Introduction

The Fourth Pacific Parliamentary Retreat took place in Brisbane from 25-29 November 2002. The Retreat was co-funded by the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) as part of its strong support for the strengthening of governance in Pacific Island nations. The first and second Retreats had been held in Canberra with a focus on the Federal Parliament and the ACT Legislative Assembly. The third and fourth Retreats took place in Brisbane with a focus on the Queensland Parliament and with the support of the Key Centre for Ethics Law Justice and Governance (KCELJAG) of Griffith University. Particular thanks go to Charles Sampford, Robyn Lui and Tom Round from KCELJAG.

The Fourth Retreat was also the occasion for a thorough evaluation of the Retreat process. The evaluation was carried out by Mr Stefan Knollmayer of the National Centre for Development Studies at the Australian National University. The evaluation concluded that “Overall, participants from all four Retreats have rated their experiences extremely positively. There have been no major negative issues concerning Retreat management and the parliamentarians have rated the program of instruction as useful. In general, it is felt by former participants that they have benefited greatly from the Pacific Parliamentary Retreat.”

It was particularly helpful to have former Queensland Member of Parliament Clem Campbell participating in the Retreat. Clem was able to bring a practical focus to the work drawing on his 15 years in parliament. The Pacific parliamentarians found his perspectives to be very beneficial. As on previous Retreats, the discussion was based on Chatham House rules under which reporting of the event would not directly attribute comments to particular participants.

The Queensland Parliament and Government were exceptionally hospitable and helpful in the delivery of this Retreat. The Speaker, the various Committee Chairs and the officials of the various institutions being studied were very generous with their time and attention.

The Speakers of the various Pacific Parliaments were also very efficient in their management of the process and once again selected excellent participants for the
Retreat. As has come to be expected given the uncertainties of politics, a number of participants could not attend. Two selected participants from New Caledonia had to remain in Noumea for an unexpected election of the local government following the resignation of a Minister. The Speaker of the PNG Parliament was also due to attend but the early budget debate kept him to his parliamentary duties.

The 2002 cohort was a high quality group comprising:

*Fiji:*
- Joeli Nabuka
- Lekh Ram Vayeshnoi
- Adi Koila Naiatikau

*New Caledonia:*
- Bianca Henin

*PNG:*
- Gordon Wesley
- Nick Kuman

*Samoa:*
- TALIAOA Pita
- FUIMAONO Faasopo
- PATEA Satini Epate

*Solomon Islands:*
- Edmond Rukale
- Fred Iro Fono
- Joses W. Sanga

*Vanuatu:*
- Charlot Salwai
- Thomas Nithitawai
- Ham Lini

The Retreat program is attached below.

**Integrity Systems**

KCELJAG is well placed to effectively co-host the Retreat in view of its work on integrity systems. In collaboration with Transparency International Australia and as part in an Australia-wide National Integrity Systems Assessment, KCELJG have embarked upon ground-breaking research in the area of Public Sector Integrity. KCELJG has conducted a pilot across the Queensland Public Sector.

Queensland was seen as an ideal environment for a pilot. In the 1980s, a Royal Commission found evidence of extensive institutionalised corruption at the highest levels. While the immediate effect was the charging and eventual jailing of the police commissioner, four politicians and other public servants, the longer-term result has been an on-going overhaul of the state public sector. The Electoral and Administrative Review Commission (EARC) was established in the early 1990s under Justice Tony Fitzgerald to recommend reform of electoral processes, parliamentary procedure, and local government, as well as to oversee implementation of Freedom of Information mechanisms. The Crime and Misconduct Commission (CMC) was set up as a permanent watchdog, whose jurisdiction includes politicians, the police and the public sector.

While "agents of integrity" had long been operating in Queensland (the Audit Office, the Ombudsman etc), various specialised offices were established as a direct result of the Commission. These included an Ethical Practice Branch within the Police Service,
a Corporate Investigations Unit in Brisbane City Council, and an Ethics Unit in the Office of the Public Service Commissioner.

