

Submission

No 4

**INQUIRY INTO RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ICAC
REGARDING ASPECTS OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT FOR
MEMBERS, THE INTEREST DISCLOSURE REGIME AND A
PARLIAMENTARY INVESTIGATOR**

Organisation: House of Representatives
Name: David Elder
Position: Clerk of the House
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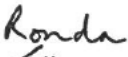
PARLIAMENT of AUSTRALIA
HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

19 February 2014

Mr Stephen Frappell
Clerk
Legislative Council Privileges Committee
Parliament of New South Wales
6 Macquarie Street,
Sydney, NSW 2000

Ms Ronda Miller
Clerk
Legislative Assembly Privileges and Ethics Committee
Parliament of New South Wales
6 Macquarie Street,
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Dear Mr Frappell and Ms Miller

JOINT INQUIRY INTO RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ICAC

Thank you for your invitation to make a submission to the Joint Inquiry into Recommendations of the ICAC.

The Department provides administrative support for the House of Representatives Register of Members' Interests. In addition, during the 43rd Parliament, the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Privileges and Members' Interest released a discussion paper on a Draft Code of Conduct for Members of Parliament. It is on this basis that I respond to recommendations 22, 24 and 25 of the report of the Independent Commission Against Corruption identified in your terms of reference.

The attached submission responds to each of these recommendations.

Please advise me if I can be of further assistance.

Yours sincerely

David Elder
Clerk of the House of Representatives

**PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL PRIVILEGES COMMITTEE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY PRIVILEGES AND ETHICS COMMITTEE**

JOINT INQUIRY INTO RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ICAC

DEPARTMENT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES' SUBMISSION

Introduction

1. The terms of reference state that the Privileges Committee inquire into and report on recommendations 22, 24 and 25 in the report of the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) entitled 'Reducing the opportunities and incentives for corruption in the State's management of coal resources'.
2. Recommendation 22 asks the Privileges Committees to consider amending the Code of Conduct for Members to deal comprehensively with improper influence by members. The Department of the House of Representatives (the Department) provides comparative information on this matter by detailing the key findings of the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Privileges and Members' Interest examination of a Draft Code of Conduct for Members of Parliament.¹
3. Recommendation 24 asks the Privileges Committee to inquire into the mechanism for elected members to disclose the interests of their spouses/partners and dependent children under the provisions of the Constitution (Disclosures by Members) Regulation 1983, with a view to making third party disclosures a requirement. The Department administers the House of Representatives Register of Members' Interests with the Deputy Clerk of the House usually being appointed the Registrar of Members' Interests. The Register requires the disclosure of interests relating to spouse and dependent children. The Department will detail the background and operation of the House of Representatives Register.
4. Recommendation 25 asks the Privileges Committee to consider the establishment of a parliamentary investigator position. In addressing this matter I draw attention to Chapters 5 and 6 of the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Privileges and Members' Interest examination of a Draft Code of Conduct for Members of Parliament.

¹ House of Representatives Standing Committee of Privileges and Members' Interests, *Draft Code of Conduct for Members of Parliament, Discussion Paper*, November 2011.

Recommendation 22 of the ICAC—Code of Conduct for Members to deal comprehensively with improper influence by members

5. The consideration of a code of conduct for Federal parliamentarians dates back to 1975. The Joint Committee on Pecuniary Interests of Members of Parliament noted that while the issue of a code of conduct was beyond its terms of reference, it ‘felt that a precise and meaningful code of conduct should exist.’²
6. During the 37th Parliament the then Presiding Officers convened a working group to examine the development of a code of conduct for both Senators and Members and for Ministers. In June 1995 the then Speaker of the House of Representatives presented to the House the outcomes of the working group. The working group proposed ‘A framework for ethical principles for Members and Senators’ and ‘A framework of ethical principles for Ministers and Presiding Officers.’ Copies of these documents are at **Appendix 1**. In proposing the need for a separate code of conduct for Ministers and the Presiding Officers, the working group stated:

Because of the greater trust placed in them, and the power and discretion they exercise in the performance of their duties, Ministers and the Presiding Officers must also conform to a set of ethical standards more stringent than those required of Members and Senators.³
7. Paragraph 1.9 of your discussion paper cites ICAC which observed that ‘there are currently no specific provisions concerning members attempting to influence ministerial or bureaucratic decisions that affect their private interests and those for their family and associates.’ Principle 3 of the Framework of Ethical Principles for Ministers and Presiding Officers dealt with the ‘use of influence.’ Principle 3 states:

