



QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT

COMMITTEES

Annual Report 2023-24



Report No. 11, 57th Parliament

Clean Economy Jobs, Resources and Transport Committee

August 2024

Clean Economy Jobs, Resources and Transport Committee

Chair	Ms Kim Richards MP, Member for Redlands
Deputy Chair	Mr Pat Weir MP, Member for Condamine
Members	Mr Bryson Head MP, Member for Callide
	Ms Joan Pease MP, Member for Lytton
	Mr Les Walker MP, Member for Mundingburra
	Mr Trevor Watts MP, Member for Toowoomba North

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

Acknowledgements

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Contents

Chair's foreword	1
Report in brief	2
1 Functions of the committee	3
2 Overview of committee activities	3
3 Examination of budget estimates	4
4 Bill inquiries	4
4.1 Energy (Renewable Transformation and Jobs) Bill 2023 (Report 1)	5
4.2 Land and Other Legislation Amendment Bill (No. 2) 2023 (Report 2)	6
4.3 Clean Economy Jobs Bill 2024 (Report 4)	6
4.4 Mineral and Energy Resources and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2024 (Report 6)	7
4.5 Resources Safety and Health Legislation Amendment Bill 2024 (Report 7)	7
4.6 Electrical Safety and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2024 (Report 9)	8
4.7 Mount Isa Mines Limited Agreement (Continuing Mining Activities) Amendment Bill 2024	8
5 Other inquiries	8
5.1 Public accounts inquiries	8
5.1.1 Examination of portfolio entity annual reports	8
5.1.2 Auditor-General reports	9
6 Scrutiny of subordinate legislation	11
7 Committee expenditure	12
Appendix A: Meeting attendance record	13

Chair's foreword

This report details the activities of the Clean Economy Jobs, Resources and Transport Committee from its establishment on 13 February 2024 to 30 June 2024.

In accordance with section 108 of the *Parliament of Queensland Act 2001*, this report includes a summary of issues considered by the committee, a brief description of Ministerial responses to committee recommendations, a statement of revenue and spending for the year, and a list of committee meetings and names of members attending or absent from each meeting.

On behalf of the committee, I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who have contributed to the work of the committee during this reporting period.

I also thank my fellow committee members for their ongoing dedication and collaborative approach, and the committee's secretariat and parliamentary staff for their professional support throughout the year.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kim Richards', with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

Kim Richards MP

Chair

Report in brief

The Clean Economy Jobs, Resources and Transport Committee (committee) was established by the Queensland Legislative Assembly on 13 February 2024 as a portfolio committee with responsibility for:

- Energy and Clean Economy Jobs
- Resources and Critical Minerals
- Transport and Main Roads and Digital Services.

This report covers the period from 13 February 2024 to 30 June 2024 in the 2023-24 financial year.

From 13 February 2024 to 30 June 2024, the committee:

	examined 7 bills		held 11 public inquiries		reviewed 10 pieces of subordinate legislation
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The committee's examination of Bills included proposals to:

- enshrine key commitments from the Queensland Energy and Jobs Plan¹
- ensure the administration of state land and the place naming framework remain contemporary and responsive to community needs²
- reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Queensland by stating emissions reduction targets³
- improve the coal mining sector's safety and health performance in order to reduce the occurrence of fatalities and serious accidents.⁴

Following its consideration of these Bills, the committee recommended that each of them be passed. It also made:

- two recommendations to amend a bill⁵
- two recommendations to improve consultation with relevant stakeholders⁶
- three recommendations designed to improve the operation of the legislation proposed in the Bills⁷.

¹ Energy (Renewable Transformation and Jobs) Bill 2023.

² Land and Other Legislation Amendment Bill (No. 2) 2023.

³ Clean Economy Jobs Bill 2024.

⁴ Resources Safety and Health Legislation Amendment Bill 2024.

