they claim they are doing nothing wrong with their current advertising, then they should have no fear about making sure that their own guidelines are actually enforced.

Labor will establish a truly independent committee to ensure that political advertising will not be produced and funded by the people of Queensland. Key elements of Labor's legislation include: adopting the language of the current code and legislating to uphold those standards; appointing a five person independent committee, the advertising review committee, to approve advertising before taxpayers' funds are spent; ensuring committee members have bipartisan approval and have experience in law, consumer protection, public finance, public administration or media communication; and strict requirements for the period six months prior to an election, with exceptions for legitimate advertising such as preparation for natural disasters or road safety. That six month period will come into force two years and six months from the last election date, or earlier if an election is called prior to that date and writs are issued. The legislation also imposes penalties for chief executive officers and ministers if advertising proceeds without proper approval.

This is about holding governments to account. The Newman government is wasting tens of millions of dollars of taxpayers' money on blatant political advertising. This Strong Advertising Restrictions Safeguarding Taxpayers' Funds) Bill will help to hold the LNP to their own commitments.>

First Reading

Mrs D'ATH (Redcliffe-ALP) (2.36 pm): I move-

That the bill be now read a first time.

Question put—That the bill be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to.

Bill read a first time.

Referral to the Finance and Administration Committee

Mr DEPUTY SPEAKER (Dr Robinson): Order! In accordance with standing order 131, the bill is now referred to the Finance and Administration Committee.

<PARLIAMENTARY (HEINER AFFAIR AND RELATED MATTERS) COMMISSION</p> OF INQUIRY

Introduction

Mrs CUNNINGHAM (Gladstone—Ind) (2.37 pm): <I present a bill for an act pursuant to section >61 of the Constitution of Queensland 2001 to establish the Parliamentary (Heiner Affair and Related Matters) Commission of Inquiry. I table the bill, explanatory notes and supporting material. I nominate the Legal Affairs and Community Safety Committee to consider the bill.

Tabled paper. Parliamentary (Heiner Affair and Related Matters) Commission of Inquiry Bill 2014.

Tabled paper: Parliamentary (Heiner Affair and Related Matters) Commission of Inquiry Bill 2014, explanatory notes.

The bill's purpose comes out of a 26 January 2014 public interest disclosure lodged by whistleblower Mr Kevin Lindeberg and the then Crime and Misconduct Commission covering the full scope of what is commonly known as the 'Heiner affair'. In respect of this complaint, on 15 May 2014 the CMC—now the CCC—accepted the correct position at law that it could not act because of apprehended bias flowing out of its previous involvement as the Criminal Justice Commission in 1990 when Mr Lindeberg first lodged his disclosure and since that time. Given the seriousness of the allegations and the alleged involvement of the judiciary, the then CMC referred the complaint to the Attorney-General to consider.

The Attorney-General, acting as a sole investigator, determined that in July 2014 all these interconnected matters had been properly ventilated and resolved to take no further action. It could be argued, however, that under section 61 of the Constitution of Queensland 2001 the responsibility and duty of each member of this parliament is to be informed of such serious allegations. The issues dealt with by this bill and the supporting documentation, including the Rolph QC audit, have significant longevity. Since I have been in this House successive parliaments have provided opinions on the events which constitute the Heiner affair.

002

The legal concerns embodied in this bill and its supporting documents are critical. The need to comprehensively consider the handling of these various examinations is fundamental to community confidence in the judiciary. However, at the foundation of these incidents is a young woman, then a young girl, appallingly abused, who has not been afforded justice to date. She along with others at this place deserve justice, accountability and closure, if indeed that is possible. A full, unfettered and open commission of inquiry is the one avenue remaining to give her and others directly involved justice and peace. Individuals like Mr Lindeberg, who has tenaciously followed his belief that justice has not been done for her and that those who were responsible for the administration of justice have not been held to account, are to be thanked. The people of Queensland, many of whose concerns have not been assuaged, equally need to know that this parliament is accountable for justice in this state. I commend the bill to the House. >

First Reading

Mrs CUNNINGHAM (Gladstone—Ind) (2.40 pm): I move—

That the bill be now read a first time.

Question put—That the bill be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to.

Bill read a first time.

Referral to the Legal Affairs and Community Safety Committee

Mr DEPUTY SPEAKER (Dr Robinson): Order! In accordance with standing order 131, the bill is now referred to the Legal Affairs and Community Safety Committee.

<CHILD PROTECTION (FURTHER REPORTABLE OBLIGATIONS) AND ANOTHER ACT AMENDMENT BILL</p>

Introduction

Mr JUDGE (Yeerongpilly—Ind) (2.40 pm): <I present a bill for an act to amend the Child >Protection (Offender Reporting) Act 2004 to provide for risk assessment orders and further reporting obligations to reduce the likelihood of reportable offenders re-offending and the Criminal Code to amend s 207A, definition material. I table the bill and the explanatory notes. I nominate the Legal Affairs and Community Safety Committee to consider the bill.

Tabled paper. Child Protection (Further Reportable Obligations) and Another Act Amendment Bill 2014.

Tabled paper. Child Protection (Further Reportable Obligations) and Another Act Amendment Bill, explanatory notes.

I table additional research relevant to the bill. This includes a report by the Victorian Law Reform Commission titled Sex offender registration as well as a research paper by Queensland University of Technology student Celina Lidstone examining the Child Protection (Offender Reporting) Act 2004, among other legislation applicable to child-sex offenders in Queensland.

Tabled paper: Victorian Law Reform Commission: Sex Offenders Registration, final report.

Tabled paper: Document titled 'JSB305: Professional Placement, Project: To examine the effectiveness of the Child Protection (Offender Reporting) Act 2004 and other legislation application to child sex offenders in Queensland'.

Regarding the proposed amendments to the Child Protection (Offender Reporting) Act, the ultimate policy objective of the bill is to strengthen the primary object of the Child Protection (Offender Reporting) Act as stated in section 3 of the said act by introducing evidence based measures to reduce the likelihood that reportable offenders will reoffend. To this end, the bill proposes to insert a new division 11 under existing part 4 of the current legislation. The new division will allow the Police Commissioner to apply to a court for a risk assessment order to require that a particular reportable offender be subject to an examination by a government psychiatrist. This will enable the government psychiatrist to assess whether any particular reportable offender has a concerning propensity to reoffend and, as applicable, to recommend treatment to reduce the likelihood that they will reoffend. Subject to the outcome of the described assessment, the court may order that the particular reportable offender participate in prescribed treatment. Significantly, the court may also order that the particular reportable offender's reporting period be extended for up to five years if deemed necessary to protect the sexual safety of children.