Ministers and the Presiding Officers must not exercise the influence obtained from their public office to further their personal interests, obtain any improper advantage or benefit for themselves or another or any promise of future advantage.⁴
8. Progress on these frameworks lapsed at the end of the 37th Parliament and they were not revisited. However, Ministers have been subject to a code of ministerial ethics. A code of ministerial ethics for Ministers was first introduced in 1996 by Prime Minister Howard. In 2007, Prime Minister Rudd introduced New Standards of

² House of Representatives Standing Committee of Privileges and Members’ Interests, *Draft Code of Conduct for Members of Parliament, Discussion Paper*, p. 1.

³ A Framework of Ethical Standards for Ministers and Presiding Officers, p. 1, See Appendix 1.

⁴ A Framework of Ethical Standards for Ministers and Presiding Officers, Principle 3, See Appendix 1.

Ministerial Ethics. These were continued by Prime Minister Gillard. These arrangements have been matters for the Prime Minister alone and have not had any formal parliamentary approval or involvement. The current Statement of Ministerial Standards makes this observation about personal gain:

Along with the privilege of serving as a Minister, there is some personal sacrifice in terms of the time and energy that must be devoted to official duties and some loss of privacy. Although their public lives encroach upon their private lives, it is critical that Ministers do not use public office for private purposes. In particular, Ministers must not use any information that they gain in the course of their official duties, including in the course of Cabinet discussions, for personal gain or the benefit of any other person.⁵

9. In 2011 the House of Representatives Standing Committee of Privileges and Members' Interests released a discussion paper on a 'Draft Code of Conduct for Members of Parliament.' As part of the review, the Committee examined:
 - the operation of codes of conducts in other parliaments;
 - the advantages and disadvantages of a code of conduct;
 - who could make a complaint in relation to breaches of a code and how those complaints might be considered;
 - the role of the proposed Parliamentary Integrity Commissioner in upholding a code; and
 - how a code might be enforced and what sanctions could be available to the Parliament.
10. The Committee concluded that:
 - a Code of Conduct should be aspirational rather prescriptive;
 - a code should be created by resolution of the House rather than statute;
 - the code should be backed up by the appointment of a Parliamentary Integrity Commissioner whose central role would be to receive and investigate complaints under the proposed code of conduct.
11. At the conclusion of the inquiry, the Committee decided not to reach a concluded view on the merits of adopting a code of conduct and presented its work on the

⁵ Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet, *Statement of Ministerial Standards*, December 2013, p. 3, paragraph 2.1.

inquiry as a discussion paper.⁶ The Committee did develop a draft code of conduct for Members of the House of Representatives which is shown in **Appendix 2**.

Recommendation 24 of the ICAC—Disclosure of the interests of MPs spouses/partners and children

12. Since 1984 the House of Representatives has required, through resolution of the House, Registration of Members' Interests. The resolution is included in the Standing Orders and is reproduced in **Appendix 3**.
13. Under the resolution, registrable interests include the provision of any interests of which the Member is aware of a Member's spouse and dependent children. Paragraph 2 dealing with Registrable Interests states:

That the statement of Member's registrable interests to be provided by a Member shall include the registrable interests of which the Member is aware (1) of the Member's spouse and (2) of any children who are wholly or mainly dependent on the Member for support...
14. Under the resolution, Members must within 28 days of making and subscribing an oath or affirmation provide to the Registrar of Members' interests a statement of the Member's registrable interests including the Member's spouse and any dependent children of which the Member is aware. A copy of a statement used for this purpose is shown at **Appendix 4**. Each registrable interest listed on the statement provides for entries for the Member, spouse and dependent children. Alterations to the statement need to be provided to the Registrar within 28 days.
15. Subparagraph 3(d) of the resolution states that 'the Register of Members' Interests shall be available for inspection by any person under conditions to be laid down by the Committee of Privileges and Members' Interests from time to time.' Statements by all Members for the 43rd and current Parliament are available in PDF format on the committee's website at: <http://www.aph.gov.au/members/register>
16. The Department is not aware of any particular issues created by the need for Members to declare the interests of spouse and dependent children.