⁵ See Report No. 6, 57th Parliament - Mineral and Energy Resources and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2024 and Report No. 7, 57th Parliament - Resources Safety and Health Legislation Amendment Bill 2024.

⁶ See Report No. 1, 57th Parliament - Energy (Renewable Transformation and Jobs) Bill 2023, and Report No. 6, 57th Parliament - Mineral and Energy Resources and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2024.

⁷ See Report No. 1, 57th Parliament Energy (Renewable Transformation and Jobs) Bill 2023, and Report No. 7, 57th Parliament - Resources Safety and Health Legislation Amendment Bill 2024.

All of the committee's recommendations were accepted by the government apart from Recommendation 2 in the Resources Safety and Health Legislation Amendment Bill 2024.⁸

In addition to scrutinising legislation, the committee also examined the annual reports of the 3 departments within the committee's portfolio area and considered one Auditor-General report.

On 11 June 2024, the Appropriation Bill 2024 was tabled in Parliament. The committee then commenced preparation for its examination of portfolio budget estimates 2024-25.

The committee's total expenditure for the period 13 February 2024 to 30 June 2024 was \$173,261.

1 Functions of the committee

The Clean Economy Jobs, Resources and Transport Committee is a portfolio committee responsible for:

- Energy and Clean Economy Jobs
- Resources and Critical Minerals
- Transport and Main Roads and Digital Services

The committee has a broad range of responsibilities within its portfolio area, as detailed in Figure 1, below. These responsibilities are set out in the *Parliament of Queensland Act 2001*.⁹

Figure 1: Committees are responsible for oversight of many matters within their portfolio areas



2 Overview of committee activities

In 2024, the committee undertook considerable engagement with stakeholders who made submissions to its inquiries. As detailed in Table 1, which summarises the activities of the committee between 13 February 2024 to 30 June 2024, the committee heard from 101 witnesses across 11 public briefings and 4 public hearings. The evidence provided by these witnesses was invaluable, and helped

⁸ See the discussion of this recommendation on page 8 of this report.

⁹ Sections 92-94.

the committee to complete its other tasks, including the 7 bill inquiries undertaken during the reporting period.

Members' attendance at committee meetings, hearings and briefings is set out in **Appendix A** at the back of this report.

The committee's reports during 2024 are available from the committee's webpage:

<http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/CEJRTC>.

Table 1: Committee activities, by type, 13 February 2024 to 30 June 2024

Activity	Number
Deliberative meetings	19
Public briefings	11
Public hearings - Brisbane	3
Public hearings - Regional Queensland	1
Witnesses questioned at public briefings and hearings	101
Inquiry submissions accepted	91
Bill inquiries	7
Pieces of subordinate legislation examined	10
Annual reports of portfolio entities examined	3
Auditor-General reports examined	1
Reports tabled	8

3 Examination of budget estimates

On 11 June 2024, the Appropriation Bill 2024 was tabled in Parliament. The committee then commenced preparations for the examination of the 2024-25 budget estimates for its portfolio areas, which totalled \$16.72 billion. The estimates process was still in progress at the completion of this reporting period.

4 Bill inquiries

When it examines legislation, the committee is responsible for considering:

- the policy to which it gives effect
- whether it complies with basic standards for laws, known as fundamental legislative principles
- whether it is compatible with the human rights of people in Queensland
- whether subordinate legislation is lawful.

The committee conducted 7 bill inquiries during the period covered by this report. Five of these bill inquiries were completed prior to 30 June 2024, with the other 2 bill inquiries to be completed in the following reporting period. As shown in Table 2, the committee made a number of recommendations in relation to the Bills it considered.