A Freedom of Information Act provoked a renewed emphasis on transparency, requiring departments to provide to the public: (i) access to, or the right to apply for documents; (ii) the right to apply to have inaccurate personal information changed; and (iii) public availability of information about agencies and their structure, decision-making processes, public participation and policy documents.

Over a decade after the Commission, the question is whether Queensland can say that it has an "integrity system". While the pilot is not yet sufficiently advanced to produce definitive findings, clear questions are beginning to emerge. These include:

- The question of independence and financial autonomy for agencies, and the feasibility of sunset clauses for watchdog bodies.
- The relationship between the public sector and politicians, between the executive and parliament, and the challenge of developing a system which allows support without interference.
- The possible need for an external agency to oversee and review CEO performances.
- The effective sharing of information (intelligence) to achieve greater efficiency and speed of response, without violating privacy regulations.
- The importance of the "Appeals" and "Judicial Review" processes. The importance of FOI as part of the "access" function and as an integral part of transparency.
- The adequacy of "Whistle-blower" protection measures, and the question of why employees often prefer to report irregularities by other means - such as "stress" claims through Workplace Health and Safety rules.
- The implementation of integrity measures as incentives rather than punitive measures.

While the Pacific Island nations could not aspire to this level of expense and complexity in oversight machinery, the underlying principles and their implementation nevertheless hold important lessons. The fact that Queensland recognised that it had a deep problem in the lack of integrity of its system of governance in the pre-Fitzgerald period and then summoned the political will to tackle the problem is the first important step in the process of reform.

The initial discussion of problems of integrity systems in Pacific Island nations covered a wide array of issues. PNG parliamentarians spoke of the problems of money politics and the negative spin-offs from resource projects in parts of PNG. The recent problems in holding the national elections were symptomatic of these deeply ingrained problems. The parliament had taken some steps to attempt to redress these with the Political Parties Integrity legislation and the change in electoral system from first-past-the-post to partial preferential voting. But the problem went deep. The Ombudsman Commission was an important part of the response but it needed support from other pieces of architecture in an integrity system.

Participants from other nations raised similar problems. The Solomon Islands problems were often explained as ethnic divisions but this was only a partial aspect.
There was an underlying problem with the governance process that made the country vulnerable to being manipulated by people who used the ethnic issues to foment trouble. The solution to the problems had to come through better governance mechanisms. While there were some encouraging features such as the emphasis on decentralisation, there was disquiet with the way the compensation process had been conducted.

There had also been fears of instability in Vanuatu where the governance processes relating to law enforcement were being contested. The Comprehensive Reform Program had not yet brought the expected dividends and there was a loss of momentum for its implementation. In Fiji the aftermath of the Speight coup continued to impact negatively on the processes of governance casting a shadow over constitutional government. And in New Caledonia examples of lack of transparency in governance processes were disquieting. Samoa, it seemed, had less difficulty in terms of maintaining rule of law and constitutional continuity but these factors needed continuing underpinning from economic development to sustain them.

All participants therefore agreed that governance issues were at the heart of their countries’ concerns and that, as parliamentarians and leaders, they needed to contribute to the processes of reform and the development of a culture of democracy to strengthen governance.

The Legislature

Queensland has had a unicameral parliament since 1922 when the ‘suicide’ majority of the Queensland Senate voted to disband the chamber. Of the participating Pacific parliamentarians, most come from unicameral systems. Fiji is an exception in that the 1997 Constitution established a Senate, comprising of representatives of the 14 provinces, to oversee legislation. New Caledonia is also an exception in the sense that the metropolitan government has a bicameral legislature and indeed the French Senate has a seat for a representative from New Caledonia. Nevertheless, Queensland is of particular interest in that it requires accountability mechanisms to compensate for the absence of an upper house.