⁶ House of Representatives Standing Committee of Privileges and Members' Interests, *Draft Code of Conduct for Members of Parliament, Discussion Paper*, p. 5.

Recommendation 25 of the ICAC—Consideration of the establishment of a parliamentary investigator

17. In its discussion paper on a draft code of conduct for Members, the Committee of Privileges and Members' Interests canvassed a number of options for a Parliamentary Integrity Commissioner (Chapter 5). The Committee also discussed a complaints procedure that might be used if a Parliamentary Integrity Commissioner was appointed with a role of undertaking the investigation of complaints (Chapter 6). I commend these Chapters to your committee.

Clerk's Office
19 February 2014

APPENDIX 1 — FRAMEWORKS OF ETHICAL PRINCIPLES 1995

[DRAFT PROPOSED BY WORKING GROUP]

**A FRAMEWORK OF ETHICAL PRINCIPLES
FOR MEMBERS AND SENATORS**

The principles which follow are intended to provide a framework of reference for Members and Senators in the discharge of their responsibilities. They outline the minimum standards of behaviour which the Australian people have a right to expect of their elected representatives. They incorporate some relevant ethical standards which should guide the considerations of Members of Parliament, and which should be a continuing reference point for former Members.

It is by adherence to such principles that Members of Parliament can maintain and strengthen the public's trust and confidence in the integrity of the Parliamentary institution and uphold the dignity of public office.

This framework does not seek to anticipate circumstances or to prescribe behaviour in hypothetical cases. While terms such as "the public interest" or "just cause" are not capable of definition in the abstract, over time, each House will develop a body of interpretation and clarification which has regard to individual cases and contemporary values.

Each House of the Parliament will consider matters which are raised by Members and Senators under the framework and a majority of two thirds of Members of a House will be necessary to resolve a matter.

THE PRINCIPLES

1. Loyalty to the Nation and Regard for its Laws

Members and Senators must be loyal to Australia and its people. They must uphold the laws of Australia and ensure that their conduct does not, without just cause as an exercise of freedom of conscience, breach or evade those laws.

2. Diligence and Economy

Members and Senators must exercise due diligence, and in performing their official duties to the best of their ability, apply public resources economically and only for the purposes for which they are intended.

3. Respect for the Dignity and Privacy of Others

Members and Senators must have due regard for the rights and obligations of all Australians. They must respect the privacy of others and avoid unjustifiable or illegal discrimination. They must safeguard information

obtained in confidence in the course of their duties and exercise responsibly their rights and privileges as Members and Senators.

4. Integrity

Members and Senators must at all times act honestly, strive to maintain the public trust placed in them, and advance the common good of the people of Australia.

5. Primacy of the Public Interest

Members and Senators must base their conduct on a consideration of the public interest, avoid conflict between personal interest and the requirements of public duty, and resolve any conflict, real or apparent, quickly and in favour of the public interest.

6. Proper Exercise of Influence

Members and Senators must exercise the influence gained from their public office only to advance the public interest. They must not obtain improperly any property or benefit, whether for themselves or another, or affect improperly any process undertaken by officials or members of the public.

7. Personal Conduct

Members and Senators must ensure that their personal conduct is consistent with the dignity and integrity of the Parliament.

8. Additional Responsibilities of Parliamentary Office Holders

Members and Senators who hold a Parliamentary office have a duty to exercise their additional responsibilities with strict adherence to these principles. They must have particular regard for the proper exercise of influence and the use of information gained from their duties as Parliamentary office holders. They must also be accountable for their administrative actions and for their conduct insofar as it affects their public duties.

ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE

In individually considering these principles, Members and Senators should also have regard to:

- . sections 44 and 45 of the Constitution;
- . provisions of the *Parliamentary Entitlements Act 1990*;
- . standing and sessional orders of the House of the Parliament of which they are members;

- . resolutions of continuing effect of the House of the Parliament of which they are members;
- . decisions and determinations of the relevant Presiding Officer and the appropriate Minister concerning the obligations and entitlements of Members and Senators;
- . determinations of the Remuneration Tribunal; and
- . section 73A of the *Crimes Act 1914*.

