

Profile of the Government's response

Response	Definition
Accept	All elements of the recommendation are supported by the Government.
In principle	The Government generally supports the intent or merit of the policy underlining the recommendation, but does not necessarily support the method for achieving the policy; and/or additional funding will be required to implement the recommendation.
Noted	The Government notes the recommendation in the context of existing Government policies and programs.
Not accept	The recommendation is not supported by the Government.

RESPONSE - KEY TOPICS

RECOMMENDATION 1: A governmental or parliamentary inquiry be established to examine and report on the harms associated with prescription drug misuse in Western Australia.

In principle. The Government's overall aim is reduction of illicit drug use in Western Australia with the objective of reducing harms from illicit drug use in the community, including the illicit use of prescription pharmaceuticals.

There are a number of initiatives currently in place to address the harms associated with prescription drug misuse, such as: the Western Australia Therapeutic Advisory Group Opioid Prescribing Project (a State wide review of harms associated with prescription opioids and improving prescribing safety); and the Department of Health's Real Time Prescription Monitoring reform.

RECOMMENDATION 2: The Western Australian Government review the *Misuse of Drugs Act 1981*, and as part of that overall review consider including a statement of its objectives.

Noted. The Government notes the *Misuse of Drugs Act 1981* (the Act) was previously reviewed in 2017. At this time a number of amendments were made to the Act, including to provide that a drug dealer who is caught with 28 or more grams of methamphetamine be subject to a maximum penalty of life imprisonment. In addition, with effect from 30 August 2019, the *Misuse of Drugs (Amounts of Prohibited Drugs) Order 2018* (the Order) amended Schedules III, V and VII of the Act, adding prohibited substances to the Schedules and amending the prescribed quantities for selected prohibited substances already contained within the Schedules. This included adding the following substances into Schedule V of the Act to provide threshold limits giving rise to the presumption of intent to sell or supply: Steroids; GHB - Gamma Hydroxy Burate (4-Hydroxybutanoic Acid); W-18 and AAM- Acetyl-alpha-methylfentanyl; and Diphenidine. The prescribed quantities for synthetic cannabinoids within Schedule V of the Act were also amended to reflect the physiological and psychoactive effects of the substance.

RECOMMENDATION 3: Should the Western Australian Government review the *Misuse of Drugs Act 1981*, as part of the review it also consider if the Acts provisions, operations and punishments are proportionate to the relative harms associated with specific drugs.

Noted. Similar to the Government response to Recommendation 2, the *Misuse of Drugs Act 1981* has recently been reviewed.

RECOMMENDATION 4: The Department of Justice and the Western Australia Police Force develop mechanisms for identifying and recording drug-related offending.

Noted. The Government acknowledges that accurately defining, identifying and recording 'drug-related offending' within the justice system would be a complex undertaking. The Government notes that drug use, particularly methamphetamine abuse, is considered a significant driver of volume crime and other types of offending including violent offences. The Government will consider this recommendation as part of the Drug and Alcohol Strategic Senior Officers' Group (DASSOG) Data Sub-Group forum. The purpose of the DASSOG is to provide a whole-of-government approach to addressing alcohol and other drug issues within Western Australia. DASSOG is guided by the Western Australian Alcohol and Drug Interagency Strategy 2018-2022, which aims to provide a broad strategic framework for addressing issues relating to drug and alcohol use in Western Australia.

RECOMMENDATION 5: The Department of Justice, in its review of the *Criminal Property Confiscation Act 2000*, consider the appropriateness or otherwise of confiscating assets that are not proceeds of crime.

Accept. The final report for the review of the *Criminal Property Confiscation Act 2000* (dated May 2019) was completed by former Chief Justice Wayne Martin (the Martin Report) at the request of the Attorney-General and tabled in Parliament on 4 December 2019. Amongst other matters, the report considered: the meaning of 'property', 'crime-used property'; the unexplained wealth confiscation scheme; and the categories of property that ought to be exempt from confiscation. The Government is currently considering the Martin Report.

RECOMMENDATION 6: In reviewing the *Misuse of Drugs Act 1981*, the Western Australia Police Force consult the Mental Health Commission and examine contemporary evidence to review the current threshold limits giving rise to intent to supply.

Noted. The Western Australia Police Force has been diverting small-time drug users, including methamphetamine users, away from the courts and into counselling since 2004. The Government has given the Western Australia Police Force unprecedented resources to combat the supply of methamphetamine in our community.

