

2 October 2026

Our ref: HS:MC

Committee Secretary
Education, Arts and Communities Committee
Parliament House
George Street
Brisbane Qld 4000

By email: [REDACTED]

Dear Committee Secretary

Domestic and Family Violence Protection and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2026

Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback on the Domestic and Family Violence Protection and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2026 (**the Bill**). The Queensland Law Society (**QLS**) appreciates being consulted on this important piece of legislation.

QLS is the peak professional body for the State's legal practitioners. We represent and promote over 14,000 legal professionals, increase community understanding of the law, help protect the rights of individuals and advise the community about the many benefits solicitors can provide. QLS also assists the public by advising government on improvements to laws affecting Queenslanders and working to improve their access to the law.

QLS supports measures to prevent domestic and family violence (**DFV**), keep victim-survivors safe and hold perpetrators of DFV accountable for their actions. These measures must be evidence-based, trauma-informed and accompanied by appropriate and well-resourced legal and social supports. QLS recognises the hard work of the Queensland Police Service in responding to DFV, the improved training QPS has initiated in recent years, and the significant time police spend on DFV matters. QLS is supportive of the intent to provide swift and comprehensive protection to people experiencing violence.

However, while efficiency of policing is a component of ensuring people experiencing DFV are protected as quickly as possible, changes that alter the balance between police powers, victim protection, procedural fairness, access to justice and judicial oversight require careful consideration and a strong evidentiary basis.

Executive Summary

- The Bill significantly expands the powers of police to issue police protection directions (**PPDs**). This presents a substantial change to Queensland's domestic and family violence framework and removes many of the provisions that were said to mitigate the risks of the PPD scheme at the time of its introduction.

- QLS retains the concerns expressed about the PPD scheme during the inquiry into the Domestic and Family Violence Protection and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2005, many of which are exacerbated by the broadening of the PPD regime.
- The Bill has been proposed without public consultation and without the benefit of the two-year statutory review mandated at the time PPDs were introduced.
- Likewise, the Bill seeks to expand the trial of electronic monitoring conditions to all Queensland Magistrates Courts without the benefit of the evaluation of the original trial locations.
- QLS has reservations regarding the increase in penalties for breach of PPDs.
- QLS is supportive of the changes in the Bill intended to enhance protections for victim-survivors in court proceedings.

This response has been compiled with the assistance of the QLS Domestic and Family Violence Committee whose members have substantial relevant experience, including acting for victim-survivors of domestic and family violence and perpetrators of domestic and family violence.

Expansion of Police Protection Directions

Along with most submitters to the Education, Arts and Communities Committee's inquiry into the Domestic and Family Violence Protection and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2025 (**2025 Bill**), QLS held significant concerns about the introduction of PPDs. The concerns set out in the **enclosed** QLS submission dated 3 June 2025¹ remain and QLS respectfully asks that the Committee take the substance of that submission as incorporated into this submission. In the submission of the Society, the risks highlighted by submitters and witnesses to the inquiry to the 2025 Bill will be exacerbated by the expansion of police powers to issue PPDs set out in the Bill.

The concerns of QLS and other submitters were recognised by the Committee in its report on the 2025 Bill, in particular the potential for the person most in need of protection to be misidentified.² The Committee considered that the safeguards within the 2025 Bill were sufficient but nonetheless, in recommendation 4, encouraged that Department of Families, Seniors, Disability Services and Child Safety to consider, as part of the statutory review,³ whether the proposed safeguards against misidentification have been effective. The Government's response to the Committee's report supported that recommendation.⁴

The statutory review was to have taken place two years after commencement of the PPD provisions. QLS submits that this would have been an appropriate review period, given the significance of the changes and the 12-month duration of PPDs. Two years would have allowed a sufficient number of PPDs to have been issued and expired, together with the completion of court reviews of PPDs, to draw meaningful data on the impact of PPDs on safety and police operations and the manifestation of any unintended consequences. QLS is therefore surprised

¹ QLS submission dated 3 June 2025 also available at:
<https://documents.parliament.qld.gov.au/com/EDUCATIONA-7015/DFVPOLAB20-3862/submissions/00000071.pdf>

² <http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/docs/find.aspx?id=5825T0669> Committee comment, page 18.