Stephen Finnimore a research director in the Queensland Parliament described the Parliamentary Committee system and its history. Following him, two members of parliament, Julie Attwod and Lawrence Springborg spoke about the Ethics and Parliamentary Privileges Committee. Participants were then taken to Question Time where a variety of issues were addressed, including the health budget of the Royal Brisbane Hospital and mobile phone coverage in outback Queensland. Following Question Time a number of other parliamentarians including Karen Struthers, Ken Hayward, David Watson, Geoff Wilson and Warren Pitt, described the work of their committees.

Some important themes emerged from the subsequent discussion. It was very striking to the Pacific parliamentarians to note the degree of collegiality among the members of the parliamentary committees compared to the rancour of Question Time. Time and again the view was expressed that committees worked best when they worked in a non-partisan manner and focused their activities on the benefits to the electorate as a whole. While it was always possible for committees to take votes along party lines, all committee members accepted that a split report reflecting party divisions would...
not be effective. A unanimous report had much more chance of attracting media and public interest and thus impacting on the executive branch.

Another critical aspect of the discussion concerned the various means by which transparency was achieved in the work of parliament. The requirement for declarations of assets was important as a probity safeguard. The requirement for annual reports, audit reports, committee reports and press reports were all part of a process of openness and transparency necessary for effective governance. In addition, the freedom of information legislation was an important element though there were criticisms of the way in which the exceptions had been used in Queensland. The Public Accounts Committee was about to release a report on one aspect of this problem – ways of limiting the commercial-in-confidence exception. Question Time itself was a critical element of openness in government, though it appeared to the visitors that the government side was pretty dominant on the floor of the chamber.

Some of the specific problems facing Pacific Island nations could be addressed by adopting some of these ideas. Public servants tended to dominate the decision making process but with effective and collegial committees it would be possible for parliamentarians to act as a counterweight. Yet the committee systems were not functioning well. Samoa and Fiji had working parliamentary committees but the other countries did not. Problems of resources and payments of allowances were difficult to overcome. Nevertheless, given the infrequency of some parliamentary sittings, eg the Solomon Islands Parliament meets only twice a year and the PNG Parliament has been known to be kept in recess for long periods to avoid no-confidence votes, there were strong arguments to reinvigorate the committee systems. The Vanuatu Parliament has provision for committees but these have not been implemented effectively partly because of the high cost of travel from home islands to the capital, Vila, and the need to pay allowances to the committee members. Yet the examples of Samoa and Fiji demonstrated that committee systems could work effectively in the Pacific.

Accountability Institutions

Queensland had strived to establish working accountability institutions to ensure that the sort of abuses reported by the Fitzgerald Commission could not recur. Representatives of these bodies made a number of presentations including the following points:

- The Queensland Audit Office and the Public Accounts Committee of the Parliament worked closely together reinforcing each other’s outcomes
- The Ombudsman’s office travelled through the State at regular intervals to make it accessible to people outside the metropolitan area
- The Integrity Commissioner allowed for a process of prevention rather than subsequent costly investigation
- The Queensland Information Commissioner had achieved a process of settling two thirds of disputes within six months
- The Crime and Misconduct Commission (a type of Independent Commission against Corruption) targets major crime including corruption
- The Office of Public Service Merit and Equity assists ‘whistleblowers’, termed ‘disclosers’ to make ‘public service disclosures’
• The Ethical Practices Branch of the Queensland Police adopts proactive training to improve the quality of the Queensland police

There was a lively discussion about these presentations. Many of the initiatives seemed too costly and ambitious for small Pacific Island nations and perhaps even something of a luxury. It would be difficult to institutionalise the protection of ‘whistleblowers’ in a society “where everybody knows everybody else.” An Integrity Commissioner seemed like something of a luxury. Freedom of Information legislation would be difficult to enforce in societies where there was poor record keeping. ICACs were known as important institutions but they functioned on the premise that the police carried the main burden and the ICAC was a specialised body looking at official corruption. Events in the Pacific showed that immediate attention was still required to make the police a functioning and effective body. The Audit Office’s highly computerised means of auditing would not work in the Pacific.

