

Department of Justice

Annual Report 2017-18



Creating a safe and just NSW

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Attorney General of NSW
Parliament House
Macquarie Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

The Hon. Troy Grant MP

Minister for Police
Minister for Emergency Services
Parliament House
Macquarie Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

The Hon. David Elliott MP

Minister for Counter Terrorism
Minister for Corrections
Minister for Veterans Affairs
Parliament House
Macquarie Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Dear Ministers

I am pleased to submit the Department of Justice Annual Report 2017-18 for presentation to Parliament.

The Department of Justice Annual Report 2017-18 and the accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Annual Reports (Departments) Act 1985* and the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983*.

Following the tabling of the report in Parliament, it will be available for public access on the Department of Justice website at www.justice.nsw.gov.au.

Yours faithfully



Andrew Cappie-Wood

Secretary

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Secretary's foreword

I am pleased to introduce the annual report of the Department of Justice for 2017-18.

Throughout this financial year, the department has continued to lead the maintenance of a safe and just NSW. We have played a critical role in ensuring the safety of the people of NSW through our work with the police and emergency management systems. We have supported the rule of law by providing fair and equal access to justice and ensuring legislation, programs and policies are designed and implemented for the people of NSW.

We're continually looking for ways to improve how we deliver our services, to ensure we continue to meet the needs of the NSW community. We've embraced technology and innovative solutions to provide improved services. Expanded and enhanced audio-visual link networks throughout the department and associated agencies across the justice sector have increased efficiencies and reduced costs. A further example is online birth registrations which have reduced processing times and increased accuracy.

This year, the department implemented historic, major reforms across the criminal justice sector. These reforms protect community safety, deliver swifter justice for victims, use resources more efficiently, and contribute directly to reducing domestic violence reoffending and reducing adult reoffending.

The Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse has had a profound impact on our community. The Department of Justice has played a pivotal role in delivering the NSW Government's response to the inquiry, and leading the NSW Government involvement in the National Redress Scheme.



We have also continued our focus on initiatives which improve access to the civil justice system. We want to remove the barriers preventing people from getting help when legal problems arise.

The department's *Corporate Plan 2017-2020* sets our strategy for the years ahead and defines how we will continue to provide value to the people of NSW by focusing on our Results, Service, Partnerships, Sustainability, People and Leadership. This report is structured to reflect our work under each of these six themes.

Delivering our vision of a safe and just NSW is only possible because of the hard work of our more than 14,000 staff, and I am proud of their commitment, dedication and achievements.

It is my privilege to lead the department and to share our achievements for 2017-18 with you.

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several fluid, connected strokes.

Andrew Cappie-Wood
Secretary

Chapter 1

About Us

Creating a safe and just NSW



Above: Aerial view of Bathurst Correctional Centre.

Our department

The Department of Justice is a department under the *Government Sector Employment Act 2013*. Our vision is to create a safe and just NSW. The work that we do towards our vision provides value for the whole NSW community.

The Department of Justice exists to provide focused, fair and rapid access to justice. The department protects the rights of the people of NSW and delivers a range of essential legal, law enforcement and emergency services. It delivers safer, more secure and resilient communities and it also plays a lead role in commemorating the work of service men and women by preserving state memorials and providing support to veterans.

Our responsibilities

The department is responsible for:

- administering courts, tribunals and alternative dispute resolution services
- advising the NSW Government on law and justice issues, and legal reforms
- providing support services for victims of crime, including counselling, financial assistance for eligible people, and court support
- implementing effective intervention and diversionary programs to reduce reoffending risks, prevent crime, and divert, support and rehabilitate young and adult offenders
- monitoring and supervising adult and young offenders in the community
- providing secure, safe and humane management of adult and young offenders in custody
- providing legal and regulatory services
- recording life events including births, deaths and marriages
- providing responsive services to vulnerable members of the community who need life management and decision making support
- assisting the community and responsible organisations to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters
- commemorating and preserving the heritage of servicemen and women.

Our Ministers

The department is responsible to three Ministers of the NSW Government:

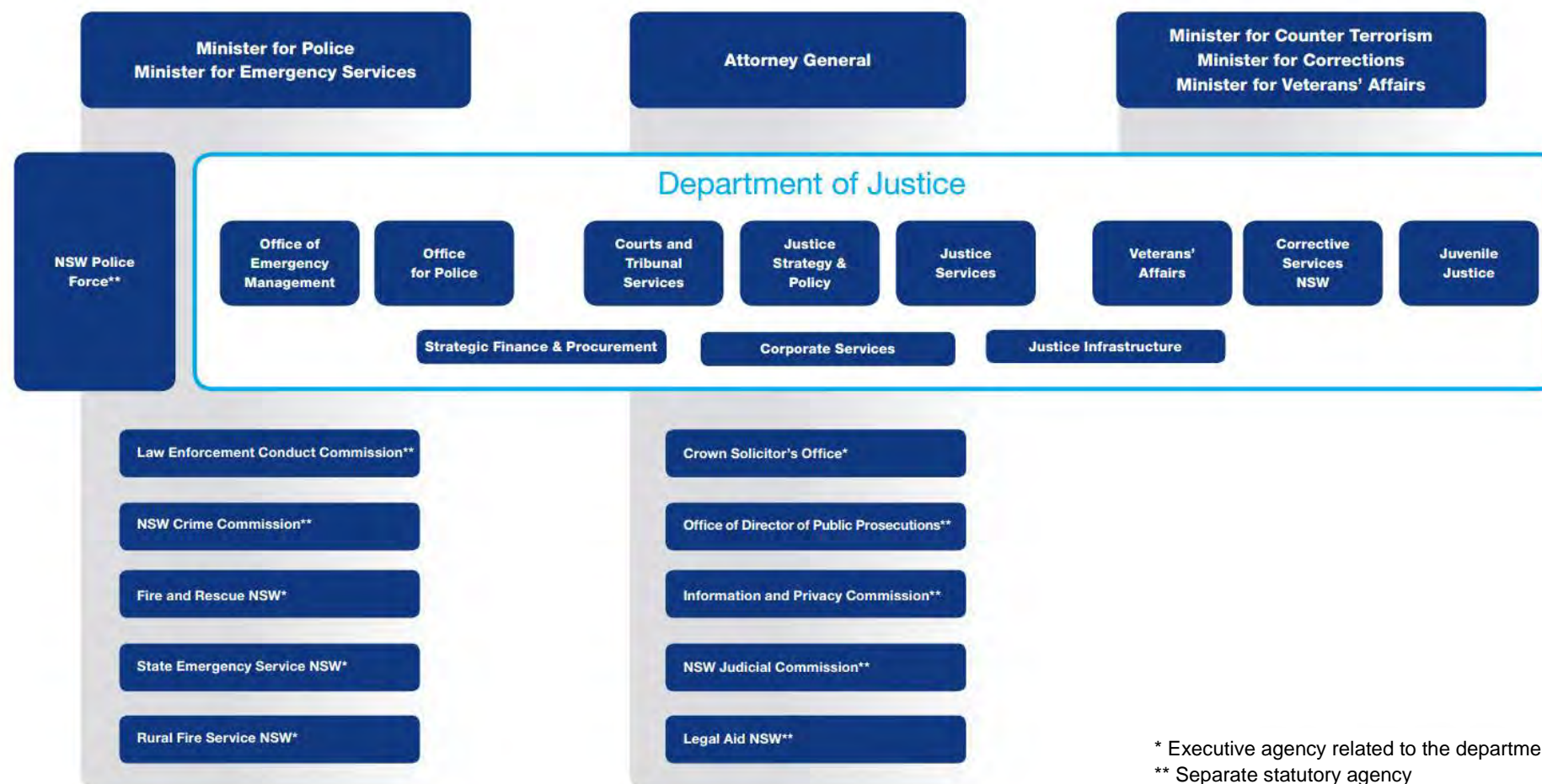
- **The Hon. Mark Speakman SC MP**
Attorney General of NSW
- **The Hon. David Elliott MP**
Minister for Counter Terrorism
Minister for Corrections
Minister for Veterans Affairs
- **The Hon. Troy Grant MP**
Minister for Police
Minister for Emergency Services

The Justice Cluster

The Justice Cluster comprises interdependent and interlocking government agencies that deliver legal, law enforcement and emergency services.

Although each agency has its own specific functions, the Department of Justice, as the lead Justice agency, is responsible for the cluster's overall administration and for coordination across the cluster.

Overview of the Justice Cluster

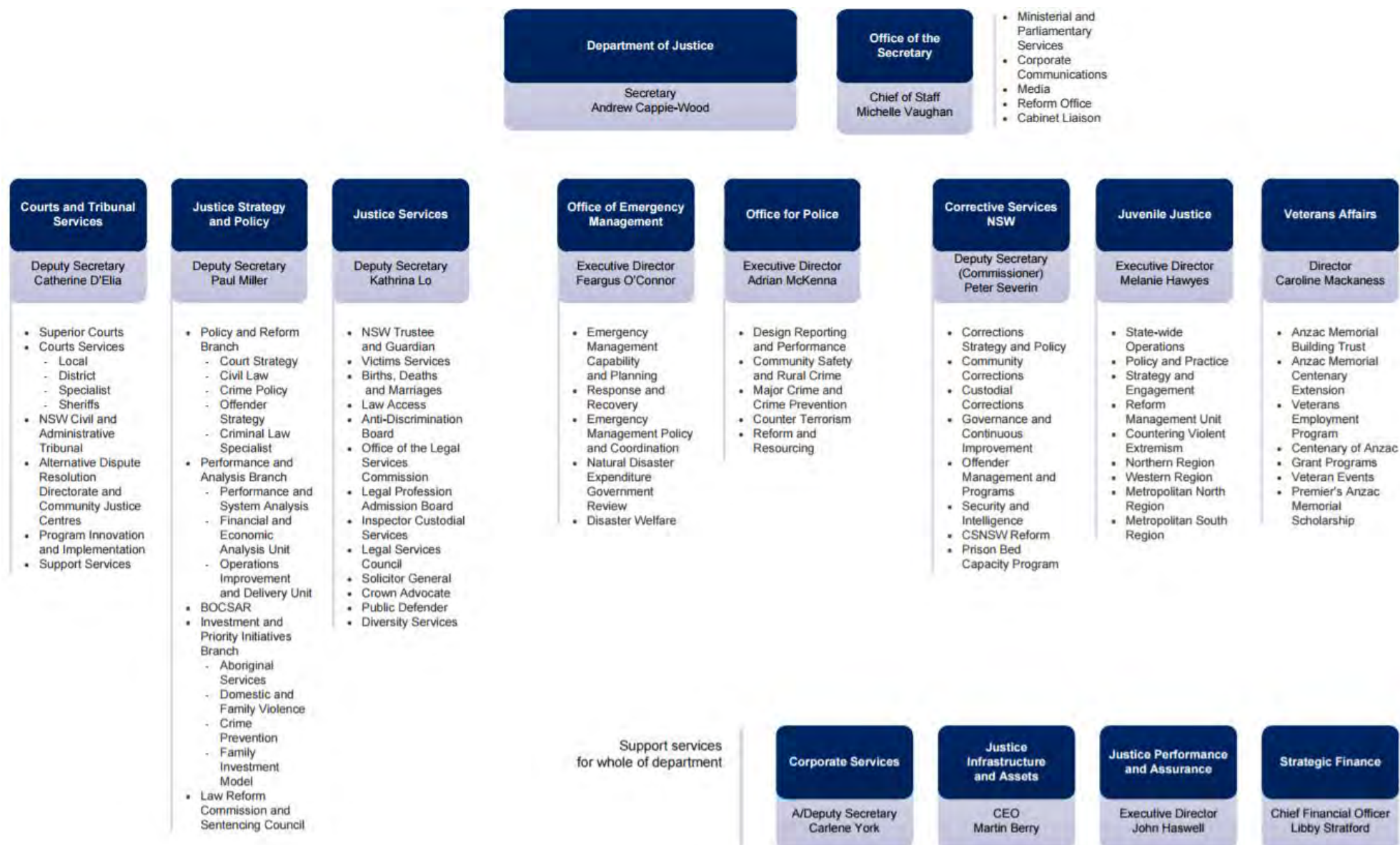


* Executive agency related to the department

** Separate statutory agency

Our organisational structure

This chart shows the Department of Justice organisation structure at 30 June 2018.



The Justice Executive Team

The Secretary of the department leads the Justice Executive Team.

The Justice Executive Team directs, manages and monitors the department's progress towards achieving government, cluster and department plans and priorities, including the NSW State Priorities, Premier's Priorities and the Department of Justice's *Corporate Plan 2017-2020*; ensures Ministers and the NSW Government are advised appropriately about programs, initiatives and issues in the department's portfolio areas; and monitors organisational performance, including financial performance.

At 30 June 2018, the Justice Executive Team comprised:

Andrew Cappie-Wood

Secretary and Executive Chair

Master of Town and Country Planning
Bachelor of Arts (Urban Geography)
Graduate Diploma, Urban Estate Management

Catherine D'Elia

Deputy Secretary

Courts and Tribunal Services

Master in Human Resource Development
Bachelor of Arts

Paul Miller

Deputy Secretary

Justice Strategy and Policy

Master of Law
Master of Philosophy
Master of Business Administration

Kathrina Lo

Deputy Secretary

Justice Services

Bachelor of Economics
Bachelor of Laws
Master of Laws
Graduate Diploma in Legal Practice
Solicitor Supreme Court NSW

Feergus O'Connor

Executive Director

Office of Emergency Management

Bachelor of Arts (Honours)
Executive Masters of Public Administration

Adrian McKenna

Executive Director

Office for Police

Bachelor of Laws
Graduate Diploma in Legal Practice
Solicitor Supreme Court NSW
Graduate Diploma Management

Peter Severin

Commissioner of Corrective Services

Bachelor of Social Work
Masters of Public Administration

Melanie Hawyes

Executive Director

Juvenile Justice

Bachelor of Science
Masters of Environmental Law

Carlene York

A/Deputy Secretary

Corporate Services

Executive Masters of Public Administration

Melinda McCabe

Executive Director

Reform Office

Bachelor of Commerce
Graduate Diploma of Public Administration
Master of Public Policy

Michelle Vaughan

Chief of Staff

Office of the Secretary

Master of Laws

Libby Stratford

Chief Financial Officer

Bachelor of Commerce
Master of Public Administration
Fellow of CPA Australia
Graduate of Australian Institute of Company Directors

John Haswell

Executive Director

Justice Performance and Assurance

Bachelor of Medical Science
Master of Business Administration
Associate Diploma, Applied Science (Med Lab Science)

The Justice Executive Team is advised by:

Lida Kaban

General Counsel

Solicitor

Michael Baldi

Executive Director

Strategic Human Resources

Bachelor of Arts (Honours)

Master of Business Administration

Master of Labour Law and Relations

Martin Berry

Chief Executive Officer

Justice Infrastructure and Assets

Bachelor of Science (Honours)

Building Management and Economics

What we do

Courts and Tribunal Services

Courts and Tribunal Services manages and supports the court and tribunal networks in NSW, which are the largest in Australia and among the most efficient when it comes to timeliness, disposal of matters and cost.

There are 164 courts and tribunals throughout NSW, including the Local, District and Superior Courts, the NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal, Alternative Dispute Resolution Services and Community Justice Centres.

Supporting the courts and tribunal system is a network of registry staff, Reporting Services, Library Services, Business Information Services, Operational Training and the NSW Courts Service Centre.

The Office of the Sheriff provides security for NSW courts and tribunals, administers the jury system and has an enforcement function for some civil debts and fines.

Courts and Tribunal Services provides ongoing support to the Judiciary, Tribunal Members,

Justice Cluster staff, court users and victims to deliver fast and fair justice for NSW.

Justice Strategy and Policy

Justice Strategy and Policy advises the NSW Government on law and justice issues, sets the strategic direction for reforms to the criminal and civil justice systems, and leads the development on reforms to reduce reoffending and address Aboriginal overrepresentation in the justice system. The division also monitors trends in crime and justice and evaluates programs designed to make the justice system more efficient, equitable and effective.

Justice Strategy and Policy Division is responsible for leading the Premier's Priority to reduce domestic violence reoffending. This includes overseeing domestic violence programs being delivered across the cluster to intervene earlier; drive behaviour change amongst sentenced offenders; and actively monitor and police high-risk offenders to reduce the incidence of offending behaviour. The division also provides data and analysis to inform decision-making and improve system operations.

Justice Strategy and Policy promotes and embraces diversity through inclusive programs and services, and manages an extensive grants program, providing funding to the community for projects and programs to prevent and reduce crime.

Justice Services

Justice Services delivers key client-facing services, from will preparation and birth registration to victims' support and admission to become a lawyer.

The division comprises various agencies and business centres, including a number of agencies led by independent statutory office-holders. Justice Services encompasses the NSW Trustee and Guardian; Victims Services; NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages;

LawAccess NSW; the Legal Profession Admission Board and several other services and agencies.

Justice Services serves clients including people with a disability, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, culturally and linguistically diverse communities, people experiencing homelessness and people from a refugee background.

Office of Emergency Management

The Office of Emergency Management (OEM) coordinates strategies and plans across the emergency management sector, supports capability development, administers policy and disaster funding, and provides portfolio coordination for the Minister for Emergency Services.

The division provides a direct operational response during disasters, conducting welfare and recovery operations, and crisis management.

Working across the emergency management sector, government and community, the OEM drives innovation and best practice to achieve a safer and more disaster-resilient NSW.

Office for Police

The Office for Police supports the development, review and coordination of law enforcement policy, strategy and legislation to meet the state priority of safer communities and NSW Government priorities.

The Office for Police develops policy for major crime and crime prevention, community safety and counter-terrorism. It also supports resource planning and provides targeted reporting services for the NSW Police Force. The office also designs systems to examine performance and track progress on major NSW Government policing initiatives and leads work on facial recognition.

Corrective Services NSW

Corrective Services NSW (CSNSW) manages the state's adult prisons and offenders in the community. The division is a key contributor to the NSW Government priorities to reduce adult reoffending and reduce domestic violence reoffending.

The core business of CSNSW is:

- managing the state's correctional centres to achieve safe, secure and humane custodial environments
- supervising offenders in the community, working to achieve successful reintegration, and advising the courts and State Parole Authority on a range of matters
- providing effective treatment programs and services to offenders to reduce the rate of reoffending and promote wellbeing
- assessing and managing key security and risk issues across CSNSW
- administering sentences and other legal orders.

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile Justice contributes to the State Outcome of reducing reoffending and to the Justice outcomes of effectively managing offenders and providing safe and secure communities.

Juvenile Justice:

- administers Youth Justice Conferencing, sentences and other legal orders
- administers Youth on Track, the state's flagship diversion program for young offenders
- provides advice and support to the courts on a range of matters
- supervises young offenders in the community

- supervises young offenders in six custodial centres across NSW
- manages the transport of young offenders to and from Children's Courts
- provides offence-based case planning, intervention and services to reduce reoffending.

Veterans Affairs

Veterans Affairs leads on the NSW Government's commitment to ensure our veterans, past and present, are honoured with dignity and respect. The division manages state programs commemorating and assisting veterans in collaboration with all NSW Government agencies, the federal government and community stakeholders.

Veterans Affairs has four broad areas of focus:

- the Anzac Memorial, the principal war memorial in NSW
- the NSW Centenary of Anzac commemorative program, a key deliverable of which is the extension of the Anzac Memorial
- the Veterans Employment Program, an initiative to bridge the gap for veterans ending their military careers and starting meaningful civilian employment
- veteran-related policy and programs such as grants and scholarships which support education and help to protect war memorials.

Corporate Services

Corporate Services delivers human resources, procurement, business services and information and communication technology services for the department and selected cluster agencies. The division also provides legal services across Justice agencies with specialisation in legislation administered by the Attorney General and Justice Cluster Ministers.

The services provided cover the spectrum of corporate and shared services including strategic, advisory and transactional services.

Office of the Secretary

The Office of the Secretary (OTS) is the core leadership and decision-making hub of the Department of Justice.

OTS works with all divisions to set the strategic direction of the department. The office also provides strategic advice to the Secretary, Executive and department.

OTS coordinates whole of department and Cabinet processes, and provides the link between the department and cluster Ministers, providing key advice to Ministers on a range of matters. OTS leads communication and media activities in order to strengthen communication with staff as well as the community. OTS includes Ministerial and Parliamentary Services which manages information flows between the department and ministerial staff, supports the Ministers' Parliamentary responsibilities and supports statutory appointments.

Strategic Finance

Strategic Finance is responsible for the development and maintenance of strategic financial, budgetary and cost-effective services that enable the department to achieve its vision.

These cost-effective services cover:

- cluster and NSW Treasury oversight, coordination and reporting
- management accounting, budget policy and reporting
- financial accounting control, fixed assets and systems, taxation and statutory reporting.

Justice Performance and Assurance

Justice Performance and Assurance Division links the department's planning, performance reporting on business-as-usual activities and special projects, and risk assurance and audit.

Justice Performance and Assurance provides the Justice Executive Team with information and insights that support its strategy and planning duties, its oversight of department and cluster performance, and the treatment of key risks.

Justice Infrastructure and Assets

The Justice Infrastructure and Assets Division is responsible for the end-to-end management of the department's asset portfolio, the delivery of the department's capital infrastructure programs and the planning of the department's immediate and long-term infrastructure needs.

Responsibilities include:

- the department's infrastructure strategy and planning
- project management and delivery of the department's capital infrastructure programs
- managing the department's infrastructure services
- managing the division's compliance and reporting-related activities.

Our priorities

There are 30 NSW Government priorities, including 12 Premier's Priorities.

The department leads on two of these priorities and contributes to a further seven.

Premier's Priorities

The department leads the Premier's Priority to reduce the proportion of domestic violence perpetrators reoffending by 25 per cent by 2021 (based on the 2019 cohort of perpetrators).

The department also contributes to the following Premier's Priorities:

- Creating jobs
- Delivering infrastructure
- Driving public sector diversity
- Improving government services

State Priorities

The department leads the NSW State Priority to reduce adult reoffending by five per cent by 2019.

The department also contributes to the following State Priorities:

Protecting the vulnerable

- Successful transition of participants and resources to NDIS by 2018

Safer communities

- LGAs to have stable or falling reported violent crime rates by 2019

Better services

- Seventy per cent of government transactions to be conducted via digital channels by 2019

Delivering on the Premier's and State Priorities

In 2017-18, the department delivered a range of initiatives to meet these priorities.

Reducing domestic violence reoffending

In 2017-18, the department implemented a number of initiatives and programs directed towards this priority to reduce domestic violence reoffending by 25 per cent by 2021.

Amendments to sentencing laws, passed in October 2017, introduce a presumption that domestic violence offenders will either receive a supervised community-based sentence or be imprisoned. The presumption means that more domestic violence offenders will be referred to Community Corrections for risk assessment and supervised in accordance with a court order. The new laws commenced at the end of September 2018.

CSNSW delivered a package of evidence-based programs and initiatives to address domestic violence offending behaviour, including:

- The Practice Guide for Intervention (PGI), which provides Community Corrections officers with the tools they need to be effective agents of change in their supervision of domestic violence offenders. In June 2018 more than 80 per cent of medium to high-risk domestic violence offenders had undertaken PGI modules in relation to an assessed need prior to exiting CSNSW supervision.
- The EQUIPS¹ suite of programs, which addresses the criminogenic needs of offenders. In 2017-18, a total of 2,893 domestic violence offenders started an EQUIPS program.
- High Intensity Program Units (HIPUs), which deliver programs to address the

criminogenic needs of domestic violence offenders on short prison sentences. HIPUs are now operational across a number of NSW correctional centres.

The department also tested innovative approaches to reduce domestic violence reoffending, including:

- *What's Your Plan?*, a pilot initiative to reduce Apprehended Domestic Violence Order (ADVO) breaches. The pilot program is being trialled with Aboriginal defendants at more than 48 Local Courts across NSW.
- ENGAGE, a pilot service model for early voluntary intervention with domestic violence defendants prior to court finalisation.
- A trial of GPS tracking of high-risk domestic violence offenders in the community. Through 2017-18, 52 offenders had been monitored via GPS.
- ReINVEST, a world-first clinical trial examining whether treatment with an antidepressant drug called 'Sertraline' is effective in reducing offending behaviour among highly impulsive men with a history of violence.
- The Remand Domestic Violence program, which is an initiative developed by CSNSW and Legal Aid NSW that assists inmates to understand their legal circumstances specific to domestic violence and provides them with knowledge and skills for healthier relationships. In 2017-18, 644 individuals participated in the program.
- Completion of a randomised controlled trial of SMS messages to domestic

¹EQUIPS' stands for explore, question, understand, investigate, practice and succeed.

violence defendants to improve their court attendance and remind them to comply with their ADVO.

The department also provided cross-agency leadership and coordination for the Premier's Priority. Domestic Violence Regional Strategy groups are now operational in four regions: the Northern, North-West Metro, South-West Metro and Western Regions.

Reducing adult reoffending

Corrective Services NSW leads the department in working to reduce adult reoffending by five per cent by 2019.

In 2017-18, the department implemented a number of initiatives and programs in support of this priority, including:

- Completion of construction work at eight of the 10 new High Intensity Program Units (HIPUs) sites. Specialist staff deliver rehabilitative interventions to inmates serving short sentences. The HIPUs are located on the grounds of seven correctional centres across the state: Cessnock, Mid North Coast, Bathurst, Wellington, Dillwynia, South Coast and Cooma. There are dedicated units for female offenders and Aboriginal offenders.
- Rollout of the new CSNSW Custodial Case Management Model, which commenced this year. New Case Management Units are being established in each correctional centre with an individualised case plan developed for eligible offenders serving more than three months. Under the new model, case management officers target offenders' identified needs and risks and match them to the right programs at the right time.
- Legislation passed by the NSW Parliament in October 2017, which introduced new flexible community-

based sentences designed to enhance community safety and reduce reoffending by increasing supervision of offenders in the community. The new sentences provide for a more flexible framework for courts to tailor sentences to offenders' circumstances in order to tackle the causes of their offending behaviour and hold them accountable.

- Legislative reforms to parole passed by the NSW Parliament in October 2017 which included a new community safety test to ensure that community safety is the paramount consideration when making parole decisions, making supervision a mandatory condition of all parole orders, and establishing a Reintegration Home Detention scheme to give offenders a structured transition from custody to the community.
- The Practice Guide for Intervention (PGI), which has enhanced the way CSNSW supervises and manages offenders in the community. In 2017-18, 9,576 medium to high-risk offenders commenced PGI as part of a supervised community order.

Contributing to more priorities

Transitioning to the National Disability Insurance Scheme

The department has supported the transition of Justice clients to the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS).

The department continues to work collaboratively with other NSW Government clusters and the National Disability Insurance Agency to ensure that people in contact with the justice system can access the NDIS.

Driving public sector diversity

The department is committed to a diverse and inclusive workforce and to support this, in 2017-18 the department:

- developed a Justice Cluster Driving Public Sector Diversity Forecast Plan
- developed a Women in Senior Leadership Action Plan Framework
- commenced development of a new Aboriginal Employment Strategy.

In 2017-18, the department also achieved: *

- 50.1 per cent proportion of female members of the Justice workforce
- 45.9 per cent women in senior leadership roles (PSSE bands only)
- 5.9 per cent of workforce who identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander
- 1.5 per cent Aboriginal people in government sector senior leadership roles (PSSE bands only)
- 6.4 per cent proportion of Justice workforce with a disability.

* Data from the 2018 Workforce Profile.

Improving government services

Across the department there were various activities throughout 2017-18 that contributed to better government digital services and availability of services via digital channels.

These include:

- implementation of 'Feedback Assist' on websites across the Cluster, which facilitates complaints, compliments and suggestions from members of the public
- state-wide launch of the online birth registration system, which increases accessibility for customers and reduced processing times

- release of the Supreme Court NSW app, which enables virtual tours and provides information about the Supreme Court
- conclusion of the \$40 million, four-year Audio Visual Link project, which delivered an expanded and enhanced audio-visual network between courts, correctional facilities and police stations
- implementation of eSubpoenas, which has enabled over 76,000 documents to be submitted online since June 2017
- initial development of an online system for executors to apply for grant of probate.

Commitments to the community

Assessment of claims under the old Victims Compensation Scheme

In 2015, the NSW Government made a commitment to allow claims originally lodged under the repealed *Victims Support Rehabilitation Act 1996* to be reassessed against the compensable injury provisions of the old scheme within the replacement *Victims Rights and Support Act 2013*. At that time, there were 23,698 unfinalised claims lodged under the former scheme.

The Reassessment Scheme required the employment of administrative staff and assessors to determine the amount of compensation to be awarded in each case and involved the provision of outstanding evidence, such as medical reports to establish the nature of the compensable injuries claimed by applicants.

Of those eligible for reassessment, a total of 10,039 applications were received from victims of crime whose claims were lodged under the old Victims Compensation Scheme. All applications for reassessment were completed in the 2017-18 financial year.

Our awards

In 2017-18, achievements of the department and cluster were acknowledged with a variety of awards.

NSW Premier's Awards

Reducing Domestic Violence Reoffending

The Premier's Award for Reducing Domestic Violence Reoffending was awarded to the Safer Pathway team, which comprises the Department of Justice's Victims Services branch, Legal Aid NSW, the NSW Police Force, Women NSW, and the Department of Family and Community Services.

The award recognises those involved in programs, initiatives, innovations or improvements that support the Premier's Priority and reduce the number of domestic violence perpetrators who reoffend.

Excellence in Emergency Communications

Dedicated disaster recovery Facebook page

The Office of Emergency Management (OEM) was Highly Commended in the Emergency Media and Public Affairs Award for Excellence in Response and Recovery, for its dedicated disaster recovery Facebook page.

The page was a valuable source of information and communication during the Tathra bushfire recovery effort. The page enhanced OEM's ability to listen and respond to emerging community issues, and will be adapted to disaster-affected areas in NSW in the future.

Prime Minister's Veterans' Employment Awards

Leadership in Recruitment of Veterans and Veterans' Employer of the Year – Public Sector

The Prime Minister's Veterans Employment Awards recognise exceptional achievements in creating employment opportunities for veterans and spouses of current serving Australian Defence Force members.

The NSW Government's Veterans Employment Program, which is run by the department's Office for Veterans Affairs, was recognised with two awards in 2018. These awards were for Leadership in Recruitment of Veterans and the Veterans' Employer of the Year – Public Sector.

Chapter 2

Results

Delivering on what we have promised to do



Above: Some of the team from the CSNSW K9 Unit.

Results

Implementing criminal justice reform

Encouraging early appropriate guilty pleas

The Early Appropriate Guilty Plea (EAGP) reforms were implemented on 30 April 2018. The reforms aim to encourage earlier guilty pleas which will deliver swifter, more certain justice. The reform will reduce the District Court trial backlog and reduce the time and costs incurred by police, courts and lawyers in preparing for trials that do not proceed. This swifter approach to justice for serious crimes will improve the experiences of victims and witnesses by reducing stress associated with delays and uncertainty, and ensure that offenders who plead guilty can enter programs to address their offending behaviour earlier.

During 2017, significant consultation on the legislation to support the EAGP reform was undertaken with all key justice sector stakeholders, including victims and legal advocacy groups. The *Justice Legislation Amendment (Committals and Guilty Pleas) Act 2017* received assent on 24 October 2017.

New regulations, court rules, practice notes and inter-agency protocols were developed and implemented to support the reform.

Significant changes to information technology systems, operational models and procedures were delivered in courts and by the NSW Police Force, the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) and Legal Aid NSW.

Change management activities, including an extensive training regime for all relevant government agencies and for the private legal profession were delivered. Recruitment was undertaken by the ODPP, Legal Aid NSW and

the Aboriginal Legal Service to ensure additional senior lawyers and prosecutors are available to support the reform.

Stronger sentencing and changes to parole

Amendments to the *Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999* and the *Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999* passed NSW Parliament in October 2017, giving effect to a range of reforms to community-based sentencing and the parole framework. The government also made a key change to the *Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Regulation 2014* on 31 July 2017 to improve the State Parole Authority's capacity to reconsider offenders after refusing or revoking parole.

The reforms increase supervision of offenders in the community, which has been shown to be an effective way to reduce reoffending and improve community safety. The reforms support NSW Government work to reduce domestic violence reoffending and general adult reoffending. They are a key initiative to encourage the use of community-based options instead of imprisonment to enable offenders to access improved interventions being delivered by Corrective Services in the community.

Various reforms to the parole system came into force from November 2017 to May 2018. These reforms include ensuring community safety is the paramount consideration of the State Parole Authority when making parole decisions; giving the State Parole Authority and Community Corrections officers clearer authority to respond to less serious breaches; ensuring mandatory supervision of all parolees; introducing a Reintegration Home Detention scheme to provide offenders with structured transition from custody to the community; and giving the State Parole Authority more flexibility to reconsider offenders after refusing or revoking parole.

Comprehensive reforms to community-based sentences commenced at the end of September 2018. The former suite of community-based

sentences was abolished and three new flexible orders were established: a strengthened and improved Intensive Correction Order; a Community Correction Order and a Conditional Release Order. These orders are flexible enough to enable courts to tailor sentences to individual offenders' risks and needs to tackle their offending behaviour and to hold them accountable. These reforms aim to reduce reoffending through increased supervision of offenders in the community.

Tackling domestic violence

In 2017-18, the Department of Justice implemented a number of initiatives and programs directed towards the Premier's Priority to reduce domestic violence reoffending by 25 per cent by 2021.

New sentencing laws

Stronger sentencing means that more domestic violence offenders will be referred to Community Corrections for risk assessment and then supervised for as long as it is appropriate to do so to tackle the causes of their offending behaviour. It introduces a presumption that an offender sentenced for a domestic violence offence will receive a prison sentence or a supervised community-based sentence.

Practice Guide for Intervention

The Practice Guide for Intervention (PGI) is providing Community Corrections officers with the tools they need to be effective agents of change in their supervision of domestic violence offenders.

Eighty-three per cent of medium to high-risk domestic violence offenders undertook PGI modules related to an assessed need prior to exiting supervision in June 2018, compared to 59 per cent in July 2017.

EQUIPS

The EQUIPS (Explore, Question, Understand, Investigate, Practice, Succeed) suite of programs address the criminogenic needs of offenders across the state. There are four programs in the suite, addressing General Offending, Addictions, Aggression, and Domestic Abuse.

In 2017-18, 1,090 offenders participated in the EQUIPS Domestic Abuse program, of which 855 were in community settings and 235 in Correctional Centres. Domestic violence offenders are also encouraged to participate in other EQUIPS programs. In 2017-18, a total of 2,893 domestic violence offenders started an EQUIPS program. A total of 1,097 offenders participated in the program in custody, while 1,796 participated in the community.

High Intensity Program Units

New High Intensity Program Units (HIPUs) are delivering programs to domestic violence offenders on short prison sentences in seven Correctional Centres across NSW, to reduce their risk of reoffending.

HIPUs also deliver rehabilitation services, programs and enhanced release planning to inmates serving short sentences for a broader range of offences. Inmates assessed as being at a moderate to high risk of reoffending are prioritised for participation.

Innovative new approaches

The department has also been trialling innovative new approaches to reduce domestic violence reoffending, including:

- *What's Your Plan?*, a pilot initiative to reduce Apprehended Domestic Violence Order (ADVO) breaches. *What's Your Plan?* is currently being trialled with Aboriginal defendants at more than 48

local courts across NSW, to make sure they understand and make plans to comply with the conditions of their ADVO.

- ENGAGE, a brief intervention designed to engage defendants early in the court process to encourage them to participate in programs to address their offending behaviour. In 2017-18, ENGAGE was extended to a second site, and a Rapid Process Review implemented to further increase program uptake. Across the two sites, 189 defendants completed the program.
- GPS tracking for domestic violence. In November 2017, Corrective Services NSW commenced testing the use of GPS tracking on domestic violence offenders. Through 2017-18, 52 offenders had been monitored via GPS.
- ReINVEST, a clinical trial examining the use of an antidepressant to reduce reoffending behaviour in impulsive, repeat-violent offenders. The department provided support and funding to the Kirby Institute to continue this world-first clinical trial.
- The Remand Domestic Violence program, developed by Corrective Services NSW and Legal Aid NSW as a five-session intervention that assists inmates to understand their legal circumstances specific to domestic violence and provide them with knowledge and skills for healthier relationships. In 2017-18, 664 individuals in custody participated in the Remand Domestic Violence Intervention.
- A randomised controlled trial of SMS messages to domestic violence defendants to improve their court attendance and remind them to comply with their ADVO. This trial was completed in partnership with the NSW Government's Behavioural Insights Unit.

The department continues to provide cross-agency leadership and coordination for the Premier's Priority. Four Domestic Violence Regional Strategy Groups are now operational, bringing together key stakeholders to coordinate action to reduce domestic violence reoffending.

Reducing reoffending

The NSW Government's Strategy to Reduce Reoffending focuses on offenders who pose the greatest risk of reoffending. This group is prioritised in the delivery of targeted programs and services under the strategy.

Case Management Units

In 2017-18, CSNSW began the rollout of Case Management Units (CMUs) across correctional centres under the Reducing Reoffending Strategy. Under the new model, an individualised case plan is developed for eligible inmates serving sentences of more than three months. The case plan consolidates input from all stakeholders into one central plan and ensures that reintegration planning starts from the point of the inmate's initial arrival into custody. The case plan will follow the inmate from custodial settings to community supervision, ensuring a seamless transition.

Service delivery is structured to ensure that offenders assessed as having a high risk of reoffending receive a level of service appropriate to their needs.

Enhanced community corrections supervision model

The Practice Guide for Intervention (PGI) contains a series of exercises that can be undertaken with offenders as part of supervision interviews, during pre-release preparation or even at the pre-sentence stage.

In 2017-18, 9,576 medium to high-risk offenders commenced PGI exercises as part of a supervised community order.

At June 2018, available data indicates that the rate of return among medium to high-risk offenders who had PGI incorporated into their supervision has decreased since quarter 1, 2016 from 44 per cent to 34 per cent.

Enhanced community safety

Amendments to the *Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999* were passed by the NSW Parliament in October 2017, giving effect to a range of reforms to community-based sentencing and the parole framework.

Amendments designed to enhance community safety and allow for more effective management of parolees commenced on 26 February 2018. The State Parole Authority (SPA) will now apply a new 'Community Safety Test' to ensure that community safety is the paramount consideration when making parole decisions. SPA can refuse parole if an offender convicted of murder or manslaughter has failed to tell investigators the location of their victim's remains.

Changes to the manifest injustice provisions introduce greater flexibility in relation to the circumstances under which an offender refused parole can seek further consideration rather than wait for 12 months to elapse. This includes circumstances where a decision to refuse parole was based on false or misleading information.

The legislative changes also provided for the establishment of the Reintegration Home Detention Scheme that commenced 28 May 2018. Under the scheme, SPA can transition up to 150 eligible and suitable offenders to electronically-monitored home detention in the last six months of their non-parole period.

Importantly, the changes will enable the active supervision of more offenders in the community and provide Community Corrections officers with

greater authority to impose sanctions on offenders for breaches of parole conditions.

A new simplified framework of community-based sentencing will strengthen the way that Community Corrections manages offenders in the community. Offenders on Intensive Correction Orders will face mandatory supervision.

Driver licensing reform

Amendments to the *Road Transport Act 2013* commenced in October 2017 to reform the driver licence disqualification policy in NSW to assist in reducing reoffending.

The reforms were developed in response to a 2013 Legislative Assembly Law and Safety Committee report and aim to make driver licence disqualifications and maximum penalties for unauthorised driving more proportionate, without compromising community safety. Lengthy disqualification periods can disproportionately impact on Aboriginal communities and regional and rural communities by reducing a person's ability to engage in employment and access services.

Implementation of the reforms is supported by Transport for NSW, Roads and Maritime Services, Legal Aid NSW, the Chief Magistrate's Office and the Local Court.

Key changes include:

- abolishing the Habitual Traffic Offender Scheme
- introducing vehicle sanctions for recidivist unauthorised drivers
- providing courts with more discretion when imposing disqualification periods for unauthorised driving offences and reducing maximum penalties for unauthorised driving offences
- requiring that disqualification periods run from the date of conviction unless the court orders otherwise

- introducing a new scheme to allow certain offenders to apply to have remaining disqualification periods removed after serving a minimum offence-free period.

Breaking the cycle of reoffending for young offenders

Juvenile Justice initiatives

In July 2017, 22 new caseworkers commenced work at Juvenile Justice's six custodial centres. Their role is to assist in pre-release planning for young offenders, with a focus on securing stable housing, education, employment and access to health services for the young person on their return into the community. Included in the 22 new positions are six roles specifically for Aboriginal-identified staff.

In 2017-18, 76 per cent of young people completing custodial orders took part in a case conference on exit. A case conference includes planning to ensure the housing, education, health and social needs of the young person are met when they return to the community.

Work is continuing in 2018-19 to ensure all young people completing custodial orders take part in a case conference prior to exiting.

In 2017-18, consultation with stakeholders and research commenced to develop more sophisticated measures of successful reintegration. Juvenile Justice currently has limited ability to track outcomes, such as stable housing and ongoing engagement with school, beyond the mandated time of a young offender's custodial or community supervision order. To address this challenge, Juvenile Justice is establishing partnerships that will enable data sharing and tracking through the *Their Futures Matter* reforms.

Responding to the needs of our most vulnerable

Addressing Aboriginal overrepresentation

The department has developed an Aboriginal Overrepresentation Plan (AOP) to ensure a targeted approach to reducing the overrepresentation of Aboriginal people in the criminal justice system in NSW. The plan is supported by the AOP Performance Reporting Framework, which brings together information from all Justice agencies on the progress of their various programs and services every six months.

In 2017-18, the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research created a dashboard which provides near real-time information on key indicators for Aboriginal adults and juveniles in the justice system, such as receptions into custody and length of stay in custody. This assists in developing targeted responses.

What's Your Plan?

The department has delivered *What's Your Plan?*, a joint project with the Behavioural Insights Unit at the Department of Premier and Cabinet, that aims to reduce Apprehended Domestic Violence Order (ADVO) breaches.

The pilot program is being trialled with Aboriginal defendants at more than 48 Local Courts across NSW. The department's Aboriginal Client and Community Support Officers offer Aboriginal defendants a voluntary session at court to go through their ADVO and help them make a plan for how they will comply.

Dubbo Aboriginal Bail Support Project

The department partnered with local Dubbo legal services, the court, police and the local Aboriginal Community Justice Group to deliver the Dubbo Aboriginal Bail Support Project. The project is aimed at reducing the number of breach of bail incidents by Aboriginal defendants in Dubbo. A key focus of the project is to educate defendants in how to apply for variation of their bail conditions if their circumstances change.

Addressing the overrepresentation of Aboriginal young people in custody

In 2017-18, the proportion of young offenders in detention in NSW who were of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander background was 47 per cent. This is a six per cent decrease from 53 per cent in 2016-17. This is the lowest proportion in the last five years and is a positive step in reducing overrepresentation.

In 2017-18:

- Sixty-five per cent of participants in the early intervention scheme, Youth on Track, were from Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander backgrounds.
- The *My Journey My Life* program was delivered to 72 young people. *My Journey My Life* is an Aboriginal-specific program which aims to address violence in relationships.
- Dthina Yuwali is an Aboriginal-specific alcohol and other drug program, delivered in community and custodial environments, which deals with the relationship between substance abuse and juvenile offending. In 2017-18, consultation commenced with Aboriginal

and Torres Strait Islander staff to enhance the program.

- To assist in the provision of appropriate and effective interventions for Aboriginal young people, six of the 22 new caseworker positions are specifically for Aboriginal-identified staff.
- The Ngudjoong Billa Aboriginal Reintegration and Transition Program commenced in July 2017. The program is a joint initiative between Juvenile Justice and the South Coast Medical Service Aboriginal Corporation. The program provides intensive support for young Aboriginal offenders after they leave custody or community supervision and has a focus on strengthening cultural connections.

The Juvenile Justice Aboriginal Strategic Plan and associated performance framework were finalised in 2017-18 and will be launched in November 2018 at the Aboriginal Staff Conference. The Strategic Plan will target core outcomes, including:

- reduced numbers of Aboriginal young people in custody and on community orders
- increased numbers of Aboriginal young people participating in early intervention and diversion programs
- more Aboriginal staff, particularly in senior and leadership roles
- all staff completing cultural competence training
- policies and practices developed in consultation with the Aboriginal Strategic Coordination Unit and with consideration of Aboriginal needs and issues.

Juvenile Justice will collect data through the first half of 2018-19 to create baseline measures for the target outcomes.

National protection for domestic violence victims

The National Domestic Violence Order Scheme commenced on 25 November 2017. The scheme enables national recognition and enforcement of domestic violence orders across state and territory borders to increase victim protection. Police are able to prosecute offenders for breaches of domestic violence orders, even if they occur in a different state, making it easier for victims and their families to start a new life, free from violence.

This seamless national scheme aims for any victim who takes out a new domestic violence order in Australia to go through the process only once to receive nationwide protection. This reduces stress for victims who previously had to navigate different legal systems or worry about being unprotected if they relocated from one state or territory to another.

The introduction of the National Domestic Violence Order Scheme was agreed to at a meeting of the Council of Australian Governments in December 2015 and NSW led the nation and passed model laws for the scheme in March 2016.

National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse

In March 2018, NSW was one of the first states to opt into the National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse.

The purpose of the National Redress Scheme is to recognise and alleviate the impact of past institutional child sexual abuse and related abuse. Redress includes three elements:

- A monetary payment of up to \$150,000 as a tangible means of recognising the wrong survivors have suffered.

- Access to counselling and psychological support, depending on where the person lives, in the form of services or a monetary payment. In NSW, counselling will be provided by the department's Victims Services branch, through the Approved Counselling Service.
- A direct personal response from the institution responsible.

The NSW Government worked closely with the Commonwealth and other states and territories throughout design of the scheme and development of the enabling legislation in time for commencement on 1 July 2018.

On 1 May 2018, the NSW Premier signed the Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) on the National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse on the recommendation of the Attorney General. The IGA outlines the governance, financial, implementation and operational arrangements for the scheme.

NSW was the first state to introduce and pass legislation referring powers to the Commonwealth to enable the National Redress Scheme to be established. The *National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse (Commonwealth Powers) Bill 2018* received assent on 23 May 2018.

To prepare for scheme implementation in NSW, the department established a Central Coordination Team to act as a liaison between the Commonwealth and NSW Government agencies.

Victims Services has also begun preparations to host the Information Sharing Team to support record checks in relation to each application made against NSW Government to determine if prior victims' support or victims' compensation payments have been made. Victims Services will be delivering counselling and psychological services to redress applicants who live in NSW through the Approved Counselling Service. A counselling team will be hosted to manage applications for counselling under the scheme.

Criminal justice reforms in response to the Royal Commission

A package of major criminal justice reforms was developed in response to the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse. The *Criminal Legislation Amendment (Child Sexual Abuse) Act 2018* implements a suite of measures recommended by the Royal Commission including:

- legislating a maximum life sentence for a strengthened offence of persistent child sexual abuse
- introducing new offences for failure to report and failure to protect against child abuse
- requiring courts not to take into account an offender's good character when sentencing for historical offences where their reputation facilitated the offending
- requiring courts sentencing for historical child sexual assault offences to apply current sentencing standards and to reflect present understanding about the lifelong trauma sexual abuse can cause
- introducing a new offence of grooming an adult to access a child and strengthening the current grooming offence to include providing a child with gifts or money.

Keeping our communities safe

Managing high-risk offenders

The department has implemented various initiatives to effectively manage high-risk offenders and counter violent extremism.

The NSW Engagement and Support Program has continued with an increase in clients being referred, assessed and managed by the NSW multi-agency Engagement and Support Program Intervention Panel.

The Office for Police led a multi-agency and multi-jurisdiction program of work to develop a strategy to manage individuals returning from foreign conflict zones, specifically support for those not identified as persons of counter terrorism interest.

The NSW Countering Violent Extremism Training Program includes training initiatives to build the capacity of government and the community, and involves engagement with local community and not for profit / non-government organisations to understand options available to counter violent extremism at the local and state level.

In partnership with the NSW Police Force, CSNSW established the High Risk Terrorism Unit to identify, assess and monitor high-risk extremist offenders. The unit commenced work in partnership with the Commonwealth Government and the NSW Police Force to develop post-sentence operational protocols for managing high-risk terrorism offenders.

A new facility at the Long Bay Correctional Complex was completed in June 2018, creating additional capacity in the Sydney metropolitan area for CSNSW to hold high-risk terrorism offenders. This secure facility reduces the demand for the movement of offenders and enables better access to courts and legal representatives.

Construction of a new high-security unit at Goulburn Correctional Centre and work associated with upgrading the High Risk Management Correctional Centre at Goulburn commenced in 2017-18. This upgrade will increase the operational capacity of CSNSW to manage high-risk offenders and include enhancements to electronic security, telephone and audio monitoring as well as a new secure

visits and legal visits area and separate audio-visual link area.

In March 2018, CSNSW rolled out the updated Radicalisation and Extremism Awareness Program (REAP) to provide greater assistance and practical tools for CSNSW staff. In the 2017-18 financial year, 3,692 CSNSW staff completed REAP online training. This training is a key element of work directed at identifying, managing and rehabilitating high-risk offenders in NSW correctional centres.

During 2017-18, work commenced to develop the CSNSW Counter Terrorism and Countering Violent Extremism Strategy. This work is being done in partnership with law enforcement and intelligence agencies.

Working with our young people

The Juvenile Justice Division's Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) team was established in February 2018 to help counter violent extremism in custodial and community settings. The CVE team focuses on building capability for the management and rehabilitation of terrorism-related offenders, as well as the diversion of young people vulnerable to messages of radicalisation and social isolation.

The CVE team commenced delivery of education and training packages to staff in March 2018, beginning with REAP. The program assists staff to identify relevant indicators of extremism to enable referral of 'at-risk' young offenders to appropriate interventions and support.

In 2017-18, work commenced to introduce a National Security Interest (NSI) designation for juvenile offenders through an amendment to the *Children (Detention Centres) Regulation 2015*. This new designation will come into effect later in 2018 and will apply to all juvenile terrorism-related offenders including those assessed as holding violent extremist views. The NSI designation will enable Juvenile Justice to apply

stringent monitoring and security management provisions where required. This NSI designation will not impact a detainee's ability to move through the classification system, subject to consideration by the Serious Young Offenders Review Panel.

New detention and supervision orders

In December 2017, enhancements to the High Risk Offenders Scheme were made to better protect the community from high-risk sex and violent offenders who pose an unacceptable risk to the community at the end of their sentences.

Under the scheme, Continuing Detention Orders (CDOs) allow offenders to be detained in prison, while Extended Supervision Orders (ESOs) allow for rigorous supervision of offenders in the community, including by electronic monitoring. ESOs allow for strict supervision of high-risk sex and violent offenders in the community by Community Corrections officers.

The scheme has been improved so that community safety is the paramount consideration of the court when deciding whether to make a CDO or ESO. The courts inform all offenders who may be subject to the scheme when they are sentenced. Advising offenders earlier that they may be subject to a CDO or ESO after they complete their prison sentence encourages participation in rehabilitation programs.

The scheme has been improved by:

- reframing the test for making an ESO or CDO to ensure that where an offender cannot be safely managed in the community on an ESO, they are instead subject to continued detention
- changing the eligibility requirements for the scheme to better cater to offenders who commit both serious violence and serious sex offences

- ensuring it comprehensively applies to offenders serving sentences for Commonwealth sex offences
- providing victims with greater flexibility in having their voices heard in proceedings before the court.

This reform aims to reduce reoffending, improve community safety and support victims.

Intimate image abuse now covered under the *Crimes Act*

New criminal offences to protect victims from intimate image abuse commenced in August 2017. Perpetrators are facing a maximum sentence of three years jail and an \$11,000 fine. The new offences in the *Crimes Act 1900* criminalise the recording and distributing of intimate image of a person without consent.

The new offences prohibit anyone from threatening to record or distribute intimate images, providing victims with extra protection against controlling behaviour in abusive relationships.

Special protections apply for children under 16 years of age to ensure the new offences do not inappropriately criminalise activity by, or between, young people.

The *Crimes (Intimate Image Abuse) Amendment Bill 2017* was prompted as a result of community concerns over the practice of sharing intimate images of a person, using online communication, without that person's consent. It has been referred to in public discourse as 'revenge porn'.

New regulations for firearms and prohibited weapons

The new *Firearms Regulation 2017* and *Weapons Prohibition Regulation 2017* commenced on 1 September 2017 following extensive stakeholder consultation. The regulations built on the reforms passed by Parliament in June 2017 to ensure the firearms regime meets the needs of the NSW community.

NSW participation in National Firearms Amnesty

The Office for Police, alongside the NSW Police Force, ensured that NSW was actively involved in the development of the model for the National Firearms Amnesty, which concluded on 30 September 2017.

The final report noted that, over the course of the amnesty, a total of 57,324 firearms were handed in Australia-wide, with 24,831 of these coming from NSW.

Crime prevention

The department supported a number of crime prevention initiatives throughout 2017-18:

- Grant and evaluation funding was provided to the Safe Space and Take Kare Ambassador programs that provide an alcohol and drug harm reduction service on Friday and Saturday nights in the Sydney CBD entertainment precinct. This program is delivered by St John Ambulance.
- The department continued to participate with other agencies on the NSW Government Night-Time Economy Taskforce which aims to reduce anti-social behaviour and create a more diverse night-time economy.

