

Economics and Governance Committee

Report No. 23, 56th Parliament

Subordinate legislation tabled between 31 October 2018 and 12 February 2019

1 Aim of this report

This report summarises the committee’s findings following its examination of the subordinate legislation within its portfolio areas tabled between 31 October 2018 and 12 February 2019. It reports on any issues identified by the committee relating to the policy to be given effect by the subordinate legislation, its consistency with fundamental legislative principles (FLPs), and its lawfulness. It also reports on the compliance of the explanatory notes with the *Legislative Standards Act 1992* (LSA).

2 Subordinate legislation examined

No.	Subordinate legislation	Date tabled	Disallowance date
190 of 2018	Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition (Queensland) (ACT Container Deposit Scheme) Notice 2018	12 February 2019	2 May 2019
191 of 2018	Mutual Recognition (Queensland) (ACT Container Deposit Scheme) Amendment Regulation 2018	12 February 2019	2 May 2019
199 of 2018	Proclamation made under the <i>Local Government (Councillor Complaints) and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2018</i>	12 February 2019	2 May 2019
200 of 2018	Proclamation made under the <i>Local Government Electoral (Implementing Stage 1 of Belcarra) and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2018</i>	12 February 2019	2 May 2019
201 of 2018	Local Government Legislation (Councillor Complaints and Other Matters) Amendment Regulation 2018	4 December 2018	2 May 2019
202 of 2018	Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition (Queensland) (Emissions-Controlled Products) Notice 2018	12 February 2019	2 May 2019
223 of 2018	Mutual Recognition (Queensland) Temporary Exemptions Regulation 2018	12 February 2019	2 May 2019
224 of 2018	Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition (Queensland) Temporary Exemptions Regulation 2018	12 February 2019	2 May 2019
225 of 2018	Government Owned Corporations (CleanCo Queensland Limited) Amendment Regulation 2018	12 February 2019	2 May 2019
227 of 2018	Superannuation (State Public Sector) Amendment Notice (No.2) 2018	12 February 2019	2 May 2019

3 Committee consideration of the subordinate legislation

No significant issues were identified by the committee regarding the consistency with FLPs or the lawfulness of the subordinate legislation. The explanatory notes tabled with the subordinate legislation also broadly comply with the requirements of part 4 of the LSA. Where some minor compliance issues were identified, they have been outlined in this report.

3.1 SL No. 190 of 2018 – Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition (Queensland) (ACT Container Deposit Scheme) Notice 2018

The objective of SL No. 190 of 2018 is to endorse a proposed Commonwealth regulation to be made by the Governor-General under the *Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Act 1997* (Cth)¹ (Commonwealth Act) which was adopted as a law of Queensland by the *Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition (Queensland) Act 2003* (Qld).²

The Commonwealth Act provides that goods that may lawfully be sold in New Zealand may lawfully be sold in an Australian jurisdiction without the necessity for compliance with further requirements under Australian legislation (Trans-Tasman mutual recognition principle).

However, the Commonwealth Act also provides for circumstances where the Trans-Tasman mutual recognition principle will not apply. These circumstances are covered by exclusions to the principle for certain types of legislation which operate unaffected – for example, in relation to Australian custom controls and tariffs, intellectual property requirements, and certain state taxes or duties, as each of these laws relate to the sale of goods.³ In addition, provision is made for permanent and temporary exemptions in this respect.⁴

The Australian Capital Territory (ACT) has introduced the *Waste Management and Resource Recovery Act 2016* (ACT) and regulations under that Act (ACT Container Deposit Laws) to create a container deposit scheme, certain requirements of which are contrary to the Trans-Tasman mutual recognition principle. To support the operation of the ACT container deposit scheme, the proposed Commonwealth regulation establishes a permanent exemption for the ACT Container Deposit Laws, by recognising the laws as exempt in schedule 2 of the Commonwealth Act. This will ensure that goods imported into or produced in New Zealand must comply with the requirements of the ACT container deposit scheme to be lawfully sold in Australia.⁵

Under section 45(4) of the Commonwealth Act, the Governor-General may not make the regulation unless all of the then-participating jurisdictions have endorsed the regulation. Section 43(1) of the Commonwealth Act provides that a jurisdiction endorses a regulation if the designated person for the jurisdiction publishes a notice in the official gazette of the jurisdiction setting out and endorsing the terms of the regulation before it is made.

