



Social Development Committee — Domestic and Family Violence

Response from the South Australian Government

December 2016

Summary Response

The South Australian Government has long been committed to reducing violence against women, improving women's economic status and increasing women's leadership and participation. Indeed, the South Australian Women's Policy, *Achieving Women's Equality*, maps out our progress to date, our short term goals and our longer term planning in ensuring that in South Australia, women and girls are able to actively participate in every aspect of life.

The South Australian Government's submission to the Social Development Committee outlined in some detail the work done by the State Labor Government since coming to power in 2002. However, extensive work across Government has gone in to responding to the report of the Social Development Committee (SDC); the detail below was provided by the relevant Agencies during the preparation of the Government response.

Responses to Recommendations

One

It is recommended that the South Australian Government strongly advocate that given the National Plan to Reduce Violence Against Women and their Children 2010-2022 (the National Plan) is a national agreement that has been agreed by all Australian jurisdictions, that there is a need to work collaboratively, share information and develop consistent approaches to preventing and responding to violence against women. The definition of domestic and family violence in the National Plan needs to be consistently adopted within and across all jurisdictions.

Response:

Support; this is consistent with South Australia's whole of government policy A Right to Safety, based on CEDAW definition which includes sexual assault as well as domestic and family violence. A Right to Safety has a strong focus on coordinated responses informed by information sharing and common risk assessment, illustrated by initiatives such as the Family Framework, which has now been rolled out in the Northern Territory. South Australia has long prioritised the development of collaborative approaches, which include Information Sharing Guidelines, common risk assessment tools and initiatives like the Multi Agency Protection Service (MAPS).

The South Australian Minister for the Status of Women is committed to ensuring that any national definition is of the highest standard and has raised this matter with her Federal counterpart.

Two

It is recommended that the South Australian Government strongly advocate that the National Plans, under the National Plan to Reduce Violence Against Women and their Children 2010-2022 (the National Plan) be included in the ongoing agenda of the Council of Australian Governments (COAG).

Response:

Support. The Final Report of the COAG Advisory Panel on Reducing Violence Against Women and their Children was publically released on 7 April 2016. The Advisory Panel was formed to assess current Commonwealth, state and territory approaches to addressing violence and provide advice on future directions for the National. The Final Report recommends the following six areas for action with 28 associated recommendations under each Action Area, which have been accepted by all jurisdictions:

1. National leadership is needed to challenge gender inequality and transform community attitudes
2. Women who experience violence should be empowered to make informed choices
3. Children and young people should also be recognised as victims of violence against women
4. Perpetrators should be held to account for their actions and supported to change
5. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities require trauma-informed responses to violence
6. Integrated responses are needed to keep women and their children safe

In addition, COAG has long recognised that addressing violence against is a priority. A great deal of national work is underway, including work on National Outcomes for Perpetrator Standards (NOSPI) and models for cross jurisdictional recognition of domestic violence restraining orders. Nonetheless, the South Australian Government advocated for the inclusion of violence against women (including the National Plan) as an agenda item for all future COAG meetings.

Three

It is recommended that the Minister for Education and Child Development lobby the Commonwealth Minister for Education and Training to continue to develop national standards and curriculum concerning gender equality and respectful relationships. National adoption of these standards should be a requirement of funding.

Response:

Support. The COAG Advsiory Panel's report noted that a focus on women with disabilities was required due to their unique experiences of violence. The Government supports this recommendation; work will involve the Department of Education and Child Development (DECD), the Office for Women (OFW), the Department of State Development (DSD) and Disability SA / Services.

The Government notes that this work should be undertaken in partnership by the Ministers with responsibilities for Education, Disability and the Status of Women. In addition, DECD have advised that DECD currently offers:

1. Keeping Safe: Child Protection Curriculum (KS:CPC)
 - a) The KS:CPC teaches children/young people (R-12) to recognise abuse, tell a trusted adult, understand what is appropriate and inappropriate touching and ways of keeping themselves safe.
 - b) The curriculum is based on two main themes which are presented through topics and activities.
 - Theme 1: We all have the right to be safe
 - Theme 2: We can help ourselves to be safe by talking to people we trust
 - a. The two themes are explored through four Focus Areas, which are examined in growing complexity in accordance with the age of the learners.
 - The right to be safe
 - Relationships – in the senior years module the topics cover rights and responsibilities (eg abuse in relationships)
 - Recognising and reporting abuse – in the senior years module the topics recognising and reporting abuse (date violence & rape) and family violence
 - Protective strategies
 - b. Before incorporating child protection into the teaching and learning programs, educators must participate in the formal professional learning provided through an approved DECD training organisation to familiarise themselves with the content.
 - c. The current approved training organisation for KS:CPC is SHine SA.
2. Australian Curriculum Health and Physical education.
 - a) 2 content strands – personal social and community health and movement and physical activity including 3 sub stands
 - b) The areas of learning that RR would best fit are:
 - relationships and sexuality topic a safety – explore physical, social and emotional changes that occur over time and looks at how relationships and sexuality play a significant role in these changes.
 - safety – explore a range of safety issues that students may encounter in their daily lives

