The Westminster System
Commonwealth Parliamentary Association
58th Seminar on Parliamentary Practice and Procedures at Westminster
March 1-13th, 2009

Western Australian Parliament represented by Lisa Baker Member of Legislative Assembly, Maylands
Overview of The Seminar and Ideas for Western Australian Parliament

Overview

This Seminar is an exhaustive and comprehensive look at all aspects of the Westminster System. The Seminar discusses how this system operates in the United Kingdom’s parliament, and in other parliaments across the Commonwealth. 70 people attended this 58th CPA Seminar representing Commonwealth countries from across the globe. Australia was represented by 3 parliamentarians; myself, the Speaker from the Northern Territory parliament and the newly appointed speaker from the Australian Capital Territory parliament. Canada and India each sent 4 attendees while the smaller countries each sent one or two delegates.

On average, half of those who attended are parliamentarians while the others are involved in the administration of the parliament i.e. clerks. The programme features split sessions where both groups are offered appropriate parallel sessions for example; Split Session – Parliamentarians – Engaging with the Media, and Clerks - Legal Services and Speaker’s Counsel.

The programme was very tightly managed and very full! Starting at 8.30am every morning and finishing at 5.00 – 5.30 most evenings with four major receptions being held on evenings during the two weeks of the conference.

The Seminar is crafted to encourage delegate contribution and featured several well placed delegate led sessions. This was a particularly interesting part of the experience for me as I have been made aware of the great diversity in parliamentary systems within the Commonwealth and the complexity of issues that arise from this diversity.

The programme included an opportunity for 15 of the 70 delegates to be introduced to the Queen at a reception on Commonwealth Day (Monday 9th March). The theme of this year’s Commonwealth Day was “the future” and young people were the focus. The audience for this reception was designed to feature young people so our seminar was limited to 15 places. A ballot was conducted to select the representatives. Unfortunately, I wasn’t lucky enough to be selected. The Speaker from the Northern Territory, Jane Aagaard MLA attended on behalf of Australia.

All seminar sessions were incredibly relevant and interesting, I have attempted to identify the practices from other Westminster systems that may have relevance for our parliament and also the highlights for me. Firstly, the personal highlights for me;

- On Wednesday evening, 4 March we attended a reception at Number 10 Downing St. This was a remarkable experience. Although the Prime Minister Gordon Brown was not in attendance as he was holding his first meeting with the new American President, Barack Obama, we were met and hosted by a Minister from the House of Commons. Brilliant to be in such a prestigious and infamous office!
- Commonwealth Day, 9th March we attended the Commonwealth Day ceremony. Held in Westminster Abbey – a profoundly beautiful and historical place. The heads of all churches attended as did the Queen and Duke of Edinburough.
• On Wednesday evening, 11th March, we were hosted at a dinner reception at the Tallow Chandlers Hall. Deeply historical hall with many politicians in attendance to discuss our programme with us.

This seminar has presented me with many complex and interesting ideas. While the WA Parliament generally seems to be modeling many of the best practice examples demonstrated across the seminar, there may be some new ideas that are worth considering. My selections of the best of these ideas are presented below.

**Ideas for the Western Australian Parliament**

1. **Industry and Parliament Trust**

There was concern in UK Parliament about the level of MP’s experience with the business sector. The Industry and Parliament Trust was established to bring the benefits and impact of increased dialogue between parliamentarians and the business sector. Work done by the Industry and Parliament Trust to achieve this includes secondments (20 days per yr) for parliamentarians into participating businesses and for business people to come into parliament for a couple of weeks to learn about the culture of parliament and how it works.

To ensure independence and avoid lobbying the trust gets no money from government to do its work. The Trust earns $ through training offered. It also conducts research and hosts forums to explore issues relevant to the legislative and business interface. Small and Medium Enterprises are included as a ‘group’ training opportunity for parliamentarians.

