

Department of Justice

Annual Report 2018-19



Creating a safe and just NSW

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Front cover image: Courtroom at the Forensic Medicine and Coroners Court at Lidcombe.



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The Hon. David Elliott MP

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

The Hon. Anthony Roberts MP

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

The Hon. Dr Geoffrey Lee MP

Acting Minister for Sport, Multiculturalism, Seniors and Veterans
Minister for Skills and Tertiary Education
Parliament House
Macquarie Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Dear Ministers

I am pleased to submit the Department of Justice Annual Report 2018-19 for presentation to Parliament. This report 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 sincerely

Michael Coutts-Trotter
Secretary

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Secretary's foreword



It is with great pleasure that I introduce the *Department of Justice Annual Report 2018-19* and share our achievements with you. Some highlights include:

- Completing NSW's most significant criminal justice reforms. These 'tough and smart' reforms target reoffending, improve community safety, improve victims' and vulnerable witnesses' experience and reduce delays in the courts
 - Landmark reforms that remove barriers to civil litigation claims for survivors of institutional child sex abuse and which provide strengthened criminal offences to protect our most vulnerable
 - Release of the Civil Justice Action Plan and a suite of reforms to help the people of NSW resolve common legal problems earlier and easier
 - Improvements across the courts and tribunals network, including expansion of the Youth Koori Court to Surry Hills Children's Court, and the opening of the state-of-the-art Forensic Medicine and Coroners Court Complex at Lidcombe
 - Increasing the number of Judges appointed to the District Court to 75, including an increased regional presence from 2020 onwards
- Continued support for victims through the Specialist Victims Support Service and Safer Pathway, as well as the roll-out of the Canine Court Companions therapy dogs to ten locations
 - The opening of the Hyde Park Anzac Memorial Extension by the Duke of Sussex
 - Launch of the JP Online system, to help manage the appointments of nearly 90,000 Justices of the Peace
 - Facilitation of over 10 multi-agency evacuation centre exercises to build resilience to natural disasters and emergencies in our communities
 - Delivering over \$2.5 million in funding for community initiated projects that address anti-social behaviour, reduce crime and promote safety
 - Enhancements to support our business operations, with the establishment of Justice Shared Services, improvements to our business analytics capability and the introduction of a single flexible working hours agreement, which consolidated 11 agreements into one
 - Adoption of new learning and performance management systems to build the capabilities of our people.

These achievements and the many more listed in this report reflect the diversity of the department's services. They are testament to the dedication of our employees who've driven our successes during a year of significant change.

In April 2019, the department's former Secretary, Andrew Cappie-Wood, retired from the NSW public sector. Andrew dedicated more than 40 years as a public servant. He joined the department in 2013 and oversaw many improvements to the justice sector. On behalf of the department, the justice sector and the people of NSW, I extend my gratitude for his invaluable contribution to public policy and services.

In the last quarter of 2018-19, the department and Justice Cluster began a transformation to combine with the former Families and Communities Services Cluster. Since 1 July 2019, the Department of Communities and Justice has led the Stronger Communities Cluster. The new department brings together the resources and expertise to address underlying social issues that impact the justice system, and vice versa. We'll focus on tough challenges, such as breaking intergenerational disadvantage that can lead to homelessness and reoffending. This is an ambitious task, and one which I am proud to lead.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. Coutts-Trotter'. The signature is fluid and stylized, with a large 'M' and a long, sweeping underline.

Michael Coutts-Trotter
Secretary

Chapter 1

About us



Above: NSW Governor Margaret Beazley congratulates new CSNSW recruits.

About us

Our department

The Department of Justice delivered a wide range of legal, law enforcement and emergency services with a focus on protecting the rights of the people of NSW and ensuring a safe and just NSW. The department's activities encompassed driving improvements to the NSW justice system to provide fair and rapid access to justice for everyone in NSW; delivering safer, more secure and resilient communities; and commemorating the work of servicemen and women.

Prior to 1 July 2019, the Department of Justice was a department under the *Government Sector Employment Act 2013*.

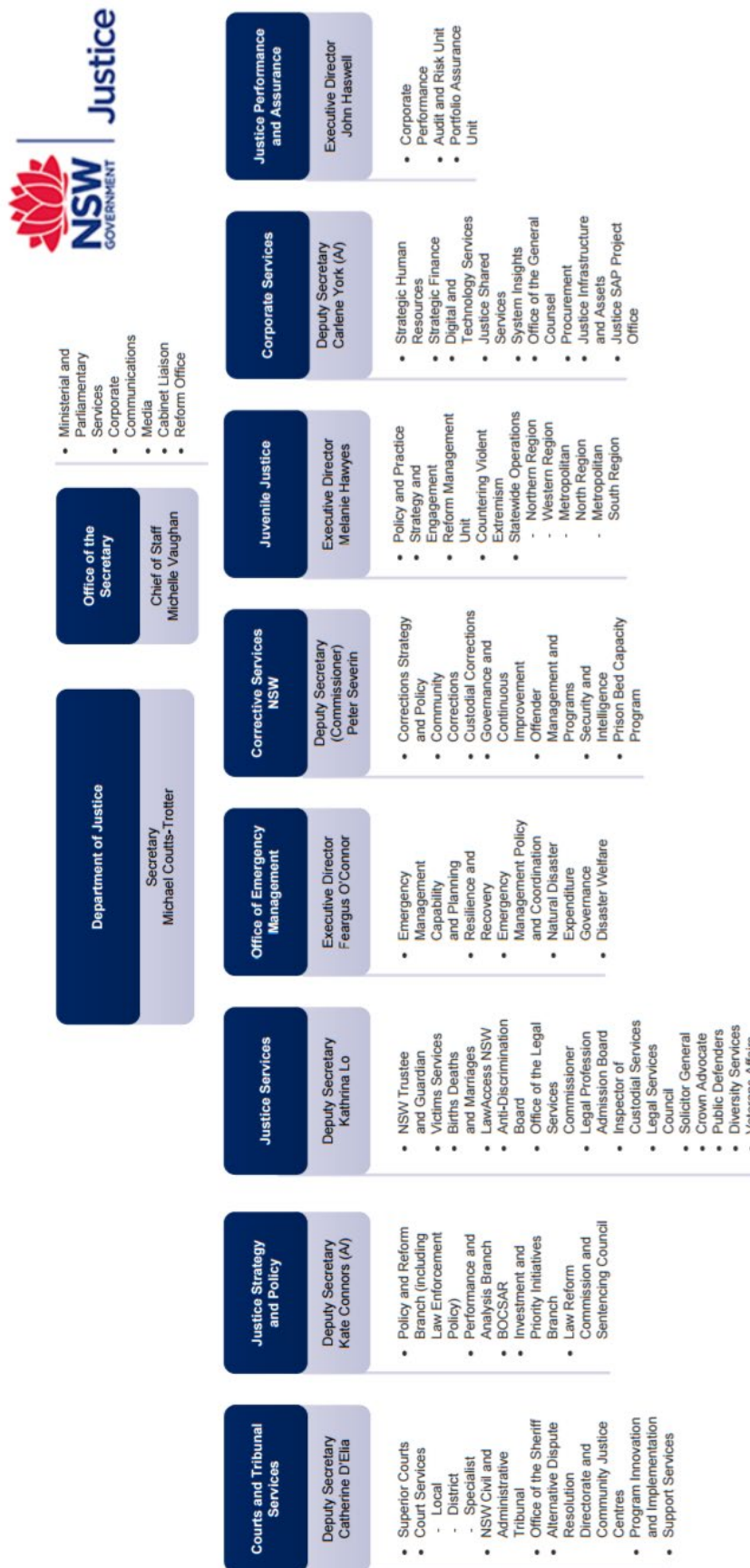
On 1 July 2019 the Department of Justice was abolished in accordance with machinery of government changes to the NSW public sector. The majority of the department's functions transferred to the Department of Communities and Justice, which was created on 1 July 2019.

Our responsibilities

During 2018-19 the Department of Justice was 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 organisation structure

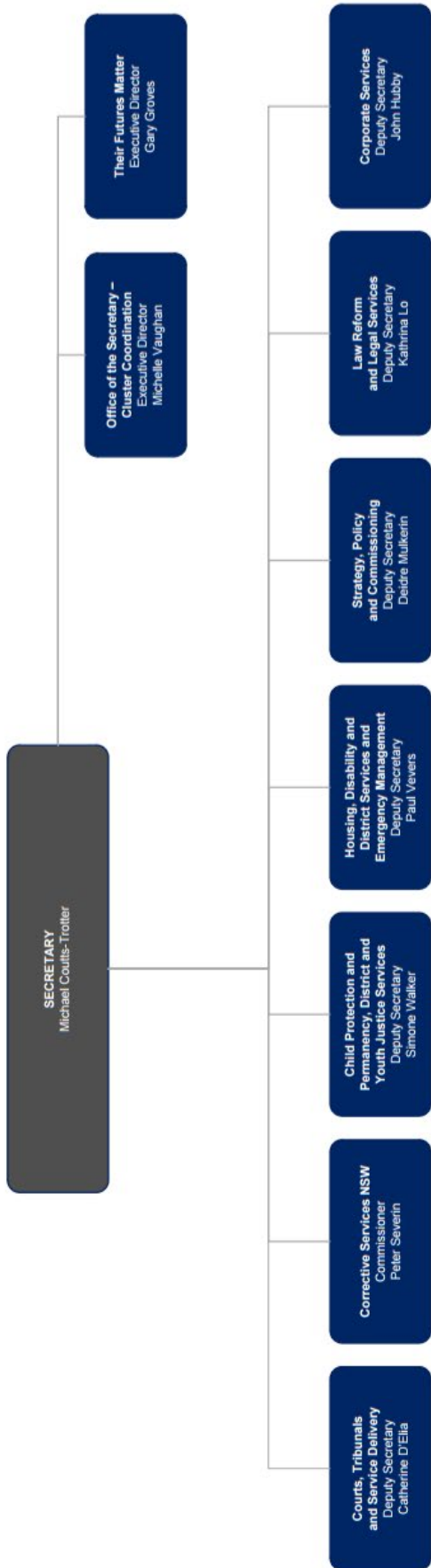


The above organisational chart shows the structure of the Department of Justice at 4 April 2019.

Secretary Michael Coutts-Trotter commenced on 3 April 2019 following the retirement of former Secretary, Andrew Cappie-Wood.

In April 2019, the Office for Police, formerly a division of the department, was dissolved and its functions transitioned to the department's Justice Strategy and Policy division and the NSW Police Force.

Machinery of government changes



Machinery of government changes announced following the NSW State election on 23 March 2019 transformed the Department of Justice and the Justice Cluster. These changes are set out in the Administrative Arrangements (Administrative Changes—Public Service Agencies) Order 2019, the Administrative Arrangements (Administrative Changes—Public Service Agencies) Amendment Order 2019 and the Administrative Arrangements (Administrative Changes – Miscellaneous) Order 2019.

In accordance with these administrative orders, the Department of Justice and the Justice Cluster, as well as the Department of Family and Community Services (FACS) and the FACS Cluster, were abolished. From 1 July 2019, the functions of the former Justice and FACS departments and cluster agencies fall within the new Stronger Communities Cluster, unless they have been transferred to other clusters in line with the administrative orders. From 1 July 2019, the new Department of Communities and Justice is the lead department for the Stronger Communities Cluster.

Throughout the last quarter of 2018-19, the department, in liaison with FACS, commenced preparations for the machinery of government changes and began activities to transition to the new department and cluster arrangements in readiness for the 1 July deadline. This included amending some internal reporting lines in accordance with the executive structure of the new Department of Communities and Justice.

This report has been prepared with a focus on the Department of Justice as it was substantively structured from 1 July 2018 to 4 April 2019, with further detail provided about the changes where possible.

A copy of the new executive structure for the new Department of Communities and Justice as at April 2019 is set out above.

Justice Executive Team

The Justice Executive Team, or JET, directed, managed and monitored 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*.

Under leadership of the Secretary, the JET has had responsibility for ensuring Ministers and the NSW Government were advised appropriately about programs, initiatives and issues in the department's portfolio areas; and for monitoring organisational performance, including financial performance.

Up to mid-April 2019, the JET comprised of the following members:

Michael Coutts Trotter

Secretary and Executive Chair
(commenced 3 April 2019)

Bachelor of Arts (Communications)
Fellow of the Institute of Public Administration of Australia

Andrew Cappie-Wood

Secretary and Executive Chair
(Retired 2 April 2019)

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

Kate Connors

A/Deputy Secretary
Justice Strategy and Policy
Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws (Hons)

Catherine D'Elia

Deputy Secretary
Courts and Tribunal Services
Master in Human Resource Development
Bachelor of Arts

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)

Communities and Justice Executive Board

As the department began to enact machinery of government changes in the last quarter of 2018-19 and transition towards the executive structure for the new Department of Communities and Justice, the JET **was dissolved and replaced with the combined Communities and Justice Executive Board.**

The inaugural meeting of the Communities and Justice Executive Board took place on 16 April 2019, which comprised of the following members:

Michael Coutts Trotter

Secretary and Executive Chair
(commenced 3 April 2019)

Bachelor of Arts (Communications)

Fellow of the Institute of Public Administration of Australia

John Hubby

Deputy Secretary

Corporate Services

Bachelor of Business Administration (Accounting)

Masters of Public Health

Catherine D'Elia

Deputy Secretary

Courts, Tribunal and Service Delivery

Master in Human Resource Development

Bachelor of Arts

Paul Vevers

Deputy Secretary

Housing, Disability and District Services and
Emergency Management

Bachelor of Arts (Honours)

Public Service Medal

Certificate of Qualification in Social Work

Member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors

Kathrina Lo

Deputy Secretary

Law Reform and Legal Services

Bachelor of Economics

Bachelor of Laws

Master of Laws

Graduate Diploma in Legal Practice

Solicitor Supreme Court NSW

Deidre Mulkerin

Deputy Secretary

Strategy, Policy and Commissioning

Bachelor of Social Work

Graduate Certificate of Management

Peter Severin

Commissioner, Corrections

Bachelor of Social Work

Masters of Public Administration

Simone Walker

Deputy Secretary

Child Protection and Permanency, District and
Youth Justice Services

Bachelor of Social Work

Graduate Certificate of Communication

Our Ministers

Prior to the NSW state election the department was responsible to three portfolio Ministers:

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

Following the NSW state election on 23 March 2019, the Premier of NSW and a new ministry were sworn in on 2 April 2019. The new Department of Communities and Justice is responsible to five Ministers of the NSW Government:

- **The Hon. Mark Speakman SC MP** (Lead Cluster Minister)
Attorney General of NSW
Minister for the Prevention of Domestic Violence
- **The Hon. David Elliott MP**
Minister for Police and Emergency Services
- **The Hon. Anthony Roberts MP**
Minister for Counter Terrorism and Corrections
- **The Hon. John Sidoti MP**
Minister for Sport, Multiculturalism, Seniors and Veterans
From 17 September 2019, the Hon. Dr Geoffrey Lee MP is Acting Minister for Sport, Multiculturalism, Seniors and Veterans
- **The Hon. Gareth Ward MP**
Minister for Families, Communities and Disability Services

The Justice Cluster

The Department of Justice was the principal department in the Justice Cluster of NSW Government agencies. The Justice Cluster comprised interdependent and interlocking government agencies that delivered legal, law enforcement and emergency services. While each agency was responsible for specific functions, the department had responsibility for the cluster's overall administration and for coordination across the cluster. The below represents the Justice Cluster at 30 June 2019.

Statutory agencies in the cluster

- Information and Privacy Commission
- Law Enforcement Conduct Commission
- Legal Aid NSW
- NSW Crime Commission
- NSW Judicial Commission
- NSW Police Force
- Office of Director of Public Prosecutions

Executive agencies in the cluster

- Crown Solicitor's Office
- Fire and Rescue NSW
- Rural Fire Service NSW
- State Emergency Service NSW

State Outcomes

The Justice Cluster contributes to five State Outcomes for the people of NSW:

- Breaking the cycle of reoffending
- Resilience to disasters and emergencies
- Effective and efficient resolution of legal disputes
- Maintaining rights and records
- Safer communities

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 170 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 justice for the people of NSW.

Corporate Services

Corporate Services supports the delivery of customer-facing services, through the provision of human resources, infrastructure and assets, finance, risk and compliance and information and digital services to the department, cluster agencies and external entities.

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

Corrective Services NSW

Corrective Services NSW (CSNSW) manages the state's adult inmates 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 provide safe, secure and humane custodial environments
- supervising offenders on a range of community-based orders and providing courts with information relating to sentencing options
- providing evidence-based 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, which is now known as Youth Justice, empowers young people to fulfil their potential without offending.

In its work with young people, Juvenile Justice contributes to the State Outcome of breaking the cycle of reoffending and providing safe and secure communities.

Juvenile Justice is responsible for the care, supervision and management of young people through a continuum of services from diversion, early intervention, community-based supervision, custodial detention and community reintegration.

Key components include:

- administration of Juvenile Justice Conferencing, sentences and other legal orders
- administration of Youth on Track early intervention program
- provision of advice and support to the Children's Court
- supervision of young people on community supervision orders
- supervision of young people in juvenile justice centres across NSW
- managing transportation of young people to and from Children's Courts
- provision of offence-based case planning, intervention and services to reduce reoffending and promote reintegration.

Justice Performance and Assurance

Justice Performance and Assurance delivers support to the Justice Executive Team and department through the provision of information and insights to support strategy and planning, oversight of corporate and project performance, and the treatment of key risks.

Justice Services

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

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, the NSW Office for Veterans Affairs and several other services and agencies.

Justice Services serves a broad range of 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.

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 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.

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.

OEM provides tools and resources for agencies, organisations and communities to better prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters. When disasters happen, OEM provides frontline operational response including disaster welfare and recovery services, and crisis management.

Partnering with the emergency management sector, government and non-government agencies, local councils and communities, OEM drives innovation and best practice to achieve a safer, stronger and more disaster resilient NSW.

Office for Police

The Office for Police supported 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 developed policy for major crime and crime prevention, community safety and counter-terrorism, supported resource planning and provided targeted reporting services for the NSW Police Force, and designed systems to examine performance and track progress on major NSW Government policing initiatives and lead work on facial recognition.

In line with the new portfolio and cluster arrangements, the Office for Police was dissolved and the functions realigned within the Department of Communities and Justice and the NSW Police Force.

Our priorities

In 2018-19, there were 30 NSW Government priorities, including 12 Premier's Priorities.

The department was the lead on two of these priorities and contributed to a further seven.

Premier's Priorities

The department led 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 contributed to the following Premier's Priorities

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

State Priorities

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

The department also contributed 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

Chapter 2

Breaking the cycle of reoffending



Above: Newcastle Youth Justice Community Office Graffiti Project.

Breaking the cycle of reoffending

By breaking the cycle of reoffending, we can create safer communities for everyone and give offenders greater opportunities to improve and enhance their lives.

The department plays an important role in achieving this outcome through programs and initiatives that are focused on:

- reducing adult reoffending
- tackling domestic violence reoffending
- addressing Aboriginal overrepresentation
- addressing the needs of women offenders
- reducing reoffending by young people
- countering terrorism and violent extremism
- improving infrastructure
- giving back to our community.

Programs and initiatives contribute to more than one. They include reforms that improve the criminal justice system; the management and delivery of services for the state's adult and juvenile correctional centres and offenders in the community; and innovative solutions that address the risks and needs of offenders while ensuring community safety remains the priority.

Corrective Services NSW (CSNSW), Juvenile Justice and the Justice Strategy and Policy Division are critical to the delivery of programs and initiatives that contribute to breaking the cycle of reoffending.

Highlights from 2018-19:

- The domestic violence reoffending rate has dropped over the past 12 months, from 15.3 per cent for offenders reoffending in the year to June 2018, to 14.4 per cent for those reoffending in the year to June 2019
- 9,482 offenders in custody and the community participated in Explore, Question, Understand, Investigate, Practice, Succeed (EQUIPS) suite of programs
- 917 offenders participated in the High Intensity Program Units
- a total of 49,834 Practice Guide for Intervention sessions delivered to 10,333 offenders
- a total of 4,163 sessions of the Remand Domestic Violence Intervention program delivered at 11 correctional centres, for 1,173 offenders
- 856 suitable young people were referred to Youth on Track, with 377 voluntarily engaging in the program.

Breaking the cycle of reoffending

Reducing adult reoffending

Sentencing and parole reforms

In September 2018 reforms to strengthen community based sentencing commenced. The reforms abolished the former suite of community-based sentences and established three new orders:

- Intensive Correction Order
- Community Correction Order
- Conditional Release Order.

The reforms are a key initiative to encourage community-based options instead of imprisonment to enable access to improved interventions that address offending behaviour and reduce reoffending.

Reforms to the parole system which came into force from November 2017 to May 2018 were aimed at ensuring stronger decision-making and smarter management of parolees, thereby reducing reoffending.

The department continues to closely monitor the reforms to sentencing and parole, with formal evaluations to take place over the next two to three years.

High Intensity Program Units

High Intensity Programs Units (HIPUs) are an initiative under the Reducing Reoffending Strategy providing participants with rehabilitation services, programs and enhanced release planning to reduce the risk of reoffending and return to custody. There are 10 units at seven correctional locations across NSW. In 2018-19:

- 917 offenders participated in the HIPU program
- 750 offenders participated in EQUIPS Foundation
- 497 offenders participated in EQUIPS Addiction
- 319 offenders participated in EQUIPS Aggression
- 122 offenders participated in EQUIPS Domestic Abuse
- 86 offenders participated in HIPU Violent Offender Treatment Program
- 93 instances of reintegration services were provided by External Reintegration Service Providers.

Custodial case management units

A new custodial case management model was implemented by CSNSW in 2018-19 that aligns offenders' needs with programs and support services across the correctional system. Case Management Units (CMUs) have been established across 32 correctional centres. Under the new model, reintegration planning starts from an inmate's initial arrival into custody. An individualised case plan follows the inmate from custodial settings to community supervision, ensuring a seamless transition.

Educational and vocational training

The delivery of education and vocational training in correctional centres is an important component in the work of CSNSW to reduce reoffending. BSI Learning delivered the first full year of the new model of education and training in 2018-19. At June 2019:

- 9,996 inmates had completed a core skills assessment which resulted in 99 per cent of inmates with a sentence of six months or more being assessed for education participation
- 3,987 inmates had enrolled in Foundation Skills Programs – a 47 per cent increase from 2017-18
- there were 8,440 enrolments in one or more vocational training programs – a 4 per cent increase from 2017-18.

In addition to the services delivered by BSI Learning, CSNSW has four Intensive Learning Centres located at the Lithgow, Mid North Coast, South Coast and Wellington Correctional Centres. Intensive Learning Centres provide full time education programs for inmates with an identified need to develop foundations skills for participation in further education and employment programs.

TAFE NSW is contracted by CSNSW to provide vocational training and workplace licenses in construction, engineering, horticulture, agriculture, manufacturing, forestry and warehousing.

Local Coordinated Multiagency Offender Management

The Local Coordinated Multiagency (LCM) Offender Management service brings together representatives from partner agencies including CSNSW, FACS, NSW Health, and NSW Police Force to share information and expertise in order to select and case manage priority

offenders in the community. Priority offenders are those community-based individuals who have been identified as having a significant history of offending behaviour and a medium or higher risk of reoffending.

The LCM operates in seven sites. It was initially established in Dubbo, Parramatta, and Liverpool, and was expanded to Wollongong, Campbelltown, Newcastle/Maitland and Mt Druitt in 2018-19.

Cognitive Impairment Diversion Program

The Cognitive Impairment Diversion Program (CIDP) pilot commenced at Penrith and Gosford Local Courts in October 2017. The CIDP aims to divert low-level-offending defendants with a cognitive impairment out of the criminal justice system into appropriate support and treatment services. An independent process evaluation of CIDP confirms that the program has achieved significant results in diverting defendants with cognitive impairment from the criminal justice system and improving their health and welfare needs.

Traffic Offender Intervention Program

The Traffic Offender Intervention Program (TOIP) is a community-based road safety educational program for traffic offenders referred by the Local Court and Centre for Road Safety.

In 2018, 21,406 individuals participated in TOIP, and 19,453 individuals (90.88 per cent) completed the program. Driving with a prescribed concentration of alcohol represented the most frequent offence type (39.8 per cent). The majority of participants (74.2 per cent) were male, with the most frequent age group being those aged 20-24 years (19.6 per cent).

In November 2018 an internal review was conducted to better understand use of online content and the framework for approving providers for TOIP.

Electronic monitoring

Following amendments to the *Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Regulation 2014*, mandatory electronic monitoring of serious sex offenders came into effect on 13 February 2019. These amendments were supported by changes to CSNSW policy and practice regarding the management and oversight of sex offenders or serious violent offenders in the community on parole.

Tackling domestic violence reoffending

Interagency approach

In 2018-19 the department continued to lead and coordinate an ambitious program of work to achieve the Premier's Priority of reducing domestic violence reoffending (RDVR) by 2021.

A robust interagency governance structure supports this program of work, comprising the RDVR Implementation and Steering Committees at state level, and Regional Strategy Groups (RSGs) in four priority regions. An independent process evaluation of the RSGs completed in late 2018 found that they have added significant value as a regional governance framework to support information sharing and collaboration. The department also coordinates monitoring and evaluation of the RDVR program, supported by a new Monitoring and Evaluation Framework that was approved in 2018.

In 2018-19 the RDVR program continued to perform well. The domestic violence reoffending rate has dropped over the past 12 months, from 15.3 per cent for offenders reoffending in the year to June 2018, to 14.4 per cent for those reoffending in the year to June 2019. Most interventions are now implemented at scale across the state, and trials of innovative approaches are on track with evaluations underway. Sentencing reform has been implemented state-wide.

Addressing offending behaviours

The CSNSW EQUIPS (Explore, Question, Understand, Investigate, Practice, Succeed) suite of programs addresses the criminogenic needs of offenders across the state. Four programs in the suite address General Offending, Addictions, Aggression, and Domestic Abuse. During 2018-19:

- Overall 9,482 offenders participated in EQUIPS
- 1,332 offenders with a domestic violence offence participated in the EQUIPS Domestic Abuse program
- 402 inmates participated in programs in correctional centres
- 930 offenders participated in programs delivered in community locations.

Domestic violence offenders are also encouraged to participate in other EQUIPS programs. In 2018-19, 893 domestic violence offenders participated in another EQUIPS program in custody and 1,789 in the community, which was an increase of 12 per cent on the previous year.

Practice Guide for Intervention

The Practice Guide for Intervention (PGI) continues to enhance the way that Community Corrections supervises and manages offenders in the community. The PGI provides tools for Community Corrections Officers to target offending behaviour in interviews using cognitive behaviour techniques. The PGI has been updated with a new version released in June 2019.

In 2018-19 there were a total of 49,834 PGI sessions delivered to domestic violence offenders. On average, over the year, 86 per cent of contacts with domestic violence

offenders assessed as medium and higher risk of reoffending involved the delivery of PGI.

Domestic Violence Justice Strategy

In response to recommendations of the NSW Domestic Violence Death Review Team 2015-2017 report, the department has commenced a review of the Domestic Violence Justice Strategy 2013-17 to explore opportunities to improve justice responses to domestic violence. The review is considering how existing good practice can be further enhanced and what opportunities there are to implement further reforms.

To inform the review, consultations were undertaken in 2018 and early 2019 with service users including through an online survey and focus groups; roundtables with government and peak organisations; and forums with service providers representing diverse and vulnerable members of the community.

Innovative pilot programs

In 2018-19, Justice continued to invest in innovative pilot programs to reduce domestic violence reoffending:

- **ENGAGE** is a voluntary program for domestic violence perpetrators that intervenes early in the justice process. Delivery of ENGAGE has continued at both the Blacktown and Maitland sites and completion rates have remained steady, with 224 people completing the ENGAGE workshop in 2018-19. Throughout 2018-19 work was completed to upscale ENGAGE to eight sites and develop new referral pathways.
- The department continued to support **ReINVEST**, a world-first clinical trial to determine if treatment with a common antidepressant is effective in reducing offending behaviour in highly impulsive men with histories of violence, including

domestic violence. ReINVEST now recruits trial participants from NSW local courts and Community Corrections Offices in eight locations across Sydney and the Central Coast, as well as from six 'satellite' locations across the Sydney region.

- **What's Your Plan trial** is an intervention to reduce Apprehended Domestic Violence Order breaches among Aboriginal defendants. The trial is offered across 50 local courts. Aboriginal Client and Community Support Officers offer Aboriginal defendants a voluntary session at court to go through their Apprehended Domestic Violence Order and help them make a plan to comply. The trial is due to be finalised by November 2019 and the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) will conduct an outcome evaluation to determine the trial's impact on reoffending.

GPS tracking trial

The trial of global positioning system (GPS) to monitor domestic violence offenders released on parole continued in 2018-19. The trial is jointly funded by the NSW Government and the Commonwealth and allows for a combination of offender-worn and, if requested and appropriate, a victim-carried device that allows the location of each to be monitored concurrently.

An evaluation of the effectiveness of the trial is being undertaken by the Kirby Institute, University of New South Wales.

Remand Domestic Violence Intervention Program

The Remand Domestic Violence Intervention Program developed by CSNSW and Legal Aid NSW expanded in 2018-19. Funding was secured for eight additional dedicated Domestic Violence, Services and Programs Officers.

In 2018-19 there was a total of 4,163 sessions of the Remand Domestic Violence Intervention program delivered at 11 correctional centres, for 1,173 offenders.

New laws on domestic violence

The department completed a review of the offences of strangulation in NSW, in line with the recommendation of the Domestic Violence Death Review Team in its 2015-2017 report.

Following that review, a new strangulation offence specifically formulated to recognise and address domestic violence strangulation was introduced by the *Crimes Legislation Amendment Act 2018*.

The offence, under section 37(1A) of the *Crimes Act 1900*, commenced on 1 December 2018.

Men's Behaviour Change Programs

The department is responsible for the Men's Behaviour Change Programs (MBCPs) Practice Standards and Compliance Framework. MBCPs are predominantly group-based programs and services that focus on working with perpetrators of domestic and family violence to enable them to recognise their violent behaviour and develop strategies to stop them from using violence. The focus of MBCPs is to prioritise victim safety and reduce reoffending.

The Practice Standards for MBCPs articulate the NSW Government's expectations of MBCP providers. They aim to provide guidance to ensure programs reflect good practice and are safe and effective in changing the behaviour of men that use violence. The Practice Standards apply to all group programs for male perpetrators of domestic and family violence in NSW. This includes programs run by government agencies in a community or custodial setting. It also includes programs run by non-government organisations.

To complement the Practice Standards, the Compliance Framework for MBCPs was released in March 2019. The compliance framework provides guidance to program providers on how they will be assessed for registration as compliant with the Practice Standards. MBCP providers must be registered with the department to receive funding or referrals from NSW Government departments and agencies.

Addressing Aboriginal overrepresentation

Aboriginal Overrepresentation Plan

The department's Reducing Aboriginal Overrepresentation Plan 2018-2020 sets out specific actions agencies will take, or are already taking, to sustainably reduce Aboriginal incarceration. The plan has three main goals:

1. to help Aboriginal people avoid contact with the criminal justice system
2. to reduce the length of time Aboriginal people spend in custody (on remand and convicted)
3. to reduce the rate of Aboriginal reoffending.

Aboriginal Advisory Council

The Aboriginal Advisory Council (AAC) is a CSNSW forum comprised of senior government and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community representatives.

The forum informs policy development and the implementation of programs that impact on Aboriginal offenders in NSW. The AAC advises government and advocates for Aboriginal offenders on key issues. Council members work within their communities to raise both awareness

of issues relating to Aboriginal offenders and identify potential partnership opportunities across the government and community sectors.

Aboriginal offender strategy

CSNSW has developed a strategic plan to support Aboriginal offenders to stop reoffending and to reduce their rate of incarceration. This involves focusing on criminogenic risks and needs, education and vocational training, employment programs and working with other government and non-government agencies to deliver reintegration. In 2018-19, CSNSW refreshed the strategy for supporting Aboriginal offenders to stop reoffending.

Circle Sentencing

Circle Sentencing is an alternative sentencing court for adult Aboriginal offenders who plead guilty or are found guilty in the local court. Circle Sentencing allows for input from the victim and offender, and directly involves Aboriginal people in the sentencing process, with the goal of empowering Aboriginal communities through their involvement. Circle Sentencing operates in 10 local courts in NSW and from 1 January to 30 June, over 60 Circles were completed.

The program is currently being evaluated by the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research. The evaluation is expected to help understand whether Circle Sentencing can reduce incarceration, recidivism, and/or drug and alcohol related emergency department presentations and hospitalisations for Aboriginal offenders and is due in January 2020.

Aboriginal Assessment Project

The Aboriginal Assessment Project aimed to divert Aboriginal defendants with a cognitive impairment in rural and regional NSW from the criminal justice system and reduce imprisonment

rates. The two-year pilot program responded to recommendations from the NSW Law Reform Commission and Aboriginal Legal Service by expanding the outreach of neuropsychological services to Aboriginal defendants in regional local courts.

The project provided travel funding to courts in rural and regional NSW for two clinical neuropsychologists to assess and prepare pre-sentence reports for Aboriginal defendants. The clinical neuropsychologists assessed and evaluated 45 Aboriginal defendants during the two-year period. The project provided neuropsychological services to Aboriginal defendants appearing before 12 regional local courts. The project complemented other departmental initiatives such as the Cognitive Impairment Diversion Program.

Addressing needs of women offenders

Improving employability

In 2018-19 the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet confirmed funding for three CSNSW employment related pilots to assist Aboriginal female inmates to enhance their employability skills and prepare for release into the community. The projects are:

- The Gundanha Aboriginal Women's Employment Program. This project will see a new construction industry training and workspace built at Wellington Correctional Centre.
- Emu Plains Training and Employment Hub. A new employment and training facility will be developed at Emu Plains with a dedicated Aboriginal ThroughCare Project Coordinator overseeing the pilot.
- Caring and Working – Aboriginal Mothers Work Readiness Pilot. This project will employ an Aboriginal Case Manager to support and enhance work related skills for Aboriginal women with children.

Women's Advisory Council

The CSNSW Women's Advisory Council is appointed by the Commissioner of Corrective Services to advise on improving the outcomes and experiences of women offenders. Council members are from a wide range of government and non-government agencies. Aboriginal organisations are represented on the council.

In 2018-19 the council endorsed a two-year work plan. This includes reducing reoffending and the number of women in custody, diversion options for women, the impact of incarceration on women and their children and the specific needs of Aboriginal women.

Reducing reoffending by young people

Reducing custodial entries for young people

The Juvenile Justice remand reduction strategy aims to address the volume of young people remanded in custody for less than 48 hours, who do not go on to receive a custodial sentence.

Juvenile Justice introduced a range of reforms to reduce avoidable remand, through the expansion of existing diversionary options and collaboration with *Their Futures Matter*. These include:

- **Juvenile Justice Conferencing**, a diversionary program that involves meeting with victims to discuss the impact of their offence.
- **Youth on Track**, an early intervention scheme focused on placing at-risk 10 to 17 year olds in a support program. In 2018-19 856 suitable young people were referred to Youth on Track, with 377 voluntarily engaging in the program.
- **Bail Assistance Line**, an after-hours service used by the NSW Police Force to

source safe alternative accommodation for young people who are unable to return to their previous residence. In 2018-19 the Bail Assistance Line diverted 93 homeless young people into voluntary community-based placements, 16 of whom were Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients.

- **Rural Residential Adolescent Alcohol and Drug Rehabilitation**, an intensive residential rehabilitation program for young people to address their alcohol, other drug use and offending behaviour.
- **A Place to Go**, a pilot solution that coordinates efforts by community services, education, police and courts to address factors contributing to young people in avoidable remand.
- **Cross-Systems Analysis**, an initiative that recognises young people's contact with multiple government agencies as part of their 'journey' into avoidable remand, with the aim to develop a whole-of-government response to address factors impacting access to appropriate supports.

Managing young people in custody

Young people who receive custody-based orders are managed within the state's six Juvenile Justice Centres.

Juvenile Justice helps young people in custody aged 10 to 18, and up to age 21 in some cases, with programs and services that aim to reduce their risk of offending, by addressing their criminogenic needs and supporting their rehabilitation.

