

Dear members of the Community Support and Services Committee,

The following addresses my concerns regarding certain aspects of Public Health and Other Legislation (Extension of Expiring Provisions) Amendment Bill 2022

Clause 25 states that “COVID-19 public health legislation expiry day means the earlier of the following days—

- (a) the day the COVID-19 emergency ends under section 324(1);
- (b) 31 October 2022.

The following describe the reasons why I think **the COVID-19 public health legislation expiry day should not be extended** to 31 October 2022.

1. Queensland is not currently in a state of emergency. This is evidenced by the following data obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics:

“The ABS cause of death statistics for 2020: **COVID-19 was the 38th leading cause of death.** In 2020 there was a decrease in mortality in Australia. Death from influenza from 2019 to 2020 nearly halved. The number 1 cause of premature death in 2020 was suicide. The median age of death from COVID-19 in 2020 was 86 years old.”

2. Extending the COVID-19 public health legislation expiry day would allow vaccine mandates to also be extended when it has been shown that Covid-19 vaccines do not prevent transmission and vaccine mandates are harmful to workers, the economy and the social fabric of our community.

“This study showed that the impact of vaccination on community transmission of circulating variants of SARS-CoV-2 appeared to be not significantly different from the impact among unvaccinated people.<sup>2, 3</sup> The scientific rationale for mandatory vaccination in the USA relies on the premise that vaccination prevents transmission to others, resulting in a “pandemic of the unvaccinated”.<sup>4</sup> Yet, the demonstration of COVID-19 breakthrough infections among fully vaccinated health-care workers (HCW) in Israel, who in turn may transmit this infection to their patients,<sup>5</sup> requires a reassessment of compulsory vaccination policies leading to the job dismissal of unvaccinated HCW in the USA.”

Reference: [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/laninf/article/PIIS1473-3099\(21\)00768-4/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/laninf/article/PIIS1473-3099(21)00768-4/fulltext)

“Between week 39 and 42, a total of 100.160 COVID-19 cases were reported among citizens of 60 years or older. 89.821 occurred among the fully vaccinated (89.7%), 3.395 among the unvaccinated (3.4%) [

[3]. One week before, the COVID-19 case rate per 100.000 was higher among the subgroup of the vaccinated compared to the subgroup of the unvaccinated in all age groups of 30 years or more.”

Reference: [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanep/article/PIIS2666-7762\(21\)00258-1/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanep/article/PIIS2666-7762(21)00258-1/fulltext))

Thank you for your time in reading and consideration.  
Yours sincerely,

Simon Andrews

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