

Department of Communities, Child Safety  
and Disability Services

# Legislation explained

*The Domestic and Family Violence  
Protection Act 2012*

## About this booklet

Domestic and family violence affects individuals, families and communities. There are substantial human and economic costs as a result of the impacts of physical and emotional trauma, with adult's and children's educational, social and work lives disrupted, and increased risk of becoming homeless.

The Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services provides and funds a range of initiatives to protect people from domestic and family violence, including prevention and early intervention programs, community education and research, and services including court support, specialist counselling for adults and children, and a state-wide telephone helpline.

The phone numbers for domestic and family violence services are included in the back of this booklet.

The purpose of this booklet is to:

- explain the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012*, and
- provide information about seeking protection by applying for a domestic violence order using this Act.

For further information, please visit [www.qld.gov.au/domesticviolence](http://www.qld.gov.au/domesticviolence)

To order additional copies of this booklet email  
**Violence\_Prevention\_Team@communities.qld.gov.au**

## Contents

The legislation.....	5
What is domestic and family violence?.....	6
What is considered a 'relevant relationship' under the Act?.....	7
Who is the 'aggrieved' and who is the 'respondent'?.....	8
What is a domestic violence order?.....	8
What if urgent protection is needed?.....	9
What can the police do to help me?.....	9
What is a police protection notice?.....	9
What other powers do the police have?.....	10
Who can apply for a domestic violence order?.....	11
Who can be protected by a domestic violence order?.....	11
Can children and young people be applicants and respondents for domestic violence orders?.....	12
What are the conditions of a domestic violence order?.....	13
Ouster conditions.....	14
Voluntary intervention orders.....	14
Weapons.....	15
How do I get a domestic violence protection order?.....	15
The mention.....	16
The hearing.....	17
Do I need a lawyer?.....	17
What kind of information will I need and what does the court want to know?.....	17
Giving evidence in court.....	18
Can I be cross-examined or can my children be cross-examined?.....	19

Who can be present in court during domestic and family violence hearings?.....	19
What happens when the domestic violence order is made?.....	20
What happens if the respondent breaches the domestic violence order?.....	20
How can a domestic violence order be changed or ended?.....	21
What if the aggrieved or respondent disagrees with the Magistrate’s decision?.....	21
How is a domestic violence order registered if the aggrieved moves to a new state, territory or New Zealand?.....	22
What if the aggrieved and respondent rent a property together?.....	23
What if the aggrieved and respondent own a property together?.....	24
Helpful services.....	24

## The legislation

The *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012* (the Act) recognises that freedom from domestic and family violence is a human right and that people subjected or exposed to domestic and family violence can experience physical, emotional and psychological harm.

The Act states that the protection and safety of individuals who are experiencing or who fear domestic or family violence, including children, is paramount. The Act aims to protect people from domestic and family violence and to ensure those who are affected are treated with respect, and that practical consideration is given to minimising disruption to their lives.

The Act aims to hold people who commit domestic and family violence accountable for their actions. This is achieved by a court being able to make a domestic violence order that restricts the behaviour of the person committing the violence and in some instances identifying the behaviour as a criminal offence.

The Act gives police immediate powers to respond to domestic and family violence incidents, including the power to issue a police protection notice.

Breaching a domestic violence order or a police protection notice is a criminal offence with serious consequences.

Information contained in this brochure should only be used as a guide. Legal advice should be sought from a solicitor.

Copies of the Act can be obtained by visiting [www.legislation.qld.gov.au](http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au)

## What is domestic and family violence?

The Act states that domestic and family violence is abusive or violent behaviour used by one person to control or dominate another person within relationships defined under the Act.

Behaviour that constitutes domestic and family violence includes:

- physical or sexual abuse (e.g. unwanted sexual contact, hitting or pushing)
- emotional or psychological abuse (e.g. belittling, making comments to make a person feel bad about themselves)
- economic abuse (e.g. limiting a person's access to money or unreasonably making them account for every cent)
- threatening behaviour (e.g. forcing a person to behave in a certain way by threatening to hurt a child or pet or someone else)
- coercive behaviour (e.g. behaviours such as stalking, threats, or other intimidation to force a person to change their mind about something, or to act in a certain way), or
- behaviour that in any way controls or dominates or causes a person to fear for their personal safety or wellbeing.