- The department participated in a project team (including the NSW Police Force, City of Sydney, Australia Post and various financial bodies) to deliver Mailsafe, a program addressing mail theft leading to identity theft and fraud. The team developed an intelligence gathering and sharing protocol, as well as a communications strategy in conjunction with CrimeStoppers NSW. The communications strategy was recently recognised by CrimeStoppers International with two awards.
- The NSW Community Safety Fund completed two grant rounds in the 2017-18 financial year. The grant rounds resulted in \$5.2 million allocated to 37 community organisations to deliver crime prevention and community safety initiatives across NSW. The grants will support a diverse selection of community infrastructure and service delivery projects. Projects funded include a disadvantaged driver program in Eurobodalla Shire, a youth mentoring program with high schools in south east Sydney, a community solar lighting project in Walgett and a court support service for victims and witnesses of crime in Central West NSW.
- The department funded Graffiti Removal Day 2017 which saw 1,861 volunteers remove 30,057m² of graffiti from 428 sites across NSW, saving the government and private property owners an estimated \$2.1 million. While the number of sites cleaned decreased from 461 to 428 from the previous year, the amount of graffiti removed increased by over 50 per cent, with a trend towards larger sites. The number of volunteers participating in Graffiti Removal Day 2017 increased by 23 per cent and volunteers were supported by 68 councils, increase from 57 councils in 2016.

Marriage equality

NSW the first state to harmonise with amended *Commonwealth Marriage Act*

From 9 December 2017, same-sex marriage became legal in Australia, so that a person's right to marry under Australian law is no longer affected by their partner's sex.

The first same sex marriage registered in NSW was on 16 December 2017. Since that time to 30 June 2018, 1,089 same sex marriages have been registered in NSW. This represents 4.2 per cent of all marriages registered in NSW since December 2017.

In June 2018, NSW became the first state or territory to harmonise comprehensively its laws with the amended *Commonwealth Marriage Act 1961*. The *Miscellaneous Acts Amendment (Marriages) Act 2018* was passed, changing 53 NSW Acts and Regulations, bringing NSW laws into line with the amended Commonwealth Act.

Informed initiatives to benefit our communities

Review of NSW Community Legal Centre services

Community Legal Centres (CLC) provide support and assistance to help disadvantaged people understand their legal problems and take action early. They can assist with most areas of law, including debt, domestic violence, consumer and housing matters.

In September 2017, Mr Alan Cameron AO was commissioned to conduct a review into CLCs. The purpose of the Cameron Review was to ensure that funding is being directed to people most in need, improve CLC service provision and assist the NSW Government to settle an approach to future funding allocations.

In response to the review, the NSW Government announced it would increase funding to CLCs and introduce a new application-based funding model that will ensure that funding is allocated to areas of greatest need. Applications will be made every three years instead of annually to help CLCs to engage in longer-term planning and improve service provision.

Better civil justice data

The department commissioned the Law and Justice Foundation of NSW to review civil claims lodged in NSW courts and tribunals to better understand:

- who makes claims and why
- the amounts involved
- who is legally represented
- the outcomes people achieve.

In 2017-18, the foundation completed its reviews of the Land and Environment Court and the Supreme Court, adding to reviews of the NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal, the Local Court and the District Court already published. Together, these reports provide the first detailed insight into the civil justice system and a fresh perspective on what drives matters into court. The department is using this data to guide and evaluate reforms to civil justice and is leading Australia in developing a national civil data set.

Forecasting future impacts

The department has established a Criminal Justice Impact Assessment (CJIA) process for assessing the system-wide impacts of proposed reforms and project future funding requirements across the Justice Cluster.

The process uses a simulation model of the NSW criminal justice system to forecast the impact of proposed reforms originating within and outside the justice system on activity and costs across the system.

The CJIA helps ensure that the full impacts on key metrics such as court workload and prisoner volumes are taken into account in government policy setting, cost-benefit analysis, and funding decisions.

Evaluating effectiveness

In 2017-18, the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) evaluated the impacts of:

- reforms to the NSW *Bail Act*
- the Domestic Violence Safety Assessment Tool (DVSAT) and intimate partner repeat victimisation
- the Bail Assessment Officer (BAO) intervention
- the Rolling List Court intervention
- the EQUIPS domestic violence treatment program
- the Safer Pathway program
- the Domestic Violence Evidence-in-Chief reforms.

Supporting the emergency management sector

Building robust frameworks and developing capabilities

The Office for Emergency Management (OEM) produced the State Level Emergency Risk Assessment which examined a selection of hazards to assist the emergency management sector in decision making and emergency management planning. The State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC) has changed its exercise program strategic priorities for 2018 to 2022 to reflect the assessment's findings.

OEM produced the Emergency Risk Management Framework, an integrated system that informs decision making and the allocation of resources to manage current and future emergency risks and strengthen emergency management capability and capacity.

OEM released a Critical Infrastructure Resilience Strategy Discussion Paper for public consultation from September – December 2017 with the aim of developing a best-practice resilience strategy for NSW infrastructure providers and communities.

The SEMC has established two working groups: a Capability Development Working Group to develop a framework and a Lessons Management Working Group to pilot a process for implementing a framework of strategic lessons that impact the NSW emergency management sector.

The State Emergency Operations Centre activated as part of an energy blackout exercise in support of the Energy and Utilities Functional Area.

The OEM's Resilience and Recovery Branch hosted a series of workshops with key NSW Government agencies to examine the unique recovery issues that may arise following a terrorist incident in Sydney CBD. Outcomes from the workshops include a project to develop a City of Sydney Local Recovery Plan that includes specific recovery strategies for acts of extreme violence.

Significant, Traumatic Events Project

The OEM's Disaster Welfare Services Branch successfully undertook a State Emergency Management Projects-funded project in 2017-18 to strengthen the capability of the Welfare Services Functional Area to support Sydney metropolitan communities.

The project outcomes included the development and implementation of a model to support communities affected by significant and highly traumatic events in the Sydney metropolitan area (such as earthquakes, building collapses and other complex events), and the development and implementation of a strategy to provide support for disaster-affected people living in high-density, high-rise apartments.

Multiple workshops and exercises with key stakeholders were conducted with a focus on the Sydney metropolitan area, and increasing the preparedness of the functional area in these types of complex events.

Commemorating and preserving our heritage

Centenary of Anzac Commemorative Program

The four-year Centenary of Anzac Commemorative Program, which runs from 2014-18 to mark the 100th anniversary of the First World War, continued well in 2017-18, delivering ceremonial, educational and cultural activities, with a focus on encouraging community participation in local commemorations and projects. The third of four Premier's Centenary of Anzac Receptions to thank and recognise all veterans was delivered in November 2017, along with an animation of poppies projected onto the Opera House sails on Remembrance Day. A commemorative service at the Cenotaph on Anzac Day was attended by an estimated 14,000 people and the Anzac Day March on Elizabeth Street, Sydney had an estimated 71,600 attendees.

Anzac Memorial Centenary Project

The Office for Veterans Affairs continued to support the Anzac Memorial Centenary Project to ensure on-time and on-budget delivery. Main construction works at the site progressed and components of the Hall of Service artwork for the new civic space were also completed, including the NSW soil collection program and a program of soil collection from international sites of significance to NSW military history. Major conservation works to the original Memorial were also undertaken, including interior specialist cleaning and repairs, waterproofing, replacement of cracked and protective glass and exterior maintenance. Ongoing operations were maintained with regular services still being delivered on site.

Empowering Trustees of the Anzac Memorial

The Anzac Memorial is controlled and managed by a Board of Trustees responsible for the management, maintenance and preservation of the Anzac Memorial as NSW's principal war memorial. A review was conducted of the governing legislation, the *Anzac Memorial (Building) Act 1923*, and the associated by-laws, with a focus on the provisions relating to the representation of the board, responsibility for the land on which the Memorial and Centenary Extension sits, and consistency of protections with other statutory trusts, as well as updating the by-laws.

Memorandums of understanding were also progressed with key Trustees, the City of Sydney and the State Library, as well as the Royal United Services Institute Library, which will be housed in the Memorial extension.

Premier's Anzac Memorial Scholarship

During 2017-18, the Office for Veterans Affairs, in consultation with the NSW Department of Education and the History Teachers Association of NSW, administered the 2017 Premier's Anzac Memorial Scholarship program. The scholarship program offers students the opportunity to visit significant battlefields in Belgium and France where Australians fought during the First World War, and attend the official Centenary Commemoration of the Battle of Polygon Wood. Twenty-two students were selected by ballot from eight regional and 12 metropolitan schools. The group also participated in two soil collection ceremonies in Belgium for the Anzac Memorial Centenary Project. Footage from the tour will feature in online teaching and learning resources developed by the Department of Education.

Planning and administration for the 2018 scholarship program began in July 2017 and students departed on 29 June 2018.

Anzac Community Grants Program

A total of \$49,952 was distributed to 43 successful applicants as part of the 2017-18 Anzac Community Grants Program. Applicants included local councils, schools, community organisations and veterans groups. Fifty-nine per cent of the successful applicants came from outside the Greater Sydney region.

Veterans Employment Program

The Veterans Employment Program was originally launched in May 2016 to assist 200 veterans to secure employment in the NSW Public Sector by 2019.

By 31 March 2018, the original target was surpassed by 227 per cent, with 654 veterans having secured employment under the program.

The Veterans Employment Program was the first program of its kind in Australia and the department has continued to lead the nation in collaborative action to utilise the skills and experience of the contemporary veteran community in civilian employment.

The Prime Minister's Veterans' Employment Awards recognised the NSW Veterans Employment Program with two awards in March 2018: Leadership in Recruitment of Veterans and Veterans' Employer of the Year – Public Sector.

Chapter 3

Service

Improving services and operations



Above: Guide Dogs NSW/ACT will deliver the Canine Court Companion Program at ten NSW courts.

Service

Innovative services designed for the people of NSW

Canine Court Companion Program

In April 2017, the department began a six-month trial of therapy dogs in Manly Local Court as part of the Canine Court Companion Program Pilot. An evaluation of the pilot was overwhelmingly positive, with 100 per cent of participants reporting reduced anxiety after interaction with a therapy dog.

On 1 March 2018, the Attorney General announced the expansion of the Canine Court Companion Program to a further nine Local Court locations: Sutherland, Gosford, Burwood, Campbelltown, Goulburn, Taree, Lismore, Nowra and Orange.

Following a tender process, Guide Dogs NSW/ACT was awarded the contract to expand the Canine Court Companion program. On 2 July 2018, Guide Dogs NSW/ACT began providing services at Manly Local Court using therapy dogs from their established 'Pets as Therapy' program. The program will continue to be rolled out to the remaining metropolitan and regional locations throughout 2018 and 2019.

Online birth registration system

The online birth registration system provides customers with an efficient and streamlined service that they can access anywhere, anytime through a computer or mobile device.

The online birth registration system pilot commenced on 31 January 2018 and was officially launched state-wide on 11 April 2018.

Between 31 January and 30 June 2018, a total of 19,683 online birth registrations were received. For the month of June 2018, 82.9 per cent of birth registrations were received online.

The online system has reduced processing times from approximately 15 working days to a maximum of three working days. Online registration has also resulted in greater accuracy of registered records. Of all online birth registrations received, 55 per cent are registered automatically. A birth registration and a certificate can be created, printed and issued within the same day using the online system.

Our Kids Count

The Registry began a targeted marketing campaign called *Our Kids Count* to help improve the rate of birth registration of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children.

Many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children do not have their birth registered, which is a pre-requisite to obtain a birth certificate. Having a birth certificate gives children access to education and sport enrolment, and health benefits, and it gives the child an official identity.

The Registry worked with the Aboriginal community as well as Indigenous communications agency Cox Inall Ridgeway on the resource design, community engagement and implementation of the campaign.

The campaign began in April 2018 and along with the Registry's online birth registration system has helped contribute to increased rates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander birth registration. Since the launch of the *Our Kids Count* campaign and the online birth registration, both in April 2018, the average number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children being registered per month has increased by 82 per cent compared to the last quarter of 2017, and 101 per cent compared to 2016.

A client portal for NSW Trustee and Guardian

NSW Trustee and Guardian is implementing a portal that will help streamline existing processes for private managers to provide documents to NSW Trustee and Guardian.

During 2017-18, NSW Trustee and Guardian consulted extensively with private managers using focus groups, working groups and customer surveys to ensure the portal will meet their needs. Private managers also provided feedback on a prototype of the portal. The portal is anticipated to be available for use by private managers in the second half of 2018.

Pet emergency card

In August 2017, the NSW Trustee and Guardian launched the pet emergency card, which provides a simple way of alerting people that there is a pet at home who needs to be cared for if its owners pass away, or are seriously ill or injured.

The pet emergency card can be used by pet owners to make arrangements for their pets if something were to happen to them, including nominating someone to care for pets in the event in an emergency.

The pet emergency card is another way the NSW Trustee and Guardian is helping people of NSW to provide for beloved pets in the case their owners are involved in an emergency. Pet owners can also plan ahead for the future care of their pets in their will and power of attorney documents.

Embracing technology to help the community of Tathra to recover

In March 2018, devastating bush fires affected the district of Tathra in the NSW South Coast.

To aid the community's recovery and to provide information to the public, the Office of Emergency Management (OEM) expanded the use of the department's website and established a webpage dedicated to the Tathra Fire Recovery on the www.emergency.nsw.gov.au website.

For the first time, a dedicated disaster recovery Facebook page was established for the Tathra Fire Recovery – facebook.com/NSWDisasterRecovery – providing an opportunity to speak more directly to the affected community and address queries or misinformation as it arose.

Strengthening support for the vulnerable

Safer Pathway

Safer Pathway is an innovative, multidisciplinary approach to keeping victims of domestic and family violence safe and holding perpetrators to account. The program aims to get the right services to victims when they need it.

At 30 June 2018, Safer Pathway has been implemented in 43 sites, with a further five sites expected to be rolled out in September 2018.

An outcome evaluation of Safer Pathway, including the Domestic Violence Safety Assessment Tool, is being undertaken and is expected to be completed by the end of 2018.

The Central Referral Point is an automated online platform that receives and allocates victim referrals. The Central Referral Point platform has undergone two significant upgrades and is supporting the Safer Pathway system with better functionality, usability for the Safety Action Meetings, and reporting by allowing review of historical data.

Child Sexual Offence Evidence Pilot

The Child Sexual Offence Evidence Pilot was developed to assist child victims and prosecution witnesses through the trial process in prescribed sexual offence matters. The pilot has been implemented in the Sydney and Newcastle District Courts and in three Child Abuse Unit locations: Hunter, South-west Metropolitan and Central Metropolitan.

As at 30 June 2018, Sydney and Newcastle have 41 accredited witness intermediaries. Witness intermediaries, also known as 'Children's Champions', assist child victims and prosecution witnesses to communicate with the parties and the court when giving evidence. Children's Champions are also being used at the police investigation stage to assist child victims and witnesses to communicate with police when being interviewed.

Between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018:

- 660 police referrals were received where a witness intermediary was matched, at a rate of 94 per cent
- 72 court matters were received during the pilot involving 71 complainants and 49 witnesses
- A total of 89 pre-recorded hearings were undertaken between Sydney and Newcastle District Courts.

In July 2017, the University of New South Wales, in conjunction with the University of Sydney, submitted its process evaluation report on the Child Sexual Offence Evidence Pilot.

The findings of the evaluation were positive. Further evaluation will look at a number of qualitative and quantitative measures relating to the pilot and will inform any expansion of the pilot.

There has been considerable interest in the pilot after the *Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse* released its

final report in December 2017. The pilot has already implemented a number of the recommendations made by the Royal Commission.

Expansion of the Youth Koori Court Pilot

Youth Koori Court is a court program designed to break the cycle of crime for young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders. Youth Koori Court deals exclusively with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders aged 10 to 17 at the time of the offence who have pleaded guilty or been found guilty of a criminal offence. It has the same powers as the Children's Court, but its processes are more informal and are designed to be more engaging and culturally relevant for young Indigenous participants.

At June 2018, 20 young people were participating in the program.

The 2018-19 NSW Budget committed \$2.7 million over three years to expanding the program to Surry Hills Children's Court.

It is anticipated that the expansion will allow an additional 30 young people to participate in the program each year.

Youth on Track

The Youth on Track scheme provides behaviour and family interventions and support to young people at the early stages of their interaction with the justice system.

In the 2017-18 financial year, 688 suitable young people were referred to Youth on Track (up from 578 in 2016-17) with 349 voluntarily engaging in the program.

A social outcome evaluation showed that participants reduced their risk of offending, and improved engagement with education, employment and the community after just three months with Youth on Track.

Family Investment Model Pilot

The Family Investment Model (FIM) is aimed at addressing entrenched intergenerational disadvantage and offending by co-locating a multi-government agency team to work with families at risk. The primary aim of FIM is to provide tailored services to individuals within these families to address the complex and longstanding circumstances that have led to multiple contacts with multiple government agencies, and often the criminal justice system.

Throughout 2017-18, FIM pilots were operating in Dubbo and Kempsey on a trial basis. Each FIM Team consists of representatives from Justice, Family and Community Services, the NSW Police Force, Health and Education. The trial has been extended to continue in 2018-19.

Cognitive Impairment Diversion Program

In August 2017, section 32 of the *Mental Health (Forensic Provisions) Act 1990* was amended to recognise and include persons with a cognitive impairment to be considered for diversionary options by the Local Court.

The Cognitive Impairment Diversion Program commenced in October 2017. This two-year pilot is aimed at improving processes to better identify, assess and support defendants who have a cognitive impairment and divert them from the criminal justice system under section 32 of the Act to appropriate support and treatment options.

The pilot program is operating in Penrith and Gosford Local Courts with a process evaluation and cost-benefit analysis scheduled for completion in 2018-19.

More efficient services

District Court backlog

The NSW Government invested \$24 million in 2017-18 to continue measures to reduce District Court delays. Despite an increase in the complexity of cases, at the end of June 2018, the District Court pending trial caseload was 2,031 compared to 2,110 in June 2017.

District Court Backlog initiatives continue to address the increased workload and the pending trial caseload has remained stable over the past year. The increase in capacity provided to the District Court from the backlog program has resulted in a high level of finalisations from 2016 through to 2018.

Six Super Call Overs were held in 2017-18 resulting in more than 200 matters resolved prior to trial and freeing up more than 800 District Court sitting days. Special Call Overs are targeted call overs held in particular locations to address the region-specific backlogs and to reduce time to justice in the location. In particular, the Special Call over in Lismore (November 2017) resolved 31 matters and freed up 155 days of District Court sitting time. Matters resolved before trial in Lismore included three child sexual assault cases, three adult sexual assault cases and seven cases involving victims of domestic violence. This also meant that victims no longer needed to go through a trial.

Relieving key pressure points in the criminal justice system

In 2017-18, the prisoner reception process at the Metropolitan Remand and Reception Centre was reviewed and improved. The changes implemented will improve the speed at which prisoners are processed and relocated as they arrive in custody and will also increase the consistency of risk assessments.

The process for reporting unusable prison beds across the state was also reviewed and improved. New tools and standard categorisation will enable central management to better track prison bed availability and ensure beds are brought back online quickly.

Sustainable solutions for improved service delivery

Benchmarking across NSW correctional centres

The Corrective Services NSW Contestability and Commissioning Strategy is designed to enhance value for money and service delivery in the operation of NSW correctional centres. A key element is benchmarking of NSW correctional centres which includes two key components: performance targets, and the resources required for a centre to perform effectively and efficiently. Performance targets are focused in four key outcomes areas: safety and security; rehabilitation and reintegration; decency and respect; and professionalism and accountability.

In 2017-18, benchmarking had commenced in all but one correctional centre (Metropolitan Remand and Reception Centre). At June 2018:

- Benchmarks had been approved in a total of 19 correctional centres following a period of intensive consultation with staff. These centres are now in the 12-month transition phase to fully benchmarked operations.
- The Macquarie, Illawarra Reintegration, Mary Wade and Hunter Correctional Centres commenced operating under approved benchmarks and performance regimes.
- Nine centres had submitted proposed benchmarks for approval.

- Goulburn and High Risk Management Correctional Centres commenced the consultation process.

Testing of the new dashboard reporting software commenced in February 2018 at the Mid North Coast Correctional Centre.

Quality Management accreditation

The NSW Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages (the Registry) achieved ISO 9001 Quality Management accreditation certification on 24 October 2017. The Registry has also implemented a number of continuous improvement processes and a quality management system to enhance customer experience and satisfaction. This system places quality at the heart of the organisation and the customer at the centre of all business planning and development processes.

Sustainable corporate services

Corporate services business model

The department has continued development of the model for corporate service delivery to the department and Justice Cluster agencies. In 2017-18, focus has been on implementation of a formal Service Management Framework to facilitate customer service and partnership in the delivery of services, underpinned by:

- engagement and collaboration
- clarity and transparency
- performance measurement
- continuous improvement.

Work has also progressed on development of a Service Catalogue, together with a Cost Allocation Model, Service Partnership

Agreements and other key framework elements. Cost-allocation principles have been established and financial policies are being developed to facilitate inter-company invoicing and inter-divisional transfers.

Improved relationship management

The department has commenced development and implementation of a formal Customer Relationship Management Framework. The purpose of the framework is to provide a clear set of procedures and practices for managing corporate service relationships across the department. Initial steps to implement the framework have been completed including establishment of business relationship manager roles across several of the department's Corporate Services Division branches. The Business Relationship Managers proactively serve as a 'trusted advisor' and function as a key point of contact for business stakeholders. They also act as advocates on behalf of business stakeholders to ensure corporate services are aligned with business priorities.

Serving internal clients

During 2017-18, the Corporate Services Division focused on process reengineering initiatives to improve service to internal clients including streamlining the procurement of contingent workforce, travel booking and catalogue items with the implementation of automated platforms. This resulted in faster turnaround times, simplified purchasing processes and reduced transaction costs. The department reported a 32 per cent increase in overall satisfaction with procurement services.

ICT services

The Consolidation Optimisation Remediation and Enhancement (CORE) Program is a five-year program that implements the Department of Justice ICT Strategy. The goal of this strategy is

to ensure solutions delivered are sustainable and strategically aligned. The approach in this program has been to take up 'as a service' solutions where viable.

During 2017-18, the CORE Program delivered a number of priority technology projects that provided key improvements including:

- Upgrading 107 Audio Visual Link systems and associated network infrastructure across 37 sites. These systems support the capability for remote appearance at courts including remote testimony for vulnerable witnesses.
- A refresh of the Online Registry, supporting digital access to court services, online Birth Registration Statements and replacement of end-of-life ICT systems supporting security.

Improving government services

The Department of Justice contributes to the Premier's Priority of improving government services (see Chapter 1). In 2017-18, the department implemented numerous initiatives to improve government services, including the Feedback Assist online tool.

Feedback Assist

The Department of Justice is committed to effective complaints handling. Improving complaint handling across the NSW Government sector is also a key initiative contained within Premier's Priority 12: Improving Government Services.

As part of the Complaint Handling Improvement Program (CHIP), the department has implemented the Feedback Assist widget on 24 websites across the Justice Cluster, 10 of which are within the department. The widget allows members of the public to submit feedback about government services online.

Chapter 4

Partnerships

Investing in critical relationships



Above: Staff from the Office of Emergency Management managing the Disaster Welfare Assistance Line.

Partnerships

Partnerships for improved service delivery

The Audio Visual Link Consolidation Project

The department concluded the \$40 million four-year Audio Visual Link (AVL) project in 2017-18, having delivered an expanded and enhanced audio-visual network between courts, correctional facilities and police stations.

The project involved collaboration across multiple Justice Cluster agencies, including Legal Aid NSW, the NSW Police Force and the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP).

The project:

- increased the number of courts with AVL
- expanded AVL access for lawyers
- assisted police officers and witnesses to give evidence from police locations
- increased AVL capacity at correctional facilities for legal and professional interviews
- provided an integrated software support system, JUST Connect, to enable coordination, communication and connection across the network and the wider Justice community.

At year-end, AVL capacity was available in 266 court and tribunal rooms at 83 locations in NSW.

The AVL Project has delivered an increase in facilities available at Justice agencies, including:

- 36 multi-purpose video suites provided at 34 court locations for legal, professional and witness use
- 170 video witness suites provided to NSW Police Force locations
- 42 video suites and 90 webcams provided to Legal Aid offices in NSW
- 20 video suites at offices of the ODPP
- 12 court and professional suites upgraded at six Juvenile Justice centres
- 13 additional suites at correctional centres in NSW.

Over 40 private practitioners, using AVL software from their own offices, can hold legal conferences with inmates in NSW correctional centres.

At June 2018, the project had delivered more than \$29.5 million in benefits across Justice agencies. Benefits were achieved through:

- improved safety and security
- facilitating early legal preparation
- improved efficiencies in coordination
- police officer witnesses returning quickly to front line duty
- reduced custody transport.

In 2017-18, approximately 143,685 adult court detainee movements were avoided due to the use of AVL for court appearances, professional interviews and family visits.

This initiative has also significantly enhanced Juvenile Justice's ability to provide young offenders with contact with their families and has reduced costs associated with staff travel to attend meetings.

NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal and NSW Health Pilot

Patients in hospitals who need a guardianship or financial management order prior to enable them to be discharged had to wait on average 50 days for completion of the process from application to finalisation. This affects elderly patients who are assessed as being unable to return home, where accommodation and financial decisions need to be made on their behalf and where no enduring power of attorney and enduring guardian arrangements are in place.

The NSW Ministry of Health, the NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal (NCAT) and the Office of the Public Guardian partnered to review and identify options to reduce the time taken for hospital inpatients requiring guardianship decision-making.

In January 2017, a six-month pilot began trialling a suite of interventions involving NSW Health, NCAT and the Public Guardian. NCAT's target was to reduce the time between lodgement and finalisation from 50 to 21 days. The pilot established a dedicated hospital application team which continues to manage applications concerning hospital inpatients. NSW Health and NCAT also collaborated on specific training to assist social workers better understand what was required to lodge an application, and the subsequent tribunal process.

A formal evaluation of the pilot was conducted in July 2017 by an external consultant engaged by the Department of Premier and Cabinet. During the evaluation period, NCAT exceeded its target and achieved a processing time reduction to 16 days.

The feedback from social workers and hospital executives has been resoundingly positive about their understanding of the process and the speed at which they receive a hearing date.

Reduction in waiting times for patients in hospital provides benefits in terms of:

- less stress on patients and families
- improved patient outcomes
- savings due to the availability of hospital beds.

New inmate education and vocational training model

Corrective Services NSW (CSNSW) commenced delivery of education and training services under a new delivery model. The needs-based model prioritises inmates most at risk of reoffending and with the highest education needs to ensure they have greater access to programs that develop the foundation skills for participation in further education, training and employment.

A mix of education and training is provided by CSNSW and by external education service providers with a focus on foundation and employability skills to support clear education and employment pathways.

Partnerships to build safer communities

Enabling facial recognition capability in NSW

On behalf of the Department of Justice, the Office for Police leads NSW's participation in the National Facial Biometric Matching Capability and enabling its use to improve community safety. It is also a leader in testing and promoting other new and emerging technologies that can be used to improve community safety outcomes.

The Office for Police partners with key government stakeholders to promote the benefits of facial recognition technology in enhancing community safety. These partnerships also facilitate important knowledge-sharing and collective decision-making to inform policy directions on the responsible and ethical use of biometrics technology. The Office for Police regularly consults with key partners from the Commonwealth Department of Home Affairs, NSW Police Force, Department of Premier and Cabinet, Roads and Maritime Services, NSW Crime Commission, Independent Commission Against Corruption and the Law Enforcement Conduct Commission.

Firearms and Weapons Policy Working Group

The Office for Police continues to be a senior member of the National Firearms and Weapons Policy Working Group, (which reports through the Ministerial Council for Police and Emergency Management to COAG), which contributed to a large volume of work throughout the year including the National Firearms Amnesty 2017, the draft offences for the illegal manufacture of firearms which was led by NSW, and the remade National Firearms Agreement 2017.

Safe Shooting Program

The Safe Shooting Program is administered by the Office of Sport, on behalf of the Office for Police. The main aim of the program is to increase safety at shooting facilities in NSW as well as during club-sponsored activities held away from a club's permanent base. Partnering with the Office of Sport ensures that the program remains supported by the state's recreational shooters.

Reducing road fatalities

Throughout 2017-18, the Office for Police continued to work with government partners on a range of projects aimed to deliver on the Premier's Priority of reducing road fatalities by at least 30 per cent from 2011 levels, by 2021.

The Office for Police contributed at a range of working groups led by Transport for NSW and other government agencies, including:

- the NSW Drink and Drug Driving Consultation Group, which oversaw a review of the approach to prescription drugs and driving
- the Digital Driver Licence Policy and Legislation Working Group
- the Driver Disqualification Licence Reform Implementation Working Group
- Autonomous vehicles consultations led by the National Transport Commission.

Strengthening professional partnerships

Legal Profession Admission Board

The Legal Profession Admission Board has been working closely with the Law Extension Committee to develop the new student records system, provide academic support courses for students and develop policies to improve the educational experience for students.

In 2017-18, the Legal Profession Admission Board redrafted its student course rules and redesigned new business processes in preparation for a new system, anticipated for 2018-19.

National Disability Insurance Scheme

The department has been supporting the transition of Justice clients to the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS). The department continues to work collaboratively with other NSW Government clusters and the National Disability Insurance Agency to ensure that people in contact with the justice system can access the NDIS.

Partnering to foster resilient communities

Expert advice for good emergency management practice

During the 2017-18 financial year, the Office of Emergency Management (OEM) guided the following committee outcomes:

- Resilient Sydney Steering Committee Membership
- Cross Dependency Initiative (XDI) Steering Committee Membership
- Founding member of the Joint Venture Initiative (Fire and Rescue NSW, Rural Fire Service, State Emergency Service and OEM).

The OEM provided on-the-ground support and guidance to the Bega Valley Shire Council and Tathra and District Recovery Committee for three months following the fire in March 2018.

Support for long-term recovery

The OEM provided continued support for the longer-term recovery from the Sir Ivan Fire (February 2017) and the Northern Rivers Floods (March 2017).

The Sir Ivan Fire Support Service operated from June 2017 to May 2018. This recovery support service was based on a farm-support business model that provided a range of services including outreach or farm visits, personal and farm business support and referral to mental health and other support services. The support service was in contact with 125 of the 150 families impacted by the fire.

The Northern Rivers Floods Community Recovery Fund assisted the communities severely affected by the Northern NSW floods with their medium to long-term recovery by providing funding for activities and programs aimed at community recovery and community resilience by providing support for emotional, social, economic and physical wellbeing.

Both these programs were funded through the joint Commonwealth and State Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements and coordinated through the Office of Emergency Management.

Funding to support good emergency management

The Minister for Emergency Services approved \$12 million of grants funding for new projects to support good emergency practice. Funded projects enhanced NSW communities' resilience to natural disasters and water safety. Support was provided for:

- community engagement through the Community Resilience Innovation Program
- flood and bush fire mitigation through the Floodplain and Bush Fire Grants Schemes
- emergency volunteer recruitment and training via the Emergency Volunteer Support Scheme and Community Partners Volunteer Training Scheme
- state-wide initiatives through the State Emergency Management Projects

- priorities of the NSW Summer Drowning Report with funding from the Water Safety Fund.

Welfare Services Multi-Agency Evacuation Centre Exercise Program

The OEM's Disaster Welfare Services Branch coordinates the Welfare Services Functional Area and the delivery of services at a state level to meet the immediate needs of disaster-affected people.

To ensure all agencies are able to practice and develop skills in a simulated environment, the Disaster Welfare Services Branch conducted multi-agency evacuation centre exercises in Murwillumbah, Gunnedah, Northern Sydney – Thornleigh, South West Sydney – Picton, Cooma and Mulgoa. Over 379 people participated, including staff and volunteers from the OEM, Department of Family and Community Services, Australian Red Cross, Salvation Army Emergency Services, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, Anglicare and the Disaster Recovery Chaplains Network, NSW Department of Primary Industries, NSW Health, and NSW Police Regional Emergency Management Officers.

Disaster Preparedness Program

The Disaster Preparedness Program pilot was launched in 2018 with targeted tools, training and resources to be designed and delivered in partnership with pilot councils to assist councils in planning and preparing for disaster events. This pilot will run for three years, ending December 2020.

Get Ready NSW Program

The Get Ready community research pilot has commenced with councils in three local government areas. The pilot is investigating methods to foster community-led preparedness initiatives. The research findings will provide emergency management agencies and councils with guidance to improve their engagement with local communities to increase disaster resilience.

The OEM has partnered with the NSW Department of Industry and the Small Business Commissioner to develop the Get Ready Business Toolkit to build the capacity of business advisors and council economic development staff to assist local businesses to prepare for disasters. The OEM is working with the Small Business Commissioner to promote the kit to councils.

Partnering for our heritage

NSW Soil Collection Program

The Office for Veterans Affairs, in collaboration with the NSW Department of Finance, Services and Innovation's (DFSI) Spatial Services and the Geographical Names Board of NSW delivered the NSW Soil Collection Program. Over 1,700 samples of soil were collected from across the state to represent every city, town, suburb and district given as a place of address by First World War enlistees. The soil samples will comprise an integral feature of the artwork for the Anzac Memorial in Hyde Park. Over 400 public stakeholders registered online to collect samples and over 40 per cent of soil collections were completed by the NSW public. Thirty-five local councils actively participated in collections, 23 of these outside the Greater Sydney area, and 190 schools participated.

The Office for Veterans Affairs acknowledges the significant contribution of DFSI's Spatial Services and the Geographical Names Board of NSW, including to resolve and map place names and support the soil collection.

Acknowledgement is also given to the following for their support and collaboration: DFSI's Spatial Services – Survey Operations, Aerial Survey Unit and Digital Services; the NSW Surveying Taskforce; Association of Public Authority Surveyors NSW; The Association of Consulting Surveyors NSW; The Institution of Surveyors NSW, with special thanks to the Central West Group, Maritime Survey; NSW Maritime Division, Roads and Maritime Services; NSW Office of Environment & Heritage, with special thanks to National Parks & Wildlife Service; NSW Rural Fire Service; NSW Members of Parliament; NSW Department of Education; NSW Schools; NSW Local Councils; Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Veterans and Services Association; Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council; RSL NSW; RSL NSW District Councils and Sub Branches; and those community groups, committees, historical societies and members of the public who have contributed to the project.

Recognising international sites of significance to the military history of NSW

The Office for Veterans Affairs also finalised the collection of almost 100 soil samples from international sites of significance to NSW military service. The Australian Defence Force and military historians provided critical support to this project. The soil will also form part of the artwork by contemporary artist Fiona Hall at the Anzac Memorial in Hyde Park.

Anzac Community Grants

A total of 42 Community War Memorials Fund grants were provided in 2017-18 for the protection, conservation and repair of war memorials across NSW, with a focus on First World War memorials due to ongoing commemorations of the centenary of the Great War. The grants, which ranged from \$1,040 to \$10,000, contribute to the preservation of the wartime heritage of communities across the state and to honouring the memory of veterans who served from those communities.

The State War Memorials Committee met twice in 2017-18 to assess funding applications to the Community War Memorials Fund. The committee is comprised of senior representatives of the Returned and Services League of Australia NSW Branch, the Public Works Advisory, the Heritage Division of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage and the NSW Office for Veterans Affairs.

Chapter 5

Sustainability

Supporting the longevity of our business



Above: Regrowth in Tathra following the devastating bushfire in March 2018.

Sustainability

Managing our resources to meet our future needs

New trial courts for Downing Centre

Sydney's Downing Centre, one of the busiest courthouses in NSW, received a major boost with the completion of two state-of-the-art courtrooms and new facilities for juries and the judiciary.

The \$10 million facilities improve the operating capacity of the District Court and include new secure courtrooms which have been designed to hold complicated and lengthy trials, with fully-enclosed glass docks to prevent escapes. The largest dock can accommodate up to 12 defendants, with a toughened glass partition that can separate co-accused people from each other.

The jury boxes in both courtrooms have space for up to 15 jurors and are equipped with video screens so jurors can view evidence in intricate detail. High-definition Audio Visual Link technology also enables witnesses to give evidence remotely and allow inmates to appear from custodial facilities.

Redevelopment of historic Surry Hills Children's Court

The \$38 million transformation of one of NSW's oldest children's courts was completed in 2017-18, with the state-of-the-art Surry Hills Children's Court officially opened in January 2018, just 21 months after works began. The building, over a century old, was local heritage-listed and closed in 1983. The redevelopment respected the

heritage features of the building, and overcame engineering and architectural challenges to marry up the new building with the original façade, entrance, ground, first and second floors and the roof levels. The new modern high-tech and secure children's court complex features:

- four courtrooms and facilities for alternative dispute resolution
- audio visual link facilities for children appearing in court from juvenile justice centres and witnesses testifying from remote locations
- a private area for vulnerable witnesses to give evidence via closed circuit cameras
- interview rooms for the legal profession, offices for key stakeholders and rooms for support agencies
- a holding cells complex.

The new court complex has a bright and comfortable atmosphere and contributes to an environment that calms children, their parents and carers in what is a stressful situation.

Delivering new facilities and key infrastructure

During 2017-18, the department continued to deliver on the NSW Government's \$3.8 billion Prison Bed Capacity Program (PBCP). An additional 1,044 beds were built / became operational and 3,304 beds were in the design, procurement or construction phase.

Implementation of the PBCP is a key part of the Infrastructure Strategy for the department, which highlights key current and expected operational issues and identifies options that enable more effective and efficient service delivery.

Australia's first Rapid Build Prison, Macquarie Correctional Centre, opened on 15 December 2017. The maximum security centre is located on the Wellington Correctional Complex and has a capacity of 400 beds.

The second rapid build prison, Hunter Correctional Centre, built at Cessnock Correctional Complex, was commissioned on 30 January 2018. This facility also has a capacity of 400 beds.

The rapid build correctional centres feature dormitory-style accommodation with individual cubicles fitted with an interactive television allowing inmates to organise some of their responsibilities and activities. The operational design of the prison ensures that inmates have access to industries, programs and recreation for a balanced, purposeful day routine.

In 2017-18, the department also completed key infrastructure works, including:

- upgrade of 90 existing beds from medium to maximum security at John Morony Correctional Centre in November 2017
- conversion of Juniperina Juvenile Justice Centre to the 94-bed maximum security adult female Mary Wade Correctional Centre
- an additional 10 new high-security cells at Long Bay Correctional Centre in May 2018.

Early works also began on the new Grafton Correctional Centre in July 2017 and major construction commenced in February 2018. Construction is expected to be complete in mid-2020 and will deliver 1,700 beds.

In 2017-18, the department also progressed development of the next tranche of projects under the PBCP with executed building contracts for the following centres:

- Bathurst
- Cessnock
- Metropolitan Remand and Reception Centre (MRRC) at Silverwater
- Dillwynia Correctional Centre at John Morony Correctional Complex

- Outer Metropolitan Multi-Purpose Correctional Centre (OMMPCC) at John Morony Correctional Complex (repurposing).

Planning our infrastructure

In 2017, the department identified the need to prepare a number of critical capital investment business cases to address immediate capacity constraints and the recognised shortage of suitable assets for modern court service delivery.

The department has developed business cases which align with recommendations under the NSW State Infrastructure Strategy 2018-2038. The draft business cases address regional court infrastructure at Gosford, Albury, Lismore and Dubbo, together with a business case for South West Sydney court infrastructure to meet current and future demand there.

Planning for our future

New Courts and Tribunal Services Business Model

Funding of \$5.5 million over 2016-17 to 2017-18 was allocated to conduct a comprehensive review of the courts operating model and to develop business cases for new ways of working. This includes expanding digital services, meeting future demand for court rooms and opportunities to improve efficiency.

The project progressed the greater use of technology in a number of areas, such as development of a prototype of an online portal to request grants of probate and expansion of the eSubpoena initiative.

The project also identified a number of other areas where investment in technology would deliver benefits and future efficiency, such as improved websites, expansion of online court and use of new technology for recording and

transcription. A number of projects will be delivered in 2018-19 financial year in response to this work.

eProbate

Applying for probate can be a complex and confusing process for executors, many of whom have not interacted with the court system before.

In 2017-18, work commenced to develop an online system for executors to apply for grant of probate.

The project developed a prototype online form that can be used by executors. The prototype was designed to ensure that it was easy to understand, and met customer expectations. It was developed in partnership with the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

It is expected that the prototype will be converted into a publicly available service in 2018-19.

eSubpoenas

eSubpoenas remove the need for parties to court cases to deliver, mail or courier documents to court registries. Documents that are already digital, such as medical records, can be uploaded without the need to print. Submissions can now occur out of business hours.

In June 2017, the department introduced eSubpoenas to allow subpoena recipients to submit files for civil matters online. During 2017-18 the eSubpoena project allowed parties to access subpoenaed documents directly from the Online Registry website (provided certain conditions are met) and introduced the ability for producers to electronically upload subpoena files on which they wish to claim privilege.

At June 2018, over 76,000 documents had been submitted online since the service was introduced.

Identifying opportunities for improvements

During 2017-18, an external review was completed of efficiency and effectiveness in the justice and emergency management systems. The purpose of the review was to identify priority, strategic reforms to ensure the cluster delivers its objectives, manages its expenditure effectively and sustainably and ensures services and outcomes are sustainable and fit-for-purpose.

The review found that despite growing demand, Justice (excluding Police) has delivered \$909 million in savings and avoided costs since 2012. Efficiency improvements have been delivered across all systems, and position Justice favourably compared to national averages for key benchmarks. Justice has continued these efforts over the past year, exploring future opportunities for improved collaboration and cost recovery.

NSW Anti-Discrimination Board

On 20 June 2018, an approved draft Change Management Plan was released to staff of the NSW Anti-Discrimination Board.

The Change Management Plan re-aligns the staff capabilities to meet client and community expectations, re-aligns reporting lines and centralises the management team in one location to ensure efficient decision-making. This includes better and more contemporary means of communication and interaction, digital channels and outreach to rural remote and regional communities.

Consultation on the plan closed in July 2018. The change management consultation process is progressing and the final plan is expected to be endorsed by September 2018.

Emergency management priorities

The 2017 State Level Emergency Risk Assessment (released in September 2017) assessed 12 hazards that pose a significant risk to NSW and considered strategic themes that were applicable across many of these hazards, including land use planning, climate change, infrastructure resilience, business continuity planning, community engagement, and public warnings. From this assessment, 10 top priorities were identified to be actioned at a state level over the next five years. The State Level Emergency Risk Assessment priorities were adopted by the State Emergency Management Committee to guide further exercise programs to 2021-22.

The OEM's Natural Disaster Expenditure and Governance Branch continued to liaise with the Commonwealth Government, develop new policies and procedures and conduct Local Government engagement and information sessions. These activities will prepare NSW Government agencies and local councils for the commencement of the Australian Government's new Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements on 1 November 2018.

Optimising our business processes and systems

SAP Stabilisation

In 2017-18, the department enhanced the delivery of human resources, payroll, finance and purchasing services and successfully closed the SAP stabilisation program.

Some of the achievements include:

- delivered over 110 system changes for improved SAP systems and processes

- established an organisation management team, documented and implemented best-practice processes to support Business Support Centre operations
- reviewed 30 SAP modules with recommended actions as part of human resources and finance functional and usability reviews
- implemented checks and tools to ensure payrolls are consistently processed correctly and efficiently
- realigned the Business Support Centre's Goulburn and Parramatta teams for structural efficiency
- improved payroll reliability for Juvenile Justice through remediation project-testing of over 600 scenarios and resolution of 12 incidents
- put in place a specialised team to manage workers compensation and superannuation
- resolved various system backlog issues relating to staff leave entitlements, support tickets and incidents, misdirected and inactive workflows, and outstanding salary increments.

SAP savings and enhancements

The department also worked with Justice Cluster agencies to enhance corporate services and implement savings opportunities. Key achievements included:

- the introduction of Purchase to Pay system for Courts and Tribunal Services, contributing to significant procurement savings
- improved functionality and usability systems for recording staff working time

- project planning and development for deployment of the Justice SAP solution at Legal Aid NSW and Corrective Services NSW.

Strong and transparent procurement governance

The department successfully completed several key activities to strengthen procurement governance:

- obtained Level 3B Procurement accreditation in September 2017, significantly increasing the department's allowable maximum contract value
- designed and tested the upcoming source-to-contract system to support simpler processes, enhance governance and reduce red tape for suppliers.

Diversity in procurement

The department increased engagement of Aboriginal suppliers and Australian Disability Enterprises by 90 per cent.

Legal services compliance review

During 2017-18, the Office of General Counsel reviewed the department's compliance with legal services policies through regular reporting on off-panel expenditure and equitable briefing reporting.

Work also commenced during the year to revise the External Legal Services Policy.

Chapter 6

People and Leadership

Attracting, developing and retaining the best for an inclusive workplace and enabling our leaders to inspire, innovate and work as one



Above: Newcastle Courthouse.

People and Leadership

Leading by design

Strategic workforce planning

Strategic workforce planning activities help to ensure the department has the right people in the right roles at the right time.

A Strategic Workforce Framework, Guide and Template were endorsed by the Justice Executive Team in March 2018. The department will continue its program of strategic workforce planning to optimally align its workforce to support its day-to-day operations and long-term objectives.

Workforce planning activities were also undertaken to ensure support for the opening of the Anzac Memorial. A key position of Head of Learning was established to develop the important learning programs that were launched in April 2018 and administrative support started in May 2018 to support preparation for the opening.

Leadership Development Program

During 2017-18, the department undertook a full review of the Justice Leadership Development Program. The review sought to:

- strengthen the programs and development options for all of our leaders
- identify any necessary solutions to support Justice's strategic objectives
- increase our leader engagement and participation in leadership development

- embed an evidence-based approach to measuring and evaluating capability development within the department.

Following the review, a new leadership development model is being developed.

Reengineering the NSW Police Force

The reengineering of the NSW Police Force has brought additional focus to frontline policing and crime prevention across NSW.

The Office for Police managed the process to amend a number of regulations to enable implementation of reengineering reforms. These amendments supported the establishment of 32 Police Area Commands in metropolitan areas and 26 Police Districts in regional locations across NSW including the realignment of some Police District boundaries.

Supporting our people to do their job

Human capital management system

The department continued its commitment to improving its talent management capabilities through the implementation of the human capital management system.

A new learning management system was delivered for the Juvenile Justice Division in April 2018 which has enabled automation of the administration of learning registrations supporting 145 active courses available to Juvenile Justice workers. Regional division managers are now able to view learning activity dashboards and reports.

Work has commenced to complete implementation across the department by July 2019, which will be integrated into a new online performance management system.

Capabilities in procurement and contract management

The department has implemented a series of activities to support its employees to develop relevant competencies in procurement and contract management. These include formal training sessions, a procurement 'community of practice' with more than 100 members, and the annual executive procurement forum which was attended by 100 Justice Cluster executives and managers.

Building organisational capabilities

Delivering the training our staff need

The department has continued to deliver programs that equip our staff with the skills they need. This includes inductions, Women in Leadership, Managers and Team Leaders Essentials, and performance management training programs. More than 150 staff also attended Public Interest Disclosure management training organised by the NSW Ombudsman's Office.

Corrective Services NSW, through the Brush Farm Corrective Services Academy, has developed a range of learning and development programs for staff at all levels, specifically designed to improve staff capabilities in a number of areas, and equip staff to deal more effectively and successfully with the variety of challenges in corrections work.

Staff have completed 46,000 hours of self-enrolling online courses. The courses include the Radicalisation and Extremism Awareness Program (REAP), which is produced and sponsored by the Australian New Zealand Counter Terrorism Committee. The REAP

program is a mandatory program for all staff, specifically designed to meet the needs of frontline staff working in prisons, community corrections and juvenile justice environments with over 4,000 staff completing this program. In 2017-18, 780 staff completed a Certificate III or Certificate IV in Correctional Practice.

The Juvenile Justice Division also delivered various training programs in 2017-18, a key element of which involved developing and delivering programs to build capability for managing high-risk detainees.

This includes:

- Finalisation of content and completion of ten pilot sessions of the Connect, Redirect, and Resolve Program. More than 90 staff have been trained across NSW and thirty Juvenile Justice frontline staff have been trained as trainers for this program. The program is designed to build capabilities for managing high-risk detainees.
- All centres are ensuring that Youth Officers complete a Protective Tactics refresher program by the end 2018-19. Training has been completed for 14 Youth Officers as Protective Tactics Trainers for their centre. In addition, six officers have undertaken refresher courses as Protective Tactics Instructors.
- Completion of the rollout of the evidence-based practice program Communicating with Young People in Custody and the Mental Health Awareness Program.
- Commencement of a pilot of the Core Effective Practice Skills program at Reiby Juvenile Justice Centre. This program will build capability of staff to engage effectively with young offenders under a trauma-informed framework.

In 2017-18, Juvenile Justice also carried out additional training in:

- Use of Force Refresher Training
- High Risk Escort Training
- Identification of Potential Radical Behaviour Train-the-Trainer and Resilience in the Community Train-the-Trainer.

Selecting the right people to meet our demands

Juvenile Justice commenced the use of Assessment Centres as part of its improved recruitment model in March 2018.

The use of Assessment Centres streamlines the recruitment process and better identifies staff with the capabilities, resilience and passion to work effectively with young people with complex needs and challenging behaviours. The improved recruitment model involves objective assessments of different activities that simulate a frontline officer's day-to-day role including behavioural interviews, role plays, and incident report writing.

Focusing on our culture

Our people matter

In response to the results of the annual People Matter Employee Survey (PMES), the department, led by the Strategic Human Resources branch, undertook a range of activities, including:

- targeted interventions to support workplace changes for more than 30 workplaces which showed lower than average employee engagement in the 2017 PMES
- promoted the department's values, including by establishing values charters in workplaces to embed the Justice values. For example, Juvenile Justice Executive Leadership Team Values Charter has been approved, and published on the Juvenile Justice intranet landing page, and the Courts and Tribunal Services Division has also undertaken a major rollout of its Team Values Charter. Work is underway across all of the department's divisions to establish values charters
- worked with the Executive to develop and implement actions based on the identified key drivers of engagement to increase employee engagement and wellbeing.

Financial Statements



Above: Chrome plated Centenary Shovel used to turn the first sod for the Anzac Memorial Centenary Project.

Financial Statements contents

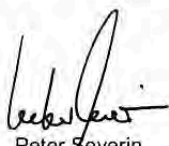
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Department of Justice
Statement by Department Head
for the year ended 30 June 2018

Pursuant to Section 45F of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983*, I state that

- (a) The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the applicable Australian Accounting Standards (which include Australian Accounting Interpretations), the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983*, the *Public Finance and Audit Regulation 2015*, and Financial Reporting Directions mandated by the Treasurer.
- (b) The financial statements exhibit a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2018 and financial performance of the Department for the year then ended.
- (c) As at the date of this statement, I am not aware of any circumstances which would render any particulars included in the financial statements to be misleading or inaccurate.



Peter Severin
Acting Secretary
26 September 2018



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Department of Justice

To Members of the New South Wales Parliament

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Department of Justice (the Department), which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2018, the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2018, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows, for the year then ended, notes comprising a Statement of Significant Accounting Policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Department as at 30 June 2018, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards
- are in accordance with section 45E of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983* (PF&A Act) and the Public Finance and Audit Regulation 2015.

My opinion should be read in conjunction with the rest of this report.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under the standards are described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements' section of my report.

I am independent of the Department in accordance with the requirements of the:

- Australian Auditing Standards
- Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 'Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants' (APES 110).

I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with APES 110.

Parliament promotes independence by ensuring the Auditor-General and the Audit Office of New South Wales are not compromised in their roles by:

- providing that only Parliament, and not the executive government, can remove an Auditor-General
- mandating the Auditor-General as auditor of public sector agencies
- precluding the Auditor-General from providing non-audit services.

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

Other Information

Other information comprises the information included in the Department's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2018, other than the financial statements and my Independent Auditor's Report thereon. The Secretary of the Department is responsible for the other information. At the date of this Independent Auditor's Report, the other information I have received comprise the Statement by the Department Head.

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information. Accordingly, I do not express any form of assurance conclusion on the other information.

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude there is a material misstatement of the other information, I must report that fact.

I have nothing to report in this regard.

Secretary's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Secretary is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the PF&A Act, and for such internal control as the Secretary determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Secretary is responsible for assessing the Department's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting except where the Department's operations will cease as a result of an administrative restructure.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to:

- obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error
- issue an Independent Auditor's Report including my opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect material misstatements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions users take based on the financial statements.

A description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf. The description forms part of my auditor's report.

My opinion does not provide assurance:

- that the Department carried out its activities effectively, efficiently and economically
- about the assumptions used in formulating the budget figures disclosed in the financial statements
- about the security and controls over the electronic publication of the audited financial statements on any website where they may be presented
- about any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the financial statements.



