


~~returning to the Gold Coast. I can inform the House that my office was not required to pay for that night, because I did not stay that night.~~

012

PRIVILEGE

Right to Information Application

 **Mr BLEIJIE** (Kawana—LNP) (11.20 am): ~~I rise on a matter of privilege suddenly arising. Earlier today the Premier spoke about a right to information document that had been lodged in the opposition office and that certain objections had been made. I can advise the House that the objections from the opposition office related to personal details of individuals and also credit card details of individuals. I can also advise the House that, most concerning, this RTI application the Premier refers to was actually put in by the Electrical Trades Union of Queensland.~~

~~**Honourable members** interjected.~~

~~**Mr SPEAKER:** Order!~~

~~**Mr BLEIJIE:** I am quite concerned, hence rising on a matter of privilege suddenly arising, that the Premier knew about this RTI document put in by an independent body, the ETU.~~

~~**Mr SPEAKER:** Member, this is becoming a statement so I ask you, if you have a matter of privilege that you will be writing to me on, to write to me on the matter and to please finish your contribution.~~


~~**Mr BLEIJIE:** I will be writing to you in respect to two matters: did the Premier interfere with the RTI document from the ETU and/or was she briefed by the ETU?~~

~~**Honourable members** interjected.~~

~~**Mr SPEAKER:** The matter will not be debated.~~

REVENUE AND OTHER LEGISLATION AMENDMENT BILL

Introduction

 **Hon. JA TRAD** (South Brisbane—ALP) (Deputy Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships) (11.21 am): I present a bill for an act to amend the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities (Justice, Land and Other Matters) Act 1984, the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003, the Acquisition of Land Act 1967, the Cross River Rail Delivery Authority Act 2016, the Duties Act 2001, the Duties Regulation 2013, the Land Tax Act 2010, the Payroll Tax Act 1971, the Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000, the State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999, the State Penalties Enforcement Amendment Act 2017, the Taxation Administration Act 2001, the Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003 and the Victims of Crime Assistance Act 2009 for particular purposes. I table the bill and explanatory notes. I nominate the Economics and Governance Committee to consider the bill.

Tabled paper: Revenue and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2018.

Tabled paper: Revenue and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2018, explanatory notes.

I present the Revenue and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2018, which amends Queensland's revenue legislation and other acts administered through Queensland Treasury and the Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships for particular purposes. This bill includes amendments to support the expansion of electronic conveyancing. The bill achieves these objectives by amending the Duties Act 2001, the Duties Regulation 2013, the Land Tax Act 2010, the Payroll Tax Act 1971 and the Taxation Administration Act 2001. These amendments will allow most land based dutiable transactions, which can be considered by self-assessors like solicitors, to be lodged and settled through e-conveyancing. This will support the Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy's phased expansion of e-conveyancing and support an expanded range of e-conveyancing transactions more generally.

Under Queensland's revenue legislation, tax exemptions may be available to entities that satisfy the requirements for registration as a charitable institution. These requirements include certain restrictions in relation to the use of its income and property. This bill amends the Taxation Administration Act to ensure that these restrictions are expressly included in the constitution or in another governing

instrument of any entity seeking registration. These amendments ensure the requirements operate as intended and provide administrative certainty for both taxpayers and the Office of State Revenue.

The bill also gives retrospective legislative effect to a number of administrative arrangements that are beneficial to taxpayers. The bill amends the Duties Act to extend the transfer duty concession for family businesses of primary production so it applies to all types of dutiable property used to conduct the primary production business and not just land and personal property. This is an important change for our primary producers which acknowledges the vital work that they do.

Additionally, the bill amends the Duties Act to ensure that some deregistered managed investment schemes may be treated as exempt managed investment schemes. The effect of this is that dealings in these deregistered schemes may qualify for an exemption from duty. The bill also amends the Duties Act to correct a cross-reference, ensuring that landholder duty is properly calculated.

To ensure that deceased estate land is assessed for land tax as intended, the bill amends the Land Tax Act to ensure the higher tax-free threshold and lower land tax rates for individuals can continue to apply to deceased estate land until administration is complete. Amendments also ensure the benefit of exemptions can continue to apply to deceased estate land for the financial year immediately following death.

The bill also amends the Payroll Tax Act to update the reference to the rate used to calculate a motor vehicle allowance, ensuring that payroll tax can be properly calculated. Additionally, the bill amends the State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999 to address minor technical issues which affect the planned implementation of the new service delivery model for SPER.

The bill also amends the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities (Justice, Land and Other Matters) Act 1984, the JLOM Act, the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 and the Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003, which I will refer to as the cultural heritage acts. As a measure to address serious health issues from homemade alcohol in discrete Indigenous communities, the JLOM Act prohibits possessing or supplying things that can be used to make homemade alcohol. This includes home-brew concentrate, kit and equipment. The government is aware there has been an increase in the use of cheap and easy-to-access ingredients to make homemade alcohol in Indigenous communities, such as turbo yeast. To ensure this issue is addressed, the amendments will make it an offence to possess a substance or a combination of substances with the intention of using the substance or substances to make homemade alcohol. This will address the gap in the current offences to enhance community safety and wellbeing.

