

Conference Abstracts

Stream One (Wednesday): Anticipating Future Policy Challenges to Governments and Institutions – new ways of thinking about policy and advising governments

Is the notion of corporate moral agency useful in building policy capacity?

Dr David Ardagh, Charles Sturt University

Using Aristotle's theory of equivocation by reference to a paradigm and his doctrine of the equivocal meaning of "exists" and of "good", (Metaphysics IV, 2, 1003a30-1003b 20, and Nichomachean Ethics, I, V, 1096a, 19-30), the paper suggests that corporate moral agency is both coherent and useful despite the arguments offered against the coherence of corporate moral agency offered by Velasquez, (1982) Danley (1999), Miller (2002) to the contrary. Not only can it be shown that there are meaningful corporate acts but that moral analogues of the capacities of natural persons can be located in artificial quasi-persons (organisations) which can throw positive light on the requirements for ethically good corporate governance; help to identify the criteria for good governance; and suggest what needs to be put in place in the artificial analogue to compensate for its differences from the primary referent, such as lack of bio-feedback.

The Policy Implications of Creating Virtual Communities

Professor David Adams, Specialist Advisor to the Secretary, Department for Victorian Communities

Communities can have certain valued features (sites of identity formation; belonging; trust; others to turn to for support; friendship; creativity; innovation; civic engagement etc). Increasingly Governments are understanding the capacity of ICT (Information Communication Technologies) to create' communities. These communities are real, not virtual not avatars. Since the valued features of communities are strongly correlated with government goals (such as better health, improved safety, higher levels of educational participation and economic innovation) governments are increasingly interested in these communities.

Increasingly young people are being attracted to these new communities and they are often replacing traditional institutions and networks (such as families) as valued spaces and places to spend time. This paper examines the construction by governments of this new community paradigm, provides an example of how they play out in practice and, analyses the implications for public policy.

Thinking about policy: finding the best way

Professor Hal Colebatch, Robert Gordon University, Aberdeen and University of New South Wales

It is important to explore new ways of thinking about policy, not because new is necessarily better, but because we need to understand the relationship between ways of thinking and the practice of policy. This paper identifies the currently-dominant way of thinking about policy and how it relates to the practices of governing, and goes on to look at a number of alternative ways of thinking about policy, and how they relate to practice. This leads to a consideration of an interpretative approach to policy, how interpretation operates as part of policy practice, and how the consideration of this aspect of policy practice helps us to understand what makes a way of thinking about policy ‘good thinking’.

If Ministerial Advisors are the answer, then what is the question? Issues of governance and policy capability in the New Zealand context

Dr Chris Eichbaum, School of Government, Victoria University of Wellington, Wellington, New Zealand and Dr Richard Shaw, School of Sociology, Social Policy and Social Work, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand

The advent of Ministerial Advisors of the partisan variety – a third element interposing itself into Westminster’s bi-lateral monopoly – has been acknowledged as a significant development in a number of jurisdictions. While there are commonalities across jurisdictions – including changing modalities of governance, the New Zealand experience provides an opportunity to examine the capacity and capability implications of a systemic change in the electoral system. On the basis of research funded through New Zealand’s Marsden Fund this paper examines the extent to which the advent of Ministerial Advisors represents an adaptive response to capacity and/or capability deficits within New Zealand’s Westminster system, and the implications for other ‘public’ actors within that system.

Transformations in Sovereignty, Political Authority and Capacity in the Governance States

Dr Jim Jose, University of Newcastle

The core theme of this paper is that contemporary governance arrangements are constitutive of significant reconfigurations of the state’s authority and sovereignty. The most paradigmatic characteristic of the modern state is its presumed prerogative to exercise lethal violence both within and beyond its borders. In the exercise of that capacity lies the grounds of the state’s sovereign authority. However, the growth of private military corporations (PMCs), especially their take-up of hitherto state-based military roles and functions, indicates a reconfiguration of the lines of this authority. These contemporary arrangements between the state and PMCs, public-private partnerships par excellence, are increasingly characteristic of an age of governance. These new relationships herald a form of sovereignty that is at odds with commonly accepted norms and interpretations of the state’s political authority. The paper aims to explore this particular dimension of governance and suggests that we are now witnessing the rise of the ‘governance state’.

Think Tanks, Foundations and Policy Discourse: Ebbs and Flows, Investments and Responsibilities

Professor Evert Lindquist, Director School of Public Administration, University of Victoria, Canada

Many observers have expressed concern about the apparent influence of conservative think tanks on contemporary public policy in the US and elsewhere, not only by their ubiquity in the media, but also by defining the terms and scope of public debate (Rich, 2004). Worry has recently emerged in Canada that similar dynamics and strategies have been set in motion with respect to sharper and more aggressive political discourse and the significant budget reductions to the Canadian Policy Research Networks, Law Reform Commission of Canada, and Canada Labour and Business Centre. Together, such developments have been depicted as a narrowing of “public space” for policy debates.

This paper seeks to put these concerns and challenges into perspective. Political and ideological rhetoric can be biting and even demeaning, and government decisions can often be abrupt, even catastrophic to particular organizations and programs. But it helps to understand that there are larger currents and dynamics in motion, including historical ebbs and flows of ideas and popular sensibilities, building and then crashing like waves onto political and institutional shores years or decades after they were set in motion. Moreover, a systems perspective suggests that there is always a great deal of resilience among many public, private and non profit institutions in our governance systems (Simon 1969). Such perspectives should lead to interpretations of recent developments against longer time horizons in the past and the future, and they should also allow for a more strategic dialogue on how to see setbacks more as “pruning” as well as opportunities and motivation to make shrewder investments in research and to grow and lever capabilities in newer and more productive directions. It also suggests that the responsibility for supporting the work of think tank organizations with certain values should not solely be the responsibility of governments.

Debating Policy Capabilities

Professor Beryl A. Radin, Scholar in Residence, School of Public Affairs, American University, Washington, D. C.

Professor Claudia Scott, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand and The Australia and New Zealand School of Government (ANZSOG)

This paper will focus on two related topic areas which are relevant to debates about policy capability. The first topic examines policy capabilities as they have changed over the past 40 plus years – making use of the model of policy analysis that developed in the 1960s in the US as the point of departure. It will compare that model with policy advising in a parliamentary system and consider how analysis has changed in the US since those early years. Aspects to be considered include: the skill set for policy analysts, the relationship to clients, knowledge of implementation issues, different models of advice-giving, and competing sources of advice. Some examples will be used to illustrate these issues.