The Executive Committee of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association of Western Australia might consider a similar model, but given the size of our state, we should consider expanding the work to combine a business and not-for-profit enterprise focus. In WA we could include for instance, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Western Australian Council of Social Service as key interest groups which would be invited to attend forums, and may be involved in research but don’t have any direct relationship with this Trust.

I recommend that the Executive Committee of the CPA WA investigate whether we can do a similar thing – including Not For Profits/charities in the programme. This would provide the opportunity for parliamentarians to learn about how these very different enterprises work.

2. **Engaging Young People in Parliament**

Research shows us that young people no longer use print or TV media for their news or information. They use online messaging or social networking sites. Our parliament would be well placed to investigate whether the Parliamentary Library or the Constitution Centre is addressing the changing connection between young people and parliament. Ideally, either body could employ someone to pick up the role similar to that of the United Kingdom’s Catch 21 Project (see attached information) i.e. fulltime blogger or social networker who can produce information in appropriate format for young people and which promotes and engages with young people.
3. **Briefing for Parliamentarians representing Western Australia.**

I would recommend that the Executive Committee of the CPA WA develop a brief check list for parliamentarians who are travelling internationally to represent our parliament. This should include overall expectations for instance, attendance at every session; standards of behavior; gifts for the organisers and relevant dignitaries, looking for possibilities to maximize the trip perhaps by visiting other key stakeholders who are relevant to the focus of our work, e.g. the High Commissioner, Tourism or business desk etc.

I would have been better placed to have purchased 10 small gifts and at least 6 substantial ones – all preferably with a real flavor of WA (black swans, Perth skyline, wines etc) in addition to the Parliamentary lapel pins and cuff links. All gifts should be wrapped in WA Parliament House paper (if we have this – I wasn’t made aware that we did). The CPA conference is a high level diplomatic event and as such, a number of gifts etc should be quite substantial.

4. **Future Opportunities with the CPA UK**

The CPA UK consider one of their key roles to be responding to requests from members to their capacity building needs. The CPA UK indicated that they would be very pleased to discuss opportunities with the CPA WA. I recommend that the CPA WA consider this request in the context of the its own business plan for the coming years.
My notes from the Programme

A full report of every presentation made over the two weeks of the seminar is attached. What follows is my interpretation of some of the highlights in the matters discussed over this time.

Day One

Monday 2 March

Welcome

Andrew Huggey DL, Secretary of the CPA UK Branch and Baroness Northover (Vice Chair CPA UK Branch Exec Committee).

Morning - Tour of House of Parliament

2.00pm

The Westminster Parliamentary System

Session chaired by Right Honorable (Rt. Hon) Kevin Barron

Professor the Lord Norton of Louth (Professor of Government at University of Hull) was the first speaker. His presentation included an analysis of the Westminster model; historical background; key defining features of this system; how the UK systems works in relation to the Westminster system; recent reforms to the Westminster system. His emphasis is on the difference between the Westminster System and Westminster Parliament in UK.

Mr Robert Rogers (Clerk of Legislation, House of Commons) was the next speaker and he focused on management of legislation in the House of Commons. There are currently 746 members in House of Lords and 646 in House of Commons.

3.15pm

Political Update

Chaired by Mr Paul Keetch, MP Liberal Democrat

Mr Nigel Evans, MP Conservative; Ms Kate Hoey, MP Labour

Overview of the major political debates, current discussions and hot topics,

Unemployment (Global Financial Crisis, deficit budget); inequality (CEO and corporate payouts especially in failed companies); constitutional reform in the House of Lords (election or appointment of members); privatization of the Royal Mail; Iraq troop withdrawal; huge gap between politicians and public i.e. disillusionment; terrorism vs. civil liberty

Speaker’s committee on parliamentary reform is currently being set up in UK.
Day Two

9.30

The Speaker

Chaired by Sir Nicholas Winterton DI MP (conservative)

How do speakers keep order - Rt Hon Michael Martin MP (Speaker of the House of Commons)

Need to tolerate debate but not unruly behaviour. Stop ministers from going on and on! Give more elbow room to opposition leader.

