



# Annual report

2022-2023

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**QUEENSLAND LAW REFORM COMMISSION**

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(Queensland Law Reform Commission)

September 2023

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# Queensland Law Reform Commission

Annual Report

2022–2023

September 2023



14 September 2023

The Honourable Yvette D'Ath MP  
Attorney-General and Minister for Justice and  
Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence

In accordance with section 15 of the *Law Reform Commission Act 1968*, the Commission is pleased to present its Annual Report 2022–23.

The members of the Commission look forward to continuing the Commission's important contribution to law reform in this State.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read "Fleur Kingham". The signature is fluid and cursive.

**The Hon President Fleur Kingham**  
Chair

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## Chair's Foreword

On behalf of the Queensland Law Reform Commission, I present the Annual Report for 2022–23.

This is my first annual report as Chair, and for most of the reporting period I served as a part-time Commissioner, under the deft and strategic leadership of my predecessor, to whom I pay tribute.

Justice Peter Applegarth AM, led the Commission from 31 July 2020 until 31 March 2023. His commencement as Chair coincided with the commencement of the review of Queensland's laws relating to voluntary assisted dying. The Commission's comprehensive report, which included draft legislation, was delivered on 10 May 2021, a remarkable achievement given the complexity and sensitivity of the subject matter.

That was followed by the review to recommend an appropriate legislative framework to implement the Queensland Government's commitment to decriminalise the sex-work industry. That report was tabled on 24 April 2023 and includes drafting instructions for the legislative amendments necessary to implement the recommended framework.

During those two demanding reviews, Justice Applegarth's respectful and collaborative leadership style elicited the best from both the Commissioners and the staff. Appreciating the constraints of the Commission's limited resources, and its potential to do more, Justice Applegarth advocated for increased funding and a stronger engagement with the Queensland community about the Commission's work. I acknowledge with gratitude both his advocacy, and the Government's response to his representations.

I appreciate and thank the Commissioners for their support and their thoughtful and always constructive contributions. I welcome our Executive Director, Matthew Corrigan. With enthusiasm and a strong sense of purpose, he is leading a growing secretariat of excellent researchers, and administrative and communications staff committed to the Commission's objectives. Special mention is due to our Director, Cathy Green, who shouldered significant additional responsibilities with admirable skill and equanimity.

This annual report details both the law reform reviews and the strategic organisational work of the Commission for the reporting period, and I won't rehearse that in this foreword. It suffices to say that the Commission is walking the path forged by Justice Applegarth. Looking forward, the Commission is ready and sufficiently resourced, in 2023/2024, to undertake multiple active reviews, including the current review into the mining objections processes. I am confident the Commission will demonstrate the value of providing secure and adequate funding so the Commission can fulfil its critical role with confidence.



Fleur Kingham

# Message from the Executive Director

This is my first Annual Report since joining as Executive Director in March 2023. My short time with the Commission has been a significant one, particularly for the QLRC secretariat. I would like to thank our Chair, the Hon Fleur Kingham for her exceptional strategic leadership and acknowledge the outstanding contribution of each of our Commission members.

During this period, the secretariat completed a significant restructure. This restructure responds to the concerns raised by the former Chair, the Hon Justice Applegarth, regarding the secretariat's structure and resourcing, including in the Commission's 2020-21 and 2021-22 Annual Reports.

As part of the restructure, the secretariat has grown to 15 staff. We have legal officers with varying degrees of seniority, which enables the core work of research, analysis and consultation to be completed more efficiently while also providing opportunities for career development and growth. We have enhanced our process of law reform by focusing on community engagement and consultation throughout each of our reviews.

We have recruited a Manager of Communications to build our consultation and communication capability with a focus on ensuring diverse and vulnerable communities are able to engage with the Commission and in law reform. As part of this process, we have updated the Commission's look with a new logo and associated branding. A new website is also under development.

We have strengthened the Commission's corporate governance by supporting the development of a strategic plan and development of induction materials for Commission members. Our submissions policy has been updated, which will in the future see the Commission publish the submissions it receives from the public as part of law reform reviews.

The restructure of the Commission has only been possible with temporary funding supplied by the Department of Justice and Attorney-General. I am hopeful we can secure ongoing funding to maintain the team of excellence which we have built.

While this work has been occurring, the core work of the Commission has continued. In March we completed our report on a decriminalised sex-work industry for Queensland and, in June, we commenced the review of mining objections processes. I am grateful to all the stakeholders who contribute to our reviews.

