Committee which is established under the Crime and Misconduct Act 2001.

The Select Committee Category of the committees as established by the Legislative Assembly for other special purposes by resolution consist of 4 and they are:

- Travelsafe Committee (TSAFE)
- Palm Island Select Committee – which was reported and established in 2005, concerning the growing law and order problems on that particular Island and other community issues;
- Impact of Petrol Pricing Select Committee (IPPSC) of the 51st or the last Parliament which was established in April 2006 and;

- Health Quality and Complaints Commission Select Committee which was appointed in July 2001.

---

1 Parliament of Queensland Act 2001, (Qld), s81, s94
2 The 52nd Parliament Legislative Assembly of Queensland. PAC Members Information Manual
And the 3rd category which is the Standing Committees, are the Estimates Committees that comprise Estimates A to Estimates G—a total of 7 in one.

4) THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
Overview of the Committee

For Queensland, the public accounts committee is one of 6 statutory committees highlighted earlier as established under the parliament of Queensland Act 2001. The committee’s role is to deal with issues that fall within it area of legislated responsibility.

The fundamental role of their PAC is based on the original model established in 1861 by the UK House of Commons. And as commonly rendered for others, it is simply to exercise parliamentary scrutiny over the government’s management of the public purse.

And the PAC’s area of responsibility as set out by the Section 94 of the Parliament of Queensland Act is; "…to assess the integrity, economy, efficiency and effectiveness of government financial management by 1) examining government financial documents and 2) considering the annual and other reports of the Auditor –General".

A significant amount of the Committee’s work involves the following up of matters raised in the reports by the Auditor- General to Parliament. This ensures that public sector financial issues are scrutinized for the benefit of the Parliament and the public.

Committee Operations
The Chair is ultimately responsible for the operations of the PAC and acts on its behalf in reporting to the House. And regarding the committee authorisation, the Chairman is also the sole spokesperson on all PAC matters.

The PAC Secretariat is comprised of a Research Director, a Senior Research Officer and an Executive assistant.

a) Meetings
In meetings, the time and date of the meeting is determined by the Chair and they held within the parliamentary areas or precincts.

A notice meeting advising the time, date and place, is sent to the electorate of all PAC members the week before the meeting.

The research director in consultation with the chair is the person who prepares the agendas and business to be considered and discussed.

the agendas together with minutes of the previous meeting and any other significant papers are to be forwarded to each PAC members electorate prior to the meeting. And some common standard agenda items are;

---

4 Parliament of Queensland Act 2001(Qld) s81.
• confirmation of minutes from the previous meeting
• matters arising from the minutes (briefing papers may be tabled)
• acceptance of inwards and outwards correspondence
• matters arising from the correspondence (briefing papers may be tabled)
• general business
• time and date of next meeting.

The committee can invite only the Auditor-General or Treasury officials to meetings to provide background meetings.

b) Quorum
As the total number of members is 7, the quorum is 4. And when there is lack of a quorum, the Chair can either suspend proceedings until one is present, or adjourn the committee meeting. Also members can participate in proceedings by way of telephone or video link and this is considered present for the purpose of forming a quorum.

c) Sub-committees

The PAC may appoint a sub-committee (consisting of three or more members) to conduct inquiries, hearings or any other matter authorised by the Committee as a whole. And this committee has the same privileges and immunities as the parent committee for consideration and does not have the power to table or report directly to the House.*

d) Minutes
Minutes recording attendance, formal decisions and the results of any vote, are taken from all PAC meetings. They are signed by the Chair after confirmation by the Committee at the next meeting.

e) Confidentiality
All PAC deliberations are confidential. For example, evidence and documents presented to the committee and not yet reported to the House, can not, unless authorised by the House or the committee, be disclosed to any person other than a member or officer of the Committee. This is because a breach may constitute contempt of Parliament.

f) Conflict of interest
Members are required to disclose to the committee any conflict of interest they may have in relation to a matter before the Committee.

g) Committee budget
The Committee has its own budget to meet PAC related costs. And as such, the Research Director has financial delegation for the Committee and is able

---
to approve expenditure up to 5000 dollars. Amounts that are higher than this must be approved by the Deputy Clerk or the Clerk of Parliament.

Inquiries
PAC inquiries are generated by following up issues contained in the reports of the Auditor-General or from written complaints from the Public. However, the committee may examine any matter that falls within its legislated area of responsibility.
And a number of processes may be used to obtain evidence during an inquiry for example those of surveys and questionnaires, which would include written submissions from departments, academics and members of the public, or oral evidence provided at hearings.

