



Annual Report

2017-18

August 2018

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Queensland Law Reform Commission

**Annual Report
2017–18**

August 2018

Commission members¹

Chairperson:	The Hon Justice David Jackson
Part-time members:	The Hon Margaret Wilson QC Ms Penelope White Dr Nigel Stobbs Ms Ruth O’Gorman

Secretariat

Director:	Mr David Groth
Assistant Director:	Mrs Cathy Green
Commission Secretary:	Mrs Jenny Manthey
Senior Legal Officers:	Ms Anita Galeazzi Mrs Elise Ho Ms Paula Rogers
Administrative Officer:	Ms Kahren Giles

¹

On 31 July 2017, the terms of then members, Mr Peter Hastie QC, Dr Peter McDermott RFD and Ms Samantha Traves, expired. On 15 September 2017, The Hon Justice David Jackson (Chair) and The Hon Ms Margaret Wilson QC were re-appointed, and the following new members were appointed: Ms Penelope White, Dr Nigel Stobbs and Ms Ruth O’Gorman.

22 August 2018



The Honourable Yvette D'Ath MP
Attorney-General and Minister for Justice and
Leader of the House
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BRISBANE QLD 4000

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Dear Attorney

I am pleased to submit for tabling in Parliament the *Queensland Law Reform Commission Annual Report 2017-18*.

I wish to pay tribute to and acknowledge the contributions to the work of the Commission made by three former part-time members of the Commission, Mr Peter Hastie QC, Dr Peter McDermott RFD, and Mrs Samantha Traves, who completed their terms on 31 July 2017.

The reporting period covers work undertaken by the Commission, or key milestones that occurred, in respect of several reviews referred to it by the Attorney-General under section 10(3) of the *Law Reform Commission Act 1968*.

The Commission's Report No 75 on its review of a domestic violence disclosure scheme was tabled in Parliament on 25 October 2017.

The Commission's Report No 76 on its review of termination of pregnancy laws was submitted on 30 June 2018 (and was tabled in Parliament on 16 July 2018).

In addition, legislation implementing the Commission's recommendations (in whole, in part, or with alterations) has been passed or introduced, namely:

- *Criminal Law (Historical Homosexual Convictions Expungement) Act 2017*.
- Criminal Law (Historical Homosexual Convictions Expungement) Regulation 2018.
- Guardianship and Administration and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2017.
- Guardianship and Administration and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2018.

The other members of the Commission and I look forward to continuing the Commission's reputation for producing carefully researched, rigorous, and practical reports of high quality.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David Jackson", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

David Jackson
Chair

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Overview of the Commission

Constitution

The Queensland Law Reform Commission is an independent statutory body, and is constituted under the *Law Reform Commission Act 1968* (the ‘Law Reform Commission Act’).

Function

The function of the Commission, as provided in section 10(1) of the Law Reform Commission Act, is to review the law applicable to Queensland with a view to its systematic development and reform, including, in particular:

- (a) codifying laws;
- (b) eliminating anomalies;
- (c) repealing obsolete and unnecessary enactments;
- (d) reducing the number of separate enactments; and
- (e) generally, simplifying and modernising the law.

Statutory duties

The Commission’s key statutory duties, as provided in section 10(3) of the Law Reform Commission Act, include duties to:

- undertake law reform reviews referred to it from time to time by the Attorney-General;²
- prepare and submit to the Attorney-General for review and approval a proposed program of law reform reviews, in order of priority;³ and
- undertake any approved program of law reform reviews, subject to any variations made by the Attorney-General in terms of the proposed reviews or their order of priority.⁴

² *Law Reform Commission Act 1968* (Qld) s 10(3)(b) and (e).

³ *Law Reform Commission Act 1968* (Qld) s 10(3)(c).

⁴ *Law Reform Commission Act 1968* (Qld) ss 10(3)(d) and 10(4).

Organisational objectives

The Commission aims to meet the needs of the Queensland community by reviewing areas of the law in need of reform and by making recommendations for reform. These recommendations are based on extensive research, public consultation and the principles of impartiality, equity and social justice. They are published in its final reports, which are presented to the Attorney-General for tabling in Parliament in accordance with the requirements of section 16 of the Law Reform Commission Act.

