

2016/17
**ANNUAL
REPORT**

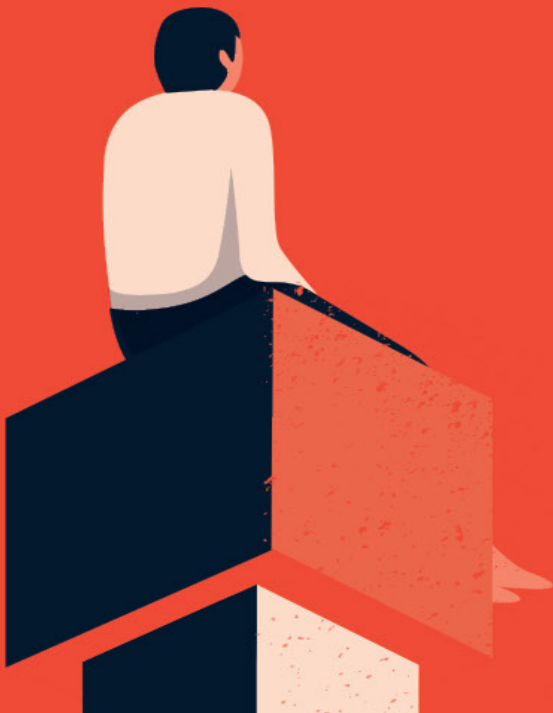


Judicial
College of
Victoria



Judicial
College of
Victoria

In ancient Roman religion and myth, Janus was regarded as the god of beginnings and endings. Usually depicted with two faces, Janus looks to the future and to the past; and is associated architecturally with doorways and arches, entrances and exits.



Opened in 2002, the College was founded on the idea of peer education. Fifteen years on, this principle continues to be our guiding light. Judicial officers drive and shape the innovative educational programs we provide. Our publications are also judge-led, allowing us to write and publish a range of authoritative resources that have become irreplaceable tools for both the judiciary and the legal profession.

The College sees itself as a partner, working collaboratively with judicial officers to provide them with the tools and insight they need to perform their jobs for the benefit of a robust, fair and ever-changing society. Where possible, we ground our programs in the stories of those with lived experience of the justice system.

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
- Well-versed in disciplines other than the law
- Familiar with a range of cultures and how cultural factors may be relevant to court proceedings
- In touch with pressing community and social issues
- Equipped to manage the unique pressures of judicial office and maintain wellbeing
- Able to enhance their practical skills, particularly their capacity to communicate clearly, manage their courtrooms and effectively use and understand new technologies.

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From the Chair

When the College was established, no one could have imagined what an influential and vital part of the legal system it would become. With the approach of the College's 15th anniversary, it is timely to reflect on why judicial education matters and turn our sights towards the future.

As a judge and as Chief Justice, I have experienced first-hand the breadth of the judicial role and its many demands. As judicial officers, we must be highly skilled jurists and decision-makers; at all times independent, impartial, ethical and fair. We are often called upon to be leaders, managers, mediators, strategists, administrators and communicators. And every day we should remain cognisant that we exercise powers that affect lives.

The role of judicial officer is both a privilege and a challenge; and one we cannot perform in isolation or without support. It is in this context that the Judicial College has become indispensable, providing education to guide our journey as judicial officers. At every stage of our careers, from orientation to retirement, education is both an essential element in change; and supports us to keep abreast of change. It is how we become more self-aware, more perceptive, more insightful and, hopefully, wiser.

This year, the College launched its Strategic Direction for 2017-2025, 'Masters of our Fate', an important document that outlines how the College will support the judiciary to meet the challenges facing courts and tribunals now and in the future. If the College is to realise the ambitious goals of 'Masters of our Fate', then by 2025:

- Judicial education through the College must become embedded in the judicial role and experience, embraced by all Victorian judicial officers.
- It must continue to deliver high value education and resources, including developing new knowledge through research and analysis.
- More than ever, judicial education must be a collaborative endeavour, not only between the College and each jurisdiction but with the justice system more broadly, including policy makers, the Bar, and academics. Jurisdictions must work together towards a common purpose to enable the College to provide wide-ranging educational opportunities of the highest calibre.
- Judicial education must be fully supported by the Heads of all Victorian jurisdictions for its value and significance in supporting the delivery of justice.

With respect to the last point, I am pleased to report that amendments have been made to the *Judicial College of Victoria Act 2001* to formally expand the College Board to include the President of the Children’s Court, Judge Amanda Chambers, and the State Coroner, Judge Sara Hinchey.

This year we farewelled Professor Susan Long from the Board, when her five-year term concluded on 20 December 2016. Professor Long made a significant contribution to the Board, bringing a fresh perspective as an educator and experienced researcher, particularly in the areas of collaboration, teams and organisations. She contributed to a number of College programs and took a particular interest in the development of the College’s strategy for the future. Professor Long will continue her involvement in the College’s Drug Court education project as a researcher, which advances the College’s objective of undertaking applied research in areas that are relevant to judicial work.

In March 2017, we were delighted to welcome Mr Greg Lee to the College Board. Mr Lee has wide-ranging executive leadership and management experience and I have no doubt that he and other Board members will continue to play a strong role in guiding the College’s future vision.

The College’s Strategic Direction is not only a vision for the future – it is a plan in motion, as much of the work in this report demonstrates:

- The College’s new Children’s Court Bench Book, summaries of County Court sentencing decisions, and ongoing family violence education, were tailored to jurisdictional needs and priorities, directed to support systemic improvements.

- The College supported the expansion of the Drug Court of Victoria from Dandenong to Melbourne, delivering an Australian first education program tailored to the needs of both judicial officers and Drug Court team members across the justice system.
- The new Disability Access Bench Book, a joint project between the College and the Victorian Equal Opportunity and Human Rights Commission, underscores the importance of collaboration in judicial education and in the pursuit of improving justice outcomes for all Victorians.
- Having some years ago developed the first judicial 360 degree feedback process for judicial officers, the College was engaged by the Office of Public Prosecutions to develop a similar program for prosecutors. The College is grateful for opportunities to share its specialised knowledge with other organisations, while at the same time diversifying its sources of revenue.
- The College continued its ground-breaking work in the area of judicial wellbeing, supporting a significant empirical research project into judicial stress and wellbeing.

I feel fortunate to have been a part of the College’s journey to date. My involvement in the College has been one of the most enriching and rewarding parts of my role.

As I retire as Chief Justice and Chair of the Board of the College, I wish to thank my fellow Board members, the many Victorian judicial officers who contribute their knowledge, skills and expertise to the College’s flourishing, and the College staff who work in such a committed and creative way.

Finally, I acknowledge and pay tribute to the exceptional work of the CEO, Samantha Burchell. She is extraordinarily creative and innovative. Her commitment to the College and its future is something for which I am deeply grateful.



The Honourable Chief Justice Marilyn Warren AC
 Supreme Court of Victoria
 Chair of the College

From the Chief Executive Officer

Some moments are of particular temporal significance. While located in the present, they emphasise the passing of time or the end of an era, prompting us both to reflect on the past and look to the future. We should seize these fleeting moments as opportunities for insight.

This year gone has been punctuated with a few such moments. In March 2017, the Honourable Chief Justice Marilyn Warren AC announced that, on 1 October, she will retire as Chief Justice. 2017 also marks the College's 15th anniversary. And with that, we have 'stepped into our future' with the launch of the College's strategic statement – 'Masters of our Fate' – which sets our direction from here to 2025.

This is the time to honour Chief Justice Warren's contribution and legacy. Her Honour assumed the role as Chair of the College Board in 2003, when the College was still in its infancy. Then, the staff was comprised of a CEO and three others, the budget was a little over half a million dollars and the office was at best cramped and modest. Curriculum development was just beginning and an 'online platform' was in contemplation. There was no JOIN, no publications and no Learning Centre. Over the years since, the Chief Justice has overseen extraordinary organisational growth. But most importantly she has been a passionate and authentic advocate for education and learning in the judiciary. The College has flourished because of her fine leadership.

Now in its 15th year, the breadth and diversity of the College's education, publications and research are a testament to Chief Justice Warren's vision for the College's long-term future – which she has often encapsulated as a 'university for judges'.

The Chief Justice has been a great advocate for the College's pioneering work in a range of areas including human rights, judicial leadership, and wellbeing. She has encouraged collaboration with universities, particularly through symposiums bringing judges and academics together to explore topics such as the 'Constitutional Role of the Judge' and 'Judicial Discretion in Private Law'. She has also expanded thinking about the importance of education in cultural diversity, particularly with her support of the 'Asian Cultural Awareness in the Courtroom' program for Commercial Court judges. Her Honour has also supported the College's new partnerships with the jurisdictions to develop court conferences of a high educational standard; and to become the primary provider of judicial education in Victoria.

Under the Chief Justice's direction, the College has introduced a range of significant initiatives, such as 'Court Craft' incorporating the 360 degree feedback survey for judicial officers. The program has gained national and international attention, largely because of her Honour's willingness to speak of her own positive experience of the program. The Chief Justice has also championed the launch of the College's Journal, providing the wider legal community with access to the learning arising from the College's judicial education programs.