94% of secondary schools are registered as Focus schools, which means that key staff delivering this relationships and sexuality lesson plans have participated in a 2 day training (plus yearly updates). Shine SA is the organisation that provides this training.

Four

It is recommended that the South Australian Government introduce a policy that ensures Government funding and sponsorships will only be made available to those programs, events and functions that portray women in a respectful way.

Response:

Support in principle, acknowledging that further work is required. The Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) and the Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC) are considering developing a set of pro-forma terms and conditions for grant and procurement agreements with relevant agencies. Some of these terms and conditions may-be flexible depending on the individual circumstances, eg size of business, type of agreement, type of activity and so on. Exemption processes will be considered.

Five

It is recommended that the South Australian Government work with the Australian Medical Association (South Australia) and the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners to ensure that medical practices in community health, primary health networks and specialist services are all accessing the domestic and family violence on-line education modules.

Response:

Support in principle, noting that Primary Health Networks should also be consulted and that further work may be required. The Federal Government funding package announced on 24 September 2015 included some funding for work with the College of General Practitioners to develop and deliver specialised training to GPs across the country.

Six

It is recommended that the South Australian Government encourage all workplaces in South Australia to have a policy and action plan in place for supporting employees experiencing domestic and family violence and to foster them to have a 'no tolerance' philosophy.

The Committee calls upon the South Australian Government to make a minimum requirement of future funding and sponsorship agreements that recipients must have a policy and action plan in place.

Response:

Support in principle, acknowledging that further work is required. The South Australian Government will consider a staged approach to implementing this recommendation. This staged approach could entail a commitment to encourage businesses to develop policies, followed by the preparation of basic policies and plans which are transferrable to the non-government and private.

Seven

It is recommended that the South Australian Government lobby the Commonwealth Government to amend the *Fair Work Act 2009* to define domestic and family violence as an industrial matter and provide a minimum statutory entitlement for leave.

Response:

Support. The Premier addressed this recommendation by calling for the inclusion of domestic and family violence leave in the National Employment Standards and the Attorney General and Minister for Industrial Relations will write to the Commonwealth Minister for Employment and the Fair Work Ombudsman about this issue.

Eight

It is recommended that the South Australian Government lobby the Commonwealth Government to ensure that domestic and family violence clauses are included in Enterprise Agreements and Awards to reflect additional paid leave; confidentiality of employee information; workplace strategies to ensure the safety of employees at risk of domestic and family violence; education and training for managers and supervisors and protection from discrimination following disclosure of domestic abuse.

Response:

Support. The Premier advocated for the inclusion of domestic and family violence leave at the recent COAG Domestic Violence Summit. In addition, the Attorney General and Minister for Industrial Relations will:

- write to the Commonwealth Minister for Employment requesting that the Minister consider implementing the recommendations of the Australian Law Reform Commission's 2011 report *Family Violence and Commonwealth Laws – Improving Legal Frameworks* by including provisions for paid domestic and family violence leave in the National Employment Standards; and
- write to the Fair Work Ombudsman to:
 - request that the Ombudsman highlight the capacity for individual workplaces to include domestic and family violence protections and leave provisions in their enterprise agreements using the model clause; and
 - suggest that the Ombudsman's Office consider developing guidance material and an education campaign identifying how current industrial relations provisions could be used to support those workers affected by domestic and family violence – this could include case studies from companies that already employ current provisions;

The Attorney General and Minister for Industrial Relations will also request that SafeWork SA continue to work with the Office for the Public Sector to develop similar guidance and education around workplace rights and protections in the context of family violence.

Nine

It is recommended that the Minister for Communities and Social Inclusion and the Minister for Housing and Urban Development negotiate with the Commonwealth Minister for Social Services to: ensure there is adequate provision of crisis accommodation and options that will ensure more women and children, who are experiencing domestic and family violence can stay safely in their homes; and ensure there is funding available for these programs to meet demand.