Margaret Crawford
Auditor-General of NSW

28 September 2018
SYDNEY

Department of Justice
Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 30 June 2018

		Actual	Budget	Actual
		2018	2018	2017
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Continuing operations				
Expenses excluding losses				
Employee related expenses	2(a)	1,690,896	1,837,844	1,635,053
Operating expenses	2(b)	788,620	603,051	698,708
Depreciation and amortisation	2(c)	213,645	238,332	204,302
Grants and subsidies	2(d)	4,714,051	4,947,614	4,006,292
Finance costs	2(e)	7,296	6,594	8,987
Other expenses	2(f)	122,820	42,254	130,604
Total expenses excluding losses		7,537,328	7,675,689	6,683,946
Revenue				
Appropriations	3(a)	7,424,501	8,603,412	6,449,910
Sale of goods and services	3(b)	222,911	274,184	223,126
Investment revenue	3(c)	6,340	4,593	2,720
Retained taxes, fees and fines	3(d)	30,642	-	16,566
Grants and other contributions	3(e)	85,578	48,563	93,903
Personnel services	3(f)	53,889	-	65,229
Acceptance by the Crown Entity of employee benefits and other liabilities	3(g)	88,112	102,027	90,763
Other income	3(h)	60,860	29,976	53,259
Total revenue		7,972,833	9,062,755	6,995,476
Operating result		435,505	1,387,066	311,530
Gain / (loss) on disposal	4	(2,201)	14	(3,820)
Other gains / (losses)	5	(5,452)	(516)	(8,095)
Net result		427,852	1,386,564	299,615
Other comprehensive income				
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to net result in subsequent periods</i>				
Net change in revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment	11	(59,540)	-	101,587
Superannuation actuarial gains/(losses)	28	2,577	-	36,387
Total other comprehensive income		(56,963)	-	137,974
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		370,889	1,386,564	437,589

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Department of Justice
Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2018

		Actual 2018 \$'000	Budget 2018 \$'000	Actual 2017 \$'000
	Notes			
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	8	227,548	147,105	211,420
Receivables	9	142,245	108,994	178,936
Inventories	10	16,596	14,916	17,158
Other financial assets		-	23,555	-
Total Current Assets		386,389	294,570	407,514
Non-Current Assets				
Receivables	9	29,236	19,816	24,638
Property, plant and equipment				
Land and buildings	11	4,414,239	5,640,538	4,141,081
Plant and equipment	11	256,658	154,175	190,327
Land and buildings under finance lease	11	240,326	-	181,734
Total property, plant and equipment		4,911,223	5,794,713	4,513,142
Intangible assets	12	192,251	216,043	196,072
Other non-current assets		-	-	-
Total Non-Current Assets		5,132,710	6,030,572	4,733,852
TOTAL ASSETS		5,519,099	6,325,142	5,141,366
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				
Payables	14	352,054	154,450	324,867
Borrowings	15	5,657	5,021	5,241
Provisions	16	311,733	335,480	340,021
Other current liabilities	17	-	8,633	-
Total Current Liabilities		669,444	503,584	670,129
Non-Current Liabilities				
Borrowings	15	62,412	65,654	68,317
Provisions	16	107,706	61,843	95,089
Total Non-Current Liabilities		170,118	127,497	163,406
TOTAL LIABILITIES		839,562	631,081	833,535
Net Assets		4,679,537	5,694,061	4,307,831
EQUITY				
Reserves		1,076,030	1,135,983	1,135,570
Accumulated funds		3,603,507	4,558,078	3,172,261
TOTAL EQUITY		4,679,537	5,694,061	4,307,831

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Department of Justice
Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 30 June 2018

		Assets	
	Accumulated	Revaluation	Total
	Funds	Surplus	
Notes	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 July 2017	3,172,261	1,135,570	4,307,831
Net result for the year	427,852	-	427,852
Other comprehensive income:			
Net change in revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment	-	(59,540)	(59,540)
Superannuation actuarial gains/(losses)	2,577	-	2,577
Transfer from asset revaluation reserve on disposal	816	-	-
Total other comprehensive income	3,394	(59,540)	(56,963)
Total comprehensive income for the year	431,246	(59,540)	370,889
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners			
Increase / (decrease) in net assets from equity transfers	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2018	3,603,507	1,076,030	4,679,537
Balance at 1 July 2016	3,112,729	1,047,465	4,160,194
Net result for the year	299,615	-	299,615
Other comprehensive income:			
Net change in revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment	-	101,587	101,587
Superannuation actuarial gains/(losses)	36,387	-	36,387
Transfer from asset revaluation reserve on disposal	(797)	797	-
Total other comprehensive income	35,590	102,384	137,974
Total comprehensive income for the year	335,205	102,384	437,589
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners			
Increase / (decrease) in net assets from equity transfers	(275,673)	(14,279)	(289,952)
Balance at 30 June 2017	3,172,261	1,135,570	4,307,831

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Department of Justice
Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2018

		Actual 2018 \$'000	Budget 2018 \$'000	Actual 2017 \$'000
	Notes			
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Payments				
Employee related		(1,636,702)	(1,735,626)	(1,516,803)
Grants and subsidies		(4,714,108)	(4,947,614)	(3,878,071)
Finance costs		(7,296)	(6,594)	(8,987)
Other		(1,046,664)	(771,283)	(955,530)
TOTAL PAYMENTS		(7,404,770)	(7,461,117)	(6,359,391)
Receipts				
Appropriations (excluding equity appropriations)		7,424,501	8,603,412	6,441,559
Sale of goods and services		241,542	283,699	257,233
Interest received		6,340	41	10,984
Retained taxes, fees and fines		24,396	(1)	17,243
Reimbursements from the Crown Entity		66,438	48,563	9,101
Other		340,892	114,030	156,630
Total Receipts		8,104,109	9,049,744	6,892,750
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	22	699,339	1,588,627	533,359
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from sale of land and buildings and plant and equipment		-	14	-
Purchases of land and buildings and plant and equipment, and Intangibles		(677,722)	(1,575,750)	(452,470)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(677,722)	(1,575,736)	(452,470)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from borrowings and advances		(1,502)	-	(1,362)
Repayment of borrowings and advances		(3,987)	(4,424)	(3,743)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(5,489)	(4,424)	(5,105)
NET INCREASE/DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS				
Opening cash and cash equivalents		211,420	138,638	135,636
Cash transferred in/(out) as a result of administrative restructuring		-	-	-
CLOSING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	8	227,548	147,105	211,420

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Reporting entity

The Department of Justice (the Department) is a NSW government department and is controlled by the State of New South Wales, which is the ultimate parent. The Department is a not-for-profit entity (as profit is not its principal objective) and it has no cash generating units.

The Department as a reporting entity in 2017-18 incorporates:

- employee related transactions and balances of the NSW Trustee and Guardian (including the Office of the Public Guardian);
- employee related transactions and balances of the Legal Profession Admission Board;
- employee related transactions and balances of the Trustees of the Anzac Memorial Building;
- Corrective Services NSW (including Corrective Services Industries);
- Juvenile Justice NSW;
- Office of Emergency Management;
- Office for Police;
- Veterans Affairs*;
- 52.5% of all transactions and balances of Law Courts Ltd by Joint Arrangement etc.

*As a consequence of the Administrative Arrangements (Administrative Changes – Public Service Agencies) Order 2017 effective from 1 April 2017:

- Veterans Affairs became a division of the Department and transferred from Department of Premier and Cabinet;
- Liquor and Gaming NSW (including Office of Racing) division was transferred to Department of Industry (Industry);
- Arts NSW (including Screen NSW) division was transferred to Department of Planning and Environment.

In the process of preparing the financial statements for the Department consisting of the divisions and offices, all intra-entity transactions and balances have been eliminated.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018 have been authorised for issue by the Acting Secretary on 26 September 2018, after recommendation by the Department's Audit and Risk Committee.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(b) Basis of preparation

The Department's financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with:

- applicable Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) (which include Australian Accounting Interpretations);
- the requirements of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983* and *Public Finance and Audit Regulation 2015*; and
- Financial Reporting Directions mandated by the Treasurer.

Property, plant and equipment and assets (or disposal groups) held for sale are measured at fair value. Other financial statements items are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention, except where otherwise stated.

Judgements, key assumptions and estimations that management has made are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

All amounts are rounded to the nearest one thousand dollars and are expressed in Australian currency, which is the Department's presentation and functional currency, except for:

- (i) written notes that accompany the main notes to the financial statements which are expressed in millions of Australian dollars to one decimal place;
- (ii) the detailed actuarial reports on superannuation are provided by Mercer Administration Services and reported in single Australian dollars (refer Note 28);

(c) Statement of compliance

The financial statements and notes comply with Australian Accounting Standards, which include Australian Accounting Interpretations.

(d) Administered activities

The Department administers, but does not control, certain activities on behalf of the Crown Entity. It is accountable for the transactions relating to those administered activities but does not have the discretion to deploy the resources for the achievement of the Department's own objectives.

Transactions and balances relating to the administered activities are not recognised as the Department's income, expenses, assets and liabilities, but are disclosed in the accompanying schedule as "Administered Assets and Liabilities" in Note 25.

The accrual basis of accounting and all applicable accounting standards have been adopted.

(e) Income recognition

Income is measured at the fair value of the consideration or contribution received or receivable. Comments regarding the accounting policies for the recognition of income are discussed below.

(i) Parliamentary appropriations and contributions

Except as specified below, parliamentary appropriations and contributions from other bodies (including grants and donations) are recognised as income when the Department obtains control over the assets comprising the appropriations / contributions. Control over appropriations and contributions is normally obtained upon the receipt of cash.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(e) Income recognition (cont'd)

(i) Parliamentary appropriations and contributions (cont'd)

The Department as the principal department within the Justice cluster receives appropriations from NSW Treasury. The agencies within the Justice Cluster which receive their funding by way of grants from the Department are the NSW Police Force, Fire and Rescue NSW, Information and Privacy Commission, Legal Aid NSW, State Emergency Services, Office of the NSW Rural Fire Service and NSW Crime Commission, and Cultural Institutions for financial year 2016/17. These amounts are shown as 'Grants to budget dependent agencies' in the financial statements of the Department (refer Note 2(d)). The activities of these agencies are otherwise not reported in these financial statements.

Appropriations are not recognised as income when unspent. Unspent appropriations are recognised as liabilities rather than income, as the authority to spend the money lapses and the unspent amount must be repaid to the Consolidated Fund.

The liability is disclosed in Note 17 as part of 'Current Liabilities - Other'. The amount will be repaid and the liability will be extinguished next financial year.

(ii) Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised as revenue when the Department transfers the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods, usually on delivery of the goods.

(iii) Rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised when the service is provided or by reference to the stage of completion (based on labour hours incurred to date).

(iv) Retained fees

Retained fees comprise monies due from individuals relating to matters dealt with by the Victims Compensation Tribunal, monies due from the confiscation of crime proceeds and levies raised by the Courts on perpetrators of acts of violence. The revenue is recognised when restitution orders are made or confirmed by the Tribunal or when payment arrangements between the Director or Registrar and defendants are entered into.

(v) Investment revenue

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Rental income arising from operating leases is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

(vi) Grants and contributions

Grants and contributions comprise monies received from outside entities, including budget sector agencies, relating to specific services provided by the Department.

Income from grants, (other than contribution by owners), is recognised when the Department obtains control over the contribution. The Department is deemed to have assumed control when the grant is received or receivable.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(e) Income recognition (cont'd)

Contributions are recognised at their fair value. Contributions of services are recognised when and only when a fair value of those services can be reliably determined and the services would be purchased if not donated.

(vii) Other revenue

Other revenue comprises monies received from outside entities not categorised in the revenue headings mentioned above. The revenue is recognised when the fee in respect of services provided is received or receivable.

(viii) Personnel services revenue

Personnel services revenue relates to the provision of personnel services to the NSW Trustee and Guardian, including the Office of the Public Guardian, the Legal Profession Admission Board and the Trustees of the Anzac Memorial Building. Personnel services were provided to the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority up to 1 April 2017. These entities are statutory bodies, which the Department does not control.

(f) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred, in accordance with Treasury's mandate to not-for-profit NSW General Government Sector (GGS) entities.

(g) Insurance

The Department's insurance activities are conducted through the NSW Treasury Managed Fund Scheme of self-insurance for Government entities. The expense (premium) is determined by the Fund Manager based on past claims experience.

(h) Accounting for the Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except that the:

- amount of GST incurred by the Department as a purchaser that is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense; and
- receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis. However, the GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO, are classified as operating cash flows.

(i) Assets

(i) Acquisition of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently revalued at fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the other consideration given to acquire the asset at the time of its acquisition or construction or, where applicable, the amount attributed to that asset when initially recognised in accordance with the requirements of other AAS.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(i) Assets (cont'd)

(i) Acquisition of property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised at their fair value at the date of acquisition (See also assets transferred as a result of an equity transfer - Note 1(n)).

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at measurement date.

Where payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal credit terms, its cost is the cash price equivalent; i.e. deferred payment amount is effectively discounted over the period of credit.

(ii) Capitalisation thresholds

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets costing \$5,000 (2017: \$5,000) and above individually (or forming part of a network costing more than \$5,000) are capitalised.

(iii) Revaluation of property, plant and equipment

Physical non-current assets are valued in accordance with the 'Valuation of Physical Non-Current Assets at Fair Value' Policy and Guidelines Paper (TPP 14-01). This policy adopts fair value in accordance with AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement* and AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment*.

Property, plant and equipment are measured at the highest and best use by market participants that are physically possible, legally permissible and financially feasible. The highest and best use must be available at a period that is not remote and take into account the characteristics of the asset being measured, including any socio-political restrictions imposed by government. In most cases, after taking into account these considerations, the highest and best use is the existing use. In limited circumstances, the highest and best use may be a feasible alternative use, where there are no restrictions on use or where there is a feasible higher restricted alternative use.

Fair value of property, plant and equipment is based on a market participants' perspective, using valuation techniques (market approach, cost approach, income approach) that maximise relevant observable inputs and minimise unobservable inputs. Also refer Note 11 and 13 for further information regarding fair value.

Revaluations shall be made with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount of each asset in the class does not differ materially from its fair value at reporting date. The Department conducts a comprehensive revaluation at least every three years for its land and buildings (except infrastructure and land under infrastructure) where the market or income approach is the most appropriate valuation technique and at least every five years for other classes of property, plant and equipment. A comprehensive revaluation of the Department's land, building, infrastructure and finance leased assets was completed as at 31 March 2018 by a qualified independent valuer.

As a result of the comprehensive revaluation, an overall net decrement of \$59.5m (or 1.32% of total property, plant and equipment as at 1 July 2017) for Land, Building, Infrastructure and finance leased assets relating to Court Houses, Juvenile Justice Centres, Correctional Centres and Offices was processed for the valuation.

The Department mainly owns specialised assets, including heritage assets, such as court houses, correctional centres and juvenile justice centres, which are valued using the depreciated replacement cost method.

Non-specialised assets with short useful lives are measured at depreciated historical cost, which for these assets approximates fair value. The Department has assessed that any difference between fair value and depreciated historical cost is unlikely to be material.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(i) Assets (cont'd)

(iii) Revaluation of property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

For Law Courts Limited, land is measured at fair value based on the market comparable approach that reflects recent transaction prices for similar properties. Buildings are measured at fair value less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. The fair values are recognised in the financial statements, and are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to ensure that the carrying value of the land and buildings is not materially different from their fair values.

When revaluing non-current assets using the cost approach, the gross amount and the related accumulated depreciation are separately restated. Where the income approach or market approach is used, accumulated depreciation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

For other assets valued using other valuation techniques, any balances of accumulated depreciation at the revaluation date in respect of those assets are credited to the asset accounts to which they relate. The net asset accounts are then increased or decreased by the revaluation increments or decrements.

Revaluation increments are recognised in other comprehensive income and credited to revaluation surplus in equity. However, to the extent that an increment reverses a revaluation decrement in respect of that class of asset previously recognised as a loss in the net result, the increment is recognised immediately as a gain in the net result.

Revaluation decrements are recognised immediately as a loss in the net result, except that, to the extent that it offsets an existing revaluation surplus on the same class of assets, in which case the decrement is debited directly to the revaluation surplus.

As a not-for-profit entity, revaluation increments and decrements are offset against one another within a class of non-current assets, but not otherwise.

Where an asset that has previously been revalued and is disposed of, any balance remaining in the asset revaluation surplus in respect of that asset is transferred to accumulated funds.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end.

(iv) Impairment of property, plant and equipment

As a not-for-profit entity with no cash generating units, impairment under AASB 136 *Impairment of Assets* is unlikely to arise. Since property, plant and equipment are carried at fair value or an amount that approximates fair value, impairment can only arise in rare circumstances such as where the costs of disposal are material.

The Department assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Department estimates the asset's recoverable amount. When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(i) Assets (cont'd)

(iv) Impairment of property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

Specialised assets held for continuing use of their service capacity are rarely sold and their cost of disposal is typically negligible. Their recoverable amount is expected to be materially the same as fair value, where they are regularly revalued under AASB13.

As a not for-profit entity, an impairment loss is recognised in the net result to the extent the impairment loss exceeds the amount in the revaluation surplus for the class of asset.

After an impairment loss has been recognised, it is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in net result and is treated as a revaluation increase. However, to the extent that an impairment loss on the same class of asset was previously recognised in net result, a reversal of that impairment loss is also recognised in net result.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(i) Assets (cont'd)

(v) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is provided for on a straight-line basis for all depreciable assets so as to write off the depreciable amount of each asset as it is consumed over its useful life to the Department.

All material identifiable components of assets are depreciated over their useful lives.

Land and heritage collection assets are not depreciable.

Heritage assets including original artworks, collections and furniture items may not have a limited useful life because appropriate curatorial and preservation policies are adopted. Such assets are not subject to depreciation. The decision not to recognise depreciation for these assets is reviewed annually.

The depreciation / amortisation rates used for each class of assets are as follows:

Property, plant and equipment	30 June 2018	30 June 2017
Land & Buildings		
Buildings at valuation	Estimated useful life	Estimated useful life
Buildings at cost	2%	2%
Air conditioning	10%	10%
Infrastructure	2.5% to 5%	5%
Land and buildings under finance lease	50 years	50 years
Rapid Build Prison Buildings	5%	-
Plant & Equipment		
Make good assets	Over term of operating lease	Over term of operating lease
Computer Hardware - Others	25 %	25%
Computer Hardware - Desktop PCs	20%	20%
Furniture and fittings	10%	10%
Correctional centre equipment, including CCTV, and industrial plant and equipment used by Corrective Services Industries	10%	10%
Other plant and equipment	10%	10%
Leasehold improvements	Over term of the lease	Over term of the lease
Transport equipment	10%	10%
Motor Vehicles	14.29% to 20%	14.29% to 20%
Intangible assets		
Software – minor projects	20%	20%
Software – major projects	10%	10%

For Law Courts Limited, the following depreciation rates apply:

Buildings	2.5% - 11%	2.5% - 11%
Buildings (Plant component)	2.5% - 10%	2.5% - 10%
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	6.7% - 10%	6.7% - 10%

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(i) Assets (cont'd)

(vi) Restoration costs

The present value of the expected cost for the restoration or cost of dismantling of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

(vii) Maintenance

Day-to-day servicing costs or maintenance are charged as expenses as incurred, except where they relate to the replacement or an enhancement of a part or a component of an asset, in which case the costs are capitalised and depreciated. Maintenance costs include an amount of \$0.014 million (2017: \$0.8 million) concerning heritage program services provided free of charge by the Department of Finance, Services and Innovation (DFSI).

(viii) Leases

A distinction is made between finance leases, which effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased assets, and operating leases under which the lessor does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards.

Where a non-current asset is acquired by means of a finance lease, at the commencement of the lease term, the asset is recognised at its fair value or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease. The corresponding liability is established at the same amount. Lease payments are allocated between the principal component and the interest expense.

Property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the asset's useful life. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the lessee entity will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease. Operating lease payments are recognised as an operating expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(ix) Intangible assets

The Department recognises intangible assets only if it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Department and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Where an asset is acquired at no or nominal cost, the cost is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are subsequently measured at fair value only if there is an active market. If there is no active market for the Department's intangible assets, the assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

All research costs are expensed. Development costs are only capitalised when certain criteria are met.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be finite.

The Department's intangible assets are amortised using the straight-line method over a period from four to ten years.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(i) Assets (cont'd)

Intangible assets are tested for impairment where an indicator of impairment exists. If the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to recoverable amount and the reduction is recognised as an impairment loss.

(x) Inventories

Inventories held for distribution are stated at cost, adjusted when applicable, for any loss of service potential. A loss of service potential is identified and measured based on the existence of a current replacement cost that is lower than the carrying amount. Inventories (other than those held for distribution) are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated using the weighted average cost method.

The cost of inventories acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration is the current replacement cost as at the date of acquisition. Current replacement cost is the cost the Department would incur to acquire the asset. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(xi) Trust funds including inmate funds

The Department receives monies in a trustee capacity for various trusts as set out in Note 24. As the Department performs only a custodial role in respect of these monies, and because the monies cannot be used for the achievement of the Department's own objectives, these funds are not recognised in the financial statements.

In addition to the above, the Department holds monies outside of the Public Monies Account and invests them in accordance with various Court rules and orders.

(xii) Heritage assets

The Department owns various heritage collection assets within the Courts and Tribunal Services and Corrective Services divisions. The heritage collection was valued by an independent valuer as at 31 March 2018 in accordance with AAS and NSW Treasury policies. The Department has recorded the heritage collection assets in the fixed asset register as non-depreciable assets under the Plant and Equipment asset class. Impairment of these assets will be assessed annually based on an independent valuers certificate.

(xiii) Other Assets

Other assets are recognised on a historic cost basis.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(j) Financial Instruments

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 and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in net result.

The Department determines the classification of its financial assets and liabilities after initial recognition and, when allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this at each financial year end.

(i) Financial assets

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale financial assets, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

All 'regular way' purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

The Department's financial assets consist of loans and receivables.

• **Loans and receivables**

Trade receivables, loans, and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Changes are recognised in the net result for the year when impaired, derecognised or through the amortisation process.

Short-term receivables with no stated interest rate are measured at the original invoice amount where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

With regard to Victim's Compensation Fund debtors and Criminal Injury Compensation debtors, debts are recognised based on average cash receipts over a five year period to 30 June 2018 (Refer to Note 9(b) for further details).

With regard to certain Court debtors held at the State Debt Recovery Office, debts are recognised based on average cash receipts over a three year period to 30 June 2018 (Refer to Note 9(a) for further details).

• **Impairment of financial assets**

Receivables and other financial assets are subject to an annual review for impairment. These assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(j) Financial Instruments (cont'd)

(i) Financial assets (cont'd)

The Department first assesses whether impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. Assets are assessed for impairment on a collective basis if they were assessed not to be impaired individually.

The amount of the allowance is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The amount of the impairment loss is recognised in the net result for the year.

Any reversals of impairment losses are reversed through the net result for the year, if objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised. Reversals of impairment losses of financial assets carried at amortised cost cannot result in a carrying amount that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had there not been an impairment loss.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either 'at fair value through profit or loss' or 'at amortised cost'. The Department's financial liabilities are classified at amortised cost.

• **Financial liabilities at amortised cost (including borrowings and trade payables)**

Financial liabilities at amortised cost are initially measured at fair value, net of directly attributable transaction costs. These are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

Gains and losses are recognised in net result when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process.

Payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Department and other amounts. Short-term payables with no stated interest rate are measured at the original invoice amount where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Borrowings classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost are initially measured at fair value, net of directly attributable transaction costs. These are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Finance lease liabilities are determined in accordance with AASB 117, which will be superseded by AASB 16 for reporting periods on or after 1 January 2019.

• **Financial Guarantees**

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(j) Financial Instruments (cont'd)

(ii) Financial liabilities (cont'd)

Financial guarantee contracts are recognised as a liability at the time the guarantee is issued and initially recognised at fair value plus, in the case of financial guarantees not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs, where material. After initial recognition, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount determined in accordance with AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets and the amount initially recognised, less accumulated amortisation, where appropriate.

The Department has reviewed its financial guarantees and determined that there is no material liability to be recognised for financial guarantee contracts as at 30 June 2018 and as at 30 June 2017. However, refer to Note 20 regarding disclosures on contingent liabilities.

(iii) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire; or if the Department transfers the financial asset:

- where substantially all the risks and rewards have been transferred; or
- where the Department has not transferred substantially all the risks and rewards, if the Department has not retained control.

Where the Department has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards or transferred control, the asset continues to be recognised to the extent of the Department's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, the Department also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Department has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Department could be required to repay.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the net result.

(k) Employee benefits, related on-costs and other provisions

(i) Salaries and wages, annual leave and sick leave

Salaries and wages (including non-monetary benefits) and paid sick leave that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the service are recognised and measured at the undiscounted amounts of the benefits.

Annual leave is not expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. As such, it is required to be measured at present value in accordance with AASB 119 *Employee Benefits* (although short-cut methods are permitted).

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(k) Employee benefits, related on-costs and other provisions (cont'd)

(i) Salaries and wages, annual leave and sick leave (cont'd)

Actuarial advice obtained by Treasury has confirmed that using the nominal annual leave balance plus the annual leave entitlements accrued while taking annual leave (calculated using 7.9% of the nominal value of annual leave) can be used to approximate the present value of the annual leave liability. The Department has assessed the actuarial advice based on the Department's circumstances and has determined that the effect of discounting is immaterial to annual leave. All annual leave is classified as a current liability even where the Department does not expect to settle the liability within 12 months as the Department does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement.

Unused non-vesting sick leave does not give rise to a liability as it is not considered probable that sick leave taken in the future will be greater than the benefits accrued in the future.

(ii) Long service leave and superannuation

Where the Department's liabilities for long service leave and other defined benefit superannuation are assumed by the Crown Entity, the Department accounts for the liability as having been extinguished, resulting in the amount assumed being shown as part of the non-monetary revenue item described as 'Acceptance by the Crown Entity of Employee Benefits and Other Liabilities'.

The following are not assumed by the Crown: the former Compensation Court (closed in December 2003), the costs of which are recouped from the Workcover Authority; the Residual Court, the costs of which are recouped from Coal Services Pty Ltd; the Dust Diseases Tribunal, the costs of which are recouped from the Dust Diseases Board; the Legal Services Tribunal, the Legal Professional Advisory Council and the Office of the Legal Services Commissioner, the costs of which are recouped from the Public Purpose Fund, administered by the NSW Law Society. Liabilities for long service leave and superannuation in respect of the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the NSW Trustee and Guardian (long service leave only; superannuation assumed from December 2016) and the Legal Profession Admission Board are not assumed by the Crown Entity.

Long service leave is measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided up to the reporting date. Consideration is given to certain factors based on actuarial review, including expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures, and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using Commonwealth government bond rate at the reporting date.

The Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the NSW Trustee and Guardian, the Office of the Public Guardian and the Legal Profession Admission Board contribute to the NSW Non Budget Long Service Leave Pool Account held by NSW Treasury. The Treasury "pool" account administers the long service leave provision for agencies and commercial activities whose liabilities were previously assumed by the Crown Entity due to being part of the Budget Sector. Contributions made to NSW Treasury are included in Employee Related Expenses. The Department recognises a receivable amount from the Long Service Leave Pool.

Superannuation Liabilities Assumed by Crown

The superannuation expense for the financial year is determined by using the formulae specified in the Treasurer's Directions. The expense for certain superannuation schemes (that is, Basic Benefit and First State Super) is calculated as a percentage of the employees' salary. For other superannuation schemes (i.e., State Superannuation Scheme and State Authorities Superannuation Scheme), the expense is calculated as a multiple of the employees' superannuation contributions.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(k) Employee benefits, related on-costs and other provisions (cont'd)

(ii) Long service leave and superannuation (cont'd)

Superannuation Liabilities Not Assumed by Crown

Superannuation is actuarially assessed prior to each reporting date and is measured at the present value of the estimated future payments. The amount recognised is the net total of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date, minus the fair value at the date of any plan assets out of which the obligation is to be settled directly.

The actuarial assessment of superannuation uses the Projected Unit Credit Method and reflects estimated future salary increases and the benefits set out in the terms of the plan. The liabilities are discounted using the market yield rate on government bonds of similar maturity to those obligations. Actuarial assumptions are un-biased and mutually compatible and financial assumptions are based on market experience for the period over which the obligations are to be settled.

All remeasurements arising from defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income in the year in which they occur.

(iii) Consequential on-costs

Consequential costs to employment are recognised as liabilities and expenses where the employee benefits to which they relate have been recognised. This includes outstanding amounts of payroll tax, workers' compensation insurance premiums and fringe benefits tax.

(iv) Other provisions

Provisions are recognised when: the Department has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the entity expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented net of any reimbursement in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Any provisions for restructuring are recognised only when the Department has a detailed formal plan and the Department has raised a valid expectation in those affected by the restructuring that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement the plan or announcing its main features to those affected.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted at 2.0%, (2017:2.49%) which is a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time (i.e. unwinding of discount rate) is recognised as a finance cost.

(l) Fair value measurement and hierarchy

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(l) Fair value measurement and hierarchy (cont'd)

A number of the Department's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. When measuring fair value, the valuation technique used maximises the use of relevant observable inputs and minimises the use of unobservable inputs. Under AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement*, the Department categorises, for disclosure purposes, the valuation techniques based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1 -quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets / liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 – inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).
-

The Department recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Refer Note 11 and 13 for further disclosures regarding fair value measurements of financial and non-financial assets.

(m) Equity and reserves

(i) Revaluation surplus

The revaluation surplus is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of non-current assets. This accords with the Department's policy on the revaluation of property, plant and equipment as discussed in Note 1(i) (iii).

(ii) Accumulated funds

The category 'Accumulated Funds' includes all current and prior period retained funds.

(n) Equity transfers

The transfer of net assets between agencies as a result of an administrative restructure, transfers of programs / functions and parts thereof between NSW public sector agencies and 'equity appropriations' (refer Note 18) are designated or required by AAS to be treated as contributions by owners and recognised as an adjustment to 'Accumulated Funds'. This treatment is consistent with AASB 1004 *Contributions* and Australian Interpretation 1038 *Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities*.

Transfers arising from an administrative restructure involving not-for-profit and for-profit government entities are recognised at the amount at which the assets and liabilities were recognised by the transferor immediately prior to the restructure. Subject to below, in most instances this will approximate fair value.

All other equity transfers are recognised at fair value, except for intangibles. Where an intangible has been recognised at (amortised) cost by the transferor because there is no active market, the Department recognises the asset at the transferor's carrying amount. Where the transferor is prohibited from recognising internally generated intangibles, the Department does not recognise that asset.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(o) Budgeted amounts

The budgeted amounts are drawn from the original budgeted financial statements presented to Parliament in respect of the reporting period except for the statement of cash flows budget, which is derived from the original budget submission to Treasury. Subsequent amendments to the original budget (e.g. adjustments for transfer of functions between entities as a result of Administrative Arrangement Orders) are not reflected in the budgeted amounts. Major variances between the original budgeted amounts and the actual amounts disclosed in the primary financial statements are explained in Note 21.

(p) Comparative information

Except when an AAS permits or requires otherwise, comparative information is presented in respect of the previous period for all amounts reported in the financial statements.

(q) Changes in accounting policy, including new or revised AAS

(i) Effective for the first time in 2017-18

The accounting policies applied in 2017-18 are consistent with those of the previous financial year except as a result of new or revised AAS that have been applied for the first time in 2017-18. The adoption of these standards has not caused any material adjustments to the reported financial position, performance, or cash flows of the Department.

(ii) Issued but not yet effective

NSW public sector entities are not permitted to early adopt new AAS, unless Treasury determines otherwise.

The following new AAS have not been applied and are not yet effective, as per NSW Treasury Circular TC 18/01:

- AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*;
- AASB 15, AASB 2014-5, AASB 2015-8 and 2016-3 regarding *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*;
- AASB 16 *Leases*;
- AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-profit Entities*;
- AASB 1059 *Service Concession Arrangements: Grantors*;
- AASB 2016-7 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Deferral of AASB 15 for Not-for-Profit Entities*;
- AASB 2016-8 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Australian Implementation Guidance for Not-for-Profit Entities*;
- AASB 2017-1 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Transfer of investment Property, Annual Improvements 2014-2016 Cycle and Other Amendments*;
- AASB2017-5 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 and Editorial Corrections*
- AASB2017-6 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation*
- AASB2017-7 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures*

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(q) Changes in accounting policy, including new or revised AAS (cont'd)

(ii) Issued but not yet effective (cont'd)

The Department has assessed the impact of the new standards and interpretations on issue but not yet effective where relevant and considers the impact to be not material except for AASB 16.

AASB 16 is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. For leases where the Department is the lessee, AASB 16 will require the Department to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the Statement of Financial Position where the lease term is for more than 12 months unless the underlying asset is of low value. There will be no impact on the total amount of cash flows reported.

As at 30 June 2018, the Department has non-cancellable operating lease commitments of \$241 million. The current lease accounting standard does not require the recognition of any right-of-use asset or liability for future payments for these leases; instead, certain information is disclosed as operating lease commitments in note 19.

A preliminary assessment indicates that the Department will recognise a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability of approximately \$371 million in respect of all these leases unless they qualify for low value or short-term leases upon the application of AASB 16.

(r) Law Courts Ltd – Joint Arrangement

The NSW Government entered into an arrangement with the Commonwealth in 1977. That arrangement was set out in a general letter between the parties, which was confirmed in a letter dated 13 August 2008, co-signed by the Secretary, Federal Attorney General's Department and the Director General, NSW Attorney General's Department (now part of the Department of Justice), which confirmed ownership and funding arrangements of Law Courts Limited.

Law Courts Limited is located at Level 3, Law Courts Building, Queen's Square, Sydney, NSW 2000, and its principal activity is the provision of accommodation for Courts, Court registries and support services at a standard that is suitable and available for occupation. The NSW State Government's investment comprises 52.5 % (2017: 52.5 %) of the net assets of Law Courts Limited. Both Governments, however, have equal representation on the Board of Directors and in the membership of Law Courts Limited, with all decisions requiring unanimous consent.

As the Department has in substance rights to Law Courts Limited's assets, and obligations for its liabilities, it must recognise 52.5 % of the assets and liabilities of Law Courts Limited on its Statement of Financial Position and 52.5 % of the revenues and expenditure on its Statement of Comprehensive Income. The accounting treatment adopted complies with the requirements of AASB 11 *Joint Arrangements*.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

2. Expenses Excluding Losses

(a) Employee related expenses

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages (including recreation leave)	1,368,942	1,321,375
Superannuation - defined benefit plans	36,506	44,420
Superannuation - defined contribution plans	105,387	93,772
Long service leave	52,520	51,225
Workers' compensation insurance	31,509	26,110
Payroll tax and fringe benefit tax	87,080	80,959
Redundancy payments	8,952	17,192
	1,690,896	1,635,053

The amount of employee related costs that have been capitalised in particular to fixed assets accounts and therefore excluded from the above is \$3.2m (2017:\$1.2m).

(b) Operating expenses

Auditor's remuneration - audit of the financial statements	938	1,011
Auditor's remuneration - internal	143	698
Rental expenses relating to buildings - minimum lease payments	40,135	35,826
Consultancy costs	9,026	9,224
Contractors	44,281	63,115
Fees for services rendered	62,728	56,957
Insurance	10,873	12,427
Property and plant outgoings	45,357	40,101
Motor vehicle expenses	17,249	18,914
Inmate education and welfare	27,706	23,865
Rates and charges	15,875	17,329
Catering - inmates and juveniles	32,935	31,503
Stores, stationery and materials	6,737	13,736
Other expenses	2,171	17,647
Prison hospital service fee	6,261	1,758
Out sourced services	3,651	3,860
Publications	3,823	3,870
Correctional centre management	82,918	79,217
Corrective Services Industries (refer Note 2(b) - Note B below)	39,190	14,386
Staff uniform, travel & development	25,848	22,717
Telecommunications	23,268	16,228
General administration*	196,812	122,903
Repairs and routine maintenance (refer Note 2(b) - Note A below)	90,695	91,416
	788,620	698,708

* General administration expenses includes claims for Natural Disasters of \$168.2m (2017: \$109.8m) managed by the Office of Emergency Management.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

2. Expenses Excluding Losses (cont'd)

(b) Operating expenses (cont'd)

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
<i>Note A - Reconciliation - Total maintenance</i>		
Maintenance expense - contracted labour and other (non-employee related) as above	90,695	91,416
Total maintenance expenses included in Note 2(b)	<u>90,695</u>	<u>91,416</u>

Note B - Total Cost of Goods Sold, (attributable only to Corrective Service Industry Operations), is as follows:

Direct cost as reported above (Note 2 (b))	39,190	14,386
Indirect costs - determined on a pro rata basis comprising salaries and wages, property outgoings, repairs and maintenance and depreciation	11,707	13,408
	<u>50,897</u>	<u>27,794</u>

(c) Depreciation and amortisation expense

Depreciation:

Buildings	128,832	124,363
Plant and equipment	47,163	48,646
Leased assets	5,897	6,460
Total depreciation	<u>181,892</u>	<u>179,469</u>

Amortisation:

Intangibles	31,753	24,833
Total amortisation	<u>31,753</u>	<u>24,833</u>

Total depreciation and amortisation

<u>213,645</u>	<u>204,302</u>
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(d) Grants and subsidies

Religious attendance on inmates	3,854	3,364
Corrective Services NSW - prisoner after care activities (including community grants)	5,593	4,153
Other grants	18,353	22,958
Grants to arts organisations	-	63,951
Grants to other organisations	6,526	7,858
Contributions to other bodies	117	72
Grants - non-budget dependent agencies	3,618	4,156
Grants - budget dependent agencies - (refer note below)	4,651,832	3,877,279
Grants issued by Juvenile Justice	15,426	14,188
Grants issued by other divisions of the Department	8,732	8,313
	<u>4,714,051</u>	<u>4,006,292</u>

Note: Grants to budget dependent agencies include:

NSW Police Force	3,174,241	3,194,520
Cultural Institutions	-	150,508
Emergency Services*	1,131,197	24,509
Legal Aid	228,989	229,974
Other Agencies	117,405	277,768
Total	<u>4,651,832</u>	<u>3,877,279</u>

* In 2017/18, funding for Emergency Services agencies is via Consolidated Fund Appropriation from the Department as a pass through grant. In 2016/17, Emergency Services agencies were funded via the Insurance and Councils Contributions Scheme (Emergency Service Levy).

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

2. Expenses Excluding Losses (cont'd)

(e) Finance costs

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Finance lease interest charge	6,892	7,034
Other borrowing costs	-	7
Unwinding of discount rate	404	1,946
	7,296	8,987

(f) Other expenses

	2018	2017
Ex gratia payments	72	79
Legal costs	64,805	65,181
Contribution to Law Courts Limited	1,497	1,477
Arbitration fees and inquest fees	6,746	6,828
Jury costs	16,019	14,199
Victims compensation costs	33,272	37,859
Other	409	4,981
	122,820	130,604

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

3. Revenue

(a) Appropriations

	2018 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2017 \$'000
	Appropriation	Expenditure	Appropriation	Expenditure
Original Budget per Appropriation Act	8,603,412	8,091,523	7,386,549	6,586,809
Other Appropriations / Expenditure				
- Section 24 PFAA - transfers of functions between entities	(345)	-	(94,386)	-
- Section 26 PFAA - Commonwealth specific purpose payments	6,196	-	1,549	-
- Section 32 Appropriations Act – transfers from another agency	-	-	-	-
- Transfers to / from another entity (per Section 27 of the Appropriation Act)	-	-	67,700	-
Total Appropriations / Expenditure / Net Claim on Consolidated Fund	8,609,263	8,091,523	7,361,412	6,586,809
Appropriation drawn down*	-	7,424,501	-	6,449,910
Liability to Consolidated Fund (refer Note below)	-	-	-	-

*Comprising:

Appropriations (per Statement of Comprehensive income)**	-	7,424,501	-	6,449,910
Liability to Consolidated Fund	-	-	-	-
Appropriation drawn down*	-	7,424,501	-	6,449,910
** Appropriations:				
Recurrent	-	6,744,797	-	5,860,059
Capital	-	679,704	-	589,851
	-	7,424,501	-	6,449,910

The Summary of Compliance is based on the assumption that Consolidated Fund monies are spent first (except where otherwise identified or prescribed).

* The Liability to Consolidated Fund represents the difference between the amount drawn down against "Appropriation" and the "Total Expenditure/Net Claim on Consolidated Fund".

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

3. Revenue (cont'd)

(b) Sale of goods and services

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Corrective Services Industries	35,881	32,745
Canteen sales	1,432	1,528
Certificates	33,861	32,231
Rent of premises	566	494
Minor usage charges	4,786	3,793
Family Law Court fees	513	400
Sheriffs fees	2,303	2,763
Other fees	156	2,557
License fees	-	9,100
Transcription services	2,389	2,474
Management fees	9,926	6,040
Filing and other court fees	120,290	117,441
Statement of claims	10,808	11,560
	222,911	223,126

(c) Investment revenue

Interest revenue from financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss	196	173
Rental income	6,144	2,547
	6,340	2,720

(d) Retained taxes, fees and fines

Restitution orders raised	16,997	3,478
Confiscation proceeds of crime	2,646	1,399
Victims compensation levies	10,999	11,689
	30,642	16,566

(e) Grants and contributions

Department of Health	1,058	32,755
Grants from other agencies	60,708	39,582
Department of Family and Community Services	12,034	100
Contributions from Dust Diseases Board	5,649	5,374
Roads and Maritime Services	850	2,070
Other	3,714	3,055
NSW Treasury	1,565	10,967
	85,578	93,903

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

3. Revenue (cont'd)

(f) Personnel services revenue

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Personnel services revenue from statutory bodies (NSW TC 15/07)	53,889	65,229
	<u>53,889</u>	<u>65,229</u>

(g) Acceptance by the Crown Entity of employee benefits and other liabilities

The following liabilities and / or expenses have been assumed by the Crown Entity or other government entities

Superannuation - defined benefit	35,096	42,575
Long service leave	52,313	47,076
Payroll tax	703	1,112
	<u>88,112</u>	<u>90,763</u>

(h) Other income

Insurance hindsight adjustments	5,265	12,975
Sundry income	20,944	28,595
Other miscellaneous	752	891
Commission	34	55
Senior Executive Service and judicial motor vehicle contributions	1,620	1,876
Law Society contributions	6,840	8,307
Services provided	1,076	560
Assets recognised for the first time	24,329	-
	<u>60,860</u>	<u>53,259</u>

4. Gain / (Loss) on Disposal

Gain/(loss) on disposal of land and buildings, plant and equipment and intangibles

Proceeds from disposal		-
Written down value of assets disposed	(2,201)	(3,820)
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of plant and equipment and intangibles	<u>(2,201)</u>	<u>(3,820)</u>

5. Other Gains / (Losses)

Gain/(loss) on impairment	(4,859)	(487)
Write down of Work in Progress	(593)	(7,608)
Total other gains/(losses)	<u>(5,452)</u>	<u>(8,095)</u>

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

6. Conditions on Contributions

- (a) There were contributions of \$0 million (2017: \$0 million) recognised as revenue during the current financial year, which were obtained for expenditure in future years.
- (b) There were contributions of \$0 million (2017: \$0 million) recognised as revenue during the previous financial year, which were obtained for expenditure in respect of the current financial year.

Contributions received have been for specific project objectives. Funds can only be expended on these programs over the nominated period. Any balance outstanding is refundable.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

7. Program Group Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

Expenses and income	Program Group 1 Courts*		Program Group 2 Offender Management and Rehabilitation*		Program Group 3 Emergency Services*		Program Group 4 Justice Services*	
	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Expenses excluding losses								
Employee related expenses	385,335	381,688	1,131,444	1,022,505	12,400	8,304	161,717	185,624
Operating expenses	135,610	111,020	396,316	375,123	185,633	150,760	71,061	44,161
Depreciation and amortisation	73,744	77,837	129,585	117,530	1,787	415	8,529	4,973
Grants and subsidies	5,716	1,108	6,312	32,593	6,507	42,126	70,551	6,349
Finance costs	3,787	3,787	3,398	5,200	7	-	104	-
Other expenses	24	46,124	1,409	4,221	4	178	121,383	78,844
Total expenses excluding losses	604,216	621,564	1,668,464	1,557,172	206,338	201,783	433,345	319,951
Revenue								
Appropriations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of goods and services	128,841	133,800	61,474	52,456	650	-	31,946	32,441
Investment revenue	1,747	2,677	4,593	43	-	-	-	-
Retained taxes, fees and fines	2	1	-	-	-	-	30,640	10,666
Grants and contributions	85,452	37,670	-	24,864	-	10,288	126	21,081
Personnel services	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,889	65,229
Acceptance by the Crown Entity of employee benefits and other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	16,068	21,869	31,446	20,359	4,209	544	9,142	9,721
Total revenue	232,110	196,017	97,513	97,722	4,859	10,832	125,743	139,138
Operating result	(372,106)	(425,547)	(1,570,951)	(1,459,450)	(201,479)	(190,951)	(307,607)	(180,810)
Gain/(loss) on disposal	(2,096)	(3,760)	461	(78)	(157)	-	(409)	18
Other gains / (losses)	(5,326)	(1,811)	-	(4,539)	-	(592)	(126)	(646)
Net result	(379,528)	(431,118)	(1,570,490)	(1,464,067)	(201,636)	(191,543)	(308,137)	(181,441)
Other comprehensive income								
Changes in revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment	(59,354)	46,122	106,652	52,125	(94,967)	-	(11,871)	218
Superannuation actuarial gains/(losses)	122	747	-	-	-	-	2,455	35,640
Total other comprehensive income	(59,232)	46,869	106,652	52,125	(94,967)	-	(9,416)	35,858
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	(438,760)	(384,249)	(1,463,838)	(1,411,942)	(296,603)	(191,543)	(317,553)	(145,583)

* The names and purposes of each program group are summarised below.

** Appropriations are made on an entity basis and not to individual program groups. Consequently appropriations are included in the "Not attributable" column. Cluster grant funding is also unlikely to be attributable to individual program groups. Consequently, cluster grant funding is included in the 'Cluster Grant Funding' column.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

7. Program Group Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

Expenses and income	Program Group 5 Arts and Culture* 2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000	Program Group 6 Liquor and Gaming* 2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000	Program Group 7 Cluster Grants* 2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000	Program Group 8 Not Attributable* 2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000	Total 2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Expenses excluding losses										
Employee related expenses	-	10,794	-	26,137	-	-	-	-	1,690,896	1,635,052
Operating expenses	-	4,968	-	12,676	-	-	-	-	788,620	698,708
Depreciation and amortisation	-	3,201	-	346	-	-	-	-	213,645	204,302
Grants and subsidies	-	75,016	-	40,073	4,624,965	3,809,027	-	-	4,714,051	4,006,292
Finance costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,296	8,987
Other expenses	-	19	-	1,218	-	-	-	-	122,820	130,604
Total expenses excluding losses	-	93,998	-	80,450	4,624,965	3,809,027	-	-	7,537,328	6,883,945
Revenue										
Appropriations	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,424,501	6,449,910	7,424,501	6,449,910
Sale of goods and services	-	1,891	-	2,539	-	-	-	-	222,911	223,127
Investment revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,340	2,720
Retained taxes, fees and fines	-	-	-	5,899	-	-	-	-	30,642	16,566
Grants and contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85,578	93,903
Personnel services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,889	65,229
Acceptance by the Crown Entity of employee benefits and other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	88,112	90,763	88,112	90,763
Other revenue	-	680	-	83	-	-	-	-	60,865	53,256
Total revenue	-	2,571	-	8,520	-	-	7,512,613	6,540,673	7,972,833	6,995,476
Operating result	-	(91,427)	-	(71,930)	-	(3,809,027)	7,512,613	6,540,673	435,510	311,529
Gain/(loss) on disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,201)	(3,820)
Other gains / (losses)	-	(273)	-	(234)	-	-	-	-	(5,452)	(8,095)
Net result	-	(91,701)	-	(72,164)	(4,624,965)	(3,809,027)	7,512,613	6,540,673	427,857	299,614
Other comprehensive income										
Changes in revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment	-	3,112	-	10	-	-	-	-	(59,540)	101,587
Superannuation actuarial gain/(losses)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,578	36,387
Total other comprehensive income	-	3,112	-	10	-	-	-	-	(56,652)	137,974
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	-	(88,588)	-	(72,154)	(4,624,965)	(3,809,027)	7,512,613	6,540,673	370,894	437,588

* The names and purposes of each program group are summarised below.

** Appropriations are made on an entity basis and not to individual program groups. Consequently appropriations are included in the "Not attributable" column. Cluster grant funding is also unlikely to be attributable to individual program groups. Consequently, cluster grant funding is included in the "Cluster Grant Funding" column.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

7. Program Group Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

Assets and liabilities	Program Group 1 Courts*		Program Group 2 Offender Management and Rehabilitation*		Program Group 3 Emergency Services*		Program Group 4 Justice Services*	
	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
ASSETS								
Current assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	109,935	46,325	71,336	72,912	15,800	79,948	30,477	12,235
Receivables	66,676	80,292	31,847	45,382	4,556	18,654	39,166	34,608
Inventories	-	-	16,596	17,158	-	-	-	-
Total current assets	176,611	126,617	119,779	135,452	20,356	98,602	69,643	46,843
Non-current assets								
Receivables	1,431	5,067	317	500	22	-	27,466	19,071
Property, plant and equipment	1,504,088	2,058,204	3,392,157	2,441,506	1,966	1,631	13,012	11,801
Intangible assets	109,974	120,581	60,532	47,825	7	41	21,738	27,625
Total non-current assets	1,615,493	2,183,852	3,453,006	2,489,831	1,995	1,672	62,216	58,497
Total assets	1,792,104	2,310,469	3,572,785	2,625,283	22,351	100,274	131,859	105,340
LIABILITIES								
Current liabilities								
Payables	129,504	146,262	81,212	56,183	114,321	65,234	27,017	57,188
Borrowings	4,001	3,740	1,656	1,501	-	-	-	-
Provisions	85,627	39,264	153,108	134,129	10,769	9,000	62,229	157,628
Total current liabilities	219,132	189,266	235,976	191,813	125,090	74,234	89,246	214,816
Non-current liabilities								
Borrowings	4,649	8,685	57,608	59,348	53	177	102	107
Provisions	13,221	39,202	3,432	1,301	407	191	90,646	54,395
Total non-current liabilities	17,870	47,887	61,040	60,649	460	368	90,748	54,502
Total liabilities	237,002	237,153	297,016	252,462	125,550	74,602	179,994	269,318
Net assets/(liabilities)	1,555,102	2,073,316	3,275,769	2,372,821	(103,199)	25,672	(48,135)	(163,978)

* The names and purposes of each program group are summarised below.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

7. Program Group Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

Assets and liabilities	Program Group 5 Arts and Culture* 2018 \$'000	Program Group 5 Arts and Culture* 2017 \$'000	Program Group 6 Liquor and Gaming* 2018 \$'000	Program Group 6 Liquor and Gaming* 2017 \$'000	Program Group 7 Cluster Grants* 2018 \$'000	Program Group 7 Cluster Grants* 2017 \$'000	Program Group 8 Not Attributable* 2018 \$'000	Program Group 8 Not Attributable* 2017 \$'000	Total 2018 \$'000	Total 2017 \$'000
ASSETS										
Current assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	227,548	211,420
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142,245	178,936
Inventories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,596	17,158
Total current asset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	386,389	407,514
Non-current assets										
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,236	24,638
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,911,223	4,513,142
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192,251	196,072
Total non-current assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,132,710	4,733,852
Total assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,519,099	5,141,366
LIABILITIES										
Current liabilities										
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	352,054	324,867
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,657	5,241
Provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	311,733	340,021
Total current liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	669,444	670,129
Non-current liabilities										
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,412	68,317
Provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107,706	95,089
Total non-current liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170,118	163,406
Total liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	839,562	833,535
Net assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,679,537	4,307,831

* The names and purposes of each program group are summarised below.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

7. Program Group Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

Administered expenses and income	Program Group 1		Program Group 2		Program Group 3		Program Group 4	
	Courts		Offender Management and Rehabilitation*		Emergency Services*		Justice Services*	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Administered Expenses								
Transfer payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Administered Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administered Income								
Transfer receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consolidated Fund								
Taxes, fees and fines	14,206	14,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	8,054	-	-	-
Total Administered Income	14,206	14,500	-	-	8,054	-	-	-
Administered income less expenses	14,206	14,500	-	-	8,054	-	-	-

* The name and purpose of each program group is summarised below. Administered assets and liabilities are disclosed in Note 25.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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7. Program Group Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

Administered expenses and income	Program Group 5 Arts and Culture*		Program Group 6 Liquor and Gaming*		Program Group 7 Cluster Grants*		Program Group 8 Not Attributable*		Total	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Administered Expenses										
Transfer payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,351	-	22,351	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Administered Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,351	-	22,351	-
Administered Income										
Transfer receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consolidated Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes, fees and fines	-	-	-	80,582	-	-	-	-	14,206	95,082
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	-	8,145	-
Total Administered Income	-	-	-	80,582	-	-	91	-	22,351	95,082
Administered income less expenses	-	-	-	80,582	-	-	(22,260)	-	-	95,082

* The name and purpose of each program group is summarised below.
Administered assets and liabilities are disclosed in Note 25.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

7. Program Group Descriptions

a) Program Group 1 – Courts

Purpose: This program group covers the support and administration services provided to NSW Supreme, District and Local Courts, tribunals and community justice centres. It also covers the Office of the Sheriff and transformational reform programs.