Members and staff

Commission members

Members of the Commission are appointed by the Governor in Council on the advice of the Attorney-General. The Law Reform Commission Act provides that the Commission must consist of at least three members, who may be full-time or part-time members.⁵

Each person appointed to be a Commission member must be a person appearing to the Governor in Council to be suitably qualified by the holding of judicial office or by experience as a barrister or as a solicitor or as a teacher of law in a University.⁶

As currently constituted, the Commission has five part-time members, including the Chair.

Commission Secretariat

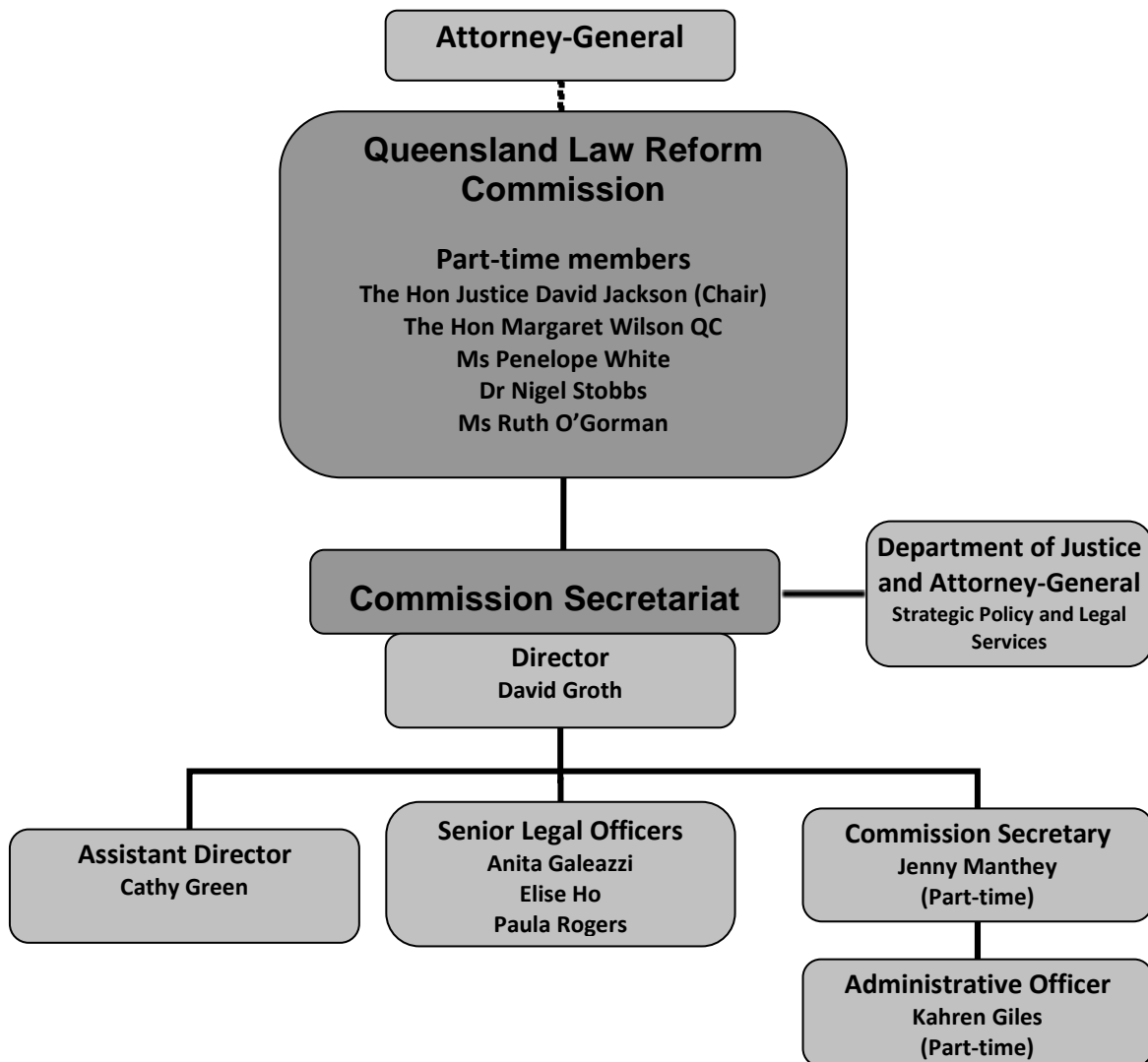
The Secretariat of the Commission comprises the Director, the Assistant Director, three senior legal officers, a part-time Commission Secretary and a part-time administrative officer. Secretariat staff are employed by the Department of Justice and Attorney-General under the *Public Service Act 2008* (Qld).

