



QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT **COMMITTEES**

Annual Report 2024-25

Local Government, Small Business and Customer Service Committee



Report No. 7

58th Parliament, October 2025

Local Government, Small Business and Customer Service Committee

Chair	Mr James Lister MP, Member for Southern Downs
Deputy Chair	Mrs Margaret (Margie) Nightingale MP, Member for Inala
Members	Mr Adam Baillie MP, Member for Townsville
	Mr Mark Boothman MP, Member for Theodore
	Mr Michael Healy MP, Member for Cairns
	Ms Joan Pease MP, Member for Lytton



*Back Row: Mr Mark Boothman MP, Mr Adam Baillie MP
Front Row: Mr Michael Healy MP, Mr James Lister MP (Chair), Mrs Margaret (Margie) Nightingale MP (Deputy Chair)
Inset: Ms Joan Pease MP*

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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, departmental 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 Local Government, Small Business and Customer Service Committee from 28 November 2024 to 30 June 2025.

In accordance with section 108 of the *Parliament of Queensland Act 2001*, this 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 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 parliamentary staff for their professional support throughout the year. I particularly wish to thank the Member for Gregory, Mr Sean Dillon, for ably chairing the committee and the Inquiry into volunteering in Queensland while I was absent in hospital and later convalescing from injury.

Finally, I would like to thank the committee's secretariat staff for their contribution to the committee's work, including Margaret Telford, Mary Westcott, Emma Lewis, Kylie Guthrie, Zac Dadic and Kerri Swaine.



James Lister MP

Chair

Report in Brief

The Local Government, Small Business and Customer Service Committee (committee) was established by the Queensland Legislative Assembly on 28 November 2024 as a portfolio committee with responsibility for:

- Local Government, Water, Fire, Disaster Recovery and Volunteers
- Customer Services, Open Data, Small and Family Business.

This report covers the period from 28 November 2024 to 30 June 2025 in the 2024-25 financial period ('the reporting period'). In that time, the committee:



published

527

submissions



held

17

public and private briefings
and public hearings



conducted

3

site visits

The committee's primary activity during the reporting period was conducting its inquiry into volunteering in Queensland. This is detailed on page 9 of this report.

The committee also considered 4 Auditor-General reports, reported on subordinate legislation and held briefings with the departments and agencies it has portfolio responsibility for.

The Appropriation Bill 2025 was introduced into Parliament on 24 June 2025 and referred to portfolio committees on 27 June 2025. The committee then commenced preparation for its examination of portfolio budget estimates for 2025-26.

The committee's total expenditure for the reporting period was \$335,818. The majority of this expenditure comprises staffing costs.

1. Functions of the Committee

The Local Government, Small Business and Customer Service Committee is a portfolio committee responsible for:

- Local Government, Water, Fire, Disaster Recovery and Volunteers, and
- Customer Services, Open Data, Small and Family Business.

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*.¹ The committee is also responsible for overseeing the performance of the Independent Assessor, as detailed in Schedule 6 of the Standing Rules and Orders of the Legislative Assembly.

