



Queensland Corrective Services Victims Register

Introduction of No Body, No Parole legislation in Queensland

The Queensland Parole System Review recommended that the Queensland Government introduce a law to stop a prisoner being granted parole unless the prisoner has satisfactorily cooperated in finding the victim's body or remains. The No Body, No Parole amendments to the *Corrective Services Act 2006* came into effect on 25 August 2017.

What is No Body, No Parole?

No Body, No Parole will apply to prisoners who have been convicted and sentenced for the following offences in the *Queensland Criminal Code Act 1899* and where the victim's body or parts of the victim's body have not been located:

- » Section 236(2) – Misconduct with regards to corpses;
- » Sections 302 and 305 – Murder;
- » Sections 303 and 310 – Manslaughter;
- » Section 307 – Accessory after the fact to murder;
- » Section 309 – Conspiracy to murder;
- » Section 314A – Unlawful striking causing death;
- » Accessory after the fact for the offences of misconduct with regards to corpses, manslaughter, conspiracy to murder and unlawful striking causing death;
- » Counselling, procuring or conspiring to commit one of the above offences; and
- » For prisoners transferred from interstate who are serving a period of imprisonment in Queensland, an offence against the law of that other State that substantially corresponds with one of the above offences.

No Body, No Parole will apply to prisoners who were convicted before or after the amendments were passed. The provisions will not apply to prisoners who were on parole before the amendments were passed and prisoners whose parole is suspended. The provisions will apply to these prisoners if their parole order is subsequently cancelled by Parole Board Queensland.

What happens if the No Body, No Parole provisions apply to a parole application?

Parole Board Queensland must not grant a prisoner parole if they are sentenced for an eligible offence, where the remains have not been located, unless the Board is satisfied the prisoner has cooperated satisfactorily to identify where the victim's remains are located.

When the prisoner applies for parole, the Board will request a report from the Commissioner of Police about whether the prisoner has cooperated or not. Cooperation can take place before or after the prisoner has been convicted and sentenced.

When deciding whether to grant parole, the Board must consider the report from the Commissioner of Police, the prisoner's capacity to cooperate, information from proceedings against the prisoner for the offence, and any other relevant information.

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