³ Now legislated in s 192A of the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012* (Qld)

⁴ <http://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/docs/find.aspx?id=5825T1139>

to see a significant shift towards the use of PPDs within 10 months of their commencement - together with the removal of safeguards that were said to mitigate against risks identified by submitters - without publication of evidence of the impact of PPDs or consultation.

Police Protection Directions becoming the primary response

The Bill represents a significant policy shift, with PPDs becoming the primary frontline response to DFV matters. The Bill removes several existing legislative restrictions on the use of PPDs, removes the Police Protection Notice framework, and places greater reliance on PPDs as an alternative to commencing court proceedings. While this may improve efficiency and provide immediate protection in appropriate matters, there is a corresponding reduction in matters coming before a court for independent assessment. The domestic violence jurisdiction under the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012* (**DFVP Act**) has relied upon judicial oversight as an important safeguard, particularly in circumstances involving disputed facts, competing allegations, coercive control, and questions regarding who is the person most in need of protection.

When introduced by the 2025 Bill, the purpose of PPDs was to provide a way for police to respond to acts of domestic violence to achieve the main objects of the DFVP Act, in circumstances when it would be appropriate not to bring the matter before a court. The Bill removes the underlined words, creating a significant shift from the court being the primary decision maker in relation to orders that have a significant impact on people's everyday lives to administrative decisions by police becoming the default mechanism. This removal of the underlined words in the following provisions further highlights the displacement of the Court: section 100B empowered a police officer to issue a PPD if, amongst other requirements and subject to the restrictions in ss 100C and 100D, the officer reasonably believes it would not be more appropriate to take action that involves an application for a protection order and required the officer to consider whether any circumstances in s 100E(1)(a) apply and, if so, whether the circumstances indicate it would be more appropriate to take action that involves an application for a protection order.

While removal of some of the restrictions on PPDs is ameliorated by the requirement in proposed s 100EA that an application for a protection order or variation of a protection order must be made, the breadth of circumstances in which PPDs can be made is vastly expanded by the Bill and can be summarised as shown in the following table. The restrictions proposed to be removed formed part of the safeguards that were said to justify the introduction of PPDs during examination of the 2025 Bill.

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Proposed changes in restrictions/considerations		
Existing provision	The Bill	Comments
100A – Purpose of police protection directions	The purpose of PPDs is no longer restricted to circumstances when it would be appropriate not to bring the matter before a court	See above comments re police power overtaking court involvement.
100B – Police officer may issue direction (1) Officer reasonably believes: (c) none of the circumstances mentioned in 100C or 100D(2) apply (d) it would not be more appropriate to take action that involves an application for a protection order (2) In deciding whether to issue PPD, officer must consider (e) whether any circumstances mentioned in s 100E(1)(a) apply and, if so, whether the circumstances indicate it would be more appropriate to take action that involves an application for a protection order.	Repeals s 100C Alters s 100D New s 100B(2A) provides that after deciding to issue a police protection direction, the police officer must consider whether they are required under section 100EA, or whether it would be appropriate, to also make an application for a protection order by filing the police protection direction with the court under section 100QA.	See below comments re 100C/100D/100 EA See above comments re police power overtaking court involvement. See comments below re repeal of s 100E
Issue of PPD to remain subject to approval by supervising police officer under s 100K		QLS remains concerned about the imposition of serious, long-term conditions on individuals by police and a (potentially remote) supervisor.
100C Circumstances when police officer must not issue direction A police officer must not issue a police protection direction against the respondent if the officer reasonably believes any of the following circumstances apply:		
(1)(a)(i) the aggrieved or respondent is a child	Restriction removed; court application not mandatory.	In the explanatory note to the 2025 Bill (2025 EN), this