Table 2: Bills examined by the committee, 13 February 2024 to 30 June 2024

Bill	Report no.	Recommendations
Energy (Renewable Transformation and Jobs) Bill 2023	1	4
Land and Other Legislation Amendment Bill (No. 2) 2023	2	1
Clean Economy Jobs Bill 2024	4	1
Mineral and Energy Resources and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2024	6	2
Resources Safety and Health Legislation Amendment Bill 2024	7	3
Electrical Safety and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2024 ¹⁰	Inquiry ongoing as at 30 June 2024	
Mount Isa Mines Limited Agreement (Continuing Mining Activities) Amendment Bill 2024 ¹¹	Inquiry ongoing as at 30 June 2024	

4.1 Energy (Renewable Transformation and Jobs) Bill 2023 (Report 1)

The purpose of the Bill was to:

- enshrine key commitments from the Queensland Energy and Jobs Plan, such as the following, in law:
 - build a clean and competitive energy system for the economy and industries as a platform for accelerating growth
 - deliver affordable energy for households and business and support more rooftop solar and batteries
 - drive better outcomes for workers and communities as partners in the energy transformation
- create the infrastructure frameworks needed to build the Queensland SuperGrid
- establish the governance and advisory functions for a smooth, coordinated transformation to support workers and communities.

The committee recommended that the Bill be passed and that:

- the Queensland Government explores additional avenues of consultation and information sharing with stakeholders in regard to the assessment process for determining candidate priority transmission investments
- the Queensland Government considers further how to incorporate decommissioning plans into applications for renewable energy projects to manage the replacement of equipment throughout the life of a project and full site rehabilitation at end stage, so proponents meet agreed environmental protocols in a timely manner
- the Department of Transport and Main Roads works with the Department of Energy and Climate to review and consider the upgrade of relevant supply chain infrastructure, particularly

¹⁰ This Bill was referred to the committee on 22 May 2024 (during the period covered by this report), however, the inquiry was completed on 2 August 2024. This date was after the period covered by this report.

¹¹ This Bill was referred to the committee on 1 May 2024 (during the period covered by this report), however, the committee's consideration of the Bill is ongoing. The committee has resolved to table its report on the Bill by 6 September 2024.

high-risk roads and bridges, to facilitate the achievement of the Bill's renewable energy targets.

The government tabled its response to the committee's report on 17 April 2024, indicating its support for all recommendations.

The Bill was passed with amendment on 18 April 2024.

4.2 Land and Other Legislation Amendment Bill (No. 2) 2023 (Report 2)

The purpose of the Land and Other Legislation Amendment Bill (No. 2) 2023 (the Bill) was to:

- improve regulatory efficiency and
- ensure the administration of state land and the place naming framework remain contemporary and responsive to community needs.

Specifically, the Bill amends:

- the *Land Act 1994* and *Land Regulation 2020* to reduce administrative complexity and remove regulatory duplication, with the aim being to improve the allocation of tenure by removing the requirement that the chief executive assess the 'most appropriate use' of the land
- the *Land Title Act 1994* to reduce administrative burden and risk to the State by reducing the creation of unapproved unallocated State land
- the *Place Names Act 1994* to provide clarification and broaden place naming considerations to reflect contemporary technologies and clarify the application of the legislation
- the *Recreation Areas Management Act 2006* to enable the renaming by regulation of a recreation area declared under that Act, and
- other legislation to make minor administrative and consequential changes.

The committee made one recommendation, that the Bill be passed.

The Bill was passed on 16 April 2024.

4.3 Clean Economy Jobs Bill 2024 (Report 4)

The main purpose of the Bill was to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Queensland by stating emissions reduction targets. These targets are:

- 30 per cent reduction below 2005 levels by 2030
- 75 per cent reduction below 2005 levels by 2035
- net zero by 2050.

By legislating the targets, the Bill aims to:

- create policy certainty to attract investment in new industries and in decarbonising the State's existing industries
- support the creation of more job opportunities in Queensland's emerging clean economy industries and in existing industries.

To achieve its objectives, the Bill proposes to establish a new Act that:

- sets out Queensland's emissions targets as identified above
- establishes a requirement to set emissions reduction targets for 2040 and 2045 at least 10 years in advance
- requires annual reporting to the Queensland Parliament on the progress towards achieving Queensland's emissions reduction targets

- provides for the development of emissions reduction plans for sectors, and
- establishes an expert panel to provide advice on emissions reduction progress, and efficient and cost-effective ways to reduce emissions.