Interpretation

In this Framework, the term Parliamentary office holder includes Leaders of Parties, Shadow Ministers and Shadow Parliamentary Secretaries, Party Whips, Deputy President of the Senate and Chairman of Committees, Deputy Speaker, Second Deputy Speaker and Chairs of Parliamentary Committees.

[DRAFT PROPOSED BY WORKING GROUP]

A FRAMEWORK OF ETHICAL PRINCIPLES FOR MINISTERS AND PRESIDING OFFICERS

All Members of the Commonwealth Parliament are obliged to meet a number of ethical and administrative requirements in respect of their behaviour and personal interests. A fundamental obligation in respect of ethical behaviour is to comply with the Framework of Ethical Principles for Members and Senators. In respect of the pecuniary interests of Ministers and public office holders, the Code of Conduct on Public Duty and Private Interest recommended by the Bowen Committee is accepted as the model for general application. Declarations of interest, dealing with lobbyists, hospitality, benefits and gifts are the subject of procedures laid down by successive governments. Guidance to Ministers on administrative procedures and requirements pertaining to Cabinet is provided in the *Cabinet Handbook*.

The Prime Minister enunciates standards and determines the penalty for any failings of Ministers, but it is to Parliament and, through it, the people, that Ministers and the Presiding Officers are accountable. Ministers and the Presiding Officers are responsible for the competence with which they handle their public duties, the relevant actions of their personal staff and their departments, and their personal conduct insofar as it affects their public role.

Because of the greater trust placed in them, and the power and discretion they exercise in the performance of their duties, Ministers and the Presiding Officers must also conform to a set of ethical standards more stringent than those required of Members and Senators. The principles which follow are intended to provide a framework of reference for Ministers and the Presiding Officers. This supplements the Framework of Ethical Principles for Members and Senators and the provisions of the Standing Orders of both Houses. For the purposes of this framework, "Ministers" includes Parliamentary Secretaries, and "Presiding Officers" means the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate.

Subject to action taken by the Prime Minister and Cabinet, each House of the Parliament may consider matters raised by Members and Senators under this Framework and a majority of two thirds of members of a House will be necessary to resolve a matter.

THE PRINCIPLES

1. Impartiality

In the performance of their public duties Ministers and the Presiding Officers must act impartially, uninfluenced by fear or favour.

2. Honesty

Ministers and the Presiding Officers must be frank and honest in their public dealings and in particular must not mislead intentionally the Parliament or the public. Any misconception caused inadvertently by a Minister or Presiding Officer must be corrected at the earliest opportunity.

3. Use of Influence

Ministers and the Presiding Officers must not exercise the influence obtained from their public office to further their personal interests, obtain any improper advantage or benefit for themselves or another, or any promise of future advantage.

4. Gifts, Benefits and Hospitality

Ministers and the Presiding Officers may accept gifts, benefits or hospitality offered in connection with their public office only if in doing so they conform and report in accordance with applicable procedures enunciated publicly by Parliament, the Prime Minister, or relevant Commonwealth Departments.

5. Public Property and Services

Ministers and the Presiding Officers must ensure that their use of public property and services is in accordance with the entitlements of their public office, and that the same standards are maintained by those under their authority who use public property and services.

6. Official Information

Ministers and the Presiding Officers must not use official information for personal gain.

7. Administrative Accountability

In the performance of their duties, Ministers and the Presiding Officers must:

- . be accountable to Parliament and to the public;
- . have proper regard to advice and guidance offered by their departments;
- . apportion discretionary funds on established principles and on the basis of legitimate public purposes; and
- . document and substantiate adequately their decisions.

8. Compliance by Staff

Ministers and the Presiding Officers must ensure that the actions of members of their staff are consistent with these principles.

9. Continuing Obligation

Ministers and the Presiding Officers must ensure that their actions after leaving public office are consistent with these principles. In particular they must not seek or appear to seek improper advantage from any influence they may retain with their former colleagues or public officials.

**APPENDIX 2 — DRAFT CODE OF CONDUCT FOR
MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

Draft Code of Conduct for Members of the House of Representatives

Purpose of the Code

The purpose of the code is to provide a framework of reference for Members in the discharge of their responsibilities. It outlines the standards of behaviour which the Australian people can expect of their elected representatives. It refers to the key ethical principles which should guide the consideration of Members.