The staff of the Secretariat have the day-to-day responsibility for the carriage of the Commission's reviews, including undertaking research and consultation. The Secretariat also provides the Commission with administrative and secretarial support. This includes the management of corporate governance, human resources and financial matters relating to the Commission and the staff of the Secretariat.

⁵ *Law Reform Commission Act 1968* (Qld) s 3(2).

⁶ *Law Reform Commission Act 1968* (Qld) s 4(1)(a).

Organisational chart



Meetings of the Commission

During the reporting period, the Commission held 12 Commission meetings.

Remuneration of Commission members

Part-time members of the Commission are remunerated in accordance with the Queensland Government policy, *Remuneration procedures for Part-time Chairs and Members of Queensland Government Bodies*.⁷

The total remuneration paid to part-time members in 2017—18 was \$27 314.25.⁸

⁷ By virtue of s 13 of the *Law Reform Commission Act 1968* (Qld), the Chair of the Commission, as a judicial member, does not receive any salary for performing the duties of a member of the Commission.

Right to Information Act 2009

In accordance with the requirements of the *Right to Information Act 2009* (Qld), the Commission's website includes a Publication Scheme. That scheme describes and categorises the information that is routinely available from the Commission and the terms on which it will make the information available.

Public Sector Ethics Act 1994

Section 10(1) of the *Public Sector Ethics Act 1994* (Qld) (the 'Public Sector Ethics Act') provides that 'in recognition of the ethics principles and values for public service agencies, public sector entities and public officials, codes of conduct are to apply to those agencies, entities and officials in performing their official functions'.

Section 10(2) of the Public Sector Ethics Act provides that the purpose of a code of conduct is to provide standards of conduct for public service agencies, public sector entities and public officials consistent with the ethics principles and values.

Commission Members

The Commission, as a public sector entity, has an approved Code of Conduct⁹ that applies to the members of the Commission in their capacity as public officials. The Commission's Code of Conduct is available on the Commission's website.

Section 21 of the Public Sector Ethics Act requires public officials of a public sector entity to be given access to appropriate education and training about:

- public sector ethics relating to the operation of the Public Sector Ethics Act;
- the application of ethics principles and obligations to the public officials;
- the contents of the entity's approved code of conduct; and
- the rights and obligations of the officials in relation to contraventions of the approved code of conduct.

Commission Secretariat

The staff of the Commission Secretariat, as employees of the Department of Justice and Attorney-General, are covered by the Queensland Government public sector code of conduct.

Section 12K of the Public Sector Ethics Act requires public officials of a public service agency to be given access, including at regular intervals during their employment, to appropriate education and training about public sector ethics covering:

⁸ See *Appendix 1* to this report.

⁹ The Commission's Code of Conduct was approved on 2 September 2015 by the then Attorney-General and Minister for Justice and Minister for Training and Skills.

- the operation of the Public Sector Ethics Act;
- the application of ethics principles and obligations to the public officials;
- the contents of the approved code of conduct for public service agencies; and
- any approved standard of practice.

During the reporting period, all officers of the Secretariat undertook annual ‘Workplace Ethics’ refresher training from the Department of Justice and Attorney-General.

The work of the Commission

Law reform reviews referred to the Commission by the Attorney-General

The reporting period covers work undertaken by the Commission or key milestones that occurred in respect of several reviews referred to it by the Attorney-General under section 10(3) of the Law Reform Commission Act.

Whether Queensland should introduce a domestic violence disclosure scheme

The Commission’s Report No 75, *Domestic violence disclosure scheme*, was tabled in Parliament on 25 October 2017 by the Attorney-General and Minister for Justice and Minister for Training and Skills, the Honourable Yvette D’Ath.¹⁰

The Commission consulted widely on the review. The Commission held numerous meetings in different locations throughout the State with more than 130 individuals and representatives of organisations who work or have a working interest in the domestic and family violence sector in Queensland. It also received 45 written submissions, many of which were from specialist domestic and family violence or other support services.