The second topic will explore issues surrounding public sector capability and capacity, with specific reference to the Australian and New Zealand context. Key internal and external drivers will be identified, with specific attention to opportunities and associated strategies for enhancing the skills and competencies of public sector policy analysts and advisers.

Think tank transformations: From 'knowledge for policy' to transnational idea brokerage

Professor Paul 't Hart, Utrecht University and Political Science, Australian National University

This paper reviews recent accounts of the developments in the niche and modus operandi of think tanks in the public policy process. It signals a new generation of smaller, virtual, networked think tank organisations, and most importantly a shift in the role conception of think tanks. Their traditional role as producers of policy-relevant science and expertise is being supplemented if not supplanted by that of ideas brokers locating and 'mining' scattered sources of knowledge, ideas and innovations. Idea brokerage emphasizes the dispersed (even transnational), discursive and networked nature of contemporary policy reflection and design. The paper concludes by offering seven observations about the current and future place of think tanks in the increasingly competitive market for public ideas.

Competence, Capacity, Capability: Towards Conceptual Clarity in the Discourse of Declining Policy Skills

Professor John Wanna, Australian and New Zealand School of Government and Dr Anne Tiernan, Centre for Governance and Public Policy, Griffith University

This is a conceptual paper aimed at better understanding the nature and extent of the 'capacity problem' in contemporary governance.

The paper examines the lack of clarity inherent in many of the complaints expressed about the policy competences, capacities and capabilities of governments in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and elsewhere. It explores the types of concerns being articulated through the increasingly pervasive discourse of 'declining policy capacity', who is expressing them, and the factors or issues that have led to their being raised. The paper aims to clarify how the key terms that constitute this discourse – 'competence', 'capacity' and 'capability', are used, and what different policy actors mean when they invoke these terms to describe real or perceived problems with the policy skills of governments.

We are particularly interested here in two dimensions of the 'policy capacity' problem. First, we intend to explain the reasons why the various protagonists have been making these claims (and whether they are substantially different from previous eras). Second, we propose to suggest a way for systematic research on this topic to proceed to avoid the theoretical impasse that seems to have arisen.

Stream Two (Wednesday): Policy Implications of the Human Rights Agendas.

Human Rights and Unemployment

Associate Professor Peter Kriesler, Faculty of Commerce and Economics, University of New South Wales

Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that “[e]veryone has the right to work, the free choice of employment, just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.” Because many other human rights depend on employment, protection against unemployment is fundamental to the maintenance of human rights for all and not just for the majority of citizens. Yet for the last thirty years Australia’s performance in containing unemployment has not been adequate. Why? An ideology which places more importance on containing inflation rather than unemployment appears to be the main reason. This is supported by the dominant neo-classical school of economics which is based on an assumption that markets always clear, including the labour market. The paper concludes with a discussion of the implications for macroeconomic policy in Australia.

Rights, Values and Respect

Dr Ann Nevile, Crawford School of Economics and Government, Australian National University

Over the last ten to fifteen years economic and social rights have become part of development discourse and social policy debates in developed countries. One of the core objectives of a rights-based approach is to invert the power relationship between policy-makers, service providers and those with experience of poverty. This paper examines the extent to which the values which underpin a rights-based approach are consistent with the values of those such an approach is intended to help, arguing that the values underpinning a rights-based approach are somewhat, but not wholly, consist with the values of those with experience of poverty. The paper concludes with a discussion of the implications of this finding for policy-makers and service delivery agencies.

Small "c" and big "C" citizenship: what is the difference?

Professor Kim Rubenstein, Professor and Director of the Centre for International and Public Law, Australian National University

In the February 2000 report of the Australian Citizenship Council "Australian Citizenship for a New Century" a distinction was made between small "c" and big "C" citizenship. In this paper Professor Rubenstein will explain the difference and examine the distinctions between the legal conception and broader normative ideas associated with citizenship. She will also highlight some of the anomalies that flow from these distinctions including the consequences on social policy.

Stream Three (Thursday): Rethinking Regulation – Reform Agendas

Compliance in Financial Services: The Challenge of Implementation

Mr Neil Buck and Mr David Lawrence

Two leading practitioners provide an overview of the challenges facing the compliance industry in Australia, with particular reference to financial services. They provide a detailed examination of how the inculcation of best practice can minimize reputational risk.

The Federal Government's response to the Banks Report: an assessment of the proposed reforms to the policy process

Professor Peter Carroll, University of Tasmania

In 2005 Prime Minister Howard established the Regulation Taskforce on reducing the Regulatory Burden on Business. In its 2006 Report 'Rethinking Regulation', the Taskforce argued that business was over-regulated, pointing to several causes, including a range of inadequacies in relation to the long-established, regulation impact statement (RIS) process. The RIS process, introduced in 1986, had been introduced with the aim of improving the quality of the policy making process and resulting policy in relation to business. The Taskforce made twenty nine recommendations aimed at improving the whole system for making and implementing regulation related to business in Australia, primarily for the federal government, but also for state and local government. In August 2006 the Government's response was released, accepting most, but not all of the Taskforce recommendations. This paper provides an assessment of the Report, the Government's response and the issues that are likely to arise as the accepted recommendations are implemented. In summary, the paper argues that the recommendations, once implemented, will lead to improvements in both policy process and content, but that the improvements will be marginal.

Professionals, Consumers and Clients

Dr Dean Cocking, Centre for Applied Philosophy and Public Ethics

Much of the ideology of the 'new regulatory state' and its practical institutions and mechanisms aimed at approximating ideal markets focus solely on commercial and consumer protection considerations in the pursuit of ethico-professionalism. In so doing, the distinctive responsibilities and claims of professional groups that go beyond commercial and consumer considerations have been largely ignored or collapsed.

We also need however, to be able to put ourselves in the hands of professionals who are experts in a body of knowledge and skill we could not reasonably be expected to share or possess ourselves. The focus here is not to empower our choices as consumers, but to promote good client-professional relationships where professionals have a special responsibility in regard the discharge of their discrete expertise in the promotion of their client's relevant (legitimate) interests.