It is by adherence to these standards that Members can maintain and strengthen the public's trust and confidence in the integrity of the parliamentary institution and not undertake any action which would bring the House of Representatives, or its Members generally, into disrepute.

Scope of the Code

The Code applies to Members in all aspects of their public life. It does not seek to regulate what Members do in their purely private and personal lives.

The Code complements the obligations on Members to abide by the standing orders and the rulings of the Chair.

Members who are Ministers have other obligations relating to the Ministerial Code of Conduct.

Members who hold a Parliamentary Office must have particular regard for the proper exercise of influence and use of information gained from their duties as office holders. They must also be accountable for their administrative actions and for their conduct related to these duties.

Key Principles

1. Loyalty to the Nation and Regard for its Laws

Members must be loyal to Australia and its people. They must uphold the laws of Australia and ensure that their conduct does not breach or evade those laws.

2. Diligence and Economy

Members must exercise due diligence in performing their official duties to the best of their ability. They must apply public resources, including the use of their entitlements, economically and only for the purposes for which they are intended.

3. Respect for the Dignity and Privacy of Others

Members must have due regard for the rights and obligations of all Australians. They must respect the privacy of others and safeguard information obtained in confidence in the course of their duties. They must avoid unjustifiable or illegal discrimination against others and exercise responsibly their rights and privileges as Members.

4. Integrity

Members must at all times act honestly, strive to maintain the public trust placed in them, and advance the common good of the people of Australia.

5. Primacy of the Public Interest

Members must base their conduct on a consideration of the public interest, avoid conflict between personal interests and the requirements of public duty, and resolve any conflict, real or apparent, quickly and in favour of the public interest.

Members must exercise the influence gained from their public office only to advance the public interest. They must not obtain improperly any property or benefit, whether for themselves or another. They also must not seek to affect improperly any process undertaken by officials or members of the public.

6. Personal Conduct

Members must ensure that their personal conduct is consistent with the dignity of the Parliament. They should act at all times in a manner which will tend to maintain and strengthen the public's trust and confidence in the integrity of the Parliament and its Members.

Registration of interests

Members shall meet the requirements of the House in respect of the registration of their interests in the Register of Members' Interests. Members also should draw attention to any relevant interests relating to votes of the House (SO 134) or the inquiries of committees (SO 271).

Duties in relation to the Parliamentary Integrity Commissioner

The application of this Code will be a matter for the House of Representatives, the Committee of Privileges, Ethics and Members' Interests and the Parliamentary Integrity Commissioner in accordance with the relevant standing orders and resolutions of the House.

Members shall cooperate at all stages with any investigation into their conduct by, or under the authority of, the House.

Additional Guidance

In individually considering these principles, Members should also have regard to:

- sections 44 and 45 of the Constitution;
- provisions of the *Parliamentary Entitlements Act 1990*;
- standing and sessional orders and resolutions of the House of Representatives.

These matters are covered in the attached note on provisions relating to the conduct of Members.

**APPENDIX 3 — RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
REGISTRATION OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS**

Registration of Members' interests

Requirements of the House of Representatives

Resolution adopted 9 October 1984 a.m., amended 13 February 1986, 22 October 1986, 30 November 1988, 9 November 1994, 6 November 2003 and 13 February 2008 a.m.

(1) Registration of Members' interests

That—

- (a) within 28 days of making and subscribing an oath or affirmation as a Member of the House of Representatives each Member shall provide to the Registrar of Members' Interests, a statement of—
 - (i) the Member's registrable interests, and
 - (ii) the registrable interests of which the Member is aware (a) of the Member's spouse and (b) of any children who are wholly or mainly dependent on the Member for support,in accordance with resolutions adopted by the House and in a form determined by the Committee of Members' Interests or by the Committee of Privileges and Members' Interests from time to time, and shall also notify any alteration of those interests to the Registrar within 28 days of that alteration occurring, and
- (b) the statement to be provided by a Member shall include:
 - (i) in the case of a Member who was not a Member of the House of Representatives in the immediately preceding Parliament, interests held at the date of his or her election and any alteration of interests which has occurred between that date and the date of completion of the statement, and
 - (ii) in the case of a Member who was a Member of the House of Representatives in the immediately preceding Parliament, interests held at the date of dissolution of the House of Representatives in the previous Parliament and any alteration of interests which has occurred between that date and the date of completion of the statement.