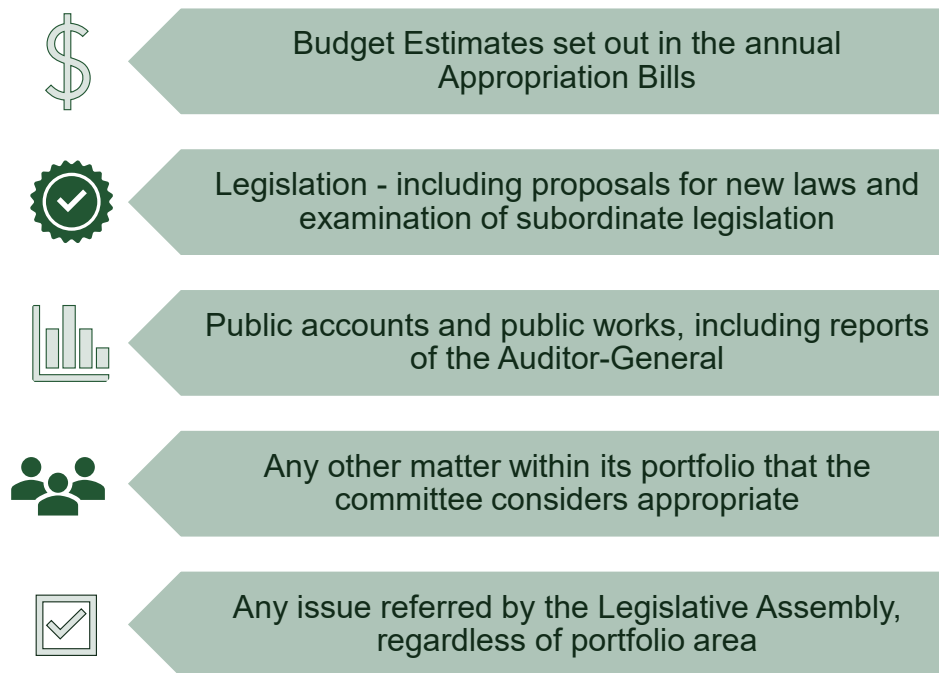


Figure 1. Committees have oversight responsibilities for a range of matters within dedicated portfolio areas

2. Overview of Committee Activities

During the reporting period, the committee undertook considerable engagement with stakeholders who made submissions to its volunteering inquiry. Table 1, includes a detailed breakdown of the committee's activities.

The committee's reports tabled during the reporting period are available on the committee's website. Members' attendance at committee meetings, hearings and briefings is set out in **Appendix A**.

¹ *Parliament of Queensland Act 2001*, s 92-94.

Table 1. Committee activities undertaken in the reporting period

Activity	Number
Deliberative meetings	9
Public briefings	6
Private briefings	1
Public hearings – Brisbane	5
Public hearings – Regional Queensland	5
Witnesses questioned at private and public briefings and hearings	127
Inquiry submissions received	569
Interactions with Schedule 6 oversight bodies ²	1
Bill inquiries	0
Pieces of subordinate legislation examined	5
Auditor-General reports examined	4
Inquiries referred by the Legislative Assembly	1
Inquiries into other matters (self-referred)	0
Reports tabled	2

3. Examination of Budget Estimates

The Appropriation Bill 2025 was introduced in Parliament on 24 June 2025 and referred to portfolio committees on 27 June 2025. The committee commenced preparations for the examination of the 2025-26 budget estimates for its portfolio areas, which totalled approximately \$5.5 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 the basic standards of law, known as fundamental legislative principles
- whether it is compatible with the human rights of people in Queensland; and
- where relevant, whether subordinate legislation is lawful.

No bills were referred to the committee during the reporting period.

² Independent Assessor.

5. Other Inquiries

The committee undertook one inquiry during the reporting period referred to it by the House. The committee did not undertake any public accounts or public works inquiries.

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.³

No public accounts inquiries were referred to the committee during the reporting period.

5.1.1. Auditor General Reports

The committee's role includes consideration of reports of the Auditor-General that fall within its portfolio areas.

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 4 reports from the Auditor-General. As part of its consideration of these reports, the committee held 2 public briefings and a private briefing with the QAO.

As detailed in Table 2, the committee's consideration of 2 Auditor-General reports is ongoing and a further 2 are reported in detail below.

Table 2. Auditor-General's Reports examined

Auditor-General Report	Consideration completed/ongoing	Committee report no.	Committee recommendations
Report 12: 2023-24 – <i>Responding to and recovering from cyber attacks</i>	completed	this report	0
Report 10: 2024-25 – <i>Insights on audit committees in local government</i>	completed	this report	0
Report 7: 2024-25 – <i>Managing Queensland's regional water quality</i>	ongoing	-	-
Report 13: 2024-25 – <i>Local government 2024</i>	ongoing	-	-

i. Report 12: 2023-24 – Responding to and recovering from cyber attacks

This report examined how Queensland's public sector entities are preparing for potential cyber security incidents. In particular, the QAO examined 2 agencies with responsibility for leading cyber security in the public sector and audited 3 other unidentified entities with varying levels of resources and capability.

³ *Parliament of Queensland Act 2001*, s 94(1).

