



CHILDREN'S COURT INFORMATION IF AN INTERIM (TEMPORARY) VRO IS MADE

This fact sheet is for young people or their parents who have been granted an interim (temporary) violence restraining order in the Children's Court.

What is an interim (temporary) violence restraining order?

An interim violence restraining order (VRO) is a temporary order granted by the court to protect someone from personal violence.

The order will say that the person bound by the order is not allowed to do certain things. For example, the order may say that they cannot go near the person being protected by the order or talk to them in person or online.

The court will tell you what things the other person is not allowed to do when it makes the VRO.

It is very important that you understand what the other person is not allowed to do.

The interim (temporary) order protects you while you go through the court process to get a final (longer term) order.

How can you get a copy of the interim (temporary) VRO?

The Children's Court will send you a copy of the interim (temporary) VRO by email or mail. If you would like a printed copy, you can wait at the court after the hearing until it is processed by court staff.

When will the VRO come into effect?

Your interim (temporary) VRO will only come into effect, or start, when the police 'serve' it on the person bound by the order.

To 'serve' a VRO on someone, the police have to deliver it to them and explain what it means.

This might happen on the same day you are granted the interim (temporary) order, or it might be on another day.

Who might need a copy of the interim (temporary) VRO?

If the interim (temporary) VRO is for the protection of a young person attending school, you should tell the school about the order and give them a copy.

If the young person being protected by the order has casual work, or regularly spends time at a particular place, the person in charge should also be told about the VRO.

If the interim (temporary) VRO is for the protection of a young person attending school, you should tell the school about the order and give them a copy.

What can a young person do if they think the other person has breached the VRO?

If a young person thinks that the other person has breached the VRO, they can:

- report the matter to their teacher or school principal (if the breach happened at school),
- tell their parent or guardian about the breach, and
- report the matter to the police.

What happens after the interim (temporary) VRO is served on the other person?

After the interim (temporary) VRO has been served on the other person, they have 21 days to

either agree to the VRO being made final (longer term), or object to the VRO being made final.

If the other person agrees to the interim (temporary) VRO being made final, or does not tell the court that they object, the order will be made final for 6 months and you will not need to go back to court.

If the other person objects to the interim (temporary) order being made final, you will have to go back to court. The court will let you know what date you will need to come back to court. The interim (temporary) VRO will remain in effect until the matter is resolved by the court.

If the other person objects to the interim (temporary) order being made final, you will have to go back to court. The court will let you know what date you will need to come back to court.

Where can you get more information?

You can find more information, videos and fact sheets on violence restraining orders on the Legal Aid WA website: www.legalaid.wa.gov.au.

You can also call the Legal Aid WA Infoline on 1300 650 579 or Legal Yarn (for First Nations callers) on 1800 319 803 for information or to make a legal advice appointment.

Legal Aid WA contacts: Website + Chat www.legalaid.wa.gov.au, Infoline 1300 650 579, Legal Yarn 1800 319 803.

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