I would like to thank every member of the secretariat who upholds the Commission's focus on rigour and excellence. I would like to especially acknowledge the contribution of Cathy Green who led the secretariat for the first 9 months of this financial year and has been a fantastic contributor to law reform over many decades. Lastly, but certainly not least, I would like to thank Kathleen Melten, our business manager, who has been exceptional in modernising our business practices and is a constant voice of reason.



Matthew Corrigan

# Strategic plan



## Purpose

A fair, modern and simple legal framework



## Output

Practical, innovative and just law reform recommendations



## Values

Transparency, rigour, impartiality, inclusivity, collaboration



## Objectives

To build a reputation as a centre of excellence for:

- legal research
- community consultation
- independent advice

To provide law reform recommendations supported by high quality, authoritative and timely reports

To encourage and support people across Queensland to engage in law reform, including diverse and disadvantaged communities

To effectively liaise on law reform:

- across government
- between Australian law reform commissions



# Year in review

## Background

Established in 1968, the Commission is Queensland's independent law reform institution. The Commission's purpose is a fair, modern and simple legal framework for Queensland. The Commission contributes to this purpose through practical, innovative and just law reform recommendations.

The Commission reviews areas of Queensland law and makes recommendations for reform based on extensive research and public consultation – both of which are underpinned and guided by its core values of:

- transparency
- rigour
- impartiality
- inclusivity
- collaboration.

Law reform reviews are referred by the Attorney-General, or contained in an approved program of law reform. The Commission's recommendations are published in final reports tabled in Parliament.

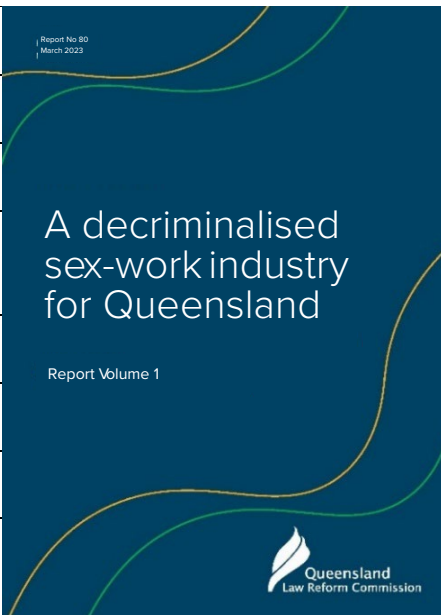
The Commission is an independent statutory body constituted under the Law Reform Commission Act 1968 (Law Reform Commission Act).

## Law reform reviews in 2022–23

In the 2022–23 financial year, the Commission's work spanned three law reform reviews. One review is underway, a review of mining objections processes, with foundational research and early consultations commenced. A review into the decriminalisation of sex work in Queensland concluded, with the final report completed in March 2023. A review of Queensland's laws relating to workplace surveillance, which was referred on 24 July 2018, is currently on hold.

Summaries of the reviews are provided on the following pages.

## A decriminalised sex-work industry for Queensland

<b>Referred</b>	27 August 2021	
<b>Due Date</b>	31 March 2023	
<b>Delivered</b>	31 March 2023	
<b>Tabled in Parliament</b>	24 April 2023	
<b>Consultations</b>	25	
<b>Review Papers</b>	1 Consultation Paper	
<b>Events</b>	0	
<b>Submissions received</b>	160	

### Terms of reference

In August 2021, we received terms of reference from the Attorney-General to conduct a review to recommend an appropriate legislative framework to implement the Queensland Government’s commitment to decriminalise the sex-work industry. We were required to provide a report, including any draft legislation to give effect to its recommendations, by 27 November 2022. Given the size and complexity of our task, the terms of reference were amended in November 2022 to extend our reporting date to 31 March 2023 and, instead of a draft Bill, require us to provide drafting instructions or information to support the drafting of legislation based on our recommendations.

### Our process

Our report is based on extensive research and consultation. We considered a wide range of views, laws and outcomes in other jurisdictions, including New Zealand and other states in Australia. As well as our permanent staff, we engaged reference consultants to assist with our review. These officers had expertise in sex work regulation, planning laws, public health, and work health and safety regulation.

### Preliminary research and feedback

To help us prepare our consultation paper, we spoke with experts, gathered research and looked at approaches in other jurisdictions. Beginning, in September 2021, we sought input and feedback from key organisations and individuals to help us identify the issues in the review, and to request information and data to help us in the review.

