

what is coercive control

1. What other types of coercive controlling behaviours or risk factors used by perpetrators in domestic relationships might help identify coercive control?

Coercive control behaviours are a distinct pattern of behaviours, specifically intended to control and instil fear, intimidate and assert power. It's insidious and removes victims freedom and sense of self worth. It starts off slow and escalates as they gain more control of their victim. They work in cycles (loving, accusing, exploding, silent treatment, promise to change, loving etc) with the loving period decreasing quickly and the next 3 eventually becoming the norm). They start off with love bombing & putting victims on a pedestal. He will do anything & go to extreme lengths to get what he wants. The love bombing at the start of the relationship makes you open up to the abuser who you think is your soulmate, and then you confide your fears and intimate details. He encourages this by feigning interest and trust, then uses this information to blackmail or control you down the track.

They often impregnate a victim or get married fast as it provides them with a permanent bond and makes it harder for the victim to leave. Infidelity is common, often no partners know about the others, but if found out, the abuser uses it to gain further control eg by threatening abandonment esp where there are kids.

They gaslight, pathologically lie and accuse, so you question your own sanity then he labels you crazy.

He takes offence at things that don't upset normal people and using it as an excuse to start abuse such as yelling, belittling, accusing, throwing things, lashing out, physical assault, destruction of property, hurting children, torture or maiming/killing of pets, threatening to commit suicide if the victim tries to leave, threatening with court action and taking the kids, threatening to hurt family members. The constant nagging criticism and put downs make him feel good so you take it because it might get you a reprieve.

He accuses the victim of the things he himself is doing, to shift blame. He uses the emotional wound of the victim against them eg if it's abandonment then he will walk out or if it's a beloved pet then he will hurt or kill the animal, if it's the kids, he will hurt the kids or take off with them.

He has no empathy for what he is doing to you or the kids, no abilities to discuss anything rationally with you, esp when in his rage. He belittles, derogatory taunting is usual, nit picks, brain washes...he will call you 'useless stupid fat bitch' so often that you believe it even though you only weigh 45kg, the house is immaculate and the boss just gave you a promotion for outstanding work.

He goes out of his way to cause drama in order to feed the need for power & control (eg when asked if hungry he will say no...then 10 mins later when you sit down to have a sandwich with the children, he will snap and start screaming that you couldn't be bothered to make him something or that you don't care about his needs. This leads to hours or days (even weeks and months) of verbal abuse, silent treatment, throwing things, punching walls, destroying property, deliberately doing things that hurt the kids/animals. You walk every minute of every day on eggshells, you live by his rules by questioning everything you say /don't say, or do/don't do because the wrong thing will set off his rage (minute things eg did I put the toilet seat up after using it, or, did I clean the smudge he found on his car)

They control every aspect of you - what or when you can eat, what to wear/ what colours, who you can or can't talk to, who you can or can't visit and how long for. Often you can only go out after asking

and getting their permission to do so. Eventually you lose capacity to think for yourself and rely on him telling you what to do, & when, how, how long. This bonds you to him because you can't exist independently without him telling you how to live.

He isolates you from family and friends gradually using excuses like 'they don't like me so we won't associate with them' or 'we have to move interstate because my work opportunities are better'. Once he successfully cuts you off, he makes your identity/world so small, that he and his world are all you know, he becomes big/powerful & you become dependent on him.

They deprive you of sleep, another tactic to gain control and wear you down (akin to nazi torture techniques). They rarely look after the kids..they make you work, take care of the children and any childcare or school needs, do the bulk of the housework and run necessary errands, then at midnight when he gets home from the pub, you must attend to him - this leads to exhaustion & compliance of the victim. Sex and contraception are controlled on his terms. On their days off they sleep in, and expect you to ensure that children are silent, so he can do so, on your days off, you intensive clean the house and take care of the children. They prevent you from accessing help..insists on going to the drs with you or stopping you from calling an ambulance or family member when you are distraught or in an emergency.

They are often charming when others are around, outward appearances are worked on to maintain the perception of a 'nice guy' and 'perfect family' image, so the victim has a very difficult task being believed (even fooling her own family members) &, often the abuser is able to convince outsiders (including psychologists, police or judicial officers) that the victim is the perpetrator.

They smear you to others and fabricate evidence or mislead eg by omitting information or only showing part of a conversation. They get other people or organisations to continue to abuse a victim eg, get mates to spread rumours or file false applications and malicious reports. They use alienation techniques on the kids to get them to reject you for no reason, so you feel more traumatized and isolated, questioning what you did wrong and believing you must be the problem.

He accepts no accountability and shows no remorse for any of his controlling or abusive behaviour or actions, or, the trauma or damage caused. He often tries to claim himself as the victim.

He feels highly entitled to money, possessions, sex, attention and recognition...uses money recklessly and mostly on his needs, expects constant attention/adoration. He expects you to obey without question.

He is financially abusive, controlling money and accounts, giving you a meagre allowance for food and bills that you have to find a way to stretch. He will expect access to your account but hide all his accounts. He will track & ask you to explain every cent you spend. He will force you (with physical or verbal threats) to enter financial contracts on his behalf so that you are held responsible for default or other consequences. His spending is excessive, he is materialistic and superficial and, this behaviour puts you in a debt spiral. You can't afford to adequately feed, clothe, pay bills..& he tells you it's all your fault for not working enough or not having enough wages, despite you working 80 hrs a week and he works sporadically and casual.

Intense anger, rage and projection when confronted with the truth, is why victims are fearful of their lives or the lives of their children and pets, every time the abuser explodes & they explode without warning.

They use technology to stalk, monitor your phone, use air tags to track, apps, they infiltrate social media eg FB or other accounts such as Dropbox or Instagram, and enlist their mates to do the same. They give kids phones or tablets with apps that share location & use it to track where you are. They install cameras in every room that can be remotely watched on their phones 24/7. They attach tracking devices on your car, install listening devices in the home. They send you long abusive texts or emails, containing accusations, belittling, derogatory insults, threats, demands, etc. In short you go from a vibrant, assertive, confident, outgoing & independent person to a doormat, a mouse, an obedient slave, questioning your own judgement, unable to make decisions, wholly dependent on the abuser, trauma-bonded to him.