(2) Registrable interests

That the statement of a Member's registrable interests to be provided by a Member shall include the registrable interests of which the Member is aware (1) of the Member's spouse and (2) of any children who are wholly or mainly dependent on the Member for support, and shall cover the following matters:

- (a) shareholdings in public and private companies (including holding companies) indicating the name of the company or companies;
- (b) family and business trusts and nominee companies—
 - (i) in which a beneficial interest is held, indicating the name of the trust, the nature of its operation and beneficial interest, and
 - (ii) in which the Member, the Member's spouse, or a child who is wholly or mainly dependent on the Member for support, is a trustee (but not including a trustee of an estate where no beneficial interest is held by the Member, the Member's spouse or dependent children), indicating the name of the trust, the nature of its operation and the beneficiary of the trust;
- (c) real estate, including the location (suburb or area only) and the purpose for which it is owned;
- (d) registered directorships of companies;
- (e) partnerships indicating the nature of the interests and the activities of the partnership;

- (f) liabilities indicating the nature of the liability and the creditor concerned;
- (g) the nature of any bonds, debentures and like investments;
- (h) saving or investment accounts, indicating their nature and the name of the bank or other institutions concerned;
- (i) the nature of any other assets (excluding household and personal effects) each valued at over \$7,500;
- (j) the nature of any other substantial sources of income;
- (k) gifts valued at more than \$750 received from official sources, or at more than \$300 where received from other than official sources provided that a gift received by a Member, the Member's spouse or dependent children from family members or personal friends in a purely personal capacity need not be registered unless the Member judges that an appearance of conflict of interest may be seen to exist;
- (l) any sponsored travel or hospitality received where the value of the sponsored travel or hospitality exceeds \$300;
- (m) membership of any organisation where a conflict of interest with a Member's public duties could foreseeably arise or be seen to arise, and
- (n) any other interests where a conflict of interest with a Member's public duties could foreseeably arise or be seen to arise.

(3) Register and Registrar of Members' Interests

That –

- (a) at the commencement of each Parliament, and at other times as necessary, Mr Speaker shall appoint an officer of the Department of the House of Representatives as the Registrar of Members' Interests and that officer shall also assist the Committee of Privileges and Members' Interests in relation to matters concerning Members' interests;
- (b) the Registrar of Members' Interests shall, in accordance with procedures determined by the Committee of Privileges and Members' Interests, maintain a Register of Members' Interests in a form to be determined by that committee from time to time;
- (c) as soon as possible after the commencement of each Parliament the chairman of the Committee of Privileges and Members' Interests shall table in the House a copy of the completed Register of Members' Interests and shall also table from time to time as required any notification by a Member of alteration of those interests, and
- (d) the Register of Members' Interests shall be available for inspection by any person under conditions to be laid down by the Committee of Privileges and Members' Interests from time to time.

Additional resolution adopted 13 February 1986

That any Member of the House of Representatives who –

- (a) knowingly fails to provide a statement of registrable interests to the Registrar of Members' Interests by the due date;
- (b) knowingly fails to notify any alteration of those interests to the Registrar of Members' Interests within 28 days of the change occurring, or
- (c) knowingly provides false or misleading information to the Registrar of Members' Interests,

shall be guilty of a serious contempt of the House of Representatives and shall be dealt with by the House accordingly.

Note: no reference has been made to –

- (a) earlier registration and declaration requirements deleted on 13 February 1986, 22 October 1986, 30 November 1988 and 9 November 1994, and
- (b) resolutions of 21 March 1985 and 13 February 1986 which related to the lodgement of initial statements of interests by Members of the 34th Parliament.