Domestic and family violence includes threats of injury or death to an individual, their child or another person or something of importance to the individual, such as a pet. Domestic and family violence includes stalking, including constant unwanted monitoring of a person's activities. It can include causing damage to a person's property or threats by the perpetrator of self-harm or suicide as a means of tormenting or intimidating a person.

When a person asks someone else to engage in abusive or violent behaviour towards an individual with whom they have a relationship, or had a relationship, this too is considered domestic violence.

Domestic and family violence often involves an ongoing pattern of violence or abuse over time, resulting in an individual living in fear of another individual. Sometimes people use the term 'walking on eggshells' to describe how they feel.

If this is happening to you or someone you know, you can call one of the numbers in the back of this booklet for confidential help and information.

## What is considered a 'relevant' relationship under the Act?

The protections under the Act are available to people in a broad range of relationships:

- intimate personal relationships
- family relationships, and
- informal care relationships.

**Intimate personal relationships** include couples, people who are engaged, in a de facto relationship or who are married. They include people who are separated or divorced, who have a child together, and people who are living together or have previously lived together as a couple. People who are or were engaged to be married including a betrothal under cultural or religious tradition are also covered. It can include people who haven't lived together in some circumstances, including people under the age of 18.

A court will consider each relationship on a case-by-case basis to see if an intimate personal relationship exists. To assist the court to decide if such a relationship exists, it may look at how long the couple have been together, how often the couple see each other or how dependent on or committed the couple are to each other.

**Family relationships** exist between two people who are related by either blood or marriage, including a spouse, a child, a parent, a sibling, a grandparent, an aunt or uncle, a cousin, a step-relative, half-relatives and in-laws. Children under the age of 18 cannot access protections in these categories of relationships. The *Child Protection Act 1999* sets out the relevant law for the protection of children within families.

For some people, such as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, a wider group of people may be considered as family and may be recognised under the Act.

**Informal care relationships** exist where one person is dependent on another person for help in their daily lives, such as assistance with dressing or grooming, meal preparation, grocery shopping or arranging medical care. This does not include help provided by a paid person but where the care is provided without payment. A person receiving a carer payment from the government is not a paid carer and can be part of an informal care relationship.

## Who is the 'aggrieved' and who is the 'respondent'?

The **aggrieved** is the victim of the domestic or family violence or the person that a domestic violence order or police protection notice is made to protect.

The **respondent** is the perpetrator of the domestic or family violence or the person the domestic violence order or police protection notice is made against.

## What is a domestic violence order?

A domestic violence order is an order made by the court. A domestic violence order can include conditions that aim to stop the behaviour of the person perpetrating the domestic or family violence to reduce or prevent further domestic or family violence occurring.

A domestic violence order can be either a:

- protection order (the order made by a court when a final decision is made), or
- temporary protection order (an order made by a court before a final decision about whether a protection order should be put in place). The Magistrate of the court can make an order if they believe it will protect someone from domestic or family violence. The Act allows the Magistrate of the court to make a domestic violence order if they are satisfied that:
  - domestic or family violence has occurred
  - that a relationship as defined under the Act exists, and
  - an order is necessary to protect an individual from domestic or family violence.

A Judge in the Supreme or District Court may also make a domestic violence order when the court convicts a person (the offender) of a criminal offence involving domestic or family violence.

A domestic violence order may also be made in the Children's Court during a child protection proceeding.

### **What if urgent protection is needed?**

If you are in danger and need protection urgently you should contact the police by calling triple zero (000). If you are deaf or have a speech or hearing impairment call the Text Emergency Call 106 by using a teletypewriter (not SMS).