2. What aspects of women's attempts to survive and resist abuse should be taken into account when examining coercive control

How long she has been coercively controlled will have a direct relation on her ability to be able to make autonomous survival decisions or show resistance to the abuse

The manner in which the abuser exerted his control matters - has he used the children, her family or friends, has he killed or tortured a pet, has he used weapons eg gun or knife or does he have access to them - these things instil enough real fear that a victim will abandon any attempt to survive or resist eg will not call police or will stay in the relationship because it's the only way she can ensure she is there to protect the children...the courts routinely give abusers unsupervised access to children, as a rule, because judges dismiss DV and rarely work within the FLA 1975.

The extent of the control matters...the greater the amount of control exerted, the less resistance is offered by a victim by the very nature of what coercive control does to a person's ability to make independent decisions or capabilities to think logically and rationally

It should not matter whether or not a victim reaches for help, how long or how often or whether she appears to tolerate the abuse or resists in a manner that is possibly excessive, the penalty for the perpetrator of coercive control should be mandatory jail and a recorded criminal offence.

The trauma effects of continued abuse directly affects a victim's ability to resist abuse or ask for help. They are often cut off from support, controlled in every facet of their being.

How many times they have reached out for help and who did they reach out to

What authorities they contacted and the action/response they received each time ..was it adequate or appropriate, was it followed up, was it done 'by the book' in a manner that prioritised safety and protection for the victim, the children, the pets? Did the treatment/ responses from authorities play a part in why the victim stopped reaching out for help? Did the abuser prevent the victim from getting help? Evidence from hospitals, Drs, psychologists, CPS, paramedics, police, lawyers, schools, employers etc must be investigated thoroughly

How manipulative is the abuser? If they can convince victims family members, police and psychologists that the victim was the abuser then the victim has a hard time being believed..evidence must be relied on (video evidence, witness reports, text messages, medical reports, etc)

Often the children are not questioned ...but if they have been present during incidents of abuse or are also coercively controlled, then this must be considered. Even a toddler can say 'daddy was

hurting mummy' or 'daddy was being mean' or 'daddy was yelling at mummy'. children being fearful of dad or requiring assertion from dad before speaking is another clue.

If the situation escalated where the victim feels she, her children or pets are in imminent danger, often they will react instinctively, resulting in serious injury or death of the abuser. This should be a legitimate defence. Again years of coercive control and unpredictable explosive escalating behaviours ..affects capabilities of rational thinking of victims and they just react 'to make it stop'. Just like a murderer can be found 'not guilty' because of mental illness, an instinctive reaction by a victim of coercive control must also be deemed 'not guilty' because of the brainwashing, mind manipulation and control that they have undergone at the hands of the abuser. Prolonged escalating coercive control can lead to a situation where the victim snaps because they can't take any more. There's no help from authorities, she has no friends, has been cut off from family, has been threatened with losing her children, has limited finances, no access to phone....then he explodes because you put peas on his dinner plate and he hates peas this week.

Part 1 – How is coercive control currently dealt with in Queensland

Community attitudes

3. What should be done to improve understanding in the community about what 'coercive control' is and the acute danger it presents to women and to improve how people seek help or intervene?

Graphic ads depicting every specific coercive control behaviour and its results

Mandatory education for police, judicial officers and all court staff of the danger it presents to women AND children as well, who are exposed to it or are also victims of it in their own right. Boys growing up with it will often normalise controlling behaviour and go on to be perpetrators themselves.

Education and training campaigns in Awareness of the long term complications associated with continued coercive control such as CPTSD, substance abuse to cope, unable to hold down a job, future relationship issues, delinquency, loss of identity, loss of ability to think or act independently, increased possibility of suicide, chronic mental health issues such as depression or easily triggered by everyday events, issues functioning in society, the list is endless.

Awareness and education of the red flags of patterns of CC perpetrator behaviours that often leads to serious injuries, or murder of victims or children.

Making it a crime with significant mandatory jailtime (5+years) EVERY time it occurs to send a ZERO TOLERANCE message

Pamphlets in different languages in Drs surgeries, hospitals, libraries, shopping centres, chemists, school admin buildings etc outlining coercive control behaviour and options for help and support

Making ppl aware that every conviction comes with a mandatory psychiatric assessment. Where mental illness is detected, there should be strict monitoring of compliance with treatment once released. Should that mental illness be identified as a cluster B personality disorder, it should also remove unsupervised custody of children.

Teaching children awareness of coercive control behaviour in schools and encouraging them to confide in a teacher or chaplain, with every episode documented and mandatory reports given to authorities, followed by comprehensive investigations. Schools also to teach what is acceptable

behaviour and what is not, how to help, how to call it out, where to get help, etc. Often the parents are a perpetrator and a victim, neither of which are capable of performing this role for their children

Ensuring that child/victim safety will be the paramount concern in every instance and that the perpetrator will be held to account.

Ensuring that victims will be believed and every case will be treated seriously

training and awareness in essential community businesses eg hospital staff, drs, pharmacists, hairdressers, restaurant staff particularly fast food places such as maccas, supermarket staff, school staff, servo staff etc, in recognizing and reporting suspicions of coercive control to police or other government authority, and each report thoroughly investigated and any perpetrators held to account. This way, for example, a victim who has no access to phones or is closely monitored can go to the supermarket for bread and alert staff to call authorities

Coming down hard on sportsmen such as footballers, or high profile and other 'role model' people who engage in abusive and coercive control behaviours .. lengthy suspensions, fines of 50K or more, mandatory jail, zero tolerance

4. Are there opportunities for the media to continue to improve its reporting of domestic and family violence and for popular entertainment to tell more topical stories to increase understanding of coercive control?

Yes including follow up of the responses by authorities towards the victims/children. The action taken by Authorities in holding the perpetrator to account. Reminders to public to watch for it and report it to police or other authorities for investigation. Shows like 'Home and Away' or 'halifax' depicting storylines of coercive control behaviours, or what is deemed acceptable/not acceptable behaviour, showing empathetic male roles, showing concern and help from the community and appropriate decisions and actions from authorities that hold the abuser to account. Awareness through current affairs programs such as ACA, 730 report, or 60 minutes. Also regular features in true crimes documentaries or reality shows such as RPH, or Gold Coast Cops, or FC cases in a 'judge Judy' format. Prohibit airing shows like 'big brother' or 'married at first sight' episodes where coercive control or abusive behaviours are scripted, aired and encouraged for ratings.

Encouraging acceptable male behaviour in media and social media.

