



QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT **COMMITTEES**

Annual Report 2024-25

Parliamentary Crime and Corruption Committee



Report No. 112

58th Parliament, November 2025

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Parliamentary Crime and Corruption Committee

Chair	Hon Mark Furner MP, Member for Ferny Grove
Deputy Chair	Hon Amanda Stoker, Member for Oodgeroo
Members	Hon Glenn Butcher MP, Member for Gladstone
	Mr Marty Hunt MP, Member for Nicklin
	Mr Jim McDonald MP, Member for Lockyer
	Ms Jess Pugh MP, Member for Mount Ommaney
	Mr Ray Stevens MP, Member for Mermaid Beach



The Parliamentary Crime and Corruption Committee of the 58th Parliament

Back row, from left: Mr Jim McDonald MP, Mr Marty Hunt MP, Mr Ray Stevens MP and Hon Glenn Butcher MP

Front row, from left: Ms Jess Pugh MP, Hon Mark Furner MP (Chair) and Hon Amanda Stoker MP (Deputy Chair)

Committee Secretariat

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All references and webpages are current at the time of publishing.

Acknowledgements

The committee acknowledges the assistance provided by the Committee Secretariat, the Queensland Parliamentary Service, the Parliamentary Crime and Corruption Commissioner, Crime and Corruption Commission officers, and other organisations and individuals who have contributed to the work of the committee.

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Chair's Foreword

This report details the activities of the Parliamentary Crime and Corruption Committee from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

In accordance with section 108 of the *Parliament of Queensland Act 2001*, the report includes a summary of issues considered by the committee, a statement of revenue and spending for the year, and a list of committee meetings and members' attendance.

Across the year, the committee scrutinised the Crime and Corruption Commission's (CCC's) performance of its functions primarily by considering complaints about the CCC's performance and by holding public and private meetings at which the committee was able to directly question the CCC about its activities. The committee was aided in its work by the Parliamentary Crime and Corruption Commissioner and his office, whose regular audits of CCC records and provision of advice to the committee offered important insights into the CCC's compliance with legislative requirements and handling of certain matters. In addition, the committee was consulted on a number of key appointments, as provided for under the *Crime and Corruption Act 2001*.

As the reporting period drew to a close, the committee launched its 5-yearly Review of the CCC's activities. The Review will provide an opportunity for the committee to reflect on the legislative framework under which the CCC operates and the efficacy and appropriateness of its current operations, governance structure, functions and powers. The committee looks forward to continuing to engage with stakeholders over the year ahead, to help inform the committee's final report to the Legislative Assembly, including any recommendations for reform.

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 blue ink, reading 'M Furner'.

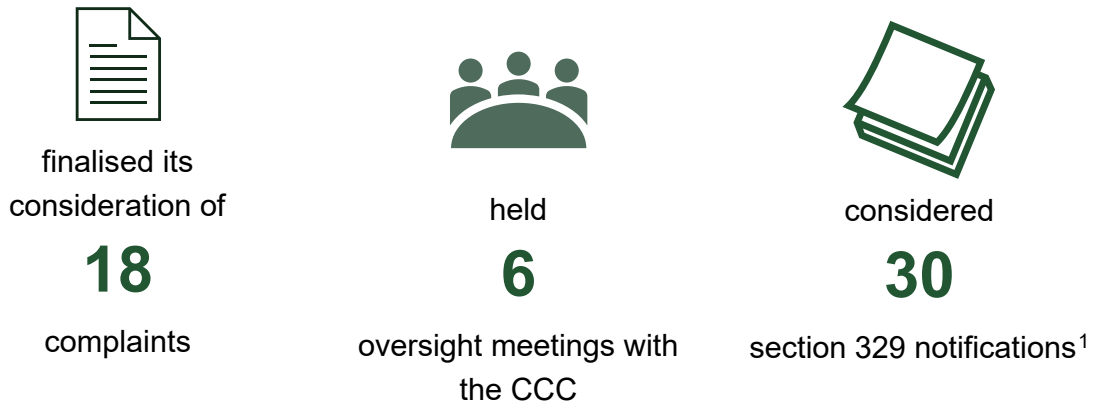
Hon Mark Furner MP

Chair

Report in Brief

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

This report covers the period from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 (the 2024-25 financial year period). During that time, the committee:



The committee also:

- held 6 oversight meetings with the Parliamentary Crime and Corruption Commissioner (Parliamentary Commissioner)
- continued its oversight of the CCC through its consideration of issues raised through complaints and section 329 notifications, its examination of various reports and other documents, and other engagement with the CCC
- considered and provided bipartisan support for:
 - the appointment of Dr Daniel Morgan as Parliamentary Commissioner for a term of 3 years (to 25 May 2028)
 - the reappointment of Mr Bruce Barbour as CCC Chairperson for a further term of 3 years (to 1 July 2028)
 - the reappointment of Ms Janelle O'Farrell as the Chief Executive Officer of the CCC for a further term of 3 years (to 23 August 2028)
- tabled its 2023-24 annual report
- commenced its (5-yearly) Review of the CCC's activities, in accordance with section 292(f) of the CC Act.

The committee's total expenditure for the reporting period was \$450,319.

¹ Section 329 notifications are notifications of the suspected improper conduct of CCC officers. The committee monitors the CCC's responses to such matters, and any opportunities for procedural or system improvements they may present.

1. Functions of the 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, the performance of its functions, or the exercise of its powers (including matters referred to the committee by the Legislative Assembly)



examining reports of the CCC



participating in the appointment (and, where applicable, the removal) of the CCC Chairperson, Commissioners and Chief Executive Officer



conducting 5-yearly reviews of the CCC



periodically reviewing the structure of the CCC



issuing guidelines and giving directions to the CCC where appropriate.

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

The committee is aided in the discharge of its oversight responsibilities by the Parliamentary Crime and Corruption Commissioner (Parliamentary Commissioner). The Parliamentary Commissioner is an independent statutory officer who undertakes

² CC Act, s 291.

inspections and reviews of the CCC's compliance with legislation, on which the Parliamentary Commissioner prepares reports for the committee. The Parliamentary Commissioner also conducts investigations or reviews of various matters on the committee's request,³ and can do so on their own initiative.⁴

The Chairperson of the committee is responsible for tabling in the Legislative Assembly a range of reports provided to the committee by the CCC and the Parliamentary Commissioner regarding the CCC's compliance with certain legislative requirements.

2. Crime and Corruption Commission

The CCC is established under the CC Act.⁵ 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.⁶

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.⁷

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.⁸

³ Including complaints made against the CCC or its officers; whether the CCC has exercised its powers in an appropriate way and with appropriate authorisations and has complied with legal obligations or policy and procedural guidelines; and the completeness of CCC record keeping. See CC Act, s 314(2).

⁴ CC Act, s 314(4).

⁵ CC Act, ss 220, 5.

⁶ CC Act, s 4, 7. The Act also has the purpose of facilitating the CCC's involvement in a confiscation related investigation.

⁷ CC Act, ch 2.

⁸ CC Act, ch 3.

3. Oversight of the Crime and Corruption Commission

3.1. Monitoring and reviewing the CCC

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

- holding regular committee meetings
- conducting inquiries into specific or general matters relating to the CCC
- examining public and private reports provided by the CCC which set out detailed information about the activities of the CCC during the relevant reporting period
- examining the minutes of commission meetings
- holding regular public and private meetings with CCC commissioners and senior officers during which committee members ask questions about the CCC's activities
- receiving and considering complaints about the CCC and its officers
- examining notifications of the suspected improper conduct of CCC officers under section 329 of the CC Act
- reviewing CCC reports, including the CCC's annual report
- requesting reports from the CCC on matters which arise via complaints, the media or other means
- conducting, either itself or through the 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 CCC's activities and compliance with record keeping and other legislative requirements
- examining the appropriateness of the CCC's performance measures
- examining the CCC's performance against its performance measures, and
- reviewing the CCC's implementation of legislative amendments and of changes recommended in inquiries or reviews of the CCC.

In the 2024-25 financial year, the committee:



finalised its
consideration of

18

complaints



held

6

oversight meetings with
the CCC



considered

30

section 329 notifications

3.2. Five-year Review of the CCC's activities

Section 292(f) of the CC Act provides that the committee must review the activities of the CCC and report to the Parliament every 5-year period after 30 June 2016 about any action that should be taken in relation to the CC Act or the functions, powers and operations of the CCC. The last report was tabled on 30 June 2021 and the next report is due to be tabled by 30 June 2026.

