

2017/18
**ANNUAL
REPORT**



'In serving the community as Chief Justice, I will treat it as part of my responsibility to do everything that I can to make sure that what judges do, how we do it and why we make the decisions that we do is easily understood by all people.'

'While the result that we reach might be obvious from our decisions, I am not sure that why we have reached the result is always as clear. So we may have to put further thought into how we communicate – both as to the methods of communication and the language that we use.'

One method of communication we use is our judgments. Judgment writing is a skill. To non-lawyers, perhaps even some lawyers, it may come as a surprise that judges attend training sessions to develop this skill. For example, we are taught that the first paragraph of the judgment should set out what the case is about in a way that we would explain it to a neighbour over the back fence. That is sometimes very difficult and we don't always achieve it. Indeed, I'm reminded of the saying 'if I had more time, I would have written a shorter letter.'

Time is sometimes short. But we are committed to improving our judgment writing skills through continuing training to write in a way that makes it clear to 'our neighbour' what our decision is and, most importantly, why we have come to it.

In the age in which we live and work, judgments are just one form of communication. There are many others, including through the traditional media, websites and social media. I want this Court to continue to develop and improve how we use those means of communication, to look for others and to keep up with changes in communication as they emerge.'

The Honourable Chief Justice Anne Ferguson

Speaking at her Welcome sitting on 12 October 2017

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About the College

We are a trusted place where the judiciary come to share knowledge, wisdom and expertise. Where different people's voices are truly heard. A place where learning never stops.

Established in 2002, the College was founded on the idea of peer education. This principle continues to be our guiding light. Judicial officers drive and shape the innovative and varied educational programs we provide. Our publications are also judge-led, allowing us to write and publish a range of authoritative resources. These are highly valued by both the judiciary and the legal profession. We understand the scarcity of judicial time and aim to maximise the value of every hour of judicial education, and to provide only the most carefully selected information.

The complexity of our environment requires us to work with other disciplines and multi-disciplinary teams to provide a complete learning experience. Where possible, we ground our programs in the stories of those with lived experience of the justice system, ensuring their voices are heard and listened to.

As the judicial role becomes more challenging, so too the College is constantly responding and evolving. Our work ensures judicial officers in all Victorian jurisdictions are:

- Aware of the nature and expectations of the judicial role
- Up-to-date with the latest developments in the law
- Knowledgeable about judicial practice and the judicial process
- In touch with pressing community and social issues
- Able to understand how cultural factors may be relevant to court proceedings
- Equipped to manage the unique pressures of judicial office and maintain wellbeing
- Able to enhance their practical skills, particularly their capacity to communicate clearly and listen actively
- Effectively managing their courtrooms and use and understand new technologies.

The Board

The College Board comprises the heads of the six jurisdictions and two Attorney-General appointees. The Board meets four times a year to set the College's strategic direction, oversee operations and ensure that the College's work meets the education needs and priorities of their judicial peers.

Heads of Jurisdiction

Chief Justice Marilyn Warren AC QC

(College Chair, up to 1 October 2017)

Chief Justice Anne Ferguson

(College Chair, from 2 October 2017)

Justice Gregory Garde AO RFD

President of the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (up to 31 May 2018)*

Justice Peter Kidd

Chief Judge of the County Court

Justice Michelle Quigley

President of the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (from 1 June 2018)*

Judge Peter Lauritsen

Chief Magistrate of the Magistrates' Court of Victoria

Judge Amanda Chambers

President of the Children's Court of Victoria (from 30 August 2017)**

Judge Sara Hinchey

State Coroner, Coroners Court of Victoria (from 30 August 2017)**

Directors appointed by the Governor in Council on the nomination of the Attorney-General

Emeritus Professor Arie Freiberg AM

being a person who has 'experience as a member of the academic staff of a tertiary or other educational institution'; and

Mr Greg Lee

being a person who has 'broad experience in community issues affecting courts'.

* Justice Gregory Garde AO RFD, as President of VCAT, represented the jurisdiction on the Board until the end of his term in May. Justice Garde attended all four College Board meetings this financial year.

**Section 8(1) of the *Judicial College of Victoria Act 2001* was amended on 30 August 2017 to insert sections 8(1)(da) and (db). The amendments require that there be two additional Directors of the Board of the College. Judge Amanda Chambers was appointed to the Board as President of the Children's Court of Victoria under section 8(1)(da) and Judge Sara Hinchey as the State Coroner under section 8(1)(db).



From the Chair

The demands on today's judiciary require the College to both anticipate and respond to the many challenges that arise in the dynamic environment of Victoria's courts and tribunal – especially as they reflect the changing society around us.

This is the first Annual Report produced by the College since I was appointed the 12th Chief Justice of Victoria and College Chair in October 2017.

First, I acknowledge the outstanding leadership of the College by former Chair and Chief Justice Marilyn Warren. Her Honour's commitment, vision and energy have made a lasting impression on the College and I pay tribute to her 14 years as Chair.

At our May 2018 meeting, the Board said farewell to Justice Greg Garde. It was the last Board meeting for Justice Garde, who retired from his role as President of the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (VCAT) and stepped down as a member of the College Board, effective 31 May.

As President of VCAT, Justice Garde became a College Board member in 2012. In that time, he made the most of every opportunity to bring his understanding and experience in the law and the courts system to the Board.

The committed approach he contributed to the Board was characteristic of his leadership at VCAT. As President, he drove the introduction of VCAT's new fee regime which introduced measures designed to promote affordability, access to justice, and the early settlement of disputes. This initiative and other reforms increased Victorians' access to VCAT to pursue civil claims and resulted in significant increases in cases.

I thank Justice Garde for his six years of contributions to the College's leadership and would like to acknowledge his input and direction in how the College provides services to VCAT.

In paying tribute to Justice Garde, I also formally welcome to the Board the new President of VCAT, Justice Michelle Quigley, who was sworn in on 1 June. I look forward to her continuing to share the VCAT perspective, and her qualities and attributes will no doubt contribute positively in our College Board deliberations.

It is an honour and opportunity to Chair the Board and work with my colleagues to contribute to the direction of judicial education for Victoria's six jurisdictions.

The demands on today's judiciary require the College to both anticipate and respond to the many challenges that arise in the dynamic environment of Victoria's courts and tribunals – especially as they reflect the changing society around us.

In this respect, the College has begun two key initiatives: enhancing its orientation program to complement the induction processes of individual jurisdictions; and developing a leadership and management program for the judiciary and court executives.

These programs represent the College's career-long support of judicial officers - from the transition to the role, to leading and managing well. These will be priorities for the year ahead.

I look forward to reporting on these developments in next year's Annual Report. In the meantime, in accordance with the *Financial Management Act 1994*, I am pleased to present the Judicial College of Victoria's Annual Report for the year ending 30 June 2018 – another year of outstanding service to the judiciary and in turn Victoria's justice system and all court users.

The Honourable Chief Justice Anne Ferguson
Supreme Court of Victoria
Chair of the College

From the Chief Executive Officer

'Knowledge speaks, but wisdom listens.'

For some time, I have had this aphorism pinned above my desk. Jimi Hendrix (1942-1970) is the unlikely author. I have kept his words in view as a reminder to be quiet, to be a better listener. It's easy to speak and to hear; quite different to *truly* hear or to listen. Indeed, it is another thing again to listen for the 'music behind the words', a saying attributed to psychoanalyst Heinz Kohut, which takes perception to an altogether different level.

The themes of listening – to many voices – and communication have repeated themselves this past year. For instance, I am reminded of the Welcome sitting for Chief Justice Anne Ferguson in October 2017. Her Honour took up the themes of diversity and communication and emphasised the importance of writing clear judgments and making sure 'that what judges do, how we do it and why we make the decisions we do, is easily understood by all people.'

Along with Chief Justice Ferguson, Chief Judge Peter Kidd and other senior members of the judiciary are also leading in embracing communication, through engagement with the media and the community, to explain the workings of the justice system and the role of the judiciary.

Communication implies connection. While judicial officers necessarily 'seek to set aside the subjective, the personal...in favour of the transparency of a role' (Anna Goldsworthy, musician and author), no judge is an island. Judicial officers should remain connected to various ideas of community – both for themselves (and their wellbeing) and for those they serve. They must communicate with many people, in various ways, increasingly through a range of channels; but they must also find their own community of support.

The College brings many voices and languages to the judiciary – from the Welsh-speaking Lord Thomas of Cwmgiedd and young Yorta Yorta man Dylan Charles, to New Zealand youth justice expert Dr Ian Lambie, speaking in Maori – and provides the time and place for meaningful conversation and the exchange of stories, knowledge and ideas.

The College is also a place of support, bringing judicial peers together who can uncover and share their experience of the role in the context of our wellbeing project.

We offer judicial officers the means to find their own voice, particularly in their judgments, through our much-in-demand judgment writing series featuring the narrative nous of acclaimed author Helen Garner. Here, she expresses the potency of finding one's own voice:

'Voice comes from the centre of you, from your gut, your character, even your soul. I realise this might sound a bit over the top. I know you are writing a judgment; it's not a poem. But I think everybody would agree that the plainest, most direct sentence spoken in an undefended voice, without artifice, from the deepest place we know, can reverberate right through a reader to powerful intellectual and emotional effect.'

The relationship between voice and audience – whether reader or listener – is symbiotic and powerful. We should never underestimate how fine communication and attentive listening can disseminate knowledge and wisdom and even justice. As Anna Goldsworthy told the judges of the County Court, judicial work incorporates all of the same skills as a musician: 'listening, performing and indeed writing.'

Just as the writer and the musician may achieve moments of 'reverence', for the judiciary, mastering these skills can be a source of the highest professional satisfaction, even exhilaration.

We will keep working closely with Victoria's judiciary to ensure they hear a wide variety of voices at the College. Sharing in their wisdom, knowledge and expertise will reinforce the judiciary's capacity to engage the community and ensure that what you do, how and why you do it, is being listened to and understood.



Samantha Burchell
Chief Executive Officer



The Year at a Glance

July

Jury Directions

The College publishes model jury directions for nine new sexual offences, following a major restructure of sexual offences against children.

The College begins evaluation of judicial perspectives on jury directions reforms.

August

Coroners' Intensive

Coroners' two-day workshop examines current issues in the coronial jurisdiction, including managing unexpected events that cause multiple deaths.

Judicial Wellbeing

The College's pioneering work in judicial wellbeing is in the spotlight as delegates from other states join Victoria's judiciary at 'Judicial Wellbeing: The Self and the System', chaired by Chief Judge Peter Kidd. It's the first solutions-focused judicial education project in Australia to discuss sources of judicial stress and beneficial work practices, and features a keynote address by Justice Jennifer Coate, Commissioner, Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse.



Tribunal Craft

A VCAT workshop keeps focus on efficiency with Members exploring communication while developing techniques to manage the tribunal room.

September

Worawa Visit

Conversations with students and staff give judicial officers an insight into life at Worawa Aboriginal College, a holistic Aboriginal-owned and controlled boarding school in Healesville for young Aboriginal women (Years 7-10) led by Principal Aunty Lois Peeler. The College is grateful to work on its Koori programs in collaboration with the Victorian Judicial Officers' Aboriginal Cultural Awareness Committee (JOACAC), chaired by Justice Stephen Kaye.



October

Chief Justice Retires

After 14 years as Chief Justice of Victoria and College Chair, Chief Justice Marilyn Warren retires. In her honour, the Learning Centre is renamed the Warren Learning Centre.

Welcoming New Chief Justice

The judicial profession welcomes Chief Justice Anne Ferguson at a Welcome sitting in the Banco Court.

Orientation

Senior College staff deliver well-received presentations at the National Judicial Orientation Program, Sydney.

Court Craft

A 360 Degree survey enables participants to receive feedback on their court craft, and then develop it, in the workshop 'Court Craft – Communication in the Courtroom'.

Charge Book

The College publishes a major update to the 13 topics in the *Criminal Charge Book* due to Victoria's third stage of jury directions reforms.

November

Jury Directions

College staff present to judges from around Australia about the Victorian jury directions reform, and preliminary results of the College's study of judicial perspectives on the reforms.

Koori Twilight

The individual and collective experiences of Aboriginal people studying and working within the legal profession feature in the seminar 'Experiences of Aboriginal Lawyers'. We were fortunate to hear from lawyers Matthew Karaoulakis, Michael McCagh and Kareena Gay and law student Karri Walker.



Intervention Order Appeals

Magistrate Pauline Spencer and Judge Carolene Gwynn present to County Court judges on hearing intervention order appeals in a family violence context while on circuit.

January

Criminal Procedure

The College publishes significant updates to the *Victorian Criminal Proceedings Manual* following legislative changes to the process of jury empanelment.

February

Drug Court

Staff from Drug Court agencies and organisations across Victoria attend an innovative five-day education program in the Warren Learning Centre.

Standard Sentencing

Commentary on standard sentencing is included in the Victorian Sentencing Manual and as a standalone guide.

Family Violence Reforms

College staff present to Magistrates on the new Family Violence Information Sharing regime, and release reference material on the regime and the National Domestic Violence Order scheme.

The Year at a Glance

March

Culture and Gender

College Chief Executive Officer Samantha Burchell delivers a speech at the Court Services Victoria International Women's Day event.

Writing Returns

The ever-popular Judgment Writing program returns as Justice Elizabeth Hollingworth opens this year's seminar series with 'Issues-based Judgment Writing'.

County Court Conference

County Court judges attend a stimulating program on the theme of language, culture, and communication, hearing from a range of speakers including Stan Grant.



Family Violence Reforms

Wide-ranging updates to the *Family Violence Bench Book* are published following the commencement of amendments to the *Family Violence Protection Act 2018*, as Parliament implements recommendations from the Royal Commission on the operation of the intervention orders.

Victorian Sentencing Manual

The Victorian Sentencing Manual editorial committee agrees to a suite of recommendations for significantly revising, updating and rewriting the Manual.

April

The Findings: Judicial Wellbeing Research

Judicial Wellbeing Advisor, provisional clinical psychologist and researcher Carly Schrever previews the results of her doctoral research at the Warren Learning Centre. Chief Justice Anne Ferguson chairs the presentation.



Youth Justice

Judge Amanda Chambers leads a briefing on significant changes to the law for young offenders. The changes - commencing on 1 June - include *Youth Control Orders* and the *Intensive Bail Support Scheme*.



May

Bail Reform

Justice Paul Coghlan leads a Twilight seminar on the biggest changes to the *Bail Act 1977* since its commencement 40 years ago. As part of this, the College prepares and publishes a variety of resources on the reforms.

Duluth Model

Family violence experts from the US' most replicated intervention model talk to Specialist Family Violence Magistrates' Court members, Victoria Police and associated family violence workers about the latest developments in their approach.

Structuring Judgments

Professor Noah Messing of Yale Law School presents 'Structure and Style', the second seminar in this year's Judgment Writing series.



Evaluation Findings

The College's *Jury Directions Act 2015* evaluation tabled at Jury Directions Advisory Group.

Celebrating Iftar

Magistrates celebrate Iftar with the Muslim community, sharing an evening meal in the Magistrates' Court just after sunset during the Islamic holy month of Ramadan.

June

Lord Thomas, the former Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales, is inaugural guest at the opening event of the College's Leadership and Management Program, organised in conjunction with the Supreme Court of Victoria.

June

Your Voice

Literary legend and Walkley Award-winning feature writer, Helen Garner, brings her unique understanding of the courts to the College to present 'Finding Your Voice' in this year's Judgment Writing series.

Family Violence

The education program 'Best Practice Court Craft in a Family Violence Context' brings together judicial officers from all jurisdictions for training in practical skills for dealing with men and women impacted by family violence.



Many Voices Guiding Justice: The Year in Education

Our role is to provide professional development and education that explores new ways of understanding, creates new perspectives, and encourages a robust exchange of ideas and information.

What does the law demand of the judiciary? And what skills and knowledge are brought to bear in this role?

Even before an accused may be brought to trial, a magistrate or judge must decide whether they can be committed. These committals can take weeks, and feature many witnesses, including complainants. On top of weighing up the strength of the evidence heard, a magistrate or judge must listen to the oral submissions from prosecution and defence and read through pages and pages of written supporting submissions. Depending on how a case captures the state's imagination, throngs of media and members of the public may spill out of a courtroom into the halls, the anticipation and emotion difficult to ignore.

This is what the law requires of all judicial officers we work with, whether they sit in a court or a tribunal room - the distillation of evidence; interpretation of law; application of precedent; rigor; an ability to apply sound judgement and communicate with a broad audience. In the maelstrom, facing often high emotion and high stakes, judicial officers must remain focused on the task at hand and deliver judgments that are impartial and just.

Our job at the College is to support the development and refinement of these skills and introduce different perspectives. Matters heard by the courts are necessarily diverse, reflecting a rapidly evolving cultural, political and legal landscape. Our role is to provide professional development and education that explores new ways of understanding, creates new perspectives, and encourages a robust exchange of ideas and information.