The consumer protection model, with a focus on consumer empowerment understood in terms of the promotion of consumer choice (through the reduction of asymmetries

in relevant knowledge), does not fit this characterising feature of professional-client relationships. The asymmetry of knowledge is not only a problem that needs to be addressed through empowering the knowledge base and so capacity for choice of consumers.

On the contrary, it is also appropriately a fundamental defining condition of professional-client relationships with respect to which a correlative duty of care attaches to take responsibility for the exercise of this expert knowledge or skill in the advocacy of the relevant interests of one's client. And the duty of care here is not in relation to empowering consumer choice, but in relation to empowering client trust.

Process and performance based regulation: challenges for regulatory governance and regulatory reform

Mr Rex Deighton-Smith, Director Jaguar Consulting Pty Ltd

Recent decades have seen a substantial move by regulators in Australia, as in many other OECD countries, to adopt performance based and process-based regulation, in preference to traditional prescriptive regulation. This shift has been actively encouraged by regulatory reformers, who often see it as unambiguously positive in its impact on regulatory quality.

However, recent experience increasingly reveals a range of regulatory quality and regulatory governance concerns arising as a result of this trend. These concerns include problems relating to transparency, public accountability, regulatory complexity and RIA quality. In practice, the move toward this style of regulation has had mixed results in terms of regulatory quality and systematic and co-ordinated efforts by regulatory reformers are now needed to ensure that the potential benefits of these newer styles of regulation are not offset by substantial new costs and problems.

Firstly, a better understanding must be developed of specific problems associated with poor regulatory design and implementation, in the context of performance and process based regulation. Secondly, reformers need to provide better guidance to regulators that will encourage the adoption of a critical approach to determining the appropriateness of this form of regulation in specific regulatory contexts. Thirdly, research is needed on how to combine aspects of process, performance and prescriptive regulation most effectively and efficiently.

Failure to understand and respond to these challenges risks yielding a "backlash" of regulated parties against these forms of regulation with a consequent undermining of their potential benefits.

The Chinese Limited Liability Company: China's Legal Anomalies or Entrenched Ideologies?

Associate Professor Alex Lau, Department of Accountancy and Law, Hong Kong Baptist University and Angus Young, Research Associate, ICAN Research Centre, University of Technology, Sydney and Research Fellow, CLARG, Monash University

The phenomenal economic growth in the People's Republic of China (PRC) is a familiar headline in business and popular publications. Economic reforms have been attributed by many inside and outside the PRC to be the catalyst for the country's success. It is under this reform momentum that the growth of the PRC economy advances. What the PRC Government has found is that legal reforms would have to ensue. Otherwise 'bottlenecks' in economic progress would appear. Legal reforms go beyond merely introducing legislation. The detailed duties and rights have to be thought out to make certain inconsistencies or gaps in the legislation disappear. What is more challenging is the retention of uniquely Chinese customs or ideologies. This exercise is not straightforward if those customs or ideologies contradict conventional wisdom in other developed nations. The recently amended PRC Company Law (the Law) illustrates these peculiarities. Yet the writings of contemporary PRC legal scholars have failed to address many of these issues in the Law. On another level, more legal reforms might be needed to reconcile the differences between PRC and international expectations in the Law.

Individual Rights, Professional Duties and Corporate Interests: Whither Contractualism?

Professor Seumas Miller, Centre for Applied Philosophy and Public Ethics

Individual human beings have human rights, including the right to freedom. Individual freedom is held to be one of the highest of moral goods; indeed, something good-in-itself. Freedom is subject to moral constraints; for example, it does not provide a licence to take the life of another human being or to deprive another of their freedom. Individual freedom is the central moral value in the family of theories known as contractualism or contractarianism. Central to contractualist accounts is that the individual freely contracts with others, i.e. the individual binds him or herself to undertake certain tasks, e.g. to buy and sell good and labour. On the other hand, these contracts freely entered into are enforceable by the state. Whatever the virtues of contractualism as it applies to individual human beings in market transactions and elsewhere, the application of the contractualist model to supra-human entities, i.e. institutions and the like, is not without theoretical and practical difficulties. It is not self-evident that a corporation can be the bearer of moral rights or exercise freedom. The paper explores serious questions as to the workability of the contractualist model in relation to the compliance of corporations with reasonable ethical standards.

Managing Conflict or Pre-ordaining Failure: The Sisyphean Tragedy (or Absurdity) of Corporate and Capital Market Governance Reform

Professor Justin O'Brien, Centre for Applied Philosophy and Public Ethics

The debate over how to control the corporate form remains as vital as when the systemic problem associated with the separation of ownership from control was first articulated seventy-five years ago. Resolution and, therefore, progress is difficult, if not impossible, within the self-referential and closed terms adopted in much of the corporate governance literature and public policy debate. Strengthening mandatory rules or enabling principles in response to scandal can be seen, ultimately, as an unrewarding exercise of Sisyphean proportions. The point is not that labouring to improve corporate governance systems is without value. Rather it is to suggest that the paradigm itself preordains failure. The paper argues that privileging the contractual rights of the individual firm renders control ineffective. This, in turn, suggests the need to reformulate the function of law, particularly in its private form. In teasing these themes out the paper opens a research agenda that has the potential to reconfigure not just corporate control but the rules and norms governing the operation of the wider market.

The Australian Government's New Regulatory Framework: key issues and next steps

Mr Stephen Rimmer, Office of Regulation Review, Productivity Commission

A well functioning regulatory system is an essential element of a modern society. There has been rapid growth in regulation in recent decades which has resulted in growing compliance and 'red tape' burdens on business and the community. There has been a backlash against such burdens and the Australian Government has recently made a number of decisions to deduce red tape, including strengthening the regulation making and review framework. This presentation will provide an overview of this new regulatory framework, which will guard against the introduction of unnecessary regulation. Its key features are discussed, including better measurement of regulatory compliance costs; a strengthened Regulation Impact Statement (RIS) process which include higher standards of analysis; new 'gatekeeping' arrangements; and a new consultation policy. These changes are consistent with recent changes made by the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) and other Australian jurisdictions. The new Office of Best Practice Regulation, which is part of the Productivity Commission and shares its independence, will play a central role providing a 'one stop shop' to assist departments and agencies implement the new requirements.

The Mirage of Rail Reform – How line agencies maintain discretion and inconsistency while COAG and central agencies think they have achieved uniformity. The need for a transformation towards managing regulatory complexity.

