

TASMANIA

FAMILY VIOLENCE REFORMS BILL 2026

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FAMILY VIOLENCE REFORMS BILL 2026

(Brought in by the Minister for Justice, Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Honourable Guy Barnett)

A BILL FOR

An Act to amend the *Criminal Code Act 1924*, the *Family Violence Act 2004*, the *Police Offences Act 1935*, the *Victims of Crime Assistance Act 1976* and the *Victims of Crime Compensation Act 1994*

Be it enacted by Her Excellency the Governor of Tasmania, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in Parliament assembled, as follows:

PART 1 – PRELIMINARY

1. Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Family Violence Reforms Act 2026*.

2. Commencement

- (1) Parts 1 and 4 commences on the day on which this Act receives the Royal Assent.
- (2) Parts 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 commence on a day or days to be proclaimed.

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Part 2 – Criminal Code Act 1924 Amended

PART 2 – CRIMINAL CODE ACT 1924 AMENDED

3. Principal Act

In this Part, the *Criminal Code Act 1924** is referred to as the Principal Act.

4. Scheule 1 (*Criminal Code*)

Schedule 1 to the Principal Act is amended as follows:

- (a) by inserting “170B,” after “170,” in paragraph (a) of the definition of *abuse offence* in section 105A(1);
- (b) by omitting section 170B and substituting the following section:

170B. Strangulation, &c.

- (1) A person who unlawfully chokes, suffocates or strangles another person, and who does so intentionally or recklessly, is guilty of a crime.

Charge: Strangulation.

- (2) In this section –

chokes, suffocates or strangles
includes conduct that –

*No. 69 of 1924

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Part 2 – Criminal Code Act 1924 Amended

s. 4

- (a) applies pressure, to any extent, to the person's neck; or
- (b) impedes, to any extent, the person's blood circulation to the head, neck or chest; or
- (c) obstructs, interferes with or impedes, to any extent, the person's respiration; or
- (d) obstructs or interferes, to any extent, with any part of the person's respiratory system; or
- (e) obstructs or interferes, to any extent, with any part of the person's accessory systems of respiration.

- (c) by inserting the following section after section 371A:

371B. Directions in relation to family violence offences

- (1) In this section –

family violence has the same meaning as in the *Family Violence Act 2004*;

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family violence offence
means –

- (a) an offence against section 170A; or
 - (b) an offence that is a family violence offence within the meaning of the *Family Violence Act 2004*.
- (2) This section applies in addition to section 371A.
- (3) A judge presiding over the trial of a person charged with a family violence offence may give a direction to the jury under this section if it appears to the judge that –
- (a) evidence is likely to be given that the complainant delayed in making a complaint or did not make a complaint; and
 - (b) it is appropriate in the circumstances of the case for the direction to be given.
- (4) A direction under subsection (3) may include any one or more of

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Part 2 – Criminal Code Act 1924 Amended

s. 4

the following matters that the judge considers relevant:

- (a) that there is no single or typical response to family violence;
 - (b) that it is not uncommon for complaints of family violence to be delayed, and that there may be reasons why a person may hesitate to make, or may not make, a complaint;
 - (c) that a person subjected to family violence may make decisions about responding to or avoiding such violence that are influenced by –
 - (i) the nature of the violence itself; or
 - (ii) cultural, social, economic or personal factors relevant to the person.
- (5) A direction under this section –
- (a) may be given at the request of the prosecution or on the judge's own initiative; and

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Part 2 – Criminal Code Act 1924 Amended

- (b) may be given at any time during the trial; and
- (c) may be given more than once.

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Part 3 – Family Violence Act 2004 Amended

s. 5

PART 3 – FAMILY VIOLENCE ACT 2004 AMENDED

5. Principal Act

In this Part, the *Family Violence Act 2004** is referred to as the Principal Act.

