

Performance Reports

Objective 1:

Assembly and Committee Support

To support the Legislative Assembly (and its committees and Members) in fulfilling its functions within the institution of Parliament to:

- make law (and supervise delegated law making)
- approve and scrutinise the State's finances
- scrutinise the actions of executive government (and oversight independent bodies)
- provide a forum for debate and grievance.

Overview

Assembly and Committee Support

To achieve this objective, Parliamentary Service resources have been allocated to provide Members with a range of procedural, research, advisory and information services. These resources are primarily delivered through the following Parliamentary Service offices and Divisions:

- » the Office of the Speaker
- » the Office of the Clerk
- » the Office of the Deputy Clerk
- » the Assembly and Committee Services Division.

In 2024–25 the Assembly and Committee Services Division comprised the following three service areas:

- » Chamber and Education Services
- » Committee Office (including Office of the Parliamentary Crime and Corruption Commissioner)
- » Parliamentary Reporting and Broadcasting Service (Hansard).

The key performance indicators for Objective 1 relate to the extent to which the quantity, quality, timeliness, and cost of specified services provided by each of the service areas meet the agreed standards and targets.

The methods of measurement include client survey, benchmarking, internal assessment through information management systems, and external assessment through audit reports.

Key performance indicators for Assembly and Committee Support are available as part of the Appendix.

94

Parliamentary Committee publications tabled

607

Total audio hours transcribed



366 hearings, briefings, and meetings



3,736 submissions considered

Committee Work and Public Consultation

Queensland's parliamentary committee system was significantly reformed in August 2011 to improve openness and accountability, better connect the work of Parliament with its committees, and increase the levels of public consultation within Queensland's legislative process. The reforms have seen an increase in the volume of committee work undertaken and the public having greater input into matters that are debated by the Parliament.

The Parliament's portfolio and select committees hold hearings and conduct site visits in regional, rural, and remote Queensland.

In 2024–25, regional hearings were held in locations including Labrador, Broadbeach, Bribie Island, Noosa, Hervey Bay, Maryborough, Cherbourg, Townsville, Cairns, Thursday Island, Logan, and Ipswich.

The use of video conferencing and teleconferencing has also allowed committees to hear from more people. In 2024–25, 112 people participated remotely in 53 committee proceedings hosted from Brisbane.

The volume of committee work completed, and the outcomes achieved during 2024–25 continues to demonstrate that parliamentary committees are supporting parliamentary scrutiny of government activity, and contributing to an open, consultative, and modern parliamentary system.

An overview of the committee work conducted during the year is detailed below.

Portfolio committees

During 2024–25, portfolio committees:

- commenced inquiries into five bills introduced in the 57th Parliament and referred to committees for examination. These inquiries lapsed upon dissolution of the Parliament on 1 October 2025
- undertook inquiries into 25 bills introduced in the 58th Parliament and referred to committees for examination.

Whilst portfolio committees conducted and reported on a range of inquiries, most of their work in 2024–25 related to bill inquiries. Several policy-related inquiries were also referred to committees, with this work continuing into 2025–26.

As at 30 June 2025, committees were progressing 11 active inquiries (including four ethics committee inquiries into matters of privilege), alongside their oversight, public accounts and public works responsibilities.

Portfolio committees held 366 hearings, briefings and meetings during the year. These comprised 161 hearings and briefings (most held in public) and 205 private meetings.

Committee inquiries are a key avenue for consultation and engagement between the public and the Parliament, and support the Parliament to scrutinise the activity of executive government. Portfolio committees received and considered 3,736 submissions, and heard evidence from 1,234 persons (comprising 534 representatives of organisations, 163 individuals and 537 public servants).

A total of 14 recommendations were made in bill inquiry reports, excluding those concerning whether the bill should be passed. The public consultations outlined above significantly contributed to the formulation of these recommendations. In 2024–25, the Government responded to eight committee bill inquiry reports within the legislated timeframe. (Government responses are not yet due in respect of all committee recommendations made in reports tabled during the year.)

One indicator of the influence of portfolio committees is the number of recommendations contained in inquiry reports that were agreed to by the government.

In respect of the bill inquiries for which government responses were received in 2024–25:

- out of seven recommended legislative amendments, four were accepted by the government (57%)
- out of seven other recommendations, seven were accepted (100%).

Committees tabled a total of 94 publications, mostly reports, in the Parliament during 2024–25.

The review of budget estimates for the 2024–25 appropriations was conducted by the seven portfolio committees during the financial year. Each portfolio committee is responsible for examining the proposed expenditures of the government departments for their respective areas of responsibility, and advising the Parliament accordingly. Eight estimates hearings were held from 22 July to 1 August 2024 with each of the committees reporting back to Parliament in August 2024.

In addition, a number of inquiries were referred to portfolio committees during 2024–25, and are continuing. These include inquiries into:

- Elder Abuse in Queensland
- Volunteering in Queensland
- E-mobility safety and use in Queensland.