Most recently Chief Justice Warren has supported the College's thinking about its future and the launch of our strategic statement. More than just planning, this was a process of consultation, intuition and creativity, ultimately allowing us to articulate our vision of the College's future; a future full of possibility.

This vision imagines us building on the College's sound organisational foundations and innovating to ensure sustainability. The goal is a College that is adaptable and durable in an environment where complexity and change are constant.

Just a few of the current pressing issues in courts – such as family and community safety, growing demand for and access to justice services, specialisation and new modes of working, dynamic policy and legislative change – speak of the challenges that confront the judiciary and those who work with them.

And as we look to the future, in all likelihood human life and the technology we have created will become even less predictable. All the more reason for education, strategy and adaptability – education so that we can inform and equip ourselves; strategy so that we can take our bearings and successfully navigate to where we want to be; and adaptability so that we can adjust to external forces that determine our relevance and legitimacy.

So as we farewell Chief Justice Warren, it is with pleasure that we also prepare to welcome Justice Ferguson as Victoria's next and 12th Chief Justice and the next Chair of the College Board. Her Honour will no doubt lead us into the College's exciting next era with energy and intellectual rigour.

For now, however, we convey our heartfelt thanks and deep appreciation to Chief Justice Warren. She leaves the College as an organisation with a vibrant vision for the future and renewed insight into its role in the justice system: namely, to support the Victorian judiciary to successfully meet the unique challenges of their roles through judicial education, research, and knowledge creation and dissemination. And in everything we do, to continue to reflect the sentiment of the judicial oath: 'to the best of our knowledge and ability'.

Finally, 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 2017.



Samantha Burchell
Chief Executive Officer



A Path to Learning

Identifying the pressing education needs of the judiciary is at the heart of the College's endeavours.

Our work is informed by knowledge of the policy, law reform and legislative agenda. We translate important societal issues into learning opportunities and keep the judicial role and perspective in mind in everything we do.



Family Violence

‘Such is the great contemporary ugliness of domestic violence as revealed by the facts of this case. By reason of these and so many other dreadful consequences, this court treats crimes of domestic violence very seriously.’

DPP v Turner [2017] VSC 358 at [13]

The last year has been a period of historic reform in Victoria with the release of the recommendations of the Victorian Royal Commission into Family Violence. The Royal Commission revealed a disturbing reality about the harms caused by family violence, and the government has provided a budgetary and policy response to address what has been described as the most serious law and order issue in the country.

Recommendations 120, 175, 215 and 216 of the Royal Commission are directly relevant to the College’s work in training and education for judicial officers. In order to design a best practice family violence curriculum we researched the needs of the judiciary, through a process of engagement and consultation.

The College has been an active member of the Judicial Advisory Group on Family Violence which was formed in 2016 in response to the Royal Commission. The Advisory Group has participated in consultations regarding legislative reform and conversed with government about key issues for courts and tribunals in responding to family violence.

A number of family violence education and training programs have been developed and conducted by the College. An example was ‘The Intimate Terrorism of Family Violence’ held in February 2017 for magistrates, which sought to improve understanding of the social context of family violence. Keynote speaker, the Honourable Marcia Neave AO, provided an insightful address on the causes of violence against women, focusing on gender inequality.

The College has also ensured that education on the dynamics and complexities of family violence are made available to judicial officers in jurisdictions other than the Magistrates’ Court, through events such as the Coroners Court Conference (July 2016), the VCAT Orientation Program for new members (March 2017), a Children’s Court seminar on adolescent family violence in the home (April 2017), and the County Court Conference (April 2017). In addition, judicial officers and the profession have access to our online Family Violence Bench Book, which offers a guide to the *Family Violence Protection Act 2008*.

This is a period of significant transformation and innovation for courts and tribunals as they work hard alongside government and the community sector to tackle this complex issue. The College will continue to enhance education and training opportunities by creating a best practice family violence curriculum for Victorian jurisdictions in 2018.

Judicial Wellbeing


The College has continued its ground-breaking work in the area of judicial health and wellbeing, cementing its reputation as a national and international leader on this important issue, and attracting the interest and participation of interstate and overseas jurisdictions.

Building upon our inaugural judicial wellbeing program held in 2015, the College has collaborated with leading experts from Phoenix Australia (Centre for Post-Traumatic Mental Health) and others to develop an advanced two-day program addressing not only the personal strategies that individual judicial officers can implement to maximise professional wellbeing, but also the structural and systemic changes that courts can consider to minimise the risk of exposure to stress and vicarious trauma.

'Judicial Wellbeing: The Self & the System' will be the first judicial education project in Australia to facilitate an informed conversation about the systemic and cultural sources of judicial occupational stress, and suggest ways of incorporating trauma-informed work practices into the court environment. The program will run in August 2017, with judicial delegates from around Australia attending.

We are continuing to support the empirical research of Carly Schrever, our Judicial Wellbeing Project Advisor and PhD candidate at the University of Melbourne, School of Psychological Sciences. Carly's research is the first in Australia to explore the nature, prevalence and severity of work-related stress among judicial officers, and has attracted considerable interest around the country and internationally. Data has been collected via surveys and in-depth interviews from the five participating jurisdictions, with the findings expected to be published in 2018.



The background of the page is a mosaic. On the left side, there are vertical bands of color: a dark blue band with floral patterns in red, orange, and white; a yellow band; a white band; a dark blue band; and a yellow band. The rest of the page is a solid red mosaic.

‘Judicial occupational stress is multi-faceted. There are many sources – they include isolation, loneliness, heavy workloads, the nature of the work, and exposure to the traumatic experiences of others...the aim of the College program is to focus on individual and interpersonal stress management strategies, but also go beyond the self, to develop skills to assist judicial officers to reach out and highlight the importance of peer support to personal wellbeing.’

The Honourable Justice Peter Kidd
Chief Judge, County Court of Victoria

Youth Justice

‘One thing is clear... not all youth offenders are the same... the characteristics of these young offenders point to the complexity of the problem.’

Judge Amanda Chambers

President, Children’s Court of Victoria

The youth justice system is a subject of intense public focus. Young people who interact with the justice system often have complex needs, creating significant challenges for courts and requiring a holistic approach to promote rehabilitation and reduce reoffending, while responding to community concerns. We are supporting courts to address these challenges by developing educational programs and resources for judicial officers and their multidisciplinary teams. This will enable the judiciary and their teams to work with young people to put in place programs that effectively address the root causes of their offending.

The first stage of our work in this area involved the launch of our Children’s Court Bench Book in February 2017, an event attended by the judiciary, the profession and the media. Publication of the Bench Book was welcomed with much enthusiasm. Speaking at the launch, Chief Justice Marilyn Warren AC noted that the Bench Book was a ‘vital educational tool for the judiciary and profession.’

At the launch, President of the Children’s Court, Judge Amanda Chambers, outlined issues affecting children and young people in the justice system. Her Honour emphasised that ‘it has never been more important to provide educational resources to the judiciary, to the profession, and critically to the broader community about the long-standing legal principles that underpin the approach to determining criminal proceedings for offences, including very serious offences, committed by children and young people.’

We also hosted a seminar that considered responses to adolescent family violence in the home. Lily Anderson, renowned international expert in the field, spoke with Judge Amanda Chambers and Elena Campbell, Associate Director of the Centre for Innovative Justice, about this issue. Lily offered unique insights into two programs operating in the United States that have achieved excellent results in addressing adolescent family violence.

We will soon appoint a dedicated Youth Justice Education Program Manager to work closely with the Children’s Court, helping them address key educational needs, including those arising from the significant reforms that are expected in this area.



Artist: Bruce Armstrong 'Eagle' inspired by Bunjil,
the eaglehawk regarded as a spirit creator by the Kulin Nations
Judicial College of Victoria 2016/17 Annual Report



Back to Country: Koori Cultural Awareness Education

In 2017, we reflected on two significant anniversaries in Australia's reconciliation journey – 50 years since the 1967 referendum, and 25 years since the historic Mabo decision.

Over the past 10 years, judicial officers have engaged in a range of education programs organised by the College on the cultural and socio-economic issues that affect Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who come before the courts.

Our Koori Twilight series continued this year, with several thought-provoking and inspiring programs.

At our first twilight for the year, we were privileged to have members of the Stolen Generations share their personal stories of separation from family and culture, explaining how these experiences continue to affect the broader Aboriginal community. As Justice Stephen Kaye AM concluded, '[it] was the common view of those who attended the seminar that it was an outstanding success, providing a far more profound insight into the ongoing, intergenerational trauma that is part and parcel of the ongoing legacy of the Stolen Generations.'

In November 2016, Richard Frankland, cross-cultural facilitator and one of Australia's most experienced Aboriginal singer/songwriters, authors and filmmakers, deftly explained concepts such as cultural load and cultural safety. Richard's interactive delivery ensured that his explanations will be remembered.

'The exposure to a person's story without the overlay of a particular legal problem they may face, but rather just the chance to hear about their life and how their experience affects them day to day, is an important reminder to keep the person in mind, not just the problem.'

Koori Twilight participant

In June 2017, Alan Thorpe from Dardi Munwurro delivered an inspiring and passionate presentation on the Dardi Healing and Family Violence program. Alan shared his personal insights on the difference this program is making to Indigenous men in helping them discover their own leadership potential and develop a vision for their lives.

