

# Queensland Government response

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to the report of the  
Queensland  
Women's Safety and  
Justice Taskforce,

## **Hear Her Voice – Report One**

Addressing coercive control and  
domestic and family violence  
in Queensland



**Queensland**  
Government

## General acknowledgements

The Queensland Government would like to thank and acknowledge the work of the independent Women's Safety and Justice Safety Taskforce, and the hundreds of victim-survivors and frontline service providers who took part in the consultation processes undertaken by the Taskforce. The Queensland Government also recognises the contributions of families of victims who did not survive.

The Queensland Government respectfully acknowledges the First Nations peoples in the state of Queensland, and acknowledges the cultural and spiritual connection that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have with the land and sea. We respectfully acknowledge Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islander people as two unique and diverse peoples, with their own rich and distinct cultures, resilience and strengths. We specifically acknowledge the unique history and cultural heritage of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people as the First Peoples of Australia. We pay our respects to Elders past and present. We are dedicated to the inclusion of cultural knowledge and values as critical factors in the development, implementation and evaluation of strategies and actions to support First Nations people.

## Joint message



Premier of Queensland  
Minister for the Olympics



Attorney-General and Minister for Justice,  
Minister for Women and Minister for the  
Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence

The Palaszczuk Government remains committed to keeping women and families safe from violence and holding perpetrators to account.

We established the independent Women's Safety and Justice Taskforce, chaired by the Honourable Margaret McMurdo AC, to conduct a crucial review, involving months of extensive consultation, to inform government on how best to legislate against coercive control and whether a specific offence of 'commit domestic violence' is needed.

Coercive control is a dangerous form of domestic and family violence used to instil fear in victims. Fundamentally, it is about power and control and perpetrators use tactics such as isolating the woman from her friends and family, tracking her movements, controlling her access to money, where she goes and what she wears.

The Taskforce listened to the voices of victims, receiving more than 700 submissions – the overwhelming majority coming from women with a lived experience of domestic, family and sexual violence. These voices have shaped the Taskforce report, *Hear her voice – Report one – Addressing coercive control and domestic and family violence in Queensland* (the report). The report makes 89 recommendations for reforms to the domestic and family violence service and justice systems.

Ultimately, the report recommends criminalising coercive control. However, the report is also clear that we cannot criminalise this behaviour until our systems, our community and our first responders understand, identify and know how to recognise and respond to this form of abuse. This is a complex issue, and the Taskforce is clear that moving to a criminal offence requires a staged approach.

The report includes recommendations for immediate legislative reform, including modernising the offence of unlawful stalking to capture technology-facilitated abuse and amendments to the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012* to clarify definitions and reduce the incidents of perpetrators using cross-applications to continue inflicting violence and coercion on their victims.

The Taskforce acknowledges the hard work of our police, courts and judicial officers in responding to ever-increasing reports of domestic and family violence but emphasises the need for further reform and training to create a more trauma informed system and makes several recommendations in this regard.

The report also emphasises the need to focus on primary prevention and early intervention measures, particularly for our First Nations communities and for investment in perpetrator interventions.

The Queensland Government has carefully considered all recommendations made by the Taskforce as set out in this response and is supporting or supporting in principle all 89 recommendations.

There is a lot of work to be done, but we are committed to furthering our reform program to deliver the critical legislative framework needed to respond to coercive control and to strengthen our justice system to operate in a more trauma-informed way to prevent more harm coming to victims.

To all survivors of violence – we see you; we hear you; we believe you; and we are committed to continuing to tackle domestic and family violence to better protect you.

Hon Anastacia Palaszczuk MP  
Premier of  
Queensland  
Minister for the  
Olympics

Hon Shannon Fentiman MP  
Attorney-General and Minister  
for Justice, Minister for Women  
and Minister for the Prevention  
of Domestic and Family  
Violence

## What led us here

Significant progress has been made in Queensland in recent years in addressing domestic, family and sexual violence (DFSV) with more than \$600 million investment in programs, services and strategies since 2015.

While all 140 recommendations of the *Not Now, Not Ever: Putting an End to Domestic and Family Violence in Queensland* report (Not Now, Not Ever Report) have now been implemented, the reform journey continues with the delivery of key reforms and initiatives under the *Domestic and Family Violence Prevention Strategy 2016-2026* (DFV Prevention Strategy) and Third Action Plan; *Prevent. Support. Believe. Queensland's Framework to address Sexual Violence* and first Action Plan; *Queensland's Framework for Action - Reshaping our approach to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Domestic and Family Violence*; and *Queensland's Plan to respond to domestic and family violence against people with disability*, and the *National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and Their Children 2010-2022*.

In response to the Queensland Government's election commitment to legislate against coercive control and continued commitment to the prevention and elimination of DFSV, the independent Women's Safety and Justice Taskforce (the Taskforce) was established in 2021 to examine and make recommendations on:

- how best to legislate against coercive control and review the need for a specific offence of 'commit domestic violence'; and
- the experience of women across the criminal justice system.

On 2 December 2021, the Taskforce delivered its first report, *Hear her voice – Report One – Addressing coercive control and domestic and family violence in Queensland* (the report).

The report, which responds to the first part of the Taskforce's work examining coercive control and the need for a specific offence of 'commit domestic violence', acknowledges the widespread improvements in Queensland's response to domestic and family violence (DFV) since the *Not Now, Not Ever* report

However, despite acknowledging significant progress since 2015, the Taskforce is clear that more needs to be done.

The report makes 89 recommendations for reforms to the DFV service and justice systems, including for the creation of a new offence to criminalise coercive control.

Coercive control constitutes a pattern of behaviours perpetrated against a person to create a climate of fear, isolation, intimidation and humiliation. Broader understanding and awareness of coercive control has only just started gaining traction, with recent commitments in several Australian states and territories, including Queensland, regarding the criminalisation of coercive and controlling behaviour.

The Taskforce's final report, which responds to the second part of the Taskforce's work including women and girls' experiences in the criminal justice system as victim-survivors of sexual violence and as accused persons and offenders, is due in June 2022. The Queensland Government will consider its response and any related implementation to the second report in the second half of 2022.

## What we are already doing

DFV is never acceptable, and has far-reaching social, emotional, and economic impacts for victims, particularly women, children and young people.

Since 2015, the Queensland Government has continued to invest in the DFSV service system. In addition to the \$600 million investment in programs, services and strategies to address DFSV, in 2020-21 the Queensland Government provided an extra \$7.5 million to DFSV services to give services certainty as demand increased during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2021-22, the Queensland Government announced that an additional \$30 million over four years will be provided to support crucial frontline services, so that women and children will have access to the emergency and longer-term support they need to be safe, secure, and well.

Many of the recommendations made in the report are intended to address challenges for how services and the justice system work together in an integrated and coordinated way. The report made a number of positive findings in relation to current service system responses to DFV, noting the considerable expertise within the sector and that our Integrated Service Responses (ISR) and High Risk Teams (HRTs) are working well.

The Queensland Government has previously identified the need for a strategic and systemic approach to service system design and investment; and that increased capacity and capability to better respond to the multiple and complex needs of people experiencing DFV is necessary. Widespread improvements in its response since 2015 to domestic and family violence have been made, including:

- improvements to Queensland's courts and procedures (including investment in specialist DFV courts) and judicial training about DFV;
- increased community awareness of DFV and coercive control;
- improvements in referring victims and perpetrators to services for support; and
- significant increases in funding for the DFV service system, including funding to the Queensland Police Service (QPS) to improve its DFV response.

The Taskforce identified that improving how the community understands and recognises DFV is a fundamental starting point to prevent its occurrence in the first place, and to assist family, friends and community identify DFV early and understand how to intervene appropriately to keep victims safe. Significant progress has already been made under the *Domestic and Family Violence Prevention Engagement and Communication Strategy 2016 - 2026* to shift community attitudes and behaviours relating to DFV and increase community awareness and understanding of all forms of DFV. Prevention efforts have been enhanced in recent years through signature actions under the *Third Action Plan of the DFV Prevention Strategy*, establishment of the DFV Prevention Council and investment in respectful relationships education (RRE).