6. Section 4 amended (Interpretation)

Section 4 of the Principal Act is amended as follows:

- (a) by omitting the definitions of *economic abuse* and *emotional abuse or intimidation* and substituting the following definitions:

economic abuse means behaviour that is coercive, deceptive or unreasonably controlling and that unreasonably denies, restricts or controls a spouse or partner's economic autonomy and includes –

- (a) coercing the spouse or partner to relinquish control over assets or income; and
- (b) disposing of property owned jointly by the parties, owned by the spouse or partner, or

*No. 67 of 2004

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Part 3 – Family Violence Act 2004 Amended

owned by an affected child, without lawful authority or reasonable excuse; and

- (c) preventing the spouse or partner from participating in decisions concerning household expenditure or the disposition of joint property; and
- (d) preventing the spouse or partner from accessing joint financial assets for reasonable household expenses; and
- (e) withholding, or threatening to withhold, financial support that is reasonably necessary to meet the reasonable living expenses of the spouse or partner or an affected child; and
- (f) forcing the spouse or partner to claim, apply for, transfer or surrender social security payments for the benefit of another person; and
- (g) preventing the spouse or partner from obtaining or

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Part 3 – Family Violence Act 2004 Amended

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maintaining employment,
undertaking education or
training, or participating
in economic activity; and

(h) coercing the spouse or
partner to incur, assume
responsibility for or
guarantee a financial
liability; and

(i) concealing, withholding
or restricting the spouse's
or partner's access to
financial information
relating to assets,
liabilities or income;

emotional or psychological abuse

means behaviour that intimidates,
humiliates, torments, degrades or
causes serious distress, fear or
mental harm;

(b) by omitting the definition of *Family Court order* and substituting the following definition:

Family Court order means –

(a) an order made under Part
VII of the *Family Law Act*
1975 of the
Commonwealth; or

(b) an order made under Part
VIII or Part VIIIAB of the

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Part 3 – Family Violence Act 2004 Amended

*Family Law Act 1975 of
the Commonwealth
relating to property
interests or maintenance;*

7. Section 7 amended (Family violence)

Section 7 of the Principal Act is amended as follows:

- (a) by omitting subparagraph (ii) from paragraph (b) of the definition of *family violence* in subsection (1) and substituting the following subparagraph:
 - (ii) emotional or psychological abuse;
- (b) by omitting “his or her” from paragraph (c)(i) of the definition of *family violence* in subsection (1) and substituting “the person’s”;
- (c) by inserting the following subparagraphs after subparagraph (iii) in paragraph (c) of the definition of *family violence* in subsection (1):
 - (iv) rented by that person’s spouse or partner or an affected child; or
 - (v) ordinarily occupied by that person’s spouse or partner or an affected child; or
- (d) by omitting “causes mental harm to, or apprehension or fear in,” from paragraph

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Part 3 – Family Violence Act 2004 Amended

s. 7

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- (d)(ii) of the definition of *family violence* in subsection (1) and substituting “humiliates, torments, degrades or causes fear, serious distress or mental harm to or in”;
- (e) by omitting “causes mental harm to, or apprehension or fear in,” from paragraph (e)(ii) of the definition of *family violence* in subsection (1) and substituting “humiliates, torments, degrades or causes fear, serious distress or mental harm to or in”;
- (f) by omitting “cause mental harm to, or apprehension or fear in,” from paragraph (f)(ii) of the definition of *family violence* in subsection (1) and substituting “humiliate, torment, degrade or cause fear, serious distress or mental harm to or in”;
- (g) by inserting the following subsections after subsection (2):
- (3) A course of conduct committed by a person, directly or indirectly, against the person’s spouse or partner may constitute family violence if the course of conduct –
- (a) is coercive or controlling in nature; and
- (b) is reasonably likely to cause harm, within the

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Part 3 – Family Violence Act 2004 Amended

meaning of section 8(1),
or fear of harm to the
person's spouse or
partner.

(4) For the purposes of
subsection (3) –

(a) a course of conduct
requires repeated or
continuous behaviour
comprising a series of
more than one incident of
behaviour, the incidents –

(i) not occurring in
immediate
succession; or

(ii) not forming an
unbroken series.

(b) whether a course of
conduct is coercive or
controlling in nature and
reasonably likely to cause
harm, within the meaning
of section 8(1), or fear of
harm is to be determined
having regard to the
cumulative effect of the
course of conduct,
considered in its context.

