1. To deliver on the commitment to implement tougher laws to tackle criminal gangs, the Government has implemented a comprehensive package of legislative reforms contained in three Acts: the *Tattoo Parlours Act 2013*, the *Vicious and Lawless Association Disestablishment Act 2013* and the *Criminal Law (Criminal Organisations Disruption) Amendment Act 2013*.
2. As foreshadowed in Parliament during the October sittings, the Government has prepared a further package of legislative reforms to address criminal gangs in Queensland. The reforms will amend the:

* *Electrical Safety Act 2002*; *Liquor Act 1992*; Motor Dealers and Chattel Auctioneers Bill 2013 (used motor dealers and motor salespersons); *Queensland Building Services Authority Act 1991* (now renamed the *Queensland Building and Construction Commission Act 1991*); *Racing Act 2002*; *Second-hand Dealers and Pawnbrokers Act 2003*; *Security Providers Act 1993*; *Tow Truck Act 1973*; *Weapons Act 1990*; and *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* to prevent infiltration into these industries by criminal gangs.
* *Bail Act 1980* to provide for the conduct of a bail proceeding by a Magistrates Court outside the district or division in which the bail proceeding would otherwise be required to be heard where a practice direction is made by the Chief Magistrate permitting this and in the case of section 16 (3A) of the Bail Act to: expand the circumstances in which a defendant connected with a criminal organisation may be placed in a ‘show cause’ position in relation to bail; require the Crown to allege the defendant’s participation in a criminal organisation rather than the current requirement of proof of that fact; to clarify that section 16 (3A) applies to offences committed prior to 17 October 2013.
* *Justices Act 1886*, the *Bail Act 1980*, the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992* and the Criminal Code to enhance the ability of the courts to use video and audio links in criminal proceedings.
* *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001*, to complement and clarify the expanded powers of the Crime and Misconduct Commission to hold intelligence hearings; expand the definition of a participant in a criminal organisation; provide for confidentiality of CMC operations and investigations; and to include safeguards to ensure procedural fairness to defendants in certain circumstances.
* *Corrective Services Act 2006* to enable a mechanism to allow for the management of both remand and sentenced prisoners, who have been identified as a participant in a criminal organisation.
* *Transport Planning and Co-ordination Act 1994* to further enhance community safety by allowing ASIO to have access to information held by the Department of Transport and Main Roads in certain circumstances, particularly in the lead-up to the G20 Summit in Brisbane next year.
* *Police Service Administration Act 1990* to provide the Police Commissioner with the discretion to disclose to another entity, the criminal history of a current or former participant in a criminal organisation, where the Commissioner is satisfied the disclosure is in the public interest.

1. Cabinet approved introduction of the Criminal Law (Criminal Organisations Disruption) and Other LegislationAmendment Bill 2013 into the Legislative Assembly.
2. *Attachments*

* [Criminal Law (Criminal Organisations Disruption) and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2013](Attachments/Bill.pdf)
* [Explanatory Notes](Attachments/ExNotes.pdf)