The audit found that:

- the public sector entities audited were not as prepared as they needed to be
- entities which plan, rehearse and test their capabilities in managing cyber incidents were more likely to respond effectively to real attacks
- all entities audited were reliant on third parties for technical assistance regarding cyber incidents but had not tested the responses of these external parties in times of crisis
- entities do not currently have all the capabilities to manage cyber incidents (both human skills and supporting tools)
- the guidance provided by the Cyber Security Unit (CSU) would be of significant value to public sector entities, but not all entities were aware of the breadth of services provided
- the services of the CSU are accessible to local governments and would be of great benefit to regional, rural and remote councils in particular
- while the Queensland Government has increased investment in cyber security preparedness, lead agencies and public sector entities must utilise all resources at their disposal to assess and prepare for potential cyber attack incidents.

While the QAO gave specific recommendations to the 3 public sector entities audited, the report recommended that all public sector entities:

- protect their systems and sensitive information by:
 - maintaining a register of all systems and information assets and resources that are critical to their operations
 - updating the register annually and whenever significant changes occur – either to their technology or to their organisational structure (for example, through machinery of government changes)
 - identifying any ‘entry points’ or weaknesses through which threat actors (those who attack systems) could access information or disrupt services
 - conducting regular risk assessments of all critical systems to identify security concerns
 - considering the risks, and clearly specifying expectations and requirements, when setting up or extending contracts for cyber-related services with external organisations
- formally recognise in key governance documents that responsibility for cyber security rests with the chief executive, or equivalent
- improve and test incident response plans by:
 - reviewing their incident response plans (which are for identifying, eliminating, and responding to cyber incidents) annually against better practice frameworks and guidelines

- ensuring incident response plans integrate with other risk management strategies and plans (such as business continuity plans – which entities use to ensure they can continue to operate in the face of major business disruptions)
 - producing playbooks (sets of procedures for responding to particular incidents) for a variety of risks and cyber incident scenarios
 - ensuring they understand the conditions and requirements of any insurance they take out to protect themselves against cyber incidents. These should be incorporated into their plans
 - testing their incident response and business continuity plans regularly against a range of cyber incident scenarios. This should include testing any external capabilities they plan to rely upon
- improve their crisis communication plans and templates by:
 - ensuring crisis communication plans (which outline processes, steps, and roles for communicating with stakeholders during a crisis) include thresholds for contacting key stakeholders and escalating communications to other parties (such as ministers and other government entities)
 - developing templates for a variety of scenarios to support the quality and consistency of internal and external communications during times of crisis
- gain access to the technical skills required to respond to and recover from cyber incidents by:
 - assessing their cyber capabilities (both those in-house and through external arrangements)
 - developing training plans to address gaps, or obtaining access to specialist technical skillsets externally where required (through either the CSU or other external providers)
- share cyber threat intelligence and lessons learnt with CSU and other public sector entities as quickly as possible.

The report also recommended that, in respect of expert and lead entities who manage cyber incidents:

- the CSU works to increase awareness of its services and continues to assist public sector entities to plan, adopt and test their cyber security protocols
- all statutory bodies, government owned corporations and local governments assess and record whether the Queensland Government Information Security Policy (IS18) is appropriate for their environments
- the Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers (previously the Department of Housing, Local Government, Planning and Public Works) increases local government awareness of available cyber security services provided by the CSU.

The committee received a private briefing from the QAO on this report on 13 March 2025. The committee resolved to keep this briefing private due to discussion of the potentially sensitive cyber security details of Queensland public sector entities.

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

This concludes the committee's consideration of the report.

ii. Report 10: 2024-25 – Insights on audit committees in local government

This report examined the audit committee practices of 10 Queensland councils, and identified key actions that councils can take to improve their transparency and accountability. The report follows previous work by the QAO in Effectiveness of audit committees in state government entities (Report 2: 2020-21).

The report noted that Queensland is the only state that does not require all councils to have audit committees and found:

- in 2023-24, 12 of Queensland's 77 local governments did not have audit committees
- the 12 councils without audit committees collectively receive over \$200 million in financial support each year in the form of grants, subsidies, contributions, and donations
- 9 of these 12 councils without audit committees were rated as high risk of not being financially sustainable
- 2 further councils had audit committees, but the committee did not meet during 2023-24
- there were 6 other councils without an internal audit function, and
- the Local Government Regulation 2012 requires that all councils have an active internal audit function, however, 5 other councils' internal audit functions did not perform any audits.