Upon entry to custody, young people undergo an assessment process including screening for cognitive functioning, mental health issues, and alcohol and other drug issues. Young people are

also referred for further psychological assessment where required.

Juvenile Justice Caseworkers in custody also engage with the young person's family and other services to support case management and foster ongoing relationships to assist with their eventual transition back into the community.

While in custody, young people have access to formal education programs delivered through the Educational Training Units that exist within each Juvenile Justice Centre that are managed and staffed by the NSW Department of Education.

NSW Health also provides all young people in custody with a full suite of health-related programs and services.

Reducing custodial entries for Aboriginal young people

The Juvenile Justice Aboriginal Strategic Plan and associated implementation framework were launched at the Juvenile Justice Aboriginal Staff Conference in November 2018.

The strategic plan targets a number of core outcomes:

- reduced numbers of Aboriginal young people in custody or 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
- embedded cultural practice across Juvenile Justice
- Aboriginal issues, needs and culture systematically addressed through policy and practice.

In 2018-19 Juvenile Justice continued to deliver a number of programs for Aboriginal young people:

- **My Journey My Life** was delivered to 134 young people. The program is an Aboriginal specific program that aims to address violence in relationships, and to address and challenge behaviours, attitudes and beliefs that lead to offending behaviour.
- 25 young Aboriginal people participated in **Dthina Yuwali** (a Kamilaroi/Gamilaraay/Gomeri word meaning tracking footprints). 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.
- **The Ngudjoong Billa Aboriginal Reintegration & Transition Program** was extended until 30 June 2020 to allow for an evaluation. The program, which commenced in July 2017, is a joint initiative between Juvenile Justice and the South Coast Medical Service Aboriginal Corporation. It provides intensive support for young Aboriginal offenders after they leave custody or community supervision with a focus on strengthening cultural connections.

Services for young people in the community

Across NSW, there are 34 Juvenile Justice Community Offices that supervise young people on bail, good behaviour bonds, community service orders, probation, conditional discharge and parole.

During 2018-19 Juvenile Justice supervised 1,620 young people in the community on a total of 5,312 community based orders. During 2018-19 9,981 hours of community service work were allocated to young people in the community.

Juvenile Justice Caseworkers in the community provide targeted interventions to young people that address their offence-related needs based on a 'Risk Need Responsivity' model.

Juvenile Justice funds a number of non-government agencies to deliver services to young people in the community. The Joint Support Program provides local community-based services to complement the work of Juvenile Justice with young people, including casework support, crisis accommodation and mentoring. In 2018-19 1,017 young people were referred to the Joint Support Program.

Another example of a Juvenile Justice-funded program is the Rural Residential Adolescent Alcohol and Other Drug Rehabilitation Service, delivered by Mission Australia. In 2018-19 132 young people under Juvenile Justice supervision participated in this residential rehabilitation program.

Tools for staff

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Respect Training was delivered to 115 frontline staff in 2018-19. A further four sessions are scheduled during 2019-20.

Juvenile Justice has a 'Working with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Good Practice Guide' to support the Cultural Respect Framework and Training. The guide aims to provide all Juvenile Justice staff and external partners with tools for use when working with Juvenile Justice clients and their families.

Approximately nine per cent of Juvenile Justice staff are Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. This network of staff exists across all areas of business, supporting young people connect or reconnect with their culture.

Juvenile Justice Domestic and Family Violence Strategy

Domestic and family violence is a significant issue for Juvenile Justice, with around 40 per cent of all assaults committed by juveniles related to domestic and family violence. Juvenile Justice has developed a four-year Domestic and Family Violence Strategy 2019-2022.

The strategy outlines the evidence-base regarding what makes juvenile domestic and family violence different from adult perpetration, and the importance of an approach specific to young people.

Countering terrorism and violent extremism

In 2018-19 CSNSW and Juvenile Justice continued measures to counter terrorism and violent extremism.

CSNSW Counter Terrorism and Countering Violent Extremism Strategy

In September 2018 the NSW Government endorsed the Counter Terrorism and Countering Violent Extremism Strategy (CT/CVE Strategy). The CT/CVE Strategy was introduced to focus on community safety through secure detention and management of offenders in custody and by providing pathways for radicalised offenders to disengage from violent extremist behaviour.

Infrastructure in the Goulburn Correctional Complex (GCC) has been refurbished and upgraded to strengthen CSNSW's capacity to deal with terrorist and violent extremist inmates. This includes an upgrade to two existing correctional centres on the GCC, including the High Risk Management Correctional Centre (HRMCC), which is NSW's most secure correctional centre. The first of the upgraded correctional centres, the HRMCC Area 2, officially opened in May 2019.

A dedicated CSNSW Counter Terrorism Intelligence Unit has been established, working alongside the NSW Police Force and other intelligence agencies to detect and disrupt terrorist and extremist activity both within and beyond the correctional system.

A specialised unit of Community Corrections has been formed to manage offenders in the

community subject to Extended Supervision Orders imposed under the *Terrorist (High Risk Offenders) Act 2017*. The unit is co-located with the NSW Police Force and offenders are managed and supervised jointly.

In June 2018 the Inspector of Custodial Services published the report *The Management of Radicalised Inmates in NSW*, which contained 51 recommendations to enhance the management of terrorist and extremist offenders in custody and in the community. CSNSW supported 50 of those recommendations, most of which have been progressed as part of the CT/CVE Strategy.

Juvenile Justice Countering Violent Extremism Team

The Juvenile Justice Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) team was established in February 2018 to develop capability within the Juvenile Justice system to counter violent extremism in custodial and community settings.

The CVE team focuses on building organisational capability in the management and rehabilitation of terrorism-related offenders, as well as the diversion of young people who are vulnerable to messages of radicalisation and social isolation.

Collaborating on CVE

Through collaboration with the Commonwealth and NSW CVE government network, Juvenile Justice's CVE team ensures an effective national approach to CVE that minimises replication and focuses resources to the most important areas.

In October 2018 the CVE team hosted a cross-agency workshop on the topic of 'Young People and Violent Extremism'. The workshop improved communication with key stakeholders nationally, improved information-sharing protocols between

agencies and built interagency and cross-jurisdictional working relationships.

Developing capabilities

The Radicalisation and Extremism Awareness Program (REAP) assists staff to identify indicators of extremism to refer 'at-risk' young offenders to appropriate interventions and support. At 30 June 2019 all Juvenile Justice staff had been trained.

In 2018-19 the Director CVE delivered VERA-2R user training and has trained an additional 80 practitioners across Australia. This tool assists in assessing risks of violent extremism in order to guide interventions and reduce risks. A further three Juvenile Justice staff were trained in the use of the tool in 2018-19.

National Security Interest Designation

Juvenile Justice's CVE team collaborated across the department in relation to amendments to the *Children (Detention Centres) Regulation 2015* to establish a National Security Interest (NSI) designation. On 8 October 2018, the *Children (Detention Centres) Regulation 2018* commenced and introduced clauses for the designation of National Security Interest (NSI) detainees. There were six NSI detainees in custody in Juvenile Justice during 2018-19.

Resilience to Hate and Extremism Workshops

In partnership with the Office for Police and the not-for-profit company, All Together Now, a training package has been designed for young people to enhance their resilience to hate and extremism. Pilot workshops were held during the school holidays at Frank Baxter Juvenile Justice Centre from 2 to 5 October 2018. Across the four days, 96 young people attended the pilot workshops.

Improving infrastructure

Justice Cluster Infrastructure Strategy

The Justice Cluster Infrastructure Strategy (JCIS) is a forward-looking strategy with a 20-year outlook. It identifies the strategic directions and critical actions for making decisions about infrastructure in the Cluster. It will enable us to sustain fit-for-purpose services and public confidence. The Strategy highlights the interconnectedness of the Cluster, the shared challenges and opportunities of each agency and system, and the need for a combined approach to infrastructure strategic planning. It also provides a framework for the future detailed planning and decision-making about the Cluster's infrastructure and is aligned strongly with the NSW government's direction on infrastructure and assets management.

The JCIS is aligned strongly with the NSW government's direction on infrastructure and asset management policies and initiatives such as the State Infrastructure Strategy, Place Based Planning, Outcome focused budgeting, digital enablement, and infrastructure resilience.

Prison Bed Capacity Program

During 2018-19 CSNSW continued to deliver on the NSW Government's \$3.8 billion Prison Bed Capacity Program (PBCP).

The PBCP has delivered 3,506 beds since the program commenced. Infrastructure work completed in the past 12 months includes:

- 330 maximum security male beds at Shortland Correctional Centre
- 46 maximum security male beds at Goulburn Correctional Centre

- 360 minimum and maximum security male beds at South Coast Correctional Centre.

Infrastructure Strategy

Implementation of the PBCP is a key part of the CSNSW Infrastructure Strategy. The strategy addresses the rising prisoner population and details actions required to provide an efficient, effective and rehabilitative correctional system. This includes commissioning new facilities, changing the role and function of existing facilities and proposing future decommissioning or temporary closures of whole or parts of centres.

The upgraded HRMCC at Goulburn incorporates strategies and recommendations aligned with both the strategy and the Inspector of Custodial Services report on *"The management of radicalised inmates in NSW"* (May 2018). An additional 46 beds have been delivered and the remaining refurbishment of 75 beds with additional supporting infrastructure is scheduled for completion in April 2020. The project repurposes and upgrades two existing units to create a combined high risk facility with increased role and function including that of countering terrorism. Infrastructure and operational components include enhanced security measures and staff training and expanded programs.

The 1,700 bed Clarence Correctional Centre project at Grafton, delivered through an external agency, is due for completion in 2020.

Better Prisons

Implementation of the Better Prisons reform program continued in 2018-19. Under the reform program the performance of public prisons is benchmarked to raise standards and improve accountability through the measuring of safety, security and inmate rehabilitation outcomes.

Performance targets focus on: safety and security; rehabilitation and reintegration; decency and respect; and professionalism and accountability.

At the end of the financial year, all correctional centres except the Special Purpose Centre, Goulburn/High Risk Management Correctional Centre and the Metropolitan Remand and Reception Centre had commenced implementation of resource benchmarks.

Safety and security at correctional centres

In June 2019 NSW Parliament passed legislation which strengthened the capacity of CSNSW to address the impact of inmate behaviour on the safety and security of correctional centres. The amendments to the *Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999* allow the Commissioner of Corrective Services to adopt policies to manage the behaviour of inmates in correctional centres and better ensure the safety of correctional officers.

In November 2018 the NSW Parliament passed laws banning drones from being flown over prisons in the state. Amendments to the *Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999* make it an offence for someone in a correctional centre or any corrections residential facility or transitional centre to have a remotely piloted aircraft in their possession and to operate

without lawful excuse a remotely piloted aircraft in prohibited airspace. These amendments are designed to address the growing risk of drones being used to introduce contraband into NSW correctional centres and other security threats.

Giving back to our communities

Assisting drought-affected communities

CSNSW is committed to the continued success of the community projects undertaken by correctional centres and continues to build positive relationships with local communities throughout the state.

These projects have allowed CSNSW to use community links to work towards reducing reoffending. Community projects also give offenders the opportunity to gain work skills and experience while providing much needed support to communities during times of natural disaster. To date inmates have provided assistance to drought-affected farmers through constructing fencing, feeding and watering livestock and performing general farm maintenance and repairs.

In 2018-19 a number of efforts by CSNSW staff were coordinated across correctional centres to assist farmers. Activities included a Buy a Bale Appeal through the Rural Aid charity, local raffles, barbecues, cake sales, concerts and staff donations. The initial target set in August 2018 for the Buy a Bale Appeal was \$25,000; the appeal raised more than \$70,000.

CSNSW continues to offer assistance to drought-affected farm areas, meeting with local councils and community groups to identify areas where assistance can be made.

Chapter 3

Effective and efficient resolution of legal disputes



Above: The Forensic Medicine and Coroners Court facility in Lidcombe.

Effective and efficient resolution of legal disputes

Legal problems come in all shapes and sizes and can impact anyone in the community. When people in NSW experience a legal problem, they need to be confident in the justice system to help them resolve it.

The department plays a critical role in delivering administrative and corporate support to NSW courts and tribunals, which are among the most efficient in Australia in terms of timeliness, disposal of matters and cost. In 2018-19, the department continued its focus on reducing the District Court backlog and providing quality services in NSW courts and tribunals.

However, not all legal disputes make it to or are resolved in a court or tribunal. This is why the department has also dedicated efforts towards improving access to legal information, enhancing legal policy and procedures, and optimising technology and infrastructure, so that the people of NSW can resolve legal disputes before they escalate.

In 2018-19 the department contributed to the effective and efficient resolution of legal disputes for the people of NSW by:

- removing barriers to resolving common legal problems
- improving court services
- resolving criminal cases earlier
- responding to the Royal Commission
- leading on national approaches
- improving regulation.

Highlights from 2018-19:

- Nearly half a million forms were lodged online
- More than 26,000 outcomes recorded via Online Court
- Over 16,000 subpoenas were created online
- 8 Super Callovers resulting in 184 finalisations.

Effective and efficient resolution of legal disputes

Removing barriers to resolving common legal problems

Civil Justice Action Plan

The Civil Justice Action Plan, released in December 2018, contains a suite of reforms designed to:

- help people and small businesses resolve common legal problems
- promote early dispute resolution
- make it simpler and easier for people to access the courts.

Key actions include:

- establishing an **Access to Justice Innovation Fund** designed to encourage inventive user-focused solutions to legal problems, with up to \$250,000 in grants each year. Applications for the first round of the fund opened in January and closed in March 2019
- improving access to legal information via the **LawAccess NSW website**
- piloting **innovative technology** in selected court lists. New technology has been developed to enable more online court processes. Self-represented parties involved in small claims and mortgage repossession cases can now conduct interlocutory matters online – a service

previously only offered to lawyers. By avoiding the need for people to attend court for a short matter, this service improves convenience and reduces lost earnings.

- doubling the threshold for the Small Claims jurisdiction to \$20,000. This change is expected to see 6,500 cases resolved through the lower cost processes of the Small Claims Division rather than the General Claims Division.

Improving court services

Online services

NSW Courts and Tribunals increasingly use technology to support the efficient operation of the court and offer greater conveniences to parties and their lawyers.

Online Court is used to resolve interlocutory matters in a number of civil jurisdictions. Online Court was expanded to the District Court civil activity and to the Supreme Court Equity list. In 2018-19, more than 26,000 outcomes were recorded via Online Court.

The eSubpoena service allows for subpoenas to be created and responded to without the need to attend court. Over 16,000 subpoenas were created online in 2018-19, which was the first full year of operation.

Nearly half a million forms were lodged online in 2018-19. This represents 83 per cent of all forms where online lodgement is available.

Expanding the Youth Koori Court

The Youth Koori Court has been operating in the Parramatta Children's Court since February 2015 and was expanded to the Surry Hills Children's Court in February 2019.

Since February 2015 a total of 139 young people have been admitted into the Youth Koori Court process. This includes 124 young people at Parramatta and 15 young people at Surry Hills.

A process evaluation released by the University of Western Sydney in May 2018 found that most young people involved in the process had made considerable progress in meeting the goals in their Action Plans. The evaluation is being used to reform and refine the model.

Opening of the Lidcombe Coroners Court

The Forensic Medicine and Coroners Court Complex in Lidcombe was officially opened in December 2018. The complex is the largest coroner's court and forensic medicine facility in Australia and is designed to foster seamless collaboration between forensic medicine, coronial staff and police and meet the needs of NSW's growing and diverse population.

The extensive high-tech facilities enable more comprehensive and timely investigations of sudden and unexplained deaths, including complex cases and incidents involving multiple casualties. Features include:

- four state-of-the-art courtrooms
- advanced teaching suites
- private viewing and counselling rooms
- multi-purpose rooms capable of screening inquests for the media and general public.

Relocating NSW Industrial Relations Commission

On 5 February 2019 the Industrial Relations Commission's new premises at Parramatta were officially opened with a ceremonial sitting. The state-of-the-art premises have been purpose built for a modern tribunal environment, with new technologies that facilitate increased engagement by people living and working in regional and rural NSW.

Resolving criminal cases earlier

Early appropriate guilty plea reform

The early appropriate guilty plea reforms were implemented in April 2018. The reform implements major changes to the committals process in the Local Court for indictable offences, with the aim of encouraging earlier resolution of cases including through early appropriate guilty pleas. The reform is intended to 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.

Due to the length of time for cases to flow through the system, the reform cannot be fully evaluated at this stage. However, early indications are positive, with an increase in the proportion of matters resolved early by summary disposal or an early plea to an indictable offence in the Local Court. The Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research is to complete its evaluation of the reform by January 2021.

Reducing the District Court backlog

The NSW Government invested \$27.1 million in 2018-19 to continue measures to reduce District Court delays.

The introduction of additional resources and case management measures to the District Court in January 2016 has resulted in 2,043 finalisations in 2018-19. This is 502 more finalisations than 2014-15 (1,543), the year preceding the intervention. As of June 2019, the pending caseload was 1,596, compared to 2,031 in June 2018.

Eight Super Call overs were held in 2018-19 resulting in more than 184 matters resolved prior to trial and freeing up more than 1,077 district court sitting days. The Super Call over in Coffs Harbour in November 2018 resolved 34 matters and freed up 114 days of District Court sitting time. Matters resolved before trial in Coffs Harbour included one child sexual assault matter, two adult sexual assault cases and three cases involving victims of domestic violence. These victims no longer need to go through a trial.

The District Court Backlog Program will continue through 2019-20.

Responding to the Royal Commission

Redress

NSW was one of the first two states to opt in to the National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse and the first to pass legislation referring powers to the Commonwealth to establish the Scheme.

The Redress Scheme commenced on 1 July 2018. Its purpose is to recognise and alleviate the impact of past institutional child sexual abuse and related abuse. Under the Scheme, redress includes a monetary payment of up to

\$150,000, access to counselling and psychological support and a direct personal response from the institution responsible.

The Commonwealth Government is responsible for the operation of the Redress Scheme. As at 21 June 2019, the government reported it had received over 4,100 applications in total and 229 payments had been made. The average payment was around \$83,000.

Prior to scheme commencement, the department established a Redress Central Coordination Team (CCT) within Victims Services. The role of the CCT is to facilitate effective and efficient participation by NSW Government institutions in the scheme.

Civil justice response

In September 2018, the Attorney General introduced a Bill to complete the NSW Government's implementation of the civil litigation recommendations arising from the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse.

The *Civil Liability Amendment (Organisational Child Abuse Liability) Bill 2018* was passed on 17 October and assented on 26 October. It amended the *Civil Liability Act 2002* to:

- Implement the "proper defendant" reform which allows all child abuse survivors to sue the organisations in which they were abused, even if the organisations do not have corporate status or legal personality. The proper defendant reform is retrospective and prospective, and overcomes the "Ellis defence" that was used to defeat claims against some types of organisations, including churches.
- Establish two statutory liabilities for child abuse, based on existing common law liabilities. The legislation reverses the common law onus of proof in relation to organisational liability for child abuse and extends common law vicarious liability

for child abuse to relationships “akin to employment”. The legislation establishes more fair and certain avenues for survivors to pursue civil action for child abuse.

Criminal justice response

A suite of criminal justice reforms arising from recommendations of the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse were implemented in 2018, principally through the passage of the *Criminal Legislation Amendment (Child Sexual Abuse) Act 2018* in June. Key measures introduced in that Act include:

- Legislating a maximum life sentence for a strengthened offence of persistent child sexual abuse
- 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
- 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.
- The reforms strengthen the criminal justice response in order to ensure perpetrators are held to account and will improve support for victims through the criminal justice process.

Improving regulation

Statutory reviews

The following statutory reviews were completed in 2018-19:

- *Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Amendment (Family Member Victim Impact Statement) Act 2014*
- *Criminal Procedure Amendment (Mandatory Pre-Trial Defence Disclosure) Act 2013*
- *Local Court Act 2007*
- *Relationships Register Act 2010*
- *Surrogacy Act 2010*
- *Surveillance Devices Act 2007*

Leading the national approach

Uniform legal profession scheme

The Legal Profession Uniform Law Scheme has been operating in NSW and Victoria since 2015, creating a simpler and more efficient system of regulating legal practice, cutting red tape for lawyers and their clients, and promoting consumer choice and protection.

On 28 February 2019, the Attorneys General of New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia signed an Intergovernmental Agreement to facilitate the entry of Western Australia into the scheme.

Around 68 per cent of Australia’s practising lawyers are currently regulated by the Scheme. This will increase to around 75 per cent when Western Australia joins, which is expected in July 2020.

Council of Attorneys General

The Attorney General is a member of the Council of Attorneys General (CAG), a Council of Australian Governments (COAG) ministerial council for justice reforms which require national coordination. The department provides support to the Attorney General in this role. CAG met twice during 2018-2019. Decisions in 2018-2019 included:

- endorsement of the National Plan to Respond to the Abuse of Older Australians
- progression of proposals to reform the test for admissibility of tendency and coincidence evidence
- establishment of a cross-jurisdictional Defamation Working Group, Age of Criminal Responsibility Working Group and Confessional Privilege Working Group
- endorsement of nationally consistent guidelines for the protection of the rights of Australian victims of terrorism overseas
- endorsement of guiding principles for protecting vulnerable witnesses in family violence and family law proceedings.

Chapter 4

Maintain rights and records



Above: Canine Court Companion therapy dog on duty.

Maintain rights and records

The department provides a range of services to maintain the rights of the people of NSW, to empower all members of the NSW community to understand their rights within the justice system, to support them through life events and to provide guidance when they experience legal problems.

The diversity of services delivered by the department reflects the diversity of our community and the ways in which the justice system can interact with our lives. The department's commitment to maintaining rights and records for everyone in NSW encompasses:

- supporting victims and vulnerable people
- improving access to legal information
- improving services for our communities
- independent and impartial advice
- recording life events
- commemorating our servicemen and women.

Highlights from 2018-19:

- Canine Court Companion program expanded across 10 sites
- 8,683 people attended 147 community engagement activities
- Two Guided Pathways released in 2018-19 on the LawAccess NSW website
- Close to 1,000 veterans have either found work, or been offered a new role, in the public service since the Veterans Employment Program began collecting data in March 2016.

Maintain rights and records

Supporting victims and vulnerable people

Canine Court Companions

The Canine Court Companion Program allows for therapy dogs and volunteer handlers to roam publicly accessible court areas with the aim of reducing stress and anxiety for victims, witnesses and other court participants. They also play an important role in safe rooms to help create a non-threatening court environment for children, vulnerable witnesses and victims of domestic and family violence.

There have been 35,554 interactions between court users and therapy dogs recorded by canine handlers across program sites, which include Manly, Gosford, Sutherland, Burwood, Campbelltown, Lismore, Goulburn, Nowra, Orange and Wagga Wagga Local Courts.

An independent outcomes evaluation of the Program has been undertaken by Monash University and will shortly be finalised.

Justice Advocacy Service

The Justice Advocacy Service (JAS) provides support for victims, witnesses, suspects and defendants with cognitive impairment in contact with the NSW criminal justice system to exercise their rights and fully participate in the process.

In 2018-19, the department completed a tender process for the JAS. From 1 July 2019, the service will be delivered by the successful tenderer, the Intellectual Disability Rights Service.

Specialist Victims Support Service

In November 2018 NSW Parliament passed the *Mental Health (Forensic Provisions) Amendment (Victims) Act 2018*. The reforms provide victims a stronger voice in forensic mental health proceedings. The Specialist Victims Support Service (SVSS) delivers a range of supports for primary victims, or family victims, of an act of violence committed by a forensic patient (or person who is likely to become a forensic patient) including: early intervention, crisis referral, planned support and counselling, representation and forensic mental health process support. At 30 June 2019:

- 93 Mental Health Review Tribunal hearings attended on behalf of and with registered victims
- 210 total registered clients on the Special Victims Register
- 20 trauma informed, plain English SVSS fact sheets developed.

Safer Pathway

Safer Pathway provides a consistent, coordinated and collaborative cross-agency response to victims of domestic and family violence in NSW. Safer Pathway provides streamlined, consistent support to victims using the Domestic Violence Safety Assessment Tool, Central Referral Point, Local Coordination Points (female victims) and Local Support Services (male victims), Safety Action Meetings and information sharing.

Female referrals are managed through the Women's Domestic Violence Court Advocacy Service. Referrals for male victims are managed through the Central Referral Point.

National Redress Scheme

The Commonwealth Government's National Redress Scheme ('Scheme') for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse commenced on 1 July 2018. Under the Scheme, redress includes a monetary payment of up to \$150,000, access to counselling and psychological support and a direct personal response from the institution responsible.

The department's Redress Central Coordination Team (CCT) within Victims Services plays a critical role in facilitating participation by NSW Government institutions and ensuring Requests for Information (RFI's) are responded to within required timeframes.

In 2018-19:

- The CCT received RFIs relating to 428 redress applications that named NSW Government institutions
- The CCT returned 93 per cent of RFI's to the Scheme within the required timeframes
- 77 offers of redress made, 60 of which were accepted
- 43 referrals to the CCT for counselling
- 31 applicants requested a direct personal response.

Child Sexual Offence Evidence Program

The Child Sexual Offence Evidence Program commenced on 1 April 2019 as an extension of the three-year pilot program. The program aims to minimise stress and trauma experienced by child witnesses in prescribed sexual offence proceedings in the District Court and to reduce the duration of these court proceedings, without diminishing the defendant's right to a fair trial.

Measures include the introduction of witness intermediaries, pre-recorded evidence and two specialist District Court Judges to oversee all pre-recorded hearings. Witness Intermediaries are also available to assist children and young people during police interview at three Joint Child Protection Response Program sites.

Since commencement of the pilot in 2016 to 30 June 2019 there have been:

- 2,366 referrals received from the NSW Police Force
- 209 District Court matters have been referred to the program, involving 249 complainants and 142 witnesses
- 323 pre-recorded hearings have been held.

Improving access to legal information

Guided pathways to justice

Guided pathways provide an intuitive and interactive option for people to access information relevant to their legal problem and tools to solve it. The pathways focus on high priority issues and provide tailored legal information specific to each user's circumstances.

The first two guided pathways, on mortgage stress and unpaid council rates, were launched on 9 January 2019. Additional guided pathways about recovering money and resolving fencing disputes were released in July 2019, and further pathways are under development.

Guided pathways are one of the measures introduced as part of the Civil Justice Action Plan to improve access to justice for everyday legal problems. They are available via the LawAccess NSW website www.lawaccess.nsw.gov.au.

Improving services for our communities

Engaging multicultural communities

The department's Diversity Services Unit works closely with multicultural communities in NSW to break down barriers and improve access to the justice system. Their work spans metropolitan and regional NSW, and has particular focus on engaging and supporting newly arrived refugees and asylum seekers.

In the 2018-19, 8,683 people attended 147 community engagement activities, including:

- court open days
- multicultural open days
- workshops for specific culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) groups
- community expos.

Building capabilities for our staff

The department's Diversity Services Unit has developed a number of training and capacity-building programs for Justice staff to improve our services for people with disability:

- Flexible Service Delivery (FSD) training educates staff on different types of disability, reasonable adjustments, preferred language and mobility access. In 2018-19, six FSD training sessions were attended by 152 staff. Six FSD sessions were also held as part of staff inductions, with 113 attendees.
- ACCESSlink is an online staff resource which contains six databases of information on how best to serve people with disability, people who are Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander, people from

multicultural communities, people who identify as LGBTI, older people and people who are homeless.

- An e-learning program has been developed to assist staff working with clients with mental health issues.
- An e-learning module was developed and made available for the whole community on learning how to empower people with decision-making disabilities to make decisions for themselves. The module was specifically designed for people in NSW who work in health, law, finance, social work and those who care for people with decision-making disabilities.
- The Inclusive Leadership Through Change Program targets the department's senior executives to enhance the 'Value Diversity' capability and support leaders to develop cultural competence and capabilities to design inclusive policies and programs for diverse clients, and to lead teams to deliver inclusive services. The program is a partnership between Strategic HR, Aboriginal Services Unit and Diversity Services Unit.

Implementing NDIS

The department's Diversity Services Unit has continued to advocate for the broader policy settings required for successful implementation of the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS), including how the scheme should interface with the NSW Justice system.

Diversity Services has also delivered workshops, in partnership with the National Disability Insurance Agency (NDIA), to registered Support Coordinators across metropolitan and regional locations, and facilitated NDIS training sessions to custodial centres and community corrections officers.

Independent and impartial advice

NSW Trustee and Guardian

NSW Trustee and Guardian (NSWTG) supports over 35,000 customers annually and administers in excess of \$6 billion in client assets. Demand for NSWTG's financial management, guardianship and planning ahead services continued to rise in 2018-19. The number of guardianship clients and clients where a private financial manager has been appointed increased by 10 per cent while the number of planning ahead documents increased by 5 per cent.

Meeting this increase in demand for services and improving service delivery was achieved through a number of refinements to our service delivery model.

This included assigning resources to the legal team to provide additional specialist skills for drafting complex Wills and Power of Attorney documents and to strengthen quality assurance processes for Wills, Power of Attorney and Enduring Guardian documents. NSWTG also created specialist property and intestacy teams to improve service levels in these areas.

During 2018-19 NSWTG developed *Our Strategy 2019-25* to guide improvements over the next six years and ensure NSWTG delivers high-quality, trusted and client-focused financial management, guardianship and trustee services to clients in a financially sustainable way.

Delivery of *Our Strategy 2019-25* will be supported by separate People and Culture, Customer, Digital and Governance plans, and the Customer Excellence Program. To support the Customer Excellence Program NSWTG implemented a Core Technical Knowledge program to improve capability of front-line staff to deliver services to our clients.

Recording life events

Births Deaths & Marriages

In 2018-19 the NSW Registry of Births Deaths & Marriages implemented a number of projects to improve service delivery:

- Enhancements to the Registry's core system LifeLink in May 2019 improved search functionality and reduced the systems response time when processing registrations and applications
- Implementation of the Online Booking Appointment System for Marriage and Change of Name interviews in January 2019 improved the customer experience by enabling citizens to make and amend appointments online for Marriage and Change of Name products
- The Marriage Act Implementation Project was finalised in July 2018 enabling same-sex marriage registrations to be recorded in LifeLink. This reduced the time for registration and minimised errors.
- Standalone Commemorative Certificates were introduced in October 2018, which enabled customers to purchase a commemorative certificate without the need to purchase an official certificate as part of a package, therefore reducing the cost to the customer.
- Relationship Commemorative Certificates were introduced in November 2018. A couple can purchase a commemorative certificate in addition to their Relationship Registration fee, giving them the same offerings as a couple getting married.

Commemorating our servicemen and women

Centenary of Anzac Commemorative Program

The NSW Government's four year Centenary of Anzac Commemorative Program (2014-18) culminated with the commemoration of the Armistice of the First World War on Sunday, 11 November 2018.

An estimated 5,000 people attended the State Remembrance Day Service at the Anzac Memorial's Pool of Reflection. An additional 5,000 people joined the public Open Day in celebration of the completion of the Anzac Memorial Centenary Extension, the NSW Government's key commemorative legacy.

The final Premier's Centenary of Anzac Reception to thank and recognise all veterans took place on 14 November 2018 at the National Maritime Museum. Approximately 800 veterans attended, including a number of WWII veterans.

Anzac Memorial Centenary Project

The Anzac Memorial Centenary Extension was ceremoniously opened on 20 October 2018 by the Duke of Sussex. The Memorial was opened to the public on Remembrance Day, 11 November 2018. Approximately 1,200-1,600 visitors per day have been enjoying the new spaces, artworks, public programs and exhibitions at the Memorial since the opening.

To mark completion of the project and the Memorial's enduring significance to the people of NSW, an 'official volume' was published in time for the opening. The volume is a companion-piece to the *Anzac Memorial Book* published in 1934 to mark the opening of the original building. The new publication was Highly

Commended in the annual National Trust Heritage Awards Heritage Publications category in May 2019.

The project was also awarded the Judges' Choice and the 'Continuing Tradition' National Trust Heritage Awards, and nominated for the World Architecture Festival awards. The new Centenary Exhibition was Highly Commended in the Museums and Galleries National Awards in the category of 'Permanent Exhibition or Gallery Fitout, budget more than \$500,000.

Veterans Employment Program

The Veterans Employment Program (VEP) was launched in May 2016 to assist 200 veterans secure employment in the NSW Public Sector by 2019. By October 2018, 831 veterans had been offered new public sector roles. The program's success resulted in its extension for a further four years to support a new employment target to assist an additional 1,000 veterans find a new public sector role by 2023.

NSW Public Service Commission data collected between October 2018 and March 2019 shows the program continues to track well and is ahead of the incremental target, with 156 veterans accepting roles within the NSW public sector. The Department of Justice continued to be the biggest state employer of veterans with 75 veterans accepting new roles in the six-month reporting period.

In 2018-19, the VEP team focussed on increasing awareness of the program, strengthening partnerships and finding more ways to connect with veterans across the state. During the reporting period staff met with over 300 representatives from local, state and Commonwealth governments, ex-service organisations and the veteran community and recruited 151 VEP "Champions" by 30 June 2019.

Veterans Education Program

In November 2018 VEP launched a Veterans Education Program supporting veterans to get recognition for their prior learning, identify their skill gaps and training opportunities. The new program compliments TAFE NSW's Ranks to Recognition and provides eligible veterans with financial support to cover Smart & Skilled course enrolment fees.

VEP partnered with the Office of Local Government to develop a Local Government Rank to Grade Guide, modelled on the successful NSW Rank to Grade Guide to help veterans self-assess the level and type of local government positions they could apply for.

Premier's Anzac Memorial Scholarship Program

The Premier's Anzac Memorial Scholarship (PAMS) tour took place between 29 June and 12

July 2018. PAMS is an international study tour for 20 high school history students to develop their knowledge and understanding of the history of Australians at war and learn about and commemorate service.

The group visited the First World War battlefields of the Western Front in the Ypres Salient in Belgium and the Somme Valley in France. The tour was timed to allow the group to attend the official Centenary Commemoration of the Battle of Hamel, where Lieutenant General John Monash achieved an important victory in 1918.

Anzac Community Grants Program

Twenty-five grants totalling \$45,429 were awarded as part of the Anzac Community Grants Program. Successful applicants included local councils, RSL sub-branches, ex-service groups and public schools.

Chapter 5

Resilient to disasters and emergencies



Above: The annual Get Ready for Summer event in December 2018.

Resilient to disasters and emergencies

Natural disasters, hazards and other emergencies threaten the lives, welfare, homes and livelihoods of the people of NSW. Impacted communities need support to respond and recover. With the help of the various emergency services in NSW, communities can build resilience, prepare for and mitigate the impacts of future events.

The department's Office of Emergency Management (OEM) leads the coordination and development of capabilities in the emergency management sector. The OEM also conducts state-wide welfare and recovery operations when disaster strikes, and manages disaster funding policy and emergency management policy and coordination.

OEM contributes to a strong NSW, that is resilient to disasters and emergencies, through:

- strong governance
- significant operations
- disaster welfare
- building resilience
- disaster funding.

Highlights from 2018-19:

- Assisted more than 1,000 residents to access financial support through immediate assistance funding or Disaster Relief Grants
- Provided over \$125M in financial support to primary producers, small businesses, individuals and local councils
- Responded to 22 emergency events and opened 18 evacuation centres
- Facilitated ten multi agency evacuation centre exercises across NSW
- More than 5,000 participations in online and face-to-face emergency management training.

Resilient to disasters and emergencies

Strong governance

The Department of Justice's Office of Emergency Management (OEM) comprises membership of, and provides critical administrative support to, a number of governing bodies in the emergency management sector.

State Emergency Management Committee

The State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC) is established under the *State Emergency and Rescue Management Act 1989*. The SEMC oversees emergency management planning and policy in NSW. Membership includes the State Emergency Operations Controller, the State Emergency Recovery Controller, and the Commissioners of State Emergency Service organisations.

In 2018-19, SEMC membership was expanded to incorporate additional expertise around resilience and risk, and improving alignment with policy areas that are having an increasingly significant impact within emergency management, such as climate change, land-use planning and infrastructure.