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		restriction was said to ensure children are enabled to access legal representation and benefit from further supports and opportunities provided by the court process. QLS does not consider there is an evidence base for removing this restriction.
1(a)(ii) the aggrieved or respondent is a police officer	Restriction removed court; application not mandatory.	Per 2025 EN the restriction was “to ensure DFV matters involving police are heard by a court and are not handled internally.” QLS submits that this was an important restriction which should not be repealed.
(b) the respondent should be taken into custody under division 3 or otherwise in relation to the relevant domestic violence	S 118 is amended to require that where a person is taken into custody the officer must issue a police protection direction against the person and consider whether they are required to apply for a protection order or variation of a protection order under s 100EA or whether it would be appropriate to make an application for a protection order or to vary a protection order.	Per 2025 EN the restriction was said to “acknowledges the seriousness of the matter and ensures that a person who is taken into custody goes before a court, and is not released with a PPD.” The Bill abandons this rationale and the intention of the 2025 Bill that PPDs be issued for less serious, lower risk DFV matters.
(c) a domestic violence order or recognised interstate order relating to the respondent and the aggrieved is in force or has previously been in force (regardless of who is or was the respondent and who is or was the aggrieved)	The substance of this restriction is partially picked up in proposed s 100EA(a) which provides that a police officer who issues a PPD must apply for a protection order, or to vary a protection order, if when the PPD is issued a protection order, temporary protection order or recognised interstate order relating to the respondent and aggrieved is in force and the police officer considers additional conditions are necessary or desirable to protect the aggrieved. Proposed s 100DA provides that where a PPD is made	Per the 2025 EN: “This exclusion applies regardless of who was the respondent and who was the aggrieved. This is to ensure that parties who have a history of orders between them proceed to a court to have their relationship as a whole considered.” This rationale has been abandoned in the Bill. The requirement to apply for a protection order after issuing the PPD depends on the police officer considering additional conditions to be necessary and desirable, only applies where

	when a DVO is in force the respondent must comply with the order and the PPD, but the order prevails in the event of inconsistency.	the protection order is currently in force and only applies to the same respondent and aggrieved. QLS considers that the new provision will result in matters where there has been ongoing DFV that should come before the court being left solely to police intervention instead. Further, QLS is concerned that allowing both PPDs and DVOs to exist simultaneously in relation to the same parties will cause confusion for parties. Legislators' previous view on this issue can be seen on page 8 of the 2025 EN when discussing the cessation of PPDs when another order is made: "The making of another type of order or notice effectively 'ends' a PPD to ensure parties are not required or expected to comply with multiple orders, possibly with differing conditions, at one time."
(d) a police protection direction against the respondent is in force or has previously been in force	Restriction removed; court application not mandatory. New s 100R(3A) provides that a subsequent order naming the same respondent and aggrieved continues for 3 years from the day the first PPD was issued or until a DVO, interstate order or protection order under s 42 is made or until a proceeding for a DVO in relation to the same respondent and aggrieved is dismissed or adjournment without a TPO being made.	Subsequent PPDs against the same respondent can now be issued. QLS is concerned that a party attracting multiple PPDs will not be required to appear before a court.
(e) the respondent has been convicted of a domestic	Restrictions removed; court application not mandatory.	Per the 2025 EN: "These safeguards recognise the

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violence offence within the previous 2 years (f) a proceeding for a domestic violence offence against the respondent has started but not been finally disposed of		significance of past domestic violence offending.” QLS considers that these were important safeguards and is not aware of a cogent rationale for their abandonment.
(g) an application for a protection order against the respondent has been made but not finally dealt with	The substance of this restriction is partially picked up in proposed s 100EA(b) which provides that a police officer who issues a PPD against a respondent must apply for a protection order, or to vary a protection order if, when the direction is issued (b) a proceeding relating to an application for a protection order or to vary a protection order relating to the respondent and the aggrieved is already before a court	The new proposed provision is narrower and will not oblige a police officer to apply for a protection order where the respondent is subject to an application in relation to a different aggrieved.
(h) the respondent used, or threatened to use, an offensive weapon or instrument to commit the relevant domestic violence	Restriction removed; court application not mandatory.	Per the 2025 EN: “This safeguard recognises that a perpetrator’s access to, or use of weapons, is a lethality indicator. Use of a weapon, particularly if used in the most recent violence incident, indicates a very high-risk of lethal violence.” QLS submits that serious matters such as this should proceed to court.
(i) that, in relation to the relevant domestic violence— (i) there are indications that both persons in the relationship are in need of protection; and (ii) the person who is most in need of protection in the relationship can not be identified.	Cross PPDs will be permitted under proposed s 100JA. Proposed s 100EA(f) provides that a police officer who issues a PPD against a respondent must apply for a protection order if when the PPD is issued there is in force, or is issued, a [cross-PPD]	Per the 2025 EN: “This is a safeguard against misidentification of the primary aggressor. The consequences of misidentification can be severe and potentially fatal. A wrongly issued PPD may leave a person without protection, subject to criminalisation and systems abuse from the perpetrator, restrict freedom of movement or association, damage reputation and create long-lasting stigma which may