Findings from the 10 council audit committees that the QAO reviewed included:

- CEOs consistently attended most, if not all, council audit committees
- for 8 of the council committees, the chair provided minutes to the council, but not a report on its activities
- 9 had audit committee charters, however:
 - 3 of these charters did not provide the audit committee with unrestricted access to staff and information
 - 2 councils did not require the audit committee to review the charter and 2 were approved by the CEO rather than the council
 - 4 of the 9 councils had risk management as a responsibility in their charters, however, there was no evidence of these committees reviewing risk assessments throughout the year

- council audit committee meetings ranged from 25 minutes to 4 hours in length
- 6 councils had audit committee packs that averaged over 200 pages. One pack had more than 850 pages
- only 3 councils included a work plan in their audit committee packs and not all audit committee charters required annual work plans
- only one committee defined the required skills of members, other than significant financial skills. The skills identified in this charter included internal controls, risk management, corporate governance, and information systems. Only 2 other charters referred to an assessment of the committee's existing skills prior to appointing new members.

When considering the 65 councils that did have audit committees in 2023-24, QAO found that 5 did not have an independent chair and 37 did not have a majority of independent members.

The report made the following recommendations:

- that all councils should have an audit committee, and that the size and composition of audit committees should be based on individual council needs.

Additionally, for councils that do not have audit committees, QAO recommended that they:

- critically assess the effectiveness of their current oversight of financial and governance responsibilities (including management of finances, risks, information technology, assets, projects, grants, and delivery of services) and re-evaluate the need for an audit committee.

For councils with audit committees, QAO recommended that they:

- self-assess the performance of their audit committees against the actions listed in Appendix D of the report (Actions for council audit committees) and continue to improve the maturity and effectiveness of their committee.

The report also made the following 3 recommendations to the Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers as the regulator for councils in Queensland and the entity responsible for supporting and training councillors:

- plans for all councils to have an audit committee and promotes the benefits of audit committees
- facilitates the creation and effective operation of audit committees in local governments by
 - supporting councils to access highly skilled external audit committee members with the right expertise
 - enabling collaborative approaches to share audit committee members, where appropriate
- provides councillor audit committee members with appropriate induction, training, and other resources to help them fulfil their audit committee roles.

The committee received a public briefing from the QAO on this report on 11 June 2025.

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

This concludes the committee's consideration of the report.

iii. Report 7: 2024-25 – Managing Queensland's regional water quality

The report examined:

- how the Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers regulates drinking water quality across the state, and
- how 4 regional and remote councils implemented drinking water quality management plans, responded to incidents and hazardous events, managed risk, and improved their performance.

From this audit, QAO provided 4 recommendations directed to all Queensland councils and 7 recommendations for the Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers.

The committee received a public briefing from the QAO on this report on 11 June 2025.

As at 30 June 2025, the committee's consideration of the report was ongoing.

iv. Report 13: 2024-25 – Local government 2024

Each year the QAO perform a review of council audits and make recommendations accordingly. Each subsequent report also follows up on the implementation status of their previous recommendations.

This report summarises the 2024 audit results of Queensland's 77 local government entities (councils) and the 89 council-related entities that they collectively control. The report also provides a chapter on the fundamentals of depreciation. This section notes how councils can manage their depreciation expenses, and its financial impact.

The report's findings covered the following areas:

- timeliness of councils' financial statement certification
- results of QAO's audits of entities in the local government sector
- common issues regarding financial statement certification
- internal controls at councils.

The Auditor-General made 5 recommendations: 3 directed to councils and 2 directed to the Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers.

As at 30 June 2025, the committee's consideration of the report was ongoing.

5.1.2. Public Works Inquiries

The committee may consider public works undertaken by an entity that is a constructing authority⁴ for the works, or consider any major works,⁵ with its portfolio areas.

No public works inquiries were undertaken by the committee during the reporting period.

5.1.3. Other Matters

In relation to its portfolio areas, the committee may initiate an inquiry into any other matter it considers appropriate.⁶ A committee is to also deal with an issue referred to it by the Assembly.⁷

i. Inquiry into volunteering in Queensland

On 11 December 2024, the Legislative Assembly agreed to a motion that the committee inquire into and report on volunteering in Queensland. The terms of reference are available on the committee's webpage.