Over the course of this year we have introduced judicial officers to people with many different voices and perspectives:

- Dylan Charles, a young Yorta Yorta man who was able to get his life back on track by attending Wulgunggo Ngalu Learning Centre in Gippsland;
- Scott Mills, in charge of men's behaviour programs at No to Violence, who asked judges to consider the perpetrator narrative – language that de-personalises women or children, seeing them as possessions – and suggested how judges can avoid colluding with this narrative.
- Noah Messing from Yale Law School, who encouraged judicial officers to be 'brisk, engaging and well-reasoned' when writing their judgments and decisions - 'You wield judicial power, judicial power does not wield you'.

It was a busy, rewarding year in education, with many notable opportunities for conversations, learning and reflection both at the College and beyond its walls.

Larissa Behrendt, Aboriginal lawyer, writer and film maker talked with barrister Tim Goodwin about her book, *Finding Eliza: Power and Colonial Storytelling*, as part of our Law and Literature series. Larissa spoke passionately about the long process she went through to tell the story of how Fraser Island came to be named, and the effects this had on the Butchulla people, who have always known the place as K'gari. In their wide-ranging conversation they touched on how to find the 'best truth' when faced with vastly different versions of an event and encouraged a greater exploration of how the stories of our past are told.

We continued our '360 Degree Feedback' and 'Court Craft' program for several judicial officers across the jurisdictions. This highly bespoke program encourages personal interaction and reflection with peers and one-on-one discussion with an organisational psychologist.

This year we also took judicial officers to visit Port Phillip prison and the Dame Phyllis Frost Centre. As one judicial officer commented: *'I think everyone needs to see for themselves what it is like on the 'inside.'*

At Worawa, an Aboriginal-owned and managed boarding school in Healesville for young Aboriginal women, judicial officers heard some of the challenges impacting young Aboriginal women, and how the school's unique educational approach and ethos help to address these.

We asked Justice Paul Coghlan to explain new changes to bail reform and Justice Elizabeth Hollingworth to lead a new series of judgment writing Twilights designed to assist a time-poor audience and offer ongoing learning.

Carly Schrever, Judicial Wellbeing Advisor at the College, gave time and space to all Victorian magistrates to reflect on their own wellbeing and the impact that exposure to trauma can have over a sustained period.

Creating an environment to have safe and informed discussions is critical to our work; as is building lasting connections with the judiciary. I want to especially thank my education team, and those judicial officers who work tirelessly with us to help provide continuous professional support, further learning and meaningful development opportunities to their colleagues.

Annabel Mornement
Director, Education



Education Highlights

‘What is it we’re working towards? I think it’s really important that we have an Australia where all Australians see the history and culture of Aboriginal people as part of their history and culture. That it’s not an us and them. That we’re not making someone worse off by acknowledging that these stories happened or we’ve got this great culture.’

Larissa Behrendt

Speaking at the Law and Literature Series event ‘Larissa Behrendt and Finding Eliza’

Koori Twilights – and Aboriginal Perspectives

Dylan Charles promised his dying aunt he would never go to jail. Wulgunggo Ngalu was there to help him keep his word.

Dylan’s story and the Wulgunggo Ngalu Learning Place story were featured in the College’s Koori Twilight event, ‘Reflections on a Justice Experience’.

Wulgunggo Ngalu, in the Gunai Kurnai language, means ‘which way together’.

Dylan’s journey back to his culture through Wulgunggo Ngalu and away from his difficult times in Shepparton was a powerful demonstration to the judiciary of how the culturally-appropriate learning place houses and supports Koori men who are undertaking Community Correction Orders and making changes to their lives.

Wulgunggo Ngalu’s Shaun Braybrook told the seminar about how the place provides an opportunity for the men to learn new skills, reconnect with, or further strengthen, their culture and participate in programs and activities designed to help them address their offending behaviour.

This year’s Twilight seminars brought key leaders to discuss Self Determination and Treaty from a Victorian perspective.

In February, Victorian Treaty Advancement Commissioner Jill Gallagher and Executive Director of Aboriginal Victoria Joshua Smith discussed Victoria’s pathway to Self Determination and Treaty.

The following month, the Victorian Government introduced Australia’s first treaty laws to the Victorian Parliament: *Advancing the Treaty Process with Aboriginal Victorians Bill 2018*.

The historic legislation will see the Victorian Government and the state’s Aboriginal people enter formal treaty negotiations – the first state in the country to do so.

Victorian Treaty Advancement Commissioner Jill Gallagher AO and Executive Director of Aboriginal Victoria Joshua Smith

The College recognises its role in assisting judicial officers to be aware of important changes in the law and Victoria’s attempt to recognise and celebrate the unique status, rights, cultures and histories of Aboriginal Victorians. It is also an opportunity for reconciliation and to heal the wounds of the past.

A visit to Worawa Aboriginal College, Healesville, was an insight into the social, cultural and historical issues affecting young Aboriginal people in education. Aunty Lois Peeler, Worawa’s Principal and Executive Director, spoke about Worawa’s holistic educational model that integrates academic achievement with cultural and general wellbeing.

Tarina Fanning took up the role of Koori Research and Education Manager at the College in October to ensure judicial officers are culturally aware and well informed of issues faced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders who appear before courts and tribunals.

As part of her work, Tarina developed and delivered the ‘Yulendj Ngarnga Palreert’ program, which builds on the cultural capability of judges within the County Koori Court and is contributing to improved outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people coming into contact with courts.

All College staff attended ‘Yulendj Ngarnga Palreert’ training.

Tarina is now planning ‘Back to Country 2019’ at the Grampians, in particular Gariwerd National Park and Brambuck. The region has been home to the Djab Wurrung and Jardwardjali people for 20,000 years and contains the densest concentration of rock art paintings and the largest assemblage of Aboriginal art motifs in Victoria.

The College is grateful to work on its Koori program in collaboration with the Victorian Judicial Officers’ Aboriginal Cultural Awareness Committee (JOACAC), chaired by Justice Stephen Kaye.



Judicial Wellbeing

‘Following a tragic event in October 2017, the Court saw the need to conduct a wellbeing program involving all magistrates (including reserve magistrates) and judicial registrars. Despite the large number of judicial officers involved, the College was able to develop, organise and deliver an excellent program within a short space of time.’

Chief Magistrate Peter Lauritsen

The College, our Judicial Wellbeing Advisor Carly Schrever, and the Victorian judiciary are breaking new ground in research, understanding of sources of judicial stress and developing support programs.

On 30 April, Carly, a lawyer and provisional clinical psychologist, presented the findings of her research on judicial occupational stress, the first empirical study of its kind in Australia.

The findings – which will be published in late 2018 under the auspices of the University of Melbourne – reveal that judicial officers find great satisfaction in their work despite experiencing considerable stress.

Carly’s work involved research with five jurisdictions across Australia, 60 personal interviews and 152 surveys of judicial officers. The College is a sponsor of Carly’s research.

This year of conversation and change began with the College’s two-day program, ‘Judicial Wellbeing: The Self and the System’. It was the first event in Australia to squarely address the structural, systemic and organisational sources of stress for judicial officers, and to facilitate a discussion of how these could be addressed at the court level. Forty judicial officers attended, including guests from interstate.

At the full-day program ‘Magistrates’ Wellbeing: A Conversation about Change’, psychologists and counsellors facilitated a conversation about the systemic, organisational and cultural sources of stress within the Magistrates’ Court, with a view to exploring possible solutions.

This program, tailored to the needs of the Magistrates’ Court, was repeated on four occasions so that all magistrates and judicial registrars could attend.

The College continues to work with individual jurisdictions and Court Services Victoria to provide support and advice for a range of initiatives and programs directed to judicial wellbeing. These include the Judicial Officers Assistance Program (a 24/7 confidential counselling service), and the Judicial Wellbeing Committee of the Magistrates’ Court of Victoria.

Exporting Expertise: Judicial Wellbeing in Singapore

‘Over time, judicial stress can lead to undesirable cognitive or behavioural changes that can impact not only the quality of our decision-making but also our personal life and wellbeing. Yet, most of us are reluctant to speak openly about the challenges and pressures that we face in our work or of the need to think about how we should go about tackling judicial stress. This seems driven in large part by the need to preserve public confidence in our work, leading us to think that we must maintain a public image of being composed, impartial, and “virtually infallible”.

It is therefore timely and important that we come together for this inaugural closed-door program that affords us a safe space to have an honest and frank conversation about the potential sources and implications of judicial stress.’

Chief Justice Sundaresh Menon

Supreme Court of Singapore



Singapore’s judges have been the first international beneficiaries of the College’s judicial wellbeing expertise.

The Supreme Court of Singapore worked in partnership with the College to launch an inaugural Judicial Wellness program in August.

Judicial Wellbeing Advisor Carly Schrever developed and delivered a two-day seminar for the Singapore High Court and the Court of Appeal.

The program enabled the exchange of judicial experiences by judges from the Bench as well as senior judges from Singapore and Chief Judge of the County Court of Victoria, Justice Peter Kidd.

Sessions included ‘The Personal Challenge of Dispensing Justice’ and ‘The Psychological Impact of Judicial Work’, as well as strategies for mindfulness, emotional intelligence, and physical wellness.

Participants praised the program’s practical content and techniques for immediate use, and especially for engendering a culture for judicial resilience against the growing demands of judicial work.

The success of this program was followed by similar, customised programs for the Family Justice Court and the State Courts of Singapore, serving as a foundation for similar education around this important topic.

Interstate and international programs are a key focus for the College to shore up its financial sustainability as well as share knowledge with other jurisdictions.

Family Violence in the Courtroom

‘What a great session – not only in relation to practicalities of the legislation but particularly in relation to enhancing understanding of women in violent relationships and understanding their evidence.’

The College’s objectives in delivering on the Recommendations of the Royal Commission into Family Violence are to:

- Improve safety and court response for victims of family violence
- Ensure the Victorian judiciary as a whole better understand the nature and dynamics of family violence
- Build judicial capability (including specialist capability) in dealing with matters involving family violence
- Influence positive cultural and behavioural change

This year, we stepped up our activities to reflect and drive the judicial system’s key role in the Government’s transformational plan, *Ending Family Violence: Victoria’s Plan for Change*. Indeed, following the Royal Commission into Family Violence, the College is committed to ensuring family violence features wherever appropriate in education for all judicial officers.

The enormity of the family violence challenge is being met with innovative and ‘lived experience’ programs that feature international and Australian experts and bring jurisdictions together to share knowledge.

A common message at family violence sessions is that the judicial system has come a long way quickly but the extent of the problem and its effects means the challenge is only beginning.

At the College’s *Best Practice Court Craft in a Family Violence Context* program in June, Justice Chris Maxwell, President of the Court of Appeal, said he had observed firsthand that lack of understanding of family violence was a significant problem in the criminal justice system.

This cross-jurisdictional program featured memorable practical sessions on communicating sensitively with women and families affected by family violence. These included former family violence applicant support worker Abbey Newman’s visual metaphor, using a shaken bottle of Coca-Cola to demonstrate the impact of trauma on people coming to family violence cases, and a role play which saw judges acting as victims.

The role play – conducted by Scott Mills and Trent Larkman from the No to Violence men’s referral service – was followed by a session on perpetrator narratives and using appropriate judicial language to avoid colluding with men who use violence.

At a workshop earlier in the year, delegates from Duluth, Minnesota, shared case studies and the latest developments from their renowned model for tackling family violence – bringing agencies and law enforcement together to hold perpetrators accountable and keep victims safe.

The delegates emphasised how the model’s behaviour change programs do not just build skills but also focus on the attitudes and beliefs of perpetrators and help them to change these beliefs.

Other programs that demonstrated the depth and variety of family violence education included:

- A County Court continuing professional development session in November on hearing family violence intervention order appeals, presented by Magistrate Pauline Spencer;
- A seminar in November on ‘Family Violence for VCAT’, with keynote address by Chair of the Royal Commission into Family Violence, the Honourable Marcia Neave;
- A day-long session on family violence for the ‘Drug Court Education’ program in February;
- An overview on Victoria’s new family violence information sharing regime and its effect on family violence cases to the Magistrates’ Court conference in February;
- A finely-crafted introduction to family violence at the County Court Conference in March.

In other work, the College has drafted the first iteration of a curriculum for judicial officers, specifically targeting family violence, and has continued to update the Family Violence Bench Book and other publications to reflect the significant changes to the law in this area.

In 2018-19 the College will continue to build on this education and training by working with the Magistrates’ Court to develop education for the new Specialist Family Violence Courts that will gradually be introduced to selected locations across the state.



Actors Help Build Skills

Playback Theatre actors brought the shocking dynamics of family violence home in a College program on ‘Court Craft in a Family Violence Context’.

The Theatre’s participation is a key part of using a practical approach to build skills across jurisdictions.

The skills building program focuses on:

- Communicating with people who use violence (including the use of non-collusive language);
- Communicating sensitively and respectfully with victims and families; and
- Information gathering, case management and appropriately managing risk.

The actors breathed life into the learning with improvised performances of participants’ feedback allowing for understanding of the different perspectives and dynamics explored throughout the day.

Lord Thomas Shares Courtroom Wisdom

In May, the Victorian judiciary was privileged to meet and hear from one of the UK's most outstanding jurists, Lord Thomas of Cwmgiedd, the former Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales.

Lord Thomas was the inaugural speaker at the opening event of the College's 'Leadership and Management' program. The event was hosted in conjunction with the President of the Court of Appeal, Justice Chris Maxwell, and the Supreme Court of Victoria, and marked a rare opportunity for court leaders to come together in an informal and collegiate setting.

It was an excellent beginning to the College's development of a program that supports the judiciary and court executives in leading Victoria's courts into the future. With a focus on judicial leadership and cross-jurisdictional collaboration, Lord Thomas imparted wisdom from a career that culminated in serving as Lord Chief Justice from 2013 to 2017.

His Honour had a wealth of experience and observations to share. With a modern, pragmatic outlook, as Lord Chief Justice he negotiated a wide range of issues affecting public perception of the justice system: judicial diversity; the provision of IT for a modern court system; judicial independence; the need for a better relationship between the judiciary and the other branches of the state; and the importance of judicial leadership and management.

The judiciary heard compelling insights into paperless and virtual courtrooms, as well as guidance on choosing the right technological direction for courts and setting the transformation process in motion. Lord Thomas stressed the need for courts to be 'in the driving seat' for change, to be adaptive to the needs of court users, and to be innovative in reform.

In all that they do, courts must, he said, 'show the importance of justice.'



Lord Thomas (right), the former Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales and Justice Chris Maxwell AC, President of the Court of Appeal

Supporting Vulnerable Witnesses: Intermediaries Training

On 1 July, Victoria began trialling an intermediaries scheme to assist vulnerable people giving evidence in sexual assault and homicide cases.

The use of these skilled communicators recognises that the evidence of vulnerable witnesses should be tested in a developmentally appropriate way.

In the lead-up to the trial, the College developed and delivered 'Working Effectively with Intermediaries in Your Courtroom', a one-day training program on legal processes, practices and culture for judicial officers.

Judge Meryl Sexton chaired a steering committee to develop the program, which presented sessions on key features of the new *Justice Legislation Amendment (Victims) Act 2018* and the pilot, including:

- Explaining the legislation, key aspects of the pilot and how intermediaries are selected and trained;
- Benefits of using an intermediary for children and the cognitively impaired. Psychologist and speech pathologist Professor Pamela Snow and speech pathologist and researcher Dr Lydia Timms explored brain and language development and how making adjustments in communication can assist in obtaining accurate evidence from the witness;
- The role of an intermediary, including the daily experience and successes of an experienced intermediary;
- History of the intermediaries scheme in England and Wales and how it has engendered positive changes to culture and practices; and
- An overview of the NSW intermediaries pilot provided by Justice Kate Traill, including the program's strengths and weaknesses.

Assisting Vulnerable Witnesses

Intermediaries are specialist officers of the court assisting vulnerable witnesses, such as children or witnesses with a cognitive impairment. The type of assistance intermediaries provide depends on the needs of the witness. For example, an intermediary may introduce a communication aid, such as a doll or body map, or modify the questions asked of the witness to ensure the questions are understood and answered.

County Court Judges' Conference: Language, Culture and Communication

'There are lots of types of listening, as well as lots of different ways of making noise. The listening – and the judgment of that listening – is more fundamental than the making of the sound: everything comes from the listening.'

Anna Goldsworthy

Writer and Musician, presenting at the County Court Conference

The art of listening, the cultural context for sexual violence, and how to better communicate with juries – these were a few of the ideas and perspectives presented to County Court judges at their March conference. This was the second year in which the College has been invited to design and develop a three-day education program for County Court judges, shaped with the involvement of Chief Judge Peter Kidd and the judicial steering committee.

Presenter and political journalist Stan Grant began the conference with a penetrating keynote address about threats to 'fragile' democracies, the rise of totalitarian states and the risks posed to Australia.

Referring to the responsibilities of judges, Stan spoke of the challenges in respecting human rights and the rule of law when other cultures don't. He spoke about the need to understand the perspective of Indigenous Australians who feel shut out from a system that has wreaked havoc on them.

This was linked to a consideration of the County Koori Court and how it achieves justice. Stan interviewed Elders, as well as Judge Paul Grant and Victorian Legal Aid lawyer Meena Singh, allowing interesting and varied points of view on a part of the Court's work.