Further discussion, however, pointed to the underlying principles involved. While whistleblower legislation may not be appropriate for the Pacific Islands, the rationale was to develop a culture of accountability. Public servants should not close their eyes to the theft of the public purse even though it might be difficult in small societies to maintain social cohesion. The Ethics Commissioner may also seem like a luxury but the principle of prevention is better than cure was as true on small societies as large ones. Pacific nations had to find ways of instituting prevention strategies. Teaching ethical behaviour and drafting codes of conduct are effective ways of dealing with the problem, which lead to less reliance on the police and other enforcement mechanisms. While it would not be possible to recreate the electronic audit processes of Queensland, the principle behind these processes was a simple one- proper record keeping.

The discussion turned to the practice of having foreign judges sit on appeal courts in a number of Pacific countries. The parliamentarians saw this as a useful process and accepted that the expertise and impartiality of the foreign jurists helped ensure the probity of the judicial systems in their countries.

Civil Society

Underpinning many of the presentations to the Pacific parliamentarians was the question of public perceptions and the role played by the media. In many cases the primary sanction was not recourse to the courts or to parliament but to the court of public opinion through the media. The Public Accounts Committee hoped for a positive reaction from the media and the public to its reports and recommendations to place pressure on the executive to accept and implement its reports. The Ombudsman’s main threat to recalcitrant officials was to release a report to the press on that Department’s conduct.

But media reporting alone was insufficient. There needed to be a responsive public that would react to the media stories and influence government. How did such a situation come about? The Retreat discussed Robert Putnam’s concept of social capital as the means whereby society organised itself below the level of officialdom. The concepts of bonding, bridging and linking social capital were discussed. Relating these concepts to Pacific societies required further reflection. One of the important
building blocks in nurturing civil society in Pacific societies was custom. But it was important to foster other organisational linkages as well.

Discussion touched on the role of the churches in this regard as well as other groups such as trade unions and NGOs. In each case participants were able to point to both strengths and weaknesses. The churches played a critical social role and Christianity had become as entrenched as custom in the Pacific but there were also examples of the church playing a politicised role. Was this beneficial? One view was that the church should not involve itself in partisan politics, but that this should not stop the church from playing a role as part of civil society.

There were also mixed views about NGOs. Their social safety net role was appreciated when NGOs adopted a welfare objective. There was, however, ambivalence about NGOs as advocacy organisations. The elected representatives pointed out the unelected character of the NGO. Of concern also was the growing preference of aid donors to direct aid directly to NGOs rather than to governments. Participants were alive to the fact that governments had not always performed well as aid recipients but there was nevertheless disquiet about aid going directly to NGOs. Perhaps there is an inevitable tension between government organisations and non-government organisations.

As at each Retreat, discussion also turned to gender issues. The number of women in parliaments in the Pacific was very low, comparable only to Arab countries’ legislatures. Looking at recent elections, Vanuatu had returned a single woman among the newly elected MPs and PNG was no better. Participants accepted the benefits of having more women elected to office but also saw the problems of ‘custom’ in achieving this result.

**Internet**

Following requests at previous Retreats, participants were given an introduction to the Internet at the Griffith University computer lab.

**Book launch**

On 29 November the Pacific Parliamentarians attended the book launch for Wallace Brown's book "Ten Prime Ministers". The book was launched by former Foreign Minister and former Governor-General, the Hon Bill Hayden AC, who gave his own account of the prime ministerial characters of Brown's book. In the course of his speech, Hayden, a former leader of the Labor Party said,

"Labor is confronted with a seemingly impossible conundrum; how to hold its traditional working class base - (which it is failing to do), and how, concurrently, to appeal successfully to the new, middle class. Howard is succeeding in securely fusing his ideology onto the national psyche. Australia will be transformed .....(permanently?) .....by the Howard years ..... and wither national Labor?"
Farewell Poem

Retreats often end with melodious singing among participants and much good fellowship. An unusual farewell event at this Retreat was the reading of a farewell poem by Joeli Nabuka from Fiji:

The Pacific Retreat 2002

From Pacifica we all came,
To Brisbane, a city of fame,
To learn the tricks of the game,
Corruption we wish to tame.