During the reporting period, the committee:

- received 569 submissions
- accepted and published 527 of these submissions, with 42 of the submissions being classified as confidential
- held 9 public hearings, with 5 of these being in regional areas of Queensland and 4 in Brisbane
- held 1 public briefing in Brisbane with the Department of Local Government, Water, Fire, Disaster Recovery and Volunteers, and
- heard evidence from 102 witnesses.

The inquiry was ongoing as at the end of the reporting period.

⁴ *Parliament of Queensland Act 2001*, s 96.

⁵ *Parliament of Queensland Act 2001*, s 94.

⁶ *Parliament of Queensland Act 2001*, s 92(1)(d).

⁷ *Parliament of Queensland Act 2001*, s 92(2).

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.⁸ 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; and
- 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 5 pieces of subordinate legislation. As shown in Table 3, in the vast majority of cases, the committee did not identify any matters of concern regarding fundamental legislative principles or human rights.

Where it did, in each case the committee was satisfied that the subordinate legislation had sufficient regard for fundamental legislative principles, and any limitations of human rights were reasonable and justified in the circumstances.

Table 3. Portfolio Subordinate Legislation examined

Report No.	Subordinate legislation	Matters identified		Explanatory notes adequate
		Fundamental legislative principles	Human rights	
1	Fire and Emergency Services Amendment Regulation 2024	0	1	✓
	Water Plan (Boyne River Basin) (Postponement of Expiry) Notice 2024	0	0	✓
	Water Plan (Wet Tropics) (Postponement of Expiry) Notice 2024	0	0	✓
2	Water Plan (Mary Basin) Amendment Plan 2024	0	0	✓
	Local Government (Townsville City Council - Suspension of Mayor) Amendment Regulation 2024	1	2	✓

⁸ *Statutory Instruments Act 1992*, s 49, 50.

7. Statutory Oversight

The committee has oversight responsibility for the Independent Assessor, whose functions and powers include:

- to assess complaints about councillors of a conduct breach, misconduct or corrupt conduct when such complaints are referred to the OIA by the CCC
- to refer suspected conduct breaches back to councils to resolve
- to investigate misconduct complaints
- to undertake a natural justice process to give councillors an opportunity to respond to complaints before possible referral to the Councillor Conduct Tribunal (CCT) which decides misconduct matters
- to prepare applications for hearing by the CCT
- OIA investigative powers are available for misconduct investigations and the investigation of statutory offences
- to investigate other matters as decided by the Minister and any other functions given to the IA under the LG Act.

The committee's functions with respect to the Independent Assessor are to:

- monitor and review the Independent Assessor's performance of the functions of the office
- report to the Legislative Assembly on:
 - any matter concerning the Independent Assessor, the Assessor's functions, or the performance of those functions that the committee considers should be drawn to the Legislative Assembly's attention
 - any changes to the functions, structures and procedures of the Independent Assessor that the committee considers desirable for the more effective operation of the Independent Assessor or of the *Local Government Act 2009*
- examine the annual report of the Independent Assessor and, if appropriate, comment on any aspect of the report.

7.1. Oversight of the Independent Assessor

During the reporting period, the committee held a public briefing with the Independent Assessor on 19 February 2025. The committee also receives regular updates from the Office of the Independent Assessor on the performance of its functions. These details are also published on the committee's web page.

8. 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.

In the reporting period, the committee's total expenditure was \$335,818. The committee did not receive any revenue. Table 4 below provides a detailed breakdown of the committee's expenditure for the year.

Employee expenses for the secretariat staff that support the committee comprised the vast majority (almost 92 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 year.

After employee expenses, committee travel was the most notable area of expenditure for the committee. The committee travelled to Dalby, Toowoomba, Gympie, the Sunshine Coast and Roma for its inquiry into volunteering in Queensland.

Table 4. Detailed Committee Expenditure

Item	\$
Employee expenses	308,346
Meeting expenses (broadcast support & catering)	503
Technology (software licences, telephones, teleconferencing & videoconferencing)	3,639
Printing and supplies	1,177
Advertising	253
Committee travel (including business travel)	21,900
Total expenditure	335,818

Appendix A – Attendance record

This appendix shows the attendance of committee members at private committee meetings (PrM), public briefings (PB), private briefings (PrB) and private hearings (PrH) 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.