“Members are bound by the rules of the House – which were made by YOU – so if you don’t like them – change them!” Speaker Martin.

IN the UK system, if written questions to Ministers don’t get answered, the Speaker can call in the chief whip and ask “why?”. This is a serious matter.

10.30

Bicameralism; The work of the second chamber

Right Honorable Baroness Hayman (Lord Speaker, House of Commons).

Lord Speaker is new role in UK parliament – Baroness Hayman is the first person to hold this role.

Second chambers (upper house) tends to be more about political history rather than representation.

Upper houses may be based on regional divisions, or as Rwanda, desire to bring representatives from trial or ethnic groups to the house.

11.40

Questions

Different types of questions and how they are tabled, FOI, cost of resources.

“How much do questions cost to answer? In the UK departments can say ‘no’ if the cost of responding is more than 700 pounds per question.”
### 11.30

**Visit to Speaker’s House. Reception hosted by Speaker Martin**

### 2.00pm

**Debates**

Definition of a debate is ‘deploying political argument either through what you believe or against others views’. Debates provide member’s with exposure and visible representation for you as a representative. Members may use debate to swing into a subject of use to you in your electorate or for your political cause. Does it change minds? – probably not during the debate but can slowly change minds over time. You may lose the vote n the day, but have started a conversation that may eventually lead to change. Political and personal points may be made.

Length of your speech isn’t always the key. Getting your argument into a succinct form will win you friends! Emotion can be effective but never lose your temper.

### 2.45pm

**Taxation and Public expenditure; parliament’s role**

Historical precedents; financial privileges of the commons and role of the lords; the budget cycle, the estimates cycle.

### 4.00pm

**The role of the opposition**

The role played by Opposition parties within the Westminster system, and in scrutinizing the executive. Cooperation with members from other parties; preparing for life in opposition.

### 6.00pm

**Reception hosted by Dr Malcolm Jack (Clerk of the House of Commons)**
Day Three

Wednesday 4th March 2009

9.30am

**Transparency of Public Accounts**

Tim Burr, Comptroller and Auditor General.

Reports from the Auditor General go to the House of Commons through the Public Accounts Committee (PAC). AG’s role is to ensure that the money given to government departments is being spent on the purposes agreed to by government. The AGs office audits the accounts of 500 depts in total. Audits look at value for money, efficiency and effectiveness. PAC meets about 50 times a year and produces an average of 60 reports per year. Equality of public services, procurement issues, financials of public expenditure and the use of private financials and the raising of revenue.

Right Honorable Keith Hill Labour Member of Public Accounts Committee.

Public Accounts Committee(PAC) is oldest and most powerful of the parliamentary select committees. The government acts on a great majority of the PACs recommendations. Military expenditure has proved a driver for the ongoing importance of the PAC. The early 1830’s-40’s role of the PAC was to focus on whether the money had been spent on what it was meant to be spent on and how were the records being kept. After this time, the value for money become more important. Wisdom, faithfulness and economy. The PACs role is still concerned with Military expenditure. PAC also audits some non-government organisations e.g. BBC.

The PAC holds about 60 public hearings every year and as such is the most prolific of all committees. It has a very wide remit. Examinees the value for money, economy, efficiency and effectiveness of how money has been spent. PAC does not judge the voracity or worth of the policy.

PAC (and to an extent, the National Audit Office) often cause the Prime Minister problems especially when preparing for question time each week! The NAO is indispensible to the work of the PAC. They work in a symbiotic way.

Questions;

How often do you submit Value for Money audits and how are the areas selected. Criterion include size, profile, public interest, level of change, risk. The issue of whistle blowers was raised – measures are in place to protect them. The Public Interest Disclosure Act provides some protection as it allows whistle blowers to report anonymously.