1) Hearings
The PAC is authorised to order a person, other than a Member of Parliament, to attend before it and produce any document etc... in the person’s possession. The Committee may hold either public or private (in-camera) hearings as a means of obtaining information. And evidence is recorded in transcripts taken by Hansard.

Witnesses at hearings are selected from those public officials who have made written submissions relevant to the inquiry. Witnesses can be examined under oath or affirmation—but this is a matter for the Committee to determine as it may not be appropriate in those proceedings designed to seek witnesses’ opinions or views.
Also in hearings, Secretariat staff prepares programs containing questions for members to ask witnesses and other background material relevant to the inquiry.

2) Inspections, visits, seminars, briefings
The Committee may decide that taking evidence at a hearing is not the most appropriate or only method of acquiring certain information. For example, an inspection of a site may be more informative than a description by a witness. Secondly, an exchange of views in a roundtable seminar may assist the Committee more than a formal hearing. Thirdly, the Committee may prefer to receive a briefing rather than to conduct a formal hearing. A briefing from public servants or others at an early stage of an inquiry can help identify issues and decide on the scope of the inquiry.

3) Unfinalised issues of the previous Committee
If the Parliament is dissolved before a Committee finishes dealing with an issue, the newly constituted committee is not obliged to continue the matter.

Reports

1) Drafting reports
The Chair’s draft report is written with assistance of the Secretariat staff.
Draft reports are distributed to Members for consideration prior to the adoption meeting. The report is formally adopted together by the Committee together with any amendments. Any Member who doesn’t agree with the report or any part of it may add a statement into it. That statement must be provided to the Research Director within 7 days of the Committee adopting meeting and must be signed by the Member/ Members. Only then can they be tabled in the House.

2) Tabling Committee Reports
The Committee can resolve to either publish a report immediately and it will be tabled and recorded in the vote and proceedings on the first Sitting day after receipt by the Clerk or it can resolve to order that it be printed and then tabled.

All reports are available on the Internet at http://parliament.qld.gov.au/Committees/.

3) Debate of Committee Reports
When tabling reports, the Chair is allowed to make a statement to the House for a period not exceeding 5 minutes. A notice of motion may be given that ‘the House take note of the report on Thursday next’. This means that on the following Sitting Thursday, members who wish to debate the report are allowed to speak for only 3 minutes.

4) Ministerial responses to Reports
The Committee’s Report can detail findings, draw conclusions and make recommendations to the responsible Minister. Ministerial responses in this case to recommendations are required to be tabled within 3 months from when the Committee Report is tabled. The ministerial response must set out any recommendations to be adopted and the way and time within which they will be carried out and any recommendations not to be not adopted and the reasons for not adopting them. If the Minister is unable to comply, he/she must table an interim response (within 3 months) stating the reasons for not complying and a response must be tabled within 6 months.

5) Annual Reports
Each Committee is required to table an annual report, within 4 months and 14 days after the end of each financial year, detailing the following information:

- a list of meetings and the names of members attending or absent.
- a summary of issues considered by the Committee
- a statement of the Committee’s revenue and expenditure for the year
- a brief description of the ministerial responses provided

(5) MY OBSERVATIONS WITHIN

---

JACOBS, K. & Loney, P. (2005); The Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee: An Australian and NZ Perspective.
Generally, within Queensland Parliamentary Services division which directly comes under the Office of the Clerk, there are about 180 Staff members and this is because there is a number of subdivisions that are categorised under the Parliamentary Services as a whole. And one of the categories which comprise most of the Staff members is the Parliamentary Library which employs around 48 staffs. And this Library only caters for those who work within the Parliamentary precincts like the Ministers and the staffs and seasonal researchers in the likes of academics and students who come in for research.

But apart from the Parliamentary services there are about over 200 Ministerial staffs which show just how developed the QLD Parliament is. And all staffs that are employed under the Parliamentary Library do have their normal working hours from 8:30am ----6:00pm, while on Sitting days they work from 8:30am till 10:00pm

And also, there is the Hansard Staff which totals to about 15 members. The break up of the Hansard staff is 7 reporters, 3 editors, 2 publishers, 2 broadcasters and 1 casual reporter.

