



PARLIAMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

**JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE
ON
DELEGATED LEGISLATION**

THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT:

Proposal to Travel

Presented by the Hon R L Wiese MLA (Chairman)
and
the Hon N D Griffiths MLC (Deputy Chairman)

Joint Standing Committee on Delegated Legislation

Members

Hon Bob Wiese MLA (Chairman)
Hon Nick Griffiths MLC (Deputy Chairman)
Hon Simon O'Brien MLC
Hon Ray Halligan MLC
Hon Jim Scott MLC
Mr Ted Cunningham MLA
Mr Iain MacLean MLA
Mr Norm Marlborough MLA

Advisory/Research Officer

Frank van der Kooy

Committee Clerk

Jan Paniperis

Terms of Reference

It is the function of the Committee to consider and report on any regulation that:

- (a) appears not to be within power or not to be in accord with the objects of the Act pursuant to which it purports to be made;*
- (b) unduly trespasses on established rights, freedoms or liberties;*
- (c) contains matter which ought properly to be dealt with by an Act of Parliament; or*
- (d) unduly makes rights dependent upon administrative, and not judicial, decisions.*

If the Committee is of the opinion that any other matter relating to any regulation should be brought to the notice of the House, it may report that opinion and matter to the House.

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Report of the Joint Standing Committee on Delegated Legislation

in relation to

Proposal to Travel

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The Joint Standing Committee on Delegated Legislation (the 'Committee') was established in 1987 following the Report of the Legislative Council Select Committee on a Committee System in the Legislative Council (19 September 1985). It took over the task of reviewing delegated legislation from the Legislative Review and Advisory Committee, a creation of statute whose membership was not made up of Members of Parliament.
- 1.2 The Committee consists of four members from the Legislative Council and four from the Legislative Assembly and considers delegated legislation in accordance with specific terms of reference. The Committee's terms of reference restrict it to the scrutiny of 'regulations, rules, local laws and by-laws' which are required to be tabled in both Houses of Parliament.¹

2 Committee Reports and Recommendations

- 2.1 In February/March 1995 the Joint Standing Committee on Delegated Legislation travelled to Washington, London and Paris to investigate systems of making, scrutinising and reviewing subordinate legislation. The Committee reported on its investigations in July 1995² and made recommendations for the reform of the statutory framework for the making, scrutinising and reviewing of subordinate legislation in Western Australia in November 1995³.

¹ Section 42 of the *Interpretation Act 1984*.

² Western Australian Joint Standing Committee on Delegated Legislation, *Report on the Committee's Investigations in Washington, London and Paris*, 15th Report, July 1995.

³ Western Australian Joint Standing Committee on Delegated Legislation, *Report on the Subordinate Legislation Framework in Western Australia*, 16th Report, November 1995 ('16th Report').

2.2 Those recommendations were:

‘Recommendation 1:

The Committee recommends that the Parliament of Western Australia establish and maintain a scrutiny of Bills function in an existing or new Parliamentary Committee.

Recommendation 2:

The Committee recommends that:

- (a) it be re-named the "Subordinate Legislation Committee"; and
- (b) the rules of the Committee be amended as set out in Appendix 4.

Recommendation 3:

The Committee recommends that the Western Australian Government consider establishing an Office of Regulatory Review for a fixed term to:

- (a) develop a "Subordinate Legislation Manual" describing the purpose and function of subordinate legislation and incorporating administrative procedures and guidelines for agencies to follow for the purposes of implementation of the *SLB*⁴;
- (b) assist agencies in their compliance with the *SLB*; and
- (c) monitor the operation of the *SLB* from an agency perspective.

Recommendation 4:

The Committee recommends that the Office of Regulatory Review reviews the State's existing subordinate legislation and recommends:

- (a) a timetable for its staged repeal; and
- (b) an appropriate period for sun setting of all new subordinate legislation.

⁴ *Subordinate Legislation Bill*, see Appendix 5 of the 16th Report.