Where instances occur that depicts community helping a victim, the media can report it in news stories, as heroic behaviour. This transcribes to showing this on tv shows or in magazines, particularly men's magazines. Large ads in the newspaper sports section or in pubs or during sporting events.

5. Would a change in terminology support an increase in community awareness of coercive control?

Yes...remove the word 'domestic'. Call it out for what it is! Sexual coercion is RAPE. Children exposed to it are actual VICTIMS (not a forgotten sub category).

Mainstream Services

7. If you are a victim of coercive control (or have supported a victim) and you received assistance from a mainstream service:

a. What worked well?

The police did their job in protection and response.

The State Magistrates Court did their job in handing down a 5yr protection order with the children named.

b. What could have been done better?

Fully integrated (civil and criminal) specialist domestic and family violence courts to be used for all cases where there is evidence of FV/DV or CC

The evidence must be looked at at the point of entry into the FC System

The safety and protection of victims/children the major consideration for all decisions.

Mandatory training and education for lawyers and all judges, FCRW's and ICL in FV, coercive control, CPTSD, trauma and lifetime impacts on children and victims

Police to be able to take criminal action against CC perpetrators

All victims of CC to have a specialist in DV, trauma and CC appointed to them for advice and support, who also works with her lawyers and attends FC with the victim as part of her defence team

Ensuring that safety and protection of victims/children override any human rights

Issues that may affect a perpetrator by incarceration or having to wear an ankle monitor, or having to comply with treatment, and other such excuses. DV is already described as a violation of human rights..so abusers forfeit those same rights that they took from their victims

Holding report writers and judges accountable for their conduct and decisions

And ensuring enforcement of correct application of the FLA 1975 and the QLD Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012 - no blanket immunity for judges whose actions are destroying and traumatizing victims of coercive control

THE FC SYSTEM & THE [REDACTED] JUDGES, LAWYERS, & REPORT WRITERS COMPLETELY FAILED EVERYONE- THE CHILDREN, THE VICTIM, HER FAMILY & FRIENDS.

The judge robbed us blind of all our savings then failed to give us the trial that he himself ordered.

The judge read nothing, looked at no evidence, completely relied on a family report which was biased and full of opinions that were totally contradicted by the independent evidence we had. The judge did not apply vast sections of the FLA 1975 in the manner it is intended, or the Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012. The judge was rude, treated the victim and lawyers like dirt.

The judge refused to allow us to cross-examine the report writer as he was well aware that our evidence would overwhelmingly contradict the report, he would have to disallow the report & reverse his decisions, therefore, he said, he would not allow that to happen - however the trial was our right, as was the Court process that states that litigants are to x-examine reports and allegations/evidence at trial. The judge made us spend close to 20k (just for the trial) prepping for it, having to hire lawyers AND Barristers...then telling us, at trial, that he was refusing the trial. The re-triggering by reliving events, the stress, the lack of sleep, the time spent on prepping for the trial then 'poof' judge swiped it away because in his words " this is going to be a waste of my and the

courts time, I have more important cases than yours". How dare he! We got 14 minutes of his precious time, spent with him belittling the victim, getting his power fix.

Oh...the law says that victims of DV are not required to attend mediation...but the judge stated on trial day "go out and mediate, & come up with something or I will rule in favour of the father" ..which preset the precedent because the father refused to mediate, knowing he had already secured the outcome and also now had judge sanctioned coercive control enabling him power to continue his control in the presence of lawyers and court officers..we had to agree to significant unsupervised access on the belief that the judge inferred he would give the abuser full custody. The court/judge should have reimbursed all our costs for refusing our trial. This case must be reopened once coercive control becomes a crime, and our kids must be removed from his influence

Counsellors and therapists have little training or knowledge in helping victims with massive traumas associated with DV or coercive control, esp where it has been occurring over a long period and where the perpetrators has undiagnosed mental illness such as narcissistic personality disorder.

There is no referral or follow up help as part of the response to a DV incident, (even though police specifically state in reports that the abuser is controlling and his behaviour is escalating) eg to counselling, social worker, psychologists, financial help, charity help, DV support agencies, shelters, transport help, help to collect personal belongings, legal help, victims support, children's services or support ...NOTHING! You flee with the children and the clothes on your back & you are left to fend for yourself. The trauma-bonding that you have, the emotional and psychological issues, the depression, the anxiety, the sheer lack of any capacity to think or act independently has been destroyed by the abuser, you trust no-one, you have no money, you have no possessions, you don't have a roof over your head, you have no idea what to do, what your options are, who you can get help from.

There is little opportunity for family therapy for victims and their children together.

Specialist FC Lawyers are in it for money only ..they charge hundreds of thousands of dollars for the same court narrative responses to almost every case. They warn you against involving child protection, against videotaping or recording, they say you are partly to blame, they push the fathers rights and 50/50 custody line regardless of the details of the case. They tell you up front that the Name of the presiding Judge will determine how the case must be run (regardless of facts and evidence)..my lawyer said each judge typically favours either males or females (and that we were already losing because ours favour fathers) that's before any facts or evidence is looked at. Lawyer also said our judge doesn't treat DV as serious, doesn't put much weight on police records as he says they are subjective, doesn't give weight to protection orders, and heavily relies on family reports rather than submitted evidence. Lawyer also said he has to run the case his way, not under instruction from us..we thought that he was the professional and knew his job..turns out he downplayed everything to enable the abuser to totally manipulate the children, the report writers, & the courts and get unsupervised access to the children. He now continues to coercively control us all through court sanctioned abuse.

Domestic and family violence service systems response

8. What is currently being done that works well?

Police are responding and it seems, in most cases, acting appropriately to protect victims in the immediate short term.

Magistrates Courts are listening and providing protection orders

9. What could be done to improve the capacity and capability of the service system to respond to coercive control (this includes services to victims and perpetrators)?

Follow up visits..daily or weekly by social workers specialising in DV and coercive control until the victim is capable of being independent and is receiving all appropriate assistance she requires

Victims given all options for govt and non-govt services and supports available

Mandatory psych evaluation for all perpetrators..we need to diagnose conditions that otherwise would not be picked up such as NPD. This would enable the perpetrator (after serving any sentence), to perhaps get appropriate help for their condition. Where there is a treatable diagnosed mental health condition, there must be mandatory compliance with psychiatric ordered treatments.

Remove the perpetrator from the home, not the victim. If the perpetrator won't leave, he must be incarcerated, for victim safety.

For offenders who breach protection orders, mandatory jail and on release, fitting of tracking devices.