Dr Christopher Walker, School of Social Science and Policy, University of New South Wales

Regulatory reform can only ever achieve incremental advancement unless it looks at the division of responsibilities between the Commonwealth and the states. In the reform of rail safety regulation this means that safety needs to be elevated to the national government. The chances of this are unlikely, if not impossible. So why does COAG bother with programs of regulatory reform if fundamental structural arrangements of the Australian federal system are not up for review? This happens because line agencies are good at convincing their central agencies that reform and consistency have been achieved when in fact it has only been progressed in marginal areas.

Rather than setting targeted programs of reform striving for the holy grail of regulatory simplicity, COAG should be seeking to transform arrangements within policy sectors so that agencies and stakeholders can better manage and respond to the inevitable regulatory complexity. This paper examines regulatory reform efforts in rail safety and the tensions between national objectives and state based systems. It argues for a new approach to reform that recognises the practicality of delivering national reform through state policy systems.

Intervention as aid: the case of Solomon Islands

Matthew Allen, PhD candidate Crawford School

The cost of the Australian contribution to the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI) of around AUD 250 million a year is classified as part of Australia's official overseas development assistance budget. There has been debate about the extent to which RAMSI represents a 'paradigm shift' in the way in which Australia provides aid to the Pacific. The mission is certainly new in terms of its regional nature, its scale, its so-called whole of government approach and the sheer ambition of its nation building and state building objectives. However many aspects of RAMSI can also be placed in the context of longer term trends in Australia's aid priorities in Melanesia and the ways in which aid is delivered, particularly the increasing focus on law and order and good governance and the increasing willingness to deploy Australian public servants, including police, in development and peace keeping roles. These trends in the aid agenda have taken place in the broader foreign policy context of longstanding concerns about regional stability and the more recent framing of the Melanesian countries as failed or failing states, a situation which directly engages Australia's 'national interests'. Seen in this light, RAMSI represents a logical, almost inevitable step towards the 'securitisation' of Australia's aid agenda in Melanesia. This paper explores the appropriateness and effectiveness of the RAMSI approach. Whilst the mission has certainly succeeded in restoring law and order (the April riots notwithstanding) there are question marks surrounding its focus on law and order at the expense of more traditional developmental issues, its whole of government approach including the placement of Australian officials in line positions, its state-centric focus, its criminal justice approach to peace building, and the lack of care and attention being paid to the mission by Australian Government ministers. Perhaps the biggest concern of all is that of sustainability.

Assessing Aid Effectiveness

Aaron Batten PhD Candidate Crawford School

Aid agencies are increasingly focusing on measures of 'good policy' as a means of allocating aid. The Millennium Challenge Account is the most notable example of this. AusAID has also stated in the White Paper that it intends to allocate up to 10 per cent of the Australian aid program on the basis of good policy. The justifications for this new aid allocation paradigm are twofold. Firstly, that the empirical literature supports the notion that aid is more effective when delivered to good policy environments. Secondly, that it will create positive incentive effects for recipient governments to adopt better policies. This presentation discusses some of the question marks over the credibility of both of these justifications and asks whether we should consider this a worthwhile reform for aid delivery in the Pacific?

Measuring Social Conflict in the Pacific Islands

Scott Flower, PhD Candidate, Crawford School, Australian National University

Helen Hughes in her 2003 article titled 'Aid has failed the Pacific' raised a crucial point for further discussion by highlighting the significant lack of data available to analyse the Pacific, especially Melanesia. Although Professor Hughes acknowledged this lack of data, she went on to prescribe and justify the reasons for a 'tough love' approach to aid. Lost in the ideologically partisan argument was the point regarding the lack of data and any mention of the urgency that should be placed on getting such regional specific data. In a supposed era of 'evidence based policy' and in the current charged diplomatic environment in Melanesia, surely one of the most crucial endeavors for Australian academics and policy makers must be to gather the data upon which more objective and sound policy can be developed.

My paper will briefly address the following: 1) Why collecting time-series data on conflict behavior in Melanesia important, 2) What data is currently available, 3) Weaknesses of the current data for analysing conflict behavior in Melanesia, and 4) Basic outline of the sources available to compile event data, a general outline of the types of events.

Australia's aid policy aims to be effective at generating domestic stability/security in Melanesian states by using economic tools and improved governance. This means we must in the first instance understand the nature of the instability/insecurity in order to determine the degree to which policy can be crafted to best generate more security and stability. Until we have an understanding and appreciation for the nature and dynamics of each states domestic conflict behavior (both violent and non-violent) in post-colonial Melanesia - there is a risk of mistreatment to the extent that aid currently being delivered (economic and institutional change) might possibly be facilitating or stimulating conflict.

Managing the Media Space Around Australian Interventions

Ms Clare Shamier, PhD Candidate Crawford School, Australian National University

A push for more effective media management strategies by Australian government departments has followed Australia's recently increased direct intervention in its surrounding region. Part of a larger study concerned with the management of media spaces this paper assesses how the recent Australian-led intervention in East Timor has impacted on public communication initiatives in subsequent foreign relations approaches in the region.

Stream Five (Thursday): Parliament and International Conflict – what can parliaments contribute to war-making and peace-keeping?

Human Rights, Humanitarian Norms, Just War Ethics and the Laws of War: Propaganda and the Israeli/Lebanon War 2006

Professor Howard Adelman, Key Centre for Ethics, Law, Justice and Governance
Griffith University

This paper will set out the human rights norms and the jus in bello ethical and legal norms applicable to inter-state wars, with specific attention to the issue of proportionality. The paper will briefly survey some of the difficulties of applying norms of belligerent conduct, particularly those difficulties in an asymmetrical war fought between a militarily powerful state and a radical sub-state actor. The paper will then survey selected examples of media coverage and the use of Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch and the UN Commission on Human Rights reports on the conduct of the war by either side. The paper will then compare the media coverage with the actual reports, zeroing in particularly on the Human Rights Watch Report primarily because of space limitations. The paper will conclude by reviewing some of the critiques of those reports and the merits of the criticisms.

Parliament's role in matters of conflict and national security: prominent themes.