The subordinate legislation endorses the proposed Commonwealth regulation.⁶

Committee comment

The committee identified no issues regarding the subordinate legislation's consistency with FLPs, or its lawfulness. The explanatory notes generally comply with the requirements of part 4 of the LSA.

3.2 SL No. 191 of 2018 – Mutual Recognition (Queensland) (ACT Container Deposit Scheme) Amendment Regulation 2018

The *Mutual Recognition Act 1992* (Cth) (Commonwealth MRA), as adopted in Queensland by the *Mutual Recognition (Queensland) Act 1992* (Qld) (Queensland MRA), establishes an Australia-wide mutual recognition framework that provides for the recognition within each state and territory of the

¹ *Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Act 1997* (Cth), s 43(1).

² Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition (Queensland) (ACT Container Deposit Scheme) Notice 2018, explanatory notes, p 1.

³ *Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Act 1997* (Cth), s 44 and schedule 1.

⁴ *Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Act 1997* (Cth), ss 43, 45.

⁵ Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition (Queensland) (ACT Container Deposit Scheme) Notice 2018, explanatory notes, p 2.

⁶ Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition (Queensland) (ACT Container Deposit Scheme) Notice 2018, explanatory notes, p 2.

Commonwealth of regulatory standards adopted elsewhere in Australia regarding goods and occupations (Australian mutual recognition principle).

SL No. 191 of 2018 amends the Mutual Recognition (Queensland) Regulation 2009 (2009 Regulation), which is made under the Queensland MRA. The explanatory notes advise that the 2009 Regulation, which was made to approve amendments to the Commonwealth MRA, was amended in 2013 and 2017 to permanently exempt legislation for the container deposit schemes of the Northern Territory and New South Wales respectively from the Australian mutual recognition principle.

The explanatory notes state:

It is appropriate that the approval of the amendments to the Commonwealth Act to permanently exempt the relevant parts of the ACT Container Deposit Laws should also be included in the Mutual Recognition (Queensland) Regulation 2009.⁷

The subordinate legislation approves the amendments to the Commonwealth MRA to recognise the permanent exemption for the ACT container deposit scheme in the 2009 Regulation. The regulatory amendments in SL No. 191 complement those in SL No. 190.

Committee comment

The committee identified no issues regarding the subordinate legislation's consistency with FLPs, or its lawfulness. The explanatory notes generally comply with the requirements of part 4 of the LSA.

3.3 SL No. 199 of 2018 – Proclamation made under the Local Government (Councillor Complaints) and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2018

The objective of SL No. 199 is to fix a commencement date of 3 December 2018 for certain provisions of the *Local Government (Councillor Complaints) and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2018* (Qld) (Councillor Complaints Act).

The Councillor Complaints Act, assented to on 21 May 2018, implements the government's response to the Independent Councillor Complaints Review Panel's Report, *Councillor Complaints Review: A fair, effective and efficient framework*, to 'provide for a simpler, more streamlined system for making, investigating and determining complaints about councillor conduct in Queensland'.⁸

As part of a staged approach to implementation, particular sections of the Councillor Complaints Act were commenced on 20 July 2018. The subordinate legislation provides for the commencement of the remaining provisions, to bring the new councillor complaints system into operation.⁹

Committee comment

The committee identified no issues regarding the subordinate legislation's consistency with FLPs or its lawfulness.

However, the committee had concerns regarding the extent to which the information provided in the explanatory notes satisfies the requirements of section 24(1)(h) of the LSA. Section 24(1)(h) requires explanatory notes for subordinate legislation to include a brief assessment of the benefits and costs of implementing the legislation.

The explanatory notes state:

The benefits and costs of implementation were outlined in the explanatory notes to the Local Government (Councillor Complaints) and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2018.¹⁰

⁷ Mutual Recognition (Queensland) (ACT Container Deposit Scheme) Amendment Regulation 2018, explanatory notes, p 2.

⁸ Local Government (Councillor Complaints) and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2018, explanatory notes, p 1.