10. What could be done to better ensure that women in regional and remote areas of Queensland have access to services with the capacity and capability to respond to coercive control?

Have mobile 24/hr on-call crisis support team where for example, they could call emergency services after hours with police and CC crisis support team plus police officers able to respond, removing the perpetrator and providing appropriate support and service resources to the victims. Educate Elders in Aboriginal communities on response measures.

11. What could be done to better ensure perpetrators in regional and remote areas of Queensland have access to services with the capacity and capability to respond to coercive control?

Funding more services..police, psychiatrists, DV Specialists etc

Removal of perpetrators to other areas with the capacity to deal appropriately with them eg to a larger town nearby, where there are options such as jail/ correctional services, medical help, access to violent offenders programs, psychiatric help, behaviour modification therapists etc

12. What could be done to better ensure that perpetrators, have access to services and culturally appropriate programs with the capability to respond to coercive control whilst they are on remand or after sentencing in a correctional facility?

attend live-in programs eg for those from remote places with few services

It must be noted that culturally appropriate programs may not be an option..we have cultures where CC is acceptable (eg in some Muslim cultures, in Indian cultures, in African cultures , in some aboriginal communities). Response to perpetrators must drive a zero tolerance for CC approach. Aboriginal people are over represented for DV breaches because it's a cultural thing and the Government has 2 options - either let the aboriginal community deal with DV under their cultural identity or protect women and kids by enforcing the same penalties as any other non indigenous DV perpetrator would expect. You can't pick and choose between aspects of 2 very different cultures ..under the label of 'culturally appropriate'

13. What are the gaps in the service system that could be addressed to achieve better outcomes for victims and perpetrators of coercive control?

We need one offence that considers CC behaviour as a course of conduct which can incorporate physical abuse, emotional abuse, economic abuse and isolating behaviours, so that a perpetrator is held accountable for the collective harm caused by the combination of unlawful and otherwise lawful behaviour intended to coercively control a victim.

it must be victim driven in conjunction with someone with either lived experience or extensive education and training in CC and associated effects and Trauma.

Victims will often withdraw proceedings, a protection order or other application for fear of repercussions by the abuser. The abuser will threaten their victim &/or her family or children's lives, blackmail, violently assault, torture or kill loved pet or some such tactic. The legal, judicial and anyone involved with this situation must be made very aware of this. They must guarantee protection by prosecution and conviction. Lengthy sentences prevent access to the victim. CC abusers weaponise the system, ignore orders, breach regularly because there are rarely any penalties or actions taken against them by judges, and police hands are tied by bureaucratic red tape.

Secondly it must focus on both short term safety/protection as well as optimal long term outcomes esp for children

Making CC a stand alone offence

Making lawyers fees capped & performance based

Making appeals for bad judge behaviour and decisions, (ie decisions not based on independent evidence, or the correct application of the FLA 1975) free and easy to apply for, with full costs awarded to the victims, by the courts or via judges indemnity scheme.

Lifetime bans for perpetrators who hurt animals, from owning any pet.

Database for sharing of info between FC, other federal authorities such as police, State Courts, and State authorities such as CPS, or DV services

It must also realise that the only options for some perpetrators are long term incarceration eg (every breach to carry jail time), mandatory ankle monitors, mandatory regular monitoring for substance abuse, enforcement of compulsory treatments eg for Cluster B personality disorders (NB NPD has no definitive treatment - you can't 'fix' them), protection orders that last until a child is 18 / until a victim is comfortable to have it removed (which stipulates subjecting the protected person to CC behaviours as a stand alone offence).

Legislative response

Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012

18. What is working in the civil protection order system under the DFVP Act to protect women and children from coercive control?

Nothing is working...the judges and FCRW completely disregard this Act. They apply their own outdated and biased agendas based only on unsubstantiated allegations ..it's not about the children, it's about how can we angle the facts to fit into the framework of 50/50 custody or as near as possible to that. They use discretion, bullying and immunity and abuse the power they are given to omit facts, twist words and skew the legislation to fit this agenda.

19. What parts of the civil protection order system under the DFVP Act could be improved to better protect women and children from coercive control?

Specifically outlining all types of CC behaviours within the description in the Act and ensuring that judges refer directly to them in every judgement, and that they apply it in the correct manner. Heavy penalties for judges that don't and removal from duties for repeat offences

Add a clause that all prior cases where coercive control evidence was disregarded by FC judges, can now be reopened (either in FC or in criminal courts), and the coercive control behaviour of the perpetrators included as a criminal offence with criminal penalties and put on their criminal record. Any subsequent breaches to attract increased jail time and again added to their record.

20. What are the advantages and/or risks of using the civil protection order system under the DFVP Act instead of using a direct criminal law responses?

The community and the perpetrators see the civil system as mild or much less serious offence and they are more likely to breach it. Criminal offence responses will be more effective as it is taken more seriously, the consequences are greater and more likely to be applied, less likely for breaches and more protection for victims if the abuser is incarcerated or monitored.

21. What could be done to help the civil protection system under the DFVP Act be more effective in protecting women and children from perpetrators who coercively control them?

State courts that currently handle protection orders, to be able to hear cases where CC has been proven (rather than FC)

Mandatory sentencing, increased with subsequent breaches.

No unsupervised access to children

No direct contact between abuser and victims..all correspondence must be child related and through a court approved app such as 'my family wizard' for transparency

FC judgements MUST NOT contradict any current protection orders for the length of that order or for any future protection orders.

Bail

22. What coercive control behaviours would constitute an unacceptable risk of reoffending while on bail?

Any behaviours that have an element of violence, physical, sexual or psychological harm
All CC behaviours towards children /pets

23. What would be the benefits and risks in only allowing courts to make decisions on bail with respect to a person charged with a domestic violence offence?

Judges are biased and perpetrators are let off far too easily. Police and DV/CC specialist must be included in bail decisions and mandatory psychiatric evaluation must be ordered along with monitoring.

24. What could be done to improve the capability of police, lawyers and judicial officers to better understand coercive control behaviours so that these factors are given appropriate weight in the assessment of unacceptable risk under section 16 of the Bail Act?

Mandatory training and education with ongoing assessment, before they can assess any case for risks

25. Should further training be offered to police, lawyers and judicial officers involved in bail applications about coercive control and if so, should it be mandatory where possible?