Mr Stewart Ashe, PhD Candidate Australian National University

The aim of this presentation is to highlight key themes in parliament's capacity to provide oversight and accountability in times of conflict and heightened national security. Security related issues pose additional hurdles that parliament's must overcome - or learn to work with - in order to make a responsible contribution to oversight. Key works on parliament's role in conflict and related areas will be analysed in order to draw out these themes. The literature comprises a variety of works, including some on Australia, that are tied together by their focus on the role of legislative assemblies in areas of war, peace and other types of 'national security' issues.

A Citizen's Perspective on Parliament and Parliamentarians for Peace-Making

Judy Bamberger, ACT

Since coming to Australia in 2000, I have acted to influence Australia's Parliamentarians and their decisions over war-making and peace-keeping. I found two things that surprised me: (1) significant pressure for "loyalty to party over constituents and conscience"; and (2) seemingly lemming-like following of USA policy over war-making and peace-keeping. I am an almost-new-citizen, coming from a non-Westminster system. As a result, my observations and ideas come from a unique perspective. In my short presentation, which is intended to provoke discussion, I will describe what I have observed about decisions made by the Australian Parliament in the areas of war-making and peace-keeping, and I will offer some challenges as to what I believe Australia Parliament can - and should - do, given its place in the world.

Reflections on a Senate Committee

Kathleen Dermody (Secretary, Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade)

The paper provides a brief outline of the history of Senate committees from 1901 through to the appointment of the first Senate standing committee in 1932, the establishment of a Senate standing Committee system in 1970, reforms introduced in 1994 and more recent changes. It considers the role of the Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade in the context of its contribution to war-making and peace-keeping. The paper looks at the committee's role in:

- developing a core group of senators with a greater appreciation of world events and international developments;
- encouraging public debate especially by providing an opportunity for people from all walks of life to express their views on matters dealing with defence and foreign affairs in a public forum; and
- holding the executive accountable for its decisions relating to defence and foreign affairs.

Having established the role of the committee, the paper links its broader functions to the more specific matters dealing with war-making and peace-keeping. The paper refers to some inquiries that are directly relevant to the topic including the committee's inquiries into the India and Pakistan nuclear tests, and East Timor and to more general inquiries such as the committee's inquiry into Australia's relations with China.

The War Powers Debate in the USA: A Comparative Perspective

Dr John Hart, School of Social Sciences, Australian National University

This paper explores the decision-making processes in the USA, Britain and Australia that led to the Iraq War in 2002. It does so within the context of the war powers debate in the United States and suggests that a comparative perspective on the decision to invade Iraq modifies the conventional wisdom about institutional decision-making failures in the USA. The paper also suggests that a comparative perspective highlights the problems of legislative responsibility and accountability for war-making in all three countries.

The Constitutional Authority to Deploy Australian Military Forces in the Coalition War against Iraq

Professor Geoffrey Lindell, University of Adelaide

The involvement of Australian special military forces in the invasion of Iraq which took place in 2003 may have been the first occasion when Australian military forces were deployed overseas without the approval of both Houses of the Australian Parliament. This talk addresses the question as to who had the legal authority to deploy troops in that conflict and considers what, if any, measures of accountability to the Parliament exist under the Australian Constitution regarding the decision of the Australian Government to commit Australian forces abroad; and also whether legislation can and should be enacted to require prior parliamentary approval for such decisions in the future. The talk draws on some overseas comparisons including the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada. The talk is based on an article by the speaker published under the same title in (2002) 5 Constitutional Law and Policy Review 46.

Preventing Tension, Promoting Harmony: Sub-national Parliaments and 'Sister State' Arrangements

Rewi Lyall, Australian National University

Is there a role for Australian State and Territory parliaments in preventing international conflict? While the potential role of national parliaments in decisions regarding war making and peace keeping is debatable, under the Commonwealth Constitution there is no such role for Australian sub-national parliaments. Working to prevent conflict, however, is an appropriate role for sub-national parliaments. The development of 'sister State' agreements by Australian State and Territory governments with their counterparts in Indonesia are examples of the potential for such agreements to foster relationships that reduce the likelihood of both domestic and international conflict.

Parliament and Foreign Affairs in New Zealand

Professor Elizabeth McLeay, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

Converging forces, including changing public views on New Zealand identity and the national interest and, also, electoral and parliamentary reforms, have affected how foreign affairs are dealt with by the New Zealand House of Representatives. Although traditionally the executive has dominated Parliament on these (and other) issues, there have been some significant recent changes, including the referral of most treaties to select committees for their scrutiny. Research findings show that the Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Committee has been playing an increasingly important role in influencing the policy agenda, especially concerning high-profile inquiries. These changes suggest a developing parliamentary authority and influence over foreign affairs. Nevertheless, within the plenary parliamentary sessions there are only limited opportunities for MPs and parties to debate New Zealand's place in the world and major policy initiatives. The multi-party parliamentary system created by the introduction of a proportional electoral system has introduced new perspectives on, and renewed contestability about, foreign affairs issues, but these differences are seldom played out in the parliamentary arena. Rather, plenary sessions are used by the executive as public spaces in which the major decisions involving war and peace are announced, thus legitimizing those actions—and the parliamentary institution itself.

Perspectives on the UK Situation

Dr Meg Russell, University College, London

This presentation will review debates in the United Kingdom over the appropriateness of parliamentary involvement in executive decisions dealing with international relations, notably decisions over war and armed intervention. This presentation focuses on political rather legal dimensions of the British situation. The British situation reveals important institutional tensions derived from unresolved political tensions found in the political parties sharing parliamentary representation.

Committees and Foreign, Defence and Security Policy

Margaret Swieringa, Secretary, Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security

Foreign affairs, defence and intelligence have always been considered to be areas of executive privilege. There are a number of reasons for this: the sensitivity of the subject matter, protection of state secrets, preservation of national security and relations with other states. For these reasons there has been reluctance to have parliamentary scrutiny or Parliamentary involvement in these areas and where it occurs it has been constrained. There is also pressure to develop bipartisan positions on these matters, although this is not always achieved, and, when it fails, it can fail spectacularly.

The resolution of appointment for the first committee on foreign affairs required the committee to sit in-camera, required all reports to be forwarded to the Minister, not the Parliament, and it denied the committee the right to call for persons and papers without the concurrence of the minister. This was a time of high international tension, not unlike the present. The Intelligence and Security Committee is much younger than the Foreign Affairs Committee, but it has followed a similar trajectory for many of the same reasons.

