

Annual Report

2021-22

Report No. 109, 57th Parliament

Parliamentary Crime and Corruption Committee

October 2022

Parliamentary Crime and Corruption Committee

Chair	Mr Jon Krause MP, Member for Scenic Rim
Deputy Chair	Mr Jimmy Sullivan MP, Member for Stafford
Members¹	Mr Don Brown MP, Member for Capalaba
	Ms Jonty Bush MP, Member for Cooper
	Mr Michael Crandon MP, Member for Coomera
	Ms Jess Pugh MP, Member for Mount Ommaney
	Dr Mark Robinson MP, Member for Oodgeroo

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Acknowledgements The committee acknowledges the assistance provided by the Crime and Corruption Commission and the Parliamentary Crime and Corruption Commissioner during the reporting period.

All web address references are current at the time of publishing.

¹ Barry O'Rourke MP, Member for Rockhampton, and Adrian Tantari MP, Member for Hervey Bay, were members of the committee to 31 August 2021. Jess Pugh MP and Jonty Bush MP were appointed as members of the committee on 31 August 2021. Melissa McMahon MP, Member for Macalister, was a member of the committee until 18 August 2022 when Don Brown MP was appointed to the committee.

Contents

1	Parliamentary Crime and Corruption Committee	1
2	Crime and Corruption Commission	2
3	Annual report	3
4	Oversight of the CCC	4
4.1	Monitoring and reviewing the CCC	4
4.2	Inquiries	4
4.2.1	Review of the activities of the Crime and Corruption Commission	4
4.2.2	Inquiry into the Crime and Corruption Commission’s investigation of former councillors of Logan City Council; and related matters	5
4.3	Complaints about the CCC	6
4.3.1	Complaints received from the public	6
4.3.2	Notifications from the CCC	7
4.3.3	Formalising complaints guidelines	7
4.4	Examining reports of the CCC	7
4.5	Reporting to the Legislative Assembly	8
4.6	Participating in the appointment of the Chairperson of the CCC	8
5	Mechanisms available to the committee	9
5.1	Parliamentary Crime and Corruption Commissioner	9
5.1.1	Appointment of Parliamentary Commissioner	9
5.1.2	Functions of the Parliamentary Commissioner	9
5.1.3	Assistance provided by the Parliamentary Commissioner during the reporting period	10
6	Committee expenditure	11
7	Meetings attendance record	12

1 Parliamentary Crime and Corruption Committee

The Parliamentary Crime and Corruption Committee (committee) is established under the *Crime and Corruption Act 2001* (CC Act) as the parliamentary committee responsible for overseeing the operations of the Crime and Corruption Commission (CCC).²

The committee's functions under the CC Act include:

- monitoring and reviewing the performance of the CCC's functions
- reporting to the Legislative Assembly on matters relevant to the CCC or the performance of its functions or exercise of its powers where appropriate, including matters referred to the committee by the Legislative Assembly
- examining reports of the CCC
- participating in the appointment and removal of the CCC Chairperson, Commissioners and the Chief Executive Officer
- conducting five-yearly reviews of the CCC
- periodically reviewing the structure of the CCC
- issuing guidelines and giving directions to the CCC where appropriate.³

It is through the committee that the CCC is accountable to the Parliament and to the people of Queensland.

² CC Act, s 291.

³ CC Act, s 292.

2 Crime and Corruption Commission

The CCC is established under the CC Act.⁴ The CCC has primary responsibility for the achievement of the CC Act's purposes which are to:

- combat and reduce the incidence of major crime (organised crime, criminal paedophilia and other serious crime)
- continuously improve the integrity of, and to reduce the incidence of corruption in, the public sector.⁵

In addition to its crime and corruption functions, the CCC undertakes a number of other functions in the areas of research and prevention, intelligence, witness protection, and the civil confiscation of proceeds of crime.⁶

The CCC has a range of powers under the CC Act, including to:

- conduct hearings at which persons can be compelled to provide evidence
- compel persons to provide information
- compel the production of records and things
- enter and conduct searches of premises (including covert searches)
- seize evidence
- use surveillance devices
- intercept telecommunications.⁷

⁴ CC Act, ss 220, 5.

⁵ CC Act, s 4, 7.

⁶ CC Act, ch 2.

⁷ CC Act, ch 3.