The committee made one recommendation, that the Bill be passed.

The Bill was passed with amendment on 18 April 2024.

4.4 Mineral and Energy Resources and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2024 (Report 6)

The primary objectives of the Mineral and Energy Resources and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2024 (the Bill) were to:

- enhance the State's coexistence framework
- provide a framework for managing the impacts of coal seam gas induced subsidence
- improve regulatory efficiency, and
- modernise the Financial Provisioning Scheme.

The committee recommended that the Bill be passed and that the Department of Resources undertake further detailed consultation and activities on the subsidence management framework, that include:

- consultation on how and when it will engage with stakeholders to develop planning, regulatory and technical requirements
- preparing a full Impact Analysis Statement
- amending the Bill's explanatory notes to clarify the proposed regulatory oversight functions of Coexistence Queensland
- consultation on the composition and structure of technical reference groups, community leaders council and the Coexistence Queensland Board
- consultation on the funding model for the Land Access Ombudsman
- consultation on the current land access code to ensure it is fit for purpose
- consultation on the assessment process for baseline data collection
- consultation on the processes related to the declaration of subsidence management areas
- considering the merit of extending provisions for the public release of information to resource and development activities beyond those relating to greenhouse gas authorities.

The government tabled its response to the committee's report on 12 June 2024, indicating its support for all recommendations.

The Bill was passed with amendment on 12 June 2024.

4.5 Resources Safety and Health Legislation Amendment Bill 2024 (Report 7)

The principal policy objectives of the Bill were to improve the coal mining sector's safety and health performance so as to reduce the occurrence of fatalities and serious accidents. The Bill's aims were to facilitate growth in high-reliability organisation (HRO) behaviours within the resources sector, modernise regulatory enforcement powers and ensure resources safety and health legislation is contemporary and effective.

The committee recommended that the Bill be passed and that:

- the transitional period requiring persons in 'safety critical roles' to hold a certificate of competency should expire 5 years after the date the Board of Examiners sets the examinations

- the proposed amendments to section 39 of the *Coal Mining Safety and Health Act 1999* and section 36 of the *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999* are reversed to expand the scope of the Bill, while retaining references to remote operating centre workers.

The government tabled its response to the committee's report on 12 June 2024. This response indicated that it did not support the recommendation relating to the transitional period for holders of the certificate of competency, but that it did support the committee's other recommendation.

The Bill was passed with amendment on 12 June 2024.

4.6 Electrical Safety and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2024 (Report 9)

The purpose of the Bill was to give effect to recommendations from the following reviews of Queensland's safety frameworks:

- *Review of Queensland's Electrical Safety Act 2002*
- *2022 Review of the Work Health and Safety Act 2011*
- *2024 Review to examine the scope and application of the industrial manslaughter provisions in the WHS Act*
- *2018 Review of the Model Work Health and Safety Laws*
- *2017 Best Practice Review of Workplace Health and Safety Queensland.*

The Bill remained before the House at the end of the financial year.

4.7 Mount Isa Mines Limited Agreement (Continuing Mining Activities) Amendment Bill 2024

The policy objective of the Mount Isa Mines Limited Agreement (Continuing Mining Activities) Amendment Bill 2024 (The Bill) was to ensure that Queensland's resources are realised for the benefit of Queensland.

The Bill remained before the House at the end of the financial year.

5 Other inquiries

The committee undertook 4 other inquiries during the reporting period in relation to its public accounts, public works and other responsibilities.

5.1 Public accounts inquiries

The committee is responsible for assessing the public accounts of entities within its portfolio areas with regard to the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of financial management. This responsibility includes examination of government financial documents including annual reports, and reports of the Auditor-General relevant to the committee's portfolio.¹²

5.1.1 Examination of portfolio entity annual reports

During the period covered by this report, the committee examined the 2022-23 annual reports for each of the 3 departments for which it has oversight responsibilities:

- Department of Transport and Main Roads
- Department of Resources
- Department of Energy and Climate.