For us ‘Retreat’ means rest,
But Pacific minds were put to the test.
We admit that’s not our best,
Being too used to our own desk.

We learnt accountability.
We need integrity.
In our country we make policy,
An important ingredient is honesty.

Ethics are a lot of power,
For some we use it like a flower.
Integrity for people as a whole,
But some create a financial hole.

Fitzgerald - him path he paved.
Fitzgerald - him people he saved.
Fitzgerald - him life he gave.
Fitzgerald - corruption he tamed.

Ethics and Privilege need to care,
With Colleagues we need to share,
When privilege we come to snare,
Life in prison we do not dare.

In Parliament we witnessed security,
Every member under scrutiny,
It’s best to stay with gravity,
Depart and into obscurity.

The Pacific may be slow,
But in time we always grow,
We take our time in learning to speak,
But all the time - we always think.

We speak of leadership,
They’re like those battleships,
We think of apprenticeship,
An important element is scholarship.

Through out the Pacific comes our vision,
Australia plotted our mission,
We need changes in the constitution,
But these often end up in much division,
In Fiji this led to treason,
We need a Fitzgerald Commission!

All must come to an end,
New ideas we must suspend,
We all have things to amend
But Queensland, you are our friend!
Program Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Venue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DAY 1</td>
<td>Overview: Accountability and National Integrity Systems</td>
<td>Key Centre for Ethics, Law, Justice and Governance, Griffith University, Nathan Campus, Brisbane. 4111.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25TH November, 2002</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAY 2</td>
<td>Queensland’s Legislative Process</td>
<td>Speaker’s Dining Room, Level 5, Queensland Parliamentary Annexe, Cnr George and Alice Street, Brisbane. 4000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26th November, 2002</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAY 3</td>
<td>Queensland’s Executive Agencies</td>
<td>Speaker’s Dining Room, Level 5, Queensland Parliamentary Annexe, Cnr George and Alice Street, Brisbane. 4000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27th November, 2002</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAY 4</td>
<td>Special Investigative Agencies</td>
<td>Speaker’s Dining Room, Level 5, Queensland Parliamentary Annexe, Cnr George and Alice Street, Brisbane. 4000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28th November, 2002</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAY 5</td>
<td>Civil Society &amp; the Media</td>
<td>Key Centre for Ethics, Law, Justice and Governance, Griffith University, Nathan Campus, Brisbane. 4111.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29th November, 2002</td>
<td>The Rule of Law and Constitutionalism</td>
<td>Upper House Chamber Parliament House, Cnr George and Alice Street, Brisbane. 4000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Forum on Leadership Code for Pacific States</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Daily Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 1</th>
<th>25\textsuperscript{th} November</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Topic(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.15-10.45</td>
<td>Overview: General discussion of accountability and national integrity systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• What is Integrity?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Integrity and Public Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The Four Waves of Accountability and Integrity in Anglo-American countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Magna Carta and Parliament: Written and Institutional Constraints on Power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Separation of Powers and Judicial Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.45–11.15</td>
<td>Morning Tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.15–12.45</td>
<td>The Queensland Experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Queensland before Fitzgerald – the limits of one dimensional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>accountability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The Queensland Fitzgerald Inquiry and EARC: A Case Study in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Political, Legal and Administrative Reform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.45–13.30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.30–15.30</td>
