

Impact Analysis Statement

Summary IAS

Details

Lead department	Department of Justice (DoJ)
Name of the proposal	Justice and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2026
Submission type	Summary IAS
Title of related legislative or regulatory instrument	<i>Brisbane Casino Agreement Act 1992</i> <i>Casino Control Act 1982</i> <i>Casino Control Regulation 1999</i> <i>Charitable and Non-Profit Gaming Act 1999</i> <i>Child Protection Act 1999</i> <i>Civil Proceedings Act 2011</i> <i>Coroners Act 2003</i> <i>Criminal Code</i> <i>District Court of Queensland Act 1967</i> <i>Evidence Act 1977</i> <i>Housing Act 2003</i> <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i> <i>Integrity Act 2009</i> <i>Justices of the Peace and Commissioners for Declarations Act 1991</i> <i>Land Act 1994</i> <i>Land Court Act 2000</i> <i>Legal Profession Act 2007</i> <i>Magistrates Courts Act 1921</i> <i>Ombudsman Act 2001</i> <i>Personal Injuries Proceedings Act 2002</i> <i>Police Service Administration Act 1990</i> <i>Property Law Act 2023</i> <i>Public Records Act 2023</i> <i>Right to Information Act 2009</i> <i>Second-hand Dealers and Pawnbrokers Act 2003</i> <i>Security Providers Act 1993</i> <i>Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991</i> <i>Uniform Civil Procedure Rules 1999</i>
Date of issue	March 2026

Amendments to repeal the *Brisbane Casino Agreement Act 1992* and make consequential amendments

Proposal type	Details
<p>Minor and machinery in nature</p>	<p>It is proposed to repeal the <i>Brisbane Casino Agreement Act 1992</i> (Brisbane Casino Agreement Act) and make consequential amendments to the <i>Casino Control Act 1982</i>, <i>Casino Control Regulation 1999</i>, <i>Charitable and Non-Profit Gaming Act 1999</i> and <i>Land Act 1994</i>. The Brisbane Casino Agreement Act is redundant following the termination of the associated Brisbane Casino Agreement on 24 October 2024. Therefore, the proposal is machinery in nature and does not result in a substantive change to regulatory policy or new impacts on business, government or the community.</p>

Amendments to insert in the *Charitable and Non-Profit Gaming Act 1999* a reference to the *Queen’s Wharf Brisbane Act 2016*

Proposal type	Details
<p>Minor and machinery in nature</p>	<p>The Justice and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2026 proposes to amend section 181 of the <i>Charitable and Non-Profit Gaming Act 1999</i> (Charitable and Non-Profit Gaming Act) to correct an oversight. The correction will clarify that two-up conducted on designated days by a Returned and Services League (RSL) or Services Club, or a person approved by an RSL sub-branch (relevant parties), as authorised under Part 8A of the Act, is lawful despite the provisions of any Casino Agreement Act. The Casino Agreement Acts, of which there will be four following the repeal of the <i>Brisbane Casino Agreement Act 1992</i> (Brisbane Casino Agreement Act) as also proposed in the Bill, each grant the licensee of the casino referred to in the Agreement Act a geographic exclusivity for the conduct of two-up.</p> <p>Section 181 of the Charitable and Non-Profit Gaming Act already clarifies that the State may permit or approve the conduct or playing of two-up under the Act despite any exclusivity provisions of casino agreements ratified under the <i>Breakwater Island Casino Agreement Act 1984</i>, <i>Brisbane Casino Agreement Act</i>, <i>Cairns Casino Agreement Act 1993</i> and <i>Jupiters Casino Agreement Act 1983</i>. However, the Charitable and Non-Profit Gaming Act does not provide this clarification in respect of the <i>Queens Wharf Brisbane Act 2016</i> (Queen’s Wharf Brisbane Act), which ratified a casino agreement in relation to the Queen’s Wharf Brisbane Casino in 2016.</p> <p>It is proposed that section 181 of the Charitable and Non-Profit Gaming Act be amended to capture the Queen’s Wharf Brisbane Act to ensure certainty around the ability of the State to permit or authorise two-up despite the exclusivity provisions within any Casino Agreement Act. The required amendment will insert a new reference to the Queen’s Wharf Brisbane Act alongside the existing reference to other Casino Agreement Acts in the definition of “Casino Acts” at section 181 of the Charitable and Non-Profit Gaming Act.</p> <p>It is considered that a consequential amendment of this nature should have been provided by the Queen’s Wharf Brisbane Act in 2016 but was inadvertently overlooked.</p> <p>In accordance with this view, the amended definition will retrospectively commence from the beginning of 27 May 2016. This will give the amendment effect as if the definition of “Casino Acts” had been correctly updated when the substantive provisions of the Queen’s Wharf Brisbane Act commenced. The retrospective commencement corrects a technical omission to ensure the conduct of two-up by relevant parties under the Charitable and Non-Profit Gaming Act since 27 May 2016 was lawful, notwithstanding the exclusivity provisions of the Queen’s Wharf Brisbane Act.</p>