(b) Program Group 2 – Offender management and rehabilitation

Purpose: This program group covers the management of inmates and the supervision of offenders (including young offenders) in custody and in the community. It covers the delivery of services to offenders with a range of special needs, including age-specific, health-related and Aboriginal inmate needs, therapeutic treatment for violent and sex offenders and the delivery of programs and services aimed at reducing re-offending. The program group also covers secure escort services, advice to courts and releasing authorities, and security in courts and police/court cells, the administration of Youth Justice Conferences, management of the Youth on Track service, the provision of court reports, and support for young people seeking bail and court-ordered supervision of young offenders on bail, and the provision of interventions to address young offenders' risk of re-offending.

(c) Program Group 3 – Emergency Services

Purpose: This program group covers the improvement of emergency management through the prevention, preparedness, responses and recovery phases by sector reform, capability development and direct operations.

(d) Program Group 4 – Justice Services

Purpose: This program group covers the regulation of the activities of professional groups and statutory offices, collection of statistical information and research on crime, privacy services, legal assistance and representation, and investigation and resolution of complaints, as well as services to victims of crime. It also covers the provision of an accurate, consistent, equitable and secure system for the NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages (RBDM) and the provision of advice to the Government on law and justice and the development and implementation of legislation, legal reforms, evidence-based policies and justice programs. The program group also covers the provision of personnel services to the NSW Trustee and Guardian, Office of the Public Guardian, and the Legal Profession Admission Board.

(e) Program Group 5 – Arts and Culture*

Purpose: This program group covers Government support to the arts and cultural sector including the development of programs and infrastructure services to support the arts and screen sectors in New South Wales.

(f) Program Group 6 – Liquor and Gaming*

Purpose: This program group covers the licensing, regulation and compliance of the liquor, wagering, gaming (including casinos) and registered club industries in NSW.

(g) Program Group 7 – Cluster Grant Funding

Purpose: This program group covers the provision of grant funding to agencies within the Justice cluster. Refer Note 2 (d). This includes funding to the New South Wales Crime Commission, Information and Privacy commission, Legal Aid Commission of New South Wales, NSW Police Force, Office of the NSW State Emergency Service, Fire and Rescue NSW and the Office of the NSW Rural Fire Service.

*As a consequence of the Administrative Arrangements (Administrative Changes – Public Service Agencies) Order 2017 effective from 1 April 2017:

- Liquor and Gaming NSW (including Office of Racing) division was transferred to Department of Industry (Industry);
- Arts NSW (including Screen NSW) division was transferred to Department of Planning and Environment.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

7. Program Group Descriptions

As at 1 July 2017, Service Group Financial Statements have been replaced with Program Group Financial Statements. Consequently, comparative amounts for the 2016/17 financial year that were previously reported under a Service Group format have been restated to the equivalent Program Group format for the 2017/18 financial year.

Mapping of 2016/17 Service Groups to 2017/18 Programs

2016/17 Service Groups	2017/18 Program Group
Courts and Tribunal - Operations	PP0093 - Courts and Tribunal Services - District Courts
	PP0139 - Courts and Tribunal Services - Local Courts
	PP0214 - Courts and Tribunal Services - Supreme Courts
Courts and Tribunal - Judiciary Services	PP0008 - Court and Tribunal Services - Other
Justice Policy and Performance	N/A - merged with Justice Services - Other Programs below.
Justice Services	PP0071 - Justice Services - Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages
	PP0282 - Justice Services - Victim Services
	PP0430 - Justice Services - Other Programs
Juvenile Justice	PP0024 - Juvenile Community Offender Management
	PP0264 - Juvenile Custodial Offender Management
Arts and Culture	N/A - transferred out to Department of Planning and Environment
Liquor and Gaming	N/A - transferred out to Department of Industry
Emergency Management	PP0184 - Emergency Management
Business and Personnel Services	PP0155 - Justice Services - NSW Trustee and Guardian and Public Guardian
Cluster Grant Funding	PP0090 - DoJ - Cluster Grants
Corrective Services	PP0067 - Adult Custodial Offender Management - Public
	PP0116 - Adult Custodial Offender Management - Private
	PP0173 - Adult Community Offender Management
	PP0215 - Adult Offender Management Services
Not Attributable	PP0000 - Default - No Program

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

8. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Cash at bank	227,099	210,967
Cash on hand	449	453
	227,548	211,420

Cash at bank and on hand

Cash comprises cash on hand, bank balances held through Westpac within the NSW Treasury banking system and cash held at Law Courts Limited.

The cash and cash equivalent assets recognised in the Statement of Financial Position are also applied to the Statement of Cash Flows.

Cash and cash equivalent assets recognised in the Statement of Financial Position are reconciled at the end of the financial year to the Statement of Cash Flows as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents (per statement of financial position)	227,548	211,420
Closing cash and cash equivalents (per statement of cash flows)	227,548	211,420

Refer Note 23 for details regarding credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk arising from financial instruments.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

9. Receivables

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Current receivables		
Sale of goods and services	62,350	60,747
Victims Compensation Fund / Criminal Injuries Compensation debtors	5,703	4,454
Goods and Services Tax recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office	28,049	32,176
Prepayments	16,601	21,298
Personnel services	7,967	7,802
Other receivables	899	32,444
Receivables - long service leave	20,676	20,015
	142,245	178,936
Non-current receivables		
Personnel services	966	1,277
Prepayment of employee entitlements	3,658	3,804
Receivables - long service leave	1,798	1,740
Victims Compensation Fund / Criminal Injuries Compensation debtors	22,814	17,817
	29,236	24,638
Total receivables	171,481	203,574
Movements in the allowance for impairment		
Balance at 1 July	11,533	10,960
Amounts written off during the year	(2,324)	-
Increase/(decrease) in allowance recognised in net result	5,042	573
Balance at 30 June	14,251	11,533

Details regarding credit risk of trade debtors that are neither past due nor impaired, are disclosed in Note 23.

(a) Sale of goods and services debtors

Sales of goods and services debtors are recognised for accounting purposes only when they comply with established asset recognition criteria.

Amounts receivable from the sale of goods and services	144,546	133,604
Less:		
Amounts receivable that do not meet the asset recognition criteria	(68,124)	(61,503)
Allowance for impairment	(14,072)	(11,354)
	62,350	60,747

Certain court debtors held at the State Debt Recovery Office are recognised based on average cash receipts for the three years ended 30 June 2018. The balance of the court debts held at the State Debt Recovery Office, which are not recognised, are shown above as "Amounts receivable that do not meet the asset recognition criteria".

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

9. Receivables (cont'd)

(b) Retained fees – Victims Support Fund debtors

Victims Support Fund debtors are recognised for accounting purposes only when they comply with established asset recognition criteria.

Amounts receivable from restitution orders made or confirmed by the Victims Compensation Tribunal	271,107	274,900
Less:		
Amounts receivable that do not meet the asset recognition criteria	(242,590)	(252,645)
Victims Compensation Fund Debtors	<u>28,517</u>	<u>22,255</u>
This is represented by:		
Current	5,703	4,451
Non-current	<u>22,814</u>	<u>17,804</u>
	<u>28,517</u>	<u>22,255</u>

(c) Retained fees – Criminal Injuries Compensation

Criminal Injuries Compensation debtors under the former Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 1967 are recognised for accounting purposes only when they comply with established asset recognition criteria.

Amounts receivable from restitution orders made or confirmed under the Criminal compensation Act 1967	143	143
Less:		
Amounts receivable that do not meet the asset recognition criteria	(136)	(127)
Criminal Injuries Compensation debtors	<u>7</u>	<u>16</u>
This is represented by:		
Current	1	3
Non-current	<u>6</u>	<u>13</u>
	<u>7</u>	<u>16</u>

10. Inventories

	Note	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Raw materials - at cost		7,206	3,820
Work in progress - at cost		2,160	2,732
Finished goods - at cost		5,406	8,238
Livestock - At net realisable value	(i)	<u>1,824</u>	<u>2,368</u>
TOTAL		<u>16,596</u>	<u>17,158</u>

- i. Professional valuations have been obtained to determine fair value, less cost to sell, of all livestock held at the end of the reporting period.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

11. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Land and buildings* \$'000	Plant and equipment* \$'000	Land and buildings under finance lease* \$'000	Total \$'000
At 1 July 2017 - fair value				
Gross carrying amount	6,327,404	421,328	277,552	7,026,284
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(2,186,323)	(231,001)	(95,818)	(2,513,142)
Net carrying amount	4,141,081	190,327	181,734	4,513,142
At 30 June 2018 - fair value				
Gross carrying amount	6,334,141	530,462	298,387	7,162,990
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1,919,902)	(273,804)	(58,061)	(2,251,767)
Net carrying amount	4,414,239	256,658	240,326	4,911,223

Reconciliation

A reconciliation of the carrying amount of each class of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the current reporting period is set out below:

	Land and buildings* \$'000	Plant and equipment* \$'000	Land and buildings under finance lease* \$'000	Total \$'000
Year ended 30 June 2018				
Net carrying amount at beginning of year	4,141,081	190,327	181,734	4,513,142
Additions	545,456	90,560	-	636,016
Disposals	(1,697)	(475)	-	(2,172)
Net revaluation increment less revaluation decrements	(124,508)	-	64,968	(59,540)
Assets transferred in / (out) as a result of administrative restructure	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense (note 2 (c))	(128,354)	(47,163)	(6,375)	(181,892)
Other movements - work in progress transfers	(17,739)	23,409	(1)	5,669
Net carrying amount at end of year	4,414,239	256,658	240,326	4,911,223

*Includes amounts relating to joint arrangement with Law Courts Ltd.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

11. Property, Plant and Equipment (cont'd)

	Land and buildings* \$'000	Plant and equipment* \$'000	Land and buildings under finance lease* \$'000	Total \$'000
At 1 July 2016 - fair value				
Gross carrying amount	6,132,646	480,856	272,402	6,885,904
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(2,154,554)	(265,782)	(88,075)	(2,508,411)
Net carrying amount	3,978,092	215,074	184,327	4,377,493
At 30 June 2017 - fair value				
Gross carrying amount	6,327,404	421,328	277,552	7,026,284
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(2,186,323)	(231,001)	(95,818)	(2,513,142)
Net carrying amount	4,141,081	190,327	181,734	4,513,142

Reconciliation

A reconciliation of the carrying amount of each class of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the prior reporting period is set out below:

	Land and buildings* \$'000	Plant and equipment* \$'000	Land and buildings under finance lease* \$'000	Total \$'000
Year ended 30 June 2017				
Net carrying amount at beginning of year	3,978,092	215,074	184,327	4,377,493
Additions**	430,239	58,306	-	488,545
Disposals	(2,165)	(252)	-	(2,417)
Net revaluation increment less revaluation decrements	97,992	-	3,596	101,588
Assets transferred in / (out) as a result of administrative restructure	(266,188)	(3,127)	-	(269,315)
Depreciation expense (note 2 (c))	(124,363)	(48,646)	(6,460)	(179,469)
Write down of work in progress	(953)	(725)	-	(1,678)
Other movements - work in progress transfers	28,427	(30,303)	271	(1,605)
Net carrying amount at end of year	4,141,081	190,327	181,734	4,513,142

*Includes amounts relating to joint arrangement with Law Courts Ltd.

**Additions exclude \$7.25M for Land and Buildings and \$0.487M for Plant and Equipment originally purchased as capital items and subsequently reclassified to Other expenses.

11. Property, Plant and Equipment (cont'd)

Further details regarding the fair value measurement of property, plant and equipment are disclosed in Note 13.

Land and buildings comprise land and buildings. Plant and equipment comprises computer equipment, furniture and fittings, plant, equipment, make-good assets, leasehold improvements, voice communications, and data communications. The value of Works in Progress relating to land and buildings and plant and equipment is \$611 million (2017: \$475m).

Land and Buildings under Finance Lease

The land and buildings under finance lease comprises:

- (i) An arrangement entered into to lease the John Maddison Tower constructed by a private sector company to house the District Court and the Dust Diseases Tribunal; and
- (ii) A Corrective Services NSW division lease for the Long Bay Forensic and Prison Hospitals at Long Bay under a Project Deed.

The John Maddison Tower lease (refer (i) above) commenced on 1 July 1995, with a non-cancellable term of 25 years and provision for an option of a further 15 years. The building is constructed on land owned by the Department. The land is subject to a head lease from the Department to the private sector company. The head lease rental is \$0.9 million (2017: \$0.8 million) which the Department recovers in rental offsets. The classification of the lease as a finance lease was based on the assumption that the option to extend the lease for a further 15 years would be taken up by the Department.

The finance lease was revalued as at 31 March 2018 by an independent registered valuer. The leasehold assets will be amortised over the remaining lease terms.

Write Down of Work in Progress

The Department reduced the net carrying value of land and buildings and plant and equipment by \$1.4m (2017: \$1.7m) to reflect the write down of existing work in progress balances as at 30 June 2018.

Department of Justice
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12. Intangible Assets

	Software \$'000	Total \$'000
At 1 July 2017		
At cost (gross carrying amount)	352,915	352,915
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(156,843)	(156,843)
Net Carrying Amount	196,072	196,072

At 30 June 2018		
At cost (gross carrying amount)	380,717	380,717
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(188,466)	(188,466)
Net Carrying Amount	192,251	192,251

Year ended 30 June 2018		
Net carrying amount at start of year	196,072	196,072
Additions	35,260	35,260
Disposals	(29)	(29)
Amortisation (Refer to Note 2(c))	(31,753)	(31,753)
Write down of work in progress	-	-
Other movements - transfers to property, plant and equipment	(7,299)	(7,299)
Net carrying amount at end of year	192,251	192,251

	Software \$'000	Total \$'000
At 1 July 2016		
At cost (gross carrying amount)	313,131	313,131
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(117,705)	(117,705)
Net Carrying Amount	195,426	195,426

At 30 June 2017		
At cost (gross carrying amount)	352,915	352,915
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(156,843)	(156,843)
Net Carrying Amount	196,072	196,072

Year ended 30 June 2017		
Net carrying amount at start of year	195,426	195,426
Additions	35,427	35,427
Disposals	(1,402)	(1,402)
Assets transferred in / (out) as a result of administrative restructure	(3,941)	(3,941)
Amortisation (Refer to Note 2(c))	(24,833)	(24,833)
Write down of work in progress	(5,930)	(5,930)
Other movements	1,325	1,325
Net carrying amount at end of year	196,072	196,072

Write Down of Work in Progress

The Department reduced the net carrying value of software by \$0m (2017:\$5.9m) to reflect the write down of existing work in progress balances as at 30 June 2018.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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13. Fair Value Measurement of Non-Financial Assets

(i) Fair value hierarchy

2018	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
Land and buildings	-	879	4,074,208	4,075,087
Plant and Equipment	-	3,392	-	3,392
	-	4,271	4,074,208	4,078,479
2017	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
Land and buildings	-	551,822	3,752,193	4,304,015
Total Fair value measurement of non-financial assets	-	551,822	3,752,193	4,304,015

There were no transfers between level 1 or 2 during the periods.

(ii) Valuation techniques, inputs and processes

Land, Buildings and Finance Leases

The Department owns land and buildings such as court houses, prisons and juvenile justice centres which are specialised public sector assets and are rarely traded. Comparisons with similar assets can be rarely made, given the specialised nature of these assets.

Since the Government's mandate specifies that services are provided to the public via the use of these assets, restrictions are imposed on the sale or use of these assets, because the Department is unable to sell them or change their use, unless approved by the Government. These restrictions on the use and disposal of these public sector assets are a characteristic of these assets.

Specialised buildings are assessed as a level 3 input of the fair value hierarchy at depreciated replacement cost, due to a lack of market evidence for specialised buildings. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for which market data are not available and are developed using the best information available about the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing such assets.

The Department's land assets are valued using market evidence, (that is, based on a market selling price), with adjustments for varying characteristics including zoning, shape, flood and bushfire affectation, condition, location, comparability, and are therefore categorised at Level 3. The market approach will usually be available even where the land has no feasible use.

The Direct Comparison Method has been utilised as the primary method of valuation. In this approach, the relative merits of the subject property and each of the sales are analysed and compared, having regard to matters such as location, aspect, topography, size of land, shape of land, size and quality of the improvements, features and condition of the improvements and current market sentiment.

When the valuer values any parcel of land, regardless of the size, shape, zoning and use, there is reliance upon comparable market evidence. Hence the Direct Comparison Approach is considered as the most appropriate method to value land.

Ultimately the valuer makes a judgement call when comparing sales to the subject property. Standard percentage adjustments are not always applicable.

The valuer considers sales as "observable inputs" and has maximised the use of observable inputs in accordance with AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement*.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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13. Fair Value Measurement of Non-Financial Assets (cont'd)

In the case of the Department's land, which is subject to restrictions, the valuer has considered the current use of the land and also work on the basis the current use is in fact the highest and best use given there is no other feasible alternate use. Where there are natural, legal, financial or socio-political restrictions on use and disposal of land such that there is no feasible alternative use in the relatively near future, such land is valued at fair (market) value for its existing use.

Plant and Equipment

These assets are classified as non-specialised assets. For non-specialised assets with short useful lives, recognition at depreciated historical costs as an acceptable surrogate for fair value is allowed. Historical cost is an appropriate surrogate because any difference between fair value and depreciated historical cost is unlikely to be material.

(iii) Reconciliation of recurring Level 3 fair value measurements

2018	Buildings	Finance	Total
	\$'000	Leases	\$'000
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fair value as at 1 July 2017	3,573,256	182,323	3,755,579
Additions	415,303	-	415,303
Revaluation increments/decrements recognised in			
Net result - included in the line item 'Other gains/			
(losses)'			
Revaluation increments/ decrements recognised in			
other comprehensive income - included in line item			
/Changes in revaluation surplus of property, plant and			
equipment	(124,508)	64,968	(59,540)
Assets transferred in / (out) as a result of			
administrative restructure	-	-	-
Transfers from Level 2	560,874	-	560,874
Transfers to Level 2	(879)	(589)	(1,468)
Adjustment for work in progress carried at cost	(416,261)	-	(416,261)
Disposals	(44,515)	-	(44,515)
Depreciation	(129,388)	(6,376)	(135,764)
Fair value as at 30 June 2018	3,833,882	240,326	4,074,208

Transfers to/from Level 2 relate to work in progress that has been re-categorised upon completion of the projects.

2017	Buildings	Finance	Total
	\$'000	Leases	\$'000
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fair value as at 1 July 2016	3,325,042	184,599	3,509,641
Additions	461,002	-	461,002
Revaluation increments/decrements recognised in			
Net result - included in the line item 'Other gains/			
(losses)'	31,709	1,329	33,038
Revaluation increments/ decrements recognised in			
other comprehensive income - included in line item/			
Changes in revaluation surplus of property, plant and			
equipment	16,578	2,267	18,845
Assets transferred in / (out) as a result of			
administrative restructure	(136,140)	-	(136,140)
Transfers from Level 2	-	-	-
Transfers to Level 2	(2,680)	-	(2,680)
Disposals	(1,869)	-	(1,869)
Depreciation	(120,386)	(5,872)	(126,258)
Fair value as at 30 June 2017	3,573,256	182,323	3,755,579

Transfers to/from Level 2 relate to work in progress that has been re-categorised upon completion of the projects.

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14. Payables

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Payables		
Accrued salaries, wages and on-costs	26,523	20,524
Creditors	126,235	113,298
Accrued expenses	199,296	191,045
	352,054	324,867

Details regarding liquidity risk, including a maturity analysis of the above payables, are disclosed in Note 23.

Payables include accruals for claims relating to the Victims Support Fund totalling \$11.1 million (2017: \$12.9 million).

15. Borrowings

Current borrowings

TCorp Borrowings	136	131
Finance leases (see Note 19(d))	5,521	5,110
	5,657	5,241

Non-current borrowings

TCorp Borrowings	434	570
Finance leases (see Note 19(d))	61,978	67,747
	62,412	68,317

TCorp Borrowings

Repayment of borrowings

Within one year	136	131
Between one and five years	434	570
Total	570	701

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	1 July 2017	Cash flows	New Leases	30 June 2018
Bank overdraft	-	-	-	-
Treasury advances repayable	-	-	-	-
TCorp borrowings	701	(131)	-	570
Other loans and deposits	-	-	-	-
Finance leases	72,857	(5,358)	-	67,499
Total liabilities from financing activities	73,558	(5,489)	-	68,069

Details regarding credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, including a maturity analysis of the above borrowings are disclosed in Note 23.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

16. Provisions

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Current		
Employee benefits and related on-costs		
Recreation leave*	134,783	128,185
Sundays and public holidays	3,748	3,811
Payroll tax	32,272	16,493
Fringe benefits tax	403	441
Annual leave loading	18,860	10,333
Long service leave	47,729	54,304
Other employee benefits and related on-costs	-	20
Total current employee benefits and related on-costs	237,795	213,587
Current		
Other provisions		
Restoration costs	11,438	11,134
Victims Support Fund - pending victims' compensation claims	62,500	115,300
Total other provisions	73,938	126,434
Total current provisions	311,733	340,021
*The expected cash flow arising from this liability during the next 12 months is \$110.3m.		
Non-current		
Employee benefits and related on-costs		
Long service leave	6,599	4,969
Superannuation	17,578	19,391
	24,177	24,360
Non-current		
Other provisions		
Restoration costs	14,729	14,729
Victims Support Fund - pending victims' compensation claims	68,800	56,000
Total non-current other provisions	83,529	70,729
Total non-current provisions	107,706	95,089
Aggregate employee benefits and related on-costs		
Provisions - current	237,795	213,587
Provisions - non-current	24,177	24,360
Accrued salaries, wages and on-costs (Note 14)	26,523	20,524
	288,495	258,471

*Reconciliation to Note 28 – Superannuation Position – Defined Benefit Scheme – AASB 119 Disclosures	\$'000
Non-current Superannuation liability (Note 16)	\$ 17,578
Less: Prepayment of superannuation (Note 9)	\$ (3,658)
Net Superannuation Position (Note 28)	<u>\$ 13,920</u>

Department of Justice
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16. Provisions (cont'd)

Movements in provisions (other than employee benefits) for Current and Non-Current items.

	Restoration costs	Pending victims' compensation claims	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2018			
Carrying amount at the beginning of financial year	25,863	171,300	197,163
Additional provisions recognised	1,187	76,700	77,887
Amounts used	(869)	(72,400)	(73,269)
Unused amounts reversed	(419)	-	(419)
Unwinding/change in the discount rate	405	-	405
Change in experience and actuarial assumptions	-	(44,300)	(44,300)
Net carrying amount at end of the year	26,167	131,300	157,467

Restoration costs

Restoration costs represent estimated costs that the Department is obliged to incur to restore premises to an acceptable condition as agreed with the owners of the premises, upon expiry of operating lease arrangements.

Pending victims' compensation claims

The provision for pending victims' compensation claims is an actuarial assessment of the value of outstanding victims' compensation claims as at 30 June 2018.

The provision:

- 1) Is only in respect of lodged but unresolved claims. No provision has been made for any acts of violence that may have already been incurred but Not Reported (IBNR) (refer note 20) .
- 2) Contains an allowance for the time value of money. Claims costs have been discounted back to the valuation date using risk free discount rates.
- 3) Includes claims costs, such as staff costs, that may be incurred as a result of processing these claims.
- 4) Is a central estimate and does not include any additional risk margin related to the uncertainty of estimates.

The actuarial Professional Standard 300 "Valuation of General Insurance Claims" (PS 300) applies to actuaries undertaking a valuation of General Insurance Claims for an entity. While the claims being valued are not General Insurance Claims as defined under PS 300, there are some similarities in the characteristics of this valuation when compared to PS 300 valuations. Thus PS 300 has been used as a proxy for determining provisions in this valuation.

17. Other Current Liabilities

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Liabilities to Consolidated Fund	-	-
	-	-

Department of Justice
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18. Increase / (Decrease) in Net Assets from Equity Transfers

The following table discloses the increase/ (decrease) in net assets relative to the functions transferred in/out of the Department from 1 July 2016. Further details are provided in note 1(a). There were no Machinery of Government changes that impacted the Department's operations in 2017-18.

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	-	(24,411)
Receivables	-	(775)
Total Current Assets	-	(25,186)
Non-Current Assets		
Receivables	-	-
Property, plant and equipment		
- Land and buildings	-	(266,524)
- Plant and equipment	-	(2,950)
Intangibles	-	(3,782)
Total Non-Current Assets	-	(273,256)
Total Assets	-	(298,442)
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Payables	-	5,235
Provisions	-	3,258
Total Current Liabilities	-	8,493
Non-Current Liabilities		
Provisions	-	-
Borrowings	-	(3)
Total Non-Current Liabilities	-	(3)
Total Liabilities	-	8,490
Net Assets	-	(289,952)

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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18. Increase / (Decrease) in Net Assets from Equity Transfers (cont'd)

2017	Transfer in Office of Veterans Affairs	Transfer out Other	Transfer out Liquor and Gaming NSW	Transfer out Create NSW (Arts and Screen NSW)	Total
	1/4/17 \$'000	31/3/17 \$'000	1/4/17 \$'000	1/4/17 \$'000	\$'000
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	(23,711)	(700)	(24,411)
Receivables	426	-	(23)	(1,178)	(775)
Total current assets	426	-	(23,734)	(1,878)	(25,186)
Non-current assets					
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment					
Land and buildings	-	-	-	(266,188)	(266,188)
Plant and equipment	-	(1,040)	(1,517)	(570)	(3,127)
Property, plant and equipment	-	(1,040)	(1,517)	(266,758)	(269,315)
Intangibles	-	-	(3,288)	(653)	(3,941)
Total non-current assets	-	(1,040)	(4,805)	(267,411)	(273,256)
Total assets	426	(1,040)	(28,539)	(269,289)	(298,442)
Liabilities					
Current liabilities					
Payables	(866)	-	6,101	-	5,235
Provisions	(210)	-	2,761	707	3,258
Total current liabilities	(1,076)	-	8,862	707	8,493
Non-current liabilities					
Provisions	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
Total non-current liabilities	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
Total liabilities	(1,079)	-	8,862	707	8,490
Net assets	(653)	(1,040)	(19,677)	(268,582)	(289,952)

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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19. Commitments for Expenditure

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
(a) Capital Commitments		
Aggregate capital expenditure for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment contracted for at reporting date and not provided for:		
Within one year	534,242	281,430
Later than one year and not later than five years	45,226	173,989
Total including GST	579,468	455,419
(b) Other Expenditure Commitments		
Aggregate other expenditure for operational expenditure, including maintenance contracts and correctional centre management fees contracted for at balance date and not provided for:		
Within one year	209,149	153,432
Later than one year and not later than five years	954	74,800
Total (including GST)	210,103	228,232
(c) Operating Lease Commitments		
Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating lease as at 30 June are as follows:		
Within one year	53,649	47,515
Later than one year and not later than five years	138,907	129,014
Later than five years	48,456	64,016
Total (including GST)	241,012	240,545

These operating lease commitments mainly relate to leases currently held in relation to the occupancy of office premises by the Department in metropolitan and regional areas. At 30 June 2018, there are a number of leases where occupancy of the premises is on a month to month basis. These leases are not included in the above amounts, as no commitment exists as at 30 June 2018.

The total commitments for expenditure above include input tax credits of \$93.7 million (2017: \$83.6 million) that are expected to be recoverable from the ATO.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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19. Commitments for Expenditure (cont'd)

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
(d) Finance Lease Commitments		
Future minimum lease payments under finance lease, together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments as at 30 June are as follows:		
Within one year	15,505	15,358
Later than one year and not later than five years	38,510	46,053
Later than five years	83,501	91,170
Minimum lease payments	137,516	152,581
Less: future finance charges	(70,017)	(80,561)
Present value of minimum lease payments	67,499	72,020
The present value of finance lease commitments is as follows:		
Within one year	5,521	5,110
Later than one year and not later than five years	12,847	15,479
Later than five years	49,131	51,431
	67,499	72,020
Classified as:		
Current (Note 15)	5,521	5,110
Non-current (Note 15)	61,978	66,910
	67,499	72,020

In 2006/07, the former Department of Corrective Services engaged a private sector company, PPP Solutions (Long Bay) Pty Limited, to finance, design, construct and maintain the Long Bay Forensic and Prison Hospitals at Long Bay under a Project Deed. The asset was delivered via finance lease. The Department recognises a finance lease liability for the duration of the term until May 2034.

The Department also entered into a finance lease arrangement to lease the John Maddison Tower from a private sector company to house the District Court. The lease commenced on 1 July 1995, with a non-cancellable lease of 25 years and provision for an option of a further 15 years. The building is constructed on land owned by the Department.

20. Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Contingent Liabilities

Suitors' Fund

There are 9 claims: estimated at \$0.081 million (2017: 6 claims: \$0.043 million) pending on the Suitors' Fund as at 30 June 2018. The Suitors' Fund is established under Section 3 of the Suitors' Fund Act 1951 to support the payment of costs for certain appeals relating to the Supreme Court (on a question of law or fact) or the High Court (from a decision of the Supreme Court on a question of law). Contributions to the fund are specially appropriated from Consolidated Revenue based on a percentage of court fees collected by the Department.

Current litigation

There are various matters involving the Crown Solicitor and other General Counsel, which have a current year financial impact of \$7.7m, (2017: \$0m). Claims made against the Department in respect of compensation and litigation from normal operations is fully covered by the NSW Treasury Managed Fund.

Victims Support Scheme – Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) Claims

The Victims Support Scheme (the VSS) was created on 3 June 2013 through legislation known as the Victims' Rights and Support Act 2013. This act replaced the Victims Compensation Scheme (the VCS), legislated through the Victims Support and Rehabilitation Act 1996, that was closed to new applications for support on 7 May 2013.

The VSS provides victims of violent crime, upon application after 7 May 2013 and within an eligibility period of 2 to 10 years from the date of the occurrence of a violent act of crime, support in the form counselling services, financial assistance and recognition payments. Violent acts can include assault, sexual assault, child sexual assault, domestic violence, robbery, homicide and other eligible violent acts.

The Department has obtained actuarial advice from an independent Actuary to determine a liability provision as at 30 June 2018 in respect to Lodged But Unresolved Claims (refer to Note 16). However, reliable estimates, which could be included in the liability provision, of the amount attributable for IBNR claims are unable to be made by the Actuary. The reasons noted by the Actuary are:

- Limited experience under VSS which has only been in operation for 5 years. Claims experience under the VSS continues to change and evolve as participants become more accustomed to the features of the VSS. Additionally, the benefit structures of the VSS are very different to the VCS, thus making evidential experience under the VCS not relevant when selecting IBNR assumptions to apply to the VSS.
- Future payments in respect to child sexual assault claims have accounted for the majority of IBNR liabilities. The reporting of child sexual assault claims has increased in recent years, due to a shift in societal attitudes and increased awareness from the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse. This has exacerbated the uncertainties surrounding the estimates of IBNR liabilities for this category of crime.

20. Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (cont'd)

Victims Support Scheme – Incurred but Not Reported (IBNR) Claims (cont'd)

- The number of domestic violence claims has changed significantly over the last few years, mainly driven by an increased media focus on family violence which may increase awareness and usage of assistance from the VSS, and also other initiatives aimed at helping domestic violence victims gain direct access to the Victims Services section of the Department.
- The plausible scenarios determined by the Actuary do not represent an upper or lower limit as to what the potential IBNR liability could be. Rather, each represents the Actuary's view of a particular plausible scenario depending on the valuation parameters used, and it is possible for combinations of scenarios to occur that would increase the range of outcomes.
- Probabilities attributable to each plausible scenario to determine a weighted average are unable to be determined due to the subjective nature of the valuation parameters and limited empirical evidence available to support actuarial assumptions.

Given the range of key uncertainties described above, the amount attributable to IBNR liabilities under the VSS could reasonably lie within the range of \$282 million to \$492 million (2017: \$231 million to \$463 million). As the VSS matures, the Department's Actuary will be able to determine a more reliable estimate to be used in future liability provisioning.

Further details on the Victims Support Scheme is provided in note 26.

Other Matters

- i. There is a potential liability regarding the placement of forensic patients in the correctional facilities. Following a court decision in the case of the State of NSW v TD 2013 NSWCA32, the State and Corrective Services NSW are exposed to liability in relation to further claims for damages arising from non-compliance with the lawful orders of a Court or the Mental Health Review Tribunal. At this point the amount of the contingent liability for damage claims is being assessed by the State-wide Administrative Sentences and Orders Branch. The matter is subject to further appeal.
- ii. The liability for the development of the Long Bay Hospital is based on a financing arrangement involving floating interest rate bank debt. An interest rate adjustment will be made in accordance with interest rate movements over the project term. The estimate value of the contingent liability cannot be fully determined because of uncertain future events.

Contingent assets

Guarantee undertaking

The Department engaged Brookfield Global Integrated Solutions to manage a facilities management contract. This contract was underpinned by a guarantee undertaking of \$0.38 million with Asset Insure, which expires at 4pm on 30 June 2019.

Department of Justice
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21. Budget Review

Net result for the year

The actual net result of \$428m was \$959m unfavourable to the 2017-18 budgets of \$1,387m and was primarily due to:

Total expenses excluding losses \$138m favourable to budget, driven mainly by:

Employee Related Expenses \$147m favourable to budget

Employee Related Expenditure is \$147m under the original budget for 2017-18 due mainly to expenditure timing delays associated with the implementation of the Prison Bed Capacity Program and Criminal Justice Reform envelope funding.

All Other Operating Expense Categories \$8.6m unfavourable to budget

The major variances within the other expenditure categories include:

Unfavourable – Other operating including Natural Disaster response \$70m, CSI cost of goods sold \$11.8m,

Favourable – Prison Bed Capacity Program related other operating expenses \$37m, and depreciation \$25m.

Total revenue \$1,090m unfavourable to budget, driven by:

Appropriation \$1,179m unfavourable to budget;

Comprising mainly:

Approved Capital Expenditure Carry Forwards of \$658m and Recurrent Carry Forwards of \$132m, into future years, mainly associated with expenditure timing delays in the implementation of justice reform programs.

Other Gains & Losses including gains/(losses) on disposal were unfavourable to budget by \$7.2m and mainly attributable to loss on disposal of Newcastle Courthouse and impairment activity.

Assets and liabilities

The major variances arising on the Statement of Financial position are noted below against 2017-18 Budgets:

Assets

Major Items Impacting Current Assets were favourable to budget \$92m

Mainly attributable to increases in cash balances \$80m and receivables \$33m.

Major Items Impacting Non-Current Assets were unfavourable to budget \$898m

Reduced Capital expenditure associated with the Prison Bed Capacity Program.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

21. Budget Review (cont'd)

Liabilities

Major Items Impacting Current Liabilities were \$166m unfavourable to budget

Mainly attributable to increases in payables for capital and operating expenditure; natural disaster accrued expenditure and employee related provisions.

Major Items Impacting Non-Current Liabilities were \$43m unfavourable to budget

Relates mainly to the movement in provisions for Victim Support Fund and employee related provisions.

Cash flows

Cash flows from operating activities are prepared inclusive of GST, whereas the budget is prepared in accordance with NSW Treasury guidelines and are exclusive of GST. As a consequence, budget variances are overstated by the GST amount.

Further, the unfavourable budget result of \$889m in Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities was offset by a favourable budget result of \$898m in Net Cash Flows used in Investing Activities. These offsetting budget variations were mainly attributable to expenditure timing delays in the implementation of justice reform programs, for which associated expenditure and funding has been approved for carry forward into future years.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

22. Reconciliation of Cash Flows from Operating Activities to Net Result

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities to the net result as reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as follows:		
Net cash flows from operating activities	699,339	533,359
Depreciation and amortisation	(213,167)	(204,302)
Assets recognised for the first time	24,329	-
Decrease/(increase) in provisions	13,073	115,219
Increase/(decrease) in prepayments and other assets	(29,667)	68,176
Decrease/(increase) in payables	(63,854)	(208,728)
Impairment of work in progress	-	(7,608)
Net gain/(loss) on sale of property, plant and equipment	(2,201)	3,499
Net Result	427,852	299,615

Department of Justice
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23. Financial Instruments

The Department's principal financial instruments are outlined below. These financial instruments arise directly from the Department's operations or are required to finance the Department's operations. The Department does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

The Department's main risks arising from financial instruments are outlined below, together with the Department's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk. Further quantitative and qualitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

The Secretary has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of risk management and reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Department, to set risk limits and controls and to monitor risks. Compliance with policies is reviewed by the Department on a regular basis.

(i) Financial instrument categories

Financial Assets	Note	Category	2018	2017
Class:			\$'000	\$'000
			Carrying	Carrying
			amount	amount
Cash and cash equivalents	8	N/A	227,548	211,420
Receivables ¹	9	Loans and receivables (at amortised cost)	75,501	100,722
			303,049	312,142
Financial Assets	Note	Category	2018	2017
Class:			\$'000	\$'000
			Carrying	Carrying
			amount	amount
Payables ²	14	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	343,793	315,395
TCorp Borrowings	15	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	570	701
Finance leases	15	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	67,499	72,020
			411,862	388,116

1. Excludes statutory receivables and prepayments (that is, not within scope of AASB 7).

2. Excludes statutory payables and unearned revenue (that is, not within scope of AASB 7).

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk arises when there is the possibility of the Department's debtors defaulting on their contractual obligations, resulting in a financial loss to the Department. The maximum exposure to credit risk is generally represented by the carrying amount of the financial assets (net of any allowance for impairment).

Credit risk arises from the financial assets of the Department, including cash, receivables and authority deposits. No collateral is held by the Department. The Department has not granted any financial guarantees.

Credit risk associated with the Department's financial assets, other than receivables, is managed through the selection of counterparties and establishment of minimum credit rating standards.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and bank balances within the NSW Treasury Banking System.

Department of Justice
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23. Financial Instruments (cont'd)

(ii) Credit risk (cont'd)

Receivables – trade debtors

All trade debtors are recognised as amounts receivable at balance date in accordance with the asset recognition criteria. Collectability of trade debtors is reviewed on an ongoing basis. The Debt Recovery Unit manages the procedures for collecting debt through approved debt collection agencies to collect debt that are deemed to be subject to impairment testing. Debts, which are known to be uncollectible, are written off, only after all avenues of debt collection have been exhausted. An allowance for impairment is raised when there is objective evidence that the Department will not be able to collect all amounts due. This evidence includes past experience, current and expected changes in economic conditions and debtor credit ratings. No interest is earned on trade debtors. Sales are made on 30 day terms.

Debtors are recognised for accounting purposes only when they comply with established asset recognition criteria, where debts can be reliably measured and provide a future economic benefit. This rationale applies to trade debtors and other debtors, including Victims Support Fund debtors (refer Note 9(b)), where debts are recognised on the basis of average receipts for the five years ended 30 June 2018. This represents the Department's best estimate in accordance with accounting standards. For Victims Support Fund debtors, for example, although the total amounts receivable from restitution orders or confirmed by Victims Services is \$271.11 million (2017: \$274.90 million), only \$28.52 million (2017: \$22.26 million) are recognised (refer Note 9).

The Department has debt and revenue management activities in order to minimise credit risk. Comprehensive monthly debtor reporting occurs throughout the Department. Business centre managers must manage their debt to minimise impaired debt, with debtors over 90 days generally deemed to be subject to impairment testing.

The Department is not materially exposed to concentrations of credit risk to a single trade debtor or group of debtors. As at 30 June, the ageing analysis of trade debtors is as follows:

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Neither past due nor impaired	9,862	7,949
Past due but not impaired		
< 3 months overdue	22,774	29,069
3 months - 6 months overdue	6,216	20,245
> 6 months overdue	24,336	43,459
	63,188	100,722
Impaired		
< 3 months overdue	3,209	327
3 months - 6 months overdue	1,076	646
> 6 months overdue	8,191	9,299
	12,476	10,272
Total receivables – gross allowance for impairment	75,664	110,994

1. Each column in the table reports 'gross receivables'.

2. The ageing analysis excludes statutory receivables, as these are not within the scope of AASB 7. Therefore, the 'total' will not reconcile to the receivables total recognised in the statement of financial position and Note 9.

Department of Justice
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23. Financial Instruments (cont'd)

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Department will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due. The Department continuously manages risk through monitoring future cash flows, which coordinates the payment of creditors with cash inflows from the Crown Entity and cash receipts from debtors.

The liabilities are recognised for amounts due to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether or not invoiced. Amounts owing to suppliers (which are unsecured) are settled in accordance with the policy set out in NSW TC11/12. For small suppliers, where terms are not specified, payment is made not later than 30 days from date of receipt of a correctly rendered invoice. For other suppliers, if trade terms are not specified, payment is made no later than the end of the month following the month in which an invoice or a statement is received. For small business suppliers, where payment is not made within the specified time period, simple interest must be paid automatically unless an existing contract specifies otherwise. For payments to other suppliers, the payment of simple interest is at the discretion of the Secretary. The rates of interest applied were 9.77% per annum for the quarter ended 30 September 2017, 9.72% per annum for the quarter ended 31 December 2017, 9.70% for the quarter ended 31 March 2018 and 9.73% for the quarter ended 30 June 2018.

During the current year and prior year, there were no defaults of loans payable. No assets have been pledged as collateral. The Department's exposure to liquidity risk is deemed insignificant based on prior periods' data and current assessment of risk.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Department's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments, together with the interest rate exposure.

Maturity analysis and interest rate exposure of financial liabilities

	Weighted average effective interest rate	Nominal Amount \$'000	Fixed Interest Rate \$'000	Variable Interest Rate \$'000	Non- interest bearing \$'000	< 1 year \$'000	1 - 5 years \$'000	> 5 years \$'000
2018								
Payables:								
Accrued salaries, wages and on-costs	-	24,585	-	-	24,585	24,585	-	-
Other accruals	-	124,369	-	-	124,369	124,369	-	-
Creditors	-	194,839	-	-	194,839	194,839	-	-
Borrowings:								
TCorp borrowings	3.25	570	570	-	-	136	434	-
Finance leases	14.18	67,499	67,499	-	-	5,520	12,848	49,131
		411,862	68,069	-	343,793	349,449	13,282	49,131
2017								
Payables:								
Accrued salaries, wages and on-costs	-	15,236	-	-	15,236	15,236	-	-
Other accruals	-	24,694	-	-	24,694	24,694	-	-
Creditors	-	180,058	-	-	180,058	180,058	-	-
Borrowings:								
TCorp borrowings	6.00	701	701	-	-	131	570	-
Finance leases	8.66	152,581	152,581	-	-	15,358	46,053	91,170
		473,270	153,282	-	319,988	335,477	46,623	91,170

23. Financial Instruments (cont'd)

(iii) Liquidity risk (cont'd)

The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows of each class of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Department can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows and therefore will not reconcile to the amounts in the statement of financial position.

(iv) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Department's exposures to market risk are primarily through interest rate risk on the Department's borrowings. The Department has no exposure to foreign currency risk and does not enter into commodity contracts.

The effect on profit and equity due to a reasonably possible change in risk variable is outlined in the information below, for interest rate risk and other price risk. A reasonably possible change in risk variable has been determined after taking into account the economic environment in which the Department operates and the time frame for the assessment (i.e. until the end of the next annual reporting period). The sensitivity analysis is based on risk exposures in existence at the Statement of Financial Position reporting date. The analysis is performed on the same basis as for 2017. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

(v) Interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily through the Department's interest bearing liabilities. This risk is minimised by having in place fixed rate borrowings being a finance lease with a private sector company. The Department does not account for any fixed rate financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss or as available for sale. Therefore, for these financial instruments, a change in interest rates would not affect profit or loss or equity. A reasonably possible change of +/- 1 per cent is used, consistent with current trends in interest rates (based on official RBA interest rate volatility over the last five years). The basis will be reviewed annually and amended where there is a structural change in the level of interest rate volatility. The Department's exposure to interest rate risk is set out below.

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23. Financial Instruments (cont'd)

(v) Interest rate risk (cont'd)

	Carrying amount \$'000	Impact of 1% Increase		Impact of 1% decrease	
		Net Result \$'000	Equity \$'000	Net Result \$'000	Equity \$'000
2018					
<i>Financial assets</i>					
Cash and cash equivalents	227,548	524	524	(524)	(524)
Receivables	75,501	-	-	-	-
<i>Financial liabilities</i>					
Payables	343,793	-	-	-	-
TCorp Borrowings	570	-	-	-	-
Finance lease	67,499	-	-	-	-
	(108,813)	524	524	(524)	(524)
2017					
<i>Financial assets</i>					
Cash and cash equivalents	211,420	-	-	-	-
Receivables	100,722	-	-	-	-
<i>Financial liabilities</i>					
Payables	315,395	-	-	-	-
TCorp Borrowings	701	(7)	(7)	7	7
Finance lease	72,857	(728)	(728)	728	728
	(76,811)	(735)	(735)	735	735

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

23. Financial Instruments (cont'd)

(vi) Fair value compared to carrying amount

Financial instruments are generally recognised at cost. The amortised cost of financial instruments recognised in the Statement of Financial Position approximates the fair value, because of the short term nature of many of the financial instruments.

24. Trust Funds

The Department holds monies in trust, which represent funds belonging to parties involved in court cases, or amounts held in trust for third parties, including inmates. These monies are excluded from the financial statements, as the Department cannot use them for the achievement of its objectives. Trust monies are held in public monies accounts on behalf of inmates. Interest earned is brought to account in the financial statements and used for the benefit of inmates. The following is a summary of the transactions in the trust accounts:

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Cash balance at the beginning of the financial year	42,461	36,417
Cash transferred in/(out) as a result of administrative restructure	-	(713)
Add: Receipts	441,945	628,263
Less: Expenditure	(444,937)	(621,506)
Cash balance at the end of the financial year	39,469	42,461

For the Supreme Court, an amount of \$95.5 million (2017: \$75.7 million) is held outside the Department's Public Monies Account for Supreme Court matters and is invested with NSW Trustee and Guardian. These amounts are not included in the above figures.

For the District Court, an amount of \$9.2 million (2017: \$27.2 million) is held outside the Department's Public Monies Account for District Court matters, being invested with NSW Trustee and Guardian, and represents suitors' monies that the District Court has ordered the Registrar to invest on behalf of the parties concerned and for the sole benefit of those parties. This amount is not included in the above figures.

Bail securities other than cash, are held by the Supreme Court, District Courts and Local Courts. The Bail Act, 2013, does not define security, so many things are put forward by persons as security, for example, land title documents, jewellery, motor vehicles, bills of sale, bank guarantees.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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25. Administered Assets and Liabilities

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Administered Assets		
Receivables	14,868	85,351
Less:		
Allowance for impairment	(1,567)	(44,312)
Total administered assets and liabilities	13,301	41,039

26. Victims Support Fund

The Victims Support Fund (previously named the Victims Compensation Fund) was constituted with an effective date of 1 February 1990, for the purpose of compensating victims for injuries resulting from acts of violence, witnesses to such acts, close relatives of deceased victims and to law enforcement victims. The affairs of the Victims Support Fund are managed by the Secretary, Department of Justice. The Victims Support Fund Scheme focuses on the immediate and ongoing support and treatment of victims, with minimal reliance upon lump sum payments. It provides support to victims of crime when they need it most and addresses support holistically.

Under the Victims Support Fund Scheme, clients are able to claim for various types of practical and financial support for a period of up to 5 years. The Victims Support Scheme is focused on building a package of care which may include some or all of the following:

1. Information, referrals and support
2. Counselling
3. Financial assistance for immediate needs up to \$5,000
4. Financial assistance for economic loss up to \$30,000
5. Recognition payment based on the nature of the offence.

All transactions relating to victims support, as reflected in these financial statements, flow through the Victims Support Fund. Total payment to victims of crime for the year ended 30 June 2018 was \$72.4 million (2017: \$78.4 million), including an accrual of \$11.1 million (2017: \$17.1 million).

Collections payable to the Fund include:

- Restitution payments by offenders
- Monies collected under the *Confiscation of Proceeds of Crime Act, 1989*
- Monies required to be credited to the Fund under the *Criminal Assets Recovery Act 1990*
- Victims' support levies collected under section 106 of the *Victims Rights and Support Act 2013* by the Supreme Court, Drug, Local and Children's Courts, Land and Environment Court and the Industrial Relations Commission.

Further details on the Victims Support Scheme is provided in note 16.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

27. Correctional Medical Services

Justice Health is administered under the Health Services Act 1987 through the Department of Health.

The cost of medical services provided to offenders for the year ended 30 June 2018 is estimated to be \$133.8 million (2017: \$131.2 million). This amount is not included in the Department's operating result for the year.

28. Superannuation Position – Defined Benefits Scheme

Superannuation position as at 30 June 2018

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	TOTAL
	30-Jun-18	30-Jun-18	30-Jun-18	30-Jun-18
Member Numbers				
Contributors	15	24	9	48
Deferred benefits	0	0	1	1
Pensioners	4	0	24	28
Pensions fully commuted	0	0	7	7
Superannuation Position for AASB 119 purposes	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Accrued liability (Note 1)	8,165,823	1,431,664	36,542,352	46,139,838
Estimated reserve account balance	(8,798,653)	(2,597,519)	(20,823,725)	(32,219,897)
1. Deficit/(surplus)	(632,830)	(1,165,855)	15,718,627	13,919,941
2. Future Service Liability (Note 2)	930,854	417,162	421,788	1,769,804
3. Surplus in excess of recovery available from schemes (- 1. - 2. and subject to a minimum of zero)	0	0	0	0
4. Net (asset)/liability to be recognised in statement of financial position (1. + 3.)	(632,830)	(1,165,855)	15,718,627	13,919,941

Note 1:

The accrued liability includes a contribution tax provision. This is calculated based on grossing up the deficit/ (surplus) less the allowance for past service expenses and insurable death and disability liabilities at a contribution tax rate of 15%.

Note 2:

The Future Service Liability (FSL) does not have to be recognised by an employer. It is only used to determine if an asset ceiling limit should be imposed (AASB 119 para 64). Under AASB 119, any prepaid superannuation asset recognised cannot exceed the present value of any economic benefits that may be available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. Where the "surplus in excess of recovery" is zero, no asset ceiling limit is imposed. (Note: this also includes a contribution tax provision).

28. Superannuation Position – Defined Benefits Scheme (cont'd)

Nature of the benefits provided by the fund

The Pooled Fund holds in trust the investments of the closed NSW public sector superannuation schemes:

- State Authorities Superannuation Scheme (SASS)
- State Superannuation Scheme (SSS)
- Police Superannuation Scheme (PSS)
- State Authorities Non-contributory Superannuation Scheme (SANCS).

These schemes are all defined benefit schemes – at least a component of the final benefit is derived from a multiple of member salary and years of membership. Members receive lump sum or pension benefits on retirement, death, disablement and withdrawal.

All the schemes are closed to new members.

Description of the regulatory framework

The schemes in the Pooled Fund are established and governed by the following NSW legislation: Superannuation Act 1916, State Authorities Superannuation Act 1987, Police Regulation (Superannuation) Act 1906, State Authorities Non-Contributory Superannuation Act 1987, and their associated regulations.

The schemes in the Pooled Fund are exempt public sector superannuation schemes under the Commonwealth Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993 (SIS). The SIS Legislation treats exempt public sector superannuation funds as complying funds for concessional taxation and superannuation guarantee purposes.

Under a Heads of Government agreement, the New South Wales Government undertakes to ensure that the Pooled Fund will conform to the principles of the Commonwealth's retirement incomes policy relating to preservation, vesting and reporting to members and that members' benefits are adequately protected.

The New South Wales Government prudentially monitors and audits the Pooled Fund and the Trustee Board activities in a manner consistent with the prudential controls of the SIS legislation. These provisions are in addition to other legislative obligations on the Trustee Board and internal processes that monitor the Trustee Board's adherence to the principles of the Commonwealth's retirement incomes policy.

An actuarial investigation of the Pooled Fund is performed every three years. The last actuarial investigation was performed as at 30 June 2015. The actuary has commenced work on the 30 June 2018 investigation. Once completed, the report will be available on the Fund's website.

Description of other entities' responsibilities for the governance of the fund

The Fund's Trustee is responsible for the governance of the Fund. The Trustee has a legal obligation to act solely in the best interests of fund beneficiaries. The Trustee has the following roles:

- * Administration of the fund and payment to the beneficiaries from fund assets when required in accordance with the fund rules;
- * Management and investment of the fund assets; and
- * Compliance with other applicable regulations.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

28. Superannuation Position – Defined Benefits Scheme (cont'd)

Description of risks

There are a number of risks to which the Fund exposes the Employer. The more significant risks relating to the defined benefits are:

- *Investment risk* - The risk that investment returns will be lower than assumed and the Employer will need to increase contributions to offset this shortfall.
- *Longevity risk* - The risk that pensioners live longer than assumed, increasing future pensions.
- *Pension indexation risk* - The risk that pensions will increase at a rate greater than assumed, increasing future pensions.
- *Salary growth risk* - The risk that wages or salaries (on which future benefit amounts for active members will be based) will rise more rapidly than assumed, increasing defined benefit amounts and thereby requiring additional employer contributions.
- *Legislative risk* - The risk is that legislative changes could be made which increase the cost of providing the defined benefits.

The defined benefit fund assets are invested with independent fund managers and have a diversified asset mix. The Fund has no significant concentration of investment risk or liquidity risk.

Description of significant events

There were no fund amendments, curtailments or settlements during the year.