¹² *Parliament of Queensland Act 2001, s 94(1).*

The committee questioned the Director-General of the Department of Transport and Main Roads on the department's 2022-23 annual report at a public briefing held on 4 March 2024. The transcript of the briefing is available from the committee's webpage. The committee intends to take no further action in relation to this report.

The committee questioned officials from the Department of Resources on the department's 2022-23 annual report at a public briefing held on 29 April 2024. The transcript of the briefing is available from the committee's webpage. The committee intends to take no further action in relation to this report.

The committee questioned officials from the Department of Energy and Climate on the department's 2022-23 annual report at a public briefing held on 29 April 2024. The transcript of the briefing is available from the committee's webpage. The committee intends to take no further action in relation to his report.

5.1.2 Auditor-General reports

The committee's role includes consideration of reports of the Auditor-General that fall within its portfolio.¹³ The Auditor-General leads the Queensland Audit Office (QAO), which is the independent auditor of the public sector. It reports to parliament on the results of its audit work, providing insights and advice, and recommendations for improvement.

In the reporting period, the committee considered 1 report from the Auditor-General. During its consideration of this report, it held a public briefing with officials from the QAO and relevant agencies. This is included in Table 3 below. It is noted that a second report from the Auditor-General was referred to the committee on 14 June 2024. The committee will report on its consideration of this report in its next Annual Report.

Table 3: Auditor-General report considered in the period 13 February 2024 to 30 June 2024

Auditor-General report	Consideration completed/ongoing	Committee report no.	Committee recommendations
Report 5: 2023-24 - <i>Energy 2023</i>	completed	this report	0

5.1.2.1 Report 5: 2023-24 – Energy 2023

This report summarised the audit results of Queensland's energy entities. These entities generate, transmit and distribute electricity for Queensland. The audit found that:

- the financial statements of the energy entities are reliable and comply with relevant reporting requirements
- all energy entities met their legislative deadlines for signing their financial statements
- energy sector entities need to strengthen the security over their systems and processes (internal controls)
- total profits for the sector declined by \$211 million to \$121 million in 2022-23
- although profits declined, the shareholder returns to the Queensland Government increased due to the recommencement of dividends from the transmission entity, which resulted in an increase in dividends of \$142 million.

¹³ *Parliament of Queensland Act 2001, s 94(1).*

The report recommended that the energy sector entities strengthen their information system controls as follows:

- limit the access to information systems provided to employees and third-party contractors to only what they need to perform their jobs
- monitor activities performed by employees and third-party contractors who have access to sensitive data and can make changes within the system
- fully assess the design and effectiveness of any new controls they implement to ensure they do not create control gaps in other parts of the information system security chain
- update security settings in line with updated risk assessments, security policies, and better practices.

The report also recommended that energy entities continue implementing the following recommendations, which were made in the QAO Energy 2020 report:

- provide security training for employees so they understand the importance of maintaining strong information systems, and their roles in keeping them secure
- implement strong password practices and multifactor authentication (for example, a username and password, plus a code sent to a mobile), particularly for systems that record sensitive information
- encrypt sensitive information to protect it
- patch vulnerabilities in systems in a timely manner, as upgrades and solutions are made available by software providers to address known security weaknesses that could be exploited by external parties.

The committee received a public briefing from the Queensland Audit Office on the Energy 2023 report on 13 May 2024. The transcript of the briefing is available from the committee's webpage.

From the briefing provided by the QAO, the committee is satisfied with the progress being made to implement the Auditor-General's recommendations.

This concludes the committee's consideration of the report.