Emergency Services Board of Commissioners

The Emergency Services Board of Commissioners was established in 2017 as a forum to identify opportunities for enhanced collaboration and the realisation of improved effectiveness and efficiency. In 2018-19 membership included the Secretary of Justice,

Executive Director of Office of Emergency Management, the Fire and Rescue NSW Commissioner, the NSW Rural Fire Service Commissioner, the NSW State Emergency Service Commissioner and the NSW Police Force Deputy Commissioner, Specialist Services.

In June 2018, the board was tasked with addressing the recommendations of the Independent Report into the Bega Valley Bushfire. In 2018-19, the board commenced an examination of the full range of options available for the consolidation of call and dispatch arrangements. This work will continue in 2019-20.

In January 2019, the board was tasked with oversight of all recommendations arising from the Parliamentary Inquiry into Emergency Services Agencies. The board is in the process of conducting a review into the delivery of the Mental Health and Wellbeing Strategy for First Responder Organisations, and an assessment of trauma support available to emergency services workers across the sector. This work will continue in 2019-20.

State Rescue Board of NSW

The State Rescue Board of NSW is established under the *State Emergency and Rescue Management Act 1989* to ensure the maintenance of efficient and effective rescue services throughout NSW. The State Rescue Board carries out its responsibilities through the heads of the agencies that provide accredited rescue units and through the NSW Police Force, which is responsible for the coordination of rescue operations within NSW.

In 2018-19, the State Rescue Board completed a review of the State Rescue Policy. The revised State Rescue Policy includes a new level of land rescue accreditation, Road Crash Rescue, to supplement existing rescue arrangements in

NSW. In 2018, the NSW Rural Fire Service Ellerston Brigade became the first unit endorsed by the Board for pre-accreditation for Road Crash Rescue, followed by two further applications for pre-accreditation for Road Crash Rescue from the NSW Rural Fire Service for its brigades at Moulamein and Howes Valley.

Significant operations

Recovery for northern region fires

Following the bushfires in February 2019 that impacted Armidale, Tenterfield, Inverell and Kyogle in northern NSW, staff from the OEM were deployed to work in partnership with councils and communities, providing recovery coordination and support for three months.

Disaster welfare

Emergency events

During the year, the OEM responded to 22 emergency events which resulted in the opening of 18 evacuation centres. These events ranged from hail storms, bushfires and five apartment building evacuations, with the largest events being the bushfires in northern NSW. Over 1,000 residents were assisted throughout the year with the provision of financial support through both Immediate Assistance funding or Disaster Relief Grants.

Prevention and preparedness training

A significant training exercise was conducted to undertake testing of a Mass Care Facility at Sydney Olympic Park where the Welfare Services Functional Area took a leading role. Hundreds of volunteers role-played as evacuees and similar numbers of participants performed various roles across multiple sites. The event involved the registration and accommodation of

animals, and was the first exercise of its magnitude undertaken in NSW. The exercise was a great success thanks largely to the contribution of many government agencies and community partners.

Additional prevention and preparedness activities throughout the year included:

- facilitation of 10 multi-agency evacuation centre exercises across NSW
- a state-level cyber exercise
- a catastrophic flood exercise.

A variety of training courses were delivered for Disaster Welfare Officers in how to work in an evacuation centre and coordinate supporting arrangements, both via e-learning and face-to-face training.

Preparedness and Prevention training activities in 2018-19 include 5,463 participations in emergency management training across government and the private sector, including e-learning modules and 81 face-to-face activities. This represents a 170 per cent increase in numbers of participations in training.

New e-learning courses in Foundations in Lessons Management and Local Emergency Management Committee foundations were also launched.

New client relationship management system

Implementation of the new Disaster Welfare Services Client Relationship Management System has increased efficiency and engaged members of the public via an online portal. This case management and disaster relief grants application system has already improved the customer experience and record keeping process for case management.

Building resilience

Get Ready NSW

The Get Ready Councils Disaster Preparedness Communications Starter Kit provides councils with communications materials to develop localised preparedness campaigns.

OEM continues to work with the Hawkesbury-Nepean Valley Flood Mitigation Strategy to develop the Get Ready for Flood campaign.

The Get Ready research pilot continues to investigate methods to enable community-led approaches to resilience building in three communities: North Richmond, Wee Waa and Ocean Shores. It aims to provide emergency services and local councils with guidance to support communities to be active participants in disaster preparedness activities.

A monitoring, evaluation, reporting and improvement framework has been developed to ensure the Get Ready NSW program is effectively measured and improved.

Disaster Preparedness Program

The Disaster Preparedness Program pilot was launched in 2018 to partner with and assist local emergency management committees and councils in planning and preparing for disaster events. It involves a variety of local government areas to ensure the products, tools and resources created are fit for use across NSW. The three year pilot has delivered:

- an information guide and online e-learning module on Local Emergency Management Committees
- face-to-face training on the Emergency Management Operations System to assist coordinated and informed response and recovery operations

- an Emergency Management Symposium to build partnerships and capability through bringing local council together with emergency service personnel
- testing of the Local Emergency Risk Assessment process which aims to strengthen local emergency risk management and inform future state and regional emergency risk assessments.

Community resilience networks and local recovery plans

OEM continues to roll out a pilot project to establish Community Resilience Networks to link community organisations and businesses into emergency management planning and disaster recovery activities. Local Emergency Management Committees are being supported to develop their own Local Recovery Plans. These have been established in four pilot areas across NSW so far.

Disaster funding

Disaster Relief Grants

OEM continues to provide financial support to communities to recover from disasters, with over \$125 million provided to primary producers, small businesses, individuals and local councils in 2018-19. This support related to events from previous years including the Lismore Floods, East Coast Low, Sir Ivan Fires and the Tathra Fire. Financial support was also provided for those impacted by the Northern NSW Fires and the state-wide storm events of December 2018.

New Disaster Relief Funding Arrangements

The Commonwealth Government's Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements commenced in November 2018, with significant changes to the restoration of essential public assets. OEM has worked closely with all 128 local councils and state agencies to ensure a smooth transition to the new arrangements, with more than 70 councils having opted in to the new arrangements.

Natural Disaster Resilience Program (National Partnership Agreement)

Over \$10 million was delivered in grants to external organisations to reduce risk to disasters, build the capability of organisations and improve the preparedness of communities to natural disasters. These projects included:

- 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 prioritised by the State Emergency Management Committee.

Chapter 6

Safer communities

The department is continually working to create and maintain safe communities so that the people of NSW can thrive. We do this by driving improvements to regulation that enhance community protections, by collaborating with our cluster partners, such as the NSW Police Force, to strengthen capabilities, and by funding local projects that improve safety for local communities. the department has made significant contributions towards creating safer communities in NSW through:

- the Office for Police
- criminal justice reforms
- crime prevention.



Above: Image courtesy of Corrective Services NSW.

Safer communities

Office for Police

In 2018-19, the Office for Police worked closely with the NSW Police Force, NSW Crime Commission, Law Enforcement Conduct Commission and Independent Commission Against Corruption to identify priorities, policies, strategies and reforms to improve law enforcement, intelligence and anti-corruption capability.

Unexplained wealth

The Office for Police facilitated NSW's involvement in the National Co-operative Scheme on Unexplained Wealth. The scheme, which commenced in December 2018, strengthens the national response to the confiscation of the proceeds of organised crime.

Paintball

The Office for Police facilitated collaboration between the NSW Police Force and the Department of Finance, Services and Innovation to introduce the *Paintball Act 2018*, which removed the regulation of paintball markers from the *Firearms Act 1996* and provided a new regulatory model, without diminishing public safety.

Zombie knives

The Office for Police, in conjunction with NSW Police Force, led the program of work which resulted in the introduction of the *Weapons Prohibition (Zombie Knives) Regulation 2019*, which now provides that 'zombie knives' are prohibited weapons in NSW.

Criminal justice reforms

High-risk offenders

The NSW Government continues to monitor amendments to the high-risk offenders (HRO) scheme made in December 2017 to protect the community. In November 2018, the NSW Parliament passed the *Community Protection Legislation Amendment Bill 2018*, which makes further changes to:

- avoid courts considering a HRO's intention to leave the jurisdiction in determining whether to make a supervision order
- impose a mandatory condition on supervision orders that a HRO cannot leave NSW without approval
- clarify that NSW regulations can list interjurisdictional agencies with whom NSW can, in future, make information-exchange protocols.

In 2018-19, the Supreme Court granted 20 Extended Supervision Orders and two Continuing Detention Orders for high-risk sex and violent offenders.

The *Community Protection Legislation Amendment Act 2018* included a package of amendments to improve the framework for post-sentence detention and supervision of high-risk terrorism related offenders, such as:

- ensuring the scheme captures offenders who exhibit key radicalisation risk factors, such as supporting terrorist acts and associating with persons or groups that support terrorist acts, and
- imposing intensive and rigorous conditions like electronic monitoring on all supervised offenders, unless the Supreme Court otherwise orders.

Improving the forensic mental health system for victims

The *Mental Health (Forensic Provisions) Amendment (Victims) Act 2018* implemented a number of reforms to strengthen consideration of victims' rights and community safety when a person is found unfit to be tried or not guilty by reason of mental illness.

Key reforms included:

- amending the *Mental Health (Forensic Provisions) Act 1990* to include an object to acknowledge the harm that has been done to victims, and an object to specifically protect the safety of victims
- providing victims the right to make victim impact statements to the court when a person is found unfit at a special hearing or not guilty by reason of mental illness
- ensuring that a Charter of Victims Rights applies to victims of forensic patients
- establishment of the Specialist Victims Support Service, which was launched in February 2019.

Bushfire offence

In November 2018, the maximum penalty for the bushfire offence under section 203E of the *Crimes Act 1900* was increased from 14 to 21 years imprisonment.

Under section 203E, it is an offence for a person to intentionally cause a fire and be reckless as to its spread to vegetation on any public land or land belonging to another person.

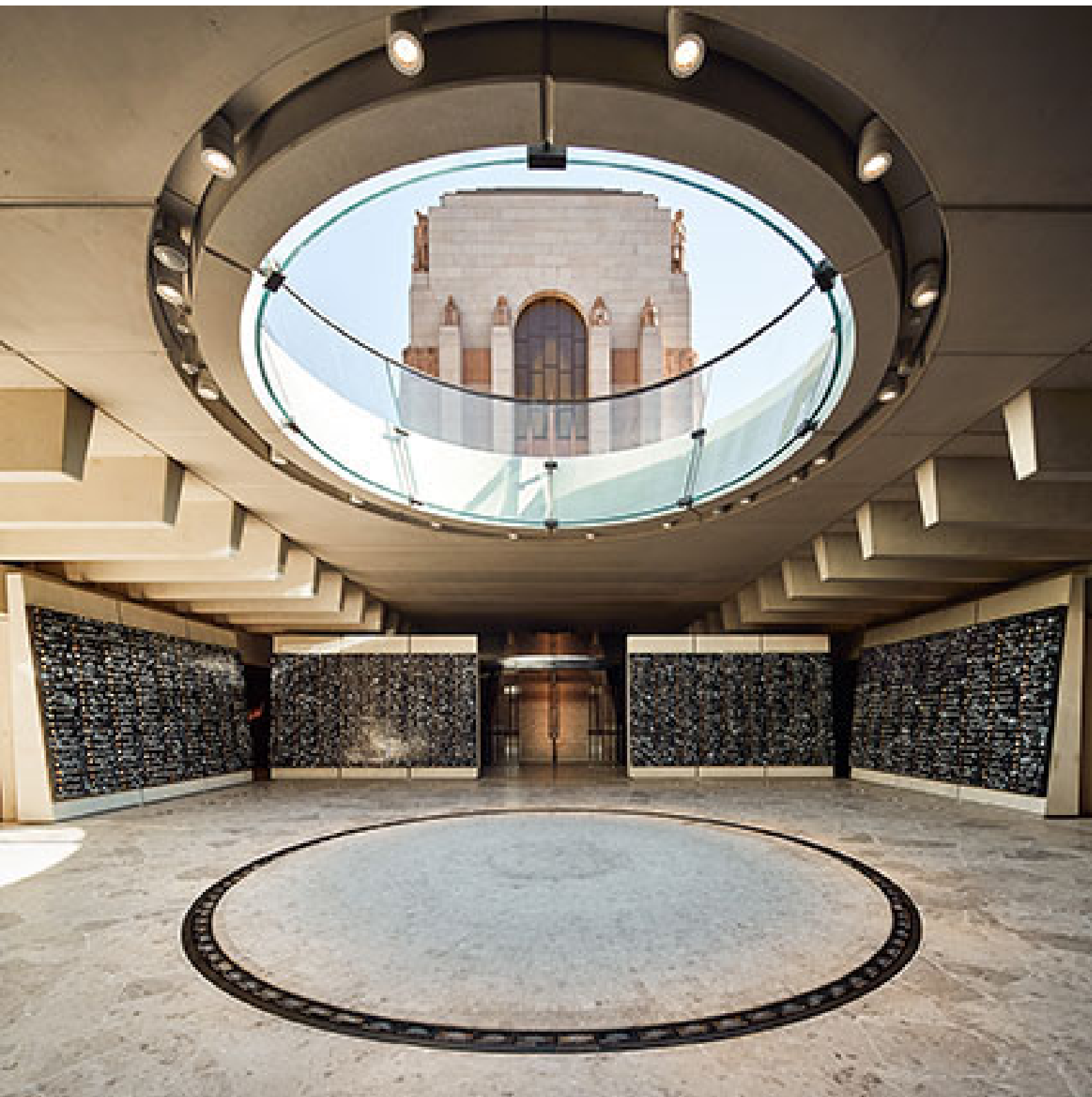
The increased maximum penalty may help deter this destructive and potentially life-threatening behaviour, as well as better reflect the enormous personal, social and economic costs that bushfires can cause.

Crime prevention

The department supports a number of crime prevention initiatives including:

- Administration of the Community Safety Fund. In Round 4 the fund provided over \$2.6 million to 21 organisations throughout regional and metropolitan NSW. This funding enabled these organisations to deliver infrastructure and service delivery projects which address anti-social behaviour, reduce crime and promote community safety. This was the final round of funding under this program.
- Provision of funding for local crime prevention projects to Local Councils that have a Safer Community Compact registered under section 30 of *Children (Protection and Parental Responsibility) Act 1997*. Grants totalled \$576,203 for 12 projects to 10 Councils in 2018-19.
- Five million dollars over the next four years to rollout CCTV cameras in community organisations and small businesses. The program will be available in ten Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Western and South-Western Sydney.
- Funding 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. The Department provided a \$100,000 grant for the 2018-19 and is also funding its evaluation.
- Supporting Graffiti Removal Day, a state-wide graffiti removal and prevention day aimed at reducing the costs of graffiti and vandalism. Graffiti Removal Day 2018 (Sunday 28 October 2018) saw 1,927 volunteers remove 21,557m² of graffiti from 519 sites across New South Wales.

Financial Statements



Above: View from the Oculus at the Hyde Park Anzac Memorial.

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Department of Justice
Statement by Department Head

for the year ended 30 June 2019

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 Act)*, the *Public Finance and Audit Regulation 2015*, and the Treasurer's Directions issued under the Act.
- (b) The financial statements exhibit a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2019 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.



Michael Coutts-Trotter

Secretary

20 September 2019



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 comprises the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2019, the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2019, 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 2019, 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

The Department's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2019 includes other information in addition to 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 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, unless it is not appropriate to do so.

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 for New South Wales

25 September 2019
SYDNEY

START OF AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Department of Justice Statement of Comprehensive Income *for the year ended 30 June 2019*

		Actual	Budget	Actual
		2019	2019	Restated
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000	2018
				\$'000
Continuing operations				
Expenses excluding losses				
Employee related expenses	2(a)	1,884,132	1,894,633	1,690,896
Operating expenses	2(b)	819,351	627,965	788,620
Depreciation and amortisation	2(c)	225,412	252,727	213,645
Grants and subsidies	2(d)	5,017,796	5,201,268	4,714,051
Finance costs	2(e),31	10,709	9,665	10,417
Other expenses	2(f)	169,514	43,762	122,820
Total expenses excluding losses		8,126,914	8,030,020	7,540,449
Revenue				
Appropriations	3(a)	8,039,425	8,030,175	7,424,501
Sale of goods and services	3(b)	251,426	291,240	222,911
Investment revenue	3(c)	3,262	4,737	6,340
Retained taxes, fees and fines	3(d)	26,431	-	30,642
Grants and other contributions	3(e)	130,968	139,351	85,578
Personnel services	3(f)	57,951	-	53,889
Acceptance by the Crown Entity of employee benefits and other liabilities	3(g)	155,869	102,643	88,112
Other income	3(h)	53,588	34,115	60,860
Total revenue		8,718,920	8,602,261	7,972,833
Operating result		592,006	572,241	432,384
Gain / (loss) on disposal	4	(8,064)	14	(2,201)
Impairment losses on financial assets	9	(6,532)	-	-
Other gains / (losses)	5	(487)	(527)	(5,452)
Net result		576,923	571,728	424,731
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	15,319	-	(59,540)
Reversal of prior year revaluation decrement due to an error	11	34,189	-	-
Adjustment to revaluation surplus to correct a prior year error	16	5,192	-	-
Transfer from asset revaluation reserve on disposal		-	-	817
Superannuation actuarial gains / (losses)		-	-	2,577
Total other comprehensive income		54,700	-	(56,146)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		631,623	571,728	368,585

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Department of Justice
Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2019

		Actual	Budget	Actual
		2019	2019	Restated
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000	2018
				\$'000
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	8	151,460	76,230	227,548
Receivables	9	120,218	137,945	142,245
Inventories	10	22,985	17,158	16,596
		<u>294,663</u>	<u>231,333</u>	<u>386,389</u>
Non-current assets held for sale	13	388	-	-
Total Current Assets		<u>295,051</u>	<u>231,333</u>	<u>386,389</u>
Non-Current Assets				
Receivables	9	28,201	20,282	29,236
Property, plant and equipment				
Land and buildings	11	5,105,922	5,135,737	4,414,239
Plant and equipment	11	304,668	204,393	256,658
Land and buildings under finance lease	11	227,911	151,554	240,326
Total property, plant and equipment		<u>5,638,501</u>	<u>5,491,684</u>	<u>4,911,223</u>
Intangible assets	12	178,386	187,753	192,251
Total Non-Current Assets		<u>5,845,088</u>	<u>5,699,719</u>	<u>5,132,710</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>6,140,139</u>	<u>5,931,052</u>	<u>5,519,099</u>
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				
Payables	15	328,439	223,471	352,054
Borrowings	16,31	6,508	3,649	6,380
Provisions	17	336,694	239,498	311,733
Other current liabilities	18	-	8,633	-
Total Current Liabilities		<u>671,641</u>	<u>475,251</u>	<u>670,167</u>
Non-Current Liabilities				
Borrowings	16,31	113,032	60,114	111,094
Provisions	17	89,901	138,491	107,706
Total Non-Current Liabilities		<u>202,933</u>	<u>198,605</u>	<u>218,800</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>874,574</u>	<u>673,856</u>	<u>888,967</u>
Net Assets		<u>5,265,565</u>	<u>5,257,196</u>	<u>4,630,132</u>
EQUITY				
Reserves		1,130,540	960,878	1,076,030
Accumulated funds		<u>4,135,025</u>	<u>4,296,318</u>	<u>3,554,102</u>
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>5,265,565</u>	<u>5,257,196</u>	<u>4,630,132</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Department of Justice
Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2019

		Assets	
	Accumulated	Revaluation	
	Funds	Surplus	Total
Notes	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 July 2018 Restated	3,554,102	1,076,030	4,630,132
Changes in accounting policy	(9,357)	-	(9,357)
Restated balance at 1 July 2018	3,544,745	1,076,030	4,620,775
Net result for the year	576,923	-	576,923
Other comprehensive income:			
Net change in revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment	11	-	15,319
Reversal of prior year revaluation decrement due to an error	11	-	34,189
Adjustment to revaluation surplus to correct a prior year error	16	-	5,192
Transfer from asset revaluation reserve on disposal	13	190	(190)
Total other comprehensive income	190	54,510	54,700
Total comprehensive income for the year	577,113	54,510	631,623
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners			
Increase / (decrease) in net assets from equity transfers	19	13,167	-
Balance at 30 June 2019	4,135,025	1,130,540	5,265,565
Balance at 1 July 2017	3,172,261	1,135,570	4,307,831
Correction of error	31	(46,284)	-
Restated balance at 1 July 2017	3,125,977	1,135,570	4,261,547
Restated net result for the year	424,731	-	424,731
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	817	-	817
Total other comprehensive income	3,394	(59,540)	(56,146)
Total comprehensive income for the year	428,125	(59,540)	368,585
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners			
Increase / (decrease) in net assets from equity transfers	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2018 Restated	3,554,102	1,076,030	4,630,132

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Department of Justice
Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2019

		Actual 2019 \$'000	Budget 2019 \$'000	Actual 2018 \$'000
	Notes			
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Payments				
Employee related		(1,766,782)	(1,791,990)	(1,636,702)
Suppliers for goods and services		(963,513)	-	(627,080)
Grants and subsidies		(5,007,928)	(5,201,268)	(4,714,108)
Finance costs		(6,384)	(9,646)	(7,296)
Other		(275,054)	(758,310)	(419,584)
TOTAL PAYMENTS		(8,019,661)	(7,761,214)	(7,404,770)
Receipts				
Appropriations (excluding equity appropriations)		8,039,425	8,030,175	7,424,501
Sale of goods and services		314,023	290,713	241,542
Interest received		3,262	42	6,340
Retained taxes, fees and fines		22,464	-	24,396
Grants and other contributions		130,969	139,351	85,868
Reimbursements from the Crown Entity		59,792	-	66,438
Other		220,937	118,479	255,024
Total Receipts		8,790,872	8,578,760	8,104,109
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	23	771,211	817,546	699,339
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from sale of land and buildings and plant and equipment		56	14	-
Purchases of land and buildings, plant and equipment, and intangible assets		(850,287)	(939,705)	(677,722)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(850,231)	(939,691)	(677,722)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from borrowings and advances		11,011	-	(1,502)
Repayment of borrowings and advances		(8,079)	(5,019)	(3,987)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		2,932	(5,019)	(5,489)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(76,088)	(127,164)	16,128
Opening cash and cash equivalents		227,548	203,394	211,420
CLOSING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	8	151,460	76,230	227,548

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 2019

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 2018-19 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;
- Courts and Tribunals;
- NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages
- Corrective Services NSW (including Corrective Services Industries);
- Juvenile Justice NSW;
- Office of Emergency Management;
- Office for Police (dissolved on 1 April 2019);
- NSW Office of Veterans Affairs;
- 52.5% of all transactions and balances of Law Courts Ltd by Joint Arrangement.

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 2019 have been authorised for issue by the Secretary on 20 September 2019, after recommendation by the Department's Audit and Risk Committee.

(b) Administrative restructure and other activities

In accordance with the Administrative Arrangements (Administrative Changes – Public Service Agencies) Order 2019 dated 2 April 2019, the Department was abolished on 1 July 2019. On abolition, the Department's employees, assets, rights and liabilities were transferred to the Department of Families and Community Service and Justice and will be used, recovered or settled in the normal course of business by the transferee department. The exception is the NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages (BDM) division which transferred to the Department of Customer Services on 1 July 2019 (see Note 30 Events after the Reporting Period).

Further in accordance with *Administrative Arrangements (Administrative Changes – Miscellaneous) Order 2019* dated 28 June 2019, the following occurred:

- On 1 July 2019, the Countering Violent Extremism Division transferred from the Department of Premier and Cabinet to the Department of Communities and Justice.
- Department of Family and Community Services and Justice were renamed to Department of Communities and Justice.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019 are prepared on a going concern basis since the operations of the Department will continue under the Department of Communities and Justice.

(c) 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);

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2019

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

(c) Basis of preparation (cont'd)

- the requirements of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983* (the Act) and *Public Finance and Audit Regulation 2015*; and
- Treasurer's Directions issued under the Act.

Property, plant and equipment and assets (or disposal groups) held for sale and certain financial assets and liabilities 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.

(d) Statement of compliance

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

(e) 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 Expenses and Income" in Note 7 and "Administered Assets and Liabilities" in Note 26.

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

(f) 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.

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. 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.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2019

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

(f) Income recognition (cont'd)

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

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 18 as part of 'Other Current Liabilities'. 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.

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, including Victims Support Fund debtors and Criminal Injuries Compensation debtors, where debtors are recognised based on average cash receipts for the preceding five financial years ending 30 June 2019.

(v) Investment revenue

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for financial assets that subsequently become credit-impaired. For the financial assets that become credit impaired, the effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost of the financial asset (ie after deducting the loss allowance for expected credit losses).

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.

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.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2019

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

(f) Income recognition (cont'd)

(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. These entities are statutory bodies, which the Department does not control.

(g) Finance costs

Finance costs consist of interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Finance 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.

(h) 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.

(i) 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.

(j) 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.

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)).

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2019

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

(j) Assets (cont'd)

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

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 (2018: \$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 is measured at the highest and best use by market participants that is 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 14 for further information regarding fair value.

Revaluations are 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.

Interim revaluations are conducted between comprehensive revaluations where cumulative changes to indicators suggest fair value may differ materially from carrying value. Based on an interim fair value assessment completed on 31 March 2019, there were no indicators to suggest fair value had differed materially from carrying value. Therefore an interim revaluation was not conducted. The Department used an external professionally qualified valuer to conduct the interim fair value assessment.

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.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2019

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

(j) Assets (cont'd)

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

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.

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.

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 Fair Value Measurement.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2019

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

(j) Assets

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

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.

(v) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is provided for on a straight-line basis 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 2019	30 June 2018
Land & Buildings		
Buildings at valuation	Estimated useful life	Estimated useful life
Buildings at cost	2%	2%
Air conditioning	10%	10%
Infrastructure	2%	2.5% to 5%
Buildings under finance lease	50 years	50 years
Rapid Build Prison Buildings	5%	5%
Plant & Equipment		
Make good assets	Over term of lease	Over term of lease
Computer Hardware - Others	25 %	25%
Computer Hardware - Desktop PCs	20%	20%
Furniture and fittings	10%	10%
Correctional centre equipment, incl CCTV, and industrial plant and equipment used by Corrective Services Industries	10%	10%
Other plant and equipment	10%	10%
Leasehold improvements	Over term of lease	Over term of lease
Transport equipment	10%	10%
Motor Vehicles	14.29% to 20%	14.29% to 20%

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2019

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

(j) Assets (cont')

(v) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

Intangible assets		
Software	10% to 25%	10% to 25%

For Law Courts Limited, the following depreciation rates apply:

Buildings	2.5% to 16.7%	2.5% to 16.7%
Buildings (plant component)	2.5% to 10.0%	2.5% to 10.0%
Furniture, Fittings and Fixtures	6.7% to 10.0%	6.7% to 10.0%

(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 \$0.1 million (2018: \$0.0 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.

The leased assets are determined in accordance with AASB 17 *Leases* which will be superseded by AASB 16 *Leases* for reporting periods after 1 July 2019. Refer to Note 1(q)(ii).

(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

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2019

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

(j) Assets

(ix) Intangible assets (cont'd)

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.

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) Asset held for sale

The Department has certain non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as held-for-sale, where their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction, not through continuing use. Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held-for-sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs of disposal.

These assets are not depreciated / amortised while they are classified as held-for-sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are continued to be recognised.

(xi) 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.

(xii) Trust funds including inmate funds

The Department receives monies in a trustee capacity for various trusts as set out in Note 25. 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.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2019

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

(j) Assets (cont'd)

(xiii) 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 valuer's certificate.

(xiv) Other Assets

Other assets are recognised on a historic cost basis.

(k) Financial Instruments

(i) Financial assets

• Receivables

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.

Receivables are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price.

Subsequent measurement under AASB 9 (from 1 July 2018)

The Department holds receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them 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.

Subsequent measurement under AASB 139 (for comparative period ended 30 June 2018)

Subsequent measurement is 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.

Impairment under AASB 9 (from 1 July 2018)

The Department recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt financial assets not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows and the cash flows that the Department expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For trade receivables, the Department applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. The Department recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Department has established a provision matrix based on its historical credit loss experience for trade receivables, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the receivable.

Impairment under AASB 139 (for comparative period ended 30 June 2018)

Receivables are subject to an annual review for impairment. These are considered to be impaired when there is

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

(k) Financial Instruments (cont'd)

(i) Financial assets (cont'd)

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.

The Department first assesses whether impairment exists individually for receivables that are individually significant, or collectively for those that are not individually significant. Further, receivables 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 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

• **Payables**

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.

Payables are financial liabilities at amortised cost, initially measured at fair value, net of directly attributable transaction costs. These are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in net result when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process.

• **Borrowings**

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

Finance lease liabilities are determined in accordance with AASB 117 *Leases* which will be superseded by AASB 16 *Leases* for reporting periods after 1 July 2019. Refer to Note 1(q)(ii).

• **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.

Recognition and measurement under AASB 9 from 1 July 2018

Financial guarantee contracts are recognised as a financial liability at the time the guarantee is issued. The liability is initially measured at fair value, being the premium received. Subsequent to initial recognition, the

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2019

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

(k) Financial Instruments (cont'd)

(ii) Financial liabilities (cont'd)

Department's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation, and an expected credit loss provision.

Recognition and measurement under AASB 139 for comparative period ended 30 June 2018

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 2019. However, refer to Note 21 regarding disclosures on contingent liabilities.

(iii) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire; or if the Department transfers its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

- the Department has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- the Department has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control.

When the Department has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership.

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.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2019

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

(k) Financial Instruments (cont'd)

(iv) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Statement of Financial Position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(l) 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).

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

Some of the Department's liabilities for long service leave are assumed by Crown Entity and others are not assumed.

Long service leave assumed by the Crown

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'.

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.

Long service leave not assumed by the Crown

Long service leave liabilities not assumed by Crown Entity relate to:

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2019

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

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

(ii) Long service leave (cont'd)

- Former Compensation Court (closed in December 2003) (recouped from Workcover Authority);
- Dust Diseases Tribunal;
- Office of the Legal Services Commissioner
- NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages;
- NSW Trustee and Guardian; and
- Legal Profession Admission Board.

Long service leave liabilities not assumed by Crown Entity requires contributions to the NSW Non Budget Long Service Leave Pool Account. 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.

(iii) Superannuation

Superannuation Liabilities Assumed by Crown

The Department's liability in respect of defined benefit contribution schemes that were previously not assumed by the Crown Entity were transferred to Crown Entity on 1 July 2018. The transfer was designated as a contribution 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*. As a result of this transfer, all superannuation liabilities are now assumed by the Crown.

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

Superannuation Liabilities Not Assumed by Crown for comparative period 30 June 2018

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.

(iv) Consequential on-costs

Consequential costs to employment are recognised as liabilities and expenses where the employee benefits to

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

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

(iv) Consequential on-costs (cont'd)

which they relate have been recognised. This includes outstanding amounts of payroll tax, workers' compensation insurance premiums and fringe benefits tax.

(v) 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 Department 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 a range of 2.25% to 3.7% (2018: 2.0%) which are pre-tax rates that reflect 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.

(m) 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.

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 Department 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 14 for further disclosures regarding fair value measurements of financial and non-financial assets.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2019

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

(n) 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(j) (iii).

(ii) Accumulated funds

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

(iii) 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' 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.

(o) Budgeted amounts

The budgeted amounts are drawn from the original budgeted financial statements presented to Parliament in respect of the reporting period. 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 22.

(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 2018-19

The accounting policies applied in 2018-19 are consistent with those of the previous financial year except as a result of new or revised accounting standards that have been applied for the first time in 2018-19.

The Department has adopted AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* (AASB 9), which resulted in changes in accounting policies in respect of recognition, classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities; derecognition of financial instruments and impairment of financial assets. AASB 9 also significantly amends other

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2019

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

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

(i) Effective for the first time in 2018-19 (cont'd)

standards dealing with financial instruments such as the revised AASB 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* (AASB 7R).

The Department applied AASB 9 retrospectively but has not restated the comparative information which is reported under AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* (AASB 139). Any differences arising from the adoption of AASB 9 have been recognised directly in accumulated funds and other components of equity. The effect of adopting AASB 9 on the statement of financial position increase/(decrease) as at 1 July 2018 is set out below:

	Notes	1 July 2018 \$'000
Assets		
Receivables	(a)(b)	(9,357)
Liabilities		
Payables		-
Tcorp Borrowings		-
Finance leases		-
Total adjustment on equity		(9,357)
Accumulated funds		(9,357)
Other components of equity		-

a) Classification and measurement of financial instruments

On 1 July 2018 (the date of initial application of AASB 9), the Department's management has assessed which business models apply to the financial assets held by the Department and has classified its financial instruments into the appropriate AASB 9 categories. The main effects resulting from this reclassification are as follows:

	Receivables \$'000
Closing balance 30 June 2018 - AASB 139	75,501
Reclassification at amortised cost	-
Opening balance 1 July 2018 - AASB 9	75,501

The impact of transition to AASB 9 on accumulated funds is, as follows:

	Accumulated funds \$'000
Closing balance 30 June 2018 – AASB 139	
(Restated)	3,554,102
Reclassification adjustments in relation to adopting AASB 9	-
Re-measurement impact of reclassifying financial assets	-
Recognition of AASB 9 expected credit losses	(9,357)
Total impact	(9,357)
Opening balance 1 July 2018 – AASB 9	3,544,745

The nature of the above adjustments are described below:

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

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

(i) Effective for the first time in 2018-19 (cont'd)

Under AASB 9, subsequent measurement of debt financial assets is based on assessing the contractual cash flow characteristics of the debt instrument and the Department's business model for managing the instrument.

The assessment of the Department's business model was made as of the date of initial application, 1 July 2018. The assessment of whether contractual cash flows on debt instruments are solely comprised of principal and interest was made based on the facts and circumstances as at the initial recognition of the assets.

The classification and measurement requirements of AASB 9 did not have a significant impact to the Department. The Department continued measuring at fair value, all financial assets previously held at fair value under AASB 139.

The following are the changes in the classification of the Department's financial assets:

- Trade receivables classified as 'Loans and receivables (L&R)' under AASB 139 as at 30 June 2018 are held to collect contractual cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest. At 1 July 2018, these are classified and measured as financial asset at amortised cost.
- The Department has not designated any financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. There are no changes in the classification and measurement for the Department's financial liabilities.

In summary, upon the adoption of AASB 9, the Department had the following required or elected reclassifications as at 1 July 2018:

	Measurement Category		Carrying amount		Difference
	AASB 139	AASB 9	Original \$'000	New \$'000	
Trade receivables	L&R	Amortised cost	71,611 ¹	71,611	-
Other receivables	L&R	Amortised cost	3,890 ¹	3,890	-

¹ There has been a reclassification of \$2.991 million from sale of goods and services to other receivables. The trade receivables balance for 30 June 2018 has been restated accordingly. This arose as a result of intercompany balances in prior year being incorrectly allocated to sales of goods and services rather than other receivables.

b) Impairment

The adoption of AASB 9 has changed the Department's accounting for impairment losses for financial assets by replacing AASB 139's incurred loss approach with a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach. AASB 9 requires the Department to recognise an allowance for ECLs for all financial assets not held at fair value through profit or loss.

Set out below is the reconciliation of the closing impairment allowances under AASB 139 to the opening loss allowances determined under AASB 9:

	Allowance for impairment AASB 139 as at 30 June 2018	Re-measurement	ECL under AASB 9 as at 1 July 2018
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Loans and receivables under AASB 139/Financial assets at amortised cost under AASB 9	14,335	9,357	23,692

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

NSW public sector entities are not permitted to early adopt new Australian Accounting Standards (AAS), unless Treasury determines otherwise.

The following new AAS have not been applied and are not yet effective, as per NSW Treasury Circular TC 19/04:

- AASB 15, AASB 2014-5, AASB 2015-8 and 2016-3 regarding *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Not-for-profits only)*;
- AASB 16 *Leases*;
- AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-profit Entities*;
- AASB 1059 *Service Concession Arrangements: Grantors*;
- AASB 2016-8 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Australian Implementation Guidance for Not-for-Profit Entities*;
- AASB 2018-1 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements 2015–2017 Cycle*;
- AASB 2018-3 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements*;
- AASB 2018-5 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Deferral of AASB 1059*;
- AASB 2018-7 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Definition of Material*;
- AASB 2018-8 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Right-of-Use Assets of Not-for-Profit Entities*.