Response:

Support, noting that the COAG Advisory Panel Report on violence against women observed that "programmes to keep women and their children safe in their own homes may be cheaper than crisis accommodation and care" p17. Further, the State Government supports recommendation 2.1 of the COAG report which notes, in part, that "governments should expand safe at home models....as the preferred model of support and option for women [as well as strengthening] accommodation services for women who need to leave their homes temporarily or permanently"px.

Ten

It is recommended that the South Australian Government ensure that therapeutic support services for children experiencing domestic and family violence are available and adequately funded.

Response:

Support in principle. There will be additional consideration required in relation to this recommendation based on the work being done to respond to recommendations made in the Nyland Child Protection Systems Royal Commission.

As part of the *Connected to YOUth* strategy, the Department for Communities and Social Inclusion (DCSI) held a series of workshops to bring together the community sector to consider the unique response required to reduce and prevent the impact of domestic, family and sexual violence for young people in South Australia. The outcomes of these workshops will inform the development of a South Australian Youth Safety Strategy. This work is being driven by a collaboration between the Office for Youth, the OFW, Housing SA, SA Health, Uniting Communities and Multicultural Youth SA.

DCSI is also leading a 12 month project which will see the development and pilot implementation of an intervention program specifically addressing adolescent family violence. The aim of this initiative will be to identify and target priority areas of need for young people who are responsible for family violence, by helping them to learn new strategies and reduce risk of future violence.

Other existing programs and initiatives in this space include the Woodcroft Morphett Vale Neighbourhood Centre's *Walking on Eggshells* program. This program targets young people who engage in violence and abuse in the home. The program aims to reduce violence, increase family functioning, improve the safety of families and communities, and reduce the chance of these young people offending. In addition, the program aims to collaborate with existing services to

strengthen organisational support networks and train family support workers to deliver the program, so that improved and expanded services can be provided to the broader community.

The State Government also funds the Uniting Communities Sexual Abuse Counselling Service, which assists women, men and young people who have experienced child sexual abuse. The State Government has also funded Multicultural Youth SA Inc. to develop Bravehearts, a training package in partnership with the University of South Australia. Bravehearts aims to give participants an understanding of how family and domestic violence issues affect multicultural young people aged 12-18, foster the skills and resources to directly respond to young people affected by domestic and family violence, and train people within their organisation's community to respond appropriately.

Eleven

It is recommended that the Minister for Communities and Social Inclusion and the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation: facilitate highly developed, community driven strategies to engage with Aboriginal people and communities; and resource evidence based research to improve the understanding of the barriers and enablers that may make it difficult for some community members to seek assistance for Aboriginal family violence.

Response:

Support. The State Government, in consultation with the NPY Women's Council, is currently finalising funding for research to build an evidence base in relation to family violence in Central Australian Aboriginal communities. The research will likely be undertaken by Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety (ANROWS) and will consider the overall cost of family violence in central Australian communities. This program will sit alongside and complement current primary prevention initiatives being developed and implemented in the APY and NPY Lands.

Further, the Hon Peter Malinauskas MLC, Minister for Correctional Services launched the *10 by 20* target for the Department for Correctional Services, a target to reduce by 10 percent the number of people who re-enter the correctional services system by 2020. This policy has a particular focus on Aboriginal people and is advised by a strategic policy panel chaired by Nyunggai Warren Mundine AO, national leader and Aboriginal advocate.

Twelve

It is recommended that the South Australian Government lobby the Commonwealth Government to ensure that decisions for victims of domestic and family violence applying for 1410 Family Violence Provision be made in a timely fashion and to explore options for income support for these victims whilst a decision is pending.

Response:

Support. The Minister for the Status for Women has raised this issue with her Federal counterpart.

Thirteen

The committee recommends that the Minister for Disabilities ensure women and girls with disabilities are provided with education programs that enhance their understanding of domestic abuse, the scope of domestic relationships and assist them to build a sense of worth.

Response:

Support. The COAG Advisory Panel's report noted that a focus on women with disabilities was required due to their unique experiences of violence. The Government supports this recommendation, and advises that DECD, OFW, DSD and Disability SA / Services will all assist in progressing this recommendation.

Fourteen

It is recommended that the Attorney General prioritise the extension of domestic and family violence court services to enable their availability in key regional, rural and remote centres in South Australia and investigate the use of video conferencing and other forms of suitable information and computer technology to improve access to these centres.