The committee launched its Review of the CCC's activities on 16 June 2025. In undertaking the Review, the committee will examine the CCC's overall performance over the last five years and consider its jurisdiction, responsibilities, functions and powers. In particular, the committee will examine the CCC's:

- corporate governance and organisational structure
- major crime function, including the investigation and prevention of major crime
- corruption function, including:
 - the handling of, and reporting on, complaints of corruption, including analysis of any resource issues that may impact assessment and outcome timeframes, and
 - the application of the principles for performing this function, including the devolution principle
- reporting powers
- investigative powers and hearings
- telecommunication interception powers
- civil confiscation function
- prevention function
- research and intelligence functions
- witness protection function
- role in overseeing the police service, including the management of police discipline and misconduct matters
- arrangements for seeking advice from the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP), including the effectiveness and utility of the Memorandum of Understanding governing the CCC's interactions with the DPP
- broader role in the criminal justice system
- oversight arrangements (including the role of the responsible Minister, committee, Parliamentary Crime and Corruption Commissioner and Public Interest Monitor).

3.3. 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 the committee will, where appropriate, make recommendations to the CCC. The analysis of complaints, even where specific allegations against the CCC are not substantiated, assists the committee to identify procedural or systemic deficiencies that the committee may recommend that 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 2 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 enable it 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. The consideration of these matters involves a thorough assessment of the relevant information.

3.3.1. Complaints received from the public

During the reporting period, the committee received 21 new complaints from the public about the CCC or its officers that fell within the committee's jurisdiction. The committee finalised 18 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 has 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 whether the CCC has engaged in 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.

3.3.2. Notifications from the CCC

During the reporting period, the committee received 24 new notifications of suspected improper conduct by CCC officers under section 329 of the CC Act. The committee also considered a number of section 329 notifications received in the previous financial year and finalised 30 notifications in total.

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 CCC 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, considers any reports from the Parliamentary Commissioner.

3.4. Examining reports of the CCC

The committee considered reports of the CCC and held 6 public and private meetings with the CCC.

Across the 2024-25 financial year, the committee considered and examined several reports of the CCC.

The CCC was precluded from reporting publicly on corruption matters for much of the reporting period – a status it had faced since the High Court decision in *Carne v Crime and Corruption Commission* (2023). However, from 1 May 2025, amendments to the CC Act commenced⁹ which restored and clarified the power for the CCC to make public reports and statements about corruption investigations and matters.

The committee will welcome the CCC's engagement of these reporting powers, where appropriate, in the year ahead.

3.5. Reporting to the Legislative Assembly

On 12 September 2024, the committee tabled in the Legislative Assembly its *Report No. 111, 57th Parliament – Annual Report 2023-24*.

⁹ As effected by the Crime and Corruption Commission (Restoring Reporting Powers) Amendment Act 2025.

3.6. Participating in the appointment of CCC Commissioners

Section 228 of the CC Act requires the committee's bipartisan support for the nomination of persons as the CCC Chairperson or Commissioners and the Chief Executive Officer, and for the removal from office of a Commissioner or the Chief Executive Officer, as provided under the Act.

During the reporting period, the committee considered, and provided its bipartisan support for the following appointments:

- Mr Bruce Barbour – Chairperson (appointment for a further term of 3 years to 1 July 2028)
- Ms Janelle O'Farrell – Chief Executive Officer (appointment for further term of 3 years to 23 August 2028).

4. Mechanisms available to the committee

Under the CC Act and the *Parliament of Queensland Act 2001* (POQA), the committee has a range of powers that enable it to carry out its functions. This includes powers to:

- direct the CCC to investigate a matter falling within the CCC's corruption functions¹⁰
- take action on a complaint, concern or notification by:
 - asking the CCC to give a report on the matter to the committee
 - asking the CCC to investigate and give a report on the matter to the committee
 - asking the police service or another law enforcement agency to investigate and give a report on the matter to the committee
 - asking the Parliamentary Commissioner to investigate and give a report on the matter to the committee
 - referring the matter to the Director of Public Prosecutions, or
 - taking other action the committee considers appropriate¹¹
- call for persons, documents or other things¹²
- examine witnesses under oath¹³
- appoint persons with special knowledge or skill to help the committee perform its functions.¹⁴

¹⁰ CC Act, s 294

¹¹ CC Act, s 295

¹² CC Act, s 293(1); POQA, s 25(2)

¹³ POQA, s 31.