The Commission recommended that Queensland should not introduce a domestic violence disclosure scheme (DVDS). The Commission came to this conclusion after careful consideration of all the issues and the opposition of respondents to the introduction of a DVDS, particularly by specialist domestic and family violence and other support services.

Most respondents consulted by the Commission opposed the introduction of a DVDS in Queensland. Those respondents included specialist domestic and family violence and other support services, community legal centres, academics with an interest in the domestic and family violence sector, the Queensland Law Society and the Bar Association of Queensland.

¹⁰ The Commission submitted its Report No 75 to the Attorney-General and Minister for Justice and Minister for Training and Skills by the reporting date of 30 June 2017. The terms of reference required the Commission to review and investigate whether Queensland’s response to domestic and family violence would be strengthened by introducing a domestic violence disclosure scheme and, if so, what the features of the scheme should be.

Some respondents identified potential benefits of a DVDS. Overall, however, many considered that the potential risks of introducing such a scheme in Queensland outweighed any potential benefits, and that those risks could not be mitigated sufficiently to justify the introduction of a scheme.

The Commission was not persuaded that the allocation of substantial funding and other resources that would likely be required to implement a DVDS consistently across Queensland would be justified. It considered that funds and other resources would be better directed to frontline services and continued implementation of the current reforms to address domestic and family violence.

A DVDS would not meet the different needs of particular high risk groups, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and others living in regional and remote areas of Queensland, and could have an inconsistent and inequitable effect across the State.

The Commission concluded that the disclosure of information to a person at risk about their partner's criminal or domestic violence history under a DVDS would not in itself lead to an increase in the person's safety. The dynamics of domestic and family violence mean that there are many barriers to leaving an abusive relationship and reasons why a person might stay in such a relationship. Many persons who are at risk of domestic and family violence do not want the relationship to end, but just want the violence to stop.

The provision of specialist domestic and family violence or other support services is more likely to increase the safety of a person at risk than the disclosure of information under a DVDS. The Commission was informed during its consultation that there were gaps and unmet needs for domestic and family violence support services, particularly in rural, regional and remote areas, and barriers that impede willingness to use such services.

The possible utility of a DVDS is limited by the fact that domestic and family violence is under-reported, with the result that there may not be any complaint, domestic violence order, conviction or other relevant information to disclose. The Commission was concerned that a limited disclosure or a non-disclosure under a DVDS might give rise to a false sense of safety.

Finally, the Commission concluded that a DVDS would not address the underlying causes of domestic and family violence or community attitudes about it. It is possible that some people might treat a DVDS as shifting responsibility for the actions of a perpetrator to the person at risk to take action to ensure their own safety, and might view as somehow 'blameworthy' a person who does not seek to leave their relationship or otherwise act 'appropriately' in response to a disclosure under a DVDS.

Termination of pregnancy laws

On 19 June 2017, the Commission received terms of reference from the Attorney-General and Minister for Justice and Minister for Training and Skills to conduct a review and investigation into the issue of modernising Queensland's laws relating to the termination of pregnancy.

Specifically, the terms of reference required the Commission to recommend how Queensland should amend its laws relating to termination of pregnancy to:

- Remove terminations performed by a duly registered medical practitioner(s) from the Criminal Code sections 224 (Attempts to procure abortion), 225 (The like by women with child), and 226 (Supplying drugs or instruments to procure abortion).
- Provide clarity in the law in relation to terminations in Queensland.

The Commission was required to provide its final report, with draft legislation based on the Commission's recommendations, by 30 June 2018.

The Commission undertook extensive consultation with the community and the medical and legal professions. The Commission released a detailed consultation paper outlining the relevant legal issues in the review, and seeking submissions on a number of specific questions. The Commission received nearly 1200 submissions.

In accordance with the terms of reference, the Commission also considered the submissions made to the Queensland Parliament's Health, Communities, Disability Services and Domestic and Family Violence Prevention Committee (the 'Parliamentary Committee') during its consideration of two private members' Bills, which had proposed to amend the law relating to termination of pregnancy, the transcripts of the evidence given to the Parliamentary Committee during its public hearings, and the Parliamentary Committee's two reports.¹¹

The Commission's Report No 76, *Review of termination of pregnancy laws*, was provided to the Attorney-General, Minister for Justice and Leader of the House on 29 June 2018.¹²

The Commission made 28 recommendations.