3 Annual report

The committee is required to table an annual report within 4 months and 14 days after the end of each financial year. The report must include:

- a list of meetings of the committee and the names of members attending or absent from each meeting
- a summary of issues considered by the committee, including a description of the more significant issues arising from the considerations
- a statement of the committee's revenue and spending for the year
- a brief description of responses by Ministers to recommendations of the committee.⁸

This report provides a summary of the activities of the committee from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022.

⁸ *Parliament of Queensland Act 2001, s 108.*

4 Oversight of the CCC

4.1 Monitoring and reviewing the CCC

The committee actively monitors and reviews the operations of the CCC by:

- holding regular committee meetings
- conducting inquiries into matters relating to the CCC
- examining the public and private reports provided by the CCC which set out detailed information about the activities of the CCC during the relevant period
- examining the minutes of meetings of the commission
- holding regular public and private meetings with CCC commissioners and senior officers during which committee members ask questions about the activities of the CCC
- receiving and considering complaints against the CCC and its officers
- reviewing CCC reports including its annual report
- requesting reports from the CCC on matters which arise via complaints, the media or other means
- conducting inquiries into specific or general matters relating to the CCC
- conducting, either itself or through the Parliamentary Crime and Corruption Commissioner (Parliamentary Commissioner), audits of various registers and files kept by the CCC concerning the use of its powers
- meeting regularly with the Parliamentary Commissioner to discuss the Parliamentary Commissioner's activities
- examining the appropriateness of the CCC's performance measures
- examining the CCC's performance against its performance measures
- reviewing the CCC's implementation of legislative amendments and of changes recommended in statutory reviews of the CCC.

4.2 Inquiries

4.2.1 Review of the activities of the Crime and Corruption Commission

Section 292(f) of the CC Act provides that the committee must review the activities of the CCC and report to the Parliament every five year period after 30 June 2016 (being by 30 June 2021) about any action that should be taken in relation to the CC Act or the functions, powers and operations of the CCC.

The committee commenced the most recent five yearly review in the 2019-20 reporting period. The committee's report, which included 30 recommendations, was tabled in the 2020-21 reporting period.⁹

⁹ See Parliamentary Crime and Corruption Committee, *Review of the Crime and Corruption Commission's activities*, Report No. 106, 57th Parliament, <https://documents.parliament.qld.gov.au/tp/2021/5721T932.pdf>.

The government response to the committee's report on the review was tabled on 17 December 2021. The government supported 13 recommendations, supported 7 recommendations in principle, noted 8 recommendations and did not support 2 recommendations.¹⁰

4.2.2 Inquiry into the Crime and Corruption Commission's investigation of former councillors of Logan City Council; and related matters

In the previous reporting period, on 28 May 2021, the committee resolved to:

- investigate the issues raised by the Local Government Association of Queensland in its correspondence to the committee, dated 5 May 2021 (the 'complaint')
- publicly inquire into and report on:
 - a. the CCC's investigation of former councillors of Logan City Council which led to the former councillors being charged with fraud (which charges have now been discontinued)
 - b. the decision and considerations of the CCC to charge these former councillors
 - c. the evidence and submissions and other relevant documentation provided to the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) by the CCC in support of these charges
 - d. the communications, whether oral or in writing, from the DPP to the CCC with respect to these charges
 - e. the CCC's involvement in related civil matters including those which were brought before the Queensland Industrial Relations Commission and Queensland Industrial Court, including the CCC's interaction with former councillors, the former CEO of Logan City Council and any other relevant officers of Logan City Council at relevant times
 - f. the CCC's use of coercive powers and matters relating to the dissemination of information obtained under coercion to parties in non-criminal proceedings
 - g. the process by which the CCC considers and determines whether to refer matters to the DPP
 - h. the CCC's interaction with the DPP more broadly, including existing information sharing and other processes that facilitate interaction, and whether the current processes and guidelines are appropriate
 - i. whether current provisions enabling the CCC to report on an investigation to particular entities under section 49 of the CC Act is appropriate and sufficient
 - j. the CCC's role in charging persons with an offence arising from its investigations
 - k. any other related matters

(together, the 'inquiry').

¹⁰ See Queensland Government response to Parliamentary Crime and Corruption Committee, Report No. 106, 57th Parliament, Review of the Crime and Corruption Commission's activities, <https://documents.parliament.qld.gov.au/tp/2021/5721T2140.pdf>.

The committee called for submissions addressing the terms of reference of the inquiry on 6 July 2021, with submissions closing on 26 July 2021. The committee accepted 31 submissions.