The Western Australia Police Force operate two drug diversion programs – the legislatively-based Cannabis Intervention Requirement scheme and the policy-based Other Drug Intervention Requirement Scheme (ODIR). The ODIR has been in place since 2004 and is available to first-time, low-level drug users. Eligible offenders must attend one to three drug counselling sessions or court prosecution will be pursued. Western Australia Police Force data shows that the number of ODIR diversions issued increased significantly in 2015. The increase is attributed to a number of changes to the ODIR policy introduced in 2015, including increasing the time allowed to complete the required counselling sessions from 30 days to 42 days and making the offender, rather than the attending officer, responsible for booking the first counselling session. Since 2015, the percentage of ODIR diversions that have involved amphetamine-type substances has not fallen below 82 per cent.

RECOMMENDATION 7: The Department of Justice collect information on Drug Court completion rates, recidivism rates and cost.

Accept. The Department of Justice is developing a new framework for the ongoing evaluation of the Perth Drug Court. Among other things, the framework will include new definitions and measures to enable more meaningful data to be extracted on the outcomes of participants and the overall effectiveness of the Perth Drug Court.

RECOMMENDATION 8: The Department of Justice review the processes, procedures and eligibility criteria in the Perth Drug Court Guidelines with a view to expanding the criteria, enabling a greater range of individuals to access the Drug Court.

In principle. The Government supports the intention of enabling a greater range of individuals to access the Drug Court, however recognises that any expansion of the Drug Court's eligibility criteria would have financial and resourcing implications for the courts and supporting services. Any expansion would need to be subject to a feasibility study.

RECOMMENDATION 9: The Western Australian Government examine extending the operations of the Drug Court into regional Western Australia.

In principle. Similar to the Government response to Recommendation 8, the Government supports the intention of enabling people in regional Western Australia to access the Drug Court. However, the Government recognises that the expansion of the Drug Court into regional areas would have financial and resourcing implications for the courts and supporting services. Any expansion to regional Western Australia would need to be subject to a feasibility study, and take into account the impact and effect of the proposed 'Alcohol and Other Drug Diversion Program' detailed below.

The Government notes the work by the Mental Health Commission, with support from the Department of Justice, to develop a revised adult court diversion model for adult offenders appearing in general Magistrates Court lists. It is anticipated that the proposed Alcohol and Other Drug Diversion Program will be available state wide from 1 July 2020, including in regional locations, and will replace the existing Western Diversion Program adult court diversion programs available in general Magistrates Court lists. The proposed Alcohol and Other Drug Diversion Program aims to increase efficiency and provides appropriately targeted pre-sentence diversion for low to moderate offenders with alcohol and other drug related problems. As with all alcohol and other drug court diversion programs under the Mental Health Commission Western Australian Diversion Program, the revised model will divert offenders into treatment to address alcohol and other drug use, addiction and related issues.

RECOMMENDATION 10: The Department of Justice proceeds with implementing recommendations 38, 39 and 40 of the Methamphetamine Action Plan Taskforce as a matter of urgency.

Accept. In addition to the major initiatives referred to under Recommendations 11 and 12 below, the Government is delivering a range of programs and activities which respond to recommendations 38, 39 and 40 of the Methamphetamine Action Plan Taskforce Report, including:

- The Department of Justice (Corrective Services) has entered in to three-year Reintegration Service Agreements with 13 non-government agencies, which commenced on 1 April 2018. The agreements provide evidence-based, culturally-responsive alcohol and other drugs brief intervention services to prisoners – including those on remand and in regional prisons – based on the through-care philosophy and linking offenders with services in the community to support treatment gains achieved in the custodial environment (Methamphetamine Action Plan Taskforce Report Recommendations 38 and 40);
- All prisoners entering prison are assessed by Prison Health Services to determine their immediate health needs and any specific supports they require (Methamphetamine Action Plan Taskforce Report Recommendation 39);
- The Department of Justice provides access to voluntary programs for both remand and sentenced prisoners to assist them in addressing any drug treatment needs (Methamphetamine Action Plan Taskforce Report Recommendations 38 and 39);
- Supports are provided by health services staff to both remand and sentenced prisoners (including Prison Health Services and Prison Counselling Service) as required (Methamphetamine Action Plan Taskforce Report Recommendations 38 and 39); and
- As noted in the Committee's Report, a new 'Release Website' will be launched by the end of March 2020, providing a directory of post-release support services for ex-offenders and their families (Methamphetamine Action Plan Taskforce Report Recommendation 38).