Yes! Not just offered, but must be a requirement, with testing re their understanding and response, before allowed to oversee CC cases

26. How could the Bail Act be amended to improve a court's ability to take into account coercive control when assessing unacceptable risk under section 16?

No bail for any breach

No bail for any behaviours towards children /pets

No bail for any behaviours that have an element of violence, physical, sexual or psychological harm

27. What could be done better, for example mandatory perpetrator programs, to protect the safety of women whose coercively controlling partners are given a grant of bail

Mandatory perpetrator psychiatric evaluation ASAP

Mandatory monitoring and compliance of treatment for identified mental illness

Only supervised visit/access re children in contact centre (if victim /children agrees)

Mandatory behaviour modification therapy ordered

Mandatory counselling

Mandatory protection orders with CC behaviours addressed

The Queensland Criminal Code

28. What types of coercive control behaviours aren't currently criminalised by existing offences in the Criminal Code?

Most of them with the exception of 'torture' or 'stalking'

29. In what ways do the existing offences in the Criminal Code at sections 359E (Unlawful stalking) and 320A (Torture) not adequately capture coercive control?

No reference to cyberstalking, stalking using social media, stalking using technology, stalking using other persons ie flying monkeys and mates.

Torture of animals and pets is not included

While torture pain or suffering includes permanent or temporary physical, mental, psychological or emotional pain or suffering, it is not listed as a CC behaviour within the direct context of DV/FV..so is not applied to DV cases in FC. FC does not apply criminal codes in its functioning.

30. How could police and prosecutors in Queensland utilise the current offences in the Criminal Code more effectively to prosecute coercive control?

By making CC a stand alone offence, within the umbrella of DV/FV, giving police powers to charge perpetrators at the point they attend a DV situation and identify CC behaviour

at any time police are presented with allegations of CC , they have the powers to investigate and gather required evidence, before charging the perpetrator.

31. How could defence lawyers and courts better apply the existing defences and excuses in the Criminal Code in circumstances where a person's criminal offending is attributable to being a victim of coercive control?

By understanding that the brainwashing, fear, trauma & other impacts that CC behaviours by their very nature, subject the victim to, the isolation and lack of support, help or belief, they must respond with help for the victim..not incarceration, not monetary penalties, not removing their children, etc. victims are human, they have been tortured to a point that they have snapped - a person can only take so much, ask any prisoners of war that have been subjected to torture. Rational thinking has been eroded to the basic instinct of fight for preservation of life.

32. How could the Criminal Code be amended to better capture coercive control? (other than by introducing a specific offence)

Outlining all the behaviours associated with CC and tying it in directly with DV/FV
By putting in a clause that can be cross referenced with the FLA 1975 and the FC System

Admissibility of evidence about coercive control

33. How is evidence of coercive control being used in criminal proceedings currently?

I don't think it is used often or effectively largely because of the lack of training, understanding and education of the judicial community.

34. What, if any, are the non-legislative barriers to the use of this evidence?

Lack of understanding

Lacking of education

Lack of awareness

Lack of being believed often because the abuser has a different mask in public (they are charming, might be successful or have money or fame)

Lack of availability of proof because it is done behind closed doors
even when supported by evidence of other family members, medical notes or school reports,
nothing is done

Children don't have a voice, they are forced to have contact with someone who abused their mother, and abuse or exposed the to FV....they must be given a voice if they are able to communicate

Lack of authorities or support services that are allowed to offer expert advice in court

35. How could prosecutors, defence lawyers and courts more effectively introduce evidence of coercive control under the current law?

By actually allowing it in all forms, in the first place

36. What amendments or changes to the law would assist to facilitate greater admission of evidence of coercive control without unfairly prejudicing an accused person's right to a fair trial?

Allow evidence such as video or taped conversations, police body cam recordings

allow other family members or confidants to testify,
Relationship history - DV or CC issues from start to current (incl testimony from family or witnesses to an event)
allow counsellors, DV services, social workers, police or others to speak,
allow written testimony from children of what they witnesses or were subjected to, allow previous relationships to be scrutinised,
Show patterns of behaviour evidence that is associated with CC such as torture or killing of animals, careless with money, infidelity, fast moving relationships, pathological lying, manipulation of the truth, explosive unpredictable outbursts of rage, lack of empathy, spending beyond means, financial status and control of money, sexual control (withholding/forced contraception, rape, sexual demands etc)
psychiatric evaluation of perpetrator with the option of cross examination of evaluation/ psychiatrist
Incidents of aggression or violence towards others

Sentencing

37. How are sentencing courts currently taking coercive control into account as both an aggravating or a mitigating factor?

I don't believe they place enough weight on it and I don't believe they have a good grasp of the nature of it.

They are not consistent

They treat the victim like a criminal when all she has done is reacted to the abuse from the real criminal (her abuser). Where coercive control is a proven factor, the victim must be treated with understanding and support. No jail time.

38. What could prosecutors, defence lawyers and courts do better under the current law to ensure that coercive control is appropriately taken into account when sentencing?

No jail for victims..released with community supports and services for her and the children.
Appropriate treatment for the trauma and other impacts of the CC inflicted on her/the children

39. What amendments could be made to the PS Act (other than those proposed in Part 3) that would help to ensure coercive control was appropriately considered during sentencing?

Unsure

40. How could sentences given to perpetrators of coercive control be structured to better protect the safety of women and children?

Mandatory jail terms of 3 yrs or more , criminal record and placed orders public register for DV/ CC, ankle monitor on release for 3 yrs, must comply with treatment for psychiatric disorders, must not come within 500m of victims.

Police Powers under the Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2002

41. What could police officers do differently when exercising their powers to better protect women and children from coercively controlling partners or former partners?

There is nothing in this Act that refers to coercive control, and very minimal powers for DV.

Police Powers under the Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012

42. What are the benefits of personal service of PPNs?

Police are witness to the demeanor and behaviour of the respondent and can better determine whether they are likely to comply or breach. They can explain it to the respondent, answer questions, and arrest or respond in other ways to ensure protection of victims. Likewise they can gauge the dynamics between the respondent and the victim/children and the effects on them of the perpetrators CC.

43. What would be the risks of enforcing PPN immediately, even though the perpetrator is not yet aware it exists?

Nil that I can think of

44. What avenues other than personal service would be suitable to ensure perpetrators are aware that an order exists so police can commence enforcing a domestic violence order immediately to help keep the victim safe?