Meeting Date	Activity	James Lister MP	Margie Nightingale MP	Adam Baillie MP	Mark Boothman MP	Michael Healy MP	Joan Pease MP
11 December 2024	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13 December 2024	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
19 February 2025	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
19 February 2025	PB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
19 February 2025	PB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
19 February 2025	PH	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13 March 2025	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13 March 2025	PrB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
24 March 2025	PH	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
24 March 2025	PH	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
25 March 2025	PH	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗ ⁹
26 March 2025	PH	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗ ¹⁰
2 April 2025	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗ ¹¹
2 April 2025	PH	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗ ¹²
30 April 2025	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗ ¹³

⁹ Mr Mark Furner MP, Member for Ferny Grove substituted for Ms Joan Pease MP, Member for Lytton.

¹⁰ Mr Mark Furner MP, Member for Ferny Grove substituted for Ms Joan Pease MP, Member for Lytton.

¹¹ Ms Nikki Boyd MP, Member for Pine Rivers substituted for Ms Joan Pease MP, Member for Lytton.

¹² Ms Nikki Boyd MP, Member for Pine Rivers substituted for Ms Joan Pease MP, Member for Lytton.

¹³ Ms Nikki Boyd MP, Member for Pine Rivers substituted for Ms Joan Pease MP, Member for Lytton.

Meeting Date	Activity	James Lister MP	Margie Nightingale MP	Adam Baillie MP	Mark Boothman MP	Michael Healy MP	Joan Pease MP
30 April 2025	PH	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x ¹⁴
15 May 2025	PH	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x ¹⁵
21 May 2025	PrM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x ¹⁶
21 May 2025	PH	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x ¹⁷
21 May 2025	PB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x ¹⁸
11 June 2025	PrM	x ¹⁹	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11 June 2025	PB	x ²⁰	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11 June 2025	PB	x ²¹	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11 June 2025	PB	x ²²	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
16 June 2025	PrM	x ²³	✓	✓	✓	x ²⁴	x ²⁵
16 June 2025	PH	x ²⁶	✓	✓	✓	x ²⁷	x ²⁸

Legend: PrM private meeting
PrB private briefing
PrH private hearing

PB public briefing
PH public hearing

¹⁴ Ms Nikki Boyd MP, Member for Pine Rivers substituted for Ms Joan Pease MP, Member for Lytton.

¹⁵ Ms Jonty Bush MP, Member for Cooper substituted for Ms Joan Pease MP, Member for Lytton.

¹⁶ Ms Nikki Boyd MP, Member for Pine Rivers substituted for Ms Joan Pease MP, Member for Lytton.

¹⁷ Ms Nikki Boyd MP, Member for Pine Rivers substituted for Ms Joan Pease MP, Member for Lytton.

¹⁸ Ms Nikki Boyd MP, Member for Pine Rivers substituted for Ms Joan Pease MP, Member for Lytton.

¹⁹ Mr Sean Dillon MP, Member for Gregory substituted for Mr James Lister MP, Member for Southern Downs.

²⁰ Mr Sean Dillon MP, Member for Gregory substituted for Mr James Lister MP, Member for Southern Downs.

²¹ Mr Sean Dillon MP, Member for Gregory substituted for Mr James Lister MP, Member for Southern Downs.

²² Mr Sean Dillon MP, Member for Gregory substituted for Mr James Lister MP, Member for Southern Downs.

²³ Mr Sean Dillon MP, Member for Gregory substituted for Mr James Lister MP, Member for Southern Downs.

²⁴ Mr Joe Kelly MP, Member for Greenslopes substituted for Mr Michael Healy MP, Member for Cairns.

²⁵ Mr Mark Furner MP, Member for Ferny Grove substituted for Ms Joan Pease MP, Member for Lytton.

²⁶ Mr Sean Dillon MP, Member for Gregory substituted for Mr James Lister MP, Member for Southern Downs.

²⁷ Mr Joe Kelly MP, Member for Greenslopes substituted for Mr Michael Healy MP, Member for Cairns.

²⁸ Mr Mark Furner MP, Member for Ferny Grove substituted for Ms Joan Pease MP, Member for Lytton.