Our immersive Back to Country experience also returned this year, offering judicial officers the opportunity to visit Wathaurong Country in Geelong.

Through direct cultural immersion, participants developed a deeper awareness of the Wathaurong people's connection to Country and the central role this connection plays in contemporary Aboriginal culture. Hearing personal stories from the people they met allowed participants to build a greater understanding of the growth and development of the Wathaurong community, and appreciate some of the challenges faced by the Wathaurong people. As one participant remarked afterwards, '[it] was high level and high impact education, which will have value for us in everything we do.'

This year's Back to Country was made possible through contributions from each of the courts and VCAT. We are grateful for their support.

Law and Literature Series

‘As a judicial officer I can sit hearing family violence cases at Broadmeadows for six years or so and feel I have a fairly clear understanding... and then read a book like Tim Winton’s ‘The Turning’ which has some short stories with family violence in it and find another dimension to my learning has been opened up about how I understand that phenomenon...’

Magistrate Caitlin English

Coroners Court of Victoria
Summer Reading Twilight, 2016

Our Law and Literature Series, now in its second year, invites acclaimed writers, in discussion with judicial officers, to focus on a range of literary works that relate to the law and relevant social issues.

The first twilight program in our 2016 series discussed the trial of the Upington 25 and the historical context that led to the highly politicised proceedings and the subsequent conviction and death sentence of 14 people in apartheid South Africa.

Professor Andrea Durbach, solicitor for the Upington 25 and author of *Upington*, discussed her book in the light of her personal and political journey.

The event opened with scenes from Durbach’s documentary film *A Common Purpose* followed by a moving discussion between Justice Chris Maxwell AC and Professor Durbach on a range of issues including the historical and present context of judicial independence, the politicisation of justice, and the death penalty.

Magistrate Caitlin English moderated a fascinating discussion with award-winning Australian writers Gideon Haigh and Alice Pung in the final of our 2016 series. Hosted in the Supreme Court Library, Gideon and Alice presented a curated list of fiction and non-fiction works for judicial officers to consider reading.

Our 2017 series opened with an insightful discussion between Justice Elizabeth Hollingworth and Associate Professor Peter Rush on the complex roles that confessions play in law, literature, philosophy and psychoanalysis.

Based on US academic Peter Brooks’ work on confessions in law and literature, this twilight explored the atmospherics of questioning, the narratives of confession law and the relationship between law and literature.



Cultural Sensitivity in the Courtroom

‘I found the level of interest from participants to be very encouraging. Moreover, I saw the initiative to embrace a progressive learning culture at this level of the judiciary to be an exemplar. JCV has raised the bar.. for other professions to respond with a duty of care to be aware. I will certainly be referring to this event as a benchmark for others to adopt in my future cultural competence presentations.’

Tasneem Chopra
Cross-Cultural Consultant

Opened by Justice Emiliios Kyrou and Cross-Cultural Consultant Tasneem Chopra, the workshop allowed judicial officers to join with community members for a thought-provoking discussion about some of the challenges faced by people from South Sudan, the Middle East and mainland China when they interact with courts and tribunals.

They learned about the diverse cultural backgrounds of people from those regions, and how their past experiences shape their interactions with the community and the justice system.

Discussion points included the concept of shame, face and honour; the fear of losing children and the fear of the court; issues around use of interpreters; and the usefulness of early intervention measures.

Judicial officers learned that there may be cultural reasons why people behave in a particular way in a court or tribunal room. They were encouraged to understand their own cultural viewpoint, and make contact with people in the local communities, in order to better understand cultural difference and challenge cultural bias.

We were delighted to welcome colleagues from interstate and the Mental Health Tribunal to the workshop.



Drug Court Education

‘The Judicial College’s Drug Court education program is the first of its kind in Australia. This essential training ensures that Drug Court team members are able to confidently take up their unique and vital roles, and contribute to the success of this extraordinary court.’

Chief Magistrate Peter Lauritsen

Magistrates’ Court of Victoria

Magistrate Tony Parsons

Drug Court of Victoria

This year the College received funding to develop a curriculum and deliver a series of education programs for the Drug Court of Victoria to support its expansion from Dandenong to two new sites in Melbourne. Former Drug Court Manager Elisa Buggy worked closely with the Drug Court division of the Magistrates’ Court to design and implement the education package.

The judicially-led multi-disciplinary nature of the Drug Court team represented a new challenge for the College, requiring an education program tailored to the needs of both judicial officers and Drug Court team members from organisations including Victoria Police, Victoria Legal Aid, Community Corrections Services, as well as non-government health and social sector services.

The first week-long program was in March 2017, and delivered workshops to 58 attendees on topics including the foundations of drug courts, role definition, case management, and leadership – all receiving positive feedback. The program included a line-up of eminent presenters including top US drug court researcher Dr Douglas B Marlowe who discussed the use of incentives and sanctions in drug courts.

The second week-long program is scheduled in July 2017 with experts on motivational interviewing, addiction, and family violence. The program will also include the implementation of monthly reflective practice sessions for each of the three teams in the State to reinforce the value of continuous learning.

‘Drug Court offers participants every chance they need to make a go at living in the real world. It’s up to us.’

Former Drug Court participant



Working with the Jurisdictions

*The College collaborates
with each jurisdiction to
deliver bespoke conferences
and programs tailored to
different educational needs
and priorities.*



Supreme Court of Victoria Conference

The Edge of the Possible

‘Law is parasitic. We draw from every branch of learning and every facet of experience... The law is about everything.’

Emeritus Professor Louis Waller AO

The College ran the Supreme Court’s annual judges’ conference on 22-23 September 2016. Inspired by the Court’s 175th anniversary, and the architecture of the Supreme Court, the conference provided a rare opportunity for judges to come together to consider the Court’s strategy for the future.

The judges heard from diverse speakers across a range of disciplines. Louise Herron AM, CEO of the Sydney Opera House, drew on her extensive career in law, business and the arts to share her experience of leading a multi-million dollar renewal of this iconic piece of architecture.

Professor Julie Willis, University of Melbourne, discussed how public buildings have an effect on their occupants and, looking forward, how the Supreme Court can retain its sense of identity and distinctiveness, yet be for and of its community. Associate Professor Rufus Black, Dean of Ormond College, spoke from the perspective of a client and user managing the renewal of a significant educational institution. Carey and Cameron Lyon, of Lyons Architecture, presented a vision for the future.

The judges considered the digital future, judicial wellbeing and the challenges they face in daily work. The conference concluded with Justice Pamela Tate and Justice Anthony Cavanough leading a wonderful conversation with Emeritus Professor Louis Waller AO. Professor Waller spoke with great knowledge and wisdom about his eminent career as a lawyer, academic, teacher, and law reformer.



‘[Remain] alive to the ways in which the process will change and renew the organisation – and help do your job for you – because a building, a brand, a heritage are nothing unless they utterly infect the present to inform the future.’

Louise Herron AM
CEO, Sydney Opera House

County Court of Victoria Conference *Trust and Transparency*

*‘What an inspirational, committed person Anne Hooker is...
The Youth Unit at Port Phillip revealed another possibility
of dealing with incarcerated youth – bearing in mind they
will be released – and as what?’*

County Court Judge

For the first time, the College ran the County Court’s annual judges’ conference in the Yarra Valley on 19-21 April 2017.

The brief was to create a conference program of broad appeal across the Court’s divisions, which would enlighten and inform.

The judges heard from diverse speakers on the theme of trust and transparency. Writer and journalist George Megalogenis set out the national and global trends impacting on trust in institutions like courts. Professor Andrew Markus, of Monash University, explained the work that the Scanlon Foundation does in measuring trust and social cohesion in Australia today.

The judges considered challenges in their daily work including self-represented litigants and young people who come before them. Assistant Commissioner Stephen Leane spoke of Victoria Police’s response to youth offending, and the real experience of marginalised young people in Victoria today. Anne Hooker, who runs the Penhyn Youth Unit at Port Phillip Prison, spoke with enormous knowledge and compassion about shaping young lives and turning lives around.

Marcia Neave AO facilitated the conference and brought to that role her depth of experience and intellect. A highlight of the final day was the Honourable David Harper QC AO’s reflections of his years on the bench – particularly around honing the skills of court craft and maintaining humility in judicial life.



Coroners Court of Victoria Intensive Program

‘While it is tempting, with hindsight, to regard Luke’s death as foreseeable because of the way Mr Anderson behaved towards Ms Batty and others, I conclude, based on the comprehensive evidence in this case, that Luke’s death was not reasonably foreseeable by any entity or person, including Ms Batty. No one person or agency could have reasonably been expected to foresee that Mr Anderson would be that rare perpetrator, and Luke the rare victim, of a violent filicide.’

Finding – Inquest into the Death of Luke Geoffrey Batty at [16]

Our 2016 Coroners’ Intensive continued the College’s commitment to developing educational programs which explore the intricacies of the coronial jurisdiction.

Beginning with a presentation from the Honourable Bernard Teague AO, the workshop explored the inquisitorial process from a number of perspectives. Coroners learned about processes adopted by other inquisitorial bodies such as Royal Commissions, and considered how those processes might apply in the coronial jurisdiction. They also considered how communication and co-operation with other agencies that investigate death could be improved to ensure concurrent investigations run efficiently.