The Commission's recommendations were guided by a number of key principles, including that:

- Generally, termination should be treated as a health issue rather than as a criminal matter;
- Women's autonomy and health (including access to safe medical procedures) should be promoted, recognising that:
 - at the earlier stages of pregnancy, a woman's autonomy has greatest weight, and termination is lower risk and safe for the woman;
 - at the later stages of pregnancy, the interests of the fetus have increasing weight, and termination involves higher risk for the woman and greater complexity;
- The law should align with relevant international human rights obligations, including enabling reasonable and safe access to termination services;

¹¹ Health, Communities, Disability Services and Domestic and Family Violence Prevention Committee, Parliament of Queensland; Report No 24, *Abortion Law Reform (Woman's Right to Choose) Amendment Bill 2016 and Inquiry into laws governing termination of pregnancy in Queensland (2016)*; and Report No 33a, *Health (Abortion Law Reform) Amendment Bill 2016 (2017)*.

¹² The Commission's report was tabled in Parliament on 16 July 2018.

- The law should be consistent with contemporary clinical practice and health regulation; and
- The law should achieve reasonable consistency with other Australian jurisdictions that have modernised their termination laws.

The Commission's Termination of Pregnancy Bill 2018 annexed to its Report provides for:

- the repeal of the current criminal offences for termination in sections 224 to 226 of the Criminal Code;
- the creation of a new offence, punishable by up to seven years imprisonment, for unqualified persons who perform, or assist in performing, a termination; and
- a statement that a woman who consents to, assists in, or performs a termination on herself does not commit an offence.

Under the Commission's Bill, a medical practitioner may perform a lawful termination:

- on request up to the gestational limit of 22 weeks; and
- after 22 weeks:
 - if the medical practitioner considers that, in all the circumstances, a termination should be performed, and has consulted with another medical practitioner who also considers that, in all the circumstances, the termination should be performed; or
 - in emergency circumstances.

In considering whether a termination after 22 weeks should, in all the circumstances, be performed, the medical practitioner must have regard to all relevant medical circumstances, the woman's current and future physical, psychological and social circumstances, and the professional standards and guidelines applicable to the medical practitioner in the performance of terminations.

A number of factors informed the Commission's recommendation for a gestational limit of 22 weeks. A limit earlier than 22 weeks could operate as a barrier to access, especially for vulnerable and disadvantaged women; and a limit later than 22 weeks would be out of step with Queensland's current clinical framework.

As well as recognising that terminations after 22 weeks involve greater complexity and higher risk to the woman, a limit of 22 weeks:

- represents the stage immediately before the 'threshold of viability' under current clinical practice;
- aligns with the relevant Queensland Health requirement for terminations from 22 weeks to be performed at particular hospitals; and

- aligns with the approval process at the Royal Brisbane and Women’s Hospital.

The Commission’s Bill also recognises conscientious objection and requires objecting health practitioners to disclose their objection and, in specific circumstances, refer the woman, or transfer her care, to another health practitioner who does not conscientiously object or to a health service provider at which the requested service can be provided.

The Bill also establishes safe access zones of 150 metres (or as otherwise prescribed) around termination services premises. These zones are designed to protect the safety and well-being, and to respect the privacy and dignity, of people accessing termination services and employees and others who need to access those premises in the course of their duties or responsibilities.

The Bill creates offences for engaging in ‘prohibited conduct’ in a safe access zone and for making, or publishing or distributing, a ‘restricted recording’ of a person in, entering or leaving termination services premises.

Expunging criminal convictions for historical gay sex offences

The *Criminal Law (Historical Homosexual Convictions Expungement) Act 2017* was passed by Parliament on 12 October 2017 and assented to on 23 October 2017.¹³ This Act and the *Criminal Law (Historical Homosexual Convictions Expungement) Regulation 2018* largely give effect to the Commission’s recommendations outlined in its Report No 74, *Expunging criminal convictions for historical gay sex offences*.¹⁴

The legislation establishes an administrative scheme for the expungement, upon application, of convictions or charges for particular historical offences involving homosexual activity.¹⁵

Review of Queensland’s Guardianship Laws

The Guardianship and Administration and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2017 was introduced into Parliament on 5 September 2017. This Bill amends Queensland’s guardianship legislation — the *Guardianship and Administration Act 2000*, the *Powers of Attorney Act 1998* and the *Public Guardian Act 2014* — as well as a small number of other Acts. The Bill sought to implement a number of recommendations from the Commission’s Report No 67, *A review of Queensland’s guardianship laws*¹⁶ namely those recommendations that strengthen the focus on contemporary practice and human rights for adults with impaired capacity; enhance safeguards for adults with impaired capacity; and improve the efficiency and clarity of Queensland’s guardianship system.¹⁷ This Bill lapsed on the dissolution of the 55th Parliament on 29 October 2017.