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 30 June 2019 reporting periods.

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 1058 and AASB16.

• AASB 16 Leases

AASB 16 *Leases* (AASB 16) is effective from reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2019.

For lessees, AASB 16 will result in most leases being recognised on the Statement of Financial Position, as the distinction between operating and finance leases is largely removed. Under the new standard, an asset (the right to use the leased item) and a financial liability to pay rentals are recognised at the commencement of the lease. The only exceptions are short-term and low-value leases. AASB 16 will therefore increase assets and liabilities reported on the Statement of Financial Position. It will also increase depreciation and interest expenses and reduce operating lease rental expenses on the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Expenses recognised in the earlier years of the lease term will be higher as the interest charges will be calculated on a larger lease liability balance. Existing finance leases are not expected to be significantly impacted from the transition to AASB 16.

Where the Department is a Lessor

The accounting for lessors under AASB 16 will not significantly change. The Department will however review the classification of sub-leases in which the Department is a lessor. Finance lease receivables will be recognised for sub-leases reclassified as finance leases.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2019

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)

Where the Department is a Lessee

The Department will adopt AASB 16 on 1 July 2019 through application of the partial retrospective approach where the cumulative effect of initially applying AASB 16 is recognised on the initial application date. Comparative information will not be restated. The Department will also adopt the practical expedient whereby the fair value of the right-of use asset will be the same as the lease liability at 1 July 2019.

Based on the impact assessments the Department has undertaken on currently available information, the Department estimates additional lease liabilities ranging from \$259.1 million to \$359.1 million and right-of-use assets ranging from \$259.1 million to \$359.1 million will be recognised as at 1 July 2019 for leases (and sub leases) in which the Department is a lessee. Most operating lease expenses will be replaced by depreciation of the right of use asset and interest on the lease liability. The net credit impact on the statement of comprehensive income is expected to range from \$0.4 million to \$3.8 million.

- **AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, AASB 2014-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profits**

AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (AASB 15) is effective for reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2019. AASB 15 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Revenue is recognised when control of goods or services is transferred to the customer at amounts that reflect the consideration to which the Department expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to the customer. Revenue recognition is currently based on when risks and rewards are transferred.

AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profits* (AASB 1058) is effective for reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2019 and will replace most of the existing requirements in AASB 1004 *Contributions* (AASB 1004). The scope of AASB 1004 is now limited mainly to parliamentary appropriations, administrative arrangements and contributions by owners. Under AASB 1058, the Department will need to determine whether a transaction is consideration received below fair value principally to enable the Department to further its objectives (accounted for under AASB 1058) or a revenue contract with a customer (accounted for under AASB 15).

The standards will result in the identification of separate performance obligations that the Department will change the timing of recognition for some revenues, including revenues relating to sales of goods and services and specific purpose grants and subsidies. The adoption of these standards will primarily result in the recognition of increased liabilities reported on the Statement of Financial Position, predominately consisting of contract liabilities.

Under AASB 1058, the Department will recognise as liabilities, obligations for funding received where there is an obligation to construct recognisable non-financial assets controlled by the Department

The Department will adopt AASB 15 and AASB 1058 on 1 July 2019 through application of the full retrospective transition approach. Recognition and measurement principles of the new standards will be applied for the current year and comparative year as though AASB 15 and AASB 1058 had always applied.

Based on the impact assessments the Department has undertaken on currently available information, the Department estimates that the adoption of AASB 15 and AASB 1058 will result in:

- the deferral of revenue and recognition of contractual liabilities and capital grant obligations (unearned revenue) of \$2.5 million, with a corresponding decrease in accumulated funds of \$2.5million.

The impacts to balances resulting from the adoption of AASB 15 and AASB 1058 have been assessed by the Department as not being significant.

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

(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% (2018:52.5%) 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 2019

2. Expenses Excluding Losses

(a) Employee related expenses

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages (including recreation leave)	1,470,092	1,368,942
Superannuation - defined benefit plans	49,160	36,506
Superannuation - defined contribution plans	109,067	105,387
Long service leave	108,775	52,520
Workers' compensation insurance	40,572	31,509
Payroll tax and fringe benefit tax	98,061	87,080
Redundancy payments	8,405	8,952
	1,884,132	1,690,896

The amount of employee related costs that have been capitalised in particular to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets and therefore excluded from the above is \$12.2 million (2018:\$3.2 million).

(b) Operating expenses

Auditor's remuneration - audit of the financial statements	1,018	938
Auditor's remuneration - internal	442	143
Rental expenses relating to buildings - minimum lease payments	40,332	40,135
Consultancy costs	4,096	9,026
Contractors	41,010	44,281
Fees for services rendered	63,580	62,728
Insurance	23,232	10,873
Property and plant outgoings	50,598	45,357
Motor vehicle expenses	18,569	17,249
Inmate education and welfare	30,653	27,706
Rates and charges	14,950	15,875
Catering - inmates and juveniles	33,090	32,935
Stores, stationery and materials	3,897	6,737
Other expenses	2,688	2,171
Prison hospital service fee	3,329	6,261
Out sourced services	4,690	3,651
Publications	4,005	3,823
Correctional centre management	104,207	82,918
Corrective Services Industries (refer Note 2(b) - Note B below)	41,903	39,190
Staff uniform, travel & development	31,101	25,848
Telecommunications	21,343	23,268
General administration	53,648	28,673
Natural disaster claims	123,764	168,139
Repairs and routine maintenance (refer Note 2(b) - Note A below)	103,206	90,695
	819,351	788,620

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2019

2. Expenses Excluding Losses (cont'd)

(b) Operating expenses (cont'd)

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
<i>Note A - Reconciliation - Total maintenance</i>		
Maintenance expense - contracted labour	103,206	90,695
Employee related maintenance expense included in Note 2(a)	-	-
Total maintenance expenses included in Note 2(a) and Note 2(b)	<u>103,206</u>	<u>90,695</u>

Note B - Total Cost of Goods Sold

Direct cost as reported above (Note 2 (b))	41,903	39,190
Indirect costs - determined on a pro rata basis comprising salaries and wages, property outgoings, repairs and maintenance and depreciation	13,850	11,707
	<u>55,753</u>	<u>50,897</u>

(c) Depreciation and amortisation expense

Depreciation		
Buildings	120,100	128,832
Plant and equipment	63,291	47,163
Leased assets	5,837	5,897
Total depreciation	<u>189,228</u>	<u>181,892</u>
Amortisation:		
Intangibles	36,184	31,753
Total amortisation	<u>36,184</u>	<u>31,753</u>
Total depreciation and amortisation	<u>225,412</u>	<u>213,645</u>

(d) Grants and subsidies

Religious attendance on inmates	3,893	3,854
Corrective Services NSW - prisoner after care activities (including community grants)	7,086	5,593
Other grants	27,999	18,353
Grants to other organisations	19,167	6,526
Contributions to other bodies	119	117
Grants - non-budget dependent agencies	9,631	3,618
Grants - budget dependent agencies - (refer Note below)	4,938,677	4,651,832
Grants issued by Juvenile Justice	316	15,426
Grants issued by other divisions of the Department	10,908	8,732
	<u>5,017,796</u>	<u>4,714,051</u>

Note: Grants to budget dependent agencies include:

NSW Police	3,258,164	3,174,241
Emergency Services	1,290,844	1,131,197
Legal Aid	257,725	228,989
Other Agencies	131,944	117,405
Total	<u>4,938,677</u>	<u>4,651,832</u>

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2019

2. Expenses Excluding Losses (cont'd)

(e) Finance costs

	2019	2018
		Restated
	\$'000	\$'000
Finance lease interest charge	10,016	10,013
Unwinding of discount on provisions	693	404
	<u>10,709</u>	<u>10,417</u>

(f) Other expenses

Ex gratia payments	112	72
Legal costs	73,840	64,805
Contribution to Law Courts Limited	1,657	1,497
Arbitration fees and inquest fees	7,211	6,746
Jury costs	15,717	16,019
Victims compensation costs	70,935	33,272
Other	42	409
	<u>169,514</u>	<u>122,820</u>

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2019

3. Revenue

(a) Appropriations

	2019 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2018 \$'000
	Appropriation	Expenditure	Appropriation	Expenditure
Original Budget per Appropriation Act	8,030,175	8,854,779	8,603,412	8,091,523
Other Appropriations / Expenditure				
- Additional Appropriations	-	-	-	-
- Section 24 PFAA - transfers of functions between entities	-	-	(345)	-
- Section 26 PFAA - Commonwealth specific purpose payments	-	-	6,196	-
- Transfers to / from another entity (per Section 27 of the Appropriation Act)	9,250	-	-	-
Total Appropriations / Expenditure / Net Claim on Consolidated Fund	8,039,425	8,854,779	8,609,263	8,091,523
Appropriation drawn down*	-	8,039,425	-	7,424,501
Liability for unspent appropriations drawndown (refer Note 18)	-	-	-	-
Comprising:				
Appropriations (per Statement of Comprehensive income)**	-	8,039,425	-	7,424,501
Appropriation drawn down*	-	8,039,425	-	7,424,501
** Appropriations:				
Recurrent	-	7,138,138	-	6,744,797
Capital	-	901,287	-	679,704
	-	8,039,425	-	7,424,501

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

* The Liability for unspent appropriations drawn down (formerly known as 'Liability to Consolidated Fund') represents the difference between the amount drawn down against 'Appropriations' 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 2019

3. Revenue (cont'd)

(b) Sale of goods and services

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Corrective Services Industries	59,310	35,881
Canteen sales	1,802	1,432
Certificates	32,806	33,861
Rent of premises	502	566
Minor usage charges	6,536	4,786
Family Law Court fees	525	513
Sheriffs fees	2,257	2,303
Other fees	68	156
Transcription services	2,567	2,389
Management fees	8,845	9,926
Filing and other court fees	124,697	120,290
Statement of claims	11,511	10,808
	251,426	222,911

(c) Investment revenue

Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	204	196
Rental income	3,058	6,144
	3,262	6,340

(d) Retained taxes, fees and fines

Restitution orders raised	12,601	16,997
Confiscation proceeds of crime	3,139	2,646
Victims compensation levies	10,691	10,999
	26,431	30,642

(e) Grants and contributions

Department of Health	3,455	17,596
Grants from other agencies	3,863	5,564
Department of Family and Community Services	73,475	19,923
Contributions from Dust Diseases Board	5,632	5,652
Roads and Maritime Services	1,331	9,655
Other	5,718	699
NSW Treasury	1,744	3,362
Rental Bond Board of NSW	14,449	14,097
NSW Fair Trading	7,061	6,889
Legal Aid Commission of NSW	14,240	2,141
	130,968	85,578

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2019

3. Revenue (cont'd)

(f) Personnel services revenue

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Personnel services revenue from statutory bodies	57,951	53,889
	<u>57,951</u>	<u>53,889</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	42,846	35,096
Long service leave	108,361	52,313
Payroll tax	4,662	703
	<u>155,869</u>	<u>88,112</u>

(h) Other income

Insurance hindsight adjustments	5,444	5,265
Sundry income	18,544	20,944
Other miscellaneous	519	752
Commission	58	34
Senior Executive Service and judicial motor vehicle contributions	-	1,620
Law Society contributions	7,530	6,840
Services provided	-	1,076
Assets recognised for the first time	-	24,329
Asset acquired free of charge	21,493	-
	<u>53,588</u>	<u>60,860</u>

4. Gain / (Loss) on Disposal

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

Proceeds from disposal	1,151	-
Written down value of assets disposed	(9,215)	(2,201)
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of land and buildings, plant and equipment and intangibles	<u>(8,064)</u>	<u>(2,201)</u>

5. Other Gains / (Losses)

Impairment gains/(losses) on financial assets under AASB 139	-	(4,859)
Write down of Work in Progress	(487)	(593)
Total other gains/(losses)	<u>(487)</u>	<u>(5,452)</u>

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2019

6. Conditions on Contributions

- (a) There were contributions of \$8.2 million (2018: \$0.0 million) recognised as revenue during the current financial year, which were obtained for expenditure in future years.
- (b) There were contributions of \$0.0 million (2018: \$0.0 million) recognised as revenue during the previous financial year, which were obtained for expenditure in respect of the current financial year.

Conditions on 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 2019

7. State Outcome Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Expenses and income	State Outcome 1 Breaking the Cycle of Re-offending*		State Outcome 2 Resilience to Disasters and Emergencies*		State Outcome 3 Effective and Efficient Resolution of Legal Disputes*		State Outcome 4 Maintain Rights and Records*	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Expenses excluding losses								
Employee related expenses	1,287,522	1,131,444	9,122	12,400	425,997	385,335	161,491	161,717
Operating expenses	485,902	396,316	156,897	185,633	132,052	135,610	44,500	71,061
Depreciation and amortisation	154,204	129,585	558	1,787	64,877	73,744	5,773	8,529
Grants and subsidies	62,131	6,312	5,778	6,507	37,123	5,716	76,404	70,551
Finance costs	3,793	3,398	5	7	6,808	6,908	103	104
Other expenses	4,623	1,409	38	4	19,151	24	145,702	121,383
Total expenses excluding losses	1,998,175	1,668,464	172,398	206,338	686,008	607,337	433,973	433,345
Revenue**								
Appropriations								
Sale of goods and services	74,270	61,474	44	650	143,094	128,841	34,018	31,946
Investment revenue	2,294	4,593	15	-	786	1,747	167	-
Retained taxes, fees and fines	-	-	-	-	-	2	26,431	30,640
Grants and contributions	31,874	-	-	-	61,421	85,452	37,673	126
Personnel services	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,951	53,889
Acceptance by the Crown Entity of employee benefits and other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	12,224	31,446	1,989	4,209	31,080	16,063	8,295	9,142
Total revenue	120,662	97,513	2,048	4,859	236,381	232,105	164,535	125,743
Operating result	(1,877,513)	(1,570,951)	(170,350)	(201,479)	(449,627)	(375,232)	(269,438)	(307,607)
Gain/(loss) on disposal	(8,535)	461	1	(157)	603	(2,096)	(133)	(409)
Impairment losses on financial assets	(82)	-	(17)	-	(3,634)	-	(2,799)	-
Other gains / (losses)	(25)	-	-	-	(462)	(5,326)	-	(126)
Net result	(1,886,155)	(1,570,490)	(170,366)	(201,636)	(453,120)	(382,654)	(272,370)	(308,137)
Other comprehensive income								
Net change in revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment	5,192	106,652	-	(94,967)	15,319	(59,354)	-	(11,871)
Reversal of prior year revaluation decrement due to an error	34,189	-	-	-	-	122	-	-
Superannuation actuarial gains/(losses)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,455
Transfer from asset revaluation reserve on disposal	-	-	-	-	-	817	-	-
Total other comprehensive income	39,381	106,652	-	(94,967)	15,319	(59,232)	-	(9,416)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	(1,846,774)	(1,463,838)	(170,366)	(296,603)	(437,801)	(441,886)	(272,370)	(317,553)

* The names and purposes of each state outcome are summarised below.

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

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2019

7. State Outcome Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Expenses and income

	Not Attributable*		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Expenses excluding losses				
Employee related expenses	-	-	1,884,132	1,690,896
Operating expenses	-	-	819,351	788,620
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	225,412	213,645
Grants and subsidies	4,836,360	4,624,965	5,017,796	4,714,051
Finance costs	-	-	10,709	10,417
Other expenses	-	-	169,514	122,820
Total expenses excluding losses	4,836,360	4,624,965	8,126,914	7,540,449
Revenue**				
Appropriations	8,039,425	7,424,501	8,039,425	7,424,501
Sale of goods and services	-	-	251,426	222,911
Investment revenue	-	-	3,262	6,340
Retained taxes, fees and fines	-	-	26,431	30,642
Grants and contributions	-	-	130,968	85,578
Personnel services	-	-	57,951	53,889
Acceptance by the Crown Entity of employee benefits and other liabilities	155,869	88,112	155,869	88,112
Other revenue	-	-	53,588	60,860
Total revenue	8,195,294	7,512,613	8,718,920	7,972,833
Operating result	3,358,934	2,887,648	592,006	432,384
Gain/(loss) on disposal	-	-	(8,064)	(2,201)
Impairment losses on financial assets	-	-	(6,532)	-
Other gains / (losses)	-	-	(487)	(5,452)
Net result	3,358,934	2,887,648	576,923	424,731
Other comprehensive income				
Net change in revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment	-	-	20,511	(59,540)
Reversal of prior year revaluation decrement due to an error	-	-	34,189	-
Superannuation actuarial gain/(losses)	-	-	-	2,577
Transfer from asset revaluation reserve on disposal	-	-	-	817
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	54,700	(56,146)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	3,358,934	2,887,648	631,623	368,585

* The names and purposes of each state outcome are summarised below.

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

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2019

7. State Outcome Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Assets and liabilities	State Outcome 1 Breaking the Cycle of Re-offending*		State Outcome 2 Resilience to and Emergencies*		State Outcome 3 Effective and Efficient Resolution of Legal Disputes*		State Outcome 4 Maintain Rights and Records*	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
ASSETS								
Current assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	45,222	71,336	14,878	15,800	58,934	109,935	32,426	30,477
Receivables	26,228	31,847	3,330	4,556	46,730	66,676	43,929	39,166
Inventories	22,985	16,596	-	-	-	-	-	-
	94,435	119,779	18,208	20,356	105,664	176,611	76,355	69,643
Non-current assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	388	-	-	-
Total current assets	94,435	119,779	18,208	20,356	106,052	176,611	76,355	69,643
Non-current assets								
Receivables	-	317	-	22	141	1,431	28,060	27,466
Property, plant and equipment	4,190,479	3,392,157	1,124	1,966	1,432,843	1,504,088	14,055	13,012
Intangible assets	53,113	60,532	103	7	104,757	109,974	20,412	21,738
	4,243,592	3,453,006	1,227	1,995	1,537,741	1,615,493	62,527	62,216
Total non-current assets	4,243,592	3,453,006	1,227	1,995	1,537,741	1,615,493	62,527	62,216
Total assets	4,338,027	3,572,785	19,435	22,351	1,643,793	1,792,104	138,882	131,859
LIABILITIES								
Current liabilities								
Payables	97,429	80,008	75,604	113,317	94,539	122,518	60,867	36,211
Borrowings	1,693	1,656	-	-	4,815	4,724	-	-
Provisions	163,285	146,345	7,011	5,131	32,418	46,402	133,980	113,855
	262,407	228,009	82,615	118,448	131,772	173,644	194,847	150,066
Total current liabilities	262,407	228,009	82,615	118,448	131,772	173,644	194,847	150,066
Non-current liabilities								
Borrowings	52,260	57,608	1,220	53	56,893	53,331	2,659	102
Provisions	5,881	3,432	261	407	3,852	13,221	79,907	90,646
	58,141	61,040	1,481	460	60,745	66,552	82,566	90,748
Total non-current liabilities	58,141	61,040	1,481	460	60,745	66,552	82,566	90,748
Total liabilities	320,548	289,049	84,096	118,908	192,517	240,196	277,413	240,814
Net assets/(liabilities)	4,017,479	3,283,736	(64,661)	(96,557)	1,451,276	1,551,908	(138,531)	(108,955)

* The names and purposes of each state outcome are summarised below.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2019

7. State Outcome Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Assets and liabilities	Not Attributable*		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	151,460	227,548
Receivables	-	-	120,218	142,245
Inventories	-	-	22,985	16,596
Non-current assets held for sale	-	-	294,663	386,389
Total current asset	-	-	388	-
Non-current assets				
Receivables	-	-	28,201	29,236
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	5,638,501	4,911,223
Intangible assets	-	-	178,386	192,251
Total non-current assets	-	-	5,845,088	5,132,710
Total assets	-	-	6,140,139	5,519,099
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Payables	-	-	328,439	352,054
Borrowings	-	-	6,508	6,380
Provisions	-	-	336,694	311,733
Total current liabilities	-	-	671,641	670,167
Non-current liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	113,032	111,094
Provisions	-	-	89,901	107,706
Total non-current liabilities	-	-	202,933	218,800
Total liabilities	-	-	874,574	888,967
Net assets	-	-	5,265,565	4,630,132

* The names and purposes of each state outcome are summarised below.

Department of Justice
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7. State Outcome Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Administered expenses and income	State Outcome 1		State Outcome 2		State Outcome 3		State Outcome 4	
	Breaking the Cycle of Re-offending*		Resilience to Disasters and Emergencies*		Effective and Efficient Resolution of Legal Disputes*		Maintain Rights and Records*	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Administered Expenses								
Transfer payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	8,880	-	-	-	-	-
Total Administered Expenses	-	-	8,880	-	-	-	-	-
Administered Income								
Transfer receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consolidated Fund	-	-	-	-	13,572	14,206	-	-
Taxes, fees and fines	-	-	33,876	8,054	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Administered Income	-	-	33,876	8,054	13,572	14,206	-	-
Administered income less expenses	-	-	24,996	8,054	13,572	14,206	-	-

* The names and purposes of each state outcome are summarised below.
Administered assets and liabilities are disclosed in Note 26.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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7. State Outcome Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Administered expenses and income	Not Attributable*		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Administered Expenses				
Transfer payments	37,824	22,351	37,824	22,351
Other	-	-	8,880	-
Total Administered Expenses	37,824	22,351	46,704	22,351
Administered Income				
Transfer receipts	-	-	-	-
Consolidated Fund	-	-	13,572	14,206
Taxes, fees and fines	-	91	33,876	8,145
Other	-	91	47,448	22,351
Total Administered Income	-	91	47,448	22,351
Administered income less expenses	(37,824)	(22,260)	744	-

* The names and purposes of each state outcome are summarised below.
Administered assets and liabilities are disclosed in Note 26.

7. State Outcome Descriptions

(a) State Outcome 1 – Breaking the Cycle of Reoffending

Purpose: Supporting and managing adult and juvenile offenders by Corrective Services NSW and Juvenile Justice in correctional centres and their supervision in the community.

(b) State Outcome 2 – Resilience to Disasters and Emergencies

Purpose: Emergency management activities that enhance response and recovery efforts and builds community resilience through disaster mitigation.

(c) State Outcome 3 – Effective and Efficient Resolution of Legal Disputes

Purpose: Administration of courts and tribunals and the delivery of legal services in New South Wales.

(d) State Outcome 4 – Maintain Rights and Records

Purpose: Client-facing justice services, including registration of life events (births, deaths, marriages), support for victims of crime, and legal assistance.

As at 1 July 2018, Program Groups have been replaced with State Outcomes. Consequently, comparative amounts for the 2017/18 financial year that were previously reported under Program Groups have been restated to the equivalent State Outcomes for the 2018/19 financial year.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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8. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Cash at bank	151,020	227,099
Cash on hand	440	449
	<u>151,460</u>	<u>227,548</u>

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash at bank, cash on hand, short-term deposits with original maturities of three months or less and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Cash and cash equivalents (per statement of financial position)	151,460	227,548
Closing cash and cash equivalents (per statement of cash flows)	<u>151,460</u>	<u>227,548</u>

Refer Note 24 for details regarding credit risk and market risk arising from financial instruments.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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9. Receivables

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Current receivables		
Sale of goods and services	61,904	76,687
Other receivables	10,032	899
	<u>71,936</u>	<u>77,586</u>
Allowance for expected credit losses*	(29,961)	-
Allowance for impairment**	-	(14,337)
	<u>41,975</u>	<u>63,249</u>
Victims Compensation Fund / Criminal Injuries Compensation debtors	6,497	5,703
Goods and Services Tax recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office	25,177	28,049
Prepayments	14,776	16,601
Personnel services	8,767	7,967
Receivables - long service leave	23,026	20,676
	<u>120,218</u>	<u>142,245</u>
Non-current receivables		
Personnel services	212	966
Prepayment of employee entitlements	-	3,658
Receivables - long service leave	2,002	1,798
Victims Compensation Fund / Criminal Injuries Compensation debtors	25,987	22,814
	<u>28,201</u>	<u>29,236</u>
Total receivables	<u>148,419</u>	<u>171,481</u>

***Movement in the allowance for expected credit losses**

Balance at 30 June 2018 under AASB 139	14,337
Amounts restated through opening accumulated funds	9,357
Balance at 1 July 2018 under AASB 9	23,694
Amounts written off during the year	(265)
Increase/(decrease) in allowance recognised in net results	6,532
Balance at 30 June 2019	<u>29,961</u>

****Movement in the allowance for impairment**

Balance at 1 July 2017	11,533
Amounts written off during the year	(2,238)
Increase/(decrease) in allowance recognised in net result	5,042
Balance at 30 June 2018	<u>14,337</u>

Details regarding credit risk of trade debtors that are neither past due nor impaired, are disclosed in Note 24.

(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.

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Amounts receivable from the sale of goods and services	144,320	144,546
Less:		
Amounts receivable that do not meet the asset recognition criteria	(68,631)	(68,124)
Allowance for impairment	(22,650)	(14,072)
	<u>53,039</u>	<u>62,350</u>

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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9. Receivables (cont'd)

(a) Sale of goods and services debtors (cont'd)

Sales of goods and services court debtors held at Revenue NSW are recognised based on average cash receipts for the three years ended 30 June 2019. The balance of the court debts held at Revenue NSW, which are not recognised, are shown above as "Amounts receivable that do not meet the asset recognition criteria".

(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.

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Amounts receivable from restitution orders made or confirmed by the Victims Compensation Tribunal	266,662	271,107
Less:		
Amounts receivable that do not meet the asset recognition criteria	(234,182)	(242,590)
Victims Compensation Fund Debtors	<u>32,480</u>	<u>28,517</u>
This is represented by:		
Current	6,496	5,703
Non-current	<u>25,984</u>	<u>22,814</u>
	<u>32,480</u>	<u>28,517</u>

This represents the Department's best estimate in accordance with accounting standards. The majority of the gross receivable of \$266.67 million (2018: \$271.11 million) does not meet the asset recognition criteria because the Department has a documented history of non-payment by the perpetrators of crimes. A five year average collection rate best represents those debtors that management believe will be received.

(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.

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Amounts receivable from restitution orders made or confirmed under the Criminal compensation Act 1967	144	143
Less:		
Amounts receivable that do not meet the asset recognition criteria	(140)	(136)
Criminal Injuries Compensation debtors	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>
This is represented by:		
Current	1	1
Non-current	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>
	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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9. Receivables (cont'd)

(c) Retained fees – Criminal Injuries Compensation (cont'd)

This represents the Department's best estimate in accordance with accounting standards. The majority of the gross receivable of \$0.1 million (2018: \$0.1 million) does not meet the asset recognition criteria because the Department has a documented history of non-payment by the perpetrators of crimes. A five year average collection rate best represents those debtors that management believe will be received.

10. Inventories

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Raw materials - at cost	8,296	7,206
Work in progress - at cost	936	2,160
Finished goods - at cost	12,605	5,406
Livestock - At net realisable value*	1,148	1,824
TOTAL	22,985	16,596

*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
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11. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Land and buildings \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	Buildings under finance lease \$'000	Total \$'000
At 1 July 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
At 30 June 2019 - fair value				
Gross carrying amount	7,087,234	628,038	291,808	8,007,080
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1,981,312)	(323,370)	(63,897)	(2,368,579)
Net carrying amount	5,105,922	304,668	227,911	5,638,501

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	Buildings under finance lease \$'000	Total \$'000
Year ended 30 June 2019				
Net carrying amount at beginning of year	4,414,239	256,658	240,326	4,911,223
Additions	770,253	96,054	-	866,307
Disposals	(5,175)	(802)	-	(5,977)
Net change in revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment	15,319	-	-	15,319
Reversal of prior year revaluation decrement due to an error	34,189	-	-	34,189
Transfers to/(from) intangible assets	(5,995)	13,755	-	7,760
Depreciation expense (note 2 (c))	(120,100)	(63,291)	(5,837)	(189,228)
Other movements	176	(1,272)	4	(1,092)
Other movements - work in progress transfers	(7,923)	7,923	-	-
Reclassification between classes	10,939	(4,357)	(6,582)	-
Net carrying amount at end of year	5,105,922	304,668	227,911	5,638,501

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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11. Property, Plant and Equipment (cont'd)

	Land and buildings \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	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 prior reporting period is set out below:

	Land and buildings \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	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)
Depreciation expense (note 2 (c))	(128,354)	(47,163)	(6,375)	(181,892)
Reclassification between classes	(17,412)	24,712	-	7,300
Other movements	(327)	(1,303)	(2)	(1,632)
Net carrying amount at end of year	4,414,239	256,658	240,326	4,911,223

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

Further details regarding the fair value measurement of property, plant and equipment are disclosed in Note 14.

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 \$1,177.6 million at 30 June 2019 (2018: \$611.0 million).

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 option has been exercised. 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 (2018: \$0.9 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 \$0.3 million (2018: \$1.4 million) to reflect the write down of existing work in progress balances as at 30 June 2019.

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12. Intangible Assets

	Software \$'000	Total \$'000
At 1 July 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
At 30 June 2019		
At cost (gross carrying amount)	381,840	381,840
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(203,454)	(203,454)
Net Carrying Amount	178,386	178,386
Year ended 30 June 2019		
Net carrying amount at start of year	192,251	192,251
Additions	30,763	30,763
Disposals	(683)	(683)
Amortisation (Refer to Note 2(c))	(36,184)	(36,184)
Other movements - transfers to property, plant and equipment	(7,760)	(7,760)
Net carrying amount at end of year	178,387	178,387
	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)
Other movements – transfers to property, plant and equipment	(7,299)	(7,299)
Net carrying amount at end of year	192,251	192,251

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13. Non-current assets held for sale

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Land and buildings	388	-
	388	-

Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income relating to assets held for sale

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Net change in revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment	190	-
Balance at 30 June 2019	190	-

In August 2018, the Department had identified a group of residential land and buildings for sale. Three of the properties were sold in January 2019. As at 30 June 2019, three properties remain on the market with several interested parties.

Department of Justice
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14. Fair Value Measurement of Non-Financial Assets

(i) Fair value hierarchy

2019	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
Land and buildings	-	-	3,989,790	3,989,790
Plant and equipment	-	3,392	-	3,392
Non-current assets held for sale	-	-	388	388
Finance leases	-	-	227,910	227,910
	-	3,392	4,218,088	4,221,480
2018	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
Land and buildings	-	879	3,886,535	3,887,414
Plant and Equipment	-	3,392	-	3,392
Finance leases	-	-	233,746	233,746
Total Fair value measurement of non-financial assets	-	4,271	4,120,281	4,124,552

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 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
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14. 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

	Land and Buildings	Finance Leases	Non-current assets held for sale	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2019				
Fair value as at 1 July 2018	3,886,534	233,746	-	4,120,280
Additions	183,568	-	388	183,956
Net change in revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment	15,319	-	-	15,319
Reversal of prior year revaluation decrement due to an error	34,189	-	-	34,189
Transfers from Level 2	879	-	-	879
Disposals	(5,175)	-	-	(5,175)
Depreciation expense	(120,098)	(5,837)	-	(125,935)
Other movements	(5,426)	1	-	(5,425)
Fair value as at 30 June 2019	3,989,790	227,910	388	4,218,088

	Land and Buildings	Finance Leases	Non-current assets held for sale	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2018 Restated				
Fair value as at 1 July 2017	3,587,738	181,734	-	3,769,472
Additions	434,477	-	-	434,477
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)
Transfers from Level 2	553,343	-	-	553,343
Transfers to Level 2	(879)	-	-	(879)
Adjustments for work in progress carried at cost	(447,145)	-	-	(447,145)
Disposals	(1,697)	-	-	(1,697)
Depreciation expense	(128,354)	(6,375)	-	(134,729)
Other movements	13,559	(6,581)	-	6,978
Fair value as at 30 June 2018	3,886,534	233,746	-	4,120,280

Transfers to/from Level 2 relate to work in progress that has been re-categorised upon completion of the projects.

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15. Payables

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Payables		
Accrued salaries, wages and on-costs	26,154	26,523
Creditors	93,881	126,235
Accrued expenses	208,404	199,296
	<u>328,439</u>	<u>352,054</u>

Details regarding liquidity risk, including a maturity analysis of the above payables, are disclosed in Note 24.

Payables include accruals for claims relating to the Victims Support Fund totalling \$24.7 million (2018: \$11.1 million).

16. Borrowings

	2019 \$'000	2018 Restated \$'000
Current borrowings		
TCorp Borrowings	140	136
Finance leases (refer to Note 20(d) and Note 31)	6,368	6,244
	<u>6,508</u>	<u>6,380</u>
Non-current borrowings		
TCorp Borrowings	294	434
Finance leases (see Note 20(d) and Note 31)	102,426	110,660
Lease incentives	10,312	-
	<u>113,032</u>	<u>111,094</u>

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	1 July 2018 Restated \$'000	Cash flows \$'000	Finance Charges \$'000	Other \$'000	30 June 2019 \$'000
TCorp Borrowings	570	(136)	-	-	434
Finance leases	116,904	(5,307)	2,389	(5,192)*	108,794
Total liabilities from financing activities	117,474	(5,443)	2,389	(5,192)	109,228

*Adjustment to correct a prior year error

	1 July 2017 Restated \$'000	Cash flows \$'000	Finance Charges \$'000	Other \$'000	30 June 2018 Restated \$'000
TCorp Borrowings	701	(131)	-	-	570
Finance leases	119,141	(5,359)	3,122	-	116,904
Total liabilities from financing activities	119,842	(5,490)	3,122	-	117,474

Details regarding liquidity risk including a maturity analysis of the above borrowings are disclosed in Note 24.

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17. Provisions

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Current		
Employee benefits and related on-costs		
Recreation leave*	139,232	134,783
Sundays and public holidays	3,830	3,748
Payroll tax	-	32,272
Fringe benefits tax	482	403
Annual leave loading	21,354	18,860
Long service leave*	94,386	47,729
Total current employee benefits and related on-costs	259,284	237,795
Current		
Other provisions		
Restoration costs	13,310	11,438
Victims Support Fund - pending victims' compensation claims	64,100	62,500
Total other provisions	77,410	73,938
Total current provisions	336,694	311,733
 *Expected settlement of current employee benefits and related on-costs		
Not later than 12 months	107,235	110,300
Later than 12 months	126,383	72,212
	233,618	182,512
 Non-current		
Employee benefits and related on-costs		
Long service leave	8,196	6,599
Superannuation**	-	17,578
	8,196	24,177
 Non-current		
Other provisions		
Restoration costs	10,605	14,729
Victims Support Fund - pending victims' compensation claims	71,100	68,800
Total non-current other provisions	81,705	83,529
Total non-current provisions	89,901	107,706
 Aggregate employee benefits and related on-costs		
Provisions - current	259,284	237,795
Provisions - non-current	8,196	24,177
Accrued salaries, wages and on-costs (Note 15)	26,154	26,523
	293,634	288,495

**Defined benefit superannuation liability of \$17.6 million, net of prepayment balance of \$3.6 million transferred to Crown Entity on 1st July 2018 (see Note 19).

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17. 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
2019			
Carrying amount at the beginning of financial year	26,167	131,300	157,467
Additional provisions recognised	4,727	86,000	90,727
Amounts used	(241)	(58,100)	(58,341)
Unused amounts reversed	(7,443)	-	(7,443)
Unwinding/change in the discount rate	705	1,800	2,505
Change in experience and actuarial assumptions	-	(25,800)	(25,800)
Net carrying amount at end of the year	23,915	135,200	159,115

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 2019.

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 21).
- 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.

Department of Justice
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for the year ended 30 June 2019

18. Other Current Liabilities

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Current		
Liabilities for unspent appropriations drawn down	-	-
	-	-

19. Increase / (decrease) in net assets from equity transfers

On 1 July 2018, the Crown Entity accepted the net liability for the defined benefit superannuation schemes that previously resided with the Department (see also note 1(l)(iii)).