Swinburne University’s Dr Diane Sivasubramaniam’s interactive presentation on hindsight bias was a highlight. Using examples and exercises, she explained what hindsight bias was, why coroners need to be concerned about it, and suggested means of correcting for it when making findings and recommendations.

We were delighted to welcome Queensland’s State Coroner and Deputy State Coroner to the program, as well as coroners from Queensland and New Zealand. These visitors enriched discussion, offering opportunities for a sharing of experience across jurisdictions.

The upcoming 2017 Coroners’ Intensive will explore the challenges of managing coronial investigations into unexpected events that cause multiple deaths. The workshop will provide space for coroners to reflect on case management techniques that have been effective, and share strategies for overcoming challenges that arise in these difficult cases.

Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal

This year the College worked closely with VCAT to deliver programs tailored to the education needs of tribunal members across a range of areas, including Tribunal Craft, Procedural Fairness and Evidence, and Alternative Dispute Resolution.

In February 2017, 25 newly appointed VCAT members participated in our first VCAT Orientation program designed to equip them with the core skills required to transition to the role of a tribunal member.

Opened by President of VCAT, Justice Gregory Garde AO RFD, the program featured presentations on ethics and e-professionalism in a legal context, natural justice and weighing evidence, managing challenging parties, cultural awareness, and managing stress. Positive feedback from participants indicated that the program exceeded the learning objectives of supporting new members to meet the demands of their role.

The VCAT Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Masterclass, held on 22 May 2017, provided an opportunity for experienced members to consolidate their mediation and compulsory conference skills. Allan Parker of Peak Performance Development addressed specific issues relevant to each VCAT list using group presentations and scenario-based work. The program was timely as Justice Garde explained how ADR services at VCAT will form a significant part of the Victorian government's response to the Access to Justice Review.





Our Program of Education 2016/17

Coroners' Intensive: Current Issues in the Coronial Jurisdiction	20-22 July 2016
OPP 360 Degree Feedback Program	2 August 2016
Koori Twilight Series: The Ongoing Legacy of the Stolen Generations	3 August 2016
Judges and the Academy	12 August 2016
Unconscious Bias and Ethical Decision-Making	17 August 2016
Law and Literature Series: <i>Upington</i> , Apartheid and a 'Common Purpose'	18 August 2016
Historical Sexual Offences	19 August 2016
Evidence Refresher: A Scenario Focused Approach	26 August 2016
Procedural Fairness and Evidence for VCAT	29 August 2016
Magistrates and Tribunals Orientation	5-7 September 2016
Tribunal Craft for VCAT	12 September 2016
Commercial CPD Seminar: Adducing Evidence at a Trial in 2016	14 September 2016
Supreme Court Conference	22-23 September 2016
Serious Crime in the Children's Court Twilight	13 October 2016
How to Write Effective Decisions with Professor Noah Messing	14 October 2016
Law and Literature Series: Summer Reading 2017	26 October 2016
Commercial CPD Seminar: Good Faith Obligations in Commercial Contracts	9 November 2016
Koori Twilight Series: A Conversation about Culture with Richard Frankland	15 November 2016
Commercial CPD Seminar: Overarching Obligations	8 February 2017
The Intimate Terrorism of Family Violence: Understanding the Dynamics and Social Context of Family Violence in our Courts	16-17 February 2017
Judges and the Academy	17 February 2017
National Judicial Orientation Program	19-24 February 2017
Courts and the Media Forum	23 February 2017
VCAT Orientation: Transition to the Role	24 February 2017
Launch Event: Children's Court Bench Book	27 February 2017
Drug Court of Victoria Education Program	14-17 March 2017
Back to Country: A Visit to Wathaurong Country	17-18 March 2017
OPP 360 Degree Feedback Program	27 March 2017
Commercial CPD Seminar: International Litigation: Stays and Anti-Suit Injunctions	29 March 2017
County Court Lunch Seminar: Delivering Effective and Efficient Decisions	31 March 2017
Oral Decisions	3 April 2017
County Court Conference	19-21 April 2017
Children's Court: Lily Anderson on Adolescent Family Violence	28 April 2017
Victoria Police Forensic Services Department Field Visit	12 May 2017
VCAT: Alternative Dispute Resolution Masterclass	22 May 2017
Latin: The Language of the Law?	24 May 2017
Court Craft	5 June 2017
Koori Twilight Series: Positive Outcomes – Support Services and Specialist Programs	6 June 2017
Commercial CPD Seminar: Privilege Against Self-Incrimination: Section 128 of the <i>Evidence Act 2008</i>	14 June 2017
Cultural Sensitivity in the Courtroom	16 June 2017
Law and Literature Series: Troubling Confessions in the Australian Context	21 June 2017

Our Publications and Resources

'The Commission is pleased to have worked with the Judicial College of Victoria and the Disability Access Bench Book editorial committee to deliver this important resource for all Victorians.'

The Commission's 'Beyond Doubt' report identified court participation as a critical area of work in ensuring the fair treatment of all Victorians. This Bench Book provides the practical guidance judicial officers need to provide fairness for witnesses and parties with disabilities.

Commissioner Kristen Hilton

Victorian Equal Opportunity and Human Rights Commission

In response to the emerging challenges facing the justice system and anticipating future needs, we have undertaken a significant program of work over the past year to produce new resources and add to existing ones.

Portfolio of Bench Books and Manuals

Bail Digest	2006-current
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 Manual	2013-current
Personal Safety Intervention Orders Bench Book	2011-current
Search Warrants Manual	2004-current
Serious Injury Bench Book Manual	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

New Resources

Disability Access Bench Book

A joint project between the College and the Victorian Equal Opportunity and Human Rights Commission, the genesis for the Disability Access Bench Book was the Commission's report, *Beyond Doubt: the Experiences of People with Disabilities Reporting Crime*. The Bench Book was developed in close consultation with judicial officers and peak disability advocacy groups. It provides practical advice on measures judicial officers can adopt to ensure that a person with a disability is able to fully and effectively participate in proceedings. These suggestions are designed to ensure the practical realisation of the right all people have to equality before the law, a right that, for people with a disability, is enshrined in the *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*, to which Australia is a signatory. The value of the Bench Book was recognised by Bell J in *Matsoukatidou v Yarra Ranges Council* [2017] VSC 61.

The development of the Bench Book is particularly significant given the Royal Commission into Family Violence and the Victorian Government Access to Justice Review both identified the importance of courts adapting their practices to meet the needs of people with disabilities. It is also timely given the establishment of an intermediaries program, announced as part of the 2017 Victorian State budget. Intermediaries have the potential to provide vital assistance to judicial officers in ensuring parties and witnesses are treated fairly. The Bench Book will continue to be developed to reflect the design of, and lessons learned from, the intermediaries program.

Children's Court Bench Book

This year we published the Children's Court Bench Book, to be a reliable reference that magistrates can quickly access online when they need it. Commissioned by the President of the Children's Court, Judge Amanda Chambers, the Bench Book examines all aspects of the Court's jurisdiction including extensive discussion of orders in the Family Division, and sentencing principles and options in the Criminal Division.

The Age of Statutes Journal

The fifth edition of the College's Journal, published in February 2017, was on contemporary issues in statutory interpretation and administrative law. These seminars, held in conjunction with the Melbourne Law School, offered judicial officers an important opportunity to reflect on both the foundations of, and developments in, our statutory interpretation framework and judicial officers' role in ensuring that administrative decision-makers comply with the law.

Major Developments

Victorian Sentencing Manual

Recognising the importance of comparable cases in the sentencing process, we undertook a substantial project which added County Court Sentencing Summaries to the Sentencing Manual. Complementing our existing Court of Appeal case summary collections, this new resource provides judicial officers and practitioners with a further tool for identifying and analysing current sentencing practices and comparable cases. Comprising summaries of approximately 900 published sentencing decisions, this collection substantially increases the quantity and range of matters summarised in the Manual. Downloadable versions of the summaries enable users to easily and efficiently analyse and refine the data to focus attention on relevantly comparable cases.

In addition, throughout the year, we made several updates to the Sentencing Manual to reflect developments including:

- The High Court decision in *R v Kilic* [2016] HCA 48 on the seriousness of offending and current sentencing practices;
- Guidance on the operation of minimum non-parole period provisions, and new offences with minimum non-parole periods, such as aggravated carjacking and aggravated home invasion; and
- Amendments to the interaction between the options of imprisonment and community correction orders following commencement of the *Sentencing (Community Correction Order) and Other Acts Amendment Act 2016*.

Victorian Criminal Charge Book

Throughout this year, there were major developments in relation to criminal jury directions, which required updates to be made to the Criminal Charge Book. These include:

- Significant decisions such as *Smith & Afford v R* [2017] HCA 19 (fault elements for Commonwealth drug importation offences) and *Bouch v R* [2017] VSCA 86 (jury directions on culpable driving causing death); and
- Major legislative reforms such as the *Crimes Amendment (Sexual Offences) Act 2016* and *Crimes Amendment (Carjacking and Home Invasion) Act 2016* have led to new or revised directions on sexual offences, statutory assault, carjacking and home invasion.