Reconciliation of the Net Defined Benefit Liability/ (Asset)

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	Financial Year to 30 June 2018	Financial Year to 30 June 2018	Financial Year to 30 June 2018	Financial Year to 30 June 2018
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Net Defined Benefit Liability/(Asset) at start of year	(584,159)	(956,503)	17,127,910	15,587,248
Current service cost	254,580	67,324	200,079	521,983
Net Interest on the net defined benefit liability/(asset)	(15,566)	(25,060)	448,751	408,124
Past service cost	-	-	-	-
(Gains)/losses arising from settlements	-	-	-	-
Actual return on Fund assets less Interest income*	(544,760)	(149,732)	(1,153,065)	(1,847,557)
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions*	(5,972)	(10,701)	214,473	197,800
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions*	(12,806)	(953)	(153,216)	(166,974)
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from liability experience*	295,815	(90,231)	(966,305)	(760,722)
Adjustment for effect of asset ceiling	-	-	-	-
Employer contributions	(19,962)	-	-	(19,962)
Effects of transfers in/out due to business combinations and disposals	-	-	-	-
Net Defined Benefit Liability/(Asset) at end of year	(632,830)	(1,165,855)	15,718,627	13,919,941

*Statement of Comprehensive Income – Superannuation actuarial gains/(losses).

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

28. Superannuation Position – Defined Benefits Scheme (cont'd)

Reconciliation of the Fair Value of Fund Assets

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	Financial Year to 30 June 2018	Financial Year to 30 June 2018	Financial Year to 30 June 2018	Financial Year to 30 June 2018
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Fair value of Fund assets at beginning of the year	10,138,446	2,663,773	20,086,631	32,888,850
Interest income	253,619	67,044	511,576	832,238
Actual return on Fund assets less Interest income	544,760	149,732	1,153,065	1,847,557
Employer contributions	19,962	-	-	19,962
Contributions by participants	116,573	-	77,999	194,572
Benefits paid	(2,278,833)	(287,073)	(1,118,714)	(3,684,619)
Taxes, premiums & expenses paid	4,127	4,043	113,168	121,338
Transfers in/out due to business combinations and disposals	-	-	-	-
Contributions to accumulation section	-	-	-	-
Settlements	-	-	-	-
Exchange rate changes	-	-	-	-
Fair value of Fund assets at end of the year	8,798,653	2,597,519	20,823,725	32,219,897

Reconciliation of the Defined Benefit Obligation

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	Financial Year to 30 June 2018	Financial Year to 30 June 2018	Financial Year to 30 June 2018	Financial Year to 30 June 2018
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Present value of defined benefit obligations at beginning of the year	9,554,287	1,707,270	37,214,541	48,476,098
Current service cost	254,580	67,324	200,079	521,983
Interest cost	238,052	41,983	960,327	1,240,363
Contributions by participants	116,573	-	77,999	194,572
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(5,972)	(10,701)	214,473	197,800
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(12,806)	(953)	(153,216)	(166,974)
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from liability experience	295,815	(90,231)	(966,305)	(760,722)
Benefits paid	(2,278,833)	(287,073)	(1,118,714)	(3,684,619)
Taxes, premiums & expenses paid	4,127	4,043	113,168	121,338
Transfers in/out due to business combinations and disposals	-	-	-	-
Contributions to accumulation section	-	-	-	-
Past service cost	-	-	-	-
Settlements	-	-	-	-
Exchange rate changes	-	-	-	-
Present value of defined benefit obligations at end of the year	8,165,823	1,431,662	36,542,352	46,139,839

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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28. Superannuation Position – Defined Benefits Scheme (cont'd)

Reconciliation of the effect of the Asset Ceiling

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	Financial Year to 30 June 2018	Financial Year to 30 June 2018	Financial Year to 30 June 2018	Financial Year to 30 June 2018
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Adjustment for effect of asset ceiling at beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
Interest on the effect of asset ceiling	-	-	-	-
Change in the effect of asset ceiling	-	-	-	-
Transfers in/out due to business combinations and disposals	-	-	-	-
Adjustment for effect of asset ceiling at end of the year	-	-	-	-

The adjustment for the effect of asset ceiling has been determined based on the maximum economic benefit available to the entity in the form of reductions in future employer contributions.

Fair value of Fund assets

All Pooled Fund assets are invested by SAS Trustee Corporation (STC) at arm's length through independent fund managers, assets are not separately invested for each entity and it is not possible or appropriate to disaggregate and attribute fund assets to individual entities. **As such, the disclosures below relate to total assets of the Pooled Fund.**

As at 30 June 2018

Asset category	Total (A\$'000)	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets Level 1 (A\$'000)	Significant observable inputs Level 2 (A\$'000)	Unobservable inputs Level 3 (A\$'000)
Short Term Securities	4,401,164	2,185,469	2,215,695	-
Australian Fixed Interest	2,234,921	41,854	2,193,068	-
International Fixed Interest	1,396,107	8,116	1,387,991	-
Australian Equities	9,271,405	8,719,442	548,908	3,055
International Equities	10,891,350	8,499,476	2,391,501	373
Property	3,711,287	788,018	608,934	2,314,335
Alternatives	9,894,828	420,898	5,332,818	4,141,113
Total	41,801,063	20,663,272	14,678,915	6,458,876

The percentage invested in each asset class at the reporting date is:

As at	30-Jun-18
Short Term Securities	10.5%
Australian Fixed Interest	5.3%
International Fixed Interest	3.3%
Australian Equities	22.2%
International Equities	26.1%
Property	8.9%
Alternatives	23.7%
Total	100.0%

Department of Justice
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28. Superannuation Position – Defined Benefits Scheme (cont'd)

Level 1 - quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. The assets in this level are listed shares; listed unit trusts.

Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly. The assets in this level are cash; notes; government, semi-government and corporate bonds; unlisted trusts where quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 3 - inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data. The assets in this level are unlisted property; unlisted shares; unlisted infrastructure; distressed debt; hedge funds.

Derivatives, including futures and options, can be used by investment managers. However, each manager's investment mandate clearly states that derivatives may only be used to facilitate efficient cash flow management or to hedge the portfolio against market movements and cannot be used for speculative purposes or gearing of the investment portfolio. As such managers make limited use of derivatives.

Fair value of entity's own financial instruments

The disclosures below relate to total assets of the Pooled Fund.

The fair value of the Pooled Fund assets as at 30 June 2018 includes \$97.7 million in NSW government bonds.

Of the direct properties owned by the Pooled Fund:

- SAS Trustee Corporation occupies part of a property 100% owned by the Pooled Fund with a fair value as at 30 June 2018 of \$280 million (30 June 2017: \$250 million).
- Health Administration Corporation occupies part of a property 50% owned by the Pooled Fund with a fair value (100% interest) of \$287 million (30 June 2017: \$261 million).

Significant Actuarial Assumptions at the Reporting Date

As at	30-Jun-18	30-Jun-17
Discount rate	2.65%	2.62%
Salary increase rate (excluding promotional increases)	2.70% 2018/2019; 3.20% pa thereafter	2.50% 2017/2018 and 2018/2019; 3.50% 2019/2020 and 2020/2021; 3.00% pa 2021/2022 to 2025/2026; 3.50% pa thereafter
Rate of CPI increase	2.25% 2018/2019 and 2019/2020; 2.50% pa thereafter	2% 2017/2018; 2.25% 2018/2019; 2.50% pa thereafter
Pensioner mortality	The pensioner mortality assumptions are those to be used for the 2018 Actuarial Investigation of the Pooled Fund. These assumptions will be disclosed in the actuarial investigation report available from the trustee's website when the investigation is complete. The report will show the pension mortality rates for each age. Alternatively, the assumptions are available on request from the trustee.	The pensioner mortality assumptions are as per the 2015 Actuarial Investigation of the Pooled Fund. These assumptions are disclosed in the actuarial investigation report available from the trustee's website. The report shows the pension mortality rates for each age.

28. Superannuation Position – Defined Benefits Scheme (cont'd)

Sensitivity Analysis

The entity's total defined benefit obligation as at 30 June 2018 under several scenarios is presented below. The total defined benefit obligation disclosed is inclusive of the contribution tax provision which is calculated based on the asset level at 30 June 2018.

Scenarios A to F relate to sensitivity of the total defined benefit obligation to economic assumptions, and scenarios G and H relate to sensitivity to demographic assumptions.

	Base Case	Scenario A	Scenario B
		-1.0% discount rate	+1.0% discount rate
Discount rate	as above	as above -1.0%	as above +1.0%
Rate of CPI increase	as above	as above	as above
Salary inflation rate	as above	as above	as above
Defined benefit obligation (A\$)	46,139,838	53,065,577	40,593,753
	Base Case	Scenario C	Scenario D
		+0.5% rate of CPI increase	-0.5% rate of CPI increase
Discount rate	as above	as above	as above
Rate of CPI increase	as above	above rates plus 0.5% pa	above rates less 0.5% pa
Salary inflation rate	as above	as above	as above
Defined benefit obligation (A\$)	46,139,838	49,074,917	43,464,316
	Base Case	Scenario E	Scenario F
		+0.5% salary increase rate	-0.5% salary increase rate
Discount rate	as above	as above	as above
Rate of CPI increase	as above	as above	as above
Salary inflation rate	as above	above rates plus 0.5% pa	above rates less 0.5% pa
Defined benefit obligation (A\$)	46,139,838	46,466,571	45,828,639
	Base Case	Scenario G	Scenario H
		lower mortality	higher mortality
Defined benefit obligation (A\$)	46,139,838	46,814,037	45,654,608

*Assumes the short term pensioner mortality improvement factors for years 2018-2023 also apply for years after 2023.

**Assumes the long term pensioner mortality improvement factors for years post 2023 also apply for years 2018 to 2023.

The defined benefit obligation has been recalculated by changing the assumptions as outlined above, whilst retaining all other assumptions.

28. Superannuation Position – Defined Benefits Scheme (cont'd)

Asset-Liability matching strategies

The Trustee monitors its asset-liability risk continuously in setting its investment strategy. It also monitors cash flows to manage liquidity requirements. No explicit asset-liability matching strategy is used by the Trustee.

Funding arrangements

Funding arrangements are reviewed at least every three years following the release of the triennial actuarial review. Contribution rates are set after discussions between the employer, STC and NSW Treasury.

Funding positions are reviewed annually and funding arrangements may be adjusted as required after each annual review.

Surplus/deficit

The following is a summary of the 30 June 2018 financial position of the Fund calculated in accordance with AASB 1056 Accounting Standard "Superannuation Entities".

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	30-Jun-18	30-Jun-18	30-Jun-18	30-Jun-18
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Accrued benefits*	6,630,250	1,391,345	18,491,568	26,513,164
Net market value of Fund assets	(8,798,653)	(2,597,519)	(20,823,725)	(32,219,897)
<i>Net (surplus)/deficit</i>	<i>(2,168,403)</i>	<i>(1,206,173)</i>	<i>(2,332,156)</i>	<i>(5,706,733)</i>

*There is no allowance for a contribution tax provision within the Accrued Benefits figure for AASB 1056. Allowance for contributions tax is made when setting the contribution rates.

Contribution recommendations

Recommended contribution rates for the entity are:

	SASS	SANCS	SSS
	multiple of member contributions	% member salary	multiple of member contributions
	N/A	N/A	N/A

Economic assumptions

The economic assumptions adopted for the 30 June 2018 actuarial investigation of the Pooled Fund are:

Weighted-Average Assumptions	
Expected rate of return on Fund assets backing current pension liabilities	7.4% pa
Expected rate of return on Fund assets backing other liabilities	6.4% pa
Expected salary increase rate (excluding promotional salary increases)	2.7% for 2018/19 then 3.2% pa thereafter
Expected rate of CPI increase	2.2% pa

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28. Superannuation Position – Defined Benefits Scheme (cont'd)

Expected contributions

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	Financial Year to 30 June 2019	Financial Year to 30 June 2019	Financial Year to 30 June 2019	Financial Year to 30 June 2019
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Expected employer contributions	-	-	-	-

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 11.1 years.

Profit or Loss Impact

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	Financial Year to 30 June 2018	Financial Year to 30 June 2018	Financial Year to 30 June 2018	Financial Year to 30 June 2018
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Current service cost	254,580	67,324	200,079	521,983
Net interest	(15,566)	(25,060)	448,751	408,124
Past service cost	-	-	-	-
(Gains)/Loss on settlement	-	-	-	-
Profit or loss component of the Defined Benefit Cost	239,013	42,264	648,830	930,108

Other Comprehensive Income

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	Financial Year to 30 June 2018	Financial Year to 30 June 2018	Financial Year to 30 June 2018	Financial Year to 30 June 2018
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Actuarial (gains) losses on liabilities	277,037	(101,885)	(905,048)	(729,896)
Actual return on Fund assets less Interest income	(544,760)	(149,732)	(1,153,065)	(1,847,557)
Effects of transfers in/out due to business combinations and disposals	-	-	-	-
Adjustment for effect of asset ceiling	-	-	-	-
Total remeasurement in Other Comprehensive Income	(267,723)	(251,616)	(2,058,114)	(2,577,453)

Department of Justice
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29. Related Party Disclosures

The Department's key management personnel compensation is as follows:

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Short-term employee benefits:		
Salaries	5,255	3,910
Other monetary allowances	517	444
Non-monetary benefits	-	-
Other long-term employee benefits		
Post-employment benefits	-	-
Termination benefits	346	284
Total remuneration	6,118	4,638

The Department did not enter into any transactions during the year with key management personnel, their close family members and controlled or jointly controlled entities thereof.

During the year, the Department entered into transactions on arm's length terms and conditions with other entities that are controlled/jointly controlled/significantly influenced by the NSW Government. These transactions in aggregate are a significant portion of the Department's rendering of services and receiving of services.

These transactions include:

- Long Service Leave and Defined Benefit Superannuation assumed by the Crown;
- Appropriations (and subsequent adjustments to appropriations);
- Transactions relating to the Treasury Banking System;
- Employer contributions paid to Defined Benefit Superannuation funds;
- Receipts from the provision of personnel and related services to Justice cluster agencies;
- Grants paid to Justice cluster agencies;
- Payments into the Treasury Managed Fund for workers' compensation insurance and other insurances.
- Natural disaster relief claims paid to government sector agencies.

The Department did not have any related party transactions with Justice Cluster portfolio Ministers during the financial year.

30. Events after the reporting period

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Department, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Department in future financial years.

END OF AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Appendices



Above: New CSNSW recruits celebrate their graduation.

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Compliance with <i>Carers (Recognition) Act 2010</i>	
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The Serious Young Offenders Review Panel	

Appendix 1

Payment of accounts and time of payments

Aged analysis at the end of each quarter for year ended 30 June 2018

	Current (i.e. within due date) \$'000	Less than 30 days overdue \$'000	Between 30 and 60 days overdue \$'000	Between 60 and 90 days overdue \$'000	More than 90 days overdue \$'000
All suppliers					
September	18,339	2,217	110	81	164
December	21,938	41,794	1,952	-2,109	2,057
March	25,511	1,920	141	34	-151
June	78,310	13,587	492	182	136
Small business suppliers					
September	1,122	129	9	6	16
December	687	324	2	0	1
March	1,095	84	1	-3	-1
June	2,122	31	44	3	1

Negative figures in the table above denote a credit note

Number of invoices paid on time (percentage)

	Quarter 1 (per cent)	Quarter 2 (per cent)	Quarter 3 (per cent)	Quarter 4 (per cent)	Full Year (per cent)
Current Year FY 2017-18	88.0	89.7	88.2	88.4	88.6
Last Year FY 2016-17	92.2	92.4	91.9	89.0	91.3

Appendix 1 (cont'd)

Accounts due or paid within each quarter

	September	December	March	June
All suppliers				
No. of accounts due for payment	77,072	90,613	94,011	97,647
No. of accounts paid on time	67,859	81,236	82,922	86,354
Actual percentage of accounts paid on time (based on no. of Accounts)	88%	90%	88%	88%
Dollar amount of accounts due for payment (,000)	\$601,178	\$561,635	\$469,969	\$660,709
Dollar amount of accounts paid on time (,000)	\$479,196	\$453,484	\$364,426	\$582,187
Actual percentage of accounts paid on time (based on \$)	80%	81%	78%	88%
No. of payments for interest overdue accounts	6	20	16	14
Interest paid on overdue accounts	605	704	2,205	877
Small business suppliers				
No. of accounts due for payment	2,587	4,849	4,682	5,255
No. of accounts paid on time	2,035	4,200	4,085	4,680
Actual percentage of accounts paid on time (based on no. of Accounts)	79%	87%	87%	89%
Dollar amount of accounts due for payment (,000)	\$10,064	\$7,832	\$7,670	\$9,993
Dollar amount of accounts paid on time (,000)	\$9,053	\$6,987	\$6,810	\$9,181
Actual percentage of accounts paid on time (based on \$)	90%	89%	89%	92%
No. of payments for interest overdue accounts	6	20	16	14
Interest paid on overdue accounts	\$605	\$704	\$2,205	\$877

Department initiatives to improve the timely payment of supplier invoices (payment performance) in 2017-18:

- Rolling out of the new Justice Purchase to Payment policy, and establishment of Accounts Payable procedures and instructions. A review of the current work process by mapping and benchmarking against NSW DFSI to improve performance has also been undertaken
- Progressive rollout of Purchase Order requirements to main divisions of the Department, which has reduced the risks of manual data entry error
- Continued rollout of the Purchasing Card Program to ensure prompt payment of small value (up to \$5,000) transactions in line with Treasury Circular TC 11/15. The purchasing card solution was implemented from June 2014 to all business centres
- Introduced a supplier e-form for Justice SAP to facilitate prompt on boarding of new suppliers and reduce the risk of losing paperwork
- Analysis of payment patterns across the Department to target areas responsible for late approvals and worked with Strategic Finance Partner team to reduce invoices with late approvals
- Continued the consolidation of major state-wide accounts (include enforcement of engagement of services from mandatory channels, such as Contractor Central for contractors and Flight Centre Management for travel arrangement)
- Enhanced use of automated invoice scanning and processing software (Readsoft), including resolution of system errors, intensive training for Accounts Payable staff, better use of the tool to improve approval of finance approvals, and communication of minimum invoice requirements both internally and to vendors to reduce overall scanning error rates and delays
- Enhanced governance arrangements with key services providers, Contractor Central and Flight Centre and internal clients, to more effectively resolve invoice issues
- Provision of active support to new user to SAP Purchase Order, including hyper-care to agencies as required.

The department has paid interest during the year to declared small business suppliers as detailed in Appendix 1 – Payment of Accounts. The main reasons for payment delay are as below:

- delay in approving invoices by respective agencies
- misplacement of invoices and/or invoices lost in the post
- delay in updating goods receipts (or service entry sheets) by agencies
- delay in raising Purchase Order, or Purchase Order has insufficient funds
- Purchase Order is not quoted on supplier invoice, or invoice received with incorrect price
- delay in submitting the request to Vendor Master Data team to create new vendor
- delay caused by new users to SAP Purchase Order, required additional training on raising Purchase Order and Goods Receipts.

Appendix 2

Consultants' expenditure

Consultants' expenditure over \$50,000

Company Name	Description	Nature of Services	Total
Advisian Pty Ltd	Corrective Services – Project of Contestability on issues of transaction management services, Expression of Interest and probity	Management Services	\$177,700
Antares Solutions Pty Ltd	Digital transformation – Corporate Reporting project	Management Services	\$113,510
Arup Pty Ltd	Corrective Services Prison Bed Capacity Program – Sire due diligence and acquisition work	Management Services	\$148,000
Aspect Organisational Psychologist	Corrective Services – Organisational Psychologists – Analysis of Interview data – reports and recommendations	Management Services	\$87,000
Aurecon Australasia Pty Ltd	Project Management Consultancy for Justice Infrastructure	Management Services	\$51,222
Blue Visions Management Pty Ltd	Project Management Consultancy for Justice Infrastructure	Management Services	\$278,075
Deloitte	2017-18 Audit Readiness review	Finance and Accounting/Tax	\$96,090
Deloitte	Corrective Services – Development of Strategic Business Case for the Metropolitan Correctional Capacity Program and Outer Sydney Correctional Centre	Management Services	\$62,990
Deloitte	Courts and Tribunal Services – Data operating model advisory work	Management Services	\$128,000
Derek and Colin-DT	Anti-Discrimination Board – Project Management Consultancy	Management Services	\$110,967
Elton Consulting	Preparation of OSMCP Dapto Stakeholder engagement and community consultation strategy, including implementation sub-plan	Management Services	\$55,489
Ernst and Young	Corrective Services – Parklea retender advisory	Legal Services	\$71,256

Ernst and Young	Courts and Tribunal Services – Probate business and financial model advisory services	Management Services	\$119,072
Ernst and Young	Corrective Services – Commercial advisory and Transaction Management Services	Management & Legal Services	\$1,135,201
Gowdie Management Group Pty Ltd	Corrective Services – Project Management Services	Management Services	\$70,800
KPMG	Corrective Services – Commercial advisory and Financial Management Services	Management Services	\$553,361
KPMG	Commercial Advisory – Efficiency and Effectiveness review	Management Services	\$687,500
KPMG	Strategy Projects – Retender reviews and Cyber Threat Assessments	Management Services	\$643,347
KPMG	Commercial Advisory services for the Jury Management System (JMS) Phase One for Courts and Tribunal Services. KPMG was also tasked to deliver a report which outlined opportunities for refining the juvenile custodial model within the NSW context	Management Services	\$167,500
MBMPL Pty Ltd	Corrective Services – Parklea retender advisory	Management Services	\$147,606
Meld Studios Pty Ltd	Citizen journey mapping – NSW criminal and civil justice systems – new business courts	Management Services	\$129,641
Minter Ellison	Corrective Services – Parklea retender advisory	Management Services	\$363,312
Nous Group Pty Ltd	Juvenile Justice – Remand population engagement services; reviewing of structure and function of the Executive Leadership team which included realignment and modernisation; developed a report which identified opportunities and strategies to reduce avoidable remand; developed a report which synthesised recommendations from recent reviews undertaken by the VIC, QLD and NT Governments on youth justice systems with the JJ NSW Strategic Plan.	Management Services	\$270,596
NSW Council for Intellectual Disability	Research and Development consultancy services on disability analysis	Management Services	\$70,000

PPB Advisory	Review of the post rollout operations of the Justice SAP system. Review of Justice Reform Portfolio Governance, Management and Assurance and minor capital works	Management Services	\$961,900
Pricewaterhouse Coopers	Corrective Services NSW Audit and Strategic Finance advisory	Finance and Accounting/Tax	\$70,725
Pricewaterhouse Coopers	Courts and Tribunal Services – Jury Management Services (JMS) commercialisation procurement and advisory services	Management Services	\$344,475
Procure Group Pty Ltd	Corrective Services – Parklea retender advisory	Management Services	\$84,623
RPSPM Pty Ltd	Corrective Services – Project Management Services	Management Services	\$251,294
The Hackett Group Australia Pty Ltd	Corporate Services – Key Metrics review	Management Services	\$119,710
The Treasury	Corrective Services – Parklea retender advisory	Management Services	\$144,000
The University of Sydney	Juvenile Justice – Review Objective detainee classification system	Management Services	\$67,933
University of England	Research project on mechanisms to support the transition of offenders back into the community	Management Services	\$117,991
Total consultancy over \$50,000			\$7,900,886

Appendix 2 (cont'd)

Consultants' expenditure under \$50,000

Consultation category	Amount	Number
Engineering	\$82,982	6
Finance/Tax	\$79,136	3
Information Technology	\$125,280	7
Legal Services	\$69,505	3
Management Services	\$737,510	58
Training	\$30,893	4
Total consultancy under \$50,000	\$1,125,306	81
Total expenditures for consultants for 2017-18 Note: Total consultants expenditure incurred by the Department excludes items of expenditure potentially capitalisable to fixed assets as part a capital works project.	\$9,026,192	

Appendix 3

Consumer Response / Complaints Data

Type of complaints received by business units in the Department of Justice

Business Centre	Service	Policy / procedure	Cost	Other	TOTAL
Alternative Dispute Resolution and Community Justice Centre	14	4	-	-	18
Anti-Discrimination Board	14	-	-	6	20
Court services*	81	15	18	72	186
Office of the Public Defenders	-	-	-	-	0
NCAT**	-	-	-	506	506
NSW Public Guardian	-	-	-	3	3
Superior Courts^	1	5	-	15	21
Total	110	24	18	602	754

* including Local Court, Coroner's Court, District Court, Children's Court, Sheriff's office, Dust Diseases Tribunal.

^Data included Supreme Court Registry (15), Land & Environment Court Registry (1) and the Industrial Relations Commission Registry (5)

**NCAT complaints (351) and NCAT complaints through Ministerial (155). The number of complaints received by NCAT is less than 0.5 per cent of all matters lodged. Categories of complaints received during the year included policy and procedure, and decision dissatisfaction. Responses to complaints include clarification about NCAT policies and procedures, providing information about avenues of appeal and contact details for support services, such as LawAccess.

Appendix 3 (cont'd)

NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages

In 2017-18, the Registry complaints team received 1,794 complaints. Breakdown of those are as follow:

- Error on Certificate (262)
- Registrations processing times (419)
- Policy or procedure (257)
- Online applications (201)
- Applications processing times (161)
- Poor provision of service (101)
- Certificates sent to incorrect address/client (33)
- Complaint about individual staff (26)
- Commemorative certificate issues (83)
- ServiceNSW (18)
- Incorrect certificate sent to client (17)
- Family history enquiries/complaints (168)
- Internal reviews (45)
- Ex-gratia requests (3)

Corrective Services NSW

Minister and Commissioner

In 2017-18, a total of 588 written complaints were received by the Minister and Commissioner. This is 373 more than in 2016-17.

The highest number of complaints related to inmate classification and placement, visits and property. A large number of complaints were received concerning the construction of new or expanded correctional centres.

Official Visitors

In 2017-18, Official Visitors reported making 1,455 visits to correctional facilities, slightly more than in 2016-17 (1,430). Inmates raised 9,301 matters with Official Visitors which were recorded as complaints, an increase of 3.9 per cent on the number received in 2016-17 (8,952). The categories of complaint most often raised were medical issues; phones; property; food and activities.

Corrective Services Support Line (CSSL)

In 2017-18, the CSSL answered 7,601 telephone calls from inmates. This was an increase of 11.5 per cent on the number received in 2016-17 (6,816).

Of the calls answered in 2017-18, 2,153 (28 per cent), were recorded as complaints, compared to 2,623 (38 per cent) of the calls in 2016-17. The highest number of complaints received was about property. In this category, the CSSL received 252 complaints. The CSSL also received a high number of complaints about medical issues, placement and phones. The highest number of inquiries was about court matters. In this category, the CSSL received 841 inquiries. The CSSL also received a high number of inquiries about phones, parole, sentence details and classification.

Appendix 3 (cont'd)

NSW Ombudsman

In 2017-18, the NSW Ombudsman wrote to the Commissioner of Corrective Services on 84 occasions, four less than in 2016-17.

Of the 84 communications, two referred to matters raised previously.

- Sixty-three were preliminary investigations under section 13AA of the *Ombudsman's Act 1994* (the Act)
- Six matters were suggestions under section 31AC of the Act
- Three matters were referred under section 34 under the Ombudsman's powers in the *Community Services (Complaints, Reviews and Monitoring) Act 1993*
- The relevant legislation was not identified for 12 of the matters referred.

Of the section 13AA matters, those most often referred were about property, alleged assault or excessive use of force.

As at 30 June 2018, of the 84 matters communicated to the Commissioner, 21 had not been finalised. The majority of outstanding matters relate to missing property.

LawAccess NSW

LawAccess NSW had a total of 31 complaints. The complaints included the length of time for the call to be answered; being unhappy with the decision; the poor provision of information; misconceived complaints and staff being unhelpful.

Office of the Legal Services Commissioner

In 2017-18, the OLSC received one complaint about its response time.

The Office of the Legal Services Commissioner (OLSC) receives complaints about solicitors and barristers in NSW. The OLSC works as part of a co-regulatory scheme with the Law Society of NSW and the NSW Bar Association.

In 2017-18, the OLSC received 2,645 written complaints about lawyers in NSW and 2,601 complaints were finalised. 6,431 calls were made to the OLSC Inquiry Line, where callers were assisted with information about the complaints process or directed to a more appropriate agency.

Legal Profession Admission Board (LPAB)

Seven items of feedback were received through the Feedback Assist portal for the LPAB, with two being for the incorrect agency and two being favourable. The remaining three cases were complaints related to client service issues. No systemic issues were identified from these complaints that resulted in changes to services or processes.

Appendix 3 (cont'd)

Victims Services

In 2017-18, Victims Services:

- Received: 54 complaints
- Finalised: 52 complaints (two complaints were pending from 2016-17)
- Pending: 4 complaints
- Average days to finalise complaints: 15 days

Juvenile Justice NSW

In 2017-18, there were a total of 53 complaints received by Juvenile Justice. Out of those 53 complaints, 50 were from young people, two from agencies on behalf of a young person and one from a family member. Out of the 53 complaints, 62 per cent were resolved within 48 hours; 19 per cent were resolved within three weeks; and 19 per cent were resolved within four weeks.

Juvenile Justice NSW has clear complaints handling procedures. Internal and external oversight mechanisms are also in place to monitor and ensure appropriate treatment of young offenders, including the protection of their rights under international conventions and NSW Legislative Frameworks.

Nature of complaints	Number of complaints	Percentage
Other*	7	13
Other behaviour*	7	13
Bias/discrimination	13	24.5
JJC rules/points system	4	7.5
Welfare	4	7.5
Advice and Information	4	7.5
Access to Services (e.g. Medical, Education)	12	23
Transfers between centres	2	4
Total	53	100

Source: DJ/JJ RPELive 30 June 2018. As this was taken from a live database, figures are subject to change.

*The categories of "Other" and "Other behaviour" mostly contain complaints against staff

Appendix 3 (cont'd)

Improvements as a result of client feedback and complaints

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Directorate and Community Justice Centre

In 2017-18, the following activities were undertaken to improve client feedback and complaints:

- Service level agreement implemented to set timeframe for administering court referred matters. Implemented to avoid unnecessary delays and set expectations for service delivery. Any cases where Community Justice Centre is seeking a court adjournment, the official letter requires the Director's signature to ensure auditing of SLA requirements were met by the Community Justice Centre wherever practicable
- Community Justice Centre checks during the first stages of client contact their preferred method of contact with parties. For example: via text, email, phone to ensure ease of communication between Community Justice Centre and client
- Where complaints have been made about mediator conduct, mediators are required to respond to the complaint in writing wherever practicable. If the complaint is found to be valid (all or part), mediators are required to provide reflective practice learning on the complaint and how they will improve their practice in the future
- Pre-conference SLAs have been implemented for mediators to complete their activities with clients and respond to Community Justice Centre within specific timeframes
- Changes to Community Justice Centre website to provide greater clarity to clients on appropriate avenues for complaints and feedback
- Update of fact sheets for 'Support People' and 'When mediation is not suitable' to provide more clarity for clients when engaging with Community Justice Centre and to assist with expectation management.

NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal (NCAT)

A number of improvements to the NCAT website, publications and procedures are made as an outcome from a complaint. For example, in this reporting year, changes were made to the NCAT website, Divisional Guidelines and procedures on adjournments particularly around information NCAT requires when a request to adjourn a matter is made.

Disaster Welfare Services

A number of requests for the review of decisions to refuse Disaster Relief Grants were made by applicants whose applications had been declined on the basis that they did not meet the eligibility criteria.

Appendix 3 (cont'd)

All requests were responded to in a timely and compassionate manner. Reviews of disputed applications were carried out by officers other than the original decision makers. Applicants were advised in writing of the review process.

NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages

The top four complaints received are listed below, along with the action or change to improve:

1. Registration processing times take too long. Action taken to address complaints includes:
 - The Registry constantly promotes with marriage celebrants (via bi-monthly newsletters) the take up and use of eRegistry. eRegistry ½ day training sessions are organised in Chippendale and Parramatta to provide celebrants with all the information needed to use eRegistry
 - Overall processing times have been reduced following the launch of the new Online Birth Registration System
 - Cross training and up-skilling of staff from other business areas undertaken in order to tackle peak period demands (for example the increased numbers of deaths in winter-cold weather)
 - A specific staff member was hired to write new policies and procedures documentation to ensure staff are processing registrations at optimum levels, and to create knowledge articles created for ServiceNSW staff.
2. Errors on certificates received. Action taken to address complaint includes:
 - The introduction of the new Online Birth Registration System has significantly reduced the number of errors on birth certificates. The parent or guardian completing the form has more control over what is entered into our data base and gets to view a mock-up of the certificate prior to submitting an application
 - Both Relationship and Change of Name forms are being reviewed to make them more 'user-friendly' hence reducing errors.
3. Identification Document (ID) supplied not sufficient to register an event. Action taken to address complaint includes review of both Relationship and Change of Name forms to ensure they are more user friendly and that they clearly state the forms of identification that are required.
4. Issues uploading attachments (ID) when applying online. The Registry continues to monitor the online systems and has made technical improvements to address these issues, including changing the wording on the application to ensure clarity and prevent user error and increasing the size of the file limit for each attachment to ensure large files can be uploaded by the user.

Appendix 3 (cont'd)

Department of Justice – Feedback Assist Data

The Department of Justice is committed to effective complaint handling. A key initiative of Premier's Priority 12 – *Improving Government Services* is to improve complaint handling across the NSW Government.

As part of the Complaint Handling Improvement Program (CHIP), the Department has implemented the Feedback Assist widget on 24 in-scope websites across the Justice Cluster (10 of which are within the Department).

Between 1 November 2017* to 30 June 2018, 135 complaints** have been received through the widget. Breakdown of those are as follow:

- Department of Justice (13)
- Community Justice Centre NSW (2)
- LawAccess NSW (22)
- NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal (7)
- NSW Trustee and Guardian (22)
- NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages (34)
- Corrective Services NSW (4)
- Juvenile Justice (1)
- Legal Profession Admission Board (6)
- NSW Courts (18)
- Victims Services (6)

Note:

*The first Justice agency went live on Feedback Assist on 1 November 2017, therefore the reporting period commenced on 1 November.

**These figures may have already been included in the breakdowns provided from each business unit as outlined at previous pages.

Appendix 4

Legislation administered by the Department of Justice

Below is a list of the legislation administered by the Department of Justice under the relevant Ministerial portfolios.

Attorney General

Administrative Decisions Review Act 1997 No 76
Anglican Church of Australia (Bodies Corporate) Act 1938 No 15
Animals Act 1977 No 25
Anti-Discrimination Act 1977 No 48
Antiochian Orthodox Church Property Trust Act 1993 No 20
Application of Laws (Coastal Sea) Act 1980 No 146
Australian Mutual Provident Society Act 1988 No 47
Australian Mutual Provident Society (Demutualisation and Reconstruction) Act 1997 No 56
Bail Act 2013 No 26
Benevolent Society (Reconstitution) Act 1998 No 153
Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1995 No 62
Charitable Trusts Act 1993 No 10
Child Protection (Offenders Prohibition Orders) Act 2004 No 46, jointly with the Minister for Police
Children (Criminal Proceedings) Act 1987 No 55
Children (Protection and Parental Responsibility) Act 1997 No 78
Children's Court Act 1987 No 53
Choice of Law (Limitation Periods) Act 1993 No 94
Christian Israelite Church Property Trust Act 2007 No 41
Churches of Christ in New South Wales Incorporation Act 1947 No 2
Churches of Christ, Scientist, Incorporation Act 1962 No 21
Classification (Publications, Films and Computer Games) Enforcement Act 1995 No 63
Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2013 No 2
Civil Liability Act 2002 No 22
Civil Liability (Third Party Claims Against Insurers) Act 2017 No 19
Civil Procedure Act 2005 No 28
Commercial Arbitration Act 2010 No 61
Common Carriers Act 1902 No 48
Commonwealth Bank (Interpretation) Act 1953 No 29
Commonwealth Places (Administration of Laws) Act 1970 No 80
Commonwealth Powers (De Facto Relationships) Act 2003 No 49
Commonwealth Powers (Family Law—Children) Act 1986 No 182
Community Justice Centres Act 1983 No 127
Compensation to Relatives Act 1897 No 31
Confiscation of Proceeds of Crime Act 1989 No 90
Constitutional Powers (Coastal Waters) Act 1979 No 138
Co-operative Schemes (Administrative Actions) Act 2001 No 45
Coptic Orthodox Church (NSW) Property Trust Act 1990 No 67
Coroners Act 2009 No 41
Corporations (Administrative Actions) Act 2001 No 33
Corporations (Ancillary Provisions) Act 2001 No 32

Corporations (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2001 No 1
Corporations (New South Wales) Act 1990 No 83
Costs in Criminal Cases Act 1967 No 13
Council of Law Reporting Act 1969 No 59
Court Information Act 2010 No 24
Court Security Act 2005 No 1
Court Suppression and Non-publication Orders Act 2010 No 106
Crimes Act 1900 No 40
Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999 No 93, section 183 (2) (a) (remainder, the Minister for Corrections)
Crimes (Appeal and Review) Act 2001 No 120
Crimes at Sea Act 1998 No 173
Crimes (Criminal Organisations Control) Act 2012 No 9
Crimes (Domestic and Personal Violence) Act 2007 No 80
Crimes (Forensic Procedures) Act 2000 No 59
Crimes (High Risk Offenders) Act 2006 No 7
Crimes Prevention Act 1916 No 80
Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999 No 92
Criminal Appeal Act 1912 No 16
Criminal Procedure Act 1986 No 209
Criminal Records Act 1991 No 8
Crown Advocate Act 1979 No 59
Crown Proceedings Act 1988 No 70
Crown Prosecutors Act 1986 No 208
Defamation Act 2005 No 77
Director of Public Prosecutions Act 1986 No 207
Discharged Servicemen's Badges Act 1964 No 49
District Court Act 1973 No 9
Dividing Fences Act 1991 No 72
Domicile Act 1979 No 118
Dormant Funds Act 1942 No 25
Drug Court Act 1998 No 150
Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985 No 226 (except part, the Minister for Police and part, the Minister for Health)
Dust Diseases Tribunal Act 1989 No 63
Electronic Transactions Act 2000 No 8
Employees Liability Act 1991 No 4
Evidence Act 1995 No 25
Evidence (Audio and Audio Visual Links) Act 1998 No 105
Evidence on Commission Act 1995 No 26
Factors (Mercantile Agents) Act 1923 No 2
Federal Courts (State Jurisdiction) Act 1999 No 22
Felons (Civil Proceedings) Act 1981 No 84
Financial Transaction Reports Act 1992 No 99
Fines Act 1996 No 99, Part 2, Divisions 1 and 2, section 13, section 120 (in so far as it relates to registrars of the courts and the Sheriff) and section 123 (remainder, the Minister for Finance, Services and Property)
Forfeiture Act 1995 No 65
Frustrated Contracts Act 1978 No 105
Government Information (Information Commissioner) Act 2009 No 53
Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009 No 52
Graffiti Control Act 2008 No 100 (except Part 4, jointly with the Minister for Local Government)
Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of Australia Consolidated Trust Act 1994 No 65
Guardianship Act 1987 No 257
Guardianship of Infants Act 1916 No 41
Habitual Criminals Act 1957 No 19

Health Practitioner Regulation (Adoption of National Law) Act 2009 No 86, section 4 in so far as it applies section 165B of the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (NSW)* as a law of New South Wales, and the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (NSW)*, section 165B (remainder, the Minister for Health)
Holy Apostolic Catholic Assyrian Church of the East Property Trust Act 1992 No 10
Hunters Hill Congregational Church Property Trust Act 2013 No 67
Imperial Acts Application Act 1969 No 30
Inclosed Lands Protection Act 1901 No 33
Industrial Relations Act 1996 No 17, sections 147, 148 (except in relation to the appointment of Commissioners), 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 156 (3), 157 (3), 159 (2), 164 (2), 168, 180, 185 (2) (d) and (e), 196, 197, 207, 208, 381, 382, 383, 407 (in relation to provisions administered by the Attorney General), Schedule 2 (in relation to provisions administered by the Attorney General), and Schedule 4 (in relation to provisions administered by the Attorney General) (remainder, the Minister for Industrial Relations)
Infants' Custody and Settlements Act 1899 No 39
Insurance Act 1902 No 49
Insurance (Application of Laws) Act 1986 No 13
James Hardie (Civil Liability) Act 2005 No 106
James Hardie (Civil Penalty Compensation Release) Act 2005 No 107
James Hardie Former Subsidiaries (Winding up and Administration) Act 2005 No 105
Judges' Pensions Act 1953 No 41
Judicial Office (Papua New Guinea) Act 1979 No 177
Judicial Officers Act 1986 No 100
Jurisdiction of Courts (Cross-vesting) Act 1987 No 125
Jurisdiction of Courts (Foreign Land) Act 1989 No 190
Jury Act 1977 No 18
Justices of the Peace Act 2002 No 27
Land and Environment Court Act 1979 No 204
Law and Justice Foundation Act 2000 No 97
Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Act 2002 No 103
Law Reform Commission Act 1967 No 39
Law Reform (Law and Equity) Act 1972 No 28
Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1944 No 28
Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1946 No 33
Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1965 No 32
Law Reform (Vicarious Liability) Act 1983 No 38
Legal Aid Commission Act 1979 No 78
Legal Profession Uniform Law Application Act 2014 No 16 and the *Legal Profession Uniform Law (NSW)*
Lie Detectors Act 1983 No 62
Limitation Act 1969 No 31
Local Court Act 2007 No 93
Lutheran Church of Australia (New South Wales District) Property Trust Act 1982 No 101
Marketable Securities Act 1970 No 72
Married Persons (Equality of Status) Act 1996 No 96
Mental Health (Forensic Provisions) Act 1990 No 10 (except Part 5, jointly the Minister for Health and the Minister for Mental Health)
Methodist Church of Samoa in Australia Property Trust Act 1998 No 96
Mining Act 1992 No 29, section 293 (remainder, the Minister for Resources)
Minors (Property and Contracts) Act 1970 No 60
Moratorium Act 1932 No 57
National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2018 No 17
Native Title (New South Wales) Act 1994 No 45
NSW Trustee and Guardian Act 2009 No 49
Oaths Act 1900 No 20
Parliamentary Papers (Supplementary Provisions) Act 1975 No 49

Partnership Act 1892 55 Vic No 12 (except parts, jointly with the Minister for Innovation and Better Regulation)
Personal Property Securities (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2009 No 35 (except parts, jointly with the Minister for Innovation and Better Regulation)
Piracy Punishment Act 1902 No 69
Presbyterian Church of Australia Act 1971 No 42
Pre-Trial Diversion of Offenders Act 1985 No 153
Printing and Newspapers Act 1973 No 46
Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998 No 133
Probate and Administration Act 1898 No 13
Property (Relationships) Act 1984 No 147
Public Defenders Act 1995 No 28
Public Notaries Act 1997 No 98
Recovery of Imposts Act 1963 No 21
Relationships Register Act 2010 No 19
Reorganised Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints Trust Property Act 1959 No 13
Restraints of Trade Act 1976 No 67
Restricted Premises Act 1943 No 6
Roman Catholic Church Communities' Lands Act 1942 No 23
Roman Catholic Church Trust Property Act 1936 No 24
Royal Blind Society (Merger) Act 2005 No 87
Royal Institute for Deaf and Blind Children Act 1998 No 6
Russian Orthodox Church (NSW) Property Trust Act 1991 No 91
Sale of Goods Act 1923 No 1
Sale of Goods (Vienna Convention) Act 1986 No 119
Scout Association of Australia (New South Wales Branch) Incorporation Act 1928 No 26
Sea-Carriage Documents Act 1997 No 92
Sheriff Act 2005 No 6
Solicitor General Act 1969 No 80
St. Shenouda Coptic Orthodox Monastery (NSW) Property Trust Act 2014 No 40
Standard Time Act 1987 No 149
Status of Children Act 1996 No 76
Stewards' Foundation of Christian Brethren Act 1989 No 172
Succession Act 2006 No 80
Suitors' Fund Act 1951 No 3
Summary Offences Act 1988 No 25
Sunday (Service of Process) Act 1984 No 45
Supreme Court Act 1970 No 52
Surrogacy Act 2010 No 102
Surveillance Devices Act 2007 No 64
Telecommunications (Interception and Access) (New South Wales) Act 1987 No 290
Terrorism (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2002 No 114
Terrorism (High Risk Offenders) Act 2017 No 68
Terrorism (Police Powers) Act 2002 No 115
Trees (Disputes Between Neighbours) Act 2006 No 126
Trustee Act 1925 No 14
Trustee Companies Act 1964 No 6
Unauthorised Documents Act 1922 No 6
Uniting Church in Australia Act 1977 No 47
Vexatious Proceedings Act 2008 No 80
Victims Rights and Support Act 2013 No 37
Westpac Banking Corporation (Transfer of Incorporation) Act 2000 No 71
Witnesses Examination Act 1900 No 34
Workplace Injury Management and Workers Compensation Act 1998 No 86, sections 368, 369 and 373 and Schedule 5 (remainder, the Minister for Finance, Services and Property)

Workplace Surveillance Act 2005 No 47
Young Offenders Act 1997 No 54 (except parts, the Minister for Corrections)

Corrections

Children (Community Service Orders) Act 1987 No 56
Children (Detention Centres) Act 1987 No 57
Children (Interstate Transfer of Offenders) Act 1988 No 85
Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999 No 93 (except part, the Attorney General)
Crimes (Interstate Transfer of Community Based Sentences) Act 2004 No 72
Inspector of Custodial Services Act 2012 No 55
International Transfer of Prisoners (New South Wales) Act 1997 No 144
Parole Orders (Transfer) Act 1983 No 190
Prisoners (Interstate Transfer) Act 1982 No 104
Young Offenders Act 1997 No 54, sections 49, 60 and 61, and Schedule 1 (remainder, the Attorney General)

Emergency Services

Community Welfare Act 1987 No 52, Part 5 and any other provisions of that Act so far as they relate to functions under Part 5 (remainder, jointly the Minister for Disability Services and the Minister for Family and Community Services)
State Emergency and Rescue Management Act 1989 No 165

Police

Australian Crime Commission (New South Wales) Act 2003 No 13
Child Protection (Offenders Prohibition Orders) Act 2004 No 46, jointly with the Attorney General
Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Act 2000 No 42
Commercial Agents and Private Inquiry Agents Act 2004 No 70
Crime Commission Act 2012 No 66
Criminal Assets Recovery Act 1990 No 23
Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985 No 226, Part 2A, jointly with the Minister for Health (remainder, the Attorney General)
Firearms Act 1996 No 46
Law Enforcement and National Security (Assumed Identities) Act 2010 No 73
Law Enforcement Conduct Commission Act 2016 No 61 (except Part 9 and Schedule 2, the Premier)
Law Enforcement (Controlled Operations) Act 1997 No 136
Police Act 1990 No 47
Road Obstructions (Special Provisions) Act 1979 No 9
Scrap Metal Industry Act 2016 No 42
Security Industry Act 1997 No 157
Sporting Venues (Invasions) Act 2003 No 44
Tattoo Parlours Act 2012 No 32, jointly with the Minister for Innovation and Better Regulation
Weapons Prohibition Act 1998 No 127
Witness Protection Act 1995 No 87
Wool, Hide and Skin Dealers Act 2004 No 7

Veterans Affairs

Anzac Memorial (Building) Act 1923 No 27
Returned and Services League of Australia (New South Wales Branch) Incorporation Act 1935 No 39

Appendix 5

Digital Information Security Policy Attestation

I, Andrew Cappie-Wood, am of the opinion that:

The Department of Justice had an Information Security Management System in place during the 2017-18 financial year that is consistent with the Core Requirements set out in the NSW Government Digital Information Security Policy.

The controls in place to mitigate identified risks to the digital information and digital information systems of the Department of Justice are adequate.

There is no agency under the control of the Department of Justice which is required to develop an independent ISMS in accordance with the NSW Government Digital Information Security Policy.

Where necessary, in accordance with the Digital Information Security Policy for the NSW Public Sector, the Department of Justice has maintained certified compliance with AS/NZS ISO/IEC 27001 Information technology – Security techniques – Information security management systems – Requirements by an accredited third party during the 2017-18 financial year.



Andrew Cappie-Wood

Secretary

Appendix 6

Disability Inclusion Action Plans

Highlights in 2017-18 from the Department's Disability Inclusion Action Plan are detailed below:

- The department has commenced an evaluation of its current Disability Inclusion Action Plan (DIAP) and will consult with communities on the new, revised plan for 2019-2022
- The department's DIAP Steering Committee meets regularly to monitor progress against the DIAP and work collaboratively on disability inclusion issues
- Training sessions were delivered across the Department, covering flexible service delivery, disability awareness, working with young people with intellectual disability and cognitive impairment and dealing with challenging behaviours
- The department's Diversity Services developed new resource materials on providing good client service to people with a lived experience of mental illness
- The department developed a new brochure called '*Just Ask Us*', which provides information to clients and community members about reasonable adjustments. Its intranet site also includes comprehensive information on flexible service delivery
- All new construction projects delivered in 2017-18 were fully compliant with the *Building Code of Australia* and the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (Commonwealth)*
- The department published an extensive range of disability-specific resources on its intranet page, providing practical information for hiring managers and staff on how to appropriately support and communicate with staff with disability
- The department implemented a new recruitment practice, requiring all job advertisements to include a diversity statement encouraging applications from candidates with disability, and included information on where to get assistance with adjustments during the recruitment process
- Agencies across the department continue to offer roles targeted to people with disability
- NSW Trustee and Guardian had eight roles targeted at people with disability
- The department continues to offer Australian Network on Disability '*Stepping Into*' internships for tertiary students with a disability
- The Justice Disability Advisory Council meets quarterly to provide advice to the Department on best practice for working with people with disability
- Annual events are held to recognise International Day of People with Disability
- Community Justice Centre created a new fact sheet for clients on how to utilise a support person in mediation, including specific information for people with disability

Appendix 6 (cont'd)

- The NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal (NCAT) produced two new brochures on reasonable adjustments for people with disability
- The NSW Trustee and Guardian website includes the Planning Ahead Tools portal, which has been developed to meet [Web Content Accessibility Guidelines \(WCAG\) 2.0](#)
- Nine of NSW Trustee and Guardian's 11 branches are wheelchair accessible. These are located in: Bathurst, Broken Hill, Lismore, Newcastle, Parramatta, Port Macquarie, Wagga Wagga, Wollongong and Client Specialist Centre – Wentworth Avenue, Sydney (Financial Management)
- NSW Trustee and Guardian also held regular Plan Ahead days at venues across NSW, such as local courthouses, libraries, Service NSW Service Centres and community centres.
- Wherever possible, NSW Trustee and Guardian selected venues with access and facilities for people with disability. In 2017-18, NSW Trustee and Guardian's services were accessible from an additional 132 venues.

Appendix 7

Disclosure of controlled entities and subsidiaries

Disclosure of controlled entities

The Department does not have any controlled entities

Disclosure of subsidiaries

The Department does not have any subsidiaries

Joint arrangement

The NSW Government has an investment in Law Courts Limited, which is an entity controlled jointly by the NSW Government and the Australian Government, and accounted for as a joint arrangement in accordance with AASB 11 Joint Arrangements.

Both Governments have equal representation on the board of directors and in the membership of Law Courts Limited, with all decisions requiring unanimous consent. Law Courts Limited is located at Level 3, Law Courts Building, Queen's Square, Sydney, NSW 2000 and its principal activity is the provision of accommodation for Courts, Courts Registries and support services at a standard that is suitable and available for occupation. The joint arrangement, entered into between the NSW Government and the Australian Federal Government, requires the recognition of 52.5 per cent of all revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities of the entity.