Musician and author Anna Goldsworthy captivated the judges as she compared the work of musicians and the space of the concert hall with the work of judges and the locus of the courtroom.

She spoke about true listening and quietening one's own inner voice when listening.

Health educator Maree Crabbe talked about how pornography in the digital age is shaping the sexual attitudes of young people.

Her presentation had a huge impact on judges – both as judicial officers and as parents and grandparents. Maree's insights prompted them to perhaps reassess evidence of consensual watching of pornography and consensual aggressive sexual relationships.

The judges listened to a panel of enlightened experts on family violence – specifically to implement the Royal Commission's recommendations on judicial education relevant to the County Court.

The conference program gave judges a range of enriching learning experiences, from matters directly relating to their work to those which inform the society in which we live.

The judges' responses indicate a high level of engagement with the topics. Each session was chaired by a judge who had met the presenter and was able to introduce the session with examples from their own work and a real sense of its relevance to the audience.

The 'Language, Culture and Communication' theme not only linked presentations but allowed for deep reflection about the judicial role in eliciting and imparting information.

Celebrating Iftar: Magistrates' Court Dinner

'The Victorian judiciary... are privileged to learn about the Islamic faith and the beliefs that underpin it and, specifically, the importance and significance of Ramadan and fasting in Islamic societies.'

Chief Magistrate Peter Lauritsen

The Magistrates' Court of Victoria again welcomed the Victorian Islamic community to celebrate an Iftar dinner in the holy month of Ramadan.

On a cold, wet evening on Thursday 17 May, the annual dinner was another warm moment in the judiciary's relationship with the Islamic community.

Deputy Chief Magistrate Felicity Broughton welcomed magistrates and Islamic community members to the dinner hosted in the chambers of the court building.

Master of Ceremonies was Ms Azmeena Hussain, Managing Senior Associate, Maurice Blackburn Lawyers, a leading figure in the Muslim community and advisor to a range of organisations and programs.

A panel discussion entitled 'Reflections on the Justice System' and chaired by Ms Hussain was a highlight of the evening. The presenters – Magistrate Urfa Masood; Leading Senior Constable Sukkar, and psychologist and cultural intelligence advisor Ms Monique Toohey, of Nasihah Consulting Group – gave a lively and informative discussion which touched on their experience over many situations.

In a written message to dinner attendees, Chief Magistrate Lauritsen thanked the Judicial College of Victoria for bringing the magistrates and community together for the evening of faith and friendship.



Above, left to right: Leading Senior Constable Maha Sukkar, Magistrate Urfa Masood, Azmeena Hussain and Monique Toohey

Reflection and peace

Ramadan is a time of reflection and peace and is an important month on the judicial calendar. The dinner provides an important and unique environment for Muslim community members to increase their understanding of the Victorian justice system, and an opportunity for the Victorian judiciary to learn about and strengthen their relationship with the Islamic community.

The dinner organising committee produced a brochure which included 'A Day in the Life of Magistrate Masood', the first female Muslim judicial officer in Victoria.

Magistrate Masood – based at Sunshine since the beginning of last year – said the best thing about being a magistrate was that she loved being in a courtroom.

She said the most challenging aspect of the job was the great responsibility of being on the Bench, balancing so many interests and making decisions which can have such a great impact on people's lives.

Drug Court Education

A five-day Drug Court Education program in February continued the important training the College is providing to Victoria's Drug Courts.

Representatives from the diverse group of agencies and organisations that make up the Drug Court attended the program for both training and networking.

Drug Court Supervising Magistrate Tony Parsons and General Manager Kristy Rowe talked about progress in 2017 and set the scene for the Court's next 12 months.

The five-day program included briefings on Family Drug Treatment Court, Family Violence Applicant and Respondent Workers, incentives and sanctions, the Assessment and Referral Court List, and Alcohol and Drug Treatment Services and the LGBTI Community.

There were many well-received sessions, including role plays, the latest in best practice addiction treatment and cultural training.

As well as face-to-face programs, this year also saw the introduction of reflective practice with each of the three Drug Court teams.

The College looks forward to supporting this important work in the years ahead. We are engaged to deliver education and a range of other educational support projects up to 2021.



Magistrate Tony Parsons

Support to Overcome Addiction

The Drug Court provides people appearing before the courts with an opportunity to access allied health and case management support to overcome substance dependence and to stop engaging in criminal activity. The Court is led by a dedicated Magistrate and supported by a multi-disciplinary team of representatives from Victoria Police, Victoria Legal Aid, Corrections Victoria, and a range of allied health and social services professionals.

Judgment Writing

'Helen Garner was wonderful – she brought the sometimes dry and daunting task of writing reasons alive, and made it feel like a privilege and a pleasure. She articulated the problem – fear – and gave us permission and reasons to write confident, clear decisions in a human voice.'

This year's Judgment Writing series was delivered over three Twilight seminars by highly credentialed presenters: Justice Elizabeth Hollingworth, Professor Noah Messing and Helen Garner.

Justice Hollingworth's seminar on 'Issues-based Judgment Writing' featured prioritising the issues at different stages of the case, using various case management techniques to refine the issues, and making the best use of opening and closing submissions, using the model of international legal writing expert Professor James C. Raymond.

Justice Hollingworth also gave guidance on managing different evidence - oral, documentary and electronic - and how to develop a 'decision tree'.

Professor Messing of Yale Law School presented on 'Structure and Style'. He discussed strategies and practical tips for clear judgment and decision writing, including organisational strategies to help draft written and oral judgments and decisions faster and more easily.

He also outlined stylistic strategies to help achieve a clear, lean, confident writing style.

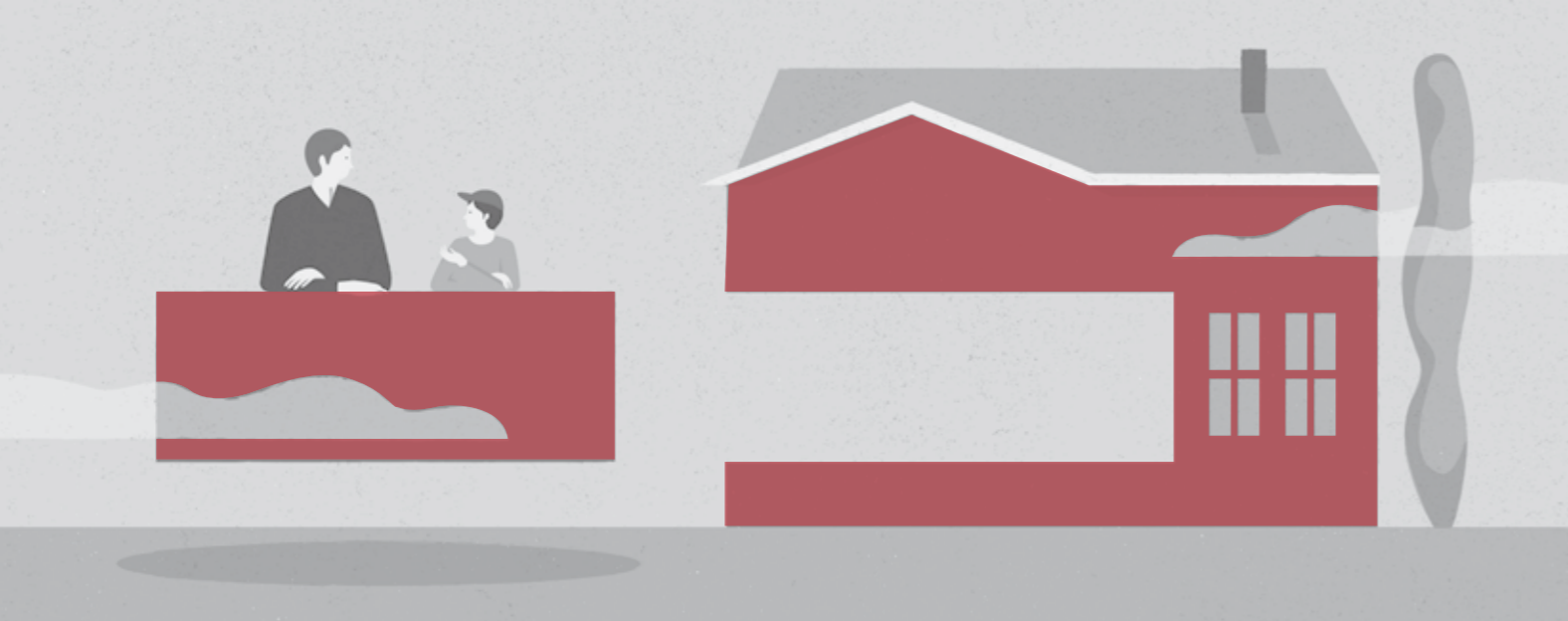
Australian literary legend Helen Garner brought her astute understanding and observations about the courts and human nature to the challenges of 'Finding Your Voice'.

Helen shared the message that a writer's voice is 'what we're made of'. Drawing on more than 40 years of what reviewers have termed her compassionate and dispassionate reporting, Helen spoke inspiringly about accepting the fear involved with sitting down to write, and recognising the richness of the human stories in the courts, drawing on her experience in Professor Raymond's seminars where judicial officers brought judgments for review.

Judicial officers' comments on these evenings reflect the special importance of learning and honing their judgment-writing skills amongst their peers.



Helen Garner



Changing Approaches to Youth Justice

‘The longer a child... goes without help, the harder they are to reach.’

Associate Professor Ian Lambie

Victoria’s youth justice system is undergoing unprecedented change, as Parliament seeks to tackle serious youth offending, reassessing how young people are dealt with in the criminal justice system.

In the lead-up to new Youth Control Orders and Intensive Bail Support Scheme starting on 1 June, the College worked closely with the Children’s Court and the Departments of Justice and Regulation, Health and Human Services, and Education and Training, as well as Victoria Legal Aid, Victoria Police, and the Victorian Bar to produce targeted programs for the judiciary and to support services trying to divert young people from further offending.

An intensive campaign began at a Twilight session in April, when Judge Amanda Chambers gave an overview of the new legislative framework. Representatives from Youth Justice and the Department of Justice and Regulation presented on the case management model and assessment framework.

Regional judicial officers were able to join the session remotely through new live streaming technology in the Warren Learning Centre.

In May, the College brought together Children’s Court magistrates and service providers for a two-day workshop to examine the latest insights on youth justice best practice and multi-disciplinary teamwork.

This was an important event for meeting the specific needs of the judicially-led multi-disciplinary teams who will be actively involved in the service delivery of the Youth Control Orders.

Representatives from a wide range of agencies and services heard about the processes and procedures and were briefed by experts working with young people facing challenges.

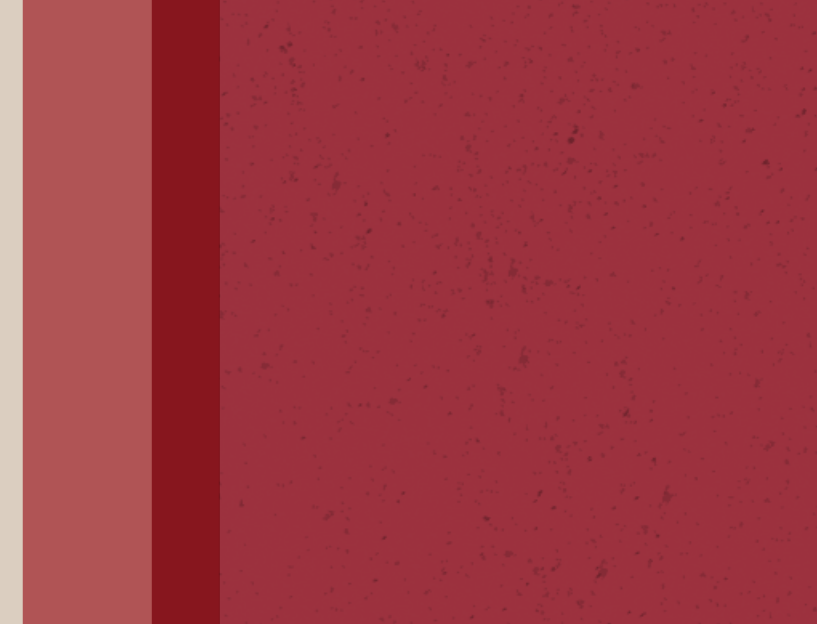
Future programs will build on the expertise, knowledge and skills shared in these programs to keep supporting the people who work with young people in the criminal justice system.

Changes Assist at Risk Children

The Intensive Bail Supervision Program and the Youth Control Order scale the justice system response to the needs and best interests of the child.

The new sentencing option – the Youth Control Order – is part of a raft of changes including changes to bail laws, the introduction of new intensive bail supervision, and new rules relating to uplift of proceedings.

The changes are designed for high need, at-risk young people who are engaged in serious repeat offending. The changes strengthen the role of the Children’s Court as a therapeutic system focused on the best interests of the child. The therapeutic dimension of these orders emphasises the need for the Children’s Court, Youth Justice and other service providers to work together to identify the needs of the child and the interventions required to put a child’s life back on track.



Law and Literature: Voluntary Assisted Dying

This Twilight session shone a light on Victoria's Voluntary Assisted Dying Act 2017, exploring questions of life and death in an enriching way.



Dr Leah Kaminsky

Victoria is the first state in Australia to pass voluntary assisted dying laws and our Law and Literature series provided two fascinating perspectives on working with the new Act.

Lawyer and former Public Advocate for Victoria Julian Gardner shared the moving story of his experience speaking to an assault victim about the decision to turn off her life support. He felt compelled to speak to the non-responsive woman – the victim of a murder attempt – about his Office's decision to end her life.

He told the audience of judicial officers that the woman 'was a human being with a disability and I owed it to her to tell her what was happening. It was one of the most difficult things I've done – but I'm glad I did it.'

He said the *Voluntary Assisted Dying Act* balanced the need to protect the vulnerable through clear requirements while supporting human rights. People making end of life decisions under Victoria's new advanced care management plans would be sparing family members traumatic decisions and giving 'one of the greatest gifts of love you can give them'.

Doctor and author Leah Kaminsky spoke of 'denialism' in medical practitioners about their own death and death in general.

Dr Kaminsky said doctors lacked training in preparing patients for death. In researching her book *We're All Going to Die*, she said she met people who were much more comfortable with talking about death, dying and life.

The discussion, chaired by Magistrate Caitlin English, gave clarity on many issues including abolition of the 'best interests' test and its replacement with a preferences and values test designed to produce a decision that the dying person themselves would have made.

VCAT: Working with Australia's Busiest Tribunal

The College has worked closely with VCAT this year to provide education that meets the diverse needs of its Members, delivering diverse programs including a 'Family Violence Awareness Twilight', 'Orientation: Writing Effective Decisions', and 'Tribunal Craft'.

The Honourable Marcia Neave, Commissioner and Chairperson of the Royal Commission into Family Violence presented on the subject 'The Nature and Dynamics of Family Violence and How it is Relevant to VCAT'.

The 'Tribunal Craft' program encouraged VCAT members to reflect on their judicial management style, including analysing strengths, blind spots and how they are perceived. A scenario coaching demonstration prepared members for working in tutorial groups which were filmed and played back in coaching sessions.

The two-day orientation program 'Writing Effective Decisions' guided members on developing the structure, content and analytical methods appropriate to VCAT decisions as well as finding their voice in writing clear, succinct and persuasive decisions. Members were given overnight 'homework' to bring back for evaluation on the second day of the program.



The Honourable Marcia Neave AO

Education Program 2017/18

This year, the College has delivered a busy program of events, covering judicial practice, legal learning, skills development and social context awareness.