2019

	Transfer to Crown Finance Entity 1/7/18 \$'000	Total \$'000
Assets		
Non-current assets		
Receivables	(3,613)	(3,613)
Total non-current assets	(3,613)	(3,613)
Total assets	(3,613)	(3,613)
Liabilities		
Non-current liabilities		
Provisions	16,780	16,780
Total non-current liabilities	16,780	16,780
Total liabilities	16,780	16,780
NET ASSETS	13,167	13,167

Department of Justice
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20. Commitments for Expenditure

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'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	228,402	534,242
Later than one year and not later than five years	432	45,226
Total including GST	228,834	579,468
(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	253,122	209,149
Later than one year and not later than five years	802,828	954
Later than five years	277,755	-
Total (including GST)	1,333,705	210,103
(c) Operating Lease Commitments		
Department as Lessee		
Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating lease as at 30 June are as follows:		
Within one year	56,057	53,649
Later than one year and not later than five years	141,452	138,907
Later than five years	107,004	48,456
Total (including GST)	304,513	241,012

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 2019, 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 2019.

The total commitments for expenditure above include input tax credits of \$169.7 million (2018: \$93.7 million) that are expected to be recoverable from the ATO.

Department of Justice
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20. Commitments for Expenditure (cont'd)

	2019	2018
		Restated
	\$'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	15,589	16,228
Later than one year and not later than five years	63,488	67,569
Later than five years	191,022	187,836
Minimum lease payments	270,099	271,633
Less: future finance charges	(150,426)	(154,729)
Present value of minimum lease payments	119,673	116,904
The present value of finance lease commitments is as follows:		
Within one year	7,004	6,244
Later than one year and not later than five years	12,638	16,828
Later than five years	100,031	93,832
	119,673	116,904
Classified as:		
Current	7,004	6,244
Non-current	112,669	110,660
	119,673	116,904

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. The provision for an option of a further 15 years will commence on 1 July 2020. The building is constructed on land owned by the Department. Refer to Note 31.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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21. Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Contingent Liabilities

Suitors' Fund

There are 19 claims estimated at \$0.2 million (2018: 9 claims: \$0.1 million) pending on the Suitors' Fund as at 30 June 2019. 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

The Department's contingent liabilities in respect of legal claims is \$8.6 million at 30 June 2019, (2018: \$7.7 million). The contingent liabilities relate to compensation and general claims which are covered by the NSW Treasury Managed Fund, Solvency Fund or funded by the Department.

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 (with some exceptions) 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 2019 in respect to Lodged But Unresolved Claims (refer to Note 17). 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.

21. 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 lay within the range of \$300 million to \$525 million (2018: \$282 million to \$492 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 27.

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. 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 \$0.4 million with Asset Insure, which expired at 4pm on 30 June 2019.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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22. Budget Review

Net result for the year

The actual net result of \$577 million was \$5 million unfavourable to the 2018-19 Budget of \$572 million and was primarily due to:

Total expenses excluding losses were \$97 million unfavourable to budget, driven mainly by:

Operating expenses - unfavourable to budget by \$191 million

The major variances are a result of the differences between the financial statement account mapping and the account mapping in the budget, being:

Favourable: Legal costs of \$74 million are mapped to Other expenses in the financial statements

Unfavourable: Natural Disaster response expenses of \$124 million are mapped to Grants and subsidies in the budget

In addition to these, correctional centre management fees were unfavourable to budget by \$24 million.

Depreciation and amortisation - favourable to budget by \$27 million

Mainly attributable to expenditure timing delays associated with the implementation of the Prison Bed Capacity Program and Criminal Justice Reform envelope funding.

Grants and subsidies - favourable to budget by \$183 million

The major variances are a result of the differences between the financial statement account mapping and the account mapping in the budget, being:

- Victims compensation costs of \$71 million are mapped to Other expenses in the financial statements
- Natural Disaster response expenses of \$124 million are mapped to Operating expenses in the financial statements

Other expenses - unfavourable to budget by \$126 million

The major variances are a result of the differences between the financial statement account mapping and the account mapping in the budget, being:

- Legal costs of \$74 million are mapped to Operating expenses in the budget
- Victims compensation costs of \$71 million are mapped to Grants and subsidies in the budget

Total revenue was \$117 million favourable to budget, driven by:

Retained taxes and fees - favourable to budget by \$26 million

The major variances are a result of the differences between the financial statement account mapping and the account mapping in the budget, being:

Victim compensation levies of \$11 million are mapped to Other income in the budget

Restitution orders raised of \$13 million are mapped to Sale of goods and services in the budget

Sale of goods and services and personnel services

The variance is due to personnel services of \$58 million being mapped to Sale of goods and services in the budget. This has a nil impact on total revenue.

Acceptance by the Crown Entity of employee benefits and other liabilities – favourable to budget by \$53 million

Mainly attributable to the revaluation of long service leave expenses and long service leave assumed revenue, driven by a significant drop in the Commonwealth 10 year bond rate.

Other income

Mainly attributable to asset acquired free of charge of \$21.5 million favourable to budget

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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22. Budget Review (cont'd)

Gain/(loss) on disposal

Gain/(loss) on disposal was unfavourable to budget by \$8 million and impairment losses on financial assets was unfavourable to budget by \$7 million.

Assets and liabilities

The major variances arising on the Statement of Financial position are noted below against the 2018-19 Budget:

Assets

Current Assets were favourable to budget by \$64 million

Mainly attributable to increases in cash balances by \$75 million, offset by a reduction in receivables of \$17 million.

Non-Current Assets were favourable to budget by \$145 million

The overall increase in property, plant and equipment values is due to underspend in depreciation and amortisation of \$27 million, and the changes in valuation totalling \$71 million.

Liabilities

Current Liabilities were unfavourable to budget by \$196 million

Mainly attributable to increases in payables for capital and operating expenditure; natural disaster accrued expenditure and long service leave provisions.

Cash flows

Cash flows from operating activities – under the Financial Reporting Code for Budget Dependent General Government Agencies, the actual 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 \$49 million in Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities was offset by a favourable budget result of \$89 million in Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities. These offsetting budget variations were mainly attributable to underspends in purchases of land and buildings, plant and equipment, and intangible assets

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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23. Reconciliation of Cash Flows from Operating Activities to Net Result

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'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	771,211	699,339
Depreciation and amortisation	(225,412)	(213,167)
Assets recognised for the first time	-	24,329
Asset acquired free of charge	21,493	-
(Increase)/decrease in provisions	(20,323)	13,073
Decrease in prepayments and other assets	(10,307)	(29,667)
Decrease/(increase) in payables	49,416	(66,975)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(9,155)	(2,201)
Net Result	576,923	424,731

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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24. 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

As at 30 June 2019 under AASB 9

	Note	Category	2019 \$'000
Class:			
Financial Assets			Carrying amount
Cash and cash equivalents	8	N/A	151,460
Receivables ¹	9	Amortised cost under AASB 9	41,975
			<u>193,435</u>

	Note	Category	2019 \$'000
Class:			
Financial Liabilities			Carrying amount
Payables ²	15	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	296,459
TCorp Borrowings	16	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	434
Finance leases	16	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	108,794
			<u>405,687</u>

As at 30 June 2018 under AASB 139 (comparative period)

	Note	Category	2018 \$'000
Class:			
Financial Assets			Carrying amount
Cash and cash equivalents	8	N/A	227,548
Receivables ¹	9	Loans and receivables at amortised cost	75,501
			<u>303,049</u>

	Note	Category	2018 \$'000
Class:			
Financial Liabilities			Carrying amount
Payables ²	15	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	343,793
TCorp Borrowings	16	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	570
Finance leases (Restated)	16	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	116,904
			<u>461,267</u>

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).

Department of Justice
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24. Financial Instruments (cont'd)

(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 credit losses and 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.

The Department considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Department may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates the Department is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Department.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and bank balances within the NSW Treasury Banking System.

Receivables – trade debtors

Accounting policy for impairment of trade debtors and other financial assets under AASB 9

Collectability of trade debtors is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Procedures as established in the Treasurer's Directions are followed to recover outstanding amounts, including letters of demand.

The Department applies the AASB 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade debtors.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

The expected loss rates are based on historical observed loss rates. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The Department has identified the unemployment rate, wages growth rate and CPI inflation to be the most relevant factors, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

Trade debtors are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others a failure to make contractual payments.

As at 30 June 2019, the ageing analysis on adoption of AASB 9 is as follows:

Department of Justice
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24. Financial Instruments (cont'd)

(ii) Credit risk (cont'd)

The estimated total gross carrying amount at default as at 30 June 2019 and 1 July 2018 (on adoption of AASB 9) was determined as follows:

	2019 \$'000	1 July 2018 \$'000
Current	27,439	9,862
< 30 days	10,274	11,728
30-60 days	6,496	6,963
61-90 days	5,504	7,292
> 90 days	22,223	39,819
Total	71,936	75,664

The loss allowance for trade debtors as at 30 June 2019 was \$30.0 million and 1 July 2018 (on adoption of AASB 9) was \$23.7million. This equates to an expected credit loss rate of 44.5% and 31.3% respectively.

Note: The analysis excludes statutory receivables and prepayments, as these are not within the scope of AASB 7. Therefore, the 'total' will not reconcile to the receivables total in Note 9.

Accounting policy for impairment of trade debtors and other financial assets under AASB 139 (comparative period only).

Collectability of trade debtors is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Procedures as established in the Treasurer's Directions are followed to recover outstanding amounts, including letters of demand. Debtors which are known to be uncollectible are written off. 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, and current and expected changes in economic conditions and debtor credit ratings. No interest is earned on trade debtors. For the comparative period 30 June 2018, the ageing analysis of trade debtors is as follows:

	2018 \$'000
Neither past due nor impaired	9,862
Past due but not impaired	
< 3 months overdue	22,774
3 months - 6 months overdue	6,216
> 6 months overdue	24,336
	63,188
Impaired	
< 3 months overdue	3,209
3 months - 6 months overdue	1,076
> 6 months overdue	8,191
	12,476
Total receivables – gross allowance for impairment	75,664

Note: The ageing analysis excludes statutory receivables and prepayments, as these are not within the scope of AASB 7. Therefore, the 'total' will not reconcile to the receivables total in Note 9.

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24. 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.

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 9.96% per annum for the quarter ended 30 September 2018, 9.96% per annum for the quarter ended 31 December 2018, 9.94% for the quarter ended 31 March 2019 and 9.96% for the quarter ended 30 June 2019.

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

	Interest rate exposure					Maturity dates		
	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
2019								
Payables:								
Accrued salaries, wages and on-costs	-	19,948	-	-	19,948	19,948	-	-
Creditors	-	92,830	-	-	92,830	92,830	-	-
Accrued Expenses	-	183,681	-	-	183,681	183,681	-	-
Borrowings:								
TCorp borrowings	3.25	434	434	-	-	140	294	-
Finance leases	11.15	108,794	108,794	-	-	6,523	13,864	88,407
		405,687	109,228	-	296,459	303,122	14,158	88,407
2018								
Payables:								
Accrued salaries, wages and on-costs	-	24,585	-	-	24,585	24,585	-	-
Creditors	-	124,369	-	-	124,369	124,369	-	-
Accrued Expenses	-	194,839	-	-	194,839	194,839	-	-
Borrowings:								
TCorp borrowings	3.25	570	570	-	-	136	434	-
Finance leases (Restated)	11.15	116,904	116,904	-	-	6,244	16,828	93,832
		461,267	117,474	-	343,793	350,173	17,262	93,832

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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24. 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 2018. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

(v) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily through the Department's interest-bearing liabilities. This risk is minimised by undertaking mainly fixed rate borrowings, primarily with NSW TCorp. The Department does not account for any fixed rate financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss or as at fair value through other comprehensive income or available-for-sale (until 30 June 2018). Therefore, for these financial instruments, a change in interest rates would not affect profit or loss or equity. A reasonably possible change of +/- 1% 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 following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates:

	2019		2018	
	\$'000		\$'000	
	-1%	+1%	-1%	+1%
Net result	(756)	756	(524)	524
Equity	(756)	756	(524)	524

(vi) Fair value measurement

Fair value compared to carrying amount

The Department does not hold financial assets or financial liabilities where their fair values differ from carrying amount.

Fair value recognised in the statement of financial position

Management assessed that cash, trade receivables, trade payables, and other current liabilities approximate their fair values, largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. The Department does not hold financial assets or financial liabilities that are valued at fair value using valuation techniques.

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25. 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:

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Cash balance at the beginning of the financial year	39,469	42,461
Add: Receipts	650,565	441,945
Less: Expenditure	(650,541)	(444,937)
Cash balance at the end of the financial year	39,493	39,469

For the Supreme Court, an amount of \$105.3 million (2018: \$95.5 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 \$13.2 million (2018: \$9.2 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.

The Department is liable for the monies it holds in trust.

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26. Administered Assets and Liabilities

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Administered Assets		
Receivables	16,289	14,868
Less:		
Allowance for impairment	(2,264)	(1,567)
Total administered assets and liabilities	14,025	13,301

27. 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 generally able to claim for various types of practical and financial support for a period of 2 to 10 years (with some exceptions). 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 2019 was \$68.0 million (2018: \$72.4million), including an accrual of \$24.7 million (2018: \$11.1million).

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 17.

Department of Justice
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for the year ended 30 June 2019

28. 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 2019 is estimated to be \$153.5 million (2018: \$133.8 million). This amount is not included in the Department's operating result for the year.

29. Related Party Disclosures

The Department's key management personnel compensation is as follows:

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Short-term employee benefits:		
Salaries	4,882	5,255
Other monetary allowances	633	517
Non-monetary benefits	-	-
Other long-term employee benefits		
Post-employment benefits	-	-
Termination benefits	1,033	346
Total remuneration	6,548	6,118

The Department did not enter into any transactions with key management personnel, their close family members and controlled or jointly controlled entities thereof.

During the year, the Department entered into transactions 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.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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30. Events After the Reporting Period

In accordance with the *Administrative Arrangements (Administrative Changes – Public Service Agencies) Order 2019* dated 2 April 2019, the Department was abolished on 1 July 2019. On abolition, the Department's employees, assets, rights and liabilities were transferred to Department of Family and Community Services and Justice and will be used, recovered or settled in the normal course of business by the transferee department.

In addition, in accordance with *Administrative Arrangements (Administrative Changes – Public Services Agencies) Order 2019* dated 2 April 2019, the following equity transfer occurred:

- From 1 July 2019, the NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages transferred from the Department of Justice to the Department of Customer Services.

Further in accordance with *Administrative Arrangements (Administrative Changes – Miscellaneous) Order 2019* dated 28 June 2019, the following occurred:

- From 1 July 2019, the Countering Violent Extremism Division transferred from the Department of Premier and Cabinet to the Department of Communities and Justice.
- Department of Family and Community Services and Justice were renamed to Department of Communities and Justice.

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 are designated or required by Accounting Standards 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*.

For the accounting policy on 'equity transfers' refer to Note 1(n).

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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30. Events after the reporting period (cont'd)

The financial impacts arising from the administrative restructure is shown below:

	Department of Justice 1/7/19 (Transfer Out)* \$'000	NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages 1/7/19 (Transfer Out) \$'000	Total# \$'000
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	(150,225)	(1,235)	(151,460)
Receivables	(116,252)	(3,966)	(120,218)
Inventories	(22,985)	-	(22,985)
Non-current assets held for sale	(388)	-	(388)
Total current assets	(289,850)	(5,201)	(295,051)
Non-current assets			
Receivables	(27,541)	(660)	(28,201)
Property, plant and equipment			
Land and buildings	(5,089,865)	(16,057)	(5,105,922)
Plant and equipment	(304,295)	(373)	(304,668)
Land and buildings under finance lease	(227,911)	-	(227,911)
Total property, plant and equipment	(5,622,071)	(16,430)	(5,638,501)
Intangible assets	(167,863)	(10,523)	(178,386)
Total non-current assets	(5,817,475)	(27,613)	(5,845,088)
Total assets	(6,107,325)	(32,814)	(6,140,139)
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Payables	327,976	463	328,439
Borrowings	6,508	-	6,508
Provisions	330,868	5,826	336,694
Total current liabilities	665,352	6,289	671,641
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	113,032	-	113,032
Provisions	89,521	380	89,901
Total non-current liabilities	202,553	380	202,933
Total liabilities	867,905	6,669	874,574
NET ASSETS	(5,239,420)	(26,145)	(5,265,565)

*Refer to Note 26 for the value of transferred out administered assets and liabilities. .

#Refer to Note 1(q)(ii) for the impact of new Accounting Standards on transferred out functions.

Other than as disclosed above, 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.

Department of Justice
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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31. Prior Period Error

The Department has identified a prior period error and made the necessary corrections as required by AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors as follows:

- The amount of the correction for each financial line affected.
- The amount of the correction at the beginning of the earliest prior period presented.

On 1 July 1995 the Department entered into a finance lease arrangement to lease the John Maddison Tower from a private sector company to house the District Court. The initial non-cancellable lease term was 25 years, with an option to extend for a further 15 years to 30 June 2035.

In the year ended 30 June 2019, the Department identified it should have included the option period of 15 years when calculating the finance lease liability in previous years, on the basis management were reasonably certain at the inception of the lease the option would be exercised.

The following tables disclose the restatement of line items in the statement of comprehensive income and statement of financial position, impacted by the prior period error for the year ended 30 June 2018 and the beginning of the prior period (1 July 2017).

Statement of Comprehensive Income

	30-June-18		
	Previously reported	Prior period error	Restated
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Expenses excluding losses			
Finance costs	7,296	3,121	10,417
Total expenses excluding losses	7,296	3,121	10,417
Operating Result	435,505	(3,121)	432,384
Net Result	427,852	(3,121)	424,731
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	371,706	(3,121)	368,585

Statement of Financial Position

	30-June-18			1-July-17		
	Previously reported	Prior period error	Restated	Previously reported	Prior period error	Restated
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
LIABILITIES						
Current Liabilities						
Borrowings	5,657	723	6,380	5,241	278	5,519
Total Current Liabilities	669,444	723	670,167	670,129	278	670,407
Non-current Liabilities						
Borrowings	62,412	48,682	111,094	68,317	46,005	114,322
Total Non-Current Liabilities	170,118	48,682	218,800	163,406	46,005	209,411
TOTAL LIABILITIES	839,562	49,405	888,967	833,535	46,284	879,819
NET ASSETS	4,679,537	49,405	4,630,132	4,307,831	46,284	4,261,547
Accumulated funds	3,603,507	(49,405)	3,554,102	3,172,261	(46,284)	3,125,977
TOTAL EQUITY	4,679,537	(49,405)	4,630,132	4,307,831	(46,284)	4,261,547

Accordingly Note 20(d) Finance Lease Commitments comparative has also been restated.

END OF AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Appendices



Above: Image of Hank and his handler, courtesy of Corrective Services NSW.

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Appendix 1

Payment of accounts and time of payments

Aged analysis at the end of each quarter for year ended 30 June 2019

	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	26,376	2,640	304	-2,476	2,270
December	27,174	26,702	635	-2,267	2,311
March	31,626	234	490	-173	-420
June	58,301	151	110	84	63
Small business suppliers					
September	1,504	418	38	-1	1
December	1,290	150	0	0	32
March	1,319	3	1	-124	-10
June	1,392	9	5	2	7

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 2018-19	93.0	95.0	90.0	93.0	92.8
Last Year FY 2017-18	88.0	89.7	88.2	88.4	88.6

Appendix 1 (cont'd)

Accounts due or paid within each quarter

	September	December	March	June
All suppliers				
No. of accounts due for payment	112,410	100,982	84,328	91,368
No. of accounts paid on time	104,212	95,887	75,685	84,948
Actual percentage of accounts paid on time (based on no. of Accounts) Target 100%	93%	95%	90%	93%
Dollar amount of accounts due for payment (,000)	705,207	663,713	562,685	624,362
Dollar amount of accounts paid on time (,000)	605,847	622,320	498,217	557,174
Actual percentage of accounts paid on time (based on \$) Target 100%	86%	94%	89%	89%
No. of payments for interest overdue accounts	13	13	0	0
Interest paid on overdue accounts	1,694	3,752	0	0
Small business suppliers				
No. of accounts due for payment	17,464	18,633	18,752	17,692
No. of accounts paid on time	16,589	17,351	16,732	16,483
Actual percentage of accounts paid on time (based on no. of Accounts) Target 100%	95%	93%	89%	93%
Dollar amount of accounts due for payment (,000)	34,016	34,856	19,262	18,816
Dollar amount of accounts paid on time (,000)	33,070	31,281	14,782	15,135
Actual percentage of accounts paid on time (based on \$) Target 100%	97%	90%	77%	80%
No. of payments for interest overdue accounts	13	13	0	0
Interest paid on overdue accounts	1,694	3,752	0	0

Appendix 1 (cont'd)

Department initiatives to improve the timely payment of supplier invoices (payment performance) in 2018-19:

- Consolidation of best practice payment initiatives and work processes stemming from Machinery of Government merger of Justice and FACS Shared Services
- Commence work to implement 'No Purchase Order, No Pay' Payment Policy
- Increased focus on additional use of Purchase Cards, capitalising on streamlined processes associated with the P-Card transition from Westpac to Citi-Bank
- Compliance of NSW Small Business Commissioner directive regarding reduction in small business vendor payment terms
- Deployment of Faster Payment Terms Policy as per approved guidelines
- Increased focus on additional use of Purchase Cards, capitalising on streamlined processes associated with the P-Card transition from Westpac to Citi-Bank
- Compliance of NSW Small Business Commissioner directive regarding reduction in small business vendor payment terms
- Deployment of Faster Payment Terms Policy as per approved guidelines.

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:

- Delayed in approving invoices by respective agencies
- Misplacement of invoices and/or invoices lost in the post
- Delayed in updating goods receipts (or service entry sheets) by agencies
- Delayed in raising Purchase Order, or Purchase Order with insufficient fund
- Purchase Order not quoted on supplier invoice, or invoice received with incorrect price
- Delayed in submitting the request to Vendor Master Data team to create new vendor
- Delayed caused by new users to SAP Purchase Order, required additional training on raising Purchase Order and Goods Receipts
- Payment term for small business has reduced from 30 to 20 days effective 1 December 2018, Purchase Orders issued prior to 1 December were set as 30 days payment terms in SAP system - resulting in delayed of payment to some small business suppliers.

Appendix 2

Consultants' expenditure

Consultants' expenditure over \$50,000

Company Name	Description	Nature of Services	Total \$
Antares Solutions Pty Ltd	Power Business Intelligence Corporate Dashboard enhancement	Information Technology	104,720
Beyond 9/14 Pty Ltd	Taskforce Themis consultancy	Organisation Review	128,714
Bravosolution APAC Pty Ltd	Source to Contract Management System	Information Technology	61,200
Customer Science Pty Ltd	Victims Services Quality Assurance Project - Client and Management Services	Management Services	71,200
Dawson James Pty Ltd	Project close-out advice including commissioning	Management Services	52,183
Deloitte	Law reform - Guardianship	Management Services	90,481
Deloitte	Performance and Analysis Professional Service - Cost Model Alignment	Organisation Review	146,914
Ernst and Young	Corrective Services - Private Tender advisory	Management Services	179,763
Herbert Smith Freehills	Corrective Services - Private Tender	Legal Services	91,654
Johnstaff Advisory Pty Ltd	Youth Justice NSW - Service Delivery Model development	Management Services	50,700
KPMG	Corrective Services – Benchmarking and Market Testing	Management Services	57,885
KPMG	Strategic Finance - Accounting standards advisory services	Finance/ Tax	63,023
KPMG	Development of Interagency Partnership Agreement and Governance processes	Management Services	73,448
KPMG	Outer Sydney Metropolitan Correction Precinct site assessment and facility estimates	Management Services	212,562

Company Name	Description	Nature of Services	Total \$
Levant Consulting Pty Ltd	Human Capital Management Program - Change Management	Management Services	124,225
MBM Pty Ltd	Corrective Services - Private Tender advisory	Management Services	81,727
Milliways Pty Ltd	Information and Communication Technology Managed Services Tender	Management Services	60,000
Minter Ellison	Corrective Services - Private Tender advisory	Legal Services	103,892
Monash University	Victims Services Canine Program - Canine Court Companion Program evaluation	Management Services	53,369
Noetic Solutions Pty Ltd	Emergency services call and dispatch arrangements assessment	Management Services	54,515
Partners in Performance International Pty Ltd	Early Guilty Pleas implementation	Management Services	78,750
Pinpoint HRM Pty Ltd	Consolidation of Learning Management Software	Information Technology	132,000
Presence of IT Pty Ltd	Human Capital Management	Information Technology	237,754
Presence of IT Pty Ltd	Success Factors configuration	Information Technology	50,593
Pricewaterhouse Coopers	Courts and Tribunal Services - Jury Management Services	Management Services	104,775
Societel Consulting Pty Ltd	Courts and Tribunal Services - management design and engagement services	Management Services	124,650
The Hackett Group Australia Pty Ltd	Corporate Services – Organisation and benchmarking review	Management Services	54,190
Total Asset Management Solutions Pty Ltd	Review of Governance, Risk and Compliance, Systems Applications and Products in Data Processing (SAP) Security Design	Information Technology	72,360
University of New South Wales	Victims Services Pilot Evaluation Project	Management Services	97,273
Total consultancy over \$50,000			\$2,814,520

Appendix 2 (cont'd)

Consultants' expenditure under \$50,000

Consultation category	Number	Amount \$
Finance/Tax	3	49,597
Information Technology	19	320,799
Legal Services	1	5,000
Management Services	86	806,675
Organisation review	3	31,149
Training	4	67,920
Total consultancy under \$50,000	116	1,281,140
Total expenditures for consultants for 2018-19		\$4,095,660

Note: Total consultants expenditure incurred by the Department excludes items of expenditure potentially capitalisable to fixed assets as part of capital works project.

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
Birth Deaths and Marriages	936	-	-	-	936
Corrective Services	802	-	-	-	802
Juvenile Justice	36				36
Courts and Tribunal Services	28				28
Court services*	67	7	8	119	201
NCAT **	-	-	-	524	524
Superior Courts ^	3		17	1	21
Victims Services#	63	18	2	25	108
Total	1,935	25	27	669	2,656

*Court Services - including Local Court, District Court Sheriff's office, Dust Diseases Tribunal. NB: this captures all complaints about the Business Centre irrespective of whether a complaint was handled by the Business Centre itself, or by the Ministerial and Parliamentary Services Unit (or any other area of the Department).

**NCAT - complaints (408) and NCAT complaints through Ministerial (116). The number of complaints received by NCAT is less than 0.5 per cent of all matters lodged.

^Superior Courts - Data included Supreme Court Registry (17), Land & Environment Court Registry (1) and the Industrial Relations Commission Registry (3).

#Victims Services- totals 108 plus + 9 complaints that were unresolved at the end of FY & therefore uncategorised.

Appendix 3 (cont'd)

NSW Registry of Births Deaths and Marriages

The Registry received 936 complaints and feedback for the 2018-19 financial year. The majority of the complaints were about errors on certificates, and policy and procedure issues.

The Registry is currently building more online products and services to reduce errors by having the citizen data enter their own details directly into the system. Online applications also assist in the reduction of processing times by reducing handling time.

Corrective Services NSW

Minister and Commissioner

In 2018-19, a total of 802 written complaints were received by the Minister and Commissioner. This is 214 more than in 2017-18.

The highest number of complaints related to inmate placement and visits. A large number of complaints were received concerning the construction of new or expanded correctional centres.

Official Visitors

In 2018-19, Official Visitors reported making 1,434 visits to correctional facilities, less than in 2017-18 (1,450). Inmates raised 8,405 matters with Official Visitors which were recorded as complaints, a decrease of 9.6 per cent on the number received in 2017-18 (9,301). The categories of complaint most often raised were medical issues; phones; property and activities.

Corrective Services Support Line (CSSL)

In 2018-19, the CSSL answered 9,753 telephone calls from inmates. This was an increase of 28 per cent on the number received in 2017-18 (7,601).

Of the calls answered in 2018-19, there were 2,625 (27 per cent) recorded as complaints, compared to 2,153 (28 per cent) of the calls in 2017-18. The category 'phone' received the highest number of complaints (384). The majority of 'phone' complaints were about the SKYPE service. The CSSL also received a high number of complaints about property, medical issues, and placement.

The category 'phone' also received the highest number of inquiries (941). The 'phone' enquiries were mostly inmates seeking instructions on how to make a personal telephone call. The CSSL also received a high number of inquiries about court matters, and parole/release.

NSW Ombudsman

In 2018-19, the NSW Ombudsman wrote to the Commissioner of Corrective Services on 98 occasions, fourteen more than in 2017-18.

Of the 98 communications, three referred to matters raised previously.

- 88 were preliminary investigations under section 13AA of the *Ombudsman's Act 1974* (the Act). One of these was an 'own motion inquiry'
- One matter was a suggestion under section 31AC of the Act
- The relevant legislation was not identified for nine of the matters referred.

Appendix 3 (cont'd)

Of the section 13AA matters, those most often referred were about property, alleged assault or excessive use of force.

As at 30 June 2019, of the 98 matters communicated to the Commissioner, nine had not been finalised. The majority of outstanding matters relate to missing property and alleged excessive use of force.

Juvenile Justice NSW

In 2018-19, there were a total of 36 complaints received by Juvenile Justice. Of these, 26 complaints were from young people, two were from family members. This is a significant decrease on 2017-18, where there were a total of 53 complaints.

In 2018-19, 61 per cent of complaints were resolved within 48 hours; 36 per cent were resolved within four weeks. Only one case took longer than four weeks to resolve.

Juvenile Justice 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.

Young people in Juvenile Justice facilities are able to make complaints to external agencies as well as internally through the complaints system. These external agencies include:

- **Official visitors** – Official visitors are community representatives, appointed by the Minister for Counter Terrorism and Corrections to visit Juvenile Justice centres. Their role is to facilitate the resolution of enquiries and complaints made by detainees, and staff, and to report on the condition of the centres.
- **NSW Ombudsman** - Young people can contact the ombudsman to make a complaint about their treatment while in a Juvenile Justice custody. The NSW Ombudsman visits Juvenile Justice centres regularly to ensure that young people have the opportunity to make a complaint that is external to the Juvenile Justice complaints process.

Courts and Tribunal Services

Community Justice Centres (CJC)

The CJC receives complaints and feedback through three main mechanisms Feedback Assist, CJC Client Feedback Form, Ad hoc client complaints via phone/email/post. Total complaints received for 2018-19 was 28.

Complaint themes:

- Timeliness of service
- Access to service
- Staff/Mediator knowledge, skills and ethics
- Unsuitability assessment of client matters.

Appendix 3 (cont'd)

Services improved/changed in response to complaints/suggestions:

- Established internal SLA to improve timelines for court referred matters to minimise adjournment requests
- Improved staff rostering processes to increase staff available to answer calls. Where calls were unable to be answered, voicemail messages are cleared twice daily to ensure the Case Coordinator is able to act in a more timely manner to respond to client messages
- Unsuitability assessment framework revised to provide clarity for staff and clients, including detailed Fact Sheet.

Court Services

Nature of complaints	Number of complaints FY 2018-19
Service	67
Policy or procedure	7
Costs	8
Other issues	119
Total number of complaints received	201
Number of complaints outstanding (as at 30 June 2019)	11

NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal (NCAT)

In 2018-19, NCAT received 524 complaints, 408 directly and 116 through Ministerial. The number of complaints received by NCAT is less than 0.5 of all matters lodged.

Categories of complaints received during the year included decision dissatisfaction, timeliness of outcomes and complaints about policy and procedure. In responding to complaints NCAT provides clarification of its processes in particular appeal rights and where to organisations that can assist them with their application to NCAT or with appealing an NCAT decision.

NCAT uses the complaints process to improve internal procedures, to identify training gaps for staff and members NCAT website and other publications. For example, following multiple complaints about how NCAT makes decisions about fee waivers NCAT updated information on the fee waiver form and NCAT website to clarify how and by whom a decision is made.

Appendix 3 (cont'd)

Superior Courts

Supreme Court Registry

Total number of complaints received was 17.

Complaint attributes: The complaints related to the costs assessment process, court fees, the court fee postponement processes, missing documents, inaccurate information dispensed by the registry, and maintenance of court facilities.

Services improved/changed in response to complaints/suggestions: In response to complaints about its fee postponement processes, the Registry introduced electronic management of applications to streamline the process and reduce the risk of lost documentation and delays inevitable when relying on communication by post.

Land and Environment Court Registry

Total number of complaints received was 1.

Complaint attributes: Court processes and case outcome.

Services improved/changed in response to complaints/suggestions: Not applicable; there were avenues available to the complainant to participate in the process and have their concerns judicially determined.

Industrial Relations Commission Registry

Total number of complaints received was 3.

Complaint attributes: Transcript fees, standard email subject lines used in Registry communication with parties and administrative processes when registering new appeals.

Services improved/changed in response to complaints/suggestions: Not applicable; the fees charged are in accordance with a regulation, and the standard email templates and registration processes are essential to managing cases in a consistent manner.

Victims Services

In 2018-19, Victims Services received 117 complaints about our service. We resolved 108 of these, with 9 pending at the end of financial year.

Victims Services also receives complaints from victims of crime in NSW under the Charter of Victims' Rights. The Charter applies to any agency or person exercising official functions including the administration of justice (other than judicial functions), the provision of police services, the administration of any Government department and the provision of services to victims of crime by non-government agencies that are funded by the State to provide those services. Victims Services received and assisted to resolve 42 complaints under the Charter, made about various agencies and organisations funded to provide services to victims of crime.

Appendix 3 (cont'd)

Victims Services also administers an Approved Counsellor Program. In 2018-19, Victims Services received and assisted to resolve 25 complaints about Approved Counsellors.

In response to feedback received about our service, Victims Services has introduced an Immediate Needs Support Package for victims of domestic violence in NSW to access a grant of financial assistance for their immediate needs following an act of violence. In 2018-19, changes to the *Victims' Rights and Support Act 2013* were implemented to improve access to counselling services, recognise family victims and further streamline and improve the application process to seek victims support. This included increasing the internal review time limit, make documentary evidence requirements less restrictive, recognise there may be good reasons for delays in reporting and provide eligibility for certain incidents involving motor vehicles.

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 of NSW

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

Appendix 4 (cont'd)

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

Appendix 4 (cont'd)

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

Appendix 4 (cont'd)

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
Partnership Act 1892 55 Vic No 12 (except parts, jointly with the Minister for Innovation and Better Regulation)
Parliamentary Papers (Supplementary Provisions) Act 1975 No 49
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

Appendix 4 (cont'd)

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

RSL NSW Act 2018 No 48

Appendix 5

Cyber Security Policy Attestation

I, Michael Coutts-Trotter am of the opinion that the Department of Justice has to the best of its ability identified its cyber security risks and is tracking the associated risk level as these are being managed.

The department is enhancing governance to appropriately manage its cyber-security maturity and initiatives.

There exists a current security incident response plan for the Department of Justice.

An independent audit of the Department's ISMS against the ISO27001 Standard was undertaken in July 2019 by SAI Global.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'MGT', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Michael Coutts-Trotter

Secretary

Appendix 6

Disability Inclusion Action Plan

Highlights in 2018-19 from the Department's Disability Inclusion Action Plan are detailed below:

- The Justice Disability Advisory Council convened for a meeting in August and November 2018
- 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
- Annual events are held to recognise International Day of People with Disability.

Diversity Services

- Diversity Services has developed an E-Learning program for staff on working with clients with mental health issues based on the Fact Sheets developed for the Department by WayAhead
- The Department's induction included disability inclusion and the principles of providing a flexible service to clients with disability components
- Decision-making and Capacity E-Learning program for the Community and Professionals who work with people with decision-making disabilities was developed and is available on the Departments website
- Agencies across the department continue to offer roles targeted to people with disability
- Annual events are held to recognise International Day of People with Disability
- The Justice Disability Advisory Council met to provide advice to the Department on best practice for working with people with disability.

The most recent DIAP was for 2015 to 2018, with the plan ending on December 2018. In preparation for the new plan, the Department consulted broadly with the community and specifically people with disability. Due to the Machinery of Government changes, the development of a new DIAP is currently on hold following discussions on a possible consolidated approach under the Department of Communities and Justice.

Victims Services

- Provides its' services in an inclusive manner in facilitating staff discussions with respect to how Victims Services can be more inclusive in relation to information sessions
- Implemented training to ensure staff awareness of the impacts of attitudinal barriers and the importance of inclusiveness in the provision of its' services:
 - Staff undertook mandatory disability training
 - Public Service Commission training was attended by nominated staff.