Does Parliament have a role in foreign policy?

Dr June Verrier, Visiting Fellow, Australian National University

This paper will recall some history of the Australian Parliament's attempts to deal with the question of their contribution to war-making and peace keeping. It will also recall those changes which have taken place over the years which suggest that it is increasingly necessary for them to do so. It will propose some options for the Parliament to make a greater contribution on the issues of war making and peace keeping and, drawing on some comparative analysis, examine the obstacles which stand in their way. The paper will conclude that while major constitutional change to make an effective role for parliament in war making and peace-keeping possible is highly unlikely to eventuate, at least in Australia and probably elsewhere, some things could - and should - be done to develop the Parliament's role and make it more of the intermediary and conduit between the government and the community and a part of the decision making process than it has been able to be to date.

Stream Six (Friday): Partnerships, Collaborative Relations and Enhanced Capacities in Policy-Making – the partnership state as a new form of governance?

Collaborative Relations and Service Delivery of Relationship Education Programs in Australia

Elizabeth Van Acker, Department of Politics and Public Policy, Griffith University

The federal government promotes marriage and relationships and has recently increased its spending on relationship education programs. This is a preventative measure in response to reducing the risk of marital breakdowns. The governance of relationship education policies encourages various agencies and service providers to network and engage in joint activities and ventures. Policy rhetoric acknowledges the importance of ‘integration’, ‘partnerships’, ‘collaboration’ and ‘networking’, terms which pervade much of the policy literature. There is, however, very little empirical study about agency collaboration around the issue of strengthening marriage and relationships.

The paper provides a distinctive investigation of government departments, church and community groups working to develop and implement relationship education programs. It offers preliminary findings of service delivery networks to ascertain how public and private actors collaborate and influence policy-making. Service providers cater for local needs with a diverse range of client demands, values and learning approaches. Apart from handling this complex diversity, the challenge is that different agencies compete for scarce resources, making it difficult to collaborate. Despite this competitiveness, service providers do work in partnership, which suggests that there may be some potential for capacity building at the community level.

Comparing the Australian/South Pacific Partnerships: East Timor, Fiji and Solomon Islands

Professor Howard Adelman, Key Centre for Ethics, Law, Justice and Governance, Griffith University

This paper will examine Australia’s evolving policy of ‘intervention’ since 1999 in three jurisdictions – East Timor, Fiji and Solomon Islands from reluctant bystander to committed “partner”. The paper will examine the beginning of the use of “partnerships” to describe the relationships and their intended meaning at the time. The paper will examine that intended meaning in relationship to an analysis of various meanings of partnerships to indicate the applicability and inapplicability of that intended meaning in light of both various equivocal meanings of the term as well as in terms of the events that have taken place since the term was adopted to describe Australian relationships with these states. The object of the exercise is to throw light on the meaning of partnership, to analyze the use of such terms as a policy tool, to depict the actual relationship that has evolved between Australia and these three fragile sovereign regimes, and to discuss alternative modes of more accurately depicting the relationships.

Managing Risk: specific options for social progress

Professor Bruce Chapman, Centre for Economic Policy Research, Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University and Dr Tim Higgins, Faculty of Economics and Commerce, Australian National University

This paper is motivated by the prospect of substantially improving social policy outcomes in significant and innovative ways. In an ageing society the costs of social support are rising, and new ways of supporting age costs and of increasing the workforce base are needed. The adoption of income-contingent loan (ICL) systems promise to help address these needs. The principle application of ICL to date has been in higher education (HECS), and applications for some areas of economic and industry support have also been considered. It is the premise of this paper that there are also important possible socially beneficial ICL applications.

Income Contingent Loans are an arrangement in which finance is provided to groups in specific sometimes adverse, situations, conditional on the activity having public benefits, with some part of this support being repaid depending on future economic success. This paper will extend the principles for the application of a new and internationally innovative public policy, income contingent loans (ICL) to areas of social need, selecting one or more areas for illustration chosen from child care, aged care or disability support.

Private Sector Partnerships for Infrastructure Provision

Michael Potter, Chief Economist, Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Infrastructure needs should be primarily addressed by the private sector, because it is generally more efficient at developing and operating infrastructure. The Government should assist private investment through facilitative tax and regulatory systems. Government investment should only be used when there is clear and demonstrated market failure and after a thorough cost benefit analysis has been undertaken. Where government involvement in infrastructure is required, governments should make full use of partnerships with the private sector to reduce costs.

Consistent with proposals to reduce business regulation, the regulations applying to infrastructure planning, development and use should be examined and removed if they do not meet cost-benefit tests. There should not be a national takeover of infrastructure investment decisions. States retain an important role. However, there should be greater coordination in infrastructure regulation and planning.

The Partnership State

Professor Glenn Withers, Crawford School of Economics and Government, Australian National University and The Australia and New Zealand School of Government

Economic and social affairs are organized in three ways: through the use of collective state power, reliance upon individualist market self-interest, or through the operation of trust as a basis for family and community co-operation. Partnerships reflect a growing accommodation between these three dominant organizing principles, where

they are harnessed in joint activities. And the use of partnerships in the case of Australia has actually produced a quite distinctive and arguably quite successful model of an economical welfare state that stands as the best of the Anglosphere approaches to the conduct of national affairs and as global best practice alongside Norway within the alternative Scandinavian model. The paper explores the nature of the partnership principle and its policy content, and its evolution and operation in Australia in the key areas of public spending of health, education, welfare, and infrastructure.

Stream Seven (Friday): Assessing Anti-corruption

The AWB Scandal – a failure of governance

Professor Stephen Bartos, University of Canberra

This paper addresses the underlying causes of the AWB kickbacks scandal. It argues that regardless of the findings of the Cole Inquiry, there is a strong case that the root causes of the affair lie in the closeness (and closed-ness) of the agricultural policy community in Australia. A policy network explanation is advanced to illuminate the underlying failure of both government and regulators to investigate claims that AWB was paying kickbacks in defiance of the rules of the Oil-for-Food programme instituted under United Nations Security Council resolutions.