Drug Court Education Program	31 July–4 August 2017
Coroners' Intensive: Current Issues in the Coronial Jurisdiction	2-4 August 2017
Court Craft 360 – Magistrates and VCAT	7 August 2017
Judicial Wellbeing: The Self and the System	10-11 August 2017
Tribunal Craft for VCAT	17-18 August 2017
Judicial Wellness - Singapore Supreme Court	24-25 August 2017
Chinese Perspectives on the Operation of the Law	25 August 2017
Human Rights Charter Training for VCAT	1 September 2017
Law and Literature Series: Professor Larissa Behrendt on power and colonial storytelling	5 September 2017
Visit to Worawa Aboriginal College	9 September 2017
Commercial CPD Seminar: Undertakings to the Court	13 September 2017
Family Violence Lead Magistrates' Professional Development Program	15 September 2017
Judges and the Academy	13 October 2017
VCAT Orientation: Writing Effective Decisions	18-19 October 2017
Court Craft: Communication in the Courtroom	20 October 2017
National Judicial Orientation Program	22-27 October 2017
Law and Literature Series: Summer Reading 2018	25 October 2017
Prison Visit: Port Philip Prison and Dame Phyllis Frost Centre	27 October 2017
Koori Twilight: The Experiences of Aboriginal Lawyers	14 November 2017
Commercial CPD Seminar: Abuse of Process	15 November 2017
County Court Judges Professional Development: Hearing Family Violence Intervention Order Appeals	15 November 2017
Family Violence Lead Magistrates' Professional Development Program	24 November 2017
VCAT: Family Violence Awareness Twilight	28 November 2017
Commercial CPD Seminar: Land Acquisition	7 February 2018
Drug Court Education Program	19-23 February 2018
Koori Twilight: Self Determination and Treaty: The Victorian Story	27 February 2018

Magistrates' Wellbeing: A Conversation about Change	1 March 2018 2 March 2018 8 March 2018 9 March 2018
Issues-Based Judgment Writing	6 March 2018
County Court Conference: Language, Culture and Communication	26-28 March 2018
Commercial CPD Seminar: Security of Payments	11 April 2018
Judges and the Academy	13 April 2018
Judicial Wellness for Supreme Court Registrars - Singapore	16 April 2018
Koori Twilight: Reflections on a Justice Experience	17 April 2018
Youth Justice Reforms	19 April 2018
Judicial Wellness for Judges of the State Courts - Singapore	18-20 April 2018
Judicial Wellbeing: The Findings	30 April 2018
Judgment Writing: Structure and Style	2 May 2018
County Court Appeals Workshop	4 May 2018
Duluth Model: Working together to respond to Family Violence	4 May 2018
Bail Reform Twilight	8 May 2018
Magistrates' Court Iftar Dinner	17 May 2018
Lord Thomas: Leadership and Management Round Table	17 May 2018
Lord Thomas: Supreme Court of Victoria	18 May 2018
Working effectively with intermediaries in your courtroom	18 May 2018
Law and Literature Series: Voluntary Assisted Dying	23 May 2018
Judicial Wellness for Judges of the Singapore Family Justice Courts	24-25 May 2018
Youth Justice Multidisciplinary Teams Training: 'Starting on the Same Page'	24-25 May 2018
Judgment Writing: Finding Your Voice	5 June 2018
Family Violence Lead Magistrates' Program	5 June 2018
Commercial CPD Seminar: Corporate Law Update	13 June 2018
Best Practice Court Craft in a Family Violence Context	22 June 2018

Supporting Justice: Judicial Information Services

A strong legislative reform agenda and significant appellate decisions have dominated the focus of the Judicial Information Services team over the past 12 months. Family violence, suppression orders, sentencing and jury directions are all vexing topics for the courts and the College alike.

The third stage of Victoria's ongoing journey in jury directions reforms commenced on 1 October. This latest stage affected the directions that can or must be given on eight topics, including hearsay directions, evidence from the accused, a prosecution witness' motive to lie and the impact of differences in a complainant's account. This led to major updates to the Victorian Criminal Charge Book.

We also conducted a preliminary evaluation of the impact of jury directions reforms by surveying Victorian judges and barristers to get their insights into how the reforms had been operating.

The responses we received demonstrated that the *Jury Directions Act 2015* has had significant positive impacts on operation of jury trials in Victoria.

Judges reported that the legislation had empowered them to give fewer directions and shorter references to the evidence. The responses also identified areas for further training among prosecutors, defence practitioners and judges to further continue supporting the Act.

In keeping with the College's emphasis on effective communication, the Information Services team has branched out from its classic focus on updating and expanding the Bench Books to deliver information in new and accessible forms. We have prepared legislative guides on significant reforms in standard sentencing and family violence, and case notes on major decisions in sentencing, security of payment and jury directions.

Sentencing Practices

Sentencing deserves special mention. In the last year, the sentencing landscape in Victoria has been struck by two significant events. First, in *Director of Public Prosecutions v Dalglish (A Pseudonym)*, the High Court of Australia removed the fetters that were thought to be imposed by current sentencing practices. Sentencing judges have responded, with noticeable increases in sentencing practices for several offences compared to historic trends.

Second, the government's standard sentencing legislation commenced operation. This new legislation, which applies only to offences committed after 1 February 2018, creates an additional legislative guidepost which sentencing courts must consider.

The College has supported sentencing courts to give effect to these major changes by publishing standalone resources such as case notes or legislative guides, as well as updating the Victorian Sentencing Manual, a leading sentencing resource in Victoria.

Judicial Education

Information Services staff have also directly participated in judicial education events as presenters, on topics including suppression orders, family violence information sharing, jury directions reforms and bail reforms.

This year has seen the College embark on developing its first non-Victorian bench book. At the request of the Supreme Court of South Australia, the College's Information Services team is developing a South Australian criminal trials bench book. Drawing on the College's expertise in criminal procedure and jury directions, this collaborative project will see the South Australian courts receive a resource of similar quality to the Victorian Criminal Charge Book.

When you stop and consider all of this work, as well as our contributions to law reform projects such as the Australian Law Reform Commission (ALRC)'s Aboriginal incarceration report; the Department of Justice and Regulation's intermediaries project; the Vincent review into the *Open Courts Act 2013*; and our evidence to the *Commonwealth Parliamentary Inquiry into a Better Family Law System to Support and Protect Those Affected by Family Violence*, the Information Services team is contributing to the justice system on many fronts.

Criminal Charge Book

The achievements of the College have only been possible because of the invaluable contributions of the judicial officers who support our work. I'd like to particularly thank and acknowledge the contributions that the Honourable Robert Redlich and the Honourable Mark Weinberg made to the Victorian Criminal Charge Book Editorial Committee.

These two judges, who both retired in the past 12 months, provided their leadership and wisdom to guide the development of the College's most important publication over the past 10 years. The College and the whole Victorian legal community is indebted to them both. Leadership of the Criminal Charge Book has now passed to Justice Phillip Priest, who brings an encyclopaedic knowledge of the criminal law mixed with an intensely practical focus.

I wish to pay tribute to three staff members who left us this past year, and to welcome four new arrivals. Jane Mevel, Cassie Carter and Lena Sokolic – all gifted lawyers – have joined the Department of Justice and Regulation, where I'm sure they will make valuable contributions to the development of fair and practical policy for the benefit of the Victorian community.

With their departure, we have been pleased to welcome David Tedhams, Mary Kozlovski, and Andrix Lim. David, who has worked at the Supreme Court of Victoria Court of Appeal registry for many years, brings a mix of both practical and teaching expertise to guide the redevelopment of the Victorian Sentencing Manual. Mary, previously a researcher at the University of Melbourne Asian Law Centre and a journalist, will help grow the College's civil law resources. Andrix has moved across from the College's Judicial Education team and is applying his boundless energy and thirst for knowledge to continue the County Court sentencing summaries.

This highly skilled team is well placed to continue to produce legal information resources of the highest quality for Victoria's judiciary.

Matthew Weatherson

Director, Judicial Information Services



Victorian Sentencing Manual

The College's Victorian Sentencing Manual, if ever printed, would run to 6000 pages. This rich amount of content makes it a well-thumbed document, consulted thousands of times every year, and one of Victoria's best known legal resources.

The College is in the midst of a major project to renew the Victorian Sentencing Manual and ensure the high quality of its information and usability.

One of the first publications developed by the College, the Manual was launched in 2004 with far fewer pages than the current edition.

As new sentencing options have been introduced and other sentencing options have been repealed, the Manual has been updated, several times a year, to incorporate legislative changes.

The relentless march of case law has also seen major developments in how Victorian sentencing law treats matters such as mental impairment, sentencing for sexual offences against children, the availability of community correction orders, and the adequacy of current sentencing practices for a range of offences.

The Manual's recent case collection, which has been recognised in several Court of Appeal judgments, has grown over time and now contains summaries of over a thousand sentencing appeal decisions.

The Manual is being reviewed for content and to assess how it can be best integrated into the College's digital innovation project, which will migrate all College manuals to a new platform.

This third edition of the Manual, to be released during 2018-19, will include:

- **A new structure that is adapted to contemporary practice and needs.** This will include moving the Manual's case summaries into a new Victorian Sentencing Database, separate from the Manual's discussions of legal rules and principles;
- **Substantial revisions of existing content** to reduce repetition and to emphasise the most recent statements of principles by higher courts;
- **More targeted offence-specific chapters** which focus only on the application of sentencing principles specific to that offence; and
- **A continued emphasis on plain language legal writing.**

These revisions, led by Senior Research Manager David Tedhams, will bring fresh life to the Victorian Sentencing Manual and develop a product which can continue to serve Victorian judges and the wider Victoria community for another 15 years.

In

- Clear English
- Quick digestion of complex concepts
- Positive focus. Readers want to know what the law requires, not what it doesn't.

Out

- Repetition. Sections are being collapsed or combined
- Block quotations - these disrupt the reader's flow and can produce misunderstanding
- Irrelevancies
- Passive voice, double negatives, archaic writing

Bail Reform

Recent reform to Victoria's bail system has resulted in the biggest changes since the Bail Act 1977 commenced more than 40 years ago.

Judges and magistrates have been well supported to apply the new bail laws through a briefing led by Justice Paul Coghlan, whose recommendations underlie the reforms.

The state's bail system was in the spotlight after the Bourke Street tragedy in January 2017. The man charged after the incident had recently been granted bail by an after-hours bail justice.

The Government asked Justice Paul Coghlan, a former Director of Public Prosecutions, to recommend changes to the bail system to best manage risk and maximise community safety.

The reforms – implemented through the *Bail Amendment (Stage One) Act 2017* and the *Bail Amendment (Stage Two) Act 2018* – were the subject of a high-level and practical briefing, organised by the College and open to all judicial officers.

The well-attended Twilight allowed judicial officers to come together with Justice Coghlan and with each other in a peer-focussed discussion of the new provisions.

The College also prepared reference material, including a new bail decision-making flowchart and annotated copies of the *Bail Act* schedules to help bail decision-makers identify when the onus is on the accused to identify 'exceptional circumstances' or 'compelling reason' for a grant of bail.

College's Portfolio of Bench Books and Manuals

Children's Court Bench Book	2017-current
Civil Juries Charge Book	2013-current
Civil Procedure Bench Book	2010-current
Coroners' Bench Book	2009-current
Disability Access Bench Book	2017-current
Family Violence Bench Book	2009-current
Charter of Human Rights Bench Book	2016-current
Magistrates' Court Bench Book	2004-current
Open Courts Bench Book	2013-current
Personal Safety Intervention Orders Bench Book	2011-current
Serious Injury Bench Book	2015-current
Sexual Assault Manual	2007-current
Uniform Evidence Manual	2009-current
Victorian Criminal Charge Book	2009-current
Victorian Criminal Proceedings Manual	2009-current
Victorian Sentencing Manual	2004-current

An electronic copy of all Bench Books and Manuals can be found on the College's website www.judicialcollege.vic.edu.au/publications

Looking to the Future: Development and Corporate Services

The College Development and Corporate Services team has taken on many challenges and sought new opportunities this year: developing partnerships; undertaking major procurement; initiating cultural evaluation; and overseeing the core functions of office management, recruitment, finance, reporting and events.

While we expand our services to the judiciary under the strategic plan 'Masters of Our Fate', we are also building a corporate services team to support the Chief Executive Officer in managing the College's operations into a new era.

A significant redesign and refurbishment has enabled the College headquarters in the William Cooper Justice Centre to accommodate an additional 11 staff to deliver our programs and publications.

The Development and Corporate Services team are also in the process of redeveloping the College's business continuity plan. This will help the College understand its vulnerabilities and how to strengthen our resilience and flexibility. It will also assist in maintaining a clear direction to ensure the College is prepared and equipped to keep delivering a high standard of service – whatever external events may befall us.

We have started to explore and strengthen new partnership opportunities with the judiciary, the legal profession, academics and others. This has included discussions with interstate education providers and possible opportunities to work with judicial officers outside Victoria and internationally.

The wider legal industry is already a keen user of the College's legal information services and our web resources also offer value to the community. Initiatives such as the Singapore wellbeing program and the South Australian Criminal Trials Bench Book commission demonstrate the appetite for drawing on the College's wide-ranging expertise.

As an independent agency, we want to ensure that we are sustainable and adaptable. We want to be versatile in the service we provide and how it is provided. We are committed to our strategic goal of being 'Masters of Our Fate', particularly in building a diversely skilled and sustainable workforce supporting the judicial officers across the six jurisdictions.

Shannon Dellamarta

Director, College Development and Corporate Services

The achievements of the Development and Corporate Services Team have been possible because of the invaluable and diligent work of Shannon Dellamarta. The College is indebted to her, and we wish her all the best in her new role as a Judicial Registrar at the Magistrates' Court.

Judicial Steering and Editorial Committee Members

We extend our gratitude to the judicial officers who generously contribute their time, knowledge, skills and expertise to peer education and learning. We thank you for this invaluable contribution to the College's work and the learning experiences of your judicial colleagues.

Deputy President Catherine Aird
Deputy President Heather Barker
Magistrate Jennifer Bowles
Coroner Darren Bracken
Deputy Chief Magistrate Felicity Broughton
Member Domenico Calabro
Magistrate Rosemary Carlin
Judge Amanda Chambers
Magistrate Ann Collins
Member Dalia Cook
Justice Michael Croucher
Judge Sandra Davis
Magistrate Sarah Dawes
Senior Member Anna Dea
Judge Mark Dean
Justice Jane Dixon
Justice John Dixon
Magistrate Caitlin English
Justice Jack Forrest
Justice Terry Forrest
Professor Arie Freiberg AM
Judge Mark Gamble
Judge Elizabeth Gaynor
Judge Paul Grant
Coroner Jacqui Hawkins
Magistrate Kate Hawkins
Magistrate Fiona Hayes
Judge Sara Hinchey
Justice Elizabeth Hollingworth
Magistrate Gail Hubble
Magistrate Audrey Jamieson
Justice Stephen Kaye AM
Justice Maree Kennedy
Justice Andrew Keogh
Magistrate Megan Keogh

Chief Judge Peter Kidd
Deputy President Heather Lambrick
Chief Magistrate Peter Lauritsen
Judge Rachel Lewitan AM
Deputy Chief Magistrate Lance Martin
Justice Chris Maxwell AC
Justice Michael McDonald
Judge Gavan Meredith
Magistrate Jo Metcalf
Judge Philip Misso
Judge Jeanette Morrish
Member Rachel Naylor
Deputy President Genevieve Nihill AM
Coroner John Olle
Judge Chris O'Neill
Judge Jane Patrick
Judicial Registrar Mark Pedley
Reserve Magistrate Peter Power OAM
Justice Phillip Priest
Judge Sue Pullen
Justice Robert Redlich
Magistrate Charlie Rozencwajg
Judge Frank Saccado
Judge Meryl Sexton
Member Anita Smith
The Hon Tim Smith QC
Magistrate Pauline Spencer
Senior Member Bernadette Steele
Judge Mark Taft
Judge Douglas Trapnell
Magistrate Belinda Wallington
Member Lindsay Warren
Justice Mark Weinberg AO
Judge Wendy Wilmoth
Justice Rita Zammit

College Staff as at 30 June 2018

Samantha Burchell BA, LLB, M App Sci (Org Dynamics)
Chief Executive Officer

Education

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Director, Education

Maria Lusby PSM, BA, LLB
Judicial Education Advisor

Carly Schrever BSc, LLB, MPsyCh/PhD Candidate
Judicial Wellbeing Project Advisor

Elanor Peattie BSc, LLB (Hons), LLM (Human Rights)
Senior Education Manager, Therapeutic Justice

Melissa Griffiths BA, LLB
Education Program Manager, Therapeutic Justice

Julia McGrath LLB, Grad Dip Legal Practice, Cert IV TAA
Education Program Manager, Therapeutic Justice

Lisa Watts BA, LLB, MSW, Grad Dip Legal Practice, Grad Dip Languages
Education Program Manager, Youth Justice

Fiona Dea BA, LLB (Hons), LLM, Cert IV TAA
Judicial Education Manager

Tarina Fanning BAppHSC (IH)
Koori Research and Education Manager

Larissa Halonkin BA(Hons), LLB (Hons), MPPM
Judicial Education Manager

Sophie MacKinnon BA, LLB (Hons)
Judicial Education Manager

Briley Miller Dip Community Development, Cert IV (Court Services)
Education Coordinator

Bianca Stajcic BEc
Education Officer, Judicial Education

Communications

Salvatore Bagnato BA, AdvDip, MA (Digital Media)
Digital Innovation Manager

Damian Siracusa BA, LLB, Grad Dip Legal Practice
Project Manager, Communications

Warren Barker
Communications and Content Manager

Judicial Information Services

Matthew Weatherson BSc (Hons), LLB (Hons)
Director, Judicial Information Services

David Tedhams BA, JD (Hons)
Senior Research Manager

Kathryn Thornton BA, LLB
Senior Research Officer

Mary Kozlovski BA, JD, GradDip Legal Practice
Research Officer

Andrix Lim LLB (Hons), Grad Dip Legal Practice
Research Officer

Skye Fantin
Research Assistant

Corporate Services

Shannon Dellamarta BA, LLB
Director, College Development and Corporate Services

Michael Almond BEc CPA
Chief Finance and Accounting Officer

Tina Nguyen BIS, Cert IV PM
Business and Compliance Manager

Vicki Christou BA, DipEd
Finance and Compliance Officer

Aimee Foo BBus (Hons), AdvDip Advtg, Grad Cert Media
Events Coordinator

Robyn King
Maria Di Napoli BA (on leave)
Executive Assistant to the CEO and Office Manager

Eden Marano Dip Justice
Administration Officer

Interns

Matthew Theodorakis

Isabel Trink

Therese Pereira

Financial Report

For the financial year ended 30 June 2018

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Board Members, Accountable Officer and Chief Finance and Accounting Officer's Declaration

We certify that the attached financial statements for the Judicial College of Victoria have been prepared in accordance with Standing Direction 5.2 of the *Financial Management Act 1994*, applicable Financial Reporting Directions, Australian Accounting Standards, including interpretations, and other mandatory professional reporting requirements.