Appendix 6 (cont'd)

- Ensured persons with disabilities are aware of and can effectively access information in accessible formats about Victims Services:
 - Community education engagements undertaken across the year targeted to particular groups
 - Intranet improvements to ensure resources respond to the needs of persons with disabilities e.g., hearing &/or visually impaired
- Is an employer of choice for persons with disabilities with 2 current staff in disability identified roles.

New South Wales Trustee and Guardian (NSWTG)

NSWTG's website, including the Planning Ahead portal, has been developed to meet [Web Content Accessibility Guidelines \(WCAG\) 2.0](#).

Accessible versions of brochures and booklets relating to financial management and trustee services are available on request. Easy Read versions of a number key resources for guardianship services are also available.

Interpreting services such as AUSLAN are provided on request to both clients and staff.

Eight of NSW Trustee & Guardian's branch locations are wheelchair accessible:

1. Bathurst
2. Broken Hill
3. Lismore
4. Newcastle
5. Parramatta
6. Port Macquarie
7. Wagga Wagga
8. Wollongong

In addition, NSWTG's Client Specialist Centre in Surry Hills is also wheelchair accessible.

Other accessibility adjustments include enabling clients to bring a support person, hearing amplification, and relocation to a quieter area or provision of documents in large print or electronic formats.

NSWTG also holds regular Plan Ahead days and community education events across metropolitan and regional areas of New South Wales. Where ever possible these events are held at venues with better access and facilities for people with disabilities, such as local courthouses, libraries, Service NSW locations and community centres.

At 30 June 2019 NSWTG has four identified and two targeted positions for people with disability.

Currently, 25 or 4.1per cent of NSWTG's workforce identify as having a disability.

Appendix 6 (cont'd)

Court Services

- Court Services continual demonstrated commitment to the DIAP includes consultation with Justice Infrastructure and Assets in building refurbishments to consider disability access requirements for courts
- Wherever possible Court Services venues have a DIAP.

NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal (NCAT)

National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) related hearings were initially heard by a small team of highly specialised panel members with expertise and knowledge of the NDIS.

ERC funding has been used to provide additional resources to manage NDIS related matters and workload. The framework for tracking how ERC funds are being utilised has been developed and data collection is ongoing.

Community Justice Centres

Action: Include information and guidance to Community Justice Centres (CJC) staff and mediators about providing accessible services, including the use of support people.

Completed:

- Included in new Case Coordinator manual
- New support person fact sheet which provided for six distinct categories of support people clients could engage for themselves
- New case management system specifications includes improved accessibility.

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

Recipient organisation	Program	Description	Amount of Grant \$
Veterans Services			
Strathfield Council	Community War Memorials Fund	<p>Conservation work to the Enfield War Memorial including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the treatment of corrosion cleaning, re-mortaring and repairs to the memorials stonework re-gilding the honour rolls 	10,000
Hornsby Shire Council	Community War Memorials Fund	<p>Restoration works to the Beecroft War Memorial including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the replacement of damaged and deteriorated stonework new stainless steel cramps to replace existing the production of a treatment report on the restoration 	10,000
Dubbo Regional Council	Community War Memorials Fund	A full structural assessment of the Wellington War Memorial sculpture (Winged Victory) and its plinth to fully ascertain their condition and to enable informed decisions to be made about the best preservation methods	10,000
MidCoast Council	Community War Memorials Fund	<p>Conservation work to the Nabiac Park War Memorial including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the replacement of lost lead lettering repairs to drummy render repairs to cracks in the memorial 	7,590

Recipient organisation	Program	Description	Amount of Grant \$
Hunter's Hill Council	Community War Memorials Fund	<p>Conservation work to the Hunter's Hill First World War Memorial including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stone cleaning and repairs • cleaning and maintenance of the monument's lantern • regilding the incised lettering 	10,000
Woolgoolga First World War Memorial Restoration Group	Community War Memorials Fund	A conservation assessment of the dismantled pieces of the original Woolgoolga War Memorial including a plan for reassembly and cost estimates for this work	4,500
Eurobodalla Shire Council	Community War Memorials Fund	Regilding the Central Tilba War Memorial's lettering and the creation of a path to link the roadside to the memorial to aid community participation in commemoration events	4,200
Neutral Bay Public School	Community War Memorials Fund	<p>Conservation work to the Neutral Bay Public School Honour Roll including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the repair of damaged woodwork • the re-alignment of panels • the replacement of perished varnish • the application of protective wax 	10,000
Woollahra Municipal Council	Community War Memorials Fund	Restoration work to the Double Bay War Memorial's setting including the removal of a later galvanised iron fence and the replacement of an African Olive Hedge with a more appropriate species	7,000
MidCoast Council	Community War Memorials Fund	Repairs to the stairs and approach to the Taree War Memorial Clock	8,700
Eurobodalla Shire Council	Community War Memorials Fund	<p>Repairs to the Narooma War Memorial Clock including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • re-patinating and reinstating the memorial plaques • re-pointing of a small area of the sandstone column 	1,000

Recipient organisation	Program	Description	Amount of Grant \$
Eurobodalla Shire Council	Community War Memorials Fund	Conservation work to the Batemans Bay and District Volunteers Monument, including regilding the inscriptions and repairing a gap in the joint between the obelisk and its base	1,950
Georges River Council	Community War Memorials Fund	<p>Conservation work to the Mortdale War Memorial Park cenotaph blade including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • repairing the deteriorated original cement render • replacing missing cement render • replacing sub-standard previously repaired render 	10,000
Moonan Flat Soldiers Memorial Hall	Community War Memorials Fund	Conservation work to the Moonan Flat Soldiers Memorial Hall's interior	10,000
MidCoast Council	Community War Memorials Fund	A detailed structural engineering assessment of the Wingham Vampire Jet Monument including the preparation of a report	10,000
St George's Anglican Church, Parkes	Community War Memorials Fund	Repairing and cleaning the main lead light war memorial window at the rear of the St George's Anglican Church	2,780
Edward River Council	Community War Memorials Fund	Cleaning the Deniliquin Cenotaph's stonework to remove marks and biological growth	2,000
Junee Shire Council	Community War Memorials Fund	Cleaning the Illabo Memorial and replacing of the memorial's pathway	3,917.36
Lachlan Shire Council	Community War Memorials Fund	A specialist condition assessment of the Lake Cargelligo War Memorial	3,000
Brewarrina Shire Council	Community War Memorials Fund	A specialist condition assessment of the Brewarrina Public School Honour Roll	3,000

Recipient organisation	Program	Description	Amount of Grant \$
Anglican Parish of Hunters Hill	Community War Memorials Fund	<p>Conservation works to the All Saints' Hunters Hill First World War Memorial including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the removal of later bronze plaques light pressure washing to remove all lichen and biological growth repointing the application of biocide 	6,330
Lake Macquarie City Council	Community War Memorials Fund	The removal and replacement of the Killingworth War Memorial's sandstone bases, the replacement of three sandstone plinth outposts, and the application of protective coating to the monument's lead lettering	10,000
Clarence Town ANZAC Committee	Community War Memorials Fund	Conservation management plan for the Alexander Eagleton Gates (Boer War) Clarence Town War Memorial, Clarence Town Memorial Park and Clarence Town and District 1939-45 War Memorial Children's Play Centre	9,496
Cumberland RSL Sub-Branch	Community War Memorials Fund	<p>Conservation works to the St John's Church of England Ashfield Cenotaph including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> repointing the repair of cracks in the monument's sandstone the cleaning of bronze plaques 	10,000
Coramba Community Hall Facility Management Committee	Community War Memorials Fund	<p>Conservation works to the Coramba Community Hall Honour Roll including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cleaning the removal of corrosion repairs to damaged areas the application of protective coating 	9,595
Laggan Hall Trust	Community War Memorials Fund	Sanding and oiling of the Laggan Memorial Hall's wooden floor	4,500

Recipient organisation	Program	Description	Amount of Grant \$
Patonga Beach Progress Association Inc	Community War Memorials Fund	<p>Conservation works to the Patonga War Memorial including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cleaning the memorial's plaques • repainting • the restoration of the memorial's lamp 	10,000
Sussex Inlet RSL Sub-Branch (NSW RSL)	Community War Memorials Fund	<p>Repairs to the external fabric of the Sussex War Memorial Hall including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the repair of parts of the Hall's barge capping and fascia • the removal and replacement of deteriorated wood • painting 	4,500
Cumberland Council	Community War Memorials Fund	<p>Conservation works to the Merrylands Remembrance Park Memorial Howitzer 'Trophy' Gun including the replacement of deteriorated wooden components, the reinforcement of areas of loss/weakness and repainting</p>	10,000
Tamworth Regional Council	Community War Memorials Fund	<p>Conservation works to the Tamworth ANZAC Park Memorial Gates including repairs to damaged areas</p>	10,000
The Inverell Club	Community War Memorials Fund	<p>The relocation and cleaning of the Inverell Club honour rolls</p>	1,935.10
Queanbeyan RSL Sub Branch	Community War Memorials Fund	<p>The relocation of the Queanbeyan Boer Memorial from Lowe Street to Moore Park</p>	10,000
MidCoast Council	Community War Memorials Fund	<p>Works to the secure the lower marble panels of the Nabiac War Memorial</p>	7,000
Branxton Greta Business Chamber	Community War Memorials Fund	<p>Conservation works to the Branxton Memorial Rotunda's marble honour rolls</p>	2,000
Georges River Council	Community War Memorials Fund	<p>Condition reports and conservation assessments for four Georges River war memorials (William Cross Memorial, Hurstville War Memorial, Kogarah War Memorial, and Oatley War Memorial)</p>	5,750

Recipient organisation	Program	Description	Amount of Grant \$
Lake Macquarie City Council	Community War Memorials Fund	<p>Conservation works to the West Wallsend Soldiers Memorial including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mortar repairs to sandstone capitals • sandstone indents to capitals (extra two) • securing four large marble plaques and tablets 	5,000
Kellyville Public School	Community War Memorials Fund	The specialist installation of two conserved war memorial honour rolls at Kellyville Public School	1,276
Anglican Parish of Hunters Hill	Community War Memorials Fund	Conservation works to the Walter Lashley Spier NSW Citizen Bushman Memorial's sandstone paving, metal balustrade, trachyte plinth and granite cross	8,735.15
Lyndhurst Soldiers Memorial Hall and Village Committee	Minister's Discretionary Fund	To install a plaque at the Lyndhurst Soldiers Memorial Hall commemorating the fallen of all significant conflicts (besides the First and Second World Wars which are already commemorated by the War Memorial Hall and Gates)	3,828
Scone RSL Sub-Branch	Minister's Discretionary Fund	Conservation assessment of the Scone Soldiers' Memorial Arch	3,000
Kempsey Shire Council	Minister's Discretionary Fund	Conservation management plans for the memorials Millbank Public School Gates and Willawarrin War Memorial	3,000
Wagga Wagga RSL Sub Branch	Minister's Discretionary Fund	To fund a condition assessment of the Forest Hill Public School War Memorial Gate Posts	2,000
Greater Hume Council on behalf of Cookardinia Memorial Hall Committee	Minister's Discretionary Fund	The construction of a ceremonial cairn outside the Cookardinia Memorial Hall	1,000
Queanbeyan RSL Sub Branch	Minister's Discretionary Fund	Specialist advice to inform the relocation of the Queanbeyan Boer War Memorial	2,000

Recipient organisation	Program	Description	Amount of Grant \$
National Servicemen's Association of Australian NSW Oxley Sub Branch	Minister's Discretionary Fund	To undertake a condition and heritage assessment of the Tamworth Boer War fountain including a scope of works for any repairs	1,800
Holsworthy High School	Minister's Discretionary Fund	Invictus Games excursion packages for 30 students as part of the Invictus Games Sydney 2018 Education Project	1,200
ClubsNSW	Minister's Discretionary Fund	To purchase the blazers for the 6 students participating in the Anzac Ambassadors Program 2018	2,454.54
Port Macquarie Hastings Legacy	Minister's Discretionary Fund	To print 50 copies of the Port Macquarie Hastings Legacy Club History Booklet	935
Cowra Breakout Association	Minister's Discretionary Fund	To build a digital model of the Cowra POW Camp	1,000
Panania RSL Sub Branch	Minister's Discretionary Fund	To support the production of an interpretive plaque and a sandstone plinth on which the plaque will be mounted. The plaque and plinth will compliment an existing plaque that was gifted to the Sub-Branch by the Greek Consul General	1,598
City of Penrith RSL Sub-Branch	Anzac Community Grants Program	ANZAC School Service: This event brings together 48 schools, teachers and approximately 2000 students from public schools, high schools and independent schools across the Penrith district, for the purpose of remembering the service and sacrifice of our veterans	2,000
Parkes Memorial Hill Rejuvenation Incorporated	Anzac Community Grants Program	Stories & Voices from the War: The project will develop a 'stories from the war' web page. This will include a section on 'voices from the war' in the form of oral histories from local people	2,000
Culburra Beach Community Centre Management Committee	Anzac Community Grants Program	Build for our future Generations: A project to show how much we respect our past and look forward to our Future Generations Respecting our Anzacs	2,000

Recipient organisation	Program	Description	Amount of Grant \$
Narromine RSL Sub-Branch	Anzac Community Grants Program	Narromine Honour Wall: Our Sub-Branch would like to upgrade the list of names on our town Honour Wall to include the names of all local people who served during various conflicts	2,000
Petaurus Education Group	Anzac Community Grants Program	Case study on an Indigenous hero of Tobruk: In 2018 our organisation helped facilitate a local school carry out a case study on a Riverina Elder, Auntie Fay Clayton. Auntie Fay was one of five siblings taken away from her Indigenous father Cecil Robert Clayton (Robert) in 1956. This project will recognise and promote his story	1,650
Australian Jewish Historical Society	Anzac Community Grants Program	Australian Jewish Military Database: DoS Records NSW: The AJHS program for future development of the Database, aims to digitise the NAA records of all Jewish Servicemen and Women, so the links to the NAA are fully visible and therefore readily useful for research	2,000
Sugarvalley Neighbourhood Advancement Group Inc	Anzac Community Grants Program	West Wallsend Anzac Day 2019: The project will provide a local Anzac Day commemoration for the West Wallsend Community	2,000
Ms Margaret Jean Hope	Anzac Community Grants Program	Anzac Parade - A Living Memorial: This project will add new content to the Daughters of ANZAC website which will educate the general public about the military history of Anzac Parade and the relationship between Anzac Parade and the Great War	2,000
Friends of Freshwater Inc on behalf of the Soldiers Avenue of Honour Stakeholders Group	Anzac Community Grants Program	Freshwater Soldiers at War: Our organisation intends to produce in book form, the various experiences of our young men who served during World War One. These same men are recognised by plaques placed beside heritage-listed trees in the Soldiers Avenue of Honour, and this project attempts to complement that historical work	1,949

Recipient organisation	Program	Description	Amount of Grant \$
Sussex Inlet RSL Sub-Branch	Anzac Community Grants Program	Memorabilia Preservation and Display: The project aims to restore selected items of war memorabilia in our custodianship, to improve interpretation and education opportunities, and to display memorabilia which would otherwise not be accessible to the local community and ex-service veterans	2,000
Woollahra Council	Anzac Community Grants Program	World War 2 Remembered: Oral History research project where a researcher will be employed to visit a total of 3 returned service men/women over a 12 month period to share their stories about WW2. This will ensure the stories of WW2 veterans are captured forever	2,000
Penrith City Library	Anzac Community Grants Program	The City of Penrith remembers the Great War: Penrith City Library's publication project: 'Noble work recognised: the City of Penrith remembers the Great War', will be a culmination of four years' work in researching and writing the biographies of our local fallen soldiers, and of the 16 local nurses who served during the Great War	2,000
Gol Gol Public School	Anzac Community Grants Program	Anzac Garden: Our goal is to have a permanent memorial to commemorate Anzac Day. Our project will compliment and build on our Anzac Day and Remembrance Day services. The project will lay the foundations on which to build and nurture an understanding, respect and responsibility for those that have served and are serving our country	1,254.85
HMAS SYDNEY Association Inc.	Anzac Community Grants Program	HMAS SYDNEY I - SMS EMDEN Engagement 105th Anniversary Memorial Service: Organisation of the HMAS SYDNEY I - SMS EMDEN Engagement 105th Anniversary Memorial Service on 5 November 2019. We believe that the holding of this very important memorial service each year allows members of our Association, other organisations and the general public	1,024

Recipient organisation	Program	Description	Amount of Grant \$
		share with us the memory of the engagement and sacrifice on both sides that day in 1914	
The Scout Association of Australia NSW Branch, Sydney North Region.	Anzac Community Grants Program	Anzac Services, Wahroonga and Turramurra, and trip to visit the War Memorial: We seek funding to run the two Anzac day services – in Wahroonga and Turramurra. In addition, we seek funding to take youth speakers to Canberra to visit the War Memorial. This will be limited to around \$550 by minimising costs via utilisation of Scout facilities in Canberra and sharing costs across groups	1,898
The Scout Association of Australia NSW Branch, Sydney North Region.	Anzac Community Grants Program	Anzac Dawn Service, West Pymble and trip to Canberra to visit the War Memorial: We seek funding to help run the Anzac Day Dawn Service at Bicentennial Park, West Pymble. In addition, we seek funding to take youth speakers to Canberra to visit the War Memorial. This will be limited to around \$650 by minimising costs via utilisation of scout facilities in Canberra and sharing costs across groups	1,923
Kurri Kurri High School	Anzac Community Grants Program	Anzac Remembrance Garden and Mural: Students in Year 9 will be undertaking a Project Based Learning and trans disciplinary unit of work based upon Australians at War (from the Stage 5 History syllabus) and narrative writing (from the Stage 5 English syllabus). Through this project we expect the students will create a garden and mural which represents and remembers the participation of men, women and ATSI peoples in the defence of Australia	2,000
Newcastle and Hunter Combined Schools Anzac Service Inc.	Anzac Community Grants Program	Combined Schools ANZAC Service: Through this program we aim to research and produce both the narrative commemoration and formal commemorative elements of ANZAC service about peacekeepers to	2,000

Recipient organisation	Program	Description	Amount of Grant \$
		audiences of school students and community (mainly RSL) members	
Mathoura RSL Sub-Branch	Anzac Community Grants Program	Anzac Day Ceremony: We provide the Dawn Service at Mathoura, followed by breakfast. We have a Commemorative service followed by the march for the wreath laying service in the Soldiers Memorial Gardens	1,000
Coomba and District Progress Association	Anzac Community Grants Program	Erection of a flag pole at the Coomba Park Memorial Hill: We would purchase a suitable alloy flag pole and using volunteer labour provided by our community move the existing flag pole and re-site both poles to suitable positions for ceremonial purposes	2,000
Tangara School	Anzac Community Grants Program	A Living Tribute: Tangara School plan to construct a permanent garden structure for students, staff and the increasing community in Renwick, Southern Highlands. The structure envisaged is a vertical growing and meditative marine plywood Sphere standing about 9 ft tall (designed by Space10 called the Growroom). The sphere houses potted plants and the unique design ensures that water and light can reach vegetation on every level, thereby functions as a growth activator for the vegetation and shelter for the visitor	3,000
HMAS SYDNEY Association Inc.	Anzac Community Grants Program	HMAS SYDNEY II - 78th Anniversary Memorial and Wreath Laying Ceremony: Organisation of the HMAS SYDNEY II - 78th Anniversary Memorial and Wreath Laying Ceremony on 19 November 2019. We believe that the holding of this very important memorial service each year allows members of our Association, other organisations, the general public and more importantly the families and descendants of those 645 men who died that day in 1941 share with us the memory of the engagement and sacrifice on both sides that day	981

Recipient organisation	Program	Description	Amount of Grant \$
Kearsley Community Dawn Service Committee Inc	Anzac Community Grants Program	Honouring and commemorating the lost diggers of Kearsley, Abernethy and Elrington: The Committee has identified more 'lost' diggers from the Elrington area who have been forgotten over the last century (their names appear on no local war memorials). The Committee has also identified five WWII soldiers who have also not been identified. By placing these plaques on the benches, the local community will be in a wonderful position to visit the Remembrance Garden, pause and reflect on the sacrifice of these men and women	1,750
Coaldale Barrets Creek Memorial Hall	Anzac Community Grants Program	New Honour Board: Through this project we seek to complement our current Honour Board displayed in our Hall with an updated board to pay tribute to veterans from the local district who served in the armed forces	1,000
Oran Park Public School	Anzac Community Grants Program	ANZAC Garden Reflection bench: Purchase and placement of a reflection sandstone bench for students and community members to make use of within our existing ANZAC Memorial Garden to become a quiet place for reflection and remembrance. Enhanced by a plaque representing the service men and women who bravely and selflessly gave their lives in the service of our country and who currently serve as an appreciation	2,000
Office of Emergency Management			
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	149,800

Recipient organisation	Program	Description	Amount of Grant \$
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) Australia Ltd	Community Partners Volunteer Training Scheme (CPVTS)	Deliver 7 courses and workshops including recruitment and up skilling area coordinators and emergency accommodation training	50,000
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) Australia Ltd	Community Partners Volunteer Training Scheme (CPVTS)	ADRA Community Partners 2018-19: To provide a quality volunteer capacity that is trained to support the MOU between ADRA and Disaster Welfare Services	50,000
Adventist Development and Relief Agency Australia Ltd	Emergency Volunteer Support Scheme (EVSS)	Improving Retention of Emergency Management Volunteers through Recognition: Development and distribution of a monthly e-newsletter, the collection and sharing of volunteer stories, the development of a practical recognition manual that will be workshopped with volunteers and key staff , and the hosting of a volunteer recognition function in National Volunteering Week 2019	52,948
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	34,354
Anglicare	Community Partners Volunteer Training Scheme (CPVTS)	Deliver 4 courses and workshops, including clergy training and team exercise to approximately 700 volunteers	50,000
Anglicare	Community Partners Volunteer Training Scheme (CPVTS)	Anglicare Community Partners Training project 2018-19: New Recruit trainings to equip and prepare new volunteers to fulfil our role according to the MOU The refresher training this year will focus on self-care and burnout prevention	50,000
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,	73,700

Recipient organisation	Program	Description	Amount of Grant \$
		Koreans and Filipinos, who engage in high risk activities (rock fishing, small boating and surf)	
Australian Red Cross	Emergency Volunteer Support Scheme (EVSS)	Volunteering - How can we do it differently: The project will support recruitment, retention and training of volunteers for diversifying the volunteer base and integrating non-traditional volunteer into the preparedness, response and recovery programs for regional western NSW	65,335
Australian Red Cross	Emergency Volunteer Support Scheme (EVSS)	Operational Rediness: Purchase of IT equipment and training of regional volunteers in use of Register Find Reunite; and a two day workshop to exercise the integration of the newly created Field Operations Liaison (FOL) role	71,772
Australian Red Cross	State Emergency Management Projects (SEMP)	Register Fund Reunite: Register. Find. Unite. is a voluntary computer based system managed by the Australian Red Cross used to reconnect displaced people during times of disaster	110,000
Australian Red Cross	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	Harnessing the power of Gender and language in emergency services: Builds on and embeds the work of the project "Many Cultures, One Community" in Griffith, extending to Wagga Wagga and Leeton. Focus is on continued development of the Griffith-based women's group, working with community champions to identify and train Disaster Liaison Officers (DLO) to partner with emergency services to deliver preparedness messages within their communities and to community service providers	153,000
Australian Red Cross	Community Partners Volunteer Training Scheme (CPVTS)	Deliver 7 courses and workshops, including cultural competency training, incident management and Register. Find. Reunite, and community recovery outreach to approximately 700 volunteers	50,000

Recipient organisation	Program	Description	Amount of Grant \$
Australian Red Cross	Community Partners Volunteer Training Scheme (CPVTS)	Red Cross Community Partners 2018-19: 21 Psychological First Aid (PFA): Foundational training for all Red Cross volunteers 4 Leadership Skills in Emergency Services. Community Recovery and Outreach Training, 2 Community Engagement Workshop, 1 Cultural Competency Training for ES Volunteers, 5 Register. Find. Reunite trainings, 1 Trainers and facilitator skill development day and 9 Team meetings and 9 regional forums	50,000
AUSTSWIM LTD	Water Safety Fund (WSF)	Indigenous AUSTSWIM Teacher of Swimming and Water Safety Training Program: Deliver a modified accredited (practical based delivery) AUSTSWIM Teacher of Swimming and Water Safety training for 50 Indigenous Adults, 16 years and over, in a minimum of 4 key areas of NSW. The project will also offer funded swimming and safety lessons to indigenous children in the same targeted areas	75,550
Bambigi Aboriginal And Torres Strait Islander Corporation	Water Safety Fund (WSF)	Making the Riverina's Aboriginal kids safe in the water: To improve swimming skills and survival techniques for over 100 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 3 -12 years in the Riverina region	21,610
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	30,106
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	189,346

Recipient organisation	Program	Description	Amount of Grant \$
		and community health personnel to develop individualised and context-specific emergency preparedness plans	
City of Sydney	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	Resilient Sydney - Insights into Community Urban Resilience Experiences: A citizen engagement process involving focus groups and a participatory mapping exercise to understand the complexity of citizen experiences during and after shock events across urban metropolitan Sydney. The project will inform policymakers, responding agencies and communities themselves to understand the multi-faceted ways in which citizens experience both vulnerability and resilience, and design responses for Sydney and NSW that are issue and community specific	100,000
Fire and Rescue NSW	Emergency Volunteer Support Scheme (EVSS)	Protect Your Home from Bush Fires - Community Fire Units: Print the current recruitment/information brochure in 5 other languages for Community Fire Units (CFU)	4,500
Foundation for Rural and Regional 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	212,620
Gateway Family Services	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	Step by Step 4 Quadrant Model for Disaster Recovery & Resilience: Develop a train the trainer package in psycho-social model of disaster recovery and renewal to increase the capacity of frontline workers in community/family services to rapidly respond to, and support resilience in people affected by disasters	115,538
Gunida Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation	Water Safety Fund (WSF)	Gunida Gunyah Swimming and water safety program: To provide swimming lessons, water safety workshops, swimming teacher	54,250

Recipient organisation	Program	Description	Amount of Grant \$
		training and CPR training for Aboriginal communities in the Gunnedah region	
Gymea Community Aid & Information Service	Water Safety Fund (WSF)	Sutherland Shire - Water Safety Challenge: Develop culturally sensitive projects to engage participants in safe water activities	62,000
Homebush Boys High School Parents & 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	51,116
Hunter Councils	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	Six Steps to Resilience for Community Organisations across the Hunter Region: Development of Business Continuity Plans (BCPs) by Community Service Organisations (CSOs) across the Hunter, Central Coast and Mid Coast region using the '6 Steps to Resilience' framework recently developed by the Australian Council of Social Securities (ACOSS). Sixteen professionally facilitated workshops (4 within each of the Upper Hunter, Lower Hunter, Mid Coast and Central Coast sub regions) will be undertaken and a Preparedness Resource Kit developed	202,336
Hunter Councils Inc	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	Everyone's talking about it... let's Get Disaster Ready: Develop a coordinated, all hazards approach to frontline engagement with the community on emergency preparedness and response which will increase community resilience to natural hazards across all participating councils	162,200
Inner Sydney Regional Council for Social Development	Community Resilience innovation Program (CRIP)	Disaster Management and Readiness in Social Housing Communities: Inner Sydney Voice works with 10,000 public, community and Aboriginal housing tenants living	112,149

Recipient organisation	Program	Description	Amount of Grant \$
		in high-rise buildings in high density estates. The project will focus on collaboratively building resilience and preparedness of vulnerable tenants through a range of activities. At risk tenants will be identified and individual Emergency Plans developed	
Kari Aboriginal Resources Inc	Water Safety Fund (WSF)	KARI Parents and Bubs Swimming Program: Pilot program to teach 80 Aboriginal children/infants aged 0-3 years in South Western Sydney how to swim	20,000
Ku-ring-gai Council	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	Fixing the Missing Link: promoting resilience and shared responsibility through digitally networked communities: Establish a local disaster resilience network to bring together formal and informal networks and to develop an integrated digital platform to connect stakeholders in local PPRR with the community	90,000
Lismore Chamber Of Commerce And Industry	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	Business Resilience Strategy - Lismore: Develop a Recovery Hub Model and Community Resilience Strategy for the Lismore Local Government Area	28,780
Lismore City Council	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	Get Ready Lismore, Kyogle & Richmond Valley - know the risks and be prepared: Lismore , Kyogle and Richmond Valley communities will use the "Get Ready" campaign philosophy and branding across place-based , on-line and printed resources to build resilience and the capacity of residents, visitors and businesses in vulnerable locations to be disaster ready	38,000
Lismore City Council	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	Community Recovery and Resilience Action Plan - An Adaptable Community Model: Develop an online portal and database to provide businesses in the Lismore region with a platform enabling access of information before, during and post natural disasters	40,000

Recipient organisation	Program	Description	Amount of Grant \$
Little River Landcare	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	Local Leaders - building resilience capacity in regional communities: Develop the capacity of key local leaders, with strong ties to Yeoval, Cumnock, Molong, Garra and Gumble (central west NSW) to provide recovery support post disaster, from when disaster recovery services, committees and relief organisations leave and the social-ecological system returns to its normal state	35,150
Local Land Services	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	Euston Regional First Aid Training: Delivery of first aid training for the local community including presentations from the Rural Adversity Mental Health Program to educate community members on how to look after themselves after a disaster/emergency, how to recognise if others are having troubles, and how to respond and find help	5,439
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	31,048
Marine Rescue NSW	Emergency Volunteer Support Scheme (EVSS)	10 Emergency Volunteer Support Scheme (EVSS) Applications for Marine Rescue NSW: Multiple projects across the state to support the recruitment, retention and training of Marine Rescue NSW volunteers	100,319
Marine Rescue NSW	Operations	Marine Rescue NSW Agreement 2018-2023: State-wide funding sourced from marine levy on recreational driver's licences and registrations and used by MRNSW to fund the maintenance of facilities and equipment, operating costs, and training volunteer members	8,546,595

Recipient organisation	Program	Description	Amount of Grant \$
Meals On Wheels NSW	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	Developing a collaborative toolkit for emergency services and home support providers: Develop a tool kit for the staff and volunteers of Meals on Wheels and other Commonwealth Home Support Package providers to conduct local training and home assessments, provide emergency preparedness education and build local partnerships with local emergency services to link with existing programs such as installing smoke alarms and clearing vegetation	154,431
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	173,684
Nambucca District Rescue Association Inc	Emergency Volunteer Support Scheme (EVSS)	Swift water Training: Deliver a series of swift water rescue training courses across the state to build capability and skills sets for Volunteer Rescue Association volunteers as VRA squads are typically the primary accredited rescue unit at these incidents	26,905
Nambucca District Rescue Association Inc	Emergency Volunteer Support Scheme (EVSS)	Dummy Run: Purchase suitable adult and child training dummies for the Nambucca District Rescue Association	3,965
Next Step Inc	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	Ask Me What I Need: Produce a short training and information video for emergency and volunteer personnel on strategies to support individuals on the autism spectrum when they are in emergency, hazard or disaster situations	88,500

Recipient organisation	Program	Description	Amount of Grant \$
Northern Rivers Community Gateway	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	Managing Spontaneous Volunteers Project: Use objectives from the National Strategy for Managing Spontaneous Volunteers to develop a framework to facilitate integrating community response to disasters with the formal emergency management system	182,000
NSW Service for the Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture and Trauma Survivors	Water Safety Fund (WSF) Sydney metropolitan and regional areas	Water Safety for Refugee Australians: Provide swimming programs and inland and coastal water safety information sessions for young people and adult refugees	129,976
NSW State Emergency Service	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	The Ohana project: Ohana means family - family means no-one gets left behind - improving the preparedness and planning by pet owners for natural disasters: Develop, pilot and evaluate a range of interventions that focus on engaging pet owners in the Illawarra and Shoalhaven region to plan and prepare for natural disasters	165,900
NSW Volunteer Rescue Association	Emergency Volunteer Support Scheme (EVSS)	NSW VRA Technology Support: Purchase of training IT equipment to support Volunteer Rescue Association trainers	9,944
NSWVRA	Ministerial Discretionary Fund	Purchase and freight of training aids - human dummies	4,000
NSWVRA	Ministerial Discretionary Fund	Kandos/Rylstone VRA - updated equipment for emergency services vehicle	5,000
NSWVRA	Ministerial Discretionary Fund	Lithgow VRA - updated equipment for emergency services vehicle	5,000
NSWVRA	Ministerial Discretionary Fund	Further funds to complete fit out of vehicle for Rylstone-Kandos unit	5,000
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	20,682

Recipient organisation	Program	Description	Amount of Grant \$
Royal Life Saving Society NSW Branch	Water Safety Fund (WSF)	Early Childhood Pool Safety Initiative: Development of an online educational resource to be supplied to every approved child care service (6,000+) in NSW with a target audience of 3-5 year olds	171,250
Royal Life Saving Society NSW Branch	Water Safety Fund (WSF)	Children in Regional and Remote NSW: To ensure facilities across regional and remote NSW are provided with the tools and resources to implement the newly developed National Swimming and Water Safety Framework. This project also aims to provide elevated support, service and promotion of regional and remote swimming pools to ensure all associated communities (particularly children) have access to appropriate program infrastructure, qualified instructors, resources and appropriate programs	250,000
Royal Life Saving Society NSW Branch	Water Safety Fund (WSF)	Older Australians 45+ - Pre-existing Medical Conditions & Prescribed Medications: Focuses on the development of resources, consistent messaging and programs to raise awareness of the impact prescribed medications have on individuals, particularly older aquatic user groups	95,000
Royal Life Saving Society NSW Branch	Water Safety Fund (WSF)	Sydney Refugee and Migrant Program: A collaborate project to deliver learn to swim programs to adult refugee/migrant participants, provide professional development to industry employees and a workshop for pool managers designed to develop media and promotional strategies and tools for future activations of refugee and migrant groups	90,000

Recipient organisation	Program	Description	Amount of Grant \$
Royal Life Saving Society NSW Branch	Water Safety Fund (WSF)	Inland Waterways - NSW: To develop and implement state wide media and communications strategy targeting males aged 40+ in NSW river and lake communities in order to reinforce safety behaviours and attitudes. This will also include the implementation of 5 "Community Access Rescue Equipment Stations (CARES)" at highly utilised river locations in consultation with land owners/managers	72,500
St John Ambulance Australia NSW	Emergency Volunteer Support Scheme (EVSS)	Major Incident Medical Management Support (MIMMS) Training and Equipment: Train St John (NSW) Volunteers in Major Incident Medical Management Support (MIMMS), which will provide a systematic approach to disaster medical management during a major incident	18,050
St John Ambulance Australia NSW	Emergency Volunteer Support Scheme (EVSS)	Conflict Management Training Project: Provide St John NSW Volunteers with the skills to prevent potentially violent situations from escalating	17,450
St John Ambulance Australia NSW	Emergency Volunteer Support Scheme (EVSS)	Mental Health First Aid (MHFA) Training Project: Enhance the personal and organisational resilience of volunteers, while building capacity to engage community members in a mental health crisis	54,395
St John Ambulance Australia NSW	Emergency Volunteer Support Scheme (EVSS)	Volunteer Recruitment Project: Support the recruitment of new volunteers to St John Ambulance NSW (St John NSW)	60,200
Surf Life Saving Central Coast Inc.	Water Safety Fund (WSF)	Central Coast Saturated Surf Education Program: 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	170,000

Recipient organisation	Program	Description	Amount of Grant \$
Surf Life Saving Far South Coast	Water Safety Fund (WSF)	Surf awareness and education: Surf awareness, survival and safety program delivered at the 3 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	23,915
Surf Life Saving New South Wales	Water Safety Fund (WSF)	Permanent Emergency Response Beacons at High Risk Unpatrolled Locations: Deployment of 3 permanent emergency response beacons at high risk unpatrolled locations so that rescue assets and emergency services can be deployed in a timely manner	107,050
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	136,500
Surf Life Saving NSW	Water Safety Fund (WSF)	Surf Life Saving NSW Emergency Marker Pilot Program: Establish emergency marker implementation procedures, guidelines, training and undertake evaluation of the program, create promotion and education materials, and implementation of emergency markers and CAD data for selected regions within the upper north coast, Munmorah State Conversation Area and eastern and southern Sydney	202,000
Surf Life Saving NSW	Water Safety Fund (WSF)	SLSNSW Enhanced Rescue Capabilities Grant: Improve emergency response and provision of new rescue equipment in black spot locations and lifesaving equipment in surf clubs	4,000,000