However, these staff are separate from the other staff duties that are related to the job they do for example in our case, our staff are doing double roles depending on the unavailability of so many resources that we lack whereas for them, they have specifically divided roles and responsibilities and so they can not do somebody else’s job, meaning that nobody is being overloaded while others are not so tied up or very relaxed. In comparison, the main problem here is that we are ill—resourced and very much understaffed. And for the Committees, their staffs comprises of 3 staffs each ( a Research Director, a senior Research Officer and an Executive Assistant) so if there are 8 permanent Committees, there would be 24 staff altogether, and if there are 4 Select Committees, then we are talking about 12 staffs for those 4 select committees. And for the 7 Estimates committees, there are 21 staffers. So we see that there is a probability of less than or more than 57 Committee Staff members in total depending on consistency and the life time of certain Committees especially within the select committee category.

The Committee System’s relationship with every other department or offices within the Parliamentary precincts is very much intact and efficient, and also since the communication network among every department is well connected, it just shows in the ‘on the spot’ responses with individual Committee staff telephone lines, local network and internet connection, filing cabinet system and television sets for Sittings and Estimates Hearings.

And so from my own point of view, I think there is a very important need for the development of the Staffing of our Committees and the setting up of a very efficient communication system in telephones etc… and the internet in order to be constantly in - touch with outside politics and to maintain and improve our political status.
From my own observations, I understand that the Queensland Parliament have had well over 200 years of development prompting its every component to develop with time and pace up till its current stage. By this, we mean that the growth and development of their Parliamentary services and Committees are very well established, in terms of Communication within and also with the outside world.

They also have monitoring systems in every committee office and a very efficient local computer network which also accesses the internet to every committee office.

Now comparing this episode to our very own Parliament, so much money *(to our current standards)* will be spent on *(living allowances)* sending and training our cadets and officers overseas for training. However, what really should happen here is;

**Recommendations**

*) improve our communication systems in –  
  1) Telephone lines,  
  2) Internet connection (at least 3 or 4 locations for the ABG alone),  
*) a proper manual filing system for the Committee office etc…and  
*) individual proper office spaces.

Once our local set up is in place especially for our telephones and the internet, then utilising the knowledge and insights gained during overseas trips could be very much fruitful to a certain extent.

Young researchers also need to communicate or do research through the internet, keep up to date with recent economic and political globalisation trends while at the same time training themselves to be innovative officers within their own working jurisdictions.

Secondly, regarding the working of the committees and especially the PAC if applied to our case, the PAC is also expected to shoulder the tasks of other committees in calling for inquiries. For Australia’s case, they are confined to questioning the Finance and Treasury. And matters involving other issues do have other committees to look into them.

Thirdly, every Committee offices should be located in one place to make communication and interaction more intense in addressing committee issues and fulfilling collective expectations from overseers.

A lesson I learned from Australia is the interaction, learning and information sharing between and among Research Directors, Research Officers and Executive Assistants was very much interesting but so incomparable to our committee build up here unless we put in place inter—communication possibilities for our Committees before referendum for Independence.
Conclusion

To Conclude, I would like to say that the trip itself was well enjoyed as a learning experience especially in my two weeks attachment with the Queensland Parliament, even though the initial part of the trip was very much a big challenge for me. And this is to mention the challenge of it being my first trip out of PNG, and the challenge of accompanying an MP who hasn’t been exposed to any recent international travels in terms of assisting through Customs processes etc..

But to sum up, with regards to the ASPG Conference, Bougainville was very much welcomed and presence acknowledged from time to time by certain presenters’ personal introductions.

Also the Speaker of the Qld Parliament Mr Mike Reynolds mentioned the twinning process saying that his Office is planning to arrange a more robust relationship with PNG, and eventually with Bougainville depending on what future Bougainville decides for itself in the not too distant future.

And by the end of the Conference on Saturday 19th July, a couple of Qld Parliamentary insiders mentioned their interest for Bougainville’s political move as a developing parliament, and are so keen to see us attending this type of conferences to make ourselves familiar with international training, lobbying, politics, creating diplomatic ties etc…

Finally, upon seeing how the Queensland PAC is functioning with all its resources, there is a crucial need to develop our PAC in order to utilise the knowledge and insights that we have gained from overseas trainings… At least starting with the basics is enough to achieve the intended end result that is expected from the Bougainville PAC, because of the fact that the public knows that it exists but hasn’t produced any tangible results for accountability and transparency with regards to scrutinizing financial appropriations by the Finance and Treasury that are supposedly done under the prior approval of our local Administration.
SOURCES:

(1) JEFFERYS, D (MAY 2007); The Parliamentary Committee System including Inquiry process. QLD Parliamentary Press.


(4) JACOBS, K. & LONEY, P. (2005); The Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee: an Australian and NZ Perspective.


(7) Everyone’s Parliament www.parliament.qld.gov.au