¹³ The *Criminal Law (Historical Homosexual Convictions Expungement) Act 2017* was introduced into Parliament on 11 May 2017.

¹⁴ The Commission’s Report No 74, August 2016, was tabled on 29 November 2016.

¹⁵ The administrative scheme commenced on 30 June 2018.

¹⁶ The Commission’s Report No 67, September 2010, was tabled on 12 November 2010.

¹⁷ The Commission did not recommend a complete overhaul of the existing guardianship system, but made 317 recommendations across a broad range of areas relevant to Queensland’s guardianship system.

On 15 February 2018, the Guardianship and Administration and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2018¹⁸ was introduced into Parliament and was referred to the Legal Affairs and Community Safety Committee to report back to the Parliament by 9 April 2018.¹⁹ This Bill is yet to be debated in Parliament.

Commission publications

A list of the Commission's Reports, Working Papers and Miscellaneous Papers is available on its website at <[http://www.qlrc.qld.gov.au/publications](http://www qlrc.qld.gov.au/publications)>. Copies of the Commission's recent publications, and most of its older publications, are also available on its website. The Commission's website also details legislative action taken on Commission reports.

¹⁸ This Bill is substantially the same as the Guardianship and Administration and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2017.

¹⁹ The Legal Affairs and Community Safety Committee's Report No 7, *Guardianship and Administration and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2018*, was tabled in Parliament on 23 March 2018. The Committee has recommended that the Bill be passed.

Who's who at the Commission

Commission members

The Hon Justice D S Jackson, Chair

1 August 2014—Current

Justice Jackson was appointed a Judge of the Trial Division of the Supreme Court of Queensland on 8 October 2012 and is a Commercial List Judge.

He was admitted to the Queensland Bar in 1977 and was appointed as Queen's Counsel for the State of Queensland in 1990. He was a member of the Council of the Bar Association of Queensland and the Supreme Court Library Committee.

He is a member of the Australian Academy of Law.

His Honour was appointed Chair of the Commission on 1 August 2014 and was re-appointed on 15 September 2017.

The Hon M A Wilson QC BA LLB (Hons)

1 August 2014—Current

Ms Wilson is a graduate of The University of Queensland.

She completed articles of clerkship with Feez Ruthning and Co, Solicitors and was admitted as a solicitor in 1978. She was admitted as a barrister in March 1979 and became a Queen's Counsel in 1992. She practised at the Queensland Bar continuously from her admission until her appointment to the Bench.

Ms Wilson served as a Judge of the Trial Division of the Supreme Court of Queensland between August 1998 and April 2014, when she sat on a wide range of criminal and civil trials and appeals. She was the Judge constituting the Mental Health Court for three years, a Commercial List Judge for two years, and an Additional Judge of Appeal in 2011—2012. She was a member of the Rules Committee appointed under the *Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991* between 1999 and 2012 and a member of the Judges' Building Committee between 2006 and 2012.

Ms Wilson is a Justice of the Court of Appeal of Solomon Islands.

She was the Commissioner of the Barrett Adolescent Centre Commission of Inquiry from 14 September 2015 to 24 June 2016.

Dr Nigel Stobbs BA, Dip Ed, MA (UQ), LLB (Hons) (QUT), PhD (Bond)

15 September 2017—Current

Dr Stobbs is a senior lecturer and researcher in the Crime and Justice Research Centre at the Queensland University of Technology Faculty of Law. Prior to undertaking a full-time academic career, he practised as a criminal defence barrister at the Queensland Bar between 2001 and 2005.