The committee held public hearings on 17, 18, 19, 20, 25 and 26 August 2021; 3, 6 and 7 September 2021; and on 21 October 2021.

The committee tabled its report on 2 December 2021. The report included 14 findings and 6 recommendations.

The government tabled its response to the committee's report on 31 January 2022. The government supported 5 recommendations and noted one recommendation.

4.3 Complaints about the CCC

Considering complaints about the CCC and its officers assists the committee in its oversight role by providing an insight into the CCC's operations and activities.

The committee does not have jurisdiction over any organisation other than the CCC and cannot consider original allegations of corruption or police misconduct. Further, the committee is not able to substitute its own decision for that of the CCC in a particular matter.

The committee examines complaints to assess whether the CCC, or any of its officers, has acted inappropriately and will, where appropriate, make recommendations to the CCC. The analysis of complaints, even where specific allegations against the CCC are not substantiated, may assist the committee to identify procedural or systemic deficiencies that the committee may recommend the CCC address.

Complaints about the CCC, or its officers, received by the committee as part of its monitoring and reviewing role usually come to the committee in two ways – directly from members of the public or from the CCC itself as a notification under section 329 of the CC Act.

The committee only accepts complaints about the CCC, or its officers, from members of the public in writing, in order to efficiently identify and consider the concerns raised, and to prevent misunderstanding or misinterpretation of the relevant facts or circumstances.

Under section 329 of the CC Act, the Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson or Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the CCC must notify the committee of all conduct the relevant notifier suspects involves, or may involve, improper conduct by officers of the CCC. Knowledge of such conduct might come to the attention of the relevant notifier through an external complaint made to the CCC or through referral from officers within the CCC.

The consideration of complaints and notifications about the CCC and its officers forms a significant part of the committee's work.

During the reporting period, the committee received 63 complaints and notifications in relation to the CCC and its officers.

The consideration of these matters involves a thorough assessment of the relevant information, which is often very complex, detailed and voluminous.

4.3.1 Complaints received from the public

During the reporting period, the committee received 26 new complaints from the public about the CCC, or its officers, that fell within the committee's jurisdiction. The committee finalised 12 complaints during the reporting period.

In considering complaints, the committee takes into account material and submissions provided by the complainant, any reports and other material provided by the CCC and, if the committee referred the matter to the Parliamentary Commissioner, any reports from the Parliamentary Commissioner.

Issues that the committee considers in determining whether or not the CCC has acted inappropriately include (but are not limited to):

- timeliness in the handling of complaints, including responsive and timely communications with complainants
- whether CCC officers have acted professionally in their dealings with complainants
- whether the CCC has provided information about how a dissatisfied complainant may request an internal review of a CCC assessment outcome or decision, and
- whether the CCC acted within its legislative powers.

4.3.2 Notifications from the CCC

During the reporting period, the committee received 37 new notifications of suspected improper conduct by CCC officers under section 329 of the CC Act. The committee finalised 27 notifications during the reporting period.

While the CEO of the CCC is the final decision maker in relation to any disciplinary action taken against commission employees, the committee monitors the processes undertaken by the CCC, including the CEO's proposed actions relating to the relevant commission officers.

In considering these matters, the committee often seeks further information and reports from the CCC and, if the committee refers the matter to the Parliamentary Commissioner, any reports from the Parliamentary Commissioner.

4.3.3 Formalising complaints guidelines

During a previous reporting period, the committee considered the way it deals with complaints that it receives about the CCC, as part of its function to monitor and review the performance of the CCC.

In this regard, the committee produced a document titled 'Complaints to the Parliamentary Crime and Corruption Committee - A guide to making a complaint about the Crime and Corruption Commission to the Parliamentary Crime and Corruption Committee' (Guidelines).

The Guidelines provide information on who can make a complaint to the committee, what can be the subject matter of a complaint, issues the committee can and cannot consider, how a complaint will be dealt with, possible outcomes and the committee's confidentiality requirements.

The Guidelines were originally published on the committee's webpage on the Queensland Parliament website in July 2020.

During the reporting period, the committee considered some of the wording contained in the Guidelines and approved an update which was published on the committee's webpage on the Queensland Parliament website in November 2021.¹¹

4.4 Examining reports of the CCC

The committee considered reports of the CCC, and held public and private meetings with the CCC.

Section 69 directions

Section 69 of the CC Act allows the committee to direct that certain reports of the CCC be given to the Speaker and tabled in the Legislative Assembly. In providing such a direction, the committee does not endorse or adopt the CCC's report in any way.