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Part 3 – Family Violence Act 2004 Amended

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8. Sections 8, 9 and 9A substituted

Sections 8, 9 and 9A of the Principal Act are repealed and the following sections are substituted:

8. Coercive control

(1) In this section –

behaviour includes an act, omission, actual conduct, threatened conduct and a combination of those matters;

coercive or controlling impact includes conduct that directly or indirectly restricts the spouse's or partner's –

- (a) freedom of movement or freedom of action; or
- (b) ability to engage in social, political, religious, cultural, educational or economic activities; or
- (c) ability to make choices in relation to the person's body, including in relation to medical treatment, reproductive choices or sexual activity; or
- (d) access to the justice system; or

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- (e) access to basic necessities, including water, sleep, food and hygiene; or
- (f) access to support services including welfare services and services provided by a registered health practitioner or a legal practitioner; or
- (g) access to property owned by the spouse or partner, whether or not the property is solely or jointly owned with another person; or
- (h) access to the spouse or partner's place of residence; or
- (i) ability to engage in ordinary day-to-day activities;

harm includes any detrimental effect on a spouse or partner's physical, sexual, emotional, psychological or financial wellbeing, whether temporary or permanent.

- (2) A person must not engage in a course of conduct against the person's spouse or partner –

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- (a) that the person knows or ought to have known would have a coercive or controlling impact on the spouse or partner; and
- (b) that has, or that a reasonable person would consider is likely to have, a coercive or controlling impact on the spouse or partner; and
- (c) that a reasonable person would consider likely to cause harm, or fear of harm, to the spouse or partner.

Penalty:

- (a) In the case of a first offence – a fine not exceeding 60 penalty units or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years; or
 - (b) In the case of a subsequent offence – a fine not exceeding 100 penalty units or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years.
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (2)(a), a person is taken to know that a course of conduct would have a coercive or controlling impact on the person's spouse or partner if, at the relevant time, the person was reckless as to whether the

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course of conduct would have that impact.

- (4) It is not necessary to prove that the course of conduct caused actual harm to the spouse or partner.
- (5) For the purposes of subsection (2), a course of conduct requires repeated or continuous behaviour comprising a series of more than one incident of behaviour, the incidents –
 - (a) not occurring in immediate succession; or
 - (b) not forming an unbroken series.
- (6) Without limiting subsection (2), a course of conduct may include any combination of behaviour including, but not limited to –
 - (a) matters referred to in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of the definition of *family violence* in section 7(1); and
 - (b) unauthorised or unreasonable surveillance of the spouse or partner, including through the use of technology; and
 - (c) harmful use of, or interference with, technology or digital systems; and

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- (d) isolating the spouse or partner from friends, relatives or other sources of support; and
- (e) controlling, regulating or monitoring the spouse's or partner's day-to-day activities; and
- (f) deprivation, or restriction, of the spouse's or partner's freedom of action; and
- (g) frightening, humiliating, degrading or punishing the spouse or partner; and
- (h) threatening the spouse or partner with death or injury to the spouse or partner, an affected child or another person; and
- (i) coercing or attempting to coerce the spouse or partner into sexual activity; and
- (j) coercing or threatening the spouse or partner in relation to dowry or similar cultural or financial demands; and
- (k) making the spouse or partner dependent on, or subordinate to, the person, including by restricting access to medication, physical aids or substances; and

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Part 3 – Family Violence Act 2004 Amended

- (l) removing or restricting the means by which the spouse or partner is able to undertake an activity or exercise a choice; and
 - (m) economic abuse; and
 - (n) emotional or psychological abuse.
- (7) It is a defence to a charge for an offence under this section if the person charged establishes that the course of conduct, considered as a whole in the context of the relationship between the person charged and the spouse or partner, was objectively reasonable.
- (8) It is not a defence to a charge for an offence under this section that the person charged believed that an act or omission forming part of the course of conduct, or each act or omission considered separately, was reasonable in the context of the relationship between the person charged and the spouse or partner.
- (9) For the avoidance of doubt, behaviour forming part of a course of conduct for the purposes of this section may be relied on in proceedings for an offence under this section despite the fact that the behaviour also constitutes, or constituted, an offence against this Act or another Act for which the person has been charged or convicted.

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- (10) If behaviour forming part of a course of conduct for the purposes of this section also constitutes an offence against this Act or another Act, the person may –
- (a) be charged with an offence under this section and that other offence, whether in the same complaint, indictment or other charging document or separately; and
 - (b) be convicted of both offences.
- (11) If a person is sentenced for an offence under this section and another offence constituted by, or involving, behaviour that forms part of the course of conduct for the offence under this section, the court must have regard to any sentence imposed for the other offence in determining the sentence for the offence under this section.

9. Limitation period for offences under section 8

A complaint for an offence against section 8 must be made against a person within 2 years from the day on which the action, or the last action, that made up the course of conduct to which the matter of complaint relates, occurred.