Why an Anticorruption Policy Failed? A Study of the Implementation Failure of Anticorruption Policies in Indonesia

Roby Arya Brata, PhD Candidate, Crawford School of Economics and Government, Australian National University

Indonesia has a very poor international reputation in corruption and anticorruption (World Bank, 2003). The corrupt dysfunctional political institutions and leadership had ultimately triggered the dramatic collapse of the country's authoritarian New Order Regime in 1998; while the present democratic Reform Order Regime has struggled to combat the country's still systemic, pervasive corruption. The central research question therefore: to what extent and for what reasons had the implementation of the anticorruption policies of the authoritarian New Order Regime and the democratic Reform Order Regime failed or been ineffective in achieving their legally mandated objectives of combating corruption? The study synthesized the theoretical strengths of the competing, mainstream theories on implementation – the top down and the bottom up theoretical, prescriptive approaches – to analyze and explain the anticorruption policy implementation (law enforcement) failures of the two regimes. The study argues that the defects in the top and the bottom operational levels of the implementation (law enforcement) structure and process are the primary explanatory factor or reason for the implementation failure of the Anticorruption Law 1971 of the authoritarian New Order Regime and that of the Anticorruption Law 1999 of the democratic Reform Order Regime in attaining their policy objectives. The research employed the case study approach combining the paradigmatic strengths of the qualitative and quantitative methods. The study interviewed 67 key informants including law enforcers (judges, police, prosecutors, lawyers) both at the top and the bottom levels, experts, academics, NGOs, anticorruption commission, and policy makers, in 9 provincial administrations and 15 districts. Employing a theoretical sampling, 253 undergraduate and graduate students in law and government at 13 universities located in 7 provincial regions were surveyed. The study found that from the 253 respondents surveyed, most of them judged that the implementation or enforcement of the New Order's Anticorruption Law 1971 and that of the Reform Order's Anticorruption Law 1999 had failed or been ineffective in combating corruption (98.4 % for the New Order, and 84.9 % for the Reform Order). Most respondents (93.3 %) agreed that the most fundamental factor or reason for the implementation failure of the two Laws was attributed to the corrupt, dysfunctional, and defective government, judicial, and law enforcement systems and institutions.

The study preliminary concludes that combating corruption in a country transforming from an authoritarian to a democratic political system, where corruption had become chronic and systemic, was problematic and difficult. When corruption had systematically infected the institutional structure and process — both at the top and bottom levels — of the government, in particular the law enforcement mechanisms, implementing or enforcing an anticorruption law was expected to be suboptimal and subsequently failed.

Investigating for prevention

Alexandra Mills, Independent Commission Against Corruption (NSW)

The NSW ICAC is structured according to the classic anti-corruption agency model, performing the three functions of education, prevention and investigation. The Commission's investigations are fact-finding exercises conducted according to standard investigation techniques. They gather evidence that demonstrates what happened in situations involving corrupt conduct. The Commission's Prevention Division is concerned to know why the conduct occurred in order to advise public sector agencies about action they can take to prevent similar conduct happening in their organisations.

The ICAC's Prevention Division recently completed a project to review the first 100 published reports of the Commission's public inquiries in order to understand how the corrupt conduct exposed in those inquiries occurred.

The presentation will explain how this project was undertaken, the 18 most reported factors associated with corrupt conduct in the ICAC inquiries reviewed and how this information can be used by the ICAC to improve and maintain its effectiveness.

Anti-Corruption Reforms in Italy: High Quality Regulation vs. Unsatisfactory Implementation

Dr Maria Laura Seguiti, University of Cassino, Italy

Italy is widely known as the birthplace of the 1990s anticorruption revolt (known as "mani pulite," clean hands operation conducted by a group of Milanese magistrates). The result of the revolt was the collapse of the Italian political system and the beginning of a new era of reforms. In Italy, new laws and regulations are being set to ensure transparency, integrity and efficiency in public administration. The Center for Public Integrity scores Italy as strong country as for the quality of regulation in place (Public Integrity Index). However, the effectiveness of Italian regulation appears to be slow, often ambiguous if not contradictory. In fact, public perception of corruption has not improved despite major comprehensive reforms undertaken to develop a system of good governance in light of the principles of openness, transparency, and accountability. According to Transparency International, the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) regarding Italy, over the last five years, has remained near the score of five within the range of zero (highly corrupted countries) to ten (highly clean countries). Moreover, the world competitiveness reports issued by the World

Economic Forum and particularly the scores related to the public sector (Public Institution Index) do not show that Italy has significantly improved over the same period. The paper examines the discrepancies of the three sets of reports also looking at the methodologies used and discusses the findings.

International Perspectives on Human Trafficking and Corruption: The Development of Trafficking Law and Policy in the United States and Current Challenges

Professor Mark Sidel, Professor of Law and International Affairs and Faculty Scholar, University of Iowa

This presentation and paper will discuss (1) the scope of human trafficking into the United States, including source countries, modes of entry, variations in sex, labor and other trafficking; problems of voluntary entry that transitions into trafficking, and other problems, including the relationship between trafficking and corruption in source countries; (2) legal and policy measures taken by the United States at the federal level to combat trafficking, punish traffickers, protect victims, and prevent trafficking since the late 1990s, and the effects of that legislation and policy; (3) the increasing role of U.S. states in anti-trafficking efforts and the implications of their involvement in prosecution, protection and prevention; (4) the increasing array of civil suits against traffickers in the United States facilitated by statutory changes at the federal level, and the implications of the civil suit process; and (5) current challenges for anti-trafficking efforts in the United States, including particular issues of corruption.

Stream Eight (Friday): Knowledge Regimes and Institutional Competitiveness in Small Open Economies

A Victim of Its Own Success: Internationalisation, Neoliberalism and Organisational Involution at the Business Council of Australia

Professor Stephen Bell, University of Queensland

The focus of this paper is on the Business Council of Australia (BCA), an association of the CEOs of the one hundred or so largest companies operating in Australia. Since its inception the BCA has been an influential supporter of largely successful efforts to neoliberalise and internationalise the Australian economy. Running in parallel with these developments, however, the BCA has moved from being a 'somewhat strong' to a relatively weak policy organisation. This paper argues these two trends are causally related. Neoliberal inspired economic restructuring and economic internationalisation have weakened the 'logic of membership' and the 'logic of influence' of the BCA, leading to a process of organisational involution and a weakening of former capacities regarding research based advocacy. Furthermore, potential offsets to what I describe as the organisational predations of neoliberalism and internationalisation - especially via a willingness or capacity to forge supportive or mutualistic relations with the state - have not been realised.