¹¹ Parliamentary Crime and Corruption Committee, 'Guide to Making a Complaint' <https://documents.parliament.qld.gov.au/com/PCCC-8AD2/generic/guide-to-making-a-complaint.pdf>.

During the reporting period, the committee gave one direction to the CCC to give a report to the Speaker under section 69(1)(b) of the CC Act. The direction related to the CCC's report titled *Investigation Workshop: An investigation into allegations of disclosure of confidential information at the office of the Integrity Commissioner*. The committee provided the direction to the CCC on 30 June 2022 and the CCC was due to table the report in the next reporting period. The report was tabled on 4 July 2022.

4.5 Reporting to the Legislative Assembly

On 2 November 2021 the committee tabled in the Legislative Assembly, *Report No. 107, 57th Parliament – Annual Report 2020-21*.

On 2 December 2021 the committee tabled in the Legislative Assembly, *Report No. 108, 57th Parliament – Inquiry into the Crime and Corruption Commission's investigation of former councillors of Logan City Council; and related matters* (see [section 4.2.2](#) of this report for further information).

4.6 Participating in the appointment of the Chairperson of the CCC

During the reporting period, the committee considered, and provided its bipartisan support for, the nomination of Mr Bruce Barbour as Chairperson of the CCC in accordance with section 228 of the CC Act.

5 Mechanisms available to the committee

Under the CC Act and the POQA, the committee has a range of powers that enable it to carry out its functions, including to:

- call for persons, documents or other things
- examine witnesses under oath
- appoint persons with special knowledge or skill to help the committee perform its functions
- refer matters relating to the conduct or activities of the CCC, or its officers, for investigation and reporting, or other action the committee considers appropriate.

5.1 Parliamentary Crime and Corruption Commissioner

The committee is assisted in its role of monitoring and reviewing the CCC by the Parliamentary Commissioner. The Parliamentary Commissioner undertakes a range of functions on the committee's behalf.

The Parliamentary Commissioner is an experienced lawyer, appointed on a part-time basis, for a period between two and five years, by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly with the bipartisan support of the committee.

5.1.1 Appointment of Parliamentary Commissioner

During the previous reporting period, the committee commenced recruitment for a replacement Parliamentary Commissioner, as the former Parliamentary Commissioner, Ms Karen Carmody's term was due to expire on 21 August 2021.

On 11 August 2021, the committee wrote to the Speaker to advise that it had resolved unanimously to appoint Mr Michael Woodford to the position, for an initial period of 3 years, to commence on 22 August 2021.

On 19 August 2021, the Speaker tabled a notice of appointment stating that he had appointed Mr Michael Woodford as Parliamentary Crime and Corruption Commissioner for a term of three years, commencing on 22 August 2021.

5.1.2 Functions of the Parliamentary Commissioner

Under section 314 of the CC Act, the committee may require the Parliamentary Commissioner to:

- audit records and operational files of the CCC
- investigate complaints against the CCC and its officers
- investigate allegations of a possible unauthorised disclosure of confidential information
- verify the CCC's reasons for withholding information from the committee
- verify the accuracy and completeness of CCC reports to the committee
- perform other functions that the committee considers necessary or desirable.

The Parliamentary Commissioner may investigate a matter on their own initiative if certain criteria are met, and conduct hearings in certain circumstances, but must notify the committee of their decision to do so.¹²

The Parliamentary Commissioner also conducts annual reviews of the intelligence data held by the CCC and the QPS.

¹² See section 314A of the CC Act.

The Parliamentary Commissioner has a number of other statutory roles under the *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2001*. These include:

- inspecting the records of the CCC to decide the extent of the CCC's compliance with the legislative requirements relating to surveillance device warrants, retrieval warrants and emergency authorisations
- reporting in writing to the committee at six monthly intervals on the results of such inspections
- inspecting the records of the CCC at least once every 12 months to determine the extent of the CCC's compliance with the legislative requirements relating to controlled operations
- as soon as practicable after 30 June each year, preparing a report of the activities of the CCC relating to controlled operations for the preceding 12 months and providing a copy of the report to the CCC Chairperson and the Chair of the committee
- auditing the CCC's records relating to assumed identities at least once every six months.