Response:

In principle support. The Courts Administration Authority (CAA) have advised that they are committed to increasing the access to Court services facilitated by technology. Audio visual link hearings are available at all major courts and in some remote locations.

Fifteen

It is recommended that the Minister for Communities and Social Inclusion review the service model for Specialist Women's Domestic and Aboriginal Family Violence Services to ensure there is an adequate range and level of service responses to meet the needs of victims of domestic and family violence living in regional, rural and remote communities.

Response:

Support. In partnership with the Office for Women, Housing SA is reviewing the domestic and family violence services as part of broader Housing SA reforms. The review will include consideration of service provision in remote and rural areas and will be guided by a commitment to keeping women safe in their own homes whenever possible.

Sixteen

It is recommended that the Minister for Police review the allocation of Family Violence Investigation Officers to ensure there are adequate services for victims of domestic and family violence who live in geographically isolated communities.

Response:

In principle support. As part of its current organisational review and the allocation of Recruit 313 resources, South Australia Police (SAPOL) is committed to reviewing the current staffing arrangements for Family Violence Investigations in geographically isolated areas.

Seventeen

It is recommended that the Minister for Communities and Social Inclusion introduce policies and practices to ensure that relevant agencies who work with domestic abuse victims, not currently in attendance at Family Safety Framework (FSF) meetings, receive information and outcomes from these meetings, as appropriate, to ensure the safety of potential victims.

Response:

Support. The OFW is currently reviewing the FSF as part of service development and ongoing improvement processes.

Eighteen

It is recommended that the Premier support the allocation of dedicated funding to continue the operation and expansion of the Multi Agency Protection Service (MAPS) to include appropriate non-Government organisations.

Response:

Support. The addition of non-government specialist domestic violence services was funded as part of the 2016/17 budget.

Nineteen

It is recommended that the South Australian Government negotiate with the Commonwealth Government to secure a minimum funding term of 3 years for domestic and family violence services to be delivered in such a way to allow them to plan strategically.

Response:

Support. The South Australian Government, through the Minister for Social Housing, has been active in pursuing a longer term funding arrangement for homelessness services with jurisdictional counterparts and the Commonwealth Government.

Twenty

It is recommended that the South Australian Government transfer responsibility and dedicated funding for Specialist Women's Domestic and Aboriginal Family Violence Services to a single portfolio rather than across departments for Correctional Services and Communities and Social Inclusion, the Office for Women and Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation. Given the nature of these services they would be consistent with the portfolio of the Minister for the Status of Women.

Response:

Partial support. Housing SA and the OFW, DCSI, are specialist domestic violence services as part of homelessness reforms and this includes the creation of a Women's Safety. The Women's Safety Stream (or portfolio) will embed Safety First as homelessness strategic priority and policy driver. A working group of key stakeholders will assist Housing SA and the Office for Women by providing specialist advice as required, with particular reference to safe at home models. The working group, yet to be formed, will likely consist of specialist domestic violence services, as well as relevant government and non-government organisations.

Twenty One

It is recommended that the South Australian Government lobby the Commonwealth Government to separate dedicated domestic and family violence funding for accommodation from general homelessness services, as they currently are, and place them within the women's sector. This would improve focus on a 'safety first' response, rather than a 'housing first' response.

Response:

Partial support. The creation of the new Women's Safety portfolio within Housing SA will embed Safety First as a homelessness strategic priority and policy driver. Joint governance arrangements with the OFW for the portfolio will provide high-level strategic oversight over safety first responses within the Housing and Homelessness Sector and will embed a commitment to helping women and their children remain in their own homes as a key policy and funding consideration.

Twenty Two

It is recommended that the South Australian Government negotiate with the Commonwealth Government to ensure there is adequate funding for community legal aid and Aboriginal Family Violence Prevention and Legal Services.

Response:

Support. The Government has advocated (via the Prime Minister and the Commonwealth Attorney General) for appropriate funding from the Commonwealth. In addition, the Government, via DSD, has recently agreed to fund the South Australian Far North Legal Services Collaboration Forum to provide quality legal information, advice and support to Aboriginal people living in the Anangu Pitjantjatara Yankunytjatjara (APY) Lands.

The South Australian Government will continue to highlight its concern that recent Commonwealth Government funding cuts to community legal services are at odds with initiatives to tackle domestic and family violence. The Attorney General has written to the Commonwealth Attorney General and the Prime Minister urging a more compassionate approach to the most vulnerable members of our community.