<td>The Role of the Judiciary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The Judicial Integrity System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Judicial Independence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The Appeal System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Appointments Processes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Judicial Discipline and Removals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Judicial Ethics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Continuing Judicial Training and Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Role of Parliament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Parliamentary Privilege</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The Committees System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The Roles of Parliament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Legislative role</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scrutinising role</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Investigative role</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Executive Government – Australia’s Three-Tiered System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The Contribution of the Executive to an Integrity System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Financial Monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Administration of Law and Order Mechanisms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Self-Monitoring within the Executive Arm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The Dynamics of an Integrity System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.30–16.00</td>
<td>Afternoon Tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Topic(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.00-17.30</td>
<td>Internet Session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.30</td>
<td>Dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Day 2  26th November**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Topic(s)</th>
<th>Presenter(s)</th>
<th>Venue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.15–9.45</td>
<td>Queensland’s Parliamentary Committee System</td>
<td><strong>Mr Stephen Finnimore</strong>, Research Director, Parliamentary Crime and Misconduct Committee (PCMC)</td>
<td>Speaker’s Dining Room, Level 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.45-10.15</td>
<td>Members’ Ethics and Parliamentary Privileges Committee</td>
<td><strong>Mrs Julie Attwood MP</strong>, Chair <strong>Mr Lawrence Springborg MP</strong>, member</td>
<td>Speaker’s Dining Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.15-10.45</td>
<td>Morning Tea</td>
<td></td>
<td>Speaker’s Dining Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.45-11.30</td>
<td>Question Time in Queensland Parliament</td>
<td></td>
<td>Speaker’s Dining Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.30-12.30</td>
<td>Accountability: The Legal, Constitutional and Administrative Review Committee (LCARC) The Public Accounts Committee (PAC) The Scrutiny of Legislation Committee (SLC)</td>
<td>LCARC: <strong>Ms Karen Struthers MP</strong>, Chair PAC: <strong>Hon. Ken Hayward MP</strong> Chair <strong>Dr David Watson MP</strong>, Deputy Chair SLC: <strong>Mr Warren Pitt MP</strong>, Chair</td>
<td>Speaker’s Dining Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.30-13.00</td>
<td>Tour of Parliament</td>
<td></td>
<td>Speaker’s Courtyard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.00-14.30</td>
<td>Lunch – Hosted by Speaker of the Queensland Parliament</td>
<td></td>
<td>Speaker’s Dining Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.30-14.50</td>
<td>Parliamentary Crime and Misconduct Committee</td>
<td><strong>Mr Geoff Wilson MP</strong>, Chair of PCMC</td>
<td>Speaker’s Dining Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.50-15.20</td>
<td>Parliamentary Library</td>
<td><strong>Ms Mary Seefried</strong>, Director, Research &amp; Publications</td>
<td>Parliamentary Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.20-16.30</td>
<td>General Discussion</td>
<td>Discussion leaders: <strong>Mr Roland Rich</strong>, Director of The Centre for Democratic Institutions <strong>Mr Clem Campbell</strong>, Former MP and Chair of Ethics and Privileges Committee</td>
<td>Speaker’s Dining Room</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Day 3  27th November**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Topic(s)</th>
<th>Presenter(s)</th>
<th>Venue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.15–10.00</td>
<td>Department of Premier and Cabinet: The Queensland Integrity Commissioner</td>
<td><strong>Ms Katherine Navin</strong>, Executive Coordinator to the Integrity Commissioner, and <strong>Ms Zandra Ushay</strong>, Executive Coordinator to the Executive Director, The Office of Public Service Merit &amp; Equity (OPSME), Department of</td>
<td>Speaker’s Dining Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Topic(s)</td>
<td>Presenter(s)</td>
<td>Venue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00-10.45</td>