### **What can the police do to help me?**

Police have many powers under the Act to protect you. One of those powers is the ability to issue a police protection notice which gives immediate protection to someone affected by domestic or family violence. This is to ensure the protection of an individual without relying on the immediate availability of a Magistrates Court to hear an application for a domestic violence order.

### **What is a police protection notice?**

When police are called to a place where domestic or family violence is occurring, or is thought to have occurred, they can immediately issue a police protection notice to the respondent. A police protection notice is a short-term domestic violence order that requires the respondent to be of good behaviour and not commit domestic or family violence against the aggrieved. It is for a short period of time until the matter can be heard by a Magistrate which in most cases will be within five business days, however this will depend on when a Magistrate is available. Police may issue a police protection notice if they are present at the same location as the person accused of committing domestic or family violence and they reasonably believe:

- the respondent has committed the violence
- no domestic violence order or police protection notice has previously been made in relation to the respondent and the aggrieved

- police protection notice is necessary or desirable to protect the person impacted by the violence, and
- the respondent should not be taken into custody.

When issuing a police protection notice, police have the option to include a 24 hour 'cool down' condition, which requires the respondent to leave the premises and not approach or contact the aggrieved for up to 24 hours. The police officer is required to consider the respondent's immediate accommodation needs.

## **What other powers do the police have?**

Police can require a respondent to remain in a particular place (for an hour or a longer time that is reasonably necessary) to enable the respondent to be served with an application for a protection order, a domestic violence order or police protection notice. It is an offence not to comply with this requirement. A breach of a police protection notice is a criminal offence which can result in up to two years imprisonment or a fine of 60 penalty units (currently \$6,000).

The police have the power to investigate suspected domestic and family violence and officers are required to record their reasons if no further action is taken after an investigation.

Police can:

- enter and search premises without a warrant if they suspect domestic or family violence has occurred or there is a risk of it occurring
- seize anything that has been or may be used to commit domestic or family violence
- take the person committing the violence into custody for a maximum of four hours (or eight hours if the person is intoxicated or presents a continuing threat) or take other appropriate action, such as taking the respondent to a hospital for treatment
- apply for a protection order or temporary protection order on behalf of an aggrieved, and
- investigate breaches of a domestic violence order when a respondent continues to commit domestic or family violence and charge a person with a criminal offence if there is evidence that a breach of a domestic violence order has occurred.

## Who can apply for a domestic violence order?

An application for a domestic violence order may be made by:

- the person affected by the domestic or family violence (the 'aggrieved')
- an authorised person for the aggrieved (this can include a friend, relative or a worker at a domestic violence service)
- a police officer
- a person acting under another Act, such as a guardian for a personal matter of the aggrieved, or an attorney for a personal matter under an enduring power of attorney, or
- a party to a child protection proceeding in the Children's Court.

## Who can be protected by a domestic violence order?

A domestic violence order can protect the aggrieved, as well as a child of the aggrieved, a child who usually lives with the aggrieved, a relative or an associate of the aggrieved (such as a friend or work colleague). Exposure to domestic and family violence can have a significant adverse impact on children and the Act aims to prevent children from witnessing and experiencing the effects of domestic and family violence.

Being named on the order provides the relatives, associates or child of the aggrieved with the same standard of protection as granted to the aggrieved. Respondents are required to be of good behaviour towards the named person/s and not commit an act of associated domestic violence against the named person/s. The respondent must also comply with any other condition on the order.

If the named person is a child, the respondent must be of good behaviour towards the child, not commit associated domestic violence against the child, and not expose the child to domestic violence. The Act describes the kinds of things that are considered to be exposing a child to domestic violence and includes overhearing threats, experiencing financial stress arising from economic abuse, cleaning up a site after property has been damaged or comforting or providing assistance to a person who has been physically abused.

If the court becomes aware of the existence of a child of the aggrieved, or a child that normally lives with the aggrieved, the court must consider whether the child should be named in the domestic violence order, regardless of whether the application for the order names the child.