Stepping into our Future

‘The period 2017–25 promises to abound in challenges, many of which will resonate through the justice system of Victoria. Your strategic plan is timely and important. I look forward to working in partnership with you as it unfolds.’

Donald Speagle

Deputy Secretary, Civil Justice
Department of Justice and Regulation

Digital Innovation

The College has commenced an exciting new digital innovation project aimed at improving our digital presence and expanding our range of information systems and services.

The digital innovation project will overhaul the College’s digital presence and introduce new digital initiatives to provide information in an accessible way.

The College is experiencing a period of rapid growth, having received new funding in areas such as family violence and youth justice. Demand for our education and information services continues to grow both nationally and internationally. To support this demand and the changing needs of our users, we must place a greater emphasis on collaborating online, making the College’s resources accessible and improving the College’s profile and communications.

The College has already introduced a new digital initiative, with a dedicated website for our strategic direction, ‘Masters of our Fate’. Garnering praise from interstate colleagues, the website helps to communicate our strategic direction in an engaging, dynamic and lively way – setting the scene for what’s to come for our digital platforms:

<https://www.judicialcollegemastersofourfate.vic.edu.au/>

The College has also commenced a phased approach to improve our online channels, including expanding our use of social media and introducing better collaboration tools such as video conferencing for our programs, and targeted content to the judiciary.

New Opportunities

Victims of Crime Resources

In response to recommendation 17 of the Victorian Law Reform Commission's Report on *The Role of Victims of Crime in the Criminal Trial Process*, the College will be developing practical guides and other resources to identify best practices in the treatment of victims by judicial officers during the criminal justice process.

Koori Resources

The College has always been an active member and contributor to the Judicial Officers' Aboriginal Cultural Awareness Committee. We are especially excited that over the next 12 months, we will be working with a dedicated Koori Research and Education Manager to develop resources on the experiences of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples in the justice system. This work will develop resources for judicial officers on matters such as referral pathways, cultural awareness and culturally appropriate communication, the operation of Koori Courts and other matters as identified during the project.

Jury Directions Act Evaluation

The *Jury Directions Act 2013* and the *Jury Directions Act 2015* had a significant impact on the College's work in terms of both judicial education and in the maintenance of the Victorian Criminal Charge Book. In 2017, the College will be conducting an evaluation of the Acts to see how they are performing in practice. Drawing on the expertise of both judges and practitioners, the College will be examining matters such as compliance with obligations under the Act, the extent to which the Act has prompted cultural change and whether there are outstanding issues with the operation of any provisions.

Delivering to a Wider Audience

Increasingly, the College's operational success will be supported by our ability to seek appropriate value from our education, resources and intellectual property. In the last year, the College has been engaged by a number of external organisations for our expertise.

Office of Public Prosecutions

In 2016, the College was engaged by the Office of Public Prosecutions (OPP) to develop a 360 degree feedback process for prosecutors. Having developed the first judicial 360 degree feedback process for judicial officers in 2006, the College was ideally placed to take on this new pilot. Feedback on the pilot was extremely positive and overwhelmingly supported continuing the project. As a result, the OPP engaged the College again in early 2017 to deliver the program to another group of prosecutors.

Police Services Registration Board and Victorian Institute of Teaching

In 2016, the College designed and delivered a tailored decision writing program for participants from the Police Services Registration Board and Victorian Institute of Teaching. It was presented by Professor Noah Messing from Yale Law School and Matthew Weatherson, our Director of Judicial Information Services. The program focused on effective decision writing, the legislative framework of police and teaching decisions, and how to articulate their reasons. Feedback from the program was very positive, including a comment from one participant that it was 'extremely useful in shaping my thinking about any future decisions I have to make/compose.'

Singapore Supreme Court

The College has been engaged by the Singapore Supreme Court to develop and deliver a two-day judicial wellbeing program in late August 2017 for Supreme Court judicial officers. This program is based on our inaugural 2015 judicial wellbeing program, and will be carefully tailored to the Singaporean context, under the enthusiastic leadership of Singapore's Chief Justice, the Honourable Sundaresh Menon SC.

Our People

‘The College is founded on the idea of peer education. Judicial officers drive and shape the College’s educational agenda. The expertise of judicial editors also allows us to write and publish a range of authoritative publications.

We convey our thanks and gratitude to the judicial officers who generously contribute to our work and to learning with their peers.’

Samantha Burchell
CEO, Judicial College of Victoria



Board Members

The Honourable Chief Justice Marilyn Warren AC

Supreme Court of Victoria
Chair of the College

The Honourable Justice Gregory Garde AO RFD

President, Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal

The Honourable Justice Peter Kidd

Chief Judge, County Court of Victoria

His Honour Chief Magistrate Peter Lauritsen

Magistrates’ Court of Victoria

Two appointees of the Governor-in-Council on the recommendation of the Attorney-General:

Professor Susan Long (until December 2016)

Emeritus Professor Arie Freiberg AM

Mr Greg Lee (from March 2017)

Judicial Steering and Editorial Committee Members

Deputy President Catherine Aird
Senior Member Margaret Baird
Deputy President Heather Barker
Justice Christopher Beale
Magistrate Jennifer Bowles
Senior Member Susan Burdon-Smith
Magistrate Rosemary Carlin
Judge Amanda Chambers
Magistrate Ann Collins
Justice Clyde Croft
Justice Michael Croucher
Judge Sandra Davis
Senior Member Anna Dea
Justice Jane Dixon
Judge Carolyn Douglas
Magistrate Caitlin English
Magistrate Rose Falla
Magistrate David Fanning
Justice Terry Forrest
Member Sydney Fry
Judge Mark Gamble
Judge Elizabeth Gaynor
Magistrate Jane Gibson
Magistrate Anne Goldsbrough
Judge Paul Grant
Judge Felicity Hampel
Judge Marilyn Harbison
Coroner Jacqui Hawkins
Magistrate Kate Hawkins
Magistrate Fiona Hayes
Senior Member Laurie Hewet
Magistrate Audrey Jamieson
Justice Stephen Kaye AM
Justice Emilios Kyrou
Magistrate Cathy Lamble
Deputy President Heather Lambrick
Chief Magistrate Peter Lauritsen
Magistrate Gerard Lethbridge

Deputy President Ian Lulham
Judge Gregory Lyon
Judge Richard Maidment
Justice Stephen McLeish
Magistrate Jo Metcalf
Judge Philip Misso
Judge Jeanette Morrish
Member Rachel Naylor
Deputy President Genevieve Nihill AM
Judge Christopher O'Neill
Judge David Parsons
Magistrate Tony Parsons
Judge Jane Patrick
Deputy Chief Magistrate Jelena Popovic
Magistrate Roslyn Porter
Member Charlene Price
Judge Sue Pullen
Justice Robert Redlich
Magistrate Duncan Reynolds
Senior Member Jeanette Rickards
Magistrate Charlie Rozencwajg
Magistrate Marc Sargent
Judge Meryl Sexton
Magistrate Pauline Spencer
Senior Member Bernadette Steele
Judge Mark Taft
Member Reynah Tang
Judge Andrea Tsalamandris
Magistrate Belinda Wallington
Chief Justice Marilyn Warren AC
Justice Mark Weinberg AO
Justice Simon Whelan
Judge Wendy Wilmoth
Magistrate Francis Zemljak

College Staff as at 30 June 2017

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

Research and Publications

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

Jane Mevel BA, LLB (Hons), Grad Dip Legal Practice
Manager, Research and Policy

Cassie Carter BSci, LLB (Hons), LLM, Grad Dip Legal Practice
Senior Research Officer

Morgan Nyland BEc (Soc Sci), LLB (Hons), LLM,
Grad Dip Legal Practice
Senior Research Officer

Katy Thorpe BBusSci (Hons), LLB (Hons)
Research and Publications Officer (on leave/secondment)

Lena Sokolic LLB (Hons), LLM, Grad Dip Legal Practice
Research and Publications Officer

Skye Fantin
Research Assistant

Education

Annabel Mornement BA (Hons), MA (Geography)
Director, Education

Maria Lusby PSM BA, LLB
Judicial Education Advisor

Carly Schrever BSci, LLB, MPsych/PhD Candidate
Judicial Wellbeing Project Advisor

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

Sophie MacKinnon BA, LLB (Hons)
Judicial Education Manager

Fiona Dea BA, LLB (Hons), LLM, Cert IV TAA
Program Manager (on leave)

Andrix Lim LLB (Hons), Grad Dip Legal Practice, Dip European Studies
Education Officer

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

Justice Innovation

Elisa Buggy BSW, MBA
Director, Justice Innovation

Kristie Dunn BA, LLB (Hons), Cert IV TAA
Education Program Manager, Family Violence

Communications

Salvatore Bagnato BA, AdvDip (Electronic Design and
Interactive Media), MA (Digital Media)
Digital Innovation Manager

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

Aimee Foo BBus (Hons), AdvDip (Advertising), Grad Cert Media
Communications and Marketing Coordinator

Terryn Wood BPsySc (Hons)
Events and Marketing Officer

Operations

Michael Almond BEc CPA
Chief Finance and Accounting Officer

Vicki Christou BA, Dip (Education)
Finance and Compliance Officer

Maria Di Napoli BA
Executive Assistant to the CEO and Office Manager

Eden Marano Dip Justice
Administration Officer

Interns

Clare Van Balen
Mai Mitsumori-Miller
Catherine Outridge
Pavithra Muthaiyan



Financial Report

For the financial year ended 30 June 2017

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Board Member, 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 2017 and financial position of the College as at 30 June 2017.