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		persist even after the PPD ends.” The Society’s concerns regarding cross-directions are discussed further below.
S 100C(3) Also, a police officer must not issue a police protection direction against the respondent if the officer reasonably believes— (a) it is necessary or desirable to protect a child of the aggrieved, or a child who usually lives with the aggrieved, from— (i) associated domestic violence; or (ii) being exposed to domestic violence committed by the respondent; and (b) a condition mentioned in section 100H [ie non-standard conditions] is needed to provide the protection. And S 100D, which prohibits the issue of a PPD where a child of the respondent would be a named person or a condition of the PPD would prevent or limit contact between the respondent and a child of the respondent and the police officer knows or reasonably believes that a family law order or child protection order or care agreement is in force or a proceeding relating to the child under the Child Protection Act or Family Law Act has been commenced but not finally dealt with.	S 100D is amended to allow the issue of PPD involving the child of the respondent. The police officer is required to ask if there is a child protection order or care agreement or family law order (but not ask if there are proceedings on foot). Proposed s 100EA provides that a police officer who issues a PPD against a respondent must apply for a protection order, or to vary a protection order if, when the direction is issued (c) the police officer knows, or reasonably believes, the police protection direction would interact with or be inconsistent with— (i) a family law order; or (ii) an order or a care agreement under the Child Protection Act 1999; or (d) a condition would prevent or limit contact between the respondent and a child of the respondent, regardless of whether an order or agreement mentioned in paragraph (c)(i) or (ii) is in force for the child.	The 2025 EN, in discussing restrictions on PPDs involving children “acknowledged the complex intersection between family law, child protection and DFV proceedings. A PPD was not to be issued where there is potential for inconsistency with arrangements under the Family Law Act 1975 (Cth) or the Child Protection Act 1999 (CPA), noting this can occur whether or not the child is a named person.... “If there are any orders or agreements in force, or proceedings on foot, a police officer must not issue a PPD. This recognises that where a court has made an order or is considering a proceeding, it is appropriate that the domestic violence be considered by the court. The court will be able to appropriately consider any existing orders and ensure any conditions imposed do not conflict. The court may also exercise powers under the Family Law Act 1975 (Cth) in relation to family law orders.”
S 100E sets out other matters that must be considered before issuing a PPD. Where any of the circumstances in paragraph (a) apply, under paragraph (b) the officer must consider		

whether the circumstances indicate it would be more appropriate to take action that involves an application for a protection order. (a)(i) the respondent may cause serious harm to the aggrieved or a named person if the respondent commits further domestic violence (a)(ii) additional powers of a court, in making a protection order, may be necessary or desirable to protect the aggrieved from further domestic violence by the respondent (a)(iii) the respondent or the aggrieved has a conviction for a domestic violence offence (a)(iv) the respondent is not present at the same location as the officer and the officer has not, after making reasonable attempts, been able to locate and talk to the respondent, including by telephone, to perform the officer's functions under division 1	No equivalent consideration Proposed s 100EA(e) provides that a police officer who issues a PPD against a respondent must apply for a protection order, or to vary a protection order if, when the direction is issued the police officer considers that to protect the aggrieved from further domestic violence by the respondent it is necessary or desirable for conditions to be imposed on the respondent that only a court may impose.	
S 100H provided that, a PPD other than a PPD naming a child could include (subject to other parts of that section) the conditions that may be imposed on a police protection notice under s 106A, ie: • a cool-down condition • a no contact condition • an ouster condition • a return condition	S 100H is proposed to be amended to remove the exclusion of PPDs naming a child and add recovery conditions to the list of available conditions. The proposed amendment also includes the power to include an exception to a condition.	QLS remains concerned about non-standard conditions, particularly ouster conditions being imposed by police officers rather than the court. This concern is heightened by the increase in duration of PPDs to three years. QLS is also concerned that the return condition in s 100HD differs from existing s 107C in that it does not require police supervision, rather the police officer must consider whether police supervision is required at the time the condition is made.

		Likewise, the recovery condition does not mandate police supervision.
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Extension of PPDs from 12 months to 3 years

The proposal to extend the duration of a PPD from 12 months to 3 years is a significant reform, which has been introduced without public consultation and without the benefit of the statutory review legislated with the introduction of PPDs.