RECOMMENDATION 11: The Department of Justice ensure that all sentenced prisoners, including prisoners on short-term sentences, receive an Individual Management Plan in adequate time to complete their assigned programs prior to their earliest release date.

Accept. The Department of Justice is working to improve timeframes for completion of Individual Management Plans and Treatment Assessments, and seeks to ensure that programs offered to prisoners are suitable to address their needs.

The Department of Justice is also implementing a pilot initiative to improve parole prisoners' access to rehabilitation programs, including programs targeting substance misuse.

RECOMMENDATION 12: The Department of Justice continues to establish and deliver drug rehabilitation prisons while maintaining a strong focus on addressing drug problems in mainstream prisons.

Accept. Western Australia's first dedicated rehabilitation prison for women, Wandoo Rehabilitation Prison, has now been operational for 18 months. Work is currently underway on second facility for male offenders at Casuarina Prison, with Stage 1 scheduled to be operational by the end of 2020.

RECOMMENDATION 13: The Department of Health immediately review the number of addiction physicians in the WA public hospital system and compare it to other Australian jurisdictions.

RECOMMENDATION 14: The Department of Health immediately review the number of addiction psychiatrists in the WA public hospital system and compare it to other Australian jurisdictions.

RECOMMENDATION 15: Once the optimal number of addiction specialists is identified, the Department of Health address the shortfall.

In principle. The Government has developed the draft Western Australian Mental Health, Alcohol and Other Drug Workforce Strategic Framework 2020-2025 which recognises a number of critical skill shortages within the mental health and alcohol and other drug sectors, one of which is addiction medicine specialists throughout the State, and particularly in regional and remote areas. The Workforce Strategic Framework will suggest a number of actions to address these shortages, and work towards building the supply of qualified and trained workers. This will ensure there is appropriate training and education available, and improve recruitment and retention rates.

RECOMMENDATION 16: The Department of Health investigate how to address barriers to opioid substitution therapy, including for fly-in fly-out workers.

Accept. The Department of Health's investigation of this issue will require consultation with a range of stakeholders, including the Mental Health Commission, Next Step Drug and Alcohol Services and WorkSafe.

RECOMMENDATION 17: The Western Australian Government commits to defining and treating drug use as a health and social issue rather than a criminal justice issue.

Noted. The Government notes that addressing complex issues such as illicit drug use and its impact on the community requires approaches on many different levels. The Government is responding to this issue with a balance of initiatives, including prevention, early intervention, treatment, harm minimisation and reducing supply.

The Government notes that reducing the stigma associated with drug use can encourage help seeking behaviour from those directly affected. The Mental Health Commission is currently leading a range of work to reduce stigma related to the Government's Response to the Western Australian Methamphetamine Taskforce Report, including:

- Providing training to support frontline workers responding to methamphetamine users when they are in crisis (Methamphetamine Action Plan Taskforce Report Recommendations 8 and 29); and
- Developing materials which promote positive stories of successful experiences with treatment and support services to be promoted via the Mental Health Commission website and Facebook page (Methamphetamine Action Plan Taskforce Report Recommendation 9).

RECOMMENDATION 18: The Mental Health Commission launch a public campaign to frame drug use as a health and social issue rather than a criminal justice issue.

Noted. The Government acknowledges the need for public information and education campaigns to focus on drug use as a health issue in order to encourage help seeking behaviour from those directly affected, and reduce the stigma people may face when accessing support services. The Mental Health Commission will work to ensure the continuation of drug campaigns and supports for individuals, families and the community.

RECOMMENDATION 19: The Western Australian Government increase funding for drug services in line with the demand projected by the Mental Health, Alcohol and Other Drugs Services Plan 2015-2025.

In principle. The Government is committed to delivering alcohol and other drugs services that meet the needs of Western Australia's population and delivers quality outcomes for individuals

and their families. The Mental Health Commission continues to seek to rebalance the system in line with the Western Australian Mental Health, Alcohol and Other Drug Services Plan 2015-2025 (the Plan). For example, after extensive consultation, the Government has developed the A Safe Place: A Western Australian strategy to provide safe and stable accommodation, and support to people experiencing mental health alcohol and other drug issues 2019-2025. The across government implementation plan for A Safe Place will guide future direction and improvements to mental health and alcohol and other drug community-based accommodation and support services.