Recipient organisation	Program	Description	Amount of Grant \$
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	5,100,000
Surf Life Saving NSW	Ministerial Discretionary Fund	Assist in development of mental wellbeing programs	20,000
Surf Life Saving NSW	Ministerial Discretionary Fund	Purchase of All-Terrain Vehicle Camden Haven unit	18,518
Surf Life Saving NSW	Ministerial Discretionary Fund	Refurbishment of garden beneath flagpole for Shelly Beach SLSC	1,000
Surf Life Saving NSW	Ministerial Discretionary Fund	Purchase of 80 x Waterproof Jackets for Killcare SLSC	5,200
Surf Life Saving NSW	Ministerial Discretionary Fund	Purchase of IRS engine for Byron Bay SLSC	5,621
Surf Life Saving NSW	Ministerial Discretionary Fund	Purchase of equipment to support the rescue functions of the Ballina Lighthouse and Lismore SLSC	4,498
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	100,000
Surfing NSW	Water Safety Fund (WSF)	Surfers Rescue 24/7 - Stage 5: The Surfing NSW Surfers Rescue 24/7 (SR24/7) program is a course designed to train NSW surfers in board rescue techniques and nationally accredited CPR	134,000
Swimming NSW Indigenous Participation Program	Water Safety Fund (WSF)	Swimming NSW Indigenous Participation Program: Provide a subsidised structured swimming and water safety program for young Indigenous people, children and adults	100,000

Recipient organisation	Program	Description	Amount of Grant \$
Tathra & Region Chamber of Commerce	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	Tathra - Sapphire Coast Tourism Resilience Project: Map business networks and communication channels on the Sapphire Coast and conduct a range of workshops to build the resilience of the local tourism industry through the development of individual business preparedness plans	101,510
The Salvation Army (NSW) Property Trust	Community Partners Volunteer Training Scheme (CPVTS)	Deliver 4 courses and workshops, including young adult's engagement forum, team leader and volunteer training, to approximately 451 volunteers in state wide locations over 31 sessions	50,000
The Salvation Army (NSW) Property Trust	Community Partners Volunteer Training Scheme (CPVTS)	Salvation Army Community Partners 2018-19: There will be four main activities, two different types of volunteer training, General volunteer training and Team Leader Training, trainers and leader's conference and a young adult's forum	50,000
The Uniting Church in Australia Property Trust (NSW) on behalf of the Synod of NSW and the ACT	Emergency Volunteer Support Scheme (EVSS)	Training Equipment and Promotional Material for the Disaster Recovery Chaplaincy Network (DRCN): Purchase equipment for training of DRCN volunteers and promotional material (caps, shirts, handouts and publicity material) for promotion and retaining of volunteers	7,865
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	50,000

Recipient organisation	Program	Description	Amount of Grant \$
The Uniting Church in Australia Property Trust (NSW) on behalf of the Synod of NSW and the ACT	Community Partners Volunteer Training Scheme (CPVTS)	Uniting Church Community Partners 2018-19: Ten training courses, 6 different courses, deliver One Team Leader course, deliver a two-day Ministry Care seminar, hold 3 training days for Duty Officers and Logistics volunteers, the development and pilot of a new course, the development of a new video resource for the other Community Partners' training - particularly cross training Anglicare clergy to support DRCN chaplaincy, manuals and supporting resources for all the above courses	50,000
Tweed Shire Council	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	Tweed Byron Resilience Coordination Project: Establish a local practical application of the National Spontaneous Volunteers Strategy and the National Guidelines for Managing Donated Goods within the local Tweed/Byron post disaster environment	123,527
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	177,427
University of NSW	State Emergency Management Projects (SEMP)	Community Understanding of Coastal Erosion - Improving Resiliency and Preparedness to Coastal Storms and Sea Level Rise: Inform and improve ability of NSW coastal communities respond to ongoing and future coastal erosion due to coastal storms and sea level rise. Create new educational material to assist coastal communities in NSW to understand, prepare for, and adapt to ongoing and future coastal erosion due to storms and sea level rise. A dedicated website and YouTube video resources will be prepared as well as an online and hard copy guide, brochures and community workshops and presentations	154,448

Recipient organisation	Program	Description	Amount of Grant \$
UNSW Sydney	Water Safety Fund (WSF)	Identifying Rip Currents and Beach Usage at Unpatrolled Beach Locations: To address the rip current drowning problem in 3 regions at unpatrolled beach locations in NSW that are known hot-spots for rip current related incidents, including fatal drowning,. Installed cameras and face to face surveys of beach users during the 2018-19 summer season will be utilised to capture data	98,991
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	476,137
Volunteer Marine Rescue NSW	Water Safety Fund (WSF)	Mid North Coast Marine Radio Communications Blackspot Project: Involves the installation of new marine radio infrastructure, including new VHF radios and aerials and microwave links, at the strategically positioned locations of 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	750,000
Volunteer Rescue Association Inc	Operations	Volunteer Rescue Association Inc Agreement 2018-2021: To provide volunteer rescue services in New South Wales including the funding of operating costs of the association including the maintenance of headquarters and units, and support to personnel and members. Purchase and maintenance of rescue vehicles, equipment and training of volunteers	4,082,571
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	1,100,000

Recipient organisation	Program	Description	Amount of Grant \$
Wingecarribee Shire Council	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	Building Extreme Weather Resilience in Seniors: Develop a program that builds resilience in older people to the effects of extreme weather events	69,000
Winmalee Neighbourhood Centre Inc.	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	Women Skilled and Ready: Build on the existing experiences and mechanisms for increasing the hands-on skills, knowledge and mobilising women in emergency situations through a community based education model	67,971
Wollondilly Shire Council	Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)	Activate Wollondilly: This project will enable Council and key stakeholders to review responses to the June 2016 Picton Storm and develop a community strategy and toolkit. The project incorporates 4 targeted forums with emergency services, business, residents and NGOs. An exercise to test lessons learned will be undertaken and a community reference group established with focus on resilience, preparedness, wellbeing and recovery	64,300
Victims Services			
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	600,000
Enough is Enough Anti-Violence Movement Inc. (EIE)	Victims Services	Victim support and assistance to victims of crime, particularly through the criminal justice process. Based in Sutherland NSW	403,174.73
Survivors and Mates Support Network (SAMSN)	Victims Services	Victim support to victims of crime, including adult male survivors of child sexual assault	723,163

Recipient organisation	Program	Description	Amount of Grant \$
Diversity Services			
Justice Advocacy Service (JAS)	Intellectual Disability Rights Service (IDRS)	The purpose of the project/service is to provide support to people with cognitive impairment (victims, witnesses, suspects and defendants) who are in contact with the criminal justice system to understand and exercise their legal rights across NSW. As per budget paper the total amount for the program is approximately \$11 million (exclusive of GST)	10,999,969.20
Cognitive Impairment Diversion Program (CIDP)	Intellectual Disability Rights Service (IDRS)	The purpose of the project is to support and increase the diversion of people with cognitive impairment under Section 32 of the <i>Mental Health (Forensic Provisions) Act 1990 through</i> screening and assessment, support planning, reporting and monitoring. As per budget paper the total amount of funding for the program is approximately \$2.9 million (exclusive of GST) across Justice and Justice Health	1,069,586.56
Corrective Services			
Adele House	Transitional Support	Provides transitional supported accommodation services to male offenders who reside in Western Sydney or the Coffs Harbour regions	140,841
Glebe House	Transitional Support	Provides supported accommodation services for recently released male offenders	261,202
Guthrie House	Transitional Support	Provides supported accommodation services for female offenders on release or as an alternative to incarceration	319,010
Namatjira Haven	Transitional Support	Operates a residential-based rehabilitation project for male Aboriginal offenders with alcohol and other drug dependence in the NSW north coast region	218,296

Recipient organisation	Program	Description	Amount of Grant \$
Judge Rainbow Memorial Fund	Transitional Support	Provides transitional supported accommodation services to male offenders	509,240
Samaritans	Transitional Support	Provides transitional supported accommodation services to male offenders who reside in either Newcastle or Wyong areas	829,030
Arbias	Transitional Support	2 separate contracts – original tender and ITS Expansion and includes \$384,986 Brokerage provides initial post-release support services to offenders in 17 different locations throughout NSW	2,351,636
Salvation Army, Newcastle	Transitional Support	Provides initial transitional support services to recently released offenders in Newcastle area	110,162
Salvation Army, Tamworth	Transitional Support	Provides initial transitional support services to recently released offenders in the Tamworth area	55,081
Centacare South West	Transitional Support	Provides initial transitional support services to recently released offenders in Albury and Griffith	185,252
Housing Plus	Transitional Support	Provides initial transitional support services to recently released offenders in five different regional locations	518,657
Community Restorative Centre	Transitional Support	Includes \$22,000 Brokerage, provides extended reintegration support services to offenders	352,487
Inmate Property Service Prisoners Aid Association	Transitional Support	Provides a property collection, storage and on forwarding service to offenders in custody who have no contact with family or friends. Funding is paid retrospectively	216,486
SHINE for Kids	Offenders' Children and Family	Supports children and families of offenders	588,165
Community Restorative Centre	Offenders' Children and Family	Provides family support services, including transport to correctional centres	156,000

Recipient organisation	Program	Description	Amount of Grant \$
Centacare New England	Victim Support	Provides support services to female partners of domestic violent offenders, undertaking CSNSW accredited programs	40,000
South West Sydney Legal Centre	Victim Support	Provides support services to female partners of domestic violent offenders, undertaking CSNSW accredited programs	28,737
Supported Accommodation and Homelessness Services Shoalhaven and Illawarra aka Wollongong Women's Refuge	Victim Support	Provides domestic violence support services to female partners of offenders, undertaking CSNSW accredited programs	67,810
Enough is Enough	Victim Support	Provides victim impact and risk management seminars in correctional centres, including support services to offenders transitioning from custody to the community	65,206
Crime Prevention			
Camden Council	Crowded Spaces Strategy	Target hardening of two public areas	48,000
Canterbury Bankstown Council	Twilight Plus	Youth engagement and life skills program	48,500
Cumberland Council	Living safe in Cumberland	Education and information campaign in community languages	74,986
Lake Macquarie Council	Crime prevention education	Targeting Steal from motor vehicle and motor vehicle theft	63,988
Parramatta Council	CPTED Lighting	Improved lighting for three areas of Parramatta CBD	50,000
Shellharbour Council	Reddall Reserve CPTED	Installation of improved lighting and access to park	74,299.12
Snowy Rivers Council	Crime Prevention Planning	Recruitment of a Crime Prevention Officer to develop a CP Plan	75,000
Strathfield Council	CPTED Lighting	Improved lighting at two pedestrian thoroughfares	32,000

Recipient organisation	Program	Description	Amount of Grant \$
Sutherland Council	Walk the Walls	Graffiti Removal and enhanced public utility	75,000
Gunnedah Shire Council	Western CBD CCTV Safety Enhancement Project	CPTED CCTV project	32,910
Nambucca Valley Youth Services	Nambucca Valley Youth Community Safety Initiative	Youth Diversionary project	136,000
Mid Coast Communities Incorporated	Get Connected Toormina Community Project	Community safety and crime prevention project	151,024
Bourke Shire Council	Bourke safe and inclusive spaces	Lighting and CCTV Cameras	237,160
Cessnock City Council	Millfield Community and Recreation Precinct Security and Safety Upgrades	Improved access and security including CCTV and strengthened doors	36,300
Marathon Health Limited	Connect ALL - Wellington Public School	Education and health youth diversionary program– delivered in partnership with local school	215,716
Cowra Shire Council	Paint it My Way	Youth engagement anti-graffiti program	7,760
Byron Youth Services	Young First Offenders Program	Young Offenders Program to address local crime and reduce re-offending	250,000
YMCA NSW	StreetgYm	Youth engagement healthy lifestyles program	115,389
Albury City Council	Mentor Me	Mentoring partnership program for youth at risk	99,195
Dubbo Neighbourhood Centre Inc.	Safe Aboriginal Youth (SAY) Program	A community-based service that operates a safe transport and outreach service for young people who are on the streets late at night	78,000
Maari Ma Health, Aboriginal Corporation, Menindee	Safe Aboriginal Youth (SAY) Program	A community-based service that operates a safe transport and outreach service for young people who are on the streets late at night	110,000

Recipient organisation	Program	Description	Amount of Grant \$
CPTED/Graffiti Strategy			
Graffiti Removal Australia Inc.	Graffiti Removal Day	Graffiti Removal Day is a state wide day of community based graffiti removal and prevention	210,231
Lower Mountains Neighbourhood Centre Inc.	Volunteer Graffiti Removal Squad	Funds used to cover fuel expenses of volunteers	2,000
Rotary Club of Bathurst	Volunteer Graffiti Removal Squad	Funds used to purchase cleaning equipment and products	2,000
Rotary Club of Dapto	Volunteer Graffiti Removal Squad	Funds used to purchase cleaning equipment and products	2,000
Hazelbrook Association Community Inc.	Volunteer Graffiti Removal Squad	Funds used to purchase cleaning equipment and products	2,000
Kempsey Council	Graffiti Removal Program	Location based graffiti removal and public utility improvement	50,000
Lake Macquarie Council	Graffiti Removal Program	Location based graffiti removal and public utility improvement	50,000
Orana Joint Organisations	Graffiti Initiatives	Anti-graffiti proofing of roadside public utilities across the Orana Region	50,000
Domestic Violence related Grants			
Relationships Australia	Reducing DV reoffending and re-victimisation	ENGAGE is a brief voluntary intervention for defendants charged with a DV offence available prior to court finalisation to support rehabilitation and prevent DV re-offending	Not disclosed commercial in confidence
Catholic Care	Reducing DV reoffending and re-victimisation	ENGAGE is a brief voluntary intervention for defendants charged with a DV offence available prior to court finalisation to support rehabilitation and prevent DV re-offending. The intervention focuses on intervening earlier with perpetrators, encouraging program readiness to change behaviour, and testing voluntary intervention models for DV defendants	Not disclosed commercial in confidence

Recipient organisation	Program	Description	Amount of Grant \$
Baptist Care	Reducing DV reoffending and re-victimisation	ENGAGE is a brief voluntary intervention for defendants charged with a DV offence available prior to court finalisation to support rehabilitation and prevent DV re-offending	Not disclosed commercial in confidence

Veteran's Services

The Community War Memorials Fund (CWMF)

The Community War Memorials Fund (CWMF) is a grant program that supports communities to care for their local war memorials, preserve wartime heritage across the state and honour the memory of veterans from those communities. 2018-19 CWMF applications were assessed by the State War Memorials Committee which also provided advice to applicants to help them commission appropriate and well-informed conservation work.

There were 38 grants ranging from \$1,000 to \$10,000 were awarded to fund the protection, conservation and repair of war memorials across New South Wales. A wide range of war memorial projects were supported including obelisks, memorial gates, honour rolls, memorial parks and halls.

Minister's Discretionary Fund 2018–19

The Minister's Discretionary Grants Fund consists of \$25,000 recurrent annual funding. The Fund allows the Minister for Veterans to provide small grants to community organisations. These grants support locally led commemorations and projects that address the needs of servicemen and servicewomen across NSW.

In 2018-19, a total of \$23,815.54 was allocated to 12 projects across NSW. The awarded grants ranged from \$935 to \$3,828 and were provided to a range of organisations including local hall committees, local councils and ex-service organisations.

Anzac Community Grants Program 2018–19

The Anzac Community Grants Program provides small grants for a range of projects that commemorate and educate New South Wales communities about the service and sacrifices of current and former military servicemen and servicewomen. Projects which support activities benefiting the NSW veteran community are also eligible for funding.

In 2018-19, a total of \$45,429.85 was allocated to 25 projects across NSW.

Appendix 8 (cont'd)

Birth Deaths and Marriages

The Registry established a community engagement program in August 2018, with \$364,000 funding in the 2018/19 Budget. The source of the funding is from a \$1 surcharge on all certificates sold during the financial year.

The Registry works in cooperation with the Not for Profit sector to provide birth certificates to vulnerable citizens or assist them to have their identity registered.

The Registry provided 887 free and/or discounted birth certificates across NSW.

Community engagement events consist of a State-wide partnership with the Not for Profit sector, non-government and other government organisations to create networks and plans, allowing members of vulnerable communities to access the Registry's Community Engagement Program e.g. at Homeless Connect events and ATSI community events.

Corrective Services NSW

Corrective Services NSW (CSNSW) provides funding to Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) to deliver support services to inmates, offenders and their families, including children under the Funded Partnership Initiative (FPI).

The FPI commenced in 2014 as a three-year program with two one-year extensions and is part of the offender management and rehabilitation program. In 2018 the Initial Transitional Support service (ITS), a specific component of the FPI, expanded in size and now operates at 26 locations across NSW. The FPI was introduced to ensure that funding available to NGOs is prioritised towards the Government's goal of reducing the risk of reoffending and protecting the community. Funding is allocated for services to be delivered in custodial and community settings throughout NSW. The three streams are:

1. Transitional Support Stream
2. Offenders' Children and Family Stream
3. Victim Support Stream.

There are 21 contracts between CSNSW and NGOs. The total investment from 1 September 2014 till 30 June 2020 is \$37.1 million, including compound funding amounts, SACS-ERO payments, brokerage and GST.

In 2018-19 the following agencies were allocated funding totalling \$7,013,298 (includes brokerage but excludes SACS-ERO Supplement and GST).

Appendix 9

Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009

In the period of 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019, the Office of General Counsel (OGC) dealt with 999 registered formal applications for information under the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009* (GIPA Act). The volume of valid formal access applications received this year increased by 18.9 per cent from 2017-18. Out of the 999 registered applications, decisions were made on 895 applications during that period. The remaining 104 applications are carried forward to the next financial year reporting.

The Department also processed 197 informal requests in the 2018-19 financial year, up from 76 informal requests in 2017-18. The volume of informal requests received this year increased by 159 per cent from 2017-2018. In the same reporting period, the OGC also dealt with a total of 1,406 subpoenas, summonses and other requests for access to information. The volume of requests received this year was 16 per cent increase from 2017-18.

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 the Department developed an Agency Information Guide in which the Department's proactive release obligations were addressed. A program of education and training was developed and implemented to further promote proactive release obligations and encourage greater release of information on a proactive basis.

Training sessions were held with various divisions to encourage greater consideration of information that can be proactively released. As a result of this program 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 (COPP). In accordance with obligations under section 7 of the GIPA Act, the 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 999 registered formal access applications. This includes withdrawn but not invalid applications.

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

3. Number of refused applications for Schedule 1 information – Clause 8(c)

During the reporting period, the Department refused a total of 7 formal access applications in full and 11 in part on the basis that it was conclusively presumed that there was an overriding public interest against.

4. Statistical information about access applications for period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 201 (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	4	3	3	0	0	0	0	15	1.6
Members of Parliament	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	0.9
Private sector business	4	1	4	3	0	0	0	4	16	1.7
Not for profit organisations or community groups	9	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	15	1.6
Members of the public (by legal representative)	300	108	7	48	3	41	1	82	590	65
Members of the public (other)	112	66	15	15	4	9	1	40	262	28.8
Total	435	181	29	71	7	51	2	131	907	
% of Total	48	24	20	7.8	0.7	5.6	0.2	14.4		

* 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*	410	170	17	62	5	46	2	111	823	90.7
Access applications (other than personal information applications)	20	8	7	4	1	4	0	14	58	6.4
Access applications that are partly personal information applications and partly other	5	3	5	5	1	1	0	6	26	2.8
Total	435	181	29	71	7	51	2	131	907	99.9
Percentage of Total	48	20	3.2	7.8	0.7	5.6	0.2	14.4		

*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)	612	99.3
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	4	0.6
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0	0
Total number of invalid applications received	616	100
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	443	72

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

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	1	5.5%
Cabinet information	2	11%
Executive Council	0	0%
Contempt	0	0%
Legal professional	4	22%
Excluded information	6	33%
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	4	22%
Transport safety	0	0%
Adoption	0	0%
Care and protection of children	1	5.5%
Ministerial code of conduct	0	0%
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	0	0%
TOTAL	18	

* 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	82	30.8%
Law enforcement and security	60	22.5%
Individual rights, judicial processes and natural justice	109	40.9%
Business interests of agencies and other persons	0	0%
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	0	0%
Secrecy provisions	14	5.2%
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	1	0.4%
TOTAL	266	

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications*	Percentage of Total
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	781	87.2%
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	110	12.3%
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	4	0.4%
TOTAL	895	

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	3	12	15	51.7%
Review by Information Commissioner*	4	4	8	27%
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	1	2	3	10.3%
Review by NCAT	0	3	3	10.3%
Total	8	21	29	
Percentage of Total	27%	72.4%		

**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	15	100%
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	0	0%
TOTAL	15	

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

Table I: Applications transferred to other agencies

	Number of applications for review	Percentage of total
Agency-Initiated Transfers	48	57%
Applicant-Initiated Transfers	36	43%
TOTAL	84	

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 2018 to 30 June 2019. 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 2018 – 30 June 2019

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 Kevin Anderson MP	Minister for Better Regulation and Innovation	Nil
The Hon Stuart Ayres MP	Minister for Jobs, Investment, Tourism and Western Sydney	Entries recorded
The Hon John Barilaro MP	Deputy Premier Minister for Regional New South Wales, Industry and Trade	Nil
The Hon Gladys Berejiklian MP	Premier	Entries recorded
The Hon Andrew Constance MP	Minister for Transport and Roads	Entries recorded
The Hon Victor Dominello MP	Minister for Customer Service	Entries recorded
The Hon David Elliott MP	Minister for Police and Emergency Services	Nil
The Hon Shelley Hancock MP	Minister for Local Government	Nil
The Hon Don Harwin MLC	Special Minister of State Minister for the Public Service and Employee Relations, Aboriginal Affairs, and the Arts	Entries recorded
The Hon Brad Hazzard MP	Minister for Health and Medical Research	Entries recorded
The Hon Matt Kean MP	Minister for Energy and Environment	Entries recorded
The Hon Dr Geoffrey Lee MP	Minister for Skills and Tertiary Education	Nil
The Hon Adam Marshall MP	Minister for Agriculture and Western New South Wales	Nil
The Hon Sarah Mitchell MLC	Minister for Education and Early Childhood Learning	Nil
The Hon Melinda Pavey MP	Minister for Water, Property and Housing	Nil
The Hon Dominic Perrottet MP	Treasurer	Entries recorded
The Hon Anthony Roberts MP	Minister for Counter Terrorism and Corrections	Entries recorded

The Hon John Sidoti MLC	Minister for Sport, Multiculturalism, Seniors and Veterans	Nil
The Hon Mark Speakman MP	Attorney General Minister for the Prevention of Domestic Violence	Entries recorded
The Hon Rob Stokes MP	Minister for Planning and Public Spaces	Entries recorded
The Hon Bronnie Taylor MLC	Minister for Mental Health, Regional Youth and Women	Nil
The Hon Paul Toole MP	Minister for Regional Transport and Roads	Entries recorded
The Hon Damien Tudehope MLC	Minister for Finance and Small Business	Nil
The Hon Gareth Ward MP	Minister for Families, Communities and Disability Services	Nil

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

The Hon Kevin Anderson MP

Minister for Better Regulation and Innovation

Reporting Period 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019 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 Stuart Ayres MP

Minister for Jobs, Investment, Tourism and Western Sydney

Reporting Period 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019 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	0	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	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	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 John Barilaro MP

Deputy Premier, Minister for Regional New South Wales, Industry and Trade

Reporting Period 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019 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 Gladys Berejiklian MP

Premier

Reporting Period 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019 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	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	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)	1
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 2018 - 30 June 2019

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019 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	1	0	0	0	1
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	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	1
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	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)	1
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	1
Applicant-initiated transfers	0

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

The Hon Victor Dominello MP

Minister for Customer Service

Reporting Period 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019 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	2	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	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	1
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)	3
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	0
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 David Elliott MP

Minister for Police and Emergency Services

Reporting Period 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019 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 Shelley Hancock MP

Minister for Local Government

Reporting Period 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019 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 Don Harwin MLC

Special Minister of State, Minister for the Public Service and Employee Relations, Aboriginal Affairs, and the Arts

Reporting Period 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019 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	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	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)	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 Brad Hazzard MP

Minister for Health and Medical Research

Reporting Period 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019 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: **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	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	1	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	1
Legal professional privilege	0
Excluded information	1
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 Energy and Environment

Reporting Period 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019 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)	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	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 Dr Geoffrey Lee MP

Minister for Skills and Tertiary Education

Reporting Period 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019 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 Agriculture and Western New South Wales

Reporting Period 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019 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 Sarah Mitchell MLC

Minister for Education and Early Childhood Learning

Reporting Period 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019 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 Water, Property and Housing

Reporting Period 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019 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 Dominic Perrottet MP

Treasurer

Reporting Period 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019 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	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	1	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 Anthony Roberts MP

Minister for Counter Terrorism and Corrections

Reporting Period 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019 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	1	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	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	2	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 John Sidoti MLC

Minister for Sport, Multiculturalism, Seniors and Veterans

Reporting Period 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019 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 Mark Speakman MP

Attorney General, Minister for Prevention of Domestic Violence

Reporting Period 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019 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: **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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (other)	0	1	1	3	1	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	1	3	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)	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	1

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)	3
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	0
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	1	1
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by NCAT	0	1	1
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	2
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 Planning and Public Spaces

Reporting Period 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019 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	1	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	1	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 Bronnie Taylor MLC

Minister for Mental Health, Regional Youth and Women

Reporting Period 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019 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 Paul Toole MP

Minister for Regional Transport and Roads

Reporting Period 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019 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	1	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	0
Law enforcement and security	0
Individual rights, judicial processes and natural justice	0
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 Damien Tudehope MLC

Minister for Finance and Small Business

Reporting Period 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019 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 Gareth Ward MP

Minister for Families, Communities and Disability Services

Reporting Period 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019

Number of access applications received

Total number of applications (including withdrawn or transferred applications, but not including invalid applications) received in between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019 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 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 2015-16 to 2018-19. All information provided is an estimate compiled for the department analysing information from the Annual Workforce Profile.

Occupation Classification	2015-16*	2016-17*	2017-18*	2018-19*
Managers	973.11	1073.69	185.51	1163.23
Professionals	1778.88	1766.27	1814.64	1921.25
Technicians and Trades Workers	507.71	550.01	600.51	611.68
Community and Personal Services Workers	5020.94	5306.43	5803.63	6107.57
Clerical and Administrative Workers	3491.23	3550.19	3619.40	3852.25
Sales Workers	17.91	12	10.92	19.21
Machinery Operators and Drivers	46.82	45	48.50	49.67
Labourers	13.86	11.33	13.49	12.34

**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 2018-19 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 2018. 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 continued to review policies in accordance with its policy review schedule. Notably, new procedures for Other Paid Work and Multiple Employment were implemented in 2018-19.

During the 2018-2019 financial year, Strategic Human Resources implemented the:

- Other Paid Work and Multiple Employment Policy and Procedure
- Travel and Expense Management Policy and Travel and Expense Management Guidelines.

In April 2019, the Justice Executive Team approved the myPositive Workplace Program (encompassing the Managing Workplace Issues Procedure and the Dignity and Respect Commitment Statement).

Strategic Human Resources continued work on development of the communication and implementation plan for release of the myPositive Workplace Program.

Considerable progress has been made in the consultation of and development of the following personnel policies and related documents in the reporting period:

- Managing Unsatisfactory Performance Procedure
- Managing Absences Procedure
- Flexible Work Practices Guidelines
- Children in the Workplace Procedure.

Strategic HR has been instrumental in developing the My Positive Workforce Program (encompassing the Managing Workplace Issues Procedure and the Dignity and Respect Commitment Statement). Pilot programs for the new program are scheduled in Corrective Services in the first half of 2019-20.

Industrial relations policies and practices

A new common Flexible Working Hours Agreement was implemented across Justice during 2018-19. The Agreement replaced 11 separate flex agreements, with coverage of approximately 8,000 employees across more than 400 business units within the Department.

The Agreement provides common terms and conditions, and delivers enhanced flexibility for employees through increased flexible approaches to work, work locations and working hours. The Agreement was implemented as a phased program over a 4 month period without any form of industrial issue or dispute.

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 systematic 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
2018/19	280	**N/A	1,469,902	5,250

***No data was provided by Icare Insurance.*

Appendix 11 (cont'd)

Public Liability Claims

The estimated outstanding value of potential claims against the current public liability policy (subject to Treasury Managed Fund actuarial assessment) is \$7,206,652.

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
2018/19	154	7,004,735	45,485

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
2018/19	13	64,327	4,948

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*. No matters were referred to the ICOMC this year.

Section 92 of the *Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999* was repealed this financial year.

Appendix 13

Internal Audit and Risk Management

Internal Audit and Risk Management Attestation Statement for the 2018-19 Financial Year for the Department of Justice

I, Michael Coutts-Trotter, 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 (8) 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 – September 2019*
- Independent Member 1, David Antaw, November 2015 – November 2018 – September 2019*
- Independent Member 2, Leah Fricke, November 2015 – November 2018 – September 2019*
- Independent Member 3, Ralph Kelly, November 2015 – November 2018 – September 2019*
- Independent Member 4, John Pearson, March 2016 – February 2019.

** As a result of machinery of government changes, the Department of Justice was abolished from 1 July 2019. The Audit and Risk Committee will remain to operate through to endorsement of the 30 June 2019 Financial Statements until 1 October 2019.*



Michael Coutts-Trotter
Secretary

Appendix 14

Land Disposal

The Department of Justice has not sold properties outside of public auction or tender in the 2018-19 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

Bail Act 2013
Children (Criminal Proceedings) Act 1987
Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2013
Civil Liability Act 2002
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
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
Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009
Guardianship Act 1987
Health Practitioner Regulation (Adoption of National Law) Act 2009
Judges' Pensions Act 1953
Judicial Officers Act 1986
Land and Environment Court Act 1979
Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Act 2002
Legal Profession Uniform Law Application Act 2014
Local Court Act 2007
Mental Health (Forensic Provisions) Act 1990
Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998
Relationships Register Act 2010
Restricted Premises Act 1943
Roman Catholic Church Communities' Lands Act 1942
Solicitor General Act 1969
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
Victims Rights and Support Act 2013
Young Offenders Act 1997.

Changes in Acts allocated to the Minister for Police

Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Act 2000
Criminal Assets Recovery Act 1990
Fire and Rescue NSW Act 1989
Fire Services Joint Standing Committee Act 1998
Firearms Act 1996
Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Act 2002
Rural Fires Act 1997
State Emergency and Rescue Management Act 1989
State Emergency Service Act 1989
Unexplained Wealth (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2018
Weapons Prohibition Act 1998.

Changes to regulations allocated to the Minister for Police

Child Protection (Offenders Prohibition Orders) Regulation 2018
Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Regulation 2015
Fire Brigades Regulation 2014
Firearms Regulation 2017
Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Regulation 2016
Police Regulation 2015
Rural Fires Regulation 2013
Weapons Prohibition Regulation 2017.

Changes in Acts allocated to the Minister for Corrections

Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999 No 93
Crimes (Interstate Transfer of Community Based Sentences) Act 2004 No 72
Parole Orders (Transfer) Act 1983 No 190
Children (Detention Centres) Act 1987 No 57
Young Offenders Act 1997 No 54.

Changes to regulations allocated to the Minister for Corrections

Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Regulation 2014
Children (Detention Centres) Regulation 2015
Young Offenders Regulation 2016.

Appendix 15 (cont'd)

Significant judicial decisions affecting agency or users of its services

Bassam Hamzy v R

Mr Hamzy was convicted in the Local Court for assault against a correctional officer in 2017 (under s 60A of the *Crimes Act 1900*). Prior to his conviction on that matter, administrative action had been taken to withdraw certain privileges from Mr Hamzy in accordance with a Behavioural Management Plan (BMP). Mr Hamzy appealed to the District Court seeking a permanent stay of the proceedings on a number of points including an argument that removing privileges under his BMP, rather than under the correctional centre discipline process set out in the *Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999*, is contrary to the legislation, and further, was a form of punishment in addition to the criminal court proceedings and contrary to the intent of protections under the Act.

The District Court decision, given ex tempore by Acting Judge Graham in February 2019 set aside Mr Hamzy's conviction and sentence in the Local Court and permanently stayed any further prosecution of Mr Hamzy for the offence. It found that the true purpose of the BMP is punitive where it is applied to punish transgression because it involves withdrawal of privileges that should be withdrawn only under the correctional centre discipline scheme in the Act.

Subsequently, the Act was amended to expressly authorise the use of BMPs in custody.

Appendix 16

Major Works in Progress

Project	Estimated cost (\$m)	Cost to 30 June 2019 (\$m)	Expected completion date
Rapid Build Projects			
Macquarie RBP at Wellington	188.1	188.7	Project Complete
Hunter RBP at Cessnock	199.9	184.6	Project Complete
Total RB Projects	388.0	373.3	
Medium Term Projects			
Parklea 150 Min	37.3	35.2	Project Complete
Shortland 330 Max	219.0	156.8	Project Complete
SCCC (Nowra)	171.3	159.8	Project Complete (360)
MNCCC (Kempsey)	184.6	133.8	October 2019
Parklea 500 Max	156.0	153.0	December 2019
Junee	220.0	109.6	December 2019
Cessnock 240 Min	130.1	62.0	November 2019
Bathurst	168.7	100.7	March 2020
OMMPCC (Windsor)	85.9	47.4	April 2020
MRRC (Silverwater)	251.6	60.8	March 2021
Dillwynia (South Windsor)	157.5	31.3	July 2020
Total MT Projects	1782	1050.4	
Counter Terrorism Budget			
Goulburn (MPU/HRMCC)	27.2	14.2	Area 2 complete Area 1 March 2020
Total CT Projects	27.2	14.2	
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
Total IFN Projects	29.5	26.9	
TOTAL	2226.7	1464.8	

Appendix 16 (cont'd)

Justice Cluster Infrastructure Strategy

The Justice Cluster Infrastructure Strategy (JCIS) is a forward-looking strategy with a 20-year outlook. It identifies the strategic directions and critical actions for making decisions about infrastructure in the Cluster. It will enable us to sustain fit-for-purpose services and public confidence. The Strategy highlights the interconnectedness of the Cluster, the shared challenges and opportunities of each agency and system, and the need for a combined approach to infrastructure strategic planning. It also provides a framework for the future detailed planning and decision-making about the Cluster's infrastructure and is aligned strongly with the NSW government's direction on infrastructure and assets management. Agency-specific infrastructure requirements are detailed in agency-specific plans, and agency-level projects and initiatives are submitted by agencies and reviewed annually as part of the State Budget process.

The JCIS is aligned strongly with the NSW government's direction on infrastructure and asset management policies and initiatives such as the State Infrastructure Strategy, Place Based Planning, Outcome focused budgeting, digital enablement, and infrastructure resilience.

Prison Bed Capacity Program

In 2016 the NSW Government launched the Better Prisons initiative – the largest ever capital works program undertaken by an Australian corrective services agency. A key deliverable of the Prison Bed Capacity Program, is to add close to 6,500 long-term beds to the prison system by 2020. By increasing capacity and delivering fit-for purpose infrastructure, the department has improved the safety of inmate management and provided social benefits through job creation, delivering on the department's commitments including Reducing Adult Reoffending and addressing Counter-Terrorism and Violent Extremism.