We further state that, in our opinion, the information set out in the comprehensive operating statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and accompanying notes, presents fairly the financial transactions during the year ended 30 June 2018 and financial position of the College as at 30 June 2018.

At the time of signing, we are not aware of any circumstances which would render any particulars included in the financial statements to be misleading or inaccurate.

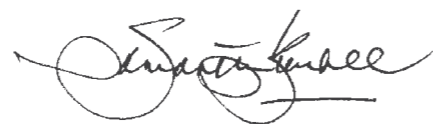
We authorise the attached financial statements for issue on 5 September 2018.



The Honourable Chief Justice Anne Ferguson
Chairperson
Judicial College of Victoria



Emeritus Professor Arie Freiberg AM
Board Member
Judicial College of Victoria



Ms Samantha Burchell
Chief Executive Officer
Accountable Officer
Judicial College of Victoria



Mr Michael Almond
Chief Finance and Accounting Officer
Judicial College of Victoria

Melbourne
5 September 2018

Financial Statements

Comprehensive Operating Statement

for the financial year ended 30 June 2018

	Notes	2018 \$	2017 \$
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Income from transactions			
Grants	2	3,520,470	2,609,400
Other Income	2	598,855	301,397
Total income from transactions		4,119,325	2,910,797
Expenses from transactions			
Employee expenses	3(a)	2,946,415	1,994,416
Depreciation	3(b)	47,323	47,324
Interest expense	3(c)	689	976
Supplies and services	3(d)	786,998	564,774
Total expenses from transactions		3,781,425	2,607,488
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)		337,900	303,308
Other economic flows included in net result			
Other gains/(losses) from other economic flows	4	(481)	10,031
Total other economic flows included in net result		(481)	10,031
Net result		337,419	313,339
Comprehensive result		337,419	313,339

The comprehensive operating statement should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Financial Statements

Balance Sheet

as at 30 June 2018

	Notes	2018 \$	2017 \$
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Petty Cash		200	200
Trust Fund Balance	16, 1(s)	1,105,366	862,521
Receivables	5, 1(s)	1,146,353	1,031,537
Total financial assets		2,251,919	1,894,258
Non-financial assets			
Plant and equipment	6	271,473	158,753
Total non-financial assets		271,473	158,753
TOTAL ASSETS		2,523,391	2,053,011
LIABILITIES			
Payables	7	156,404	110,421
Borrowings	8	11,736	17,557
Provisions	9	520,123	427,324
Total liabilities		688,263	555,303
NET ASSETS		1,835,128	1,497,709
EQUITY			
Accumulated surplus		1,497,751	1,160,332
Contributed capital		337,377	337,377
NET WORTH		1,835,128	1,497,709
- Commitments for expenditure	12		
- Contingent assets and contingent liabilities	13		

The balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the financial year ended 30 June 2018

	Accumulated Surplus \$	Contributed Capital \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2016	846,993	337,377	1,184,370
Net result for year	313,339	-	313,339
Transfer of Contributed Capital to Parent Entity	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2017	1,160,332	337,377	1,497,709
Net result for year	337,419	-	337,419
Balance at 30 June 2018	1,497,751	337,377	1,835,128

The statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Financial Statements

Cash Flow Statement

for the financial year ended 30 June 2018

	Notes	2018 \$	2017 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
<i>Receipts</i>			
Receipts from Court Services Victoria		3,405,655	2,427,537
Other receipts		598,855	301,397
Total receipts		4,004,510	2,728,934
<i>Payments</i>			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(3,595,113)	(2,421,001)
Interest and other costs of finance paid		(689)	(976)
Total payments		(3,595,802)	(2,421,977)
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	15(b)	408,708	306,957
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchases of non-financial assets		(160,043)	-
Sale of non-financial assets		-	-
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities		(160,043)	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from borrowings		-	-
Repayment of finance leases		(5,821)	(5,559)
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities		(5,821)	(5,559)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		242,844	301,398
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	15(a)	862,722	561,324
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	15(a)	1,105,566	862,722

The above cash flow statement should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 30 June 2018

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Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 30 June 2018

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These annual financial statements represent the audited general purpose financial statements for the Judicial College of Victoria (JCV) for the period ended 30 June 2018. The purpose of the report is to provide users with information about JCV's stewardship of resources entrusted to it.

(A) Statement of compliance

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Financial Management Act 1994 (FMA)* and applicable Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) which include Interpretations, issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB). In particular, they are presented in a manner consistent with the requirements of the AASB 1049 Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting.

Where appropriate, those AAS paragraphs applicable to not-for-profit entities have been applied.

Accounting policies are selected and applied in a manner, which ensures that the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions or other events is reported.

To gain a better understanding of the terminology used in this report, a glossary of terms and style conventions can be found in Note 22.

These annual financial statements were authorised for issue by the Accountable Officer of the JCV on 5 September 2018.

(B) Basis of accounting preparation and measurement

The accrual basis of accounting has been applied in the preparation of these financial statements whereby assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses are recognised in the reporting period to which they relate, regardless of when cash is received or paid.

Judgements, estimates and assumptions are required to be made about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on professional judgements derived from historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and also in future periods that are affected by the revision. Judgements and assumptions made by management in the application of AASs that have significant effects on the financial statements and estimates relate to:

- the fair value of plant and equipment (refer to Note 1(K))
- superannuation expense (refer to Note 1(G)); and
- actuarial assumptions for employee benefit provisions based on likely tenure of existing staff, patterns of leave claims, future salary movements and future discount rates (refer to Note 1(L)).

These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, and prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention except for:

- non-financial physical assets which, subsequent to acquisition, are measured at a re-valued amount being their fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent impairment losses. Revaluations are made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amounts do not materially differ from their fair value.

Consistent with AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement, the JCV determines the policies and procedures for recurring fair value measurements such as property, plant and equipment and financial instruments in accordance with the requirements of AASB 13 and the relevant Financial Reporting Directions.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the JCV has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

In addition, the JCV determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

(C) Reporting entity

The financial statements cover the JCV as an individual reporting entity.

The JCV was created by the *Judicial College of Victoria Act 2001 (Act No.20/2001)*, which was assented on 29 May 2001 and came into operation on 1 February 2002. The College commenced operation in November 2002. The purpose of the JCV is to provide the functions of assisting the professional development of judicial officers and providing continuing education and training for judicial officers.

Its principal address is:

Judicial College of Victoria
7/223 William Street
Melbourne VIC 3000

The financial statements include all the controlled activities of the JCV.

A description of the nature of the JCV's operations and its principal activities is included in the Highlights on pages 2 and 3 that does not form part of these financial statements.

Objectives and funding

The JCV's objectives are to assist professional development and continuing education of Victorian judicial officers by:

- developing and conducting judicial education programs;
- producing relevant publications;
- providing (on a fee for service basis) professional development services, or continuing judicial education and training services, to others who are not covered by the Act; and
- liaising with persons and organisations in connection with the performance of its functions.

The JCV is funded for the provision of outputs consistent with its statutory function. Funds are accrual-based grants derived from monies appropriated annually by Parliament through Court Services Victoria (CSV) through to 30 June 2018.

(D) Scope and presentation of financial statements

Comprehensive operating statement

The comprehensive operating statement comprises three components, being 'net result from transactions' (or termed as 'net operating balance'), 'other economic flows included in net result', as well as 'other economic flows – other comprehensive income'. The sum of the former two, together with the net result from discontinued operations, represents the net result.

The net result is equivalent to profit or loss derived in accordance with AASs.

This classification is consistent with the whole of government reporting format and is allowed under AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*.

Balance sheet

Assets and liabilities are presented in liquidity order with assets aggregated into financial assets and non-financial assets.

Current and non-current assets and liabilities (non-current being those assets or liabilities expected to be recovered or settled more than 12 months after the reporting period) are disclosed in the notes, where relevant.

Cash flow statement

Cash flows are classified according to whether or not they arise from operating, investing, or financing activities. This classification is consistent with requirements under AASB 107 *Statement of Cash Flows*.

Statement of changes in equity

The statement of changes in equity presents reconciliations of non-owner and owner changes in equity from opening balance at the beginning of the reporting period to the closing balance at the end of the reporting period. It also shows separately changes due to amounts recognised in the 'Comprehensive result' and amounts related to 'Transactions with owner in its capacity as owner'.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 30 June 2018

Rounding

Amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar, unless otherwise stated. Figures in the financial statements may not equate due to rounding. Please refer to the end of Note 22 for a style convention for explanation of minor discrepancies resulting from rounding.

(E) Changes in accounting policies

Subsequent to the 2016-17 reporting period, no new and revised Standards have been adopted in the current period. There has been no financial impact on the existing financial disclosures or on the comparative financial information for the 2017-18 financial year from the adoption of these new and revised standards.

(F) Income from transactions

Income is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the entity and the income can be reliably measured at fair value.

Grants from Court Services Victoria

Government grants are recognised on a monthly basis as JCV provides services to assist professional development and continuing education of Victorian judicial officers.

Fair Value of Services Provided by Court Services Victoria

The CSV has been centrally funded for services it provides to JCV. These services are not recognised in the financial statements of JCV, as their fair values cannot be reliably determined. The services that are utilised include accommodation and the use of the CSV's financial systems, payroll systems, accounts payable, asset register and IT network.

Other income

The JCV has been provided with access to trust funds in relation to special projects. Income is recognised when it is received or becomes receivable. Inconsistencies between the timing of receipt of such funds and expenditure on the projects to which they relate may have a material impact on the result for the period.

(G) Expenses from transactions

Expenses from transactions are recognised as they are incurred, and reported in the financial year to which they relate.

Employee expenses

Refer to the section in Note 1(L) regarding employee benefits.

These expenses include all costs related to employment (other than superannuation which is accounted for separately) including wages and salaries, fringe benefits tax, leave entitlements, redundancy payments, and WorkCover premiums.

Superannuation

The amount recognised in the comprehensive operating statement is the employer contributions for members of defined contribution superannuation plans that are paid or payable during the reporting period.

Depreciation

All plant, equipment and motor vehicles that have finite useful lives are depreciated. Depreciation is generally calculated on a straight-line basis, at rates that allocate the asset's value, less any estimated residual value, over its estimated useful life. Refer to Note 1(K) for depreciation policy for leasehold improvements.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of the financial period, and adjustments made where appropriate.

The following are typical estimated useful lives for the different asset classes for both current and prior years:

Asset	Useful life
Leasehold fitout	6 years
Plant and Equipment	5-10 years
Leased vehicle	5 years

Interest expense

Interest expense relates to the leased motor vehicle and the related finance charges, which are recognised in the period in which they are incurred. Refer to Note 22 for an explanation of interest expense items.

Supplies and services

Supplies and services costs are recognised as an expense in the reporting period in which they are incurred.

(H) Other economic flows included in the net result

Other economic flows measure the change in volume or value of assets or liabilities that do not result from transactions.

Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets

Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets and liabilities include realised and unrealised gains and losses as follows.

Gain/(loss) on disposal of non-financial assets

Any gain or loss on the disposal of non-financial assets is recognised at the date of disposal and is determined after deducting from the proceeds the carrying value of the asset at that time.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial physical assets with indefinite useful lives are tested annually for impairment (as described below) and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

If there is an indication of impairment, the assets concerned are tested as to whether their carrying value exceeds their recoverable amount. Where an asset's carrying value exceeds its recoverable amount, the difference is written off as an "other economic flow", except to the extent that the write-down can be debited to an asset revaluation surplus amount applicable to that class of asset.

Refer to Note 1(K) in relation to the recognition and measurement of non-financial assets.

Other gains/(losses) from other economic flows

Other gains/(losses) from other economic flows include the gains and losses from the revaluations of the present value of the annual leave and long service leave liability due to changes in the bond interest rates.

(I) Financial instruments

Financial instruments arise out of contractual agreements that give rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Due to the nature of the JCV's activities, certain financial assets and financial liabilities arise from statute rather than a contract. Such financial assets and financial liabilities do not meet the definition of financial instruments in AASB 132 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*. For example, statutory payables arising from taxes do not meet the definition of financial instruments, as they do not arise under contract.

Where relevant, for note disclosure purposes, a distinction is made between those financial assets and financial liabilities that meet the definition of financial instruments in accordance with AASB 132 and those that do not.

The following refers to financial instruments unless otherwise stated.

CATEGORIES OF NON-DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial instrument assets with fixed and determinable payments that are not quoted on an active market. These assets are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial measurement, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Loans and receivables category includes cash and deposits (refer to Note 1 (J)), trade receivables and other receivables, but not statutory receivables.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial instrument liabilities are initially recognised on the date they are originated. They are initially measured at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial instruments are measured at amortised cost with any difference between the initial recognised amount and the redemption value being recognised in profit and loss over the period of the interest-bearing liability, using the effective interest rate method (refer to Note 22).

Financial instrument liabilities measured at amortised cost include all of the JCV's contractual payables and interest-bearing arrangements other than those designated at fair value through the profit and loss.

(J) Financial assets

Cash and deposits

Cash and deposits, including cash equivalents recognised on the balance sheet, comprise cash on hand.

Receivables

Receivables consist of statutory receivables, such as amounts owing from CSV. Contractual receivables are classified as financial instruments and categorised as loans and receivables (refer to Note 1(I) Financial Instruments for recognition and measurement). Statutory receivables are recognised and measured similarly to contractual receivables (except for impairment), but are not financial instruments because they do not arise from a contract.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 30 June 2018

Receivables are subject to impairment testing as described below. A provision for doubtful receivables is recognised when there is objective evidence that the debts may not be collected, and bad debts are written off when identified.

For measurement principle of receivables, refer to Note 1(I).

Impairment of financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, JCV assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. All financial instrument assets, except those measured at fair value through profit and loss, are subject to annual review for impairment.

In assessing impairment of statutory (non-contractual) financial assets, which are not financial instruments, professional judgement is applied in assessing materiality using estimates, averages, and other computational methods in accordance with AASB 136 *Impairment of Asset*.

(K) Non-financial assets

Plant and equipment

All non-financial physical assets are measured initially at cost and subsequently re-valued at fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment.

The initial cost for non-financial physical assets under a finance lease (refer to note 1(M)) is measured at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease.

The fair value of plant, equipment and vehicles, is normally determined by reference to the asset's depreciated replacement cost. For plant, equipment and vehicles, existing depreciated historical cost is generally a reasonable proxy for depreciated replacement cost because of the short lives of the assets concerned.

For the accounting policy on impairment of non-financial physical assets, refer to impairment of non-financial assets under Note 1(H) *Impairment of non-financial assets*.

Leasehold improvements

The cost of leasehold improvements is capitalised as an asset and depreciated over the shorter of the remaining term of the lease or the estimated useful life of the improvements.

(L) Liabilities

Payables

Payables consist of:

- contractual payables, such as accounts payable and other sundry liabilities. Accounts payable represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the JCV prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid, and arise when the JCV becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of those goods and services; and
- statutory payables, such as goods and services tax and fringe benefits tax payables.

Contractual payables are classified as financial instruments and categorised as financial liabilities at amortised cost (refer to Note 1(I)). Statutory payables are recognised and measured similarly to contractual payables, but are not classified as financial instruments and not included in the category of financial liabilities at amortised cost, because they do not arise from a contract.

Borrowings

All interest bearing liabilities are initially recognised at fair value of the consideration received, less directly attributable transaction costs (refer also to Note 1(M) Leases). The measurement basis subsequent to initial recognition depends on whether JCV has categorised its interest bearing liabilities as either financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, or financial liabilities at amortised cost. Any difference between the initial recognised amount and the redemption value is recognised in net result over the period of the borrowing using the effective interest method.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the College has a present obligation, the future sacrifice of economic benefits is probable, and the amount of the provision can be measured reliably.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows, using discount rate that reflects the time value of money and risks specific to the provision.

Employee benefits

Provision is made for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and long service leave for services rendered to the reporting date.

Liabilities for annual leave are recognised in the provision for employee benefits as current liabilities. Those liabilities that are expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting period are measured at nominal values. Those liabilities that are not expected to be settled within 12 months are also recognised in the provision for employee benefits as current liabilities, but are measured at present value of the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement.

Liabilities for long service leave are recognised in the provision for employee benefits.

Unconditional long service leave is disclosed as a current liability, even where the department does not expect to settle the liability within 12 months because it will not have the unconditional right to defer the settlement of the entitlement should an employee take leave within 12 months.

