

# Impact Analysis Statement

## Summary IAS

### Details

<b>Lead department</b>	Department of Justice
<b>Name of the proposal</b>	Reforms to be progressed as amendments in consideration in detail of the Crime and Corruption (Restoring Reporting Powers) Amendment Bill 2025
<b>Submission type</b>	Summary Impact Analysis Statement
<b>Title of related legislative or regulatory instrument</b>	Amendments in consideration in detail of the Crime and Corruption (Restoring Reporting Powers) Amendment Bill 2025
<b>Date of issue</b>	2025

### For proposals noted in table below

Proposal type	Details
<b>Regulatory proposals where no RIA is required</b>	<p>The amendments to the <i>Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000</i> (PPR Act) extend the retention periods for certain DNA samples taken from suspects and associated results so as to ensure that this material is not required to be prematurely destroyed before it can be used to inform the investigation and prosecution of serious criminal offences. Premature destruction of DNA samples would adversely impact current investigations into serious criminal offences, for example by frustrating future proceedings against likely suspects.</p> <p>As these amendments relate to police powers, no regulatory impact analysis is required under the Better Regulation Policy.</p>
	<p>The amendments to the <i>Forensic Science Queensland Act 2024</i> (FSQ Act) clarify the application of transitional provisions governing employment terms and conditions of Forensic Science Queensland staff. The amendments make clear that the staff are not disadvantaged by the transition of their employment from Department of Health to the Department of Justice. The amendments do not result in a substantive change to regulatory policy or new impacts on business, government or the community. Rather, they seek to resolve current ambiguity in drafting to give effect to original intended operation.</p> <p>As the amendments to the FSQ Act relate to the internal management of the public sector, no regulatory impact analysis is required under the Better Regulation Policy.</p>
	<p>The amendments to the <i>Evidence Act 1977</i> clarify a transitional provision that governs the admissibility of preliminary complaint evidence in proceedings for sexual offences. The amendment will ensure that the original drafting intent is given effect.</p> <p>Similarly, the amendments to the <i>Youth Justice Act 1992</i> clarify the transitional approach and scope of amendments made by the <i>Making Queensland Safer Act 2024</i> that ensure a child's criminal history reflects their full history.</p> <p>As these amendments relate to general criminal laws, no regulatory impact analysis is required under the Better Regulation Policy.</p>


<b>Minor and machinery in nature</b>	<p>The amendments to the <i>Respect at Work and Other Matters Amendment Act 2024</i> (RAW Act) will delay commencement of the remaining provisions of the RAW Act and rectify the unintended commencement of shared burden provisions under the RAW Act.</p> <p>The amendments are machinery in nature and do not result in a substantive change to regulatory policy or new impacts on business, government or the community.</p>
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## Impact assessment

### All proposals

	First full year	First 10 years
<b>Direct costs – Compliance costs</b>	Nil	Nil
<b>Direct costs – Government costs</b>	Nil	Nil

## Signed



Kate Connors  
Acting Director-General  
Department of Justice

Date: 8 April 2025



Deb Frecklington MP  
Attorney-General and Minister for Justice and  
Minister for Integrity

Date: 11 April 2025