The Parliamentary Commissioner has further statutory roles under the *Telecommunications Interception Act 2009* that include:

- regularly carrying out inspections of the records of the CCC to determine the extent of the CCC's compliance with the legislative requirements relating to telecommunications interception
- providing reports on inspections to the responsible Minister and the committee.

The Chair of the committee tabled reports of the Parliamentary Commissioner as required.

5.1.3 Assistance provided by the Parliamentary Commissioner during the reporting period

The Parliamentary Commissioner provided the committee with advice relating to the performance by the CCC of its functions under the CC Act and other matters.

These activities are in addition to the separate statutory responsibilities of the Parliamentary Commissioner outlined above.

6 Committee expenditure

The committee had no revenue during 2021-22. The committee is funded from the appropriation made to the Legislative Assembly. The expenditure of the committee from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 is shown in the table below.

Item	\$*
Employee expenses ¹³	356,642
Business travel	1,324
Printing, freight and supplies	2,511
Technology	8,844
Meeting expenses	27,929
Miscellaneous expenses	241
Legal advice	319,100
Expenditure Total	718,299

* As figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between the sum of the component items and total

¹³ These figures reflect a three person secretariat supporting the committee. The committee's staffing may have been supplemented with additional resources from general Committee Office staff throughout the year.

7 Meetings attendance record

In addition to committee meetings, the committee holds meetings with the CCC and Parliamentary Commissioner on a regular basis. During the reporting period, the committee met on 55 occasions.

The committee holds public meetings to the greatest extent possible to provide open and transparent oversight of the CCC as required by the CC Act. It also conducts private meetings in order to avoid the disclosure of confidential information contrary to the public interest, information about a complaint about corrupt conduct or investigation or operation being conducted by the CCC.¹⁴

To assist with the meeting process, the CCC provides confidential briefing papers, public reports, and minutes of commission meetings. The committee asks questions in relation to matters contained in these documents or any other matter that has come to its attention.

The committee also meets regularly with the Parliamentary Commissioner who provides public and private reports to the committee on the status of matters referred to the Parliamentary Commissioner and administrative issues concerning the day-to-day running of the Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner.

The tables below show the attendance of committee members at committee meetings and other activities during the reporting period.

Standing Order 202(1) provides that in the case of a committee member's illness or inability to attend, another member may be appointed to attend that meeting or stand in for a particular inquiry.

Meeting Date	Jon Krause MP	Jimmy Sullivan MP	Michael Crandon MP	Melissa McMahon MP	Barry O'Rourke MP	Adrian Tantari MP	Mark Robinson MP
2 July 2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5 July 2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7 July 2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
21 July 2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2 August 2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10 August 2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12 August 2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12 August 2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13 August 2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

¹⁴ See POQA, s 302A.

Meeting Date	Jon Krause MP	Jimmy Sullivan MP	Michael Crandon MP	Melissa McMahon MP	Barry O'Rourke MP	Adrian Tantari MP	Mark Robinson MP
18 August 2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	x ¹⁵	✓	✓
18 August 2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	x ¹⁶	✓	✓
19 August 2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	x ¹⁷	✓	✓
19 August 2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	x ¹⁸	✓	✓
25 August 2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	x ¹⁹	✓	✓

Membership change

On 31 August 2021, Barry O'Rourke, Member for Rockhampton, and Adrian Tantari, Member for Hervey Bay, were discharged from the committee. Jonty Bush, Member for Cooper, and Jess Pugh, Member for Mount Ommaney, were appointed to the committee.

Meeting Date	Jon Krause MP	Jimmy Sullivan MP	Michael Crandon MP	Melissa McMahon MP	Jonty Bush MP	Jess Pugh MP	Mark Robinson MP
31 August 2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
3 September 2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	x ²⁰	✓	✓
3 September 2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	x ²¹	✓	✓
6 September 2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6 September 2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

¹⁵ Jonty Bush MP replaced Barry O'Rourke MP as committee member on 18 August 2021.

¹⁶ Jonty Bush MP replaced Barry O'Rourke MP as committee member on 18 August 2021.

¹⁷ Jonty Bush MP replaced Barry O'Rourke MP as committee member on 19 August 2021.

¹⁸ Jonty Bush MP replaced Barry O'Rourke MP as committee member on 19 August 2021.

¹⁹ Jonty Bush MP replaced Barry O'Rourke MP as committee member on 25 August 2021.

²⁰ Barry O'Rourke MP replaced Jonty Bush MP as committee member on 3 September 2021.