The components of this current long service leave liability are measured at:

- undiscounted value if the department expects to wholly settle within 12 months; or
- present value if the department does not expect to wholly settle within 12 months.

Conditional long service leave is disclosed as a non-current liability. There is an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the entitlement until the employee has completed the requisite years of service. This non-current long service leave is measured at present value.

Any gain or loss following revaluation of the present value of non-current long service leave liability is recognised as a transaction, except to the extent that a gain or loss arises due to changes in bond interest rates for which it is then recognised as an 'other economic flow' in the net result.

Employment on-costs such as payroll tax, workers compensation and superannuation are not employee benefits. They are disclosed separately as a component of the provision for employee benefits when the employment to which they relate has occurred.

No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and it is not considered probable that the average sick leave taken in the future will be greater than the benefits accrued in the future. As sick leave is non-vesting, an expense is recognised in the comprehensive operating statement as it is taken.

Liabilities for wages and salaries are shown in payables (note 7).

(M) Leases

A lease is a right to use an asset for an agreed period of time in exchange for payment.

Leases are classified at their inception as either operating or finance leases based on the economic substance of the agreement so as to reflect the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. Leases of plant and equipment are classified as finance infrastructure leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership from lessor to lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Finance leases – JCV as lessee

At the commencement of the lease term, finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the lease property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payment, each determined at the inception of the lease. The lease asset is accounted for as a non-financial physical asset. If there is certainty that the JCV will obtain the ownership of the lease asset by the end of the lease term, the asset shall be depreciated over the useful life of the asset. If there is no reasonable certainty that the lessee will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset shall be fully depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and its useful life.

Minimum finance lease payments are apportioned between the reduction of the outstanding lease liability, and periodic finance expense, which is calculated using the interest rate implicit in the lease and charged directly to the comprehensive operating statement. Contingent rentals associated with finance leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 30 June 2018

(N) Equity

Contribution by owners

Additions to net assets, which have been designated as contributions by owners are recognised as, contributed capital. Other transfers that are in the nature of contributions or distributions have also been designated as a contribution by owners.

Transfers of net assets arising from administrative restructurings are treated as distributions to or contributions by owners.

(O) Commitments

Commitments for future expenditure include operating and capital commitments arising from contracts. These commitments are disclosed by way of a note (refer to Note 12 *Commitments for expenditure*) at their nominal value and exclusive of the goods and services tax (GST) payable. In addition, where it is considered appropriate and provides additional relevant information to users, the net present values of significant individual projects are stated. These future expenditures cease to be disclosed as commitments once the related liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet.

(P) Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised in the balance sheet, but are disclosed by way of a note (refer to Note 13 *Contingent assets and contingent liabilities*) and, if quantifiable, are measured at nominal value. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are presented exclusive of GST receivable or payable respectively.

(Q) Accounting for the goods and services tax (GST)

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, except where GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case, the GST payable is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated exclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The CSV manages the GST transactions on behalf of the JCV and the net amount of GST recoverable from or payable to the Australian Taxation Office is recognised in the financial statements of CSV

(R) Events after the reporting period

Assets, liabilities, income or expenses arise from past transactions or other past events. Where the transactions result from an agreement between the JCV and other parties, the transactions are only recognised when the agreement is irrevocable at or before the end of the reporting period. Adjustments are made to amounts recognised in the financial statements for events that occur after the reporting period and before the date the financial statements are authorised for issue, where those events provide information about conditions that existed in the reporting period. Note disclosure is made about events between the end of the reporting period and the date the financial statements are authorised for issue where the events relate to conditions which arose after the end of the reporting period and which may have a material impact on the results of subsequent reporting years.

There were no significant events occurring after reporting date to be reported as at 30 June 2018..

(S) Summary of new/revised accounting standards effective for future reporting periods

As at 30 June 2018, the following standards and interpretations that are applicable to the JCV had been issued but were not mandatory for financial year ending 30 June 2018. Standards and interpretations that are not applicable to the JCV have been omitted. The JCV has not early adopted these standards.

In addition to the new standards on the following page, the AASB has issued a list of amending standards that are not effective for the 2017-18 reporting period. In general, these amending standards include editorial and reference changes that are expected to have insignificant impacts on public sector reporting.

Standard/ Interpretation	Summary	Applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on	Impact on public sector entity financial statements
AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	The core principle of AASB 15 requires an entity to recognise revenue when the entity satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to a customer.	1 January 2018	The changes in revenue recognition requirements in AASB 15 may result in changes to the timing and amount of revenue recorded in the financial statements. The Standard will also require additional disclosures on service revenue and contract modifications.
AASB 9 Financial Instruments	The key changes include the simplified requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets, a new hedging accounting model and a revised impairment loss model to recognise impairment losses earlier, as opposed to the current approach that recognises impairment only when incurred.	1 January 2018	The assessment has identified that the financial impact of available for sale (AFS) assets will now be reported through other comprehensive income (OCI) and no longer recycled to the profit and loss. While the preliminary assessment has not identified any material impact arising from AASB 9, it will continue to be monitored and assessed.
AASB 16 Leases	The key changes introduced by AASB 16 include the recognition of most operating leases (which are currently not recognised) on the balance sheet.	1 January 2019	The assessment has indicated that as most operating leases will come on balance sheet, recognition of lease assets and lease liabilities will cause net debt to increase. Depreciation of lease assets and interest on lease liabilities will be recognised in the income statement with marginal impact on the operating surplus. The amounts of cash paid for the principal portion of the lease liability will be presented within financing activities and the amounts paid for the interest portion will be presented within operating activities in the cash flow statement. No change for lessors.
AASB 1058 Income of Not-For-Profit Entities	This Standard will replace AASB 1004 <i>Contributions</i> and establishes principles for transactions that are not within the scope of AASB 15 <i>Revenue From Contracts with Customers</i> , where the consideration to acquire an asset is significantly less than fair value to enable not-for-profit entities to further their objectives.	1 January 2019	The assessment has indicated that revenue from capital grants that are provided under an enforceable agreement that have sufficiently specific obligations, will now be deferred and recognised as performance obligations are satisfied. As a result, the timing recognition of revenue will change.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 30 June 2018

NOTE 2

INCOME FROM TRANSACTIONS

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Grants		
Court Services Victoria	3,520,470	2,609,400
Other Incomes	598,855	301,397
Total grants	4,119,325	2,910,797
Total income	4,119,325	2,910,797

NOTE 3

EXPENSES FROM TRANSACTIONS

(a) Employee expenses

Post employment benefits		
Defined contribution superannuation expense	228,126	150,837
Salaries, wages and long service leave	2,564,290	1,745,123
Other on-costs (fringe benefits tax, payroll tax and workcover)	153,999	98,456
Total employee expenses	2,946,415	1,994,416

(b) Depreciation

Leasehold Improvements	29,581	29,581
Plant and equipment	12,159	12,159
Motor vehicles	5,584	5,584
Total depreciation	47,324	47,324

(c) Interest expense

Interest on finance leases	689	951
Other interest expense	-	25
Total interest expense	689	976

(d) Other operating expenses

Supplies and services		
Purchase of supplies and consumables	270,049	244,719
Purchase of services	97,709	195,678
Maintenance	118,483	21,692
Judicial training	300,757	102,685
Total supplies and services	786,998	564,774

NOTE 4

OTHER ECONOMIC FLOWS INCLUDED IN NET RESULT

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Net gain/(loss) arising from revaluation of long service leave liability ⁽ⁱ⁾	(481)	10,031
Total other gains/(losses) from other economic flows	(481)	10,031

(i) Revaluation gain/(loss) due to changes in bond rates

NOTE 5

RECEIVABLES

Current receivables

	2018	2017
Service Receivables	6,165	5,600
Statutory		
Amount owing from Victorian Government ⁽ⁱ⁾	1,098,863	989,196
Total current receivables	1,105,028	994,795

Non-current receivables

	2018	2017
Statutory		
Amount owing from Victorian Government ⁽ⁱ⁾	41,325	36,742
Total non-current receivables	41,325	36,742
Total receivables	1,146,353	1,031,538

(i) The amounts recognised from the Court Services Victoria/Victorian Government represent funding for all commitments incurred through the appropriations and are drawn from the Consolidated Fund as the commitments fall due. (Appropriations are amounts owed by the Court Services Victoria/Victorian Government as legislated in the Appropriations Act. Due to the existence of legislative instrument, the appropriation receivable to an entity is statutory in nature, and hence not within the scope of the financial instruments standards.)

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 30 June 2018

NOTE 6

PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Table 6.1 Public Safety and Environment Purpose Group - Carrying amounts⁽ⁱ⁾

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Leasehold Improvements		
Leasehold improvements at fair value	31,760	61,340
Plant and equipment		
Plant and equipment at fair value	227,977	80,093
Motor vehicle under finance lease		
Motor vehicle under finance lease at fair value	11,736	17,320
Net carrying amount of plant and equipment	271,473	158,753

(i) Plant and equipment is classified primarily by the 'purpose' for which the assets are used, according to one of the six 'Purpose Groups' based upon Government Purpose Classification (GPC). All assets within a purpose group are further sub categorised according to the asset's nature (i.e. buildings, plant and equipment, etc) with each sub category being classified as a separate class of asset for financial reporting purposes.

Table 6.2: Gross carrying amounts and accumulated depreciation

	Gross carrying amount		Accumulated depreciation		Net carrying amount	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Leasehold improvements at fair value	177,448	177,448	145,689	116,108	31,760	61,340
Plant and equipment at fair value	298,250	138,207	70,274	58,115	227,977	80,093
Motor vehicle under finance lease at fair value	27,557	27,557	15,821	10,237	11,736	17,320
	503,255	343,212	231,783	184,459	271,473	158,753

Table 6.3: Public Safety and Environment Purpose Group - Movements in carrying amounts⁽ⁱ⁾

	Leasehold improvements at fair value		Plant and equipment at fair value		Motor vehicle under finance lease at fair value		Total	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening balance	61,340	90,921	80,091	92,250	17,320	22,904	158,751	206,075
Additions	-	-	160,043	-	-	-	160,043	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	(29,581)	(29,581)	(12,159)	(12,159)	(5,584)	(5,584)	(47,323)	(47,324)
Closing balance	31,759	61,340	227,975	80,091	11,737	17,320	271,471	158,751

(i) Fair value assessments have been performed for all classes of assets within this purpose group and the decision was made that movements were not material (less than or equal to 10%) for a full revaluation.

Table 6.4 Aggregated depreciation recognised as an expense during the year⁽ⁱ⁾

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Leasehold improvement at fair value	29,581	29,581
Plant and equipment at fair value	12,159	12,159
Motor vehicle under finance lease at fair value	5,584	5,584
	47,324	47,324

(i) The useful lives of assets as stated in Policy Note 1 are used in the calculation of depreciation

Table 6.5 Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value for 2018

All classes of assets held by the College have been assessed for fair value in accordance with the requirements for level 3 assets as detailed in Note 1 (B) and the criteria outlined within Table 6.7.

2018	Leasehold Improvements	Plant and Equipment	Motor Vehicles
Opening balance	61,340	80,093	17,320
Additions	-	160,043	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Depreciation	(29,581)	(12,159)	(5,584)
Closing balance	31,759	227,977	11,736

Table 6.6 Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value for 2017

2017	Leasehold Improvements	Plant and Equipment	Motor Vehicles
Opening balance	90,921	92,252	22,904
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Depreciation	(29,581)	(12,158)	(5,584)
Closing balance	61,340	80,094	17,320

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 30 June 2018

Table 6.7 Description of significant unobservable inputs to Level 3 valuations for 2018 and 2017

	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)	Sensitivity of fair value measurement to changes in significant unobservable inputs
Leasehold improvements	Depreciated replacement cost	Cost per square metre		A significant increase or decrease in direct cost per square metre adjustment would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value.
		Useful life of leasehold improvements	6 years	A significant increase or decrease in the lease term of the asset would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value.
Plant and equipment	Depreciated replacement cost	Cost per unit	\$5,000–\$20,000 per unit	A significant increase or decrease in cost per unit would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value.
		Useful life of plant and equipment	5–10 years	A significant increase or decrease in the estimated useful life of the asset would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value.
Motor vehicle under finance lease	Depreciated replacement cost	Cost per unit	\$20,000–\$30,000 per unit	A significant increase or decrease in direct cost per unit would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value.
		Useful life of vehicles	5 years	A significant increase or decrease in the estimated useful life of the asset would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value.

NOTE 7

PAYABLES

Current payables

Contractual

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Supplies and services administrative	96,123	73,392
Supplies and services judicial training	-	-
Employee benefits	57,135	35,577
Total contractual	153,258	108,969

Statutory

Taxes payable	3,146	1,453
Total payables	156,404	110,422

(a) Maturity analysis of payables

Refer to table 14.2 in note 14.

(b) Nature and extent of risk arising from payables

Refer to table 14.3 in note 14.

NOTE 8

BORROWINGS

Current borrowings

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Lease liabilities ⁽ⁱ⁾ (note 11)	5,915	5,559
Total current borrowings	5,915	5,559

Non-current borrowings

Lease liabilities ⁽ⁱ⁾ (note 11)	5,821	11,998
Total non-current borrowings	5,821	11,998

Total borrowings	11,736	17,557
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(i) Secured by assets leased. Finance leases are effectively secured as the rights to the leased assets revert to the lessor in the event of default.

(a) Maturity analysis of interest bearing liabilities

Refer to table 14.2 in Note 14.

(b) Nature and extent of risk arising from interest bearing liabilities

Refer to table 14.3 in Note 14.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 30 June 2018

NOTE 9

PROVISIONS

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Current provisions		
Employee benefits ⁽ⁱ⁾ (note 10(a)) - annual leave		
Unconditional and expected to settle within 12 months ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	112,953	119,179
Unconditional and expected to settle after 12 months ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	29,454	-
Employee benefits ⁽ⁱ⁾ (note 10(a)) - long service leave		
Unconditional and expected to settle within 12 months ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	28,802	30,565
Unconditional and expected to settle after 12 months ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	232,727	173,204
	403,936	322,948
Provisions related to employee benefit on-costs (note 10(a))		
Unconditional and expected to be settled within 12 months ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	35,860	40,262
Unconditional and expected to be settled after 12 months ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	39,002	27,372
	74,862	67,634
Total current provisions	478,798	390,582
Non-current provisions		
Employee benefits ⁽ⁱ⁾ (note 10(a))	35,711	31,728
Employee benefits on-costs (note 10(a) and note 10(b))	5,614	5,014
Total non-current provisions	41,325	36,742
Total provisions	520,123	427,324
(a) Employee benefits and related oncosts ⁽ⁱ⁾		
Current employee benefits		
Annual leave	142,407	119,179
Long service leave	261,529	203,769
Non-current employee benefits		
Long service leave	35,711	31,728
Total employee benefits	439,647	354,676
Current on-costs	74,862	67,634
Non-current on-costs	5,614	5,014
Total on-costs	80,476	72,648
Total employee benefits and related on-costs	520,123	427,324

Notes:

(i) Provisions for employee benefits consist of amounts for annual leave and long service leave accrued by employees, not including on-costs.

(ii) The amounts disclosed are nominal amounts.

(iii) The amounts disclosed are discounted to present values.

(b) Movement in provision on costs

	On-costs 2018	Total 2018
	\$	\$
Opening balance	72,648	72,648
Impact of restatement of prior year balance following remeasurement	-	-
Additional provisions recognised	48,036	48,036
Reduction arising from payments/other sacrifices of future economic benefits	(40,208)	(40,208)
Closing balance	80,476	80,476
Current	74,862	74,862
Non-current	5,614	5,614
	80,476	80,476

NOTE 10

SUPERANNUATION

Employees of the JCV are entitled to receive superannuation benefits and the JCV only contributes to defined contribution plans.

Superannuation contributions paid and payable for the reporting period are included as part of employee benefits in the comprehensive operating statement of the JCV.

The name, details and amount expensed in relation to the major employee superannuation funds and contributions made by the JCV are as follows:

	Paid Contribution for the Year		Contribution Outstanding at Year End	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Defined contribution plans:				
VicSuper	137,514	87,572	3,184	1,626
Various other funds	85,774	60,438	1,654	1,201
Total	223,288	148,010	4,838	2,827

(i) The basis for determining the level of contributions is determined by the various actuaries of the defined benefits superannuation plans.

NOTE 11

LEASES

Disclosure for lessees – finance leases

Leasing arrangements

Finance lease relates to a motor vehicle with a remaining lease terms of 23 months.

The JCV has options to purchase the motor vehicle for a nominal amount at the conclusion of the lease agreement.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 30 June 2018

	Minimum future lease payments		Present value of minimum future lease payments	
	2018 \$	2017 \$	2018 \$	2017 \$
Finance lease liabilities payable				
Not longer than one year	6,510	6,510	5,915	5,559
Longer than one year but not longer than five years	5,967	12,477	5,821	11,998
Minimum future lease payments⁽ⁱ⁾	12,477	18,987	11,736	17,557
Less future finance charges	(741)	(1,430)		
Present value of minimum lease payments	11,736	17,557	11,736	17,557
Included in the financial statements as:				
Current borrowings lease liabilities (note 9)			5,915	5,559
Non-current borrowings lease liabilities (note 9)			5,821	11,998
			11,736	17,557

(i) Minimum future lease payments includes the aggregate of all lease payments and any guaranteed residual.