Recommendation 5:

The Committee recommends that the Government introduce a subordinate legislation Bill in terms of the substance of the proposed Subordinate Legislation Bill appended to this report. The Committee recommends that it be invited to comment on the draft Bill after its introduction to Parliament.⁵

3 Increasing Importance of Reform of Subordinate Legislation Framework

3.1 The Committee notes that since the 16th Report was tabled, the issue of Reform of the Subordinate Legislation Framework has become increasingly prominent. In particular:

- (1) the Attorney-General's response to the Committee's recommendations contained in the 16th Report;⁶
- (2) a recently completed report jointly commissioned by the Departments of Treasury and Premier and Cabinet which evaluated the benefits and costs of expanding the formal regulation review function undertaken in Western Australia;⁷
- (3) the June 1998 Report of the Standing Orders and Procedure Committee on Commission on Government Recommendations⁸;
- (4) a Private Member's Bill entitled *Public Scrutiny of Bills and Regulations Bill* which has been tabled in the Legislative Assembly⁹;
- (5) the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development's ('OECD') Report on Regulatory Reform¹⁰ published last year; and
- (6) the advancement of other States down the path of reform.

⁵ 16th Report, page iii.

⁶ Letter from the Attorney General, Hon Peter Foss QC MLC, to the Chairman of the Joint Standing Committee on Delegated Legislation, Hon Bruce Donaldson MLC, 26 November 1996.

⁷ David Stenning and Associates, *Western Australian Regulation Review Strategy Project*, Joint Treasury and Premier and Cabinet Report, September 1998.

⁸ Western Australian Standing Orders and Procedure Committee, *Report of the Standing Orders and Procedure Committee on Commission on Government Regulations*, June 1998.

⁹ *Public Scrutiny of Bills and Regulations Bill*, Mr Clive Brown MLA, Member for Bassendean.

¹⁰ *The OECD Report on Regulatory Reform*, Volumes I and II, OECD, Paris, 1997.

- 3.2 The Attorney-General's response to the 16th Report, which attached comments received from the Ministry of Justice, did not endorse the Report's recommendations or support the introduction into the WA Parliament of the *Subordinate Legislation Bill*.¹¹
- 3.3 The Committee is also aware of a report jointly commissioned by the Departments of Treasury and Premier and Cabinet which was recently completed for consideration by the Government. A copy of the report's terms of reference have been attached and marked Annexure A. The Committee has noted in regard to this report are that the analysis may have been based on largely economic grounds. The Committee touched on a similar issue in its 16th Report in regard to the national competition policy requirements that Cost Benefit Analysis ('CBA') be undertaken in respect of subordinate legislation¹².
- 3.4 In this regard the Committee said:

'The Committee, whilst agreeing that CBA's are a useful tool, considers that basing policy solely on a quantitative economic analysis is unsatisfactory as policy must often take into account matters which are not, despite the ideals of some economists, logically or reasonably economically quantifiable¹³. A solely quantitative analysis can lead to bad policy development. Furthermore, attempts to assign quantitative values to qualitative matters is often arbitrary and based on the current perceptions of the person assigning the value. These may not accord with the prevailing values of the community and may have long-term unforeseeable consequences. Additionally, there are inevitably gaps in the available information which lessen the accuracy and therefore the value of CBA's.'¹⁴

- 3.5 The Committee went on to quote Margaret Allars who says:

'The rational-comprehensive model¹⁵ is the cornerstone of corporate management, the theory which now dominates public administration in Australia. This theoretical foundation tends to be extrapolated into a

¹¹ Letter from the Attorney General, Hon Peter Foss QC MLC, to the Chairman of the Joint Standing Committee on Delegated Legislation, Hon Bruce Donaldson MLC, 26 November 1996, page 3.

¹² Western Australian Joint Standing Committee on Delegated Legislation, *Report on the Subordinate Legislation Framework in Western Australia*, 16th Report, November 1995, page iii, paragraph 5.13.2.

¹³ See, for example, Allars 1990, page 8.

¹⁴ 16th Report, paragraph 5.13.3.

¹⁵ A model of decision-making which requires a consideration of alternative options and an evaluation of all of their consequences. This is the model adopted by Victoria in its requirements for cost-benefit analyses and regulatory impact statements.

celebration of cost-benefit analysis which distorts the goals of administration, giving primacy to efficiency over all other goals... But the distinction between efficiency and effectiveness ought not to be forgotten. Rationality does not require that efficiency displace effective pursuit of legislative objectives and ultimate values associated with the rule of law...'¹⁶

- 3.6 It is the Committee's view that an economic analysis of the expansion of the formal regulation review function undertaken in Western Australia may fail to take into account other benefits which are difficult to measure against economic criteria.
- 3.7 The consultant who drafted the report did not seek the views of the Committee. An officer of Treasury has indicated that a copy of the Report will be provided to the Committee for its consideration. At this stage, the Committee is still awaiting a copy of the report. The Committee is concerned that aspects of the regulation review process may not have been taken into consideration.
- 3.8 The *Report of the Standing Orders and Procedure Committee on Commission on Government Regulations* also made recommendations regarding reform of the process of reviewing subsidiary legislation including recommendations that:
- all subsidiary legislation come within Parliamentary Committee purview¹⁷;
 - both Houses should have the same power in relation to recommendations from the Committee¹⁸; and
 - Commission on Government recommendations regarding more extensive advertising of subordinate legislation be supported in general principle¹⁹.