Appendix 8

Funds granted to community organisations

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Aboriginal Legal Service (NSW/Act Limited)	NSW Community Safety Fund Program – Justice Reinvestment Community Engagement & Facilitation	Provide Aboriginal communities (regional, remote and disadvantaged) with the information they need to determine whether a community-led justice reinvestment approach is suitable for them	\$247,357
Activus Transport Inc.	Anzac Community Grants Program	Provide a series of bus trips for local veterans to visit the Australian National Maritime Museum, the Army Museum, the fleet Air Army Museum and the Australian Army Infantry Museum	\$720
Adele House	Funded Partnership Initiative (FPI) – Transitional Support	Provision of transitional supported accommodation services to male offenders who reside in Western Sydney or the Coffs Harbour regions	\$132,859
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) Australia Ltd	Community Partners Volunteer Training Scheme	Deliver six courses and workshops including operations simulation exercises reaching approximately 782 volunteers in numerous locations	\$10,495
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) Australia Ltd	Community Partners Volunteer Training Scheme	Deliver seven courses and workshops including recruitment and up-skilling area coordinators, and emergency accommodation training	\$25,000
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) Australia Ltd	Emergency Volunteer Support Scheme (EVSS)	Engaging Emergency Management Volunteers in faith-based NGOs for disaster welfare – Who and How? : A research project to determine factors that contribute to the greatest success in the recruitment and retention of a larger number of volunteers for faith-based agencies in NSW disaster welfare services	\$39,450

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Afghan Fajar Association Incorporated (AFAIC)	Water Safety Fund (WSF)	Swim2Survive2018: Provide water safety knowledge and experience for all ages with a mix of swimming lessons, training, water activities and workshops for the Afghan community in south west Sydney	\$17,177
Albury City Council	Crime Prevention Grants: Safer Community Development Fund Alcohol Minimisation Project	Early intervention activities to combat drug and alcohol-related offences, particularly among young people and the Indigenous community	\$50,000
Anglicare	Community Partners Volunteer Training Scheme (CPVTS)	Deliver 30 volunteer training courses for approx.1300 volunteers, including new recruit and team leader training	\$16,447
Anglicare	Community Partners Volunteer Training Scheme (CPVTS)	Deliver four courses and workshops, including clergy training and team exercises to approx. 700 volunteers	\$25,000
Anglicare	NSW Community Safety Fund Program – STOP – Shoalhaven Men's Behaviour Change Program	Program aimed at reducing incidences of domestic family violence in local communities, enhancing women and children's safety/wellbeing & achieving short-term changes in men's behaviour	\$113,636.36
Anglicare NSW South, NSW West & ACT	Casework Support	The JSP Casework Support service provides a broad range of activities that support a young person under the supervision of Juvenile Justice within the community	\$133,052
Anglicare NSW South, NSW West & ACT	Mentoring (12 month program)	The Program provides one on one mentoring for young people under the supervision of Juvenile Justice in the community, transitioning into the community from custody and exiting from Juvenile Justice supervision to assist with community support on exit. The program is being provided in Riverina Murray and the Central Coast	\$144,260

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Anglicare Sydney	Casework Support	The JSP Casework Support service provides a broad range of activities that support a young person under the supervision of Juvenile Justice within the community	\$166,315
Anglicare Sydney	Relationship Intervention (12 weeks)	The Relationship Intervention Service is a short-term intervention model focusing on strategies to improve relationships between young people and their significant others by reducing conflict, mediating solutions and encouraging collaborative problem solving	\$332,630
Arbias	Funded Partnership Initiative (FPI) – Transitional Support	Provision of initial post-release support services to offenders in 17 different locations throughout NSW (two separate contracts - original tender and ITS expansion)	\$1,475,181
Armidale Aboriginal Health Service Inc.	NSW Community Safety Fund Program - Parent Child and Youth: Early Intervention and Prevention Offender Program	Crime prevention approach offering opportunity to Aboriginal parents to access innovative traditionally and culturally appropriate crime prevention program	\$249,827.27
Armidale Regional Council	Community War Memorials Fund	The commencement of a formal vegetation maintenance program to reinstate the original plantings of the Dangarsleigh War Memorial site, and to conduct a sympathetic pruning and selective removal of the existing trees to highlight the memorial and to overcome and remediate years of unprofessional pruning	\$10,000
Asian Women at Work Inc.	Water Safety Fund (WSF)	Water Safety Advocates Project for Asian Migrant Women and Their Families: Promote, teach and practise water safety to a high-risk population CALD community, including Chinese, Vietnamese, Koreans and Filipinos, who engage in high-risk activities (rock fishing, small boating and surf)	\$36,850

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Australian Afghan Hassanian Youth Association	Water Safety Fund (WSF)	AAHYA Youth Swimming Program: an 8-day swimming school at Guildford Aquatic Centre for Afghan & other newly arrived, refugee young people aged 5-14 during the 2017 school holidays	\$13,066
Australian Families of the Military	Minister's Discretionary	To assist with costs of the organisation's research, support and advocacy for the health wellbeing of military spouses and families	\$150
Australian Red Cross	Community Partners Volunteer Training Scheme (CPVTS)	Deliver 44 training sessions for seven courses & workshops, including Australian Inter-service Incident Management System, Team Leader & member forums & eight community mapping workshops	\$25,000
Australian Red Cross	Community Partners Volunteer Training Scheme (CPVTS)	Deliver seven courses & workshops, including cultural competency training, incident management & Register. Find. Reunite, & community recovery outreach to approximately 700 volunteers	\$25,000
Australian Red Cross	Emergency Volunteer Support Scheme (EVSS)	Volunteer Conference: Get in the Know; Get Connected; Get Organised; Get Packing: 100 team leaders will develop strategies to improve the volunteer experience, leadership skills and community engagement plans for each LGA, understand their role within the new Volunteer Development Framework 2016-2020, establish regional planning groups, co-design regional training plans, and establish regional planning groups	\$22,040
Australian Red Cross	Casework Support	The JSP Casework Support service provides a broad range of activities that support a young person under the supervision of Juvenile Justice within the community	\$437,593

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Barnados	Casework Support	The JSP Casework Support service provides a broad range of activities that support a young person under the supervision of Juvenile Justice within the community	\$199,576
Barraba Central School	Anzac Community Grants Program	To erect a monument and memorial garden to enhance the significance of the area that students can honour and be proud of	\$1,000
Beecroft Cheltenham Civic Trust	Community War Memorials Fund	A conservation assessment of the war memorials associated with Beecroft War Memorial Cenotaph and Memorial Gardens precinct, including advice on their relocation and conservation needs	\$3,000
Bemboka Anzac Committee	Community War Memorials Fund	Conservation works to the Bemboka War Memorial including the repair of damaged elements, the removal of biological growth and the cleaning of the structure. The works will also include the repair of cracks in marble elements and repointing, where required	\$8,400
Bemboka Anzac Day Committee	Community War Memorials Fund	A conservation assessment of the Bemboka War Memorial by a heritage specialist	\$2,200
Best Employment	Casework Support	The JSP Casework Support service provides a broad range of activities that support a young person under the supervision of Juvenile Justice within the community	\$532,206
Best Employment Ltd	Water Safety Fund (WSF)	Platypus Paddlers Water-Safe Program: increase swim-safe skills for infants and toddlers, and encourage parents and carers to play an active role in and around the water, delivered at community aquatic centres in Inverell and Ashford, NSW	\$15,053
Blue Datto Foundation Ltd	NSW Community Safety Fund Program – Keeping Safe	Preventing road-related crime and anti-social behaviour amongst youth in Regional NSW	\$70,000

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Bombala RSL Sub-Branch	Anzac Community Grants Program	To reinstate memorabilia display cabinet so items are securely stored and displayed at the Bombala RSL Club	\$1,000
Bonalbo & District Community Hall Association Incorporated	Community War Memorials Fund	Repairs to the Bonalbo and District Memorial Hall's façade including the replacement of rotted timber trims and the painting of an interior wall	\$4,994
Booligal Hall War Memorial	Community War Memorials Fund	Conservation works to the Booligal War Memorial Hall's roof including the removal of corroded iron roof sheeting, repairs to the roof's support structures and re-sheeting the roof with galvanised sheets. The works also include the replacement of rusted guttering and air vents in the roof	\$10,000
Booligal War Memorial Hall	Community War Memorials Fund	A condition assessment report of the Booligal War Memorial Hall	\$3,000
Boorowa RSL Sub-Branch	Community War Memorials Fund	A condition assessment report of the Boorowa War Memorial	\$3,000
Bourke and District Children's Services	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	Disaster Preparedness for Children's Services in Rural Remote NSW: Building the preparedness of Bourke and District Children's Services, facilitating processes for parental messaging in the event of a disaster, and increase family and community awareness of risk and preparedness through community engagement activities	\$8,927
Bourke Joeys Soccer Club (Western Plains Amateur Soccer Association)	NSW Community Safety Fund Program – Bourke Joeys Soccer Club – Community Kiosk	A fully functioning Community Kiosk and facilities will create a sense of belonging for young people and engage them in maintaining their public space, and will contribute to minimisation of contact with the criminal justice system	\$37,000

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Branxton Greta Community Business Chamber	Community War Memorials Fund	A condition assessment of the Branxton War Memorial Rotunda and associated war memorials including a significance assessment and advice about their individual conservation needs	\$3,000
Broken Hill Uniting Church	Community War Memorials Fund	Conservation and repair work to the Wesley Uniting Church Memorial Windows including the removal from frames, installation of temporary covering, re-leading all panels, repair of all broken glass including hand-painted and stained sections and re-installation of finished panels	\$10,000
Bungendore War Memorial Committee	Anzac Community Grants Program	To meet the cost of the hire of a good quality professionally operated public address system for the 2018 Anzac Day Service	\$1,295.45
Bush Search and Rescue NSW Inc.	Emergency Volunteer Support Scheme (EVSS)	Mental Health First Aid Courses: Ensure members are better prepared to recognise and respond to mental health emergencies, both in people who are being rescued and members within the organisation. A total of 45 squad members will receive training in a series of Mental Health First Aid courses	\$1,753
Byron Shire Council	Crime Prevention Grants: Safer Community Development Fund Safer Streets in Byron Bay – non-DV Assault	Reduce anti-social behaviour and alcohol related assaults in the entertainment precinct area of Byron Bay by providing lighting upgrades for hot spot areas	\$50,000
Campbelltown City Council	Minister's Discretionary	To assist with the costs of constructing a monument commemorating the Battle of Beersheba at Menangle Park	\$1,600

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Campbelltown City Council	Crime Prevention Grants: Safer Community Development Fund Steal From Motor Vehicle	Park Smarter car security awareness campaign aimed at raising community awareness to reduce the number of theft from motor vehicle offences	\$19,000
Caroline Chisholm College	Anzac Community Grants Program	To develop a database of the service history, past and present, of family members of the College's staff, current and former students and produce an interactive display that includes photographs, written text, direct quotes, short video clips (obtained via oral history interviews conducted by the school's history students)	\$1,000
Carrathool Shire Council	Community War Memorials Fund	A professional conservation assessment of the Gunbar & Tabbita First World War & Second World War Honour Boards	\$1,500
CatholicCare	Juniperina Joint Support Housing and Assistance Program	The program provides long-term accommodation and long-term individual case management support to successfully transition towards independent living, homeless young women aged 16-18 years who are leaving custody	\$25,196
CatholicCare Canberra and Goulburn	<i>It Stops Here: Safer Pathway - Victims Services</i>	Provision of support in designated areas across NSW to male victims of domestic and family violence via Safer Pathway	\$70,237.17
CatholicCare Sydney	<i>It Stops Here: Safer Pathway - Victims Services</i>	Provision of support in designated areas across NSW to male victims of domestic and family violence via Safer Pathway	\$199,626.85
Cecil Hills High School	Anzac Community Grants Program	The school's Art teachers, History teachers, students & reps from CabraVale RSL to design an appropriate mural to honour military service	\$1,000

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Centacare NENW (New England site)	Youth on Track	Youth on Track is an early intervention scheme for 10–17 year olds who are at risk of long-term involvement in the criminal justice system. The scheme aims to address participants' underlying causes of their offending such as family function, alcohol & other drug use, education and employment. It also aims to reduce their formal contact with police	\$651,667
Centacare New England	Funded Partnership Initiative (FPI) – Victim	Provision of support services to female partners of domestic violent offenders, undertaking CSNSW accredited programs	\$40,000
Centacare NSW	<i>It Stops Here: Safer Pathway</i> - Victims Services	Provision of support in designated areas across NSW to male victims of domestic and family violence referred through Safer Pathway	\$21,586.44
Centacare South West	Funded Partnership Initiative (FPI) – Transitional Support	Provision of initial transitional support services to recently released offenders in Albury and Griffith	\$74,692
Central Darling Shire Council	Community War Memorials Fund	Repairs to the Menindee Cenotaph's concrete gate posts which need render repairs and repainting, and restoration of Wall of Remembrance	\$5,900
Centre for Disability Research and Policy, University of Sydney	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	Emergency preparedness planning for people with disability and those with chronic health conditions and their support networks: Develop an open-access, sustainable and scalable on-line disability inclusive emergency preparedness planning tool for disability support planners and community health personnel to develop individualised and context-specific emergency preparedness plans	\$47,336

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Cessnock City Council	Anzac Community Grants Program	Cessnock City Council Anzac Street banners design and install street banners inspired by local Anzac stories	\$1,000
Charity Bounce Ltd	Anzac Community Grants Program	A Stand Tall basketball event for Defence Force families held on Saturday 28 April, to commemorate Anzac Day. The Stand Tall program consists of basketball and leadership programs for young people, with a focus on Defence Force families in Sydney	\$1,000
City of Lismore RSL Sub-Branch	Minister's Discretionary	Replacement of office equipment damaged in the 2017 floods and a contribution towards the plaque for the North Lismore Memorial	\$2,500
City of Sydney	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	Resilient Sydney - Insights into Community Urban Resilience Experiences: Provide agencies understanding of the complexity of citizen experiences during and after shock events across urban metropolitan Sydney, with the goal of informing and improving the organisational capability of responding agencies and the community themselves	\$50,000
Civil Chaplaincies Advisory Committee	Chaplaincy Program in Juvenile Justice Centres	Chaplains provide for the religious and spiritual needs of young people in Juvenile Justice Centres and assist in engaging clerics from a range of religions to ensure all young people can access spiritual support	\$426,305
Clarence Valley Council	Crime Prevention Grants: Safer Community Development Fund Look, Lock, Leave Project	Home security awareness campaign for tourists and residents to reduce break and enter	\$50,000
Clarence Valley Council	NSW Community Safety Fund Program - Market Square Activation Project	Reduce incident of malicious damage, anti-social behaviour and non DV assaults, through installation and maintenance of CCTV	\$147,127.24

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
ClubsNSW	Minister's Discretionary	To purchase blazers for the six students chosen to participate in the 2017 Premier's Anzac Ambassador's Program	\$2,345.45
Community Activities Lake Macquarie Inc.	NSW Community Safety Fund Program – Remember Your Dreaming	Program to engage young people in an early intervention approach to reduce anti-social behaviour, alcohol and drug use, non-violent crime, theft and damage to property	\$185,000
Cobar Shire Council	Anzac Community Grants Program	Research, create and place two heritage signs in Cobar: one outside the Town Hall Cinema, formerly the Masonic Hall and the site of soldier farewell events, fund-raising events, recruiting drives, and also of welcome home celebrations. The second sign will be at the railway station and explain its significance as a site of farewell and return	\$864.10
Community Restorative Centre	Funded Partnership Initiative (FPI) – Transitional Support	Provision of extended reintegration support services to offenders	\$332,865
Community Restorative Centre	Funded Partnership Initiative (FPI) – Offenders' Children and Family	Provision of family support services, including transport to correctional centres	\$164,459
Community Restorative Centre	NSW Community Safety Fund Program – Employment	Supporting people on release from prison on the Sydney Metropolitan area into sustainable employment	\$170,454.55
Consortium of Tamil Associations	Anzac Community Grants Program	Consortium of Tamil Associations 2018 Anzac Day Commemoration	\$1,000
Coolongolook & District Memorial Hall S355 Committee	Anzac Community Grants Program	Photo wall display of individual soldiers and historic career information to allow further research into local residents participation in various wars	\$1,500
Cootamundra RSL Sub Branch	Community War Memorials Fund	Repairs to the Albert Park Memorial Precinct's damaged up-lights	\$4,616
Corrimal RSL Sub-Branch	Anzac Community Grants Program	Tarrawanna Public School Commemorative Garden	\$1,000

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Cowra Information & Neighbourhood Centre	NSW Community Safety Fund Program - Cowra Youth for a Safer Community	Improve actual and perceived level of safety and harmony, and reduce crime and vandalism in Cowra and townships in the district	\$113,738
Crows Nest Uniting Church	Community War Memorials Fund	Protective measures for the Book of Remembrance 1939-1945, including the production of a custom-made book pillow and acrylic display box	\$1,040
Crows Nest Uniting Church	Community War Memorials Fund	Conservation works to the four First World War Honour Boards including documentation, securing all joints in cabinet work, resetting panels to close splits (if possible), insert fillets to reduce splits (where necessary), scarf in new sections of timber to all areas of significant loss, carve new areas to match surround, de-wax boards, clean boards with a 5 per cent tri ammonium citrate solution, reduce staining and discolouration in places, reinstate lustre where necessary, locally regild letters and associated losses, locally in-paint where necessary, hard wax fill minor losses, burnish and wax	\$9,570
De La Salle College Revesby Heights	Anzac Community Grants Program	Create an Anzac Memorial Garden, including the planting of a Lone Pine, to become a quiet place for reflection and remembrance	\$1,000
Delta Society Australia	Canine Court Companion Trial - Victims Services	Canine therapy services for court users at Manly Local Court	\$1,767
Dubbo Neighbourhood Centre	Safe Aboriginal Youth (SAY) Patrols & Activities Program - in Dubbo	Provide safe transport and outreach service for young people on the streets at night in Dubbo area, to reduce the risk of young people engaging in crime and reduce the likelihood of victimisation by removing young people from situations where they might be at risk	\$87,554.47

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Dudley War Memorial Trust	Community War Memorials Fund	Repairs to the Dudley War Memorial's lettering	\$1,444
Dungog Information and Neighbourhood Service Inc.	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	Dungog Community Disaster Preparedness and Resilience Strategy	\$59,850
Engadine RSL Sub-Branch	Minister's Discretionary	To go towards the purchase of the required Australia Post boxes needed to send care packs to Australian service men and women deployed overseas	\$400
Enough is Enough	Funded Partnership Initiative (FPI) - Victim Support	Provision of victim impact and risk management seminars in correctional centres, including support services to offenders transitioning from custody to the community	\$61,729
Enough is Enough Anti-Violence Movement Inc. (EIE)	Victims Services	Victim support and assistance to victims of crime, particularly through the criminal justice process	\$443,492.20
Eternity Aid	NSW Community Safety Fund Program - Ending the Cradle to Prison Pipeline	Early intervention program for children and young people to reduce youth offending and recidivism in Aboriginal communities	\$171,820
Eternity Aid	Reiby Juvenile Justice Centre Homework Centre Program	The program provides additional after school literacy and numeracy assistance for young people in Rebby Juvenile Justice Centre	\$20,000
Eurodobbala Shire Council	NSW Community Safety Fund Program - Ydrive Project	Community support project to assist disadvantaged and at-risk young people to attain their required 120 hours of driving experience to achieve their 'P' plate licence	\$124,950
Forster Tuncurry RSL Sub Branch	Minister's Discretionary	To assist with the purchase of new furniture for the relocated Sub Branch office	\$1,500

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Foundation for Rural and Regional (FRR) Renewal	State Emergency Management Projects (SEMP)	FRRR Get Ready Community Disaster Preparedness Pilots Funding Agreement: Trial an all-hazard approach to build the capacity of the pilot communities to take a stronger role in managing the impact and consequences of disaster	\$169,119
Furlough House	Anzac Community Grants Program	Produce a centenary history to celebrate 100 years of Furlough House's operation providing rest and respite to ex-service personnel and their families since 1918	\$1,500
Georges River Council	Community War Memorials Fund	A conservation assessment of the Mortdale Memorial Park and associated war memorials including significance assessments and recommendations for their conservation	\$3,000
Gilgandra Shire Council	Community War Memorials Fund	Conservation to the Tooraweenah War Memorial Hall, including repairs to the structure's drainage and guttering	\$10,000
Glebe House	Funded Partnership Initiative (FPI) - Transitional Support	Provision of supported accommodation services for recently released male offenders	\$246,398
Gloucester RSL Sub-Branch	Minister's Discretionary	The reinstatement of the Gloucester Cemetery Memorial to its original location and works to improve its setting	\$3,454.55
Graffiti Removal Australia Inc.	CPTED/Graffiti Strategy	Encourage people to volunteer their time and get involved in the removal and prevention of graffiti	\$210,231
Greta Tidy Towns	Anzac Community Grants Program	A planned display/exhibition to highlight and inform local visitors to the museum of the human side of the sacrifice required by a war or conflict and how it affects the service people, and their families	\$180

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Guthrie House	Funded Partnership Initiative (FPI) – Transitional Support	Provision of supported accommodation services for female offenders on release or as an alternative to incarceration	\$300,931
Gunnedah Shire Council	Anzac Community Grants Program	The "Centenary of Anzac" concert was conducted on 22 April 2018. It included: performance of traditional War tunes by the National Award winning Gunnedah Shire Junior Band; performance of well-known songs from across the last century of war by students of the Gunnedah Conservatorium of Music & war poetry readings and extracts from letters of service personnel, read by school students	\$1,500
Gymea Community Aid and Information Service	Water Safety Fund (WSF)	Sutherland Shire -Water Safety Challenge: Develop culturally sensitive projects to engage participants in safe water activities	\$31,000
HammondCare	Anzac Community Grants Program	The HammondCare Hammondville Remembrance Day 2018 Commemoration week provides an opportunity to: thank the residents for their service; commemorate the 100th anniversary of the end of WW1	\$2,000
Harbord Diggers RSL Sub-Branch	Anzac Community Grants Program	To maintain and protect current plaques in the 'Wall of Remembrance' at Jacka Park in Freshwater and install new plaques to mark the conclusion of the Centenary of Anzac 2018	\$1,000
Hawkesbury City Council	Community War Memorials Fund	Conservation works to the Boer War Memorial, McQuade Park, including cleaning the memorial, repointing joints with lime mortar, undertaking repairs to the relief panels and repairs the lead lettering and cleaning	\$10,000

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Hazelbrook Association Community Inc.	Volunteer Graffiti Removal Program - Cleaning/removal/painting out of graffiti in the Blue Mountains areas of Woodford, Hazelbrook, Lawson and Bullaburra	Reduce the incidence of malicious damage – graffiti, in the Blue Mountains areas	\$2,368.98
Homebush Boys High School Parents and Citizens (P&C) Association	Water Safety Fund (WSF)	Swimming Lessons for Refugee and Disadvantaged Youth: Beginner swimming lessons for male refugees and disadvantaged youth who have a fear of being submerged in water from Homebush Boys High School and Strathfield South High School	\$23,233
Housing Plus	<i>It Stops Here: Safer Pathway</i> - Victims Services	Provision of support in designated areas across NSW to male victims of domestic and family violence referred through Safer Pathway	\$62,206.09
Housing Plus	Funded Partnership Initiative (FPI) – Transitional Support	Provision of initial transitional support services to recently released offenders in five different regional locations	\$205,114
Hunters Hill RSL Sub-Branch	Community War Memorials Fund	Repairs to the Hunters Hill RSL Memorial Hall	\$2,990
Inmate Property Service Prisoners Aid Association	Funded Partnership Initiative (FPI) – Transitional Support	Provision of a property collection, storage and on forwarding service to offenders in custody who have no contact with family or friends	\$105,342
Inner West Council (Ashfield)	Crime Prevention Grants: Safer Community Development Fund DIY Home Safe Project - Break and Enter Dwelling	Raising public awareness and safety audit campaign for vulnerable residents and victims of break and enter	\$15,235

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Inner West Council (Marrickville)	Crime Prevention Grants: Safer Community Development Fund Safe at Home Safe - Break and Enter Dwelling	Home protection and mail theft and identify fraud prevention project	\$40,000
Intellectual Disability Rights Service	Case Management Services	Provision of case management to defendants in Gosford and Penrith Local Courts as part of the Cognitive Impairment Diversion Program	Commercial-in-confidence
Interrelate	<i>It Stops Here: Safer Pathway</i> - Victims Services	Provision of support in designated areas across NSW to male victims of domestic and family violence referred through Safer Pathway	\$174,603.09
Inverell Shire Council	Community War Memorials Fund	A structural engineering assessment to determine the cause of movement in the Inverell Memorial Swimming Pool's foundations	\$3,500
Iraq Afghanistan & Middle East Veterans Association of Australia	Minister's Discretionary	To assist with costs associated with the 2018 Digger Day event and Ball	\$1,000
Judge Rainbow Memorial Fund (Rainbow Lodge)	Funded Partnership Initiative (FPI) - Transitional Support	Provision of transitional supported accommodation services to male offenders	\$480,379
Just Reinvest NSW Inc.	Community based engagement and facilitation	Partnership with Aboriginal Legal Service. Working with Aboriginal and disadvantaged rural communities to determine suitability of justice reinvestment approach	\$247,357
Kangaroo Valley Anzac Committee	Anzac Community Grants Program	Purchase audio equipment to facilitate audience hearing of the local Anzac Day service which is conducted in an open street location	\$1,000
KARI Foundation Ltd	NSW Community Safety Fund Program - KARI Boys Camp	A program aimed at young Aboriginal males aged 14-18 at risk of engaging in criminal behaviours	\$30,000

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Karitane	Family Matters Program	A program for young women in custody about pregnancy, parenting and healthy relationships	\$45,100
Kearsley Community Dawn Service Committee Inc.	Anzac Community Grants Program	To commemorate the sacrifices of these men, the Kearsley Community Dawn Service Committee is eager to organise a much larger and significant Anzac Day Service in 2018 and encourage individuals and families to attend	\$1,550
Kempsey Shire Council	Volunteer Graffiti Removal Program - Cleaning/removal/painting out of graffiti in the Kempsey Shire area - Graffiti Blaster project	Reduce the incidence of malicious damage – graffiti, in the Kempsey Shire area	\$2,000
Kulnura Public School	Anzac Community Grants Program	Purchase a plaque in honour of Lance Corporal Williams and all those who fell during the World Wars. The plaque will be placed on a seat at front of school near flags which will become the site to hold commemorative services	\$611
Ku-ring-gai Council	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	Fixing the Missing Link Fixing the Missing Link - promoting resilience and shared responsibility through digitally networked communities: Develop an integrated digital platform to connect stakeholders in local PPRR with the community	\$45,000
Lake Macquarie City Council	Community War Memorials Fund	Conservation works to the Killingworth War Memorial including repair and consolidation of stone with lime mortar, documentation of memorial base cardings and consolidation to limit delamination and a structural engineer's assessment	\$10,000

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Lake Macquarie City Council	Community War Memorials Fund	Conservation works to the West Wallsend War Memorial including an inspection, making safe cracked, delaminated and spalling stone on the memorial by using a cherry picker and/or scaffolding, repair and cleaning of the sculpture, repair of the memorial shaft	\$10,000
Lake Macquarie City Council	Community War Memorials Fund	Historical research into the significance of the German Trench Mortar Speers Point Park and preservation works including mechanical corrosion removal and corrosion treatment	\$10,000
Lake Macquarie City Council	Crime Prevention Grants: Safer Community Development Fund Residential/Burglary Project	Home security public awareness campaign to help residents in break-and-enter hot spots reduce the risk of their homes being targeted by burglars	\$49,585
Leader in Development	Crime Prevention Grants: Safer Community Development Fund Dubbo Resilience program - Apollo House	Early intervention and diversionary programs for at risk families in and around the Apollo Estate	\$638,000
Leeton RSL Sub-Branch	Community War Memorials Fund	Replacement of the Whitton Memorial Park Memorial's damaged signage	\$1,843
Leeton Shire Library	Anzac Community Grants Program	To identify local men and women who served in any conflict from WWI to the present day and document and display their stories	\$1,300
Legal Aid NSW	Legal Support for Young Offenders	The Visiting Children's Legal Service provides young people in custody to quality legal advice particularly regarding bail applications and appeals of sentences but also for other kinds of legal issues	\$202,010

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Lithgow City Band Inc.	Anzac Community Grants Program	"1918"- Back from the Brink will be a powerful reminder of the Anzac sacrifice of Lithgow people since WW1. The play will be performed by students from Lithgow High School with music accompanied by Lithgow City Band performed for the Lithgow community	\$1,750
Liverpool City Council	Crime Prevention Grants: Safer Community Development Fund Building Safer Communities	Reducing opportunistic crimes, increasing community awareness of personal and property safety, delivering community education on various topics, reducing break enter in hotspot areas	\$50,000
Lockhart RSL Sub Branch	Community War Memorials Fund	Conservation works to the Lockhart and District War Memorial including regilding lettering, cleaning work and the replacement of paving	\$9,999
Lower Mountains Neighbourhood Centre	Volunteer Graffiti Removal Program - Cleaning/removal/painting out of graffiti in the Lower Mountains areas of Lapstone, Glenbrook, Blaxland, Mt Riverview and Warrimoo	Reduce the incidence of malicious damage – graffiti, in the Lower Mountains areas	\$2,000
Maari Ma Health	Safe Aboriginal Youth (SAY) Patrols & Activities Program - in Wilcannia	Provide safe transport and outreach service for young people on the streets at night in Wilcannia area, to reduce the risk of young people engaging in crime and reduce the likelihood of victimisation by removing young people from situations where they might be at risk	\$115,526
Macarthur Greeks	Minister's Discretionary	Funding to support a function which will involve a cultural presentation and a military history discussion including a Q&A with Evzones officials for the visit of the Hellenic Presidential Guard to the Macarthur region	\$1,000

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Maitland City Council	Community War Memorials Fund	A conservation assessment of the East Maitland War Memorial by a heritage specialist including a statement of significance and a schedule of repairs	\$2,310
Maitland City Council	Crime Prevention Grants: Safer Community Development Fund Malicious Damage Project	Decrease the prevalence of malicious damage, and reduce levels of alcohol-induced antisocial behaviour often identified as being a factor in their occurrence	\$22,000
Manly Community Centre & Services Inc.	NSW Community Safety Fund Program - Northern Beaches Homeless Outreach	Engage, assist and support at risk homeless and transient people in the Northern Beaches community	\$14,505
Mallee Family Care	Safe Aboriginal Youth (SAY) Patrols & Activities Program - in Dareton	Provide safe transport and outreach service for young people on the streets at night in Dareton area, to reduce the risk of young people engaging in crime and reduce the likelihood of victimisation by removing young people from situations where they might be at risk	\$72,936.50
Manning Valley Neighbourhood Services	Water Safety Fund (WSF)	Water Safety for Migrants on the Mid North Coast: Survival swimming and ocean awareness activities including a family fun day in Port Macquarie, Taree and Foster for culturally and linguistically diverse people	\$15,524
Manning Valley Historical Society Inc.	Anzac Community Grants Program	Create two new displays in the military section of Wingham Museum including: a timeline graphic giving context to the role of Australian forces in major world conflicts from the Boer War through to more recent conflicts in the Middle East; a permanent display to commemorate 100-years since the signing of the Great War Armistice, 11 November 1918 to pay homage to all who served	\$1,301

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Manning Valley Neighbourhood Services	NSW Community Safety Fund Program - Bushland: A Safer Community Project	Build social cohesion and improve community safety in the Bushland area of Taree, to reduce malicious damage and through initiatives for young people at risk of participating in crime	\$142,081
Marist 180	Crisis Accommodation (28 days)	Short term crisis accommodation is provided for clients who do not have access to stable or safe accommodation. The service will aim to transition clients from Crisis Accommodation as soon as is appropriate	\$251,232
Marist Youth Care Ltd	NSW Community Safety Fund Program – Daramu Youth Koori Court Caseworker	Aboriginal case management program aimed at diverting at risk young people from offending or re-offending	\$220,547.28
MidCoast Council	Community War Memorials Fund	Conservation works to the Nabic Park War Memorial including the cleaning and waxing of the Memorial's bronze swords and crest, repairs to the monument's base and repairs to lettering	\$10,000
MidCoast Council	Community War Memorials Fund	A condition assessment report of the Nabic Park War Memorial	\$3,000
MiiMi Aboriginal Corporation	NSW Community Safety Fund Program – Remember Your Dreaming	An outdoor youth development intervention program for young Aboriginal people, to reduce substance abuse, break/enter, and re-offending for those in the juvenile justice system	\$213,164
Milperra Public School	Anzac Community Grants Program	100 year Centenary Project - Activities include: a march through the streets named after battlefields to commemorate our historical link as a community to WW1; archival and artefacts display in the school hall; and new teaching and learning programs	\$1,000

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Mission Australia	NSW Community Safety Fund Program - Manin'Up: Men's Behaviour Change Program, Western NSW	Program to reduce incidences of domestic family violence by assisting men to identify behaviours, triggers and damage caused, and learn effective strategies for change	\$217,000
Mission Australia	Relationship Intervention (12 weeks)	The Relationship Intervention Service is a short-term intervention model focusing on strategies to improve relationships between young people and their significant others by reducing conflict, mediating solutions and encouraging collaborative problem solving	\$59,855
Mission Australia	Crisis Accommodation (28 days)	Short term crisis accommodation is provided for clients who do not have access to stable or safe accommodation. This aims to transition clients from crisis accommodation	\$315,911
Mission Australia (Metro Southern)	Casework Support	The JSP Casework Support service provides a broad range of activities that support a young person under the supervision of Juvenile Justice within the community	\$119,709
Mission Australia (Central West, Mid North Coast, Hunter, Blacktown sites)	Youth on Track	Youth on Track is an early intervention scheme for 10–17 year olds who are at risk of long-term involvement in the criminal justice system. The scheme aims to address participants' underlying causes of their offending such as family function, alcohol and other drug use, education and employment. It also aims to reduce their formal contact with police	\$2,971,667
Mission Australia (Northern)	Casework Support	The JSP Casework Support service provides a broad range of activities that support a young person under the supervision of Juvenile Justice within the community	\$399,155

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Mission Australia (Northern)	Rural Residential Adolescent Alcohol and Other Drug Rehabilitation Program	The program provides a residential rehabilitation program in Dubbo and Coffs Harbour for young people who have a history of alcohol and other drug related offending behaviour	\$1,501,368
Mission Australia (Western Region)	Casework Support	The JSP Casework Support service provides a broad range of activities that support a young person under the supervision of Juvenile Justice within the community	\$532,206
Mission Australia (Western Region)	Rural Residential Adolescent Alcohol and Other Drug Rehabilitation Program	The program provides a residential rehabilitation program in Dubbo and Coffs Harbour for young people who have a history of alcohol and other drug related offending behaviour	\$1,501,368
Miyay Birray Youth Service Inc.	NSW Community Safety Fund Program - Night Culture and Street Beat	Preventing crime and anti-social behaviour amongst youth in regional areas	\$243,522.35
Morisset Memorial Hall and Literary Institute Association	Community War Memorials Fund	Specialist conservation advice including a scope of works for the conservation of the Morisset Memorial Hall & Literary Institute	\$9,280
Murray River Council	NSW Community Safety Fund Program – Remember Your Dreaming	Reduce break-ins, theft, vandalism, anti-social behaviour and assaults	\$84,439
Murwillumbah RSL Sub Branch	Community War Memorials Fund	The replacement of the Tweed River South Arm War Memorial's broken clock mechanism	\$4,900
Multicultural Council of Wagga Wagga	Water Safety Fund (WSF)	Water Safety for all Communities - "Learn to Swim Safe Today, Don't let the chance float away": Engage local community members from the humanitarian entrant, migrant and international student populations in a range of programs to build knowledge and skills around how to engage safely in and around the water, including potential dangers and how to respond	\$86,842

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Namatjira haven	Funded Partnership Initiative (FPI) – Transitional Support	Operates as a residential-based rehabilitation project for male Aboriginal offenders with alcohol and other drug dependence in the NSW north coast region	\$205,923
Nambucca District Rescue Association Inc.	Emergency Volunteer Support Scheme (EVSS)	Your Valley, Your Team: Development and implementation of a multimedia strategy to attract young volunteers to boost declining volunteer numbers, and to raise awareness and the profile of the organisation	\$12,500
Narrabri Shire Council	Community War Memorials Fund	The repair and restoration of the Edgeroi Roll of Honour as well as its relocation for public display	\$10,000
Narromine Shire Council	NSW Community Safety Fund Program - Narromine Safer Streets CCTV Project	Reduce crime through provision of community infrastructure, support improved community safety, security and confidence in public places, and reduce anti-social behaviour	\$179,088
Newcastle Business Improvement Association	NSW Community Safety Fund Program - Night Time Spaces – Safety Through Activation	Reduce opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour and improve the community's perceptions of safety in public spaces	\$175,000
Nimbin Community Centre	NSW Community Safety Fund Program - Lighting Up Nimbin Project	Improved lighting and visibility in Nimbin streets to reduce vandalism, assaults and street offences	\$17,850
New England Regional Art Museum	Anzac Community Grants Program	A new exhibition "In their footsteps: The Western Front 100 years" and bring together a small selection of works by World War One artists with a range of recent works created by some of Australia's leading artists in response to the experience of visiting battlefields in France and Belgium in early 2017	\$2,000
No to Violence Incorporating Men's Referral Service	<i>It Stops Here: Safer Pathway</i> – Victims Services	Provision of support in designated areas across NSW to male victims of domestic and family violence referred through Safer Pathway	\$209,239.03

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Northern Rivers Social Development Fund (trading as Social Futures) - Coffs Harbour site	Youth on Track	Youth on Track is an early intervention scheme for 10–17 year olds who are at risk of long-term involvement in the criminal justice system. The scheme aims to address participants' underlying causes of their offending such as family function, alcohol and other drug use, education and employment. It also aims to reduce their formal contact with police	\$669,000
NSW Farmers Association	NSW Community Safety Fund Program – Remember Your Dreaming	Increase number of crimes reported in rural and regional communities, create stronger relationships between communities and local police, and provide education on enhancing security and asset protection	\$165,581
Oatley RSL Sub-Branch	Anzac Community Grants Program	Purchase a single display case and mannequin and a torso to display various uniforms worn by soldiers (1914-1980)	\$1,000
Oberon RSL Sub-Branch	Anzac Community Grants Program	Purchase mannequins to display uniforms that were worn by Australian Defence Forces from 1914-2017, including uniforms rarely ever seen by the general public in the Oberon RSL Sub-Branch museum	\$1,000
Padstow RSL Sub-Branch	Anzac Community Grants Program	Replace the existing cabinet with a more modern and secure unit to protect & display the war memorabilia	\$1,000
Parkes High School	NSW Community Safety Fund Program - Reconnect: a diversionary Youth program	A diversionary youth program for youth at risk of coming into contact with the criminal justice system, and for offenders at risk of recidivism	\$154,000

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Penrith City Council	Crime Prevention Grants: Safer Community Development Fund Peppertree Reserve Youth Engagement Project	Program of activities aimed at engaging young people in the Penrith Council area, to assist in minimising malicious damage and anti-social behaviour	\$39,607.50
Penrith City Council	NSW Community Safety Fund Program – Gen Connect – North St Marys Community Safety Project	Installation of solar lighting infrastructure to improve night time visibility, community safety, and reduce crime and anti-social behaviour, and delivery of a mentoring program for local young people	\$81,745.45
Penshurst RSL Sub-Branch	Anzac Community Grants Program	Research, clean, re-ribbon, label and mount war medals donated by 32 local families of deceased veterans	\$1,000
Police Citizens Youth Clubs (PCYC) NSW Ltd	Safe Aboriginal Youth (SAY) Patrols & Activities Program - in Kempsey; Taree; Newcastle and Bourke	Provide safe transport and outreach service for young people on the streets at night in Kempsey, Taree, Newcastle and Bourke, to reduce the risk of young people engaging in crime and reduce the likelihood of victimisation by removing young people from situations where they might be at risk	\$373,115
Police Citizens Youth Clubs NSW Ltd / Mt Druitt	NSW Community Safety Fund Program – PCYC Diversionary Activity Programs	Program targeting youth at risk of offending or re-offending through diversionary activities programs in Walgett, Broken Hill and Lake Macquarie	\$142,637
Police Citizens Youth Clubs NSW Ltd / Dubbo Youth Foundation	Water Safety Fund (WSF)	Delivery of Learn to Swim and Inland Water Safety Training in remote Aboriginal Communities: Swimming and inland water safety training to ALL primary school aged children living in the nominated remote and isolated communities including Wilcannia, Menindee, Bourke, Brewarrina, Walgett, Coonamble and Gulargambone	\$10,341

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Port Stephens Council	Community War Memorials Fund	A conservation assessment of the Seaham Knitting Circle Memorial by a heritage conservation specialist	\$3,000
Port Stephens Council	Crime Prevention Grants: Safer Community Development Fund Steal From Motor Vehicle	Reduction of Steal from Motor Vehicle/Steal from Dwelling/ Steal from Person offences through communication/ education strategies	\$5,300
Randwick Boys' high School	Minister's Discretionary	The creation of an Anzac Memorial garden at the school	\$1,000
Rankins Springs and District War Memorial Hall Committee	Community War Memorials Fund	The polishing and oiling of the Rankins Springs War Memorial Hall's original tallow wood flooring	\$8,749
Raymond Terrace RSL Sub-Branch	Community War Memorials Fund	Cleaning and conservation works to the Raymond Terrace War Memorial	\$5,600
Regional Youth Support Services Inc.	NSW Community Safety Fund Program - You CARE - Youth Connect, Achieve, Responsible, Engagement	Program aimed at addressing anti-social behaviours in documented youth 'hot-spots' on the Central Coast	\$165,010
Relationships Australia Canberra & Region	<i>It Stops Here: Safer Pathway</i> - Victims Services	Provision of support in designated areas across NSW to male victims of domestic and family violence via Safer Pathway	\$258,473.93
Relationships Australia NSW	<i>It Stops Here: Safer Pathway</i> - Victims Services	Provision of support in designated areas across NSW to male victims of domestic and family violence via Safer Pathway	\$774,653.68
Reserve Forces Day Council – Riverina	Anzac Community Grants Program	Annual Reserve Forces Day - The day consists of a Commemoration Service dedicated to all serving and ex-ADF Reservists. The theme/focus for 2018 is on the Battle of Hamel which began on 4 July 1918	\$1,640

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Riverina Medical & Dental Aboriginal Co.	NSW Community Safety Fund Program - Ngumbaay-dyil Program	Develop a range of activities, for young people aged 8-17 years of age, aimed at reducing youth crime in Wagga Wagga	\$250,000
Rocky Hill War Memorial and Museum, Goulburn	Community War Memorials Fund	Works to conserve and stabilise the 1914-1918 Manchester Unity IOOF Loyal Coronation Lodge Honour Roll and the 1939-1945 Charles Rogers and Sons Honour Roll, including the removal of paint spots and fly stains	\$7,810
Rotary Club of Bathurst	Volunteer Graffiti Removal Program - Cleaning/removal/painting out of graffiti in and around Bathurst area	Reduce the incidence of malicious damage – graffiti, in the Bathurst area	\$5,000
Rotary Club of Dapto	Volunteer Graffiti Removal Program - Cleaning/removal/painting out of graffiti in the Dapto local area	Reduce the incidence of malicious damage – graffiti, in the Dapto local area	\$1,000
Rotary Club of Rutherford-Telarah Inc.	Volunteer Graffiti Removal Program - Cleaning/removal/painting out of graffiti in the Maitland LGA	Reduce the incidence of malicious damage – graffiti, in the Maitland area	\$2,000
Rotary Club of Wallsend – Maryland	Volunteer Graffiti Removal Program - Cleaning/removal/painting out of graffiti in the Wallsend and surrounding areas	Reduce the incidence of malicious damage – graffiti, in the Wallsend-Maryland area	\$2,000
Royal Life Saving Society NSW Branch	Water Safety Fund (WSF)	Respect The River: Implement strategies to reduce drowning deaths in rivers, creeks and urban waterways targeting Hawkesbury, Nepean, Murrumbidgee and Macquarie Rivers	\$97,500

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Royal Life Saving Society NSW Branch	Water Safety Fund (WSF)	Risk Taking Males - 15-24 years: Increase aquatic participation in lifesaving programs amongst secondary school students and promote dangers of risk-taking activities to 18-24 year olds	\$60,000
Royal Life Saving Society NSW Branch	Water Safety Fund (WSF)	Alcohol and Drugs - Young men and drowning: Investigate, evaluate and report on the role of alcohol in drowning amongst young males, develop a media and communication strategy on alcohol and drug use around aquatic environments, and work collaboratively with maritime/boating agencies and the alcohol industry to raise awareness and develop strategies and activities	\$72,500
Royal Life Saving Society NSW Branch	Water Safety Fund (WSF)	Early Childhood Pool Safety Initiative: Development of an online educational resource for every approved child care service (6,000+) in NSW with a target audience of 3-5 year olds	\$85,625
Royal Life Saving Society NSW Branch	Water Safety Fund (WSF)	Young Children and Swimming Pools: Strengthen child drowning prevention strategies for swimming pools and spas with a targeted advertising campaign, provision of resources to identified target groups, and research reports identifying child drowning patterns and capturing parent and carers behaviour and attitudes toward pool safety	\$62,500
Royal NSW Lancers Memorial Museum Inc.	Anzac Community Grants Program	Mobile public interpretive display for WW2 Matilda Tank named ACE - To purchase the hardware and software required to develop and display for the public, the entire story of ACE, its wartime history and restoration project to compliment the fully restored tank	\$754.05

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Safe Pathways	Casework Support	The JSP Casework Support service provides a broad range of activities that support a young person under the supervision of Juvenile Justice within the community	\$372,919
Safe Pathways	Long-Term Accommodation Support (12 month program)	The Program provides long-term, stable accommodation for homeless clients 16-18 years of age, along with individual case management support to successfully transition clients towards independent living	\$252,840
Salvation Army	Long-Term Accommodation Support (12 month program)	The Program provides long-term, stable accommodation for homeless clients 16-18 years of age, along with individual case management support to successfully transition clients towards independent living	\$158,085
Salvation Army (Metro North)	Casework Support	The JSP Casework Support service provides a broad range of activities that support a young person under the supervision of Juvenile Justice within the community	\$133,052
Salvation Army (Metro South)	Casework Support	The JSP Casework Support service provides a broad range of activities that support a young person under the supervision of Juvenile Justice within the community	\$133,052
Salvation Army, Newcastle	Funded Partnership Initiative (FPI) – Transitional Support	Provision of initial transitional support services to recently released offenders in Newcastle area	\$104,288
Salvation Army, Tamworth	Funded Partnership Initiative (FPI) – Transitional Support	Provision of initial transitional support services to recently released offenders in the Tamworth area	\$52,144
Samaritans	Funded Partnership Initiative (FPI) – Transitional Support	Provision of transitional supported accommodation services to male offenders who reside in either Newcastle or Wylong areas	\$796,145

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Sapphire Coast Anglican Parish	Anzac Community Grants Program	Re-dedication of War Memorial and Honour Roll – 34 men and women of the Kameruka Estate, Kameruka NSW served during the First World War. 16 did not return home	\$1,000
Scone and Upper Hunter Historical Society Inc.	Anzac Community Grants Program	Purchase a safe and secure cabinet that will allow the museum to effectively display memorabilia of current & former service men/women & promote and continue interest in local military history	\$1,000
Scouts Association of Australia	NSW Community Safety Fund Program – Scouting for At Risk Youth	Project aimed at addressing youth radicalisation in Sydney's hotspot regions of Liverpool and Bankstown	\$99,790
Shire Military Club (Inc.)	Anzac Community Grants Program	Veno-wireless memorial plaque, to make fit a suitably engraved metal plaque	\$1,800
SHINE for Kids	Funded Partnership Initiative (FPI) – Offenders' Children and Family	Provision of support for children and families of offenders	\$587,080
SHINE for Kids	Mentoring (12 month program)	The Program provides 1:1 mentoring for young people under the supervision of Juvenile Justice in the community, transitioning from custody and exiting from Juvenile Justice supervision to assist with community support on exit. The program is being provided in Riverina Murray and the Central Coast	\$144,260
SHINE for Kids	Veterans' Young Offender Mentoring Program (Demonstration Project)	The Program provides one on one mentoring by veterans for young people under the supervision of Juvenile Justice in the community, transitioning into the community from custody and exiting from Juvenile Justice supervision to assist with community support on exit. The program will be provided for young people in the Sydney Metropolitan area and the Mid North Coast	\$357,701

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Shirley Clay Barmedman Anzac Committee	Anzac Community Grants Program	Interpretative Panel Reg Rathey VC – to go on public view, available to school groups and those interested in military history. It's installation will involve the local community and become part of local Anzac services	\$1,886
Shoalhaven Community Development Ltd	Safe Aboriginal Youth (SAY) Patrols & Activities Program - in Nowra	Provide safe transport and outreach service for young people on the streets at night in Nowra area, to reduce the risk of young people engaging in crime and reduce the likelihood of victimisation by removing young people from situations where they might be at risk	\$42,918.50
Shoalhaven Historical Society Inc.	Anzac Community Grants Program	Display more of the artefacts held in the society's collection relating to the stories of the districts war veterans and do so in a far more sympathetic, secure and safe matter	\$800
Smithfield RSL Sub-Branch	Minister's Discretionary	Landscaping work to the setting of the Leo McCarthy Memorial Park War Memorial. This includes plants near and around the privacy screen recently installed at the memorial and the cleaning of the eternal flame	\$3,500
South Coast Medical Service Aboriginal Corporation	Casework Support	The JSP Casework Support service provides a broad range of activities that support a young person under the supervision of Juvenile Justice within the community	\$133,052
South Coast Medical Service Aboriginal Corporation	Relationship Intervention (12 weeks)	The Relationship Intervention Service is a short-term intervention model focusing on strategies to improve relationships between young people and their significant others by reducing conflict, mediating solutions and encouraging collaborative problem solving	\$66,526

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
South Coast Medical Service Aboriginal Corporation	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Reintegration and Transition Program (Demonstration Project)	The program provides support for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people (from the Shoalhaven and Far South Coast areas) to reintegrate into their community when leaving Juvenile Justice custody or when transitioning from Juvenile Justice community supervision to reduce the risk of reoffending	\$438,276
South West Rocks RSL Sub-Branch	Community War Memorials Fund	Conservation works to the South West Rocks Memorial Avenue including the extension of the memorial stones' bases & the installation of interpretive plaques	\$10,000
South West Sydney Legal Centre	Funded Partnership Initiative (FPI) - Victim Support	Provision of support services to female partners of domestic violent offenders, undertaking CSNSW accredited programs	\$28,103
Southern Youth and Family Services	Crisis Accommodation (28 days)	Short term crisis accommodation is provided for clients who do not have access to stable or safe accommodation. The service will aim to transition clients from Crisis Accommodation as soon as is appropriate	\$125,616
Souths Care PBI Ltd	NSW Community Safety Fund Program – Youth on Track	A mentoring initiative to address the issue of high rates of offending and overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system of Aboriginal young people in the Redfern and Maroubra/La Perouse communities	\$198,706
Souths Cares	Crisis Accommodation (28 days)	Short term crisis accommodation is provided for clients who do not have access to stable or safe accommodation. The service aims to transition clients from crisis accommodation	\$124,255
Strathfield Council	Community War Memorials Fund	A condition assessment of the Enfield War Memorial by a heritage conservation specialist	\$3,900

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Strathfield Council	Crime Prevention Grants: Safer Community Development Fund Break and Enter, and Fraud Education Project	Community awareness and target hardening project aimed at reducing theft from mailboxes, particularly from apartment blocks	\$27,529
Sugarvalley Neighbourhood Centre Advancement Group Inc.	Anzac Community Grants Program	Commemorate Anzac Day and encourage the local community to attend and take part in honouring our veterans	\$800
Supported Accommodation and Homelessness Services Shoalhaven and Illawarra aka Wollongong Women's Refuge (WWR)	Funded Partnership Initiative (FPI) - Victim Support	Provision of domestic violence support services to female partners of offenders, undertaking CSNSW accredited programs	\$64,424
Surf Life Saving Central Coast Inc.	Election Commitment	Community Education and Technology Advances Projects: Improve and increase awareness of beach and surf safety, reduce surf related injuries and drowning, improve rescue capabilities and communication processes for volunteers, and development of a website for Central Coast beaches	\$85,000
Surf Life Saving Far South Coast	Water Safety Fund (WSF)	Surf awareness and education: Surf awareness, survival and safety program delivered at the three local swimming pools (Narooma, Batemans Bay, Moruya) in the Shire, targeting children aged 8-12yrs, Year 3 children and rip awareness and for the general public	\$11,958

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Surf Life Saving NSW	Water Safety Fund (WSF)	Surf Life Saving NSW Enhanced Rescue Capabilities Grant: Improve emergency response and provision of new rescue equipment in black spot locations and lifesaving equipment in surf clubs	\$1,402,000
Surf Life Saving NSW	Water Safety Fund (WSF)	Emergency Response Beacons at High Risk Unpatrolled Locations: Placement of emergency beacons at selected black spot areas that were recommended through Project Blueprint (which carried out coastal risk assessments across NSW) and other aquatic risk assessment	\$68,250
Surf Life Saving NSW	Operations	Surf Life Saving Cooperative Agreement 2017-2019: State-wide delivery of the Surf Life Saving Strategic Plan, including administration costs and salaries, purchase and maintenance of appropriate equipment, provision of lifesaving services, training, development, recruitment and retention of SLS employees and volunteers	\$1,800,000
Surfing NSW	Water Safety Fund (WSF)	Surfers Rescue 24/7 - Stage 3: Training surfers in a board rescue technique and nationally accredited CPR course in targeted high-risk geographical locations	\$95,750
Surfing NSW	Water Safety Fund (WSF)	Surfers Rescue 24/7 - Stage 4: Training surfers in a board rescue technique and nationally accredited CPR course in targeted high-risk geographical locations	\$50,000
Survivors and Mates Support Network (SAMSN)	Victims Services	Victim support to victims of crime, including adult male survivors of child sexual assault	\$517,000

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Sutherland Shire Council	Crime Prevention Grants: Safer Community Development Fund Graffiti - Malicious Damage	Reducing graffiti-related offences and malicious damage to property	\$50,000
Tathra Australian Football Club Inc.	NSW Community Safety Fund Program - Lawrence Park Community Club Rooms Security Upgrade	Reduce/prevent vandalism and graffiti, prevent break and enter of Council asset, provide a safer environment for use of club rooms	\$2,960
Tedd Noffs Foundation	Casework Support	The JSP Casework Support service provides a broad range of activities that support a young person under the supervision of Juvenile Justice within the community	\$133,052
Tenterfield Show Society	Minister's Discretionary	To assist with accommodation and catering costs for the Light Horse Marching Band's attendance of the 2018 Tenterfield Show	\$1,350
Terrigal Wamberal RSL Sub-Branch	Community War Memorials Fund	The relocation of the Erina War Memorial from its current site in Woodport to Terrigal Beach	\$10,000
The 12th/16th Hunter River Lancers and 24th Light Regiments Association	Minister's Discretionary	To create a Light Horse Memorial	\$1,500
The 17 Construction Squadron, Royal Australian Engineers	Minister's Discretionary	To assist in helping as many members as possible attend the 17 Construction Squadron reunion event in October 2017	\$1,500
The Family Centre	<i>It Stops Here: Safer Pathway</i> - Victims Services	Provision of support in designated areas across NSW to male victims of domestic and family violence referred through Safer Pathway	\$194,973.95