	<p>Associated amendments are also proposed to ensure permissions or approvals given by the State to relevant parties for the conduct of two-up are as valid and lawful as if the amended definition of “Casino Acts” had commenced on 27 May 2016. Further, it is proposed that no compensation is payable by the State in connection with the giving of a such a permission or approval to the extent that compensation would not have been payable if the amended definition had commenced on 27 May 2016. These provisions do not alter existing policy and instead protect the State from potential liability and validate permissions and approvals which would have otherwise been in operation had the definition been updated to coincide with the commencement of the Queen’s Wharf Brisbane Act.</p> <p>Therefore, the proposal is machinery in nature and does not result in a substantive change to regulatory policy or new impacts on business, government or the community.</p>
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Amendments to the *Civil Proceedings Act 2011*, *Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991* and *Uniform Civil Procedure Rules 1999* to allow the District and Magistrates Courts to issue enforcement warrants containing charging orders and stop orders

Proposal type	Details
Regulatory proposals where no RIA is required	The proposal relates to the administration of courts and tribunals. No regulatory impact analysis is required under the Queensland Government Better Regulation Policy.

Amendments to the *Coroners Act 2003* to provide immediate efficiencies to the coronial system and to expand the reportable deaths framework

Proposal type	Details
Regulatory proposals where no RIA is required	The proposal relates to the administration of courts and tribunals. No regulatory impact analysis is required under the Queensland Government Better Regulation Policy.

Amendments to the Criminal Code in relation to dishonesty offences associated with the stealing, use, slaughter, branding and possession of stock

Proposal type	Details
Regulatory proposals where no RIA is required	<p>The Bill amends the Criminal Code in relation to dishonesty offences associated with the stealing, use, slaughter, branding and possession of stock. The Bill increases the financial penalties for these offences and makes technical amendments to ensure the animal valuation framework for these offences remains contemporary and operates effectively by clarifying the application requirements for stock disposal orders and ensuring the regulation making power for animal valuations provides appropriate flexibility.</p> <p>These amendments relate to general criminal laws and the administration of the courts. No regulatory impact analysis is required under the <i>Queensland Government Better Regulation Policy</i>.</p>

Amendments to the *District Court of Queensland Act 1967* to increase the civil jurisdictional upper monetary limit of the District Court from \$750,000 to \$1.5 million

Proposal type	Details
Regulatory proposals where no RIA is required	The proposal relates to the administration of courts and tribunals. No regulatory impact analysis is required under the Queensland Government Better Regulation Policy.

Amendments the *Evidence Act 1977* to clarify the timing for filing and serving an application for leave to cross-examine a complainant about their sexual activities or to admit evidence as to the sexual activities of the complainant, as well as to define the term ‘originating step’ for the purposes of particular transitional provisions

Proposal type	Details
Regulatory proposals where no RIA is required	These amendments relate to general criminal laws and, therefore, are not subject to regulatory impact assessment requirements under the Queensland Government Better Regulation Policy.