⁹ Proclamation made under the *Local Government (Councillor Complaints) and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2018*, pp 1-2.

¹⁰ Proclamation made under the *Local Government (Councillor Complaints) and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2018*, explanatory notes, p 2.

This statement is not entirely accurate. The requirements for an explanatory note for a Bill are set out in section 23 of the LSA. They differ from the requirements for subordinate legislation. In relation to Bills, section 23(1)(d) requires an assessment of ‘the administrative cost to government of implementing the Bill’, but contains no requirement for any consideration of any benefits of the Bill.

The committee notes that the explanatory notes to the Bill do not set out the benefits of implementing the legislation and refer only to the cost of the councillor conduct tribunal being met by the local government.¹¹

The explanatory notes otherwise comply with part 4 of the LSA.

3.4 SL No. 200 of 2018 – Proclamation made under the Local Government Electoral (Implementing Stage 1 of Belcarra) and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2018

The objective of SL No. 200 of 2018 is to fix a commencement date of 3 December 2018 for certain provisions of the *Local Government Electoral (Implementing Stage 1 of Belcarra) and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2018* (Qld) (Stage 1 of Belcarra Act).

Parts 3 and 5 of the Stage 1 of Belcarra Act, which commenced by Proclamation on 2 October 2018, amended the *Electoral Act 1992* (Qld) and the *Local Government Electoral Act 2011* (Qld) respectively, to prohibit the making of political donations by property developers in Queensland.¹²

The subordinate legislation commences the remaining provisions of the Stage 1 of Belcarra Act, including various consequential amendments to the *Local Government Act 2009* (Qld), to achieve consistency across the legislative framework.¹³

Committee comment

The committee identified no issues regarding the subordinate legislation’s consistency with FLPs, or its lawfulness.

However, as was the case with SL No. 199 of 2018, the committee had concerns regarding the extent to which the information provided in the explanatory notes satisfies the requirements of section 24(1)(h) of the LSA (brief assessment of the benefits and costs of implementing the subordinate legislation). The explanatory notes state:

*The benefits and costs of implementation were outlined in the explanatory notes to the Local Government Electoral (Implementing Stage 1 of Belcarra) and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2018.*¹⁴

Again, this statement is not entirely accurate. The committee notes that the explanatory notes to the Bill do not set out the benefits of implementing the legislation and refer only to the cost of the amendments being met through normal budgetary processes.¹⁵

The explanatory notes otherwise comply with part 4 of the LSA.

¹¹ Local Government (Councillor Complaints) and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2018, explanatory notes, p 6.

¹² Proclamation made under the *Local Government Electoral (Implementing Stage 1 of Belcarra) and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2018*, explanatory notes, p 1.

¹³ Proclamation made under the *Local Government Electoral (Implementing Stage 1 of Belcarra) and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2018*, explanatory notes, p 1.

¹⁴ Proclamation made under the *Local Government Electoral (Implementing Stage 1 of Belcarra) and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2018*, explanatory notes, p 2.

¹⁵ Local Government Electoral (Implementing Stage 1 of Belcarra) and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2018, p 11.

3.5 SL No. 201 of 2018 – Local Government Legislation (Councillor Complaints and Other Matters) Amendment Regulation 2018

The objectives of SL No. 201 of 2018 are to:

- approve the ‘Code of Conduct for Councillors in Queensland’ (Code of Conduct)
- modify the declaration of office to require Councillors to declare that they will fulfil their duties in accordance with the code of conduct
- prescribe other persons who may be appointed as investigators by the Independent Assessor
- ensure local government annual reporting requirements align with the new processes and *Local Government Act 2009* (Qld) provisions about Councillor complaints and conduct, and
- make minor consequential amendments as necessary.

As of 20 July 2018,¹⁶ section 150D of the *Local Government Act 2009* (Qld) required the Minister to make a code of conduct that sets out the standards of behaviour for councillors in performing their functions as councillors under that Act.