²¹ Barry O'Rourke MP replaced Jonty Bush MP as committee member on 3 September 2021.

Meeting Date	Jon Krause MP	Jimmy Sullivan MP	Michael Crandon MP	Melissa McMahon MP	Jonty Bush MP	Jess Pugh MP	Mark Robinson MP
7 September 2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
14 September 2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
24 September 2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
29 September 2021	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓
12 October 2021	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
28 October 2021	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
16 November 2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
23 November 2021	✓	✓	✗ ²²	✓	✓	✓	✓
24 November 2021	✓	✓	✗ ²³	✓	✓	✓	✓
25 November 2021	✓	✓	✗ ²⁴	✓	✓	✓	✓
29 November 2021 ²⁵	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
29 November 2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
30 November 2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1 December 2021 ²⁶	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1 December 2021 ²⁷	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

²² Dan Purdie MP was appointed in place of Michael Crandon MP as committee member on 23 November 2021.

²³ Dan Purdie MP was appointed in place of Michael Crandon MP as committee member on 24 November 2021.

²⁴ Dan Purdie MP was appointed in place of Michael Crandon MP as committee member on 25 November 2021.

²⁵ At the meeting on 29 November 2021, a subcommittee was appointed under Standing Order 220A consisting of Jon Krause MP, Jimmy Sullivan MP, Michael Crandon MP and Melissa McMahon MP.

²⁶ The members of the subcommittee appointed on 29 November 2021 and all other members of the committee were in attendance.

²⁷ The members of the subcommittee appointed on 29 November 2021 and all other members of the committee were in attendance.

Meeting Date	Jon Krause MP	Jimmy Sullivan MP	Michael Crandon MP	Melissa McMahon MP	Jonty Bush MP	Jess Pugh MP	Mark Robinson MP
1 December 2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10 December 2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗

On 22 February 2022, in accordance with Standing Order 202(1), the Leader of the House appointed Jennifer Howard, Member for Ipswich, as a substitute member of the committee in place of Mr Sullivan from 22 February 2022 until further notice.

Meeting Date	Jon Krause MP	Jennifer Howard MP (substitute for Jimmy Sullivan MP)	Michael Crandon MP	Melissa McMahon MP	Jonty Bush MP	Jess Pugh MP	Mark Robinson MP
22 February 2022	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
25 February 2022	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

On 28 February 2022, in accordance with Standing Order 202(1), the Leader of the House appointed Don Brown, Member for Capalaba, as a substitute member of the committee in place of Ms McMahon from 28 February 2022 until further notice.

Meeting Date	Jon Krause MP	Jennifer Howard MP (substitute for Jimmy Sullivan MP)	Michael Crandon MP	Don Brown MP (substitute for Melissa McMahon MP)	Jonty Bush MP	Jess Pugh MP	Mark Robinson MP
9 March 2022	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗ ²⁸	✓
15 March 2022	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
29 March 2022	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
6 April 2022	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

²⁸ James Martin MP replaced Jess Pugh MP as a committee member on 9 March 2022.

Meeting Date	Jon Krause MP	Jennifer Howard MP (substitute for Jimmy Sullivan MP)	Michael Crandon MP	Don Brown MP (substitute for Melissa McMahon MP)	Jonty Bush MP	Jess Pugh MP	Mark Robinson MP
3 May 2022	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x ²⁹
10 May 2022	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13 May 2022	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
16 May 2022	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
19 May 2022	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
24 May 2022	✓	x ³⁰	✓	x ³¹	✓	✓	x ³²
27 May 2022	✓	x ³³	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
8 June 2022	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
23 June 2022 ³⁴	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	✓
24 June 2022	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
27 June 2022	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
28 June 2022	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
30 June 2022	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Jon Krause

Jon Krause MP
Chair
October 2022

²⁹ Jarrod Bleijie MP replaced Mark Robinson MP as a committee member on 3 May 2022.

³⁰ Corrine McMillan MP replaced Jennifer Howard MP (substituting for Jimmy Sullivan MP) as a committee member on 24 May 2022.

³¹ Ali King MP replaced Don Brown MP (substituting for Melissa McMahon MP) as a committee member on 24 May 2022.

³² Jarrod Bleijie MP replaced Mark Robinson MP as a committee member on 24 May 2022.

³³ Joe Kelly MP replaced Jennifer Howard MP (substituting for Jimmy Sullivan MP) as a committee member on 27 May 2022.

³⁴ The meeting did not proceed because there was not a quorum.