Amendments to remove references in the *Housing Act 2003* and *Child Protection Act 1999* to the repealed *Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) Act 1978*

Proposal type	Details
Minor and machinery in nature	This proposal is minor and machinery in nature and has zero regulatory costs.

Amendments to the *Information Privacy Act 2009* to enable privacy complaints to be more effectively managed

Proposal type	Details
Minor and machinery in nature	This proposal is minor and has zero or negligible regulatory costs.

Amendments to the *Integrity Act 2009* to support the delivery of the Integrity Commissioner’s core functions

Proposal type	Details
Minor and machinery in nature	This proposal is minor and has zero or negligible regulatory costs.

Amendments to the *Justices of the Peace and Commissioners for Declarations Act 1991* to update references to the Monarch

Proposal type	Details
Minor and machinery in nature	The proposal is minor and has zero or negligible regulatory costs.

Amendments to the *Land Court Act 2000* to allow a retired judicial officer to be appointed as an acting member of the Land Court

Proposal type	Details
Regulatory proposals where no RIA is required	The proposal relates to the administration of courts and tribunals. No regulatory impact analysis is required under the Queensland Government Better Regulation Policy.

Amendments to the *Legal Profession Act 2007* to transfer the legal practitioner disciplinary jurisdiction from the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal to the Supreme Court

Proposal type	Details
Regulatory proposals where no RIA is required	The proposal relates to the administration of courts and tribunals. No regulatory impact analysis is required under the Queensland Government Better Regulation Policy.

Amendments to the *Ombudsman Act 2001* to allow the Queensland Ombudsman to liaise and work with the National Student Ombudsman

Proposal type	Details
Minor and machinery in nature	This proposal is minor and machinery in nature and does not result in substantive change to regulatory policy or new impacts on business, government or the community.

Amendments to the *Ombudsman Act 2001* to clarify when a person may make a public statement

Proposal type	Details
Minor and machinery in nature	This proposal is minor and machinery in nature and does not result in substantive change to regulatory policy or new impacts on business, government or the community.

Amendments to reinsert in the *Personal Injuries Proceedings Act 2002* the inadvertently omitted definition of ‘average weekly earnings’

Proposal type	Details
Minor and machinery in nature	The proposal is minor and has zero or negligible regulatory costs.

Amendments to correct a provision numbering error in the *Property Law Act 2023*

Proposal type	Details
Minor and machinery in nature	This proposal is minor and machinery in nature, does not result in a substantive change to regulatory policy or new impacts on business, government or the community and has zero/negligible regulatory costs.

Amendments to the *Public Records Act 2023* to clarify the definition of ‘chief executive, of a public authority’

Proposal type	Details
Minor and machinery in nature	This proposal is minor and machinery in nature and does not result in a substantive change to regulatory policy or new impacts on business, government or the community.

Amendments to clarify aspects of the vexatious applicant declaration framework under the *Right to Information Act 2009*

What is the nature, size and scope of the problem? What are the objectives of government action?
The vexatious applicant provisions are designed to ensure minimal disruptions to the efficient operation of the <i>Right to Information Act 2009</i> (Right to Information Act). The purpose of the proposed amendment is to ensure that previous Information Privacy Act access and amendment actions may be considered, and a declaration made in appropriate circumstances, including where an applicant has a history of using Information Privacy Act access or amendment actions as an abuse of process.
What options were considered?
Options considered were to (i) make no change or (ii) make the amendment proposed above. Making no change would restrict the Information Commissioner’s ability to make declarations in appropriate cases and would not achieve government objectives.
What are the impacts?
The amendments will allow the Information Commissioner to make a small number of declarations under the Right to Information Act. This provides positive benefits to the Information Commissioner, and to agencies who would otherwise have been subject to applications by vexatious applicants. The criteria and process for declarations will otherwise remain the same and decisions to make declarations are subject to review by the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal.
Who was consulted?
The Information Commissioner has been consulted in relation to the proposed amendment.
What is the recommended option and why?
The recommended option is to make the amendment discussed above, to ensure minimal disruption to the efficient operation of the Right to Information Act.