5.1.2.2 Report 12: 2023-24 - Responding to and recovering from cyber attacks

This report discusses how prepared Queensland public sector entities, including local governments, are to deal with cyber security incidents. The QAO examined 2 lead agencies with responsibility for guiding cyber security, and audited 3 other entities with varying levels of resources and capability. The audit found that:

- the public sector entities audited were not as prepared as they need to be. All had response and recovery plans in place, but they were not as effective or complete as they need to be to deal with the complications and risks associated with cyber attacks.
- the Queensland Government has increased its investment in cyber security, and much is now available to help entities protect themselves.

The report made 14 recommendations relating to the role of public sector entities in managing cyber incidents and the role of expert and lead entities in managing cyber incidents.

The report was tabled on 4 June 2024 and then referred to the committee on 14 June 2024. The committee's consideration of this report is ongoing.

6 Scrutiny of subordinate legislation

Subordinate legislation is legislation made by a department or other entity under powers given to them by an act of parliament. All subordinate legislation must be tabled in the Legislative Assembly, which can disallow it by resolution.¹⁴ To help it decide whether or not to do so, the Legislative Assembly refers each item of subordinate legislation to the relevant portfolio committee for consideration.

When examining subordinate legislation, each committee considers a range of matters, including:

- whether it has sufficient regard for basic standards for legislation, known as ‘fundamental legislative principles’
- whether it is consistent with the human rights of people in Queensland
- whether the explanatory notes provide an adequate explanation of why the subordinate legislation is needed and what it does.

During the reporting period, the committee examined 10 pieces of subordinate legislation. As shown in Table 4, in all cases, the committee did not identify any matters of concern regarding fundamental legislative principles or human rights.

Table 4: Portfolio subordinate legislation examined, 13 February 2024 to 30 June 2024

Report No.	Subordinate legislation	Matters identified		Explanatory notes adequate
		Fundamental legislative principles	Human rights	
3	Proclamation - Land and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2023	0	0	✓
	Vegetation Management Regulation 2023	0	0	✓
5	Transport and Other Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 2023	0	0	✓
	Sustainable Ports Development Amendment Regulation 2023	0	0	✓
	Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Amendment Regulation 2023	0	0	✓
8	Proclamation - Gas Supply and Other Legislation (Hydrogen Industry Development) Amendment Act 2023 (commencing remaining provisions)	0	0	✓
	Gas Supply Amendment Regulation 2024	0	0	✓
	Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Legislation Amendment Regulation 2024	0	0	✓
	Transport Operations (Marine Safety) (Riverston Bay Marine Zone) Amendment Regulation 2024	0	0	✓
	Heavy Vehicle National Legislation Amendment Regulation 2024	0	0	✓

¹⁴ *Statutory Instruments Act 1992*, ss 49 & 50.

7 Committee expenditure

Committees are funded from the appropriation made to the Legislative Assembly and rarely generate revenue. After funding is allocated for the committee office as a whole, expenditure by individual committees is determined by their specific requirements and volume of work. Travel expenditure is subject to an additional approval process.

The committee’s total expenditure for the period 13 February 2024 to 30 June 2024 was \$173,261. The committee did not receive any revenue.

Figure 2, below shows the three main areas of expenditure. As that figure illustrates, employee expenses for the secretariat staff that support the committee comprised the vast majority (just over 88 per cent) of the committee’s expenditure. The committee’s secretariat is a three-person team, supplemented with additional resources from across the Committee Office as needed throughout the period covered in this report.

Figure 2: Main areas of committee expenditure, 13 February 2024 to 30 June 2024



After employee expenses, legal expenses were the most notable area of expenditure for the committee. This expenditure allowed the committee to obtain expert briefings on the compliance of legislation with the *Human Rights Act 2019*.

Travel was the third highest area of expenditure for the committee. The committee travelled to Toowoomba and Dalby for its Inquiry into the Mineral and Energy Resources and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2024. Meeting expenses, which primarily comprised catering expenses, were the next largest area of expenditure.

Table 5, below provides a more detailed breakdown of the committee’s expenditure for the year.