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
The Salvation Army (NSW) Property Trust	Community Partners Volunteer Training Scheme (CPVTS)	Deliver emergency services volunteer and team leader training to approximately 465 volunteers statewide through 31 sessions	\$9,662
The Salvation Army (NSW) Property Trust	Community Partners Volunteer Training Scheme (CPVTS)	Deliver four courses and workshops, including young adults engagement forum, team leader and volunteer training to approximately 451 volunteers in statewide locations over 31 sessions	\$25,000
The Uniting Church in Australia Property Trust (NSW) on behalf of the Synod of NSW and the ACT	Community Partners Volunteer Training Scheme (CPVTS)	Support recruitment, retention and training of volunteers, ensuring that appropriate personnel undertake training in emergency centre operations and standard operation procedures	\$21,912
The Uniting Church in Australia Property Trust (NSW) on behalf of the Synod of NSW and the ACT	Community Partners Volunteer Training Scheme (CPVTS)	Training of volunteers in emergency centre operations, disaster recovery chaplaincy training courses, refresher courses, logistics and duty officer training events, team leader training	\$25,000
The University of NSW	Crime Prevention Grants: Safer Community Development Fund Evaluation of Safe Space Program	The program helps vulnerable young people, who may be intoxicated or affected by alcohol or drugs, to avoid the risk of late night alcohol-related violence in the Sydney CBD	\$63,636.36
The University of Sydney	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	Disability Inclusive Disaster Preparedness in NSW - Enabling Local Community Resilience through Collaboration: Increase the emergency preparedness of people with disabilities by enhancing the capacity of community service organisations and disabled people's organisations, working with emergency managers and people with disability	\$80,370

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Thomas Kelly Youth Foundation	Crime Prevention Grants: Safer Community Development Fund Take Kare Safe Space - Town Hall	To provide a safe, secure location for vulnerable, intoxicated people to receive assistance in the CBD Entertainment Precinct	\$100,000
Tri Service Workforce	Anzac Community Grants Program	To research and produce a background on local service people and wars fought in to provide insight of previous service and cultures of defence	\$700
Uniting	Casework Support	The JSP Casework Support service provides a broad range of activities that support a young person under the supervision of Juvenile Justice within the community	\$399,155
University of Newcastle	State Emergency Management Projects (SEMP)	Understanding the submarine landslide hazard to NSW: Improve understanding of submarine landslide (SMLS) generated tsunami threat to NSW to educate the community, plan and respond, and inform the Australian Tsunami Advisory Group land tsunami action statements	\$44,357
University of Technology Sydney	Crime Prevention Grants: Safer Community Development Fund Design Out Crime Research Centre	To bring design innovation to complex crime and social problems	\$450,000

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
University of Wollongong	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	Resilient Together- Engaging the Knowledge and Capacities of Refugees for a Disaster Resilient Illawarra: Develop a participatory research methodology to engage, facilitate and map the culturally diverse narratives, beliefs, knowledge, experiences and capacities for disaster resilience among refugee communities in the Illawarra	\$4,777
Victims and Witnesses of Crime Court Support (VWCCS) Inc.	NSW Community Safety Fund Program - Dubbo and Orange Court Support Training Project	Induction and training program for court support volunteers in Dubbo and Orange, to better support victims and witnesses in the justice journey	\$20,500
Victims and Witnesses of Crime Court Support (VWCCS) Inc.	Crime Prevention Grants: Safer Community Development Fund VWCCS training and induction programs in Dubbo and Newcastle	Increase the number of suitable persons to provide support to victims and witnesses required to present evidence at courts	\$28,400
Victims of Crime Assistance League (VOCAL)	Victims Services	Victim support and assistance to victims of crime in the Hunter Region, particularly through the criminal justice process	\$660,000
Victims of Crime Assistance League (VOCAL)	NSW Community Safety Fund Program - Sexting and Sexual Harassment Intervention (SASHI) Program	Aimed at school students in years 7, 8 and 9, this program has been developed to bring about discussions and awareness on what constitutes sexual harassment and sexting, and what to do to prevent, intervene in, or report these behaviours	\$8,000
Volunteer Marine Rescue NSW	Emergency Volunteer Support Scheme (EVSS)	Training equipment purchases and provision of recruitment, retention and training activities for specific units and across the organisation	\$119,034

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Volunteer Marine Rescue NSW	State Emergency Management Projects (SEMP)	Marine Rescue Risk Management App: Providing quality and real time reporting of risk assessment to officers and databases, enhance post-incident/accident review with greater opportunity to identify improvements and reduce repeat occurrences, and educate personnel about risk management requirements and best practice	\$14,940
Volunteer Marine Rescue NSW	Water Safety Fund (WSF)	Mid North Coast Marine Radio Communications Blackspot Project: Installation of new marine radio infrastructure, including new VHF radios and aerials and microwave links, at Clarence Peak, south-west of Iluka Yamba, Whoota Lookout, south of Forster, Middle Brother, south of Port Macquarie and Yarrahappini, north-west of South West Rocks	\$250,000
Wagga Wagga Family Support Service Inc.	<i>It Stops Here: Safer Pathway</i> - Victims Services	Provision of support in designated areas across NSW to male victims of domestic and family violence referred through Safer Pathway	\$25,742.48
Walgett Local Aboriginal Land Council	NSW Community Safety Fund Program - The Light of Mother Earth Keeps Us Safe	Provide intensive street lighting on the two Indigenous Reserves on the outskirts of Walgett NSW, contributing to greatly improved visibility and reducing anti-social behaviour, vandalism and break and enter	\$250,000

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Wakool Soldier Settlers Memorial Walk Action Group	Anzac Community Grants Program	Add eight small interpretive signs to the Wakool Soldier Settlers Memorial Walk enhancing the current 21 interpretive signs already installed in the walk. The project will be achieved by Action Group members researching information on soldier settlers who settled in the district after WW2 through the internet and the Barham Koondrook Historical Society, and the purchase of military service records from the Australian National Archives	\$1,000
Walhallow Aboriginal Corporation	Community War Memorials Fund	Conservation works to the Caroon Walhallow Gate of Memory, including cleaning, minor repairs and maintenance as well as the reconstruction of the Memorial's original pergola	\$5,288.26
Warrumbungle Shire Council	NSW Community Safety Fund Program - Warrumbungle Safe Streets	Develop safe corridors in the towns of Coolah and Coonabarabran, providing safe access along main streets, to car parks, businesses and services at rear of main streets	\$94,000
Weave Youth and Community Services Inc.	Cultural Support Programs	These programs offer tailored one-to-one and group interventions for young people under community supervision who are from Aboriginal or Pacific backgrounds. The Program has a focus on cultural education and is being delivered in Sydney and Campbelltown areas	\$62,808
Werris Creek RSL Sub-Branch	Anzac Community Grants Program	To provide the community with a service roll that is to be made in a book form of stainless steel with weather/graffiti type resistance/protection material to honour all who served and educate the locals and travellers to the creek	\$2,000
Western Plains Regional Development Inc.	NSW Community Safety Fund Program - Down The Track - Growing Lachlan Youth	Youth program aimed at reducing crime and anti-social behaviour in Condobolin, Lake Cargelligo and the community of Murrin Bridge	\$250,000

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Westpac Life Saver Rescue Helicopter	Operations	Provision of coastal surveillance flights, search and rescue operations, assistance in the event of urgent flood rescues and to conduct multi-agency search and rescue training and familiarisation programs	\$825,000
Witmore Enterprises Inc.	Anzac Community Grants Program	To work collaboratively with the local RSL Sub-Branch to deliver on site service ceremonies for clients and members of the public to commemorate Anzac Day, Remembrance Day and other significant military anniversaries	\$1,500
Wollongong City Council	Crime Prevention Grants: Safer Community Development Fund Women's Safety Project	Develop initiatives and education programs to reduce negative behaviour, and create a safer experience for women in the Wollongong City Centre and surrounding areas	\$48,284
Woollahra Municipal Council	Community War Memorials Fund	A heritage conservation assessment report from a qualified heritage architect for the Double Bay War Memorial and its landscape setting	\$1,540
Woonona-Bulli RSL Sub-Branch	Anzac Community Grants Program	Display the deeds of the Second Battle of Villers-Brettonneux will Day 2018 throughout the Woonona-Bulli RSL Memorial Club. Presentation to be digitally preserved and made available to the local education catchment area	\$1,000
Woronora River RSL Sub-Branch	Minister's Discretionary	Conservation works to the Woronora War Memorial including landscaping to protect its setting	\$2,200
Yass Valley Council	Community War Memorials Fund	Conservation work to the Yass Soldiers' Memorial Hall's windows	\$10,000

Appendix 8: Funds granted to community organisations

Name of recipient organisation	Program	Description	Payment
Youth Off The Streets	NSW Community Safety Fund Program - Bourke Outreach - Night Patrol	A program which acts both as a diversionary and a crime prevention program, aimed at addressing high youth crime rates during evenings in Bourke	\$40,000
Youth Off The Streets Ltd	Cultural Support Programs	These programs offer tailored one-to-one and group interventions for young people under community supervision who are from Aboriginal or Pacific backgrounds. The Program has a focus on cultural education and is being delivered in Sydney and Campbelltown areas	\$62,808
TOTAL			\$38,336,579.58

Appendix 9

Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009

In the period of 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, the Office of General Counsel (OGC) dealt with 840 registered formal applications for information under the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009*. The volume of valid formal access applications received this year decreased by 4.4 per cent from 2016-17. Out of the 840 registered applications, decisions were made on 769 applications during that period. The remaining 71 applications are carried forward to the next financial year reporting.

The Department also processed 76 informal requests in the 2017-18 financial year, up from just one informal request in 2016-17. In the same reporting period, the OGC also dealt with a total of 1,212 subpoenas, summonses and other requests for access to information. The volume of requests received this year was 1.3 per cent increase from 2016-17.

The reporting below is provided in accordance with clause 8 of the *Government Information (Public Access) Regulation 2018*.

1. Review of proactive release program – Clause 8(a)

Under section 7 of the GIPA Act, agencies must review their programs for the release of government information to identify the kinds of information that can be made publicly available. This review must be undertaken at least every 12 months.

During the reporting period, an audit and work program was conducted to assess compliance with proactive release obligations across the department and build understanding via education and training and ongoing distribution of a fact sheet that was developed in relation to proactive release obligations.

Client seminars and training sessions were held with various divisions encouraging a review of information that can be proactively released. As a result of the review, a number of documents were proactively released under section 7 of the GIPA Act, including statistical information and the Corrective Services Custodial Operations Policy and Procedures. The department's disclosure log was regularly updated with information considered to be of interest to the public.

2. Number of access applications received – Clause 8(b)

During the reporting period, the department received 840 registered formal access applications. This includes withdrawn but not invalid applications.

3. Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information – Clause 8(c)

During the reporting period, the department refused a total of nine formal access applications on the basis that it was conclusively presumed that there was an overriding public interest against disclosure of information.

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

4. Statistical information about access applications for period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 (Schedule 2)

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm / deny if information held	Application withdrawn	Total	% of total
Media	5	5	0	2	0	0	0	2	14	2
Members of Parliament	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
Private sector business	3	2	7	3	0	0	0	1	16	2
Not for profit organisations or community groups	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	1
Members of the public (by legal representative)	250	118	9	34	1	3	0	71	486	63
Members of the public (other)	113	59	6	29	2	1	0	34	244	32
Total	376	185	22	70	3	5	0	108	769	
% of Total	49	24	3	9	0	1	0	14		

* More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B below.

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm / deny if information held	Application with-drawn	Total	% of total
Personal information applications*	347	163	17	61	2	3	0	93	686	89
Access applications (other than personal information applications)	21	14	3	5	1	2	0	11	57	7
Access applications that are partly personal information applications and partly other	8	8	2	4	0	0	0	4	26	3
Total	376	185	22	70	3	5	0	108	769	99
Percentage of Total	49	24	3	9	0	1	0	14		

*A personal information application is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	No of applications	Percentage of Total
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	540	99
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	3	1
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0	0
Total number of invalid applications received	543	100
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	408	75

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 of Act

	Number of times consideration used*	Percentage of Total
Overriding secrecy laws	2	22%
Cabinet information	1	11%
Executive Council	0	0%
Contempt	0	0%
Legal professional	1	11%
Excluded information	2	22%
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	3	33%
Transport safety	0	0%
Adoption	0	0%
Care and protection of children	0	0%
Ministerial code of conduct	0	0%
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	0	0%
TOTAL	9	

* More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E below.

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of Act

	Number of times consideration used*	Percentage of Total
Responsible and effective government	36	15%
Law enforcement and security	30	13%
Individual rights, judicial processes and natural justice	159	68%
Business interests of agencies and other persons	5	2%
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	0	0%
Secrecy provisions	3	1%
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	0	0%
TOTAL	233	

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications*	Percentage of Total
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	617	90%
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	63	9%
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	4	1%
TOTAL	684	

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)

	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total	Percentage of Total
Internal review	2	9	11	46%
Review by Information Commissioner*	1	5	6	25%
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	2	0	2	8%
Review by NCAT	0	5	5	21%
Total	5	19	24	
Percentage of Total	21%	79%		

**The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendations to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made by the Information Commissioner.*

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)

	Number of applications for review	Percentage of total
Applications by access applicants	24	100%
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	0	0%
TOTAL	24	

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies

	Number of applications for review	Percentage of total
Agency-Initiated Transfers	58	79%
Applicant - Initiated Transfers	15	21%
TOTAL	73	

5. Each agency referred to in Schedule 3 of the Regulation (subsidiary agency) is declared to be part of and included in the parent agency specified in Schedule 3

The regulation was updated on 31 August 2018, to correctly reflect subsidiary agencies under their parent agency (as specified in Schedule 3).

NSW Ministers

A Minister's office is classified as a separate agency under the GIPA Act, and under Section 125(2) of the Act, is required to comply with GIPA reporting requirements. Statistics for formal applications received by these agencies are provided below.

These statistics cover the period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018. They were provided to the NSW Department of Justice and collated for publication in the Department's annual report as required by Section 125(3) of the GIPA Act.

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

GIPA applications received: 1 July 2017 – 30 June 2018

The following table relates only to GIPA Act applications received by the Minister or his/her office in his/her capacity as Minister and NOT the Department.

Name	Position	Entries
The Hon Stuart Ayres MP	Minister for Western Sydney Minister for WestConnex Minister for Sport	Entries recorded
The Hon John Barilaro MP	Deputy Premier Minister for Regional New South Wales Minister for Skills Minister for Small Business	Entries recorded
The Hon Gladys Berejiklian MP	Premier of NSW	Entries recorded
The Hon Niall Blair MLC	Minister for Primary Industries Minister for Regional Water Minister for Trade and Industry	Entries recorded
The Hon Andrew Constance MP	Minister for Transport and Infrastructure	Entries recorded
The Hon Tanya Davies MP	Minister for Mental Health Minister for Women Minister for Ageing	Entries recorded
The Hon Victor Dominello MP	Minister for Finance, Services and Property	Entries recorded
The Hon David Elliott MP	Minister for Counter Terrorism Minister for Corrections Minister for Veterans Affairs	Nil
The Hon Pru Goward MP	Minister for Family and Community Services Minister for Social Housing Minister for the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	Nil
The Hon Troy Grant MP	Minister for Police Minister for Emergency Services	Entries recorded
The Hon Don Harwin MLC	Minister for Resources Minister for Energy and Utilities Minister for the Arts	Entries recorded
The Hon Brad Hazzard MP	Minister for Health Minister for Medical Research	Entries recorded

Name	Position	Entries
The Hon Matt Kean MP	Minister for Innovation and Better Regulation	Nil
The Hon Adam Marshall MP	Minister for Tourism and Major Events Assistant Minister for Skills	Nil
The Hon Sarah Mitchell MLC	Minister for Early Childhood Education Minister for Aboriginal Affairs Assistant Minister for Education	Nil
The Hon Melinda Pavey MP	Minister for Roads, Maritime and Freight	Entries recorded
The Hon Dominic Perrottet MP	Treasurer Minister for Industrial Relations	Entries recorded
The Hon Anthony Roberts MP	Minister for Planning Minister for Housing Special Minister of State	Entries recorded
The Hon Mark Speakman MP	Attorney General	Entries recorded
The Hon Rob Stokes MP	Minister for Education	Entries recorded
The Hon Paul Toole MP	Minister for Lands and Forestry Minister for Racing	Nil
The Hon Gabrielle Upton MP	Minister for the Environment Minister for Local Government Minister for Heritage	Entries recorded
The Hon Ray Williams MP	Minister for Multiculturalism Minister for Disability Services	Nil

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

The Hon Stuart Ayres MP

Minister for Western Sydney, Minister for WestConnex, Minister for Sport

Reporting Period 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018 is: 6

Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information

Total number of access applications that were refused, either wholly or partly, because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is: 1

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused wholly on that basis is: 1

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused partly on that basis is: 0

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Members of Parliament	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Private sector business	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Not for profit organisations or community groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (application by legal representative)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (other)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications (other than personal information applications)	1	0	1	3	0	1	0	0
Access applications that are partly personal information applications and partly other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*A **personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	1
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	1
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	0
Cabinet information	1
Executive Council information	0
Contempt	0
Legal professional privilege	0
Excluded information	0
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	0
Transport safety	0
Adoption	0
Care and protection of children	0
Ministerial code of conduct	0
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	0

**More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.*

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	0
Law enforcement and security	0
Individual rights, judicial processes and natural justice	0
Business interests of agencies and other persons	0
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	0
Secrecy provisions	0
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	6
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	0
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	0
Total	6

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)

	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	0	0
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	0	0
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by NCAT	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

**The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made by the Information Commissioner.*

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)

	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	0
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	0

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)

	Number of applications transferred
Agent-initiated transfers	0
Applicant-initiated transfers	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

The Hon John Barilaro MP

Deputy Premier, Minister for Regional New South Wales, Minister for Skills, Minister for Small Business

Reporting Period 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018 is: 1

Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information

Total number of access applications that were refused, either wholly or partly, because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is: 0

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused wholly on that basis is: 0

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused partly on that basis is: 0

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of Parliament	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private sector business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not for profit organisations or community groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (application by legal representative)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (other)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications (other than personal information applications)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications that are partly personal information applications and partly other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*A **personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	0
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	0
Cabinet information	0
Executive Council information	0
Contempt	0
Legal professional privilege	0
Excluded information	0
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	0
Transport safety	0
Adoption	0
Care and protection of children	0
Ministerial code of conduct	0
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	0

**More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.*

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	1
Law enforcement and security	0
Individual rights, judicial processes and natural justice	1
Business interests of agencies and other persons	1
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	0
Secrecy provisions	0
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	0
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	1
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	0
Total	1

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)

	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	0	0
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	0	0
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by NCAT	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

**The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made by the Information Commissioner.*

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)

	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	0
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	0

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)

	Number of applications transferred
Agent-initiated transfers	0
Applicant-initiated transfers	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

The Hon Gladys Berejiklian MP

Premier

Reporting Period 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018 is: 4

Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information

Total number of access applications that were refused, either wholly or partly, because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is: 0

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused wholly on that basis is: 0

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused partly on that basis is: 0

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of Parliament	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private sector business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not for profit organisations or community groups	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (application by legal representative)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (other)	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0

*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/ deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications (other than personal information applications)	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Access applications that are partly personal information applications and partly other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*A **personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	0
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	0
Cabinet information	0
Executive Council information	0
Contempt	0
Legal professional privilege	0
Excluded information	0
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	0
Transport safety	0
Adoption	0
Care and protection of children	0
Ministerial code of conduct	0
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	0

**More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.*

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	0
Law enforcement and security	0
Individual rights, judicial processes and natural justice	0
Business interests of agencies and other persons	0
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	0
Secrecy provisions	0
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	0
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	4
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	0
Total	4

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)

	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	0	0
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	2	2
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by NCAT	0	1	1
Total	0	3	3

*The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made by the Information Commissioner.

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)

	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	3
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	0

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)

	Number of applications transferred
Agent-initiated transfers	0
Applicant-initiated transfers	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

The Hon Niall Blair MLC, Minister for Primary Industries, Minister for Regional Water, Minister for Trade and Industry

Reporting Period 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018 is: **1**

Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information

Total number of access applications that were refused, either wholly or partly, because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is: **1**

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused wholly on that basis is: **0**

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused partly on that basis is: **1**

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of Parliament	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private sector business	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not for profit organisations or community groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (application by legal representative)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (other)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications (other than personal information applications)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications that are partly personal information applications and partly other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*A **personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	0
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	0
Cabinet information	0
Executive Council information	0
Contempt	0
Legal professional privilege	1
Excluded information	0
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	0
Transport safety	0
Adoption	0
Care and protection of children	0
Ministerial code of conduct	0
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	0

**More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.*

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	0
Law enforcement and security	0
Individual rights, judicial processes and natural justice	0
Business interests of agencies and other persons	0
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	0
Secrecy provisions	0
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	1
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	0
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	0
Total	1

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)

	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	0	0
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	0	0
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by NCAT	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

**The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made by the Information Commissioner.*

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)

	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	0
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	0

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)

	Number of applications transferred
Agent-initiated transfers	0
Applicant-initiated transfers	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

The Hon Andrew Constance MP, Minister for Transport and Infrastructure

Reporting Period 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018 is: **1**

Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information

Total number of access applications that were refused, either wholly or partly, because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is: **1**

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused wholly on that basis is: **0**

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused partly on that basis is: **1**

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of Parliament	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private sector business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not for profit organisations or community groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (application by legal representative)	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Members of the public (other)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications (other than personal information applications)	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Access applications that are partly personal information applications and partly other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*A **personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	0
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	0
Cabinet information	1
Executive Council information	0
Contempt	0
Legal professional privilege	0
Excluded information	0
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	0
Transport safety	0
Adoption	0
Care and protection of children	0
Ministerial code of conduct	0
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	0

**More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.*

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	0
Law enforcement and security	0
Individual rights, judicial processes and natural justice	0
Business interests of agencies and other persons	0
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	0
Secrecy provisions	0
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	1
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	0
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	0
Total	1

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)

	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	0	0
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	0	0
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by NCAT	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

*The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made by the Information Commissioner.

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)

	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	0
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	0

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)

	Number of applications transferred
Agent-initiated transfers	0
Applicant-initiated transfers	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

The Hon Tanya Davies MP, Minister for Mental Health, Minister for Women, Minister for Ageing

Reporting Period 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018 is: **1**

Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information

Total number of access applications that were refused, either wholly or partly, because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is: **0**

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused wholly on that basis is: **0**

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused partly on that basis is: **0**

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of Parliament	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Private sector business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not for profit organisations or community groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (application by legal representative)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (other)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.*

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications (other than personal information applications)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Access applications that are partly personal information applications and partly other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*A **personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	0
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	0
Cabinet information	0
Executive Council information	0
Contempt	0
Legal professional privilege	0
Excluded information	0
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	0
Transport safety	0
Adoption	0
Care and protection of children	0
Ministerial code of conduct	0
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	0

**More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.*

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	0
Law enforcement and security	0
Individual rights, judicial processes and natural justice	0
Business interests of agencies and other persons	0
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	0
Secrecy provisions	0
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	1
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	0
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	0
Total	1

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)

	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	0	0
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	0	0
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by NCAT	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

*The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made by the Information Commissioner.

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)

	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	0
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	0

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)

	Number of applications transferred
Agent-initiated transfers	0
Applicant-initiated transfers	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

The Hon Victor Dominello MP, Minister for Finance, Services and Property

Reporting Period 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018 is: **2**

Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information

Total number of access applications that were refused, either wholly or partly, because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is: **0**

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused wholly on that basis is: **0**

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused partly on that basis is: **0**

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of Parliament	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private sector business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not for profit organisations or community groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (application by legal representative)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (other)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications (other than personal information applications)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications that are partly personal information applications and partly other	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

*A **personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	0
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	0
Cabinet information	0
Executive Council information	0
Contempt	0
Legal professional privilege	0
Excluded information	0
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	0
Transport safety	0
Adoption	0
Care and protection of children	0
Ministerial code of conduct	0
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	0

**More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.*

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	0
Law enforcement and security	0
Individual rights, judicial processes and natural justice	1
Business interests of agencies and other persons	0
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	0
Secrecy provisions	0
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	2
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	0
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	0
Total	2

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)

	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	0	0
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	0	0
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by NCAT	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

*The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made by the Information Commissioner.

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)

	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	0
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	0

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)

	Number of applications transferred
Agent-initiated transfers	0
Applicant-initiated transfers	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

The Hon David Elliott MP, Minister for Counter Terrorism, Minister for Corrections, Minister for Veterans Affairs

Reporting Period 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018 is: 0

Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information

Total number of access applications that were refused, either wholly or partly, because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is: 0

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused wholly on that basis is: 0

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused partly on that basis is: 0

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of Parliament	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private sector business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not for profit organisations or community groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (application by legal representative)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (other)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.*

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications (other than personal information applications)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications that are partly personal information applications and partly other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*A **personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	0
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	0
Cabinet information	0
Executive Council information	0
Contempt	0
Legal professional privilege	0
Excluded information	0
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	0
Transport safety	0
Adoption	0
Care and protection of children	0
Ministerial code of conduct	0
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	0

**More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.*

**Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure:
matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act**

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	0
Law enforcement and security	0
Individual rights, judicial processes and natural justice	0
Business interests of agencies and other persons	0
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	0
Secrecy provisions	0
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	0
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	0
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	0
Total	0

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)

	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	0	0
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	0	0
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by NCAT	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

**The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made by the Information Commissioner.*

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)

	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	0
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	0

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)

	Number of applications transferred
Agent-initiated transfers	0
Applicant-initiated transfers	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

The Hon Pru Goward MP, Minister for Family and Community Services, Minister for Social Housing, Minister for Prevention of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

Reporting Period 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018 is: 0

Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information

Total number of access applications that were refused, either wholly or partly, because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is: 0

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused wholly on that basis is: 0

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused partly on that basis is: 0

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of Parliament	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private sector business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not for profit organisations or community groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (application by legal representative)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (other)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications (other than personal information applications)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications that are partly personal information applications and partly other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*A **personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	0
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	0
Cabinet information	0
Executive Council information	0
Contempt	0
Legal professional privilege	0
Excluded information	0
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	0
Transport safety	0
Adoption	0
Care and protection of children	0
Ministerial code of conduct	0
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	0

**More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.*

**Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure:
matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act**

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	0
Law enforcement and security	0
Individual rights, judicial processes and natural justice	0
Business interests of agencies and other persons	0
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	0
Secrecy provisions	0
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	0
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	0
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	0
Total	0

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)

	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	0	0
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	0	0
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by NCAT	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

*The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made by the Information Commissioner.

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)

	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	0
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	0

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)

	Number of applications transferred
Agent-initiated transfers	0
Applicant-initiated transfers	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

The Hon Troy Grant MP, Minister for Police, Minister for Emergency Services

Reporting Period 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

Number of access applications received

2*

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018 is:

* one application received in previous reporting period but dealt with this reporting period

Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information

Total number of access applications that were refused, either wholly or partly, because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is:

0

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused wholly on that basis is:

0

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused partly on that basis is:

0

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of Parliament	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Private sector business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not for profit organisations or community groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (application by legal representative)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (other)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications (other than personal information applications)	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Access applications that are partly personal information applications and partly other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*A **personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	0
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	0
Cabinet information	0
Executive Council information	0
Contempt	0
Legal professional privilege	0
Excluded information	0
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	0
Transport safety	0
Adoption	0
Care and protection of children	0
Ministerial code of conduct	0
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	0

**More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.*

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	0
Law enforcement and security	0
Individual rights, judicial processes and natural justice	0
Business interests of agencies and other persons	0
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	0
Secrecy provisions	0
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	2
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	0
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	0
Total	2

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)

	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	0	0
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	0	0
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by NCAT	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

*The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made by the Information Commissioner.

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)

	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	0
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	0

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)

	Number of applications transferred
Agent-initiated transfers	0
Applicant-initiated transfers	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

The Hon Don Harwin MLC, Minister for Resources, Minister for Energy and Utilities, Minister for the Arts

Reporting Period 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

Number of access applications received

3

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018 is:

Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information

1

Total number of access applications that were refused, either wholly or partly, because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is:

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused wholly on that basis is:

0

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused partly on that basis is:

1

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of Parliament	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private sector business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not for profit organisations or community groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (application by legal representative)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (other)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications (other than personal information applications)	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications that are partly personal information applications and partly other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*A **personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	0
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	0
Cabinet information	1
Executive Council information	0
Contempt	0
Legal professional privilege	0
Excluded information	0
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	0
Transport safety	0
Adoption	0
Care and protection of children	0
Ministerial code of conduct	0
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	0

**More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.*

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	0
Law enforcement and security	0
Individual rights, judicial processes and natural justice	0
Business interests of agencies and other persons	0
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	0
Secrecy provisions	0
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table F: Timeliness	
	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	2
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	1
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	0
Total	3

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)			
	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	0	0
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	0	0
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by NCAT	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

*The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made by the Information Commissioner.

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)	
	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	0
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	0

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)	
	Number of applications transferred
Agent-initiated transfers	0
Applicant-initiated transfers	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

The Hon Brad Hazzard MP, Minister for Health, Minister for Medical Research

Reporting Period 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018 is: **1**

Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information

Total number of access applications that were refused, either wholly or partly, because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is: **0**

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused wholly on that basis is: **0**

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused partly on that basis is: **0**

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of Parliament	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private sector business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not for profit organisations or community groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (application by legal representative)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (other)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications (other than personal information applications)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications that are partly personal information applications and partly other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*A **personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	0
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	0
Cabinet information	0
Executive Council information	0
Contempt	0
Legal professional privilege	0
Excluded information	0
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	0
Transport safety	0
Adoption	0
Care and protection of children	0
Ministerial code of conduct	0
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	0

**More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.*

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	0
Law enforcement and security	0
Individual rights, judicial processes and natural justice	0
Business interests of agencies and other persons	0
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	0
Secrecy provisions	0
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	1
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	0
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	0
Total	1

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)

	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	0	0
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	0	0
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by NCAT	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

*The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made by the Information Commissioner.

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)

	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	0
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	0

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)

	Number of applications transferred
Agent-initiated transfers	0
Applicant-initiated transfers	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

The Hon Matt Kean MP

Minister for Innovation and Better Regulation

Reporting Period 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018 is: 0

Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information

Total number of access applications that were refused, either wholly or partly, because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is: 0

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused wholly on that basis is: 0

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused partly on that basis is: 0

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of Parliament	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private sector business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not for profit organisations or community groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (application by legal representative)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (other)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications (other than personal information applications)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications that are partly personal information applications and partly other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*A **personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	0
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	0
Cabinet information	0
Executive Council information	0
Contempt	0
Legal professional privilege	0
Excluded information	0
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	0
Transport safety	0
Adoption	0
Care and protection of children	0
Ministerial code of conduct	0
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	0

**More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.*

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	0
Law enforcement and security	0
Individual rights, judicial processes and natural justice	0
Business interests of agencies and other persons	0
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	0
Secrecy provisions	0
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	0
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	0
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	0
Total	0

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)

	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	0	0
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	0	0
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by NCAT	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

*The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made by the Information Commissioner.

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)

	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	0
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	0

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)

	Number of applications transferred
Agent-initiated transfers	0
Applicant-initiated transfers	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

The Hon Adam Marshall MP, Minister for Tourism and Major Events, Assistant Minister for Skills

Reporting Period 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

Number of access applications received 0

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018 is:

Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information 0

Total number of access applications that were refused, either wholly or partly, because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is:

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused wholly on that basis is: 0

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused partly on that basis is: 0

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of Parliament	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private sector business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not for profit organisations or community groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (application by legal representative)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (other)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications (other than personal information applications)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications that are partly personal information applications and partly other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*A **personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	0
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

**Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure:
matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act**

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	0
Cabinet information	0
Executive Council information	0
Contempt	0
Legal professional privilege	0
Excluded information	0
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	0
Transport safety	0
Adoption	0
Care and protection of children	0
Ministerial code of conduct	0
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	0

**More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.*

**Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure:
matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act**

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	0
Law enforcement and security	0
Individual rights, judicial processes and natural justice	0
Business interests of agencies and other persons	0
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	0
Secrecy provisions	0
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	0
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	0
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	0
Total	0

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)

	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	0	0
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	0	0
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by NCAT	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

**The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made by the Information Commissioner.*

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)

	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	0
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	0

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)

	Number of applications transferred
Agent-initiated transfers	0
Applicant-initiated transfers	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

The Hon Sarah Mitchell MLC, Minister for Early Childhood Education, Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Assistant Minister for Education

Reporting Period 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018 is: 0

Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information

Total number of access applications that were refused, either wholly or partly, because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is: 0

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused wholly on that basis is: 0

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused partly on that basis is: 0

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of Parliament	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private sector business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not for profit organisations or community groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (application by legal representative)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (other)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications (other than personal information applications)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications that are partly personal information applications and partly other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*A **personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	0
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	0
Cabinet information	0
Executive Council information	0
Contempt	0
Legal professional privilege	0
Excluded information	0
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	0
Transport safety	0
Adoption	0
Care and protection of children	0
Ministerial code of conduct	0
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	0

**More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.*

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	0
Law enforcement and security	0
Individual rights, judicial processes and natural justice	0
Business interests of agencies and other persons	0
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	0
Secrecy provisions	0
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table F: Timeliness	
	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	0
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	0
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	0
Total	0

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)			
	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	0	0
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	0	0
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by NCAT	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

*The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made by the Information Commissioner.

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)	
	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	0
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	0

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)	
	Number of applications transferred
Agent-initiated transfers	0
Applicant-initiated transfers	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

The Hon Melinda Pavey MP, Minister for Roads, Maritime and Freight

Reporting Period 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018 is: **7**

Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information

Total number of access applications that were refused, either wholly or partly, because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is: **2**

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused wholly on that basis is: **2**

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused partly on that basis is: **0**

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0
Members of Parliament	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private sector business	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Not for profit organisations or community groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (application by legal representative)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (other)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications (other than personal information applications)	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0
Access applications that are partly personal information applications and partly other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*A **personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	0
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

**Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure:
matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act**

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	0
Cabinet information	2
Executive Council information	0
Contempt	0
Legal professional privilege	0
Excluded information	0
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	0
Transport safety	0
Adoption	0
Care and protection of children	0
Ministerial code of conduct	0
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	0

**More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.*

**Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure:
matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act**

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	0
Law enforcement and security	0
Individual rights, judicial processes and natural justice	2
Business interests of agencies and other persons	1
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	0
Secrecy provisions	0
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table F: Timeliness	
	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	7
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	0
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	0
Total	7

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)			
	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	0	0
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	0	0
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by NCAT	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

*The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made by the Information Commissioner.

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)	
	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	0
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	0

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)	
	Number of applications transferred
Agent-initiated transfers	0
Applicant-initiated transfers	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

The Hon Dominic Perrottet MP, Treasurer, Minister for Industrial Relations

Reporting Period 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018 is: **2**

Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information

Total number of access applications that were refused, either wholly or partly, because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is: **1**

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused wholly on that basis is: **1**

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused partly on that basis is: **0**

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of Parliament	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Private sector business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not for profit organisations or community groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (application by legal representative)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (other)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications (other than personal information applications)	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Access applications that are partly personal information applications and partly other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*A **personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	0
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	0
Cabinet information	0
Executive Council information	0
Contempt	1
Legal professional privilege	0
Excluded information	0
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	0
Transport safety	0
Adoption	0
Care and protection of children	0
Ministerial code of conduct	0
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	0

**More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.*

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	0
Law enforcement and security	0
Individual rights, judicial processes and natural justice	0
Business interests of agencies and other persons	0
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	0
Secrecy provisions	0
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table F: Timeliness	
	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	1
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	1
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	0
Total	2

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)			
	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	0	0
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	0	0
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by NCAT	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

*The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made by the Information Commissioner.

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)	
	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	0
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	0

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)	
	Number of applications transferred
Agent-initiated transfers	0
Applicant-initiated transfers	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

The Hon Anthony Roberts MP, Minister for Planning, Minister for Housing, Special Minister of State

Reporting Period 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018 is: **7**

Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information

Total number of access applications that were refused, either wholly or partly, because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is: **1**

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused wholly on that basis is: **1**

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused partly on that basis is: **0**

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of Parliament	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private sector business	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Not for profit organisations or community groups	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (application by legal representative)	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (other)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications (other than personal information applications)	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
Access applications that are partly personal information applications and partly other	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

*A **personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	0
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	0
Cabinet information	0
Executive Council information	1
Contempt	0
Legal professional privilege	0
Excluded information	0
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	0
Transport safety	0
Adoption	0
Care and protection of children	0
Ministerial code of conduct	0
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	0

**More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.*

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	0
Law enforcement and security	0
Individual rights, judicial processes and natural justice	3
Business interests of agencies and other persons	0
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	0
Secrecy provisions	0
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table F: Timeliness	
	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	6
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	1
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	0
Total	0

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)			
	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	1	1
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	0	0
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by NCAT	0	0	0
Total	0	1	1

*The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made by the Information Commissioner.

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)	
	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	1
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	0

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)	
	Number of applications transferred
Agent-initiated transfers	0
Applicant-initiated transfers	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

The Hon Mark Speakman MP, Attorney General

Reporting Period 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

Number of access applications received

1*

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018 is:

* application received in previous reporting period but dealt with this reporting period

Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information

Total number of access applications that were refused, either wholly or partly, because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is:

0

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused wholly on that basis is:

0

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused partly on that basis is:

0

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of Parliament	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private sector business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not for profit organisations or community groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (application by legal representative)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (other)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications (other than personal information applications)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications that are partly personal information applications and partly other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*A **personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	1
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

**Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure:
matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act**

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	0
Cabinet information	0
Executive Council information	0
Contempt	0
Legal professional privilege	0
Excluded information	0
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	0
Transport safety	0
Adoption	0
Care and protection of children	0
Ministerial code of conduct	0
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	0

**More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.*

**Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure:
matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act**

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	0
Law enforcement and security	0
Individual rights, judicial processes and natural justice	0
Business interests of agencies and other persons	0
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	0
Secrecy provisions	0
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	0
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	1
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	0
Total	1

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)

	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	0	0
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	0	0
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by NCAT	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

*The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made by the Information Commissioner.

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)

	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	0
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	0

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)

	Number of applications transferred
Agent-initiated transfers	0
Applicant-initiated transfers	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

The Hon Rob Stokes MP, Minister for Education

Reporting Period 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018 is: **1**

Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information

Total number of access applications that were refused, either wholly or partly, because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is: **0**

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused wholly on that basis is: **0**

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused partly on that basis is: **0**

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of Parliament	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private sector business	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Not for profit organisations or community groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (application by legal representative)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (other)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.*

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications (other than personal information applications)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Access applications that are partly personal information applications and partly other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*A **personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	0
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

**Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure:
matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act**

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	0
Cabinet information	0
Executive Council information	0
Contempt	0
Legal professional privilege	0
Excluded information	0
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	0
Transport safety	0
Adoption	0
Care and protection of children	0
Ministerial code of conduct	0
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	0

**More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.*

**Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure:
matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act**

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	0
Law enforcement and security	0
Individual rights, judicial processes and natural justice	0
Business interests of agencies and other persons	0
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	0
Secrecy provisions	0
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	1
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	0
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	0
Total	1

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)

	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	0	0
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	1	1
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	1	1
Review by NCAT	0	0	0
Total	0	2	2

**The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made by the Information Commissioner.*

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)

	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	1
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	0

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)

	Number of applications transferred
Agent-initiated transfers	0
Applicant-initiated transfers	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

The Hon Paul Toole MP, Minister for Lands and Forestry, Minister for Racing

Reporting Period 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018 is: 0

Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information

Total number of access applications that were refused, either wholly or partly, because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is: 0

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused wholly on that basis is: 0

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused partly on that basis is: 0

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of Parliament	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private sector business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not for profit organisations or community groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (application by legal representative)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (other)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications (other than personal information applications)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications that are partly personal information applications and partly other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*A **personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	0
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	0
Cabinet information	0
Executive Council information	0
Contempt	0
Legal professional privilege	0
Excluded information	0
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	0
Transport safety	0
Adoption	0
Care and protection of children	0
Ministerial code of conduct	0
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	0

**More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.*

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	0
Law enforcement and security	0
Individual rights, judicial processes and natural justice	0
Business interests of agencies and other persons	0
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	0
Secrecy provisions	0
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	0
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	0
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	0
Total	0

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)

	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	0	0
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	0	0
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by NCAT	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

*The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made by the Information Commissioner.

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)

	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	0
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	0

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)

	Number of applications transferred
Agent-initiated transfers	0
Applicant-initiated transfers	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

The Hon Gabrielle Upton MP, Minister for the Environment, Minister for Local Government, Minister for Heritage

Reporting Period 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018 is: **3**

Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information

Total number of access applications that were refused, either wholly or partly, because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is: **0**

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused wholly on that basis is: **0**

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused partly on that basis is: **0**

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of Parliament	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Private sector business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not for profit organisations or community groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (application by legal representative)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (other)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications (other than personal information applications)	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Access applications that are partly personal information applications and partly other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*A **personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	0
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	0
Cabinet information	0
Executive Council information	0
Contempt	0
Legal professional privilege	0
Excluded information	0
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	0
Transport safety	0
Adoption	0
Care and protection of children	0
Ministerial code of conduct	0
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	0

**More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.*

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	0
Law enforcement and security	0
Individual rights, judicial processes and natural justice	0
Business interests of agencies and other persons	0
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	0
Secrecy provisions	0
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	2
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	1
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	0
Total	3

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)

	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	0	0
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	0	0
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by NCAT	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

*The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made by the Information Commissioner.

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)

	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	0
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	0

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)

	Number of applications transferred
Agent-initiated transfers	0
Applicant-initiated transfers	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

The Hon Ray Williams MP, Minister for Multiculturalism, Minister for Disability Services

Reporting Period 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

Number of access applications received 0

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018 is:

Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information 0

Total number of access applications that were refused, either wholly or partly, because the application was for the disclosure of information in Schedule 1 of the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure) is:

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused wholly on that basis is: 0

Of the applications refused, the number that were refused partly on that basis is: 0

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of Parliament	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private sector business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not for profit organisations or community groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (application by legal representative)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (other)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications (other than personal information applications)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications that are partly personal information applications and partly other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*A **personal information application** is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

PLEASE NOTE: The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	0
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act

	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	0
Cabinet information	0
Executive Council information	0
Contempt	0
Legal professional privilege	0
Excluded information	0
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	0
Transport safety	0
Adoption	0
Care and protection of children	0
Ministerial code of conduct	0
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	0

**More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.*

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	0
Law enforcement and security	0
Individual rights, judicial processes and natural justice	0
Business interests of agencies and other persons	0
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	0
Secrecy provisions	0
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	0
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	0
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	0
Total	0

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)

	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	0	0
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	0	0
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by NCAT	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

**The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendation to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made by the Information Commissioner.*

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)

	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	0
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	0

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies under Division 2 of Part 4 of the Act (by type of transfer)

	Number of applications transferred
Agent-initiated transfers	0
Applicant-initiated transfers	0

Appendix 10

Human Resources

Number of employees by category and comparison to prior three years

The following table contains human resources information for the Department of Justice from 2014-15 to 2017-18. All information provided 2017-18 is an estimate compiled for the Department analysing information from the Annual Workforce Profile.

Occupation Classification	2014-15*	2015-16*	2016-17*	2017-18*
Managers	866.86	973.11	1073.69	1085.51
Professionals	1878.80	1778.88	1766.27	1814.64
Technicians and Trades Workers	478.48	507.71	550.01	600.51
Community and Personal Services Workers	4389.24	5020.94	5306.43	5803.63
Clerical and Administrative Workers	3434.23	3491.23	3550.19	3619.40
Sales Workers	17.40	17.91	12.00	10.92
Machinery Operators and Drivers	49.00	46.82	45.00	48.50
Labourers	13.24	13.86	11.33	13.49

*Non-casual FTE at census period based on information derived from workforce profile submission to PSC

Exceptional movements in wages, salaries or allowances

There were no exceptional employee salary movements in the 2017-18 financial year.

Employees of the department are covered by the *Crown Employees (Public Sector – Salaries 2008) Award*. The Award provided for a 2.50 per cent salary increase from the first full pay period on or after 1 July 2017. The majority of staff are covered by the *Crown Employees (Public Service Conditions of Employment) Reviewed Award 2009*, and the *Crown Employees (Public Sector – Salaries 2008) Award*.

Public Service Senior Executives are employed under the *Government Sector Employment Act*. Section 13 of the *Statutory and Other Offices Remuneration Act 1975* (SOOR Act), requires the Statutory and Other Offices Remuneration Tribunal (SOORT) to make a determination of the remuneration to be paid to judicial officers on and from 1 July (formerly 1 October).

Appendix 10 (cont'd)

Personnel policies and practices

Strategic Human Resources continues to review policies in accordance with its policy review schedule.

Considerable progress has been made in the consultation of and development of the following personnel policies and related documents in the reporting period:

- My Positive Workforce Program (encompassing the Managing Workplace Issues Procedure and the Dignity and Respect Commitment Statement)
- Managing Unsatisfactory Performance Procedure
- Other Paid Work and Multiple Employment Procedure
- Travel Policy and Travel Guidelines
- Managing Absences Procedure
- Other Paid Work and Multiple Employment Procedure
- Flexible Work Practices Guidelines
- Children in the Workplace Procedure.

These policies are due to be implemented in the 2018-19 reporting period.

Industrial relations policies and practices

There were no new industrial relations policies or practices implemented during 2017-18.

Appendix 11

Insurance Activities

Major insurance risks for the Department are the security of its staff, property and other assets, and the risk of work-related injuries, which may result in workers' compensation insurance claims. Accordingly, the Department has full workers' compensation, motor vehicle accident, property, liability and miscellaneous insurance cover provided by the Treasury Managed Fund (TMF).

The TMF is a government-wide self-insurance scheme that provides a systemic and coordinated approach to the practice of risk management. Under this scheme, benchmarking was introduced to gauge risk management performance with insurance premiums determined by a combination of benchmarks and the Department's claims' experience.

A comprehensive insurance program covers workers' compensation, public liability, motor vehicle, property and miscellaneous liability.

QBE Insurance manages the Department's workers' compensation insurance and Gallagher Bassett manages the Department's other insurances. To reduce the number and value of workers' compensation insurance claims, the Department monitors its claims experience on an ongoing basis, with a focus on occupational health and safety and claims management.

Risk management policies and procedures are also continually being reviewed, with the aim of enhancing the Department's risk management profile, thereby reducing future premiums.

Motor Vehicle Accident Claims

Year	No. of accidents	Frequency of accidents per 100 vehicles	Total costs of accidents	Average cost
2012-13	344	67	\$1,040,823	\$3,026
2013-14	372	91	\$848,405	\$2,281
2014-15	368	73	\$566,267	\$1,539
2015-16	443	73	\$1,386,898	\$3,131
2016-17	295	51	\$1,122,650	\$3,806
2017-18	292	20	\$952,469	\$3,262

Public Liability Claims

The estimated outstanding value of potential claims against the current public liability policy (subject to Treasury Managed Fund actuarial assessment) is \$11,757,532

Appendix 11 (cont'd)

Property Claims

Year	No. of accidents	Frequency of accidents per 100 vehicles	Average cost
2012-13	127	\$1,861,659	\$14,659
2013-14	98	\$1,039,592	\$10,608
2014-15	175	\$2,201,688	\$12,581
2015-16	259	\$2,882,475	\$11,129
2016-17	91	\$3,122,882	\$34,317
2017-18	129	\$10,907,056	\$84,551

Miscellaneous Claims

Year	No. of accidents	Frequency of accidents per 100 vehicles	Average cost
2012-13	7	\$37,942	\$5,420
2013-14	12	\$13,847	\$1,154
2014-15	14	\$200,266	\$14,305
2015-16	13	\$2,652	\$204
2016-17	7	\$77,465	\$11,066
2017-18	12	\$141,499	\$11,792

Note: Juvenile Justice has no miscellaneous claims for the above financial years.

Appendix 12

Intensive Correction Order Management Committee

The Intensive Correction Order Management Committee (ICOMC) was established under section 92 of the *Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999*.

The ICOMC oversees administration and governance to promote consistency and fairness in the operational application of Intensive Correction Orders (ICOs), pursuant to Part 3 and Schedule 3 of the *Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999*.

In 2017-18, no matters were referred to the ICOMC. This is the result of significant structural and policy changes to Community Corrections in 2013, which resulted in all ICO matters being directly referred to the State Parole Authority.

In 2017, a request that section 92 of the *Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999* and any other references to the ICOMC be removed from legislation has been made.

Appendix 13

Internal Audit and Risk Management

Internal Audit and Risk Management Attestation Statement for the 2017-2018 Financial Year for the Department of Justice

I, Andrew Cappie-Wood, am of the opinion that the Department of Justice has internal audit and risk management processes in operation that are, excluding the exceptions or transitional arrangements described below, compliant with the eight core requirements set out in the *Internal Audit and Risk Management Policy for the NSW Public Sector*, specifically:

Core Requirements		For each requirement, please specify whether compliant, non-compliant, or in transition
Risk Management Framework		
1.1	The agency head is ultimately responsible and accountable for risk management in the agency	Compliant
1.2	A risk management framework that is appropriate to the agency has been established and maintained and the framework is consistent with AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009	Compliant
Internal Audit Function		
2.1	An internal audit function has been established and maintained	Compliant
2.2	The operation of the internal audit function is consistent with the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing	Compliant
2.3	The agency has an Internal Audit Charter that is consistent with the content of the 'model charter'	Compliant
Audit and Risk Committee		
3.1	An independent and Audit and Risk Committee with appropriate expertise has been established	Compliant
3.2	The Audit and Risk Committee is an advisory committee providing assistance to the agency head on the agency's governance processes, risk management and control frameworks, and its external accountability obligations	Compliant
3.3	The Audit and Risk Committee has a Charter that is consistent with the content of the 'model charter'	Compliant

Appendix 13 (cont'd)

Exceptions or Transitional Arrangements

Nil

Membership

The current chair and members of the Audit and Risk Committee are:

- Chair, Carolyn Burlew, October 2015 – October 2020
- Independent Member 1, David Antaw, November 2015 – November 2018
- Independent Member 2, Leah Fricke, November 2015 – November 2018
- Independent Member 3, Ralph Kelly, November 2015 – November 2018
- Independent Member 4, John Pearson, March 2016 – March 2019



Andrew Cappie-Wood

Secretary

Appendix 14

Land Disposal

The Department of Justice has not sold properties outside of public auction or tender in the 2017-18 financial year.

Property NSW conducts all of the Department of Justice property disposals.

Appendix 15

Legal Change

Changes in Acts allocated to the Attorney General

Animals Act 1977

Anti-Discrimination Act 1977

Bail Act 2013

Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1995

Child Protection (Offenders Prohibition Orders) Act 2004

Children (Criminal Proceedings) Act 1987

Children's Court Act 1987

Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2013

Civil Liability Act 2002

Civil Procedure Act 2005

Commercial Arbitration Act 2010

Compensation to Relatives Act 1897

Confiscation of Proceeds of Crime Act 1989

Coroner's Act 2009

Court Security Act 2005

Court Suppression and Non-Publication Orders Act 2010

Crimes Act 1900

Crimes (Appeal and Review) Act 2001

Crimes (Domestic and Personal Violence) Act 2007

Crimes (Forensic Procedures) Act 2000

Crimes (High Risk Offenders) Act 2006

Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999

Criminal Appeal Act 1912

Criminal Procedure Act 1986

Criminal Records Act 1991

Defamation Act 2005

Director of Public Prosecutions Act 1986

District Court Act 1973

Dividing Fences Act 1991

Drug Court Act 1998

Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985

Evidence Act 1995

Evidence (Audio and Audio Visual Links) Act 1998

Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009

Graffiti Control Act 2008

Guardianship Act 1987

Guardianship of Infants Act 1916

Inclosed Lands Protection Act 1901

Industrial Relations Act 1996

Judges' Pensions Act 1953

Jury Act 1977

Land and Environment Court Act 1979

Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Act 2002

Legal Profession Uniform Law (NSW)

Local Court Act 2007

Married Persons (Equality of Status) Act 1996

Mental Health (Forensic Provisions) Act 1990

National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2018

NSW Trustee and Guardian Act 2009

Oaths Act 1900

Partnership Act 1892

Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998

Property (Relationships) Act 1984

Relationships Register Act 2010

Roman Catholic Church Communities' Land Act 1942

Status of Children Act 1996
Succession Act 2006
Summary Offences Act 1988
Supreme Court Act 1970
Surveillance Devices Act 2007
Terrorism (High Risk Offenders) Act 2017
Terrorism (Police Powers) Act 2002
Trustee Act 1925
Vexatious Proceedings Act 2008
Victims Rights and Support Act 2013
Young Offenders Act 1997

Changes to Regulations and Rules and Orders allocated to the Attorney General

Administrative Decisions Review Regulation 2014
Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Regulation 2017
Children (Criminal Proceedings) Regulation 2016
Civil and Administrative Tribunal Regulation 2013
Civil Liability (Non-economic Loss) Order 2010
Civil Procedure Regulation 2017
Crimes (High Risk Offenders) Regulation 2018
Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Regulation 2017
Criminal Procedure Regulation 2017
Drug Court Regulation 2015
Dust Diseases Tribunal Regulation 2013
Electronic Transactions Regulation 2017
Evidence (Audio and Audio Visual Links) Regulation 2015
Government Information (Public Access) Regulation 2009
Judges' Pensions Regulation 2017
Judicial Officers Regulation 2017

Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Regulation 2016

Legal Profession Uniform General Rules 2015

Local Court Rules 2009

Mental Health (Forensic Provisions) Regulation 2017

NSW Trustee and Guardian Regulation 2017

Oaths Regulation 2017

Partnership Regulation 2017

Personal Property Securities (Commonwealth Powers) Regulation 2017

Privacy Code of Practice (General) 2003

Roman Catholic Church Communities' Lands Regulation 2017 (remake)

Succession Regulation 2015

Supreme Court (Corporate) Rules 1999

Supreme Court Rules

Terrorism (High Risk Offenders) Regulation 2018

Uniform Civil Procedure Rules 2005

Victims Rights and Support Regulation 2013

Victims Rights and Support (Victims Support Levy) Notice 2013

Workplace Surveillance Regulation 2017

Recent Acts that were introduced by the Attorney General

Criminal Legislation Amendment (Child Sexual Abuse) Act 2018 (assented but not yet allocated)

Amendments to regulations allocated to the Minister for Police

Firearms Amendment (Exemptions) Regulation 2017 – amended the Firearms Regulation 2006

Security Industry Amendment (Disqualifying Offences) Regulation 2017

Recent Acts that were introduced by Minister for Police

Rural Crimes Legislation Amendment Act 2017

Unexplained Wealth (Commonwealth Powers) Bill 2018

Appendix 15 (cont'd)

Significant judicial decisions affecting agency or users of its services

***Commissioner of Corrective Services v Liristis* [2018] NSWCA 143**

On 28 June 2018, the Court of Appeal decided in favour of the Commissioner of Corrective Services (the Commissioner) in an appeal against a decision of the Supreme Court to order that Mr Lirisits be given access to a printer/scanner and laptop in custody in order to prepare for his trial.