RECOMMENDATION 20: In order to adopt a health-based approach to drug use and possession in practice, the Mental Health Commission and Western Australia Police Force work together to investigate, develop and implement either:

Option 1 - an expanded Police Drug Diversion Program;

Option 2 - an administrative decision-making body and associated process for dealing with drug use and possession. That the Mental Health Commission and Western Australia Police Force give particular consideration to ensuring that people in regional and remote areas can receive equitable access.

Noted. Similar to the Government response to Recommendation 6, the Western Australia Police Force has been diverting small-time drug users, including methamphetamine users, away from the courts and into counselling since 2004. The Government has given the Western Australia Police Force unprecedented resources to combat the supply of methamphetamine in our community.

RECOMMENDATION 21: A health-based response to the use and possession of drugs makes provision for the cultivation of cannabis for personal use.

Not accept. The Government remains committed to ensuring access to medicinal cannabis for people with medical needs, including enabling general practitioners to prescribe medicinal cannabis to patients. The Government notes the potential adverse health impacts of non-medicinal cannabis use and the detrimental side effects it is known to have on the development of children and adolescents. The Government also notes that non-medicinal cannabis has the potential to have significant adverse impacts on the broader community.

RECOMMENDATION 22: The Western Australian Government fund and continuously evaluate prevention and education activities in line with the Western Australian Mental Health, Alcohol and Other Drug Services Plan 2015-2025.

In principle. The Government is committed to delivering prevention and education activities which meet the needs of the Western Australian population and deliver quality outcomes for individuals and their families. The Mental Health Commission continues to seek to rebalance the system in line with the Plan and fund and continuously evaluate a range of evidence-based initiatives aimed at the whole population and specific priority target groups.

RECOMMENDATION 23: The Mental Health Commission increase funding for drug harm reduction in line with forecast demand.

In principle. The Government is committed to delivering a mental health, alcohol and other drugs system which meet the needs of Western Australia's population and delivers quality outcomes for individuals and their families. The Mental Health Commission continues to seek to rebalance the system in line with the Plan. The Mental Health Commission supports a range of specific alcohol and other drug harm-reduction initiatives, including peer-based support services, needle and syringe exchange programs, and overdose prevention programs such as the Peer Naloxone Project.

RECOMMENDATION 24: The Department of Health and the Mental Health Commission develop a Harm Reduction Strategy for Western Australia.

Noted. The Government notes harm reduction is captured in the National Drug Strategy 2017-2026, the Western Australian Alcohol and Drug Interagency Strategy 2018-2022 and the Plan, which are all underpinned by the three pillars of harm minimisation: demand reduction, supply reduction and harm reduction. The Mental Health Commission incorporates harm reduction into all work undertaken.

RECOMMENDATION 25: The Western Australian Government commission an independent evaluation into the efficacy and cost-effectiveness of using drug detection dogs at music festivals in Western Australia.

RECOMMENDATION 26: If the Western Australia Police Force continue to use drug detection dogs, that they develop policies and procedures around their use at festivals to reduce the risk to festival patrons.

RECOMMENDATION 27: The Western Australia Police Force develop, publish and communicate clearly defined objectives for the use of drug detection dogs at music festivals.

Noted. It is not current Western Australia Police Force policy to deploy Passive Alert Drug Detection dogs at music festivals.

RECOMMENDATION 28: The Mental Health Commission fund a peer-based harm reduction organisation to deliver peer-based harm reduction services in music festival settings.

Noted. The Government will consider this recommendation within the remit of the Western Australia Drug and Alcohol Strategic Senior Officers' Group. The Government notes that any funded service would need to be evidence-based, appropriately governed and accredited, and demonstrate positive outcomes.

RECOMMENDATION 29: The Western Australian Government establish a working group with representation from the Mental Health Commission, the Western Australia Police Force, the Department of Health, the alcohol and other drug services sector and the peer/consumer sector to consider strategies for optimising safety at music festivals.

Accept. The Government recognises the importance of taking a collaborative approach to investigating strategies to optimise safety at music festivals and has asked the Western Australia Drug and Alcohol Strategic Senior Officers' Group to consider this further.

RECOMMENDATION 30: The working group consider strategies for optimising safety at music festivals, including:

- trialling a drug checking service
- appropriate drug checking analysis methods
- establishing an early warning system to alert people who use ecstasy about new or dangerous substances.