The explanatory notes advise that the Code of Conduct was made by the Minister for Local Government, Minister for Racing and Minister for Multicultural Affairs on 30 August 2018.¹⁷

The subordinate legislation approves the Code of Conduct, enabling it to take effect.¹⁸

Potential issue of fundamental legislative principle

Section 4(5)(e) of the LSA provides that whether subordinate legislation has sufficient regard to the institution of parliament depends on whether the subordinate legislation allows the sub-delegation of a power delegated by an Act only:

- if authorised by an Act, and
- in appropriate cases and to appropriate persons.

Part of the rationale for this issue is to ensure sufficient parliamentary scrutiny of a delegated legislative power.¹⁹

The significance of the sub-delegation of matters to an approved code, as opposed to dealing with such matters in full within the subordinate legislation, is that since the relevant document is not itself ‘subordinate legislation’, it is not subject to the tabling and disallowance provisions in Part 6 of the *Statutory Instruments Act 1992* (Qld).

Currently, the Code of Conduct is not contained in the subordinate legislation in its entirety, and as such its content does not come to the attention of the House. Similarly, while a future amending regulation will alert the House that there has been an amendment to the document (eg if a future regulation states that it is replacing the Code of Conduct), it will not contain information about the changes that have been made.

¹⁶ As required by section 12 of the *Local Government (Councillor Complaints) and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2018* (Qld), which commenced by proclamation on 20 July 2018.

¹⁷ Local Government Legislation (Councillor Complaints and Other Matters) Amendment Regulation 2018, explanatory notes, p 2.

¹⁸ Local Government Legislation (Councillor Complaints and Other Matters) Amendment Regulation 2018, explanatory notes, p 2.

¹⁹ Office of the Queensland Parliamentary Counsel, *Fundamental Legislative Principles: the OQPC Notebook*, p 170.

Authorisation by an Act

Section 150E of the *Local Government Act 2009* (Qld) provides that the code of conduct does not take effect until it is approved by a regulation. In addition, the approved code is required to be tabled in the Legislative Assembly with the regulation that approves it, and to be published on the department's website.²⁰

The sub-delegation is therefore authorised.

Appropriate cases and to appropriate persons

In considering whether it is appropriate for matters to be dealt with by an instrument that is not subordinate legislation, and therefore not subject to parliamentary scrutiny, committees have had regard to factors such as:

- the importance of the subject dealt with
- the commercial or technical nature of the subject matter, and
- the practicality or otherwise of including those matters entirely in subordinate legislation.²¹

The Code of Conduct is 10 pages long and includes detailed information, including information on the application of other Acts under the broader legislative framework and both general and specific guidance on values and standards of behaviour. It can be accepted that it is appropriate for practical reasons for such detailed matters to be set out in a document other than subordinate legislation.

Availability of document and parliamentary scrutiny

Committees have identified that concerns about sub-delegation are reduced where the document in question could only be incorporated under subordinate legislation (which could be disallowed), and was attached to the subordinate legislation or required to be tabled with the subordinate legislation and made available for inspection.

In this instance:

- the Code of Conduct was tabled with the subordinate legislation and is available for inspection on the department website, and
- the approval of a code of practice has no effect unless the Minister gives notice of its making, and any such notice is subordinate legislation.

Thus, any concerns that the Parliament may have about the content of the Code of Conduct might be met by the ability to move disallowance of the notice.

Committee comment

Where an extrinsic document (such as the Code of Conduct) is incorporated into the legislative framework of the state without being reproduced in full in subordinate legislation, and where changes to that document can be made without the content of those changes coming to the attention of the House, it may be argued that the document (and the process by which it is incorporated into the legislative framework) has insufficient regard to the institution of Parliament.

However, in this case, the committee acknowledges that the establishment of the Code of Conduct as a separate document to be approved by subordinate legislation is the appropriate and authorised means by which to address these matters, noting both the requirements of sections 150D and 150E of the *Local Government Act 2009* (Qld), and the detailed nature of the contents of the Code of Conduct.

The committee is satisfied that the regulation has sufficient regard to the institution of Parliament.

The explanatory notes also generally comply with the requirements of part 4 of the LSA.

²⁰ *Local Government Act 2009* (Qld), s 150E.

²¹ Office of the Queensland Parliamentary Counsel, *Fundamental Legislative Principles: the OQPC Notebook*, pp 155 -156, and Scrutiny of Legislation Committee, *Alert Digest 1999/04*, p 10, paras 1.65-1.67.