While in the mid to late 19th Century, there was lots of corruption in the system, so far, the UK PAC and NAO haven’t uncovered any corruption in auditing of public bodies under the current system.

The Head of State appoints members but both houses must agree to the position of the head of the NAO. It is the most powerful, independent position in the country.
Audits focus on whether the government is meeting the targets it has set for delivery of its projects.

I asked- given that a large amount of funding goes into provision of public housing, health and child protection, and these services are more frequently provided in partnership with NGOs how far does the NAO/PAC go in auditing NGOs?

Audits include looking at how well government agencies are working with their partners to deliver services funded by government money. This includes Non Government Organisations and charities.

10.30

The Committee System

Panel chaired by Lord Shutt of Greetland

Right Honorable Sir George Young

Rt Hon Sir George Young chairs the Select Committee on Standards and Privileges Committee and has the job of checking on parliamentarians who make mistakes! Chair must come from opposition party not government and no party has the majority. 10 members on the committee. Keep it small and with a stable membership so that you can form trusting relationships that ensures a sense of confidence and security. Attendance must also be kept up. All reports should aim to be unanimous if possible.

Mr Eric Ilsely, Member for Barnsley

Select committees first introduced in 1999(?). Their work is to hold the government to account. They have the power to call witnesses, documents and evidence. Select Committees are committees of the House of Commons not committees of government.

Standing committees are formed to look at Bills and can call evidence and people to discuss – oppose or support. If a Bill is going to be controversial it can be published in draft a year before it comes into parliament. Draft Bills can also be given to the Select Committee only.

Mr David Natzler, Clerk of Committees

The select committee structure in the Commons is mirrored by a smaller structure in the Lords. 500 select committee positions have to be filled across all committees. The structure has 200 staff and costs about 15 million pounds per year. While heavy on input in money and people these committees are also heavy on output in terms of print. But these structures are now an irreplaceable part of the parliament even though parliament doesn’t know how to measure their influence.

Questions;

How are committees formed and how are chairs selected? To reflect the balance of power in the house and split along a pro-rata basis. Government tends to keep the big ones for itself.

Criteria for selection to committees? Anyone is able to put their hand up and state their qualifications and suitability – but in the end it’s the whips that control the appointments. For Public Bill Committees anyone can put their hand up and may be chosen by the whip. Overlap in terms of
committees ? - this does exist and is difficult to deal with. Rules and procedures are in place and follow the Public Bills Committee’s guidelines. The select committees are a lot less formal with meeting procedures.

11.45

**Scrutiny of the Prime Minister**

Mr Liam Laurence Smyth

Mr Smyth provided an excellent commentary while the seminar watched the Prime Minister’s question time. In the absence of the Prime Minister, the Deputy Leader, Harriet Harman ran this question time.

14.30

**The Legislative Process**

Lord Dholakia, Dept Leader in House Lords; Chair of the Panel

Liam Lawrence Smyth, Clerk of Bills; When Bills are in committee the powerful players are the government’s back benchers on these committees who really control the process and the contents of amendments etc.

Madeline Moon, MP, Labour; “it’s the meetings before the meetings that get things done”. Let people know early that you’re interested in a committee and why you are interested.

David Beamish – general commentary on the process.
6.00pm

Reception at Number 10 Downing St

Left –Right; UK Minister Gillian Merron, Speaker for the Northern Territory Jane Aagaard, Regional and Branch Secretary CPA UK, Andrew Tuggey DL.

Day Four

Thursday 5 March

9.30

Parliamentary Standards

Chair – Mr Ben Chapman Labour MP

Mr John Lyon, 1995 first introduced the Parliamentary Standards Commission. 3 principles of Westminster Standards framework – self regulation, independence and non statutory. The commission can only be dismissed by the both houses and has a non renewable 5 yr contract. 6 staff and 500,000 pd budget; monitors the operation of the code of conduct for members; maintains the registration of financial interests; provides members with advice on standards; advises the committee on standards and privileges; has power to enquire into complaints against members breaches of the standards (complaints not audit).