Not accept. The Government remains committed to ensuring patron safety at music festivals through a range of measures. The measures include the Drug Aware Safer Events and Venues Campaign, which:

- utilises targeted social media and in-venue messaging to increase awareness of the potential harms of drug use;
- advises what individuals can do to reduce the potential of harm occurring; and
- provide advice on what signs they should look out for to know if they need help and to seek help urgently.

The Government does not support the introduction of a drug checking service or drug checking analysis methods at music festivals, and notes the Committee's concerns about their ability to detect new psychoactive substances (see finding 77).

RECOMMENDATION 31: The Department of Health and the Mental Health Commission consult with service providers and people who use drugs to ascertain the demand for a Drug Consumption Room in Perth.

Not accept. Whilst the Government is not considering a Drug Consumption Room in Perth, it notes the importance of harm reduction strategies and continues to support harm reduction initiatives, and personal support services, including peer-based support services, needle and syringe exchange programs, and overdose prevention programs across Western Australia.

RECOMMENDATION 32: The Western Australian Government fund harm reduction activities in line with the demand forecasted in the Western Australian Mental Health, Alcohol and Other Drug Services Plan 2015-2025

In principle. As outlined in the response to Recommendation 23, the Government is committed to delivering a mental health, alcohol and other drugs system which meets the needs of Western Australia's population and delivers quality outcomes for individuals and their families. The Mental Health Commission continues to seek to rebalance the system in line with the Plan. The Mental Health Commission supports a range of specific alcohol and other drug harm reduction initiatives, and personal support services, including peer-based services, needle and syringe exchange programs, and overdose prevention programs.

RECOMMENDATION 33: The Western Australian Government investigate the viability of needle and syringe programs in prisons.

Not accept. The Government does not support this recommendation. Whilst the Government is not considering the introduction of needle and syringe programs in the prison setting, alternative harm minimisation strategies involving the expansion and continuation of existing programs will be progressed to reduce the harms associated with illicit drug use and to meet the diverse needs of prisoners.

RECOMMENDATION 34: The Mental Health Commission finalise and implement the Workforce Strategic Framework for peer workers, in co-design with the alcohol and other drug sector.

In principle. The Mental Health Commission continues to work towards finalising and implementing the Workforce Strategic Framework. The draft Framework has undergone community consultation and it is anticipated to be released in the near future.

RECOMMENDATION 35: The Western Australian Government's recently announced measures to combat drug-related violence in hospitals are extended to regional hospitals.

In principle. The Government is committed to addressing drug-related violence in hospitals across Western Australia. Additional funding will be required to implement this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 36: The Western Australia Police Force and Mental Health Commission proceed with plans to expand the Police Mental Health Co-Response Program to include support for drug issues.

RECOMMENDATION 37: The Western Australia Police Force and Mental Health Commission proceed with plans to expand the Police Mental Health Co-Response program to regional areas.

Noted. The Government acknowledges the value of the Mental Health Co-Response Program and the benefit of strong working relationships between police and mental health professionals to ensure better mental health responses. The Government provided funding as part of the 2019-20 Budget process to commence planning for any refinements required to the Mental Health Co-Response program. A steering group has been established to consider any changes to this program.

RECOMMENDATION 38: The Mental Health Commission and the Department of Health consider options for creating direct treatment pathways from the Urgent Care Clinic at Royal Perth Hospital, including co-locating or involving an alcohol and other drug service.

In principle. The Government acknowledges the importance of providing crisis services that keep individuals, their families and the community safe. The Mental Health Commission is working on the development of a model of service to meet the needs for short-term safe places for people with methamphetamine and other drug issues who are in crisis. Government will carefully consider the location of such services into the future.

RECOMMENDATION 39: In future reviews of the Urgent Care Clinic, the Department of Health measure stigma experienced by patients and referrals to ongoing alcohol and drug treatment.

In principle. The Government acknowledges that the dedicated alcohol and drug emergency ward at the Urgent Care Clinic has a range of benefits, including decreased stigma for patients. The Department of Health will investigate the viability of measuring the stigma experienced by patients and referrals to ongoing alcohol and drug treatment, including the method of data collection that would be required, and the benefit to patients and their families.

RECOMMENDATION 40: The Western Australian Government meet voluntary treatment needs and demand before any consideration is given to compulsory treatment.