Twenty Three

It is recommended that the Minister for Communities and Social Inclusion oversee the development of consistent best practice program evaluation methodology to ensure appropriate benchmarks are in place for funded domestic and family violence programs, including perpetrator programs, to achieve appropriate, timely and sustainable outcomes.

Response:

Support. OFW is committed to ensuring that domestic and family violence programs are effective and meaningful. Further, once National Outcome Standards for Perpetrator Interventions are finalised, OFW will undertake work to assess current interventions and assist in building their capacity and to ensure there is a continuum of interventions in South Australia that span early intervention to legislative responses aimed at the monitoring of high risk recidivism.

Twenty Four

It is recommended that the Attorney General work with the Commonwealth Government to develop legislative frameworks and communication systems to better integrate domestic and family violence issues that cut across Federal, State and Territory jurisdictions.

Response:

Support. The South Australian Government acknowledges the complexities arising from the overlap of domestic and family violence issues across Federal and State and Territory jurisdictions and have worked towards improving their integration, to better ensure the safety of victims of domestic and family violence. Since 1 December 2015, legislation has been in place in South Australia that requires the Magistrates Court, when determining whether to confirm, vary or revoke an interim intervention order, to make inquiries about the existence of any relevant order under the *Family Law Act 1975 (Cth)* or the *Children's Protection Act 1993 (SA)* and consider how the final intervention order and that existing order would interact. In addition, the Magistrates Court is also required to take such steps as it considers necessary to avoid inconsistency between the orders.

In order to comply with these provisions, the CAA has entered into an agreement with the South Australian Registry to Family Court of Australia and Federal Circuit Court to obtain information from them required to comply with this provision in a timely manner.

The South Australian Government remains open to consulting with the courts, particularly the Chief Magistrate, as to how our frameworks and systems can be further strengthened and supported to improve such integration.

Twenty Five

It is recommended that the South Australian Government investigate the need to expand the Domestic Violence Court Assistance Service throughout South Australia to play a coordination role in helping victims navigate their way through the court system.

Response:

Support. Approval of additional funding for the Service in the order of \$353,000.00 from the 2017/18 financial year onwards has been granted and announced.

Twenty Six

It is recommended that the South Australian Government ensures increased training is provided for Magistrates, Court Registrars, other court staff and court based workers (including contracted security staff) to assist them with addressing domestic and family violence issues that are relevant to their role.

Response:

Support in principle. The Magistrates Court will continue to offer educational sessions on domestic violence for Magistrates. The Courts Administration Authority provide training to Court Registrars and staff engaged in processing Intervention Orders. There are also other training modules and online resources available for staff to access.

Twenty Seven

It is recommended that the South Australian Government review the impact of court closures on domestic and family violence court services and the consequences for victims and perpetrators.

Response:

Support. The Courts Administration Authority have advised that consultation was undertaken regarding court closures and decisions have now been made. The key change coming out of this consultation was the conversion of Mount Barker and Tanunda to Circuit Courts. This has resulted in minimal impacts on police lodgements to those courts.

Twenty Eight

It is recommended that the South Australian Government investigate the adequacy of current interpreting services for Aboriginal people and those from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds experiencing, or perpetrating domestic and family violence.

Response:

Support in principle. In relation to interpreting (and translating) services for Aboriginal people, in 2014 the South Australian Government introduced the *South Australian Policy Framework: Aboriginal Interpreters and Translators Policy*. An Aboriginal Interpreting Policy Reference Group was established to oversee the initial implementation of the Policy in 2014, and following

implementation, to consider issues of a systemic nature that presented barriers to Government application of the Policy. As part of this work, the Department of State Development is currently working with the Northern Territory Aboriginal Interpreter Service (NTAIS) to develop specific training for front line staff and for interpreters; and to scope the cost to establish a NTAIS base in metropolitan Adelaide. The Attorney General's Department is establishing a working group to improve the use of Aboriginal interpreters and translators in the justice area. The Department of State Development is facilitating a specific training module to be delivered by NTAIS to members of the judiciary as part of their professional development training.

Twenty Nine

It is recommended that the Attorney General amend the *Evidence Act 1929*: to enable the potential evidence that is taken from a victim by police, using body cameras at the time of the domestic abuse incident, to be admissible as evidence when the substantive charge/s come to trial; and to improve the confidentiality of client records for victims of domestic and family violence.