Mr Chris Mullen, member of standards and privileges committee. Member of Parliament are expected to be visible locally and provide a service for the local constituents and well as debating the strategic issues of the day. Scrutiny has increased in last 50 yrs as money given to MPs for this work has increased and 24hr visibility due to media. Donations (or financial interest) only allowed to take donations from English citizens, now have to publish 3 yr retrospective accounts. Not permitted to employ relatives or misuse stationary. Now MPs are payed a communications allowance to publicize their achievements in the community (non party political).
Questions;

Explain the relationship between Privileges and Standards and corruption and crime commission. Civil standards only not criminal offenses. Some members may rely on their staff to comply with the rules but don’t let them know about what the rules are and how important it is to comply.

The commissioner and committee is focused on financial interests, land, shares, gifts and sponsorships of members. This body only moves on justified/substantiated complaints – it does not have an audit role. Gifts must be under 1% of member’s salary (ANNUAL TOTAL).

Is there a right of appeal against decision of the Commissioner or is the Commissioner/committee’s decision final (not referred to the house)? Members are given reports for their comment prior to their release. Decisions do lie with the House, but no one has challenged the House’s decision which is based on the Committee’s recommendation.

10.45am

HANSARD

Background and history of Hansard.

11.30am

Party Discipline in Parliament

In UK, whips have regions as well as departments. They control the legislation for that department. In whips discussions with colleagues, the find out their concerns and translate these into cabinet discussions. The Whip also gives people permission to be absent from voting.

Whips have to have absolute trust in each other in order to make the House work. They have their own ‘language’ and facilitate planning for the House.

Leader of the House is responsible for the business of the House and comes from Government.

There is no job description written down for the role of a whip!

One of their roles is to telephone around to see what the ‘flock’ is thinking about an issue. Are there any good questions that I might want to ask? Disseminating info and gathering info. If someone is unhappy about a policy or vote or rebels, the whip needs to know. It’s OK to rebel once!!! Not bad for your career but don’t make a habit of it and chose a small issue! It’s a fascinating role and suites someone who will be around for a while.

13.35pm

SPEAKERS SESSION
Day Five

Friday 6 March 2009

8.45 start - all day - Romford Electorate visit Andrew Rosinwell Conservative MP

Day Six and Seven (weekend)

Day Eight

Monday 9th March

The Industry and Parliamentary Trust

Chair - Baroness Harris of Richmond

Sally Muggeridge CE of Industry and Parliament Trust

The role of the Trust is to bring parliament to business and vice versa. Non- partisan, independent, MPs spend a number of days out in businesses and vice versa. NZ has this as do the Spanish and the French.

The Speaker runs this programme to ensure a bipartisan status. MPs spend 18 days working in a business. Small Medium Enterprises are done on a ‘group training’ scheme style. Provides a forum for MPs and business to network together – education focus rather than a policy focus. Programmes are shaped around what the interests of an individual MP might be and with a view to what legislation is in the pipeline.

Funding – and lobbying. The Trust is set up as a charity. Businesses that sign up do so on the strength of the ethos of this programme. They may give donations. The trust doesn’t get government funding. Income comes from running training programmes and inviting business to be trained in how parliament works. Culture, people, practices etc. How does this Trust relate to select committees on relevant subjects? They are offered the opportunity to learn more about the industry that they are working on – the more they know about the business the more useful their role on the JC.

E.g. Reducing red-tape…..the Trust did research last year on red-tape and feed this into the parliament.

Don’t over look the Upper House members as participants in this scheme as it may have a better knowledge of business.

Board of Trustees, which has representatives from business and parliament – parliamentarians hold the majority but the Speaker ensures impartiality.
Ethos – all the Trust’s work is open to everyone.