Amendments to support the Queensland Government’s participation in the Australian Government’s Scheme for limited use of cyber security information in the *Right to Information Act 2009*

Proposal type	Details
Minor and machinery in nature	This proposal does not result in a substantive change to regulatory policy or new impacts on business, government or the community.

Amendments to the *Second-hand Dealers and Pawnbrokers Act 2003* to strengthen the capacity of existing laws to disrupt the sale and disposal of stolen metal

Proposal type	Details
Regulatory proposals where no RIA is required and Cabinet exemptions	<p>The Justice and Other Legislation Amendment Bill includes amendments to the Second-hand Dealers Act to strengthen the capacity of existing laws to disrupt the sale and disposal of stolen metal by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> including a definition of ‘scrap metal’ under the Second-hand Dealers Act; imposing additional identity verification requirements (including sighting and verifying photographic identification) under the Second-hand

	<p>Dealers Act to ensure second-hand dealers transacting in scrap metal accurately verify the identity of the person selling scrap metal to the dealer;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increasing penalties under the Second-hand Dealers Act for unlicensed dealing in scrap metal; • providing that, unlike other second-hand property, Second-hand Dealers do not need to hold scrap metal for 7 days except where it is jewellery; • requiring all transactions involving scrap metal regardless of value to be recorded in the transaction register; and • modernising the offences, and increasing the penalties, for failing to report suspected stolen property to police. <p>These amendments were exempted by Cabinet from further impact analysis due to exceptional circumstances relating to the urgent need for the amendments to address the significant impact of metal theft in Queensland.</p> <p>The Justice and Other Legislation Amendment Bill's amendments to the Criminal Code will create new special cases for the offences of Stealing (section 398) and Wilful Damage (section 469) to increase the penalties for these offences.</p> <p>These amendments do not require a regulatory impact analysis as they fall under the category of regulatory proposals relating to police powers and administration, general criminal laws and the administration of courts and tribunals and corrective services.</p> <p>Therefore, no regulatory impact analysis is required under the Better Regulation Policy.</p>
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Amendments to the *Security Providers Act 1993* to clarify that a fee is payable for the renewal of a licence under the framework

Proposal type	Details
Minor and machinery in nature	To provide greater certainty, it is proposed to amend the <i>Security Providers Act 1993</i> (Security Providers Act) to provide that a renewal application must be made in an approved form and be accompanied by a fee prescribed by regulation. Although it appears that the Security Providers Act already requires use of an approved form and for a fee to be charged, some doubt has been raised due to the drafting of the relevant provisions. Fees for renewal are already prescribed under the <i>Security Providers Regulation 2008</i> . The proposed amendment will be consistent with the existing policy intention and provide greater certainty regarding the existing licence renewal application process.

Amendments to the *Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991* and the *District Court of Queensland Act 1967* to clarify the requirement for reserve judges to take or make the oath or affirmation of allegiance and of office

Proposal type	Details
Regulatory proposals where no RIA is required	The proposal relates to the administration of courts and tribunals. No regulatory impact analysis is required under the Queensland Government Better Regulation Policy.

Amendments to the *Police Service Administration Act 1990* to insert the adult offender information release provisions

Proposal type	Details
Regulatory proposals where no RIA is required	This proposal relates to police administration. No regulatory impact analysis is required under the Queensland Government Better Regulation Policy.

Amendments to the *Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991*, the *District Court of Queensland Act 1967*, and the *Magistrates Court Act 1921* to insert adult criminal charge list provisions

Proposal type	Details
Regulatory proposals where no RIA is required	This proposal relates to the administration of courts. No regulatory impact analysis is required under the Queensland Government Better Regulation Policy.

Signed



Brigita Cunnington
 Acting Director-General
 Department of Justice
 Date: 27 February 2026



Deb Frecklington MP
 Attorney-General and Minister for Justice
 and Minister for Integrity
 Date: 27 February 2026