The applicant must tell the court of any Family Court Orders or Family Court Order applications. The court must consider any Family Court Orders and whether contact between a child and the aggrieved or the respondent is relevant in making a domestic violence order. In some circumstances it is possible for the Magistrate to temporarily suspend earlier Family Court Orders to protect the aggrieved and their children.

### **Can children and young people be applicants and respondents for domestic violence orders?**

Children and young people under 18 experiencing domestic and family violence can apply for a domestic violence order. They can be named as the aggrieved or respondent in a domestic violence order or a police protection notice if an intimate personal relationship or an informal care relationship (but not a family relationship) exists between the child and the other party named in the application.

The Act allows the court to adjourn or delay a domestic violence application hearing if the child or young person has not had reasonable opportunity to obtain legal representation.

Children and young people under 18 cannot apply for a domestic violence order against their parent/s as this is considered a child protection issue and should be dealt with under the *Child Protection Act 1999*. For more information about child protection issues, contact:

Child Safety Services: 1800 811 810

Website: [www.communities.qld.gov.au/childsafety/about-us/contact-us](http://www.communities.qld.gov.au/childsafety/about-us/contact-us) (This website includes numbers and locations of regional Child Safety service centres.)

Parents cannot apply for domestic violence orders against their children who are under 18. However, if the child is 18 or older then the parents may apply for a domestic violence order.

## What are the conditions of a domestic violence order?

A domestic violence order can be made for a period of up to two years. If the court thinks there are special reasons to do so, the court can make a protection order that continues for more than two years.

All domestic violence orders must include a condition which states that:

- the respondent must be of good behaviour and must not commit domestic violence, and
- if a child of the aggrieved is a named person, the respondent must not expose the child to domestic violence.

The court can impose extra conditions to help protect the aggrieved, their relatives, associates and children from further domestic and family violence.

These conditions may include preventing the respondent from:

- approaching or attempting to approach the aggrieved or a named person, including stating a minimum distance for the respondent to stay from the aggrieved or a named person
- contacting (for example, by telephone, SMS message, email or social networking site) or attempting to contact, or asking someone else to contact, the aggrieved or a named person
- locating or attempting to locate the aggrieved or a named person, and
- other behaviour towards a child of the aggrieved, such as going to a child's school or day care centre.

The court may also:

- order the respondent to return property belonging to the aggrieved
- allow the aggrieved to retrieve property, including returning to a former home to do so
- prevent or limit contact between the respondent and a child of the respondent to the extent necessary for the child's safety and wellbeing

- impose conditions for the protection of an unborn child where the aggrieved is pregnant at the time of the domestic violence order, and
- provide a time for police to accompany the respondent to the residence to recover personal property.

### **Ouster conditions**

The court can make an ouster condition prohibiting the respondent from remaining at or entering particular premises, or approaching within a certain distance of the premises. This can be the home of the aggrieved, or where the aggrieved, or a named person, lives, works or frequently goes. Ouster conditions can be made regardless of whether the premises are ones in which the respondent has a legal or equitable interest (that is, owns or rents the premises) or the premises are ones where the aggrieved and respondent lived together. The court will consider the accommodation needs of the respondent.

The respondent may be allowed to return to recover personal property stated in a return condition made with the ouster condition. A police officer may be required to supervise the ouster or return conditions. If the respondent does not comply with the ouster condition they are considered to be in breach of the domestic violence order which is a criminal offence. For more information about circumstances that involve a rental or an owned property refer to pages 23 and 24.

### **Voluntary intervention orders**

The Act aims to hold respondents accountable for their behaviour. In order to help respondents change their behaviour and increase the protection of the aggrieved, the court may make a voluntary intervention order.

A voluntary intervention order requires the respondent to attend an approved intervention program and/or counselling. The respondent is asked by the court to agree to the order and to comply with it, and the consequences of not complying must be explained to the respondent. If the respondent fails to comply with an intervention order, the provider will give both the court and the police commissioner information about the contravention. The court may take information about a respondent's failure to complete a program or counselling under a voluntary intervention order into account when making or varying domestic violence orders in the future.