10.00 am

**The Armed Forces Parliamentary Scheme.**

Col. Sir Neil Thorne

Does a similar thing to the Industry & Parliament Trust (above) but with the army and not a two way exchange! Gives a combat kit/uniform to each MP. Scheme was expanded to 5 people per service. Currently have 53 members of parliament on the scheme. Nearly 200 have done the scheme. Improved debates on this in parliament. Parliamentary scheme (Fran Bailey). Armed forces people gain from this.

Also run one for police (no gov funding).

Evidently, Australian Government is starting to offer this programme.

10.45

**Young People in Parliament – Engaging the Next Generation.**

Tom O’Leary – Head of Education. House of Parliament

‘Connecting parliament to public’ 2004 recommended strongly that young people be engaged in the process. Goals are to inform, engage and empower young people. Run themed programme of workshops which include a q&a session with their MP. 38,000 children come to parliament have a tour and attend a workshop. New additional capacity will allow 100,000 children to go thru this process. Quality of learning is essential, as is the training of all staff. Assessments include qualitative and quantitative processes. Use video conferencing to link MPs to their constituent children. Cross platform required, new education systems for parliament, ‘You’ve got the Power’.

Children say “they don’t know” about parliament – not that they are not interested in it.

Becky Allen – Hansard Society - independent society to strengthen parliamentary democracy, research and education.

Alex Sergeant - Catch 21 (non government organisation) brings in funding thru editing services for other qangos etc– children no longer getting their info from TV or radio – now using online sites instead. Internet, social networking sites, TV channels. The Catch 21 project set up a channel based in the Parliamentary Library of Westminster and give young people cameras to come in and interview PMs. Use their own style for presenting the info. Catch 21 puts their workup onto Facebook, bebo, etc.

12.00 noon

**The Electoral Commission**

Chair – Humfrey Malins MP.
1. CE Electoral Commission - Mr Peter Wardle

(See notes provided by Mr Wardle).

www.electoralcommission.org.uk

Afternoon spent attending the Commonwealth Day Observance at Westminster Abbey.

Tuesday 10th March 2009

All of this day was spent in CPA Room in Westminster Hall. I could not use my computer in the venue so I didn’t not keep a record of my comments from these sessions. Speakers notes from session run during this day are in the attached course notes.

Day Nine

Wednesday - 12th March

Serjeant at Arms

Mrs. Jill Pay (Serjeant at Arms) Parliament House is a high security area. Constantly on high alert. Hand held pass readers are carried by all police.

General brief about the role of the Serjeant. Worst risk time is during Prime Minister’s question time. Members have to sponsor people who want to sit in front of glass screen. General discussion concerning the security arrangements for parliament.

New members get a good orientation on security in the house. They set up a temporary pass office for new members. Police have a room here for the induction and take new members through the arrangements.

10.45am

Paying for Parliament

Sir Stuart Bell MP and Chair of Finance and Service Committee

Mr Andrew Walker DG Dept of Resources, House of Commons

Two estimates for House of Commons – admin estimates pays for the admin costs of running parliament, employees of House of Commons are under the control of the House of Commons – not the Governments’ money so Government can’t stop the House from getting it. The Finance Committee must approve of the draft before it goes to the House. The second estimate is for paying members’ salaries and allowances, Information Communication Technology for MPs and made by Treasury. Audit committees (same people and same meeting) meet twice a year to go through both estimates.
New practice will tighten requirements from MPs on accounting for their spending, more audits will be conducted into this. Also looking at Member’s pay. Currently a lot of media around UK ‘s practice of allowing MPs to assess their own pay-rates and recommend increases. UK Parliament will now use the equivalent of the Salaries and Allowances tribunal.

MPs budget’s allow for - salaries in Electorate Offices of 4FTE; cost of staying in London for attending parliament; communicating with constituents ($10,000pds/yr); travel is geared to size of electorate and distance from PH, allowed 4 tips /yr Europe (to named institutions).

**Jonathon Smith, Head of Finance, House of Lords.**

5 yr strategic plan is used to drive the House Of Lords administration. House of Lords Committee agrees to this plan and to the overall budget that is eventually submitted to them.