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 6 October 2017.



The Honourable Justice Gregory Garde AO RFD
Board Member
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
6 October 2017

Financial Statements

Comprehensive Operating Statement

for the financial year ended 30 June 2017

	Notes	2017 \$	2016 \$
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Income from transactions			
Grants	2	2,609,400	2,098,600
Other Income	2	301,397	
Total income from transactions		2,910,797	2,098,600
Expenses from transactions			
Employee expenses	3(a)	1,994,416	1,611,987
Depreciation	3(b)	47,324	47,658
Interest expense	3(c)	976	1,179
Supplies and services	3(d)	564,774	401,564
Total expenses from transactions		2,607,488	2,062,387
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)		303,308	36,213
Other economic flows included in net result			
Other gains/(losses) from other economic flows	4	10,031	8,850
Total other economic flows included in net result		10,031	8,850
Net result		313,339	45,063
Comprehensive result		313,339	45,063

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

Financial Statements

Balance Sheet

as at 30 June 2017

	Notes	2017 \$	2016 \$
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Petty Cash		200	200
Trust Fund Balance	17, 1(s)	862,521	561,124
Receivables	5, 1(s)	1,031,537	849,674
Total financial assets		1,894,258	1,410,998
Non-financial assets			
Prepayments	7	-	7,900
Plant and equipment	6	158,753	206,076
Total non-financial assets		158,753	213,976
TOTAL ASSETS		2,053,011	1,624,974
LIABILITIES			
Payables	8	110,422	52,597
Borrowings	9	17,557	23,116
Provisions	10	427,324	364,892
Total liabilities		555,304	440,605
NET ASSETS		1,497,707	1,184,370
EQUITY			
Accumulated surplus		1,160,332	846,993
Contributed capital		337,377	337,377
NET WORTH		1,497,709	1,184,370

- Commitments for expenditure 13

- Contingent assets and contingent liabilities 14

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 2017

	Accumulated Surplus \$	Contributed Capital \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2016	801,931	337,377	1,139,308
Net result for year	45,062	-	45,062
Transfer of Contributed Capital to Parent Entity	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2016	846,993	337,377	1,184,370
Net result for year	313,339	-	313,339
Balance at 30 June 2017	1,160,332	337,377	1,497,709

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 2017

	Notes	2017 \$	2016 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
<i>Receipts</i>			
Receipts from Court Services Victoria		2,427,537	1,947,308
Other receipts		301,397	-
Total receipts		2,728,934	1,947,308
<i>Payments</i>			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(2,421,001)	(2,003,394)
Interest and other costs of finance paid		(976)	(1,179)
Total payments		(2,421,977)	(2,004,573)
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	16(b)	306,956	(57,265)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchases of non-financial assets		-	(27,557)
Sale of non-financial assets		-	13,636
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities		-	(13,921)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from borrowings		-	16,513
Repayment of finance leases		(5,559)	(5,850)
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities		(5,559)	10,663
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		301,397	60,523
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	16(a)	561,324	621,847
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	16(a)	862,721	561,324

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 2017

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Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 30 June 2017

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 ending 30 June 2017. 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 23.

These annual financial statements were authorised for issue by the Accountable Officer of the JCV on 6 October 2017.

(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.

The Valuer-General Victoria (VGV) is the JCV's independent valuation agency. The JCV, in conjunction with VGV, monitors changes in the fair value of each asset and liability through relevant data sources to determine whether revaluation is required.

(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 2-27 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 2017.

(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 2017

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 23 for a style convention for explanation of minor discrepancies resulting from rounding.

(E) Changes in accounting policies

Subsequent to the 2015-16 reporting period, no new and revised Standards have been adopted in the current period.

(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 23 for an explanation of interest expense items.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses generally represent the day-to-day running costs incurred in normal operations and include:

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.

If there is an indication that there has been a change in the estimate of an asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised, the carrying amount shall be increased to its recoverable amount. This reversal of the impairment loss occurs only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised in prior years.

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 23).

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 2017

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 Assets.

(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.

OTHER NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

Prepayments

Other non-financial assets include prepayments, which represent payments in advance of receipt of goods or services or that part of expenditure made in one accounting period covering a term extending beyond that period.

(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.

The College adopted a new model to calculate the provision for long service leave in 2016-17. The previous model assumed that long service leave is taken as a lump sum, the new model assumes it is taken a few days at a time. Therefore, the new model apportions more of the unconditional long service leave liability over future years than the old model, based on an assumed pattern of payments.

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 8).

(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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 30 June 2017

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.

(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 13 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 14 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 2017.

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

As at 30 June 2017, the following standards and interpretations that are applicable to the JCV had been issued but were not mandatory for financial year ending 30 June 2017. Standards and interpretations that are not applicable to the JCV have been omitted. The JCV has not early adopted these standards.

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 Jan 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 Jan 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 Jan 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 Contributions and establishes principles for transactions that are not within the scope of AASB 15 Revenue From Contracts with Customers, where the consideration to acquire an asset is significantly less than fair value to enable not-for-profit entities to further their objectives.	1 Jan 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.

In addition to the new standards above, the AASB has issued a list of amending standards that are not effective for the 2016-17 reporting period. In general, these amending standards include editorial and reference changes that are expected to have insignificant impacts on public sector reporting.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 30 June 2017

NOTE 2

INCOME FROM TRANSACTIONS

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Grants		
Court Services Victoria	2,609,400	2,098,600
Other Incomes	301,397	-
Total grants	2,910,797	2,098,600
Total income	2,910,797	2,098,600

NOTE 3

EXPENSES FROM TRANSACTIONS

(a) Employee expenses

Post employment benefits		
Defined contribution superannuation expense	150,837	126,774
Salaries, wages and long service leave	1,745,123	1,399,762
Other on-costs (fringe benefits tax, payroll tax and workcover)	98,456	85,452
Total employee expenses	1,994,416	1,611,987

(b) Depreciation

Leasehold Improvements	29,581	29,581
Plant and equipment	12,159	12,159
Motor vehicles	5,584	5,918
Total depreciation	47,324	47,658

(c) Interest expense

Interest on finance leases	951	1,179
Other interest expense	25	-
Total interest expense	976	1,179

(d) Other operating expenses

Supplies and services		
Purchase of supplies and consumables	244,719	127,233
Purchase of services	195,678	165,571
Maintenance	21,692	4,909
Judicial training	102,685	103,851
Total supplies and services	564,774	401,564

NOTE 4

OTHER ECONOMIC FLOWS INCLUDED IN NET RESULT

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Net gain on disposal of leased motor vehicle	-	2,322
Net gain/(loss) arising from revaluation of long service leave liability ⁽ⁱ⁾	10,031	6,528
Total other gains/(losses) from other economic flows	10,031	8,850

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

NOTE 5

RECEIVABLES

Current receivables

	2017	2016
Service Receivables	5,600	550
Statutory		
Amount owing from Victorian Government ⁽ⁱ⁾	989,196	815,482
Total current receivables	994,795	816,032

Non-current receivables

	2017	2016
Statutory		
Amount owing from Victorian Government ⁽ⁱ⁾	36,742	33,642
Total non-current receivables	36,742	33,642
Total receivables	1,031,537	849,674

(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.)

NOTE 6

PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

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

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Leasehold Improvements		
Leasehold improvements at fair value	61,340	90,921
Plant and equipment		
Plant and equipment at fair value	80,093	92,252
Motor vehicle under finance lease		
Motor vehicle under finance lease at fair value	17,320	22,904
Net carrying amount of plant and equipment	158,753	206,076

(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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 30 June 2017

Table 6.2: Gross carrying amounts and accumulated depreciation

	Gross carrying amount		Accumulated depreciation		Net carrying amount	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Leasehold improvements at fair value	177,448	177,448	116,108	86,527	61,340	90,921
Plant and equipment at fair value	138,207	138,207	58,115	45,956	80,093	92,252
Motor vehicle under finance lease at fair value	27,557	27,557	10,237	4,653	17,320	22,904
	343,212	343,212	184,459	137,136	158,753	206,076

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	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening balance	90,921	120,502	92,250	104,409	22,904	12,579	206,075	237,491
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	27,557	-	27,557
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(11,314)	-	(11,314)
Depreciation	(29,581)	(29,581)	(12,159)	(12,159)	(5,584)	(5,918)	(47,324)	(47,658)
Closing balance	61,340	90,921	80,091	92,250	17,320	22,904	158,752	206,076

(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. The next scheduled full revaluation for this purpose group will be conducted in 2017.

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

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
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	5,918
	47,324	47,658

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

Table 6.5 Fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 30 June 2017

	Carrying amount as at 30 June 2017	Fair value measurement at end of reporting period using:		
		Level 1 ⁽ⁱ⁾	Level 2 ⁽ⁱ⁾	Level 3 ⁽ⁱ⁾
Leasehold improvements				
Leasehold improvements at fair value	61,340	-	-	61,340
	61,340	-	-	61,340
Plant and equipment				
Plant and equipment at fair value	80,093	-	-	80,093
	80,093	-	-	80,093
Motor vehicle under finance lease				
Motor vehicle under finance lease at fair value	17,320	-	-	17,320
	17,320	-	-	17,320

(i) Classified in accordance with the fair value hierarchy, See Note 1 (B)

There have been no transfers between levels during the period.