9A. Transitional provision

- (1) In this section –

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Part 3 – Family Violence Act 2004 Amended

Amending Act means the *Family Violence Reforms Act 2026*;

commencement means the day on which, in accordance with section 2(1) of the Amending Act, Part 3 of that Act commenced.

- (2) Despite the repeal of sections 8, 9 and 9A by Part 3 of the Amending Act, sections 8, 9 and 9A, as in force immediately before commencement, continue to apply in relation to an offence against section 8 or 9 committed before commencement as if Part 3 of the Amending Act had not commenced.
- (3) Section 8, as substituted by Part 3 of the Amending Act, applies only in relation to conduct occurring on or after commencement.
- (4) Conduct occurring before commencement must not be taken into account for the purpose of establishing a course of conduct constituting an offence against section 8 as substituted by Part 3 of the Amending Act.

9. Section 29C amended (Making of orders if declaration)

Section 29C(1) of the Principal Act is amended by omitting paragraph (a) and substituting the following paragraph:

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Part 3 – Family Violence Act 2004 Amended

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(a) is to –

- (i) if there is an FVO in force in relation to the offender, determine, having regard to the matters set out in section 16(1), whether the FVO should be varied or extended and, if satisfied that the FVO should be varied or extended, make an order varying or extending the FVO as the court or judge considers necessary; and
- (ii) if there is no FVO in force in relation to the offender, make an FVO as the court or judge considers necessary, having regard to the matters set out in section 16(1); and

10. Section 29D amended (Review of declaration of serial family violence perpetrator)

Section 29D of the Principal Act is amended by inserting after subsection (6) the following subsections:

- (6A) Despite any other provision of this section, a court or a judge may, on the court's or judge's own initiative or on a review application under this section, vary or extend a declaration of an offender as a serial family violence perpetrator, whether or not the

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Part 3 – Family Violence Act 2004 Amended

declaration is the subject of a review application under this section.

(6B) Without limiting subsection (6A), a variation of a declaration of an offender as a serial family violence perpetrator may include extending the period of the declaration.

(6C) A court or a judge may exercise the power under subsection (6A) whether or not the declaration of the offender as a serial family violence perpetrator is the subject of more than one proceeding and without the need to make a further declaration under section 29A.

11. Section 34 amended (Costs)

Section 34(2)(a)(i) of the Principal Act is amended by omitting “, or causing mental harm to, or apprehension or fear in,” and substituting “or humiliating, tormenting, degrading or causing fear, serious distress or mental harm to,”.

12. Section 35A inserted

After section 35 of the Principal Act, the following section is inserted in Part 5:

35A. Limitation period for offences under section 35

A complaint for an offence against section 35 must be made against a person

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Part 3 – Family Violence Act 2004 Amended

s. 13

within 12 months from the day on which the action, to which the matter of complaint relates, occurred.

13. Section 39 amended (Protection from liability for voluntary or mandatory information)

Section 39 of the Principal Act is amended as follows:

- (a) by omitting “he or she” first occurring and substituting “the person”;
- (b) by omitting “involving the use of a weapon, sexual violence or physical violence, or where a child is affected,”;
- (c) by omitting from paragraph (b) “he or she” and substituting “that person”.

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Part 4 – Family Violence Act 2004 Further Amended

**PART 4 – FAMILY VIOLENCE ACT 2004 FURTHER
AMENDED**

14. Principal Act

In this Part, the *Family Violence Act 2004** is referred to as the Principal Act.

15. Section 4 amended (Interpretation)

Section 4 of the Principal Act is amended by inserting after the definition of *family violence offence* the following definition:

firearm means a firearm within the meaning of the *Firearms Act 1996*;

*No. 67 of 2004

PART 5 – POLICE OFFENCES ACT 1935 AMENDED

16. Principal Act

In this Part, the *Police Offences Act 1935** is referred to as the Principal Act.

17. Section 35AA inserted

After section 35 of the Principal Act, the following is inserted in Part III:

35AA. Strangulation, &c.

- (1) A person who unlawfully chokes, suffocates or strangles another person, and who does so intentionally or recklessly, is guilty of an offence.
- (2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to –
 - (a) a penalty not exceeding 60 penalty units or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years, or both, for a first offence; or
 - (b) a penalty not exceeding 100 penalty units or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years, or both, for a second or subsequent offence.