Have a sheriff serve it

Policies and procedures which guide the response of the Queensland Police Service

45. What could be done to ensure that police officers more effectively and consistently comply with the guidance for investigation of domestic violence in the Operational Procedures Manual (OPM)?

Regular briefing and training

Management of members of the Queensland Police Service who commit or are alleged to have committed domestic violence

50. Should people with a conviction for a domestic violence offence be automatically excluded from working as a police officer in Queensland? Why/Why not?

Yes. DV is a crime. Past or present DV is not a behaviour that is acceptable for anyone dealing with victims of this offence. The same should extend to the medical judicial and legal systems and everyone working within Any authority, agency or services associated with DV.

Part 2- How do other jurisdictions address coercive control?

***QLD should adopt the Scottish model, as it is the the best and most comprehensive current model**

There should be one training body (eg 'Safe Lives') to ensure consistency and standards. They should be contracted to supply any and all training of government and non-government agencies including frontline services, police, legal and FC System (as well as others such as teachers, child protection, trauma and other therapists, psychiatric or medical staff, social workers and psychologists, shelter staff, Crisis management and associated specialist DV support services, Drs - whoever is involved with or associated with DV and CC victims and children.

All past cases (for all living victims /perpetrators) involving CC, should be able to be reheard, without cost to victims, and the perpetrators, lawyers , FCRW's and judiciary held to account. Perpetrators to cover all costs for victims.

DV and CC are not private matters as govt and the legal system would like us to believe...the ramifications affect everyone..the cost (courts, judges and associated FC staff, lawyers, the medical and psychological requirement to address the trauma that spans years/decades for each person, the affects on family and friends, the need for special services like shelters, therapists, crisis management, CPS, the sheer volume of daily incidents that take police from other duties, the

backlog in the FC system, the help needed if victims turn to substance abuse to cope, other criminal issues eg delinquency & child crime, suicide, there is no end to this list.

Police must be given the appropriate powers to arrest and charge, or take criminal action against CC perpetrators on the spot, when called to an incident or, where they are satisfied that CC has taken place following a report.

police must be given appropriate powers to enforce conditions of and compliance with a civil protection order, and, must enforce compliance or arrest.

Any conviction of CC or DV to carry automatic loss of unsupervised custody of children, with only supervised access through a contact centre able to be granted at best(& with the agreement of both victim and said children)

Penalties for CC must be mandatory with a 5yr sentence, minimum 3 yrs to be served for each offence. Unless it is treated severely, perpetrators will continue to laugh in our faces because of soft sentencing and judges enabling them. CC must be made a stand alone offence, of equal or greater seriousness as that afforded to sexually physical violence. If it is accompanied by sexual, physical, economic or any other type of abuse, then each of those should be prosecuted separately and carry their own charges. So, for example 1, if convicted of CC & physical abuse, the penalty could be 3 yrs for CC, plus 3 yrs for physical, totalling 6 yrs to be served and convictions recorded for both. Example 2, If convicted of CC towards mother and child then the penalty would be 3 yrs for each person, totalling 6 yrs to be served, again with convictions recorded.

CC must have no statute of limitations. Often the control continues way after the relationship ends, being enabled by judges forcing contact with the abuser by allowing child contact . The abuser will continue CC abuse through the children and this extends until the youngest child turns 18. The nature of CPTSD and associated trauma to the children and victims is akin to child sexual abuse where often the damage means that victims will take years of therapy to get to a point where they are able to go public and face a court again. This is why child sex abuse victims only start speaking out in their 30s or 40s.

Forcing anyone to do something criminal, against their will, or potentially threatening, intimidating or fearful must be considered as coercive control. It should extend to other family members (not just the wife and children) because perpetrators will target the close friends and family members of their victims. In other cases the perpetrator is a sibling or an adult child, a member of extended family such as a stepfather, grandparent or uncle.

Where the victim is provoked or abused for a long time then reacts instinctively, resulting in the perpetrator being killed or seriously injured, then self defence or killing for preservation must apply.

Tasmania criminalising economic abuse & CC/ emotional abuse in the context of family violence is great. It should be contained in both criminal code and DFVP Act so judges can't use the excuse that it is not a serious offence and continue to dismiss it like they do currently. Punishment under both codes/Acts to be the same, regardless of which code/Act is applied.

Great Irish clause/response: Abusers will cause a 'serious effect' if it causes the victim: to fear violence being used against them; or serious alarm or distress that adversely impacts on day-to-day activities. In January 2021 the first conviction for the offence resulted in a man being sentenced to 10 years in prison. The CEO of Safe Ireland is reported as noting that the significant prison sentence sent a powerful message to all abusers 'It tells them very clearly that they can no longer control,

stalk, assault, isolate or degrade a woman with impunity. What was once secret and privatised is now public'.

Part 3 – Legislating against coercive control

What are the possible benefits of legislating against coercive control in Queensland?

54. Are there any other benefits (not mentioned in the paper) in legislating against coercive control?

&

55. How will legislating against coercive control improve the safety of women and children?

To save lives of women and children (also men who are victims of CC)

To hold perpetrators to account, without exception

To stop the volume of incidents by sending a strong message to perpetrators that CC is a criminal offence with a zero tolerance approach, carrying a significant and mandatory penalty of min 3yr served prison sentence per incident/offence. That any breach will also attract similar penalties

To hold FC judges, ICL's, FCRW's and lawyers to account by removing immunity in cases where they downplay, dismiss or disregard CC and fail to impose the criminal penalty. The culture within the justice system and community must be forced to change to protect victims.

Legislation must include criminalisation.

Specialist domestic and family violence services must be involved in all investigations where allegations of DV/CC are made to ensure victims get a fair response from police and the judicial system.

56. How will legislating against coercive control encourage greater reporting of domestic and family violence including non-physical abuse?

It will send a message about how these behaviours and actions will be viewed by police, Governments and the Judicial System and so make victims aware of the seriousness with which it will be treated at all levels, to ensure that they and their children WILL be protected from the perpetrator

Victims must be guaranteed that they will not lose custody of their children, and that both their safety/ protection will be the paramount driver in the responses of authorities. Victims can have a say in a first offence, not to have the abuser charged, if the offence is 'mild' or a 'one of' instance. However, perpetrator MUST, in this case, have a psychiatric evaluation to rule in/out mental disorders, participate in therapies, services or programs to help change their behaviour, and be compliant with substance abuse support & psychiatric medication / treatments as warranted. Repeat offences will be prosecuted, whether it is the same behaviour or a different CC behaviour

Development of standard codes of practice for domestic and family violence, legislation that promote prosecution of breaches, specialist policing teams and integrated responses. Mandatory reporting by health, medical or support staff.