APPENDIX 4 — REGISTER OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS
STATEMENT OF REGISTRABLE INTERESTS



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REGISTER OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

STATEMENT OF REGISTRABLE INTERESTS

44TH PARLIAMENT

Returning Members declare at p.2-6, interests **as at the date of dissolution** of the House in the 43rd Parliament (5 August 2013) **AND** at p.7 **alterations since the date of dissolution**

Newly elected Members declare at p.2-6, interests **as at the date of election** (7 September 2013) **AND** at p.7 **alterations since the date of election**

SURNAME (please print)	
OTHER NAMES	
ELECTORAL DIVISION	STATE

Notes

- (1) It is suggested that the accompanying Explanatory Notes be read before the statement is completed.
- (2) The information which you are required to provide is contained in resolutions agreed to by the House of Representatives on 9 October 1984, a m. as amended on 21 March 1985, 13 February 1986, 22 October 1986, 30 November 1988 and 9 November 1994 and 16 October 2003. It consists of the Member's registrable interests and the registrable interests of which the Member is aware (a) of the Member's spouse and (b) of any children who are wholly or mainly dependent on the Member for support. For the definition of "dependent children" see the introduction to the Explanatory Notes.
- (3) If there is insufficient space on this form for the information you are required to provide, you may attach additional pages for that purpose. Please date and initial each page of any attachment.
- (4) **Forward the original, signed copy of all pages of this statement to the Registrar of Members' Interests, RG.39 Parliament House, Canberra ACT 2600.**

1. Shareholdings in public and private companies (including holding companies) indicating the name of the company or companies

Name of company (including holding and subsidiary companies if applicable)	
Self	
Spouse	
Dependent Children	

2. Family and Business Trusts and Nominee Companies

(i) in which a beneficial interest is held, indicating the name of the trust, the nature of its operation and beneficial interest

	Name of Trust/nominee company	Nature of its operation	Beneficial interest
Self			
Spouse			
Dependent Children			

(ii) in which the Member, the Member's spouse, or a child who is wholly or mainly dependent on the Member for support, is a trustee (but not including a trustee of an estate where no beneficial interest is held by the Member, the Member's spouse or dependent children), indicating the name of the trust, the nature of its operation and the beneficiary of the trust

	Name of Trust/nominee company	Nature of its operation	Beneficial interest
Self			
Spouse			
Dependent Children			

3. Real estate, including the location (suburb or area only) and the purpose for which it is owned

	Location	Purpose for which owned
Self		
Spouse		
Dependent Children		

4. Registered Directorships of companies

	Name of company	Activities of company
Self		
Spouse		
Dependent Children		

5. Partnerships indicating the nature of the interests and the activities of the partnership

	Name	Nature of interests	Activities of Partnership
Self			
Spouse			
Dependent Children			

6. Liabilities indicating the nature of the liability and the creditor concerned

	Nature of liability	Creditor
Self		
Spouse		
Dependent Children		

7. The nature of any bonds, debentures and like investments

	Type of investment	Body in which investment is held
Self		
Spouse		
Dependent Children		

8. Saving or investment accounts, indicating their nature and the name of the bank or other institutions concerned

	Nature of account	Name of bank/institution
Self		
Spouse		
Dependent Children		

9. The nature of any other assets (excluding household and personal effects) each valued at over \$7,500

Nature of any other assets	
Self	
Spouse	
Dependent Children	

10. The nature of any other substantial sources of income

Nature of income	
Self	
Spouse	
Dependent Children	

11. Gifts valued at more than \$750 received from official sources, or at more than \$300 where received from other than official sources provided that a gift received by a Member, the Member's spouse or dependent children from family members or personal friends in a purely personal capacity need not be registered unless the member judges that an appearance of conflict of interest may be seen to exist

Details of gifts	
Self	
Spouse	
Dependent Children	

12. Any sponsored travel or hospitality received where the value of the sponsored travel or hospitality exceeds \$300

Details of travel/hospitality	
Self	
Spouse	
Dependent Children	

13. Membership of any organisation where a conflict of interest with a Member's public duties could foreseeably arise or be seen to arise

Name of organisation	
Self	
Spouse	
Dependent Children	

14. Any other interests where a conflict of interest with a member's public duties could foreseeably arise or be seen to arise

Nature of interests	
Self	
Spouse	
Dependent Children	

NOTIFICATION OF ALTERATION(S) OF INTERESTS SINCE DISSOLUTION OR DATE OF ELECTION

Returning Members declare from the date of dissolution of the 43rd Parliament (5 August 2013)

Newly elected Members declare from the date of election (7 September 2013)

The following alteration(s) of interests have occurred:

ADDITION	
<i>Item</i>	<i>Details</i>

DELETION	
<i>Item</i>	<i>Details</i>

SIGNATURE	DATE
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