*No. 44 of 1935

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Part 5 – Police Offences Act 1935 Amended

- (3) In this section, *chokes, suffocates or strangles* has the same meaning as in section 170B of the *Criminal Code*.

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Part 6 – Victims of Crime Assistance Act 1976 Amended

s. 18

**PART 6 – VICTIMS OF CRIME ASSISTANCE ACT
1976 AMENDED**

18. Principal Act

In this Part, the *Victims of Crime Assistance Act 1976** is referred to as the Principal Act.

19. Section 8 substituted

Section 8 of the Principal Act is repealed and the following section is substituted:

8. Restriction on publicity of proceedings

- (1) Proceedings before a Commissioner under this Act must be conducted in private.
- (2) Except as permitted by subsection (3), a person must not publish or cause to be published a report of proceedings before a Commissioner under this Act –
 - (a) in any newspaper or periodical, or in any book publicly exposed or offered for sale; or
 - (b) in any electronic form; or
 - (c) in any broadcast by means of television or radio.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 5 penalty units.

*No. 32 of 1976

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Part 6 – Victims of Crime Assistance Act 1976 Amended

- (3) Publication of a report of proceedings before a Commissioner under this Act is permitted only if –
- (a) the report is published –
 - (i) with the express written authority of the Attorney-General or a Commissioner; or
 - (ii) in a recognised series of law reports; and
 - (b) the publication of the report does not identify and is not likely to identify –
 - (i) a person who is a party to the proceedings; or
 - (ii) a person (other than a police officer) who is a witness in the proceedings; or
 - (iii) a person under the age of 18 years who is involved in the proceedings; and
 - (c) the publication of the report does not prejudice and is not likely to prejudice –
 - (i) the investigation of a breach, or possible breach, of the law; or

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Part 6 – Victims of Crime Assistance Act 1976 Amended

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-
- (ii) the enforcement or proper administration of the law;
or
 - (iii) the fair trial of a person.
- (4) Nothing in this section prohibits the publication of any matter by or under the authority of the Attorney-General, or by a person who, by virtue of the person's office, is authorised or required to make the publication.

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Part 7 – Victims of Crime Compensation Act 1994 Amended

**PART 7 – VICTIMS OF CRIME COMPENSATION ACT
1994 AMENDED**

20. Principal Act

In this Part, the *Victims of Crime Compensation Act 1994** is referred to as the Principal Act.

21. Section 3 amended (Interpretation)

Section 3 of the Principal Act is amended as follows:

- (a) by omitting the definition of *compensation levy* and substituting the following definition:

compensation levy means –

- (a) a serious offences compensation levy; or
- (b) a family violence compensation levy;
- (b) by inserting the following definitions after the definition of *Director, MPES*:

family violence compensation levy
means a levy that a person convicted of a family violence offence must pay to the Crown pursuant to section 5A;

*No. 89 of 1994

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s. 22

family violence offence means an offence within the meaning of the *Family Violence Act 2004*;

- (c) by omitting “prescribed offence.” from paragraph (g) of the definition of *serious offence* and substituting “prescribed offence;”;
- (d) by inserting the following definition after the definition of *serious offence*:

serious offences compensation levy means a levy that a person convicted of a serious offence must pay to the Crown pursuant to section 5.

22. Section 4 amended (Meaning of “convicted”)

Section 4 of the Principal Act is amended as follows:

- (a) by inserting “or a family violence offence” after “a serious offence”;
- (b) by inserting in paragraph (a) “or the family violence offence” after “offence”;
- (c) by inserting in paragraph (c) “or the family violence offence” after “offence”;
- (d) by inserting in paragraph (d) “or the family violence offence” after “serious offence”;

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- (e) by omitting from paragraph (d) “another serious offence” and substituting “an offence.”.

23. Section 5 amended (Liability of convicted persons to pay compensation levy)

Section 5 of the Principal Act is amended as follows:

- (a) by omitting from subsection (1) “compensation levy” and substituting “serious offences compensation levy”;
- (b) by omitting from subsection (3) “compensation levy” and substituting “serious offences compensation levy”;
- (c) by omitting from subsection (4) “compensation levy” and substituting “serious offences compensation levy”;
- (d) by omitting from subsection (5) “compensation levy” and substituting “serious offences compensation levy”;
- (e) by omitting from subsection (6) “compensation levy” and substituting “serious offences compensation levy”;
- (f) by omitting from subsection (7) “compensation levy” and substituting “serious offences compensation levy”.