In undertaking their public accounts responsibilities, portfolio committees were referred 15 Auditor-General reports in 2024–25. In addition, there were five self-referred Auditor-General reports. Committees held 14 public briefings and one private briefing in respect of ten of these reports. Committees tabled two reports into their examination of five Auditor-General reports.

Several portfolio committees undertook proceedings and tabled reports in carrying out their responsibilities for parliamentary oversight of specific independent entities.

Public consultation by parliamentary committees

Strategies to promote Queensland's committee inquiry process and raise awareness of how Queenslanders can engage with and influence decision-making include:

- publishing details of all inquiries on the Parliament's website
- issuing media releases
- using the Parliament's social media channels, including geographically and interest-targeted posts relevant to particular inquiry topics or hearing locations
- organising media interviews with committee chairs
- identifying persons and groups who may be interested in each particular inquiry and directly contacting them with information about the inquiry and how they can participate
- sending information about committee activities to committee subscriber email alert lists, including when submissions are invited and public proceedings held
- advertising in relevant local community newspapers and through geo-targeted social media campaigns
- placing advertisements and articles in trade journals and publications relevant to a committee inquiry topic.

Committee hearings held at Parliament House are usually broadcast live on the Parliament's website, and can be viewed on demand following the hearing. The live broadcast allows people across Queensland with an interest in particular inquiries to follow hearings and events in real time, with transcripts of public proceedings also published online. Where appropriate, the Parliament's First Peoples Liaison Officer assists in raising awareness of inquiries among First Nations people and communities, supporting consultation activities, and providing assistance to those who may wish to participate.

Key initiatives for Objective 1

Modernising Committee Facilities and Technologies

The Parliamentary Service delivered two new contemporary committee rooms, in time for the opening of the 58th Parliament with fully integrated digital audio and video conferencing capabilities. The new committee rooms feature purpose-built digital systems, an upgrade from the previously employed analogue technologies, that deliver a modern committee experience.

The latest "committee-in-a-box" system also enables increased flexibility of spaces that can be used to facilitate committee hearings. These have been specifically designed to support committee hearings held away from the Parliamentary precinct. Easily transportable amplification equipment is also available should a venue not have its own AV facilities. This capability was demonstrated through the 2025 Estimates process where IT Services used the "committee-in-a-box" setup in the Legislative Council Chamber.

Preserving and Publishing Parliamentary Records

The Table Office continued to digitise the significant volume of parliamentary papers tabled in the Legislative Assembly between 1860 and 1989. In 2024–25, papers of the 14th to 26th Parliaments (covering the years 1902 to 1934) were digitised and published on the Parliament's website. This, together with additional papers requested by researchers, brought the total number of historical records digitised and published under the project to over 42,500.

The Parliamentary Record

The 57th Parliamentary Record was completed, providing concise biographical information on Members of the 57th Queensland Parliament and details of their electorates.

Part Two of the Record includes historical data, including an alphabetically arranged Register of Members of the Legislative Assembly since 1860 (to 2024), and the Legislative Council 1860–1922.

The Parliamentary Record also lists Queensland State electorates, details of their creation and the representative history of each election (to the October 2024 election). Portfolio listings and other historical data related to Parliament is also included.

The *57th Parliamentary Record*, together with Parliamentary Records since the 52nd Parliament may be

accessed on the Queensland Parliament website (<https://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/Visit-and-learn/Publications-and-Reports/Parliamentary-Record>).

Digitisation of Collections

In 2022, the Parliamentary Library commenced a significant digitisation initiative focused on its archival holdings. This project includes the Library's collection of newspaper clippings (spanning 1953 to 1993) and Ministerial Media Statements from the 1970s and 1980s. Previously stored in 680 boxes and accessible only via a printed subject guide, these materials are now being digitised to enable full-text search functionality. The Ministerial Media Statements represent a unique and valuable resource, not available elsewhere. Digitisation and processing are currently underway, with items progressively being added to the Library's online catalogue to enhance discoverability and public access.

The former Members' files are the primary source of information for the Former Members' Register and are now being digitised. Traditionally held in hard copy in the Library's Collection Store, these files will be securely preserved as part of a digital collection, reducing reliance on physical storage and alleviating pressure on the collection footprint.

Building on this momentum, a second digitisation project was launched in 2024 to preserve and make accessible historical records relating to the Parliamentary Library itself. This includes the Minutes of the Joint Library Committee from 1860 onwards and Library correspondence dating back to 1859. These documents provide valuable insights into the origins of Queensland's first publicly funded library and the broader historical context surrounding the establishment of the Parliament in 1860. Once publicly accessible, this collection will serve as a vital resource for historians, researchers, and members of the wider community interested in Queensland's parliamentary and cultural heritage.

Visualising Data on Library Online

The introduction of embedded Power BI reports on Library Online allows for the discoverability of statistical information and visualising of data. The Queensland election dashboard provides interactive election results from 2017–24. The dashboard also displays the 2024 Queensland State Election results, the 2024 by-election, including two candidate preferred (2CP) and two party preferred (2PP) percentage votes and swings, including the impact of preferences. Unemployment and labour force statistics by electorates are also displayed on an interactive dashboard.