After the court makes a voluntary intervention order, the respondent will be assessed by the provider to determine their suitability to participate in a program or counselling. The assessment takes into account the respondent's character, personal history, language, as well as any disabilities, psychiatric or psychological conditions, alcohol or drug problems and the respondent's location, ensuring it is reasonably convenient to the respondent, having regard to where the respondent lives or works.

## **Weapons**

Under the *Weapons Act 1990* a person must not possess a weapon, or a weapons licence if a domestic violence order is made against them. The Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act allows the court to restrict access to other items that have been used or threatened to be used as a weapon in a domestic violence incident, even where the item is not a weapon for the purposes of the Weapons Act. The order will inform respondents that their licences have been revoked and provide information about the surrender of their weapons and weapon licences.

## **How do I get a domestic violence protection order?**

Applications for a domestic violence order are made in your local Magistrates Court. There is a form that the applicant needs to complete to outline to the court the reasons why they need protection from domestic violence. An application can be made by the aggrieved, a police officer, or another person who the aggrieved asks to act on their behalf.

The application form can be accessed on the courts website: [www.courts.qld.gov.au/forms](http://www.courts.qld.gov.au/forms). The form is also available from domestic violence services or at your local courthouse.

The applicant needs to fill in the form and lodge it at their local courthouse. It is important to fill in this form correctly and with as much information as possible. The information on the form will assist the Magistrate who hears the application.

The law requires the police to serve a copy of the application on the respondent. If the aggrieved, or an approved person makes an application to the court, the clerk of the court will give a copy of the application to the officer in charge of the local police station. The police will then make sure that the respondent is served with a copy of the application.

An individual can request that the application be heard before the respondent is served with the application so that a temporary protection order may be made. It will depend on the availability of the Magistrates Court as to when the application can be heard urgently. You must state clearly in your application reasons why it is necessary or desirable for you to be protected by a temporary protection order before the respondent is served with a copy of the application.

### **The mention**

When the applicant lodges the form at the courthouse, they will be given a first court date, this court date is called the mention. If both the applicant and the respondent are in court at the mention and agree to the order, the Magistrate may make a protection order.

If the two parties do not agree the Magistrate may make a temporary protection order and/or set a date for the hearing. If the respondent is not present at the mention the court may make a final domestic violence order. This can only happen if the police have served the respondent with the application.

If the respondent is not present and has not been served with a copy of the application, the court may adjourn the case and make another date for the mention.

If this happens the court may also make a temporary protection order that is valid until a final decision is made.

## **The hearing**

A hearing may occur if the respondent and aggrieved do not agree about the application for a domestic violence order. At the hearing the Magistrate will listen to evidence from the aggrieved, the respondent and any relevant witnesses. The court will then make a decision about whether a domestic violence order should be made.

As the matter is a civil issue and not a criminal issue, the decision-making threshold is lower than that of a criminal matter and is based on the 'balance of probabilities' rather than 'beyond a reasonable doubt'. However, a respondent who is convicted of breaching an order (disobeying the order) commits a criminal offence under the Act.

At the hearing an applicant may be represented by a police prosecutor, legal aid solicitor, private solicitor or themselves.

## **Do I need a lawyer?**

You do not need to have a lawyer to attend court. It may be useful for you to get some legal advice to help you understand the court process and help you identify the information the court needs to make a decision. Telephone numbers for legal services are at the back of this booklet.

## **What kind of information will I need and what does the court want to know?**

To decide whether to make a domestic violence order the court needs to know the following information which should be clearly stated when completing an application:

1. A relevant relationship exists between the aggrieved and the respondent. A relevant relationship is an intimate personal relationship, or a family relationship or an informal care relationship. Further information about these relationships is contained in the section of this booklet called 'What is a relevant relationship under the Act'. (refer to page 7)
2. The respondent has committed domestic or family violence against the aggrieved. This means that the respondent has done one or more of the things identified in the Act as domestic or family violence. Information about the behaviours that constitute domestic and family violence are listed in the section of this booklet called 'What is domestic and family violence'. (refer to page 6)
3. A protection order is necessary or desirable to protect the aggrieved from domestic violence. The Act provides guidelines for the court in making this decision and includes that the court must consider that the safety, protection and wellbeing of people who fear or experience domestic and family violence is paramount.