Table 6.6 Fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 30 June 2016

	Carrying amount as at 30 June 2016	Fair value measurement at end of reporting period using:		
		Level 1 ⁽ⁱ⁾	Level 2 ⁽ⁱ⁾	Level 3 ⁽ⁱ⁾
Leasehold improvements				
Leasehold improvements at fair value	90,921	-	-	90,921
	90,921	-	-	90,921
Plant and equipment				
Plant and equipment at fair value	92,252	-	-	92,252
	92,252	-	-	92,252
Motor vehicle under finance lease				
Motor vehicle under finance lease at fair value	22,904	-	-	22,904
	22,904	-	-	22,904

(i) Classified in accordance with the fair value hierarchy, See Note 1 (B)

Table 6.7 Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value for 2017

	Leasehold Improvements	Plant and Equipment	Motor Vehicles
2017			
Opening balance	90,921	92,252	22,904
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Depreciation	(29,581)	(12,158)	(5,584)
Closing balance	61,339	80,094	17,320

Table 6.8 Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value for 2016

	Leasehold Improvements	Plant and Equipment	Motor Vehicles
2016			
Opening balance	120,502	104,409	12,579
Additions	-	-	27,557
Disposals	-	-	(11,314)
Depreciation	(29,581)	(12,159)	(5,918)
Closing balance	90,920	92,250	22,904

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 30 June 2017

Table 6.9 Description of significant unobservable inputs to Level 3 valuations

	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 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

OTHER NON- FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2017	2016
Current other assets	\$	\$
Prepayments	-	7,900
Total current other assets	-	7,900

NOTE 8

PAYABLES

	2017	2016
Current payables	\$	\$
Contractual		
Supplies and services administrative	73,392	29,128
Supplies and services judicial training	-	-
Employee benefits	35,577	23,161
	108,969	52,289
Statutory		
Taxes payable	1,453	308
Total payables	110,422	52,597

(a) Maturity analysis of payables

Refer to table 15.2 in note 15.

(b) Nature and extent of risk arising from payables

Refer to table 15.3 in note 15.

NOTE 9

BORROWINGS

	2017	2016
Current borrowings	\$	\$
Lease liabilities ⁽ⁱ⁾ (note 12)	5,559	5,559
Total current borrowings	5,559	5,559
Non-current borrowings		
Lease liabilities ⁽ⁱ⁾ (note 12)	11,998	17,557
Total non-current borrowings	11,998	17,557
Total borrowings	17,557	23,116

(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 15.2 in Note 15.

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

Refer to table 15.3 in Note 15.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 30 June 2017

NOTE 10

PROVISIONS

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Current provisions		
Employee benefits ⁽ⁱ⁾ (note 10(a)) - annual leave		
Unconditional and expected to settle within 12 months ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	119,179	91,843
Unconditional and expected to settle after 12 months ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	-	-
Employee benefits ⁽ⁱ⁾ (note 10(a)) - long service leave		
Unconditional and expected to settle within 12 months ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	30,565	32,610
Unconditional and expected to settle after 12 months ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	173,204	151,768
	322,948	276,221
Provisions related to employee benefit on-costs (note 10(a))		
Unconditional and expected to be settled within 12 months ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	40,262	31,120
Unconditional and expected to be settled after 12 months ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	27,372	23,909
	67,634	55,029
Total current provisions	390,582	331,250
Non-current provisions		
Employee benefits ⁽ⁱ⁾ (note 10(a))	31,728	29,063
Employee benefits on-costs (note 10(a) and note 10(b))	5,014	4,579
Total non-current provisions	36,742	33,642
Total provisions	427,324	364,892
(a) Employee benefits and related oncosts ⁽ⁱ⁾		
Current employee benefits		
Annual leave	119,179	91,843
Long service leave	203,769	184,378
Non-current employee benefits		
Long service leave	31,728	29,063
Total employee benefits	354,676	305,284
Current on-costs	67,634	55,029
Non-current on-costs	5,014	4,579
Total on-costs	72,648	59,608
Total employee benefits and related on-costs	427,324	364,892

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.

	On-costs 2017	Total 2017
	\$	\$
(b) Movement in provisions		
Opening balance	59,608	59,608
Impact of restatement of prior year balance following remeasurement	-	-
Additional provisions recognised	25,663	25,663
Reduction arising from payments/other sacrifices of future economic benefits	(12,623)	(12,623)
Closing balance	72,648	72,648
Current	67,634	67,634
Non-current	5,014	5,014
	72,648	72,648

NOTE 11

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:

	<i>Paid Contribution for the Year</i>		<i>Contribution Outstanding at Year End</i>	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Defined contribution plans:				
VicSuper	87,572	75,707	1,626	1,093
Various other funds	60,438	49,229	1,201	745
Total	148,010	124,936	2,827	1,838

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

NOTE 12

LEASES

Disclosure for lessees – finance leases

Leasing arrangements

Finance lease relates to a motor vehicle with a lease term of 34 months.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 30 June 2017

	Minimum future lease payments		Present value of minimum future lease payments	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Finance lease liabilities payable				
Not longer than one year	6,248	6,509	5,559	5,559
Longer than one year but not longer than five years	11,998	11,738	11,998	17,557
Minimum future lease payments⁽ⁱ⁾	18,246	18,247	17,557	23,116
Less future finance charges	(689)	(1,640)	-	-
Present value of minimum lease payments	35,803	16,607	17,557	23,116
Included in the financial statements as:				
Current borrowings lease liabilities (note 9)			5,559	5,559
Non-current borrowings lease liabilities (note 9)			11,998	17,557
			17,557	23,116

(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 2017 (\$Nil - 2014).

NOTE 13

COMMITMENTS FOR EXPENDITURE

(a) Capital expenditure commitments

Commitments for capital expenditure as at 30 June 2017 were \$67,950 (\$Nil - 2016).

(b) Lease commitments

Finance lease and non-cancellable operating lease commitments are disclosed in note 12.

NOTE 14

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 2017 (\$Nil - 2016)

NOTE 15

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 15.1 below.

Table 15.1: Categorisation of financial instruments

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
2016			
	Contractual financial assets -cash, loans and receivables	Contractual financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
Contractual financial assets			
Petty cash	200	-	200
Trust fund balance	561,124	-	561,124
Total contractual financial assets	561,324	-	561,324
Contractual financial liabilities			
Payables ⁽ⁱ⁾			
Supplies and services	-	29,128	29,128
Employee benefits	-	23,161	23,161
Borrowings			
Lease liabilities	-	23,116	23,116
Total contractual financial liabilities	-	75,405	75,405

(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 2017

(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 15.2: 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
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
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
2016						
Payables⁽ⁱⁱ⁾						
Supplies and services	29,128	29,128	29,128	-	-	-
Other payables	23,161	23,161	23,161	-	-	-
Borrowings						
Finance lease liabilities	23,116	24,756	542	1,084	4,883	18,247
	75,405	77,045	52,831	1,084	4,883	18,247

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 15.3: Interest rate exposure of financial instruments

	Weighted average effective interest rate	Carrying amount	Fixed interest rate	Variable interest rate	Non-interest bearing
	%	\$	\$	\$	\$
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
2016					
Petty cash	-	200	-	-	200
Trust fund balance	-	561,124	-	-	561,124
Total financial assets		561,324	-	-	561,324
Payables ⁽ⁱ⁾	-	52,289	-	-	52,289
Finance lease liabilities	6.62	23,116	23,116	-	-
Total financial liabilities		75,405	23,116	-	52,289

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 2017

NOTE 16

CASH FLOW INFORMATION

	2017 \$	2016 \$
(a) Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents		
Petty cash	200	200
Trust fund balance	862,521	561,124
Balance as per cash flow statement	862,721	561,324
(b) Reconciliation of net result for the period		
Net result for the period	313,339	45,063
Non cash movements		
Gain on disposal of leased motor vehicle	-	(2,322)
Depreciation of non-current assets	47,324	47,658
Movements in assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(181,866)	(151,292)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	7,900	(5,270)
Increase/(decrease) in payables	57,828	(16,258)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	62,431	25,157
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	306,956	(57,264)

NOTE 17

TRUST FUND BALANCES

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

	Opening balance at 1/7/15 \$	Total receipts \$	Total payments \$	Closing balance at 30/6/16 \$	Total receipts \$	Total payments \$	Closing balance at 30/6/2017 \$
JCV Trust fund balance (a)	621,647	-	60,523	561,124	301,397	-	862,521

(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 18

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 2016 to 30 June 2017
Acting Attorney-General	The Hon. Natalie Hutchins, MP	1 July 2016 to 5 July 2016
	The Hon. Jill Hennessy, MP	6 July 2016 to 10 July 2016
	The Hon. Lisa Neville, MP	2 September 2016 to 13 September 2016
	The Hon. Steve Herbert, MP	16 September 2016 to 25 September 2016
	The Hon. Gayle Tierney, MP	17 December 2016 to 20 December 2016
	The Hon. Lisa Neville, MP	21 December 2016 to 24 December 2016
	The Hon. Jill Hennessy, MP	25 December 2016 to 29 December 2016
	The Hon. Gayle Tierney, MP	30 December 2016 to 8 January 2017
	The Hon. Lisa Neville, MP	23 January 2017 to 29 January 2017
	The Hon. Lisa Neville, MP	24 February 2017 to 1 March 2017

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 2016 to 30 June 2017
Chairperson	The Honourable Chief Justice Marilyn Warren AC	1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017
Other Board Members	The Honourable Justice Gregory Garde AO RFD	1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017
	The Honourable Justice Peter Kidd	1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017
	His Honour Chief Magistrate Mr Peter Lauritsen	1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017
	Adjunct Professor Susan Long	1 July 2016 to 5 December 2016
	Emeritus Professor Arie Freiberg AM	4 November 2016 to 30 June 2017
	Mr. Greg Lee	16 February 2017 to 30 June 2017

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 30 June 2017

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.