The Queensland Government has also already embedded a range of enhancements to existing criminal responses to DFV to strengthen the justice process to ensure victims of DFV can remain safe and to keep perpetrators accountable, including introducing legislative amendments for:

- harsher penalties for Domestic Violence Order breaches (including increasing maximum penalties for first-time offenders to three years and subsequent breaches to five years imprisonment);
- harsher maximum penalties for police protection notice and release condition breaches which have been increased to three years imprisonment;
- allowing notations on DFV related charges and convictions;
- a new strangulation offence;
- an aggravating factor relating to domestic violence on sentence; and
- requiring a person accused of contravening a domestic violence order, who uses or attempts to use violence, to be in a show cause position in terms of bail and having to prove to a magistrate why they should be granted bail.

In July 2020, the Queensland Government agreed to Closing the Gap targets to address the over-representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in Queensland's criminal justice systems via the development of a co-designed strategy and action plan for culturally safe services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples who interact with the criminal justice system; and to build capacity of and partnerships between government and community-controlled organisations.

## Our response

The Queensland Government is committed to implementing the Taskforce's reform agenda and welcomes their first report. The Queensland Government supports or supports in principle all of the Taskforce's 89 recommendations.

DFV is a complex issue, and the report notes the intricacies associated with governments having to work collaboratively and consistently to address DFV. To achieve tangible change, it is clear to the Queensland Government that we must work swiftly and positively in response to the recommendations.

The Queensland Government acknowledges that implementation of immediate legislative amendments are intended to pave the way for the introduction of an offence criminalising coercive control, and before this occurs, the criminal justice and DFV systems need to shift towards recognising and responding to DFV and coercive control as a pattern of behaviour over time, in the context of a relationship as a whole.

The Queensland Government's response builds on the significant reform work to date following the *Not Now, Not Ever Report* and Queensland's current ten-year DFV Prevention Strategy and will continue to deliver reforms including development of the final *Fourth Action Plan 2022-23 to 2025-26* under the DFV Prevention Strategy; supporting implementation of recommendations of the Domestic and Family Violence Death Review and Advisory Board and the next *National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022–2032*.

In order to meet the intent of the Taskforce's recommendations as they relate to legislating coercive control, we will implement the actions and initiatives proposed in the Taskforce report over the medium to long term. The Queensland Government's approach to implementation of the recommendations is broadly consistent with sequencing proposed in the Taskforce's four-phase plan to prioritise actions, with initial work to be progressed from 2022-23.

## Where we will focus our efforts

### Systemic reforms across Queensland's criminal justice system

The Taskforce identified a range of fundamental systemic and structural issues in Queensland's criminal justice system that are causing an erosion of public confidence in the delivery of justice for victim-survivors of DFV.

To avoid unintended consequences arising from the implementation of legislative reforms, particularly for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, the Queensland Government has first committed to developing a specific strategy, co-designed in partnership with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, to address the over-representation issue in Queensland's criminal justice system.

While the Taskforce acknowledged the positive work achieved by the Queensland Police Service, it also identified concerns raised as part of community consultation regarding the adequacy and consistency of police responses to DFV.

To respond to these concerns, the Queensland Government will establish a Commission of Inquiry to examine Queensland Police Service responses to DFV.

The Queensland Government has also committed to consulting further with the Chief Justice, the Queensland Law Society and the Bar Association of Queensland on the issue of whether there is a need for an independent statutory judicial commission in Queensland and what models, if any, may be suitable for Queensland.

As a key first step to supporting the development and execution of a four-phase implementation plan as recommended by the Taskforce, the Queensland Government has established a Program Management Office (PMO) in the Department of Justice and Attorney-General to oversee and guide implementation of the Government response to the report.

### Raising awareness and understanding in the community and improving primary prevention

The report emphasises increasing awareness-raising in the community and improving primary prevention efforts.

The Queensland Government will develop and implement a multi-pronged state-wide communication and engagement strategy focused on increasing community awareness and understanding of DFV and coercive control and explaining legislative changes; and will develop a comprehensive and integrated plan for the primary prevention of violence against women.

We will also enhance our implementation of respectful relationships education initiatives across Queensland schools including targeted efforts to reach children in early childhood education and care, and young people who are not engaged in formal education to ensure they have access to relevant respectful relationships education concepts.

### Improving service system responses

While the Taskforce made a number of positive findings in relation to current service system responses to DFV, it also found that there remain challenges for how services work together in an integrated and coordinated way, and how the system as a whole is designed and operates; the need for a strategic and systemic approach to service system design and investment; and that increased capacity and capability to better respond to the multiple and complex needs of people experiencing DFV is necessary.

The Queensland Government will uplift existing services as well as expand those initiatives that we know are working well to improve service system responses and ensure that coercive control legislation operates as intended.

The Queensland Government will develop of a five-year whole-of-government DFV service system strategic investment plan encompassing services and supports delivered and funded by Queensland Government agencies to provide a strategic and planned approach to better respond to existing and future demand in the system, support reforms and cover the spectrum of responses from prevention to recovery.

An integrated DFV peak body will be established to support improved state-wide coordination, service integration, capacity and capability building and support embedding a common approach to responding to intersectional issues.

Service system responses to support the safety and wellbeing of victims and their children will be improved through uplifting existing HRTs and establishing new HRT locations and continuing to embed a practice framework to support child safety staff to work in partnership with victims to care protectively for their children, and to hold perpetrators accountable to stop the violence, guided by strengthened risk assessment processes and revised DFV information sharing guidelines.

The Taskforce was clear that before legislation to create a new offence can commence, the criminal justice and DFV systems need to shift towards recognising and responding to DFV and coercive control as a pattern of behaviour over time, in the context of a relationship as a whole. To facilitate this to occur, an evidence-based and trauma-informed framework will be developed to support strengthened education, training and change management across all parts of the DFV and justice system including policing, prosecution services, the legal profession, and our courts.

### Holding perpetrators accountable to stop the violence

Our response to the Taskforce recommendations, is designed to enhance the availability and quality of programs to support behavioural change for perpetrators of DFV.

This will be achieved through the establishment of a state-wide network of perpetrator intervention programs underpinned by the developing and trialling of programs specifically tailored to meet the needs of a range of cohorts across a continuum of risk and need, particularly those most at risk of experiencing or perpetrating DFV.

The Queensland Government will also continue its focus on growing, retaining, developing and sustaining the DFV workforce to attract and retain a skilled workforce to deliver perpetrator programs, particularly in rural, regional and remote locations.

### Improving police responses

The Taskforce acknowledges the heavy and growing DFV workload of our police and the promising structural responses that have been implemented to date, but concluded that current policing approaches and responses must get better at identifying DFV; responding to victim's experiences; and holding perpetrators to account.

The Queensland Government is committed to further building specialist expertise across the QPS to ensure state-wide capacity and capability, including within the Domestic and Family Violence and Vulnerable Persons Units.

A number of recommendations relating to policing practices will also be considered by the Commission of Inquiry to be established into policing responses to DFV. This includes operational policies, procedures, risk assessments and a complaints process. These recommendations of the Taskforce will be progressed, following consideration of the findings of the Commission of Inquiry.

The Queensland Government will also trial and evaluate mobile co-responder models involving joint responses between QPS and specialist DFV services as an example of integrated responses that will facilitate referrals for victims and perpetrators to services; involve specialist expertise in assessment of risk and safety planning; assist in identification of evidence to prosecute charges; and importantly, reduce misidentification of the person most in need of protection.