3.6 SL No. 202 of 2018 – Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition (Queensland) (Emissions-Controlled Products) Notice 2018

As noted at section 3.1 of this report, the *Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Act 1997* (Cth) (Commonwealth Act), adopted in Queensland by the *Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition (Queensland) Act 2003* (Qld), provides for the recognition within Australia of regulatory standards adopted in New Zealand regarding certain goods and occupations (Trans-Tasman mutual recognition principle).²²

It has been agreed between ministers²³ to introduce emissions standards for new non-road spark ignition engines and equipment (NRSIEE)²⁴ to set limits on emissions such as particulate matter, which is associated with causing breathing problems.²⁵

The subordinate legislation adopts a proposed Commonwealth regulation that establishes a permanent exemption from the Trans-Tasman mutual recognition principle for the new NRSIEE emissions standards, by listing these standards as exempt under schedule 2 of the Commonwealth Act. The emissions standards (Product Emission Standards Rules 2017) commenced in January 2018.

The exemption will ensure that NRSIEE imported into or produced in New Zealand will need to comply with these emissions standards in order to be lawfully sold in an Australian jurisdiction. The exemption will commence on registration of the Commonwealth regulation, which can occur once all participating jurisdictions have endorsed the Commonwealth regulation as proposed.²⁶

Committee comment

The committee identified no issues regarding the subordinate legislation's consistency with FLPs, or its lawfulness. The explanatory notes generally comply with the requirements of part 4 of the LSA.

3.7 SL No. 223 of 2018 – Mutual Recognition (Queensland) Temporary Exemptions Regulation 2018

As noted at section 3.2 of this report, the *Mutual Recognition Act 1992* (Cth) (Commonwealth MRA), adopted in Queensland by the *Mutual Recognition (Queensland) Act 1992* (Qld) (Queensland MRA), establishes an Australia-wide mutual recognition framework that provides for the recognition within each state and territory of the Commonwealth of regulatory standards adopted elsewhere in Australia regarding goods and occupations (Australian mutual recognition principle).

The mutual recognition framework established under the Commonwealth MRA allows individual Australian jurisdictions to unilaterally invoke temporary exemptions from the application of the Australia-wide mutual recognition principle for a 12 month period (under section 15 of the Commonwealth MRA).²⁷ Temporary exemptions have a limited life of 12 months and cannot be extended.²⁸

SL No. 223 of 2018 provides for a temporary exemption for Queensland's container deposit scheme by declaring the relevant Queensland legislation to be laws to which section 15 of Commonwealth MRA applies. The legislation establishing Queensland's scheme is the *Waste Reduction and Recycling*

²² Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition (Queensland) (Emissions-Controlled Products) Notice 2018, explanatory notes, p 1.

²³ This regulatory amendment was agreed to by ministers as part of a National Clean Air Agreement endorsed on 15 December 2015, to deliver actions to reduce air pollution and establish a process for jurisdictions to work cooperatively to address emerging air quality issues.

²⁴ NRSIEE extends to items such as marine engines and outdoor-powered equipment such as leaf blowers, chain saws, generators and the like. See: Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition (Queensland) (Emissions-Controlled Products) Notice 2018, explanatory notes, p 1.

²⁵ Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition (Queensland) (Emissions-Controlled Products) Notice 2018, explanatory notes, p 1.

²⁶ *Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Act 1997* (Cth), ss 43(1), 45(4).

²⁷ *Mutual Recognition Act 1992* (Cth), s 15.

²⁸ *Mutual Recognition Act 1992* (Cth), s 15(3).

Act 2011 (Qld), as amended by the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Amendment Act 2017* (Qld). The temporary exemption will expire on 31 October 2019.²⁹

Committee comment

The committee identified no issues regarding the subordinate legislation's consistency with FLPs, or its lawfulness. The explanatory notes generally comply with the requirements of part 4 of the LSA.