Disclosure for lessees – operating leases

There were no commitments for operating leases as at 30 June 2018 (Nil - 2017).

NOTE 12

COMMITMENTS FOR EXPENDITURE

(a) Capital expenditure commitments

Commitments for capital expenditure as at 30 June 2018 were \$Nil (\$67,950 - 2017).

(b) Lease commitments

Finance lease and non-cancellable operating lease commitments are disclosed in note 11.

NOTE 13

CONTINGENT ASSETS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At balance date there were no contingent assets or liabilities not provided for in the balance sheet as at 30 June 2018 (\$Nil - 2017)

NOTE 14

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The JCV's principal financial instruments comprise:

- cash assets - Note 1(J);
- payables (excluding statutory payables) - Note 1(L); and
- finance lease liabilities - Note 1 (M).

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement, and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, with respect to each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument above are disclosed in Note 1 to the financial statements.

The main purpose in holding financial instruments is to prudentially manage the JCV's financial risks within the government policy parameters.

The JCV's main financial risks include credit risk and liquidity risk. The JCV manages these financial risks in accordance with its financial risk management policy.

The JCV uses different methods to measure and manage the different risks to which it is exposed. Primary responsibility for the identification and management of financial risks rests with the management team of the JCV.

The carrying amount of the JCV's contractual financial assets and financial liabilities by category are in Table 14.1 below.

Table 14.1: Categorisation of financial instruments

2018	Contractual financial assets - cash, loans and receivables	Contractual financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Contractual financial assets			
Petty cash	200	-	200
Trust fund balance	1,105,366	-	1,105,366
Total contractual financial assets	1,105,566	-	1,105,566
Contractual financial liabilities			
Payables⁽ⁱ⁾			
Supplies and services	-	96,123	96,123
Employee benefits	-	57,135	57,135
Borrowings			
Lease liabilities	-	11,736	11,736
Total contractual financial liabilities	-	164,994	164,994
2017			
	Contractual financial assets - cash, loans and receivables	Contractual financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
Contractual financial assets			
Petty cash	200	-	200
Trust fund balance	862,521	-	862,521
Total contractual financial assets	862,721	-	862,721
Contractual financial liabilities			
Payables⁽ⁱ⁾			
Supplies and services	-	73,392	73,392
Employee benefits	-	35,577	35,577
Borrowings			
Lease liabilities	-	17,557	17,557
Total contractual financial liabilities	-	126,526	126,526

(i) The total amounts disclosed here exclude statutory amounts (e.g. amounts owing from Victorian Government and GST input tax credit recoverable, and taxes payable).

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 30 June 2018

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the contractual financial assets of the JCV, which comprise cash and deposits.

The JCV's exposure to credit risk arises from the potential default of a counter party on their contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the JCV. Credit risk is measured at fair value and is monitored on a regular basis.

Credit risk associated with the JCV's contractual financial assets is minimal because the only actual financial assets is cash on hand.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the JCV would be unable to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due.

The JCV operates under the Government fair payments policy of settling financial obligations within 30 days and in the event of a dispute, makes payments within 30 days from the date of resolution.

The JCV's maximum exposure to liquidity risk is the carrying amounts of financial liabilities as disclosed in the face of the balance sheet. The JCV manages its liquidity risk by careful maturity planning of its financial obligations based on forecasts of future cash flows.

The JCV's exposure to liquidity risk is deemed insignificant based on prior periods' data and current assessment of risk.

The following table discloses the contractual maturity analysis for the JCV's contractual financial liabilities:

Table 14.2: Maturity analysis of contractual financial liabilities ⁽ⁱ⁾

	Carrying amount	Nominal amount	Maturity dates ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾			
			Less than 1 month	1- 3 months	3 months - 1 year	1-5 years
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2018						
Payables⁽ⁱⁱ⁾						
Supplies and services	96,123	96,123	96,123	-	-	-
Other payables	57,135	57,135	57,135	-	-	-
Borrowings						
Finance lease liabilities	11,736	14,996	542	1,084	4,883	8,487
	164,994	168,254	153,800	1,084	4,883	8,487
2017						
Payables⁽ⁱⁱ⁾						
Supplies and services	73,392	73,392	73,392	-	-	-
Other payables	35,577	35,577	35,577	-	-	-
Borrowings						
Finance lease liabilities	17,557	18,247	542	1,084	4,883	11,738
	126,526	127,216	109,511	1,084	4,883	11,738

Notes:

(i) Maturity analysis is presented using the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

(ii) The carrying amounts disclosed exclude statutory amounts (e.g. GST taxes payable).

(d) Market risk

The JCV's exposure to market risk is primarily through interest rate risk. The exposure to interest rate risk is insignificant and arises through the JCV's finance lease.

The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities that are exposed to interest rates are set out in the following table:

Table 14.3: Interest rate exposure of financial instruments

	Weighted average effective interest rate	Carrying amount	Fixed interest rate	Variable interest rate	Non-interest bearing
	%	\$	\$	\$	\$
2018					
Petty cash	-	200	-	-	200
Trust fund balance		1,105,366	-	-	1,105,366
Total financial assets		1,105,566	-	-	1,105,566
Payables ⁽ⁱ⁾	-	153,258	-	-	153,258
Finance lease liabilities	4.62	11,736	11,736	-	-
Total financial liabilities		164,994	11,736	-	153,258
2017					
Petty cash	-	200	-	-	200
Trust fund balance		862,521	-	-	862,521
Total financial assets		862,721	-	-	862,721
Payables ⁽ⁱ⁾		108,969	-	-	108,969
Finance lease liabilities	4.62	17,557	17,557	-	-
Total financial liabilities		126,526	17,557	-	108,969

Note: (i) The carrying amounts disclosed here exclude statutory amounts (e.g. amounts owing from Court Services Victoria/Victorian Government and taxes payable).

(e) Foreign exchange risk

The JCV has no exposure to foreign exchange risk.

(f) Fair value

The JCV considers that the carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities recorded in the financial statements to be a fair approximation of their fair values because of the short term nature of the financial instruments and the expectation that they will be paid in full.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 30 June 2018

NOTE 15

CASH FLOW INFORMATION

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
(a) Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents		
Petty cash	200	200
Trust fund balance	1,105,366	862,521
Balance as per cash flow statement	1,105,566	862,721
(b) Reconciliation of net result for the period		
Net result for the period	337,419	313,339
Non cash movements		
Depreciation of non-current assets	47,324	47,324
Movements in assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(114,817)	(181,866)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	-	7,900
Increase/(decrease) in payables	45,982	57,828
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	92,800	62,432
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	408,708	306,957

NOTE 16

TRUST FUND BALANCES

These funds are provided to meet the operational program expenses of the College.

	Opening balance at 1/7/16	Total receipts	Total payments	Closing balance at 30/6/17	Total receipts	Total payments	Closing balance at 30/6/18
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
JCV Trust fund balance (a)	561,124	301,397	-	862,521	598,855	356,010	1,105,366

(a) JCV holds trust fund balances that are included in the Treasury Trust Fund. Funds are drawn from the Trust account in relation to specific College programs and projects that are approved by the JCV Board.

NOTE 17

RESPONSIBLE PERSONS

In accordance with the Ministerial Directions issued by the Minister for Finance under the *Financial Management Act 1994*, the following disclosures are made regarding responsible persons for the reporting period.

The persons who held the positions of ministers and Chief Executive Officer of Court Services Victoria are as follows:

Attorney-General	The Hon. Martin Pakula, MP	1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018
Acting Attorney-General	The Hon. Lisa Neville, MP	23 September 2017 to 8 October 2017
	The Hon. Lisa Neville, MP	22 December 2017 to 7 January 2018
	The Hon. Lisa Neville, MP	23 January 2018 to 31 January 2018
	The Hon. Gayle Tierney, MP	13 May 2018 to 19 May 2018
	The Hon. Gayle Tierney, MP	22 June 2018 to 25 June 2018
	The Hon. Marlene Kairouz, MP	26 June 2018 to 30 June 2018
Chief Executive Officer, Court Services Victoria	Chief Executive Officer, David Ware	1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

Judicial College of Victoria

The persons who were Responsible Persons of the JCV for the reporting period are as follows:

Chief Executive Officer	Ms. Samantha Burchell	1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018
Chairperson	The Honourable Chief Justice Anne Ferguson	2 October 2017 to 30 June 2018
	The Honourable Chief Justice Marilyn Warren AC QC	1 July 2017 to 1 October 2017
Other Board Members	The Honourable Justice Gregory Garde AO RFD	1 July 2017 to 31 May 2018
	The Honourable Justice Michelle Quigley	1 June 2018 to 30 June 2018
	His Honour Chief Judge Peter Kidd	1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018
	His Honour Chief Magistrate Mr Peter Lauritsen	1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018
	Her Honour Judge Amanda Chambers	30 August 2017 to 30 June 2018
	Her Honour Judge Sarah Hinchey	30 August 2017 to 30 June 2018
	Emeritus Professor Arie Freiberg AM	1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018
	Mr. Greg Lee	1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 30 June 2018

Remuneration of statutory office holders and executives

The number of statutory office holders and executive officers, other than ministers and departmental executives and their total remuneration during the reporting period is shown below in the relevant income bands.

Several factors affect the total remuneration payable to statutory office holders and executives in the reporting period at the Council. Statutory office holders appointed as part-time Board Members may be members of the judiciary or public sector employees and therefore as they already receive remuneration in their usual roles they are not entitled to receive remuneration as a member of the College.

Income Band	Total Remuneration	
	2018	2017
	No.	No.
\$0 - \$9,999	2	3
\$180,000 - \$189,999		
\$200,000 - \$209,999		1
\$210,000 - \$219,999	1	
Total Numbers	3	4
Total Amount	\$211,062	\$212,374

NOTE 18

REMUNERATION OF EXECUTIVES AND STATUTORY OFFICE HOLDERS

Ministers, Court Services Victoria and the Department

Amounts relating to Ministers are reported in the financial statements of the Department of Parliamentary Services.

Remuneration received or receivable by the Chief Executive Officer of Court Services Victoria in connection with the management of CSV during the period is reported by CSV.

For information regarding related party transactions of Ministers, the register of members' interests is publicly available from:

www.parliament.vic.gov.au/publications/register-of-interests

Judicial College of Victoria

The number of statutory office holders and executives, other than ministers and departmental executives, and their total remuneration during the reporting period are shown in the table below. Total annualised employee equivalents provides a measure of full time equivalent statutory office holders and executives over the reporting period.

Remuneration comprises employee benefits in all forms of consideration paid, payable or provided by the entity, or on behalf of the entity, in exchange for services rendered, and is disclosed in the following categories.

Short-term employee benefits include amounts such as wages, salaries, annual leave or sick leave that are usually paid or payable on a regular basis, as well as non-monetary benefits such as allowances and free or subsidised goods or services.

Post-employment benefits include pensions and other retirement benefits paid or payable on a discrete basis when employment has ceased.

Other long-term benefits include long service leave, other long service benefits or deferred compensation.

Termination benefits include termination of employment payments, such as severance packages.

Several factors affect the total remuneration payable to statutory office holders and executives in the reporting period at the College. Statutory office holders appointed as part-time Board Members may be members of the judiciary or public sector employees and therefore as they already receive remuneration in their usual roles they are not entitled to receive remuneration as a member of the College.

During 2017-18 two Governor-in-Council appointees received sitting fees for their role on the JCV Board.

No remuneration is payable to Board members who are Heads of each Victorian judicial jurisdiction.

Remuneration of executive officers and statutory office holders

(including Key Management Personnel disclosed in note 19)

	2018	2017
Short Term Employee Benefits	193,534	212,374
Post Employment Benefits	17,528	17,708
Other Long Term Benefits	9,143	8,123
Total remuneration (a)	\$220,205	\$238,205
Total number of executives and statutory office holders remunerated	3	4
Total annualised employee equivalents(b)	1	1

Notes:

(a) The total number of executive officers includes persons who meet the definition of Key Management Personnel (KMP) of the entity under AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures and are also reported within the related parties note disclosure (Note 19).

(b) Annualised employee equivalent is based on the time fraction worked over the reporting period.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 30 June 2018

NOTE 19 RELATED PARTIES

The College is an independent agency established under the *Judicial College of Victoria Act 2001*. It is a wholly owned and controlled entity of the State of Victoria.

Related parties of the College include:

- all key management personnel and their close family members and personal business interests (controlled entities, joint ventures and entities they have significant influence over);
- all cabinet ministers and their close family members; and
- all departments and public sector entities that are controlled and consolidated into the whole of state consolidated financial statements.

All related party transactions have been entered into on an arm's length basis.

Significant transactions with government-related entities

The College received funding of \$3.52 million (2017: \$2.6 million) from Court Services Victoria. Payments of \$42,653 (2017: \$34,500) were made to the Supreme Court of Victoria for law library subscriptions.

Key management personnel of the College includes the Attorney-General, the Hon. Martin Pakula MP and the Chairperson, Board Members, and members of the Senior Executive Team, which included:

Key Management Personnel	Position Title
The Honourable Chief Justice Anne Ferguson	Chairperson
The Honourable Chief Justice Marilyn Warren AC QC	Chairperson
The Honourable Justice Michelle Quigley	Board Member
The Honourable Justice Gregory Garde AO RFD	Board Member
His Honour Chief Judge Peter Kidd	Board Member
His Honour Chief Magistrate Mr Peter Lauritsen	Board Member
Emeritus Professor Arie Freiberg AM	Board Member
Her Honour Judge Amanda Chambers	Board Member
Her Honour Judge Sarah Hinchey	Board Member
Mr. Greg Lee	Board Member
Samantha Burchell	Chief Executive Officer

The compensation detailed below excludes the salaries and benefits the Portfolio Minister receives. The Minister's remuneration and allowances is set by the *Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act 1968* and is reported within the Department of Parliamentary Services' Financial Report.

During 2017-18 two Governor-in-Council appointees received sitting fees for their role on the JCV Board. The table below includes these sitting fees and the employee benefits paid to the Chief Executive Officer. No remuneration is payable to other Board members who are Heads of each Victorian judicial jurisdiction.

Compensation of KMPs	2018	2017
Short-term employee benefits	193,534	212,374
Post-employment benefits	17,528	17,708
Other long-term benefits	9,143	8,123
Total^(a)	\$220,205	\$238,205

(a) Note that KMPs are also reported in the disclosure of remuneration of executive officers and statutory office holders (Note 18).

Transactions and balances with key management personnel and other related parties

Given the breadth and depth of State government activities, related parties transact with the Victorian public sector in a manner consistent with other members of the public e.g. stamp duty and other government fees and charges. Further employment of processes within the Victorian public sector occur on terms and conditions consistent with the *Public Administration Act 2004* and Codes of Conduct and Standards issued by the Victorian Public Sector College. Procurement processes occur on terms and conditions consistent with the Victorian Government Procurement Board requirements.

Outside of normal citizen type transactions with the College, there were no related party transactions that involved key management personnel, their close family members and their personal business interests. No provision has been required, nor any expense recognised, for impairment of receivables from related parties.

During the financial year, the JCV and CSV conducted business transactions at arms length and at normal commercial terms.

NOTE 20 REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

	2018	2017
Victorian Auditor-General's Office		
Audit of the financial statements	15,300	14,700
Total(a)	15,300	14,700

NOTE 21 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Other subsequent events

There were no significant events occurring after reporting date to be reported as at 30 June 2018.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 30 June 2018

NOTE 22

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND STYLE CONVENTIONS

Glossary

Borrowings

Borrowings refer to interest-bearing liabilities and are finance leases.

Commitments

Commitments include those operating, capital and other outsourcing commitments arising from non-cancellable contractual or statutory sources.

Comprehensive result

The net result of all items of income and expense recognised for the period. It is the aggregate of operating result and other comprehensive income.

Depreciation

Depreciation is an expense that arises from the consumption through wear or time of a produced physical or intangible asset. This expense is classified as a 'transaction' and so reduces the 'net result from transaction'.

Employee benefits expense

Employee benefits expense include all costs related to employment including wages and salaries, fringe benefits tax, leave entitlements, redundancy payments, defined benefits superannuation plans and defined contribution superannuation plans.

Financial asset

A financial asset is any asset that is:

- (a) cash;
- (b) an equity instrument of another entity;
- (c) a contractual or statutory right:
 - to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity; or
 - to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favourable to the entity.

Financial instrument

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets or liabilities that are not contractual (such as statutory receivables or payables that arise as a result of statutory requirements imposed by governments) are not financial instruments.

Financial liability

A financial liability is any liability that is:

- (a) a contractual obligation:
 - (i) to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or
 - (ii) to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the entity.