### Improving how legal practitioners and judicial officers respond

The Queensland Government will work with the Queensland Law Society, Bar Association of Queensland and Legal Aid Queensland to support enhanced education and training for lawyers and judicial officers, including for undergraduate law students in Queensland to ensure they have learnt about DFV and coercive control and ensure professional development for legal practitioners and judicial officers in DFV and trauma-informed practice, is ongoing.

### Improving court responses

Queensland's court system continues to respond to increased demand and significant complexities related to the safety of victims who navigate the system, and the Taskforce highlighted the demand on courts will continue to increase, particularly with a growing awareness of coercive control and the nuances of DFV and with forthcoming legislative amendments.

The Queensland Government will develop and implement a state-wide plan to improve safety for victims of DFV when attending courts. This includes the continued enhancement and roll out of specialist DFV courts; capital upgrades to court infrastructure to ensure facilities are safe, functional and client-centred; staffing enhancements to upgrade existing roles to more appropriate levels commensurate with the complexity and pressures of frontline staff; ongoing trauma-informed training for court staff about DFV and coercive control; and updating judicial education and bench books.

### Legislative reform

The report acknowledges legislation as the legal backbone of Queensland's response to DFV in that it provides an important public statement of the community's values and expectations about the way every Queenslanders should behave towards each other within the domestic and family sphere. However, the Taskforce found that Queensland's current legislative response is not effectively addressing what is now recognised as the patterned nature of coercive control and that in some instances, the legislation and court process is being used as a tool of abuse by perpetrators.



The Queensland Government will progress a suite of immediate legislative amendments to strengthen Queensland's current response to coercive control including amendments to the Criminal Code, the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012*, the *Evidence Act 1977*, and the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*.

The progression of our related systemic reforms will provide certainty and clarity to the DFV service and justice systems to enable sufficient services and supports are in place before progression of a further comprehensive package of significant legislative reforms, including a standalone offence of coercive control.

Prior to the introduction of any legislative reforms, we will consult widely with legal, DFV, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander stakeholders.

Some existing components of the law will also be subject to independent review, other than from the Taskforce; and we will continue to advocate for national family law reform.

### Monitoring, evaluation and governance

The Queensland Government is committed to ensuring accountability and transparency in implementation of the Taskforce's recommendations and effective implementation and oversight will be critical to ensuring that lasting progress and meaningful change is achieved in implementing our response.

A monitoring and evaluation framework will be developed building on the existing evaluation framework for the DFV Prevention Strategy to measure and monitor outcomes achieved across the DFV service system, including the impact of these reforms. This will be supported by the development of a data quality strategy and embedding of agreed data collection standards, as well as capacity building across Queensland Government agencies to extract, analyse and report on data.

Governance processes will also be embedded including the establishment of Directors-General governance committee and Ministerial oversight mechanisms and an independent implementation supervisor to provide critical oversight of the efficacy of Government's implementation approach.

Whole-of-government annual reports will be developed for tabling in Parliament on progress of the implementation of Taskforce recommendations.

## Response to specific recommendations

This table provides a line-by-line response to the specific recommendations made by the Taskforce in their first report.

The recommendations below are referred to using abbreviated wording. Please refer to the Taskforce report to read the full recommendations.

No.	Recommendation	Position	Response
1	The Queensland Government work in partnership with First Nations peoples to co-design a specific whole-of-government and community strategy to address the overrepresentation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in Queensland's criminal justice system and meet Queensland's Closing the Gap justice targets before legislation to criminalise coercive control is introduced and should include a framework for measuring the success of any initiatives introduced as part of the strategy.	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government notes multiple strands of work will deliver on this recommendation and simultaneously deliver on commitments under the National Agreement on Closing the Gap which was signed in July 2020 by the Queensland Government. A whole-of-government strategy and action plan will be developed for culturally safe services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who interact with the criminal justice system. The strategy and action plan will be co-designed to support building capacity of, and partnerships between, government and community controlled organisations; strengthening Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander data sovereignty and access; and include development of a co-designed monitoring and evaluation approach.
2	The Queensland Government establish an independent commission of inquiry under the <i>Commissions of Inquiry Act 1950</i> to examine widespread cultural issues within the Queensland Police Service relating to the investigation of domestic and family violence, including the impact on the over-representation of First Nations peoples in the criminal justice system.	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government will establish a four-month commission of inquiry into Queensland Police Service responses to domestic and family violence under the <i>Commissions of Inquiry Act 1950</i> (COI Act). The commission will have the usual extensive investigatory powers under the COI Act and will be resourced accordingly.
3	The Queensland Government in this term of government consult with Queensland Courts, the Bar Association of Queensland, and the Queensland Law Society with a view to introducing legislation to establish an independent Queensland Judicial Commission.	<b>Support in principle</b>	The Queensland Government supports the intent of this recommendation and will consult further as recommended with the Chief Justice, the Queensland Law Society (QLS) and the Bar Association of Queensland (BAQ).
4	The Taskforce recommends the Queensland Government develop and execute a four-phase implementation plan, as outlined in chapter 2.3 of the Taskforce's report, to support the delivery of the Taskforce's recommendations, including the package of legislative reforms against coercive control.	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government supports a phased approach to the implementation of the Taskforce's recommendations. The Queensland Government will develop a plan for implementation of the Taskforce's recommendations for consideration by Directors-General and ministerial oversight mechanisms (Recommendation 87) and in consultation with the implementation supervisor (Recommendation 88).
5	The Queensland Government develop and adequately resource an overarching communication strategy to increase community awareness and understanding	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government is currently delivering the <i>Domestic and Family Violence Prevention Engagement and Communication Strategy 2016-2026</i> , with

No.	Recommendation	Position	Response
	about the nature and impacts of domestic and family violence including coercive control and to clearly explain changes to the law.		significant progress made towards shifting community attitudes and behaviours relating to domestic and family violence. The Queensland Government will consider how the delivery of this recommendation is in alignment to the broader strategy context, including delivery of existing and current overarching strategies.
6	The Queensland Government review the Domestic and Family Violence Media Guide.	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government will review the Domestic and Family Violence Media Guide, informed by consultation with media outlets and other key stakeholders, to provide expert guidance to encourage trauma-informed journalism practices when reporting on domestic and family violence and coercive control. The Queensland Government will consider how the delivery of this recommendation can be in alignment with the broader strategy context, including delivery of existing and current overarching strategies.
7	The Queensland Government advocate nationally for consistent media standards that operate similarly to those for reporting on suicide. The standards should include a trauma-informed approach that mitigates risks associated with reporting on and interviewing domestic and family violence victims and their families.	<b>Support</b>	Following review of the Domestic and Family Violence Media Guide (Recommendation 6), the Queensland Government will advocate nationally through relevant intergovernmental forums and correspondence to federal, state and territory ministers to promote the Guide as an example to be replicated for consistency across jurisdictions in media reporting on domestic and family violence matters.
8	The Queensland Government, as part of the overarching communication strategy, work with First Nations people, people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, people with disability, and LGBTIQ+ people (including in local communities) to develop resources about coercive control and changes to the law.	<b>Support</b>	In implementing Recommendation 5, the Queensland Government will market test and develop tailored, accessible resources, co-designed with representatives of key audience cohorts.
9	The Queensland Government develop and implement a comprehensive and integrated plan for the primary prevention of violence against women in Queensland that extends and intensifies current efforts to address drivers across the 'spectrum of prevention' - at the individual, relationship, community, institutional, and societal levels.	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government will develop and implement a comprehensive and integrated plan for the primary prevention of violence against women in Queensland. The Queensland Government will consider how the delivery of this recommendation can be in alignment to the broader strategic context, including delivery of existing strategies.
10	The Queensland Government mandate that all state and non-state schools in Queensland, including independent schools, special schools, schools in youth detention centres, and flexi-schools provide consistent, high-quality respectful relationships education, delivered and embedded through a whole-of-school approach.	<b>Support in principle</b>	The Queensland Government will make the strengthened Respectful Relationships Education Program available to all Queensland state and non-state schools, as well as promote resources and training materials to support teachers with implementing the Australian Curriculum through a whole-of-school approach to Respectful Relationships Education. State schools will be encouraged to use the