### Consultation paper

We released a comprehensive consultation paper in April 2022 seeking community input by 3 June 2022 on an appropriate framework for a decriminalised sex-work industry in

Queensland. The consultation paper included information about matters to be considered in the process of changing to a decriminalised framework. To aid our consideration of these matters, and help us develop our findings and recommendations, the consultation paper included 55 consultation questions.

**Submissions**

We received a total of 160 submissions to our review from a diverse range of individuals and organisations, including current and former sex workers, sex-worker organisations in Queensland and other jurisdictions, sex-worker clients, people involved in the management or ownership of sex-work businesses, members of the public, academics, government agencies, local government, non-government and community organisations, legal bodies and health professionals.

**Consultation meetings**

We also held consultation meetings with sex-worker organisations in Queensland and other jurisdictions, sex-work business operators, government agencies in Queensland and other states and territories, local government and planning, law enforcement, health and social sector non-government organisations, and academics and researchers.

**Our report**

Our [report](#), including detailed [drafting instructions](#), was given to the Attorney-General on 31 March 2023. The report was tabled on 24 April 2023.

**Recommendations based on safety, health and fairness**

Guided by the key principles of safety, health and fairness, the report includes 47 recommendations for the decriminalisation of sex work in Queensland. All Queenslanders should have the right to be safe and healthy at work, have a shared responsibility to protect public health, and should have equal access to justice and protection from discrimination.

**Our recommended framework**



Queensland Law Reform Commission  
A decriminalised sex-work industry for Queensland, Report No 80 (2023)

## Current laws endanger sex workers

Sex work is currently regulated as prostitution, under criminal laws and licensing laws. These laws stigmatise sex workers, increase their vulnerability to exploitation and violence, and do not protect their human rights. They prevent sex workers from working together or with others, except at the state's 20 licensed brothels, and from adopting safe work practices. Sex workers should not have to choose between working lawfully and working safely.

### Sex work should not be treated as a crime

Our recommended framework treats sex work as work, not as a crime. As far as possible, sex work will be regulated under the same general laws and in the same way as other work. This is a better way to enhance safety, promote health and protect the human rights of people working in the industry.

### Decriminalising sex work

The sex-work-specific offences in chapter 22A of the Criminal Code make all sex work a crime, except in licensed brothels or by private sex workers working alone. These offences isolate sex workers, create barriers to using basic safety strategies, and inhibit sex workers' access to justice. We recommend repeal of these offences.

Public soliciting for sex work is currently criminalised under sections 73–75 of the Prostitution Act 1999 and there is a specific move-on power in section 46(5) of the Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000 for police if they suspect a person is soliciting for sex work. Keeping these laws would be incompatible with decriminalising sex work and treating it as legitimate work and we recommend their repeal. General public nuisance offences and police move-on powers that apply to everyone can be used to address any public amenity impacts of street-based sex work.

Sex-work-specific police covert powers under the Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000 create fear and mistrust and barriers to sex-worker safety, access to justice and human rights. With the removal of sex-work-specific criminal offences, these powers are no longer needed and we recommend their repeal.

Sex-work-specific advertising laws are difficult to comply with, create barriers to negotiating with clients effectively and safely, and put people at risk of being fined and having a criminal record. We recommend the repeal of these laws. The same general laws, standards and codes that apply to all advertising in Australia apply to sex-work advertising.

### Licensing

Licensing of sex-work business operators, including relatively simple and inexpensive suitability certificate schemes like those in New Zealand and the Northern Territory, can create a two-tiered industry of licensed and unlicensed operators. This undermines sex-worker rights, health and safety and access to justice. Sex-work-specific licensing is not effective and not needed. We recommend the current system be removed and not replaced and the abolition of the Prostitution Licensing Authority.

### Health, safety and worker rights

Decriminalising the sex-work industry and recognising sex work as lawful work will remove barriers and enhance access to entitlements and protections under existing work laws. Queensland's work health and safety laws apply to all workers, including sex workers. To support improved access to work health and safety protections, we recommend that

Workplace Health and Safety Queensland develop work health and safety guidelines for the sex-work industry.

Sex-work-specific health offences, such as requiring the use of prophylactics, criminalise and stigmatise sex workers and are inconsistent with the aims of decriminalisation. They are a barrier to good health outcomes and do not align with evidence-based best practice in public health, which promotes informed and voluntary adoption of safer sex practices. We recommend the removal of sex-work-specific health offences. Safer sex practices are addressed by general work health and safety laws and will be subject to specific guidance in the guidelines we recommend be developed.