The cultural heritage acts establish a framework that provides recognition, protection and conservation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage. The 'last claim standing' provision was inserted into these Acts in 2010, which provides that a native title party for an area is a registered native title claimant whose claim has failed, and (a) their claim was the last claim registered under the Register of Native Title Claims for the area; (b) there is no other registered native title claimant for the area; and (c) there is not, and never has been, a native title holder for the area.

To address the uncertainty arising for land users as a result of the Nuga Nuga Supreme Court decision, amendments to the cultural heritage acts will reaffirm the 'last claim standing' provision—that is, a native title holder is a person who has been determined to hold native title under the Commonwealth Native Title Act only. It is the government's intention that stakeholders who have commenced or undergone a process under the cultural heritage acts prior to the commencement of the amendments should not be disadvantaged. I note that there are other policy issues that arise from the cultural heritage acts. These issues require comprehensive consultation and further policy development. There is an opportunity for the government to explore the possibility of a broader review of the cultural heritage acts in the future.

Finally, the bill includes amendments to the Cross River Rail Delivery Authority Act 2016 to make minor administrative amendments. Amendments to the Cross River Rail Delivery Authority Act and Acquisition of Land Act 1967 are also included to confirm compulsory land acquisition applications may be endorsed by the minister administering the Cross River Rail Delivery Authority Act. I commend the bill to the House.

First Reading

Hon. JA TRAD (South Brisbane—ALP) (Deputy Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships) (11.28 am): I move—

That the bill be now read a first time.

Question put—That the bill be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to.

Bill read a first time.


~~Referral to Economics and Governance Committee~~

~~Mr DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr Stewart): In accordance with standing order 131, the bill is now referred to the Economics and Governance Committee.~~

013

~~TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY BILL~~

~~Introduction~~

~~ Hon. YM D'ATH (Redcliffe—ALP) (Attorney-General and Minister for Justice) (11.29 am): I present a bill for an act about the termination of pregnancies, and to amend this act, the Criminal Code, the Evidence Act 1977, the Guardianship and Administration Act 2000, the Penalties and Sentences Act 1992, the Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000 and the Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995 for particular purposes. I table the bill and explanatory notes. I nominate the Health, Communities, Disability Services and Domestic and Family Violence Prevention Committee to consider the bill.~~

~~Tabled paper: Termination of Pregnancy Bill 2018~~

~~Tabled paper: Termination of Pregnancy Bill 2018, explanatory notes.~~

~~Today I am proud to introduce the Termination of Pregnancy Bill 2018. The bill implements the Palaszczuk government's commitment to modernise and clarify the law governing the termination of pregnancy based on the recommendations of the Queensland Law Reform Commission. This is a significant and historic reform for Queensland. Decriminalising safe termination practices and enabling reasonable and safe access by women to terminations will bring Queensland's laws into the 21st century. At its core, this bill makes significant reform to Queensland's Criminal Code, establishes a new framework for lawful terminations with strict requirements and, in doing so, importantly transfers this issue from being one based on criminality to one based on health provision.~~

~~For over a century, Queensland's current laws in this area have remained virtually unchanged. They have remained stagnant, despite the development of newer and safer medical procedures for terminations and despite moves around the world, including around Australia, to recognise women's autonomy. As a result, our laws do not align with international human rights obligations, which recognise and support women's rights to reproductive health. Queensland is also now out of step with all other Australian jurisdictions, except New South Wales, that have recognised that termination of pregnancy is not a criminal matter. It is an important health choice to be made privately, in consultation with a health practitioner.~~

~~Queensland's current laws create uncertainty among doctors about their obligations and liabilities. The possibility of criminal prosecution of both health professionals and women impedes the provision of a full range of safe, accessible and timely reproductive services for Queensland women. This in turn leads to fear and stigma at a time when an incredibly difficult choice is being made. It also disproportionately impacts women who are already disadvantaged, including women in low socioeconomic groups; victims of domestic violence; victims of sexual assault; women in rural, regional and remote areas; and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women.~~

~~These issues need to be resolved in a careful, considered and consultative manner. The bill introduced today, which provides certainty for women, health professionals and the community about the circumstances in which a termination is lawfully permitted, is the product of such endeavours. In June 2017, terms of reference were issued to the Queensland Law Reform Commission for a review into modernising Queensland's termination of pregnancy laws. The QLRC is an independent body that makes recommendations on areas of law in need of reform and submits its report to me in my role as Attorney-General, which must then be tabled in parliament. The QLRC plays an important role in making sure that Queensland's laws are up to date and meet the changing needs of our community.~~

~~The QLRC's review specifically focused on how the Criminal Code should be reformed to remove terminations performed by duly registered medical practitioners and to provide clarity relating to terminations of pregnancy in Queensland. The QLRC was asked to provide its report by 30 June 2018 and to prepare draft legislation based on its recommendations. On 16 July 2018, I tabled the QLRC report No. 76, *Review of termination of pregnancy laws*, in the Legislative Assembly. I take this~~