No.	Recommendation	Position	Response
			strengthened respectful Relationships Education program to enhance respectful relationships education delivered through the Australian Curriculum. Queensland Government agencies will work together on the implementation of this recommendation in youth detention centres.
11	To support the effective state-wide rollout of respectful relationships education, the Queensland Government and private providers ensure educators from early childhood education through to year 12 receive ongoing professional development that allows them to deliver respectful relationships education as part of a whole-of-school approach.	<b>Support in principle</b>	The Queensland Government will provide resources and training materials to Queensland state and non-state schools to support teachers with implementing the Australian Curriculum through a whole-school approach to respectful relationships education. This will include the continuation of eight positions that work within regions and state schools to provide respectful relationships education professional development and support, and the provision of a pro-rata allocation of Teacher Relief Scheme days to state schools to allow teachers to attend professional development and undertake curriculum planning relating to respectful relationships education. For early childhood, the Queensland Government will develop resources to support the sector to continue to embed a high-quality focus on respectful relationships within services curriculum, pedagogy and practice.
12	The Queensland Government expand the availability of respectful relationships programs for young people who are not engaged in formal education. Appropriately modified respectful relationships education will be developed and implemented in services and organisations that support vulnerable young people in locations and modes that are accessible and engaging for this cohort.	<b>Support in principle</b>	The Queensland Government will consider the most appropriate mechanisms to ensure young people who are not engaged in formal education have access to respectful relationships-informed information. A collaborative approach will be taken by Queensland Government agencies to consider the content of the Respectful Relationships Education Program to support the provision of relevant information to as many young people who are not engaged in formal education, as possible.
13	The Queensland Government develop a five-year whole-of-government domestic and family violence service system strategic investment plan encompassing services and supports delivered and funded by Queensland Government agencies. The purpose of the investment plan is to provide a strategic and planned approach to better respond to existing and future demand in the system, support the introduction of new laws and reforms, and ensure there is a comprehensive framework of supports covering primary prevention, early intervention and tailored and intensive responses.	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government will replicate the Domestic and Family Violence Services Audit undertaken in 2016 and expand to include data now available and generalist services including police, court, and health services. This will inform the development of a whole-of-government domestic and family violence service system strategic investment plan encompassing services and supports delivered and funded by Queensland Government agencies.

No.	Recommendation	Position	Response
14	The Queensland Government, in developing the strategic investment plan, prioritise establishing and adequately funding, a state-wide network of intervention programs for perpetrators (recommendation 25).	<b>Support</b>	The whole-of-government domestic and family violence service system strategic investment plan, developed in response to Recommendation 13, will prioritise establishing and adequately funding, a state-wide network of intervention programs for perpetrators (Recommendation 25).
15	After five years, the Queensland Government review the strategic investment plan taking into consideration the benefits that have been realised and outcomes achieved, and service gaps at that time. The review will inform the development of a further five-year plan.	<b>Support</b>	Following the fulfilment of Recommendation 13, the Queensland Government will undertake a review of the strategic investment plan as soon as practicable five years after the launch of the strategic investment plan.
16	The Department of Justice and Attorney-General, in partnership with the recommended integrated peak body (recommendation 17) and in consultation with legal, domestic and family violence and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander stakeholders and people with lived experience, support all parts of the system to better respond to the multiple and complex needs of people who experience domestic and family violence as a victim or a perpetrator.	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government will work in partnership with the peak body, when established (Recommendation 17) and in consultation with key stakeholders, including people with lived experience, to develop a whole-of-government framework to strengthen and integrate service responses for victims and perpetrators of domestic and family violence in Queensland.
17	The Queensland Government establish and adequately resource an independent and integrated peak industry body for all specialist domestic and family violence services including shelters and perpetrator intervention services. This body will complement and support the role of existing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peak bodies.	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government will establish and resource a domestic and family violence peak body for all specialist domestic and family violence services including shelters and perpetrator intervention services. It is intended that the peak body will support the integration of and access to trauma-informed, culturally appropriate services, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander services that focus on culture as a preventative and healing factor.
18	The Queensland Government continue to roll out integrated service system responses and High-Risk Teams in additional locations. Further rollout of these responses will build upon the lessons learned to date and will be informed by the outcome of the evaluation undertaken in 2019 and any developing evidence base.	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government will undertake detailed analysis of the High-Risk Team (HRT) model and funding structure to ensure HRTs are adequately resourced, interconnected and appropriately equipped to meet existing and emerging needs in the community. As part of this analysis, consideration will be given to regions where there is unmet demand to inform decision-making for the locations of additional Integrated Service Responses and HRTs across Queensland.
19	The Department of Health and each Hospital and Health Service ensure that health, drug and alcohol and mental health services each play an active role in integrated service system responses and High-Risk Teams. Drug and alcohol and mental health services will better recognise and respond to domestic and	<b>Support in principle</b>	The Queensland Government agrees that health, drug and alcohol and mental health services can actively contribute to integrated service system responses and High Risk Teams. The Queensland Government will collaborate with alcohol and other drug, mental health and domestic and family violence networks to improve service

No.	Recommendation	Position	Response
	family violence as a pattern of behaviour over time in the context of a relationship as a whole.		responses to support the safety and wellbeing of victims and their children, including building the capability of services across Queensland Health and the non-government sector.
20	The Department of Justice and Attorney-General review the Domestic and Family Violence Information Sharing Guidelines to ensure they provide a plain English and easy to use guide for agencies involved in integrated service system responses and High Risk Teams and support integrated approaches between agencies and services across the state.	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government will review the Domestic and Family Violence Information Sharing Guidelines to ensure they are accessible by all relevant agencies. The review will identify key issues, ensure the Guidelines are written in plain English and include additional case studies and scenarios. A communication strategy to increase use and promote consistent application of the Guidelines will also be developed.
21	The Department of Justice and Attorney-General strengthen the whole-of-system approach to risk assessment and safety planning by developing a whole-of-system risk assessment framework and requiring use of risk assessment processes across all parts of the domestic and family violence service system and justice system that are consistent and aligned with this framework.	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government will continue to promote the use of the Common Risk and Safety Framework (CRASF) or aligned risk assessment tools to improve Queensland's approach to recognising, assessing and responding to domestic and family violence and coercive control. A cross-government approach is being adopted to implementing the revised CRASF across all elements of the integrated service system. In implementing this recommendation, consideration will be given to aligning with Recommendation 3 of the <i>Domestic and Family Violence Death Review and Advisory Board 2020-21 Annual Report</i> .
22	The Department of Children, Youth Justice and Multicultural Affairs continue to implement and embed a practice framework and tools that support Child Safety staff to work in partnership to support a victim of domestic and family violence to care protectively for their children, and to hold perpetrators accountable to stop the violence, including by providing ongoing training to staff. The practice framework and tools will be reviewed to ensure that they recognise and respond to coercive control and patterns of violence over time in the context of a relationship as a whole.	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government will continue to implement and embed the Strengthening Families Protecting Children Framework for Practice (Framework for Practice) and the Safe and Together program across the state. This will include providing staff with ongoing training and tools to support a victim of domestic and family violence to care protectively for their children, and to hold perpetrators accountable. The Queensland Government will also continue to review both the Framework for Practice and Safe and Together program and implement changes as needed to ensure continuous improvement on matters such as the inclusion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander leadership and perspectives in the program.
23	The Department of Justice and Attorney-General develop a consistent evidence-based and trauma-informed framework to support training and education and change management across all parts of the domestic and family violence and the justice system.	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government will develop a consistent evidence-based and trauma-informed framework in accordance with current Queensland practice.
24	The Queensland Government develop, implement and adequately fund	<b>Support in principle</b>	The Queensland Government will explore options to best implement and embed