¹⁴ CC Act, s 293(2)

During the financial year, the committee asked the CCC to give reports on complaint matters to the committee and requested the CCC investigate and provide reports on matters relating to the suspected improper conduct of CCC officers. The committee also considered reports of the Parliamentary Commissioner on matters that were subject to committee requests for review or investigation during the previous financial year.

4.1. Parliamentary Crime and Corruption Commissioner

The committee considered reports and assessments of the Parliamentary Commissioner and held 6 public and private meetings with the Parliamentary 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. During the 2024-25 financial year, the committee had 6 public and private meetings with the Parliamentary Commissioner.

The Parliamentary Commissioner is an experienced lawyer, appointed on a part-time basis for a period between 2 and 5 years, by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly (with the bipartisan support of the committee). The requirements that must be met in order to be eligible to apply for the position of the Parliamentary Commissioner are found in section 304 of the CC Act.

The former Parliamentary Commissioner, Mr Michael Woodford, resigned from his position on 31 January 2025 (effective 3 February 2025). On 7 February 2025, the Speaker appointed the Principal Legal Officer of the Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner, Mr Mitchell Kunde, as the Acting Parliamentary Commissioner and commenced a public recruitment process.

The current Parliamentary Commissioner, Dr Daniel Morgan, was appointed on 26 May 2025 for a 3-year term.

4.1.1. Functions of the Parliamentary Commissioner

Under 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.¹⁵

¹⁵ CC Act, s 314.

The Parliamentary Commissioner may investigate a matter on their own initiative if certain criteria are met, and may conduct hearings in certain circumstances, but must notify the committee of their decision to do so.¹⁶

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

The Parliamentary Commissioner has a number of other statutory roles under the *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000*. 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 6 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 in the Legislative Assembly as required.

4.1.2. 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.

¹⁶ CC Act, s 314A.

4.2. Participating in the appointment of the Parliamentary Commissioner

As noted above, appointments to the position of Parliamentary Commissioner may be made only with the committee's bipartisan support.

The committee was involved in the selection process for the Parliamentary Commissioner and provided the necessary bipartisan support for the appointment of Dr Daniel Morgan from 26 May 2025, and for the appointment of Mr Mitchell Kunde as Acting Parliamentary Commissioner during any absences of Dr Morgan or any vacancy in the role.

5. 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 additional approval processes.

In 2024-25, the committee's total expenditure was \$450,319. The committee did not receive any revenue.

Table 1 provides a breakdown of the committee's expenditure for the year. After employee expenses associated with the 3-person committee secretariat, committee travel was the most notable area of expenditure. In July 2024 (during the 57th Parliament), several members of the committee and one member of the secretariat travelled to Darwin for the Australian Public Sector Anti-Corruption Conference. The committee also had some costs associated with the travel of regional members to Parliament for committee business outside of parliamentary sitting weeks.

Beyond the committee's standard meetings and administration costs, freight expenses were also incurred for the movement of secure safes for Members to store confidential committee papers at the commencement of the 58th Parliament.

Table 1: Expenditure of the committee, 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025

Item	\$
Employee expenses	\$412,258
Business Travel	\$27,575
Freight	\$2,762
Meeting expenses (broadcast support & catering)	\$1,521
Printing, stationery and maintenance	\$1,904
Technology (software licences, telephones, teleconferencing & videoconferencing)	\$4,299
Total expenditure	\$450,319

Appendix A – Attendance record

During the reporting period, the committee held 21 private meetings, 6 private hearings and 6 public hearings.

In addition to committee meetings, the committee holds public and private meetings (or hearings) with the CCC and Parliamentary Commissioner on a regular basis. The committee holds these proceedings in public to the greatest extent possible, to provide open and transparent oversight of the CCC as required by the CC Act.¹⁷ Private meetings and hearings are conducted in order to avoid the disclosure of:

- details of investigations or operations being conducted by the CCC
- information about a complaint about corrupt conduct
- confidential information or other information the disclosure of which would be contrary to the public interest.

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.

On 28 November 2024, the Legislative Assembly discharged Mr Jon Krause MP, Member for Scenic Rim, Mr Michael Crandon MP, Member for Coomera, Mr James Martin MP, Member for Stretton, and Ms Jess Pugh, Member for Mount Ommaney as members of the committee.

Committee members Hon Stirling Hinchliffe MP, Member for Sandgate, Mr Don Brown MP, Member for Capalaba and Mr Lachlan Millar MP, Member for Gregory, were not elected to the 58th Parliament.