Table 5: Expenditure of the committee, 13 February 2024 to 30 June 2024

Item	\$
Employee expenses	153,753
Legal advice	7,395
Committee travel (including business travel)	5,763
Meeting expenses (broadcast support & catering)	3,280
Technology (software licences, telephones, teleconferencing & videoconferencing)	2,430
Printing and supplies	640
Total expenditure	173,261

Appendix A: Meeting attendance record

Table 6 below shows the attendance of committee members at private committee meetings (PrM), public briefings (PB) and public hearings (PH) during the reporting period.

Standing Order 202(1) provides that in the case of a committee members' illness or inability to attend, another member may be appointed to attend that meeting or stand in for a particular inquiry. The details of these appointments are included in the footnotes.

Table 6: Meeting attendance record, 13 February 2024 to 30 June 2024

Meeting Date	Activity	Kim Richards MP	Pat Weir MP	Bryson Head MP	Joan Pease MP	Les Walker MP	Trevor Watts MP
19 February 2024	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
26 February 2024	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✗ ¹⁵	✓	✓
4 March 2024	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✗ ¹⁶	✓	✓
4 March 2024	PB	✓	✓	✓	✗ ¹⁷	✓	✓
4 March 2024	PB	✓	✓	✓	✗ ¹⁸	✓	✓
8 March 2024	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✗ ¹⁹	✓	✓
18 March 2024	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✗ ²⁰	✓	✓
18 March 2024	PH	✓	✓	✓	✗ ²¹	✓	✓
3 April 2024	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✗ ²²	✓	✓
15 April 2024	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
22 April 2024	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
29 April 2024	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

¹⁵ Jess Pugh MP was a substitute for Joan Pease MP

¹⁶ Jess Pugh MP was a substitute for Joan Pease MP

¹⁷ Jess Pugh MP was a substitute for Joan Pease MP

¹⁸ Jess Pugh MP was a substitute for Joan Pease MP

¹⁹ Jess Pugh MP was a substitute for Joan Pease MP

²⁰ Jess Pugh MP was a substitute for Joan Pease MP

²¹ Jess Pugh MP was a substitute for Joan Pease MP

²² Jess Pugh MP was a substitute for Joan Pease MP

Meeting Date	Activity	Kim Richards MP	Pat Weir MP	Bryson Head MP	Joan Pease MP	Les Walker MP	Trevor Watts MP
29 April 2024	PB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
29 April 2024	PB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
29 April 2024	PB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
29 April 2024	PB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2 May 2024	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3 May 2024	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8 May 2024	PH	✓	✓	✗ ²³	✓	✗ ²⁴	✓
13 May 2024	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✗ ²⁵	✓	✓
13 May 2024	PB	✓	✓	✓	✗ ²⁶	✓	✓
13 May 2024	PH	✓	✓	✓	✗ ²⁷	✓	✓
13 May 2024	PH	✓	✓	✓	✗ ²⁸	✓	✓
15 May 2024	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
20 May 2024	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
24 May 2024	PB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
24 May 2024	PB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
27 May 2024	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4 June 2024	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
10 June 2024	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

²³ Bryson Head MP not on subcommittee

²⁴ Les Walker MP not on subcommittee

²⁵ Jimmy Sullivan MP was a substitute for Joan Pease MP

²⁶ Jimmy Sullivan MP was a substitute for Joan Pease MP

²⁷ Jimmy Sullivan MP and Margi Nightingale MP each substituted for Joan Pease MP during the hearing on 13 May 2024

²⁸ Jimmy Sullivan MP was a substitute for Joan Pease MP

Meeting Date	Activity	Kim Richards MP	Pat Weir MP	Bryson Head MP	Joan Pease MP	Les Walker MP	Trevor Watts MP
10 June 2024	PB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
19 June 2024	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
24 June 2024	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
24 June 2024	PB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Legend: PrM private meeting
PB public briefing
PH public hearing