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	consistent evidence-based and trauma-informed ongoing training, education and effective change management strategies within all relevant agencies that deliver or fund services to victims and perpetrators of domestic and family violence and coercive control.		training and education for all frontline and other relevant staff across government, as well as funded non-government agency staff effectively and efficiently. Consideration will be given to economies of scale and the need to tailor to specific sectors and professions, with options to be considered by the Directors-General and ministerial oversight mechanisms (Recommendation 87).
25	The Queensland Government design, establish and adequately resource a state-wide network of perpetrator intervention programs. The network of programs will recognise that intervening to change perpetrator behaviour is essential to keeping victims safe from violence. The state-wide network of programs will incorporate a public health approach and include victim-advocacy and support, to respond to people using violence and coercive control.	<b>Support</b>	<p>The Queensland Government has committed to developing a standalone, system-wide strategy for responding to all perpetrators of domestic and family violence in response to Recommendation 9 of the <i>Domestic and Family Violence Death Review and Advisory Board 2019-20 Annual Report</i>. This Queensland Government supports this recommendation, with the system-wide strategy to inform design and establishment of a state-wide network of perpetrator intervention programs.</p> <p>The Queensland Government will explore options to increase investment in existing Queensland Government perpetrator interventions to address demand. This will include continuing and expanding trials of online perpetrator interventions, programs addressing domestic and family violence perpetrated by young men against a parent.</p>
26	The Queensland Government ensure that the state-wide network of programs for perpetrators (recommendation 25) incorporates making available a diversity of perpetrator interventions across a continuum of risk and need.	<b>Support</b>	<p>The Queensland Government will address this Recommendation as part of the implementation of Recommendation 25.</p> <p>The state-wide network of perpetrator intervention programs established in response to Recommendation 25 will incorporate making available a diversity of perpetrator interventions across a continuum of risk and need.</p>
27	The Queensland Government ensure that the state-wide network of programs for perpetrators (recommendation 25) incorporates programs specifically tailored to meet the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples that embed a healing approach and are connected to culture, community and country.	<b>Support</b>	Informed by the implementation of Recommendation 25 and the development of the system-wide perpetrator strategy, the Queensland Government will adopt a co-design approach to developing and trialling perpetrator programs specifically tailored to meet the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, with programs developed in collaboration with community action plans. This approach is supported by the core principles of <i>Queensland's Framework for Action – Reshaping our approach to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander domestic and family violence</i> .
28	The Queensland Government ensure that the state-wide network of perpetrator intervention programs (recommendation 25) includes an intersectional approach to	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government will ensure the state-wide network of perpetrator intervention programs established in

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	meet the needs of people with disability, young people, people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds and people who identify as LGBTIQ+ in urban, rural, regional and remote locations.		response to Recommendation 25 will include an intersectional approach.
29	The Department of Justice and Attorney-General ensure that services case-managing perpetrators or delivering perpetrator programs undertake a comprehensive assessment of risk (recommendation 21) throughout the engagement with a perpetrator.	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government will develop a perpetrator-centric risk assessment approach and tool for incorporation into the <i>Domestic and family violence services practice principles, standards and guidance</i> as appropriate.
30	The Queensland Government work in partnership with the recommended integrated peak body for domestic and family violence services (recommendation 17) and service providers to develop and implement strategies to assist them to attract, recruit and retain a skilled workforce to deliver domestic and family violence perpetrator programs across Queensland with a particular focus on rural, regional and remote locations.	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government will continue to support WorkUp to further develop and implement a Workforce Capability Strategy to attract, recruit and retain a skilled workforce to deliver domestic and family violence services. The scope of the strategy will include all services delivering domestic and family violence services, not just those delivering perpetrator intervention programs, with activities related to perpetrator interventions being prioritised.
31	The Queensland Government develop and implement a transformational plan to address widespread culture, values, and beliefs within the Queensland Police Service to enable the QPS to achieve better outcomes for victims of domestic and family violence (including coercive control) and better hold perpetrators to account.	<b>Support in principle</b>	Implementation of this recommendation will be considered after finalisation of Recommendation 2 and the commission of inquiry so that findings can be appropriately incorporated.
32	The Queensland Police Service further build specialist expertise across the QPS to ensure it has state-wide capacity and capability to provide high-quality responses to domestic and family violence.	<b>Support</b>	Implementation of this recommendation will be considered after finalisation of Recommendation 2 and the commission of inquiry so that findings can be appropriately incorporated.
33	As part of the transformational plan (recommendation 31), the Queensland Police Service review and update all relevant operational policies and procedures to ensure they guide police in identifying and responding to domestic and family violence as a pattern of behaviour over time in the context of a relationship as a whole.	<b>Support</b>	Implementation of this recommendation will be considered after finalisation of Recommendation 2 and the commission of inquiry so that findings can be appropriately incorporated.
34	The Queensland Police Service continue to develop and deliver ongoing evidence-based and trauma-informed domestic and family violence and coercive-control training and education to all levels of the service. This training will consistently align with the whole-of-system training and education framework developed by	<b>Support</b>	Implementation of this recommendation will be considered after finalisation of Recommendation 2 and the commission of inquiry so that findings can be appropriately incorporated.



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	the Department of Justice and Attorney-General (recommendation 23).		
35	The Queensland Police Service, in consultation with First Nations stakeholders and people with lived experience of domestic and family violence, review its risk assessment processes to ensure they consider the safety and risk of harm to a victim; consider the risk of a perpetrator continuing to use violence; and are implemented in a tiered approach across the QPS.	<b>Support</b>	Implementation of this recommendation will be considered after finalisation of Recommendation 2 and the commission of inquiry so that findings can be appropriately incorporated.
36	The Queensland Police Service, in consultation with domestic and family violence and First Nations stakeholders and people with lived experience of domestic and family violence, develop and implement a victim-focused and trauma-informed complaints process that allows victims to make a complaint safely and confidentially against sworn or non-sworn QPS staff.	<b>Support</b>	Implementation of this recommendation will be considered after finalisation of Recommendation 2 and the commission of inquiry so that findings can be appropriately incorporated..
37	The Queensland Government, led by the Department of Justice and Attorney-General, trial and evaluate an appropriately resourced co-responder model involving joint responses between Queensland Police Service and specialist domestic and family violence services in a number of locations. The model should include a focus on meeting the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victims and perpetrators. Consideration should be given to incorporating a remote, regional and urban location as part of the trial.	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government will develop, trial and evaluate a co-responder model involving a mobile co-response to police call outs between Queensland Police Service and government funded specialist domestic and family violence services, in a number of locations.
38	The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence request the Law Admissions Consultative Council to reconsider the new Prescribed Areas of Knowledge requirement for undergraduate students who want to progress to admission to practise law that was to commence on 1 January 2021 and was subsequently deferred indefinitely. The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence should advocate for the new prescribed Areas of Knowledge requirement to include that students study the impact of laws on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples since colonial times, Indigenous perspectives and cultural competency,	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government in implementing this Recommendation, notes that under the existing framework for legal education, admission and practice for lawyers in Queensland, any review or changes to the content and scope of the Prescribed Areas of Academic Knowledge are matters for consideration and consultation by the Legal Admissions Consultative Committee.