Financial statements

A complete set of financial statements comprises:

- (a) a statement of financial position as at the end of the period;
- (b) a statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the period;
- (c) a statement of changes in equity for the period;
- (d) a statement of cash flows for the period;
- (e) notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information;
- (f) comparative information in respect of the preceding period as specified in paragraphs 38 of AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*; and
- (g) a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period when an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements, or when it reclassifies items in its financial statements in accordance with paragraphs 41 of AASB 101.

Grants and other transfers

Transactions in which one unit provides goods, services, assets (or extinguishes a liability) or labour to another unit without receiving approximately equal value in return. Grants can either be operating or capital in nature.

While grants to governments may result in the provision of some goods or services to the transferor, they do not give the transferor a claim to receive directly benefits of approximately equal value. For this reason, grants are referred to by the AASB as involuntary transfers and are termed non-reciprocal transfers. Receipt and sacrifice of approximately equal value may occur, but only by coincidence. For example, governments are not obliged to provide commensurate benefits, in the form of goods or services, to particular taxpayers in return for their taxes.

Grants can be paid as general purpose grants which refer to grants that are not subject to conditions regarding their use. Alternatively, they may be paid as specific purpose grants which are paid for a particular purpose and/or have conditions attached regarding their use.

Interest expense

Costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Interest expenses include interest on bank overdrafts and short term and long term borrowings, amortisation of discounts or premiums relating to borrowings, interest component of finance lease repayments, and the increase in financial liabilities and non-employee provisions due to the unwinding of discounts to reflect the passage of time.

Net result

Net result is a measure of financial performance of the operations for the period. It is the net result of items of income, gains and expenses (including losses) recognised for the period, excluding those that are classified as 'other economic flows - other comprehensive income'.

Net result from transactions/net operating balance

Net result from transactions or net operating balance is a key fiscal aggregate and is income from transactions minus expenses from transactions. It is a summary measure of the ongoing sustainability of operations. It excludes gains and losses resulting from changes in price levels and other changes in the volume of assets. It is the component of the change in net worth that is due to transactions and can be attributed directly to government policies.

Net worth

Assets less liabilities, which is an economic measure of wealth.

Non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are all assets that are not 'financial assets'. It includes plant, equipment and motor vehicles.

Other economic flows included in the net result

Other economic flows included in net result are changes in the volume or value of an asset or liability that do not result from transactions. It includes:

- gains and losses from disposals, revaluations and impairments of non-financial physical and intangible assets;
- fair value changes of financial instruments and agricultural assets; and
- depletion of natural assets (non-produced) from their use or removal.

Payables

Includes short and long term trade debt and accounts payable, grants, taxes and interest payable.

Receivables

Includes amounts owing from government through appropriation receivable, short and long term trade credit and accounts receivable, accrued investment income, grants, taxes and interest receivable.

Supplies and services

Supplies and services generally represent cost of goods sold and day to day running costs, including maintenance costs, incurred in the normal operations of the JCV.

Transactions

Transactions are those economic flows that are considered to arise as a result of policy decisions usually an interaction between two entities by mutual agreement. They also include flows within an entity such as depreciation where the owner is simultaneously acting as the owner of the depreciating asset and as the consumer of the service provided by the asset. Taxation is regarded as mutually agreed interactions between the government and taxpayers. Transactions can be in kind (e.g. assets provided/given free of charge or for nominal consideration) or where the final consideration is cash. In simple terms, transactions arise from the policy decisions of the government.

Style conventions

Figures in the tables and in the text have been rounded. Discrepancies in tables between totals and sums of components reflect rounding. Percentage variations in all tables are based on the underlying unrounded amounts.

The notation used in the tables is as follows:

-	zero or rounded to zero
(xxx)	negative numbers
201x	year period
201x-1x	year period

The financial statements and notes are presented based on the illustration for a government department in the 2015-16 Model Report for Victorian Government Departments that has been updated for any required changes as advised by the Department of Treasury and Finance to reporting requirements for the 2017-18 financial year. The presentation of other disclosures is generally consistent with the other disclosures made in earlier publications of the JCV's annual reports.

Auditor-General's Report



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of the Judicial College of Victoria

Opinion I have audited the financial report of the Judicial College of Victoria (the authority) which comprises the:

- balance sheet as at 30 June 2018
- comprehensive operating statement for the year then ended
- statement of changes in equity for the year then ended
- cash flow statement for the year then ended
- notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies
- board members', accountable officer and chief finance and accounting officer's declaration.

In my opinion the financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the authority as at 30 June 2018 and their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of Part 7 of the *Financial Management Act 1994* and applicable Australian Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion I have conducted my audit in accordance with the *Audit Act 1994* which incorporates the Australian Auditing Standards. I further describe my responsibilities under that Act and those standards in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of my report.

My independence is established by the *Constitution Act 1975*. My staff and I are independent of the authority in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Victoria. My staff and I have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Board's responsibilities for the financial report The Board of the authority is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Financial Management Act 1994*, and for such internal control as the Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of a financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Board is responsible for assessing the authority's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless it is inappropriate to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

As required by the *Audit Act 1994*, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on the audit. My objectives for the audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the authority's internal control
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board
- conclude on the appropriateness of the Board's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the authority's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the authority to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with the Board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

MELBOURNE
7 September 2018

Travis Derricott
as delegate for the Auditor-General of Victoria

Disclosures

Audit and Finance Committee

The Judicial College of Victoria (the College) and the Sentencing Advisory Council (the Council) have established a joint Audit and Finance Committee to oversee their financial operations. Due to their small size, the Council and the College have come together to maximise effective use of resources. During 2017–18, the Committee comprised the following members:

Chair

Robert Camm

Independent Members

Cameron Hume

Karol Hill (to 29 November 2017)

Robyn Dyt (started 1 August 2017)

The Committee receives secretarial assistance from staff members of the Council, Sarah Lappin and the College, Vicki Christou.

Michael Almond is the Council and the College's Chief Finance and Accounting Officer (CFAO) and attends Committee meetings by standing invitation, providing accounting and financial advice and support as required.

The chief executive officers of both organisations and a representative of the Victorian Auditor-General's Office also attend meetings by standing invitation.

The Audit and Finance Committee oversees:

- Financial performance and reporting processes, including the annual financial statements;
- The scope of work, performance, and independence of the external auditor;
- The operation and implementation of the risk-management framework;
- Matters of accountability and internal control affecting the operations of the College and the Council;
- Processes for monitoring compliance with laws and regulations; and
- Selection, appointment, and removal of the Council's and the College's CFAO.

In fulfilling its responsibilities, the Committee has:

- Reviewed the financial statements for the annual report and recommended them to the responsible body (or delegates) for approval;
- Reviewed the scope and results of the external auditor's examination of the financial report and

matters brought to its attention;

- Regularly reviewed the CFAO's financial reports on the Colleges finances;
- Completed a Committee self-assessment and submitted a summary of the results to the College;
- Reviewed the risk register and noted that the risks were being appropriately addressed by management;
- Reviewed the Committee's annual programme;
- Endorsed the use of the Court Services Victoria Financial Code of Practice for use by the Judicial College of Victoria;
- Reviewed the Colleges Business and Strategic Plans; and
- Met separately with representatives of the Victorian Auditor-General's Office and reviewed the VAGO audit strategy for the 2017/18 annual financial audit.

Human Resource Management

The College promotes the personal and professional development of its staff to achieve sustained improvements and create satisfying career paths. The College actively promotes safe work practices, career development, balanced lifestyles and a friendly, non-discriminatory working environment.

Comparative Workforce Data

The College had a core staff of 31 (headcount) and 26 (full-time equivalent) as at 30 June 2018.

A contractor is engaged to perform the duties of the Chief Finance and Accounting Officer.

Occupational Health and Safety

JCV recognises the management of risk as a priority and is committed to ensuring a safe working environment. During 2017-2018, JCV has undertaken an OHS Self-Assessment, in which performance was measured against 17 critical health and safety elements. The outcome of the OHS Self-Assessment formed a management system to govern OH&S compliance.

JCV promoted staff health in a number of ways including awareness messages covering mental health.

For further information regarding performance against OH&S measures, please refer to the Court Services Victoria Annual Report 2017-2018.

Employment and conduct principles

Court Services Victoria merit and equity principles are applied in the appointment and management of staff, and the College's guiding principles are consistent with the public-sector values and employment principles articulated in the *Public Administration Act 2004*.

Victorian Industry Participation Policy

In October 2003, the Victorian Parliament passed the *Victorian Industry Participation Policy Act*, which requires public bodies and departments to report on the implementation of the Victorian Industry Participation Policy. Departments and public bodies are required to apply the policy in all tenders over \$3 million in metropolitan Melbourne and \$1 million in regional Victoria. This did not apply to the College.

Consultancy expenditure

There were 2 consultancies amounting to \$44,000 for the year end 30 June 2018. There were no outsourced consultancies for the year ended 30 June 2017.

Freedom of Information

The *Freedom of Information Act 1982* allows the public a right of access to documents held by the College. For the 12 months ending 30 June 2018, the College received no Freedom of Information (FoI) requests.

Making an FoI Request

Access to documents may be obtained through written request to the Freedom of Information Manager, as detailed in s 17 of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*. In summary, the requirements for making a request are that:

- It should be made in writing;
- It should identify as clearly as possible what document is being requested; and
- It should be accompanied by payment of the appropriate application fee (the fee may be waived in certain circumstances).

Requests for documents in the possession of the College should be addressed to:

Judicial College of Victoria

Freedom of Information Manager
William Cooper Justice Centre
Level 7, 223 William Street
Melbourne VIC 3000

Access charges may apply once documents have been processed and a decision has been made regarding access (for example, photocopying and search and retrieval charges).

Further information regarding Freedom of Information can be found on FOI Online, www.foi.vic.gov.au.

Compliance with the *Building Act 1993*

The College does not own or control any government buildings and consequently is exempt from notifying its compliance with the building and maintenance provisions of the *Building Act 1993*.

National Competition Policy

Under the National Competition Policy, the guiding legislative principle is that legislation, including future legislative proposals, should not restrict competition unless it can be demonstrated that:

- The benefits of the restriction to the community as a whole outweigh the costs; and
- The objectives of the legislation can only be achieved by restricting competition.

Where applicable, the College complies with the requirements of the National Competition Policy.

Compliance with the *Protected Disclosure Act 2012* (formerly the *Whistleblowers Protection Act 2001*)

The *Protected Disclosure Act 2012* encourages and assists people in making disclosures of improper conduct by public officers and public bodies. The Act provides protection to people who make disclosures in accordance with the Act and establishes a system for the matters disclosed to be investigated and rectifying action to be taken.

The College does not tolerate improper conduct by employees, nor the taking of reprisals against those who come forward to disclose such conduct. It is committed to ensuring transparency and accountability in its administrative and management practices and supports the making of disclosures that reveal corrupt conduct, conduct involving a substantial mismanagement of public resources, or conduct involving a substantial risk to public health and safety or the environment.

The College will take all reasonable steps to protect people who make such disclosures from any detrimental action in reprisal for making the disclosure. It will also afford natural justice to the person who is the subject of the disclosure to the extent it is legally possible.

Disclosures

Reporting procedures

Disclosures of improper conduct or detrimental action by the College or employees may be made directly to the Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission:

Level 1, North Tower
459 Collins Street
Melbourne VIC 3000
Phone: 1300 735 135
Internet: www.ibac.vic.gov.au

Email: (see the website above for the secure email disclosure process, which also provides for anonymous disclosures).

Disclosures under the Protected Disclosure Act 2012

	2017-18 number	2016-17 number
The number of disclosures made by an individual to the College and notified to the Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission	0	0
Assessable disclosures	0	0

Additional information available on request

In compliance with the requirements of the Standing Directions of the Minister for Finance, details in respect of the items listed below have been retained by the College and are available on request, subject to the provisions of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*.

- A statement that declarations of pecuniary interests have been duly completed by all relevant officers;
- Details of shares held by a senior officer as nominee or held beneficially in a statutory authority or subsidiary;
- Details of publications produced by the entity about itself, and how these can be obtained;
- Details of changes in prices, fees, charges, rates and levies charged by the entity;
- Details of any major external reviews carried out on the entity;
- Details of major research and development activities undertaken by the entity;

- Details of overseas visits undertaken, including a summary of the objectives and outcomes of each visit;
- Details of major promotional, public relations and marketing activities undertaken by the entity to develop community awareness of the entity and its services;
- Details of assessments and measures undertaken to improve the occupational health and safety of employees;
- A general statement on industrial relations within the entity and details of time lost through industrial accidents and disputes;
- A list of major committees sponsored by the entity, the purposes of each committee and the extent to which the purposes have been achieved; and
- Details of all consultancies and contractors including:
 - Consultants/contractors engaged;
 - Services provided; and
 - Expenditure committed to for each engagement.

Disclosure Index

An index identifying the College's compliance with statutory disclosure requirements is contained on pages 80-81.

Financial Management Compliance

Attestation Statement

I, Samantha Burchell, certify that the Judicial College of Victoria has complied with the applicable Standing Directions of the Minister for Finance under the *Financial Management Act 1994* and Instructions. The Judicial College of Victoria's Audit and Finance Committee has verified this.



Samantha Burchell

Chief Executive Officer of the Judicial College of Victoria
5 September 2018

Comparative Financial Results

The table below summarises information on the financial results and financial position prepared on an accrual basis, of the Judicial College of Victoria for the financial year 2017-18 and comparisons with the preceding four financial years.

Judicial College of Victoria Comparative Financial Results 2013-14 to 2017-18	Notes	2017-18 \$	2016-17 \$	2015-16 \$	2014-15 \$	2013-14 \$
Income						
Grants from Department of Justice		3,520,470	2,609,400	2,098,600	2,373,142	2,205,900
Other Grants or Income		598,855	301,397	-	-	-
Total Income		4,119,325	2,910,797	2,098,600	2,373,142	2,205,900
Expenses						
Other economic flows		(481)	10,031	8,850	8,595	2,282
Net result for the period		337,419	313,339	45,062	78,848	(39,484)
Net cash flow from operating activities		408,708	306,956	57,265	75,783	207,187
Total assets		2,523,391	2,053,011	1,624,975	1,560,350	1,468,744
Total liabilities		688,263	555,304	440,605	421,042	350,173

Disclosure Index

The annual report of the Judicial College of Victoria is prepared in accordance with all relevant Victorian legislations and pronouncements. This index has been prepared to facilitate identification of the College's compliance with statutory disclosure requirements.

<i>Legislation</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Page reference</i>
MINISTERIAL DIRECTIONS		
Report of operations – FRD guidance		
Charter and purpose		
FRD 22H	Manner of establishment and the relevant Ministers	Page 47 and 67
FRD 22H	Objectives and functions	Page 2
FRD 22H	Nature and range of services provided	Page 2
Management and structure		
FRD 22H	Organisational structure	Page 3 and 38
Financial and other information		
FRD 10A	Disclosure index	Page 80
FRD 22H	Employment and conduct principles	Page 77
FRD 22H	Occupational health and safety policy	Page 76
FRD 22H	Summary of the financial results for the year	Page 79
FRD 22H	Subsequent events	Page 71
FRD 22H	Application and operation of <i>Freedom of Information Act 1982</i>	Page 77
FRD 22H	Compliance with building and maintenance provisions of <i>Building Act 1993</i>	Page 77
FRD 22H	Statement on Competitive Neutrality	Page 77
FRD 22H	Application and operation of the <i>Protected Disclosure Act 2012</i>	Page 77
FRD 22H	Details of consultancies over \$10,000	Page 77
FRD 22H	Statement of availability of other information	Page 78
FRD 25C	Victorian Industry Participation Policy disclosures	Page 77
FRD 29C	Workforce Data disclosures	Page 76
SD 5.2	Specific requirements under Standing Direction 5.2	Page 40
Compliance attestation and declaration		
SD 5.1.4	Attestation for compliance with Ministerial Standing Directions	Page 78
SD 5.2.3	Declaration in Report of Operations	Page 5
SD 5.2.2	Declaration in financial statements	Page 40

<i>Legislation</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Page reference</i>
MINISTERIAL DIRECTIONS (CONTINUED)		
Financial Report		
Other requirements under Standing Directions 5.2		
SD 5.2.1(a)	Compliance with Australian accounting standards and other authoritative pronouncements	Page 46
SD 5.2.1(a)	Compliance with Ministerial Directions	Page 46
SD 5.2.1(b)	Compliance with Model Financial Report	Page 73
Other disclosures as required by FRDs in notes to the financial statements		
FRD 21C	Disclosures of Responsible Persons, Executive Officers and other Personnel (Contractors with Significant Management Responsibilities) in the Financial Report	Page 67-71
FRD 103G	Non Financial Physical Assets	Page 56
FRD 110A	Cash Flow Statements	Page 44
FRD 112D	Defined Benefit Superannuation Obligations	Page 61
Legislation		
	<i>Freedom of Information Act 1982</i>	Page 77
	<i>Building Act 1993</i>	Page 77
	<i>Protected Disclosures Act 2012</i>	Page 77
	<i>Victorian Industry Participation Policy Act 2003</i>	Page 77
	<i>Financial Management Act 1994</i>	Page 46

Notes



**Judicial
College of
Victoria**

Judicial College of Victoria

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