Response:

Pending. The South Australian Government has consulted widely through its 2016 Domestic Violence Discussion Paper on whether the Evidence Act 1929 should be amended:

- to allow police video recordings (using body cameras at the time of the incident) to be admissible as evidence either when the substantive charge comes to trial or whether such reform should be limited to hearings for final intervention orders; and
- to improve confidentiality for client records for domestic violence victims.

In response to the Domestic Violence Discussion Paper we have received 75 written submissions, 510 responses to the survey targeting community members and 119 responses to the survey targeting people working in the domestic violence sector. The results of this consultation are currently being considered and will form part of advice as to whether such amendments are appropriate. The Attorney General will lead any future work in this area.

Thirty

It is recommended that the Attorney General conduct an extensive public consultation process to explore the implications of the inclusion of the crime of domestic and family violence in the *Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935*.

Response:

Support. Through its Domestic Violence Discussion Paper, the South Australian Government consulted widely on potential methods to improve the way data relating to domestic violence is collected, noting that the data currently collected does not accurately identify domestic violence related offences. This discussion referred to calls for the creation of a separate domestic and family violence offence as a solution to this situation.

This Paper identified the limitations and problems associated with the creation of separate and domestic violence offence, relying on the findings of recent inquiries into domestic and family violence in both Victoria and Queensland against the creation of such an offence.

In response to the Domestic Violence Discussion Paper, including its references to the inclusion of the crime of domestic and family violence in *the Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935*, Government have received 75 written submissions, 510 responses to the survey targeting community members and 119 responses to the survey targeting people working in the domestic violence sector. The results of this consultation are currently being considered and will form part of advice as to whether such amendments are appropriate. The Attorney General will lead any future work in this area.

Thirty One

It is recommended that the Attorney General amend the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984* to make it illegal to discriminate against a person on the grounds of domestic and family violence.

Response:

Pending. Through its Domestic Violence Discussion Paper, the Government consulted widely on how we can assist domestic violence victims to be more confident in seeking appropriate support and assistance in the workplace and other environments, such as the inclusion of domestic violence as a ground of discrimination in the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984*.

In response to the Domestic Violence Discussion Paper we have received 75 written submissions, 510 responses to the survey targeting community members and 119 responses to the survey targeting people working in the domestic violence sector.

The results of this consultation are currently being considered and will form part of advice as to whether such amendments are appropriate and the best approach to assist domestic violence victims to be more confident in seeking appropriate support and assistance in the workplace and other environments. The Attorney General will lead any future work in this area.

Thirty Two

It is recommended that the South Australian Government encourage SAPOL, SA Health and Yarrow Place Rape and Sexual Assault Service to discuss the need and viability of forensic medical examinations and health checks for people subjected to domestic and family violence, similar to that available to sexual assault victims.

Response:

In principle support. Work in this space is currently underway between SAPOL and Yarrow Place to ensure consistency of practice.

Thirty Three

It is recommended that the South Australian Government ensure that effective, culturally appropriate and rigorously evaluated perpetrator programs are available in all key metropolitan, regional, rural and remote communities.

Response:

Support. The South Australian Government introduced the perpetrator pays system to increase access to perpetrator programs across South Australia. The Office for Women is currently involved in the development of the National Outcome Standards for Perpetrator Interventions which will set benchmark standards for perpetrator interventions.

Thirty Four

It is recommended that the South Australian Government lobby the Commonwealth Government to ensure there are consistent and sufficient penalties across all jurisdictions for breaches of Intervention Orders.

Response:

In principle support. The South Australian *Intervention Orders (Prevention of Abuse) (Recognition of National Domestic Violence Orders) Amendment Bill 2016*, which seeks to give effect to the model legislation for the National Domestic Violence Orders Scheme in South Australia, is currently before the South Australian Parliament. This Bill will provide for recognition of domestic violence orders across jurisdictions.

In response to this recommendation, the Attorney General will include the topic of penalties for breaches of intervention orders on the agenda for a meeting of state and territory Attorneys-General.

In addition, the Attorney General will consult with the judiciary in South Australia as to the appropriateness of the existing penalties in South Australia for breaches of intervention orders.

Thirty Five

It is recommended that the Commissioner for Police ensures that breaches of Intervention Orders are systematically enforced in line with the SAPOL Code of Practice.

Response:

Support. SAPOL has clear policy for current practices. Police Incident Reports are taken for all reports of breaches of intervention order, and investigated to the extent possible. Breach matters are brought to court in line with SAPOL policy.