#### Discrimination protections

Sex workers experience significant stigma, discrimination and barriers to exercising their rights. We recommend stronger protection from unfair discrimination for all sex workers. There should be no special exemptions allowing discrimination against sex workers.

#### Planning and local laws

Licensed brothels are subject to onerous location restrictions and guided towards industrial areas. Some types of sex-work businesses, such as erotic massage parlours and sex-work collectives, are illegal and not specifically addressed in the planning framework. Under our recommended framework, all sex-work businesses will be integrated into the planning framework and treated like other businesses. Home-based sex work will also be treated like other home-based businesses. We also recommend there should be no sex-work-specific local laws or prohibitions.

#### Coercion and the exploitation of children

Current laws do not adequately distinguish between sex work and exploitation and we recommend they be repealed. They should be replaced by new criminal offences to ensure there are serious penalties for those who coerce individuals or involve children in commercial sexual services.

#### Implementation

We recommend all laws needed for decriminalisation start at the same time to avoid uncertainty. We also recommend the Queensland Government should consider a compensatory mechanism, such as fee relief, for brothel licensees and approved managers, as an interim measure during the transition period before the new decriminalisation framework commences. We also recommend the decriminalisation laws be reviewed between 4 and 5 years (no earlier and no later) after taking effect. We recommend information, awareness programs, education and training to promote health and safety in the industry, address stigma and change attitudes to sex work and sex workers.

#### Next steps

The Commission looks forward to the Government's consideration of the recommendations.

## Review of the mining objections process

<b>Referred</b>	5 June 2023
<b>Due Date</b>	5 June 2025
<b>Delivered</b>	N/A
<b>Tabled in Parliament</b>	N/A
<b>Consultations</b>	8
<b>Review Papers</b>	N/A
<b>Events</b>	N/A
<b>Submissions received</b>	N/A



The Commission received terms of reference for a review of mining objections processes commencing on 5 June 2023.

The public and private interests in mining projects include ensuring ongoing investment and sustainable growth in resource projects, and protecting the environment, cultural heritage, community, agricultural and landowner interests. The mining objections process is one way those interests are taken into account in making decisions about mining projects.

The Queensland Government has asked us to review and make recommendations about the processes to decide contested applications for mining leases in Queensland under the Mineral Resources Act 1989 and associated environmental authorities under the Environmental Protection Act 1994, including review of such decisions.

We have also been asked to consider:

- whether any changes we recommend should apply to applications for production tenures under particular resources Acts (the Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2009, the Geothermal Energy Act 2010, and the Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004)
- how any changes we recommend will interact with decisions made under a range of other State and Commonwealth Acts and
- the implications of other Acts, including
  - Human Rights Act 2019
  - Judicial Review Act 1991

Starting in August 2023, we began releasing a series of background papers, which are intended to provide information on topics relevant to the review.

We will publish a consultation paper by the end of May 2024. It will include questions for consultation and ask for formal submissions, to be made by the end of July.

Our final report with recommendations will be given to the Government by 30 June 2025.

## Review of Queensland's laws relating to workplace surveillance

On 24 July 2018, the Attorney-General referred to the Commission for review 'the issue of privacy protections for workers in the context of current and emerging surveillance devices in workplaces'.

The proposed review about workplace surveillance has been overtaken by new references and other events and is currently on hold.

The terms of reference require the Commission to have regard to the findings from our review of civil surveillance and privacy. Our report on civil surveillance and privacy was completed in 2020. In it we made several recommendations for legislative change, including changes to provide avenues for resolving complaints and disputes.

Depending on the nature and scope of reforms at both a state and federal level, the scope for new Queensland laws specifically about workplace surveillance may be reduced. Any new state or federal civil surveillance laws will affect the content of any state workplace surveillance laws.



## Our people



### Commission members

As at 30 June 2023, the Commission had five part-time members, and a full time chair.

#### Her Honour President Fleur Kingham

Chair and Full-time Member: 1 April 2023 – current

Part-time Member: 17 March 2022 – 31 March 2023.

Fleur Kingham was appointed as the President of the Land Court of Queensland on 8 August 2016. Her Honour is the President of the Australian Association of Women Judges.

President Kingham is a graduate of the University of Queensland—Bachelor of Laws (Honours) (1982), Bachelor of Arts (1988), and the University of Nottingham—Master of International Law (Dist) (1990).