**6.00pm**

| Reception at Tallow Chandler’s Hall |

Reception at Tallow Chandler’s Hall
Day Ten

Thursday 12 March

9.30 Parliamentary Democracy: supporting and Strengthening

Andrew Tuggey - Secretary CPA, UK Branch.

Mark Hutton – Clerk of the Overseas Office. House of Commons

Ken Courtney General Secretary Inter-parliamentary Union British Group

An interactive session with delegates to discuss the work of the Overseas Office and Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU) focusing on improvements and good practice.

IPU - works as an international forum to resolve disputes to work for peace and cooperation between international forums and improve them. Supporting and strengthening democratic institutions. Funded by both Houses of UK parliament.


CPA International 177 branches, sovereign and state/provisional legislatures. CPA International is housed near to Westminster but is different from the CPA UK. 1.948 million pd budget, 28 committee members on the executive committee. Role is to work for parliamentary democracy across the commonwealth. Also can work outside the existing commonwealth – e.g. Rwanda, Oman.

CPA UK - capacity building and strengthening functions for countries across the commonwealth. Parliamentarians best dealt with by other parliamentarians so can access 646 Commons and 746 Lords to help; 4 big events are held per year; this seminar; a governance seminar late in the year; 2 one week conferences on topical issue e.g. Climate Change this year. Growing area is parliamentary strengthening – 15/16 legislatures involved and only run in partnerships with or in response to requests from commonwealth countries.

How does the CPA avoid duplication of effort? Uganda is the only country that has a ‘filter’ person in place to check that people and organisations coming into the country are not duplicating. CPA only comes if asked.

10.45am

Climate Change; what role for parliament?

Right Honorable Elliot Morely MP;
Provided an overview of the scientific debate surrounding climate change; what MPs can do to raise awareness, push boundaries of the argument and to push the government further than it wants to go. i.e push government into new technology that creates jobs. Carbon capturing technology and cold burning fuel etc.

Industrialisation is affecting us all. We need a cultural shift. Hope to get a consensus for an international agreement in Copenhagen later this year.

Parliaments are split on how far, how fast, what to do and how to do it? Political debate in UK is more about - We’ll do more than you would do – Oh no you won’t......

UK is currently putting environment together with business. Must be linked up effort with the political system.

for adaptation is required immediately especially for developing countries. Australia is doing BADLY over all especially . Global Carbon trading is being developed by UK, Japan, NZ, Canada and hopefully Australia too.

Change needs to happen faster than governments are making it happen. Everyone has role to play in pushing for more rapid adaptation etc.

11.45

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<th>The Global Financial Crisis; Briefing</th>
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1. Alderman Ian Luder, Lord Mayor of London. Copy of his speech included in course notes. UK (and all of us) need to move from anger into solutions. Stages of grief - Denial, Frustration, Anger we are still looking for scape-goats and who to blame – time to move on now. Protectionism is not the way to go. Rather, we need to make sure that system is well regulated rather than protected.

“A free market cannot operate in a value free environment.” We would do well to return to “Dictum Mayo Bactum” (my word is my bond) motto of the City of London.

Short term support from Governments for companies in difficulty. Short term difficulties but with medium term prospects.

2. Mr Andy Love MP, Labour Member of Treasury Select Committee.

Is all this activity going to work. Must stop banking systems from collapsing.

Auditors and accountants need to change their practices. Regulatory framework needs to include an early warning system, international action required too. Clear signals to be raised re maintaining openness not going towards protectionism. Fiscal system must be coordinated to address deeper seated problems that may yet to be uncovered.

G20 - Needs to put more money into the IMF and reform the IMF so that money can continue to flow into aid for developing countries.
People need to be educated to understand debt and not borrow out of their limitations to repay – banks and financial institutions must be made to NOT lend or promote lending to people who have limited of no assets or can't repay.

Westminster Abbey