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Part 7 – Victims of Crime Compensation Act 1994 Amended

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24. Sections 5A and 5B inserted

After section 5 of the Principal Act, the following sections are inserted:

5A. Liability of convicted persons to pay compensation levy for family violence offences

- (1) A person who is convicted of a family violence offence must pay a family violence compensation levy to the Crown.
- (2) A person is liable to pay only the greater of the serious offences compensation levy and the family violence compensation levy in respect of the same offence.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not prevent a person from being liable to pay both a serious offences compensation levy and a family violence compensation levy if each levy is payable in respect of a different offence.
- (4) Subsection (1) does not apply if the person is convicted in the Magistrates Court (Youth Justice Division) or is convicted by the Supreme Court of an offence committed before the person attained the age of 18 years.
- (5) The amount of the family violence compensation levy is the amount determined under section 5B.

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Part 7 – Victims of Crime Compensation Act 1994 Amended

- (6) The liability to pay the family violence compensation levy is to be entered in any record of conviction and sentence made by the court.
- (7) If a person is sentenced by a court on one occasion in respect of one or more family violence offences, only one family violence compensation levy is payable in respect of those offences.
- (8) A family violence compensation levy that is payable in respect of a conviction for a family violence offence is additional to any pecuniary penalty or order for the payment of compensation that may be imposed or made in respect of the same conviction.
- (9) The court may order that the family violence compensation levy be reduced or waived if satisfied that it is in the interests of justice to do so.

5B. Indexation of family violence compensation levy

- (1) In this section –

adjustment figure in respect of a financial year, means the number calculated by dividing the CPI figure for Hobart for the immediately preceding December quarter by the CPI figure for Hobart for the December quarter one year earlier;

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CPI figure for Hobart means the Consumer Price Index Number (All Groups) for Hobart published by the Australian Statistician under the authority of the *Census and Statistics Act 1905* of the Commonwealth;

subsequent financial year means a financial year after the financial year ending on 30 June 2027.

- (2) The amount of the family violence compensation levy payable under section 5A is –
- (a) if the person is sentenced before 1 July 2027, \$500; or
 - (b) if the person is sentenced in a subsequent financial year, the amount calculated under subsection (3) for that subsequent financial year.
- (3) The amount of the family violence compensation levy payable in respect of a subsequent financial year is the greater of the following amounts:
- (a) the amount calculated by –
 - (i) multiplying the amount payable for the financial year immediately preceding the subsequent year by the adjustment

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figure for the subsequent year; and

(ii) rounding up to the nearest whole dollar amount;

(b) the amount payable for the financial year immediately preceding the subsequent year.

(4) Before the commencement of a subsequent financial year, and for the duration of the subsequent financial year, the Department is to publish, on a website maintained by or on behalf of the Department, the amount of the family violence compensation levy payable under section 5A for that financial year.

(5) For the avoidance of doubt, subsection (3)(b) prevents the amount of the family violence compensation levy from decreasing from one financial year to the next financial year.

(6) A failure to publish an amount under subsection (4) does not affect the validity of the amount determined under this section.

25. Section 6 amended (Court may grant partial exemption in certain cases)

Section 6(2) of the Principal Act is amended as follows:

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- (a) by omitting from paragraph (b) “compensation levies” and substituting “serious offence compensation levies”;
- (b) by omitting from paragraph (c) “total amount of the compensation levies” and substituting “total amount of the serious offence compensation levies”.

26. Section 7 amended (When compensation levy is to be paid)

Section 7(1) of the Principal Act is amended by omitting “section 5” and substituting “sections 5 and 5A”.

27. Section 8 amended (Payment of compensation levy)

Section 8 of the Principal Act is amended as follows:

- (a) by inserting in subsection (2) “or a family violence offence” after “offence”;
- (b) by inserting in subsection (4) “or a family violence offence” after “offence”.

28. Section 9 amended (Enforcement of compensation levy)

Section 9(1) of the Principal Act is amended by inserting “or a family violence offence” after “offence”.

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Part 8 – Repeal of Act

PART 8 – REPEAL OF ACT

29. Repeal of Act

This Act is repealed on the first anniversary of the day on which the last uncommenced provision of this Act commenced.