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	and the substantive law relating to domestic and family violence, including coercive control and its nature and impact on victims, the community and the study and practice of law.		
39	The Queensland Government work with the Bar Association of Queensland and the Queensland Law Society to ensure that all lawyers in Queensland have a current understanding of the nature and impact of domestic and family violence, including coercive control, the substantive and procedural law, and how to refer clients to services and supports.	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government will assist the Bar Association of Queensland and the Queensland Law Society to implement this recommendation by providing information and access to resources on domestic and family violence -related impacts, legal frameworks and client services/supports.
40	The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence, in consultation with the Queensland Law Society and Bar Association of Queensland, amend the Queensland Law Society Administration Rule 2005 and the Bar Association of Queensland's Administration Rules development (CPD) points in domestic and family violence and trauma-informed practice as a requirement of retaining their practising certificates.	<b>Support in principle</b>	The Queensland Government in implementing this Recommendation, notes that under the existing legislative framework administration rules for continuing professional development for practising certificate holders is the responsibility of the Queensland Law Society and the Bar Association of Queensland, and mandatory training requirements for Government lawyers not holding practising certificates, is a matter for the Government.
41	The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and Queensland Police Service in relation to police prosecutors, Legal Aid Queensland, and community legal centres, including the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Service, require all legal staff to participate in regular training on the nature and impact of domestic and family violence, as well as on the relevant law. Training will include an understanding of local support services for both victims and perpetrators and how to refer people to them.	<b>Support</b>	Work is already underway to ensure legal staff participate in regular domestic and family violence training. In implementing this Recommendation, the Queensland Government will also consider longer term solutions to ensure legal staff undertake regular tailored domestic and family violence training to support knowledge and understanding of domestic and family violence and its impact on relevant law.
42	The Queensland Law Society ensure that the specialist accreditation schemes for criminal law and family law include a requirement for lawyers to have specialist understanding of the nature and impact of domestic and family violence, the relevant law, the local support services available for both victims and perpetrators, and how to refer clients to services and supports.	<b>Support</b>	The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence will write to the President of the Queensland Law Society in support of this recommendation.
43	Legal Aid Queensland require that lawyers on its preferred supplier lists for criminal, family law and civil law participate in regular training on the nature and impact of domestic and family violence, as well as the substantive and procedural law. Training should include	<b>Support in principle</b>	Legal Aid Queensland will ensure that regular and ongoing training on the nature and impact of domestic and family violence is provided to in-house staff and lawyers for criminal, family law and civil law on preferred supplier lists. Legal Aid Queensland will commit to explore options to make the

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	an understanding of the local support services and how to refer to them.		training a requirement for lawyers on its preferred supplier lists.
44	The Queensland Law Society and the Bar Association of Queensland ensure that supports and services provided to lawyers to help them navigate ethical issues include a focus on the complex ethical issues likely to arise both in domestic and family violence-related legal practice and from domestic and family violence across all practices.	<b>Support</b>	The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence will write to the President of the Queensland Law Society and the President of the Bar Association of Queensland in support of this recommendation.
45	The Queensland Law Society and Bar Association of Queensland promote and encourage lawyers practising in domestic and family violence-related areas of the law and across all areas of practice to access services and supports for ongoing and early support and assistance, such as the QLS ethics advice service, district legal committees, and ethics-focused professional development.	<b>Support</b>	The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence will write to the President of the Queensland Law Society and President of the Bar Association of Queensland in support of this recommendation.
46	Legal Aid Queensland and the Queensland Law Society update the Domestic and Family Violence Best Practice Framework to incorporate changes that result from this report and promote greater use of the Framework across all parts of the legal profession including government lawyers and members of the Bar.	<b>Support in principle</b>	<p>The Queensland Government supports the intent of this recommendation.</p> <p>Legal Aid Queensland will work with the Queensland Law Society to ensure the Domestic and Family Violence Best Practice Framework is updated in line with the changes resulting from the Taskforce report. To encourage its use, Legal Aid Queensland will also regularly promote the framework use across the legal sector in Queensland through existing communication channels.</p> <p>The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence will write to the President of the Queensland Law Society in support of this recommendation.</p>
47	The Queensland Law Society and the Bar Association of Queensland develop and implement a trauma-informed practice framework for practice for legal practitioners in Queensland.	<b>Support</b>	The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence will write to the President of the Queensland Law Society and the President of the Bar Association of Queensland in support of this recommendation.
48	The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence progress amendments to the <i>Magistrates Court Act 1921</i> , <i>District Court of Queensland Act 1967</i> , and <i>Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991</i> to require the annual report of each court to record information about judicial officers completing the minimum five days of training recommended by the	<b>Support in principle</b>	The Queensland Government supports the intent of this recommendation, and will consult with the Chief Magistrate, Chief Judge and Chief Justice to seek publication of relevant judicial training information in annual reports. Further consideration regarding additional publication of all other judicial training and professional development will be undertaken following consultation on a proposed Queensland Judicial Commission (Recommendation 3),

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	National Judicial College of Australia and all other judicial education or professional development undertaken during the reporting period that was publicly funded.		including any appropriate legislative amendments.
49	The Department of Justice and Attorney-General develop and implement a state-wide plan to improve safety for victims of domestic and family violence including coercive control when attending courts. The plan should be developed in consultation with the relevant head of each jurisdiction, domestic and family violence, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and legal stakeholders, and people with lived experience.	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government will complete an audit of victim safety across Queensland Courts, with the outcomes of the audit to inform implementation of a state-wide court domestic and family violence safety plan.
50	The Department of Justice and Attorney-General continue to roll out specialist domestic and family violence courts informed by the outcomes of the evaluation of the Southport Specialist Domestic and Family Violence Court model.	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government will continue the expansion of the specialist domestic and family violence court program informed by the findings of the Taskforce as well as the final <i>Southport Specialist Domestic and Family Violence Court Process and Outcomes Evaluation 2017-2021</i> .
51	The Department of Justice and Attorney-General develop and implement ongoing training for court staff about the nature and impacts of domestic and family violence, including coercive control, as well as relevant law and procedure. This training will consistently align with the whole-of-system training and education framework developed by the Department of Justice and Attorney-General (recommendation 23).	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government will develop a trauma-informed and intersectional strategy for Court Services Queensland and Community Justice Services. Relevant policies, procedures and training modules will be updated to reflect the strategy and align with Recommendation 23.
52	The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence immediately progress amendments to the Criminal Code to rename and modernise the offence of Unlawful Stalking in Chapter 33A and to introduce a new circumstance of aggravation when the Unlawful stalking is directed towards a person with whom a perpetrator has a 'relevant relationship' for the purpose of the <i>Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012</i> (recommendation 53).	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government will progress amendments to Chapter 33A of the Criminal Code to strengthen and modernise the offence of unlawful stalking including by introducing a new circumstance of aggravation.
53	The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence immediately progress amendments to the definition of 'domestic violence' in section 8 of <i>Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012</i> to make it clear that domestic violence includes coercive control and can be a series or combination of acts, omissions	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government will progress amendments to the <i>Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012</i> to include a reference to a 'pattern of behaviour' in the definition of <i>domestic violence</i> and to make it clear that behaviour should be considered in the context of the relationship as a whole. The non-exhaustive list of domestic violence behaviours will also be expanded to include individual acts when considered