3.8 SL No. 224 of 2018 – Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition (Queensland) Temporary Exemptions Regulation 2018

This item of subordinate legislation complements SL No. 223 of 2018 by providing a temporary exemption for Queensland's container deposit scheme under the *Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition (Queensland) Act 2003* (Qld), which adopts the *Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Act 1997* (Cth) (Commonwealth Act).

The Regulation establishes a temporary exemption for Queensland's container deposit scheme from the framework for the mutual recognition of regulatory standards adopted in New Zealand regarding certain goods and occupations. Products imported into or produced in New Zealand will be required to comply with Queensland's container deposit scheme while the temporary exemption is in place. The temporary exemption will expire on 31 October 2019.³⁰

Committee comment

The committee identified no issues regarding the subordinate legislation's consistency with FLPs, or its lawfulness. The explanatory notes generally comply with the requirements of part 4 of the LSA.

3.9 SL No. 225 of 2018 – Government Owned Corporations (CleanCo Queensland Limited) Amendment Regulation 2018

The objective of SL No. 255 is to establish CleanCo Queensland Limited (CleanCo), a publicly owned clean energy generator intended to 'support the growth of Queensland's renewable energy industry, put downward pressure on wholesale electricity prices and improve competition in the wholesale electricity market'.³¹ CleanCo was established through the restructuring of the existing two electricity generator government owned corporations (GOCs), CS Energy Limited (CS Energy) and Stanwell Corporation Limited (Stanwell), into three GOCs. CleanCo was incorporated as a public company limited by shares on 11 October 2018.³²

The subordinate legislation establishes CleanCo as a GOC.³³

Committee comment

The committee identified no issues regarding the subordinate legislation's consistency with FLPs, or its lawfulness.

However, the committee identified that the explanatory notes do not include all of the information outlined in section 24(2) of the LSA, regarding the consultation undertaken. That is, the explanatory notes advise that 'ongoing consultation has occurred with CS Energy, Stanwell and the relevant union

²⁹ Mutual Recognition (Queensland) Temporary Exemptions Regulation 2018, explanatory notes, p 2.

³⁰ Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition (Queensland) Temporary Exemptions Regulation 2018, explanatory notes, p 1.

³¹ Government Owned Corporations (CleanCo Queensland Limited) Amendment Regulation 2018, explanatory notes, p 1.

³² Government Owned Corporations (CleanCo Queensland Limited) Amendment Regulation 2018, explanatory notes, p 1.

³³ Government Owned Corporations (CleanCo Queensland Limited) Amendment Regulation 2018, explanatory notes, p 1.

organisations in relation to CleanCo's establishment'.³⁴ However, no information is provided regarding the outcome of that consultation, as is required by section 24(2)(ii).

The committee acknowledges that the establishment of CleanCo was one of the government's 2017 election commitments.

The explanatory notes otherwise comply with part 4 of the LSA.

3.10 SL No. 227 of 2018 – Superannuation (State Public Sector) Amendment Notice (No.2) 2018

Section 14B of the *Superannuation (State Public Sector) Act 1990* (Qld) provides for the Treasurer to declare, by written notice, the QSuper membership categories and other conditions of membership for employees of Queensland public sector employers.

The objective of SL No. 277 is to amend the Superannuation (State Public Sector) Notice 2010 to give effect to the following arrangements, which have been approved by the Treasurer:

- continuing QSuper membership for transferring employees from Sunwater Ltd to Mallowa Irrigation Ltd and Theodore Water Pty Ltd, and
- changes to existing arrangements for employees of the Cross-River Rail Delivery Authority.

The explanatory notes advise that consultation has occurred with the relevant employers, the Government Superannuation Officer and the Office of the Queensland Parliamentary Counsel and that all parties agree with the amendments.³⁵

Committee comment

The committee identified no issues regarding the subordinate legislation's consistency with FLPs, or its lawfulness. The explanatory notes generally comply with the requirements of part 4 of the LSA.

4 Recommendation

The committee recommends that the House notes this report.



Linus Power MP

Chair

April 2019

Economic and Governance Committee

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³⁴ Government Owned Corporations (CleanCo Queensland Limited) Amendment Regulation 2018, explanatory notes, p 2.

³⁵ Government Owned Corporations (CleanCo Queensland Limited) Amendment Regulation 2018, explanatory notes, p 2.