To show the court that these three conditions exist, the applicant needs to give the court information about things they have experienced. If they can remember dates and times, that is helpful for the court. The applicant also needs to tell the court if they are fearful of the perpetrator and what it is that makes them fearful. It is important to be as specific as possible. In some courthouses, there are domestic violence prevention workers who can help the applicant with their application.

## **Giving evidence in court**

The court receives evidence in a number of different ways. The court may receive written evidence, such as the application or affidavits prepared by other witnesses. The court can also receive oral evidence from people who personally attend and speak in court.

The law provides a number of protections for witnesses. It is usual for people to be worried about giving evidence in court. For people who have experienced domestic or family violence, this can be made worse by the fear of being in the same room with, or potentially questioned by the respondent who has perpetrated violence against them. The court must consider putting in place special arrangements when the aggrieved, child or another person who can be protected by a domestic violence order is giving evidence. These measures are meant to reduce the stress or trauma that the witness might otherwise experience.

The safeguards the court might use include:

- giving evidence from another location by a video-link
- a screen or one-way glass being placed so the witness cannot see the respondent while giving evidence
- a person approved by the court providing emotional support to the witness in the courtroom, or
- ensuring if the witness has a physical or mental disability they can give evidence in a way that will minimise the witness' distress. The court has the ability to make any other arrangements it considers appropriate.

## **Can I be cross-examined or can my children be cross-examined?**

If a named person is giving evidence, the court can limit the extent to which the respondent can cross-examine the witness if the named person is likely to suffer emotional harm or distress or that the witness will be intimidated. A respondent cannot cross-examine a child. These rules only apply where a respondent does not have a lawyer and is conducting their own case.

In these circumstances, the court will ask the respondent to advise when they have arranged for a lawyer to act for them or if they decide not to cross-examine the witness. A lawyer for the respondent can cross-examine a child or named person.

## **Who can be present in court during domestic and family violence hearings?**

Because of the sensitive nature of domestic and family violence and the involvement of children in some cases, proceedings are conducted in a closed court and there are restrictions on publishing information about the case to the public. Members of the public are not allowed inside the court during a domestic violence hearing. The applicant for a domestic violence order can have a person in court with them for assistance and support. The support person can be a friend, relative or community worker.

Details about domestic violence proceedings that might identify the people involved cannot usually be published, for instance in newspapers or magazines, on the internet, or broadcast on the radio or television, or by any other means that releases information to the general public.

Given the nature of court proceedings, courts are generally not considered appropriate places for children. Parties should ensure they have appropriate care for children during court hearings. The staff in the court registry will not be able to look after children while their carers are in court.

### **What happens when the domestic violence order is made?**

The respondent must be given a copy of the order. The police will serve the respondent with a copy of the order if the respondent was not present in court when the order was made. The aggrieved will also be provided with a copy of the order if they are present in court. If the aggrieved is not present, a copy of the order will be posted to their last known address.

The court has a duty to explain the domestic violence order to the respondent and the aggrieved if they are in court when the order is made. A clerk of the court, an interpreter, a local community justice group or elders may explain the order, verbally or by the use of written notes.

### **What happens if the respondent breaches the domestic violence order?**

If a respondent is aware of the domestic violence order and disobeys the order, he/she may be charged with breaching the domestic violence order, which is a criminal offence.

The maximum penalty is two years imprisonment or 60 penalty units. If the respondent has previously breached an order within the preceding five years the maximum penalty is 120 penalty units or three years imprisonment.

If a respondent breaches a police protection notice, the maximum penalty is two years imprisonment or 60 penalty units.

### **How can a domestic violence order be changed or ended?**

An application to end or vary an order can be made by the aggrieved, the respondent, a named person, authorised person, person acting under another Act, or a police officer.