President Kingham is a continuing member of the Griffith Law School Visiting Committee (2004–) and was awarded an Honorary Doctorate by Griffith University in 2016.

Prior to her current appointment, her Honour held judicial positions on the Land and Resources Tribunal (Deputy President 2000–2006), the Land Court of Queensland (Member 2004–2006), the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (Deputy President 2009–2012), and served as a Judge of the District Court of Queensland (2000–2016) with commissions in the Childrens Court of Queensland and the Planning and Environment Court.



## His Honour Judge Anthony Rafter SC

17 September 2020–current

His Honour was appointed a Judge of the District Court of Queensland and a Judge of the Childrens Court of Queensland on 15 December 2006.

His Honour was appointed a Judge of the Planning and Environment Court on 23 February 2007.

Judge Rafter is a graduate of the Queensland Institute of Technology completing a Bachelor of Laws.

His Honour was admitted as a barrister of the Supreme Court of Queensland in 1985 and practised as a barrister in Queensland from 1987 to 2006.

Judge Rafter was appointed Senior Counsel in 2003.

His Honour served as director of Barrister Services Limited from 2003 to 2006. Judge Rafter has also served as member of the Queensland Police Service Academic Advisory Committee (2006) and the Board of Legal Aid Queensland (2006).

Judge Rafter was chairperson of the Nursing Tribunal in 2006 and Commissioner of the Queensland Thoroughbred Racing Commission of Inquiry (2004–2005).

His Honour served as an Acting Justice of the Supreme Court of Queensland from 1 February 2021 until 31 May 2021.

## Mr Mark Hinson KC

17 September 2020–current

Mr Hinson KC is a graduate of The University of Queensland completing a Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws (Hons). He completed a Master of Laws at the University of Cambridge, and was admitted as a barrister in 1981.

He tutored law at the University of Queensland until commencing full-time practice as a barrister in 1986.

Mr Hinson KC was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1998, and was appointed an Acting Judge of the District Court between August and November 1998.

## Ms Penelope White

15 September 2017–current

Ms White was admitted as a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Queensland in 2000. She practised as a criminal defence solicitor for 17 years. As a solicitor, she was 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.

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

In 2018 Ms White was admitted as a barrister of the Supreme Court of Queensland. She practises primarily in the area of criminal law.

### Ms Clare Endicott

17 September 2020–current

Ms Endicott is a graduate of The University of Queensland completing a Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws. She was admitted as a solicitor in 1978, and completed a Master of Laws in 1987.

She has practised as a litigation solicitor until 2005 and was a partner in Brisbane legal firms for almost 25 years.

Ms Endicott has extensive experience on tribunals and boards, including the Social Security Appeals Tribunal, the Solicitor's Complaints Tribunal and the practitioners' panel of the Legal Practice Tribunal. She was appointed as a member of the Guardianship and Administration Tribunal from 2005 until 2009, and Deputy President of the Guardianship and Administration Tribunal from 2006 to 2009.

She was appointed as the senior member of the Human Rights Division of the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal since its inception until her retirement from that role in June 2017.

Ms Endicott is currently appointed as a sessional member at the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal.

### Dr Alice Taylor

17 March 2022–current

Dr Taylor is an Assistant Professor at Bond University. Her field of research expertise is human rights law with a specific focus on discrimination and equality rights. She regularly engages in public policy debates surrounding these issues.

She received her PhD from ANU in 2020 which focused on discrimination law in Australia, the United Kingdom and Canada. This research will form the subject of a monograph to be published in 2023. She has undertaken visiting positions at universities in the UK and Canada. She has taught across a range of subjects including human rights, torts, contracts, and public and constitutional law.

Prior to entering academia, she was admitted as a solicitor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales in 2013. She has worked as a solicitor at a top-tier commercial law firm, an Associate at the Supreme Court of Queensland and the Legal Research Officer at the High Court of Australia.

## Commission secretariat



The Commission members are supported by a small secretariat which undertakes research, analysis and consultation in support of law reform recommendations. The secretariat also provides the Commission with administrative and secretarial support. As at 30 June 2023, the Commission's secretariat comprised:

### Executive Director

- Matthew Corrigan

### Director

- Cathy Green

### Principal Legal Officers

- Anita Galeazzi
- Dr Emma Phillips
- Paula Rogers

#### Senior Legal Officers

- Dayne Kingsford
- Jodie O’Leary

#### Legal Officers

- Edward Fleetwood
- Erica Wilkinson

#### Business Manager

- Kathleen Melten

#### Manager, Communications and Engagement

- Libby Burke

#### Administrative Officer

- Ms Kahren Giles

Two additional staff are currently on extended leave. Secretariat staff are employed by the Department of Justice and Attorney-General under the Public Service Act 2008.