The Court of Appeal found that the Supreme Court did not have jurisdiction to make those orders. The Court of Appeal observed that the Supreme Court may have independent supervisory jurisdiction with respect to criminal trials in the District Court. But the powers are vested in the Court of Appeal and will only be exercised where the District Court has exceeded or is threatening to exceed its jurisdiction. The court found that the appropriate forum for ensuring a defendant has a reasonable opportunity to prepare for trial is the trial court (i.e. the District Court in this case).

Basten JA made the following observations:

- The proposition that the Supreme Court has power to order a gaoler to take steps to provide a prisoner with resources to run his criminal defence goes beyond the available legal authorities
- There is no legal authority to suggest it is a proper function of the Supreme Court to engage with the demands of a prisoner for access to equipment otherwise not permitted in the gaol according to ordinary operating procedures and security concerns
- Security in prisons is a serious issue at all times. The particular concerns raised in this case involved the potential for smuggling in small modems which could then be used by prisoners with mobile phones to obtain access to the internet, in serious breach of security
- Where a prisoner seeks to take steps necessary to ensure a fair trial, the nature of the claim must be analysed in the context of the system of criminal justice. It is uncontroversial that a person who is arrested, charged and denied bail will be hindered or impeded by the constraints of custody, as compared with an accused person who is in the community awaiting trial. The accused person in custody may apply for bail, but has no separate entitlement to seek an order from a Supreme Court judge directing that he or she be released from custody by the governor of a prison for the purpose of conferences with his or her legal representatives.

***Burns v Corbett* [2018] HCA 15**

Mr Burns (resident in New South Wales) complained that statements made by Ms Corbett (resident in Victoria) and Mr Gaynor (resident in Queensland) vilified homosexuals contrary to the Anti-Discrimination Act 1977 (NSW). Mr Burns complained to the NSW Anti-Discrimination Board and proceedings ensued in the NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal ('NCAT'). Following various steps in NCAT, the New South Wales Court of Appeal determined a threshold jurisdictional issue, finding that NCAT did not have standing to determine complaints against persons who were residents of different States. Mr Burns, the State of NSW and the Attorney General for NSW each appealed by special leave to the High Court.

Appendix 15 (cont'd)

All appeals were dismissed by the High Court. The High Court held that NCAT did not have jurisdiction to hear the complaints brought by Mr Burns. The majority, Kiefel CJ, Bell and Keane JJ, accepted that the Constitution impliedly prevents State laws conferring adjudicative authority over federal matters (ss.75 and 76 of the Constitution) on a body (such as NCAT) that is not a court of the State.

As a result, “a State law that purports to confer jurisdiction with respect to any of the matters listed in ss 75 and 76 of the Constitution on a tribunal that is not one of the courts of the States is inconsistent with Ch III of the Constitution, and is, therefore, invalid” (at [2]).

***Department of Justice v Elzahed* (Local Court Proceedings on 19 – 21 February 2018)**

Ms Elzahed, the defendant, was charged with nine offences of disrespectful behaviour in court under section 200A(1) of the *District Court Act 1973* (NSW) (the Act). The defendant failed to stand when Judge Balla entered and departed from the court room, during civil proceedings in the District Court, to which the defendant was a party.

The offence of disrespectful behaviour in court, under section 200A of the Act, is a summary offence prosecuted in the Local Court of NSW. The applicable penalty is a fine (10 penalty units or \$1100) or 14 days imprisonment.

This was the first prosecution for this offence in NSW. On 4 May 2018, Magistrate Huntsman decided that the prosecution had proved beyond reasonable doubt the nine offences under section 200A(1) of the Act. Her Honour was satisfied that the defendant, Ms Elzahed, repeatedly and intentionally failed to stand for the Judge in the District Court proceedings, and in doing so, she intended to communicate by her behaviour a lack of respect for the court and the Judge. Her Honour found that the defendant's behaviour was intentional and disrespectful, according to established court practice and convention. On 11 July 2018, Ms Elzahed was sentenced to 75 hours of community service. In sentencing, her honour observed that the defendant showed repeated significant disrespect to the court, which communicated to both to the courtroom and the community that the court and the rule of law is not deserving of respect.

***State of New South Wales v Haouchar* [2018] NSWSC 979**

On 27 June 2018, the Court held that under the *Crimes (High Risk Offenders) Act 2006*, the Court does not have any power to make an Interim Detention Order or Interim Supervision Order after a defendant's current custody or supervision has expired despite a high-risk offender application having been commenced by the State in 2014 prior to the defendant's custody expiring. As the offender had been facing further serious charges at the time of the State's application, the Court refused to make interim orders that would commence on an unspecified date, that being the date of the offender's eventual release. The defendant subsequently pleaded guilty to lesser charges and was released on 15 June 2018 with a two year bond having been bail refused since his sentence expiry on 23 December 2014.

Although the Court has held that the Act does not authorise the making of interim orders after sentence expiry, the Act currently does not preclude the Court making a Continuing Detention Order or Extended Supervision Order after a defendant's release from custody as long as the application was commenced before that expiry date and other jurisdictional criteria under the Act have been met.

Appendix 15 (cont'd)

State of NSW v Ceissman [2018] NSWSC 508

State of NSW v Ceissman is the first judgment delivered under the *Terrorism (High Risk Offenders) Act 2017* (“**the THRO Act**”) and the first in which an interim supervision order has been made under the THRO Act. The THRO Act provides for the extended supervision and continuing detention of certain offenders who pose an unacceptable risk of committing a serious terrorism offence. Orders under the THRO Act target offenders who have committed indictable offences which assist terrorist activity or advances a political, religious or ideological cause. The THRO Act is also intended to capture indictable offenders who advocate support for acts of terrorism or are associated with persons or organisations advocating support for terrorism.

In *State of NSW v Ceissman*, the State relied upon evidence of the offender’s conduct in custody. The offender, who was of Aboriginal descent, had converted to Islam in prison. It was alleged by a fellow inmate that the offender had been radicalised in custody and associated with known extremists. It was further alleged that the offender expressed plans to travel to the Middle East to receive weapons training before returning to Australia to commit terrorist acts in Western Sydney. In granting the orders sought by the State, the presiding judge held that at the preliminary stage the Court is not required to determine whether the allegations are true. Rather, it should ascertain whether if the allegations were true would the matter warrant the granting of supervision or detention orders. The case demonstrates the importance of agencies closely monitoring the conduct of inmates to detect any concerning behaviours or associations that may suggest an inmate’s radicalisation or support for extremist views or violence.

Appendix 16

Major Works in Progress

Project	Estimated cost (\$m)	Cost to 30 June 2018 (\$m)	Expected completion date
Rapid Build Projects			
Macquarie RBP at Wellington	188.1	188.2	Project Complete
Hunter RBP at Cessnock	199.9	184.0	Project Complete
Medium Term Projects			
Parklea 150 Min	37.3	34.9	Project Complete
Cessnock 330 Max	219.0	78.4	February 2019
SCCC (Nowra)	171.3	96.3	April 2019
MNCCC (Kempsey)	184.6	13.4	October 2019
Parklea 500 Max	156.0	86.8	December 2019
Junee	220.6	109.6	December 2019
Cessnock 240 Min	171.3	0.8	April 2020
Bathurst	110.7	4.5	June 2020
OMMPCC (Windsor)	85.9	0.4	August 2020
MRRC (Silverwater)	228.7	2.1	August 2020
Dillwynia (South Windsor)	170.3	2.5	August 2020
Counter Terrorism Budget			
Goulburn (MPU/HRMCC)	27.1	1.2	June 2019
IFN Projects			
Illawarra RC (Wollongong)	5.1	4.2	Project Complete
John Morony	7.0	5.6	Project Complete
Mary Wade (Lidcombe)	12.9	14.3	Project Complete
Long Bay	4.5	2.8	Project Complete
Major Capital Projects			
Wagga Wagga Courthouse	20.06	20.6	December 2018
New Children's Court	37.8	21.5	Project Complete
Decade of Decentralisation	14.8	12.1	Project Complete
Cook Freeze	12.8	7.5	Project Complete
NCAT Fit-out	9.6	8.9	Project Complete
Total	2295.46	900.6	

Appendix 17

Multicultural Polices and Services Program

- Justice has commenced evaluating its current Multicultural Plan, and will consult with communities on the new, refreshed plan for 2019-2022
- The department's Multicultural Steering Committee meets regularly to monitor progress against the Multicultural Plan and work collaboratively on issues affecting multicultural communities
- Staff across the department celebrated Harmony Day, and hosted morning teas, lunchtime performances and guest speakers
- The Cultural Diversity Staff Network hosted a forum on the theme of 'Our Strength is in our Cultural Diversity'. Tim Soutphommasane, the former Race Discrimination Commissioner was the guest speaker and the event was attended by 100 people. The Network has over 300 members
- The department has employed 10 staff from a refugee background, all in ongoing roles
- Approximately 18 per cent of the department's workforce is from a multicultural background. Staff within the department were born in over 70 different countries, and speak 60 languages other than English
- The department has 215 staff receiving the Community Language Allowance Scheme (CLAS) allowance, speaking 36 languages
- The NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages produced information on the new online birth registration statement in 17 community languages, and included five community languages in the new ticketing system at its Chippendale and Parramatta offices
- Open days for multicultural communities were held at Campbelltown, Sutherland, Fairfield and Gosford Local Courts . These open days an opportunity for newly arrived migrants and refugees to get a better understanding of the NSW justice system
- Law Expos were held during Law Week in Bankstown and Coffs Harbour. These events attracted over 200 people each and provided an opportunity for people from a refugee background to learn more about the Australian legal system
- The department developed a new poster on 'The Role of the Interpreter', to be displayed in client-facing locations
- Community engagement staff from across the department presented numerous information sessions to settlement services, community members, community organisations and multicultural interagency meetings
- The Justice Multicultural Advisory Council meets quarterly to provide advice to the department on best practice for working with multicultural communities

Appendix 17 (cont'd)

- Inmates from a culturally and linguistically diverse background continue to access programs and appropriate meals in custody. Services funded by Corrective Services NSW are required to have good knowledge of issues for culturally and linguistically diverse communities and tailor their services to the needs of offenders from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds
- Juvenile Justice continues to offer targeted programs to young people from multicultural communities and seek to mitigate the risk factors that influence their involvement in the justice system.

Agreements with Multicultural NSW

The Department of Justice has an ongoing Memorandum of Understanding with Multicultural NSW for the provision of interpreting services in all NSW courts.

Appendix 18

Work Health and Safety

The department is committed to providing a safe, equitable and productive working environment that supports the requirements of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*, as well as providing a supportive environment for employees injured at work, ensuring effective treatment and management of the return to work process.

Key achievements in 2017-18:

- Implementation of a three-year Safety, Health and Wellbeing Strategy. The strategy sets out key deliverables to be met to ensure compliance with current legislation and to encourage a safety culture. Along with the new strategy, the department commenced development of a new Safety Management System that supports a consistent approach to workplace safety and encourages a proactive and supportive organisational culture
- A new provider for the Department of Justice Employee Assistance Program was engaged in December 2017. The program offers a range of support services in the areas of mental and physical health and provides specialised assistance to individuals following traumatic events
- The Peer Support Officer network continued to operate across the Corrective Services NSW and Juvenile Justice NSW Divisions. During the year, the program was also introduced to Victims Services. There are currently 125 trained Peer Support Officers across the state
- Senior Executives and Managers participated in Due Diligence workshops. The forums reinforced an understanding of obligations regarding work, health and safety legislation and provided senior leaders with a forum to share current initiatives
- The department continued the delivery of its Risk Management and Health and Safety Representative training and introduced Resilience and Hyper Vigilance training in targeted areas.

Work related injuries

Details of injuries and prosecutions under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*:

- There were 776 Workers Compensation Claims reported in 2017-18 with Body Stressing, the most prevalent mechanism of injury across the Department
- There were nil SafeWork prosecutions in 2017-18.

Appendix 19

Promotion / overseas visits

Officer	Destination	Purpose
Yasmin Hunter Manager, Diversity Services Justice Services	Singapore 22-30 July 2017	Executive Masters of Public Administration, Australia and New Zealand School of Government
Malcolm Schyvens Deputy President of the NCAT and Head of the Guardianship Division	Seoul, Korea 28-29 August 2017	Implementation of the South Korean Mental Health Act – assisting persons with mental illness to live in community.
Heather Jackson Project Manager, Community Corrections	Tokyo, Japan 10-16 September 2017	Presented, participated and investigated the logistics of the 3 rd World Congress on Probation 2017
Jason Hainsworth Director, Community Corrections Strategy	Tokyo, Japan 10-16 September 2017	Presented, participated and investigated the logistics of the 3 rd World Congress on Probation 2017
Judge Peter Johnstone District Court	Cook Islands 25-28 September 2017	Attended the South Pacific council of Youth and Children's Courts meeting
Caroline Mackaness Director, Office for Veterans Affairs	England, Belgium and France 21 September – 3 October 2017	Accompanying the Premier's Anzac Memorial Scholarship (PAMS) tour to England, Belgium and France and representative of NSW Government responsible for decisions and protocols on tour. The students visited significant Australian battlefields on the Western Front, including Villers Bretonneux, Le Hammel, Pozieres, Fromelles and Passchendaele and attended the centenary event for the Battle of Polygon Wood.
Adrian McKenna Executive Director, Office for Police	Singapore (30 Sept – 1 Oct 2017) Netherlands (the Hague) 1-4 October 2017 New York & Pittsburgh (USA) 4-7 October 2017	To review and learn from the international cybercrime units, facial recognition and cyber security squads with a view to delivering a NSW cybercrime/facial recognition capability.
Mark Howard Manager Operational Performance & Research, CRES	Montreal, Canada 21-26 October 2017	Attendance at the International Corrections and Prisons Associations Conference: Beyond Prisons – The Way Forward

Officer	Destination	Purpose
Peter Severin Commissioner, CSNSW	London, UK 22-27 October 2017	Attendance at the International Corrections and Prisons Associations Annual Conference and Annual General meeting
Scott Corrigan Director Counter Terrorism, Office for Police	London, UK (14- 18 Oct 2017) Manchester, UK (18-20 Oct 2017) Paris, France (20- 25 Oct 2017) Brussels, Belgium (25-26 Oct 2017) Amsterdam, Netherlands (26- 28 Oct 2017) Washington DC, USA (28 Oct – 4 November 2017)	This is a NSW Department of Education sponsored/funded delegation to meet with relevant Police and Education agencies for the purpose of discussing issues and program initiatives relating to countering violent extremism and radicalisation in school aged student populations
Peta Lowe Director Countering Violent Extremism, Juvenile Justice	London, UK (14- 18 Oct 2017) Manchester, UK (18-20 Oct 2017) Paris, France (20- 25 Oct 2017) Brussels, Belgium (25-26 Oct 2017) Amsterdam, Netherlands (26- 28 Oct 2017) Washington DC, USA (28 Oct – 4 November 2017)	This is a NSW Department of Education sponsored/funded delegation to meet with relevant Police and Education agencies for the purpose of discussing issues and program initiatives relating to countering violent extremism and radicalisation in school aged student populations
Malcolm Schyvens Deputy President of the NCAT and Head of the Guardianship Division	Vancouver, Canada 2-3 November 2017	Attended the 2017 Canadian Elder Law conference
Esther Fitzsimon Principal Policy Officer, Counter Terrorism, Office for Police	USA: Washington DC (4-8 Feb 2018) New York (8-11 Feb 2018) Denver, Colorado (11-12 Feb 2018) Washington DC (13 Feb 2018)	Attended several forums and meetings in relation to countering violent extremism with a focus on intervention and diversionary programs, techniques and best practice
Dr Anne-Marie Martin Assistant Commissioner, Offender Management and Programs	London, UK 20-24 February 2018	Attendance at the Experts Workshop: Management, Rehabilitation and Integration of Violent Extremist Offenders

Officer	Destination	Purpose
Matthew Damaso Technical Security Manager, Security and Intelligence	Hangzhou, China London, UK 3-13 April 2018	Site visits to meet with mobile phone jamming equipment providers in China and UK who will be supplying equipment for the Goulburn and Lithgow Mobile Phone Jamming project
Melanie Hawyes Executive Director, Juvenile Justice NSW	Christchurch, New Zealand 17-20 April 2018	Attended the Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators (AJJA) meeting. Facility tour and consultation with staff and young people at juvenile custodial centre and staff and young people at the community remand home pilot site at Palmerston North
Andrea Davidson Senior Project Officer (Practice), Operations Unit, Juvenile Justice NSW	Christchurch, New Zealand 17-20 April 2018	Attended the Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators (AJJA) meeting. Facility tour and consultation with staff and young people at juvenile custodial centre and staff and young people at the community remand home pilot site at Palmerston North
Peter Severin Commissioner, CSNSW	New York, USA 23-30 April 2018	Attendance at the International Intelligence Conference of Counter Terrorism Practitioners
Judge Andrew Scotting DDT District Court, Dust Diseases Tribunal	Ottawa, Canada 2-5 May 2018	Attended the Mesothelioma Interest Group conference

Note: Local and Supreme Court judicial officers' travel information (attendance to conferences or speaking engagements) are reported in their Annual Review documents. As such, they have not been included in the above table

Appendix 20

Privacy and Personal Information

Internal reviews

In 2017-18, the Office of the General Counsel received eight applications for internal review under section 53 of the *Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998* (PPIP Act).

Out of the eight applications:

- One was determined within the statutory period permitted for completion of internal reviews
- Three were completed outside the statutory timeframe
- One application was withdrawn
- three applications are due for completion in the 2018-19 financial year.

Two applications received in the 2016-17 were carried over and completed in 2017-18.

Of the six applications for internal review that were completed in 2017-18, three resulted in a finding of a breach of the PPIP Act by the Department.

Requests for access and amendment

The Office of the General Counsel received five requests for access to personal information under section 14 of the PPIP Act. The Department received two requests for amendment of personal information under section 15 of the PPIP Act, compared to five requests for amendment received in 2016-17.

The Department also received five data breach notifications from agencies within the Department. The NSW the Privacy Commissioner has been notified of three of these data breach incidents and advice provided to agencies and business areas in relation to notification requirements and risk mitigation in relation to the data breach incidents experienced in this financial year.

Section 45 complaints

The Office of the General Counsel received no complaints under section 45 of the PPIP Act.

Privacy Management Plan, policies and practices

In 2017-18, the Department drafted and issued a new privacy management plan. The Department has a new privacy policy, which sets out the Department's commitment to privacy protections and has developed sound governance documents accessible to staff that provide advice on how to handle personal and health information held by the Department in accordance with the PPIP Act and the HRIP Act.

Appendix 20 (cont'd)

The Department has internet and intranet sites that provide information on privacy issues and is developing an online e-learning module on privacy as a compulsory component of induction and ongoing training. The Department has delivered privacy training to various agencies within the cluster and hosted a separate Privacy Awareness Week forum as a Champion of Privacy Awareness Week.

Appendix 21

Public Interest Disclosures (PIDs)

The *Public Interest Disclosures Act 1994* (PID Act) sets out the system under which people working within the NSW public sector, including individuals who are engaged as contractors, can come forward with important information about the functioning of the public sector in a way that minimises the risk of reprisal.

The Department of Justice has a PID policy, which provides detailed information about how staff can provide information regarding corrupt conduct, maladministration of a serious nature, serious and substantial waste, and government information contraventions.

Requirements	PIDs made by public officials performing their day to day functions	PIDs made under a statutory or other legal obligation	All other PIDs
No. of public officials who made public interest disclosures to the department	5	1	2
No. of public interest disclosures received by the department	5	1	2
Of public interest disclosures received how many were primarily about:			
Corrupt conduct	3	1	2
Maladministration	1	0	0
Serious and Substantial Waste	1	0	0
Government information contravention	0	0	0
Local government pecuniary interest contravention	N/A	N/A	N/A
No. of public interest disclosures (received since 1 Jan 2012) that have been finalised in this reporting period	4	1	0

Requirements	PIDs made by public officials performing their day to day functions	PIDs made under a statutory or other legal obligation	All other PIDs
Have you established an internal reporting policy			Yes
Has the head of the department taken action to meet their staff awareness obligations			Yes
If so, please select how staff have been made aware			<p>177 Employees completed a training program</p> <p>Information, nominated roles and templates placed on Intranet</p> <p>Policy available to staff via Intranet.</p> <p>Forms, checklist and Risk assessment available via intranet for nominated officers and Coordinators.</p> <p>All CSNSW recruits for Custodial Corrections and Community Corrections receive a briefing in respect of PIDs through induction training.</p>

Data includes: Corrective Services NSW, Juvenile Justice, Courts & Tribunal Services, Justice Policy and Strategy, Corporate Services, Strategic Finance, Justice Infrastructure, Performance and Assurance, Justice Services, Office of Emergency Management, Office for Veterans Affairs, Office for Police and Office of the Secretary.

Appendix 22

Research and Development

Corrective Services NSW

The Corrective Services Ethics Committee (CSEC) was established to provide advice to the Commissioner for Corrective Services NSW on all applications to undertake research within Corrective Services NSW (CSNSW). The Commissioner maintains the right to approve or decline the conduct of any research application. Research projects undertaken in 2017-18 are detailed below.

Subject	Description
Measurement of physical activity levels in inpatients in a forensic setting	This study is being conducted by Dr Andrew Ellis from the Faculty of Medicine at the UNSW. The research is examining whether the issue of pedometers to psychiatric patients in the Long Bay Hospital can assist them to improve their physical activity. Psychiatric patients are more likely than people without a mental illness, to suffer poor physical health and the aim is to inspire them to more physical activity and so better health
Preventing adverse effects in opioid substitution therapy (OST)	This study is being conducted by Dr Sarah Larney from the NDARC. The research is examining the relative safety of prescribing OST as a treatment option for patients with an opioid use disorder. This will be done by examining clinical outcomes of OST through the linkage of relevant databases which routinely collect data on patients with opioid use disorders
Criminal trajectories among domestic violence offenders	This study is being conducted by Ms Hayley Boxall from the Australian Institute of Criminology. The project aims at improving the understanding of the ways in which individuals become involved in domestic violence offending
Feasibility of implementing depot buprenorphine in NSW custodial settings	This study is being conducted by Professor Adrian Dunlop from the NSW Ministry of Health with support from the Justice Health and Forensic Mental Health Network and CSNSW. The research aims to investigate and determine the safety, feasibility, effectiveness and costs of implementing a new long acting formulation of depot buprenorphine in a custodial setting. If successful inmates could be provided the drugs by injection either weekly or monthly as an alternative to the current regime of daily methadone ingestion
A better understanding of Cognitive Impairment and dementia for older prisoners	This study is being conducted by Dr Adrienne Withall from the UNSW. Increasingly Australian prisons contain a growing number of elderly inmates creating new challenges for their ongoing care. This project aims to determine, what if any cognitive tools are administered by CSNSW and the Justice Health and Forensic Mental Health Network to inmates when received into custody and how the care of these inmates might be improved

Subject	Description
PRISM evaluation	The study is being conducted by Professor Cherney from the University of Queensland. The Proactive Integrated Support Model (PRISM) is an assessment and early intervention program for inmates in the NSW prison system with a conviction of terrorism or identified as at risk of radicalisation. This project aims to assess the outcomes of the PRISM intervention in promoting engagement from violent extremism
Does change in antisocial attitudes measured by the MCAA over the course of treatment predict changes in reoffending outcomes in a sample of violent offenders?	This study is being conducted by Ms Tanya Juarez from the UNSW under the supervision of Mr Mark Howard, Corrections Research Evaluation and Statistics Unit. The Measure of Criminal Attitudes and Associates (MCAA) is one of the primary tools administered by CSNSW to assess any change in an offender's dynamic risk factors during participation in a program. This research will investigate the relationship between within-treatment change in anti-social attitudes derived from the MCAA and reoffending outcomes among a sample of male violent offenders
Indigenous women in sentencing: Writing our own stories	This study is being conducted by Dr Thalia Anthony from the UNSW. This project aims to explore the experiences of Indigenous women in Australian criminal sentencing courts and their perceptions of the Court outcomes. In particular the researchers are interested to learn if the principles applicable to Indigenous men in sentencing equally relevant to Indigenous women or if a new set of sentencing approaches is required
Evaluation of the FIM pilot program – Baseline data collection phase	The study is being conducted by Mr Matthew Willis from the Australian Institute of Criminology. The project will undertake a baseline data collection evaluation of the NSW Family Investment Model (FIM) pilot program. The FIM aims to address entrenched intergenerational disadvantage and offending through multi-agency case management services
Alcohol related problems and the burden on health and law enforcement services: A retrospective data linkage cohort study	The study is being conducted by Dr Amy Peacock from the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre. The project will link routinely collected NSW administrative datasets from various Departments and agencies to assemble a retrospective observational cohort of people with a diagnosis indicative of an acute alcohol harm and or problematic alcohol use. It is aimed to improve our knowledge on the mortality, morbidity, offending and incarceration history amongst this cohort. One of the datasets is generated by CSNSW
Surveillance of morbidity and mortality among people diagnosed with hepatitis B or hepatitis C virus infection in NSW	The study is being conducted by Professor Gregory Hore from the UNSW. This project aims to provide a framework for the development of a surveillance mechanism to monitor HBV and HCV-related hospitalizations and evaluate diagnosis, treatment uptake and treatment outcomes among the risk population including the custodial setting. This is a data study only with one of the required datasets being held by CSNSW

Subject	Description
Factors affecting success on parole: a multi-level model of parolee outcomes	The study is being conducted by Ms Jennifer Galouzis, Director of the Corrections Research Evaluation and Statistics Unit. The project will be a data analysis only examining the impact of the characteristics of offenders, supervising officers and supervising District offices on parole outcomes
NSW Dried Blood Spot HIV Testing Pilot program Phase 2	The study is being conducted by Ms Marion Bloomfield from the Justice Health and Forensic Mental Health Network. The project is a pilot implementation program that will use Dried Blood Spot testing managed by the NSW Ministry of Health on inmates received into remand custody to prioritise testing for HCV and Hepatitis C and quicker referral to treatment programs

Justice Strategy and Policy

Title	Type	Description	Date completed
Is domestic violence in NSW decreasing?	Bureau Brief: Issue paper no. 134	Examines changes in domestic and family violence victimisation in NSW	Published June 2018
The nature of bail breaches in NSW	Bureau Brief: Issue paper no.133	Describes the type of bail conditions imposed on defendants in New South Wales (NSW) and the nature of bail breaches	Published June 2018
Offending over the life course: Contact with the NSW criminal justice system between age 10 and age 33	Bureau Brief: Issue paper no. 132	Estimates the prevalence of contact with the NSW criminal justice system (CJS), the court system (after the first CJS contact) and the prison system amongst a cohort of people born 1984 who are now 33 years of age	Published May 2018
An update of long-term trends in violent and property crime in New South Wales: 1990-2017	Bureau Brief: Issue paper no.131	Analyses the trends in the rates of annual recorded incidents of 10 categories of property and violent crime for the period 1990 to 2017 in NSW.	Published March 2018
Recent trends in the NSW female prison population	Bureau Brief: Issue paper no. 130	Explores a variety of explanations that can potentially account for the 50 per cent increase in the adult female prison population in NSW since 2011	Published March 2018

Title	Type	Description	Date completed
Trends in NSW Police clear up rates	Bureau Brief: Issue paper no.129	Analyses the trends in crime clear up rates and methods of proceeding against offenders over the decade from 2007 to 2016 in NSW	Published October 2017
The Domestic Violence Safety Action Tool (DVSAT): Results from the first 12 months of implementation	Bureau Brief: Issue paper no. 128	Reports on the first 12 months of implementation of the DVSAT (Domestic Violence Safety Assessment Tool)	Published July 2017
Indigenous imprisonment in NSW: A closer look at the trend	Bureau Brief: Issue paper no.126	Explains the upward trend in Indigenous imprisonment in NSW between 2012 and 2016	Published July 2017
The Domestic Violence Safety Assessment Tool (DVSAT) and intimate partner repeat victimisation	Bureau Brief: Issue paper no. 213	Examines the predictive ability of the Domestic Violence Safety Assessment Tool (DVSAT) in determining a victim's risk of intimate partner repeat victimisation	Published May 2018
Did the 2013 Bail Act increase the risk of bail refusal? Evidence from a Quasi-Experiment in New South Wales	Crime and Justice Bulletin: no. 212	Estimates the causal effect of the introduction of the Bail Act 2013 (NSW) on the likelihood of being bail refused by NSW bail authorities	Published May 2018
Evaluation of the EQUIPS domestic abuse program	Crime and Justice Bulletin: no. 211	Estimates an unbiased effect of commencing the EQUIPS Domestic Abuse Program (DVEQUIPS) on general reoffending and domestic violence (DV)-related re-offending	Published May 2018
Assessing the impact of NSW's Safer Pathway Program on recorded crime outcomes – an aggregate-level analysis	Crime and Justice Bulletin: no. 210	Evaluates the effectiveness of the Safer Pathway program in reducing the incidence of domestic violence	Published May 2018

Title	Type	Description	Date completed
Evaluation of the Bail Assessment Officer (BAO) intervention	Crime and Justice Bulletin: no. 209	Determines whether the Bail Assessment Officer (BAO) intervention which was piloted in Central and Parramatta local courts in late 2016 had an impact on the proportion of defendants being granted bail at first court appearance and/ or reducing time spent in custody	Published February 2018
Intensive Correction Orders versus short prison sentence: A comparison of re-offending	Crime and Justice Bulletin: no. 207	Compares reoffending rates between those who received an Intensive Correction Order (ICO) and those who received short prison sentence (less than two years)	Published October 2017
The NSW Rolling List Court Evaluation: Final Report	Crime and Justice Bulletin: no. 208	Assesses whether the application of an alternative court model with fixed teams of lawyers operating on a rolling basis in the NSW District Criminal Court resulted in greater efficiency in the resolution of indictable criminal matters relative to the regular operation of the NSW District Court, and to identify the successful elements and mechanisms of the Rolling List Court (RLC) model	Published January 2018
Evaluation of the 2015 Domestic Violence Evidence-in-Chief (DVEC) reforms	Crime and Justice Bulletin: no. 206	Investigates the impact of the 2015 Domestic Violence Evidence-in-Chief (DVEC) reforms on court outcomes for Domestic Violence (DV) assaults in NSW	Published October 2017
Predictive validity of risks/needs assessment for young offenders under community supervision	Crime and Justice Bulletin: no. 205	Assesses whether Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory Australian Adaptation (YLS/CMI-AA) risk/ needs data improve recidivism prediction for young offenders under community supervision, compared to static risk data from the Bureau's Reoffending Database (ROD)	Published August 2017

Title	Type	Description	Date completed
A simulation model of the NSW District Criminal Court with illustrative applications	Crime and Justice Bulletin: no. 204	Determines the effect of various possible reforms on the pending case backlog in the Sydney registry of the NSW District Criminal Court using a simulation model. Specifically to determine what (if any) interventions can reduce the case backlog to 430 cases or fewer by 31 December 2019	Published September 2017
NSW Custody Statistics: Quarterly Update March 2018	Quarterly Update	Examines trends in the number of adults and juveniles in prison in NSW	Published May 2018
NSW Custody Statistics: Quarterly Update December 2017	Quarterly Update	Examines trends in the number of adults and juveniles in prison in NSW	Published January 2018
NSW Custody Statistics: Quarterly Update September 2017	Quarterly Update	Examines trends in the number of adults and juveniles in prison in NSW	Published October 2017
NSW Custody Statistics: Quarterly Update June 2017	Quarterly Update	Examines trends in the number of adults and juveniles in NSW prison	Published July 2017
NSW Recorded Crime Statistics: Quarterly Update March 2018	Quarterly Update	Quarterly report series examines trends in crime reported to, or detected by the NSW Police Force	Published June 2018
NSW Recorded Crime Statistics: Quarterly Update December 2017	Quarterly Update	Quarterly report series examines trends in crime reported to, or detected by the NSW Police Force	Published March 2018
NSW Recorded Crime Statistics: Quarterly Update September 2017	Quarterly Update	Quarterly report series examines trends in crime reported to, or detected by the NSW Police Force	Published December 2017
NSW Recorded Crime Statistics: Quarterly Update June 2017	Quarterly Update	Quarterly report series examines trends in crime reported to, or detected by the NSW Police Force	Published July 2017

Title	Type	Description	Date completed
NSW Criminal Courts Statistics 2017	Annual Report	Information on the characteristics of defendants dealt with by NSW criminal courts. Including information on the offences, case outcomes and sentences associated with those defendants	Published May 2018

Juvenile Justice – ongoing research projects for 2017-18

Subject	Description
Case Management in NSW Juvenile Justice: Client Perspectives	This project is being conducted by a PhD student with Monash University. This research aims to examine and describe clients' understanding and experiences of case management as it occurs in the Juvenile Justice system in order to contribute to and improve effective case management theory and practice
Collaborative Family Work in Youth Justice: A Model for Reducing Recidivism in Young Offenders	This project is being conducted by Dr Chris Trotter from Monash University. The project is evaluating the effects of collaborative family work (the Act Now, Together Strong program) on juvenile offenders and their families
Stages of Psychosis in the Prison Population	This project is being conducted by Associate Professor Kimberlie Dean of the University of NSW. The aim of this project is to establish the prevalence of ultra-high risk, first episode and established psychosis within the population of incarcerated young people. The study will examine the relationship between different stages of psychosis and offending
Correlates of Oral Language Skills of Young Offenders	This project is being conducted by a PhD student with the University of Sydney. The aim of the project is to examine the association between oral language skills, social cognition and emotional reactivity, and the severity of antisocial and offender behaviour
Comparative Youth Penalty Project	This project is being conducted by Professor Chris Cunneen from James Cook University and Professor Eileen Baldry of the University of NSW. The project aims to analyse developments in the punishment of children and young people over last 30 years. The project will compare across four Australian jurisdictions and internationally with England and Wales
Policing Young People in Care – Impacts of Not-For-Profit Carer Decision Making on Sentencing and Bail	This project is being conducted by Dr Alison Gerard, Dr Andrew McGrath and Dr Emma Colvin of Charles Sturt University. This project seeks to expand on research by McFarlane (2010) which has shown that young people in out of home care are 68 times more likely to appear in Children's Court than young people not in care. In particular, the project seeks to examine the role that out-of-home carers play in policing young people

Subject	Description
Assessing Juvenile Offenders for the Risk of Program Attrition From a Community Based Program and the Implications for Responsivity and Pre-Treatment Intervention	This project is being conducted by a Masters student from UNSW. The aim of this project is to compare differences between juvenile offender program completers and non-completers, examine factors that predict attrition for those participating in the community-based CHART program, and to examine the association between attrition and recidivism over 12 months
The Development of Core Effective Practice Skills (CEPS) in Juvenile Justice	This project is being conducted with Monash University. It aims to examine the extent to which the practices of case workers change as a result of the CEPS coaching and practice supervision program and to examine whether some the core effective practice skills develop more than others
Under-Utilising Youth Diversion: Exploring Multiple Perspectives	This project is being conducted by a PhD student with the University of Western Sydney. The aims of this research project are to; explore police attitudes and understanding of diversion, explore magistrates attitudes and understanding of diversion, identify the political and policy constraints and opportunities surrounding the pursuit of existing forms of diversion for Indigenous youth from the perspective of key practitioners, and gather information and suggestions on the reforms in the child welfare and juvenile justice system that practitioners believe are necessary to maximise access to diversion
Patients' Experiences and Perceptions Study (PEaPS)	This project is being conducted by Justice Health and Forensic Mental Health Network. It aims to gain an understanding of young persons' experiences and perceptions when accessing healthcare services in detention
The Fundamental Characteristics and Functional Underpinnings of Juvenile Offending: Are Deliberate Firesetters a Specific Problematic Group?	This project is being conducted by a PhD student with Bond University. The aim of the project is to determine whether there is a functional difference between pathways towards deliberate fire-setting and non-fire-setting offenders
Positive Pathways for Vulnerable Adolescents: The Role of a Life Management Program Approach	This project is being conducted by Dr Sally Nathan of the University of NSW. This project seeks to examine the short and longer term outcomes and pathways of young people who participate in the Ted Noffs' Program for Adolescent Life Management (PALM)
Juvenile Justice and Education Equity in the Hunter Region	This project is being conducted by Dr Tamara Blakemore of Newcastle University. The project aims to scope the professional awareness and insights about educational disengagement and involvement with the children's court for young people in the Lower and Upper Hunter Region

Subject	Description
The NSW Young People in Custody Health Survey (YPiCHS) 2015: Profiling language, literacy and comorbidity	This project is being conducted by Dr Pamela Snow of La Trobe University. The research aims to provide a detailed profile of the context in which language and literacy difficulties occur, as well as identifying their major comorbidities
Criminal Identity Formation – The Aspects of Identity Development Amongst Adolescent Males in the NSW Juvenile Justice System	This project is being conducted by a PhD student with Monash University. It aims to thematically examine how such criminal identities may be developed, how they are defined, and how they are maintained
The Effectiveness of an Internet-Based Mindfulness Intervention in Reducing Aggression and Impulsivity with incarcerated Youth	This project is being conducted by a Masters student from the Australian College of Applied Psychology. The project aims to replicate a randomised controlled study to investigate the efficacy of an internet-based mindfulness Intervention in reducing aggression, impulsivity and self-regulation in young people in custody in NSW
Growing Up With Family Trauma and Violence: Positive and Negative Interpretations in Young Adult Life	This project is being conducted by a Masters student from the University of Newcastle. The study aims to explore personal meaning and sense making for people with a shared experience of family trauma and to examine the positive and negative interpretations of young adults who grew up with such experiences
Towards an effective practice model for youth detention in NSW	This project is being conducted by a Research Fellow with Monash University. This project aims to determine the relationship between the implementation of a best-practice model (CEPS) in NSW Juvenile Justice Detention Centres and the outcomes for staff and young people in that Centre

Appendix 22 (cont'd)

Juvenile Justice – research projects finalised in 2017-18

Subject	Description
Effective Methods of Challenging Pro-criminal Attitudes and Behaviour of Juvenile Offenders	This project is being conducted by a PhD student with Monash University. The project explores the specific skills workers employ in confronting anti-social attitudes in juvenile offenders in the context of a supervision relationship. This research will further explore which styles of challenging are more effective with different client groups. <i>This project was finalised in July 2017</i>
Transition of Young People From Within a Custodial Environment to the Community	This project is being conducted by Dr Sue O'Neill, Dr Terry Cummings, and Associate Professor Iva Strnadova of the University of NSW. This project seeks to establish what transition planning processes exist for young people who are on a control order in NSW. <i>This project was finalised in July 2017</i>
Reducing Incarceration Using Justice Reinvestment: An Exploratory Study	This project is being conducted by Dr Jill Guthrie of the Australian National University. This is a community-driven research project which will explore the theory and research methodology of Justice Reinvestment as a way of reducing incarceration of juveniles and adults. <i>This project was finalised in November 2017</i>
Young People in Custody Health Survey 2015	This project is being conducted by Juvenile Justice NSW in collaboration with Justice Health. This project aims to provide an up to date physical and mental health profile of all young people in custody. An assessment of oral language competency and reading comprehension will also be conducted. <i>This project was finalised in December 2017</i>
Youth Justice Conferencing for Youth Misuse of Fire. A Research-Oriented Evaluation	This project is being conducted by a PhD student with Queensland University of Technology. The aim of this project is to examine the impact of fire-fighter involvement on the processes and outcomes of YJC for youth misuse of fire (YMF) <i>This project was finalised in February 2018</i>
Investigating Recidivism in Primary and Secondary Variants of Psychopathy in Incarcerated Youth	This project is being conducted by a University of NSW student and Dr Eva Kimonis. The study aims to investigate whether the callous unemotional scores and conduct disorder symptoms predict non-violent and violent recidivism post-release. <i>This project was finalised in April 2018</i>

Appendix 23

Senior Executives

Band	2017		2018	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Band 4 (Secretary)	0	1	0	1
Band 3 (Deputy Secretary)	1	3	3	2
Band 2 (Executive Director)	10	16	13	21
Band 1 (Director)	68	65	57	62
TOTAL	79	85	73	86
	164		159	

Band	2017-18 Salary Range \$	Average remuneration 2017 \$	Average remuneration 2018 \$
Band 4 (Secretary)	463,551+	509,714	509,714
Band 3 (Deputy Secretary)	328,901 - 463,550	410,322	383,718
Band 2 (Executive Director)	261,451 - 328,900	284,315	283,419
Band 1 (Director)	183,300 - 261,450	207,006	212,647

3.07 per cent of the Department's employee related expenditure in 2017-18 was related to senior executives, compared with 3.12 per cent in 2016-17.

Notes:

- Only includes staff in ongoing and term appointment PSSE roles
- No on-cost was applied to average remuneration.
- Excludes Senior Executives who are secondment into DoJ and are paid by home agency
- Information in both tables above is based on 4a of the workforce profile relating to Annual Base Remuneration.
- Total expenditure based on employment category (3g) against total gross earnings (4d) from the annual workforce profile and excludes statutory officers
- Band 3 and Band 2 averages have gone down when compared to previous financial year, as new starters have started at a lower rate than existing staff over the financial year.

Appendix 24

Workplace Diversity

In 2017-18, the department continued to implement employment initiatives aimed at attracting, recruiting and developing more people from workforce diversity groups, under its current programs/strategies:

- Workforce Diversity Program 2015-2018
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Employment Strategy 2015-2018
- Disability Inclusion Action Plan 2015-2018 (Outcome 3: Employment)
- Multicultural Plan 2015-2018 (Outcome 4: Human Resources).

The Department has further achieved:

- Partnership developed between Strategic HR, TAFE NSW and Corrective Services NSW to develop and deliver its pilot Justice Aboriginal Pre-Employment Program (JAPEP) to provide a new employment pathway for Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islanders into correctional officer roles. 31 students started the pilot program with 23 students participating in the department's assessment centre process. Seven candidates have been successful for appointment and commenced training as correctional officers in metropolitan and regional correctional centres. Due to its success, the JAPEP has been continued and an additional 13 Aboriginal candidates commenced the second program in May 2018
- The department offered four Aboriginal school-based traineeships under the Elsa Dixon program. The trainees have commenced work in the NSW Registry Births Deaths and Marriages, Court Services, Justice Strategy and Policy and the Anti-Discrimination Board
- The department continued to be successful in recruiting Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islanders directly into a range of Identified and targeted ongoing roles with LawAccess, Corrective Services NSW, Juvenile Justice, Courts and Tribunal Services and Justice Strategy and Policy
- In November 2017, the department successfully completed its first Refugee Employment Program, employing 14 eligible refugees from Tibet, Syria, Iraq and Ukraine in a range of ongoing and temporary roles. The success of the program was spotlighted at Cultural Diversity Staff Network events, where the new employees were able to share their experiences and inspirational stories
- The department continued to successfully promote the Multicultural NSW Community Language Allowance Scheme (CLAS), with 215 bi-lingual employees accredited to provide language services across 36 community languages
- The overall representation of women achieved the NSW Public Sector target of 50 per cent for the first time and the representation of women in senior leadership increased to 45.9 per cent (PSSE bands only) for the Justice Cluster. The department also achieved gender pay parity, with the average base remuneration of women now marginally exceeding the average for men.

- The department committed to achieving the 'Driving Public Sector Diversity' Premier's Priority target of 50 per cent women in senior leadership roles by 2025 and has developed two new strategies: *The Driving Public Sector Diversity Forecast Plan* for Justice Cluster agencies and the *Women in Senior Leadership Action Plan* Framework for the Department.
- The department's Diversity Staff Networks continued to grow their memberships and organised a range of events and activities to celebrate significant diversity dates, such as NAIDOC Week, Sydney Gay and Lesbian Mardi Gras, International Women's Day, Harmony Day, Refugee Week and International Day for People with a Disability
- The department continued to develop resources and provide training to build a more culturally inclusive and equitable workplace. In March 2018, the fourth diversity e-learning module: 'LGBTI Inclusion' was released. This module aims to raise awareness of the issues that impact on LGBTI communities
- Officers from Strategic HR participated in the Public Service Commission Disability Awareness Reference Group to develop a whole-of-government disability awareness e-learning course and their Cultural Awareness of Stolen Generation Working Group to develop e-learning resources to build a trauma informed workforce.

Statistical information on workforce Diversity Target Groups – Department of Justice

Table 1 - Trends in the representation of workforce diversity groupsⁱ

Workforce Diversity Group	Benchmark or target	Percentage of Total Staff ⁱⁱ			
		2015	2016	2017	2018*
Women	50	48	49	50	50.1
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders	3.3 ⁱⁱⁱ	4.8	5.4	5.6	5.9
People whose first language was not English	23.2 ^{iv}	15.7	14.9	17.4	17.8
People with disability	N/A ^v	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4
People with disability requiring work-related adjustment	N/A	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8

Appendix 24 (cont'd)

Table 2 - Trends in the distribution of workforce diversity groups^{vi}

Workforce Diversity Group	Benchmark or target	Distribution Index ^{vii}			
		2015	2016	2017	2018*
Women	100	99	102	103	103
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders	100	94	94	94	96
People whose first language was not English	100	95	97	96	97
People with disability	100	99	100	98	99
People with disability requiring work-related adjustment	100	101	99	96	97

- i. Based on staff numbers as at 30 June 2018
- ii. Excludes casual staff
- iii. The NSW Public Sector Aboriginal Employment Strategy 2014 – 17 introduced an aspirational target of 1.8 per cent by 2021 for each of the sector's salary bands. If the aspirational target of 1.8 per cent is achieved in salary bands not currently at or above 1.8 per cent, the cumulative representation of Aboriginal employees in the sector is expected to reach 3.3 per cent.
- iv. A benchmark from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Census of Population and Housing has been included for People whose First Language Spoken as a Child was not English. The ABS Census does not provide information about first language, but does provide information about country of birth. The benchmark of 23.2 per cent is the percentage of the NSW general population born in a country where English is not the predominant language.
- v. Work is underway to improve the reporting of disability information in the sector to enable comparisons with population data. For this reason, no benchmark has been provided for people with a disability or for people with a disability requiring work-related adjustment.
- vi. A Distribution Index of 100 indicates that the centre of the distribution of the workforce diversity group across salary levels is equivalent to that of other staff. Values less than 100 mean that the workforce diversity group tends to be more concentrated at lower salary levels than is the case for other staff. The more pronounced this tendency is, the lower the index will be. In some cases, the index may be more than 100, indicating that the workforce diversity group is less concentrated at lower salary levels. The Distribution Index is not calculated where workforce diversity group or non-workforce diversity group numbers are less than 20.
- vii. Excludes casual staff.

Appendix 25

Section 242(6) of the *Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999*

Junee Correctional Centre

The information below is for the most recent contract year and mandatory reporting period for Junee Correctional Centre, which is 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018.

KPI Performance Assessment Report

It was determined that 99 per cent of the Performance Linked Fees (PLF) funds would be paid to the GEO Group for the 2017-18 contract year for the operation of Junee Correctional Centre.

Operating Specifications – Minimum Standards

Other than one non-compliance issue, which is reflected in the PLF payment to GEO for the contract year, Junee Correctional Centre was assessed as meeting the stated performance outcomes of the Operating Specifications that were reviewed during the contract year.

Overall Assessment

GEO Group met the vast majority of its contractual obligations for the operation of Junee Correctional Centre for the contract year.

Parklea Correctional Centre

The information below is for the most recent contract year and mandatory reporting period for Parklea Correctional Centre, which is 1 November 2016 to 31 October 2017.

KPI Performance Assessment Report

It was determined that 98 per cent of the PLF funds would be paid to the GEO Group for the 2016-17 contract year for the operation of Parklea Correctional Centre. The PLF payment for the current contract year of 2017-18 is yet to be determined.

Operating Specifications – Minimum Standards

Parklea Correctional Centre was assessed as meeting the stated performance outcomes of most Operating Specifications that were reviewed during the contract year.

Appendix 25 (cont'd)

Overall Assessment

A number of serious incidents and security related issues occurred throughout the contract year (2017-18), resulting in the issuing of a number of performance improvement notices and reviews of operations at the centre by way of both a thematic review and an intervention instigated by the Commissioner, Corrective Services NSW.

A default notice was also issued. The GEO Group responded to these operational deficiencies with the implementation of remedial actions, which have been or continue to be monitored and validated by CSNSW.

Appendix 26

Compliance with *Carers (Recognition) Act 2010*

Educational Strategies

The Office of Public Guardian undertook community education sessions for carers of people with disability in 2017-18:

Date	Agency	Audience
22 August 2017	The Junction Works	Carers for persons with age related disabilities and other disabilities
18 September 2017	Living Care Churches of Christ	Carers for persons with age related disabilities
18 February 2018	Sydney Mardi Gras	LGBTIQ community and carers
2 March 2018	Northern Settlement	Carers for refugee community and elderly
5 April 2018	Premier's Seniors Week	Carers for persons with age related and other disabilities
10 April 2018	Liverpool City Council Antegra Over 50s Village	Carers for persons with age related disabilities
25 May 2018	Sydney Disability Expo	Carers for age related, mental illness intellectual and other disabilities
28 May 2018	Bayside Council	Carers for persons with age related, mental illness, physical and other disabilities

Consultation and Liaison with Carers

NSW Trustee and Guardian

The legislative framework makes it mandatory to consider the views of those involved in clients' lives when making decisions about their health, lifestyle and financial affairs.

This enshrines the role of carers in decision making processes and is reinforced by the NSW Trustee and Guardian's decision making framework.

NSW Trustee and Guardian maintains information on the intranet for all staff on the *Carers (Recognition) Act 2010*.

Appendix 26 (cont'd)

LawAccess NSW

Essential principles of the Act are addressed in the course of each induction for all new employees.

Staff who are carers

The Department of Justice is very supportive of staff with carer's responsibility.

The department maintains two intranet pages providing information relating to carers:

- The workforce diversity carers' intranet page, details a range of information including access to the department's current flexible working hour agreements and the Carers' Charter. In addition, there are a range of links to resources issued by the Department of Family and Community Services
- The Pay and Conditions intranet pages detail information specifically related to carers' leave.

Other strategies designed to support carers include:

- The Staff with Disability Network which has extended an invitation to all carers to be members of this important departmental network
- The department will be launching a single Flex Agreement in late 2018, for staff who work under Flexible working arrangements. This provides a positive outcome for all staff, including those with carer's responsibilities. The single Flex Agreement will provide consistent working conditions, while still allowing for existing operational differences particular to certain areas of work
- The department is in the process of reviewing all Flexible Work Practices Policy and Guidelines and aim to have an updated document available to all staff in late 2018.

Appendix 27

The Serious Young Offenders Review Panel

Pursuant to Part 4B of the *Children (Detention Centres) Act 1987*, the Serious Young Offenders Review Panel provides independent advice to the Minister responsible for Juvenile Justice and the Executive Director, Juvenile Justice on issues relating to serious violent offenders detained in juvenile justice centres.

In 2017-18, the review panel met on 10 occasions and dealt with 54 cases. On one occasion, the review panel did not meet as scheduled. As there were no applications for this meeting, the Executive Director approved cancellation of the meeting.

The review panel considered 23 applications for re-classification, resulting in 15 (65 per cent) of the juvenile offenders being reclassified. The Executive Director adopted seven (30 per cent) of the review panel's recommendations for re-classification.

The review panel considered 31 cases for leave, most from metropolitan centres. The Executive Director adopted 28 (90 per cent) of the review panel's recommendations for leave.

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