QLS's concerns expressed in the 2025 Bill are magnified by the proposal to extend PPDs to three years. A three-year PPD is a long-term intervention capable of impacting, to an even greater degree than a one-year PPD:

- parenting proceedings;
- family law disputes;
- child protection matters;
- employment opportunities (including though impacts on, for example, working with children checks);
- professional and occupational licensing;
- firearm licensing;
- housing arrangements; and
- broader community participation.

QLS submits that a police-issued direction should not continue for three years without mandatory judicial consideration. In practical terms, a respondent (including a misidentified respondent) may be subject to restrictions for three-years without a court ever considering the factual basis for the direction unless a review is actively sought. Equally, an aggrieved person may be relying on a protection mechanism that has not been independently scrutinised and tailored by a court.

If the expanded PPD framework proceeds, QLS submits that consideration should be given to whether the statutory review framework adequately captures potential unintended consequences of the scheme. In particular, the review should consider issues including rates of review applications, revocations, repeat police protection directions, operation of cross-directions, impacts on the vulnerable cohorts (including First Nations peoples), and evidence regarding misidentification and corrective mechanisms. Given the significant concerns raised during both the 2025 and 2026 reform processes, QLS considers these matters should be specifically evaluated rather than inferred indirectly through broader performance measures.

Cross-directions in "exceptional circumstances"

PPDs currently in force do not allow cross-directions (s 100L). This reflected concerns with misidentification and is consistent with the prohibition on issuing a PPD where the person most in need of protection cannot be identified.⁵

Proposed section 100JA in the Bill introduces cross-directions in what are described as "exceptional circumstances". The threshold appears to apply where:

- a police officer reasonably believes each person requires protection from the other; and
- it is not possible to determine whose need for protection is greater.

While characterised as exceptional, QLS submits that there is a risk the proposed test will operate exceptionally in practice. QPS frequently attends incidents involving competing allegations, limited evidence, high conflict, trauma responses, allegations of defensive violence and coercive control. In many matters it may be difficult to immediately determine who is the person most in need of protection, which will be particularly harmful to First Nations people, LGBTIQ+ community, and other vulnerable minorities. There is therefore a risk that an inability to identify the primary aggressor becomes a basis for issuing directions against both parties, rather than encouraging further investigation and assessment. This raises concerns regarding:

- misidentification;
- systems abuse through retaliatory allegations;
- defensive violence being treated as mutual violence;
- obscuring patterns of coercive control; and
- disproportionate impacts on vulnerable cohorts, including First Nations women.

QLS notes that previous reviews, inquiries and stakeholders have identified concerns regarding the misidentification of First Nations women as perpetrators of domestic and family violence. Given the Bill's expanded reliance on frontline police decision-making and reduced court oversight, consideration should be given to how the expanded PPD framework will be monitored and evaluated for its impact on vulnerable cohorts.

While proposed s 100EA(f) will require an application for protection order where a cross-direction is issued, overuse of cross-directions (or indeed issuing of a PPD against an aggrieved to an existing domestic violence order in favour of the respondent, as will be permitted by the repeal of s 100C(c)) may result in victims being named as a respondent to a PPD for a period of time while awaiting the court's decision and bearing the consequences of the direction.

QLS can also envisage situations where matters should come before the court because of complexity in identifying the person most in need of protection, but police will be incentivised to issue a PPD against one party only due to the need to apply for a protection order under s

⁵ See page 34 of the Explanatory Note to the 2025 Bill, discussing s 100L
<https://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/Work-of-the-Assembly/Tabled-Papers/docs/5825t0399/5825t399.pdf>

100EA if cross-orders are issued. Issuing the PPD against the incorrect party could have dire consequences.

QLS therefore submits that officers issuing PPDs should be required to document the factors that led them to identify the respondent as the person against whom the direction should be issued. This requirement would not diminish operational flexibility but may assist supervisory review, court review, transparency, accountability and future evaluation of the scheme, particularly in matters involving competing allegations or concerns regarding misidentification.

Removal of legislative safeguards

QLS holds significant concern about the Bill's movement away from legislative safeguards (as shown in the table above) towards reliance on operational policy. Several existing statutory restrictions and considerations are removed on the basis that guidance will instead be provided through QPS policy and training. While operational policy undoubtedly plays an important role, legislative safeguards provide:

- transparency;
- consistency;
- parliamentary scrutiny;
- public accessibility; and
- enforceable standards.