	Total Remuneration	
	2017	2016
	No.	No.
\$0 - \$9,999	3	1
\$180,000 - \$189,999	-	1
\$230,000 - \$239,999	1	
Total Numbers	4	2
Total Amount	\$238,205	\$191,055

NOTE 19

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 2016-17 three 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 20)

	2,017
Short Term Employee Benefits	212,374
Post Employment Benefits	17,708
Other Long Term Benefits	8,123
Total remuneration (a) (b)	238,205
Total number of executives and statutory office holders remunerated	4
Total annualised employee equivalents(c)	1

Notes:

(a) No comparatives have been reported because remuneration in the prior year was determined in line with the basis and definition under FRD 21B. Remuneration previously excluded non-monetary benefits and comprised any money, consideration or benefit received or receivable, excluding reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses, including any amount received or receivable from a related party transaction. Refer to the prior year's financial statements for executive remuneration for the 2015-16 reporting period.

(b) 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 20).

(c) 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 2017

NOTE 20

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 \$2.6 million (2016: \$2.1 million) from Court Services Victoria. Payments of \$34,500 (2016: \$30,500) 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 includes:

Key Management Personnel	Position Title
The Honourable Chief Justice Marilyn Warren AC	Chairperson
The Honourable Justice Gregory Garde AO RFD	Board Member
The Honourable Justice Peter Kidd	Board Member
His Honour Chief Magistrate Mr Peter Lauritsen	Board Member
Adjunct Professor Susan Long	Board Member
Emeritus Professor Arie Freiberg AM	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 2016-17 three 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	2017
Short-term employee benefits	212,374
Post-employment benefits	17,708
Other long-term benefits	8,123
Termination benefits	-
Total(a)	238,205

(a) Note that KMPs are also reported in the disclosure of remuneration of executive officers and statutory office holders (Note 19).

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. The Board of the Judicial College of Victoria and the Accountable Officer have advised that there are no related party disclosures requiring inclusion in the 2016-17 financial statements.

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

NOTE 21

REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

	2017	2016
Victorian Auditor-General's Office		
Audit of the financial statements	14,700	14,400
Total(a)	14,700	14,400

NOTE 22

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Other subsequent events

There were no significant events occurring after reporting date to be reported as at 30 June 2017.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 30 June 2017

NOTE 23

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; or
- (d) a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is:
 - a non derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to receive a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments; or
 - a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments.

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 2016-17 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	<p>I have audited the financial report of the Judicial College of Victoria (the authority) which comprises the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• balance sheet as at 30 June 2017• 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 a summary of significant accounting policies• board member, accountable officer and chief finance and accounting officer's declaration. <p>In my opinion the financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the authority as at 30 June 2017 and their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of Part 7 of the <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i> and applicable Australian Accounting Standards.</p>
Basis for Opinion	<p>I have conducted my audit in accordance with the <i>Audit Act 1994</i> which incorporates the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under the Act are further described in the <i>Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report</i> section of my report.</p> <p>My independence is established by the <i>Constitution Act 1975</i>. 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 <i>Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants</i> (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Australia. My staff and I have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.</p> <p>I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.</p>
Board's responsibilities for the financial report	<p>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 <i>Financial Management Act 1994</i>, and for such internal control as the Board determine 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.</p> <p>In preparing the financial report, the Board is responsible for assessing the authority's ability to continue as a going concern, and using the going concern basis of accounting unless it is inappropriate to do so.</p>

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 our 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
9 October 2017



Travis Derricott
as delegate for the Auditor-General of Victoria

Disclosures

Audit and Finance Committee

The Judicial College of Victoria and the Sentencing Advisory 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 2016–17, the Committee comprised the following members:

Chair

Robert Camm

Independent Members

Cameron Hume

Karol Hill

The Committee receives secretarial assistance from staff members of the Council, Sarah Lappin and the College, Linda Barbera (to November 2016) and Mustafa Mahmood.

Michael Almond is the Council and the College's Chief Finance and Accounting Officer (CFAO) and attends Committee meetings by standing invitation, providing finance 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 bodies (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 entities' finances;
- completed a Committee self-assessment and submitted a summary of the results to the entities;
- 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 entities' Business and Strategic Plans; and
- met separately with representatives of the Victorian Auditor-General's Office and reviewed the VAGO audit strategy for the 2016/17 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 23 (headcount) and 17.3 (full-time equivalent) as at 30 June 2017.

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 2016-2017, 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 2016-2017.

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 no outsourced consultancies in excess of \$10,000 for the year ending 30 June 2017, (one consultancy amounting to \$48,000 for the year ended 30 June 2016).

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 2017, the College received no Freedom of Information (Fol) requests.

Making an Fol 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.
- 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

	2016-17 number	2015-16 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 72-73.

Risk management framework and processes

I, Samantha Burchell, certify that the Judicial College of Victoria has complied with the Ministerial Standing Direction 3.71 – Risk Management Framework and Processes. The Judicial College of Victoria Audit and Finance Committee verifies this.



Samantha Burchell
Chief Executive Officer

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 2016-17 and comparisons with the preceding four financial years.

Judicial College of Victoria Comparative Financial Results 2012-13 to 2016-17	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13
<i>Notes</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Income					
Grants from Department of Justice	2,609,400	2,098,600	2,373,142	2,205,900	2,259,323
Other Grants or Income	301,397	-	-	-	-
Total Income	2,910,797	2,098,600	2,373,142	2,205,900	2,259,323
Expenses	2,607,488	2,062,388	2,302,890	2,247,666	2,225,142
Other economic flows	10,031	8,850	8,595	2,282	4,009
Net result for the period	313,339	45,062	78,848	(39,484)	34,180
Net cash flow from operating activities	306,956	57,265	75,783	207,187	(188,217)
Total assets	2,053,011	1,624,975	1,560,350	1,468,744	1,786,426
Total liabilities	555,304	440,605	421,042	350,173	628,371

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 39 and 59
FRD 22H	Objectives, functions, powers and duties	Page 39
FRD 22H	Nature and range of services provided	Refer inside front cover
Management and structure		
FRD 22H	Organisational structure	Page 28 and 30
Financial and other information		
FRD 10A	Disclosure index	Page 72
FRD 22H	Employment and conduct principles	Page 69
FRD 22H	Occupational health and safety policy	Page 68
FRD 22H	Summary of the financial results for the year	Page 71
FRD 22H	Subsequent events	Page 63
FRD 22H	Application and operation of <i>Freedom of Information Act 1982</i>	Page 69
FRD 22H	Compliance with building and maintenance provisions of <i>Building Act 1993</i>	Page 69
FRD 22H	Statement on National Competition Policy	Page 69
FRD 22H	Application and operation of the <i>Protected Disclosure Act 2012</i>	Page 69
FRD 22H	Details of consultancies over \$10 000	Page 69
FRD 22H	Statement of availability of other information	Page 70
FRD 25C	Victorian Industry Participation Policy disclosures	Page 69
FRD 29B	Workforce Data disclosures	Page 68
SD 3.7.1	Risk management compliance attestation	Page 70
Compliance attestation and declaration		
SD 5.2	Specific requirements under Standing Direction 5.2	Page 32
SD 3.7.1	Attestation for compliance with Ministerial Standing Direction	Page 70
SD 5.2.3	Declaration in Report of Operations	Page 5
SD 5.2.2	Declaration in financial statements	Page 32

<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 38
SD 5.2.1(a)	Compliance with Ministerial Directions	Page 38
SD 5.2.2	Accountable officer's declaration	Page 32
SD 5.2.1(b)	Compliance with Model Financial Report	Page 65
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 59-63
FRD 103F	Non current Physical Assets	Page 47
FRD 110A	Cash Flow Statements	Page 36
FRD 112D	Defined Benefit Superannuation Obligations	Page 53
Legislation		
	<i>Freedom of Information Act 1982</i>	Page 69
	<i>Building Act 1983</i>	Page 69
	<i>Protected Disclosures Act 2001</i>	Page 69
	<i>Victorian Industry Participation Policy Act 2003</i>	Page 69
	<i>Financial Management Act 1994</i>	Page 38

Notes





Judicial College of Victoria

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