<td>Public Sector Ethics Act and Whistleblowers Protection Act</td>
<td>Ms Rhyl Hurley, Principal Policy Officer, Policy and Learning, The Office of Public Service Merit &amp; Equity (OPSME), Department of Premier and Cabinet.</td>
<td>Speaker’s Dining Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.45-11.15</td>
<td>Morning Tea</td>
<td></td>
<td>Speaker’s Dining Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.15-12.00</td>
<td>Queensland Treasury • The Office of Government Owned Corporations</td>
<td>Mr Renny Phipps, Director, The Office of Government Owned Corporations, Queensland Treasury</td>
<td>Speaker’s Dining Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.00-12.45</td>
<td>The function of internal audit in ensuring probity and accountability within the Department of Public Works</td>
<td>Ms Robyn Turbit, Director of Internal Audit, Department of Public Works</td>
<td>Speaker’s Dining Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.45-13.45</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td></td>
<td>Poolside BBQ Area, Level 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.45-14.30</td>
<td>The Structure and Function of the Ethical Standards Command</td>
<td>Superintendent Steve Kummerow, Ethical Practice Branch, The Queensland Police Service</td>
<td>Speaker’s Dining Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.30-16.00</td>
<td>General Discussions</td>
<td>Discussion leader: Mr Roland Rich Prof Charles Sampford</td>
<td>Speaker’s Dining Room</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Day 4  28th November**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Topic(s)</th>
<th>Presenter(s)</th>
<th>Venue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.00-10.45</td>
<td>The Crime and Misconduct Commission</td>
<td>Mr John Boyd, Manager Prevention, The Crime and Misconduct Commission</td>
<td>Speaker’s Dining Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.45-11.15</td>
<td>Morning Tea</td>
<td></td>
<td>Speaker’s Dining Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.15-11.50</td>
<td>The Queensland Audit Office</td>
<td>Ms Kaylene Cossart, Executive Officer to the Auditor-General, Mr John Findlay, Director – Audit, Policy and Reporting, The Queensland Audit Office</td>
<td>Speaker’s Dining Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.50-12.25</td>
<td>The Parliamentary Commissioner for Administrative Investigation (the Ombudsman)</td>
<td>Mr Frank King, Deputy Ombudsman, The Ombudsman’s Office</td>
<td>Speaker’s Dining Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.25-13.00</td>
<td>The Queensland Information Commissioner</td>
<td>Ms Sue Barker, Senior Administrative Review Officer, The office of the Information Commissioner</td>
<td>Speaker’s Dining Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.00-16.00</td>
<td>Lone Pine Koala Sanctuary • Including BBQ lunch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Day 5  29th November**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Topic(s)</th>
<th>Presenter(s)</th>
<th>Venue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.00-10.30</td>
<td>The role of the media in accountability • Media as a watchdog</td>
<td>Mr Roland Rich Prof Charles Sampford</td>
<td>Meeting Room 1.22 Macrossan Building (N16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Speaker(s)</td>
<td>Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.30-11.00</td>
<td>Morning Tea</td>
<td></td>
<td>Meeting Room 1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.00-12.00</td>
<td>The Rule of Law &amp; Constitutionalism</td>
<td>Prof Charles Sampford, Dr Tom Round</td>
<td>Meeting Room 1.22, Macrossan Building (N16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.00-12.40</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td></td>
<td>Meeting Room 1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.40-15.00</td>
<td>Leadership Code</td>
<td>Prof Charles Sampford, Dr Tom Round</td>
<td>Meeting Room 1.22, Macrossan Building (N16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.00-15.20</td>
<td>Afternoon Tea</td>
<td></td>
<td>Meeting Room 1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.20-16.45</td>
<td>Summary: what might be used in small scale integrity systems</td>
<td>Discussion leaders: Mr. Roland Rich, Prof Charles Sampford</td>
<td>Meeting Room 1.22, Macrossan Building (N16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.45-17.00</td>
<td>Presentation of Certificates</td>
<td></td>
<td>Meeting Room 1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.30-19.00</td>
<td>Book Launch and Xmas Drinks: Wallace Brown’s Ten Prime Ministers: life among the politicians</td>
<td>The Hon Bill Hayden AC, The Hon Peter Beattie, Premier of Queensland</td>
<td>Upper House Chamber, Parliament House</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>