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	or circumstances over time, in the context of the relationship as a whole.		cumulatively that are coercive, threatening or controlling.
54	The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence immediately progress amendments to section 151 (Restriction on cross-examination of a Person) of the <i>Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012</i> to clarify that it applies to criminal proceedings for offences under the Act including offences relating to the contravention of a domestic violence order.	<b>Support in principle</b>	The Queensland Government supports the intent of this recommendation and will progress amendments to clarify that an alleged perpetrator, without legal representation, will not be permitted to cross-examine in person a victim of domestic violence in criminal proceedings under the <i>Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012</i> (as well as civil proceedings). Consultation with stakeholders and further consideration is required on how to best give effect to this recommendation.
55	The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence immediately progress amendments to Part 2, Division 6 of the <i>Evidence Act 1977</i> so that protections in that Division on the cross-examination of protected witnesses apply to proceedings on any offence that is a domestic violence related offence, including offences in the <i>Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012</i> . Adequate resources will be provided to Legal Aid Queensland to support the implementation of this recommendation.	<b>Support in principle</b>	The Queensland Government supports the intent of this recommendation and will progress amendments to the <i>Evidence Act 1977</i> to expand the operation of the existing prohibition on cross-examination in person and related procedures to domestic and family violence related offences.
56	The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence immediately progress amendments to the <i>Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012</i> to provide for various changes to cross applications (refer to wording in full recommendation).	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government will progress amendments to the <i>Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012</i> to ensure applications and cross applications for a domestic violence order are considered together; and that courts should only make one domestic violence order which favours the person most in need of protection in the relationship, unless exceptional circumstances apply.
57	The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence immediately progress amendments to section 157 of the <i>Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012</i> to specify that where a party has intentionally used proceedings as a means of committing or continuing domestic and family violence including coercive control, the court has the power to award costs against them.	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government will progress amendments to the <i>Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012</i> to specify that the court has the power to award costs in cases where a party has intentionally used proceedings as a means of perpetrating domestic and family violence.
58	The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence immediately progress amendments to the <i>Domestic and Family</i>	<b>Support in principle</b>	The Queensland Government supports the intent of this recommendation, noting further consideration and consultation is required on how to best give effect to the recommendation's intent. Following this

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	<i>Violence Protection Act 2012</i> to require the Queensland Police Service to provide a copy of the respondent's criminal history to the court in all proceedings on private and police-initiated applications for a Domestic Violence Order.		further consideration and consultation, relevant amendments to the <i>Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012</i> will be progressed.
59	The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence immediately progress amendments to the <i>Penalties and Sentences Act 1992</i> to require the respondent's domestic violence history to be provided to the court where the perpetrator is being sentenced for the breach of a Domestic Violence Order or other domestic violence related offence.	<b>Support in principle</b>	The Queensland Government supports the intent of this amendment. It is intended to implement the recommendation's intent by progressing amendments to the prosecution's disclosure obligations in the Criminal Code, to include a domestic violence history where the person is charged with a domestic violence related offence and an amendment to section 11 of the <i>Penalties and Sentences Act 1992</i> to make it explicit that a domestic violence history can be considered by the court when determining an offender's character.
60	The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence immediately progress amendments to the <i>Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012</i> and to the associated <i>Domestic and Family Violence Protection Rules 2014</i> to enable documents required to be served by a police officer to also be served by a police liaison officer and allow for substituted service in limited circumstances.	<b>Support in principle</b>	The Queensland Government supports the intent of this recommendation and will progress amendments to the <i>Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012</i> to allow for substituted service in limited circumstances, noting as a general rule, all documents should continue to be personally served by police where possible.  Before any legislative amendments are progressed to allow documents to be personally served by a police liaison officer, further consideration and consultation with stakeholders (particularly First Nations peoples) is required to understand the potential impacts and how to best give effect to this recommendation.
61	To implement the legislative amendments in relation to service by police liaison officers (recommendation 60), the Queensland Police Service provide training and ongoing support to Police Liaison Officers to assist them to take on this role while maintaining their close functional relationships within their community.	<b>Support in principle</b>	The Queensland Government supports the intent of this recommendation and will undertake further consultation before progressing any legislative amendment to allow Police Liaison Officers to serve domestic and family violence documents. As with Recommendation 60, implementation of Recommendation 61 will be guided by the results of this consultation. It is important Police Liaison Officers feel safe, supported and equipped to perform their roles.
62	The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence immediately progress amendments to the <i>Security Providers Act 1993</i> and the <i>Security Providers Regulation 2008</i> to introduce a new statutory code of conduct for private investigators.	<b>Support in principle</b>	The Government supports the view that private investigators have a responsibility to ensure their activities and services do not contribute to (or exacerbate) domestic and family violence, including coercive control.  The Queensland Government will actively work with the private security industry, domestic and family violence stakeholders, and people with lived experience, to develop

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			<p>and publish essential and practical guidance and information. This guidance and information will assist private investigators adopt best practice industry standards when undertaking investigations that could potentially involve people at risk of perpetrating or experiencing domestic and family violence.</p> <p>This approach is intended to empower the private security industry to take ownership and responsibility for the role it can play in protecting victims of domestic and family violence, including coercive control.</p>
63	The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence immediately progress amendments to section 132B of the <i>Evidence Act 1977</i> to remove the restriction of the application of the section to offences only in Chapters 28 to 30.	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government will progress amendments to section 132B of the <i>Evidence Act 1977</i> to broaden its application to all offences.
64	The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence immediately progress amendments to the <i>Evidence Act 1977</i> modelled on section 39 of the <i>Evidence Act 1906 (WA)</i> to allow relevant expert evidence to be admitted in criminal proceedings about the nature and effects of domestic and family violence including coercive control in particular circumstances (refer to wording in full recommendation).	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government will progress amendments to the <i>Evidence Act 1977</i> allowing for relevant expert evidence of domestic and family violence in criminal proceedings.
65	The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence immediately progress amendments to the <i>Evidence Act 1977</i> modelled on sections 38, 39C-39F of the <i>Evidence Act 1906 (WA)</i> to provide for jury directions to be made in proceedings for domestic violence related offences and where domestic violence has been raised in evidence during a trial to address stereotypes and misconceptions about family violence.	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government will progress amendments to the <i>Evidence Act 1977</i> to set out a framework for requests for directions on domestic and family violence.
66	The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence immediately progress amendments to the <i>Penalties and Sentences Act 1992</i> to require a court, when sentencing an offender to consider whether the impact of being a victim of domestic and family violence, including	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government will progress amendments to the <i>Penalties and Sentences Act 1992</i> to provide for an explicit mitigating factor where an offender's criminal behaviour is attributable, wholly or in part, to the defendant being a victim of domestic and family violence.

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	coercive control, on their offending behaviour is a mitigating factor.		
67	The Magistrates Court of Queensland consider reviewing and updating the <i>Domestic Violence and Family Protection Act 2012</i> Benchbook.	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government is supportive of ensuring judicial officers have clear direction and guidance about risk factors and current information that counters myths about domestic and family violence. The Queensland Government will consult with the Chief Magistrate to explore options to review and update the <i>Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012 Benchbook</i> .
68	The District and Supreme Courts of Queensland should consider preparing and keeping updated a domestic and family violence bench book, relevant to the work of each court.	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government will consult with the Chief Justice and Chief Judge to explore options to continually review and revise domestic and family violence content in bench books within each Queensland court.
69	The Director of Public Prosecutions review and finalise the draft domestic and family violence guidelines to ensure they recognise and respond to all forms of domestic and family violence as a pattern of behaviour over time and within the context of a relationship as a whole and align with the legislative reforms progressed as a result of this report.	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government will review and finalise the draft <i>Domestic and Family Violence Guidelines</i> and also develop a training program that is aligned with the existing <i>Understanding Sexual Offences Training</i> . This further training will be developed in consultation with major stakeholders with expertise in domestic and family violence. The aim of the training will be to develop the professional capability of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions staff to better understand all forms of domestic and family violence as a pattern of behaviour over time and within the context of a relationship, to ensure better prosecution outcomes for victims of this type of offending.
70	The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence advocate nationally through the Meeting of Attorneys-General, for national reform to the family law system.	<b>Support in principle</b>	The Queensland Government through the Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence will raise the need for reform to the family law system at a national level.
71	The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence refer for independent review the defences and excuses in the Criminal Code, including their operation in relation to homicide.	<b>Support in principle</b>	The Queensland Government supports the intent of this recommendation for independent review of the defences and excuses in the Criminal Code. The timing of the review and whether it is to be conducted by the Queensland Law Reform Commission or other independent expert/s is under consideration.
72	The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence invite the Legal Affairs and Safety Committee to consider	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government will invite the Legal Affairs and Safety Committee to consider reviewing and investigating the operation of the <i>Dangerous Prisoners (Sexual Offenders) Act 2003</i> .



