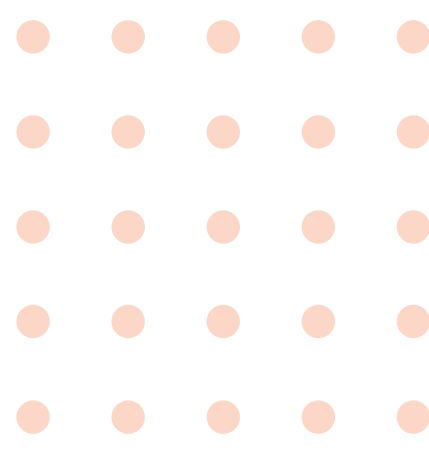


Kazal's exhaustion of Domestic Remedies



December 2011

ICAC published the findings of their investigation into an alleged conflict of interest of a senior executive of the Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority. The report identified dealings between Kazal and the senior executive, concluding that Kazal's conduct "could" give rise to criminal charges under the *ICAC Act 1988* (NSW) and the *Crimes Act 1900* (NSW).

March 2012



Kazal unsuccessfully challenged the jurisdictional validity of ICAC 'Findings in the Supreme Court, which found in February 2013 that ICAC was within their jurisdiction, but there was insufficient evidence to prosecute Kazal under criminal law.



12 May 2016

The 2016 Report by the Inspector of ICAC made recommendations regarding the workings of ICAC including that examinations should be private, not public and that an exoneration protocol should be implemented.

18 May 2016



Kazal sends a letter to the Committee on the ICAC (the body responsible for reviewing ICAC and reporting to Parliament), asking them to write to NSW Parliament to encourage them to adopt an exoneration protocol.



28 June 2016

The Committee responded saying it had "*resolved to conduct an inquiry into the inspectors report*". No action eventuated.

28 June 2017



A report was published by the Acting Inspector of the ICAC with specific reference to 'Operation Vesta', the investigation of Kazal. It supported the conclusions of the 2016 Report, and also recommended the 'could' test be replaced by the 'reasonableness' test.



8 August 2017

Kazal writes to the Committee, again encouraging them to write to NSW Parliament to adopt an exoneration protocol. Committee fails to take any action.

8 August 2017



Kazal lodges a formal complaint to the Australian Human Rights Commission (AHRC). The AHRC replied saying that ICAC is outside their jurisdiction because it is a state-based body.