57. How will legislating against coercive control improve systemic responses to domestic and family violence?

To ensure that systems develop and utilise a universal standard of appropriate policies and procedures that address this legislation, and to hold them accountable for not working within the legislature as it is intended to be used.

58. How will legislating against coercive control improve community awareness of domestic violence?

By increasing the awareness of the public about how these behaviours and actions will be viewed by police, Governments and the Judicial System & of the seriousness with which it will be treated at all levels, so they will report it if suspected, and call it out.

59. How will legislating against coercive control help stop perpetrators from using coercive control

Alternatively, it will also allow the perpetrator to become aware of the ramifications of continuing that behaviour, and perhaps stop it or seek help for it

What are the risks in legislating against coercive control?

Legislation that would criminalise coercive control behaviours

None that are more important than saving lives of innocent women and children

While misidentification of the person most in need of protection has been identified...this is actually occurring routinely and in vast numbers already..by police and by the judiciary and legal systems. This is because abusers, esp those with undiagnosed NPD, are master manipulators. Judges, lawyers, police, psychologists, social workers and other authorities are easily duped because they don't understand the condition, they don't understand the dynamics of CC /DV and CPTSD, and they don't like to admit they have been duped/lack the education and training/ don't want to lose power and prestige in the eyes of the public. Only people with lived experience understand it.

Dysfunctional, yet tolerable, intimate relationship behaviours are subjective to the victims..it does not need to be defined. Everyone has different ideas of what behaviours are dysfunctional and what their tolerance is. However, these dysfunctional behaviours are not controlling & insidious, don't cause fear or harm, don't involve violence, aggression, threats and intimidation, blackmail or other coercive behaviours.

60. What other risks (not mentioned in the paper) are there in implementing legislation to criminalise coercive control?

None that are more important than saving lives of innocent women and children

61. Could the risks identified above be mitigated successfully by proper implementation or other means? If so, how?

Yes, mimic the Scottish model, or expand on it

Challenges for police and prosecution if coercive control was criminalised

62. Are there any other challenges (not mentioned in the paper) for police and prosecutors?

Incidents to have male and female officers (trained in DV/CC behaviours, as well as manipulative perpetrator behaviour) attend, with the victim to have the option to have whichever officers she is most comfortable with to attend to her

Also the option of having a female DV specialist attend with police, may help alleviate a victims fears, and victims may be more comfortable opening up to them. Bodycam recordings or

psychologists/counselling reports of interviews and situations can be used, along with Drs reports, social workers notes, etc to build a holistic picture, so victims are not re traumatized by having to repeat their stories over and over again.

Decisions, findings, charges etc must be accepted Australia wide (just as protection orders are). Information sharing must also be made Australia wide

63. What could be done to mitigate the challenges for police and prosecutors identified above?

Having a universal standard and codes of conduct in response and handling, policies and procedures, accepted Australia wide.

Penalties to apply for those who fail to work within them, they will be held accountable. This again will raise victim trust in the system and the people involved with it.

64. Would requiring mainstream services (for example health and education service providers) to report domestic violence and coercive control behaviours improve the safety of women and girls?

Yes, because it would add to the credibility of their story.

Challenges for specialist service providers if coercive control was criminalised

65. Are there any other challenges (not mentioned in the paper) for specialist service providers?

Accessibility in rural or remote areas

66. What could be done to mitigate the challenges for specialist service providers?

Provide the funding and logistics required for training, personnel, policy and standards development- whatever the service needs are for each sector. Funding should be driven by need! At a bare minimum, start by matching the Scottish example (\$AUS1.48 million to the police sector), and apply it across the board. Allocate an immediate \$1billion Budget for it, build on that. The sudden funding required due to covid19 (jobseeker, job keeper, support for isolation, border closure requirements etc) shows that the government can access fast and substantial funding for a crisis. This is a crisis and must be treated as such.

67. Are there other ways that specialist service providers could support implementation of legislation against coercive control?

Yes, by reporting back yearly, what works and what doesn't, so if required, the legislation can be amended appropriately. Also they can trial other options in addition to what is in the legislation, and have a continuing say in what happens, moving forward.

Legislation that would narrow the breadth of the civil law response in the DFVP Act

68. Would it be desirable to narrow the definition of domestic violence to include only the abuse that is perpetrated in the context of coercive control?

No. CC definition must be in addition to current DV definitions that address other forms of abuse.

69. Are there sufficient alternative mechanisms for seeking redress

Unsure

How would success of options to legislation against coercive control be measured?

By how many lives are saved.

By following up with victims and children and giving them a voice about how successfully they feel their situation has been dealt with and how it could have been better, as well as what they deem failed them and why.

Strict monitoring and evaluating performance assessments and outcomes at each level of response by all personnel /authorities/ systems

By creating a database, driven by the victims perceptions and ideas, along with yearly reports from support services and authorities.

70. What should be key indicators of success when measuring the impact of legislation against coercive control?

Lives saved - decrease in the 1 women/wk murdered figures

victims feeling they are believed and feel safe and protected by a system that does what it is intended to do

Victims willing to report knowing that their case will be investigated thoroughly and they will be listened to

Decrease in perpetrators enlisting in these offences, knowing also that mandatory reporting by other services or authorities will also be investigated eg if a child discloses to a teacher who must mandatory report it

Decrease in police being called out to DV instances

Decrease in the severity and length of offences because they are reported and picked up sooner, and dealt with swiftly with serious penalties

71. What other factors should be considered in relation to assessing impact?

Outcomes for children - are they happy, thriving, healing, increasing performance in school or other aspects of their lives. Are negative effects and issues decreasing ..less juvenile crime, less substance abuse, more empathetic individuals that positively contribute to their communities, have increased potential and ability to become successful, confident and functioning members of society.

It is the lawyers, judges and report writers that are THE BIGGEST ISSUE when it comes to safety and protection of women and children. They must face the biggest scrutiny if things are to succeed. Their contemptuous behaviour, culture, bias, corruption, lack of education, power tripping, KPI driven, dismissive attitude, coercing and controlling behaviour, failure to apply the current Acts and legislation appropriately or fairly, enabling perpetrators to weaponise the system & e children that MUST BE FORCIBLY STOPPED by holding them to account, removing immunity for failing victims/children and removing them from practicing. Judges and report writers must have no ability to use personal opinions and biases in performing their duty - they must only enforce the law, as intended by the Acts, determined by full investigations and substantiated by specialist DV/CC professionals, psychiatric evaluations, facts and evidence in each case.