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	reviewing and investigating, the operation of the <i>Dangerous Prisoners (Sexual Offenders) Act 2003</i> . The review and investigation could examine the effectiveness of the operation of the current scheme and whether it should be expanded to dangerous violent offenders.		
73	The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence ask the Queensland Sentencing Advisory Council to give advice on the impact of the operation of the aggravating factor in section 9(10A) of the <i>Penalties and Sentences Act 1992</i> on sentencing outcomes for domestic violence related offences beyond outcomes for cases involving charges of assault and assault occasioning bodily harm.	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government will seek the advice of the Queensland Sentencing Advisory Council on the impact of the operation of the aggravating factor in section 9(10A) of the <i>Penalties and Sentences Act 1992</i> on sentencing outcomes for all domestic violence related offences including for charges involving non-physical violence and coercive control. The Terms of Reference will be settled in consultation with the Council.
74	The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence progress an amendment to the <i>Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012</i> to create a new court based domestic violence perpetrator diversion scheme.	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government will establish a new court-based domestic violence perpetrator diversion scheme.
75	The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence progress amendments to the <i>Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012</i> to introduce a new facilitation offence to stop a person facilitating domestic abuse on behalf of a perpetrator against a person named as an aggrieved in a Domestic Violence Order, with a circumstance of aggravation if it is for reward.	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government will progress amendments to criminalise facilitation of domestic and family violence with a circumstance of aggravation where it is for a reward.
76	The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence progress amendments to the <i>Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012</i> to require a court making a Domestic Violence Order to impose an additional standard condition that the perpetrator must not counsel or procure someone else to engage in behaviour that if engaged in by the perpetrator would be domestic violence.	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government will progress amendments to require a court making a Domestic Violence Order to impose an additional standard condition that the perpetrator must not counsel or procure someone else to engage in behaviour that if engaged in by the perpetrator would be domestic violence.
77	The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence progress amendments to the <i>Security Providers Act 1993</i> to	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government notes that implementation of this Recommendation is contingent on passage of legislation creating the new facilitation offence proposed by Recommendation 75.

No.	Recommendation	Position	Response
	include a conviction for the new facilitation offence in the <i>Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012</i> (recommendation 75) as a 'disqualifying offence' for a private investigator's licence. This amendment should commence at the same time as amendments to create the new facilitation offence.		The <i>Security Providers Act 1993</i> provides a framework for the exclusion from licence eligibility of persons who have been convicted of a 'disqualifying offence' within the previous 10 years.
78	The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence progress amendments to the Criminal Code to create a new offence to criminalise coercive control. Legislation to establish the new offence should be introduced into Parliament by 2023, following the implementation of essential service system reforms recommended by the Taskforce as part of this report.	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government supports the criminalisation of coercive control and will progress amendments in accordance with the staged approach to reform recommended by the Taskforce.
79	The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence progress amendments to the <i>Penalties and Sentence Act 1992</i> to ensure that the new offence holds perpetrators accountable for non-compliance with court orders and harm caused to children by domestic and family violence and coercive control.	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government will progress amendments to provide for an explicit aggravating sentencing factor where the offender has committed a domestic violence offence in breach of a court order or where the offence exposed a child to domestic violence.
80	The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence progress amendments to the <i>Penalties and Sentences Act 1992</i> to establish a new post-conviction civil supervision and rehabilitation order for serious domestic and family violence offenders. The new order should be informed by the model in operation in the United Kingdom and previous recommendations made by the Queensland Sentencing Advisory Council to create a new flexible community correction order.	<b>Support in principle</b>	The Queensland Government supports the intent of this recommendation, and will consider further how to best implement the recommendation.
81	The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence progress new standalone legislation to establish a non-publicly disclosable register of serious and high-risk domestic and family violence offenders to be jointly administered by the Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family	<b>Support in principle</b>	The Queensland Government supports the intent of this recommendation and will consider further how best to give effect to the recommendation's intent.

No.	Recommendation	Position	Response
	Violence and the Minister for Police and Corrective Services and Minister for Fire and Emergency Services.		
82	The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence, as part of legislation creating the register of serious and high-risk domestic and family violence offenders, will provide for limited sharing of information about an offender in the register. This should be modelled on the information sharing provisions in the <i>Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012</i> .	<b>Support in principle</b>	The Queensland Government supports the intent of this recommendation. The approach taken will be dependent on, and informed by, the approach to Recommendation 81.
83	The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence and the Minister for Police and Corrective Services and Minister for Fire and Emergency Services advocate with the Federal Government and state and territory governments for the creation of a national register of serious and high-risk domestic and family violence offenders, based on the Queensland model.	<b>Support in principle</b>	The Queensland Government supports the intent of this recommendation. The approach taken will be dependent on, and informed by, the approach to Recommendation 81.
84	The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence include statutory review requirements for all of the legislative reforms included in this chapter of the Taskforce's report which are intended to form part of a second stage of reform. This will require the operation of each of the proposed amendments to be reviewed, as soon as possible, five years from the commencement of the provisions to consider whether the amendments are operating as intended.	<b>Support</b>	The Queensland Government will legislate to provide for a statutory review to occur as soon as practicable five years after the last of the relevant amendments commence.
85	The Queensland Government develop and implement a whole of government monitoring and evaluation framework to measure and monitor outcomes achieved across the domestic and family violence service system including the impact of reforms recommended by the Taskforce.	<b>Support in principle</b>	The Queensland Government supports the intent of this recommendation and will development a whole-of-government monitoring and evaluation framework. The Queensland Government will consider other existing public reporting obligations relating to the <i>Domestic and Family Violence Prevention Strategy 2016-2026</i> and Domestic and Family Violence Death Review and Advisory Board reports, to identify opportunities to integrate and streamline where possible and appropriate.
86	Relevant Queensland Government agencies ensure there are data collection and reporting capabilities within their agencies to enable the implementation of the monitoring and evaluation framework.	<b>Support</b>	To ensure the monitoring and evaluation framework (Recommendation 85) is underpinned by quality and consistent data, the Queensland Government will develop a data quality strategy and embed agreed data

No.	Recommendation	Position	Response
	Where sufficient capabilities do not yet exist, agencies should put in place a plan to build this capacity throughout the implementation of the four-phase plan.		collection standards, particularly as it relates to target population groups.
87	The Queensland Government establish a ministerial level oversight committee and a directors-general implementation group with responsibility for implementing the recommendations made by the Taskforce and for the achievement of systemic outcomes for victims and perpetrators outlined by the Taskforce and included in the monitoring and evaluation framework.	<b>Support in principle</b>	The Queensland Government supports the need for appropriate governance and will consider ways it can utilise existing governance arrangements to ensure appropriate oversight and accountability for implementation of the Government response to the Taskforce recommendations.
88	The Queensland Government establish a suitably qualified independent implementation supervisor with an adequately resourced secretariat within the portfolio responsibilities of the Department of Justice and Attorney-General, as the agency responsible for the prevention of domestic and family violence, to oversee both the implementation of the recommendations made by the Taskforce and the achievement of system outcomes identified in the monitoring and engagement evaluation plan.	<b>Support in principle</b>	The Queensland Government will appoint an independent implementation supervisor to provide appropriate oversight of the Government's implementation of the Taskforce recommendations.
89	The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence will report annually to the Queensland Parliament on the progress of the implementation of the Taskforce's recommendations and table the biannual reports of the independent implementation supervisor in the Queensland Parliament within 14 days of receipt, until implementation is complete.	<b>Support in principle</b>	The Queensland Government will prepare annual reports on its progress in implementing the Government response to the Taskforce recommendations, for tabling in Parliament by the Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence. The Queensland Government will also consider options for reporting by the implementation supervisor.