

Child Protection Reform and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2022

Explanatory notes for SL 2022 No. 149

made under the

Child Protection Reform and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2022

General Outline

Short title

Proclamation commencing certain provisions of the *Child Protection Reform and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2022*

Authorising law

Section 2 of the *Child Protection Reform and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2022*

Policy objectives and the reasons for them

The objective of the proclamation is to commence certain provisions in Parts 3, 7 and Schedule 1 of the *Child Protection Reform and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2022* on 31 October 2022.

Parts 1, 2, 5 and 6 (divisions 1 and 2) of the *Child Protection Reform and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2022* commenced on assent.

Section 2 of the Amendment Act provides that part 3, part 4, part 6 division 3, part 7 and Schedule 1 of the Amendment Act commence on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

Achievement of policy objectives

The policy objective is achieved by fixing 31 October 2022 as the commencement date for certain provisions of the *Child Protection Reform and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2022*.

Consistency with policy objectives of authorising law

The proclamation is consistent with the policy objectives of the authorising law.

Inconsistency with policy objectives of other legislation

The proclamation is not inconsistent with the policy objectives of other legislation.

Alternative ways of achieving policy objectives

There are no alternative ways of achieving the policy objectives.

Benefits and costs of implementation

The provisions to commence are intended to streamline, clarify and improve regulation of care and make a number of minor, consequential and technical amendments.

Implementation costs will be met from within existing resources.

Consistency with fundamental legislative principles

The proclamation is consistent with fundamental legislative principles.

Consultation

In accordance with the *Queensland Government Guide to Better Regulation*, the Department of Children, Youth Justice and Multicultural Affairs applied a self-assessed exclusion from regulatory impact analysis on the basis that the proclamation is of a machinery nature – category (G).