The practical question that these recommendations raise is how they are to be implemented.

- 3.9 The Committee also notes the *Public Scrutiny of Bills and Regulations Bill*²⁰ which has the following objectives:

¹⁶ Allars 1990, page 6 (references omitted).

¹⁷ *Report of the Standing Orders and Procedure Committee on Commission on Government Regulations*, June 1998, recommendation 35.

¹⁸ Ibid, recommendation 36.

¹⁹ Ibid, recommendation 37.

²⁰ *Public Scrutiny of Bills and Regulations Bill*, Mr Clive Brown MLA, Member for Bassendean.

‘The Bill establishes a framework and process designed to facilitate the proper scrutiny of government legislation by the Parliament and the people of Western Australia. The Bill seeks to achieve this objective by opening up the legislative process to make it more transparent and accountable; encouraging greater public participation in the assessment of legislation; and creating better legislative outcomes by testing the economic, social and environmental impact of proposed laws and regulations.’²¹

- 3.10 Last year the OECD published *The OECD Report on Regulatory Reform*²² which recommended regulatory reform against a background of evidence gathered from around the world.²³ The OECD noted that regulatory reform could have many positive effects such as increasing productivity, opening opportunities for trade and investment and improving the Government’s effectiveness in protecting public interests.²⁴ The OECD pointed out that reform can have transition costs and longer term effects such as job losses and effects on public services but that many of these impacts must be weighed against the benefits of reform which may not be measurable in the short term.²⁵
- 3.11 The Committee notes that most other states in Australia consider it necessary to have comprehensive legislative regimes for the scrutiny of Bills and delegated legislation along similar lines to the *Subordinate Legislation Bill* attached to the Committee’s 16th Report.²⁶ The Chamber of Commerce and Industry has also expressed interest in the area of regulatory reform.
- 3.12 At present, the explanatory memoranda are provided to the Committee pursuant to a Circular to Ministers from the Premier. This leads to explanatory memoranda which are best described as inconsistent in quality between different departments and local governments. Due to the increasing importance of the content of regulations, the Committee believes it is important to have legislative backing for the provision of information to the Committee.
- 3.13 The current process consumes Departmental and Parliamentary time, particularly when regulations are created without proper consideration given to all the issues. The central

²¹ Mr Clive Brown MLA, Member for Bassendean. Second Reading Speech, *Public Scrutiny of Bills and Regulations Bill*, Wednesday 26 November 1997.

²² *The OECD Report on Regulatory Reform*, Volumes I and II, OECD, Paris, 1997.

²³ Ibid, Volume II pages 9 - 19.

²⁴ *The OECD Report on Regulatory Reform, Synthesis*, OECD, Paris, 1997, pages 15 - 22.

²⁵ Ibid, pages 15 and 21.

²⁶ 16th Report, Appendix 5.

question to be considered is whether more time and effort at the time that the subsidiary legislation is promulgated will ultimately save Departmental and Parliamentary time, minimise confusion within the community and result in more effective regulations. Unless changes are made, the ability of the Committee to be an effective scrutiny committee, given the volume of subsidiary legislation and the variable quality of the information accompanying it, may be undermined. The end result could be that an important function of Parliament may not be effectively fulfilled.

- 3.14 The Committee is pleased to see that reform of the State's subordinate legislation framework and program of review is an issue which is of continuing importance. For this reason, it is the Committee's view that further evaluation of the merits of reform of the subsidiary legislation framework, extending beyond a purely economic analysis, should be undertaken before Cabinet makes a final decision regarding the process. For example, it is difficult to effectively apply a cost benefit analysis to the effect of the preparation of regulatory impact statements²⁷ on the quality of subordinate legislation created by government and local government agencies. In summary, the Committee's objective is to find the most effective and efficient way to bring Western Australia's subordinate legislation framework up to the standard of other OECD countries.

