

Proclamation – Domestic and Family Violence Protection and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2025

Explanatory Notes for SL 2025 No. 128

made under the

Domestic and Family Violence Protection and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2025

General Outline

Short title

Proclamation commencing the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2025*.

Authorising law

Section 2 of the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2025* (the Amendment Act).

Policy objectives and the reasons for them

The Amendment Act received royal assent on 4 September 2025. The policy objective of the proclamation is to commence the Amendment Act as stated in the Schedule to the proclamation. The provisions commenced by the proclamation will:

- amend the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012* (DFVP Act) to insert new part 3, division 5, subdivision 3 to support the electronic monitoring pilot of high-risk domestic and family violence perpetrators by enabling particular courts to impose a monitoring device condition when making a domestic violence order.
- amend section 75 of the DFVP Act to provide a regulation-making power to enable criteria for the approval of providers for the Approved Provider List to be prescribed by regulation.
- insert new part 4, division 1A to provide a framework for the issuing of police protection directions (PPDs).

- amend the *Evidence Act 1977* to simplify, streamline and expand the video-recorded evidence-in-chief (VREC) framework statewide.
- make consequential amendments to the DFVP Act related to the PPD framework; and to clarify that a VREC statement can be used in civil proceedings under the DFVP Act.
- make consequential amendments to the *Explosives Act 1999*, the *Family Responsibilities Commission Act 2008*, the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*, the *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000*, the *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*, the *Weapons Act 1990* and the legislation mentioned in schedule 1 of the Amendment Act.

Achievement of policy objectives

The proclamation commences the provisions of the Amendment Act by:

- fixing 1 October 2025 as the day for commencement of section 3; sections 13 to 15; section 39; section 40(1); and section 40(2), to the extent it inserts definitions *monitoring device*, *monitoring device condition*, *prescribed entity* and *safety device*; and
- fixing 1 January 2026 for commencement of all other provisions not in force and not otherwise commenced under the proclamation.

Consistency with policy objectives of authorising law

The proclamation is consistent with the policy objectives of the Amendment Act.

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 to achieve the policy objectives.

Benefits and costs of implementation

The commencement of the provisions is not expected to present any additional costs for government.

Consistency with fundamental legislative principles

The proclamation is consistent with fundamental legislative principles.

Consultation

Public consultation was not undertaken on the proclamation.

An Impact Analysis Statement has been completed that identifies that the proclamation is not subject to regulatory impact assessment requirements under the Queensland Government Better Regulation Policy as it is a regulatory proposal that is machinery in nature.