The application needs to be filed in the court. Variations to the order may be related to conditions, duration or named persons in the order.

The Magistrate must be convinced that the aggrieved is not being pressured or threatened by the respondent before the Magistrate can end or otherwise vary (change) a domestic violence order. The court needs to consider whether the safety or wellbeing of the aggrieved would be adversely affected by the variation of the order. The aggrieved and the respondent will be provided with a copy of the varied domestic violence order.

### **What if the aggrieved or respondent disagrees with the Magistrate's decision?**

If an aggrieved or respondent does not agree with the magistrate's decision to make, vary, refuse to make or refuse to vary a domestic violence order they may appeal to the District Court. If the person seeking to appeal the magistrate's decision was in court they have 28 days from the decision date. If the person was not in court they have 28 days from the day on which the decision is served or a police officer tells them about the decision.

An appeal is started by filing a Notice of Appeal (Form 96 UCPR) in the District Court. The person starting the appeal proceedings (called the appellant) must pay a filing fee under the Uniform Civil Procedure Rules – Schedule 1, Item 1(5). These forms are available on the courts website at [www.courts.qld.gov.au/forms](http://www.courts.qld.gov.au/forms)

## **How is a domestic violence order registered if the aggrieved moves to a new state, territory or New Zealand?**

It is important that the aggrieved registers their domestic violence order with the Magistrates Court every time they move to a new state, territory or New Zealand.

A domestic violence order made in any Australian state or territory or in New Zealand provides similar protection for the aggrieved after it has been registered with the Magistrates Court in the area that the aggrieved has moved to.

For an order to be registered in Queensland, you must file an Application for Registration of an Interstate Order ([www.courts.qld.gov.au/forms](http://www.courts.qld.gov.au/forms)) in any Queensland Magistrates Court. It does not cost anything to register an interstate order. If no change to the order is needed, the order will be registered by the clerk in the registry. You do not need to go to court.

If you require the order to be changed, the application will be listed for court and you will receive a court appearance date. Once the order has been registered (with or without changes) you will receive a certificate of registration.

On application, a Magistrates Court in Queensland may vary or cancel the registration of an interstate order in that state, territory or in New Zealand.

The aggrieved need not notify the respondent of an application for the registration or variation or revocation of an interstate order. The respondent can only be told about the interstate registration or the new address of the aggrieved if the aggrieved provided written consent for this to happen when the aggrieved applied to have the order registered.

## What if the aggrieved and respondent rent a property together?

If the two parties to a domestic violence order share a rented house or flat they can ask for an order about the rented premises if domestic or family violence has occurred. For example, if the ouster condition is made on a respondent who is listed as a tenant on a rental agreement, the aggrieved may be able to apply for an order under the *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008* to be recognised as the tenant instead of the respondent, or for an order terminating the tenancy.

The tenancy matter can be heard by the Magistrates Court at the same time as hearing the application for a domestic violence order. A respondent or aggrieved can also have the tenancy matter decided separately by the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT).

The Magistrate or QCAT can make orders including:

- inserting the name of the aggrieved on the tenancy agreement as the tenant (even if it was not originally on there)
- removing the respondent's or aggrieved's name from the tenancy agreement
- restraining the person who committed an act of domestic or family violence from causing further damage or injury, or
- ending the tenancy agreement.

To get an order about a tenancy agreement the aggrieved needs to complete a separate application form (Form 2 – Application for minor civil dispute — residential tenancy dispute). This form is available at [www.qcat.qld.gov.au](http://www.qcat.qld.gov.au) and can be lodged at the Magistrates Court at the same time as the application for the domestic violence order.

For more information contact the Residential Tenancies Authority on 1300 366 311 or visit [www.rta.qld.gov.au/domestic\\_violenceinfo\\_fs.cfm](http://www.rta.qld.gov.au/domestic_violenceinfo_fs.cfm)

## What if the aggrieved and respondent own a property together?

A court can make conditions to stop the respondent going into or living at a place, even if both parties own or jointly own the property. However, the distribution of property at the end of a relationship is a complex matter. The aggrieved and respondent should seek legal advice if they own a property together and do not want to continue the relationship.