4 **Proposal to Travel**

- 4.1 For the reasons outlined above, it is the Committee's view that there is further information that the Parliament will require to have before it prior to making an informed decision regarding reform of the subsidiary legislation framework. It is the Committee's intention to travel to the United Kingdom and France.
- 4.2 In the United Kingdom the Committee is intending to first meet with officials of the Better Regulation Unit of the UK Cabinet Office. The Better Regulation Task Force is an independent advisory body with terms of reference to advise the Government on ways of improving government regulations to ensure they are, among other things, necessary, affordable and simple to understand and administer²⁸. The Committee is particularly interested in investigating:
- what benefits, including those that extend beyond purely economic indicators, flow from a better regulation system; and
 - the impact that devolution to Scotland and Wales is having on the effective creation and management of regulations.

²⁷ See 16th Report, Paragraphs 5.14 and 5.15.

²⁸ Regulation Review Committee Parliament of New South Wales, *Some Aspects of International Regulatory Programs and Practice*, Report No. 14/51, April 1998, page 2.

- 4.3 The Committee is also intending to meet with members of the House of Commons Select Committee on European Legislation to discuss the way in which the introduction of European Community legislation, and in particular regulations, are being managed by the UK Government. Increasing amounts of legislation is being initiated in Brussels and the Committee will investigate how the UK Government is ensuring that these new requirements adhere to the government's policy objectives of effective, credible, affordable and simple regulations.
- 4.4 Under the current system of reviewing subsidiary legislation in Western Australia, the Committee has noted that local governments, particularly the smaller country shires, are the bodies that find it most difficult to comply with the Premier's Circular to Ministers regarding the provision of information to the Committee. In the majority of cases it is local governments who fail to provide any, or any adequate, information in support of its subsidiary legislation. This is an ongoing problem which is of particular concern to the Committee and one that it would like to alleviate.
- 4.5 While in the UK, the Committee intends to meet with the Local Government Association ('LGA') to discuss the process used to create subsidiary legislation and the manner in which information regarding the subsidiary legislation is publicised. The LGA is the UK's peak representative body for local governments and provides the national voice for local communities in England and Wales. It was formed by the merger of the Association of County Councils, the Association of District Councils and the Association of Metropolitan Authorities on 1 April 1997. The LGA has almost 500 members including shire district councils, metropolitan district councils, county councils, English unitary authorities, London authorities and Welsh authorities. Since integration, the LGA plays a similar role to the Australian Local Government Association ('ALGA'), the peak Australian representative body for local governments based in Canberra. However, the LGA plays a wider representative role in the UK in that it also represents police, fire and passenger transport authorities.
- 4.6 The local government system in the UK is structured in two different ways:
- Single Tier - one authority is responsible for all local authority functions including education, social services and trading standards. This is the system in Scotland, Wales and parts of England (that is, Unitary Authorities, Metropolitan Districts or London Boroughs); and
 - Two Tier - two separate councils divide responsibility between the county and district councils. County councils provide some services such as education, social services and trading standards, while the district councils carry out other services such as housing and environmental health. This is the structure used in the remaining, mostly rural, parts of England.²⁹

²⁹ Local Government Association, *Local Government Structure*, publication posted on the Local Government Associations Internet site, page 1.

- 4.7 In the early 1990's the UK Government set up an independent Commission to look into replacing the existing two tier structure of county and district councils with a structure based on the unitary authorities.³⁰ It recommended the creation of unitary authorities in some parts of the country and the retention of the existing two tier system elsewhere.³¹ The Committee intends to visit examples of both the unitary and two tier structures of local governments in the UK to discuss with them the impact of the UK Government's system of managing regulations, particularly in light of the recent reorganisation of the structure of local government, and the manner in which the local governments create subsidiary legislation.
- 4.8 Wales has a system of unitary local government created by the passing of the *Local Government (Wales) Act 1994*. It has 22 unitary authorities which came into existence on 1 April 1996 and are responsible for the complete range of local authority functions. The Committee will meet with the Welsh Local Government Association, the representative body for Welsh local authorities, in Cardiff to investigate the creation of subsidiary legislation and the advantages of a unitary local authority for effecting these purposes.
- 4.9 The Committee will also meet with the Lord Mayor and certain officers of the City and County of Cardiff, one of the largest unitary local governments in Wales, in order to gain a practical insight into the City's approach to the creation of subsidiary legislation.
- 4.10 The Committee intends to visit Crewe and Nantwich Borough Council, a rural district council approximately 150 km south west of Manchester. This visit will also focus on the Council's approach to creating subsidiary legislation with particular attention paid to the contrast with the approach of the larger unitary local governments.
- 4.11 Manchester City Council is one of the largest Metropolitan Districts in England. The Committee will be meeting with the Lord Mayor and a number of officers of the Council in order to evaluate the manner in which a large unitary local government promulgates subsidiary legislation.
- 4.12 Following a referendum on the subject, Scotland has been given the right to self governance. Planning for the new Scottish Parliament is well underway and it is expected that the committees in the new Parliament will play a role in the creation of legislation that is markedly different from the committees in the Parliament of Western Australia. In particular, it is proposed that the committees should scrutinise legislation before the formal legislative process has begun. The Lord Advocate in a speech earlier this year said:

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Ibid, page 2.

‘I think that it would be surprising if the procedures set in place by the Scottish Parliament did not provide for reasonably extensive consultation on draft legislation. The White Paper explains that the Government expect committees to play an important part in carrying out Parliamentary business, and the Scottish Parliament will have power to establish such committees as it considers appropriate. Ultimately, it will be for the Parliament to decide precisely what role the committees should perform but I envisage that these committees will be involved in considering proposals for legislation before the formal legislative process has begun, including, in appropriate circumstances, taking evidence before a Bill is prepared. Their task will be to scrutinise and amend all proposals brought before the Parliament. It is hoped that pre-legislative scrutiny involving interested parties will result in a greater consensus emerging in relation to legislation before it is introduced and, at the end, high quality legislation which fully reflects particular Scottish needs and circumstances. The Law Society of Scotland, the Scottish Universities and many others have sought for a number of years to contribute to the legislative process by providing extensive briefing to legislators on a wide range of matters and the ability to make these contributions will undoubtedly be facilitated by the much easier access of a Parliament in Edinburgh.’³²

4.13 The Committee has often considered the potential benefits of being able to provide advice to government agencies and instrumentalities before subsidiary legislation has been gazetted and tabled. However, the Committee’s terms of reference do not allow it to review, or even provide advice regarding, proposals for subsidiary legislation before the formal legislative process has begun. Therefore, the role that committees in the new Scottish Parliament will play in the legislative process is of great interest to the Committee which will visit Edinburgh to investigate:

- the new Parliament’s progress in setting up committees;
- the proposal to involve committees in pre-legislative scrutiny of legislation, including subsidiary legislation; and
- the Scottish Parliament’s intended approach to the UK Government’s system of creating and managing regulations.

4.14 There is growing recognition amongst OECD countries of the increasing costs of regulatory systems. However, evaluation of the costs and benefits of individual regulations is now beginning to turn towards evaluation of the regulatory system as a

³² Speech by The Lord Advocate, *What Devolution Means for Scots Law and Scots Lawyers*, Conference on Scottish Devolution, Strathclyde University, 27 February 1998.

- whole.³³ The Committee intends to visit the OECD in Paris to investigate regulatory reform with one of its foremost proponents and the organisation in the best position to analyse its value.
- 4.15 The Committee will meet with officials from the OECD's Public Management Service which offers managerial expertise and comparative analysis to assist OECD countries in regulatory management and reform. The Committee will be seeking information from these officials, based on their analysis of international experience with regulatory reform, regarding the value of regulatory reform and the most accurate means by which it can be measured.
- 4.16 France's Commission on the Simplification of Formalities' principal task is to simplify forms. Every new form is evaluated by the Commission to ensure it conforms with the regulation pursuant to which it is drafted. The Committee is most interested in meeting with members of the Commission to discuss its role in advising ministries that are keen to consult with it for advice. As discussed above in paragraph 4.13, this is a role that is very different to that of the Committee which assesses subsidiary legislation but is not able to be consulted by administrative bodies before the subsidiary legislation is drafted because its terms of reference do not currently extend to providing advice to government agencies and instrumentalities. The Committee wants to investigate the possibility of expanding its role in this regard.
- 4.17 France is one of the few states in Europe to superimpose four tiers of territorial administration - in descending order of size, the state, the region, the department and the municipality³⁴. In 1982, legislation known as the 'decentralization laws', were passed to reflect the central government's desire to alter relations between the capital, where power is centred, and other parts of the country.³⁵ This legislation apportioned administrative and budgetary tasks more rationally between the central authorities and the local level, and it gave local authorities greater autonomy in decision-making. The municipality ('commune'), which dates from 1789, is the basic unit of French administrative organization. There are nearly 37,000 municipalities in France today, the majority of which have fewer than 1000 residents. Municipalities have an executive (the mayor) and a deliberative body (the municipal council). The mayor is both an official of the municipality and the state's representative within the municipality. Municipal councillors are elected for six years by direct universal suffrage and lay down guidelines for municipal policy, adopt the budget, manage municipal property and define the operation of the municipal administration.