FC System (everyone it encompasses, esp judges and report writers) must treat victims with dignity and respect, enforce the FLA 1975 / DV & CC legislation as it is intended to be used, not downplay the severity of their case, hold perpetrators to account, make decisions based on evidence and fact

(all allegations must be thoroughly investigated and results included, including an assessment/report from a DV/CC specialist and a psychiatrist report for the perpetrator) before the case comes to court. Yearly performance indicators of Judiciary, legal system and all working in the FC system & all held to account for decisions that fail any victims or children.

When it comes to human rights, those of the victims and children trump those of the abuser.

Options for legislating against coercive control

Option 1 – Utilising the existing legislation available in Queensland a more effectively

Must be improved by making CC a criminal offence.

Must have a high standard of protocols & a universal standard of codes of conduct in response and handling, policies and procedures, accepted Australia wide. Remove the word 'domestic'

Can only work if the FC System (esp lawyers, judges and FCRW's) are mandated to enforce legislation, as it is intended, in every case involving DV or CC allegations, and based on facts and evidence. Severe penalties for failing victims

Option 2 – Creating an explicit mitigating factor in the Penalties and Sentences Act 1992 (Qld) that will require a sentencing court to have regard to whether an offender's criminal behaviour could in some way be attributed to the offender being a victim of coercive control

Yes. Must be based on fact and evidence of CC, including assessments from specialists in CC/ DV. Penalties must be support based interventions, no jail or monetary penalties, no removal of children.

Option 3 – Amending the definition of domestic violence under the Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012

Broader explanation of, and addition of, CC behaviours and associated criminal penalties.
Adding 'cruelty', to victims, children or pets as an offence
Making it mandatory for the Legal & Judicial Systems to enforce it.
Adding more specific CC behaviours eg removing reproductive control.
Adding that behaviours that breach the human rights Act are also included as prosecutable offences

Option 4 – Creating a new offence of 'cruelty' in the Criminal Code

Yes...see option 3 above

Option 5 – Amending and renaming the existing offence of unlawful stalking in the Criminal Code

Yes..add cyber and technology based stalking. Add it to the FLA 1975 as well.

Option 6 – Creating a new standalone 'coercive control' offence

Yes. It must be separated from other DV offences such as sexual abuse or physical abuse. It is infinitely more serious. Most victims will tell you that the impacts, trauma, ramifications, effects of CC are far worse than any other forms of abuse. Bones mend, cuts heal, but completely breaking a person's every being, their identity, their capabilities, their mind..can take decades to heal, sometimes lasting a lifetime. The damage to children and destruction of their innocence is horrendous, adding to a victims devastation.

Please note that for this option the Taskforce is also seeking feedback on specific issues relating to this offence including:

– What legislation should contain the offence?

The criminal code, the FLA 1975 and the DFVP 2012

– What special features should the offence contain?

Clause that Police, judiciary and FCRW refer to it and enforce it as ‘mandatory’ in all cases where investigations, evidence and facts identify it as existing, no matter how long it has been perpetrated.

– Is a definition of coercive and controlling behaviours required?

Yes

– Should there be a time limit on when prosecutions can be brought?

No statute of limitations. You cannot predict how long it will take for victims to heal or have the courage to speak out. It’s proven that rape victims take decades before they can speak out or seek help and justice.

– What kind of relationships should be captured?

Partners, ex partners, siblings, children, extended family members

– Should proof of harm to the victim or intention to harm the victim be necessary?

Yes..either is sufficient to attract criminal penalties

– What would be an appropriate penalty?

14 years imprisonment for Torture

7 years imprisonment for Choking, suffocation or strangulation in a domestic setting

Victims to have a say, in first offence only, if they prefer to try a support and intervention approach. Mandatory psych evaluation for cluster B disorders. Substance abuse testing. Full compliance with programs and treatments. Supervised contact centre visits with children only. Failure to comply would automatically result in mandatory prison sentence.

5 yrs mandatory prison for each offence (except 1st offence if victim agrees)

second and subsequent offences + every breach - 3 yrs mandatory prison

Ankle monitor for 3 yrs on release

– Should a specific defence be provided?

No, There’s no excuse for abuse. However, if the psychiatric assessment picks up a mental health disorder, and treatment is available, then that may be offered to the abuser. Prison sentence still applies and perpetrator must comply with treatment during his sentence as well as on release, with psych recommended monitoring

– Should there be provision for alternative verdicts?

No

– Should there be provision for restraining orders?

Yes, upon release, or if undertaking supportive treatment for first offence

Option 7 – Creating a new offence of ‘commit domestic violence’ in the Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012

Yes, May provide victims with more security and aid in application of legislation

Option 8 – Creating a ‘floating’ circumstance of aggravation in the Penalties and Sentences Act 1992 for domestic and family violence

Yes. It must be used correctly, because of the seriousness of the offence and it’s impacts on the victim.

Option 9 – Creating a specific defence of coercive control in the Criminal Code

Yes, for victims

No, for perpetrators, there’s no excuse for abuse, zero tolerance

Option 10 – Amending the Evidence Act 1977 (Qld) to introduce jury directions and facilitate admissibility of evidence of coercive control in similar terms to the amendments contained in the Family Violence Legislation Reform Act 2020 (WA)

Good additions :

Yes - The social entrapment framework

Yes - New sections 37-39G of the Evidence Act 1906 (WA) via the Family Violence Legislation Reform Act 2020 (WA)

Yes - the HR Act (Right to life; Protection from Torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment; and Protection of families and children.)

Option 11 – Creating a legislative vehicle to establish a register of serious domestic violence offenders

Yes - very definitely

Option 12 – Amending the Dangerous Prisoners (Sexual Offenders) Act 2003 or creating a post-conviction civil supervision and monitoring scheme in the Penalties and Sentences Act 1992 for serious domestic violence offenders

Yes - option b) creating a post-conviction civil control order scheme (CBO)

Option 13 – Amending the Penalties and Sentences Act 1992 to create ‘Serial family violence offender declarations’ upon conviction based on the Western Australian model

Yes - 2 offences within 10 years would enforce the declaration of ‘serial FV offender’