Knowledge Regimes in an Uncertain World

Professor Mark Blyth, Department of Political Science, John Hopkins University

The proposition that “ideas matter” in explanations of political and economic phenomena is now well established. What is less examined is when, where, and how we know they matter? This essay attempts to answer these questions by giving concrete reasons for when they matter (issues of probability and variance in a given environment); how they matter (issues of ontology); and how we would know they matter (issues of epistemology and methodology). Drawing on work in uncertainty and probability as well as evolutionary theory, I demonstrate how the “way the social world is put together” necessitates an engagement with ideas at a fundamental level, because without them, neither stability nor change in social systems can be fully understood. Given this understanding, the conditions under which ideas matter and when they matter become a much more tractable proposition. By delineating these conditions, the way in which we can study the effects of ideas (historical, ethnomethodological, statistical, and quantitative) can be appraised and applied better.

Seeing Like the IMF: Institutional Change in Small Open Economies

André Broome, Australian National University and Professor Leondard Seabrooke, Copenhagen Business School

One of the International Monetary Fund's less discussed functions is to assess and monitor the development of institutional competitiveness in its member states. Rather than seeking to fit an economy within a national framework, the Fund actively seeks to reform domestic institutions through policy revolutions and recombinations. This article compares the Fund's advice on taxation and monetary reform to two 'coordinated' market economies, Denmark and Sweden, and two 'liberal' market economies, Australia and New Zealand between 1974 and 2004. Comparing Fund advice to a range of economies allows us to assess whether or not the Fund has created a programmatic discourse on institutional competitiveness, the generation of 'templates' for economic reform, and the presence of institutional isomorphism among tax and monetary systems. Most importantly, it sheds light on how we might gain a more comprehensive understanding of emerging forms of institutional competitiveness through looking at change over time along a range of institutional axes, rather than through conventional approaches that view change through comparative statics.

Dr Susan Keen, School of Social Science and Policy, UNSW

This paper explores the knowledge/policy nexus in Australian governance. It draws upon the concepts developed by Dengjian Jin in his *The Dynamics of Knowledge Regimes* (2001), of separate vs connectual knowing, and the theory that the US is dominated by 'separate knowledge' where the preferred form of knowledge is objective, quantitative, and propositional. Focusing on the role of social science knowledge and public policy, the paper asks: what kind of knowledge regime exists in Australia? How does Jin's theory of knowledge regimes help us to understand the current framework of knowledge creation across the tertiary and government sectors? How has the changing mode of governance emerging as a result of new public management contributed to further separation of knowledge/policy through contractual arrangements such as the increase in consultancies for policy knowledge? What are the implications for institutional competitiveness of the nature of knowledge creation and utilisation?

Keep Ideas in their Place: In Praise of Thin Constructivism'

Professor David Marsh, University of Birmingham

After acknowledging the growing focus on ideas in Political Science and giving two cheers for that development, this paper warns against the concomitant rejection of the importance of materialist factors in explaining stability and change. The argument is illustrated by a focus on recent literature in two areas globalisation and class.

Networked and constrained governance: Ireland, Hong Kong and Australia in comparative perspective

Professor Ian Marsh, University of Sydney

(Not for citation – this paper is a work in progress)

This paper describes and compares three approaches to governance, particularly as reflected in the leadership of economic adaptation, covering Ireland, Hong Kong and Australia post-1983. This paper represents a preliminary estimate of these alternatives. Firm conclusions require more evidence. The approaches explored here might be characterised as follows:

- o Adaptive/networked governance (Ireland);;
- o Adaptive capabilities at elite level unmatched by capabilities for community mobilisation (Hong Kong);
- o Top-down, largely bipartisan governance with constrained capacities for strategic adaptation (Australian governments post 1983).

These examples are not presented as models to be imitated. They rather illustrate varied ways the technical and political dimensions of economic and social governance can intersect. Although the evidence has yet to be fully marshaled, this paper proposes Ireland as the most complete exemplar of networked governance. Its political institutions best equip it with on-going capabilities for strategic adaptation. The other two cases illustrate governance arrangements with fewer capabilities. In Hong Kong's case, there is very limited capacity to mobilise community support for new initiatives. In Australia's case, the ability to assess new strategic issues is constrained. This partly reflects the strength of the elite consensus about the policy framework and partly the absence of appropriate institutional capabilities.

The development of Australia's innovation strategy: can the public sector system assess new policy frameworks?

Professor Ian Marsh, University and Sydney and Dr Lindy Edwards, Visiting Fellow Australian National University

In recent years, innovation has been seen as an increasingly important base for economic dynamism and growth and thus has risen in priority as a concern for governments. But approaches vary significantly between states. This partly reflects the complexity of the concept of innovation, which has come to involve two quite distinct concerns. One covers the development of science-based industries (like biotechnology or nano-technology) and the other the upgrading of established industries through the dissemination of knowledge. Differences between states also reflect normative, technical and other issues concerning such factors as industry structure, research capabilities, circumstances, opportunities, and the role of government. This paper explores a major effort to assess the significance of these new approaches for Australia. This was reflected in the Innovation Summit staged in 2000 and the major technical and political mobilisation that occurred around that event, culminating in the government's principal policy statement, *Backing Australia's Ability*. This case study of deliberations in a particularly challenging but critical policy domain suggests the present Australian policy system is inadequately equipped for the task. There is no sign that the implication of the new thinking was adequately assessed. Meantime, short of such an assessment, present approaches are intended to

continue until 2011. The avoidance of lock-in and decision failure/paralysis, and the formation of constructive linkage between new knowledge and policy action, seems to be no less a problem for the public sector than is product or process innovation for large private sector firms.

Knowledge Regimes and Comparative Political Economies

Professor Ove Pedersen, Copenhagen Business School

While much comparative political economy research has focused traditionally on business and public sector regimes, a recent literature shows how knowledge regimes contribute to strategies for enhancing national socioeconomic performance and competitiveness. By knowledge regime John Campbell and Ove Pedersen mean the complex of individuals, organizations, and institutions that produce and disseminate economic theories, policy models, and policy proposals for actors in the public sector regime, as well as organizational models, innovation strategies, and other kinds of knowledge for firms and others in the business regime. In the paper on knowledge regimes they present the literature relevant for studying knowledge regimes and describes how knowledge regimes can be understood as a source of inspiration for actors in the broader polity.