In principle. The Government acknowledges the importance of meeting the demand for voluntary treatment needs and notes the Mental Health Commission continues to seek to rebalance the system in line with the Plan.

RECOMMENDATION 41: The Mental Health Commission clarify through the statutory review of the *Mental Health Act 2014* how and when the Act can be used to detain people experiencing drug-induced psychosis who may not also be mentally ill.

Accept. The statutory review of the *Mental Health Act 2014*, which is due to be commenced as soon as practicable after 30 November 2020, will consider this issue.

RECOMMENDATION 42: The Western Australian Government proceed with plans to trial compulsory crisis detoxification for people addicted to methamphetamine or other drugs.

Noted. As part of the 2019-20 Budget process, Government provided funding to the Mental Health Commission for the continuation and expansion of evidence-based programs and planning for new services, including a trial of compulsory crisis intervention. A state wide consultation process to develop a system service model for crisis intervention, including a Community Advisory Group, has been established (Initiative 29.3 from the Government's Response to the Western Australian Methamphetamine Taskforce Report Planning for short term, safe places for critical intervention). This process will consider the role of both compulsory and non-compulsory options in the Western Australian service model.

If compulsory treatment and/or intervention is indicated through the consultation process, draft legislation will be needed before a trial can commence.

RECOMMENDATION 43: The Mental Health Commission fund supervised detoxification programs in line with the demand forecast in the Western Australian Mental Health, Alcohol and Other Drug Services Plan 2015-2025

In principle. The Mental Health Commission continues to seek to rebalance the system in line with the Plan. For example, the Mental Health Commission is currently progressing development of additional low-medical services in the Kimberley and Midland areas.

RECOMMENDATION 44: The Mental Health Commission review whether current procurement processes are appropriate for funding longer-term alcohol and other drug services.

Noted. The Mental Health Commission is required to adhere to relevant whole-of-government policies, including the requirements of the State Supply Commission and Department of Finance, and, where services are purchased from the community sector, the Government's Delivering Community Services in Partnership Policy (DCSP Policy).

The Mental Health Commission has developed a Community Services Procurement Schedule for the procurement of mental health and alcohol and other drugs services. The Schedule maps out the Commission's procurement timelines for its program areas over the life of the Plan. The Mental Health Commission, under the requirements of the DCSP Policy, ensures that service agreement term commitments are, wherever possible, a minimum of five years, often consisting of an initial three year term with extensions based on satisfactory service performance.

RECOMMENDATION 45: The Western Australia Government consider introducing mechanisms to ensure the quality of private alcohol and other drug service providers.

Noted. The Government acknowledges there should be a minimum standard of evidence based care for all alcohol and other drug services provided to the community, whether funded by the government or not. Alcohol and other drug services funded by the government are contractually required to be accredited against a recognised quality standard; a base level of quality regulation should apply to all services providing specialist alcohol and other drug treatment.

It is acknowledged that the Government's Response to the Western Australian Methamphetamine Taskforce Report considered this issue. At that time, the National Ministerial Drug and Alcohol Forum was investigating options for requiring minimum standards for all government and non-government alcohol and other drug service providers, however extending the requirements to non-government funded providers was found not to be feasible. The National Ministerial Drug and Alcohol Forum endorsed the

National Quality Framework for Drug and Alcohol Treatment Services on 28 November 2019. The Framework includes a transition period of three years, during which time government funded treatment service providers must work towards meeting the requirements. The Mental Health Commission actively supports non-government organisations to ensure their compliance within set quality standards. In 2018-19, the percentage of non-government organisations contracted to provide alcohol and drug services that met an approved accreditation standard was 95.5 per cent, which exceeded 90 per cent target.

RECOMMENDATION 46: The next iteration of the Western Australian Alcohol and Drug Interagency Strategy:

- is a 10-year strategy**
- aims to reduce the harms associated with drug use to individuals and the community**
- addresses the priorities and recommendations put forward by this Committee**
- incorporates learnings from other Australian and international jurisdictions**
- is evaluated every two years.**

In principle. The Government acknowledges the importance of ensuring the Western Australian Alcohol and Drug Interagency Strategy continually strives to inform contemporary evidence-based strategies to best prevent and reduce the adverse impacts of alcohol and other drugs in Western Australia. Any evaluation of the Strategy would have significant resourcing implications and requires further consideration.