Appendix 17

Multicultural Policies and Services Program

Diversity Services highlights in 2018-19 from the Department's Multicultural Plan:

- The Department's Multicultural Steering Committee met to continue working collaboratively on issues affecting multicultural communities
- Community Liaison Officers continue to engage with diverse communities through events such as court open days, information sessions, expos and workshops
- Diversity Services Unit has an ongoing program of workshops with religious leaders to equip them to better respond to domestic and family violence in their communities
- Diversity Services in partnership with Legal Aid, held the Law and Recent Arrivals to Australia Conference for lawyers and law students
- Harmony Day was celebrated across the Department, championing diversity through joint celebrations, morning tea, performances and guest speakers
- NSW Trustee & Guardian (including Public Guardian) developed information on their services in 14 languages on a variety of topics, including person responsible (who can consent to your medical/dental treatment if you can't) and how to plan ahead (making a Will, Power of Attorney and Enduring Guardianship appointment)
- Strategic Human Resources successfully employed an additional eligible refugee under the Refugee Employment Program, meaning 15 refugees (from Tibet, Syria, Iraq and Ukraine) have now been employed under the program in a range of ongoing and temporary roles
- Births, Deaths and Marriages (BDM) engaged a Community Liaison Manager. This has led to BDM attending 38 targeted community events (including 3 indigenous events)
- Juvenile Justice funded an external service provider with cultural expertise to work specifically with young people from Pacific Communities in the Campbelltown area, resulting in improved service delivery to young people from culturally diverse backgrounds.

Work was underway to evaluate the 2015-18 Multicultural Plan and commence planning for 2019-22. Due to the Machinery of Government changes, the work will include developing a consolidated Multicultural Plan for the Department of Communities and Justice.

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 2018-19:

- The Department remained focused on the implementation of the three-year Safety, Health and Wellbeing Strategy. One key enabler of creating a positive and productive work environment is to ensure the Department has a strategic plan in place to promote, create and support mentally healthy and safe workplaces. The plan has a strong focus on prevention and early intervention and emphasises a values-led, person-centred approach at its heart
- The Department has been working closely with Justice Cluster Agencies and SafeWork NSW to action activities associated with the NSW Work Health and Safety (WHS) Government Sector Plan. Psychological hazards and mental health of our workers been identified through the self-assessment process as one of the key priority areas. We have included Mental Health and Wellbeing as cluster wide initiative. These actions will also be tied into the NSW Government's Mentally Healthy Workplaces Strategy. Other key priority areas supported through cluster wide initiatives include musculo-skeletal risks; client and public violence; and, worker capability and fatigue
- The Peer Support Program continued to operate across the Department within Corrective Services NSW, Juvenile Justice and Victims Services. During the year, the program was also introduced to the Pride in Justice Network, Courts & Tribunal Services, Office of the General Counsel, and, Trustee & Guardian teams. There are currently 180 Peer Support Officers across the state
- The Peer Support Coordinator and 4 Peer Support Officers were invited to present at the 3rd Australasian Youth Justice Conference in 2019 on the topic of 'Peer Support Program promotes wellness at work for Juvenile Justice Employees'
- The current Get Healthy at Work program ended in June 2019. Over the course of the program 1,488 employees completed the Healthy Lifestyle Check to identify the risk of type 2 diabetes and heart disease, receiving advice on some simple changes to make to improvements to their health.

Work related injuries

Details of injuries and prosecutions under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*:

- 912 Workers Compensation Claims were reported in 2018-19. This represents a 10 per cent increase in overall claims from the previous year.

Appendix 18 (cont'd)

- Body stressing (21 per cent) was the most frequent mechanism of injury reported during 2018-19, followed by mental stress (19 per cent); being hit by moving objects (17 per cent); falls, trips and slips of a person (13 per cent); and vehicles incidents (12 per cent)
- Mental stress (psychological injury) claims account for 19 per cent of all workers compensation claims, demonstrating the importance of early intervention practices
- Utilisation of Employee Assistance Program remains on average between 6-7 per cent, and presenting issues split on average between 40 per cent work-related and 60 per cent personal, which is a positive indicator of staff taking help-seeking steps to access support services
- There were nil SafeWork prosecutions in 2018-19.

Appendix 19

Promotion / overseas visits

Officer	Destination	Purpose
Adrian McKenna Executive Director Office for Police	Denmark 16-21 September 2018	Attended the International Association of Gaming Regulators Annual Conference
Amy Manuell Director State Parole Authority Corrections Strategy & Policy	Wellington, NZ 28 January-2 February 2019	Attended the New Zealand Parole Board training on media strategy and profile, ongoing development of parole members and approach towards terrorism offenders
Andrew Cappie-Wood Secretary Department of Justice	Washington, USA 11-22 November 2018	Attended the National Crime Agency's Voice Analytics and Biometrics Event and meetings with the New York Police Department
Angela West General Manager, Corrections Intelligence Group	Wellington, NZ 11-12 October 2018	Attended and presented at the Australasian Corrections Intelligence Conference
Anne Marie Martin Assistant Commissioner Offender Management and Programs Corrective Services NSW	Morocco 2-3 October 2018	Attended and presented at the Countering Violent Extremism in Prison Working Group Workshop
Aspasia Varvaressos Principal Advocacy Officer NSW Trustee and Guardian	Wellington, NZ 28-31 May 2019	Attended the New Zealand Disability Support Network Annual Conference
Bryony Feltham Manager Office for Veterans Affairs	England, Belgium and France 29 June-12 October 2018	Accompanied the Premier's Anzac Memorial Scholarship tour as the NSW Government representative with responsibility for the decisions and protocols on tour. This included visiting significant Australian battlefields on the Western Front, including Bullecourt, Villers-Bretonneux, Pozieres, Fromelles and Passchendaele and attended the centenary event for the Battle of Hamel
Catherine D'Elia Deputy Secretary Courts & Tribunal Services	London, UK 3-4 December 2018	Presented at the International Forum for Digital Courts

Officer	Destination	Purpose
Elizabeth Tydd CEO, Information Commissioner, Information and Privacy Commission NSW	Wellington, NZ 20-23 February 2019	Participated at the Association of Information Access Commissioners meeting
Feargus O'Connor Executive Director Office of Emergency Management	California, USA 18-27 May 2019	Joined a Commonwealth-led delegation of emergency management officials to learn evacuation and recovery insights from the California Fires of 2018 and Hurricane Harvey in 2017
Jeffery Deal Coordinator of Security and Intelligence Juvenile Justice	Wellington, NZ 10-13 October 2018	Attended and presented at the Australasian Corrections Intelligence Conference. Attendance allowed Juvenile Justice to build on existing relationships with other senior correctional intelligence representatives and exchange information on emerging security issues facing the correctional environments
Jeremy Hillman Manager Communications & Engagement Office of Emergency Management	Wellington, NZ 31 July–2 August 2019	Attended the Emergency Media and Public Affairs Conference. This is a specialist emergency management conference for communications and engagement professionals
Kathrina Lo Deputy Secretary Justice Services	New York, USA 15-21 December 2018	Attended the United Nations Expert Group on Guidelines on Legislative Framework for Civil Registration, Vital Statistics and Identity Management
Kathrina Lo Deputy Secretary Justice Services	China 7-21 September 2018	Attended the Australian & New Zealand School of Government (ANZSOG) China Reciprocal Program
Kevin Corcoran Assistant Commissioner Custodial Corrections Corrective Services NSW	Lisbon, Portugal 30 March-7 April 2019	Attended the International Corrections and Prisons Association Conference: Technology in Corrections – Digital Transformation
Mark Howard Manager Operational Performance & Research Corrective Services NSW	Canada 21-26 October 2018	Attended and presented at the International Corrections and Prisons Association Conference: Beyond Prisons – The Way Forward
Necta Minas Manager Disability Advocacy NSW Trustee and Guardian	Wellington, NZ 28-31 May 2019	Attended the New Zealand Disability Support Network Annual Conference

Officer	Destination	Purpose
Peta Lowe Director CVE Juvenile Justice	Valetta, Malta 25-27 March 2019	Participated in a Youth Justice Expert Workshop hosted by the International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law. It allowed NSW Juvenile Justice to contribute to the development of the Global Counter Terrorism Forum Practitioner's Notes for the Neuchâtel Memorandum on Good Practices for Juvenile Justice in a Counter terrorism. The travel was funded by the USA Department of State's Bureau of Counter terrorism
Rebecca Edwards, Intelligence Manager, Corrective Services NSW	New Zealand 11-12 October 2018	Attended and presented at the Australasian Corrections Intelligence Conference
Ryan Trench Project Officer Operations Support Unit Workforce Scheduling Corrective Services NSW	Toronto, Canada 8-21 September 2018	Undertook system testing quality assurance on a new integrated rostering and payroll solution being developed by Canadian based vendor
Timothy O'Connor Director Reform Management Juvenile Justice	Wellington, NZ 25-28 November 2018	Attended the Australia and New Zealand School of Government (ANZSOG) NZ work component for the Executive Master of Public Administration program
Wendy Graham Director Resilience and Recovery Office of Emergency Management	California, USA 18-27 May 2019	Joined a Commonwealth-led delegation of emergency management officials to learn insights from the California Fires of 2018 and Hurricane Harvey in 2017
Yasmin Hunter Manager Diversity Services	Wellington, NZ, 24-28 November 2018	Attended the Australia and New Zealand School of Government (ANZSOG) NZ work component for the Executive Master of Public Administration program

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 2018-19, the Office of the General Counsel received ten applications for internal review under section 53 of the *Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998* (PPIP Act).

Out of the ten applications:

- Two were determined within the statutory period permitted for completion of internal reviews
- Three were completed outside the 60 day statutory timeframe by agreement with the applicant
- One application was withdrawn
- Four applications are due for completion in the 2018-19 financial year.

Two applications received in 2017-18 were carried over and completed in 2018-19.

Of the seven applications for internal review that were completed in 2018-19, four 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 eight requests for access to personal information under section 14 of the PPIP Act. The Department received three requests for amendment of personal information under section 15 of the PPIP Act.

Section 45 complaints

The Office of the General Counsel received no complaints under section 45 of the PPIP Act.

Privacy policies and practices

In 2018-19, the Department was committed to increasing staff and customer understanding of privacy protections and obligations. The Department reviewed collection notices and consent forms for department programs and developed sound governance documents accessible to staff providing advice on how to handle personal and health information held by the Department in accordance with the PPIP Act and the HRIP Act.

The Department reviewed its internet and intranet sites and provided updated information on privacy issues. During the reporting period the Department published several targeted fact sheet to address common privacy issues. The Department also launched a mandatory online e-learning module on privacy as a component of induction and ongoing training.

The Department delivered face to face privacy training to various agencies and hosted a separate Privacy Awareness Week forum as a Champion of Privacy Awareness Week.

Appendix 21

Public Interest Disclosures (PIDs)

Reporting period 1 July 2018 – 30 June 2019

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 key objective of the PID Act is to encourage the disclosure, in the public interest, of corrupt conduct, maladministration of a serious nature, serious and substantial waste, and government information contraventions

The Secretary, as Agency Head, is required to provide a statistical report to the NSW Ombudsman on a biannual basis regarding the department's compliance with its obligations under section 6CA of the PID Act.

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	0	0	4
No. of public interest disclosures received by the department	0	0	4
Of public interest disclosures received how many were primarily about:			
Corrupt conduct	0	0	4
Maladministration	0	0	0
Serious and Substantial Waste	0	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	3
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	Training provided by the Ombudsman, Links on intranet site, Training provided to new staff during induction. Forms, Checklists and Risk Assessment forms available on intranet, updated contact list on intranet

Data includes: Courts & Tribunal Services, Office of Emergency Management, Juvenile Justice, Infrastructure & Assets, Performance & Assurance, Office for Police, Corrective Services NSW, Justice Strategy & Policy, Corporate Services, Office of the Secretary, Strategic Finance, and NSW Trustee & Guardian.

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 (CSNSW) on all applications to undertake research within CSNSW. The Commissioner maintains the right to approve or decline the conduct of any research application. Research projects undertaken in 2018-19 are detailed below.

Subject	Description
Pathways to re-incarceration among Indigenous and non-Indigenous women: The role of social, economic and psychological empowerment	This study is being conducted by Ms Jennifer Galouzis from the Corrections Research, Evaluation & Statistics Unit (CRES) in CSNSW and Swinburne University of Technology. The project aims to examine the relationship between traditional criminogenic risks/needs, gender specific risk factors, economic disadvantage and re-incarceration among Indigenous and non-Indigenous women released from custody. The study will try to determine if gender specific needs can be reliably measured using existing information collected by CSNSW. This is a data study only
Evaluation of Electronic Monitoring of Domestic Violence Offenders Program	This study is being conducted by Professor Tony Butler from the Kirby Institute at the University of NSW on behalf of the Justice Strategy & Policy Unit within the NSW Department of Justice. The project aims to evaluate the NSW Department of Justice's trial involving the Electronic Monitoring of Domestic Violence (DV) Offenders Program which is part of the NSW Premier's commitment to reducing DV re-offending. The evaluation will utilise a mixed methods design comprised of quantitative surveys and semi-structured interviews with offenders and victims and, collation and review of administrative data relating to program participation, offending and costings
The Australian Concussion and Health Knowledge Longitudinal Evaluation (TACKLE) Study	This study is being conducted by Dr Andrew Gardner from the University of Newcastle. The project aims to evaluate the long term health effects an athlete may suffer by participating in collision sports such as rugby league and rugby union. The project will examine injuries such as acquired brain damage through suffering concussions and particularly the effect this may have on the health of an athlete on retirement. The long term health effects of playing full contact and collision sports is an area of growing interest around the world. It is the access to a participant's criminal record information which is the basis of the application to CSNSW. Once informed consent is obtained from a participant, the researchers will access their data held by the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BoCSAR) on the Reoffending Database (ROD)

Subject	Description
Evaluation of the social climate of the Rapid Build Correctional Centres	This study is being conducted by Mr Ofir Thaler from CRES. The project aims to conduct a series of evaluations on the CSNSW recently commissioned two 400 bed Rapid Build Correctional Centres. The centres' design aims to deliver innovations to inmate management relative to the more traditional correctional centres. The evaluation will focus on five outcomes: social climate, operational outcomes, purposeful activity, cost-benefit analysis and reoffending. This project, one in the series of evaluations, aims to build a detailed picture of the social climate (e.g. atmosphere, vibe) in the Rapid Build Correctional Centres and how this compares to the social climate in more traditional centres
Assessing the impact of incarceration on reoffending in NSW	This study is being conducted by Dr Kadir Atalay from the University of Sydney. The research is examining whether incarcerating an inmate has an impact on their recidivism on release. The hypothesis is that incarceration may have either a positive or negative impact on an inmate's future recidivism dependent on the type of offender and their type of incarceration. The challenge in examining recidivism rates is the fact that offenders may differ across important unobserved factors such as social status, education, community support, etc. To establish the causal relationship, the researcher intends to employ an instrument variable (IV) identification strategy that will use variations in magistrate stringency across NSW Local Courts. Magistrates have a degree of autonomy in sentencing individuals. The strategy will use the fact that the type of Magistrate which a defendant is judged and sentenced by is plausibly unrelated to the unobserved factors in an offender's background. This is a data study only
A follow-up survey of NSW juvenile offender health survey participants using data linkage to examine health and justice outcomes	This study is being conducted by Professor Tony Butler from the Kirby Institute at the UNSW. The project aims to examine predictors of juvenile offender health and justice outcomes using data linkage for those offenders who have been in contact with the criminal justice system. Several wide ranging studies of young offenders in NSW have been conducted previously including the Young People in Custody (YPICHS) and Community Health surveys (YPOCOHS) in NSW conducted between 2003 and 2005. The cohort was aged between 12 and 22 years at the time of the baseline survey. This study will use the base-line information collected in those surveys to link in with current data-sets available in the NSW Health and Justice jurisdictions with the aim to develop targeted and effective interventions for the cohort. This is a data study only
Civil Law Service for Aboriginal Communities (CLSAC) Evaluation	This study is being conducted by Dr Megan Williams from the University of Technology, Sydney (UTS). The project will evaluate the CLSAC which has been running for over five years as part of Legal Aid NSW. It provides civil law services to Aboriginal people in NSW, including those in custody. Legal Aid NSW has commissioned the project team from the UTS to evaluate the CLSAC to determine its benefits and risks to clients and identify ways to improve the service. The research will involve interviewing clients for their views of the service

Subject	Description
Evaluation of non-invasive drug detection methods	This study is being conducted by Mr Hamish Shearer, Director Metropolitan & Central West Region, Custodial Corrections in CSNSW and Monash University. The project will examine the accuracy and utility of a new on-chip mass spectrometry drug testing technique which allows rapid (one second per sample) and multiplexed analysis of a broad spectrum of illicit drugs in body fluids including saliva, sweat and urine (tested in a mass spectrometer). The samples will be analysed by the Monash Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences. The trial will assist CSNSW to future proof its drug testing practices and may deliver a timelier, cheaper and more effective process
Pathways into homelessness	This study is being conducted by Dr Hugh Miller from Taylor Fry, a private consultancy appointed by the NSW Department of Family and Community Services. The project aims to develop interventions which will prevent homelessness. There is evidence certain factors such as a person's contact with the justice system can increase the likelihood of accessing homelessness support services in the future. The project cohort will be those people who accessed Specialist Homelessness Services for a specific time period. The record linkage for multiple agencies (including CSNSW) involved in the project will be managed by the Centre for Health Record Linkage (CHeReL) within NSW Ministry of Health. CSNSW will provide de-identified data on custody or community service orders on any participant
Longitudinal PRISM Evaluation	This study is being conducted by Professor Adrian Cherney from the University of Queensland. The Proactive Integrated Support Model (PRISM) is an intervention delivered by CSNSW aimed at inmates who have a conviction for terrorism or have been identified as at risk of radicalisation. Professor Cherney has undertaken a number of evaluations of PRISM. This evaluation will examine the level of disengagement by participants in radicalism following participation in the program
Domestic violence (DV) Prediction Analytics	This project is being conducted by Dr Thirukkumaran Sivahumaran from Monash University. This project will examine retrospective historical text data of domestic violence (DV) offenders in order to apply pattern correlation technology (machine learning algorithms) against a multitude of proven and yet unproven risk vectors to create a prediction model for DV recidivism. As part of the data set, the researchers will access data held by the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BoCSAR) on the Reoffending Database (ROD)
Beyond 'what works': For whom does restorative justice conferencing work in reducing reoffending	This project is being conducted by Dr Hennessey Hayes from Griffith University. The project aims to add to the literature on the Youth Justice Conferencing by analysing its effectiveness in reducing reoffending compared to participation in the Court process. The study cohort are those who undertook counselling as juveniles but the researchers will access data held by the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BoCSAR) on its Reoffending Database (ROD) to determine if there has been subsequent contact with the justice system. This is a data study only

Subject	Description
FIT Heart Project	This project is being conducted by Dr Sharlene Goodhew from the Justice Health & Forensic Mental Health Network. This project will investigate the feasibility of promoting physical activity among patients of secure mental health units by engaging them in playing active video exergames. This is part of the NSW Ministry of Health's FIT Heart program for improving the physical health of people with a mental illness.
Offender characteristics and participation pathways in the EQUIPS suite of programs	This project is being conducted by Dr Mark Howard from CRES. The project aims to examine the implementation processes for the EQUIPS suite of programs relating to identification of appropriate offenders and their pathways to participation in the programs. This is a collaborative venture with the Centre of Research Excellence in Mental Health and Substance Use (CREMS) at the University of NSW. This is a data study only.
Evaluation of CLS-HASI and HASI plus programs	This project is being conducted by Professor Karen Fisher who has been commissioned by the Social Policy Research Centre to evaluate the programs. These are state-wide programs designed to support people with mental illnesses in the community. The record linkage for multiple agencies (including CSNSW) involved in the project will be managed by the Centre for Health Record Linkage (CHeReL) within the NSW Ministry of Health. CSNSW will provide data held on the Reoffending Database (ROD) maintained by the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BoCSAR). This is a data study only
How does variance in the dosage of behaviour change intervention delivered to community-based offenders in the form of the PGI and EQUIPS contribute to reoffending outcomes	This project is being conducted by Dr Mark Howard from CRES and Swinburne University of Technology. The study will examine how the Practice Guide for Intervention (PGI) and EQUIPS contribute to the overall treatment dosage (program participation) and how a variance in that dosage across offenders has a relationship with reoffending outcomes. All data is available for extraction from the Offender Integrated Management System (OIMS) and the Reoffending Database (ROD) maintained by the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BoCSAR). This is a data study only
Delivery related moderators of treatment effects for sex offenders: Influences of treatment timing and group modality	This project is being conducted by Dr Mark Howard from CRES. This will be a process evaluation of the CSNSW Sex Offender Treatment Programs (SOTP) in tandem with an outcome evaluation being conducted by the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BoCSAR). The evaluation will examine how key sources of variance in treatment delivery (treatment timing during the custodial episode, use of rolling or closed groups) moderate the effects of custodial sex offender programs on reoffending outcomes. This is a data study only

Justice Strategy and Policy

The Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) is a statistical and research agency within the Department of Communities and Justice.

Title	Type	Description	Date completed
Offenders sentenced to time already served in custody	Bureau Brief: Issue paper no.140	Summarises recent trends in patterns for defendants sentenced to time already served in custody	Published May 2019
An update of long-term trends in property and violent crime in New South Wales: 1990-2018	Bureau Brief: Issue paper no.139	Analyses the trends in the rates of annual recorded incidents of 10 categories of property and violent crime for the period 1990 to 2018 in New South Wales (NSW)	Published March 2019
What's Your Plan?' process evaluation	Bureau Brief: Issue paper no.138	This evaluation aims to: (1) determine whether WYP was implemented as intended in the first seven months of operation, and (2) identify barriers and facilitators to implementation	Published December 2018
The impact of audio visual links (AVL) in courtrooms on prison transport costs	Bureau Brief: Issue paper no.137	Measures the impact of new or upgraded audio visual links (AVL) in local courts on prison transport costs	Published September 2018
Domestic and family violence by juvenile offenders: offender, victim and incident characteristics	Bureau Brief: Issue paper no.136	Examines domestic and family violence perpetrated by juveniles in New South Wales, including identifying characteristics of offenders, victims, and incidents	Published September 2018
Early indicators of the impacts of the NSW Driver Licence Disqualification Reforms	Bureau Brief: Issue paper no.135	Examines the impact of the 2017 Driver Licence Disqualification Reforms on sentencing outcomes for unauthorised driving offences	Published August 2018
The marginal effect of bail decisions on imprisonment, failure to appear, and crime	Crime & Justice Bulletin: no. 224	Estimates the effect of bail decisions on the likelihood of receiving a prison sentence, failure to appear and offending on bail may	Published May 2019
The effect of police on crime and arrests: Are police deterring or incapacitating criminals?	Crime & Justice Bulletin: no. 223	To estimate the causal effect of police numbers on rates of crime and arrests	Published March 2019

Title	Type	Description	Date completed
Evaluating the Impact of the Intensive Drug and Alcohol Treatment Program (IDATP) on Prisoner Misconduct	Crime & Justice Bulletin: no. 222	Investigates the impact of participating in the Intensive Drug and Alcohol Treatment Program (IDATP) on prisoner misconduct	Published March 2019
The Impact of Private versus Public Legal Representation on Criminal Proceedings	Crime & Justice Bulletin: no. 221	Investigates the impact of publicly funded private versus in-house legal representation on indictable criminal proceedings	Published January 2019
Assessing the risk of repeat intimate partner assault	Crime & Justice Bulletin: no. 220	Identifies factors associated with the risk of experiencing repeat intimate partner assault	Published December 2018
Forecasting male and female inmate numbers: A comparison of ARIMA and ETS modelling results	Crime & Justice Bulletin: no. 219	Aims of this report is to generate point and interval forecasts for the monthly average male and female prison population in NSW	Published November 2018
Alcohol-related emergency department (ED) presentations and persons of interest proceeded against by police for assault	Crime & Justice Bulletin: no. 218	Examines the association between risky alcohol use and police proceedings for assault	Published November 2018
An evaluation of measures taken to increase finalisations in the NSW District Criminal Court	Crime & Justice Bulletin: no. 217	Aims to evaluate the effect of various court reforms on the number of finalisations in the NSW District Criminal Court	Published October 2018
The effect of the Violent Offender Treatment Program (VOTP) on offender outcomes	Crime & Justice Bulletin: no. 216	Identifies the impact of the Violent Offender Treatment Program (VOTP) on re-offending and return to custody outcomes at 24 months of free time post release	Published August 2018
General offending by domestic violence offenders	Crime & Justice Bulletin: no. 215	Assesses (a) the extent to which DV offenders specialise in DV offending (b) the type and frequency of involvement in non-DV offences by DV offenders and (c) the similarities and differences between DV assault offenders and non-DV assault offenders	Published August 2018
The effect of parole officers on reoffending	Crime & Justice Bulletin: no. 214	Aims to determine the effect that parole officers have on the reoffending of parolees	Published July 2018

Title	Type	Description	Date completed
The NSW Criminal Justice System Simulation Model	General report series: R60	An activity-based simulation model of the NSW adult criminal justice system	Published December 2018
NSW Custody Statistics: Quarterly Update March 2019	Quarterly Update	Examines trends in the number of adults and juveniles in prison in NSW	Published May 2019
NSW Custody Statistics: Quarterly Update December 2018	Quarterly Update	Examines trends in the number of adults and juveniles in prison in NSW	Published January 2019
NSW Custody Statistics: Quarterly Update September 2018	Quarterly Update	Examines trends in the number of adults and juveniles in prison in NSW	Published October 2018
NSW Custody Statistics: Quarterly Update June 2018	Quarterly Update	Examines trends in the number of adults and juveniles in prison in NSW	Published July 2018
NSW Recorded Crime Statistics: Quarterly Update March 2019	Quarterly Update	Quarterly report series examines trends in crime reported to, or detected by the NSW Police Force	Published June 2019
NSW Recorded Crime Statistics: Quarterly Update December 2018	Quarterly Update	Quarterly report series examines trends in crime reported to, or detected by the NSW Police Force	Published March 2019
NSW Recorded Crime Statistics: Quarterly Update September 2018	Quarterly Update	Quarterly report series examines trends in crime reported to, or detected by the NSW Police Force	Published December 2018
NSW Recorded Crime Statistics: Quarterly Update June 2018	Quarterly Update	Quarterly report series examines trends in crime reported to, or detected by the NSW Police Force	Published September 2018
NSW Criminal Courts Statistics 2018	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 2019

Juvenile Justice

Subject	Description	Status
Bail and Remand: Exiting Options for Young People Experiencing Homelessness	This project is being conducted by YFoundations. The project aims to examine appropriate options for young people who are unable to meet bail conditions due to homelessness, or may experience homelessness upon discharge from Juvenile Justice	Ongoing 2018-19
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	Ongoing 2018-19
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	Ongoing 2018-19
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	Ongoing 2018-19
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	Ongoing 2018-19
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	Ongoing 2018-19
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. This project is continuing with the support of a research grants from the Criminology Research Council. However,	Ongoing 2018-19

Subject	Description	Status
	this phase of the research will focus on courts	
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. The 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)	Ongoing 2018-19
Prevalence of Hearing Loss and Spatial Processing Disorder in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Adolescents in Juvenile Justice Centres	This project is being conducted by National Acoustics Laboratories and Justice Health and Forensic Mental Health Network. The project aims to assess the hearing of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people in custody using the following methods in quiet rooms in JJC's. Audiometry comprising of otoscopy (images of the inside of the ear canal and eardrum), tympanometry (ear compliance), air conduction audiometry, and bone conduction audiometry. Spatial Processing Disorder (SPD) assessment using the Listening in Spatialized Noise – Sentences (LiSN-S) test. Self-reported hearing issues questionnaire	Ongoing 2018-19
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	Ongoing 2018-19
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	Ongoing 2018-19
Program attrition among juvenile justice-involved youth and its relationship with reoffending outcomes from the Changing Habits and Reaching Targets (CHART) program	This project was being conducted by a Masters student from UNSW. The aim of this project was 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. This project was finalised in February 2019	Finalised 2018-19
Case Management in NSW Juvenile Justice: Client Perspectives	This project was being conducted by a PhD student with Monash University. This research aimed 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. This project was	Finalised 2018-19

Subject	Description	Status
	finalised in May 2019	
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. The Australian component of this project was finalised in February 2018 however, further analysis is being undertaken for England and Wales	Finalised 2018-19
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. This project was finalised in April 2019	Finalised 2018-19
The Functional Consistency of Proximal Dynamic Risk Factors across Co-occurring Behavioural Problems: Do Juvenile Arsonists and General Offenders Differ?	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. This project was finalised in February 2019	Finalised 2018-19
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. This project was finalised in August 2018	Finalised 2018-19
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. This project was finalised in April 2019	Finalised 2018-19
Understanding the Relationship Between Rurality and Risk Need Profiles of Young Offenders in New South Wales	This project was being conducted by a PhD student with James Cook University. The project was the first study within the thesis, and aimed at understanding how rural disadvantage impacts criminogenic risk and need. This project was finalised in November 2018	Finalised 2018-19

Subject	Description	Status
Under-Utilising Youth Diversion: Exploring Criminal Justice Perspectives	<p>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. This project was finalised in March 2019</p>	<p>Finalised 2018-19</p>

Appendix 23

Senior Executives

Band	2018		2019	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Band 4 (Secretary)	0	1	0	0
Band 3 (Deputy Secretary)	3	3	2	1
Band 2 (Executive Director)	13	21	11	19
Band 1 (Director)	57	62	62	60
TOTAL	73	87	75	80
	160		155	

Band	Salary Range 2018-19 \$	Average remuneration 2018 \$	Average remuneration 2019 \$
Band 4 (Secretary)	475,151+	509,714	N/A
Band 3 (Deputy Secretary)	337,101 to 475,150	383,718	415,786
Band 2 (Executive Director)	268,001 to 337,100	283,419	295,495
Band 1 (Director)	187,900 to 268,000	212,647	213,251

2.96% of the Department's employee related expenditure in 2018-19 was related to senior executives, compared with 3.07% in 2017-18.

Notes:

- Only includes staff in ongoing and term appointment PSSE roles at end of year
- No on-cost was applied to average remuneration
- Excludes Senior Executives who are secondment into DJ 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.

Appendix 24

Workplace Diversity

During 2018-19, the Department continued to implement employment initiatives aimed at improving employment outcomes for workforce diversity groups, under its four main 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).

Some of the achievements for the Department during the year included:

- In March 2019, the Department of Justice launched its new Aboriginal Employment Strategy 2019-2022. The strategy contains 25 new initiatives aimed at increasing Aboriginal representation across all divisions, salary bands and work locations
- The Department again partnered with TAFE NSW to deliver two new Justice Aboriginal Pre-Employment Programs to provide employment pathways for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people into correctional officer and administration roles. 34 students enrolled in the new programs which commenced in May and June 2019. Program graduates will be assessed for ongoing roles during the last week of the programs in August and September 2019. In 2018, the pilot Justice Aboriginal Pre-Employment Program won the NSW Premier's Award for Driving Public Sector Diversity
- In December 2018, the Department developed and launched a pilot Aboriginal Cadetship Program. The program provides Aboriginal university students with part-time, paid work-experience during their studies. 5 students are currently participating in the pilot program from a range of academic disciplines, including Law, Criminology, Arts and Social Work. The students have taken up placements in Justice Services, Justice Strategy and Policy and Corporate Services
- The Department continued to recruit Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people directly into a range of Identified and targeted ongoing roles with LawAccess, Corrective Services NSW, Juvenile Justice, Courts and Tribunal Services and Corporate Services. Three of the new employees were recruited as part of the Public Service Commission Aboriginal Employee Development Program
- The Department has also developed a pilot Aboriginal Emerging Leaders Development Program which commenced in July 2019. 16 high-potential Aboriginal staff have been selected to participate in the pilot program, which will be delivered in partnership with Cbeyond and TAFE NSW
- The Department is committed to achieving the 'Driving Public Sector Diversity' Premier's Priority target of 50 per cent women in senior leadership roles by 2025. In October 2018, the Department launched a new Woman in Senior Leadership Action Plan and is currently implementing a range

Appendix 24 (cont'd)

of new initiatives, including a Pilot Women in Leadership Executive Mentoring Program, Inclusive Leadership Workshops for Senior Executives, Males Champions of Change Program and Women in Leadership training courses

- The Department of Justice continued to participate in the Multicultural NSW Community Language Allowance Scheme. Over 220 employees are now providing language assistance across 37 community languages, including AUSLAN. In November 2018, the Department of Justice successfully employed an additional eligible refugee in Strategic Finance under its Refugee Employment Program. 15 refugees (from Tibet, Syria, Iraq and Ukraine) have now been employed under the program in a range of ongoing and temporary roles
- The Department continued to implement initiatives under its Disability Inclusion Action Plan 2015-2018 to provide employment opportunities and support for people with a disability. The Department was successful in recruiting people with a disability into a number of targeted roles with LawAccess, Victim Services, NSW Trustee and Guardian and Courts and Tribunal Services. The Department also continued to provide work-related reasonable adjustments for staff working across all divisions and delivered face-to-face disability awareness training. All new staff were required to complete the Disability and Flexible Service Delivery e-learning module as part of their induction and on-boarding. The new Public Service Commission Disability Awareness e-learning courses for managers and staff was promoted to all employees
- The Department's Diversity Staff Networks continued to grow their memberships and organised a range of well attended events 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
- In 2018, the Department established the new Justice Inclusion and Diversity Council with HR representatives from across all Justice Cluster agencies to share good practice and oversight implementation and progress of D&I initiatives.

Major planned workforce diversity strategies planned for the following year:

- In 2019-20, the Department of Communities and Justice will work towards aligning existing strategies and programs from across the former Departments of Justice and FACS, and develop an integrated approach to delivering better inclusion and diversity workforce outcomes
- The Department will focus on delivering sector leading strategies to achieve Driving Public Sector Diversity Premier's Priority goals for the employment of people with a disability, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders and women in senior leadership.

Appendix 24 (cont'd)

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			
		2016	2017	2018	2019*
Women	50	49	50	50.1	50.2
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders	3.3 ⁱⁱⁱ	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.8
People whose first language was not English	23.2 ^{iv}	14.9	17.4	17.8	18.2
People with disability	5.6 ^v	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.7
People with disability requiring work-related adjustment	N/A	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7

ⁱ Based on staff numbers as at 30 June 2019.

ⁱⁱ Excludes casual staff.

ⁱⁱⁱ The NSW Public Sector Aboriginal Employment Strategy 2014–17 introduced an aspirational target of 1.8% by 2021 for each of the sector's salary bands. If the aspirational target of 1.8% is achieved in salary bands not currently at or above 1.8%, the cumulative representation of Aboriginal employees in the sector is expected to reach 3.3%.ⁱ

^{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% is the percentage of the NSW general population born in a country where English is not the predominant language.

^v A new NSW Driving Public Sector Premier's Priority for people with a disability has been set at 5.6% by 2025.

Appendix 24 (cont'd)

Table 2 - Trends in the distribution of workforce diversity groups^{vi}

Workforce Diversity Group	Benchmark or target	Distribution Index ^{vii}			
		2016	2017	2018	2019*
Women	100	102	103	103	104
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders	100	94	94	96	96
People whose first language was not English	100	97	96	97	98
People with disability	100	100	98	99	99
People with disability requiring work-related adjustment	100	99	96	97	98

^{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 2018 to 31 March 2019.

KPI Performance Assessment Report

It was determined that 100 per cent of the Performance Linked Fees (PLF) funds would be paid to the GEO Group for the 2018-19 contract year for the operation of Junee Correctional Centre.

Operating Specifications – Minimum Standards

There were no non-compliance issues, which is reflected in the PLF payment to the GEO Group 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

The GEO Group met its contractual obligations for the operation of Junee Correctional Centre for the contract year.

Parklea Correctional Centre

The GEO Group ceased operations at Parklea Correctional Centre on 31 March 2019 following the expiration of their contract with the State.

The information below is for the mandatory reporting period for Parklea Correctional Centre for the partial contract year period from 31 October 2018 to 31 March 2019.

KPI Performance Assessment Report

It was determined that 100 per cent of the PLF funds would be paid to the GEO Group for the 31 October 2018 to 31 March 2019 contract period for the operation of Parklea Correctional Centre.

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.

Overall Assessment

The transitioning-out of the GEO Group as the operator of Parklea Correctional centre commenced in October 2018 through to 31 March 2019. Transition was overseen by a CSNSW specialist transition team, led by a CSNSW Director of Contract Transition. Any identified operational deficiencies were addressed by the Transition team with the GEO Group who responded with the implementation of remedial actions, which were monitored and validated by CSNSW.

Appendix 26

Compliance with *Carers (Recognition) Act 2010*

Consultation and Liaison with Carers, supporting 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.

Educational Strategies

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.