On the same day, the Assembly appointed Hon Mark Furner MP, Member for Ferny Grove as Chair and member of the Committee and Hon Amanda Stoker MP, Member for Oodgeroo, Hon Glenn Butcher MP, Member for Gladstone, Mr Marty Hunt MP, Member for Nicklin, Mr Jim McDonald MP, Member for Lockyer, Ms Jess Pugh, Member for Mount Ommaney and Mr Ray Stevens MP, Member for Mermaid Beach as members of the committee.

Tables 2 and 3 below show the attendance of committee members at private committee meetings (PrM), public briefings (PB), private briefings (PrB), private hearings (PrH – the private meetings with the CCC and Parliamentary Commissioner), and public hearings

¹⁷ CC Act, s 302A.

(PH –the public meetings with the CCC and Parliamentary Commissioner) 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. The details of these appointments are included in the footnotes.

Table 2 Meeting attendance record, 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025

57th Parliament, 1 July 2024 to 27 November 2024

Meeting Date	Activity	Mr Jon Krause MP	Hon Stirling Hinchliffe MP	Mr Don Brown MP	Mr Michael Crandon MP	Mr James Martin MP	Mr Lachlan Millar MP	Ms Jess Pugh MP
10 July 2024	PrM	✓	✓	x ¹⁸	✓	x ¹⁹	✓	✓
19 August 2024	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✓	x ²⁰	✓	✓
30 August 2024	PrM	✓	✓	x ²¹	✓	✓	✓	✓
	PH	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓
	PrH	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓
	PH	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓
	PrH	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓
9 September 2024	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11 October 2024	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Legend: PrM private meeting
PrB private briefing
PrH private hearing

PB public briefing
PH public hearing

¹⁸ Peter Russo MP substituted for Don Brown MP as a committee member on 10 July 2024.

¹⁹ Cynthia Lui MP substituted for James Martin MP as a committee member on 10 July 2024.

²⁰ Tom Smith MP substituted for James Martin MP as a committee member on 19 August 2024.

²¹ Peter Russo MP substituted for Don Brown MP as a committee member on 30 August 2024.

58th Parliament, 28 November 2024 to 30 June 2025

Meeting Date	Activity	Hon Mark Furner MP	Hon Amanda Stoker MP	Hon Glenn Butcher MP	Mr Marty Hunt MP	Mr Jim McDonald MP	Ms Jess Pugh MP	Mr Ray Stevens MP
10 December 2024	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11 December 2024	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4 February 2025	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12 February 2025	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	PH	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	PrH	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	PH	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	PrH	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18 February 2025	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12 March 2025	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
1 April 2025	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7 April 2025	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15 April 2025	PrM	✓	✓	✗ ²²	✓	✓	✓	✓
29 April 2025	PrM	✓	✓	✗ ²³	✓	✗ ²⁴	✓	✓
30 April 2025	PrM	✓	✓	✗ ²⁵	✗ ²⁶	✓	✓	✓
7 May 2025	PrM	✓	✓	✗ ²⁷	✓	✓	✓	✓

²² Hon Meaghan Scanlon MP substituted for Hon Glenn Butcher MP as a committee member on 15 April 2025.

²³ Hon Meaghan Scanlon MP substituted for Hon Glenn Butcher MP as a committee member on 29 April 2025.

²⁴ Michael Crandon MP substituted for Jim McDonald MP as a committee member on 29 April 2025.

²⁵ Hon Meaghan Scanlon MP substituted for Hon Glenn Butcher MP as a committee member on 30 April 2025.

²⁶ Michael Crandon MP substituted for Marty Hunt MP as a committee member on 30 April 2025.

²⁷ Hon Meaghan Scanlon MP substituted for Hon Glenn Butcher MP as a committee member on 7 May 2025.

Meeting Date	Activity	Hon Mark Furner MP	Hon Amanda Stoker MP	Hon Glenn Butcher MP	Mr Marty Hunt MP	Mr Jim McDonald MP	Ms Jess Pugh MP	Mr Ray Stevens MP
13 May 2025	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	PH	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	PrH	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	PH	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	PrH	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
20 May 2025	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10 June 2025	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
24 June 2025	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Legend: PrM private meeting
PrB private briefing
PrH private hearing

PB public briefing
PH public hearing