# Corporate Governance

## Program of Work

On 10 August 2021, the Commission submitted a proposed program for the period 2021–26 for approval by the Attorney-General.<sup>1</sup>

The proposed program was approved and varied by the Attorney-General on 16 December 2021. It was varied to include the Commission’s current review to recommend a framework for a decriminalised sex-work industry in Queensland. The program includes the now referred review of objections processes for mining leases under the Mineral Resources Act 1989.

Other matters which the Commission suggested might be the subject of future reviews include:

- the Transplantation and Anatomy Act 1979
- self-defence
- charitable and not-for-profit fundraising regulation, including the Collections Act 1966
- the Coroners Act 2003
- the Modernisation of the Oaths Act 1867.

## Our publications

A list of our reports, working papers and miscellaneous papers is available on our website. Copies of the Commission’s recent publications, and most of its older publications, are also available on the website. The website also details legislative action taken on Commission reports.

## Meetings of the Commission

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

## Appointment of 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 3 members, who may be full-time or part-time members.

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.

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<sup>1</sup> Section 10(3)(c) of the Law Reform Commission Act requires the Commission to prepare and submit a proposed program of law reform to the Attorney-General for approval. A proposed program is subject to variation by the Attorney-General, before or after its approval, under section 10(4). The Commission has a protocol for developing proposed programs. The protocol outlines our process for identifying and selecting suitable law reform issues to include in a proposed program.

## Remuneration of Commission members

Part-time members of the Commission who are not judicial officers are remunerated in accordance with the Queensland Government policy, Remuneration Procedures for Part-time Chairs and Members of Queensland Government Bodies.

The total remuneration paid to part-time members for work performed in 2022–23 was \$23,750.<sup>2</sup>

Part-time members who are judicial officers do not receive remuneration for performing the duties of a part-time member.

## Right to Information Act

In accordance with the requirements of the Right to Information Act 2009, the Commission's website includes a publication scheme. That scheme describes and categorises information routinely available from the Commission and the terms on which the information will be made available.

## Public Sector Ethics

The Commission, as a public sector entity, has an approved code of conduct 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.

The staff of the Commission secretariat, as employees of the Department of Justice and Attorney-General, are covered by the Code of Conduct for the Queensland Government Public Service.

In accordance with the Public Sector Ethics Act 1994, during the reporting period, officers of the secretariat undertook annual 'workplace ethics' refresher training from the Department of Justice and Attorney-General.

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<sup>2</sup> See Appendix 1.

## Appendix 1: Members, meetings and remuneration<sup>3</sup>

Position	Name	Meetings / sessions attendance	Approved annual, sessional or daily fee <sup>4</sup>	Approved sub-committee fees if applicable	Actual fees paid <sup>5</sup>
Chair (until 31 March 2023)	The Hon Justice Peter Applegarth AM	10	Nil	N/A	Nil
Chair (from 1 April 2023)	Her Hon President Fleur Kingham	2	Nil	N/A	Nil
Member	Her Hon President Fleur Kingham (until 31 March 2023)	7	Nil	N/A	Nil
	His Hon Judge Anthony Rafter SC	10	Nil	N/A	Nil
	Mr Mark Hinson QC	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting (4 hrs or less): \$250</li> <li>• Meeting (more than 4hrs): \$500</li> <li>• Additional work (4 hrs or less): \$250</li> <li>• Additional work (more than 4hrs): \$500</li> </ul>	N/A	\$7,500
	Ms Penny White	8	As above	N/A	\$5,250
	Ms Clare Endicott	11	As above	N/A	\$5,000
	Dr Alice Taylor	12	As above	N/A	\$6,000
	<b>Total fees paid</b>				
<b>No. scheduled meetings/sessions</b>	12				
<b>Total out of pocket expenses</b>	Nil				

<sup>3</sup> The Commission is not a 'statutory body' within the meaning of s 9 of the Financial Accountability Act 2009 as it is 'a part of a department' within the meaning of s 8(3) of that Act (given the source of its funding).

<sup>4</sup> A part-time member who is a judicial officer does not receive any salary or fees for performing the duties of a part-time member of the Commission: Law Reform Commission Act 1968 (Qld) s 13.

<sup>5</sup> Actual fees paid include superannuation.