Dr Stobbs has been involved in research and development work in specialist sentencing courts in Australia and the United States—particularly drug and alcohol diversion courts and Indigenous sentencing courts. His main area of research is within the field of therapeutic jurisprudence and he is the Australian representative on the Board of Trustees of the International Society of Therapeutic Jurisprudence. His book *Method and Practice of Therapeutic Jurisprudence* will be published by Carolina Academic Press later in 2018. He is the co-author of *Principles of Sentencing* (published by the Federation Press), of *Professional Responsibility and Ethics for Queensland Lawyers* (published by Thomson Reuters) and in 2019 of *Australian Sentencing* (with Prof Mirko Bagaric). In recent years he has presented on research into sentencing, criminal law and therapeutic jurisprudence at international conferences and public lectures in Vienna, London, New York, Amsterdam, Shanghai, Rome, Prague and Washington DC. His other main area of research is the Chinese legal system. In 2017, he was a visiting researcher at Harvard Law School, translating legal documents of the Tang and Qing Dynasties held in the Harvard-Yenching Library. In addition to his research work, Dr Stobbs has delivered professional development training for lawyers in professional ethics and sentencing law.

Ms Penelope White BBus LLB

15 September 2017—Current

Ms White was admitted as a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Queensland in 2000. She has 17 years post admission experience as a criminal defence solicitor. She has been a Queensland Law Society Accredited Specialist in Criminal Law since 2006. She was a Member of the Queensland Law Society Criminal Law Specialist Accreditation Committee from 2008 to 2010.

She has appeared extensively in all jurisdictions in Queensland as well as representing clients in the High Court of Australia.

Ms White was appointed as Counsel Assisting the Commission of Inquiry into Organised Crime in Queensland in 2015.

She was admitted as a barrister of the Supreme Court of Queensland in 2018.

Ms Ruth O’Gorman LLB

15 September 2017—Current

Ms O’Gorman was admitted as a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Queensland in 2006. She was admitted as a barrister of the Supreme Court of Queensland in 2009.

Her principal areas of practice include the criminal law and regulatory prosecutions.

Ms O’Gorman was a Member of the Council of the Queensland Bar Association from 2013 to 2015. She has been a Member of the Bar Association’s Criminal Law Committee and Pro Bono Committee since 2014.

Commission Secretariat

David Groth BA LLB, Director

Mr Groth graduated with a Bachelor of Laws degree from The University of Queensland in 1990. He was admitted as a barrister of the Supreme Court of Queensland in 1992. He also holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from The University of Queensland.

He has performed previous senior roles including Director of Legal Services Coordination in the Department of Justice and Attorney-General, Secretary of the Bundaberg Hospitals Commission of Inquiry/Queensland Public Hospitals Commission of Inquiry, Court Administrator of the Supreme and District Courts, and Research Director of the Parliamentary Criminal Justice Committee.

Mr Groth has also performed senior policy roles in both the Department of the Premier and Cabinet and the Department of Justice and Attorney-General.

He has previously worked in various roles at the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions including Manager of the Sentencing Unit.

Mr Groth commenced work at the Commission in April 2014.

Cathy Green BSc LLB, Assistant Director

Mrs Green graduated with a Bachelor of Laws degree from the Queensland University of Technology in 1996. She was admitted to practice as a barrister of the Supreme Court of Queensland in 1996. Mrs Green also holds a Bachelor of Science degree from The University of Queensland.

Mrs Green served two periods of secondment at the Commission before being appointed as a legal officer on a permanent basis in 2002. In 2005, she was appointed as the Commission’s Principal Legal Officer and, in 2008, as the Commission’s Assistant Director. She is also the Commission’s Right to Information and Information Privacy Officer.

Mrs Green has also previously worked as a legal officer in the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, as a legal officer at the Guardianship and Administration Tribunal, as a policy officer at the Office of Fair Trading, as a research officer at the Queensland Parliamentary Library and as a research scientist at the Queensland Institute of Medical Research.

Anita Galeazzi BA LLB (Hons) GDLP, Senior Legal Officer

Ms Galeazzi graduated with Honours in Law from The University of Queensland in 2006. She completed a Graduate Diploma in Legal Practice through the Australian National University and was admitted to the legal profession in Queensland as a lawyer in 2010.

Ms Galeazzi worked as a research officer at the Supreme Court of Queensland Library.

Ms Galeazzi commenced work as a legal officer at the Commission in January 2011. She was appointed as a senior legal officer on 21 August 2017.