General information about property settlements is available on the Legal Aid Queensland website at [www.legalaid.qld.gov.au/legalinformation/relationships-and-children/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.legalaid.qld.gov.au/legalinformation/relationships-and-children/Pages/default.aspx)

## Helpful services

A range of legal and community agencies in Queensland offer services that provide information, referral, counselling and support for people involved in domestic and family violence. Those people wishing to learn more should also consult their local telephone book or search online for services located in their region.

**Remember:** do not let anyone's life be placed in danger, especially your own. In an emergency, call the police on 000 (triple zero) or ask someone else to contact them for you.

## Statewide services

### Legal Services

#### **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Women's Legal and Advocacy Service**

Brisbane (07) 3392 3177

Statewide 1800 442 450

#### **Adult Guardian**

Brisbane (07) 3234 0870

Regional 1300 653 187

**Caxton Legal Service** (07) 3214 6333

#### **Child Safety After Hours**

**(24 hours)** 1800 177 135

(for concerns about children)

**Legal Aid Queensland** 1300 651 188

**Public Trustee** 1300 651 591 or

(07) 3213 9288

#### **Residential Tenancies Tribunal**

1300 366 311

**Seniors Advocacy Information and Legal Service** (07) 3214 6333

#### **Women's Legal Service**

Brisbane (07) 3392 0670

Regional 1800 677 278

### Community Support Services

#### **DVConnect Womensline**

1800 811 811 (Womensline assists women to obtain refuge accommodation, counselling and referral to other services)

**DVConnect Mensline** 1800 600 636

(Mensline provides counselling, information and referral to men affected by domestic and family violence)

#### **Disability Information and Awareness Line (DIAL)**

Brisbane callers (07) 3224 8444

Toll free 1800 177 120

TTY Brisbane callers (07) 3224 8021

TTY Toll free 1800 010 222

**Elder Abuse Prevention Unit Helpline** 1300 651 192

(Monday to Friday 9am-5pm)

**Kids Helpline** 1800 55 1800

**Lifeline** 13 11 14

24 hour Crisis Counselling Line

#### **Statewide Sexual Assault Helpline**

24 hour service 1800 010 120

**Seniors Enquiry Line** 1300 135 500

TTY (07) 3867 2591

### Regional areas

Domestic and family violence regional services provide support, counselling, referral and information to people affected by domestic and family violence.

Brisbane (07) 3217 2544

Cairns (07) 4033 6100

Caboolture (07) 5498 9533

Emerald 1300 523 985

Gold Coast (07) 5532 9000

Mackay (07) 4957 3888

Ipswich (07) 3816 3000

Roma (07) 4622 5230

Logan City (07) 3808 5566

Toowoomba (07) 4639 3605

Sunshine Coast (07) 5430 9300

Townsville (07) 4721 2888

### **Further information**

Freecall: 13 QGOV (13 74 68)

Website: [www.qld.gov.au/domesticviolence](http://www.qld.gov.au/domesticviolence)

### **National Relay Service**

If you are deaf, or have a hearing impairment or speech impairment, contact the National Relay Service on: TTY users phone TTY/voice calls 133 677

Speak and Listen users phone

1300 555 727

### **Translator Interpreter Service National**

If you require an interpreter, phone TIS National to use an interpreter immediately over the phone 131 450.

### **Further information**

For more information about domestic and family violence prevention see:

1. *Increasing your safety: Information for people who experience abuse and violence in relationships.* This booklet contains information for people who experience domestic and family violence.
2. *Stopping abuse and violence: Information for people who use abusive and violent behaviour in relationships.* This booklet has helpful information for people who use abuse and violence in relationships.

To obtain a free booklet please contact 13 QGOV (13 74 68).

**Visit: [www.qld.gov.au/domesticviolence](http://www.qld.gov.au/domesticviolence)**