³³ Regulation Review Committee Parliament of New South Wales, *Some Aspects of International Regulatory Programs and Practice*, Report No. 14/51, April 1998, page 1.

³⁴ See 'Institutions, Politics and Political Parties' in the 'Profile of France' section of the *France Diplomatie* website at www.france.diplomatie.fr.

³⁵ Ibid.

- 4.18 The Committee intends to meet with the representative body for local governments in France, to investigate the process used to create subsidiary legislation and the manner in which information regarding subsidiary legislation is publicised.
- 4.19 The final part of the Committee's proposed trip will be a visit to the municipality for the town of Reims, located in the North East of France, for the purpose of comparing, on a practical level, its methods of creating and publishing subsidiary legislation with local governments in Western Australia and the UK.

5 **Membership**

The following members will be travelling:

Hon Bob Wiese MLA (Chairman)
Hon Nick Griffiths MLC (Deputy Chairman)
Hon Simon O'Brien MLC
Hon Ray Halligan MLC
Hon Jim Scott MLC
Mr Ted Cunningham MLA
Mr Norm Marlborough MLA
Mr Iain MacLean MLA

The Committee will be assisted by one Advisory/Research Officer and one Committee Clerk.

The trip is endorsed by all members of the Committee.

6 **Detailed Itinerary**

The Committee will finalise its detailed itinerary in the last week before its departure and will be happy to provide a copy to Members on request to the Chairman.

Cost of the Trip

The preliminary total cost will be \$121,430 for 10 people for 16 days made up as follows:

Business class plane Perth to London return	54,500
Rail trip London-Cardiff-Manchester-Edinburgh first class	3,750
Paris-Reims train fare first class return	1,180
15 days x 10 people x \$120/day for food	18,000
15 days x 10 people x \$60 incidentals	9,000
3 days Hotel London (approx)	10,500
2 days Cardiff Hotel (approx)	4,000
1 day Crewe Hotel (approx)	2,000
1 day Manchester Hotel (approx)	2,000
3 days Edinburgh Hotel (approx)	7,500
2 days Paris Hotel (approx)	7,000
1 day Reims Hotel (approx)	2,000
TOTAL	\$121,430

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Hon B Wiese MLA
Chairman
November 12 1998

**JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON DELEGATED
LEGISLATION
PROPOSED ITINERARY FEBRUARY 1999**

Friday February 5 1999

Depart Perth.

Saturday February 6 1999

Arrive London.
Overnight London

Sunday February 7 1999

Free.
Overnight London

Monday February 8 1999

AM House of Commons - Better Regulation Unit.

PM House of Commons - Select Committee on European Legislation.
Overnight London

Tuesday February 9 1999

AM London. Meeting with officers from the Local Government Association.

PM Train to Cardiff.
Overnight Cardiff

Wednesday February 10 1999

AM Cardiff. Meeting with officers from the Welsh Local Government Association.

PM Cardiff. Visit to the City and County of Cardiff.
Overnight Cardiff

Thursday February 11 1999

AM Train to Crewe.

PM Crewe. Visit to the Crewe and Nantwich Borough Council.
Overnight Crewe

Friday February 12 1999

AM Train to Manchester.

PM Manchester. Visit to Manchester City Council.
Overnight Manchester

Saturday February 13 1999

Train to Edinburgh.
Overnight Edinburgh

Sunday February 14 1999

Free.
Overnight Edinburgh

Monday February 15 1999

Edinburgh. Visit New Scottish Parliament.
Overnight Edinburgh

Tuesday February 16 1999

AM Fly to Paris.

PM Paris. Visit to the OECD - Public Management Service.
Overnight Paris

Wednesday February 17 1999

AM Commission on Simplification of Formalities.

PM French representative organisation for municipalities.
Overnight Paris

Thursday February 18 1999

AM Train to Reims.

PM Reims. Visit Reims Municipality.
Overnight Reims

Friday February 19 1999

AM Train to Paris.

PM Return to Perth via London.

Saturday February 20 1999

Arrive Perth.