Elise Ho BJur LLB GradDipLegalPrac LLM, Senior Legal Officer

Mrs Ho graduated with a Bachelor of Laws degree from the Queensland University of Technology in 2008. She also holds a Bachelor of Justice degree from the Queensland University of Technology.

Mrs Ho was admitted as a legal practitioner of the Supreme Court of Queensland in September 2009. She completed her Master of Laws (Health Law) in 2012.

Mrs Ho has worked as a research assistant at the Queensland University of Technology, as a legal officer at the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and as a senior legal officer with the Office of the Public Advocate.

Mrs Ho commenced work at the Commission as a legal officer in February 2015. She was appointed as a senior legal officer on 21 August 2017.

Paula Rogers BA LLB (Hons), Senior Legal Officer

Ms Rogers graduated with First Class Honours in Law from Griffith University in 2003, having been awarded the University Medal and the Arts Medal, and was admitted as a legal practitioner of the Supreme Court of Queensland in January 2005.

Ms Rogers worked as a judge's associate at the Supreme Court of Queensland in 2003. She completed her articles of clerkship at Allens Arthur Robinson during 2004. Ms Rogers has also worked as a senior legal officer in Strategic Policy in the Department of Justice and Attorney-General.

Ms Rogers commenced work as a legal officer at the Commission in February 2005. She was appointed as a senior legal officer on 21 August 2017.

Jenny Manthey BSc (Hons) Cert III Bus (Office Admin), Commission Secretary

Mrs Manthey graduated with a Bachelor of Science from The University of Queensland in 1993. She worked as a Scientific Technician from 1992 to 1995 at CSIRO Long Pocket Laboratories and completed her Honours degree in 1998.

After gaining qualifications in Office Administration in 2000, Mrs Manthey was employed in a variety of administrative roles before commencing work at the Commission in January 2004.

Kahren Giles BA, Administrative Officer

Ms Giles is responsible for a wide range of secretarial and administrative functions within the Commission. She commenced work at the Commission in October 2007.

Appendix 1: Members, meetings and remuneration

Position	Name	Meetings / sessions attendance	Approved annual, sessional or daily fee	Approved sub-committee fees if applicable	Actual fees received ²⁰
Chair	Hon David Jackson	12	Nil ²¹	N/A	Nil
Part-time Members ²²	Hon Margaret Wilson QC	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting (4 hrs or less): \$250 • Meeting (more than 4hrs): \$500 • Additional Work (4 hrs or less): \$250 • Additional Work (more than 4hrs): \$500 	N/A	\$9,033.75 ²³
	Peter Hastie QC	0	As above	N/A	\$273.75 ²⁴
	Peter McDermott	1	As above	N/A	\$2666.25 ²⁵
	Samantha Traves	0	As above	N/A	\$558.00 ²⁶
	Ruth O’Gorman	8	As above	N/A	\$3,832.50 ²⁷
	Nigel Stobbs	7	As above	N/A	\$4,653.75
	Penny White	8	As above	N/A	\$6,296.25
					Total fees paid
No. scheduled meetings / sessions	12				
Total out of pocket expenses	Nil				

²⁰ Some fees received during the reporting period relate to meetings attended and/or additional work performed in the previous reporting period.

²¹ By virtue of s 13 of the *Law Reform Commission Act 1968* (Qld), the Chair of the Commission, as a judicial member, does not receive any salary or fees for performing the duties of a member of the Commission.

²² On 31 July 2017, the terms of then members, Mr Peter Hastie QC, Dr Peter McDermott RFD and Ms Samantha Traves, expired. On 15 September 2017, The Hon Justice David Jackson (Chair) and The Hon Margaret Wilson QC were re-appointed, and the following new members were appointed: Ms Penelope White, Dr Nigel Stobbs and Ms Ruth O’Gorman.

²³ Some of these fees relate to meetings attended and additional work performed in the previous reporting period (\$1000 - relating to two meetings attended and additional work performed).

²⁴ These fees relate to one meeting attended and additional work performed in the previous reporting period.

²⁵ The majority of these fees relate to meetings attended and additional work performed in the previous reporting period.

²⁶ These fees relate to meetings attended and additional work performed in the previous reporting period.

²⁷ Some fees, for meetings attended and additional work performed during the reporting period, were not received in this reporting period.