Where QPS are being provided with expanded powers and the ability to impose directions lasting up to three years, QLS is concerned that some of the safeguards presently contained within the legislation are being removed rather than strengthened. Consideration should be given to retaining legislative provisions dealing with:

- misidentification;
- police officer aggrieveds or respondents;
- ongoing domestic violence, including coercive control;
- competing allegations;
- family law proceedings;
- child protection involvement; and
- vulnerable adults and children.

Removal of police review

QLS is supportive of the removal of the police review mechanism in existing s 100U, given the court review is the more appropriate forum for an aggrieved or respondent.

We hold concerns regarding the proposed removal of police-initiated reviews under s 100T and the replacement of s 100S and query whether the proposed new 100S is sufficiently clear regarding the threshold to revoke a PPD made “in error”.

Court review mechanisms and access to justice

QLS submits the effectiveness of review processes becomes increasingly important as the scope and duration of PPDs expand. The legislated ability to apply for review through the court is an essential oversight mechanism but does not make up for potential deficiencies in the PPD process. Misidentified victims, or aggrieved who are insufficiently protected by PPDs, may not have the means, knowledge or capacity to apply for review. Further, confidence in the justice system can quickly be eroded following difficult interactions with police or the courts, particularly where a victim-survivor perceives their safety concerns have not been adequately addressed, resulting in unwillingness to apply for review.

The expansion of the PPD framework will also have implications for legal assistance services. If PPDs become the primary frontline response, operate for longer periods, and involve increasingly complex review and enforcement processes, it is likely that demand for legal advice, duty lawyer services and representation in review proceedings will increase. Both aggrieved persons and respondents will require assistance to understand their rights, navigate review processes, and address the broader consequences of PPDs in related family law, child protection, housing and employment matters.

If the reforms proceed, QLS submits consideration should be given to additional funding for Legal Aid Queensland and other legal assistance providers to ensure vulnerable parties can access timely legal advice and representation. Without a corresponding investment in legal assistance services, there is a risk that the increased reliance on PPDs will create barriers to justice for those least able to navigate the system.

Increased criminal consequences

The Bill also strengthens enforcement provisions and increases the consequences for contravening PPDs. There is an inherent tension in expanding criminal liability arising from the breach of PPDs while simultaneously reducing the degree of automatic judicial oversight attached to those directions. QLS submits that where stronger penalties are attached to administrative decisions, there should be corresponding safeguards to ensure decisions are accurate, reviewable and proportionate as discussed above.

Children and vulnerable persons

The Bill broadens the circumstances in which children may become subject to a PPD. Given the potential duration of a PPD and the consequences associated with non-compliance, additional safeguards should be considered to ensure children and vulnerable persons:

- understand the conditions imposed;
- have access to legal advice;
- have meaningful access to review mechanisms; and
- are not disproportionately impacted by administrative decision-making.

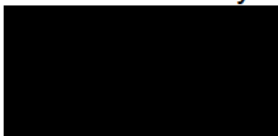
Expansion of the electronic monitoring pilot

QLS remains of the view that electronic monitoring can be a useful complement to other safety measures. However, given the practical difficulties of implementing electronic monitoring, the intrusion on liberty and bodily integrity and the potentially punitive nature of ankle monitors,⁶ QLS is of the view that the geographically limited pilot should have been completed and evaluated at two years, as currently legislated, prior to being expanded.

QLS is also concerned by the proposed removal of the aggrieved views and wishes from the considerations for imposing a monitoring device condition in s66(1)(c) and submits that this runs counter to the principle that, to the extent it is appropriate and practicable, views and wishes of people who fear or experience domestic violence should be sought before a decision affecting them is made under this Act (section 4(2)(b)). We query whether this proposal, by removing a specific decision-making framework, may reduce the framework's practical prominence in decision-making. We submit that the views and wishes of the aggrieved remain an important consideration when determining whether electronic monitoring is appropriate in a particular matter.

If you have any queries regarding the contents of this letter, please do not hesitate to contact our Legal Policy team via policy@qls.com.au or by phone on [REDACTED].

Yours faithfully



Peter Jolly
President

⁶ *YBFZ v Minister for Immigration, Citizenship and Multicultural Affairs* (2024) 99 ALJR 1: (2024] HCA 40